

CLEARING THE WATERS

A NEWSLETTER BY THE SURFACE WATER QUALITY BUREAU

VOLUME 31

| ISSUE 1

| SPRING 2026



New Mexico Environment Department Surface Water Quality Bureau

www.env.nm.gov/surface-water-quality



Clearing The Waters

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New Mexico Environment Department

Surface Water Quality Bureau
1190 South St. Francis Drive, Suite N2050
Santa Fe, NM 87502
www.env.nm.gov/surface-water-quality



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This newsletter is published semiannually by the New Mexico Environment Department's Surface Water Quality Bureau. Funding is provided by a Clean Water Act §319(h) grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.



Cover Photo: Black Canyon Creek
Credit: Davena Crosley

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A Career Very Well Done! - Maryann M. McGraw

By Daniel Guevara, Watershed Protection Section



Maryann McGraw at Río de los Pinos and Jemez River, spring runoff 2005 (photo credit: SWQB staff)

Although many of us here at the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) thought she might continue her worthy wetlands work forever, it is true that Maryann McGraw has officially retired from her long career in state government. Since you are reading *Clearing the Waters*, I would be willing to bet that you are already familiar with her efforts, as she has been diligently working to improve and protect the waters and wetlands of New Mexico with the Surface Water Quality Bureau (SWQB) since 1998.

Prior to coming to us, Maryann earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in geology from the University of Texas at Austin, Texas. She

worked for the New Mexico Department of Transportation as an Environmental Specialist beginning in 1993. There she incorporated environmental protection into transportation project design, wrote National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents, and oversaw developing mitigation plans and projects for wetland impacts.

When I first started with the SWQB in 2001, our efforts on wetlands were just in their infancy, and our program manager at the time considered assigning me the task of developing the wetlands program. My primary duty at that time was juggling the onslaught of dredge and fill permits, as one on only two staff covering those for the

entire state. It is a good thing that Maryann stepped in, because I - nor anyone else for that matter - would not have been able to match her passion and persistence for the program. She became a champion for the crucial role of wetlands in New Mexico and a major leader in their protection and management.

Maryann developed the wetlands program starting in 2003 and oversaw its growth and evolution over the last 23 years. This involved a large amount of grant writing and management, wrangling of contracts, field work, mapping, trainings, supervising staff, and engaging stakeholders.

A major accomplishment to that end was conducting the Wetlands Roundtable meetings. These all-day meetings occur four times each year: twice per year for both Northern and Southern New Mexico. The Roundtable meetings remain a popular and important event that bring together many in the natural resource community of New Mexico: approximately 40-70 wetland and conservation partners statewide, including federal, tribal, state and regional natural resource agencies, conservation organizations, watershed groups, educators, and private contractors. These Roundtables were especially important during the pandemic when the meetings went remote but still provided a vital connection for colleagues to break through the isolation of that challenging time and kept the important work moving forward.

In 2010 Maryann developed the Wetland Program Plan for New Mexico, which uses a comprehensive approach with timely engagement of partners throughout the state for the development of Wetlands Action Plans (WAP). Maryann supported the completion of 25 WAPs by watershed groups, and these plans are now being implemented as key tools to protect and restore wetlands. She continually updated and improved this program over the years. She successfully applied for competitive United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) grants for 42 Wetland Program Development projects that furthered a variety of wetlands initiatives. From high elevation

headwater slope wetlands to lowland riverine wetlands, Maryann's work spanned the state and beyond.



Maryann and crew in the field for Confined Riverine, and Slope Wetlands (photo credit: Karen Menetrey)

In 2009 she initiated a comprehensive wetland mapping and classification system in conjunction with GeoSpatial Services of Saint Mary's University of Minnesota, covering an impressively large portion of our impressively large state. Maryann also led the development of New Mexico Rapid Assessment Methods (NM RAM) for several subclasses of wetlands in New Mexico, including Montane Riverine, Lowland Riverine, Playa Wetlands, Springs, Confined Riverine, and Slope Wetlands.

Additionally, Maryann spearheaded a number of workshops and training sessions. NM RAM trainings and Botany Boosters have trained agency staff and watershed groups on how to assess wetlands; Playas Across Borders brought people together from multiple states to learn about playas of the southern high plains; and Wetlands and Roads workshops have educated road engineers and maintenance crews on how

to integrate playa, stream and riparian protection with road design and maintenance techniques. Maryann also wrote and edited many Wetlands Technical Guides & Reports to educate anyone interested in protecting and restoring wetlands.

