Technical
Customer Advisory Committee

AGENDA

Members

Elias Archuleta	Donald T. Lopez
Mark Begay	Anjali Mulchandani
John Fleck	Jill Peterson
Brian Freeman	Mario Nuño-Whelan
Kerry J. Howe	

Public participation for this meeting will be via WebEx video conference. To request login information for this meeting or to submit public comment, contact Jordan Salas at jsalas@abcwua.org or 505-289-3100. Requests for login information and public comment must be submitted before 2:00 PM the date of the meeting.

Thursday, May 1, 2025	**4:00 PM**	**1441 Mission Ave NE Conference Room 204**

1. Call to Order
2. Approval of Agenda
3. Approval of April 3, 2025, Action Summary
4. Public Comment
5. Consumer Confidence Report
6. Settled Water Basin Cleanout
7. Water Report
8. Other Business
9. Adjournment

NOTICE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: If you have a disability and require special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Water Utility Authority Office, Suite 5012, Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Government Center, phone 289-3100, as soon as possible prior to the meeting date.

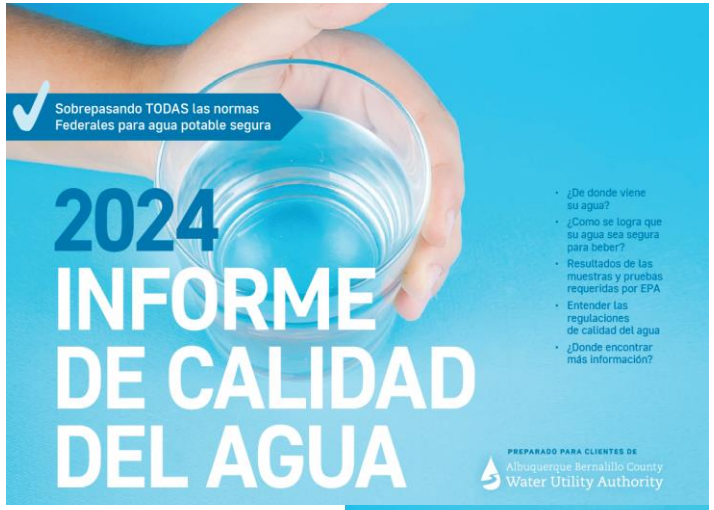
2024 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

May 2025

Jeff Pompeo
Water Quality Program Manager

Albuquerque Bernalillo County
Water Utility Authority

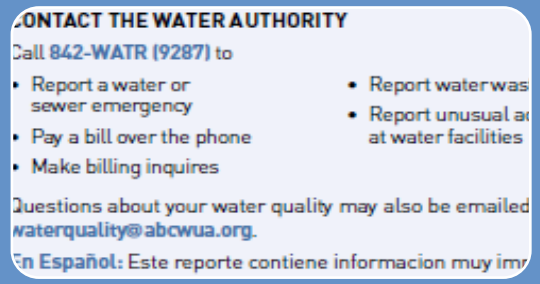
Why do we have a Water Quality Report?



- Required by Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
- Public notice of what was detected during required monitoring of regulated contaminants
- How our drinking water quality compares to the standards in the SDWA
- Educate and inform customers about source water and water quality topics

Albuquerque Bernalillo County
Water Utility Authority

CCR Required Information

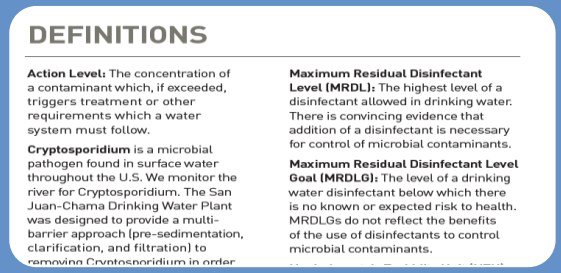

ONTACT THE WATER AUTHORITY

Call 842-WATR (9287) to

- Report a water or sewer emergency
- Pay a bill over the phone
- Make billing inquires
- Report waterwas
- Report unusual a at water facilities

Questions about your water quality may also be emailed waterquality@abcwua.org.

En Español: Este reporte contiene informacion muy im


DEFINITIONS

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. We monitor the river for Cryptosporidium. The San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Plant was designed to provide a multi-barrier approach (pre-sedimentation, clarification, and filtration) to

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Water System Information

- Contact Information

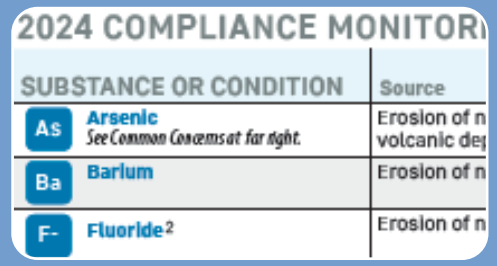
Sources of Water

- Ground Water
- Surface Water

EPA Determined Definitions

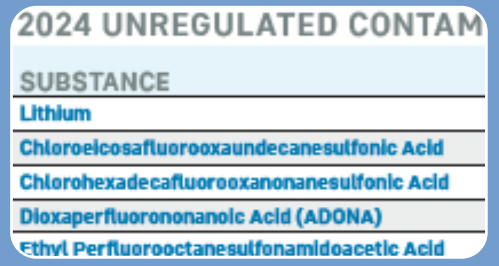
Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority

CCR Required Information



2024 COMPLIANCE MONITORI

SUBSTANCE OR CONDITION	Source
As Arsenic *See Common Concerns at far right.*	Erosion of n volcanic dep
Ba Barium	Erosion of n
F- Fluoride[2]	Erosion of n



2024 UNREGULATED CONTAM

SUBSTANCE
Lithium
Chloroeicosafluorooxaundecanesulfonic Acid
Chlorohexadecafluorooxanonanesulfonic Acid
Dioxaperfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)
Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid

Detected Contaminants during Compliance Monitoring

- Entry Points
- Distribution
- Surface Water Plant

Compliance With Other Federal Drinking Water Regulations

- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule – UCMR5

Educational Information

Albuquerque Bernalillo County
Water Utility Authority

Definitions

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. The San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Plant was designed to provide a multi-barrier approach (pre-sedimentation, clarification, and filtration) to removing Cryptosporidium in order to meet the EPA requirements.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of cloudiness or haziness caused by suspended solids.

Parts Per Billion (PPB): Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L). 1 PPB = 0.001 PPM. Example: one drop of water in an Olympic-size swimming pool.

Parts Per Million (PPM): Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L). 1 PPM = 1,000 PPB. Example: four drops of water in a 55-gallon barrel.

Parts Per Trillion (PPT): Parts per trillion or nanogram per Liter (ng/L). 1 PPB = 1,000 PPT. Example: one grain of sugar in 10 million gallons of water.

picoCuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2024 COMPLIANCE MONITORING RESULTS (Albuquerque Water System, NM35-10701)

SUBSTANCE OR CONDITION	Source	Sample Year(s)	Detection Limit *(lowest amount that can be detected with available technology)*	Minimum Detected	Average Detected System-wide	Average Detected at San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Plant	Maximum Detected	Maximum Contaminant Level *(MCL)*	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal *(MCLG)*	SAFE TO DRINK PER EPA[1]
As **Arsenic** *See Common Concerns at far right.*	Erosion of natural volcanic deposits	2024	1 PPB	Zero PPB	2.5 PPB	Zero PPB	5.0 PPB	10.0 PPB	Zero PPB	✓
Ba **Barium**	Erosion of natural deposits	2024	0.01 PPM	0.035 PPM	0.047 PPM	0.059 PPM	0.059 PPM	2 PPM	2 PPM	✓
F- **Fluoride**[2]	Erosion of natural deposits	2024	0.10 PPM	0.68 PPM	0.93 PPM	0.68 PPM	1.17 PPM	4 PPM	4 PPM	✓
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	Erosion of natural deposits	2023	0.7 - 1.0 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	0.7 pCi/L	0.7 pCi/L	1.6 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	✓
NO_3^- **Nitrate**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	2024	0.05 PPM	Zero PPM	0.38 PPM	0.13 PPM	3.07 PPM	10 PPM	10 PPM	✓
Ra **Radium 226 + 228**	Erosion of natural deposits	2023	0.01 - 0.21 pCi/L	0.02 pCi/L	0.13 pCi/L	0.04 pCi/L	0.50 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	✓
U **Uranium**	Erosion of natural deposits	2023	1 PPB	Zero PPB	2.0 PPB	Zero PPB	6 PPB	30 PPB	Zero PPB	✓
BrO_3^- **Bromate**	By-product of drinking water disinfection	2024	1 - 5 PPB	Zero PPB	Not Applicable	0.9 PPB	2.3 PPB	10 PPB	Zero PPB	✓
Cl **Chlorine**	Disinfectant	2024	0.1 PPM (distribution system)	0.3 PPM	0.9 PPM	Not Applicable	1.7 PPM	4 PPM (MRDL)	4 PPM (MRDLG)	✓
			0.03 PPM (surface water)	0.6 PPM	Not Applicable	1.3 PPM	1.4 PPM	4 PPM (MRDL)	4 PPM (MRDLG)	
			0.03 PPM (groundwater)	TT met at 100% of sites (TT= Maintain required chlorine level or restore within 4 hours)				TT	TT	
Cryptosporidium *(untreated water)*	Human and animal fecal waste	2015-2017	1 Oocyst/L	Zero Oocysts/L	Not Applicable	0.004 Oocysts/L	0.093 Oocysts/L	TT	Zero Oocysts/L	✓
Turbidity *(cloudiness; indicates effectiveness of filtration and disinfection)*	Soil runoff	2024	0.002 NTU	0.03 NTU	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0.13 NTU	1 NTU in all finished water samples, 95% of the finished water samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Zero NTU	✓
C **Total Organic Carbon**	Naturally present in the environment	2024	1 PPM	Zero PPM	Not Applicable	1.1 PPM	1.8 PPM	TT	Not Applicable	✓
Total Coliform	Coliforms are bacteria that are normally present in the environment	2024	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0 of 245 samples or 0% of samples taken in a month had detectable total coliform bacteria	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5.0% or more of samples in any month	0% of samples with detectable coliform bacteria	✓

SUBSTANCE	Source	Sample Year	Detection Limit	Range of Results[3]	Maximum LRAA	Maximum Contaminant Level *(MCL) Disinfection by-products are regulated based on the LRAA*	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal *(MCLG)*	
HAA5 **Total Haloacetic Acids** *(HAA5)*	By-product of chlorination	2024	0.48 - 0.50 PPB	0 - 19 PPB	16.6 PPB	60 PPB	Not Applicable	✓
TTHM **Total Trihalomethanes** *(TTHM)*	By-product of chlorination	2024	0.50 PPB	2.2 - 41 PPB	38.8 PPB	80 PPB	Not Applicable	✓

SUBSTANCE	Source	Sample Year	Detection Limit	90th Percentile	Number of Samples that Exceed Action Level	Maximum Detected	Action Level *(Compared to the concentration detected in the 90th percentile sample.)*	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal *(MCLG)*	
Pb **Lead** *See Common Concerns at far right.*	Corrosion of household plumbing	2024	1 PPB	Zero PPB	Zero	3 PPB	15 PPB	Zero PPB	✓
Cu **Copper**	Corrosion of household plumbing	2024	0.01 PPM	0.28 PPM	Zero	0.42 PPM	1.3 PPM	1.3 PPM	✓

Detected Contaminates

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Some substances found in drinking water are not regulated by the EPA, but testing for them in some cases is required for research purposes under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR).

