



**THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (BOT) OF THE TOWN OF MESILLA WILL
HOLD A WORKSESSION/PUBLIC HEARING
REGULAR MEETING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING
WORKSESSION/PUBLIC HEARING
AT THE MESILLA TOWN HALL, 2231 AVENIDA DE MESILLA**

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2026

~ 5:00 P.M.~

AGENDA

- 1. MUNICIPAL STREETS & POSSIBLE ONE WAYS**
 - a) Municipal Street Needs - To include, but not limited to: signage, calming measures, parking, & repairs**
 - b) Review of possibility of one way traffic flow for certain streets/areas.**
- 2. ADJOURN**

**THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (BOT) OF THE TOWN OF MESILLA WILL
HOLD A REGULAR MEETING AT THE MESILLA TOWN HALL, 2231
AVENIDA DE MESILLA**

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2026

~ IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING WORKSESSION ~

AGENDA

- 3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
- 4. ROLL CALL & DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM**
- 5. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA**
- 6. CLOSED EXECUTIVE SESSION**
 - a) The Governing Body will convene in executive closed session pursuant to Section 10-15-1(H)(7) NMSA 1978 for discussion of pending or threatened litigation in which the Town of Mesilla is or may become a participant.**
- 7. APPROVAL OF CONSENT AGENDA:**
 - a) BOT MINUTES – Minutes of BOT, August 24, 2026**
 - b) PURCHASE REQUISITION: The Power Center – Polaris Ranger - \$16,414.93**
- 8. PRESENTATIONS:**
 - a) Proclamation: Walk to School Day – September 30th**

b) Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

9. STAFF UPDATES & STAFF COMMENTS

10. PUBLIC INPUT ON CASES – The public is invited to address the Board as allowed the chair.

11. NEW BUSINESS

a) DISCUSSION: UNIVERSITY PROJECT 101 – Trustee Garcia

b) APPROVAL: PZHAC Case #062161 submitted by Everardo Carbajal for LCPS, requesting approval of a new pergola project on 2355 Avenida de Mesilla, at the west side of the property at Rio Grande Preparatory Institute. Zoned: Historical Commercial (HC)

c) APPROVAL: PZHAC Case #062171 – 2231 Calle de Parian, submitted by Eric and Teresa Sanchez. Requesting approval to install a 3-ton package A/C unit on their property. Zoned: Historical Residential (HR)

d) APPROVAL: PZHAC Case #062172 – 2615 Calle de Sur, submitted by Sam Bernal. Requesting approval of a summary subdivision of his property. Zoned: Historical Residential (HR)

e) APPROVAL: Resolution 2026-45 – Local Solar Access Fund Grant Agreement

f) APPROVAL: Resolution 2026-46 - BAR 1st Quarter

g) APPROVAL: Resolution 2026-47 – Trustee Interactions, Liaison Responsibilities, Recognition, Meals, Gifts, and Chain of Command.

h) APPROVAL: Resolution 2026-48 – Dona Ana All Hazards Mitigation Plan

i) APPROVAL: Resolution 2026-49 – TPF Award – McDowell Road

j) APPROVAL: Resolution 2026-50 – Chain of Command Revision

k) APPROVAL: Service Agreement – Riviera Group Consulting – Leadership, Governance, & Organizational Alignment.

l) APPROVAL: MOU – Mobile Crisis with La Clinica

m) APPROVAL: MOU – UNM Blacksmith Shop Documentation, Recording, & Conditions

12. PUBLIC INPUT – The public is invited to address the Board as allowed by the chair.

13. BOARD OF TRUSTEE COMMITTEE REPORTS & COMMENTS

14. ADJOURN

NOTICE

If you need an accommodation for a disability to enable you to fully participate in the hearing or meeting, please contact us at 524-3262 at least one week prior to the meeting. The Mayor and Trustees request that all cell phones be turned off or set to vibrate. Members of the audience are requested to step outside the Board Room to respond to or to conduct a phone conversation. A copy of the agenda can be found online at www.mesillanm.gov.

Posted **09.10.2026** online and at the following locations: Town Hall and Visitor's Center Avenida de Mesilla, Public Safety Building 2670 Calle de Parian, Mesilla Community Center 2251 Calle de Santiago, Lucky's Food Mart 2290 Avenida de Mesilla, Ristramnn 2531 Ave de Mesilla, the U.S. Post Office 2253 Calle de Parian, and Mesilla Park Recreation Center 304 Bell Ave.

****BOT MEETINGS ARE AVAILABLE LIVE ON TOWN OF MESILLA'S YOUTUBE PAGE****

Town of Mesilla, New Mexico

**THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (BOT) OF THE TOWN OF
MESILLA WILL HOLD A REGULAR MEETING AT THE MESILLA TOWN HALL
2231 AVENIDA DE MESILLA
MONDAY AUGUST 24, 2026
6:00 P.M.
MINUTES**

TRUSTEES Russell Hernandez, Mayor (Absent)
Stephanie Johnson-Burick, Mayor Pro Tem
Biviana Cadena, Trustee
Veronica Garcia, Trustee
Gerard Nevarez, Trustee

STAFF Ben Azcarate, Marshal
Lorenzo Astorga, Public Works Director
Greg Whited, Fire Chief
Eddie Salazar, Econ & Com Development Director
Paulo Rocha Alfaro
Gloria S Maya, Town Clerk/Treasurer

PUBLIC Joe DeLaPaz Cynthia Hernandez
Crystal Whited C. Alexander
Trina Witter Beverly Estrada
Gail Ann

1. CALL TO ORDER

The Regular Meeting of the Town of Mesilla Board of Trustees was called to order at 6:00 P.M. The Mayor Pro Tem welcomed those present and requested that everyone stand for the Pledge of Allegiance.