Maryann has served on the Association of State Wetland Managers Board of Directors and the steering committee to develop a Strategic Plan for the EPA National Wetlands Program. She has taught landscape ecology and restoration classes at Santa Fe Community College and volunteered with Kitchen Angels to provide weekly food deliveries for homebound clients since 1996. If that were not enough, Maryann is also an accomplished painter en plein air in pastel, creating beautiful images of landscapes, skies and clouds. Perhaps her most important work of art is the famous “fish plaque” that is given to

deserving SWQB staff members upon retiring or otherwise leaving the bureau.

The complete list of projects and initiatives that Maryann has been involved with is too extensive to adequately cover in this one newsletter article - but perhaps most appropriately, in 2018 Maryann was selected for the prestigious National Wetlands Award from the Environmental Law Institute in Washington, DC, in the category of State, Tribal and Local Program Development. The National Wetlands Award is presented annually to a person who has developed and administered an outstanding State, Tribal or Local wetland program and we can think of no one who more embodies the intent of that award than Maryann McGraw. You are a treasure and may your amazing body of work carry on forever in the waters and wetlands of New Mexico and beyond.

Muchas Gracias Maryann!



Maryann McGraw (photo credit: Karen Menetrey)

Maryann and her little friend can be reached at: m4artist@hotmail.com

P.S. Maryann also took a stab at songwriting in the Summer 2001 issue of *Clearing the Waters*, *Yippee-yi-yo, yippee-yi-ya... Pollution in the draw...* Check out her musical composition and numerous articles in the *Clearing the Waters* archives.

Surface Water Quality Bureau Awards Projects through the Watershed Protection Assistance Program

By Jennifer Muus, Watershed Protection Section

In Spring 2025, the Watershed Protection Section implemented the Watershed Protection Assistance Program (WPAP) to assist in efforts to improve surface water quality and river habitat. WPAP provides funding to develop, construct, maintain or monitor projects that directly or indirectly contribute to the improvement of surface water quality, riparian habitat or aquatic habitat. Applicants may request up to \$75,000 per project.

Applications are reviewed twice a year and are **due April 15th** and **October 15th** to be considered for either 6-month or 1-year contract terms. For more information, please visit our [website](#).



In January 2026, SWQB awarded the following WPAP projects:

Middle Rio Grande Water Quality Data Evaluation and Analysis, Ciudad Soil & Water Conservation District

This project will analyze and evaluate water quality data for river water and stormwater outfalls within the Middle Rio Grande (roughly Isleta Pueblo to Cochiti Dam). A large amount of water quality data has been collected over the preceding 10 years, but resource limitations have prevented high-level assessment of the data for trends and indicators of pollutant sources, pollutant transport and data gaps. Analyzing and evaluating water quality data produced by member agencies of the Middle Rio Grande Stormwater Quality Team will help determine pollutant dynamics and assist with future watershed-based planning efforts. NMED awarded \$23,220.00 to complete this project.

Maintain Post-Fire Restoration Projects in Upper Gallinas and Sapello River Watersheds, Hermit's Peak Watershed Alliance

The purpose of this project is to conduct necessary maintenance of post-fire watershed restoration treatments in the Upper Gallinas and Sapello Watersheds. A total of approximately 160 structures affected by the Hermit's Peak-Calf Canyon Fire will be repaired and maintained. Up to 7 miles of ephemeral or intermittent stream channels will be improved and up to 15 acres of riparian planting will be completed. NMED awarded \$74,993.75 to complete this project.

Rio en Medio and Rio Nambé Watershed Low-Tech Process-Based Assessment, Planning, and Design, Rio Grande Return

Rio Grande Return will produce design documents to restore natural hydrologic and geomorphic processes in the Rio en Medio, Rio Nambé, and tributaries. The purpose is to address post-fire sedimentation, channel instability, and wetland degradation caused by recent fires and ongoing watershed stressors,

while working closely with land management partners. Rio Grande Return will lead the development of process-based restoration design packages for 4–6 priority sites within the Nambé and Rio en Medio watersheds. NMED awarded \$44,445.00 to complete this project.