[1] Meets USEPA and NMED standards for safe drinking water

[2] The Water Authority continues working to meet a target fluoride range of 0.65 to 0.72 mg/L. More information at www.abcwua.org/your-drinking-water-fluoride-information/

[3] The range represents the minimum and maximum of all quarterly analytical results at all 12 monitoring locations

2024 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RESULTS

SUBSTANCE	Sample Year	Minimum Reporting Level	Range of Results	Average Detected Results
Lithium	2024	10 PPB	12 PPT-71 PPB	34 PPB
Chloroeicosafluorooxaundecanesulfonic Acid	2024	1.70 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Chlorohexadecafluorooxanonanesulfonic Acid	2024	1.70 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Dioxaperfluorononanoic Acid (ADONA)	2024	1.70 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Acid (GenX)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic Acid	2024	1.60 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic Acid (PFMPA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic Acid (PFMBA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2024	1.60 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorodecane Sulfonic Acid (8:2 FTS)	2024	1.70 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT

SUBSTANCE	Sample Year	Minimum Reporting Level	Range of Results	Average Detected Results
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	2024	1.70 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS)	2024	1.70 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	2024	1.70 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (6:2 FTS)	2024	1.70 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2024	1.70 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	2024	1.70 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTrDA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	2024	1.80 PPT	Zero PPT	Zero PPT

Compliance with other Drinking Water Regulations

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority

COMMON CONCERNS

1 Should I be concerned about lead?

The Water Authority removes all known lead components from its water distribution system. However, the utility offers free lead and copper testing for customers concerned about their home plumbing fixtures. To schedule a test, visit www.abcwua.org/your-drinking-water-lead-sample-collection-request/

RESULTS OF 2024 CUSTOMER-REQUESTED LEAD TESTING (117 SAMPLES)

SUBSTANCE	Minimum	Maximum Detected	90th Percentile	Action Level
Pb Lead	Zero PPB	9.2 PPB	1.3 PPB	15 PPB

Here's what the EPA has to say about lead: *If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your local Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the federal Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

2 Is there arsenic in my drinking water?

All of Albuquerque's drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic. Allowable levels of arsenic are present in some locations, mainly due to erosion of natural deposits. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a metal known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

3 What if I am immuno-compromised?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

4 What about sodium?

2024 SODIUM LEVELS

SUBSTANCE	Range	Average
Na Sodium *(Compliance monitoring)*	28-97 PPM	63 PPM
Na Sodium *(Special Distribution monitoring)*	16-76 PPM	32 PPM

For more information about Sodium levels in the Water Authority's service area, visit www.abcwua.org and click on the Your Water tab.

5 Information about PFAS

Local drinking water remains protected from manmade chemicals known as Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). The Water Authority's system began testing for PFAS as part of the most current EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule in June 2024.

Required Educational Language

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS: WHAT EPA SAYS

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants come in many forms, both natural and manmade, and can enter the sources of our drinking water in a number of ways, including dissolution of naturally occurring minerals. Contaminants in drinking water sources may include microbial contaminants (e.g., viruses and bacteria); **inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals; **pesticides and herbicides**; **organic chemical contaminants** from industrial processes, gas stations, septic systems, etc.; and **radioactive contaminants**, both naturally occurring and as a result of human activity.

In order to ensure drinking water safety, EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protections for public health.

LEAD SURVEY UNDERWAY

To identify any remaining lead components in the local water system, the Water Authority is conducting an inventory of all water service lines. An interactive map showing the current inventory status, and providing an opportunity for customer feedback, can be found on the Water Authority's Lead-Safe Community website: https://lead-service-line-inventory-2-abcwua.hub.arcgis.com/

Albuquerque Bernalillo County
Water Utility Authority

Optional Information

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority

RESULTS OF 2024 CUSTOMER-REQUESTED LEAD TESTING (117 SAMPLES)

SUBSTANCE	Minimum	Maximum Detected	90th Percentile	Action Level
Pb Lead	Zero PPB	9.2 PPB	1.3 PPB	15 PPB

Voluntary Lead Sampling Results

Albuquerque Bernalillo County
Water Utility Authority

Questions?

Albuquerque Bernalillo County
Water Utility Authority

Playing in the Dirt

Settled Water Basin Cleanout at the SJC Water Treatment Plant

May 2025 TCAC Presentation

May 2, 2025

01

Introductions

Presenters

Cassia Sanchez, PE

Chief Engineer- Surface Water Plant

David Laughlin, PE

Division Manager – Centralized Engineering, Planning & Engineering Division

Kevin Love, PE

Project Manager

02

Agenda / Learning Objectives

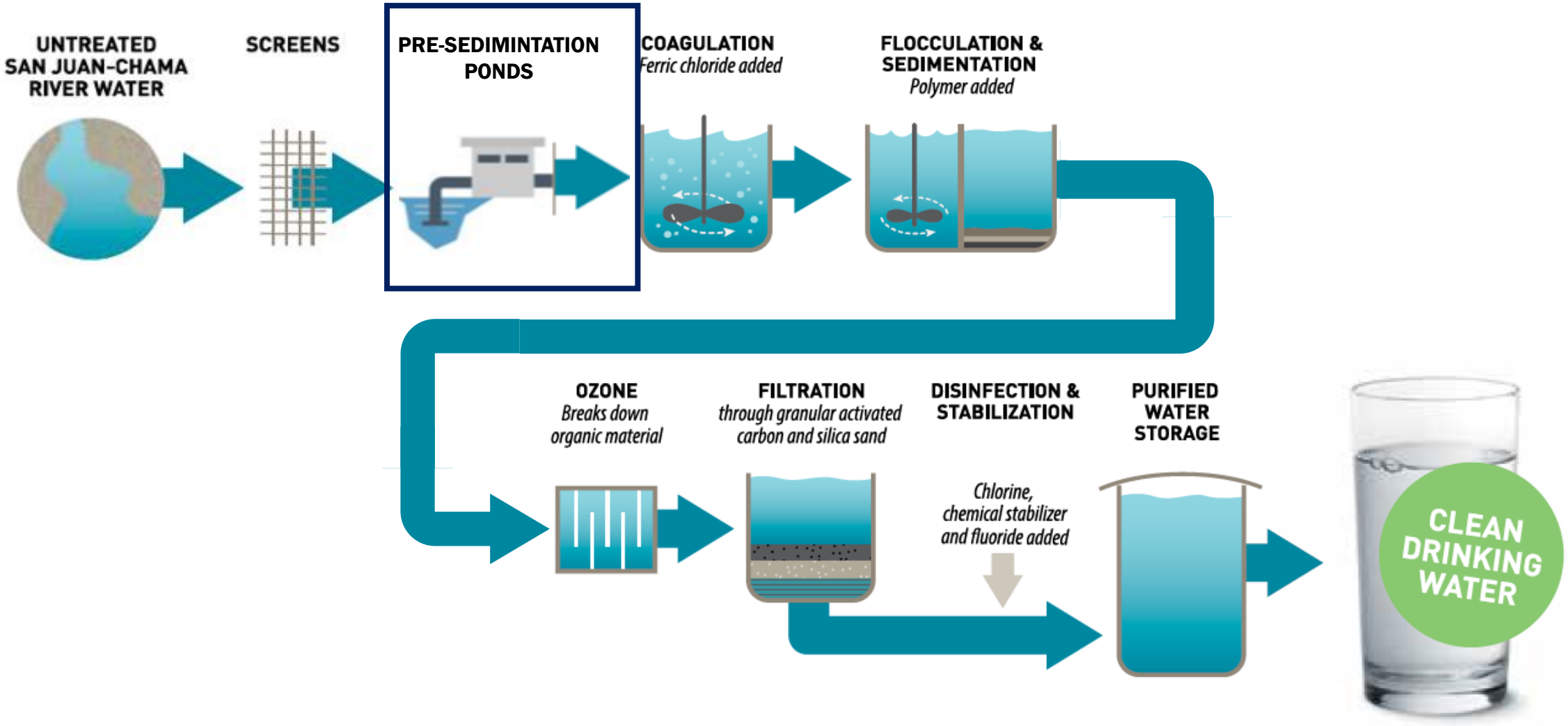
Agenda

- SJC Water Treatment Facility Overview
- Settled Water Basin Volume Impact
- Sediment Quantification
- Sediment Removal Alternatives
- Sediment Removal Approach
- Challenges & Lessons Learned
- Project Status
- Acknowledgements

03

SJC Water Treatment Facility Overview

SJCWTP Process Flow Diagram



04

Settled Water Basin Volume Impact

What's the Big Deal?

