



Conservation

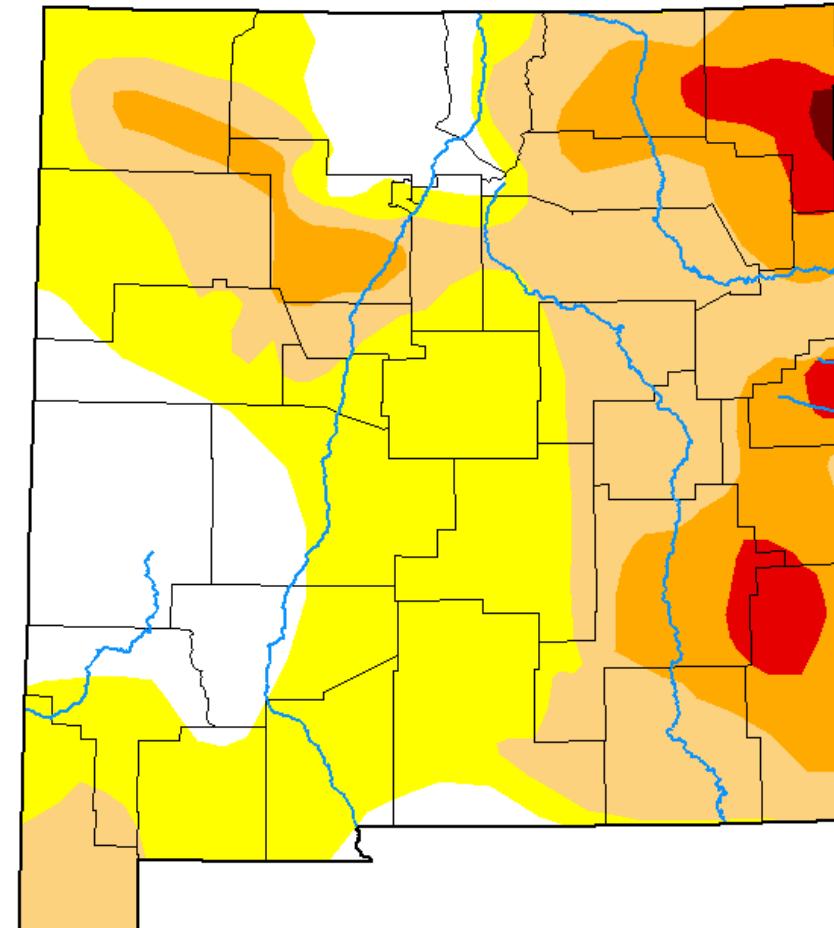
Water Resources Division

Drought Update

Carlos Bustos
Water Conservation Manager

Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor New Mexico



January 24, 2023
(Released Thursday, Jan. 26, 2023)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	17.92	82.08	47.31	18.37	3.78	0.19
Last Week 01-17-2023	10.38	89.62	40.57	18.37	3.78	0.19
3 Months Ago 10-25-2022	4.94	95.06	46.09	21.48	7.02	0.19
Start of Calendar Year 01-03-2023	7.03	92.97	41.30	18.55	3.74	0.19
Start of Water Year 09-27-2022	0.99	99.01	76.80	31.46	6.99	0.00
One Year Ago 01-25-2022	0.00	100.00	97.15	78.16	30.01	1.88

Intensity:

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought	D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