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was recited.

3. ROLL CALL AND DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

Roll call was conducted and a quorum was established.

- Mayor Pro Tem: Stephanie Johnson-Burick
- Trustees: Veronica Garcia, Biviana Cadena, Gerard Nevarez

The transcript audio for the initial roll call was unclear and did not reliably identify each individual response.

4. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

During approval of the agenda, a request was made to remove New Business Item F, concerning approval of a historic preservation nomination, in order to obtain additional information concerning the designation before proceeding with the nomination.

A motion was made to remove Item F from the agenda. The motion was seconded. A roll-call vote was conducted, and the amendment was approved. The discussion reflected the desire to obtain additional information before proceeding with the historic preservation nomination.

5. CONSENT AGENDA

The Consent Agenda included:

- Board of Trustees Minutes of July 27, 2026;
- Board of Trustees Minutes of August 10, 2026; and
- Purchase Requisition for Able Signs for sign replacement in the amount of \$10,625.00.

A motion was made and seconded to approve the Consent Agenda.

During discussion, Trustee Garcia asked whether the sign purchase had already been paid. Staff advised that the payment status could be verified through Accounts Payable. Trustee Garcia requested that, going forward, information identifying whether purchases had already been paid or remained unpaid be included.

A friendly amendment was also presented regarding the July 27, 2026 minutes. On pages 11 and 12, under Board of Trustee Committee Reports and Comments, the organization referenced should be corrected to "M.O." rather than "MMOE," as reflected in the draft minutes.

A roll-call vote was conducted, and the Consent Agenda was approved as amended.

6. PRESENTATIONS

A. Life Saving Awards

Fire Chief Greg Whited presented Life Saving Awards recognizing personnel involved in a coordinated emergency response to a cardiac arrest involving a suspected opioid overdose.

Chief Whited read a recommendation submitted by Paramedic Lieutenant Chris Stevens, who was on scene during the incident. Personnel recognized included Lieutenant Stevens, Battalion Chief Cole Morris, Captain Crystal Whited, personnel from New Mexico State University, and Mesilla Deputies Manny Sanchez and Katrina Ornelas.

Chief Whited explained that Deputy Sanchez and Deputy Ornelas quickly recognized that the patient was in cardiac arrest and initiated CPR prior to the arrival of emergency medical services. Once EMS arrived, personnel conducted a coordinated high-performance resuscitation, established appropriate medical access and airway management, and were ultimately successful in restoring a heartbeat before transporting the patient to the hospital.

Deputy Manny Sanchez was called forward and formally recognized for his lifesaving actions.

Chief Whited stated that the department has received several similar lifesaving recognitions during the past year and credited improvements in equipment, training, and interoperability with neighboring emergency response agencies. He explained that the use of compatible equipment among Mesilla Fire, NMSU, and surrounding agencies has improved coordination during emergency incidents.

Members of the Board thanked the personnel involved and encouraged the Fire Department to continue bringing lifesaving recognitions before the Board so the employees' efforts can be publicly acknowledged.

Chief Whited emphasized that immediate CPR prior to EMS arrival was critical in this incident and thanked the Marshal's Department personnel for beginning lifesaving measures before the arrival of the ambulance.

B. Historic Fire Truck Photography Presentation

Historic Preservation staff presented a photograph of the Town's historic fire truck donated by photographer Gail Ann.

Staff explained that Ms. Ann attended the Town's Preservation Week activities at the end of May and photographed several events. Following those activities, she approached the Town regarding an older photograph she had taken of the historic fire truck and expressed a desire to donate the work to the Town and Fire Department.

Ms. Ann explained that she had spent time in the Las Cruces/Mesilla area since approximately 1972 and believed the photograph was likely taken during the late 1980s. She recalled that the historic fire truck was then surrounded by a simple wire and log enclosure, before the installation of a later metal fence.

Ms. Ann formally donated the original photograph to the Town of Mesilla. The work is titled "Heatwave."

Staff also noted that Ms. Ann had created cards using the image that may potentially be used for fundraising efforts associated with restoration of the historic fire truck. Members of the Board thanked Ms. Ann for the donation and contribution to the preservation effort.

C. Town of Mesilla Children's Activity Book

Historic Preservation staff presented an activity book developed in cooperation with Doña Ana Community College (DACC).

Staff explained that she had been working with DACC faculty, including an instructor from the Digital Film and Media Department, to develop projects that could increase community engagement and introduce children to Mesilla's history and historic structures.

What initially began as a request for a coloring book developed into a more comprehensive activity book prepared by Mr. DeLaPaz, a DACC student. The activity book includes illustrations, activities, crossword puzzles, information on the history of Mesilla, and representations of recognizable historic buildings and community landmarks.