Snake Farm Riparian Restoration Project for Rio San Antonio, Rio Grande Return

This project will protect the Rio San Antonio by repairing the existing, aged fenceline and converting it to a wildlife-friendly fence that effectively restrains cattle access to the riparian area. Wetlands within Snake Farm are degraded and continuing to deteriorate with loss of function and acreage. Rio Grande Return will also develop a framework for future stages of restoration activities that will result in a fully connected corridor of restored hydrology, water quality, and fisheries that will benefit ecosystems and communities down-river. NMED awarded \$26,520.00 to complete this project.

Upper El Rito Road and Drainage Assessment Project, Wildlands Stewardship, LLC

The Headwaters El Rito watershed supports Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout habitat, potential beaver restoration areas, and critical wetlands, but it faces erosion, sedimentation, and water quality issues, including *E. coli* contamination and rising stream temperatures. High road density (3.10 mi/mi²) and long-term fire suppression have also degraded conditions by increasing wildfire risk and altering streamflow. This project will identify where the highest-priority official and unofficial roads in the Upper El Rito Creek watershed are contributing to erosion, sedimentation, water quality issues, and impacts to aquatic connectivity. This project will assess existing conditions and identify road-related impacts within the watershed. The final product will be an assessment report that outlines current road impacts to watershed conditions. NMED awarded \$74,887.88 to complete this project.

 New Mexico Rio San Antonio and Lagunitas Creek Stream and Wetland Restoration Implementation Project, Trout Unlimited, Inc.

This project will restore 1.24 miles of stream habitat along Rio San Antonio and Lagunitas Creek. Using process-based methods such as log jams, constructed riffles, excavated pools, and

high flow channels, the project will improve habitat and hydrologic function for Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout and North American beaver. Collectively, these structures and features will promote groundwater infiltration, create cooler thermal zones, and enhance riparian vegetation—all contributing to reduced stream temperatures, the primary limiting factor for Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout in this area. NMED awarded \$75,000.00 to complete this project



Rio Embudo (photo credit: Beatriz Salazar-Archuleta)

Success Story:

Restoring Hydrologic Function to the Rito de los Indios, Valles Caldera National Preserve

By Daniel Guevara, Watershed Protection Section



Albuquerque Wildlife Federation volunteer restoration crew at Rito de los Indios (photo credit: Steve Vrooman)

Introduction

Rito de los Indios on the Valles Caldera National Preserve (Preserve) is a tributary to the headwaters of San Antonio Creek. The watershed was affected by the Las Conchas fire of 2011, with burned areas delivering sediment and ash to the stream. Water quality surveys documented problems, including turbidity levels exceeding the standards. The non-profit group Los Amigos de Valles Caldera in conjunction with the Preserve and the NMED set out to improve the creek with a stream and wetland restoration project, which was successful in reducing turbidity.

Water Quality Challenge

The Las Conchas wildfire of 2011 burned in the watershed of Rito de los Indios, killing trees and creating hydrophobic soil conditions, which led to floods that caused erosion and sedimentation. Water quality surveys on Rito de los Indios in 2013 documented problems with temperature, nutrients, and turbidity. Preserve and SWQB staff deployed sondes that provided nutrient and turbidity data showing levels exceeding the New Mexico water quality standards, including a maximum temperature of 24.6 degrees Celsius which also exceeded the threshold for cold-water aquatic life designated use. Therefore, nutrients, temperature, and turbidity were

added as impairments to Rito de los Indios in the 2016 NMED Integrated Report. Prior to the Las Conchas fire, Rito de los Indios was listed for Aluminum, which was thought to be from natural background sources.



Flooding on Rito de los Indios following the Las Conchas fire of 2011 overtopping the VC09 road crossing with culverts (photo credit: Steve Vrooman)

Project Highlights

In response to the wildfire and flooding impacts, Los Amigos de Valles Caldera worked with the Preserve and NMED to carry out a restoration project on Rito de los Indios, with the goal of building structures to reduce flow velocity, spread out sediment and ash, and prevent further erosion. The restoration methods relied on inexpensive materials collected locally to construct structures to improve wetlands and streams. The “Plug and Pond” technique was the primary method to preserve and restore wet meadows damaged by wildfire runoff and gullying.