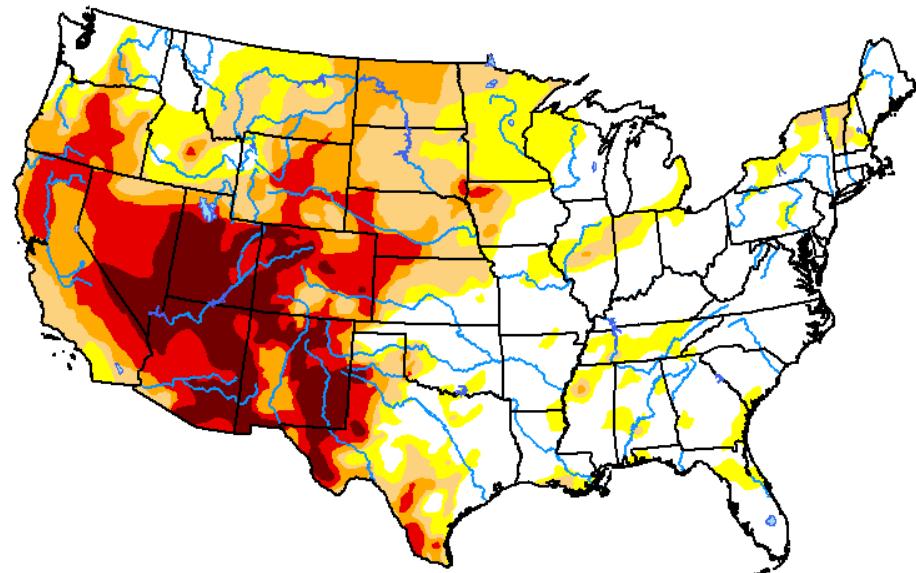
Author:

Rocky Bilotta
NCEI/NOAA

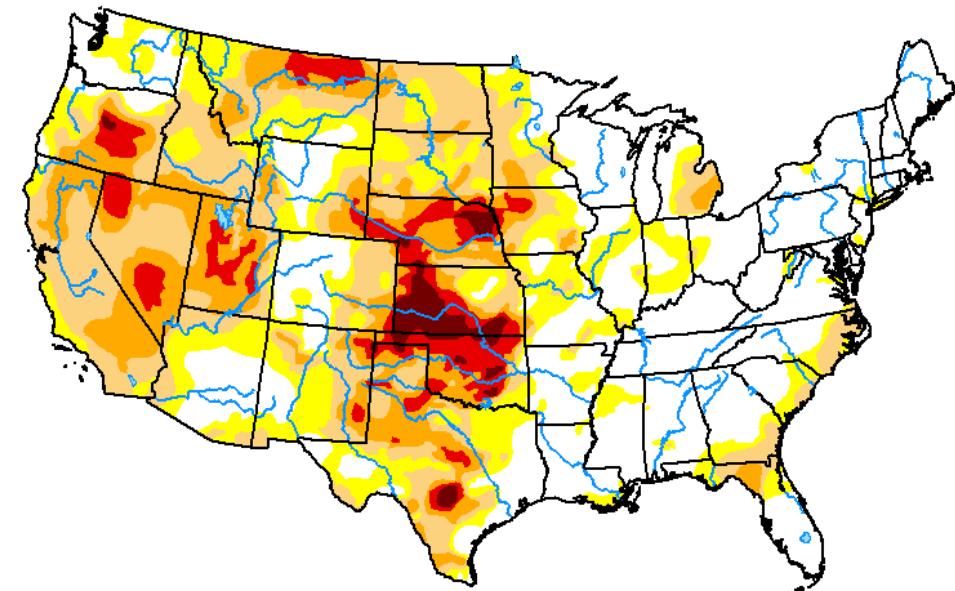


droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Regional Drought Monitor



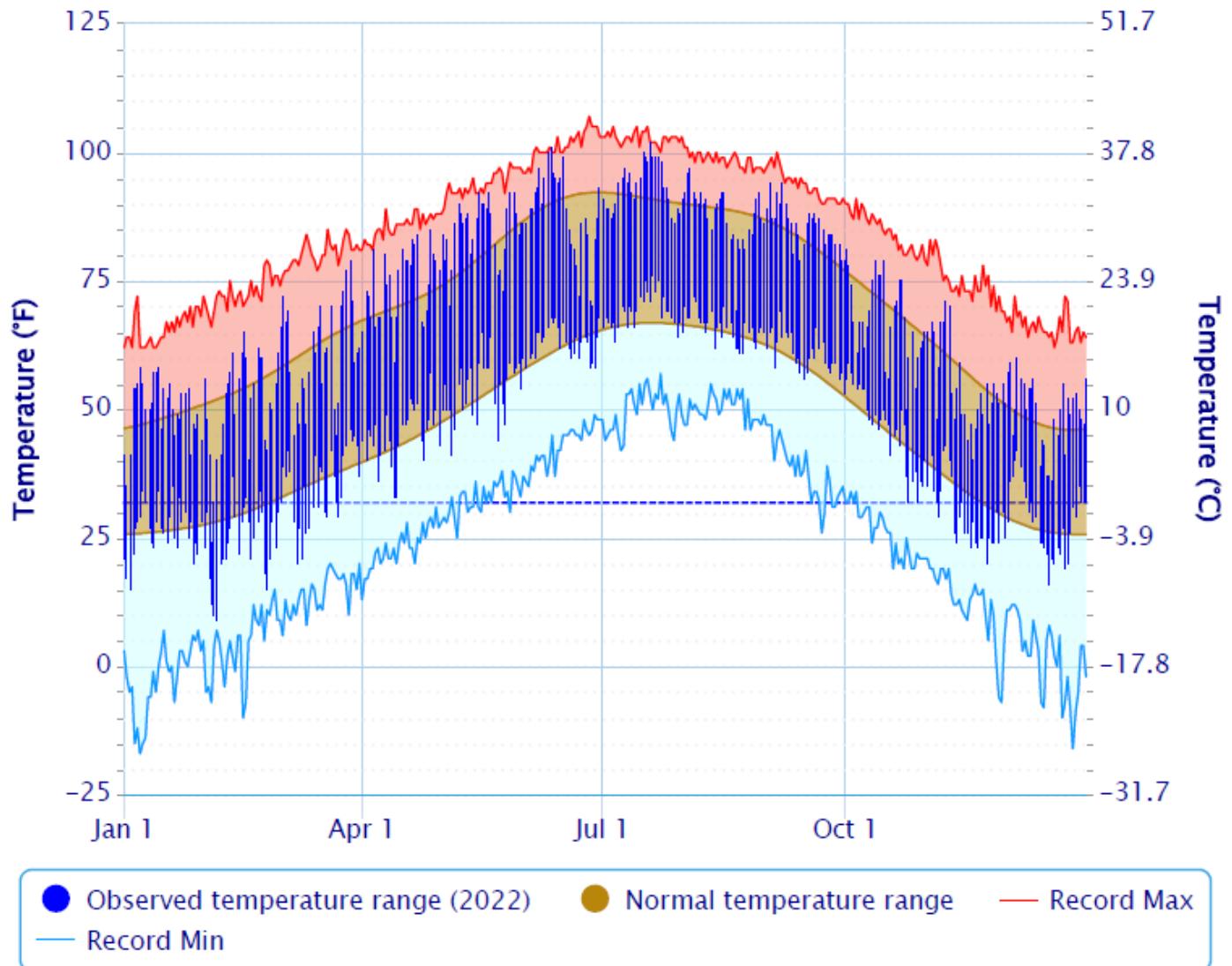