Mr. De LaPaz explained that the project began as a college assignment but developed into something he became personally invested in as he researched Mesilla and considered ways to represent local culture. He stated that the project also influenced his interest in pursuing elementary education.

Staff reported that approximately 35 children received copies during the Town's summer program and responded very positively to the activity book.

The Board discussed opportunities to obtain additional copies, including possible grant funding, future budget consideration, sales, or accepting donations so that copies could continue to be provided free of charge to children while remaining available to the general public.

Mr. De LaPaz noted that the activity book could also be enjoyed by adults and older residents. The Board thanked Mr. De LaPaz for his work and contribution to the Town.

7. STAFF UPDATES AND STAFF COMMENTS

A. Marshal's Department

Marshal Supervisor Ben Ascarate congratulated Deputy Manny Sanchez and Deputy Katrina Ornelas on the lifesaving recognition.

He further advised that Deputy Sanchez had subsequently been involved in another lifesaving incident at Andele's involving a choking child and indicated that additional recognition may be presented at a future meeting.

Marshal Ascarate thanked the Board for approving two new hires at the previous meeting. He reported:

- Officer Lopez was completing field training on day shift and was expected to transition to graveyard shift during the next pay period.
- Officer Alvarez would remain on day shift for approximately three months before transitioning to graveyard shift for another three months as part of the full field-training program.
- Both officers were progressing well and had been sworn in by Magistrate Judge Flores.

The department was also preparing staffing schedules, traffic control, and crosswalk assignments for the upcoming Fiesta.

Marshal Ascarate reported that traffic congestion associated with Rio Grande Preparatory Institute (RGPI) had improved and expressed hope that completion of the Zia access route would further reduce traffic problems by allowing vehicles to enter from the rear and exit near the football field. At present, the daily traffic situation can require two to three officers for traffic control.

During questions, concerns were raised regarding dirt bikes operating in a residential area. Marshal Ascarate asked residents to report incidents when they occur and indicated that video evidence could also be provided to the department for follow-up.

B. Fire Department

Fire Chief Greg Whited reported that the department continued to await execution of an agreement with Doña Ana County. He explained that administrative delays were occurring because changes in County personnel titles affected authorization and access needed to execute documents.

Chief Whited reported that the department's current call volume had already exceeded the total call volume from the previous year, including increased transports and emergency responses.

The department's new cadets were progressing well, although one cadet had recently accepted employment with another agency.

Chief Whited discussed the Town's automatic-aid relationship with neighboring agencies and stated that the system was working well. During a recent incident, Mesilla personnel were already committed to one emergency when another critical call occurred within Mesilla. Because dispatch knew Mesilla's unit was unavailable, another agency was dispatched immediately.

Chief Whited stated that NMSU was also staffing an additional daytime ambulance in the Los Alturas area, which had recently assisted Mesilla during an emergency call.

A Trustee raised concern regarding motorists failing to yield to emergency vehicles. Chief Whited explained that public education efforts continue, but drivers sometimes fail to recognize emergency lights and sirens until emergency vehicles are extremely close. He described a recent near-collision involving the ambulance and emphasized the need for motorists to remain alert and yield to emergency vehicles.

C. Public Works Department

Public Works Director Lorenzo Astorga reported that Public Works had recently completed several roadway patching projects, including larger pavement repairs.

The department was preparing for the upcoming Fiesta and continued working on weed maintenance throughout Town. Mr. Astorga stated that additional information would be provided at future meetings concerning several pending infrastructure projects.

Mr. Astorga then recognized Ms. Dorothy for 10 years of service to the Town of Mesilla and presented her with a plaque. Members of the Board thanked her for her years of service.

During questions, Mr. Astorga confirmed that Public Works had repaired several potholes on Snow Road and stated that additional locations remained on the department's list. Additional patching material had been ordered.

Concerns were raised regarding weeds and drainage conditions along University Avenue. It was clarified for the record that University Avenue remained under NMDOT responsibility at that time and was not yet a Town of Mesilla Public Works maintenance responsibility. Members of the Board emphasized that residents should not interpret the condition of University Avenue as a failure by Town Public Works personnel.

D. Community and Economic Development Department

Community and Economic Development Director Eddie Salazar reported the department's activity for the previous month. The department issued:

- 9 business licenses;
- 5 zoning permits; and
- 4 administrative zoning permits.

Fiesta / 16 de Septiembre Planning

Director Salazar stated that the department's primary current focus was preparation for the upcoming Fiesta. A coordination meeting had been held with department heads, the Community Events Coordinator, and the Mayor.

Staff discussed event activities, the float, the parade, and arrangements involving the Queen of Mesilla contest.

Director Salazar stated that information regarding the Queen contest had been posted and that staff had met with the owner of a bridal boutique to obtain advice regarding how to organize and administer the competition. An application had been prepared, and interested participants were encouraged to apply.

Director Salazar indicated that he and the Mayor were assisting with administration of the contest because the Community Events Coordinator was handling numerous other event responsibilities.

Historic Preservation

Director Salazar reported that work continued on the third edition of the Historic Preservation newsletter.

He stated that considerable staff time had recently been devoted to researching five local historic preservation nominations. The work involves archival research, contacts, telephone calls, and verification of historic information.

Director Salazar noted that community interest in the Historic Preservation program continued to increase, with additional residents contacting the Town and expressing interest in participating.