Other structures also used to prevent erosion and sedimentation include one rock dams, contour swales, rock arch dams, rock rundowns, and Zuni bowls. A wide swale channel lengthened the flow path of a tributary which had flowed with so much sediment that it moved the stream out of the channel. This treatment

stabilized the alluvial fan to prevent further erosion. Roads in the watershed were also damaged by post-fire flooding and are additional sources of sediment, so the project also included rolling dips, culvert repair, and porous fill road crossings.



Constructed “Plug and Pond” looking upstream (top) and the incised channel downstream (bottom) (photo credit: Steve Vrooman)

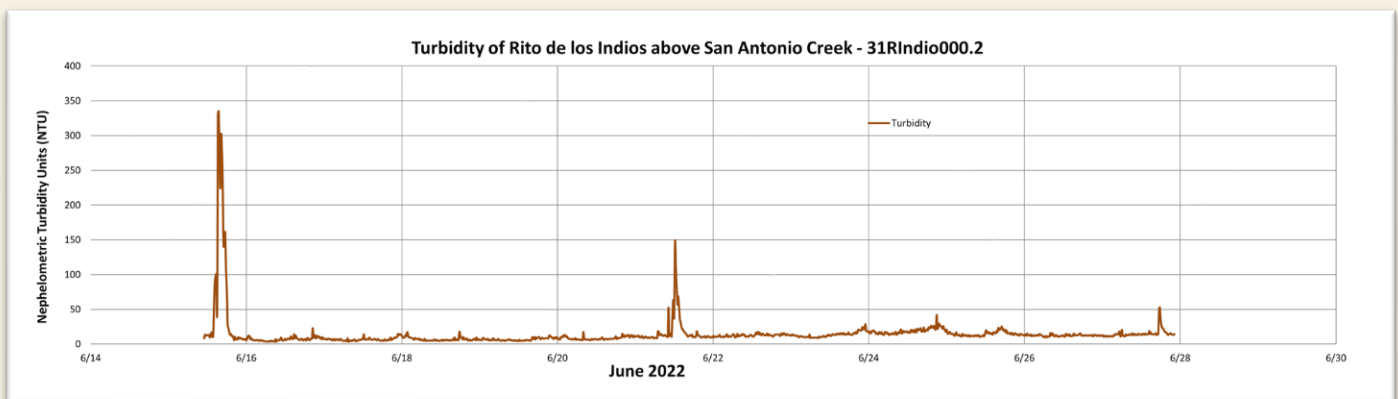
Results

Post-treatment monitoring including vegetation surveys, pond sediment capture measurements, and water quality monitoring has shown that the project was successful in improving Rito de los Indios.

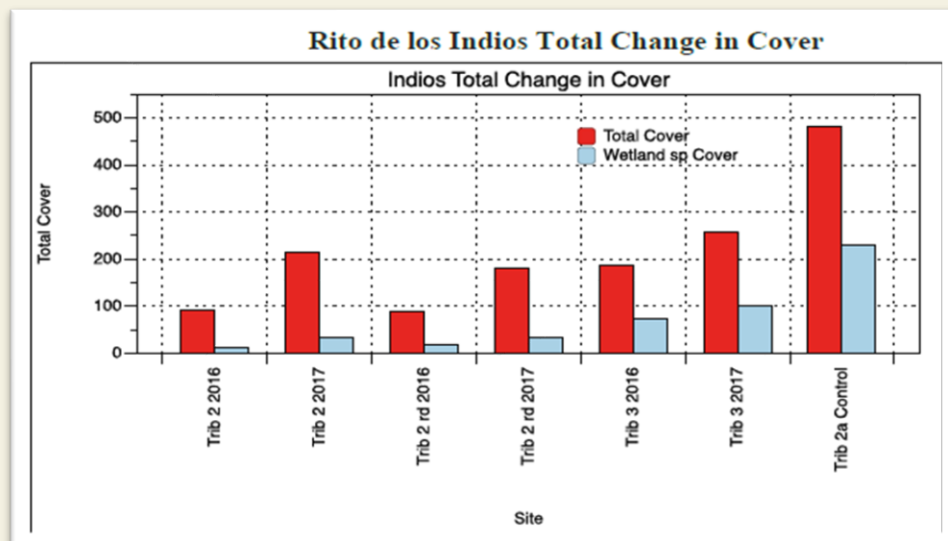
Surveys of the ponds showed that while one was filled with sediment, others were not. The pond sites that were found to have captured less sediment are downstream from areas of wetland or meadows, where channels transition to sheet flow. The sheet flow areas appear to have been effective in capturing sediment in tall grasses and wetland plants. The combination of ponding and sheet flow together can be expected to capture much more sediment than ponds alone. Surveys

of vegetation using the Line-point intercept method showed an increase in cover after the restoration project.