January 26, 2021



January 24, 2023

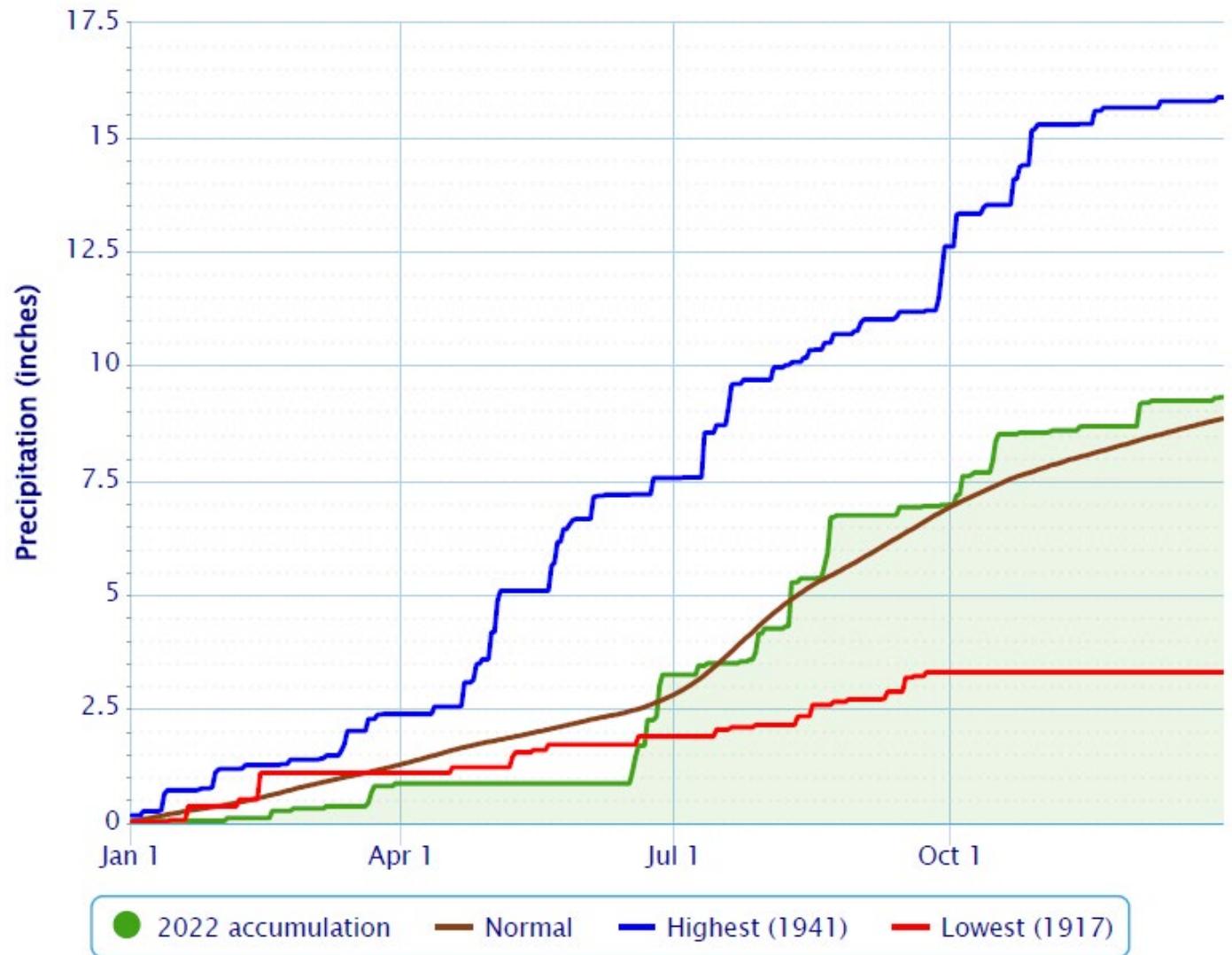
Albuquerque Temperature

Daily Temperature Data – Albuquerque Area, NM (ThreadEx)

