

New Mexico Environment Department

Grants Available

New Mexico Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

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

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

The funds available for wastewater loans are from federal capitalization grants, state matching funds, principal and interest payments, interest accrued on construction loans and investment earnings. These funds are available for up to 100% of eligible costs. The base interest rate is 3%, with a repayment schedule of up to 20 years. Reduced interest rates of 2%, 1% and 0% are available for low income communities. Cities, Counties, Water and Sanitation Districts, and Indian Tribes are all encouraged to apply for this financial assistance.

Rural Infrastructure Revolving Loan Program (RIP)

The Rural Infrastructure Act (Chapter 75, Article 1 NMSA 1978) created the Rural Infrastructure Program (RIP) in 1988. The purpose of the RIP is to provide financial assistance to local authorities for the construction or modification of water supply facilities. The Rural Infrastructure Act was amended in 2001 to include construction or modification of wastewater facilities.

Because the funds are state monies, the application and approval process is streamlined allowing the funds to be available within four to six weeks. The maximum loan amount in any single year is \$500,000. The base interest rate is 3%, with a repayment schedule of up to 20 years. No grants are currently available but may be in the future. Any incorporated city, town, village, county, mutual domestic association, or water and sanitation district whose water supply facility serves a population of less than ten thousand persons.

New Mexico Solid Waste Facility Grant Fund Program (SWFGFP)

The Solid Waste Facility Grant Fund Program was created by Section 74-9-41 NMSA 1978. The New Mexico Legislature authorized issuance of \$10,000,000 in bonds in 1995, and an additional \$7,500,000 in bonds in 1996 to fund grants for the program. Investments generate additional income for the fund. The purpose of the fund is to make grants to counties and municipalities, individually or jointly, for the establishment or modification of solid waste facilities. The funds available for grants are State funds. Currently, no funds are available, but a proposal to recharge the grant fund with \$5 million is in the 2007 Legislature. Any incorporated city, town, village, or county is eligible to apply.

New Mexico Special Appropriations Program (SAP)

The Construction Programs Bureau provides oversight for water, wastewater and other environmental infrastructure construction projects funded through the Special Appropriations Program. These are state grants for special projects issued annually when authorized by the New Mexico Legislature during the legislative session and approved by the Governor. Since 1973 NMED has managed approximately \$196 million in Special Legislative Appropriations for construction of community water supplies, wastewater facilities and other environmentally related projects.

The Special Appropriations project monies are funded by General Fund (GF), Capital Projects Fund (CP), or by the proceeds generated by the sale of Severance Tax Bonds (STB). For projects funded through the General Fund, the money is available immediately upon enactment of the law, if an emergency clause is present. If the law does not provide an emergency clause, the monies become available on July 1st of the appropriating year, which is the beginning of the state fiscal year. STB monies are not available until the bonds are sold, which can take up to six months from the end of the Legislative session. Municipalities, counties, special districts, Indian tribes, and water and/or wastewater mutual domestic associations are eligible.

CONTACT FOR ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT GRANT INFORMATION

Attn: Richard Rose
New Mexico Environment Department
Harold Runnels Building
1190 St. Francis Drive
PO Box 26110
Santa Fe, NM 87502
(505) 827-2806

New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau

Programs and Information

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program

The New Mexico Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) is a federally funded program that assists communities in protecting their drinking water supplies. This is accomplished by identifying potential sources of contamination, evaluating the susceptibility of wells and surface water intakes to contamination, and working with communities, water utilities and service providers to develop Source Water Protection strategies. The SWAPP was approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in November, 1999, and is an information-gathering tool that follows on earlier drinking water protection initiatives mandated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act .

The Source Water Protection area is the land around each supply well or surface water intake where spills, leaks, accidents or other forms of contamination may have a direct impact on the drinking water supply. The size of this area depends on soil type, site geology, groundwater flow rate, and on the drainage area and land use in the watershed. The susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination is based on the number and proximity of potential threats to the water supply and an evaluation of any sanitary defects at the wellhead, intake structures, or other components of the water system.

Potential sources of contamination are derived from industries, businesses and other activities which produce, use, distribute, or handle contaminants that have an established [Maximum Contaminant Level \(MCL\)](#) under The Safe Drinking Water Act. Generators of microbiological and pathogenic organisms are also included in the contaminant inventory.

Some potential sources of contamination include:

- Septic Tanks & Leachfields
- Hazardous Waste Sites
- Mining Activities
- Industrial Areas
- Commercial Areas
- Stormwater Runoff
- Pesticides & Fertilizers

- Animal and Human Waste Disposal
- Underground Storage Tanks
- Agrichemical Application
- Chemical Spills
- Household Waste
- Landfills & Illegal Dumps

The SWAPP aims to involve local communities in source water protection through public outreach and education and through the formation of local planning teams. A community-based pollution prevention strategy such as a Wellhead Protection Program, insures a degree of environmental awareness which can prevent groundwater contamination and protect public supply wells. The ultimate goal of the SWAPP is to generate active community involvement in the management and protection of the drinking water supply.

For more information about the Source Water Protection Program or the Wellhead Protection Program, contact Darren Padilla of the Drinking Water Bureau at (505) 476-8631 or toll free 1-877-654-8720.

Drinking Water and Flooding

The monsoon season can bring heavy rains to New Mexico and cause flooding. Flooding can impact water wells and surface water sources for drinking water systems and cause contamination of a water supply by biological pathogens and/or chemicals. Children should not be allowed to play in or around flood waters. If you believe that your water supply may have been impacted by flooding, contact your water system or try to seek the advice of emergency personnel as to how to proceed. When in doubt about the safety of your drinking water supply after flooding, DO NOT drink or utilize the water until advised that it is safe to do so. If no other water is available, boil and/or treat the water as described in some of the documents listed below.