Reduced Pond Water Storage Volume

Increased Raw Water Pumping

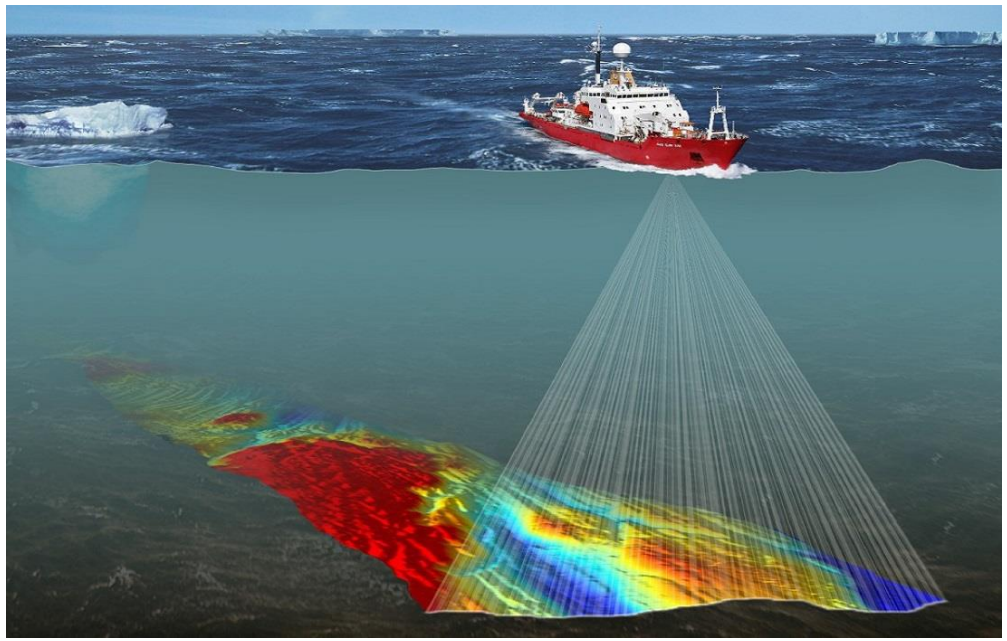
Increased Velocity leads to Sediment in Treatment Process

05

Sediment Quantification

What's Lurking Below the Surface?

Description	Design Volume (MG)	Sediment Volume (MG)	Sediment Quantity* (dry tons)
West Basin	~50	~21.8	**~73,000**
East Basin	~47	~18.3	**~62,000**
Total	~97	~40.1	**~135,000**



What's Lurking ~~Below the Surface~~?

06

Sediment Removal Alternatives

Sediment Removal Alternatives

Option 1 – Dredging & Dewatering

- Use diesel fuel dredging system with ~2,200 gpm capacity
- May keep basin in service during operation
- Unlikely to damage existing liner

Option 2 – Manual Removal

- Use excavation equipment to remove the sediment
- Basin needs to be offline during operation
- Existing liner will need to be repaired or replaced after operation

Dewatering Alternatives

- Geotubes
  - Contractors believe geotubes are feasible
  - Large (15 acre) laydown area for geotubes is required
  - May take weeks to dewatered the solids before hauling
  - Lower power requirements than mechanical dewatering

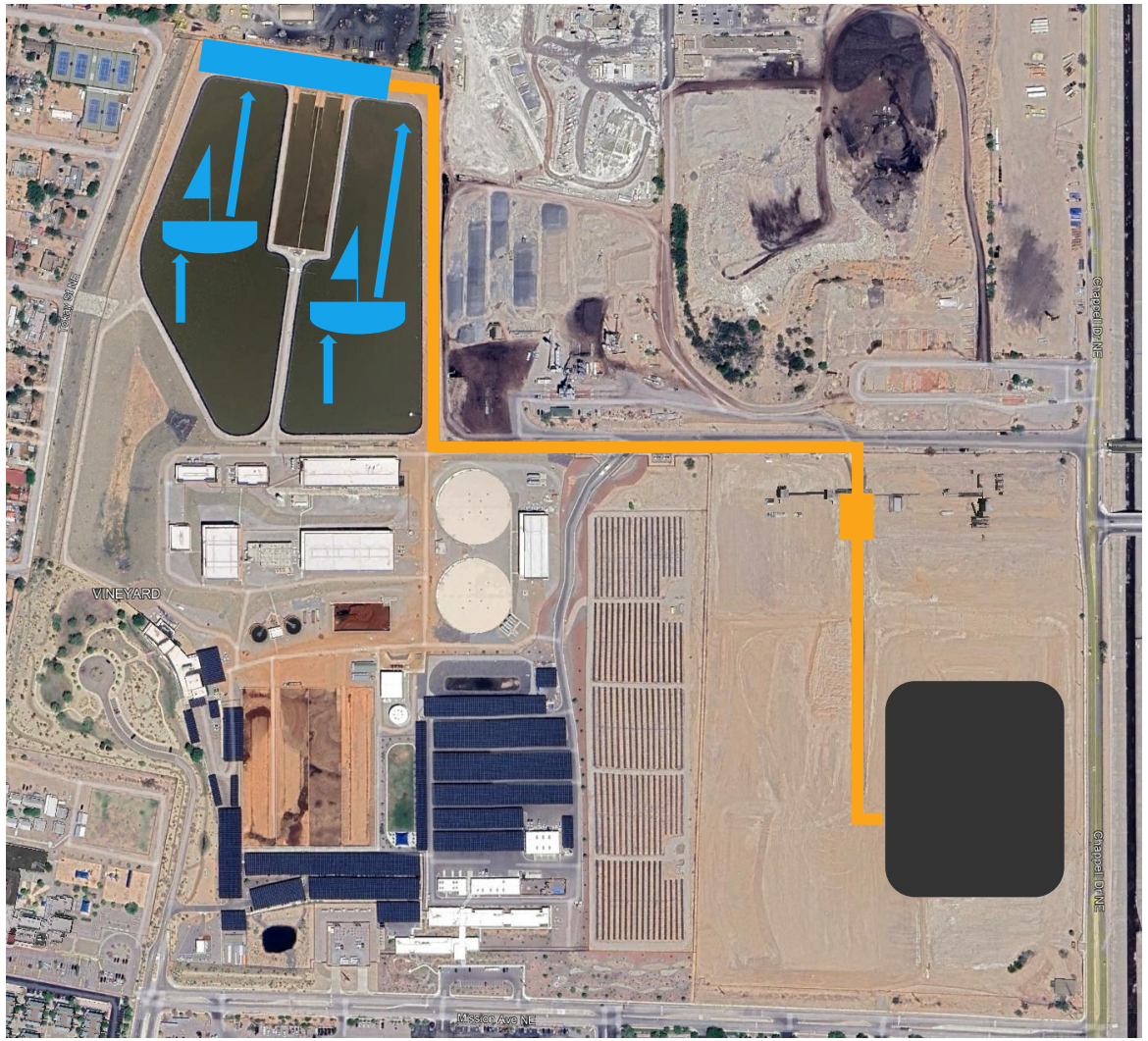
- Mechanical Dewatering (Centrifuges)
  - Contractors proposed trailer mounted centrifuges
  - Large electric power demand: approx. 1,500 Amps, 480V
  - Can be powered by either utility or generators mobilized by contractor
  - Smaller laydown area and faster dewatering process

