

Draft

# APPENDIX D

Existing Lands vs. Existing Facilities

Examples

# Draft

Other examples of new facilities needed for existing lands are as follows.

Cochiti Pueblo. Lands which historically have been under cultivation, and which were under cultivation prior to the construction of Cochiti Dam in 1975, were abandoned as rising water tables turned fertile farm fields into wetlands. The Corp of Engineers installed underground pipe drains in the early 1990's to drain these lands and make them productive once again. However, some of the lands reclaimed with the pipe drains do not have farm ditches to supply the lands with irrigation water. Now that the land is once again able to be agriculturally productive, the Pueblo would like these farm ditches reconstructed. There are no existing facilities to rehabilitate, even though there have historically been farm ditches in these locations.

Canal maintenance roads. Some canals and drains do not have adjacent berm roads for maintenance. Construction of these roads should be done to allow regular maintenance of canals and drains. In this case, the canals and drains are existing, but the roads which need to be built are not.

Division of plots. Often, Pueblos assign different plots of ground to different individuals for farming. In some cases Pueblos may wish to reconfigure their plots, as individuals decide to farm larger or smaller areas. Plots may need to be subdivided further, which would require more turnouts, gates, and other facilities. Installation of turnouts and gates where there were none before would be new construction, but it would not add to the amount of land under cultivation.

Water measurement structures and canal automation. Installation of water measurement structures or canal automation devices can improve water use efficiency. This would be a new facility, although the canals they will be installed on are not new facilities.

Water Conservation. Some water conserving features might be new construction, but would not increase the amount of total irrigable land. One example would be connecting adjoining Pueblo irrigation or drainage ditches. Water from an upstream Pueblo would go directly to a downstream Pueblo rather than being turned back to the river, where seepage and evapotranspiration losses are higher. Constructing the connecting portion of the ditch would be new construction. It would not increase the total irrigable land or the amount of water available to a Pueblo.