Blacksmith Committee

Director Salazar reported that another Blacksmith Committee meeting had been scheduled for Friday at 3:00 P.M. following a scheduling poll.

An agenda had been distributed. He clarified that the Blacksmith Committee was an Ad Hoc committee, rather than a formal board or commission subject to the same meeting structure. Nevertheless, the Town intended to provide public information concerning the meetings and make the proceedings available through YouTube so interested residents could observe or participate.

GIS and iWorQ Implementation

Director Salazar reported that implementation of the Town's GIS and iWorQ systems continued.

The department was beginning to use the code enforcement and permitting modules to identify and resolve operational issues prior to broader implementation.

The final training session for the current portion of the system was expected to occur that week, after which staff would transition to implementation of the Planning and Zoning module.

Director Salazar stated that the long-term goal was to improve access to Town records and communication among staff, the Board of Trustees, commissioners, and the public. The system is expected to allow users to access permit and property information electronically.

New Community Development Employee

Director Salazar introduced a new member of the Community and Economic Development Department, Paulo Rocha, who had begun work that Monday.

Mr. Rocha attended the meeting to meet the Board and become familiar with the Town's meeting and permitting processes. Director Salazar reported that Mr. Rocha Alfaro had already begun assisting with department cases, meeting minutes, and training on the iWorQ system.

Records Management and Standard Operating Procedures

Director Salazar reported that records management remains a high priority for the department.

Funding for the proposed Square 9 records-management system was not received, so implementation had been postponed.

He emphasized that proper records management is critical for understanding the history of prior Town approvals and for assisting staff and the governing body in future decision-making. He noted that the Town historically retained a large volume of records and that records should be reviewed according to proper retention requirements so obsolete material can be eliminated and important records made easier to locate.

Director Salazar also reported that he had begun developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the department to provide a structured process for departmental duties, responsibilities, and application processing.

Code Enforcement

Director Salazar commended Code Enforcement Officer Edgar Ramirez for his work.

He reported that Officer Ramirez regularly coordinates with the department concerning code-enforcement cases and was taking courses toward national certification as an Animal Control Officer.

Director Salazar stated that the coursework includes legal training concerning enforcement authority, search-and-seizure limitations, and other subjects relevant to code and animal-control enforcement.

Political Signs

Director Salazar advised the Board that political signs had begun appearing around Town and that the issue would be discussed later on the agenda.

He stated that Code Enforcement was monitoring signs under the Town's current ordinance but that staff would benefit from direction so the Town could administer its regulations without unnecessarily interfering with candidates' ability to participate in the election process.

Mesilla Street Lighting / Media Inquiry

Director Salazar advised that the Town had received an inquiry from a KRWG reporter concerning Mesilla's streetlights, including why certain lights have a yellow appearance and whether their design has historic or other significance.

He stated that he did not want to provide information to the media without first verifying the historical basis for the lights.

Board discussion indicated that some of the streetlights were installed approximately ten years earlier, with a combination of Town and legislative funding. Members recalled that installation may have occurred around the same time the Town was working on its Night Sky ordinance.

Discussion also suggested that the yellow light may have been selected both to support dark-sky objectives and to provide a more traditional historic appearance resembling lantern light. Director Salazar stated that he would research the purchase orders, ordinances, and historical records before providing information to the reporter.

Local Historic Register Nomination Process

Director Salazar recognized Ms. Liana Aguirre for the significant amount of research and effort involved in preparing local historic preservation nominations.

He explained that staff's primary historic reference is an older Town historic inventory prepared during approximately the 1980s, which provides the baseline information for many properties. Staff supplements that material with archives, online research, community contacts, and other sources.

Director Salazar encouraged residents with historic information to participate in the research process.

He expressed concern about receiving significant new historical information immediately before or during nomination hearings, which can delay consideration and require additional hearings.

Director Salazar asked the Board for direction concerning how the Town should handle historic nominations when some historical details remain unverified. Options discussed included nominating a property primarily based upon the significance of the structure itself and supplementing the historical narrative later as additional facts are verified, or including a disclaimer or source statement identifying that historical information is based upon specified inventories, archives, oral histories, or other references and should not necessarily be relied upon as a legal determination.

Director Salazar indicated that establishing a consistent process would help staff move nominations forward while still allowing the historical record associated with each property to be expanded and corrected as additional information becomes available.

The Board discussed concerns regarding the reliability of historic information, particularly information based primarily on oral histories or word-of-mouth accounts. Director Salazar agreed that community stories are valuable but stated that staff must determine how those accounts can be verified before incorporating them as established facts into the Town's Historic and Cultural Register.

Board members expressed support for including historical narratives when adequate supporting documentation is available and noted that more complete information can strengthen the presentation and significance of individual properties.

Historic Preservation Committee

Trustee Garcia suggested establishing a small historic preservation research committee to assist staff with nominations. The Board discussed including knowledgeable longtime residents, local historians, and possibly individuals associated with previously approved nominations. Historic Preservation staff agreed that a small committee of knowledgeable residents and historians could assist with filling gaps in the historical record and identifying additional sources of information.

It was suggested that the committee remain relatively small so that it could remain focused and productive. The possibility of rotating members periodically was also discussed so that additional community perspectives could be incorporated.

