



**Technical  
Customer Advisory Committee**

**AGENDA**

***Members***

Elias Archuleta  
Mark Begay  
John Fleck  
Brian Freeman  
Kerry J. Howe

Donald T. Lopez  
Anjali Mulchandani  
Jill Peterson  
Mario Nuño-Whelan

**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](mailto: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.**

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**Thursday, June 5, 2025**

**4:00 PM**

**1441 Mission Ave NE  
Conference Room 204**

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1. Call to Order
2. Approval of Agenda
3. Approval of May 1, 2025, Action Summary
4. Public Comment
5. Texas vs New Mexico Update
6. Water System Overview
7. Collection System Overview
8. Water Report
9. Other Business
10. 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.

# ABCWUA Technical Customer Advisory Committee

## Rio Grande Compact Update

Michelle Hunter  
**New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission**  
June 5, 2025



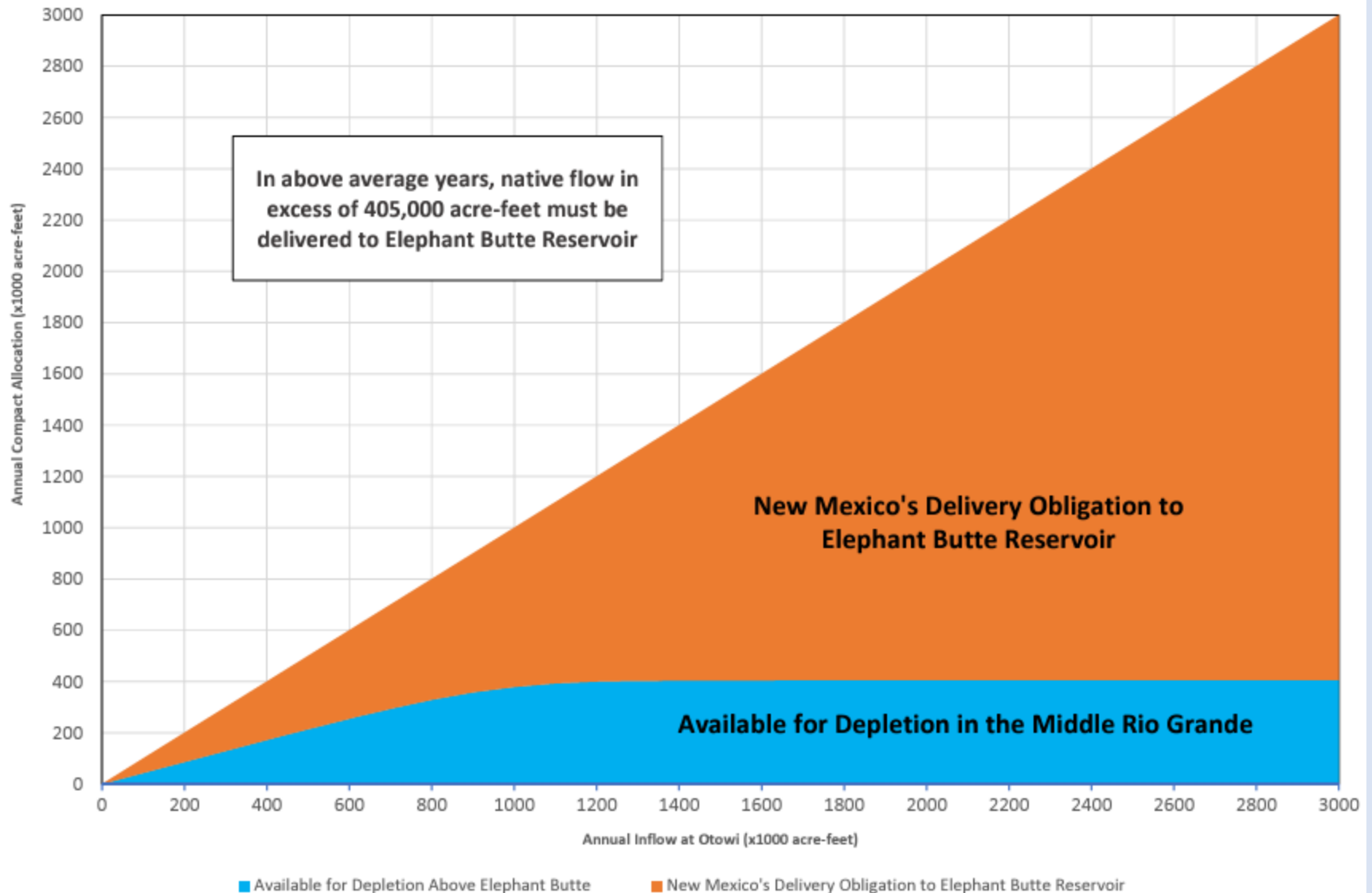


# Why is NM's Compact status important?

- State water law is subordinate to a state's obligations under an interstate compact
  - *US Supreme Court, Hinderlider v. La Plata Riv. & Cherry Creek Ditch Co., 304 U.S. 92 (U.S. 1938)*
- Upstream storage of native Rio Grande water for middle valley water users is dependent on compact status
  - *Rio Grande Compact Articles VI and VII*

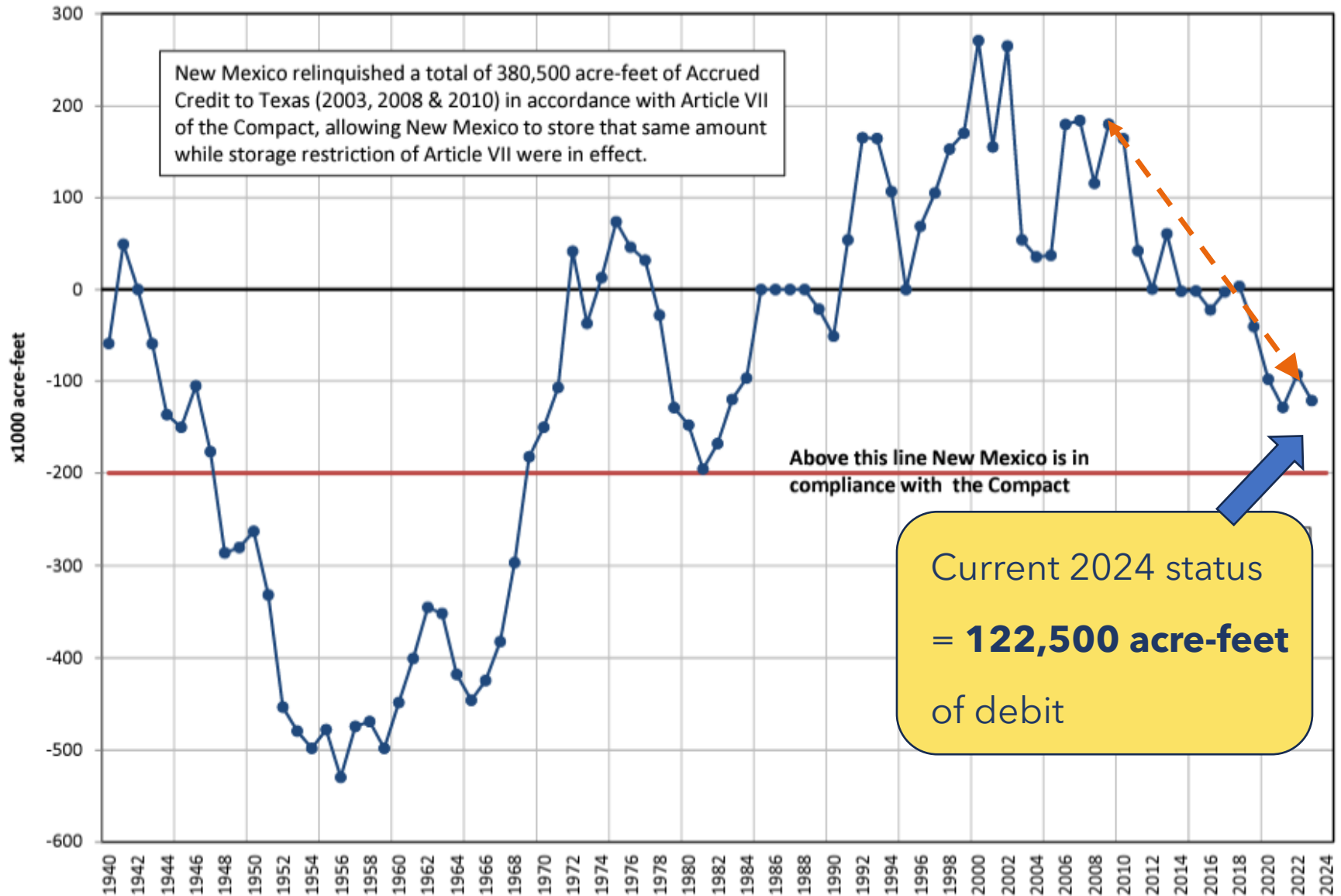
# Rio Grande Compact Obligation

New Mexico's Annual Middle Rio Grande Allocation Chart

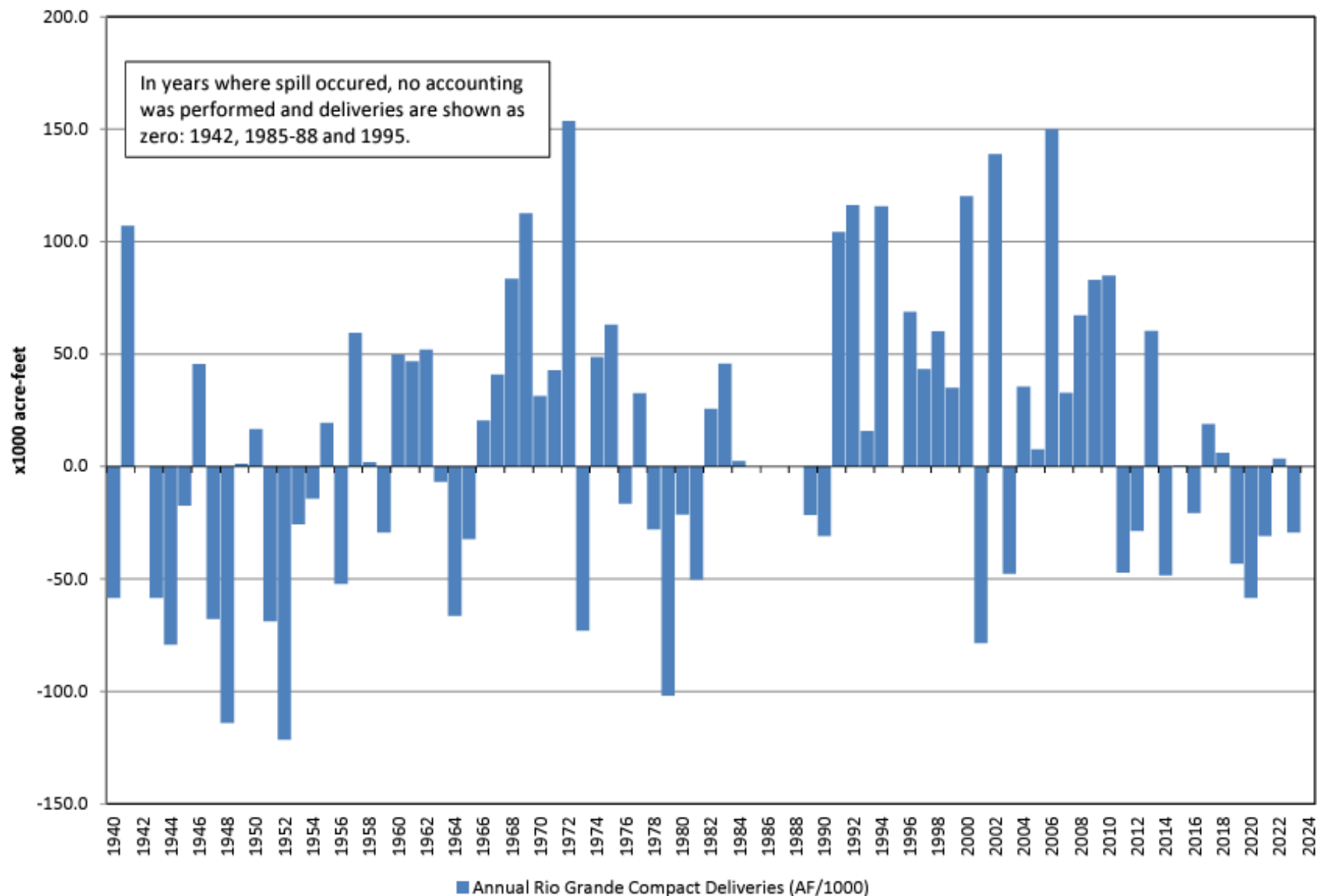




## Rio Grande Compact Cumulative Departures 1940 through 2024



## Annual Rio Grande Compact Deliveries 1940 through 2023



# Middle Rio Grande Investments

***\$44M in 2023 and 2024 Legislative Sessions is supporting:***

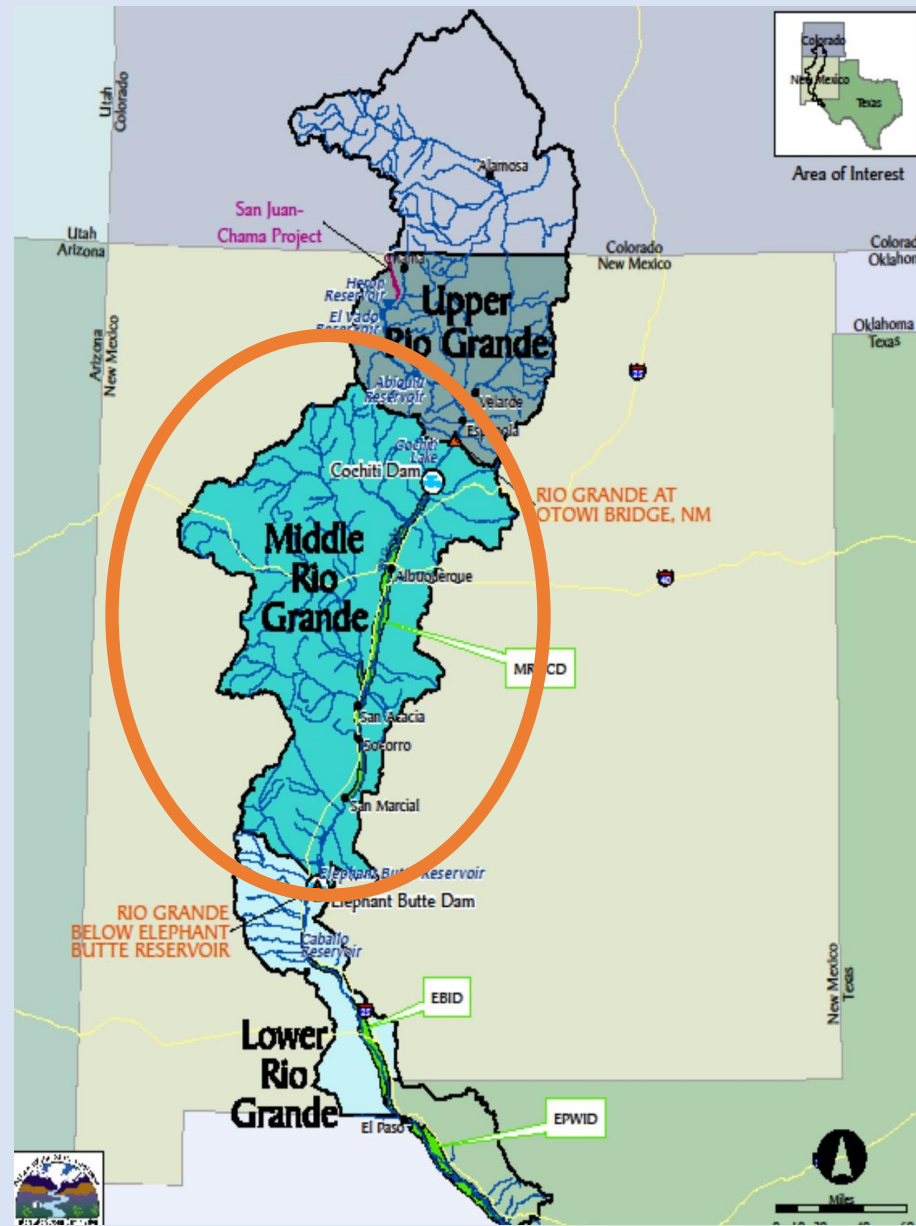
- Active Channel Management for Multiple Purposes
  - Conveyance and Habitat
  - Critical Partnerships with Federal Agencies: Reclamation and Army Corps of Engineers
  - Cooperative Agreement with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District (MRGCD)
- MRGCD's Voluntary Depletion Reduction Program
- Ongoing Delta Channel Maintenance and Sediment Plug Mitigation
- Data, Modeling and Development of Various Management Tools
  - Low Flow Conveyance Channel

***Leverages Federal Funding and Partnerships***

***Need to prepare for:***

***Six Middle Rio Grande Pueblos Water Rights Negotiations and Settlement***

***More Active Depletions Management***



# Lower Rio Grande – TX v NM No. 141

**The three compacting states proposed a Consent Decree that contained an index obligation quantifying the volume of water to be delivered to Texas as a proportion of releases from Caballo Reservoir. The US opposed the Consent Decree on the grounds that it would dispose of the US' claims without its consent.**

- April 20, 2024 – TX and NM presented oral argument at the US Supreme Court
- June 21, 2024 – Court issued a 5-4 decision against the states
- NM continues to take action and collaborate with state, federal and local partners to identify and implement solutions
- May 2025 – NMISC announced the parties have settled in principle



