

**SURFACE-WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT FOR IRRIGATED LANDS  
SERVED BY PERMANENT IRRIGATION WORKS  
ON THE ZUNI INDIAN RESERVATION**

In the matter of United States and Zuni Indian Tribe vs. State of New Mexico, ex rel. State Engineer, et al.  
Case No. 07cv00681-BB

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February 26, 2010

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## INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The Zuni River Basin (Basin) spans the western region of McKinley and Cibola Counties in the State of New Mexico (Figure 1). The Basin is bounded by the Zuni Mountains and the Continental Divide on the east and the New Mexico-Arizona state line on the west. It is part of the Little Colorado River Basin. Towns in the Basin include Zuni, Black Rock, Pescado, Ojo Caliente, and Ramah. The Zuni Indian Reservation, the Ramah Navajo Community and parts of the Navajo Indian Reservation are located within the Zuni River Basin.

Average annual precipitation at the McGaffey, NM station in the Zuni Mountains is 18.7 inches and at the Zuni, NM station is 11.9 inches.<sup>1</sup>

Streams and rivers in the Basin are generally intermittent (flowing in response to snowmelt from the Zuni Mountains) and/or ephemeral (flowing in response to storm events). Major streams in the Basin include Rio Nutria, Cebolla Creek, Rio Pescado, and the Zuni River. Additionally, there are several springs that discharge within the Basin including Nutria Spring, Upper and Lower Pescado Springs, and springs in the Ojo Caliente area. There are several reservoirs in the Basin, including Ramah Reservoir, Nutria Reservoirs No. 2, 3, and 4, Pescado Reservoir, Black Rock Reservoir, Eustace Reservoir, Tekapo Reservoir, and Ojo Caliente Reservoir.

The purpose of this report is to compile and summarize available surface-water data in the Basin and to use that information to consider the surface-water supply that might have been available for several areas of irrigation on the Zuni Indian Reservation. Allen (2008) calculated irrigation diversion requirements for five agricultural units on the Zuni Indian Reservation that have used permanent works: Nutria, Pescado, Zuni, Tekapo, and Ojo Caliente. For areas where surface-water data are available, this report evaluates the supply that would have been available to meet irrigation diversion requirements described by Allen (2008), which are similar to those claimed for the Zuni Indian Tribe in the *United States vs. A&R Productions, et al.* Zuni River Basin Water Rights Adjudication. It is recognized that the Zuni Indian Reservation has several wells which are claimed to be used for irrigation. This report does not estimate the water supply available from aquifers in the Basin.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

To estimate the surface-water supply in the Basin, several sources of information were used. The primary data sources for stream and spring flow were from the United States Geological Survey (USGS). The USGS has maintained streamflow records for several surface-water gages in the Zuni River Basin, and two of those gages were utilized in this analysis because of their longer period of record and suitable location for evaluation of supply (Figure 1) (Appendix A lists all of the available gages with daily streamflow data in the Zuni River Basin listed on the USGS website (<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/sw>),

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<sup>1</sup> data from the Western Regional Climate Center New Mexico Climate Summaries, <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/summary/climsmnm.html>

including those used in this report). In addition to daily streamflow data on the USGS website, the USGS (1954) published monthly streamflow data for Zuni River at Blackrock, NM and those data were also considered. Additionally, a USGS publication by Orr (1987) was referenced, which is a report that was prepared in cooperation with the Zuni Indian Reservation and describes water resources of the Zuni Tribal Lands.

The report by Allen (2008) was used to obtain acreage and monthly irrigation diversion requirements similar to those claimed for the Zuni Indian Tribe in the *United States vs. A&R Productions, et al.* Zuni River Basin Water Rights Adjudication.<sup>2</sup>

Several additional documents were also reviewed and utilized to provide additional information on such things as spring flow and reservoir capacity.

No new stream or spring flow measurements were collected for this report. If additional information becomes available, the author reserves the right to update the estimates provided in this report.

## **METHODOLOGY**

For the Zuni and Nutria units, both of which have gaged streamflow upstream of their respective areas, streamflow data are presented in figures to illustrate seasonal and annual distribution. For the Nutria, Pescado, and Ojo Caliente units, information describing spring flow is presented.

For the Nutria, Zuni, and Ojo Caliente units, available surface-water data were used to prepare an historical supply analysis. An historical supply analysis estimates the percentage of annual supply available to meet demand based on a monthly assessment of irrigated diversion requirements and surface-water supply. Historical supply analyses were prepared to explore the possible maximum and minimum supply that might have been available in any one year for the Nutria, Zuni, and Ojo Caliente units, and the average historical supply for those units.

In each agricultural unit, the source of monthly supply included stream and/or spring flow and releases from storage in upstream reservoirs. For each agricultural unit, at least two historical supply analyses were conducted: one that did not include additional supply from storage, and another that did consider reservoir storage.

For the analysis that did not consider reservoir storage, the historical supply analysis utilized the monthly irrigation diversion requirements from Allen (2008) and available stream and spring flow data to determine if there were any monthly shortages in supply. If the supply exceeded the demand, the shortage was equal to zero. Then, for each year, the monthly demand was summed and the monthly

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<sup>2</sup> Allen (2008) provides monthly and annual unit diversion requirements that are similar to the claimed irrigation water rights for the Zuni Indian Reservation. He does not include in his report the monthly unit diversion requirements for the claimed total irrigation diversion requirements.

shortages were summed, and the difference between the summed annual demand and shortages was divided by the demand and multiplied by 100 to determine the percent of the supply for that year.

To evaluate the historical supply that includes possible releases from reservoir storage, the approach is the same as described above, except that monthly reservoir storage was estimated and considered as part of the supply, in addition to monthly stream and spring flow. The reservoir storage at the start of the irrigation season was estimated based on stream and/or spring flow in the previous non-irrigation months, plus any additional storage remaining at the end of the previous irrigation season (except for the first year), and was limited to the maximum capacity of the reservoir. For each month during the irrigation season, the surface-water supply available for irrigation was based on the monthly stream and/or spring flow data plus the estimated amount of reservoir storage. If the total supply exceeded the monthly demand, then the surplus water remained in the reservoir to be available for use in the next month. The historical supply analysis that included reservoir storage did not consider evaporation or seepage.

The historical supply analysis is a useful approach to exploring whether the monthly supply might have been sufficient to meet monthly demand. For this report, at least two estimates were prepared. The estimate that did not consider the additional supply from reservoir storage probably underestimates the historical supply. The estimate that does consider the additional supply from reservoir storage may overestimate the historical supply because evaporation and seepage from the reservoir were not considered, and optimal reservoir operation was assumed. The two analyses provide a range in the possible historical supply that may have been available for these agricultural units.

For the Zuni and Ojo Caliente units, multiple historical supply analyses were prepared for either different time periods or for different estimates in surface-water supply.

## **SURFACE-WATER SUPPLY AVAILABLE TO AGRICULTURAL UNITS ON THE ZUNI INDIAN RESERVATION**

### **Nutria Unit**

#### Surface water

The headwaters of the Rio Nutria are in the Zuni Mountains. Streamflow above the Nutria unit has been measured at the USGS gage Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM (USGS ID 09386900), which the USGS reports to be 0.9 miles upstream from the Nutria Diversion Dam (Byrd et al., 2002). The primary reservoir storage for irrigation in the Nutria area is at the Nutria Diversion Reservoir. Orr (1987) reported that in 1969 it had a capacity of 15 acre-feet (ac-ft) (Orr, 1987), and the US Army Corps of Engineers (1993) reported that it had a capacity of 120 ac-ft at the spillway crest elevation. In Table 2 of the United States Subproceeding Complaint, the volume of Nutria Diversion Reservoir is reported to be 150 ac-ft (it is uncertain the time period that this volume represents).

Figure 2 shows average and median monthly streamflow at the USGS gage Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM. This chart shows that, between water years 1970 and 2008, the highest flow occurs in the late winter and spring months of March and April.

Figure 3 shows annual streamflow measured at USGS gage Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM from water year 1970 to water year 2008. Table 1 summarizes the annual flow that would be equaled or exceeded 20, 50, and 80 percent of the time for this gage, as well as the maximum, minimum and average annual flow for the period of record.

**Table 1. Streamflow at Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM (water years 1970 to 2008)**

<b>Percent Exceedance</b>	<b>Streamflow, acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr)</b>
Maximum	16,260
20%	9,920
50% (median)	1,530
80%	310
Minimum	100
Average	4,170

The available data at the USGS gage, Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM, indicate that streamflow is variable both intra- and inter-annually.