Recognition of Code Enforcement Officer Ramirez

A Trustee recognized Code Enforcement Officer Edgar Ramirez for his recent efforts in the Mesilla Park area.

The Trustee reported that Officer Ramirez had independently gone door-to-door speaking with residents regarding concerns involving trees. She described observing him continuing to contact residents despite difficult weather conditions and stated that he remained committed to completing the work.

The Trustee noted that Officer Ramirez encountered residents who were upset but remained professional, listened to their concerns, and continued working to resolve the issue. She thanked him for taking initiative and stated that his efforts had helped earn the respect and appreciation of residents in the area.

Fiesta / Parade Participation

The Board asked whether staff had received information regarding the number of entries or participants for the upcoming parade. Director Salazar stated that he did not yet have the final number and would follow up with the Community Events Coordinator.

The Board also asked what activities were planned for the 16 de Septiembre Fiesta. Director Salazar reported that planned activities included:

- a mechanical bull;
- children's activities;
- entertainment;
- vendors;
- piñatas;
- the Queen of Mesilla activities; and
- additional activities still being finalized.

Director Salazar noted that this would be his first year being directly involved in the Fiesta from beginning through the conclusion of the event.

Queen of Mesilla

The Board discussed the traditional process previously used to select the Queen of Mesilla.

It was recalled that historically contestants raised funds by selling tickets, with the contestant selling the most tickets being selected as Queen. Funds raised through that process had historically benefited the Fire Department.

Director Salazar explained that staff had reconsidered that approach. Following discussions with the bridal boutique representative who was assisting staff with development of the program, staff felt that selecting a winner principally through fundraising could create the appearance of paying to win.

Staff was therefore considering criteria that place greater emphasis on matters such as essays, community involvement, public service, and other merit-based participation.

The Board emphasized the historical importance of Mesilla's 16 de Septiembre celebration and expressed a desire for the Town to actively promote and strengthen the event. Board members stated that Mesilla should take ownership of the celebration as one of the area's significant traditional events and should actively seek participation from car clubs, organizations, and other community groups.

Blacksmith Committee Meeting

A Trustee requested that an email reminder be sent to members of the Blacksmith Committee regarding the upcoming Friday at 3:00 P.M. meeting, stating that she had not received notice of the meeting. Staff agreed to send a reminder to committee members.

Section 106 Historic Preservation Webinar

Discussion followed regarding a notice that had been distributed concerning Section 106.

Ms. Liana Aguirre clarified that the event was not a Town meeting but an online webinar primarily directed toward historic preservation commissioners and preservation professionals.

She explained that the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC) provides regular educational webinars and that this particular program was being made available free to the public because of proposed changes involving the federal historic preservation process.

Ms. Aguirre stated that the webinar concerned the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and potential changes affecting the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 106 review process. Because the matter could have national and future local implications, staff distributed the information so Mesilla residents and officials could become informed and participate in any available public-comment opportunities.

Ms. Aguirre agreed to forward the webinar information to members of the Board and stated that printed information and QR codes for registration were also available.

Ms. Aguirre further announced that she had received a scholarship to travel to Washington, D.C., where she would represent and advocate for historic preservation interests affecting the Town of Mesilla, including issues related to Section 106. The Board congratulated her and thanked her for representing the Town.

Upcoming Board Work Session

The Board discussed an upcoming work session and whether Trustees would be permitted to actively participate.

Director Salazar explained that the purpose of the work session was for the Board to discuss issues, exchange ideas, and develop possible approaches before the subsequent public-hearing process.

He stated that staff was already receiving comments and concerns from members of the public and would compile those comments in advance so they could be considered as part of the Board's discussions.

8. PUBLIC INPUT

The Mayor Pro Tem opened the public-input portion of the meeting. Staff advised that written correspondence had been received and would be included in the official meeting record and minutes.

Chris Alexander - Historic Preservation

Mr. Chris Alexander addressed the Board regarding historic preservation.

Mr. Alexander emphasized that the accuracy of information contained in historic nominations and listings is essential. He expressed concern that inaccurate or inadequately researched information could negatively affect the Town's historic preservation efforts.

He encouraged the Town to continue supporting local historic nominations while ensuring that information used to support those nominations is thoroughly researched and accurate.

Mr. Alexander suggested seeking assistance and input from outside historical organizations, including the Doña Ana County Historical Society, and recommended that the Town formally request participation and assistance from such organizations.

He suggested that pending nominations be carefully reviewed until the Town establishes a clear and consistent process identifying what information and documentation should be required.

Mr. Alexander emphasized the importance of Mesilla's historic character and stated that the community has an opportunity to use historic preservation to protect its heritage while strengthening the Town's future.

He concluded by encouraging the Board to obtain as much professional and community support as possible to establish a strong foundation for the Town's historic preservation program.

9. NEW BUSINESS

A. Resolution 2026-42

The Board considered Resolution 2026-42. A motion was made and seconded. A roll-call vote was conducted.

MOTION: Trustee Nevarez

SECOND: Trustee Garcia

Following discussion, the motion carried.

RESULT: Approved

B. Resolution 2026-43 - Water Trust Board Design Funding

The Board considered Resolution 2026-43, relating to submission of an application for Water Trust Board/NMFA funding for design work.

Cynthia Stoenher-Hernandez of Souder, Miller & Associates addressed the Board.