The Surface Water Quality Bureau of NMED measured water quality on Rito de los Indios as part of the Jemez Survey of 2021-22. A sonde deployment in June 2022 showed that turbidity duration thresholds were not exceeded. Furthermore, grab samples showed no more than four consecutive values greater than 7 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU), therefore the turbidity impairment was removed. However, the nutrient and temperature impairments remain, therefore further monitoring is recommended on the Rito de los Indios.



Graph indication that turbidity did not exceed the maximum threshold for longer than 72 hours, and therefore Rito de los Indios met the criterion to comply with the water quality standards



Change in total vegetation cover at Rito de los Indios between 2016 and 2017 pre and post treatments

Harmful Algal Blooms Program 2025 Efforts and Plans for 2026

By Nathaniel Kamm Reynolds, Monitoring, Assessment, and Standards Section



Savannah Cutler sampling Eagle Nest Lake, 10/21/25 (photo credit: Albuquerque Journal)

Harmful algal blooms (HABs) are overgrowths of certain algae in water that pose a health risk to people and animals. In New Mexico, HABs are most often attributed to cyanobacteria, also known as blue-green algae. Cyanobacteria generally grow in lakes, ponds, and slow-moving streams when water is warm and stagnant. Under normal conditions, cyanobacteria are present in surface waters at low levels and play an important role in aquatic ecosystems. However, some cyanobacteria blooms (i.e., HABs) produce cyanotoxins that pose a threat to human and animal health.

HABs have become more prevalent across the world leading to an increased urgency in understanding the science around HABs and the toxins they produce. While links between higher nutrient loads, increased temperature and increased HABs have been established, much more research is needed to understand the cause and effect of these ancient bacteria. Though New Mexico has a small history of documented HABs

at reservoirs around the state, it is suspected that a lack of awareness of HABs has left many past blooms unidentified. SWQB is striving to answer the questions of where, when, and to what magnitude HABs are occurring in New Mexico.

SWQB identified HABs at eight different lakes during the 2025 field season: Quemado Lake, Snow Lake, Santa Cruz Reservoir, Hopewell Lake, Eagle Nest Lake, Charette Lake, Lake Maloya, and Clayton Lake. Three of these lakes (Quemado, Clayton, and Eagle Nest) had cyanotoxin values that exceeded New Mexico's recreational water quality criteria for microcystin (20.6.4 NMAC). SWQB worked with lake managers and NMED communication specialists to inform the public of health risks and how to minimize risk. SWQB also assisted the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the University of New Mexico with collecting data for a possible HAB in the Orilla Verde area of the Rio Grande.

Looking ahead to the 2026 HABs season (typically July to November), SWQB will continue monitoring lakes that experienced HABs in 2025 while concurrently working to identify new lakes experiencing HABs. SWQB is also solidifying our HABs advisory system framework in partnership with the New Mexico HABs Working Group which was initiated in 2024. SWQB will provide improved signage to lake managers for on-site posting. SWQB is excited about incorporating a statewide HABs

map tool on the SWQB website to help convey up-to-date HABs information. The HABs advisory program web-based map, currently in development, and related website resources will give recreationalists a single location to access information about HAB events as they happen so they can make informed decisions to keep families, children, and pets safe while on the water. For updates on the HABs advisory program and to learn more about HABs please visit the [SWQB HABs webpage](#).