If you need to speak with the New Mexico Department of Health regarding health impacts resulting from flooding, their number is (505) 827-0006.

Septic Systems - What to Do after the Flood

Where can I find information on my septic system?

Please contact your local health department for additional advice and assistance. For more information on onsite/decentralized wastewater systems, call the National Environmental Services Center at (800) 624-8301 or visit their website at www.nesc.wvu.edu.

Do I pump my tank during flooded or saturated drain field conditions?

No! At best, pumping the tank is only a temporary solution. Under worst conditions, pumping it out could cause the tank to try to float out of the ground and may damage the inlet and outlet pipes. The best solution is to plug all drains in the basement and drastically reduce water use in the house.

What if my septic system has been used to dispose wastewater from my business (either a home-based or small business)?

In addition to raw sewage, small businesses may use their septic system to dispose of wastewater containing chemicals. If your septic system that receives chemicals backs up into a basement or drain field take extra precautions to prevent skin, eye and inhalation contact. The proper clean-up depends of what chemicals are found in the wastewater. Contact your State or EPA for specific clean-up information.

What do I do with my septic system after the flood?

Once floodwaters have receded, there are several things homeowners should remember:

- Do not drink well water until it is tested. Contact your local health department.
- Do not use the sewage system until water in the soil absorption field is lower than the water level around the house.
- Have your septic tank professionally inspected and serviced if you suspect damage. Signs of damage include settling or an inability to accept water. Most septic tanks are not damaged by flooding since they are below ground and completely covered. However, septic tanks and pump chambers can fill with silt and debris, and must be professionally

cleaned. If the soil absorption field is clogged with silt, a new system may have to be installed.

- Only trained specialists should clean or repair septic tanks because tanks may contain dangerous gases. Contact your health department for a list of septic system contractors who work in your area.
- If sewage has backed up into the basement, clean the area and disinfect the floor. Use a chlorine solution of a half cup of chlorine bleach to each gallon of water to disinfect the area thoroughly.
- Pump the septic system as soon as possible after the flood. Be sure to pump both the tank and lift station. This will remove silt and debris that may have washed into the system. Do not pump the tank during flooded or saturated drainfield conditions. At best, pumping the tank is only a temporary solution. Under worst conditions, pumping it out could cause the tank to try to float out of the ground and may damage the inlet and outlet pipes.
- Do not compact the soil over the soil absorption field by driving or operating equipment in the area. Saturated soil is especially susceptible to compaction, which can reduce the soil absorption field's ability to treat wastewater and lead to system failure.
- Examine all electrical connections for damage before restoring electricity.
- Be sure the septic tank's manhole cover is secure and that inspection ports have not been blocked or damaged.
- Check the vegetation over your septic tank and soil absorption field. Repair erosion damage and sod or reseed areas as necessary to provide turf grass cover.

Remember: Whenever the water table is high or your sewage system is threatened by flooding there is a risk that sewage will back up into your home. The only way to prevent this backup is to relieve pressure on the system by using it less.

1. What are some suggestions offered by experts for homeowners with flooded septic systems?
2. Use common sense. If possible, don't use the system if the soil is saturated and flooded. The wastewater will not be treated and will become a source of pollution. Conserve water as much as possible while the system restores itself and the water table falls.
3. Prevent silt from entering septic systems that have pump chambers. When the pump chambers are flooded, silt has a tendency to settle in the chambers and will clog the drain field if it is not removed.
4. Do not open the septic tank for pumping while the soil is still saturated. Mud and silt may enter the tank and end up in the drain field. Furthermore, pumping out a tank that is in saturated soil may cause it to "pop out" of the ground. (Likewise, recently installed systems may "pop out" of the ground more readily than older systems because the soil has not had enough time to settle and compact.)
5. Do not dig into the tank or drain field area while the soil is still wet or flooded. Try to avoid any work on or around the disposal field with heavy machinery while the soil is still wet. These activities will ruin the soil conductivity.
6. Flooding of the septic tank will have lifted the floating crust of fats and grease in the septic tank. Some of this scum may have floated and/or partially plugged the outlet tee. If the septic system backs up into the house check the tank first for outlet blockage. Clean up any floodwater in the house without dumping it into the sink or toilet and allow enough time for the water to recede. Floodwaters from the house that are passed through or pumped through the septic tank will cause higher flows through the system. This may cause solids to transfer from the septic tank to the drain field and will cause clogging.

7. Locate any electrical or mechanical devices the system may have that could be flooded to avoid contact with them until they are dry and clean.
8. Aerobic plants, up flow filters, trickling filters, and other media filters have a tendency to clog due to mud and sediment. These systems will need to be washed and raked.

Liquid Waste (Septic Tank) Program

The Environmental Health Division Field Offices offer training on various liquid waste topics, including installation of septic systems, liquid waste regulations, groundwater pollution and health risks related to onsite liquid waste systems and more.

CONTACT FOR LIQUID WASTE INFORMATION

District 3 (Las Cruces) Staff

Michael Montoya, Liquid Waste Specialist

Phone 505-647-7971, Cell 505-649-4107

Fax 505-523-3891

michael.montoya2@state.nm.us

Las Cruces Office, 505-524-6300

Silver City Office, 505-388-1934

Deming Office, 505-546-1464

Alamogordo Office, 505-437-7115

New Mexico Rural Water Association

The mission of the New Mexico Rural Water Association is to provide top quality, responsive technical assistance and training for rural water and wastewater systems in New Mexico. The Association was established as a non-profit organization under New Mexico laws in 1978 and is affiliated with the National Rural Water Association in Duncan, Oklahoma. The Association currently has over 450 members collectively serving over 460,000 persons throughout the State of New Mexico. The active membership of the State Association elects a Board of Directors to oversee the affairs of the Association. The general membership is made up of the mutual domestic water associations, small municipal government water utilities, community water cooperatives, public water and wastewater sanitation districts, and non-profit water utility organizations in the State. The Executive Committee of the New Mexico Rural Water Association Board of Directors provides policy direction and fiscal oversight for all of the programs of the organization. The Board of Directors commissions an annual independent audit to review all programs, contracts and practices of the New Mexico Rural Water Association.