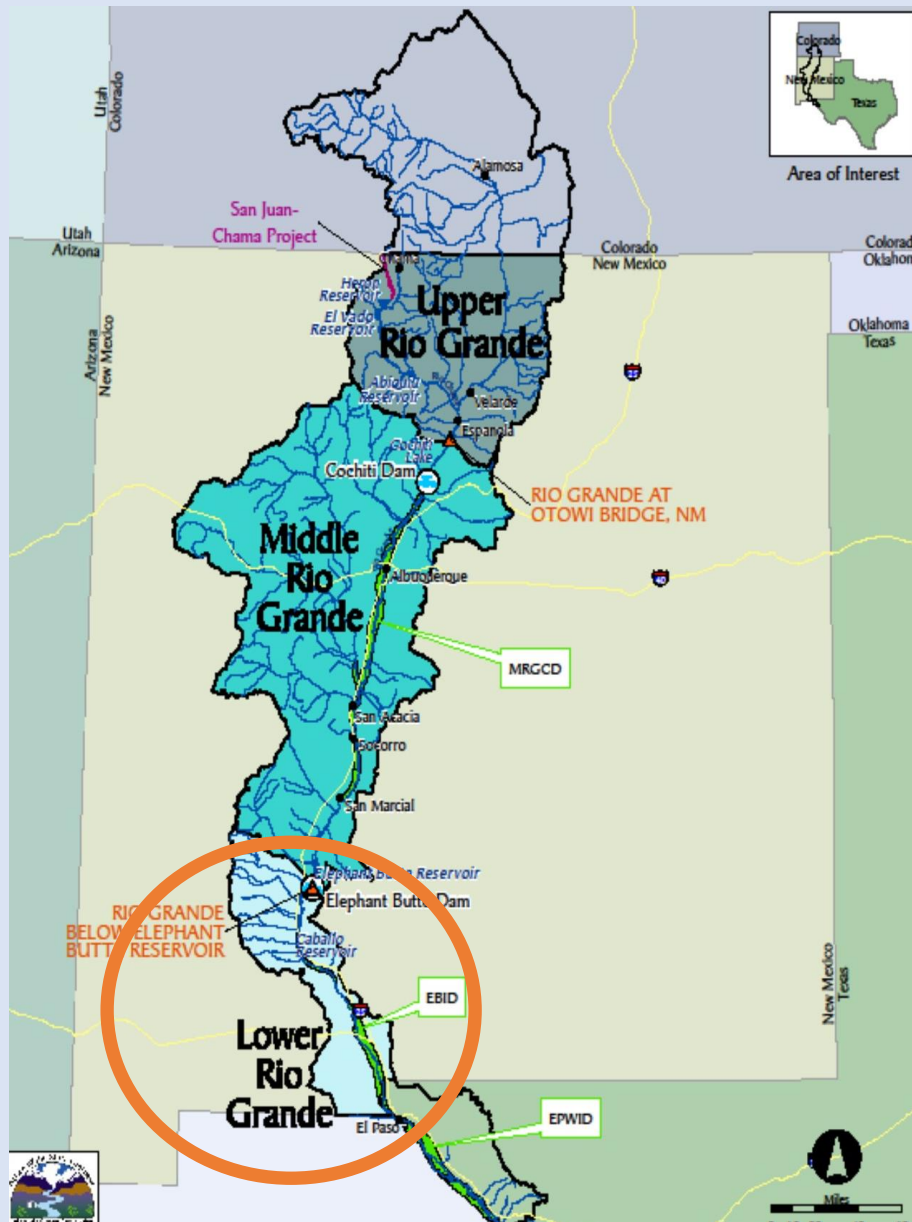


# Lower Rio Grande Investments

***\$60M+ in 2023 and 2024 Legislative Session is supporting:***

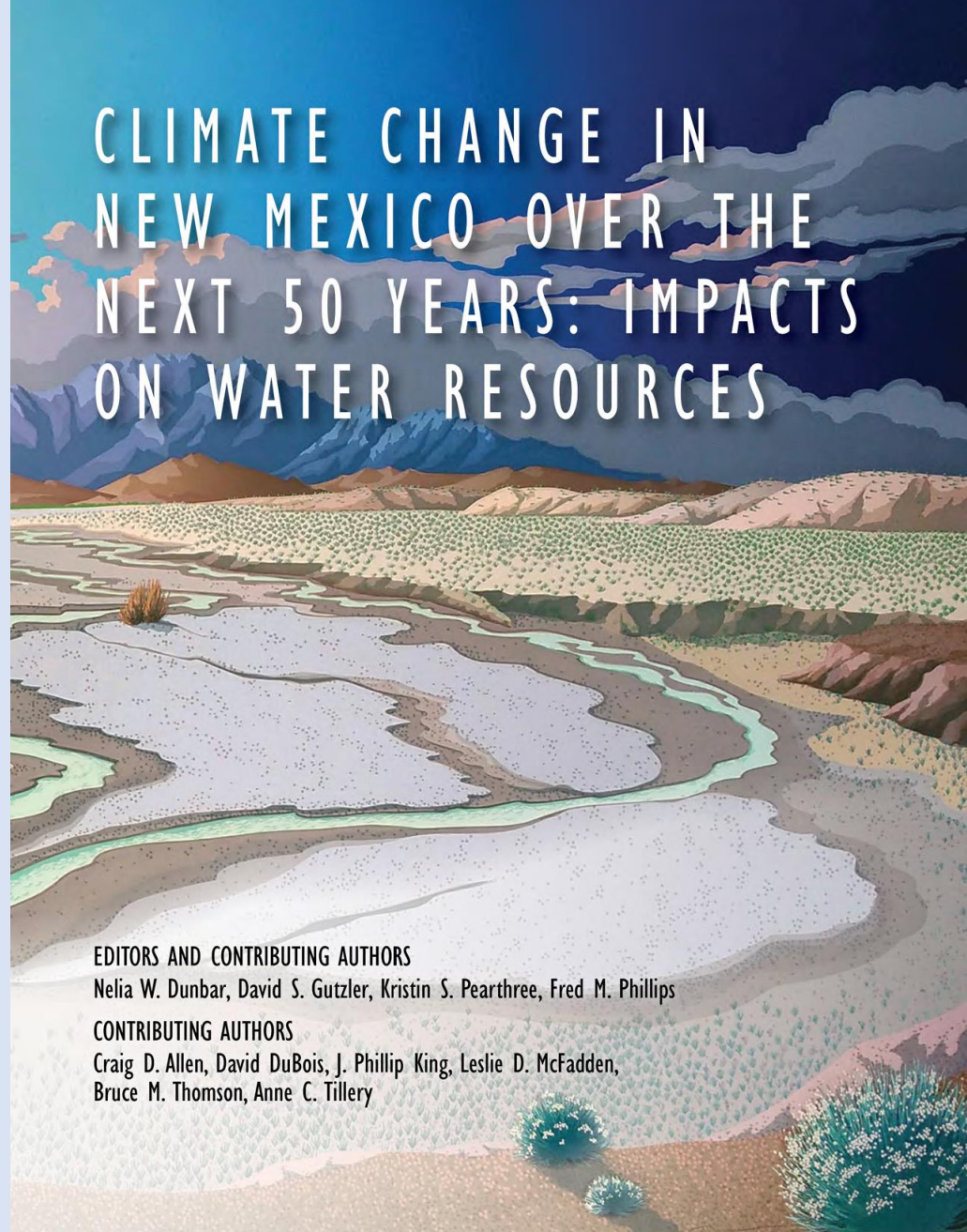
- Depletions Management
  - 2023 Groundwater Conservation Program = \$4.6M committed on ~3,000 acres as part of a longer-term groundwater leasing program
  - 2024 enrollment planned
  - Gathering community input towards a potential purchase program
- Implement special projects - aquifer recharge, brackish water, water importation, stormwater management
- Engage with local stakeholders to develop suite of long-term solutions
- Cooperative Agreement with Elephant Butte Irrigation District (EBID)
- Building the NMISC/NMOSE Team

***Leverages Federal Funding and Partnerships***



## Looking into the future:

- We need to plan and prepare for 25% less water in our rivers and recharging our aquifers by 2070





# What Does this Mean?



- Commitment to holistic management and a multipronged approach
- Need for planning and capacity development at all levels
- Build on legislative wins from 2023, 2024, and 2025 legislative sessions
- Continue to work to leverage federal funding

# NM's Regulatory Framework is Prepared to Tackle the Challenges Ahead

## Conjunctive Management of Surface and Groundwater

- NM has the oldest regulatory regime for conjunctive management in the US – since 1956. NM courts recognize the State Engineer's ability to conjunctively manage surface and groundwater rights to ensure compact compliance, including Rio Grande offset requirements.

*City of Albuquerque v. Reynolds*, 1962-NMSC-173, 71 N.M. 428

## Active Water Resource Management (AWRM)

- The State Engineer can enforce all laws related to use of water even in the absence of a complete adjudication.
- In addition, the State Engineer can administer based on agreed upon alternative management plans, which can provide for better win-wins.

## Strategic Water Reserve

- NM Interstate Stream Commission has ability to support river flows for Compact and species purposes, including owning and leasing water and storage rights.

NMSA 1978, § 72-14-3.3



# Water Security Planning Act

*Senate Bill 337 - Passed unanimously.  
Will transform and reinvigorate regional  
water planning in New Mexico.*

## **Ensures Regional Water Planning:**

- Involves Robust Public Involvement – including from Major Water Rights Holders
  - Is Grounded in the Best Available Data, Science and Models
  - Ties to Implementation through Prioritization of Projects for Funding
  - Builds Local Capacity
- 
- *Recommendation of the 2022 Water Policy and Infrastructure Task Force, implementation called for by the 50-Year Water Action Plan*





# TIME TO WORK TOGETHER







# **Water System Overview**



# Agenda

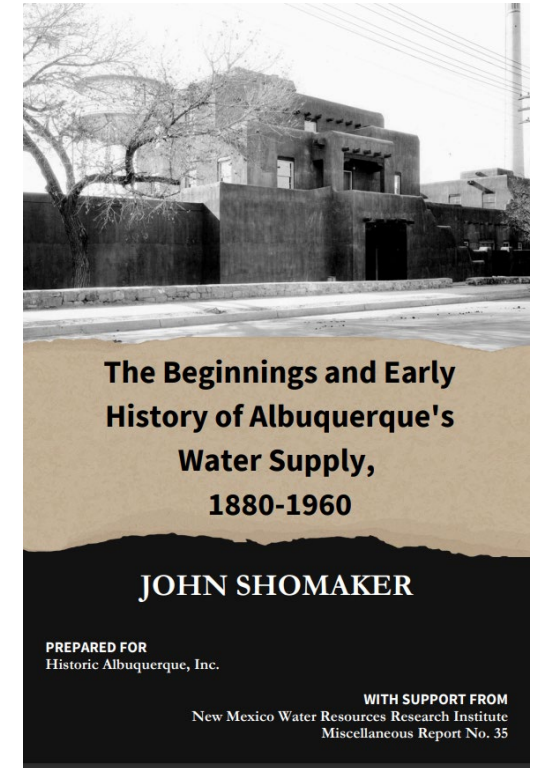
- Water System Background
- Water Supplies
- Water Pumping
- Water Treatment Facilities
- Water Storage / Reservoirs
- Water Distribution





# Water System Background

- April 2025 publication by John Shomaker outlines the early days of the Albuquerque Water System.
- July 20, 1918 City purchases private water company (\$400K).
- New Well Field Growth 1950-1960 - Boom Years!
  - Well expansion: Atrisco (3), Duranes (7), Burton (1), Love (5), Griegos (5), Leyendecker (4), Thomas (4), Vol Andia (6)
- 1953-1954 marks the start of the current water system configuration with Trunks and Pressure Zones.



# Water Supplies

- Two sources of potable water
  - Surface Water
    - San Juan Chama Water Treatment Plant
      - 84 MGD potable water production capacity.
      - 2024 was its 15<sup>th</sup> year in service.
      - 238+ billion gallons of surface water produced since inception!
  - Groundwater
    - 59 groundwater wells
      - 177 MGD maximum potable water production capacity. Actual availability varies.
      - Installation dating back to the 1950's





# Water Pumping

- Conveying the water from supply facilities to customers within our 177 square mile service area
  - Pump Stations
    - 39 potable water pump stations containing 129 booster pumps
    - Horsepower ranges from 25 hp to 600 hp
    - 775 MGD capacity



# Water Pumping Discussion

- Time of Day (ToD) PNM rates approved by the PRC on May 17, 2025.
- Most Water Utility Authority PNM accounts fall under rate 11B.
  - Rate 11B will see a ~20% increase
    - Phase 1 – July 2025
    - Phase 2 – April 2026
- Options / Strategy
  - Pump during the day
    - CM / PM and labor schedule disruption
    - Avoid increase motor cycling
    - Water quality impacts

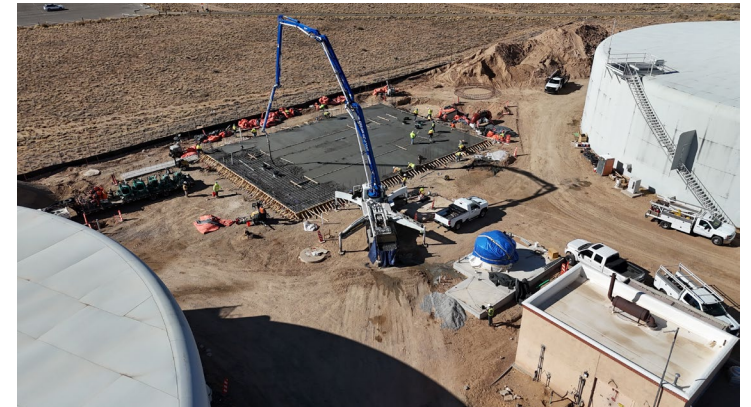
Rate 11B Legacy TOU Hours/Rates vs. TOD Pilot Hours/Rates					
Start	HE	Summer Rates Mon-Fri (Jun-Aug) <sup>(1)</sup>			
		Legacy TOU Rates		TOD Pilot Rates	
		Rate (¢/kWh)	Time Period	Rate (¢/kWh)	Time Period
	1	2.2	Off-Pk	5.1	Off-Pk
	2	2.2	Off-Pk	5.1	Off-Pk
	3	2.2	Off-Pk	5.1	Off-Pk
	4	2.2	Off-Pk	5.1	Off-Pk
	5	2.2	Off-Pk	5.1	Off-Pk
	6	2.2	Off-Pk	5.1	Off-Pk
	7	2.2	Off-Pk	5.1	Off-Pk
	8	2.2	Off-Pk	5.1	Off-Pk
8am	9	17.3	On-Pk	2.5	Super Off-Pk
	10	17.3	On-Pk	2.5	Super Off-Pk
	11	17.3	On-Pk	2.5	Super Off-Pk
	12	17.3	On-Pk	2.5	Super Off-Pk
	13	17.3	On-Pk	2.5	Super Off-Pk
	14	17.3	On-Pk	2.5	Super Off-Pk
	15	17.3	On-Pk	2.5	Super Off-Pk
	16	17.3	On-Pk	2.5	Super Off-Pk
	17	17.3	On-Pk	2.5	Super Off-Pk
5pm	18	17.3	On-Pk	9.9	On-Pk
	19	17.3	On-Pk	9.9	On-Pk
	20	17.3	On-Pk	9.9	On-Pk
8pm	21	2.2	Off-Pk	9.9	On-Pk
	22	2.2	Off-Pk	9.9	On-Pk
10pm	23	2.2	Off-Pk	5.1	Off-Pk
	24	2.2	Off-Pk	5.1	Off-Pk





# Water Treatment Facilities

- College Arsenic Treatment
  - 5.2 MGD high arsenic wells treatment capacity (10 MGD potable production with blending)
- Corrales Arsenic Treatment
  - 7.4 MGD potable water treatment capacity located at 3 sites
- Bernalillo County Industrial Park (BCIP) Arsenic Treatment
  - 0.6 MGD capacity
- Volcano Cliffs Arsenic Treatment (in construction)
  - 17 MGD potable water production capacity
  - The project will bring 5 high arsenic wells back online.



# Water Treatment Discussion

- The Recent San Juan Chama Reality
  - Low river flows (2020-2025) yield less annual production
- Future Arsenic Treatment
  - Volcano Cliffs
  - Santa Barbara
    - Projected \$15M construction costs for 4.3 MGD production
    - Reliance on a 62-year-old well! (1963)
- Other considerations
  - Redrilling wells, possibly within the lower arsenic formation to avoid initial capital expenditure and ongoing O&M costs associated with arsenic treatment





# Water Storage

- Reservoirs
  - 62 potable water reservoirs with 247 MG capacity
    - 45 steel reservoirs
    - 17 concrete reservoirs (above ground & buried)
    - 54 reservoirs built from 1923 to 2004
    - 8 reservoirs built from 2005-2023



# Water Storage Discussion

- Reservoir Inspections
  - NMED Sanitary Survey requirement
    - Consultant led effort
    - In-house observations
- FY25 Inspections and Reporting
  - Identified Issues
    - Leakage
    - Structural issues - hanging rafter
    - Aging, but in a maintainable condition
- Rehabilitation Funding and Schedule