Ms. Stoenher-Hernandez explained that the New Mexico Finance Authority (NMFA) was offering 100 percent grant funding for design-only projects during the current funding cycle.

She stated that the next funding cycle would begin in December and would provide opportunities involving planning, design, and construction.

Following discussions with the Mayor and Town staff, approximately 11 potential projects had been identified for inclusion.

Ms. Stoenher-Hernandez explained that the resolution authorized the Town to submit the application and that applications were due September 17, 2026. She advised that she would assist Town staff in preparing and submitting the application.

MOTION: Trustee Nevarez

SECOND: Trustee Garcia

Following discussion, the motion carried.

RESULT: Approved

C. Resolution 2026-44 - Political Sign Interpretation, MTC §18.65.070

The Board considered Resolution 2026-44, concerning interpretation of the Town's political-sign regulations under Mesilla Town Code §18.65.070.

Director Salazar explained that the issue had arisen because the election season was beginning and staff had received questions regarding when political signs may legally be displayed within the Town.

He stated that the current ordinance generally establishes a 30-day period, but questions had arisen because of early voting.

Director Salazar asked the Board to clarify whether the 30-day period should be calculated from the date of the general election or the first day of early voting.

He noted that surrounding jurisdictions may allow political signs for longer periods, including 60 or 90 days, and that differing regulations along municipal and county boundaries can create confusion for candidates and residents.

Director Salazar also explained that Code Enforcement had already encountered political signs displayed earlier than allowed under the Town's current interpretation and needed clear direction from the Board.

Board Interpretation - 30 Days Before Early Voting

Board members expressed support for maintaining Mesilla's existing 30-day limitation but interpreting the period to begin 30 days before the first day of early voting, rather than 30 days before Election Day.

The Board did not favor extending the period to match the longer timelines used by neighboring jurisdictions.

Board members stated that candidates should have the full 30-day period before voters begin casting ballots and that the Town should communicate the interpretation to the Doña Ana County Clerk's Office so election materials provided to candidates accurately reflect Mesilla's requirements.

Enforcement of Political Sign Violations

Director Salazar requested additional direction regarding how Code Enforcement should handle political signs displayed in violation of the ordinance.

He explained that identifying or contacting a political campaign can be difficult and that staff sometimes removes illegally placed signs and retains them so they can later be returned.

The Board distinguished between signs located on private property and signs placed illegally within a public right-of-way or on public property.

For signs displayed on private property before the permitted date, Board discussion favored having Code Enforcement first notify the property owner and provide an opportunity to voluntarily remove the sign rather than immediately confiscating it.

A suggested procedure was to attempt contact with the resident; if no one is available, leave a written notice identifying the violation; identify the date on which the sign may legally be displayed; request removal within approximately 24 hours; and document the contact before considering further enforcement.

Board members expressed concern that Town employees could be blamed for damaging campaign signs if staff physically removed signs from private property.

For signs illegally placed within public rights-of-way or on Town property, the Board agreed that the signs could be removed because they were not lawfully located on private property.

Director Salazar also stated that staff could reduce violations through public education. He proposed contacting political parties and campaigns regarding Mesilla's requirements and providing information through Town communication channels.

Board members recommended coordinating with the County Clerk's Office and posting information in visible locations, including the Town website and other public locations frequently used by residents.

Campaigning Near Polling Locations

The Board also discussed restrictions on campaigning near polling locations.

Members recalled that campaign activity and campaign vehicles must remain outside the legally established restricted area surrounding a polling place. Discussion referenced a 100-foot restriction and prior incidents in which campaign vehicles had to be moved from areas near the polling location.

It was noted that election poll workers are responsible for enforcing applicable polling-place restrictions, with assistance from the appropriate authorities if necessary.

MOTION: Trustee Nevarez

SECOND: Trustee Garcia

Following discussion, the motion carried.

RESULT: Approved

D. Historic Preservation Nomination - 1650 Highway 292

The Board considered a Historic Preservation Nomination for property located at 1650 Highway 292. A motion was made and seconded to place the item before the Board for consideration. Historic Preservation staff Ms. Liana Aguirre presented the nomination.

Accuracy of Existing Historic Documentation

Ms. Aguirre began by explaining that much of the information used in the Town's current nomination work originates from documentation associated with the National Register, which the Town has relied upon for approximately 46 years.

She stated that recent research has raised questions regarding the accuracy of portions of that historical information.

Ms. Aguirre indicated that she intended to seek guidance from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding how the Town should address previously accepted information that may later be determined to be inaccurate.

She emphasized that the Town must establish a process that protects the accuracy and integrity of both its existing historic documentation and its new local Historic and Cultural Register.

Town of Mesilla Historic and Cultural Register

Ms. Aguirre explained that the Town of Mesilla Historic and Cultural Register is separate from the National Register and was established as part of the Town's responsibilities as a Certified Local Government (CLG).

She stated that the initial thought had been to transfer existing National Register properties onto the local register. However, the local process instead requires individual consideration of properties and a determination of whether each structure independently qualifies as historic.

Ms. Aguirre explained that historical narratives involving residents, families, events, and community history are extremely valuable because they bring a property to life, but the historical significance of a structure can exist independently from those associated narratives.

She explained that a historic structure may qualify based upon characteristics such as age, historic materials, architectural style, workmanship, integrity, location, setting, and design. Additional historical associations with important families, individuals, events, or activities can add another layer of significance.