The New Mexico Rural Water Association maintains its office at 3413 Carlisle NE in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The services, programs and emergency responses are deployed from this centralized location throughout the State. Logistical and fiscal support is provided to the technical support personnel to assure quality, responsive services to water and wastewater systems in need of technical assistance or training. The programs and services of the New Mexico Rural Water Association are implemented by a team of highly-experienced professionals, who provide on-site assistance, training, and troubleshooting support to the operators in charge of water and wastewater systems in rural communities throughout the State. The Board of Directors and the staff of New Mexico Rural Water Association have established an excellent track record in their response to the emergency needs of small water systems in all sectors of the State, often after normal working hours or on weekends.

Programs and Services Available

At present, the New Mexico Rural Water Association implements the following services on a statewide basis:

- Circuit Rider and Field Specialist Technical Assistance and Training
- Water System Operator and Manager Training
- Wellhead / Groundwater Protection Program
- Native American Circuit Rider Technical Assistance and Training
- Native American Source Water Protection Program
- Wastewater Technical Support and Training
- Board Member Training and Technical Assistance Program
- USDA Source Water Protection Program

These services are provided free-of-charge to all recipients. The Association is funded by membership fees and contracts with the Environmental Protection Agency, the USDA Rural Utility Service, and the New Mexico Environment Department, Drinking Water Bureau in support of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Our Circuit Riders and Field Specialists assist small utilities in rural areas and in Native American communities with various technical assistance needs such as installing and maintaining disinfection systems, repairing pumps and motors, conducting leak detections,

providing water storage tank inspections, spearheading wellhead protection, preventing cross connections, demonstrating water sampling procedures, and troubleshooting water pressure losses. Equally as important is the promotion and implementation of training and mentoring experiences for water and wastewater operators to obtain State Certification. Our Circuit Riders and Field Specialists made over 2400 contacts with rural entities in 1999 - a remarkable feat and record of accomplishment. They are on the road most of the time, and in emergencies, they work around the clock to help small systems.

The Native American technical support program provides technical assistance and training in the Nineteen Pueblos, the Navajo Nation and the Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache Tribal areas. The Native American source water protection program works with Tribal communities to protect drinking water sources.

The New Mexico Rural Water Association Training Program features classroom training for water system operators and water system Board members. Classes average fifty or more participants - and we typically hold 35 classes per year around the State. We utilize a group of instructors who are highly experienced water utility operators, water industry experts, and governmental specialists in technical or regulatory procedures. Coordination of the statewide training calendar and quality assurance of the various training activities are performed by a Training Specialist, and there is on-going consultation and coordination with the Facilities Operation Certification Office of the New Mexico Environment Department to ensure that our classes are approved for credit toward New Mexico Utility Operator Certification.

The New Mexico Rural Water Association's Board Training Program provides on-site training and assistance to rural water systems covering financial management, Board duties and responsibilities, budget development, review of rate structures and long-range financial planning. This program is closely matched with our other programs and services, identifying technical, managerial and financial needs and then bringing in the appropriate resources.

Every March, the New Mexico Rural Water Association holds the Annual Technical and Managerial Conference and Trade Exhibit for water and wastewater systems in New Mexico. This past year, over 300 water system representatives attended our Conference held in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The focus of the Conference was leadership development, capacity development, operator training and funding support. Our Conference is a clearinghouse for the latest in industry technology, regulatory information, management skill training and legislative news. The Annual Conference also serves to elect the regional Board of Directors to the Association. There are twenty-four Board members to represent four regions of New Mexico, as well as a President, National Director and Legislative Chairperson.

The strength of the New Mexico Rural Water Association is in our commitment to being responsive to the needs of the many community water systems in New Mexico. The focus of the New Mexico Rural Water Association is to develop the capacity of small public water and wastewater systems to provide quality, consistent services to rural families.

Partnerships

We are proud of the solid network of support that is present in New Mexico to assist community water and wastewater systems with their needs. Four key partners in providing assistance to communities in their water and wastewater utility needs are the New Mexico Rural Water Association, the New Mexico Environment Department, USDA Rural Development and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. In addition to these resources the New Mexico

State Legislature, the New Mexico Finance Authority, the New Mexico Department of Finance & Administration, the New Mexico State Engineer's Office and others enhance this network of support for the rural utilities in New Mexico.

The most important factor in our partnerships continues to be the leadership and desire to provide safe clean drinking water at the local community level. Community members provide the local commitment and talent that makes our enterprise work to provide safe, affordable, consistent drinking water, and to provide dependable, affordable, sanitary wastewater services to the families of New Mexico.

The talent and skill needed to operate, maintain and effectively manage water and wastewater utilities is present in every corner of the state in the mutual domestic water associations, villages, Pueblos, towns, small cities, water cooperatives, and water and sanitation districts. To support these local efforts, a strong partnership for technical assistance, troubleshooting, training and support is active statewide through the New Mexico Rural Water Association. Additional information may be obtained by calling the Association at 1-800-819-9893.

CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SERVICES PROVIDED

Email: contact@nmrwa.org
Mailing: NMRWA
3413 Carlisle Boulevard NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110
Office: 505-884-1031
Toll Free: 1-800-819-9893
Fax: 505-884-1032

US Department of Agriculture - NM

Grants Available

Water and Waste Disposal Loans

Purpose: To develop water and waste disposal (including solid waste disposal and storm drainage) systems in rural areas and towns with a population not in excess of 10,000. The funds are available to public entities such as municipalities, counties, special-purpose districts, Indian tribes, and corporations not operated for profit. R U S also guarantees water and waste disposal loans made by banks and other eligible lenders.

Water and Waste Disposal Grants

Purpose: To reduce water and waste disposal costs to a reasonable level for rural users. Grants may be made for up to 75 percent of eligible project costs in some cases. The same types of applicants are eligible for grants as are for loans.

Technical Assistance and Training (T A T) Grants

Purpose: To make grants to nonprofit organizations to provide technical assistance and training to associations on a wide range of issues relating to the delivery of water and waste disposal service.

A percentage of the Water and Wastewater Grant Program is available each year to provide technical assistance for rural communities with a population of 10,000 or less. Figures from the 1990 Census are used as reference. Private, nonprofit organizations that have been granted tax-exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service may be eligible for grant funds provided they can demonstrate the ability, background, experience, legal authority, and actual capacity to provide technical assistance/training on a regional basis to small, rural communities. Grant funds may be used to assist communities and rural areas identify and evaluate solutions to water or wastewater problems, improve facility operation and maintenance activities, or prepare funding applications for water or wastewater treatment facility construction projects.

Pre-applications may be filed with our State Offices (see addresses and telephone numbers in our staff listings below) for projects to be operated within a single State. For projects providing multi-state services, pre-applications should be sent to the Assistant Administrator, Water and Waste Program at the address listed below. For consideration and funding in each fiscal year, pre-applications must be received in the appropriate office between October 1 and December 31. Assistance under this program may be requested by rural water or wastewater system officials through their local Rural Water Association or U S D A, Rural Development's local or State Offices.

Solid Waste Management Grants

Purpose: To make grants to public and private nonprofit organizations for providing technical assistance and training to associations to reduce or eliminate pollution of water resources and improve planning and management of solid waste facilities. This assistance is available in rural areas and towns with a population not in excess of 10,000. Figures from the 1990 Census are used as reference.

Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants

Purpose: To assist rural communities that have had a significant decline in quantity or quality of drinking water. Grants can be made in rural areas and cities or towns with a population not in excess of 10,000 and a median household income of 100 percent of a State's non-metropolitan median household income. Grants may be made for 100 percent of project costs. The maximum grant is \$500,000 when a significant decline in quantity or quality of water occurred within 2 years, or \$150,000 to make emergency repairs and replacement of facilities on existing systems.

Rural Water Circuit Rider Technical Assistance

Purpose: To provide technical assistance for the operation of rural water systems. R U S through contracting, has assisted rural water systems with day-to-day operational, financial, and management problems. The assistance may be requested by officials of rural water systems or R U S. The program complements R U S' loan supervision responsibilities. R U S contracts with the National Rural Water Association (N R W A) to provide this service. N R W A State Affiliates do the work in their State(s).

CONTACT FOR USDA GRANT INFORMATION

Water and Environmental Programs Staff
6200 Jefferson St., NE, Room 255
Albuquerque, NM 87109
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/nm/>

Attn: Ryan Gleason, State Director
Phone: (505) 761-4950
Fax: (505) 761-4976
Email: ryan.gleason@nm.usda.gov

Attn: Martha Torrez, Program Director
Phone: (505) 761-4954
Fax: (505) 521-8354
Email: martha.torrez@nm.usda.gov

New Mexico Finance Authority

Grants Available

State Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund

The purpose of the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (DWRLF) is to improve and protect drinking water quality and public health by providing community water systems in New Mexico with low-cost financial assistance in the construction and rehabilitation of necessary drinking water facilities.

The DWRLF is capitalized from US EPA grants and matched with state funds. Program responsibilities are divided between the New Mexico Finance Authority (NMFA) and the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED). The effect of the collaborative effort provides a more efficient use of state, federal and local funds and a more centralized and coordinated approach to water infrastructure financing.

As defined under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act funds from the DWRLF are available to Privately-owned and publicly owned community water systems and non-profit non-community water systems. Private Cooperatives, who are considering a conversion to a Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association organized under the Sanitary Projects Act, may contact the NMFA for more information.

To be considered for funding projects must be ranked on the NMED Comprehensive Priority List and be evaluated through the NMED Capacity Assessment process. The principal elements of the priority list ranking system are protection of public health compliance, environmental criteria, affordability criteria; and capacity development criteria.

Community water systems that have been ranked on the Comprehensive Priority List, completed the Capacity Assessment, shown the technical, financial and managerial capacity to operate and maintain their water system, and have identified an eligible drinking water construction project are referred to the NMFA. The NMFA then initiates the DWRLF loan application process with the applicant.

The NMFA will further identify whether applicants are disadvantaged communities, based on the price of water service and the median household income for the water system. Disadvantaged communities may be eligible for a 0% interest rate loan, assistance with fees for preliminary engineering reports and environmental information documents, and extended loan terms.

Entities	Interest Rate	Entities	Interest Rate
Public System - Disadvantaged	0%	Private System – Non-Profit	3%
Public System – Non Disadvantaged	2%	Private System – For Profit	4%

Water and Wastewater Grant Fund

The 1999 Legislature created this fund to assist small community water systems with grant funding for vital water and wastewater public projects. The statute requires that NMFA determine the percentage of grant award using a sliding scale to ensure that those most in need would receive assistance. Additionally, NMFA rules require analyzing the ability of the applicant to undertake any or all of the projects through a loan or a cash contribution from excess reserves. Through this analysis, the NMFA is able to assure that scarce grant funds go toward those entities least able to help themselves. In 2002, the NMFA issued \$5 million in bonds to capitalize the Fund. The Legislature also appropriated \$56 million.