Nutria Spring is located downstream of the USGS gage, Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM, but upstream of the Nutria Diversion Dam. Nutria Spring flow has been measured a few times. Orr (1987) reports that Nutria spring flow was 50 gallons per minute (gpm) on December 14, 1950. Drakos and Riesterer (2009) reported that discharge from Nutria Spring ranged from 50 to 90 gpm on November 7, 2007. In a document titled “Zuni Indian Reservation Engineering Studies of Land and Water Resources,” flow in September 1956 at Nutria above the diversion dam was 0.32 cubic feet per second (cfs) (144 gpm) (there is a comment included in the document that spring flow measured at this time might have been low based on other hydrologic data).<sup>3</sup>

Allen (2008) reported that the irrigated area served by permanent works in the Nutria unit is 976.6 acres and that the annual irrigation diversion requirement for the Nutria Unit is 4,401.7 ac-ft. Appendix B summarizes irrigated acreage and irrigation diversion requirement and stream and spring flow data for the agricultural units on the Zuni Indian Reservation. Although annual flow above the Nutria Unit is estimated to have reached 16,410 ac-ft, the amount available to meet the irrigation

<sup>3</sup> Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, History and Archives Division, Record Group 95, Arizona v. California, Records Pertaining to the Supreme Court Case, 1890-1967, Box 34, Folder 466: US Exhibits, Zuni Pueblo and Reservation, Exhibits 147 [ 159-163], Special Master’s Exhibit No. 13 (contains US Exhibit Nos. 159-162), Zuni Indian Reservation, Engineering Studies of Land and Water Resources [by Ernest C. Fortier, Irrigation Engineer and Director of Irrigation for BIA, 1930-46 ] (Temp. Exhibit No. 36)

requirement for the Nutria Unit depends on how much of the flow occurred during each of the irrigation months, and how much of the flow could be stored in an upstream reservoir.

#### Historical supply analysis

Two historical supply analyses were prepared to explore the supply that might have been available for the Nutria unit with and without reservoir storage.

Based on acreage reported by Allen (2008), the monthly irrigation diversion requirements for the Nutria unit as described in Table 4-3 from Allen (2008), and monthly streamflow recorded at the USGS gage Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM from 1970 to 2007, plus spring flow from Nutria Spring (estimated to be 90 gpm for this analysis), the average historical supply for the Nutria unit based on the period of record was 11 percent, the maximum historical supply was 34 percent and the minimum historical supply was 3 percent.<sup>4</sup> The results of the historical supply analysis are shown in Appendix C. This analysis assumes that none of the surplus water (in situations where the monthly supply exceeded the monthly demand) could have been stored and used when needed. With reservoir storage, the historical supply may have been greater.

If storage in the Nutria Diversion Reservoir is considered in the aforementioned analysis (based on a maximum capacity of 120 ac-ft), the average historical supply for the Nutria unit based on the period of record was 13 percent, the maximum historical supply was 38 percent and the minimum historical supply was 5 percent. This estimate does not include evaporation or seepage from the reservoir, and may overestimate historical supply.

Allen (2008) reported that several small impoundments serve some irrigated lands in the Nutria unit. The additional supply that might have been available due to storage in these impoundments was not considered in the Nutria historical supply analyses.

### **Pescado Unit**

#### Surface water

Irrigated lands in the Pescado area may be supplied by water from the Pescado Reservoir, which is on Cebolla Creek, the Rio Pescado, and by springs in the Pescado area.

In the Pescado area there are two large springs, Upper Pescado Springs and Lower Pescado Springs. Orr (1987) provides information concerning spring flow measurements made in the Pescado area. He reports:

A series of periodic discharge measurements have been made at Pescado Springs since 1978 in order to determine the volume and the variability of flow ... Measurements.... represent the flow from both springs. Measured discharges ranged from 0.87 cubic foot per second on December 4,

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<sup>4</sup> Year 2008 was not included because monthly streamflow for October and November of 2008 were unavailable at the time the data were downloaded from the USGS website.



1979, to 1.6 cubic foot per second on February 25, 1980. The average discharge for this period was approximately 1.1 cubic foot per second, or 500 gallons per minute, for a total annual flow of approximately 800 ac-ft. Irrigation return flow and overflow from the diversion on the Rio Pescado infiltrate to the channel alluvium or are lost to evaporation. Some variability in discharge throughout the year is due to change in water levels within the spring reservoirs. Fluctuations may be attributed, in part, to runoff across the recharge area. Changes in storage in nearby Pescado Reservoir also may have some effect on spring discharge. (Orr, 1987, p. 34)

There have been a few additional measurements of Upper and Lower Pescado Springs. Drakos and Riesterer (2009) reported that Upper Pescado Spring flow was 185 gpm (299 ac-ft/yr) and Lower Pescado Spring flow was 120 gpm (194 ac-ft/yr). In a document titled "Zuni Indian Reservation Engineering Studies of Land and Water Resources,"<sup>5</sup> the combined measured spring flow at the two springs in the Pescado area in September 1956 was reported to be 0.83 cfs (600 ac-ft/yr) (there is a comment included in the document that spring flow measured at this time might have been low based on other hydrologic data).

Based on the few reported measurements, combined flow from Upper and Lower Pescado Springs has varied.

In addition to the Pescado springs, there would likely be additional surface-water supply from Cebolla Creek, which flows into Pescado Reservoir, and the Rio Pescado. Orr (1987) describes flow in the Rio Pescado as intermittent. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (1993) indicated that the capacity of Pescado Reservoir at the spillway crest elevation was 720 ac-ft. In Table 2 of the United States Subproceeding Complaint, the volume of Pescado Reservoir is reported to be 720 ac-ft (it is uncertain the time period that this volume represents). No daily or monthly streamflow measurements on Cebolla Creek or the Rio Pescado have been found.

Upstream of the Pescado unit, water is diverted from Cebolla Creek and the Ramah Reservoir for irrigation in the Ramah area. There are 981.7 acres of irrigated lands in the Ramah area (NRCE, 2007). If diversions were reduced upstream, there might be additional water available in the Pescado area. Orr (1987) reported that the capacity of Ramah Reservoir in 1969 was 13,000 ac-ft. Information from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (1993) report indicates that the capacity of Ramah Reservoir at the spillway crest elevation was 3,240 ac-ft.

Allen (2008) reported that the irrigated area served by permanent works in the Pescado unit is 1,317.9 acres and that the annual irrigation diversion requirement for the Pescado unit is 5,096.9 ac-ft. Appendix B summarizes irrigated acreage and irrigation diversion requirement and annual stream and spring flow for the agricultural units on the Zuni Indian Reservation.

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<sup>5</sup> Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, History and Archives Division, Record Group 95, Arizona v. California, Records Pertaining to the Supreme Court Case, 1890-1967, Box 34, Folder 466: US Exhibits, Zuni Pueblo and Reservation, Exhibits 147 [ 159-163], Special Master's Exhibit No. 13 (contains US Exhibit Nos. 159-162), Zuni Indian Reservation, Engineering Studies of Land and Water Resources [by Ernest C. Fortier, Irrigation Engineer and Director of Irrigation for BIA, 1930-46 ] (Temp. Exhibit No. 36)

### Historical supply analysis

An historical supply analysis was not conducted for the Pescado unit because no streamflow data were found for Cebolla Creek and Rio Pescado.

## **Zuni Unit**

### Surface water

Surface-water supply for the irrigated lands in the Zuni area may be supplied by surface water in the Zuni River and Black Rock Reservoir. The storage capacity of Black Rock Reservoir has changed greatly since its completion. In Table 2 of the United States Subproceeding Complaint, the volume of Black Rock Reservoir is reported to be 15,000 ac-ft. USGS (1954) indicates that the initial storage capacity of Black Rock Reservoir was 15,800 ac-ft when storage began in 1908, but by 1944 the capacity had been reduced to about 2,600 ac-ft due to flood damage and sedimentation. For the 1970 to 2007 period, reservoir capacity does not appear to have changed as much. Orr (1987) reported the storage capacity of Black Rock Reservoir to be 2600 ac-ft in 1969, and the U.S Army Corps of Engineers (1993) reported that the capacity was 2230 ac-ft at the spillway crest elevation.

Streamflow above the Zuni unit has been measured or estimated in two locations for two different time periods:

- USGS gage, Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM (USGS ID 09386950) from water year 1970 to present, and
- Zuni River at Black Rock, NM from water years 1911 to 1930 (USGS, 1954).

The USGS (1954) reported adjusted streamflow data for water years 1911 to 1930 by adding or subtracting flow based on changes in reservoir storage. These records approximate the amount and timing of streamflow that would have occurred without reservoir operations, but the records were not corrected for evaporation or seepage from the reservoir.