Selected Alternative

1. Dredge and Dewater

2. Haul and Weigh

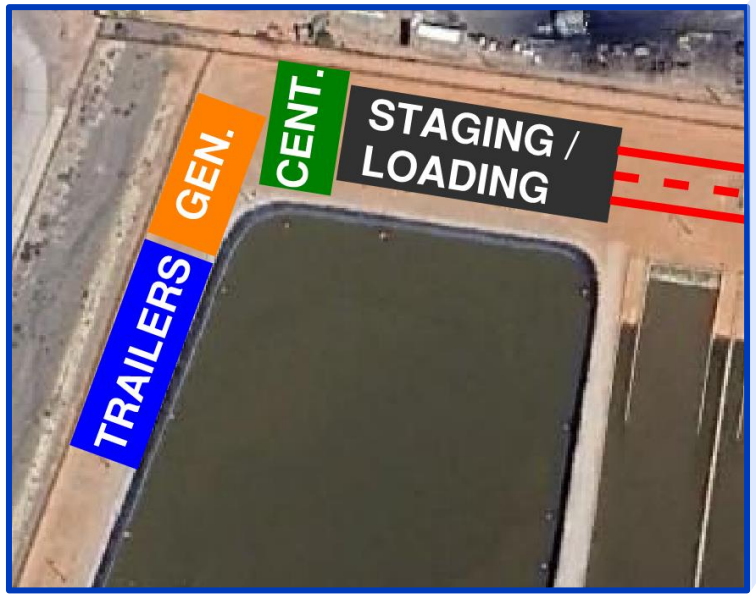
3. Dispose Onsite



07

Sediment Removal Approach

Contractor's Plan



Staging Area

–

Dewatering Area

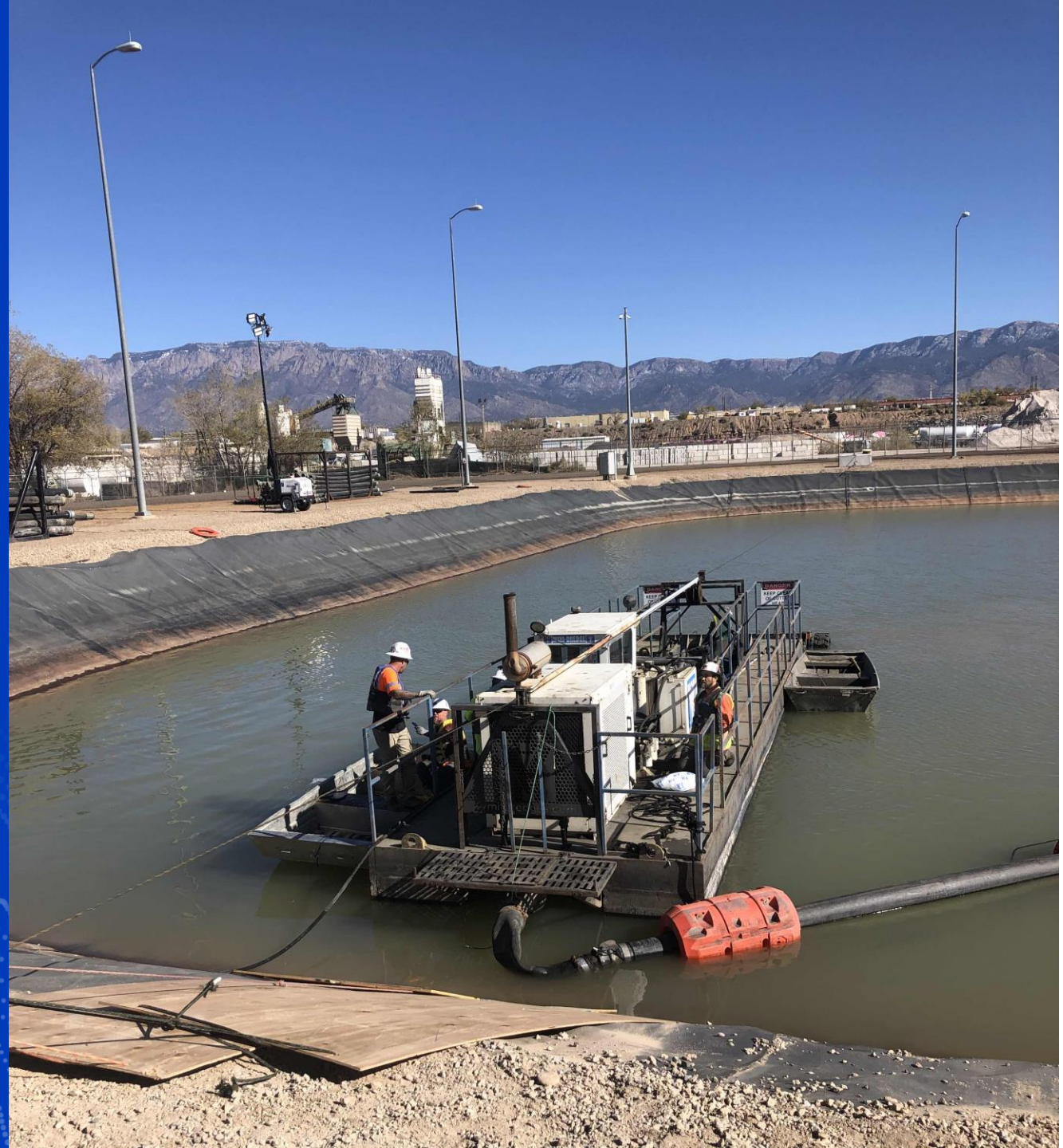
–

Sound Barriers

Dewatering Setup

–

Dredge Deployment



Dewatering

–

Dewatering

Material Handling

Material Handling

Truck Loading

–

Truck Loading

Sampling

First Month: Sample every truck (1,866 samples)
After First Month: Daily Composite Sample with -0.5% correction

Truck Scale Certification

–

Truck Weighing

–

Material Disposal

–

Material Disposal

–

Material Disposal

–

Material Disposal

–

Disposal Site Overview

Disposal Site Overview

–

08

Challenges & Lessons Learned

Challenges & Lessons Learned

Neighborhood impacts

Water quality

Final disposal site safety

Damaged liner

Neighborhood impacts

Table 1 (A-Weighted measurements in decibels (dB))

	Receptor Premises					
Numbers indicate decibel (dB) levels	***Residential***		***Commercial and Downtown Arts and Entertainment Focus Area***		***Industrial/ Manufacturing and Public Premises***	
Source Premises	***Daytime***	***Nightti me***	***Daytime***	***Nighttime***	***Daytime***	***Nighttime***
Residential	55	50	65	60	75	70
Commercial and Downtown Arts and Entertainment Focus Area	55 (indoor) 60 (outdoor)	50 (indoor) 55 (outdoor)	65	60	75	70
Industrial/Manufacturing and Public Premises	55 (indoor) 60 (outdoor)	50 (indoor) 55 (outdoor)	65	60	75	70

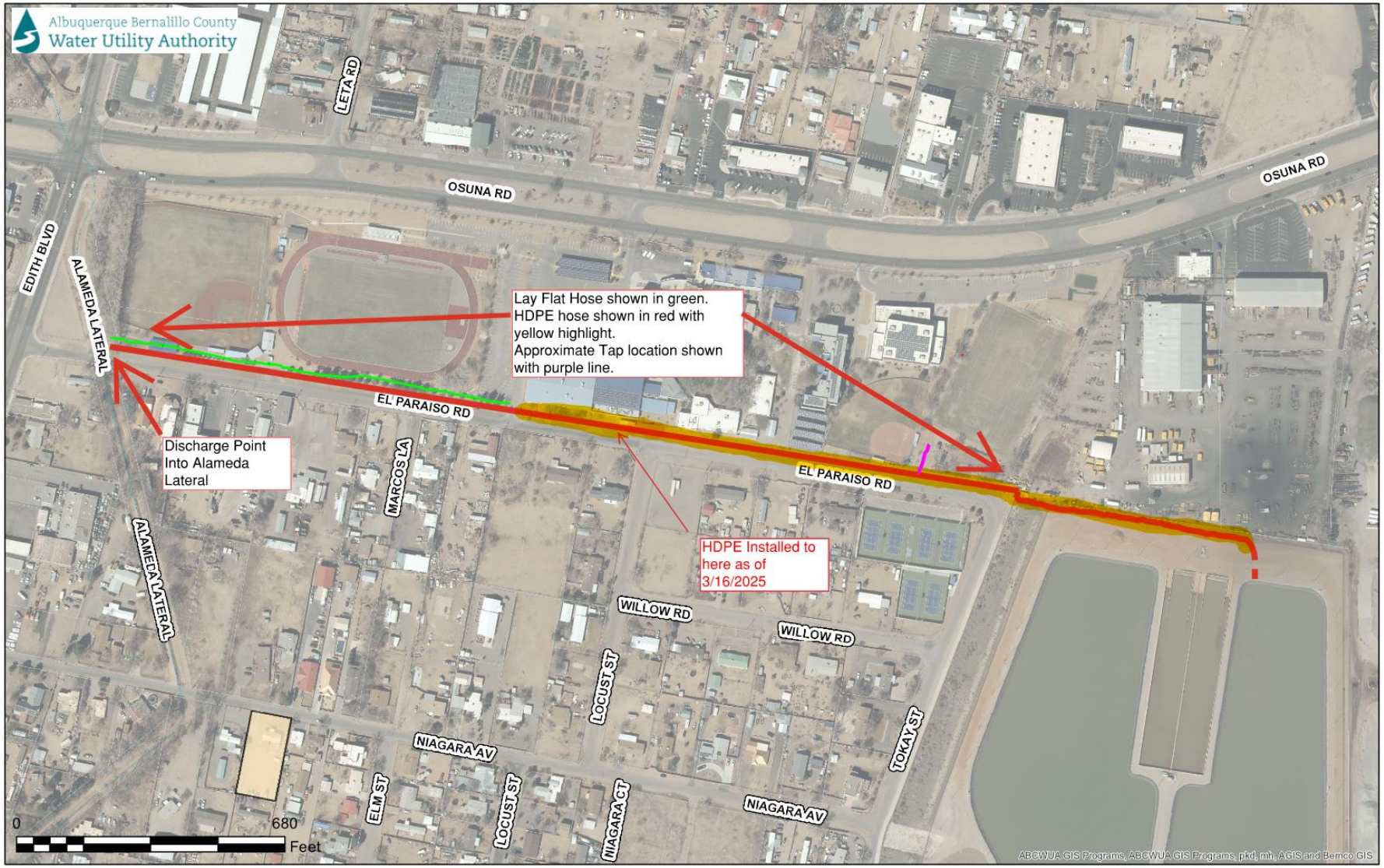
Neighborhood impacts

Monitoring Date	Monitoring Location (Measured Decibels)		
	1	2	3
11/11/2024	-	-	-
11/18/2024	56	55	55
11/25/2024	-	-	41
12/6/2024	56	57	50
12/8/2024 PM	52	50	46
12/9/2024 AM	56	56	52
12/9/2024 PM	54	50	44