Through FY2005, the NMFA has funded 101 authorized projects totaling \$41.8 million, 61 emergency projects totaling approximately \$13.2 million, and the \$6 million in remaining funds dedicated to systems across the state finalizing their projects.

Local Government Planning Fund

(Formerly Known as the Water and Wastewater Planning Fund)

Created in 2002, the fund provides up-front capital necessary to allow for proper planning of vital water and wastewater projects. The 2005 Legislature (HB 304, Sandoval) broadened project eligibility to include master plans, conservation plans and economic development plans and to allow NMFA to "forgive" the loan if the entity finances the project through NMFA. To date, NMFA has made 34 grants totaling \$737,900 and has approved an additional 14 projects totaling \$304,700.

Water Project Fund / Water Trust Board

The 2001 Legislature enacted the Water Project Finance Act which created the Water Project Fund in the NMFA and charged the NMFA with the administration of the Fund and the Water Trust Board. The Water Trust Board is a diverse 15-member Board that recommends to the Legislature projects to be funded through a Water Project Fund. Under the Act, the Board is required to recommend funding within five project categories: (1) water conservation or reuse, (2) flood prevention, (3) endangered species act (ESA) collaborative efforts, (4) water storage, conveyance and delivery infrastructure improvements, and (5) watershed restoration and management initiatives.

Since its creation, the WTB has recommended \$47 million of grant funding for 29 entities statewide. This state funding has leveraged more than \$50 million of local or federal funding for these projects. Given the size of projects, funding has been recommended primarily for large, regional systems: 69% to water storage and conveyance projects; 10% to watershed restoration projects, 11% to ESA projects; and 10% to water conservation, treatment or re-use projects. The NMFA, on behalf of the Water Trust Board, files statutorily required annual report covering the activities of the Water Project Fund and the Water Trust Board. This report was filed as required on September 30, 2005.

Public Project Revolving Fund

The Public Project Revolving Fund (PPRF) offers many examples of NMFA's investment of time, expertise and capital. The PPRF, considered NMFA's flagship Program, has provided the means for unusual projects to receive financing. Though often thought of for essential public projects such as water system upgrades, fire and law enforcement equipment, and public

buildings, the PPRF is being looked at to provide an increasing array of public projects. Many of these public projects have less proven revenue streams but do not have other viable sources of financing.

In FY 2005, the culmination of much time and expertise resulted in the restructuring of the PPRF to allow for a "junior" fund that allows larger projects and those with less proven security pledges to access the PPRF. A new Subordinate Lien, designed to operate the same way as a regular PPRF program, now allows NMFA to participate in projects that would not fit the more conservative credit requirements of the original PPRF, and thus doubling its capacity to make loans.

Created in 1994, the PPRF program assists a wide range of public credits in accessing the capital markets with the advantage of offering to all borrowers (regardless of their creditworthiness) fixed 'AAA' - insured interest rates. The rates are among the best available in the market and are set monthly by the NMFA Board. The PPRG is funded primarily through NMFA's share of Government Gross Receipts Tax (GGRT), which provides approximately \$18 million per year. The NMFA uses this cash inflow to make loans to borrowers and then replenishes the fund by issuing tax-exempt bonds secured by the PPRF loans made to qualified entities, and by the annual inflow of GGRT. As of June 30, 2005, the NMFA had made 451 loans totaling \$628 million.

Benefits offered through the PPRF include cost of issuance assistance to all borrowers and below-market rate interest loans to disadvantaged entities. As of June 30, 2005, the NMFA had provided more than \$5.35 million in Cost of Issuance Assistance provided to more than 235 entities. As of June 30, 2005, the NMFA had provided approximately \$28.6 million in Disadvantaged Funding to 170 entities.

CONTACT FOR NMFA GRANT INFORMATION

Attn: John Brooks, Financial Advisor
jbrooks@nmfa.net

Attn: Michael Vonderheide, Program Administrator
mvonderheide@nmfa.net

New Mexico Finance Authority
207 Shelby Street
Santa Fe New Mexico 87501
www.nmfa.net
Phone: 505-984-1454
Toll free: 1-877-275-6632
Fax: 505-992-9644

Department of Finance & Administration

Grants Available

Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program

The Community Development Bureau has assisted New Mexico's municipalities and counties in investing over \$250 million in federal CDBG funds to address local community development needs. Bureau staff members provide assistance and oversight to local officials with the implementation of needed infrastructure, public buildings, housing rehabilitation, economic development, planning and other critical projects.

The second major responsibility of the Community Development Bureau is the administration of hundreds of Capital Outlay Projects passed by the New Mexico Legislature and signed into law by the Governor each year. The Bureau executes formal agreements with units of local government, processes payments and ensures that these state funds - nearly \$400 million over ten years - are spent in accordance with authorizing legislation.

CONTACT FOR CDBG GRANT INFORMATION

Attn: Dolores Gonzales, Community Development Bureau
Local Government Division
402 Don Gaspar
Santa Fe, NM 8750
Phone: 505-827-4972
Fax: 505-827-4948

Community Planning

The Community Planning Section offers funding, training and technical assistance to New Mexico's municipalities and counties in areas such as comprehensive planning, development, infrastructure financing, public participation, and strategic planning. Better-planned communities and counties enable local leaders to make informed decisions improving their local government's operations and community development.

