



Conservation

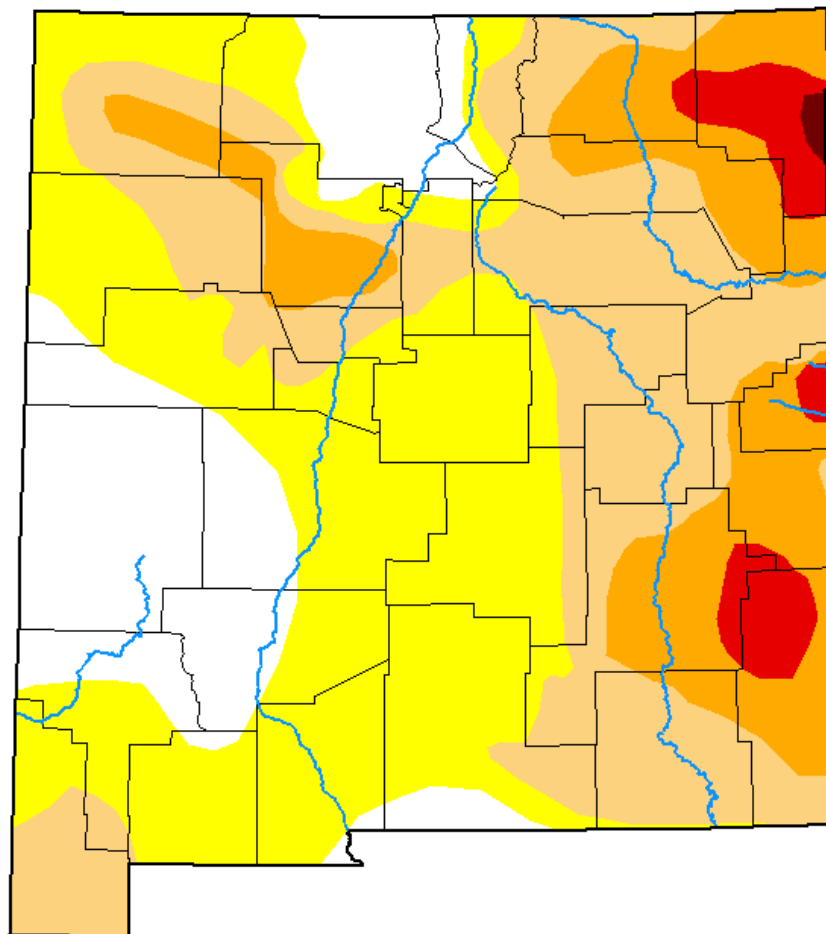
Water Resources Division

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>

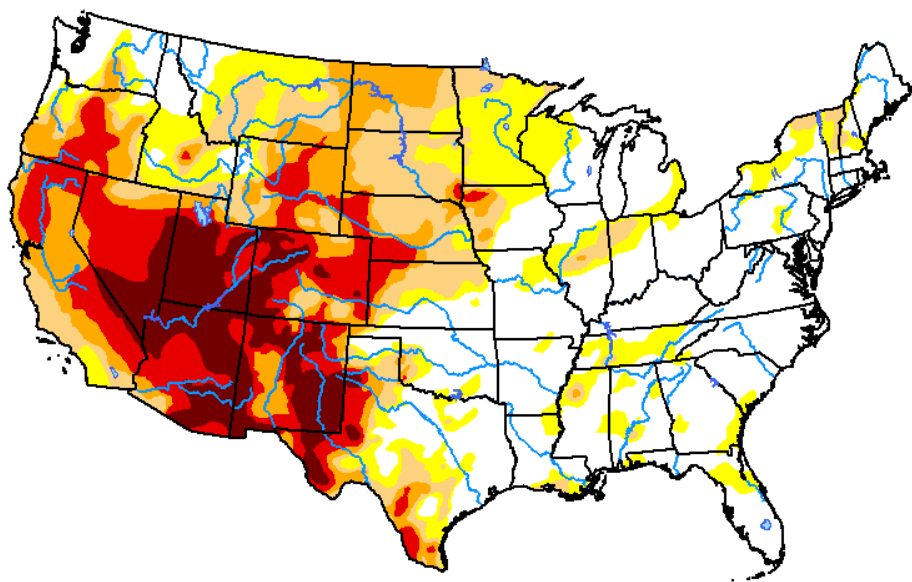
Author:

Rocky Bilotta
NCEI/NOAA

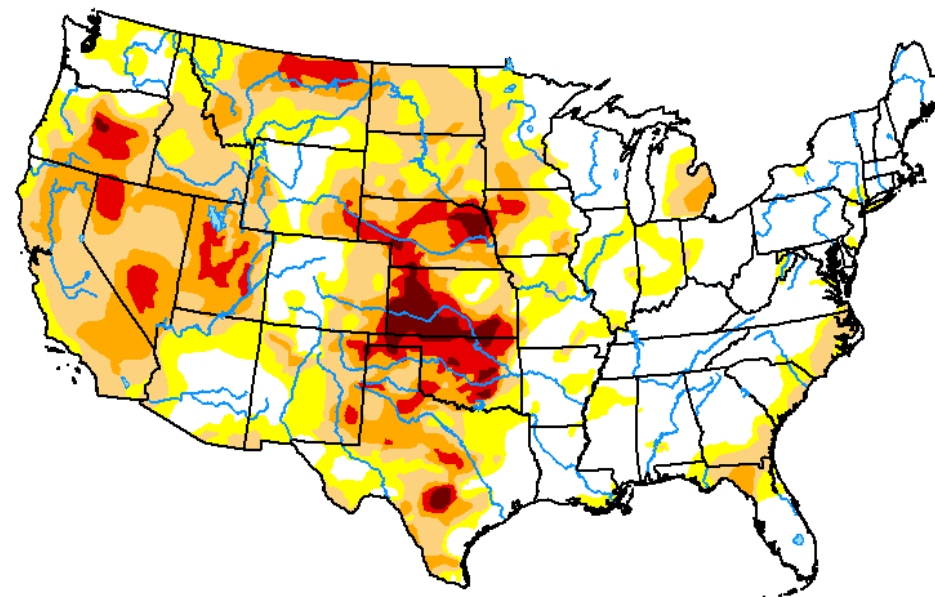


droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Regional Drought Monitor