Monitoring Team Update

By Miguel Montoya, Monitoring, Assessment, and Standards Section



Rio Grande at Buckman Diversion 2025 (photo credit: Savannah Cutler)

Hello! An update here from the NMED SWQB Monitoring Team. If you don't know, the SWQB Monitoring Team monitors surface waters across the state utilizing a rotational watershed sampling approach. Monitoring occurs during

the non-winter months from March through November and focuses on physical, chemical, and biological conditions, mostly in perennial waters, including sampling for prioritized, core pollutants that have numeric or narrative criteria

in the [New Mexico Water Quality Standards \(WQS\)](#). The Monitoring Team will complete the final year of our two-year watershed surveys in the Middle Rio Grande and Santa Fe River Watersheds, the Canadian River and Dry Cimarron River Watersheds, and Priority Lakes around NM. The sampling season started in early March and will conclude by mid-November. Based on 2025 sampling efforts by the SWQB Monitoring Team, the Middle Rio Grande and Santa Fe River Watersheds survey is approximately 53% complete, the Canadian River and Dry Cimarron River Watersheds survey is 65% complete, and the Priority Lakes survey is 67% complete. Applicable Field Sampling Plans (FSPs) for each survey are available at [https://www.env.nm.gov/surface-](https://www.env.nm.gov/surface-water-quality/water-quality-monitoring/)

[water-quality/water-quality-monitoring/](#). These FSPs detail planned physical, chemical, and biological data collection in each survey along with monitoring locations and frequency. The data collected from these surveys will be verified and validated prior to analyses to support the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 305(b)/303(d) assessments and impairment determinations, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development, as well as water quality standards refinement and criteria development. In addition to our rotational water quality surveys the SWQB has begun monitoring HABs in lakes around NM suspected to have high levels of algal toxins. The SWQB will continue to develop our HABs program in 2026, more to come soon.

If there are any questions, please reach out to Miguel Montoya at miguel.montoya@env.nm.gov or 505-819-9882.

SWQB Announces State Permitting Program WQCC Rulemaking Hearing in June 2026

By Point Source Regulation Section and State Permitting Team Staff

To better protect our water quality, New Mexico is pursuing delegation to administer the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) under the authority of the New Mexico Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NMPDES) Act. The New Mexico delegated program will be known as the NMPDES Program and will regulate point source discharges into Waters of the United States (WOTUS). New Mexico is also developing the State Permitting Program under the authority of the New Mexico Water Quality Act (WQA) to regulate both point source and dredge and fill discharges into Surface Waters of the State (SWOTS).

To establish a comprehensive state permitting program (consisting of the two permitting programs mentioned above), the SWQB petitioned the Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) with proposed draft rules.

The WQCC will hold a public hearing for this matter to begin at 9:00 am on June 8, 2026, and continue thereafter as necessary. The hearing shall be conducted in-person at the New Mexico State Capitol, 490 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501, and virtually via a video conferencing platform. The hearing will last as long as required to hear all testimony, evidence, and public comment. Detailed information concerning the time, location, and the virtual meeting link can be found on the [NMED event calendar](#). Please visit the [WQCC website](#) prior to the hearing for any updates. The WQCC may make a decision on the proposed regulatory change at the conclusion of the hearing.

The purpose of the public hearing is to consider proposed amendments to 20.6.2 New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) *Ground and Surface Water Protection* to create a Surface Water Quality State Permitting Program (SWQSPP) for discharges to surface waters of the State, and to consider a proposed new rule at

20.6.5 NMAC *New Mexico Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* to control the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States under the authority of the federal CWA. These amendments and new rules were proposed after the New Mexico Legislature passed Senate Bill 21 in the 2025 Regular Session, which made statutory updates to the WQA and codified the New Mexico Pollution Discharge Elimination Act.

How to participate

There is still time to comment! The [proposed regulations and supporting information](#) can be

reviewed online. Comments will be accepted through the end of the rulemaking hearing via mail, email, and [NMED's smart comment portal](#). For more information or to submit comments contact Pamela Jones, WQCC Administrator, New Mexico Environment Department, P.O. Box 5469, Santa Fe, NM 87502, (505) 660-4305, pamela.jones@env.nm.gov. Persons having a disability or requiring assistance or auxiliary aid to participate in this public process should also contact Pamela Jones, WQCC Administrator, at the above address, at least 14 days prior to the hearing date. To stay up to date with the latest news from NMED, please sign up for our [listserv](#).