Planning is a continuous process to guide the development, redevelopment and investment of resources into a neighborhood, community, or county to promote its citizens' aspirations for an enhanced quality of life, infrastructure, and land use. Planning also help economic development by facilitating a coordinated approach to needed investments and policies.

New Mexico municipalities and counties are encouraged by state law to complete a comprehensive plan to address issues such as land use, water, transportation, economic development, and infrastructure. Click on the below resources to find out more on comprehensive planning and other ways to enhance your community.

CONTACT FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING INFORMATION

Attn: Ken Hughes, Office of Community Planning
Management Analyst
Local Government Division, DFA
402 Don Gaspar
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: 505-827-4370
Fax: 505-827-4948

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

Programs and Services Available

As the United States struggled in the throes of the Great Depression, a new Army Corps of Engineers District was created in New Mexico under the command of Captain Hans Kramer. Although flood control and irrigation projects in the sparsely populated region of the Canadian River were not economically feasible in 1929, widespread unemployment in the early 1930's helped to convince President Franklin D. Roosevelt to approve the building of Conchas Dam. The Corps established the Tucumcari District on August 2, 1935 to construct a dam for the purposes of irrigation, flood control and water supply. As the activities increased at the site, the local economy received a much needed boost. This infusion of federal funds gradually spread to include a broad area of the state. The success of the project was a major consideration in the eventual expansion of the District's boundaries to include other watersheds in the states of Colorado and Texas, as well as New Mexico.

With the completion of the Conchas project, John Martin Dam at Caddoa, Colorado, became the new focal point of District activity. Tucumcari District personnel transferred to Caddoa and on December 4, 1939, the organizational name was officially changed to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Caddoa District. Work proceeded there until the dam was 85 percent complete. With the world at war, however, John Martin Dam was temporarily put on hold.

Soon after the onset of World War II, in early 1942, the District headquarters was transferred to Albuquerque and given its permanent name along with an additional mission. Switching from civil works projects to wartime activities, and with a peak workforce of 3,039 people, the Albuquerque District performed real estate and construction services in support of various military projects in the region. Among those projects was the work at Los Alamos Laboratory where scientists labored in development of atomic energy and its application to weapons. After the war, the District resumed civil works construction and completed John Martin Reservoir. Other major projects followed in the ensuing years. They are, in chronological order: Jemez Canyon Dam, Abiquiu Dam, Two Rivers Dam, and Cochiti Dam in New Mexico; Trinidad Dam in Colorado, and Santa Rosa Dam in New Mexico.

Today, the District continues several regional civil works projects. In addition, it now provides extensive design and construction services to three New Mexico military bases: Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, Holloman Air Force Base in Alamogordo and Cannon Air Force Base in Clovis.

We are the nation's engineers, with a rich legacy predating the Declaration of Independence. Today's U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plans, designs, builds and manages a wide variety of projects for national, economic and environmental security. We are the world's premier engineering organization, with more than 37,000 dedicated professionals in technical centers and regional and field offices nationwide.

We build facilities for the Army and Air Force, provide flood protection, supply water, power and public recreation, protect and restore wetlands and other natural resources, and support other government agencies with engineering, contracting and project management services.

The Engineering and Construction Division has established its professional reputation and prided itself on its planning, engineering, construction management and environmental services. Our award winning design and construction team has successfully completed a wide variety of projects in the civil, military, environmental and HTRW arenas.

Civil Works Projects

The District has over 60 years of experience with projects in our Civil Works Program. Our design team has developed water distribution systems, storm drain systems, flood control structures and acequias. We have demonstrated experience in performing flood proofing studies and have a variety of flood plain management services available. We also perform a variety of studies, including facility evaluation, seismic studies, space planning, utilities distribution, dam safety inspections and conduct routine data monitoring and analysis.

Environmental & HTRW Projects

Our Environmental Program encompasses a variety of activities including endangered species surveys, environmental assessments and impact statements, and cultural resource mitigation. Our HTRW Program covers a full range of projects and capabilities including field investigations, environmental sampling, data analysis and evaluation, air quality monitoring, asbestos and lead-based paint surveys, on-site quality assurance/control, hazardous waste remediation solutions and environmental compliance.

CONTACTS FOR CORPS OF ENGINEERS INFORMATION

US Army Engineer District, Albuquerque, CESPA
4101 Jefferson Plaza, NE
Albuquerque, NM87109
Phone: (505) 342-3432
Fax: 505-342-3199
<http://www.spa.usace.army.mil/>

Construction Projects (Civil Works)	505-342-3212
Construction Projects (Military Program)	505-342-3402
Contracting	505-342-3458
Emergency Response Mission	505-342-3267
Environmental	505-342-3281
Public Affairs	505-342-3171
Lakes & Dams	505-342-3275
Recreation	505-342-3273
Regulatory	505-342-3282
Section 404 Permits	505-342-3282
General Questions	505-342-3100

ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Federal Lands EQIP Coordinated Resource Management Planning

The New Mexico Association of Conservation Districts has entered into a partnership with the Bureau of Land Management and the State Land Office to assist in implementing Coordinated Resource Management Plans (CRMP) on BLM Allotments in New Mexico. This effort assists New Mexico Ranchers in providing improvements on their ranch, which could include federal allotments, state leased land and private land.

This initiative began in 2005, with the Natural Resources Conservation Service approving nine EQIP contracts in the Pecos District of the BLM for over \$900,000. These contracts are targeted to improve habitat for the lesser prairie chicken and the sand dune lizard. Some of the practices to be installed include: 37,000 acres of brush management, 180,000 feet of Fence, and 42,000 feet of livestock water pipelines. These practices will allow for better planned use of the ranch to enhance grazing, while also improving habitat. Funds are being received from the BLM and the State Land Office to serve as matching funds for the EQIP contracts. Ranchers have begun implementing the practices.

