



Year of Water

By Staci Matlock

Looking back on 2007

Almost from the moment Governor Bill Richardson declared 2007 the Year of Water last fall, the rain and snow came tumbling down, blessing the state with the wettest year in almost a decade. While it's debatable whether the New Mexico governor's influence extended to weather, he did put forth a hefty legislative water agenda last session.

What legislators approved was a mixed bag. Some of the more contentious water issues that were shot down before the session finished will likely reappear in 2008.

"It really was the Year of Water That Evaporated," said Sandy Buffet, Executive Director of Conservation Voters New Mexico.

Buffet wasn't laying the blame on anyone in particular. In a year when legislators had plenty of money to hand out and 60 days to make decisions, they also had more than 1000 bills to plow through. Legislators approved most of the funding Richardson requested for three Indian water rights settlements, a boost in money for a state fund that helps pay for water delivery projects, and, for the first time that anyone can remember, money for restoring river ecosystems, a move lauded by conservationists.

Richardson vetoed an appropriation State Engineer John D'Antonio and legislators had wanted that would have pumped \$945,000 into a study for using Gila River water. The state was awarded \$66 million and 14,000 acre-feet of water from the Gila River as part of a settlement with Arizona, but will lose the water if they don't come up with a plan for using it. Conservationists worried that "using it" meant damming the river and piping the water to towns. "This was a top veto priority of New Mexico's conservation community, as it posed a serious threat to New Mexico's last free flowing river," said Buffet.

Absent from final legislation were a few issues that serious water watchers say would go a long way toward resolving the state's chaotic water problems: adjudication, mandated metering and real protections for senior water rights.

New Mexico's law says the first person to use water beneficially gets the first right to it. Tribes and farmers have most of the senior rights. Cities and power plants are the junior users. Less than a fourth of the water rights claimed in the state have been finalized, or adjudicated, in court. Steve Harris, veteran Pilar river guide and restoration advocate, explained the law: "The fundamental concept of the appropriations doctrine is that the most senior permittee (first to put the water to beneficial use) is entitled a full water supply from the stream. Assuming that water is available, the next most senior user also receives a full supply, and so on down the line until the limit of the supply is reached. Past that point, all other users are curtailed so that more senior users will receive their supply." Because few of the water rights have been proven in court, the state has basically looked the other way as junior users grew in size and stature, guzzling water and impairing flows to senior water rights holders.

Private domestic wells, especially in the Rio Grande basin, are part of the problem. Until recently, the state routinely handed out domestic well permits to anyone who paid a few bucks for one. Each permit allowed a well owner to pump out about a million gallons of water a year. For decades, domestic well owners siphoned off water, and



no one stopped the cumulative drawdown effect all these straws were having on river and stream flows.

In the last four years, State Engineer D'Antonio mandated metering for some wells. He's getting sued for the move, both by people who think he shouldn't be able to meter wells and those who say the domestic wells his office is continuing to approve are hurting senior water rights holders.

D'Antonio is also getting sued for a program that's supposed to help senior and junior water rights holders share during drought: Active Water Resource Management (AWRM) Ostensibly, it had public buy-in. But people

grew angry over how AWRM played out, claiming it was just another backdoor way for towns and developers to get senior agriculture water rights without going through the courts. In a recent lawsuit, a district judge ruled the state engineer had the right to manage the states' waters

until adjudications were complete, but decided that how AWRM was set up in part violated the New Mexico Constitution. The state engineer is appealing the decision.

In the meantime, adjudication problems have captured the attention of both the state Water and Natural Resources Committee and the district judges who specialize in water cases. They met for the first time jointly in September in Ruidoso to discuss ideas for speeding up adjudications in the state.

The biggest short- and long-term issue facing water managers across the state is how to deal with the potential double whammy of climate change and drought in light of the steadily growing population and an already highly variable water supply. The super-dry year of 2002 taught everyone just how tenuous is the state's water supply. Without a secure water supply, no one can attract new businesses and developers can't win approval for new homes. D'Antonio is concerned with what tree rings and climate change models show about historical and future droughts. "Most of those models point to the southwest being considerably drier," D'Antonio said.