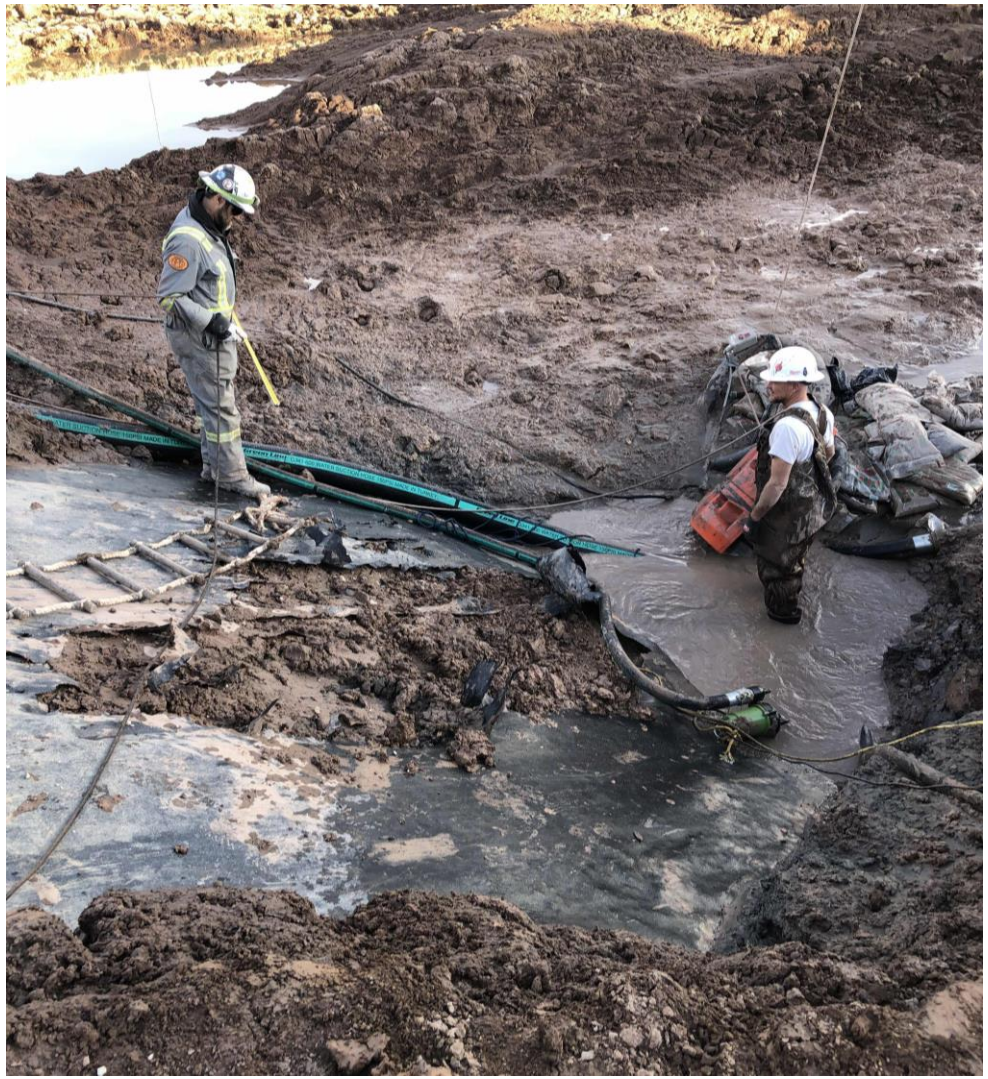
Concerned Resident

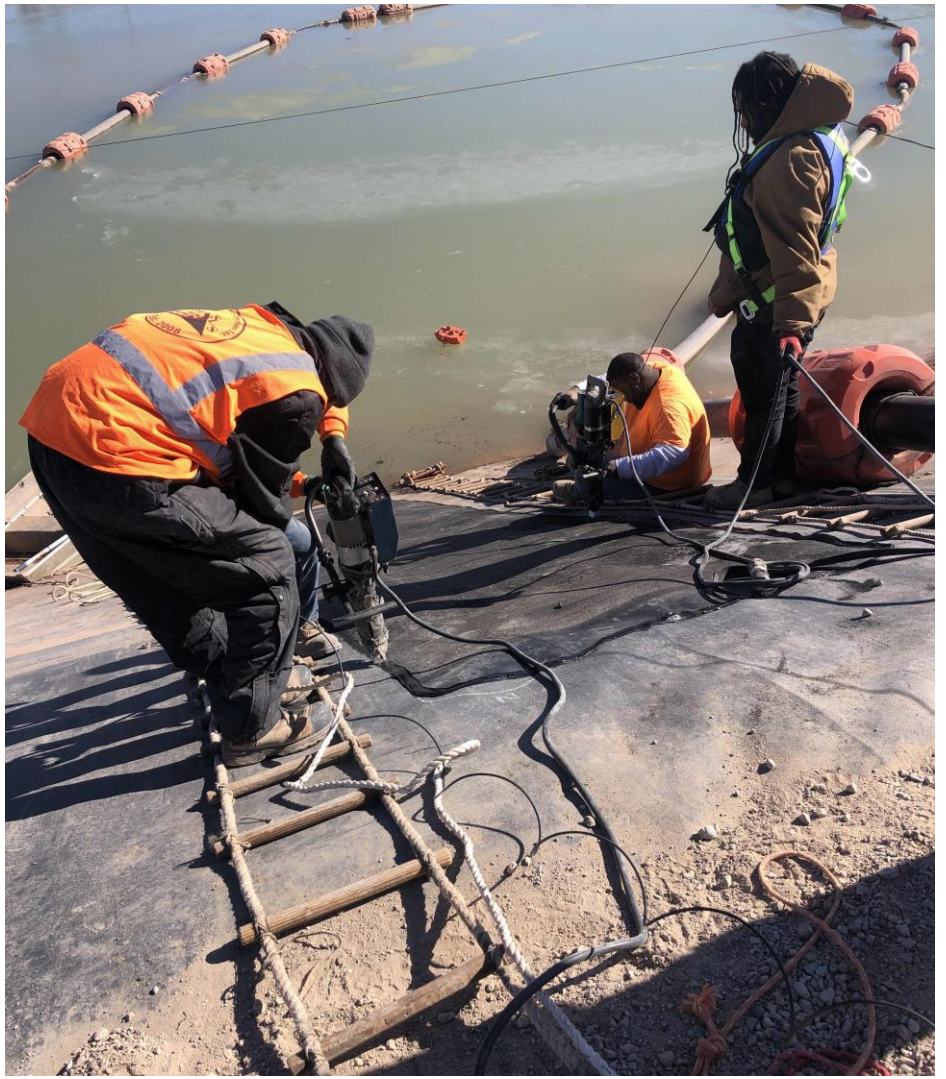
1 Monitoring Location

Water Quality Concerns



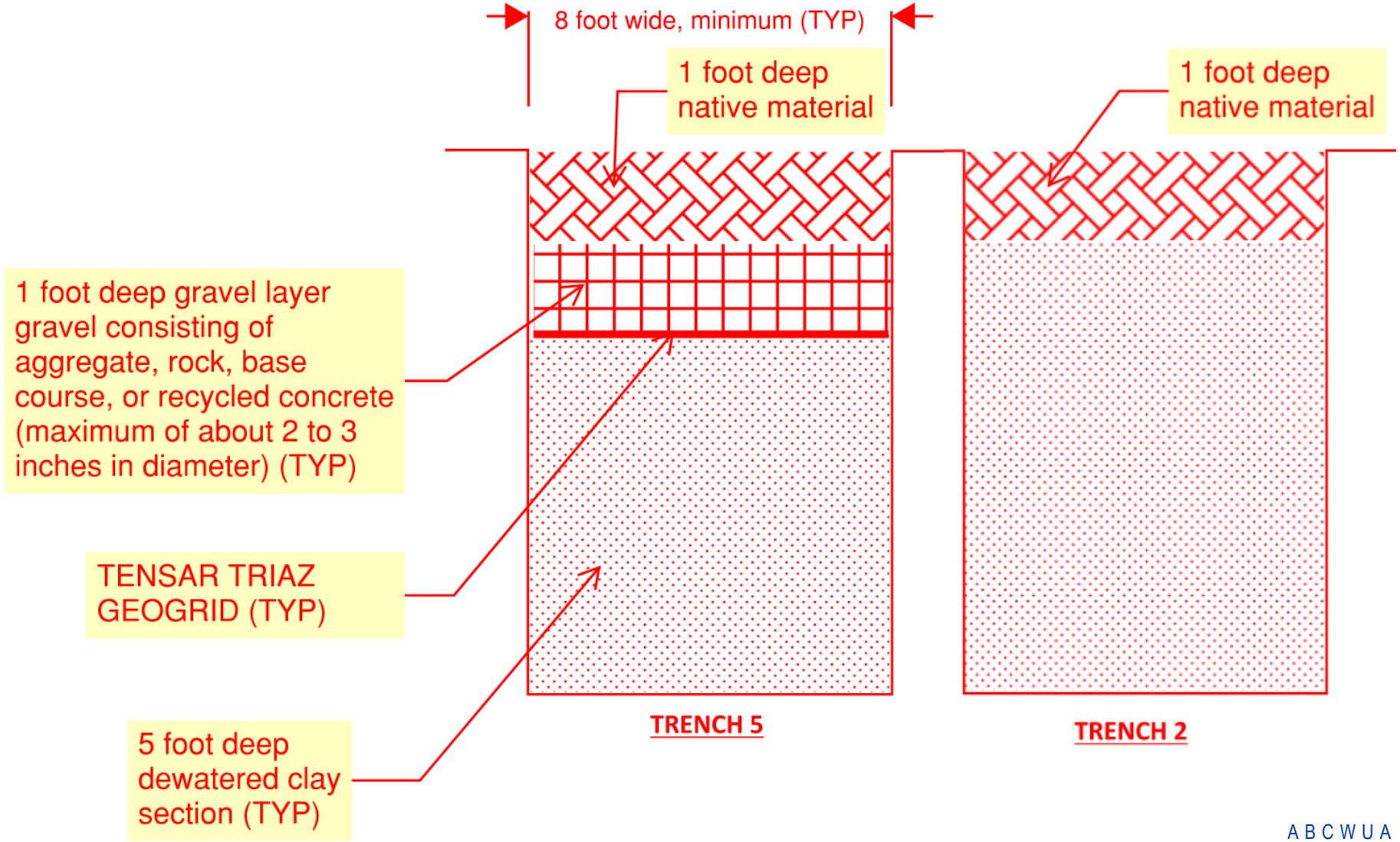
Damaged Liner



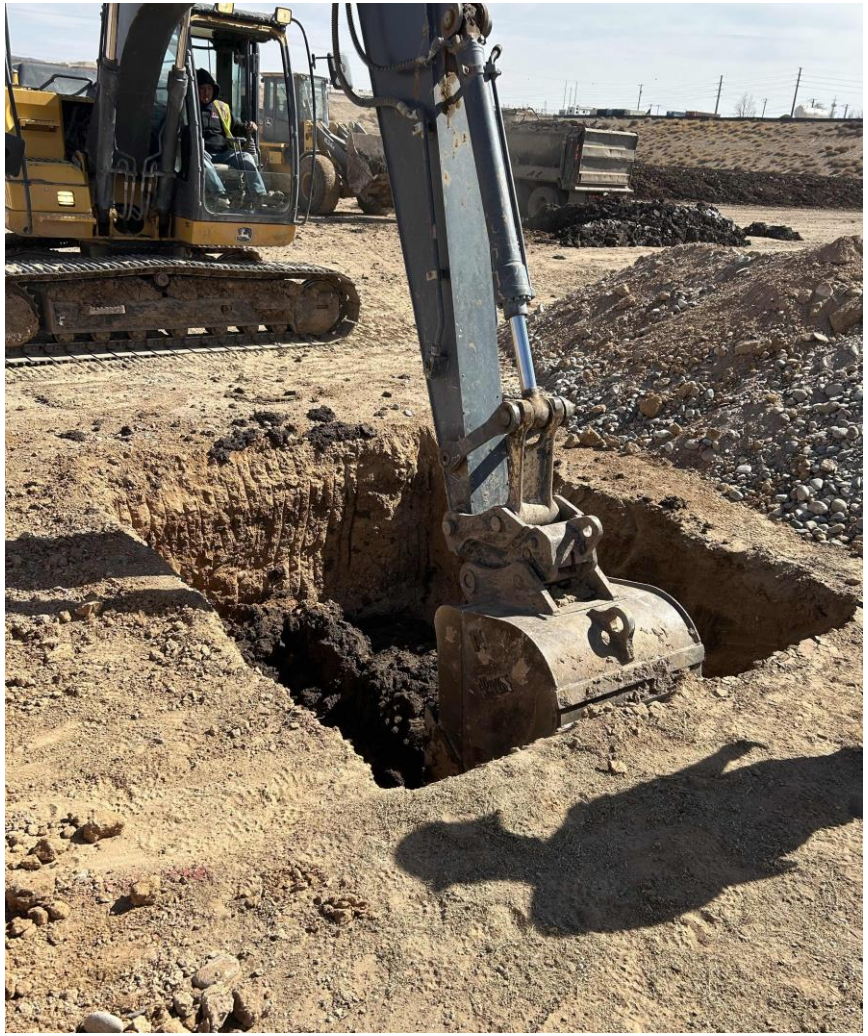


Final Disposal Site Safety –

Final Disposal Site Safety



Final Disposal Site Safety



09

Current Project Status

Project Status as of April 21, 2025

68,303

Dry Tons Dewatered Sediment

4,611

Wet Tons for Earth Builders

7,787

Truck Loads

49.6%

Average Percent Solids

$159

Price per Dry Ton