Figure 4 shows average and median monthly streamflow at the USGS gage, Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM, and Figure 5 shows average and median monthly streamflow data for the estimated monthly streamflow at Zuni River at Black Rock, NM published by USGS (1954). Figure 4 shows that, on average, months with the highest streamflow are March and April, but the median monthly flow in March and April is not much higher than flow in other months. Figure 5 also shows high flow in March and April, but the late summer and early fall months also show higher flow.

Table 2 summarizes the annual streamflow that would be equaled or exceeded 20, 50, and 80 percent of the time for the USGS gage Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM for water years 1970 to 2008, as well as the maximum, minimum and average annual streamflow for the period of record. Table 3 summarizes the annual streamflow that would be equaled or exceeded 20, 50, and 80 percent of the time for the estimated annual streamflow at Zuni River at Black Rock, NM for water years 1911 to 1930 published by the USGS (1954) , as well as the maximum, minimum and average annual flow for the period

of record. Figure 6 shows annual streamflow estimated at Zuni River at Black Rock, NM for water years 1911 to 1930 published by the USGS (1954) and measured at the USGS gage Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM from water years 1970 to 2008.

Estimated streamflow on the Zuni River at Black Rock during water years 1911 to 1930 is higher than during water years 1970 to 2008. Orr (1987) suggested the cause was partly due to the construction of upstream reservoirs, which increased the capacity for storage and for losses due to evaporation and seepage. Orr (1987) (who compared the water years 1911 to 1930 with water years 1970 to 1979) suggested that decreases in precipitation or changes in the seasonal distribution of precipitation probably had less of an effect that increased evaporation losses due to storage.

**Table 2. Streamflow at Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM (water years 1970 to 2008)**

<b>Percent Exceedance</b>	<b>Streamflow, ac-ft/yr</b>
maximum	33,950
20%	4,940
50% (median)	1,300
80%	400
minimum	60
average	5,980

**Table 3. Estimated Streamflow at Zuni River at Black Rock Reservoir, NM (water years 1911 to 1930)**

<b>Percent Exceedance</b>	<b>Streamflow, ac-ft/yr</b>
maximum	55,770
20%	39,340
50% (median)	13,675
80%	5,060
minimum	2,330
average	19,218

There are several areas upstream of Black Rock Reservoir, such as Nutria, Pescado, and Ramah, where streamflow can be diverted. If diversions were reduced upstream, there might be additional water available in the Black Rock area. It is uncertain what the losses or gains to streamflow would be between those upstream areas and the Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM gage.

Some of the streamflow measured at Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM, may not have been diverted, but instead may have continued to flow to the Zuni River and past the gage Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM. Thus, some of the streamflow measured at the Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM gage may also be recorded at Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM.

Allen (2008) reported that the irrigated area served by permanent works in the Zuni unit is 3,629.8 acres and that the annual irrigation diversion requirement for the Zuni unit is 17,901.4 ac-ft. Appendix B summarizes irrigated acreage and irrigation diversion requirement and stream and spring

flow data for the agricultural units on the Zuni Indian Reservation. Although annual flow above the Zuni Unit is estimated to have reached 55,770 ac-ft, the amount available to meet the irrigation requirement for the Zuni unit depends on how much of the flow occurred during each of the irrigation months, and how much of the flow could be stored in an upstream reservoir.

#### Historical Supply Analysis

Several historical supply analyses were conducted to explore the supply that might have been available for the Zuni unit with and without reservoir storage. Separate analyses were performed based on monthly data collected between 1970 and 2007 at the USGS gage Zuni River above Black Rock, NM and monthly data reported in the publication by the USGS (1954) for Zuni River at Black Rock.<sup>6</sup>

A historical supply estimate for 1970-2007 was based on the total claimed irrigated area under permanent works (3,629.8 acres) for the Zuni unit as reported in Allen (2008), the monthly diversion requirements for the Zuni unit as described in Table 4-3 from Allen (2008), the streamflow record at the USGS gage Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM (USGS ID 09386950), and assuming no reservoir storage in Black Rock Reservoir. From 1970 to 2007, the average historical supply for the Zuni unit would have been 7 percent, the maximum historical supply would have been 31 percent, and the minimum historical supply would have been less than 1 percent. This may underestimate supply because reservoir storage was not considered. If releases of stored water in Black Rock Reservoir (maximum capacity assumed to be 2,230 ac-ft based on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (1993)) are considered in the aforementioned analysis, the average historical supply for the Zuni unit based on the period of record would have been 12 percent, the maximum historical supply would have been 44 percent and the minimum historical supply would have been less than 1 percent. This estimate does not include evaporation or seepage from the reservoir, and may overestimate historical supply.

Utilizing the estimated monthly streamflow for the 1911-1929 period at the Zuni River at Black Rock, NM, the total claimed irrigated area and monthly diversion requirements for the Zuni unit from Allen (2008), and assuming no reservoir storage, the average historical supply would have been 27 percent, the maximum historical supply would have been 50 percent and the minimum historical supply would have been 10 percent. With reservoir storage, the historical supply may have been greater.

Robinson (1918) estimated the storage capacity of Black Rock Reservoir in 1906, 1910, 1912, 1914, and 1918. If reservoir storage is considered in the historical supply analysis (based on the estimated storage capacity from Robinson (1918)) along with the estimated monthly streamflow at Zuni River at Black Rock, NM from 1911 to 1918, the average historical supply would have been 60 percent, the maximum historical supply would have been 96 percent (in years 1911 and 1914), and the minimum

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<sup>6</sup> Year 2008 was not included because monthly streamflow for October and November of 2008 were unavailable at the time the data were downloaded from the USGS website.

historical supply would have been 30 percent (in year 1918). This estimate does not include evaporation or seepage from the reservoir, and may overestimate historical supply.<sup>7</sup>

The results of these historical supply analyses are shown in Appendix C.

Allen (2008) reported that several small impoundments serve some irrigated lands in the Zuni unit, but additional supply that might be available due to storage in these impoundments was not considered in these historical supply analyses.

## **Tekapo Unit**

### Surface water

In the Tekapo unit, downstream from the Zuni unit, Allen (2008) reported that there are 320.6 acres of land irrigated from Tekapo Reservoir and the Zuni River and that the annual irrigation diversion requirement for the Tekapo unit was 1,383.0 ac-ft. No data have been found that describe the surface-water supply available directly above the Tekapo unit.

### Historical Supply Analysis

An historical supply analysis was not conducted for the Tekapo unit because there is insufficient surface-water supply data.

## **Ojo Caliente Unit**

### Surface water

Irrigated lands in the Ojo Caliente area are supplied by water from Ojo Caliente Reservoir and by springs in the Ojo Caliente area.

In Table 2 of the United States Subproceeding Complaint, the volume of Ojo Caliente Reservoir is reported to be 250 ac-ft. It is uncertain the time period that this volume represents. Orr (1987) also reports the capacity of Ojo Caliente is 250 ac-ft in 1972. In a document titled "Zuni Pueblo and Reservation 1. Descriptive History of Irrigation 2. Description of Storage and Diversion Works," the report states that Ojo Caliente Reservoir had its capacity increased to 273 ac-ft in 1937 and to 325 ac-ft in 1954.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> The original streamflow estimates from USGS (1954, p. 532) were "based on change in contents of Blackrock Reservoir, taking into account the quantity of water released from reservoir, but not taking into account seepage and evaporation." The original streamflow estimates probably underestimate streamflow.

<sup>8</sup> Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, History and Archives Division, Record Group 95, Arizona v. California, Records Pertaining to the Supreme Court Case, 1890-1967, Box 34, Folder 465, US Exhibits, Zuni Pueblo and Reservation, Exhibits 101-146, Exhibit [124], Zuni Pueblo and Reservation: 1. Descriptive History of Irrigation; 2. Description of Storage and Diversion Works (Temp. Exhibit No. 16)

Orr (1987) described multiple spring flow measurements made in the Ojo Caliente area. He reported:

Periodic discharge measurements at the springs indicate that the average combined discharge from the springs is approximately 1 cubic foot per second or 450 gallons per minute with a total annual discharge of 720 acre-feet. Discharge during the period of measurements ranged from 670 gallons per minute on May 31, 1979, to 315 gallons per minute on August 22, 1979. This decrease may be caused by increased phreatophyte water consumption at the springs during the summer months and by irrigation management of water levels in the springs. Discharges from 54 to 67 gallons per minute have been measured flowing into Plumasano Arroyo for an additional 87 to 109 acre-feet per year. (Orr, 1987, p. 12)

Information was found in two documents that also reported spring flow in the Ojo Caliente area. In document titled "Zuni Indian Reservation Engineering Studies of Land and Water Resources"<sup>9</sup>, measured spring flow at Ojo Caliente in September 1956 was reported to be 1.76 cfs and an additional flow was estimated to be 0.24 cfs for a total flow at Ojo Caliente of 2.00 cfs (there is a comment included in the document that spring flow measured at this time might have been low based on other hydrologic data). Based on another historical document describing the history of project works on the Zuni Pueblo,<sup>10</sup> after improvements were made to Ojo Caliente springs in 1934, the developed flow measured 2.5 cfs.