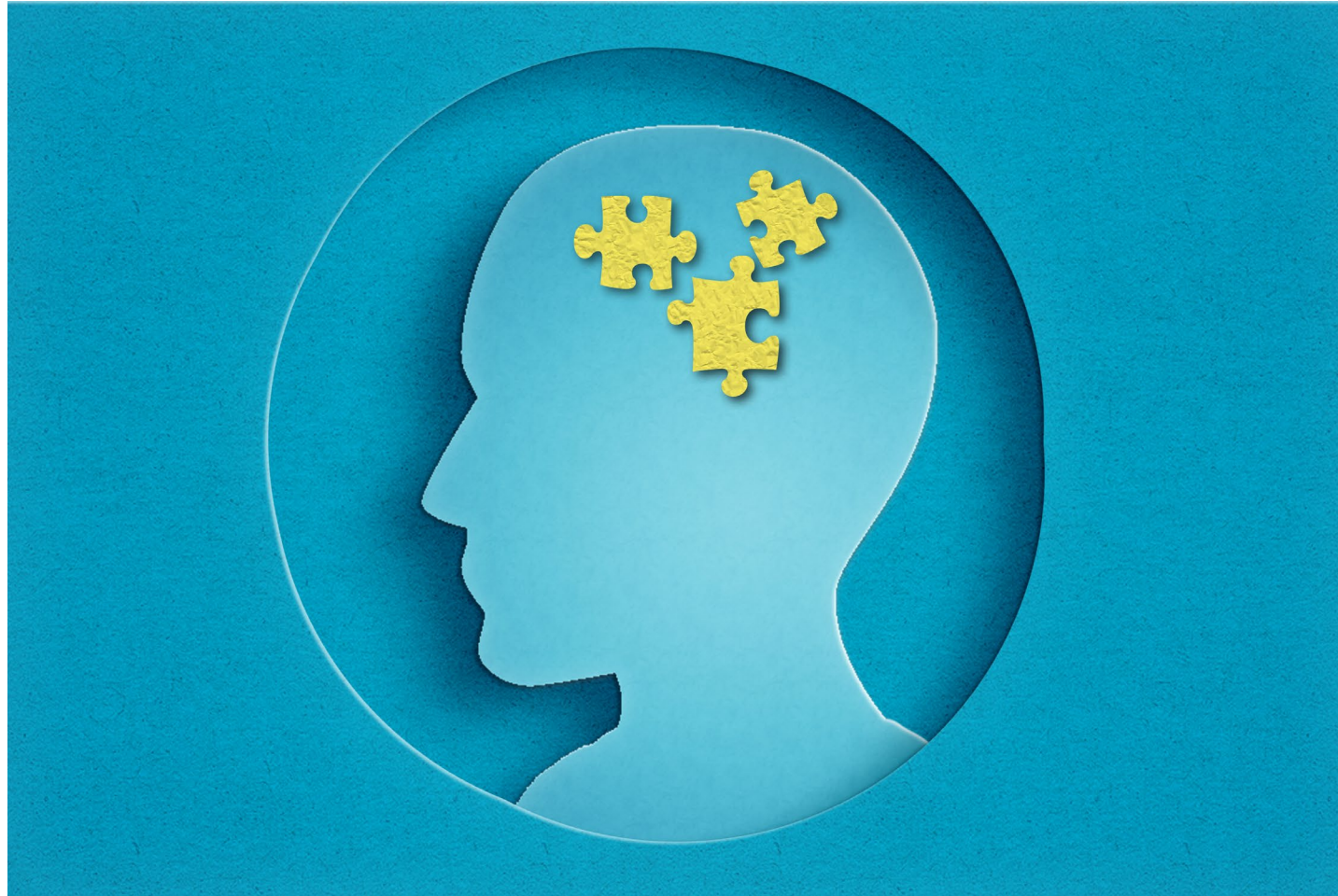


# Water Distribution

- 3,049 miles of transmission and distribution mains ranging from 4" to 48"
  - Predominately PVC and cast-iron water mains
- 37 miles of San Juan Chama pipeline ranging from 30" to 72"
- 18,684 fire hydrants
- 47,386 isolation valves
- 160 pressure reducing valve stations
- 218,364 water accounts / meters / service connections



# Questions, Comments, Discussion







# Water Authority Collection System Overview

Technical Customer  
Advisory Committee

June 5, 2025 Presentation

Mark S. Holstad, PE  
Chief Engineer  
Collection Section Manager



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Water Utility Authority

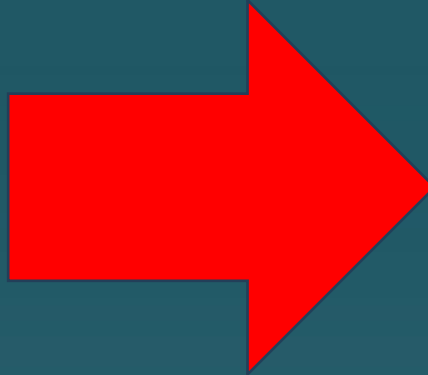
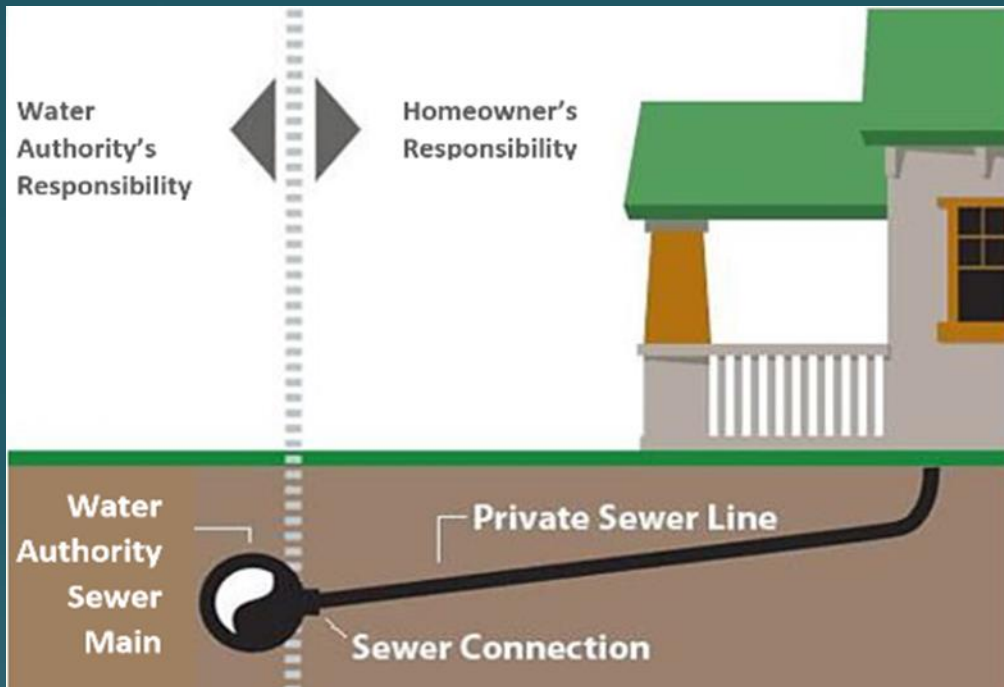
# Collection System Overview

- Types of Systems
  - Collection Systems
  - Odor & Corrosion Control
- Odor & Corrosion Control
  - Systems
  - Deeper Dive
  - Issues
  - Approach





# Collection System

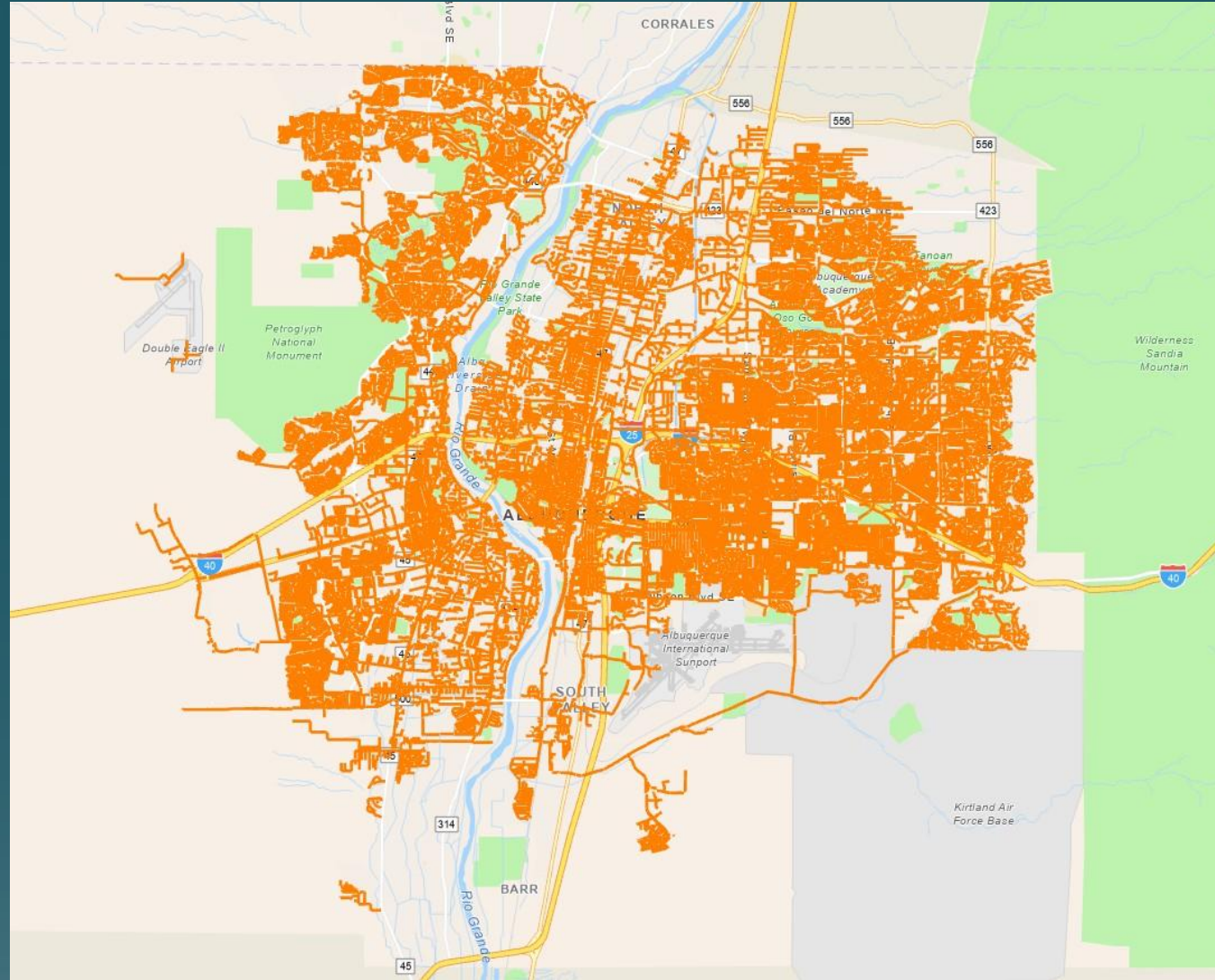


The Collection System takes sewage from the customer and delivers it for treatment at the SWRP. The Collection Section addresses everything in between.

# Types of Pipe Systems\*

\* In the Water Authority's Collection System

- Gravity (2,300 mi.)
- Force Mains (44.3 mi.)
- Vacuum (249 mi.)
- Low Pressure – grinder (6.2 mi.)



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# Gravity Is Best

## Pulse Flow – Steep & Flat



$S = 6.51\%$

Dead End Lines (SLN-1)  
1987 PVC

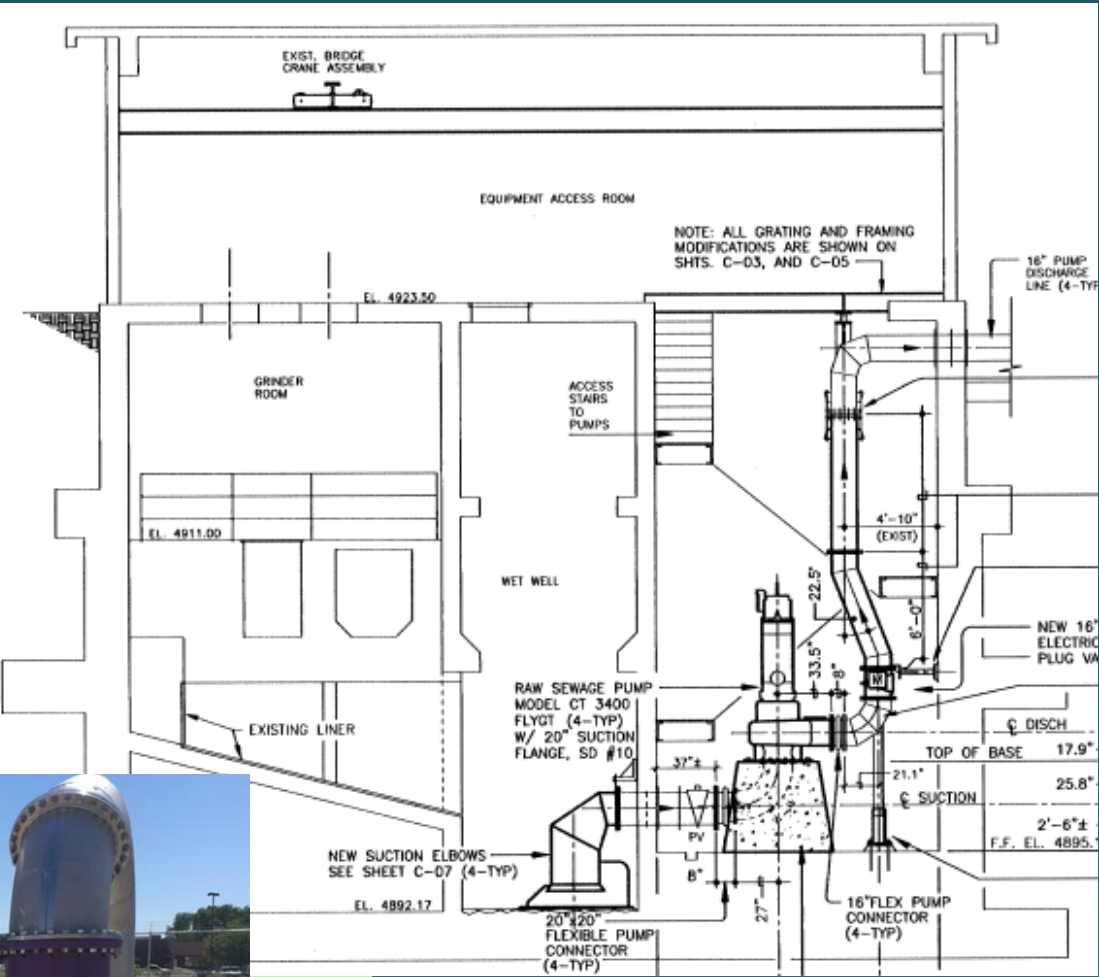
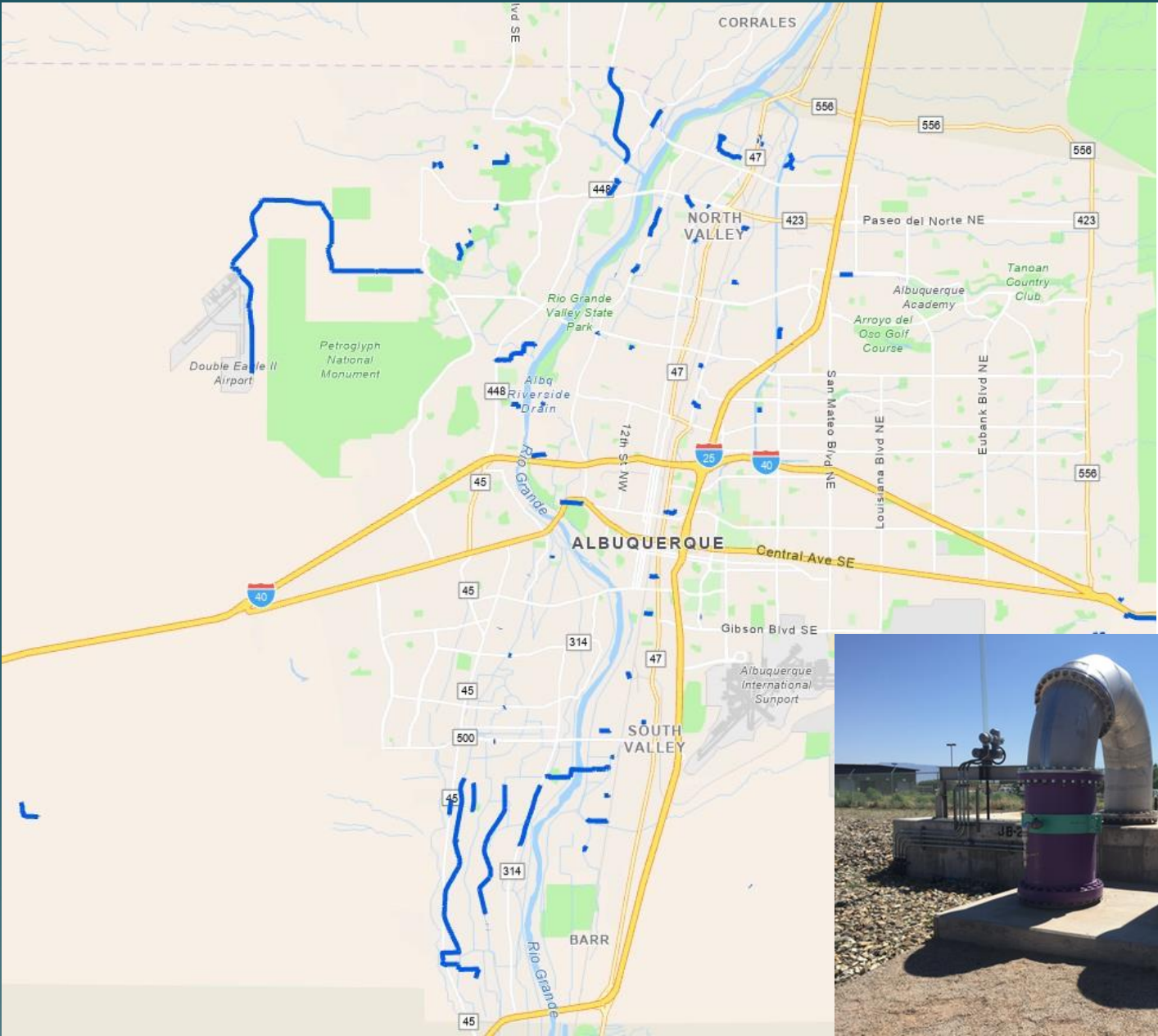