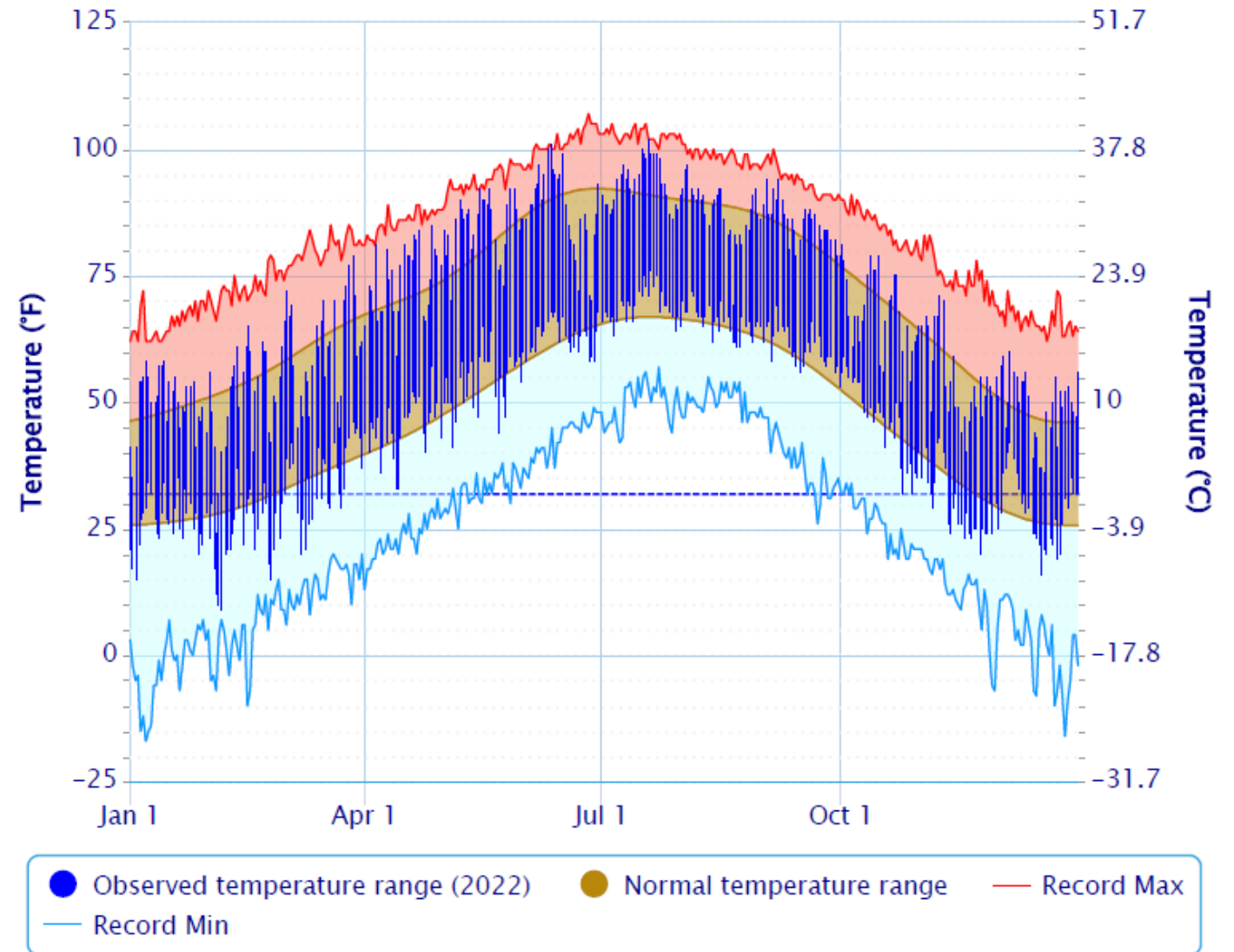
January 26, 2021



January 24, 2023

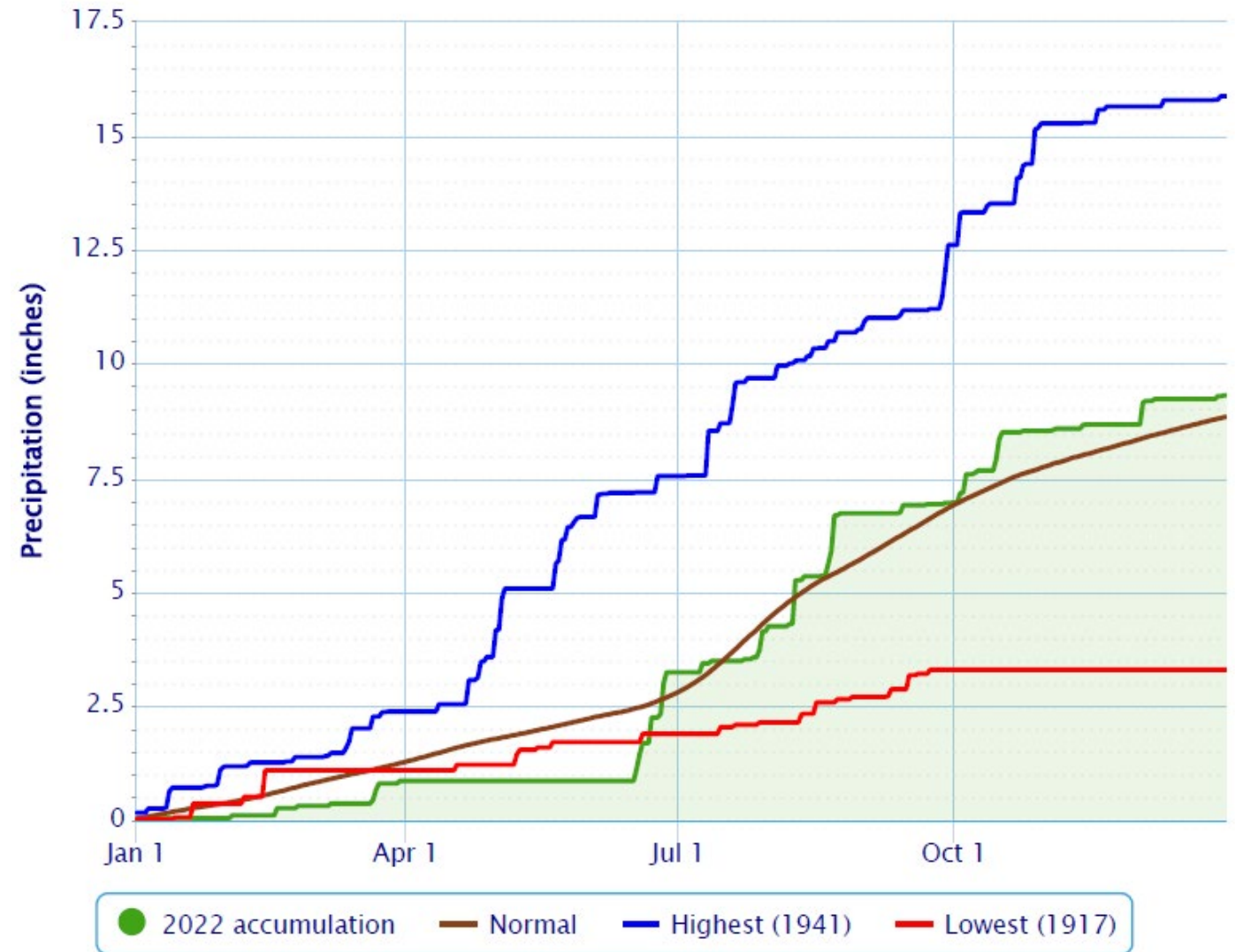
Albuquerque Temperature

Daily Temperature Data – Albuquerque Area, NM (ThreadEx)

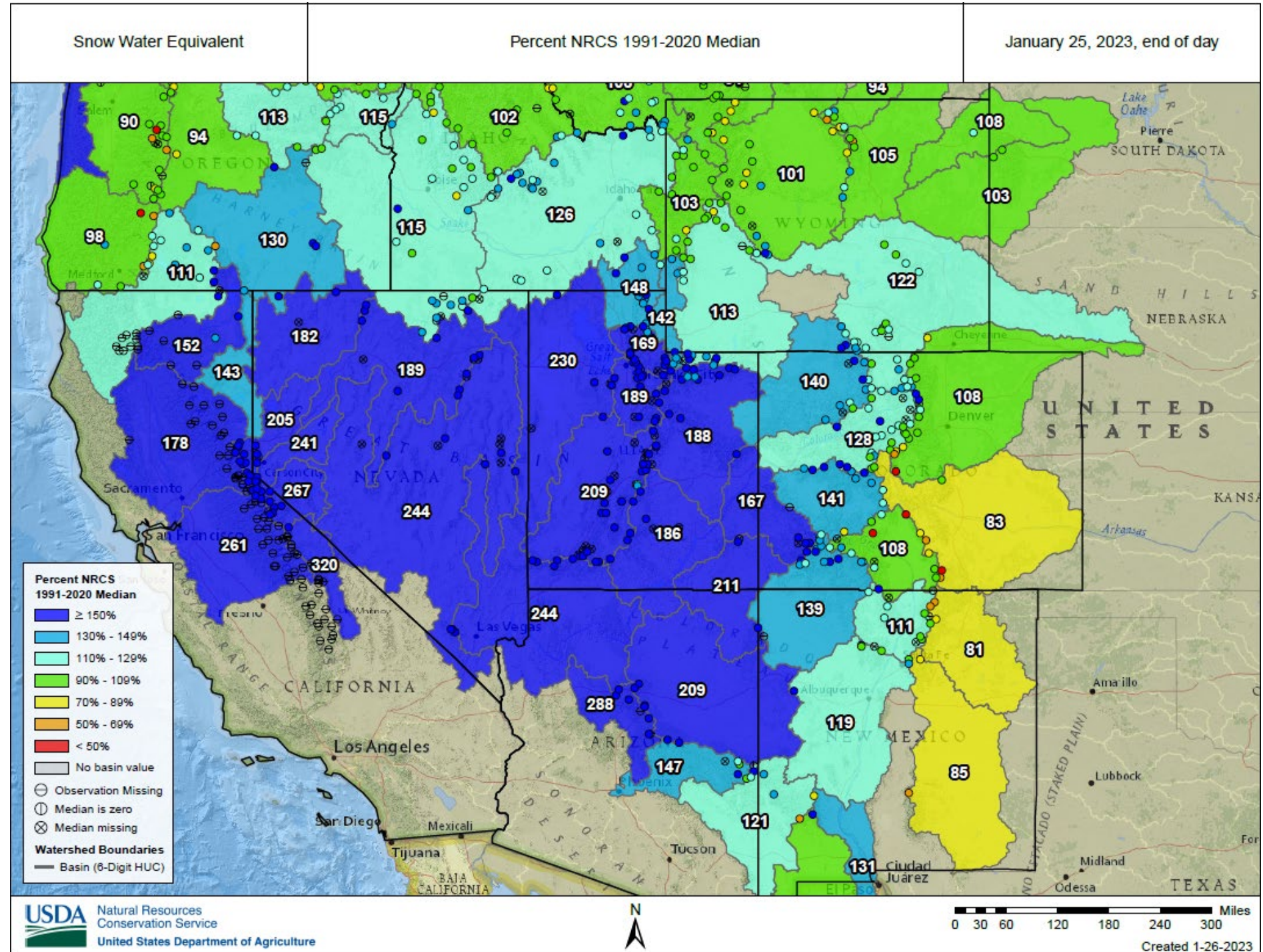


Albuquerque Rainfall

Accumulated Precipitation – Albuquerque Area, NM (ThreadEx)