Spring flow in the Ojo Caliente area was recently measured and reported by Drakos and Riesterer (2009), and based on that report, the combined spring flow in the Ojo Caliente area (not including Plumasano Wash) was up to 365 gpm (589 ac-ft/yr), and the spring flow in Plumasano Wash was 55 gpm (89 ac-ft/yr).

Based on above-described documents and reports and Orr (1987), spring flow appears to have varied over time.

Allen (2008) reported that the irrigated area served by permanent works in the Ojo Caliente unit is 773.7 acres and that the annual irrigation diversion requirement for the Ojo Caliente unit was 2,967.9 ac-ft. Appendix B summarizes irrigated acreage and irrigation diversion requirement and stream and spring flow data for the agricultural units on the Zuni Indian Reservation. Although the combined annual

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<sup>9</sup> Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, History and Archives Division, Record Group 95, Arizona v. California, Records Pertaining to the Supreme Court Case, 1890-1967, Box 34, Folder 466: US Exhibits, Zuni Pueblo and Reservation, Exhibits 147 [ , 159-163], Special Master's Exhibit No. 13 (contains US Exhibit Nos. 159-162), Zuni Indian Reservation, Engineering Studies of Land and Water Resources [by Ernest C. Fortier, Irrigation Engineer and Director of Irrigation for BIA, 1930-46 ] (Temp. Exhibit No. 36)

<sup>10</sup> Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, History and Archives Division, Record Group 95, Arizona v. California, Records Pertaining to the Supreme Court Case, 1890-1967, Box 34, folder 465: US Exhibits, Zuni Pueblo and Reservation, Exhibits 101-146, Exhibit 144 United States Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Assistant Director of Irrigation, Los Angeles, Calif., Compilation of Irrigation Data, July 25, 1939 (Temp. Exhibit 32).

spring flow might have reached 1,810 ac-ft, the amount available to meet the irrigation requirement for the Ojo Caliente unit depends on how much of the flow occurred during each of the irrigation months, and how much of the flow could be stored in an upstream reservoir.

#### Historical Supply Analysis

Several historical supply analyses were conducted to explore the supply that might have been available for the Ojo Caliente unit with and without reservoir storage and for different estimates of spring flow.

Two historical supply estimates for Ojo Caliente were based on the total area irrigated by permanent works (773.7 acres) for the Ojo Caliente unit as reported in Allen (2008), the monthly diversion requirements for the Ojo Caliente unit as described in Table 4-3 from Allen (2008), annual spring flow ranging from 1 to 2.5 cfs, and an assumption of no reservoir storage. Assuming a flow of 1 cfs, the historical supply for the Ojo Caliente unit would be 15 percent. If the spring flow was 2.5 cfs, then the historical supply would be 35 percent. This analysis may underestimate the supply because an additional amount may have been available by storing water in Ojo Caliente reservoir and releasing it as needed during the irrigation season.

If reservoir storage in Ojo Caliente Reservoir is considered (based on a capacity of 250 ac-ft) along with spring flow of 1 cfs for springs in the Ojo Caliente area and the aforementioned irrigated acreage and diversion requirements, the historical supply for the Ojo Caliente unit would be 23 percent. Assuming spring flow of 2.5 cfs and reservoir storage, the historical supply would be 44 percent.

The results of the historical supply analyses are shown in Appendix C.

Allen (2008) reported that several small impoundments serve some irrigated lands in the Ojo Caliente unit, and the additional supply that might be available due to storage in these impoundments was not considered in the Ojo Caliente historical supply analyses.

## **DISCUSSION**

A historical supply analysis is used here to explore the supply that might have been available for irrigation in the Nutria, Zuni, and Ojo Caliente units. The estimated range in supply under various conditions to meet the irrigation diversion requirements by Allen (2008) for each of those agricultural units is summarized in Table 4.

The following are some comments concerning the limitations of the historical supply analysis:

- Because stream and spring flow data are only available for certain time periods, there may have been years with greater stream and spring flow that were not included in the historical supply analysis because there was no record of them. Thus, the maximum historical supply reported may not represent the actual maximum, just the maximum based on the period of record.

- The purpose of this analysis was to explore the supply that might have been available to meet the irrigation diversion requirements as described in Allen (2008). The historical supply analysis determines the percentage of the supply available to meet the irrigation demand on a monthly basis. If the monthly irrigation demand is higher or lower, the historical supply percentage would change.
- Although a certain supply might have been theoretically sufficient for a given month or year (based on the Allen (2008) irrigation diversion requirements), it may not have been the amount that was actually diverted.
- An attempt was made to explore what the historical supply might have been when considering monthly flow estimates and monthly flow estimates plus reservoir storage. The estimates that did not consider reservoir storage may underestimate the historical supply that may have been available to meet the irrigation requirements. The analyses that included reservoir storage may overestimate the supply that may have been available to meet the irrigation requirements.

**Table 4. Summary of the historical supply analyses for the Nutria, Zuni, and Ojo Caliente units**

Unit	Description	Historical Supply		
		Minimum	Maximum	Average
Nutria	1970-2007, no storage	3%	34%	11%
Nutria	1970-2007, with storage	5%	38%	13%
Zuni	1970-2007, no storage	<1%	31%	7%
Zuni	1970-2007, with storage	<1%	44%	12%
Zuni	1911-1929, no storage	10%	50%	27%
Zuni	1911-1918, no storage	10%	50%	31%
Zuni	1911-1918, with storage	30%	96%	60%
Ojo Caliente	Assuming 1 cfs of spring flow, no storage	--	--	15%
Ojo Caliente	Assuming 1 cfs of spring flow, with storage	--	--	23%
Ojo Caliente	Assuming 2.5 cfs of spring flow, no storage	--	--	35%
Ojo Caliente	Assuming 2.5 cfs of spring flow, with storage	--	--	44%

## SUMMARY

Historical supply analyses were prepared to explore the possible maximum and minimum supply that might have been available in any one year for the Nutria, Zuni, and Ojo Caliente units, and the average historical supply for those units. The historical supply analyses estimated the percentage of



supply able to meet the irrigation demand for each year (or flow estimate) with available data, based on a monthly assessment of irrigation diversion requirements from Allen (2008) and surface-water supply. In sum, the available data suggest the following:

- For the Nutria unit, the maximum historical supply might have been between 34 and 38 percent of the Allen (2008) irrigation diversion requirement. The minimum historical supply might have been between 3 and 5 percent. The average historical supply might have been between 11 and 13 percent.
- The Zuni unit might have achieved a maximum historical supply of between 50 and 96 percent of the Allen (2008) irrigation diversion requirement shortly after Black Rock Reservoir was built. The minimum historical supply might have been less than 1 percent based on the 1970 to 2007 period. The average historical supply varied depending on the period of record and whether reservoir storage was considered.
- For the Ojo Caliente unit, with a spring flow of 2.5 cfs, the historical supply might have been between 35 and 44 percent of the Allen (2008) irrigation diversion requirement and with a spring flow of 1 cfs, the historical supply might have been between 15 and 23 percent of the Allen (2008) irrigation diversion requirement.

It is uncertain what the historical supply for the Pescado and Tekapo units would have been due to insufficient data.