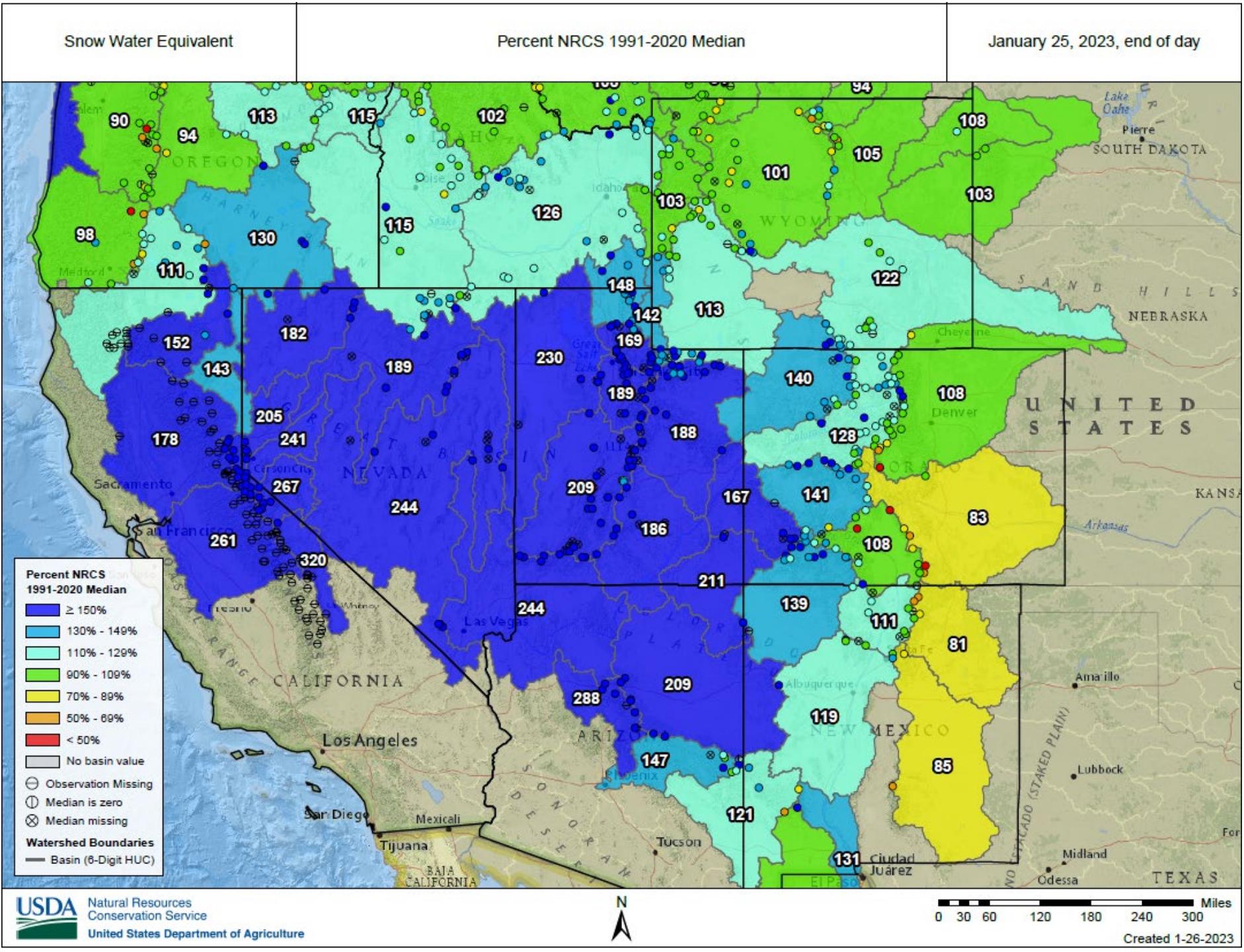


Albuquerque Rainfall

Accumulated Precipitation – Albuquerque Area, NM (ThreadEx)