What environmentalists and river advocates hope isn't lost in the talk of supply and urban growth are rivers themselves. Both the Rio Grande and the Santa Fe River won some dubious recognition this year as endangered rivers. The Rio Grande joined the Yangtze River and the Ganges River on the World Wildlife Fund's list of the world's top ten most endangered rivers. The rarely flowing Santa Fe River topped the list of the national advocacy group American Rivers as the most endangered river in America.

Reserving water purely for the sake of river ecosystems will take an institutional change, believes Denise Fort, a University of New Mexico natural resources law professor. "We need to fight for recognition that water is part of the environment, something which is not currently acknowledged in our state law or by the institutions that manage our water," Fort said. "Those of us who hope we can keep species alive in the face of drought and climate change believe we will need institutional changes in managing reservoirs and creating a market for people who want to lease or sell water."

Fort said changing the way the state manages water also means rethinking so-called "sacred cows" such as how much water is used by agriculture. "We continue to put agriculture water off the table and to not address the question of water use and sustainability," she said. Nonrenewable groundwater is being used to irrigate alfalfa farms and dairies in southern New Mexico. "Is it better to grow alfalfa for the dairy industry now or would it be better to have that water available 100 years from now for other uses?," Fort said.

But dairy farmers such as Janet Jarratt, who runs a family farm in Los Lunas, said the state needs to be careful how much it looks to take water out of agriculture and put into municipalities. Where agricultural use of water is largely seasonal, urban and industrial use is year round. While alfalfa is bashed as a water guzzler, it also has a proven track record in cleaning up water before it is returned to the river, she said. Finally, farms along rivers act as wildlife habitat along with feeding livestock, something urban subdivisions can't do, she noted.



Scientists and water managers are trying to figure out other sources of water for all the needs. Among the technologies they are exploring to provide new sources of water are deep wells sunk more than 2500 feet underground into pockets of brackish water. The water can be pumped out and treated to drinking water standards, but at issue is what the long-term impacts might be on other aquifers and even the ground surface. Right now, if developers and counties can prove a deep, brackish aquifer is disconnected from an upper

aquifer, they can pump it without permission from the state engineer. Closing that loophole in state law tops the list of legislative priorities for several groups in the next session. Other technologies with potential are cloud seeding, reinjecting treated effluent into aquifers, and storing more water underground to prevent evaporation.

Some river advocates, such as Brian Shields, executive director of Amigos Bravos, says all the creative water hunting begs the question of towns and cities are reluctant to deal with: How many more people can the state's water supply accommodate in the long run?

"Until we really do have, at the local level, ways to implement planning that is really tied to sustainable water use, there is no place to go except to get into a real water crisis," Shields said.

Shields said the crisis will come when the state can no longer meet its obligations to tribes, towns, power plants and most importantly, to Texas and southern New Mexico under the Rio Grande Compact. "When the rivers dry up, our commitment to Texas still has to be met. I wouldn't be surprised if in ten years, the state can't meet its Rio Grande Compact deliveries. That's when the crisis will begin," Shields said.

Staci Matlock reports on water, natural resources and public lands issues for The Santa Fe New Mexican. She lives with her daughter, a mustang, dogs and pesky pocket gophers in the beautiful Pecos Valley. Dependent on a private domestic well, she dreams about endless water.

IMMERSED IN



By Max Bloom

If education is the road to environmental consciousness, then Yaxche School, an independent primary and secondary school in Taos, is about to become a sustainability superhighway. Beginning in fall of 2008, Yaxche will open the doors to its new 7-acre Green Campus, the first LEED-certified private school west of the Mississippi and a national showcase for state-of-the-art environmental education.