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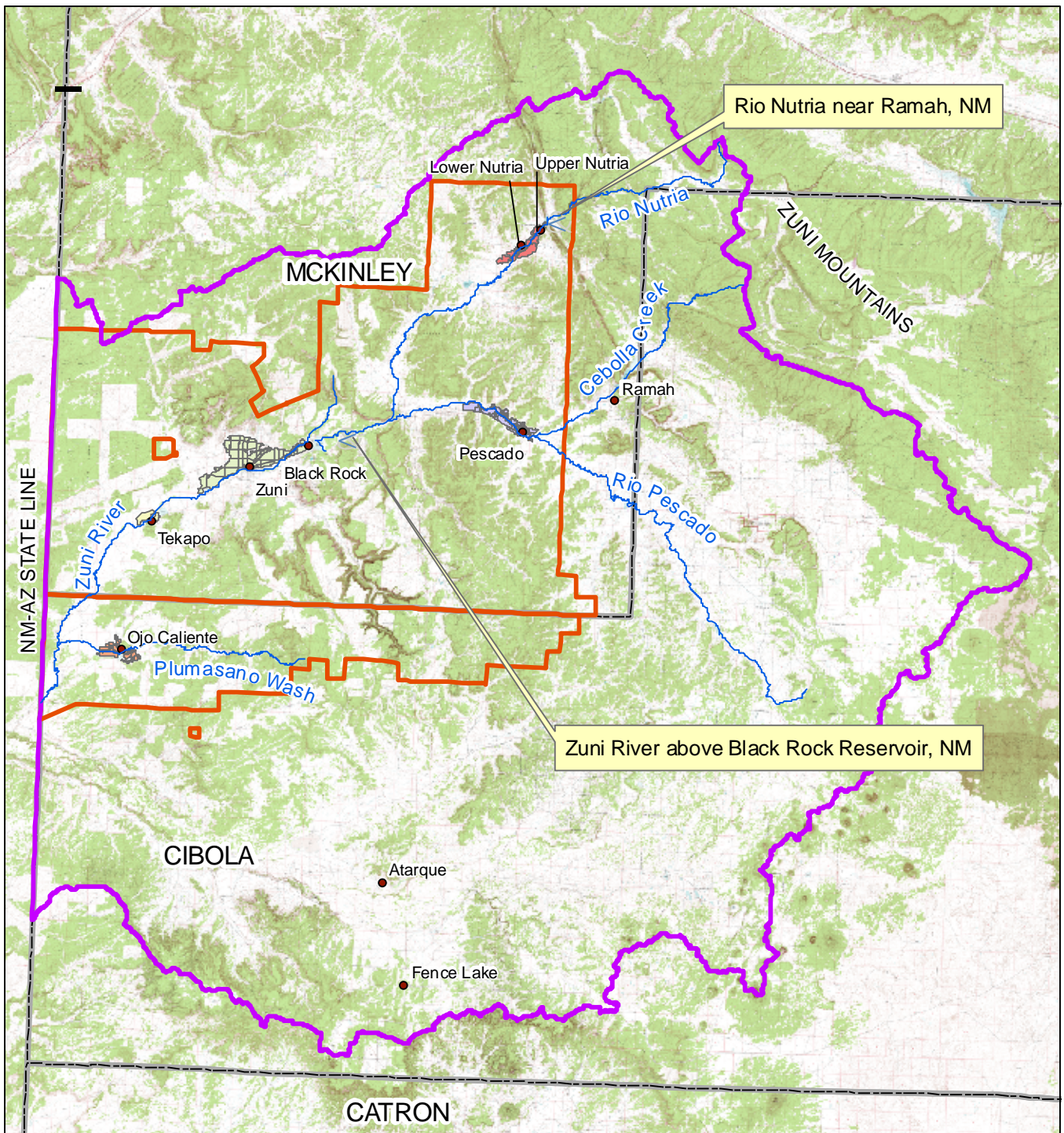
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## FIGURES



**Legend**

Map is created in UTM NAD83 Zone 13, meters.

- Towns
- ⊗ USGS gage
- ▭ Zuni River Basin
- ▭ Zuni Pueblo
- ▭ COUNTY
- ▭ Nutria Unit
- ▭ Pescado Unit
- ▭ Zuni Unit
- ▭ Tekapo Unit
- ▭ Ojo Caliente Unit

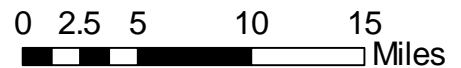
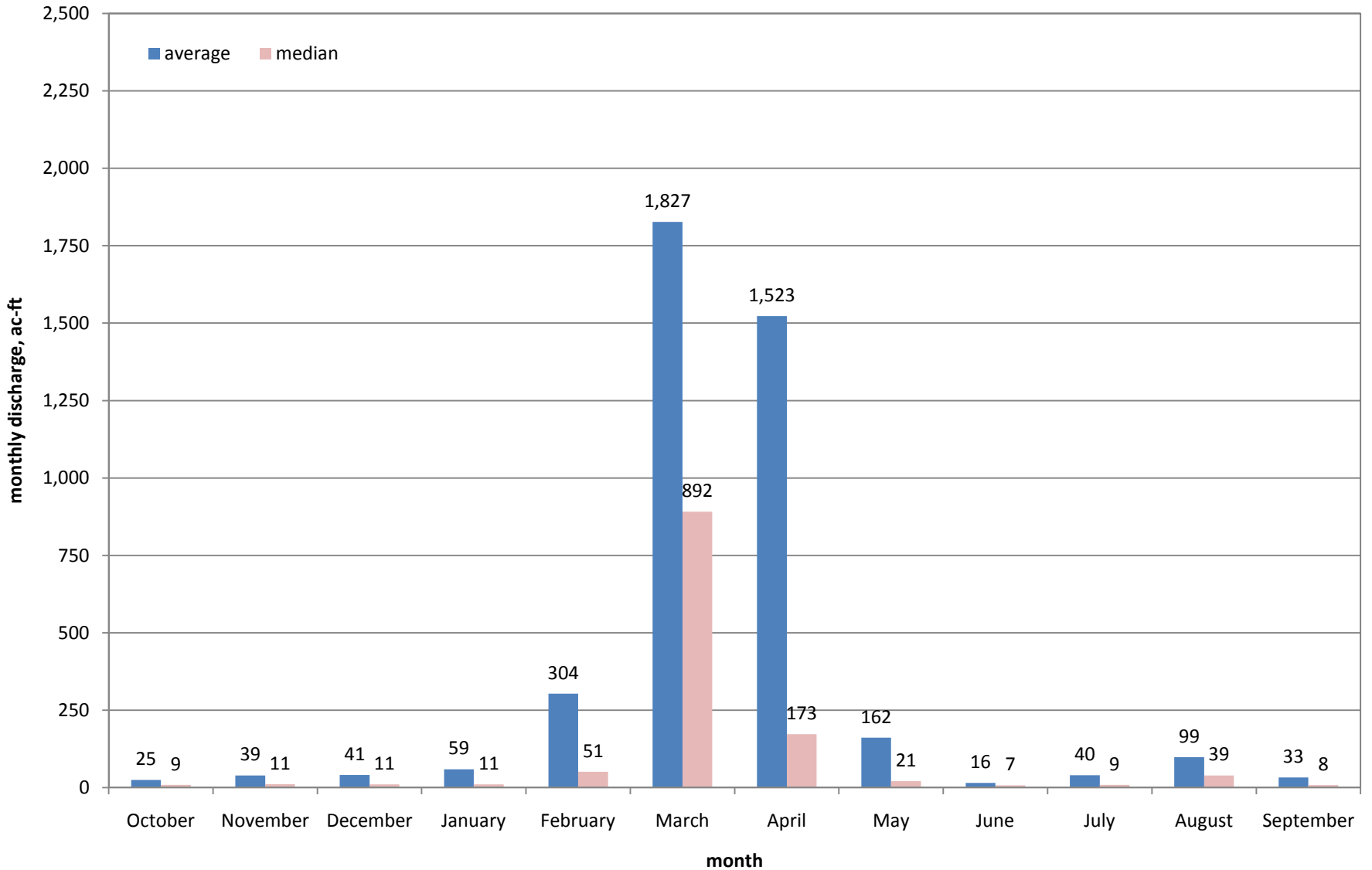
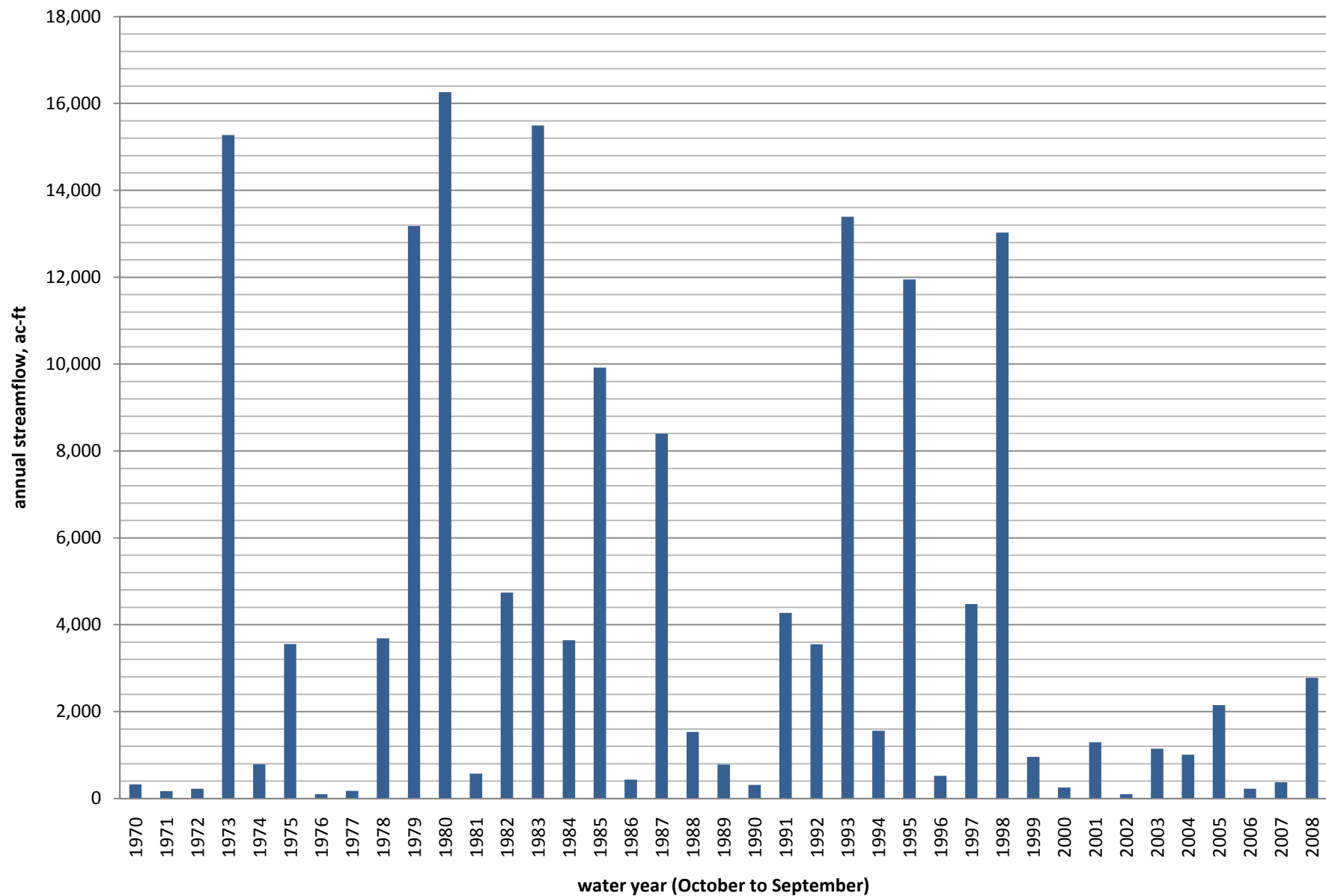