Regional Snow Accumulation

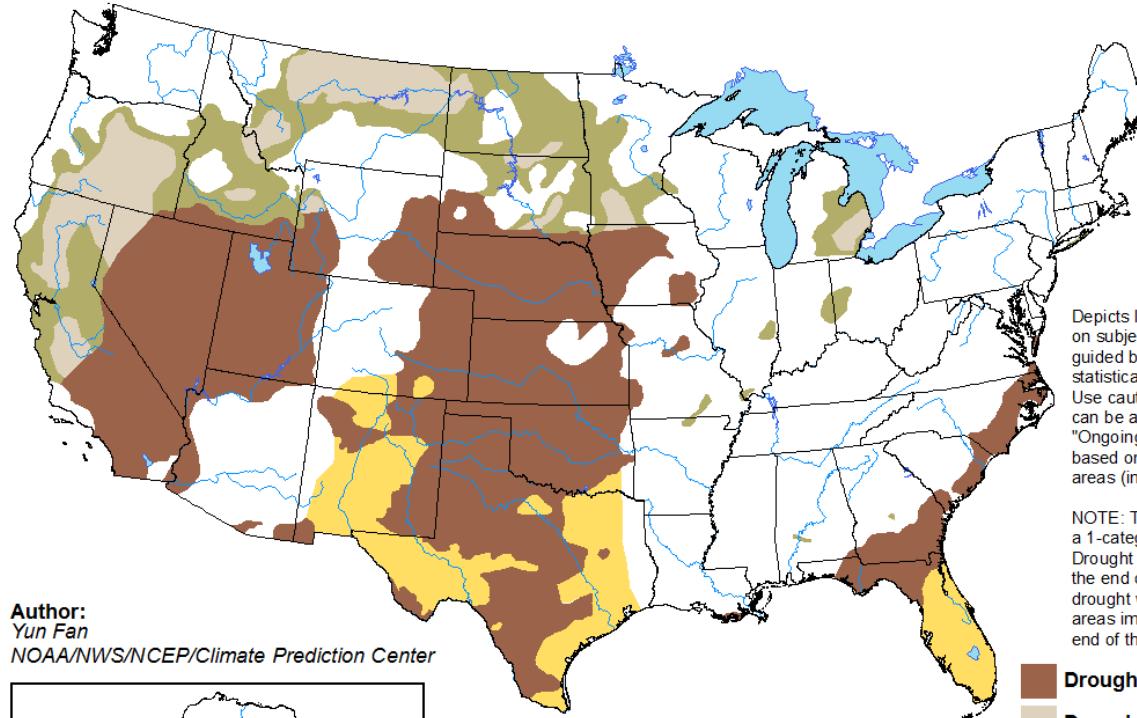


Seasonal Drought Outlook

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for January 19 - April 30, 2023
Released January 19



Author:
Yun Fan
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

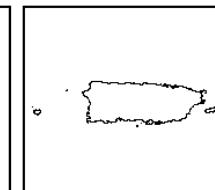
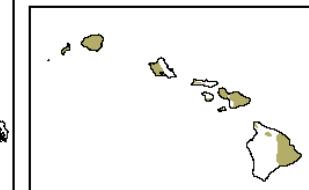
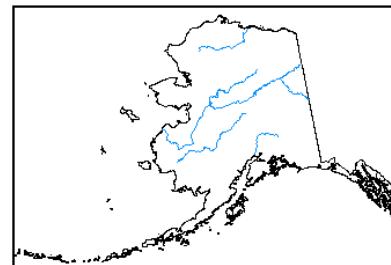
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to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



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



Drought Stage Triggers

Stage 0 – Drought Advisory

Stage 1 – Drought Watch

Stage 2 – Drought Warning

Stage 3 –Drought Emergency

Drought Stage Criteria Chart

Groundwater Pumping /GPCD	Less than 120% of the GW pumping goal	Between 120% and 130% of GW pumping goal	Between 130% and 140% of GW pumping goal	More than 140% of the GW pumping goal
< 2 GPCD over the goal	None	None	None	Stage 1
2-4 GPCD over the goal	None	Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 2
4-6 GPCD over the goal	None	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
> 6 GPCD over the goal	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3

Drought Advisory Stage 0

Drought Watch Stage 1

Drought Warning Stage 2

Drought Emergency Stage 3

Increase Education

- Double Fees for Wasting Water
- Drought Smart \$20 rebate class

- Double Surcharges
- Water by the Numbers mandatory
- Change time of day watering
- No irrigation variances
- Distribute showerheads