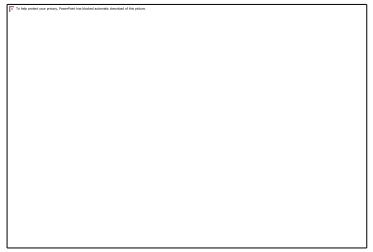
$135

Price per Wet Ton

10

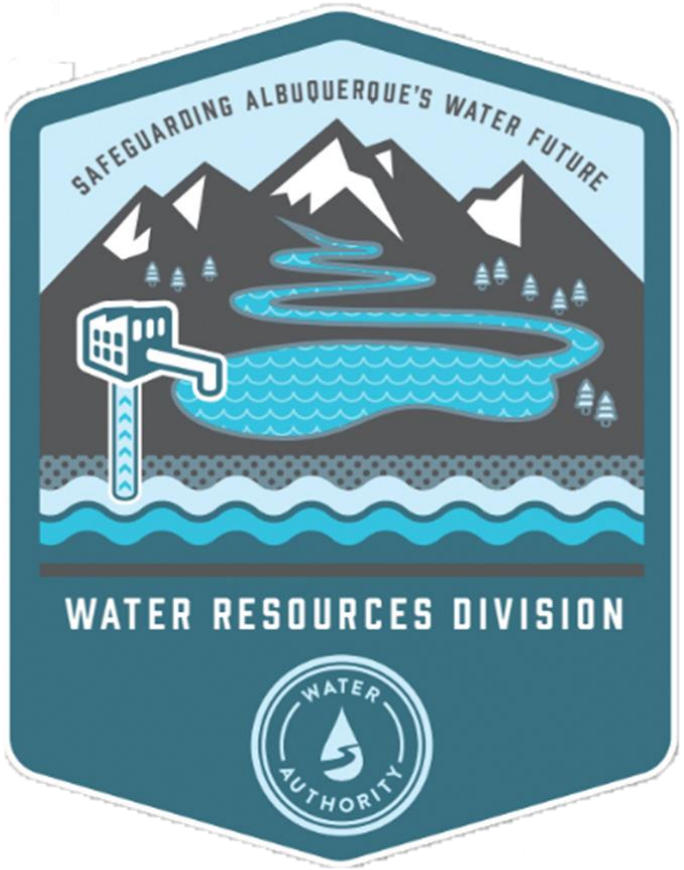
Acknowledgements

Teamwork Makes the Dream Work



YEARS OF APG

Questions

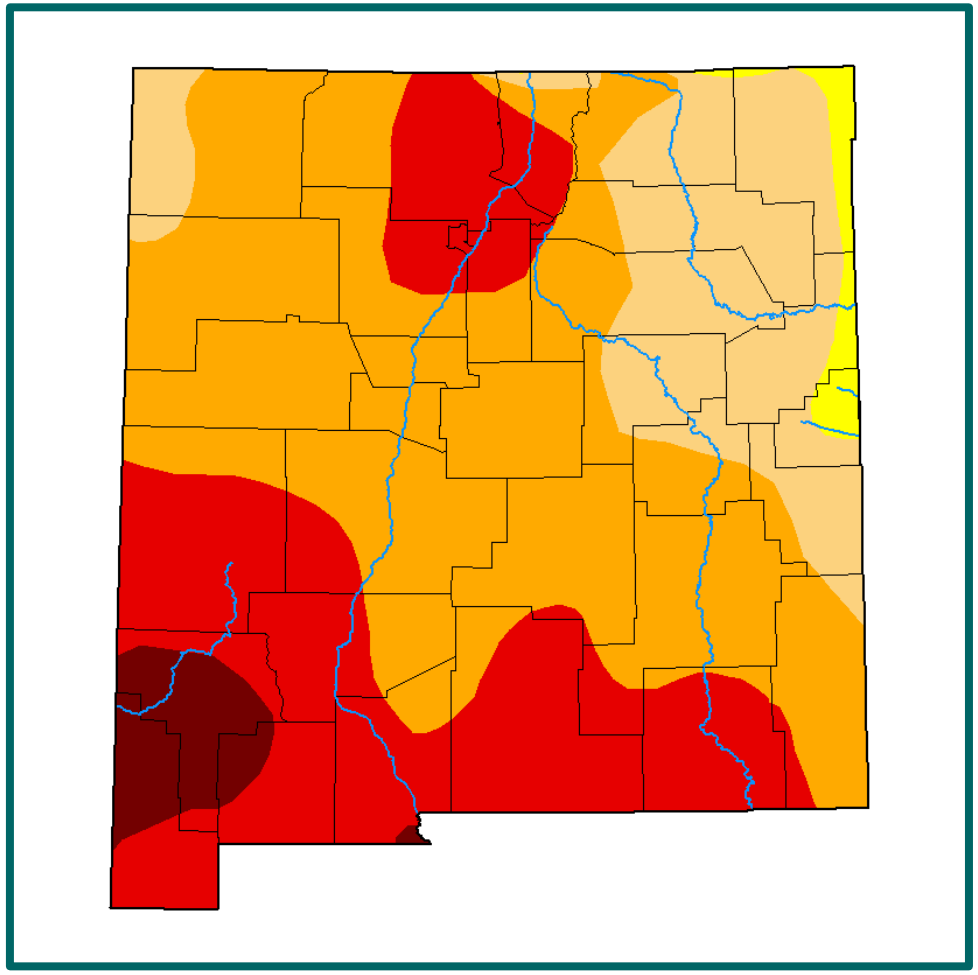


Water Resources Division

Water Report

Mark Kelly, PE
Water Resources Manager

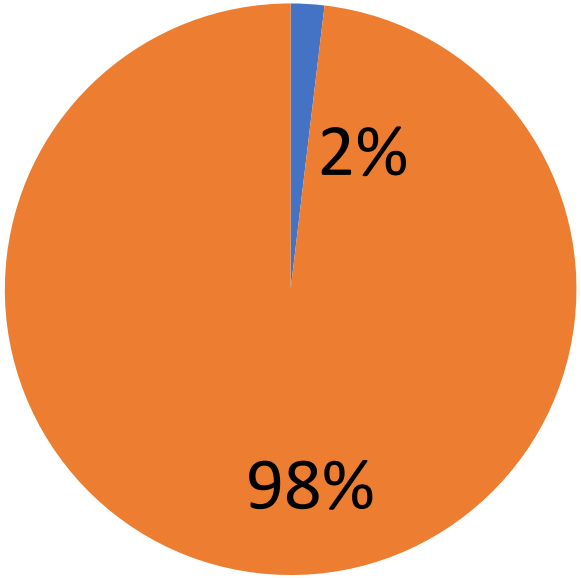
SUPPLY METRICS SNAPSHOT



D0 D1 D2 D3 D4

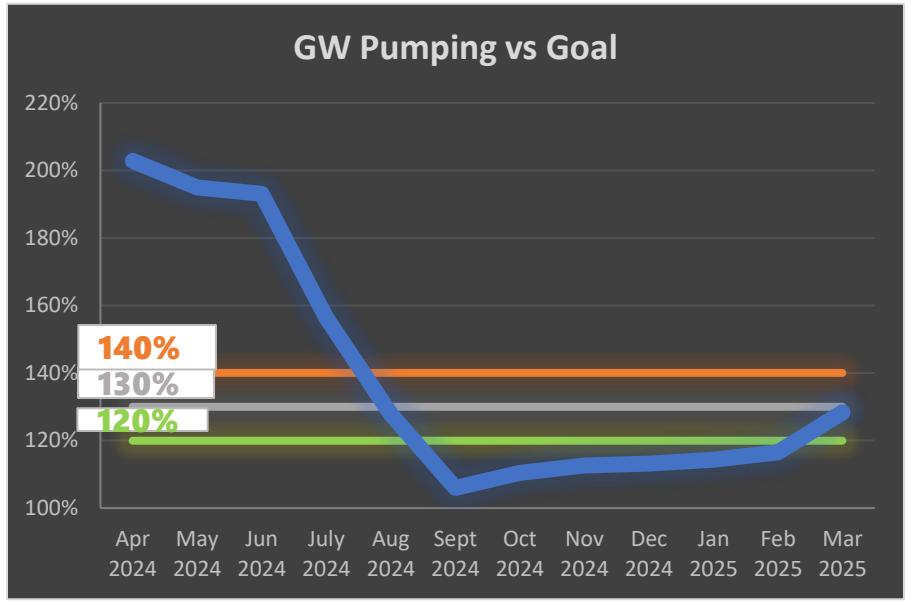
Water Authority Drought Stage: 0

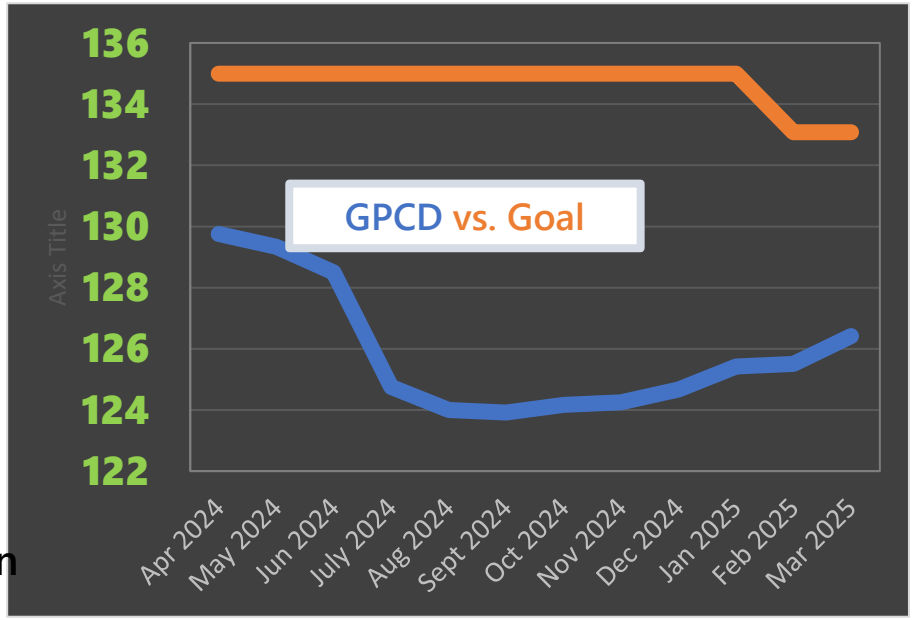
April 2025
(March Demand Data)