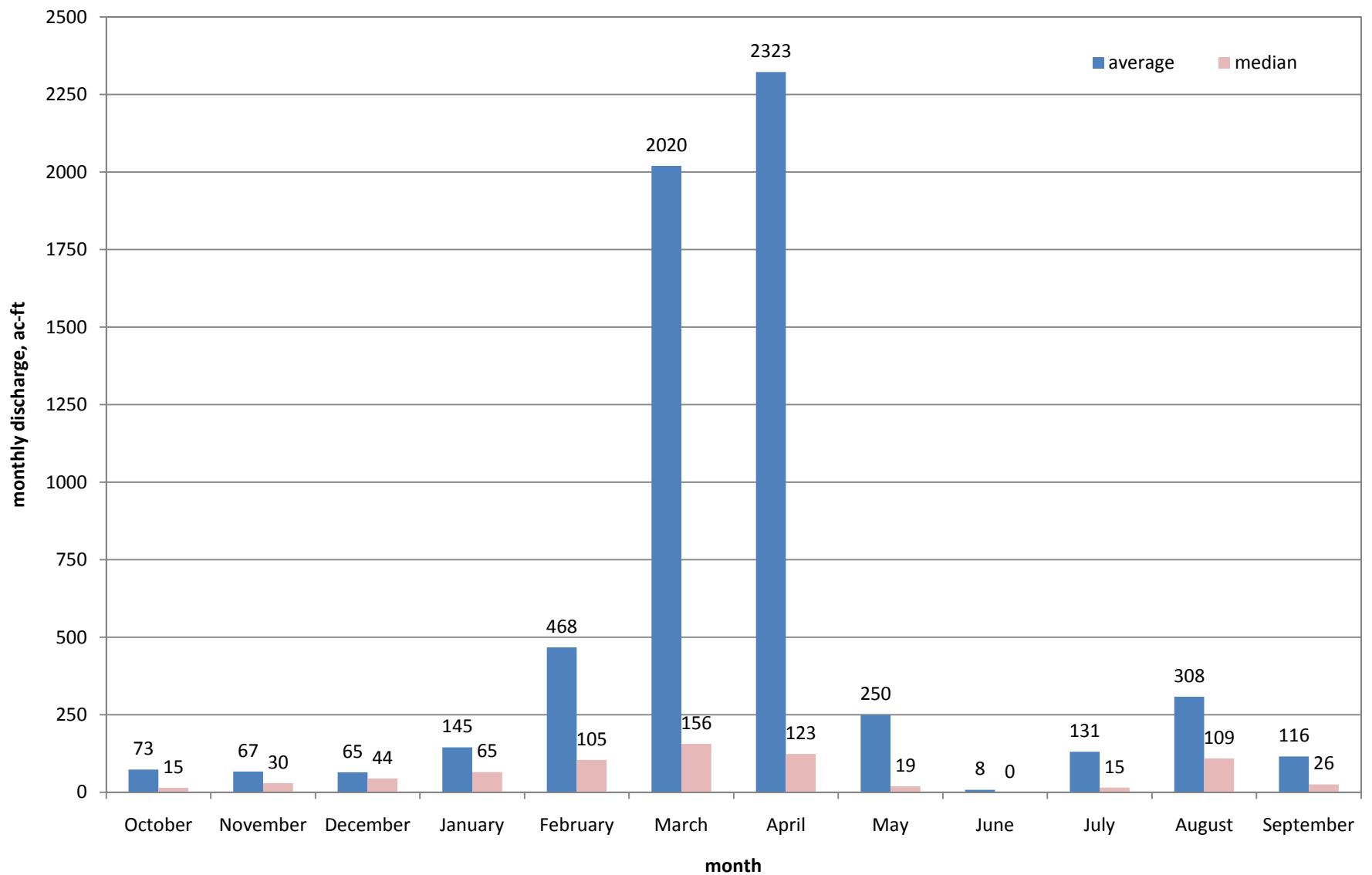
Figure 1. Map of the Zuni River Basin and the Zuni Indian Reservation.



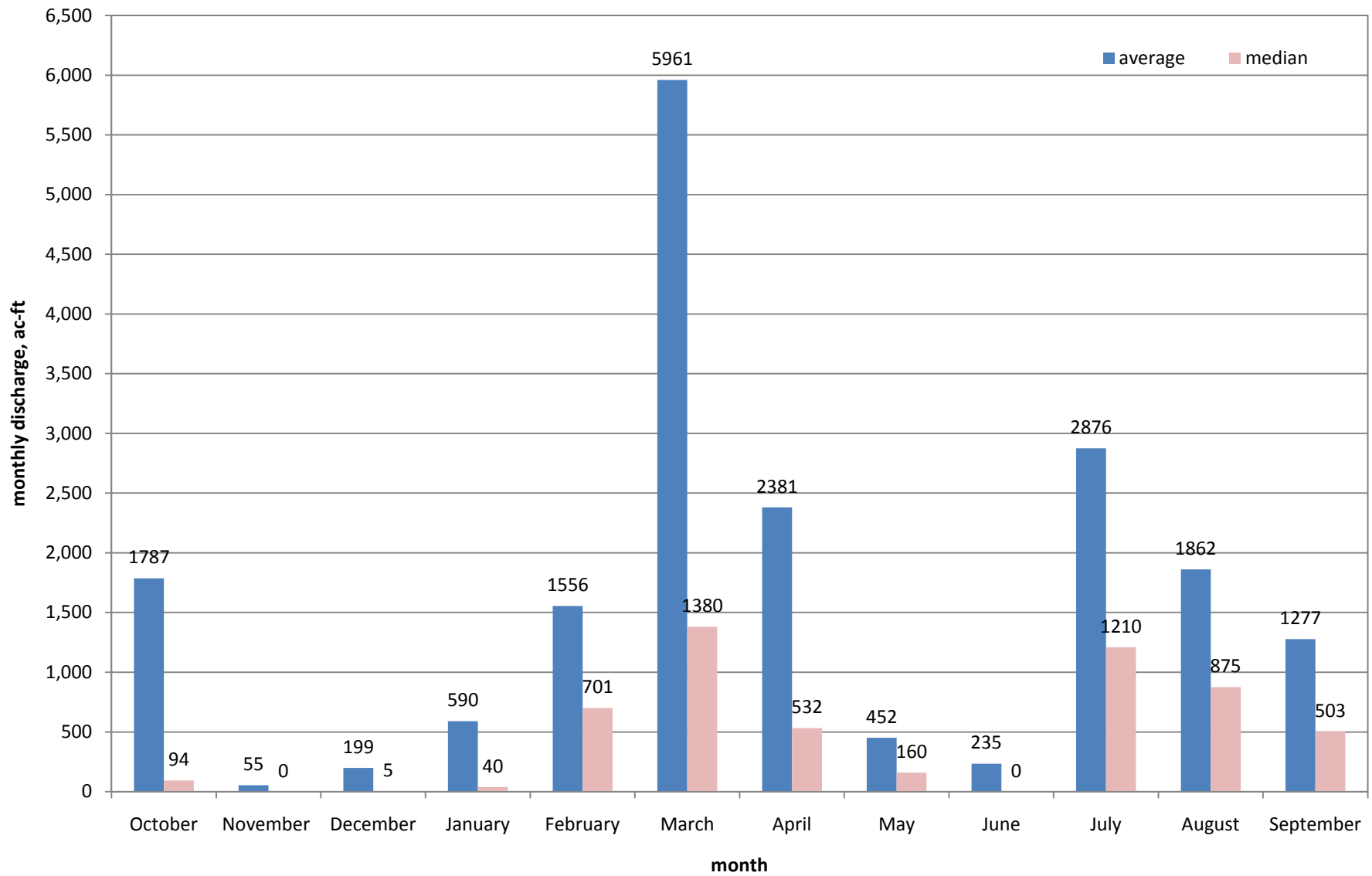
**Figure 2. Monthly discharge at the USGS gage Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM (Water Years 1970 to 2008).**