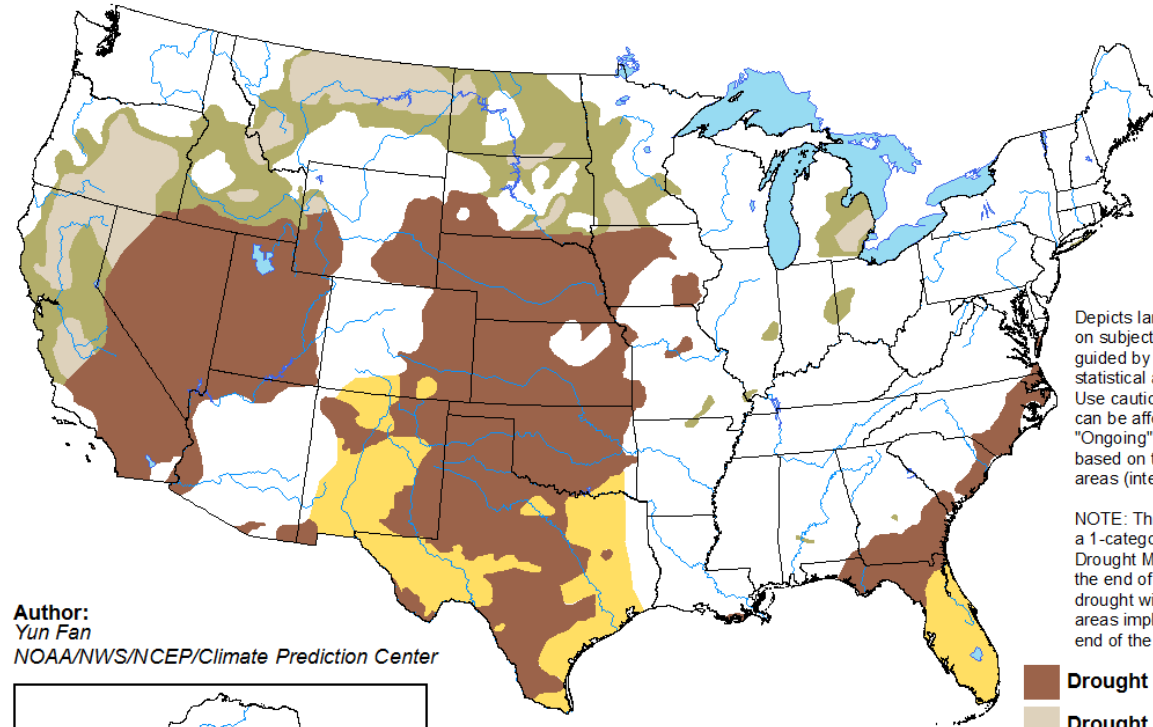
Regional Snow Accumulation



Seasonal Drought Outlook

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

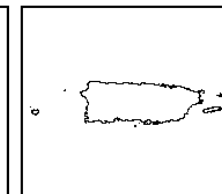
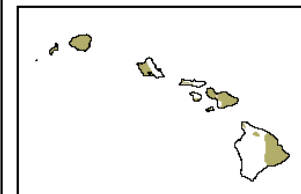
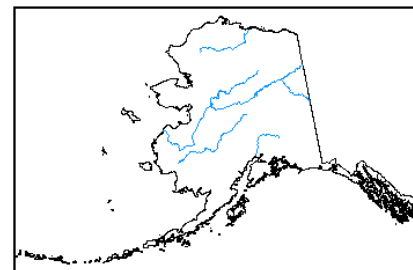
Valid for January 19 - April 30, 2023
Released January 19






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).