Central to the mission of the Yaxche Green Campus (formerly the RC Gorman estate), is its advanced water conservation and reclamation system. In addition to now-common conservation features such as low-flush toilets, no-flush urinals, and an extensive rainwater catchment system, the Yaxche Green Campus will feature a cutting-edge wastewater treatment system that accelerates nature's own water purification process. Unlike chemical-based systems, the Yaxche wastewater treatment system gets help from aerobic bacteria—those that live in oxygen environments. These bacteria thrive by breaking down and digesting organic pollutants that would normally deprive the water of oxygen. As the septic liquid passes over the bacteria, organic wastes are rapidly digested.

Working at the rate of over 25,000 gallons a day, Yaxche expects its treatment system to cope with all the needs of students and staff on campus. Only water used for drinking and washing will be drawn from a well. All other uses, including irrigation of organic gardens and orchards, will draw water that has been reclaimed, processed and stored in a large underground cistern.

In addition to its effective conservation practices, the Yaxche Green Campus will serve as the physical foundation for an innovative educational model that integrates environmentally sustainable technologies into the school curriculum. All conservation systems (solar and wind

LEARNING

Yaxche Learning Center

power generation, as well as water reclamation) will be extensively monitored. Students will study and analyze the resulting data in science and math classes, thus gaining a quantifiable, hands-on understanding of environmental processes.

Consistent with its core values of diversity and social justice, Yaxche aspires to share its commitment to environmental responsibility with the entire Taos community. Yaxche's student body is now 24% Hispanic, 18% Native American, 4% African American, and 54% Anglo. More than 50% of students receive scholarship

support. Members of the larger Taos community will be welcome to attend extra-curricular, on-campus educational programs focused on environmental issues.


By teaching students about their own impact on the land, and how they can reuse water more efficiently, Yaxche hopes to raise not only their awareness, but also their skills as sustainability leaders for the next generation.

Max Bloom is a writer and journalist living in Taos.

Academic Excellence • Earth Stewardship • Emotional Intelligence • Social Justice • Arts-in-Focus

At the former RC Gorman Estate, Yaxche is creating the first LEED™ certified “Green School” in Taos. Our new building offers an authentic connection between the curriculum, values and mission of Yaxche and becomes a workshop for practical and academic learning in a sustainable environment. A Genuine Commitment to Active Education.


www.yaxche.org 575-751-4119



SMART HOMEOWNERS CHOOSE GEOTHERMAL

In today's economy, energy efficiency is more important than ever. Homeowners around the world have learned that a WaterFurnace geothermal system is a *smart investment* - one that **reduces your carbon footprint and utility bills at the same time.** WaterFurnace provides **savings up to 70% on heating, cooling, and hot water costs** by using the **free, renewable energy** found in your own back yard. And because of geothermal's amazing efficiency, installing one WaterFurnace unit reduces your carbon emissions as much as **planting 750 trees** or **taking two cars off the road... forever.** In fact, **the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** says it's **"the most energy efficient, environmentally clean, and cost-effective way" to condition our homes.** Contact DAHL to learn exactly how much you can save.

 **DAHL**
800 Bond Drive
Taos, NM 87571
(505) 737-5483

 **WaterFurnace**
Smarter from the Ground Up™

visit us at waterfurnace.com

WaterFurnace is a registered trademark of WaterFurnace International, Inc. EPA study "Space Conditioning, The Next Frontier" (Report 430-R-93-004)



Designing beautiful, energy efficient and cost effective homes in Taos since 1979.

Donna LeFurgey
Architectural Designer

(575) 758-8101 ■ lefurgey@nets.com

GLOSSARY

An *adjudication* is a lawsuit file to determine "all rights to the use" of water within a stream system. The adjudication begins with a hydrographic survey of the stream system that maps all water diversions, including both surface and groundwater.

The *priority date* declared by the water user is the priority date until the right receives a final adjudication order when the amount of the water right is also approved.

The priority date of federal reserved water rights (those on federal lands) is the date the land was reserved or held in trust for a federal entity, and not the date the water was put to beneficial use. On tribal lands, these rights are also known as the *Winters doctrine rights*.

Acre-foot. The amount of water that would cover an acre to a depth of one foot, equivalent to about 325,829 gallons (e.g. three acre-feet is nearly a million gallons). Acre-foot is abbreviated af and afd indicates acre feet per year.