**Figure 3. Annual streamflow at the Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM for the 1970 to 2008 period (USGS gage 09386900).**

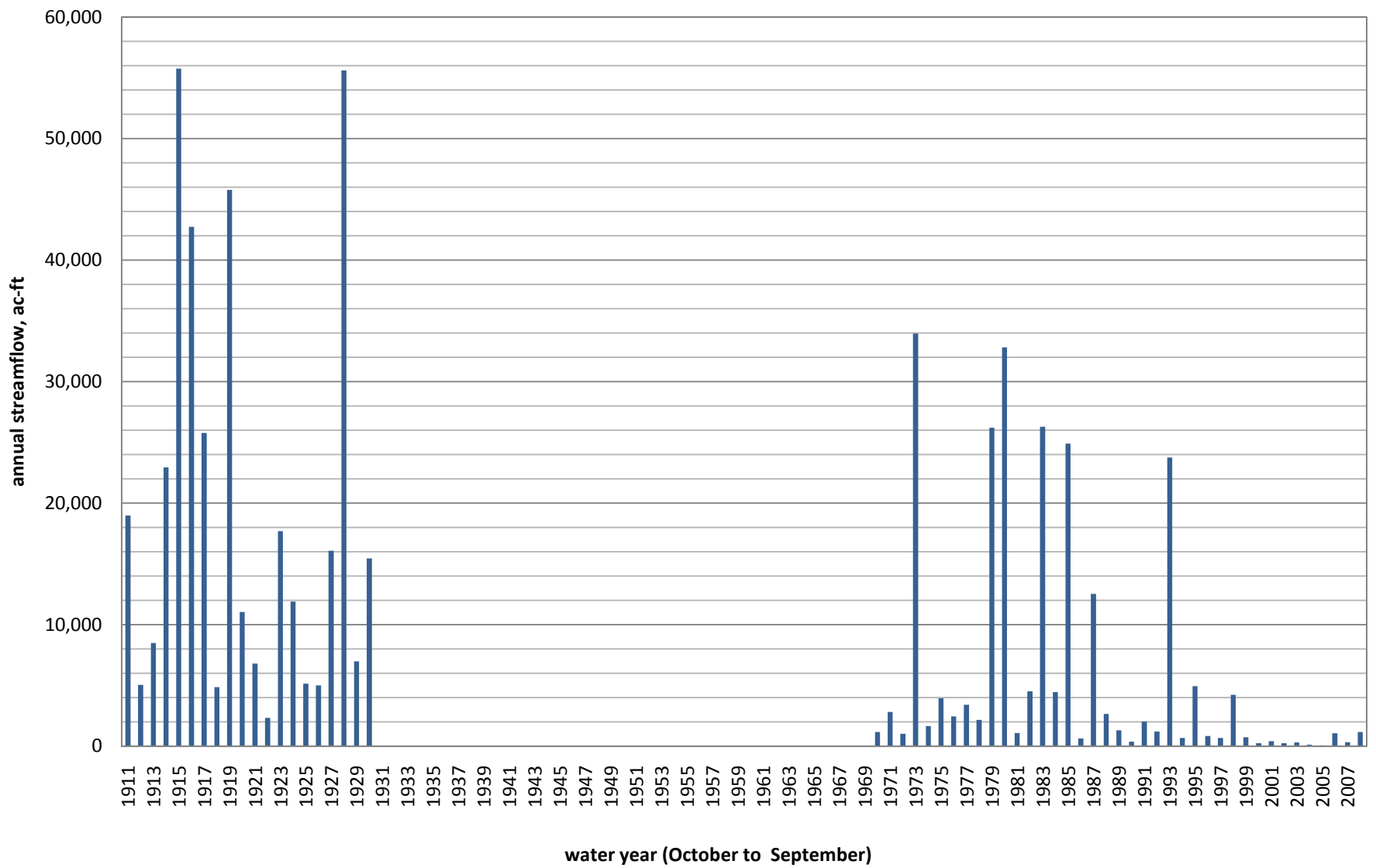


**Figure 4. Monthly discharge at the USGS gage Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM (Water Years 1970 to 2008).**



**Figure 5. Estimated monthly discharge at the Zuni River at Black Rock Reservoir, NM (Water Years 1911 to 1930).**





**Figure 6. Annual streamflow at the Zuni River at Black Rock, NM estimated for the 1911-1930 period (from USGS, 1954) and at the Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM for the 1970 to 2008 period (USGS gage 09386950) .**

## APPENDIX

**Appendix A:**

USGS streamflow gages from <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/sw> in the Zuni River Basin.

Table A1. USGS gages of daily streamflow in the Zuni River Basin.

Gages used in this study are shaded in gray.

(from the USGS National Water Information System, <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/sw>)

USGS Gaging Station Name	USGS Gaging Station ID	Drainage area, sq. miles	Period of record for daily discharge: start	Period of record for daily discharge: end
Rio Nutria Near Ramah, NM	09386900	71.4	10/1/1969	present
Conservation Draw at Nutria Village, NM	09386910	Nr	5/14/1992	9/30/1994
Garcia Draw above Reservoir No. 3 near Lower Nutria, NM	09386917	23.5	3/29/1994	9/30/1995
Spillway Channel below Reservoir No. 3 near Lower Nutria, NM	09386919	151.9	12/16/1993	9/30/1995
Y-Unit Draw at State Highway 602 near Zuni, NM	09386925	Nr	7/1/1992	9/30/1994
Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM	09386950	835	10/1/1969	present
Zuni River near NM-AZ State Line, NM	09387300	1314	10/1/1987	9/30/1994

## **Appendix B.**

A summary of irrigated area and irrigation diversion requirements from Allen (2008) for the agricultural units on the Zuni Indian Reservation and stream and spring flow data.

**Table B1. Irrigated area and irrigation diversion requirements for agricultural units on the Zuni Indian Reservation from Allen (2008, Table 4-4) and estimated stream and/or spring flow**

Unit	Estimated annual stream and/or spring flow, ac-ft	Estimated range in annual stream and or spring flow, ac-ft	Irrigated area (acres)	Diversion (ac-ft)
Nutria	1,530 (median)+150 <sup>a</sup>	250 – 16,410 <sup>a</sup>	976.6	4,401.7
Pescado	>800 <sup>b</sup>	> 800 <sup>b</sup>	1,317.9	5,096.9
Zuni	1,300 (1970-2008) to 5,060 (1911-1930) (median) <sup>c</sup>	60 – 55,770 <sup>c</sup>	3,629.8	17,901.4
Tekapo	unknown	Unknown	320.6	1,383.0
Ojo Caliente	--	680 to 1,810 ac-ft <sup>d</sup>	773.7	2,967.9

<sup>a</sup> Based on annual streamflow recorded at the USGS gage Rio Nutria near Ramah, NM between water years 1970 and 2008 and spring flow at Nutria Spring, estimated here to be 150 ac-ft (based on 90 gpm flow).

<sup>b</sup> Based on Orr (1987). Upstream diversions may affect available supply at this location. They are not accounted for here.

<sup>c</sup> Based on annual streamflow recorded at the USGS gage Zuni River above Black Rock Reservoir, NM between water years 1970 and 2008 and Zuni River at Black Rock, NM from 1911 to 1930 reported in USGS (1954). Upstream diversions may affect available supply at this location. They are not accounted for here.