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



-  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**

Increase Education

**Drought Watch
Stage 1**

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

**Drought Warning
Stage 2**

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

**Drought Emergency
Stage 3**

- 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 rates and fees, reuse and recycling programs, marketing and education, and land use and development policies. Yet, despite these efforts, the basin continues to experience significant shifts we are unable to conserve our water

on acre-feet while also

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

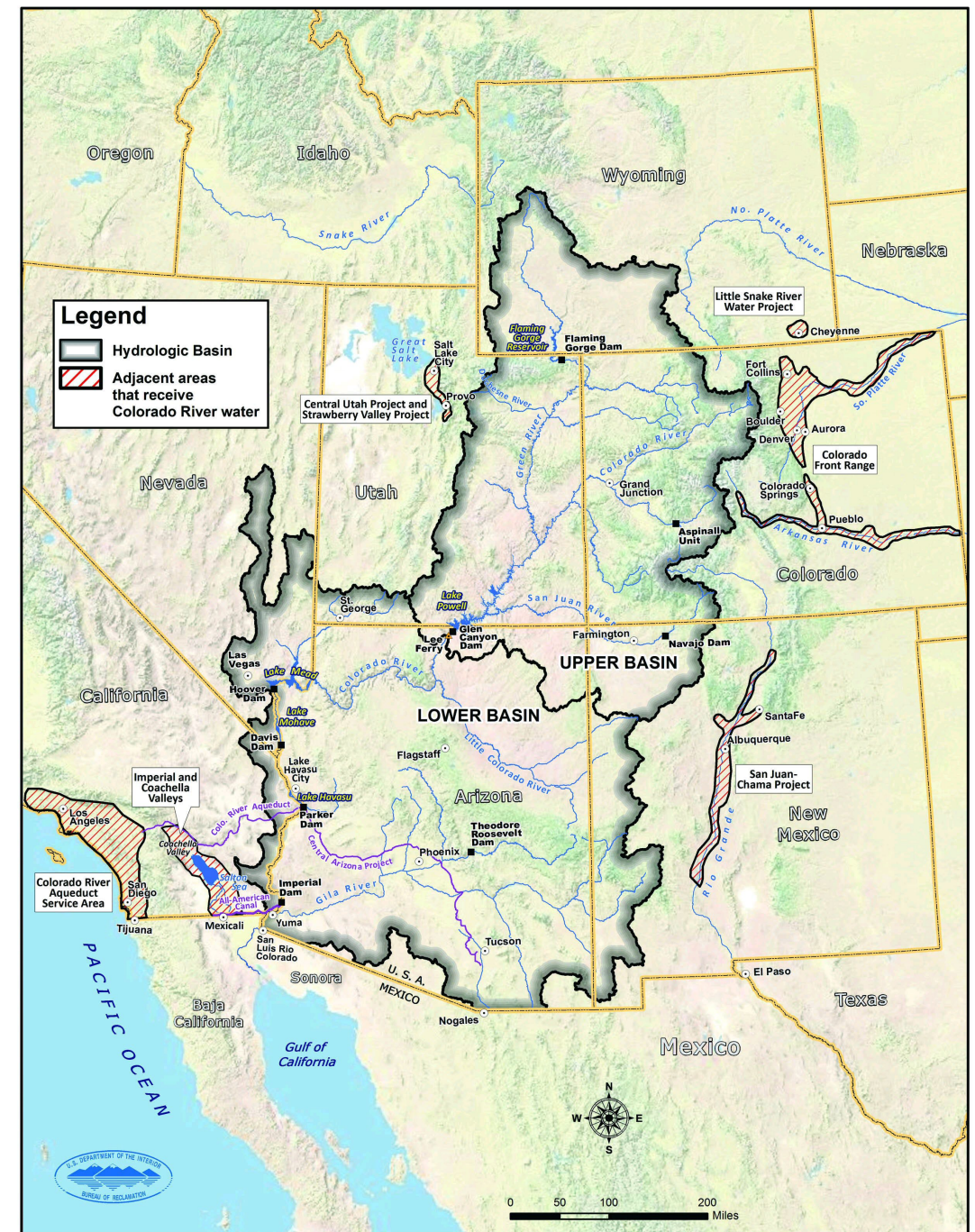
water use

ss by 30%
while maintaining
wildlife, and the

users. In
ers to

Aurora Water
Denver Water
James S. Lochhead, Chief Executive Officer
Marshall Brown, General Manager
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Pueblo Water
Seth Clayton, Executive Director
Adel Hagekhalil, General Manager
Southern Nevada Water Authority
Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority
Mark Sanchez, Executive Director
John J. Entsminger, General Manager
City of Mesa
Scottsdale Water
Brian K. Blesemeyer, Executive Director
Christopher Hassert, Water Resources Director

¹ Certain wa
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pursue these





Questions?