Groundwater Production

Surface Water Production





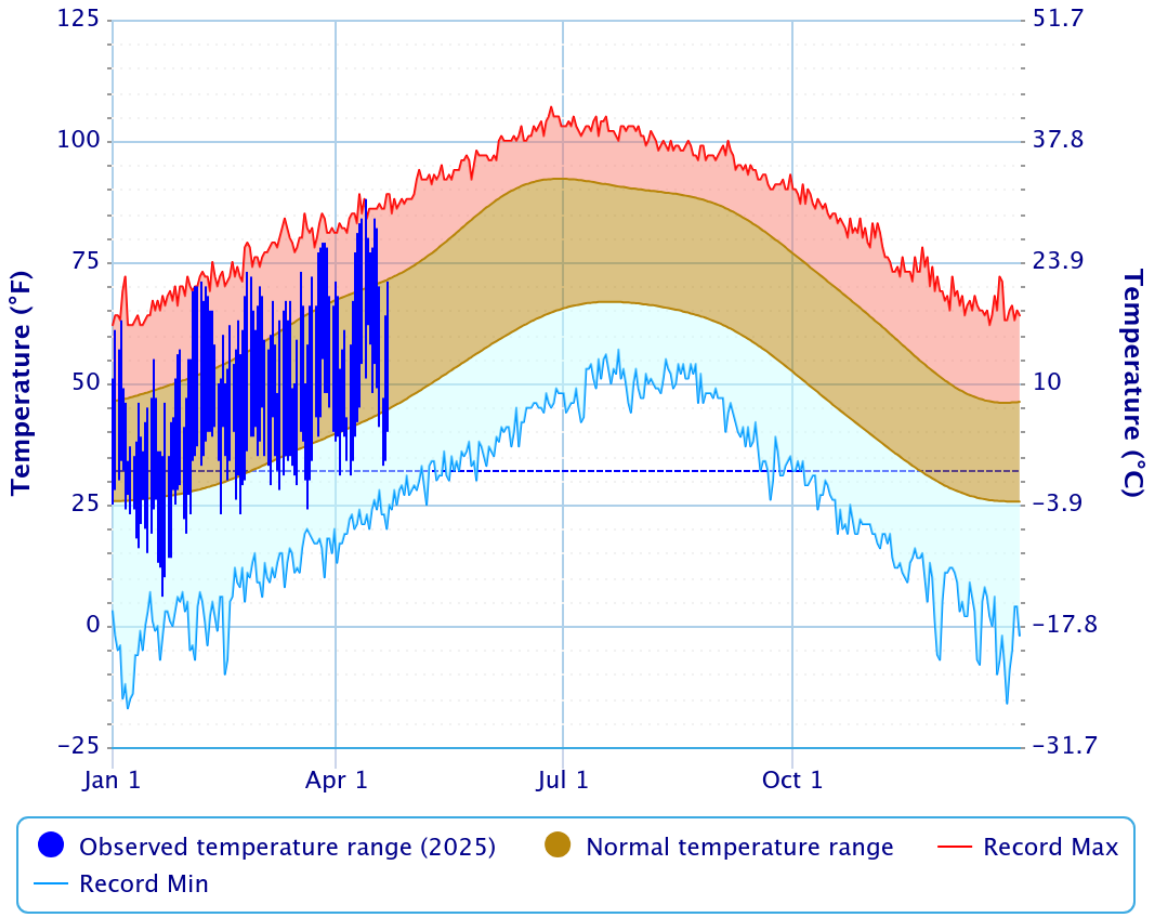
Drought Stages

Groundwater Production / GPCD	DSCI ≥ 300	Less than 120% of the Annual GW Production Goal	Between 120% and 130% of GW Production Goal	Between 130% and 140% of GW Production Goal	More than 140% of the GW Production Goal
0 to < 2 GPCD over the goal	Stage 0	Stage 0	Stage 0	Stage 0	Stage 1
2-4 GPCD over the goal	Stage 0	Stage 0	Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 2
4-6 GPCD over the goal	Stage 0	Stage 0	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
> 6 GPCD over the goal	Stage 0	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3

Temperature and Precipitation

Daily Temperature Data – Albuquerque Area, NM (ThreadEx)

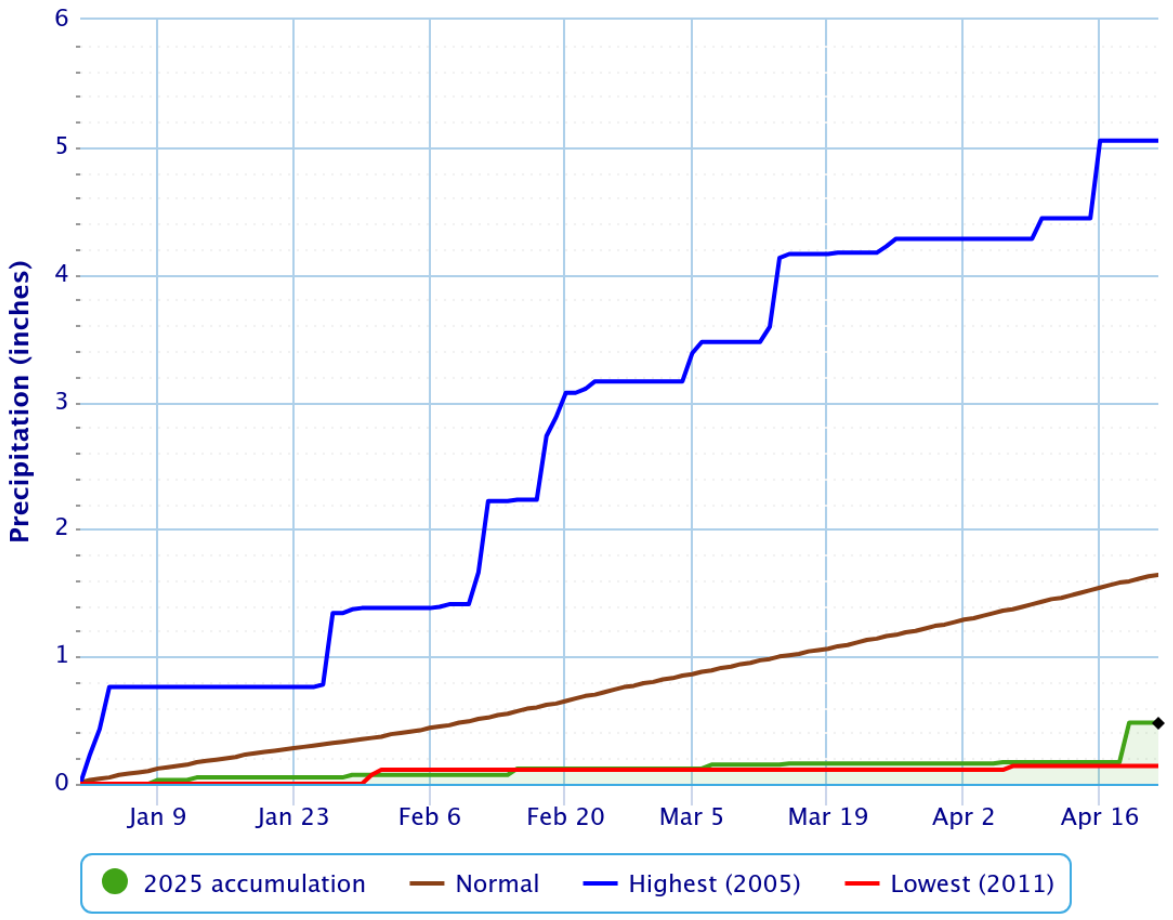
Period of Record – 1891-12-01 to 2025-04-21. Normals period: 1991-2020. Click and drag to zoom chart.



Powered by ACIS

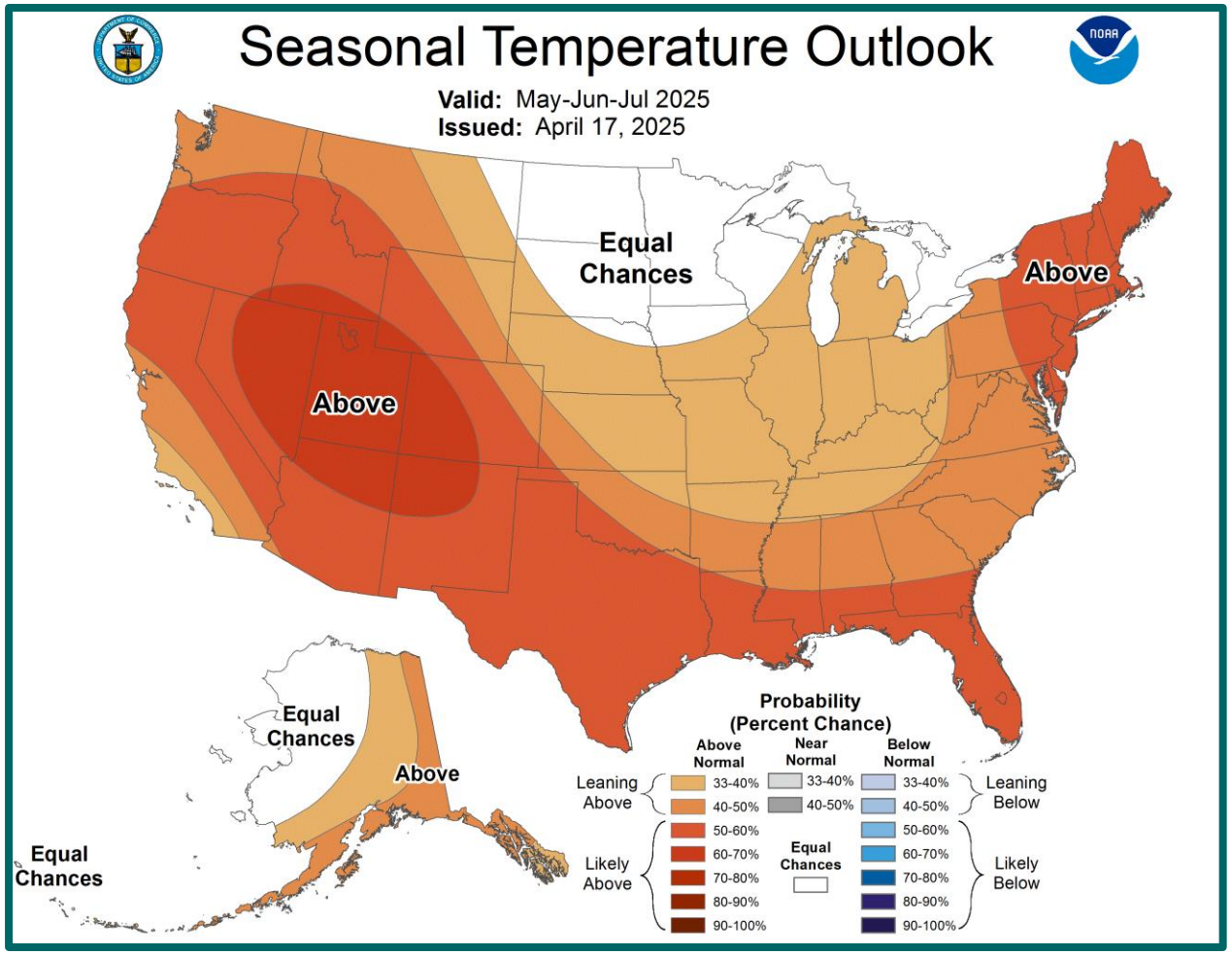
Accumulated Precipitation – Albuquerque Area, NM (ThreadEx)