<sup>d</sup> Based on the range in reported spring flow at Ojo Caliente.

**Appendix C.**

Evaluation of historical supply for the Nutria, Zuni, and Ojo Caliente units.













**Table C6. Evaluation of historical supply for the Zuni Unit from 1911 to 1918 with storage in Black Rock Reservoir**

3629.8 = irrigated area for Zuni unit (acres)

year	reservoir capacity, ac-ft*	Starting reservoir storage, ac-ft (December through February plus ending storage in previous November)	March						April						May						June						July										
			monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft							
1911	7069	2540	5200	7740	0.18	54	0	7686	7069	0	7069	2.31	699	0	6370	6370	0	6370	10.07	3046	0	3324	3324	0	3324	13.62	4120	796	0	0	8820	8820	12.73	3851	0	4969	4969
1912	7069	2648	350	2998	0.18	54	0	2944	2944	400	3344	2.31	699	0	2645	2645	0	2645	10.07	3046	401	0	0	0	0	13.62	4120	4120	0	0	1800	1800	12.73	3851	2051	0	0
1913	6013	90	1380	1470	0.18	54	0	1416	1416	1470	2886	2.31	699	0	2187	2187	0	2187	10.07	3046	859	0	0	0	0	13.62	4120	4120	0	0	1380	1380	12.73	3851	2471	0	0
1914	6013	6013	5190	11203	0.18	54	0	11149	6013	800	6813	2.31	699	0	6114	6013	1200	7213	10.07	3046	0	4167	4167	200	4367	13.62	4120	0	247	247	7200	7447	12.73	3851	0	3597	3597
1915	5213	4778	26690	31468	0.18	54	0	31414	5213	13740	18953	2.31	699	0	18254	5213	5080	10293	10.07	3046	0	7247	5213	1940	7153	13.62	4120	0	3033	3033	1380	4413	12.73	3851	0	563	563
1916	5213	5213	20230	25443	0.18	54	0	25389	5213	4780	9993	2.31	699	0	9294	5213	60	5273	10.07	3046	0	2227	2227	0	2227	13.62	4120	1893	0	0	1440	1440	12.73	3851	2411	0	0
1917	5213	5213	1230	6443	0.18	54	0	6389	5213	354	5567	2.31	699	0	4868	4868	134	5002	10.07	3046	0	1956	1956	98	2054	13.62	4120	2066	0	0	0	0	12.73	3851	3851	0	0
1918	5213	920	1240	2160	0.18	54	0	2106	2106	0	2106	2.31	699	0	1407	1407	28	1435	10.07	3046	1611	0	0	558	558	13.62	4120	3562	0	0	890	890	12.73	3851	2961	0	0

Notes: Acreage, monthly irrigation unit diversion requirements, and demand based on information from Allen (2008). Monthly flow from USGS (1954), Zuni River at Blackrock, N. Mex.

\* Reservoir capacity from 1911 to 1918 based on Robinson (1918). Reservoir capacity used for years 1911 to 1914 was estimated for the 990 contour for 1912 and 1914. Reservoir capacity used for years 1915 to 1918 was estimated for 1918 at the 991 contour. The spillway was approximately at elevation 991.

(continued)

year	August							September							October							November							Annual Totals					
	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	percent supply			
1911	1660	6629	10.33	3125	0	3505	3505	760	4265	6.01	1818	0	2447	2447	1340	3787	3.80	1149	0	2637	2637	50	2687	0.13	39	0	2648	2648	17901	796	96%			
1912	1100	1100	10.33	3125	2025	0	0	0	0	6.01	1818	1818	0	0	380	380	3.80	1149	769	0	0	0	0	0	0.13	39	39	0	0	17901	11223	37%		
1913	300	300	10.33	3125	2825	0	0	3480	3480	6.01	1818	0	1662	1662	2200	3862	3.80	1149	0	2713	2713	120	2833	0.13	39	0	2793	2793	17901	10274	43%			
1914	800	4397	10.33	3125	0	1272	1272	500	1772	6.01	1818	46	0	0	450	450	3.80	1149	699	0	0	0	0	0	0.13	39	39	0	0	17901	785	96%		
1915	760	1323	10.33	3125	1802	0	0	955	955	6.01	1818	863	0	0	0	0	3.80	1149	1149	0	0	30	30	0.13	39	9	0	0	17901	3824	79%			
1916	1280	1280	10.33	3125	1845	0	0	1320	1320	6.01	1818	498	0	0	22070	22070	3.80	1149	0	20921	5213	38	5251	0.13	39	0	5212	5212	17901	6646	63%			
1917	600	600	10.33	3125	2525	0	0	505	505	6.01	1818	1313	0	0	102	102	3.80	1149	1047	0	0	0	0	0	0.13	39	39	0	0	17901	10841	39%		
1918	790	790	10.33	3125	2335	0	0	335	335	6.01	1818	1483	0	0	540	540	3.80	1149	609	0	0	35	35	0.13	39	4	0	0	17901	12565	30%			
																																	average	60%
																																	maximum	96%
																																	minimum	30%

**Table C7. Evaluation of historical supply for the Ojo Caliente Unit for different estimates of spring flow with no storage in Ojo Caliente Reservoir**

773.7 = irrigated area for Ojo Caliente unit (acres)

Scenario	March				April				May				June				July			
	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft
1 cfs	61	0.14	9	0	60	1.79	115	56	61	7.83	505	443	60	10.59	683	623	61	9.90	638	577
2.5 cfs	123	0.14	9	0	119	1.79	115	0	123	7.83	505	382	119	10.59	683	564	123	9.90	638	515
2.0 cfs	154	0.14	9	0	149	1.79	115	0	154	7.83	505	351	149	10.59	683	534	154	9.90	638	485

Notes: Acreage, monthly irrigation unit diversion requirements, and demand based on information from Allen (2008). Monthly flow from Orr (1987) and from two unpublished documents (see report for description)

(continued)

Scenario	August				September				October				November				Annual Totals		
	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	Percent Supply
1 cfs	61	8.03	518	456	60	4.68	302	242	61	2.96	191	129	60	0.10	6	0	2967	2527	15%
2.5 cfs	123	8.03	518	395	119	4.68	302	183	123	2.96	191	68	119	0.10	6	0	2967	2106	29%
2.0 cfs	154	8.03	518	364	149	4.68	302	153	154	2.96	191	37	149	0.10	6	0	2967	1924	35%

**Table C8. Evaluation of historical supply for Ojo Caliente Unit for different estimates of spring flow with storage in Ojo Caliente Reservoir**  
 773.7 = irrigated area for Ojo Caliente unit (acres)

Scenario	reservoir capacity, ac-ft	Starting reservoir storage, ac-ft (December through February plus ending storage in previous November)	March						April						May						June						July									
			monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft							
1 cfs	250	232	61	293	0.14	9	0	284	250	60	310	1.79	115	0	194	194	61	256	7.83	505	249	0	0	60	60	10.59	683	623	0	0	61	61	9.90	638	577	0
2 cfs	250	250	123	373	0.14	9	0	364	250	119	369	1.79	115	0	254	250	123	373	7.83	505	132	0	0	119	119	10.59	683	564	0	0	123	123	9.90	638	515	0
2.5 cfs	250	250	154	404	0.14	9	0	395	250	149	399	1.79	115	0	283	250	154	404	7.83	505	101	0	0	149	149	10.59	683	534	0	0	154	154	9.90	638	485	0

Notes: Acreage, monthly irrigation unit diversion requirements, and demand based on information from Allen (2008). Monthly flow and reservoir capacity from Orr (1987) and from two unpublished documents (see report for description)

(continued)

Scenario	August							September							October							November							Annual Totals		
	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	monthly discharge, ac-ft	monthly supply with reservoir storage, ac-ft	monthly Irrigation Unit Diversion Requirements, in	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	surplus, ac-ft	Ending reservoir Storage, ac-ft	demand, ac-ft	shortage, ac-ft	Percent Supply
1 cfs	61	61	8.03	518	456	0	0	60	60	4.68	302	242	0	0	61	61	2.96	191	129	0	0	60	60	0.10	6	0	53	53	2967	2277	23%
2 cfs	123	123	8.03	518	395	0	0	119	119	4.68	302	183	0	0	123	123	2.96	191	68	0	0	119	119	0.10	6	0	113	113	2967	1856	37%
2.5 cfs	154	154	8.03	518	364	0	0	149	149	4.68	302	153	0	0	154	154	2.96	191	37	0	0	149	149	0.10	6	0	142	142	2967	1674	44%