Restoration of abandoned oil and gas field sites is another component of the CRMPs. Plans call for restoring 230 acres or about 40 sites. This includes reshaping the sites, removal of remaining facilities such as tanks, pipelines, and power lines. Cost for the restoration is expected to exceed \$700,000. Funds are being received from donations by Oil and Gas Companies for this work. The sites will be seeded and fenced as part of the EQIP Contract with each rancher.

An additional 15 CRMPs are being developed for 2006. NRCS has funded EQIP contracts in 7 counties in New Mexico for \$906,000. This includes contracts in all four of the BLM Districts. This work will be implemented in 2007.

CONTACTS FOR CONSERVATION INFORMATION

Debbie Hughes, Executive Director
NM Association of Conservation Districts
163 Trail Canyon Rd
Carlsbad, NM 88220
Phone: 505-981-2400
Fax: 505-981-2422
conserve@hughes.net

The purpose of a conservation district is to: 1. control and prevent soil erosion 2. prevent floodwater and sediment damage 3. further the conservation, development, beneficial application and proper disposal of water. 4. promote the use of impounded water for recreation, propagation of fish and wildlife, irrigation and for urban and industrial needs and 5. conserve and develop the natural resources of the state, provide for flood control, and preserve wildlife.

Hidalgo County Soil & Water Conservation District
Region III
405 Duncan Hwy
Lordsburg, NM 88045
Phone: 542-9141
Fax: 542-3295

Office of the State Engineer

The Office of the State Engineer often works collaboratively with other state agencies, municipalities, counties, Native American Tribes, Pueblos, or Nations as well as organizations with an interest in water issues affecting New Mexico.

For more information about special projects sponsored by our agency, contact the Office of the State Engineer at (505) 827-6166.

Water Resources Allocation Program (WRAP)

Water is New Mexico's most precious resource, especially during times of drought. Under New Mexico water law, all ground and surface waters belong to the public and are subject to appropriation under the Doctrine of Prior Appropriation, a constitutional provision that says earlier appropriations have priority over later appropriations.

The Water Resources Allocation Program (WRAP) with the Office of the State Engineer is responsible for processing water rights applications, conducting the scientific research for making those water rights decisions, maintaining water rights records, and enforcing any conditions or restrictions on water use. Water masters in the program measure stream flow, allocate the water within a stream system based on state water law, and regulate and control diversions. Staff also inventory water resources, monitor water use, and cooperate with the U.S. Geologic Survey in monitoring groundwater levels throughout the state. Additional duties are licensing all well drillers, maintaining and updating the rules and regulations of the State Engineer, inspecting non-federal dams, evaluating subdivision water-supply plans submitted by counties, and promoting water conservation.

The WRAP Program includes the **Water Rights Division**, the **Dam Safety Bureau**, the **Hydrology Bureau**, the **Water Use and Conservation/Subdivision Review Bureau**, and the **WATERS Program**. For more information on water resources allocation in New Mexico, contact us at (505) 827-6120.

New Mexico Water Conservation Program Technical Assistance, Research, and Demonstration

Agricultural Demonstration Projects

The Office of the State Engineer/Interstate Stream Commission has cooperated with the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service to conduct agricultural water conservation demonstration projects in the Pecos Valley Artesian Conservancy District near Roswell, the Elephant Butte Irrigation District near Las Cruces, and with the Roosevelt County Soil and Water Conservation District in Portales. The projects demonstrated soil moisture monitoring, irrigation scheduling, use of low energy precision application sprinklers, installation of high flow turnouts and other on-farm and off-farm conservation techniques.

Community Demonstration Projects

The Office of the State Engineer/Interstate Stream Commission has participated as a cost share partner with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and local entities in sponsoring community conservation demonstration projects. These include a municipal and institutional retrofit project and a school education project in Santa Fe, two xeriscape demonstration gardens in Belen and Los Lunas, and a municipal planning and education project in Las Vegas. Other conservation

projects funded by Reclamation include a number of municipal and agricultural planning and demonstration activities.

Regional Water Planning Activities

The Interstate Stream Commission provides grants to regional entities for developing regional water plans, which must include consideration of water conservation as the first water supply alternative in a plan. For more information on the regional planning effort, contact the Interstate Stream Commission regional water planner at 505-827-6167.

Agricultural Conservation Funds

The Interstate Stream Commission makes available low-interest loans to irrigation entities to re-loan to farmers for various farming improvements, including water conservation related actions. For more information, contact the Interstate Stream Commission at 505-827-6103.

CONTACTS FOR THE OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

Office of the State Engineer:

130 South Capitol Street
Concha Ortiz y Pino Building
P.O. Box 25102
Santa Fe, NM 87504-5102
Phone: (505) 827-6166
Fax: (505) 827-3806

Water Resource Allocation Program:

P.O. Box 25102
Santa Fe, NM 87504-5102
Phone: (505) 827-6120

Interstate Stream Commission:

Estevan Lopez, Interstate Stream Commission Director
P.O. Box 25102
Santa Fe, NM 87504-5102
Phone: (505) 827-6161

EPA Region 6

Assistance Programs

The Assistance Programs Branch is responsible for developing, awarding, managing, overseeing, and closing out water program financial assistance agreements in EPA Region 6 consistent with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies. The Branch manages over twenty types of water program funding, each with its own unique set of requirements.

The Assistance Programs Branch consists of two Sections, the State/Tribal Programs Section (6WQ-AT) and the State Revolving Fund and Projects Section (6WQ-AP). Go to the Section page links for more information on the specific types of water program funding that are available. Also, more detailed information regarding EPA funding is found in the [Catalog of Domestic Federal Assistance \(CFDA\)](#).