Aquifer. A saturated zone of rock or soil beneath the land surface that is capable of yielding water to wells.

Compact, river compact or interstate stream compact. An agreement between states and approved by the states and the U.S. Congress that apportions

water in interstate rivers. New Mexico is a party to 8 compacts, affecting all major rivers that flow across its state line and obligating New Mexico to deliver water to other states.


Dewatering. The practice of pumping out and disposing of "nuisance" groundwater that floods underground mine workings or other subsurface features.

Hydrology. The science that treats the waters of the earth, their occurrence and movement, their chemical and physical properties, and their depletion and replenishment.


Riparian. The environment adjacent to streams and rivers where water is usually relatively abundant; this term usually refers to the vegetation found alongside streams, as in *riparian habitat*.

Water Rights. The State Engineer must approve applications for new *water rights*, or to change the point of diversion, the purpose or place of use of water (usually referred to as a *transfer*). The State Engineer must deny any application when he determines that the application will result in *impairment* (i.e. diminished supplies or water quality) to existing users or is contrary to conservation of water within the state or detrimental to the *public welfare* of the state.

The only Home-Owned & Operated Financial Institution in Taos!




Some said his ideas were out of this world. We thought they were really down to earth.

 Earthship Biotechture and Mike Reynolds set out a few years ago with Centinel Bank, to teach the world to look at sustainable housing alternatives.


Today, with secondary financing markets fully-educted on the Earthship Biotechture concepts, these solar-heated, off-the-electric-grid homes are landing everywhere.

Mike Reynolds is an inventor, a visionary, and one who doesn't accept the status quo readily. He's been with Centinel Bank for a long time. Life is definitely better when Mike does his thing!

Got a dream? Call us.

 **Centinel Bank**
Let's dream together.

512 Paseo del Pueblo Sur ~ 505.758.6700 ~ www.centinelbank.com

Member FDIC 



Serving Your Water Rights Needs

- Water Rights Validations
- Sales, Leases, Brokerage
- Declarations
- Transfers
- Change of Ownerships
- Well Permit Applications
- Proofs of Beneficial Use
- Extensions of Time

505-843-7643 Tel.
505-246-2232 Fax.
www.waterbank.com

info@waterbank.com



By Bob Blair

In my forty-plus years as a river guide, the Earth's population has more than doubled to about 6.6 billion living souls. In the 1960s we would dip cups into the Snake River and drink directly from it. Not any more. During the last four decades the exploitation and degradation of the planet's resources—including its water—has risen exponentially. Water is used, abused, altered, and reused as it travels through the planet's water cycles.

Rivers & Birds is dedicated to raising global and local ecological awareness through community education. It was co-founded in 1999 by Roberta Salazar, current executive director, and Jim Travis. Its mission is to provide hands-on conservation education and biological research that support sustainable cultural traditions and natural heritage. Trained instructors lead students and teachers, along with community leaders, on scientific, historic, and cultural journeys into nature designed to connect them to the environment.

A hands-on experiential Watershed Learning Project is offered by Rivers & Birds to a wide variety of 5th grade classes in northern New Mexico. This intensive nine-day immersion program takes students into the natural environment, exploring the water cycle and how humanity is effecting it. Students investigate such diverse places as high-altitude lakes, the Rio Grande Gorge, local acequias and even the local wastewater treatment plant. Students conduct water quality studies and investigate forest regeneration after forest fires. They often come away from the program with a sense of resolve. The words of former fifth grader Lindsay Swift express this concept: "The more we know, the more we can do to help the Earth."

A Water Wonder Program is coming to life in Nancy Stott's second grade class at Anansi School. This hands-on program teaches the basic concepts of the water cycle and focuses on what second-graders can do to conserve water and restore natural riparian environments. They plant seeds to restore trampled vegetation. They learn water conservation practices such as the use of low-flow faucet devices or employing drip irrigation systems. Knowing how to use less water while brushing their teeth and washing the dishes are life skills the children can bring home and teach their parents.