$S = 0.40\%$



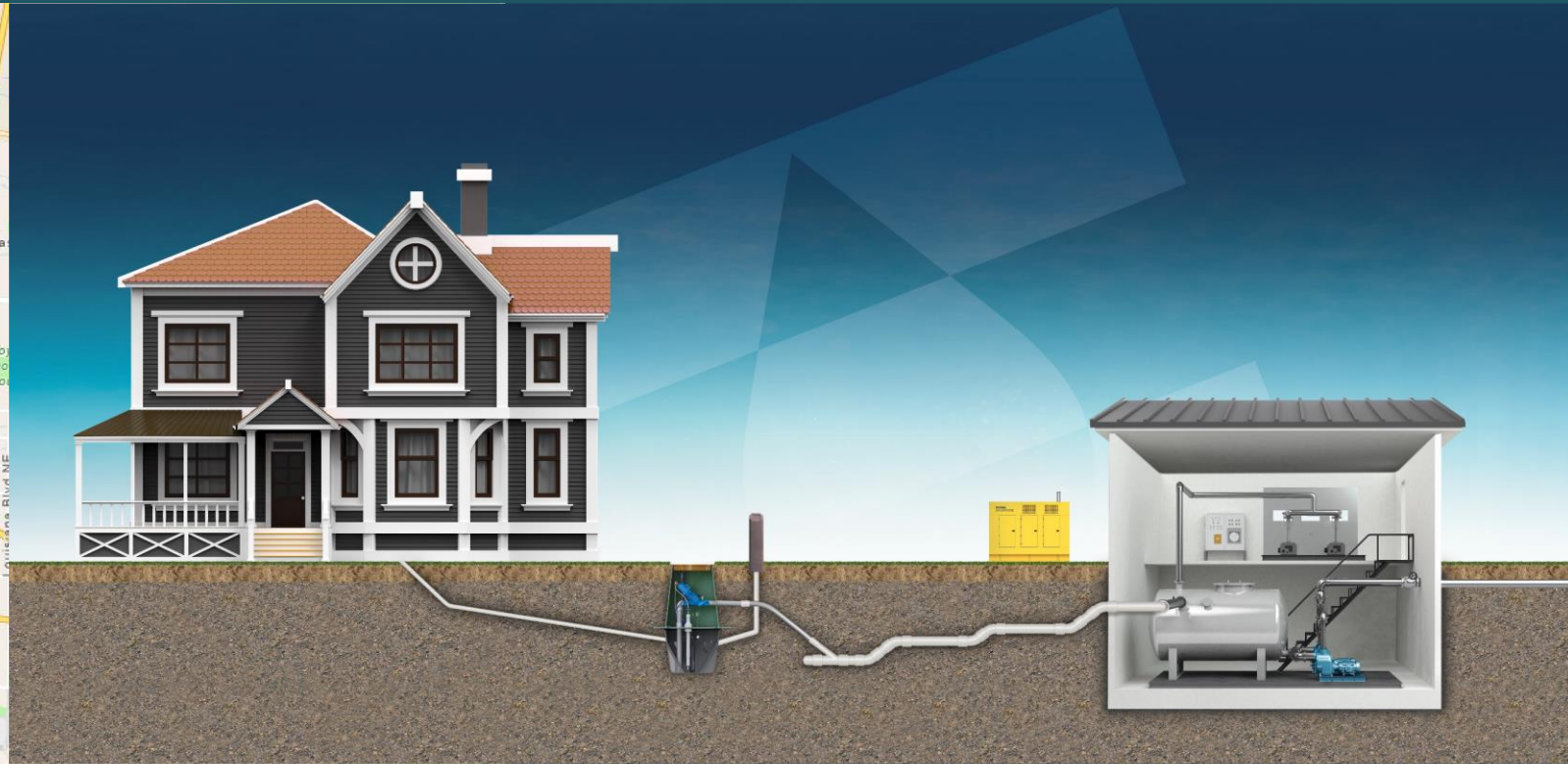
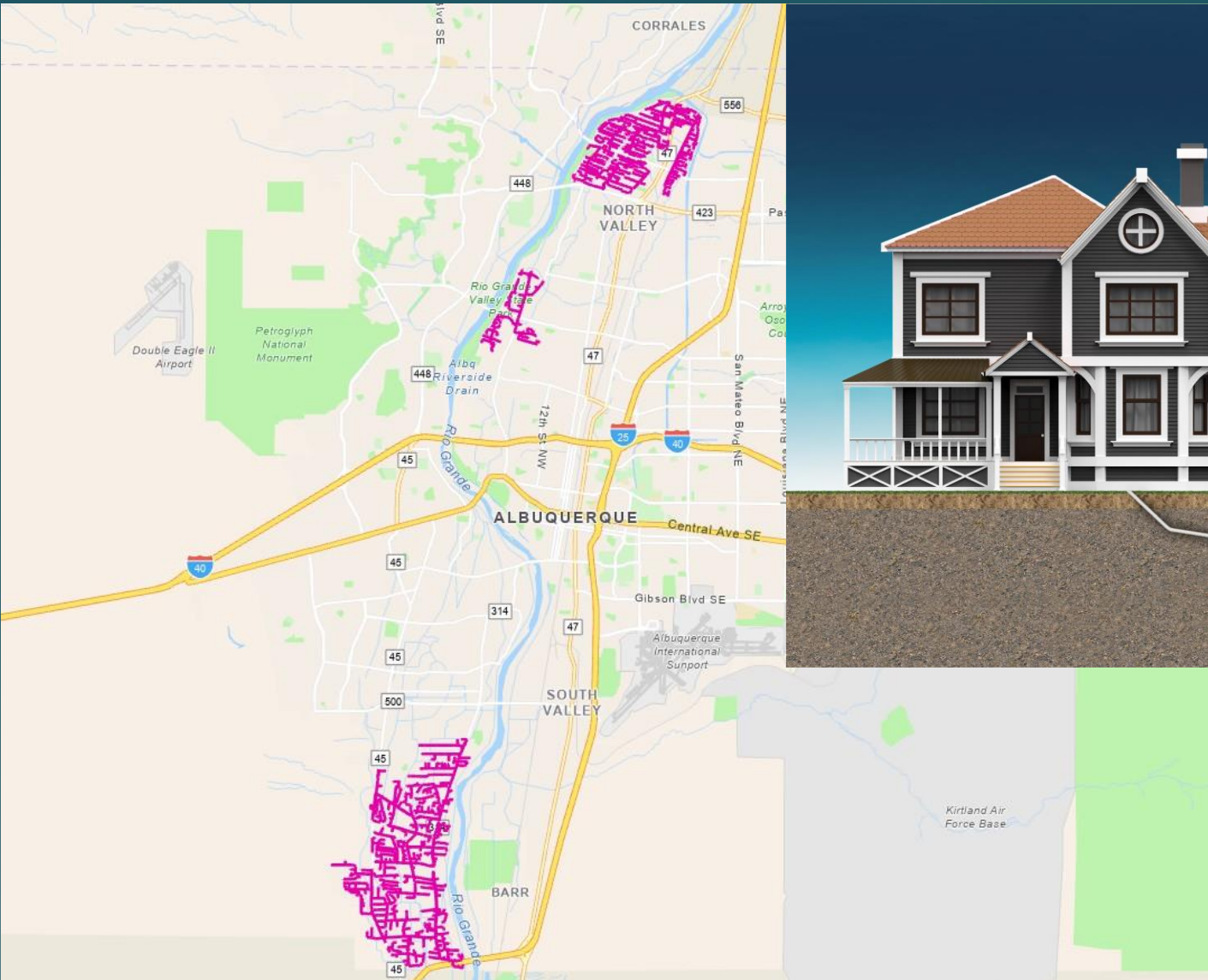


# Lift Stations & Force Mains



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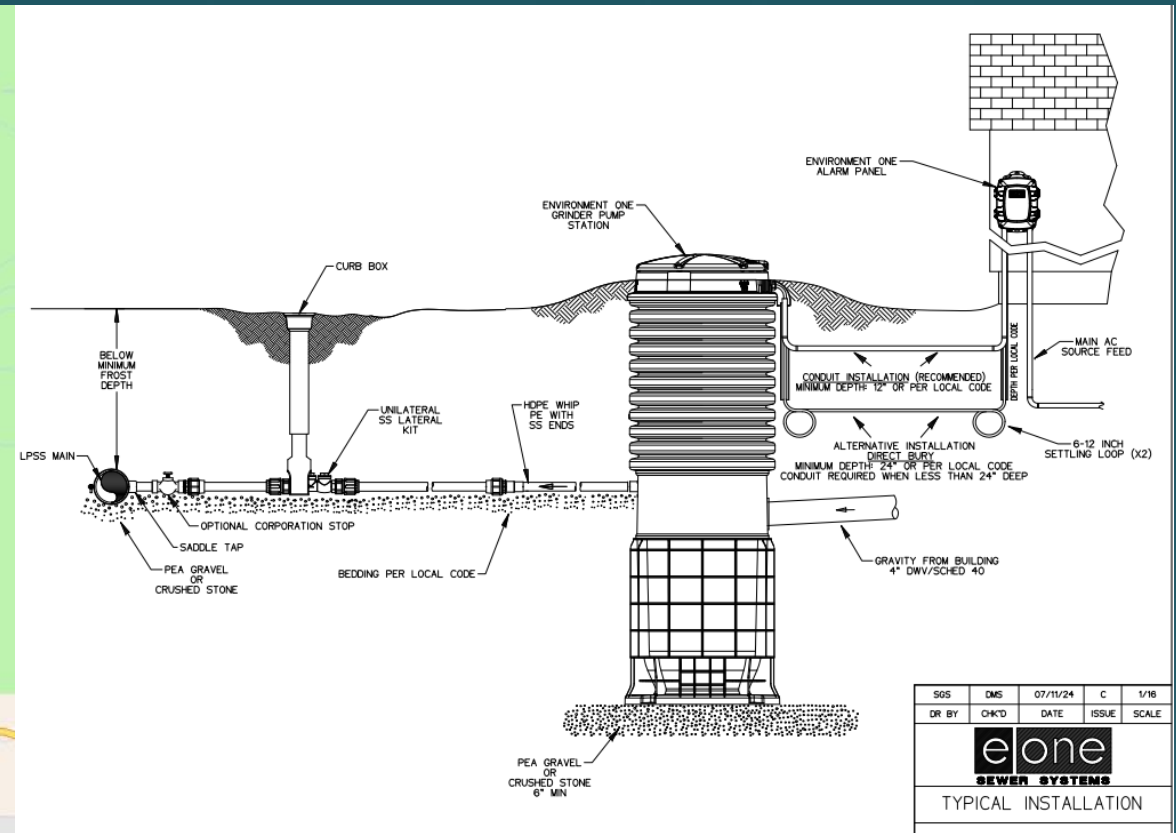
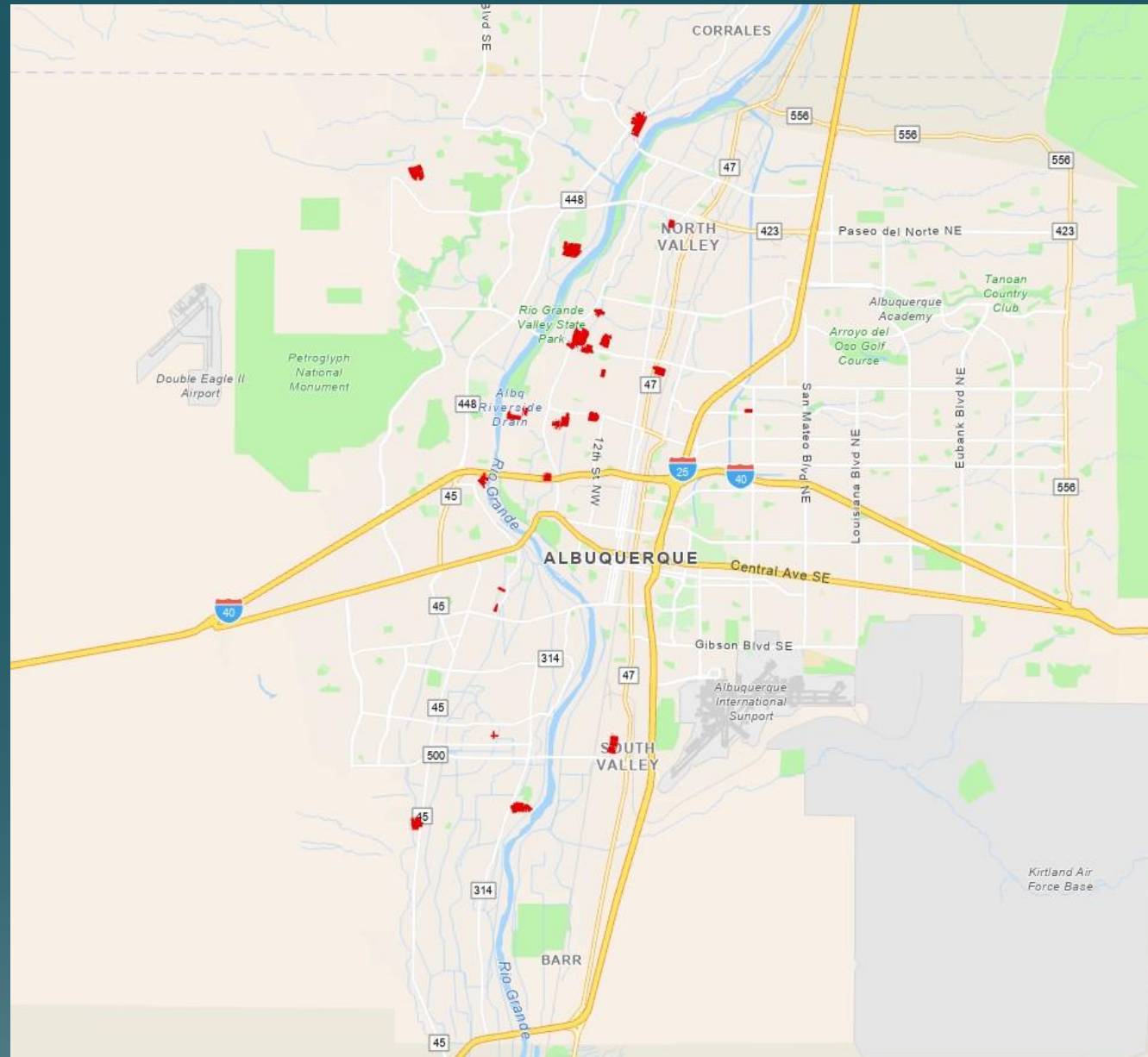
# Vacuum Systems



Airvac Installation 101 (October 2021)



# Low Pressure (Grinder)





# Types of Odor & Corrosion Systems\*

\* In the Water Authority's Collection System

## Liquid Phase

- Prevent formation or release of H<sub>2</sub>S

## Air Phase

- Extract & treat
- Prevent large/small over pressurization
- Block small over pressurization

Air phase treatment is less expensive for odor control

# Where is This Odor Coming From?

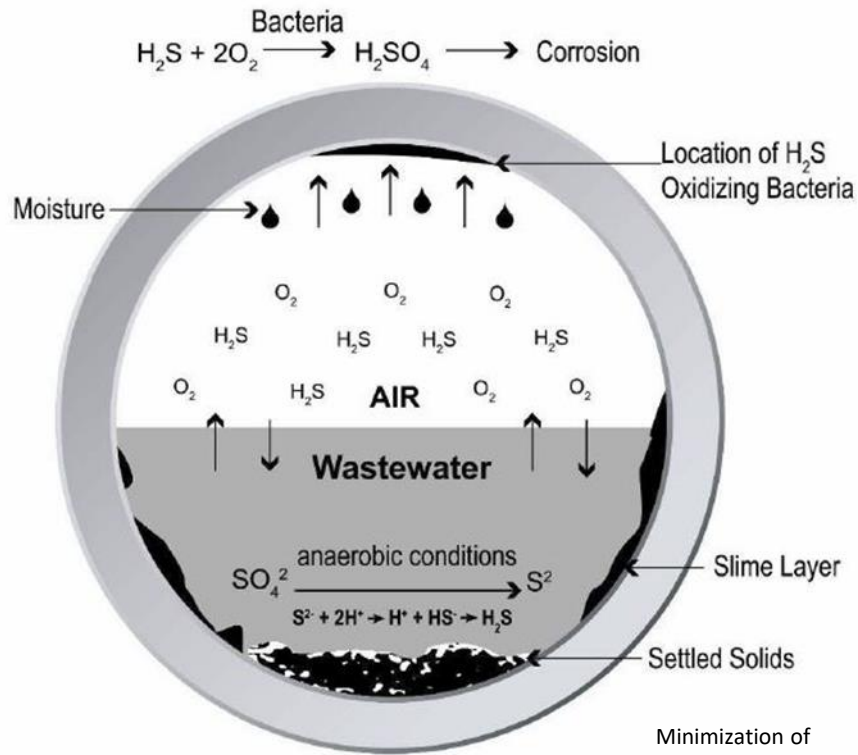
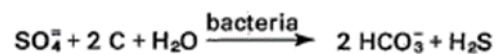


Figure 7-3. Sulfide Transformations in a Gravity Sewer.

Minimization of  
Odors and Corrosion  
in Collection Systems  
Phase 1



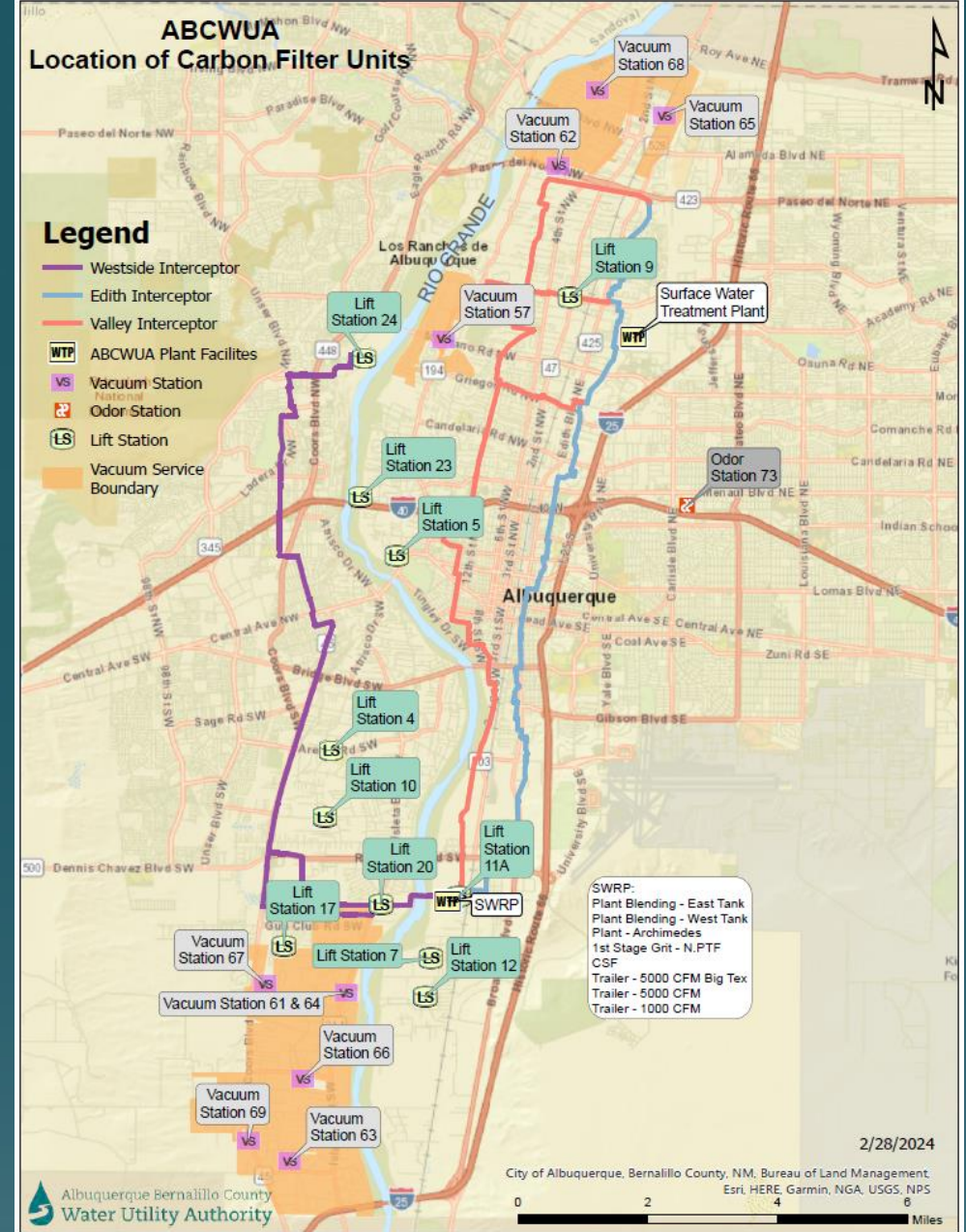
A lot of biofilm. 250 acres or ~1,670 tons  
or a herd of 4,600 adult elk.



