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2	43rd legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - first session, 1997					
3	I NTRODUCED BY					
4	MI CHAEL S. SANCHEZ					
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10	AN ACT					
11	RELATING TO WATER; ENACTING THE GROUND WATER STORAGE AND					
12	RECOVERY ACT; PROVIDING PENALTIES; ENACTING NEW SECTIONS OF THE					
13	NMSA 1978.					
14						
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:					
16	Section 1. A new Section 72-20-1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to					
17	read:					
18	"72-20-1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLEChapter 72,					
19	Article 20 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Ground Water Storage					
20	and Recovery Act"."					
21	Section 2. A new Section 72-20-2 NMSA 1978 is enacted to					
22	read:					
23	"72-20-2. [NEW MATERIAL] LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS The					
24	legislature finds that:					
25	A. the state has long recognized that the					

SENATE BILL 1236

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conjunctive use and administration of surface and ground waters are essential to the effective and efficient use of the state's limited water supplies; and

- B. ground-water recharge, storage and recovery:
- (1) offer potential savings in capital investment, operation and maintenance costs, flood control and water quality protection or enhancement costs, as well as the potential for maintaining or improving environmental quality;
- (2) reduce the rate at which ground-water levels will decline and may prevent overstressing or dewatering aquifer systems;
- (3) promote conservation of water within the state:
 - (4) serve the public welfare of the state; and
- (5) may lead to more effective use of the state's water resources."
- Section 3. A new Section 72-20-3 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "72-20-3. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Ground Water Storage and Recovery Act:
- A. "aquifer" means a geologic formation that contains sufficient saturated material to be capable of storing and transmitting water in usable quantities to a well and as such is a "storage reservoir" within the meaning of Section 72-5-28 NMSA 1978;

- B. "area of hydrologic effect" means the underground area where the water is stored and is located, adjacent underground areas in which water rights exist that may be impaired, the land surface projected above the underground areas and any additional land surface used for seepage or infiltration:
- C. "permit" means a recharge and recovery permit granted pursuant to the Ground Water Storage and Recovery Act;
- D. "permittee" means a person to whom a recharge and recovery permit has been granted pursuant to the Ground Water Storage and Recovery Act;
- E. "person" means an individual or any legal entity, the state or any of its branches, agencies, departments, boards, instrumentalities or institutions, or any political subdivision of the state and its agencies, instrumentalities or institutions:
- F. "project" means an engineered facility designed, constructed and operated to add water by injection or infiltration to an aquifer or system of aquifers, to store the water underground and to recover the water pursuant to a permit issued pursuant to the Ground Water Storage and Recovery Act; and
- G. "stored water" means water that has been stored underground for the purpose of recovery pursuant to a permit issued pursuant to the Ground Water Storage and Recovery Act."

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read:

3	"72-20-4. [NEW MATERIAL] PERMIT REQUIRED FOR PROJECT
4	Any person desiring to operate a project shall apply for and may
5	receive a permit to operate the project from the state
6	engi neer. "
7	Section 5. A new Section 72-20-5 NMSA 1978 is enacted to
8	read:
9	"72-20-5. [NEW MATERIAL] APPLICATION FOR PROJECT PERMIT
10	FILING FEEREQUIRED INFORMATIONThe state engineer shall
11	prescribe and furnish application forms for a project permit.
12	The application to operate a project shall include the
13	following:
14	A. an application fee in the amount of two hundred
15	fifty dollars (\$250);
16	B. the name and mailing address of the applicant;
17	C. the name and mailing address of the owner of the
18	land on which the applicant proposes to operate the project;
19	D. the name of the declared underground water basin
20	in which the applicant proposes to operate the project;
21	E. the legal description of the location of the
22	proposed project;
23	F. evidence of financial and technical capability;
24	G. the source, annual quantity and quality of water
25	proposed to be injected and the quality of water in the
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Section 4. A new Section 72-20-4 NMSA 1978 is enacted to

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- H. the legal basis for acquiring and using the water proposed to be injected;
- I. the identification, characteristics, capacity and location of each recharge and recovery well;
- J. a description of the proposed project, including its capacity, plan of operation and percentage of anticipated recoverable water:
 - J. a study:
- (1) showing the area of hydrologic effect of the project;
- (2) demonstrating that the project is hydrologically feasible;
- (3) demonstrating that the project will not impair existing water rights within the area of hydrologic effect;
- (4) demonstrating that the project will not be contrary to the conservation of water within the state; and
- (5) demonstrating that the project will not be detrimental to the public welfare of the state;
 - K. the proposed duration of the permit; and
- $\label{eq:L. any further information required by the state} \\ \text{engineer.} \, "$
- Section 6. A new Section 72-20-6 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

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"72-20-6. [NEW MATERIAL] REVIEW OF APPLICATION FOR

PERMIT--NOTICE--PROTESTS--HEARINGS--DETERMINATIONS--JUDICIAL

REVIEW. --

Upon receipt of an application for a permit to operate a project, the state engineer shall endorse on the application the date it was received and shall keep a record of The state engineer shall conduct an initial the application. review of the application within sixty days of receipt. state engineer determines in the initial review that the application is incomplete, the state engineer shall notify the applicant of the application's deficiencies. The application shall remain incomplete until the applicant provides all information required by Section 72-20-5 NMSA 1978. engineer may request additional information from the applicant and may conduct an independent investigation of the project as is necessary for the state engineer to determine whether to approve the application.