Both programs teach how water relates to our local communities. Comprehending where water comes from, how we use it and what happens to it when we are done with it is part of learning our culture. The youth study our centuries-old acequia systems and prehistoric water usage. These strands of cultural awareness and appreciation are woven into the programs offered by Rivers & Birds.



In 2007, Rivers&Birds launched a very successful 3-day Chama River Adventure to educate adults and families about water protection. The floatable portion of the Rio Chama begins below the El Vado Lake Dam, meanders through forested canyons, and is stilled by Abiquiu Lake. About one third of its water is piped in from the San Juan River drainage, subtracting water from the Colorado River for a downstream water debt due to Interstate stream compacts.

Along its course the Chama is altered by dams and in places polluted with agricultural and human wastes. Once it reaches the Rio Grande, it merges with water that is more fouled than the Chama. The good news is that water is a natural solvent. As it moves along it tends to cleanse the land it touches and purges itself. The bad news is that the system is a closed loop. The toxins have to go somewhere. They ultimately become trapped in sediments at the bottom of streams, lakes and oceans. Developing technologies to use water more efficiently would allow more of it to remain in natural watercourses where it could do more to clean and irrigate the Earth.



Water use and water conservation are only two of the many intertwined ecological issues we face. The adage "Think globally—act locally" comes to mind. If we all do our part, we can reverse the trend of self-annihilation and begin to make this tiny spec of water-nurtured cosmic dust we are connected to (the Earth) a more habitable place for humanity and for all life. Maybe then, I can drink freely from the river once more.

Bob Blair is an Associate Director with Rivers & Birds and a retired elementary school teacher. He is an active member of the National Ski Patrol, teaches Nordic skiing, enjoys being a river guide, creates outdoor photographs and is a published author.

Visit www.riversandbirds.org for more.

RMYC

Restoring the Flow: Rocky Mountain Youth

By Coleman Smith

Rocky Mountain Youth Corps (RMYC) engages the strengths and potential of youth through team service. This past summer over 50 local youth participated in community service projects to protect and enhance the landscape of northern New Mexico. Youth between the ages of 16 to 25 worked on our local trails, campgrounds and rivers to conserve the natural resources that are part of their regional inheritance.

One summer project in particular had a huge impact on the water resources in Taos. A crew of eight RMYC Corpsmembers undertook the arduous task of rehabilitating a 3-mile stretch of the Rio Fernando. This crew began their project in mid-June and invested over 2600 hours along the banks of this severely compromised river system. The Rio Fernando is plagued with multiple stream diversions, water intensive invasive species, and illegal dumping. The crew faced these challenges head on and was dedicated to rehabilitating the stream system that was once a lifeline of the Taos community. Each day the crew would return from the river drenched with sweat from the humid stream conditions, swollen with mosquito bites, and showing signs of battle with the thorny underbrush. Despite these conditions, the crew was always motivated to get back to the river and continue their work. During 8 weeks of work, the crew removed 28 invasive species, properly disposed of 40 loads of trash and debris, and chipped five loads of downed or cut wood for community use.



Clogged stream before and after.



Corps Takes on the Rio Fernando

This project was the first step in developing a trail system along the Rio Fernando in partnership with the Town of Taos. This project also brought the issue of stream rehabilitation to the attention of Town leaders. At the end of the summer, the Rio Fernando Crew hosted dignitaries from the town and county at Fred Baca Park. The crew used their public speaking skills to explain the work they had completed along the Rio Fernando and gave tours of the project site. This meeting allowed for open conversations between local youth and leaders.

In addition to the work completed for the Taos community by the RMYC members, each youth that completed the program received a \$1000 educational award to be used in post-secondary education. In 2007 RMYC awarded \$36,000 in educational awards to summer Corpsmembers. RMYC projects, such as the Rio Fernando Rehabilitation Project, demonstrate the importance of collaboration among all community members, regardless of age or community status. This summer's projects are proof that our youth can make real changes in our community, help restore our waterways and inspire our local and state leaders.