EPA 1985

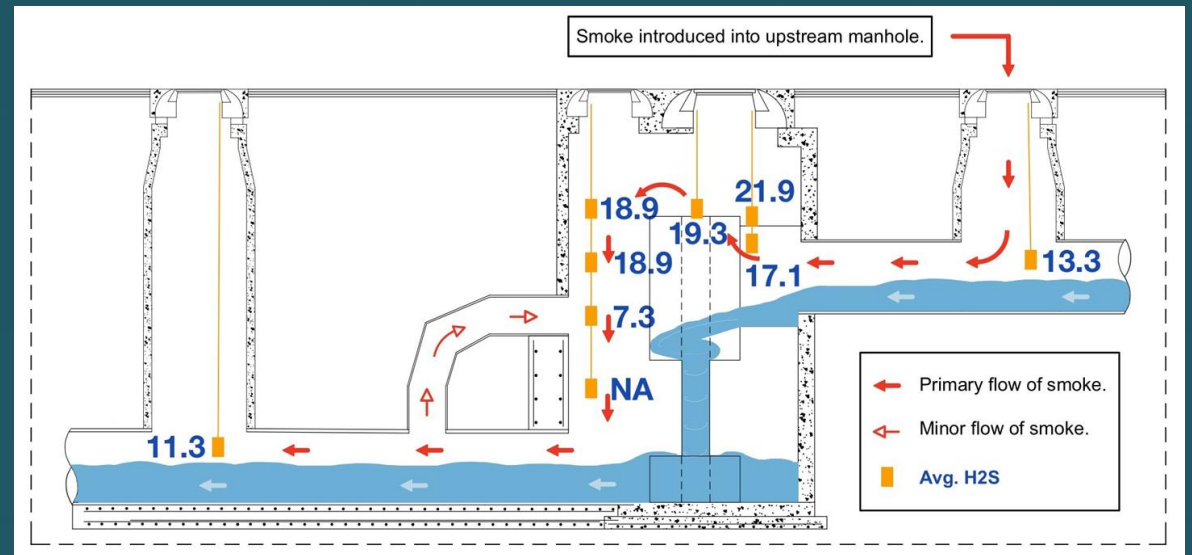


# Air Phase - Carbon





# Prevent Pressurization



US MH: K11136

DS MH: K11135

0.5 ft.

17.06.20

19:50

LC1: +0000.50 ft

US MH: K11136

DS MH: K11135

0.5 ft.

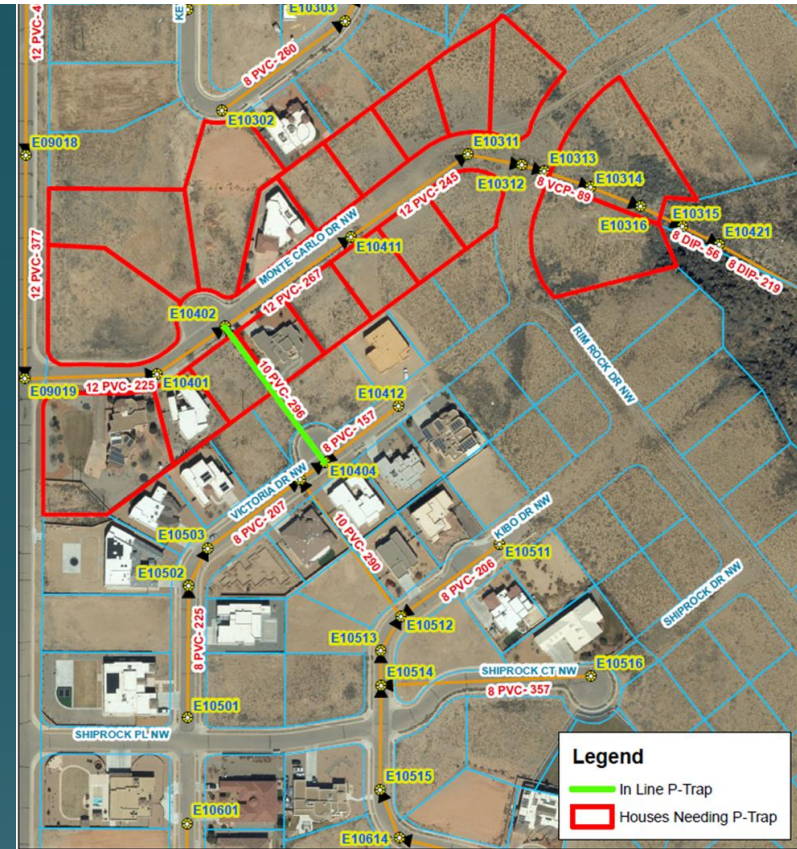
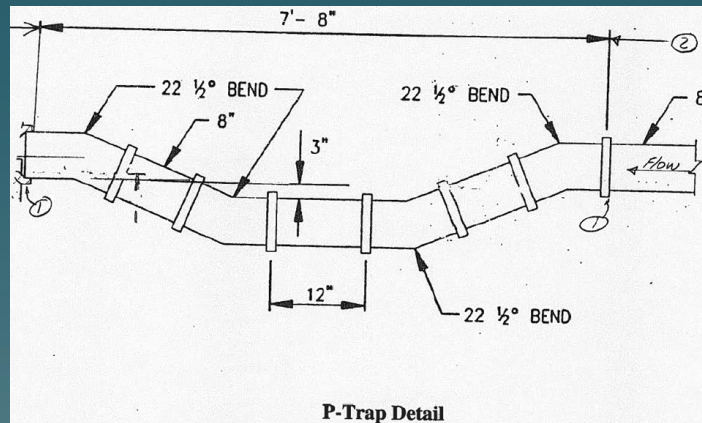
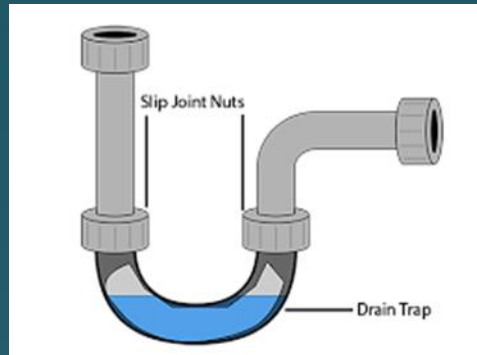
17.06.20

19:46

LC1: +0000.30 ft

# Usefulness of P-traps

- No chronic odor complaints
- Utilizing traps wherever we can
- No chemical costs
- Work every time (but only where trapping is answer)
- Relatively low O&M



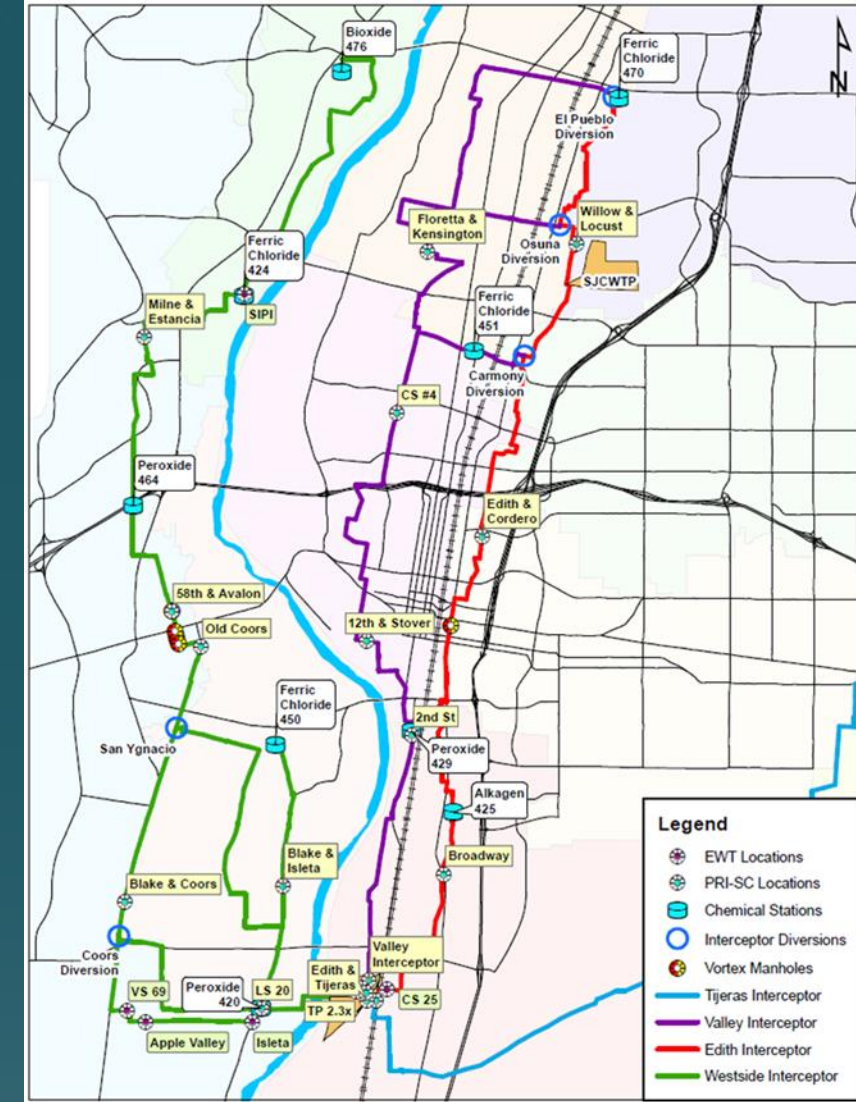
Vendor Installed Liquid Phase	\$542,000
Air Phase Odor Control	\$478,000
Authority Installed Liquid Phase	\$333,000
Authority Installed P-Traps	\$88,000





# More About Our System

- Holistic
- Consider SWRP & SWTP
- Complex treatment program



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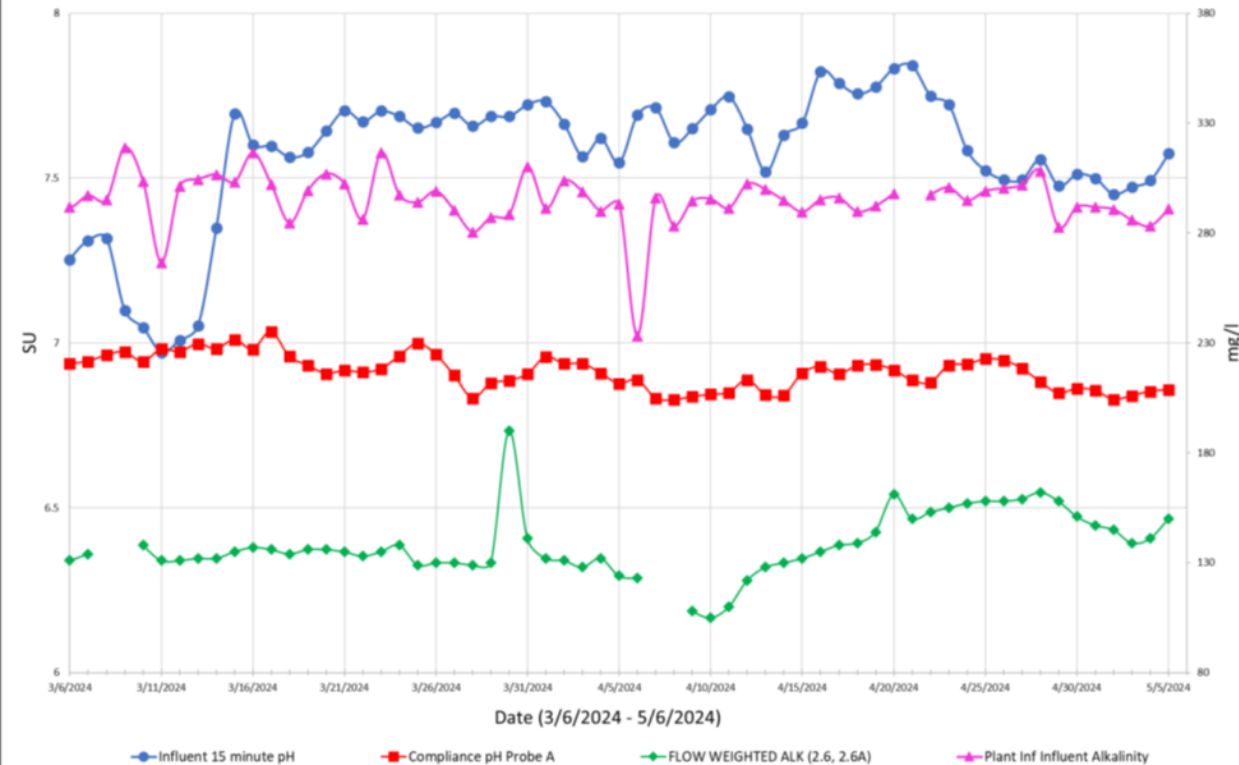


# Sewage Quality to/from SWRP

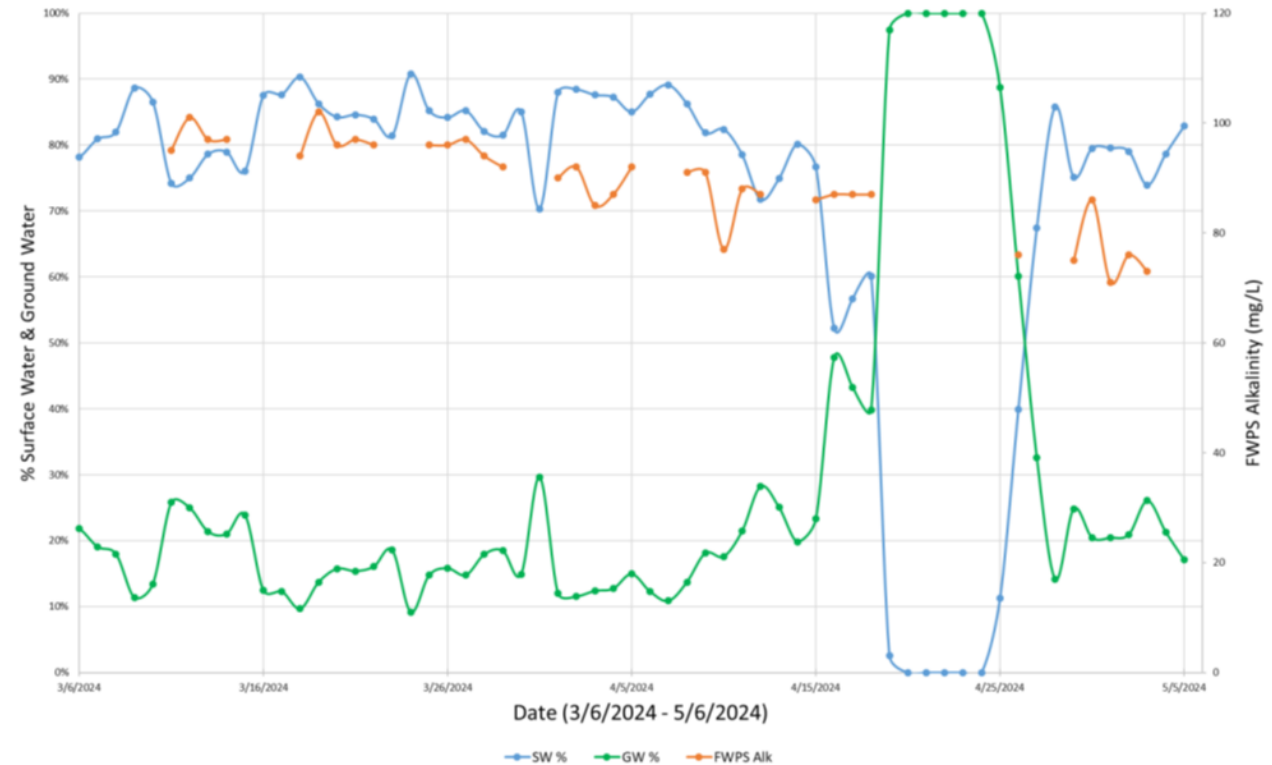
- Targets are pH and alkalinity
- pH  $\geq 6.6$  (Permit limit)
- Effluent Alkalinity  $\sim 130$  mg/L (O&M staff)