B. Within thirty days after determining that an application is complete, or longer if requested by the applicant, the state engineer shall cause notice of the application to be given in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which persons reside who could reasonably be expected to be affected by the project, as determined by the state engineer. The notice shall be given once a week for three consecutive weeks and shall set forth:

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- (1) the legal description of the location of the proposed project;
- (2) a brief description of the proposedproject, including its capacity;
 - (3) the name of the applicant;
 - (4) the date of the last publication; and
- (5) the requirements for a protest to be deemed validly filed and asserted, as set forth in Subsection C of this section.
- C. To be validly filed and asserted, a protest to a proposed project shall:
- (1) be filed by any person directly or substantively and specifically affected by the granting of the application for the proposed project and based upon the failure of the project to comply with the required determinations of the state engineer as set forth in Subsection A of Section 72-20-7 NMSA 1978;
- (2) be in writing, contain the name and mailing address of the protestor, identify as grounds for the protest the requirements of Section 72-20-7 NMSA 1978 that the protestor asserts are not complied with by the project and contain the signature of the protestor or the legal representative of the protestor; and
- (3) be filed with the state engineer within ten days after the last publication date of the notice of the

bracketed material = delete

application.

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- D. Upon receipt of a validly asserted and filed protest, the state engineer shall advise the applicant, by certified mail, that a protest has been filed.
- E. Upon receipt of a validly asserted and filed protest, or upon his own motion for good cause, the state engineer may schedule a hearing on the application, providing no less than thirty days prior notice of the hearing, by certified mail, to the applicant and any protestor.
- The state engineer shall either approve or deny each application within one year after the final date for filing a protest on the application, unless, in the case of an unprotested application, the state engineer has received a written request from the applicant to postpone a decision on the application; or, in the case of a protested application, the state engineer has received a written request from the applicant and all protestors to postpone the decision.
- Any person aggrieved by any decision of the state engineer made pursuant to Subsection F of this section may appeal that decision to the district court pursuant to Section 72-7-1 NMSA 1978."
- Section 7. A new Section 72-20-7 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "72-20-7. [NEW MATERIAL] PERMIT ISSUANCE--CONTENTS OF PERMIT--MONITORING REQUIREMENTS. --

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	A.	The st	ate ei	ngi neer	shal	l, upo	on app	ol i cat	i on,	i ssu
a permit t	to ope	erate a	n proje	ect if	the s	tate e	engi ne	eer de	termi	nes
that										

- (1) the applicant has the technical and financial capability to construct and operate the project;
 - (2) the applicant has:
- (a) a valid water right for the use of the water proposed to be stored underground; or
- (b) an agreement to use the water proposed to be stored underground with an owner who has a valid water right for the use of the water, provided that any determination made by the state engineer for purposes of this subparagraph is not binding upon the state engineer or his office in any other proceeding;
 - (3) the project is hydrologically feasible;
- (4) the project will not impair existing water rights within the area of hydrologic effect of the project;
- (5) the project will not be contrary to the conservation of water within the state; and
- (6) the project will not be detrimental to the public welfare of the state.
 - B. A permit for a project shall include:
- (1) the name and mailing address of the person to whom the permit is issued;
 - (2) the name of the declared underground water

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1	basin in which the project will be l
2	(3) the capacity a
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4	(4) any monitoring
5	Subsection C of this section;
6	(5) any conditions

located;

- nd plan of operation of the
- program required pursuant to
- that are imposed by or regulations adopted pursuant to the Ground Water Storage and Recovery Act; and
- other information that the state engineer determines is necessary.
- The state engineer shall require the permittee to monitor the operation of the project and its effect on other water users in the area of hydrologic effect. In determining monitoring requirements, the state engineer shall cooperate with all government entities that regulate and monitor the quality of water, including the department of environment. Nothing in this article limits or precludes the application or operation of other statutes to a project."

Section 8. A new Section 72-20-8 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

MODIFICATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF "72-20-8. [NEW MATERIAL] PROJECT PERMIT. --

The state engineer, on his own initiative or at the request of any permittee, may modify the conditions of a permit if he finds that modifications are necessary and will not

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impair existing water rights or the water quality of the aquifer.

- B. Before any permit condition is modified, the state engineer may require that notice be given to potentially impaired water users if he finds that the proposed modification may impair existing water rights.
- C. The permittee may apply to the state engineer for approval to assign a permit to another person. The state engineer shall approve the assignment if the person to whom the permit is to be assigned will meet the requirements of Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection A of Section 72-20-7 NMSA 1978 when the assignment is completed."