Protecting New Mexico's Rivers and Streams: Understanding the Inspection Process

By Nafis Fuad, Ph.D., Point Source Regulation Section



Industrial site (left) and Sanitary Sewer Overflow (right) (photo credits: Nafis Fuad)

SWQB inspectors in the Point Source Regulation Section (PSRS) conduct various types of Compliance Evaluation Inspections (CEIs) under the federal CWA and the New Mexico Water Quality Act (NMWQA). Our inspectors undergo rigorous theoretical and on-the-job training to become credentialed as non-federal CWA inspectors by the USEPA. Inspectors are cross trained in multiple kinds of inspections under the CWA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), including unpermitted discharges; permitted discharges from municipal water and wastewater treatment facilities; construction activities; industrial facilities;

concentrated animal feeding operations; municipal pretreatment programs; municipal separate storm sewer systems; and sanitary sewer overflows.

Unlike some regulatory programs, our inspectors cannot determine violations on site. Instead, they evaluate a facility's or site's compliance with the applicable statutes and regulations and document Areas of Concern (AOCs), which are then referred to the appropriate federal and state enforcement staff for a compliance determination.



Construction Site (top left), Illicit discharge (top right), post-fire response (middle left) Concentrated animal feeding operation (middle right), Gravel mine (bottom left), Untreated discharge (bottom right) (photo credits: Nafis Fuad)

Events & Announcements



The New Mexico Spring Wetlands Roundtable

SWQB is hosting a hybrid meeting on Wednesday, April 1, 2026 from 9:00 am to 4:30 pm in the Piñon room at the New Mexico State Library located at *1209 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, NM 87507* and via Microsoft Teams to better reach all potential attendees and communities in New Mexico. For details, including registration, meeting link, and agenda, please visit our [webpage](#).



River Stewardship Program (RSP) Request for Proposals (RFP) NOW OPEN!

The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Surface Water Quality Bureau is now accepting proposals through the Request for Proposals (RFP) process for the FY 2027 River Stewardship Program (RSP) through May 21, 2026. The RFP is available through the New Mexico General Services Department's [website](#).



Albuquerque Wildlife Federation (AWF)

AWF meetings and volunteer restoration projects are always free and open to the public. Please, consider lending a hand with one of the upcoming events.

AWF 2026 Project Schedule

MARCH 7 - Valle de Oro National Wildlife Refuge

MARCH 21 - Rio Puerco

APRIL 10-12 - Wolf Creek, Ft. Union Ranch

MAY 29-31 - Shush'Kin Fen, Zuni Mountains

JUNE 19-21 - Rito Cafe, Jemez Mountains

JULY 10-12 - Polvadera Creek, Jemez Mountains

AUGUST 14-16 - Manuelitas Creek, near Las Vegas, NM

SEPTEMBER 4-6 - Limestone Canyon, San Mateo Mountains

OCTOBER 2-4 - Cebolla Canyon, El Malpais

OCTOBER 23-25 - Rio Embudo, Dixon, NM

NOVEMBER 7 - Cedro Creek



41st Annual Region VI Pretreatment Association Workshop

July 28 - 31, 2026

Hotel Albuquerque, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority and New Mexico Environment Department invite you to the 41st annual Region VI Pretreatment Association Workshop in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The General Pretreatment Regulations, found in 40CFR Part 403, were established in the early 1980's to aid the publicly owned wastewater treatment works (POTWs) in controlling industrial wastewater discharges. Prohibition of specific discharges and control of pollutant concentrations were directed at preventing pass-through without adequate treatment and interference with collections systems and plant operations.

Point Source Regulation Section General Email Boxes

The Point Source Regulation Section has created the following general email boxes to assist the public, stakeholders, and regulated community in communications with the Section.

Email Box	Subjects
PSRS.Program.Manager@env.nm.gov	Permit applications, Notice of Intent(s), public comments
SWQ.Reporting@env.nm.gov	All notifications and reports, including Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR), Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) notifications and reports; Spill reporting; Corrective Action Plan submittals, Exceedance Notifications; WET Testing notifications; Compliance Reports
SWQ.Tier.Determination@env.nm.gov	Requests for Tier Determinations for Construction General Permits (CGP) and Multi-Sector General Permits (MSGP) notice of intents
SWQ.PP@env.nm.gov	Inquiries and information requests related to the Surface Water Quality State Permitting Program
SWQ.Pretreatment@env.nm.gov	Questions, submittals and reports related to pretreatment programs
SWQ.DMR-QA@env.nm.gov	Questions, submittals and reports related to the Discharge Monitoring Report Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) studies