- Triple Surcharges
- Water to one day a week
- 20% reduction rebate

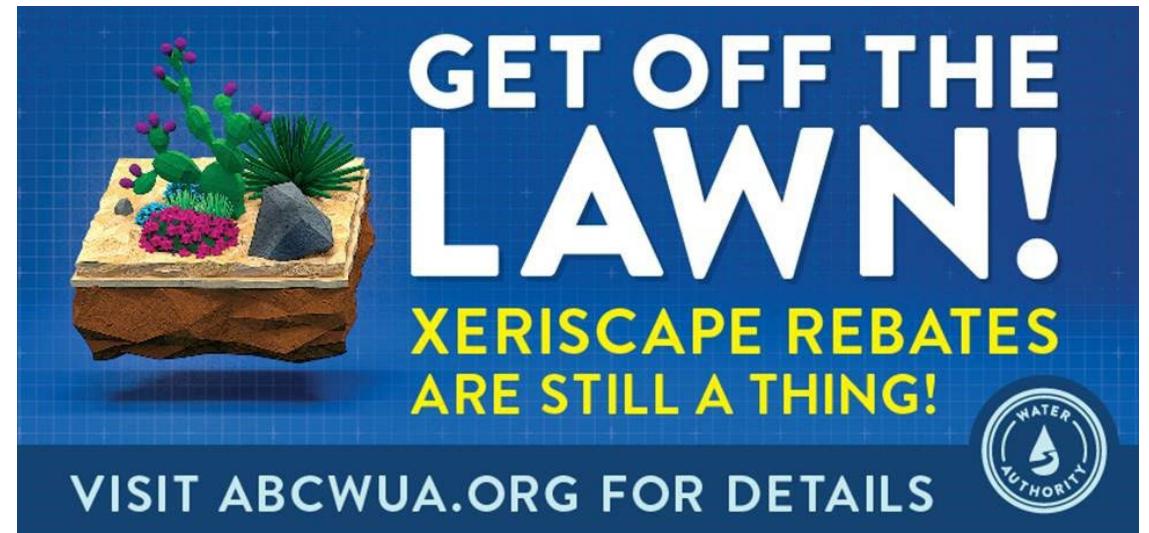
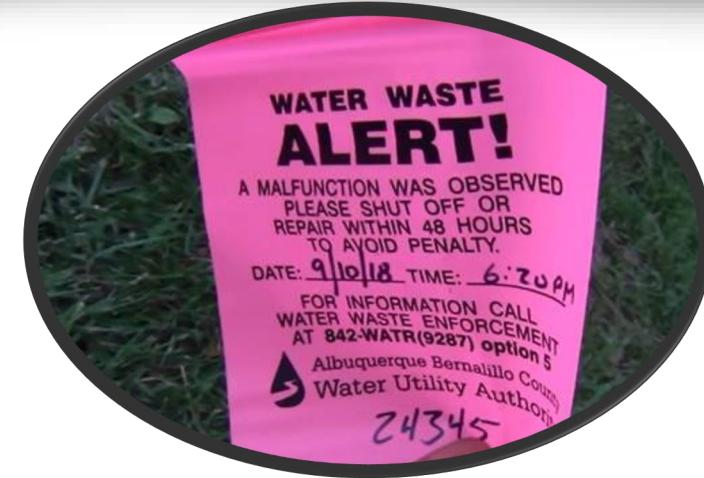
Drought Watch:

Drought Actions

- 3 Steps to Landscape Success
Drought Class: \$20 rebate
- Double water waste fees
(and more enforcement personnel)
- Public information
(focus on Xeriscape Conversions)

Other actions:

- High and Large Water Users Outreach
- Currently updating drought plan



Memorandum of Understanding
by and among Colorado River Basin Municipal and Public Water Providers
November 15, 2022

Over the past two decades, the Colorado River basin has experienced the worst drought in the last 1,200 years, which has reduced storage levels in Lakes Powell and Mead to unprecedented and critical levels. Water users throughout the basin must reduce demands to bring supply and use back into balance.

For over 20 years, communities have adapted to persistent and intensifying drought and reduced water supplies by achieving significant efficiencies in water use through direct and indirect conservation programs, including improved technology for indoor water fixtures, changes to landscapes and watering practices, conservation-oriented recycling programs, marketing and education, and development policies. Yet, despite experiencing

rate and fees, reuse and land use and al shifts we are to conserve our water

on acre-feet while also use efficiencies. s, we can and must hin our service

water use less by 30% while maintaining wildlife, and the

use efficiencies. s, we can and must hin our service

water use less by 30% while maintaining wildlife, and the

¹ Certain wa such instant pursue these

Christopher Hassert, Water Resources Director Brian K. Biesemeyer, Executive Director





Questions?