Section 9. A new Section 72-20-9 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

- "72-20-9. [NEW MATERIAL] PERMIT FOR RECOVERY WELL-RECOVERY LIMITED TO DESIGNATED WELLS--DESIGNATION OF PERSON
 ENTITLED TO RECOVER WATER--USE OR EXCHANGE OF RECOVERED WATER.--
- A. A permittee shall comply with the requirements of the Ground Water Storage and Recovery Act and Sections 72-12-1 through 72-12-28 NMSA 1978 to acquire a permit for a recovery well.
- B. A permittee may recover stored water pursuant to a recovery well permit only from wells located within the area of hydrologic effect of the project and approved for such purpose by the state engineer.

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- C. A person entitled to recover stored water shall be designated by the permittee and approved for such purpose by the state engineer.
- D. A permittee may use or exchange water recovered only for the same purposes as the water was used before it was stored, unless a change or exchange application is filed and approved pursuant to Sections 72-5-23, 72-5-24 or 72-12-7 NMSA 1978, as applicable."

Section 10. A new Section 72-20-10 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"72-20-10. [NEW MATERIAL] STORAGE ACCOUNT TO BE ESTABLISHED--LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF WATER RECOVERED.--

- A. The state engineer shall establish a storage account for each permitted project. If the permitted project has stored water from more than one source, he shall establish subaccounts for each source of water.
- B. A permittee may recover only the recoverable amount of stored water from a well. For purposes of this section, "recoverable amount" means that amount of water, as determined by the state engineer, that has reached the aquifer, remained within the area of hydrologic effect and is conducive to recovery."
- Section 11. A new Section 72-20-11 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"72-20-11. [NEW MATERIAL] ANNUAL REPORT TO STATE

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ENGINEER--PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE. --

- A. Each permittee shall file a report with the state engineer to annually account for:
- (1) the total quantity of stored water and recovered water;
- (2) the water quality of the stored water, the receiving aquifer and the recovered water; and include
- (3) a sworn statement or certification, given under penalty of perjury, attesting to the truthfulness and accuracy of the report's data.
- B. The annual report shall be maintained on a calendar-year basis and shall be filed with the state engineer no later than March 31 for the preceding year. If a person required to file an annual report fails to do so when due, the state engineer may assess and impose a penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500) for each month or portion of a month that the report is not filed. The total penalty assessed under this subsection shall not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- C. All records and reports required to be maintained and filed pursuant to this section shall be in a form prescribed by the state engineer."
- Section 12. A new Section 72-20-12 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "72-20-12. [NEW MATERIAL] REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF PERMIT--ORDERS TO CEASE AND DESIST--INJUNCTION. --

A. The state engineer may periodically review a project to determine if the permittee is complying with the terms and conditions of the permit. The state engineer may permanently revoke or temporarily suspend a permit for good cause after an investigation and a hearing. Notice shall be sent, by certified mail, to the permittee at least thirty days before any hearing on a revocation or suspension disclosing the permittee's alleged failure to comply with the permit's terms and conditions.

- B. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection C of this section, if the state engineer has reason to believe that a person has violated a provision of the Ground Water Storage and Recovery Act or a permit issued or regulation adopted pursuant to that act, the state engineer may issue a written notice that the person appear and show cause, at a hearing before the state engineer not less than fifteen days after the receipt of the notice, why the person should not be ordered to cease and desist from the violation. The notice shall inform the person of the date, time and place of the hearing and the consequences of the person's failure to appear.
- C. If the state engineer finds that a person is constructing or operating a project in violation of the Ground Water Storage and Recovery Act, the state engineer may issue a temporary order for the person to cease and desist the construction or operation pending final action by the state

engineer pursuant to Subsection D of this section. The order shall include written notice to the person of the date, time and place where the person shall appear at a hearing before the state engineer to show cause why the temporary order should be vacated. The hearing shall be held not less than fifteen days after the date of the order.

D. After a hearing pursuant to Subsection B or C of this section, or after the expiration of the time to appear, the state engineer shall issue a decision and order. The decision and order shall be in a form as the state engineer determines to be reasonable and appropriate and may include a determination of violation, an order to cease and desist, the recommendation of a civil penalty and an order directing that positive steps be taken to abate or ameliorate any harm or damage arising from the violation. Any person affected may appeal the decision to the district court pursuant to Section 72-7-1 NMSA 1978.

E. If a person continues a violation after the state engineer has issued a decision and order pursuant to Subsection D of this section or a temporary order pursuant to Subsection C of this section, the state engineer may apply for a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction from the district court. A decision to seek injunctive relief does not preclude other forms of relief or enforcement against a violator."

Section 13. A new Section 72-20-13 NMSA 1978 is enacted to

read:

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"72-20-13. [NEW MATERIAL] PENALTIES. --

A person who is determined pursuant to Section 72-20-12 NMSA 1978 to be in violation of the Ground Water Storage and Recovery Act or a permit issued or regulation adopted pursuant to that act may be assessed a civil penalty in an amount not exceeding:

- one hundred dollars (\$100) per day of violation not directly related to illegal recovery or use of stored water; or
- ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day of **(2)** violation directly related to illegal recovery or use of stored water.
- В. An action to recover penalties pursuant to this section shall be brought by the state engineer in the district court in which the violation occurred."

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