Local Designation Compared With National and State Registers

Ms. Aguirre explained that local designation carries different responsibilities than National or State Register recognition.

The local register is administered through the Town's preservation and design-review process, with recommendations made through PZHAC and final decisions made by the Board of Trustees.

She explained that exterior alterations to designated historic structures are reviewed for compatibility with the historic character of the structure and surrounding area.

The purpose of design review is to maintain historically appropriate architectural elements and protect the integrity and character of Mesilla's historic environment.

Ms. Aguirre further stated that local designation may provide opportunities for grants and historic rehabilitation assistance when applicable.

Historic Eligibility Criteria

Ms. Aguirre outlined several factors commonly considered when determining whether a property qualifies as historic, including whether the property is generally 50 years of age or older; remains in its historic location; retains identifiable original design, historic setting, significant materials, workmanship, and feeling; and continues to convey the character of its historic period.

Additional significance may result from association with an important architect, individual, family, event, gathering place, transportation use, or other activity that contributed to the development of Mesilla or the region.

Ms. Aguirre also emphasized the importance of supporting historic nominations with sources. Oral histories may be considered, but where possible they should be supported by primary or secondary sources such as archival materials, newspapers, photographs, and other documentation.

Nomination - Historic Silo at 1650 Highway 292

Ms. Aguirre clarified that the nomination was specifically for the historic silo located at 1650 Highway 292 and did not include the residence or the entire property.

She described the structure as what is believed to be the last remaining historic silo in Mesilla. The silo is constructed of concrete and retains its historic materials.

Ms. Aguirre explained that earlier agricultural silos were commonly constructed of wood and that concrete silos became more common in southern New Mexico following development of the Rio Grande irrigation system during the early 20th century.

She stated that prior to major irrigation development, agriculture in the Mesilla Valley was largely focused on fresh-market crops, orchards, and open-range ranching. The introduction of more dependable irrigation contributed to changes in agricultural practices and the construction of facilities such as concrete silos.

Ms. Aguirre stated that historic silos have become increasingly rare in Mesilla and that the nominated structure represents an important physical reminder of the Town's agricultural heritage.

She cited historical agricultural information indicating that in approximately 1950 there were 22 silos associated with properties of one to nine acres in Doña Ana County.

She stated that, to her knowledge, the silo at 1650 Highway 292 is now the last remaining example within Mesilla. Another known silo had previously existed elsewhere in Town but was subsequently demolished.

Ms. Aguirre explained that the structure provides evidence of Mesilla's agricultural development and technological transition and remains in its historic agricultural setting, surrounded by active farmland.

She further reported that available historical information indicated the farm had been associated with the Oñate family and that Commissioner Gallegos had recalled family stories of his grandfather obtaining milk and other dairy products from the farm when it operated as an active dairy.

A roll-call vote was conducted on the historic preservation nomination for 1650 Highway 292.

MOTION: Trustee Cadena

SECOND: Trustee Nevarez

Following discussion, the motion carried.

RESULT: Approved

E. Historic Preservation Nomination - 2190

The Board considered the historic preservation nomination for 2190. Historic Preservation staff Ms. Liana Aguirre explained that the properties were nominated by Karen Rice, daughter of Emily Cano. Ms. Rice provided staff with numerous historical documents and records relating to the property.

Ms. Aguirre stated that three structures located on the same parcel were being nominated together. Two of those structures were already listed as contributing properties on the National Register.

Structure No. 38 / Café de Mesilla

Ms. Aguirre identified one of the structures as National Register No. 38, currently known as Café de Mesilla.

The National Register description identifies the building as a flat-roofed, stuccoed adobe residence with wood-frame windows, some protected by rejas, a remate on the façade, vigas and latillas. The National Register dates the building to approximately 1920 and identifies it as a contributing structure.

Ms. Aguirre noted that newer information provided by Ms. Rice suggests the building may instead have been constructed circa 1932.

Regardless of the exact construction date, Ms. Aguirre stated that the building retains its historic architectural footprint, setting, adobe construction, wood frames and windows, and other historic materials.

Ms. Aguirre further explained that the building has served as a commercial and cultural gathering place since approximately 1961. Documented uses include a barber shop, the Pelería Cano, an engraving shop, a jewelry store, an artist studio, and several restaurants. She noted that the building has operated as restaurant space for approximately 40 years and therefore possesses significance not only for its architecture, but also as a longstanding community gathering place.

Southwest Adobe Structure

Ms. Aguirre next discussed the small adobe building located at the southwest corner of the property. She stated that the structure had once been known as a pottery-related building and may have served other functions before that use.

The structure retains historic workmanship, footprint, original materials and location. It is believed to have been constructed around 1930.

Unplastered Adobe Workshop

The third structure discussed was an unplastered adobe building. Ms. Aguirre stated that the building appears to have remained unplastered throughout its existence and is believed to date from approximately the 1930s.

It reportedly functioned as a workshop for members of the Cano family and possibly earlier families associated with the property.

Trustee Nevarez indicated that the property may also connect to his family's history, providing additional historical information for staff to research.

Ms. Aguirre emphasized that Mesilla's history often contains multiple layers and perspectives and that the Town should attempt to capture as much verified information as possible while exercising caution regarding unsupported claims.