2 Month Influent/Effluent pH vs Alkalinity



2 Month % Surface Water, Ground Water & FWPS Alkalinity



# Chemical Costs Outpacing Inflation





# Chemical Expenses Rapidly Increase

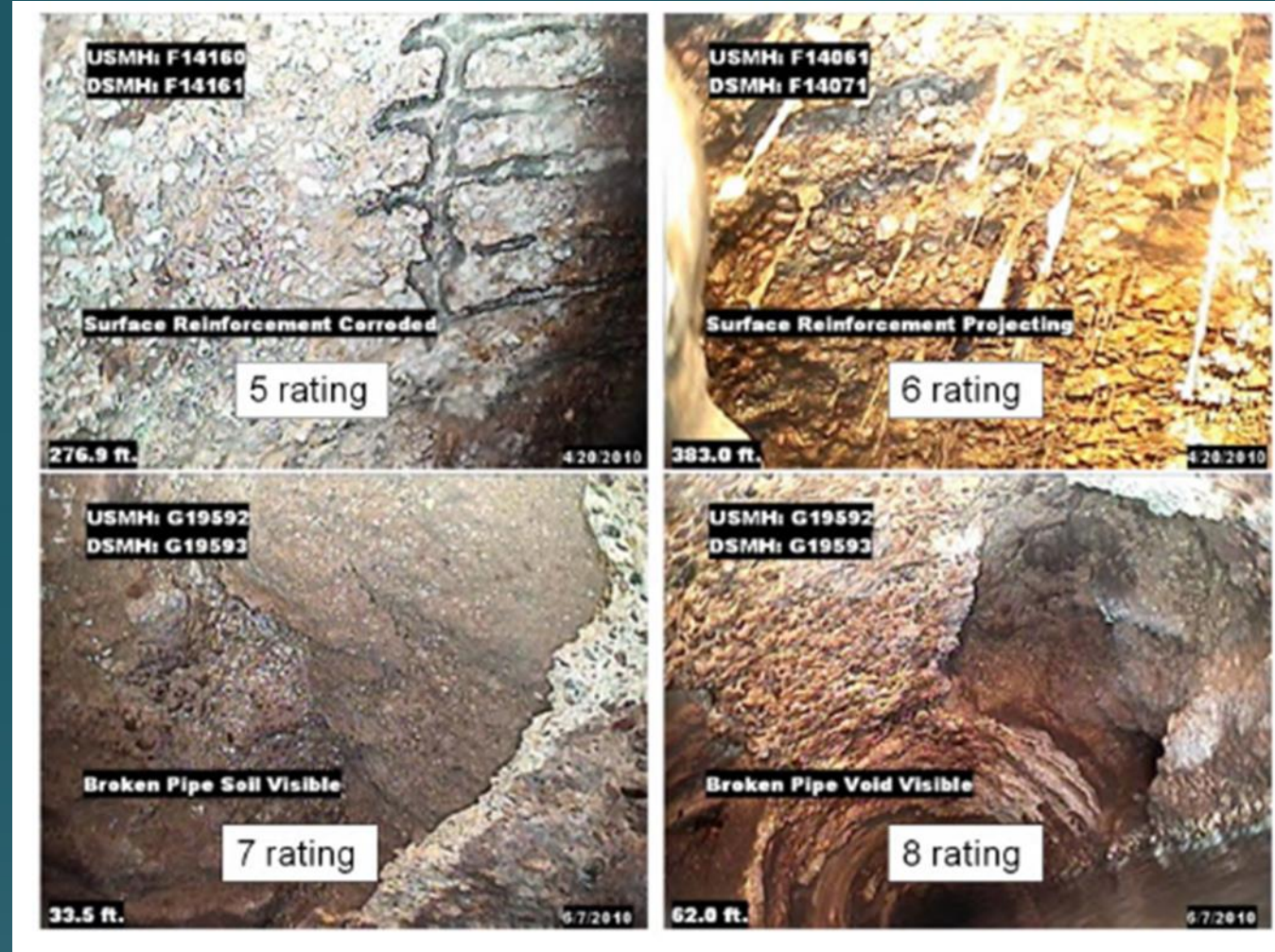
- FY24 = \$7.1MM
- FY23 = \$6.5MM
- FY22 = \$4.4MM
- FY21 = \$4.9MM Reduced Hydroxides
- FY20 = \$5.0MM
- FY19 = \$4.1MM
- FY18 = \$3.5MM
- FY17 = \$2.6MM Increased for SWRP
- FY16 = \$2.0MM





# What Will We Do?

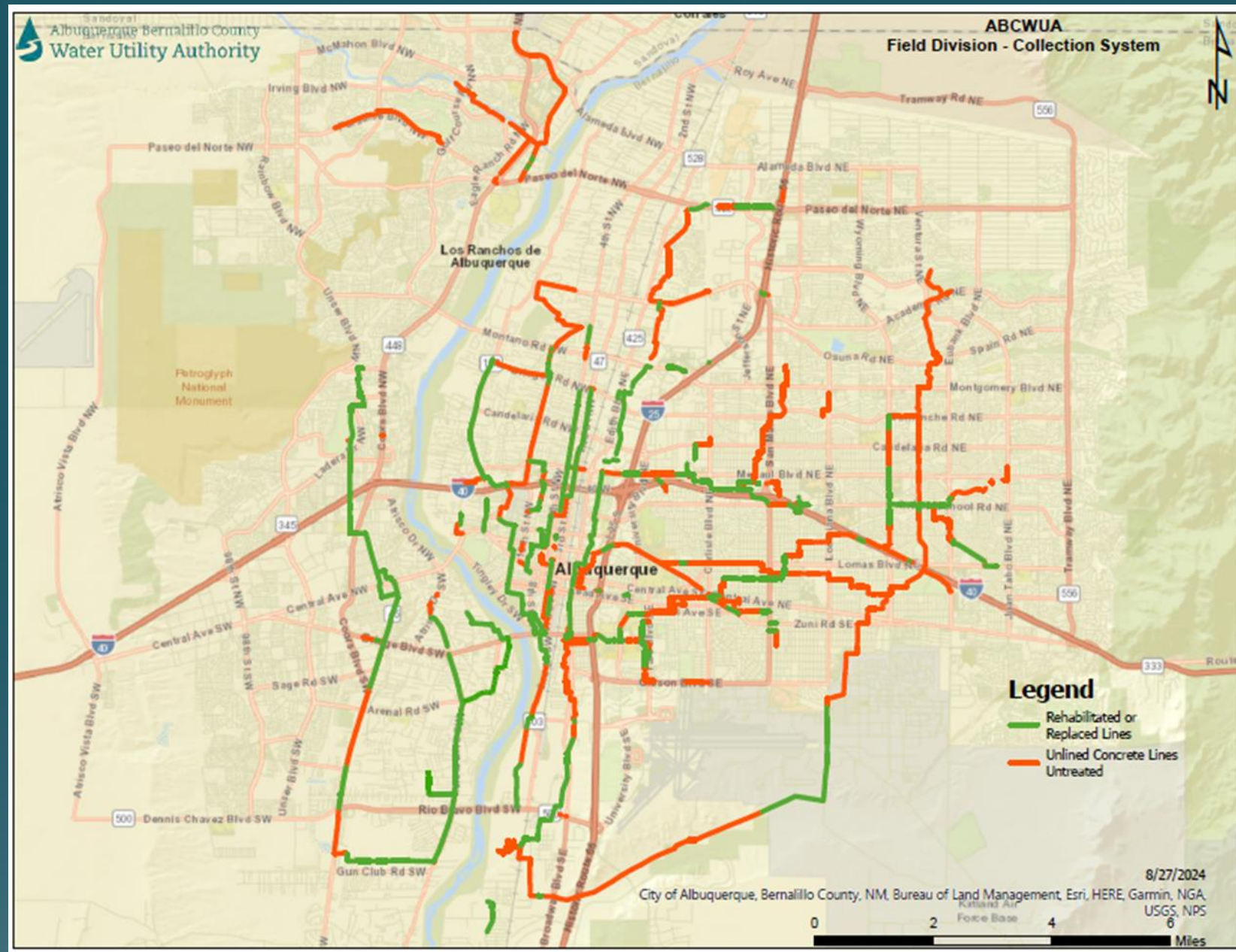
- Many things
- Examine chemical efficiencies & replacement options
- Develop corrosion-management strategy





# Concrete Interceptors

- 58.65 miles rehabbed to date
- 73.04 miles to be rehabbed
- At \$25/inch-dia/LF
- \$329.8MM to be done



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# Remaining Interceptors to Rehab

- Rehab Cost (\$25/in-dia/LF)
- Treated = \$98.5MM
- Untreated = \$231.3MM
- Total = \$329.8MM
- Rehab Lengths
- Treated = 14.7 miles
- Untreated = 58.4 miles
- Total = 73.0 miles



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# Perspective

Ramped up rehab program  
5-year cycle concrete  
interceptor CCTV program  
(started FY2018)  
Getting handle on collapses



# New (Pilot) Program\*

Decrease chemical dosing  
Allow increased corrosion  
(compared to an odor control  
program)  
Check condition every 5 years

**\*Real world application. May change!**

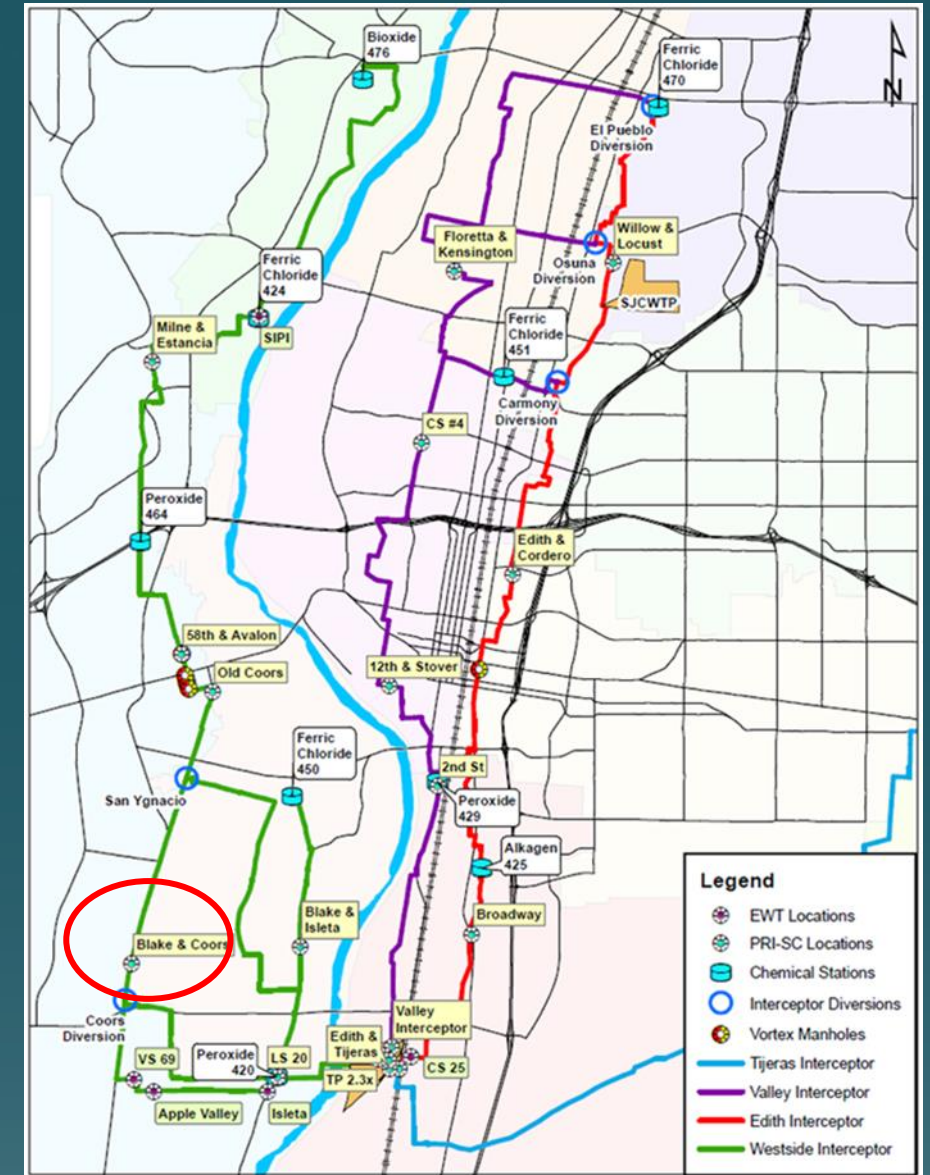


# Results

- Reduced chemical feeds starting 1-1-2024
- Evaluate Blake & Coors
- Rich data set
- Most downstream concrete line

## In 8 months

- \$500,000 chemical savings
- Average H<sub>2</sub>S increased from 24 to 27 ppm



# Estimated Impact

Previous annual average  
H<sub>2</sub>S = 28 ppm

Average During *Jan-1 to Aug-25*

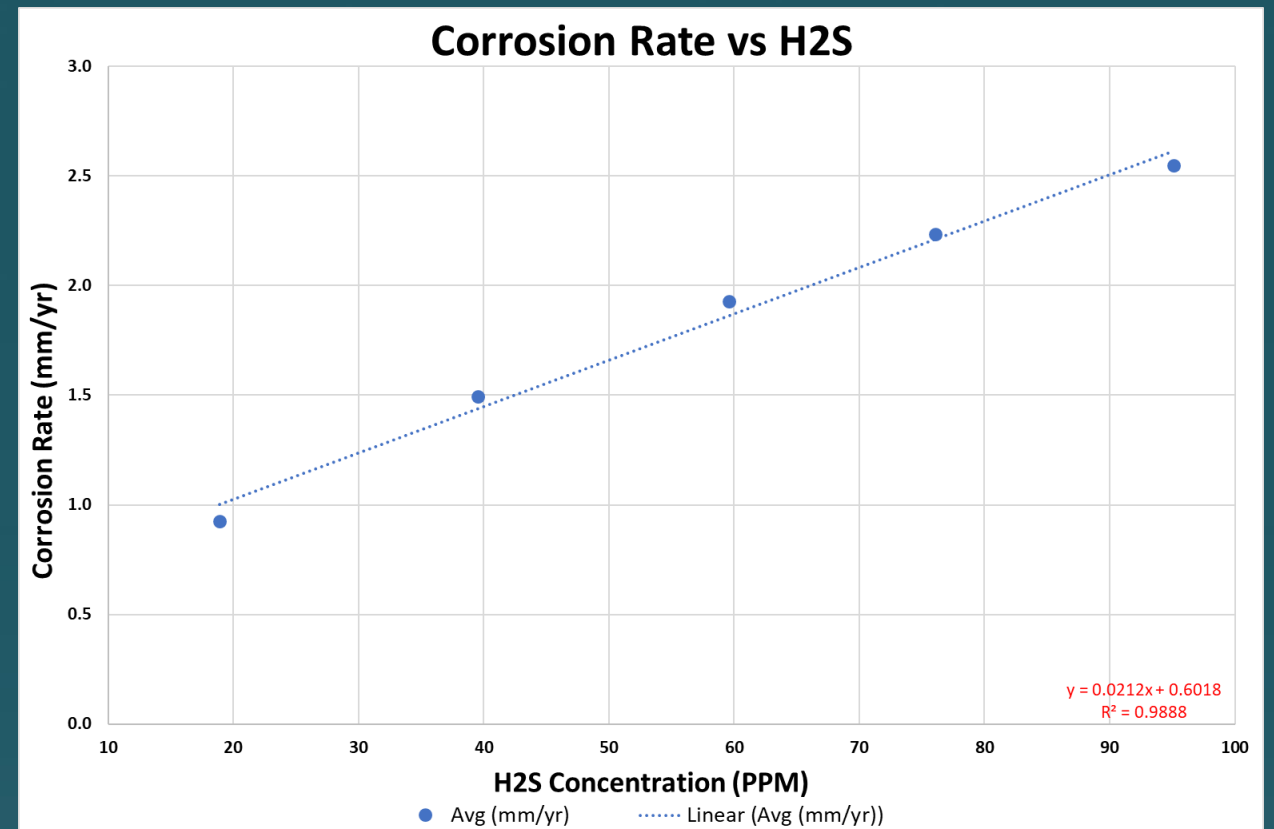
- 2023 = 24 ppm
- 2024 = 27 ppm

Average Annual Corrosion = 1.20 mm/yr (0.05 in/yr)

2023 (portion) Rate = 1.11 mm/yr (0.04 in/yr)

2024 (portion) Rate = 1.18 mm/yr (0.05 in/yr)

Over 5 years = 0.01 inches more corrosion (0.23 vs. 0.22)



Utilize Mega-WATS  
to compute  
corrosion rates at  
various H<sub>2</sub>S levels



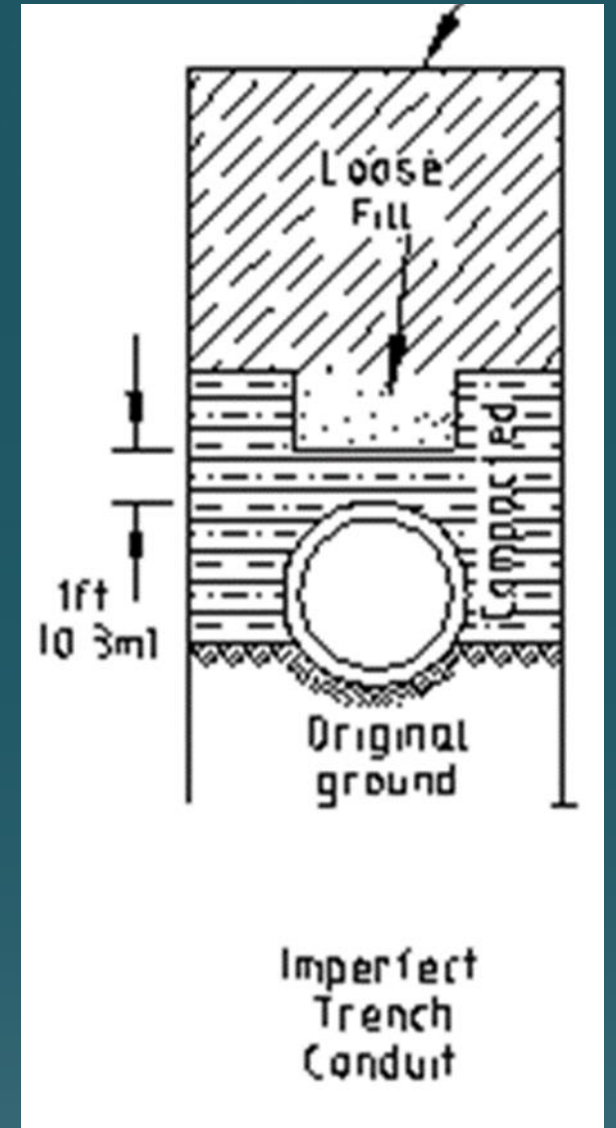
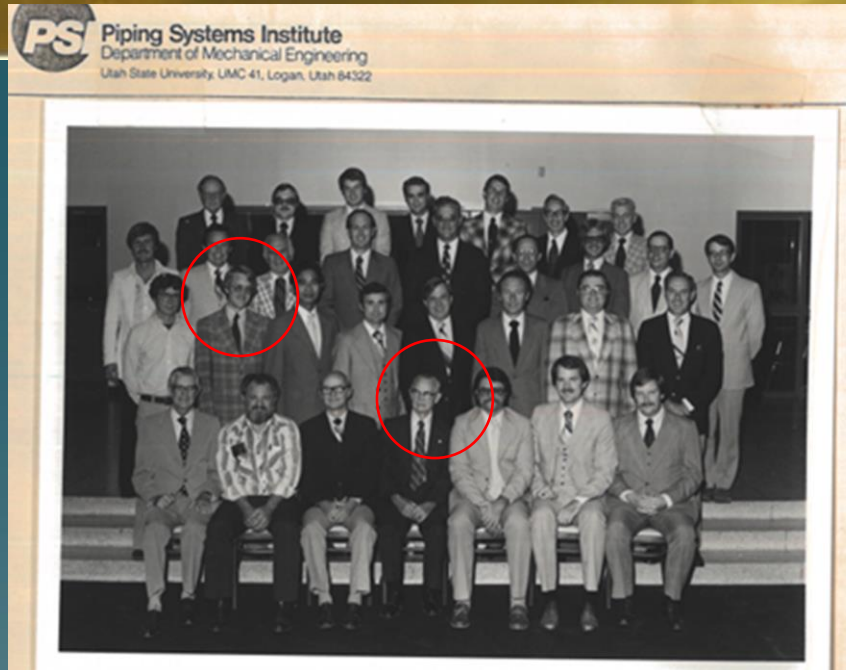
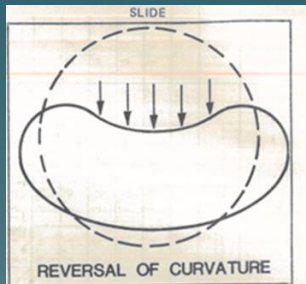
# Aren't You Worried About Collapses?