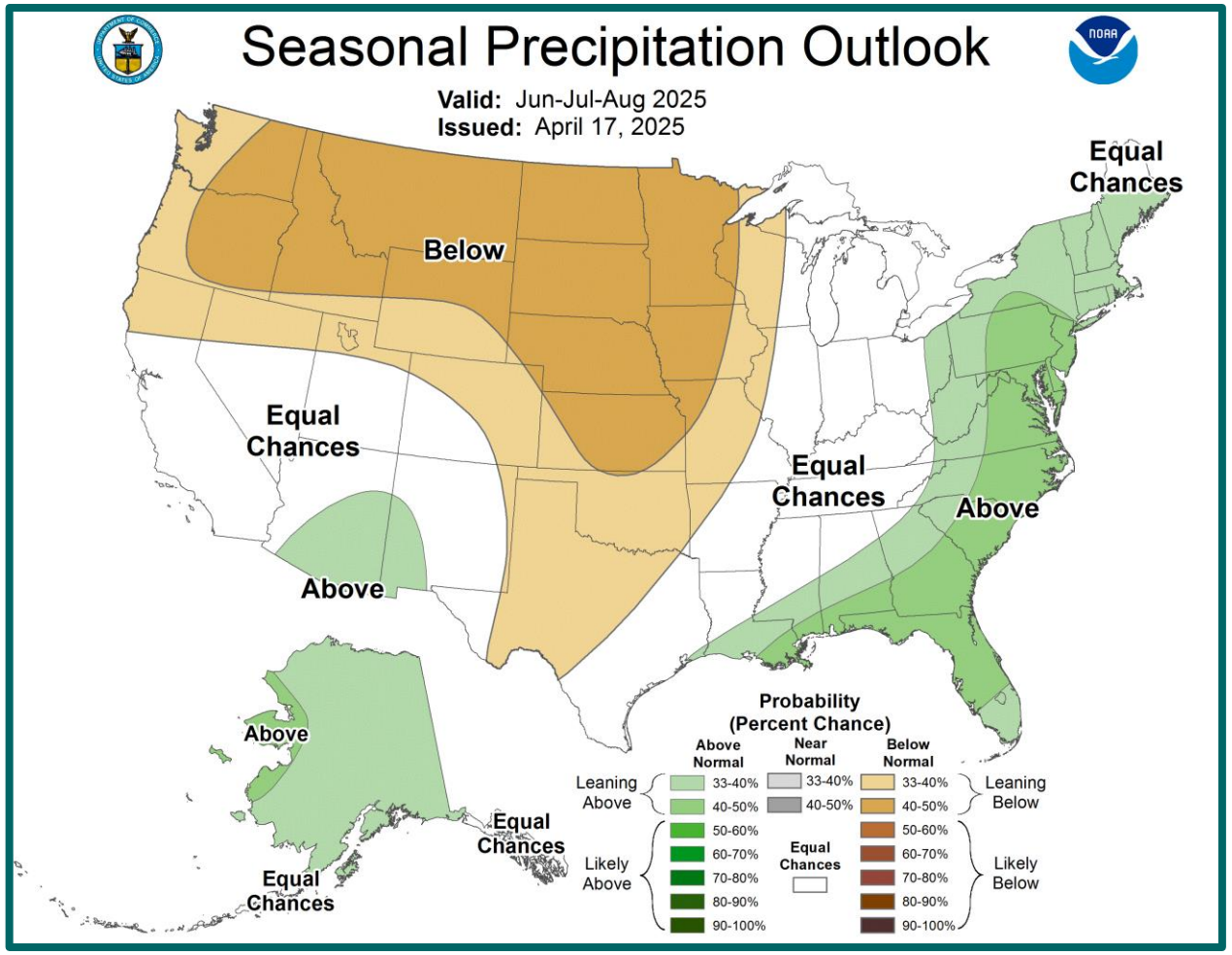
Click and drag to zoom to a shorter time interval; green/black diamonds represent subsequent/missing values



Powered by ACIS

Seasonal Outlook



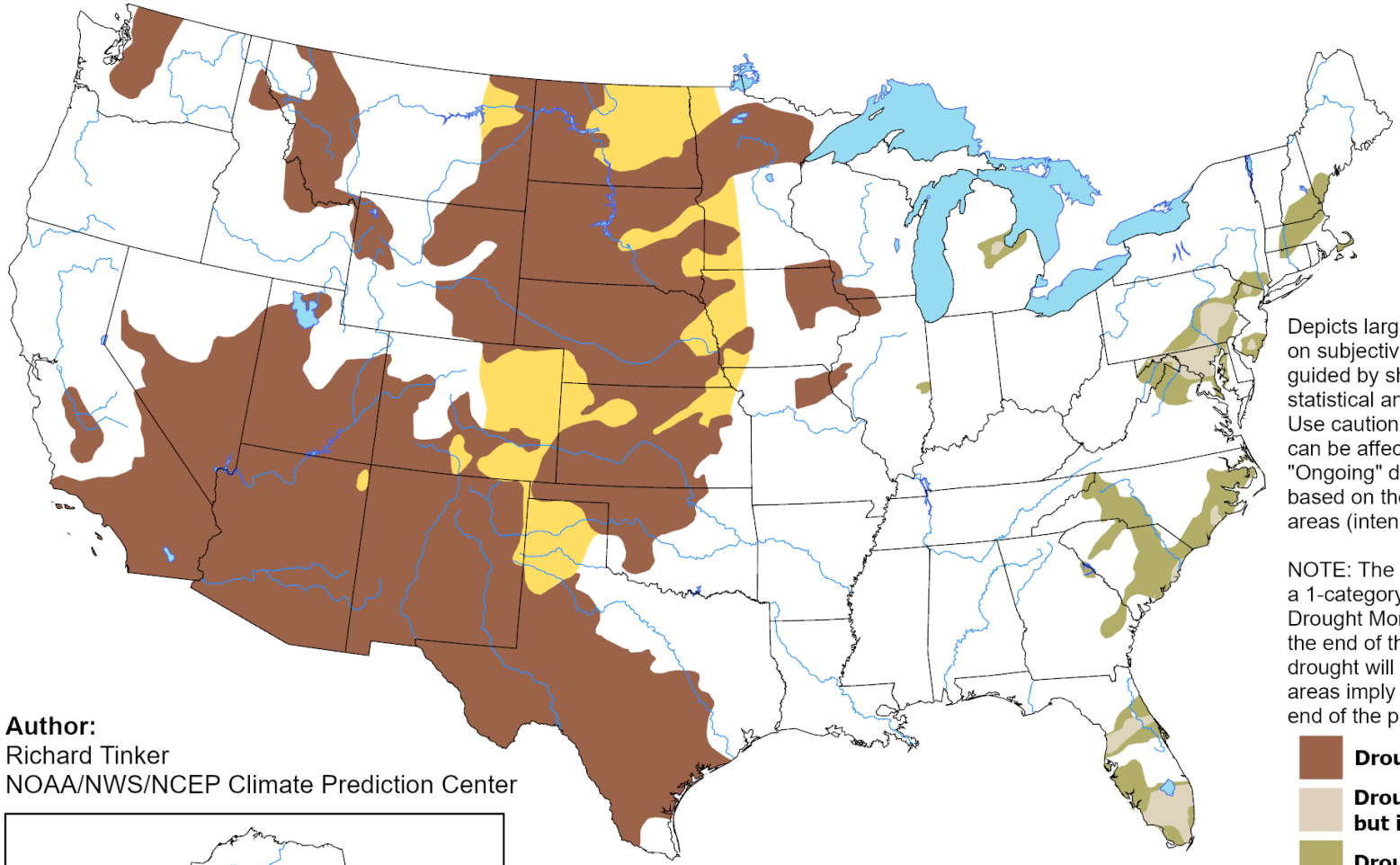


Drought Outlook

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for April 17 - July 31, 2025
Released April 17, 2025

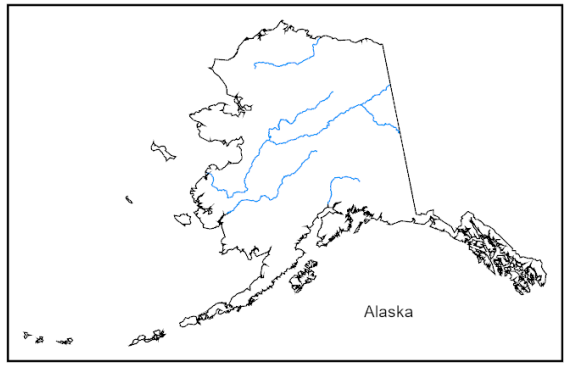


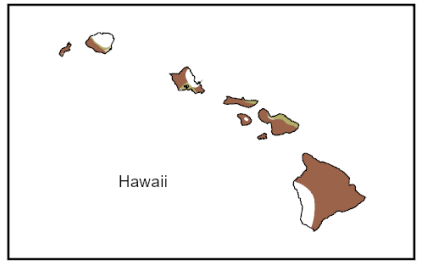
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

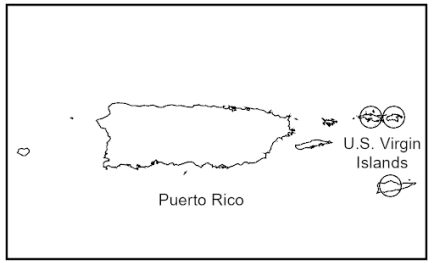
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

- **Drought persists**
- **Drought remains, but improves**
- **Drought removal likely**
- **Drought development likely**
- **No drought**

Author:
Richard Tinker
NOAA/NWS/NCEP Climate Prediction Center







https://go.usa.gov/3eZ73

Data Driven Conservation

How can we use AMI and other data to evaluate drought measures?

Time Comparisons:

- Last Month
- This Month Last Year
- This Month Last Drought Year
- How far back to compare?

Questions?