CONTACTS FOR EPA REGION 6 INFORMATION

Assistance Programs Branch

Susan Branning, Branch Chief (6WQ-A)

Phone: (214) 665-7110

Fax: (214) 665-6490

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6

1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200

Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

State Revolving Funds & Projects Section

Maurice Rawls, Section Chief (6WQ-AP)

214-665-7120

rawls.maurice@epa.gov

International Boundary and Water Commission

The Convention of 1889 creating the International Boundary Commission (IBC), and the 1944 Treaty which changed its name to the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), both provide that it shall consist of a United States Section and a Mexican Section. The 1944 Treaty further provides that it shall in all respects have the status of an international body, that the head of each Section must be an Engineer Commissioner and that wherever Treaty provisions call for joint action or joint agreement by the two Governments such matters shall be handled by or through the Department of State of the United States and the Secretariat of Foreign Relations of Mexico. The Commissioner for each Section functions under the foreign policy supervision of the Foreign Office of his Government.

The mission of the IBWC is to apply the rights and obligations which the Governments of the United States and Mexico assume under the numerous boundary and water treaties and related agreements, and to do so in a way that benefits the social and economic welfare of the peoples on the two sides of the boundary and improves relations between the two countries.

As provided for in the treaties and agreements, those rights and obligations include: distribution between the two countries of the waters of the Rio Grande and of the Colorado River; regulation and conservation of the waters of the Rio Grande for their use by the two countries by joint construction, operation and maintenance of international storage dams and reservoirs and plants for generating hydroelectric energy at the dams; regulation of the Colorado River waters allocated to Mexico; protection of lands along the river from floods by levee and floodway projects; solution of border sanitation and other border water quality problems; preservation of the Rio Grande and Colorado River as the international boundary; and demarcation of the land boundary.

CONTACTS FOR INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY & WATER COMMISSION INFORMATION

International Boundary and Water Commission

United States Section

Commissioner Carlos Marin - 832-4157

Secretary (OA) Lisa Holguin - 832-4765

4171 North Mesa, Suite C-100

El Paso, TX 79902-1441

1-800-262-8857

Welcome to the Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Colorado Region

Who We Are...

Reclamation's Lower Colorado Region serves as the "water master" for the last 688 miles of the Colorado River within the United States on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior.

What We Do...

We manage the Colorado River to meet water and power delivery obligations, protect endangered species and native habitat, enhance outdoor recreation opportunities, and provide flood control. In addition, the Region annually measures and accounts for the water's use, and maintains the river channel and protective levees.

Who We Work With...

Reclamation works closely with state and local entities, Indian tribes, water and power constituents, environmental groups, other Federal agencies, and the Republic of Mexico to bring many benefits to communities and lands throughout the Southwest.

CONTACTS FOR LOWER COLORADO REGIONAL INFORMATION

Carol Lynn Erwin, Area Manager
Randy Chandler, Deputy Manager
6150 West Thunderbird Road
Glendale, AZ 85306-4001
Phone: 623-773-6200
FAX: 623-773-6480

Arizona: Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima Counties
New Mexico: Catron, Hidalgo, and Grant Counties

Colorado River Basin Project Central Arizona Project

The Central Arizona Project is a multipurpose water resource development and management project that delivers Colorado River water, either directly or by exchange, into central and southern Arizona. The project was designed to provide water to nearly one million acres of Indian and non-Indian irrigated agricultural land areas in Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima Counties, as well as municipal water for several Arizona communities, including the metropolitan areas of Phoenix and Tucson.

Authorization also was included for development of facilities to deliver water to Catron, Hidalgo, and Grant Counties in New Mexico, but these facilities have not been constructed because of cost considerations, a lack of demand for the water, lack of repayment capability by the users, and environmental constraints.

In addition to its water supply benefits, the project also provides substantial benefits from power generation, flood control, outdoor recreation, fish and wildlife conservation, and sediment control. The project was subdivided, for administration and construction purposes, into the Granite Reef, Orme, Salt-Gila, Gila River, Tucson, Indian Distribution, and Colorado River (?) divisions. During project construction, the Orme Division was re-formulated and renamed the

Regulatory Storage Division. Upon completion, the Granite Reef Division was re-named the Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct, and the Salt-Gila Division was renamed the Fannin-McFarland Aqueduct.

CONTACTS FOR LOWER CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT INFORMATION

David Gunn, Engineer
(623) 869-2333

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, communities, and universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event. Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. PDM grants are to be awarded on a competitive basis and without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. The HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

The HMGP Desk Reference provides comprehensive information about the program. The HMGP Desk Reference, the HMGP Brochure (FEMA Publication L-139), and HMGP Fact Sheet are available from the FEMA Information Resources Library.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program

The FMA program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). FEMA provides FMA funds to assist States and communities implement measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Three types of FMA grants are available to States and communities:

- Planning Grants to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans. Only NFIP-participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for FMA Project grants
- Project Grants to implement measures to reduce flood losses, such as elevation, acquisition, or relocation of NFIP-insured structures. States are encouraged to prioritize FMA funds for applications that include repetitive loss properties; these include structures with 2 or more losses each with a claim of at least \$1,000 within any ten-year period since 1978.
- Technical Assistance Grants for the State to help administer the FMA program and activities. Up to ten percent (10%) of Project grants may be awarded to States for Technical Assistance Grants.

CONTACTS FOR LOWER CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT INFORMATION

Mr. Bill Ewing, New Mexico Office of Emergency Services & Security

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13 Bataan Blvd.

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E-Mail: bewing@dps.state.nm.us

Web Page: www.dps.nm.org/emc.htm