# Imperfect Ditch / Soil Arching (It Is Real)



<https://www.ccee.iastate.edu/alumni-friends-industry-partners/hall-of-fame/merlin-g-spangler/>

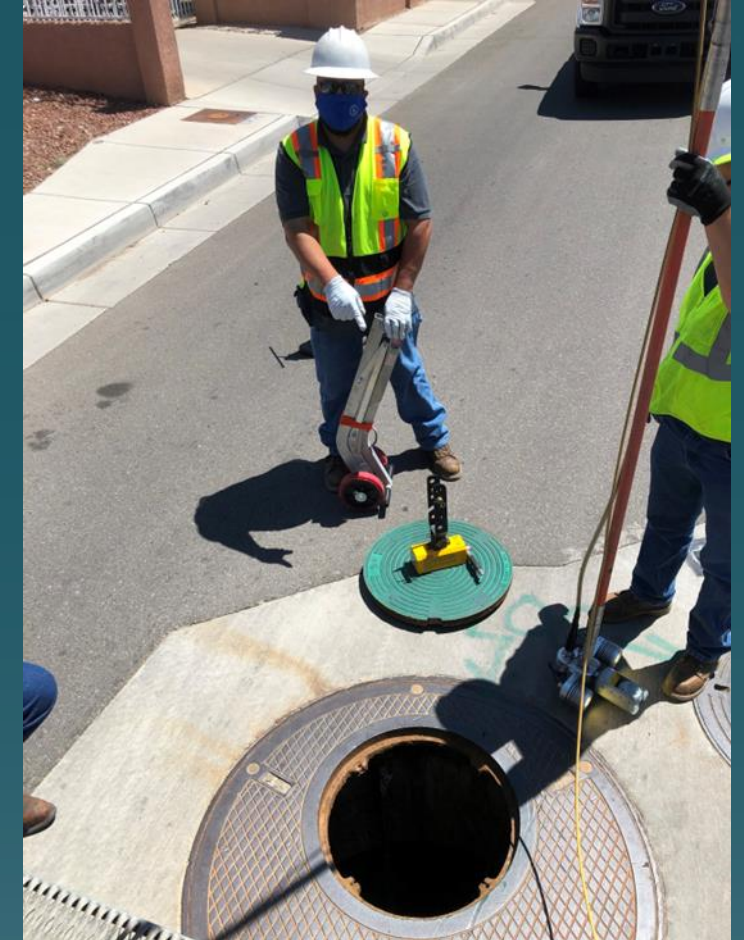


[http://onlinemanuals.txdot.gov/TxDOTOnlineManuals/TxDOTManuals/hyd/installation\\_conditions.htm](http://onlinemanuals.txdot.gov/TxDOTOnlineManuals/TxDOTManuals/hyd/installation_conditions.htm)



# Corrosion Management Strategy

- If we save \$2MM/year in chemicals
- In five years, we have funding for a nice rehab project
- And we are monitoring pipe conditions



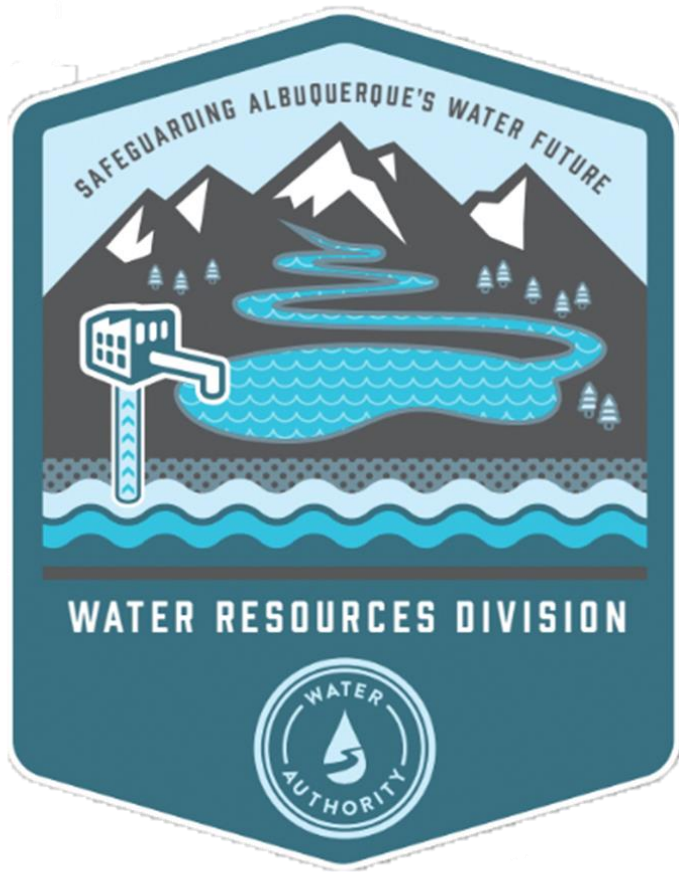


# Questions

What do think  
of a corrosion  
management  
approach  
versus  
rehabbing  
more quickly?





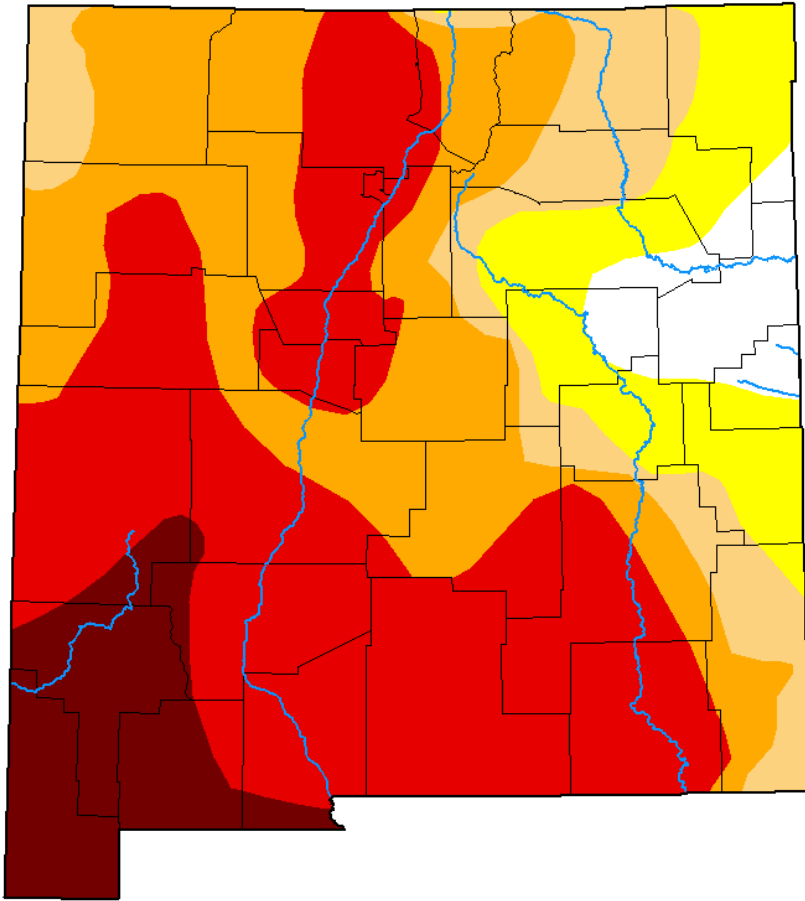


# Water Resources Division

## Water Report

**Amos Arber**  
**Water Conservation**  
**Program Manager**

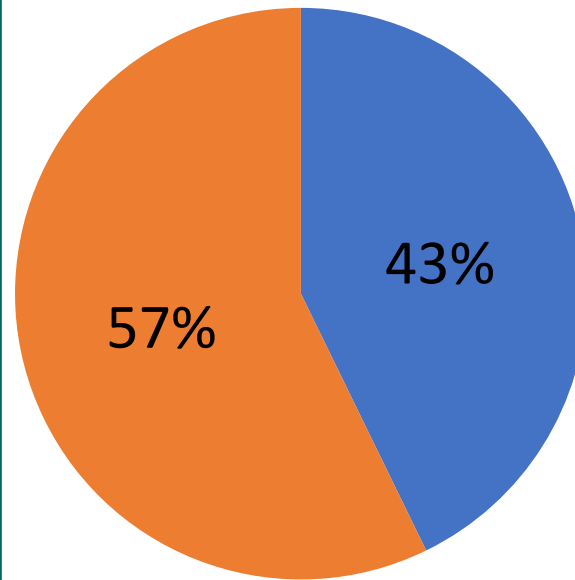
# SUPPLY METRICS SNAPSHOT



D0 D1 D2 D3 D4

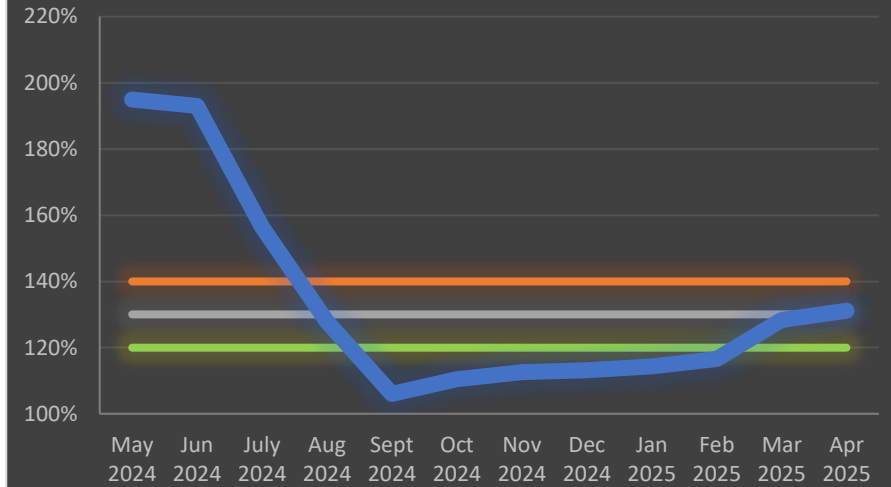
Water Authority  
Drought Stage: 0

May 2025  
(April Demand Data)

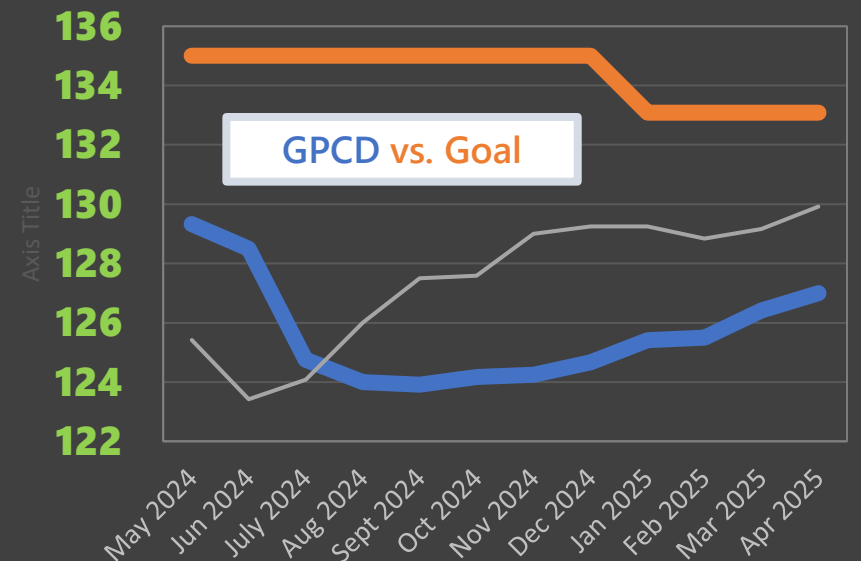


Groundwater Production  
Surface Water Production

GW Pumping vs Goal



GPCD vs. Goal





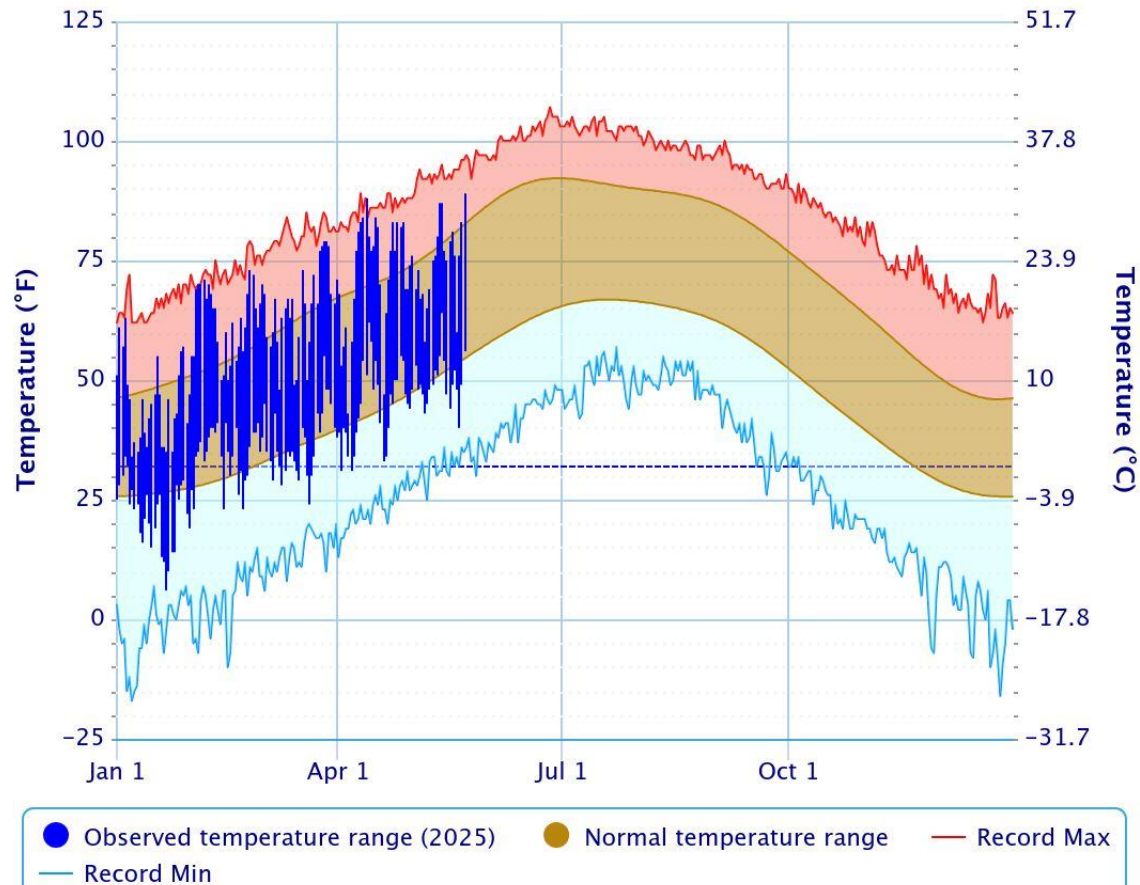
# Drought Stages

Groundwater Production / GPCD	DSCI $\geq 300$	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)

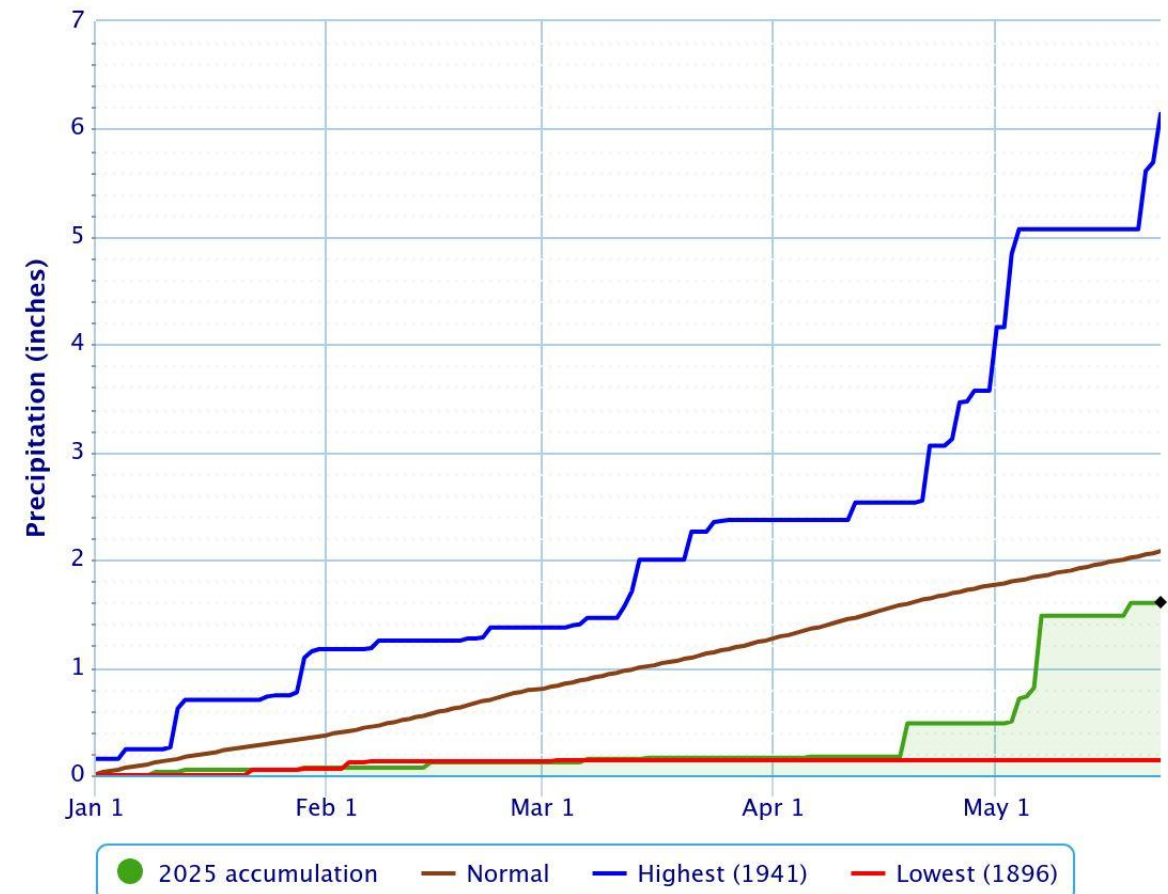
Period of Record – 1891-12-01 to 2025-05-22. Normals period: 1991-2020. Click and drag to zoom chart.