Brush clearing and removal.



Rocky Mountain Youth Corps



Protecting our forests and homes through watershed restoration projects.

Call 751-1420 for more information.



SNOW DRIFT

Snow and Story: Creating a Legend in Our Time



*“Four strong winds that blow lonely,
Seven seas that run high,
All those things that don’t change,
come what may...”*

-- Four Strong Winds by Ian Tyson (1963)

Our mountains are eternal. They have always carried forests on their backs. In the summer, the aspen fill the gaps among the darker evergreens. The talus slopes and bare peaks above the timberline glow and fade and combine with scattered groves of trees into many long-known images. There is the skull on Taos Mountain, the perfect head of a goat forming the summit across the Red River from the Moly Mine.

In winter, the images change with snow. The countless stark trunks of aspen groves are grey against the white. The Taos Range can be almost pure white in the morning after a good snowfall, before the sun and the breeze and the springy evergreens melt and shake the precious moisture to the ground. In a good year, the snow is ever present, gleaming from splotches among the trees, melting slowly...continuously into the soil, then into the rock, and percolating deep into fractures that are the conduits to the rivers around us and the aquifers beneath us. The snow is our lifeblood, the important source of our water, telling us about how long the irrigation season will last, how exciting our rafting trips will be this year, how early we can ski in the fall and how

late in the spring. In summer, we watch the highest snowfields in the shaded valleys near the peaks—winter’s last gift. And we know, as our elders have told us forever, about images made of snow on the high peaks. To the north, they tell that the parrot image in the Culebra Range on the Fourth of July means there will be enough water for irrigating the land in the southeastern San Luis Valley until harvest.

The summer monsoon brings thunderstorm rain. We like the rain. It gives us a boost in the summer dryness and heat. But the rain is ephemeral. It wets a shallow layer of the soil, runs off quickly into streams and arroyos, and all it brings is quickly gone as the following sun’s heat sucks the life out of the soil again and again. It is not the rain but the mountain snow that sustains us, feeding our forests, streams, and aquifers surely and steadily.

Cold fronts from the north bring winter snow. Cool nights in September turn the aspen to yellow, red, and gold. The warmth of spring greens the grasses in valley meadows and among the sage and chamisa. Sometimes the snow is light and the rain stays away. The land dries; the vegetation, streams, and rivers recede. Parts of the forest burn, and parts are

By William Brown

“Now I shall have another baptism. I will bathe in the high sky, among

the cool wind waves from the snow.” – John Muir

spared. With too much rain, or too much snow, the rivers flood into our towns. The sun rises and sets and colors our spectacular skies; the four winds blow, and in the long run, the wet years and dry years even out. All those things that don't change, come what may, sustain us over the eons in a balance to which we are both accustomed and attuned. We endure the brief droughts; we stand away from the floods; we revel in the bounty of the land in the good years; we pass on our story, and our story continues with certainty, without any other past or future.

Regrettably, in our day, we are in an uncertain story that we cannot tell our children because we almost do not comprehend it ourselves. Our Earth is becoming a different planet, in part from our ignorance, in part from our ambition and greed. In a short time, since only the late 1800s, we have polluted and changed the very atmosphere of Earth. Our Earth's atmosphere, its land, its oceans are warming at rates

beyond the scope of our stories. Snow and ice in all their forms are disappearing from the very places we expect them always to be. Our children—and even we—will see longer summers and shorter winters. The spring snowmelt will come early and fast; the summer storms will be more furious and prolonged; there will be more floods and more fires and less and less forest. The winter snowpack will recede and even disappear from New Mexico mountains in the days of our grandchildren. Our land will be one of perpetual drought and desert, perhaps livable, perhaps forbidding, but certainly not the land we now know and embrace.