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



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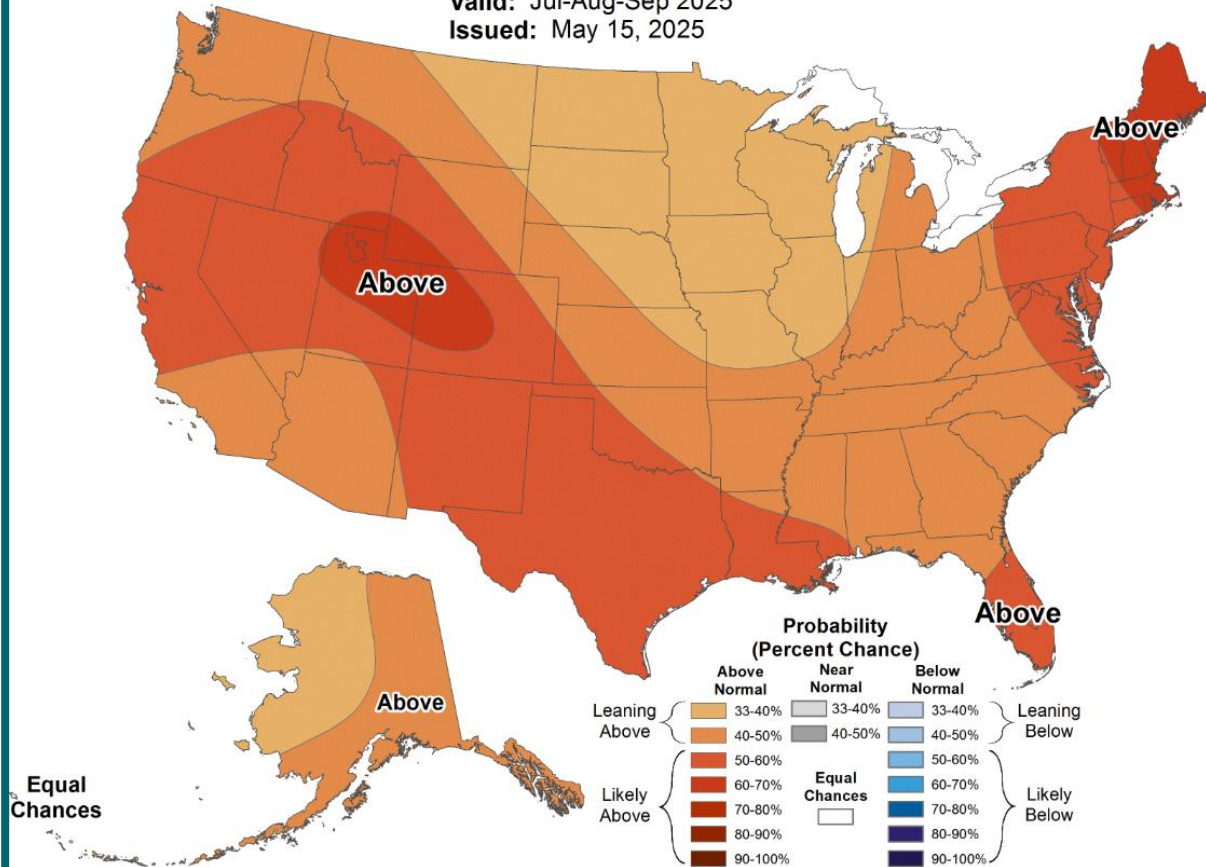


# Seasonal Outlook



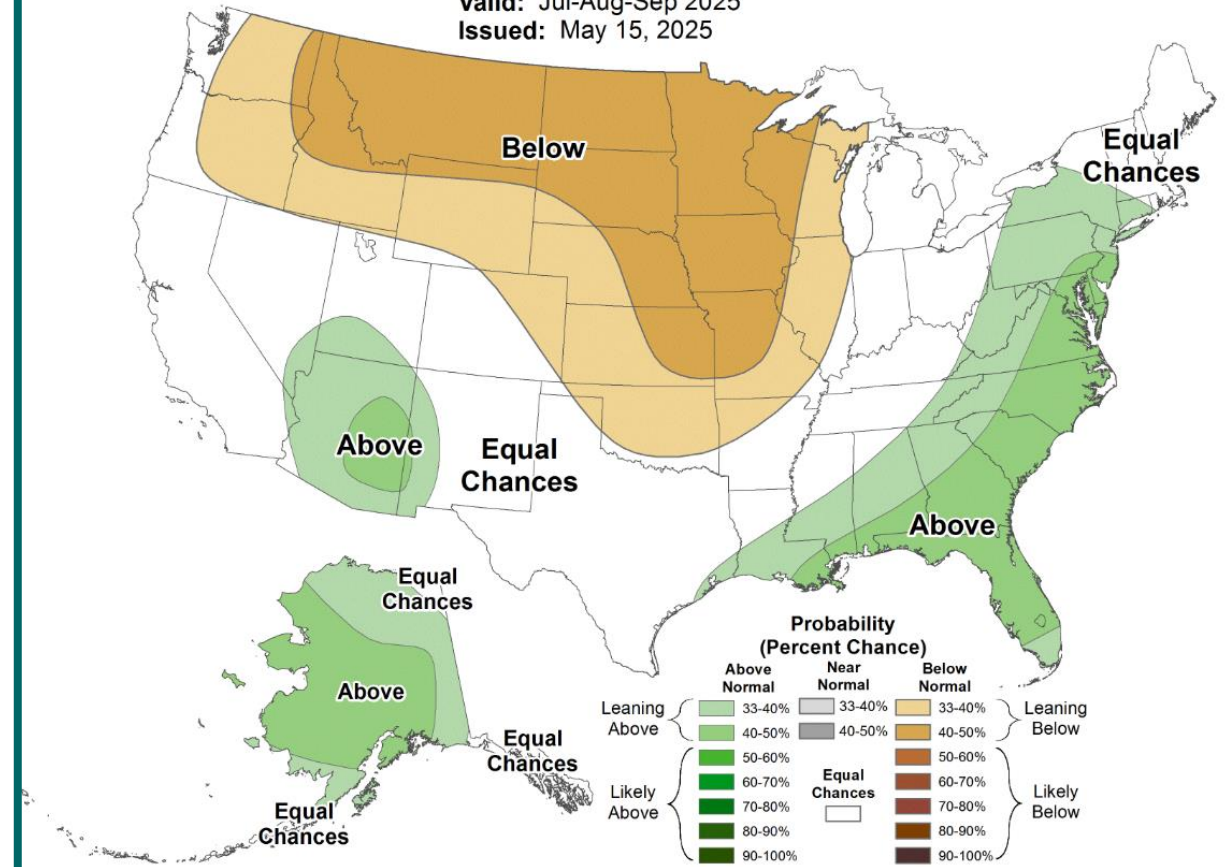
## Seasonal Temperature Outlook

Valid: Jul-Aug-Sep 2025  
Issued: May 15, 2025



## Seasonal Precipitation Outlook

Valid: Jul-Aug-Sep 2025  
Issued: May 15, 2025

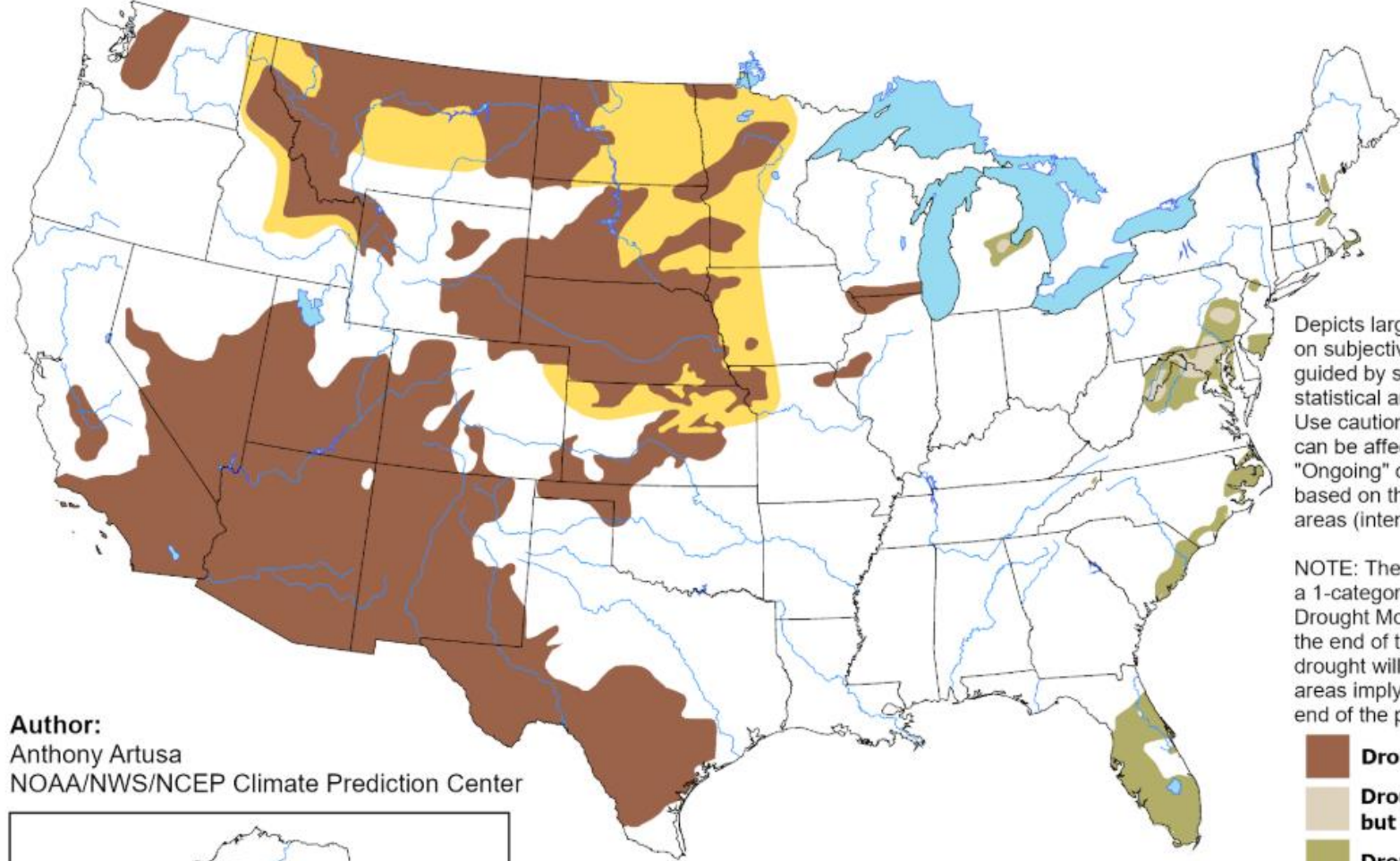


# U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

## Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for May 15 - August 31, 2025  
Released May 15, 2025

## Drought Outlook

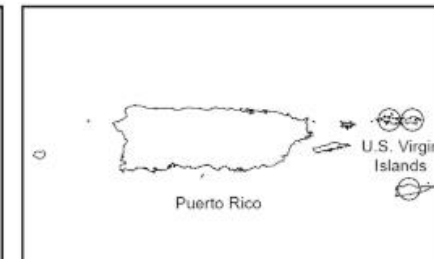
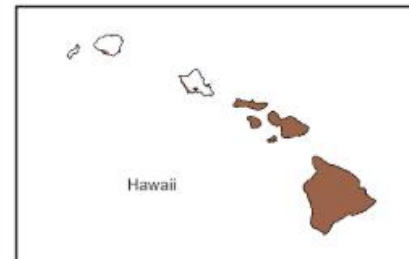


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to 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:**  
Anthony Artusa  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP Climate Prediction Center



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

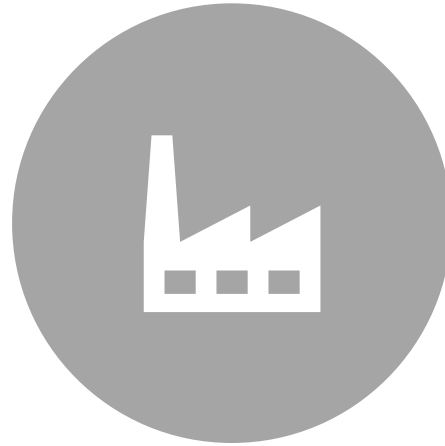


# Weather the Drought Rebate Classes

April 18,2025/ May 2,2025/May 16/2025



REGISTRATION PAGE VIEWS: 1,602



REGISTERED: 274



NEWSLETTER SIGN-UPS:  
157

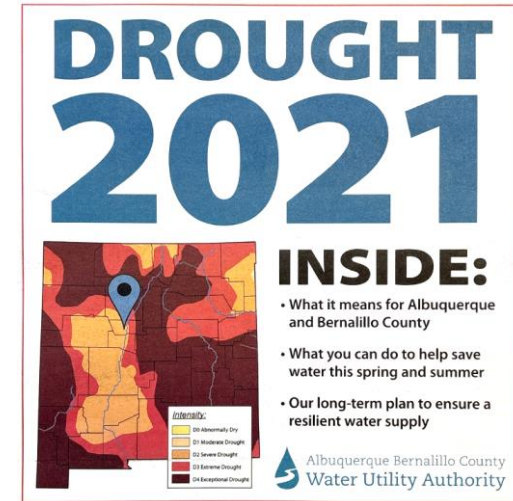
- Next Classes:
- June 13
  - June 20
  - July 11
  - July 25

# Governor's Executive Order on Drought and Severe Fire Conditions - May 22, 2025

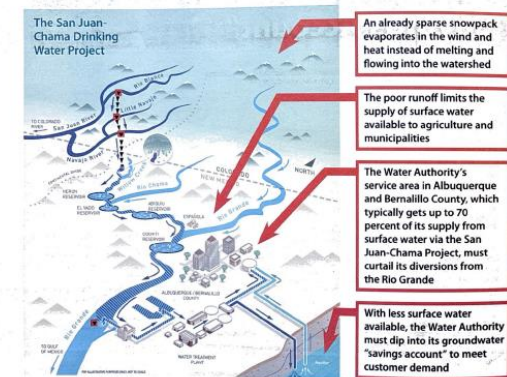
## Possible actions in response to Executive Order 2025-210:

1. Create 'Drought Insert' for Albuquerque Journal (and other publications)
2. Update Water Waste Compliance communications with drought language
3. 20% Increase in the number of monthly letters sent to residential customers in the top 5% of water users
4. Generate and distribute letters to commercial customers (regular meters) within the top 5% of water users
5. Generate and distribute letters to customers (regular meters) who have exceeded Tier 3 usage.
6. Generate and distribute letters to customers (regular meters) who have exceeded Tier 3 usage for at least three consecutive years.

Drought Insert Example



## The Drought's Effect On Our Water Supply



Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority • www.abcwua.org

April 2021



### Drought Response Aims to Limit Groundwater Depletion

Albuquerque and Bernalillo County are experiencing drought conditions ranging from "Severe" to "Exceptional". Consequently, the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority's governing board has declared a Stage One Drought Watch. This means the utility will:

1. Increase public awareness efforts regarding conservation.
2. Double water waste fines\* for customers allowing water to flow or overflow onto streets and sidewalks. Fines are also doubled for time-of-day violations; sprinklers are not allowed between 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. from April 1-October 31.
3. Offer \$20 rebates for completion of a virtual Water Smart class. These are available on a first-come, first-served basis. Register today at [www.abcwua.org](http://www.abcwua.org).

These measures are reminders to conserve. The hot, dry weather and poor snowpack will mean less water in the Rio Grande. This will impact our ability to use surface water from the San Juan-Chama Project, and the community will have to rely more than usual on the regional underground aquifer.

### Long-Term Patterns Meet Conservation

Droughts are the one common factor affecting the southwestern United States may become more frequent and more severe due to climate variability. The Water Authority's long-term resource management strategy, called WATER 2120, takes different drought scenarios into account over a 100-year planning horizon. It focuses on ensuring local water supplies via a multi-pronged approach including:

- Responsible use of renewable surface water instead of finite groundwater reserves whenever possible.
- "Banking" excess surface water underground through aquifer storage and recovery (ASR).
- The increased use of reclaimed wastewater.
- Continued reduction in per capita water use via conservation.

### Conservation Reminder: Do Your Part to Save Water

You can help reduce per capita water use, and help limit the drought's impact on the aquifer by following these Water Authority recommendations:

1. **Avoid water waste.** Do not allow water to flow or overflow onto streets and sidewalks; don't use sprinklers between 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
2. **Follow the Water by the Numbers program.** Water your yard two times per week in April and May and three times per week this summer.
3. **Invest in a "smart" irrigation controller.** EPA WaterSense-certified smart controllers qualify for generous Water Authority rebates for purchase and installation. Visit [www.abcwua.org](http://www.abcwua.org) for details.
4. **Make this the year that you replace turf with a desert-friendly xeriscape.** Generous rebates are available, but certain restrictions apply. More information at [www.abcwua.org](http://www.abcwua.org) (click the "Conservation Related" button on the home page).

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority • www.abcwua.org

April 2021





Questions?