The story of global warming and climate change goes on and on endlessly. It has no foundation of hope or promise or resolution. It has no past we can identify with our land, our rivers, our forests, our animals, or our people. Our elders have never known this story. But it is nonetheless a story we can change

with what we do together with the world's people and institutions in the next few years. We can decide how we will and must use the sun and the wind and the rain. We can decide upon what kind of economy we will build to sustain us and our planet. We have the brilliance and technology to stabilize our climate, to keep our forests from dying, to have water in our rivers and aquifers, to know the snow will grace our mountains year after year. This is the great challenge of our time—to create the legend we can pass on with pride for eons to come.

William M. Brown is an analyst of issues and answers surrounding global warming, climate change, and energy science, policy and economics. His family first came to eastern New Mexico from Europe as homesteaders in the 1890s. For 36 years before retiring with his wife Lisa in Taos in 2004, he was an Earth Scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey.



Photograph © 2007 Geraint Smith



MLS #80533 \$420,000 The Corner Cottage Earthship
In Greater World Community under construction by Michael Reynolds due for completion in next couple of months. Features double greenhouse wall. Buy now to have finished to your specifications. Complete details online at www.TaosEarthships.com/80533.



MLS #80635 \$104,000 Canyon Rim Lots Build your own earthship in the Greater World Community on 1 of 2 spectacular canyon rim lots. Each is 2.8 acres. Complete details at www.TaosEarthships.com/80635



MLS #82860 \$299,000 The Coyote Moon Earthship
2 BR 1 BA on 20 acres of beautiful land with an earthship/strawbale combo, garage/workshop and barn. Online tour at www.TaosEarthships.com/82860



MLS #81683 \$209,900 New Package Earthship
Affordable & sustainable new construction in Greater World Community. 1 BR/1 BA.. High quality construction, innovative double greenhouse design, skylight system, & other features usually found in much more expensive earthships. Ready to move in. Complete online tour at www.TaosEarthships.com/81683.



MLS #82410 \$129,000 The Starter Earthship
1 BR/1 BA. Charming entry-level-priced Greater World earthship perfect for a Taos getaway or primary res. for someone who doesn't need a big house. Complete online tour at www.TaosEarthships.com/82410.



MLS #82709 \$79,900 The Finish-it-Yourself Earthship
1 BR 1 BA. Complete this earthship to your desires. No tire-pounding required. Complete online tour at www.TaosEarthships.com/82709



JOHN KEJR

- Sells MORE Earthships than all other Taos area real estate agents combined!
- Successfully works with MORE Earthship buyers than all other Taos area real estate agents combined!
- Has MORE Earthship listings!



DREAMCATCHER REAL ESTATE CO.
www.TaosEarthships.com

Call toll-free and direct:

1.888.TAOS.HOUSE
(1.888.826.7468) OR 575.758.3606
EarthshipAgent@1888TaosHouse.com



MLS #80750 \$1,500,000 The Phoenix
Live in the most elegant & technologically advanced earthship ever built. Destined to become a NM landmark. Over 5,000 square ft. of living space includes 3 spacious bedrooms, 2 baths, lush indoor gardens & food growing areas, and much much more. Complete online tour at www.TaosEarthships.com/80750.



MLS #82991 \$330,000 The Lone Tree Ln Earthship
A master earthship builder's own home. 2 BR, 1 beautiful BA. Greater World location w/ easy hwy access. Complete online tour at www.TaosEarthships.com/82991



MLS #83346 \$120,000 The STAR Top Earthship
2 BR earthship located atop the highest point in the STAR Earthship Community, this earthship commands impressive views and wonderful living from those who want to be away from it all. Complete online tour at www.TaosEarthships.com/83346.



MLS #83539 \$280,000 The Hut Earthship
1 BR 1 BA in Greater World Community. A famous & elegant earthship w/ many technological & artistic touches. Fully furnished. Complete video tour at www.TaosEarthships.com/83539



MLS# 83664 \$67,500 Sunny Taos Canyon View Lot
2.22 acres south sloping lot within 7 miles of Taos Plaza. Perfect for an earthship. Online tour at www.1888TaosHouse.com/83664



MLS #83786 \$89,900 Earthship Way Lot
View lot with convenient location in the heart of the Greater World Community. Complete online tour at www.TaosEarthships.com/83786.