She also noted the significance of the adobe structures themselves, explaining that many were likely constructed by local residents using earth and water from the surrounding Mesilla Valley and Rio Grande area.

Barber Chair Discussion

During Board discussion, a Trustee suggested that staff research a historic barber chair reportedly associated with Mesilla and currently displayed at Fort Sumner.

The Trustee stated that information associated with the chair reportedly identifies it as having come from a Mesilla barber shop and suggested that historical documentation may connect the chair to Billy the Kid.

Ms. Aguirre stated that she had heard similar stories involving a barber shop near the Plaza and agreed that the information warranted additional research.

She then referenced a National Register description of the exposed adobe workshop structure, which described it as a U-shaped building with a flat roof, parapet, wood-frame windows and tin canales. The National Register identifies the building as having once been a residence and later being used as a workshop by Ray Cano, with an estimated construction date of approximately 1890.

MOTION: Trustee Garcia

SECOND: Trustee Cadena

Following discussion, the motion carried.

RESULT: Approved

F. Historic Preservation Nomination – Calle de Picacho – Griggs Home – *Removed from agenda*

G. Historic Preservation Nomination – 2551 Calle de Principal, Texas and Pacific Hotel

The Board considered the historic preservation nomination identified as 251 - Texas and Pacific Hotel. A motion was made and seconded to place the item before the Board.

Ms. Aguirre explained that the structure is also listed on the National Register as No. 128. She advised the Board that staff could provide copies of the National Register documentation and was working toward making a digital version available on the Town website.

Historic Description

Ms. Aguirre read from the National Register description, which states that the remaining structure is all that survives of the Texas and Pacific Hotel, one of the important social centers in the region during the 1870s.

During its operation, the hotel reportedly contained a spacious bar, a billiard room, and a theater. The original hotel occupied substantially more of the block than the remaining structure.

The surviving building is a stuccoed adobe structure with wood-frame windows, some with pediments, canales, buttresses, and rough-hewn lintels visible above openings. The building fronts the street in the traditional manner and is believed to date to approximately 1850.

Historic Land Office

Ms. Aguirre explained that deed research conducted with assistance from Doña Ana County interns uncovered additional information concerning the property.

In addition to its association with the Texas and Pacific Hotel, the property also housed an early land office, referred to in the transcript as La Associ.

Ms. Aguirre stated that the hotel operated during approximately the 1870s and that the surviving building is now used as a residence. She described the structure as a significant example of the Territorial architectural style.

The current owner was described as interested in restoring the property in a manner consistent with its historic character. Ms. Aguirre stated that the structure retains historic setting, workmanship and materials, and is significant both architecturally and because of its historical use as a hotel and land office.

Board Discussion Regarding Historical Associations

A Trustee commented that this was the property historically believed to have been associated with a colonel, referring to information previously provided to staff.

Ms. Aguirre agreed that additional research remained necessary and noted that this concern illustrated the need for the historic research committee previously discussed.

She reported that she had already contacted John Hunter, President of the Doña Ana County Historical Society, as well as other local historical organizations and individuals.

She expressed support for including knowledgeable Mesilla residents, historians and local organizations in developing the narratives associated with the Town's historic buildings.

Ability to Update Historic Information

A Trustee asked whether historical information could be corrected after a property had been approved for inclusion on the local register.

Ms. Aguirre explained that the Board's immediate determination is whether the structure itself is historic. She stated that historical narratives associated with a designated structure can continue to be researched and updated when new information becomes available.

Ms. Aguirre suggested that significant updates could be brought back to the Board informationally, potentially during a work session, without necessarily requiring the property to undergo the entire designation process again.

Board discussion emphasized that Mesilla's historic record is continuously evolving as residents provide oral histories, family information and other documentation that may not previously have been recorded.

A Trustee expressed support for moving forward with designation of qualifying structures so property owners may become eligible for preservation-related funding and restoration opportunities.

The Board clarified that approval of the nomination was intended to recognize the historic structure, while historical narratives and individual associations could continue to be researched and refined.

Ms. Aguirre agreed and reiterated that stories add context and meaning but are not necessarily the sole defining factor in determining whether a building possesses historic significance.

MOTION: Trustee Nevarez

SECOND: Trustee Garcia

Following discussion, the motion carried.

RESULT: Approved

Ms. Aguirre encouraged residents with additional historical information to contact her office and contribute to the Town's ongoing research.

10. PUBLIC INPUT - CONTINUED

Chris Alexander - Historic Preservation Process

Mr. Chris Alexander addressed the Board again regarding the historic preservation nomination process.

Mr. Alexander expressed concern with approving historic nominations when portions of the supporting historical information are known to be incomplete or inaccurate.

He stated that, in his opinion, an item should be tabled until the supporting information is correct rather than approved with the intention of correcting the record later. Mr. Alexander stated that accuracy is important to maintaining the credibility of the Town's preservation program.

He provided the example of a property referred to as the Griggs home, stating that in his family's historical understanding it should more accurately be identified as the Chavez-Griggs home.

Mr. Alexander reiterated his recommendation that the Town obtain assistance from historical authorities and organizations, including the History Department at New Mexico State University, the Doña Ana County Historical Society, and other local historians and preservation experts.

He emphasized that he did not dispute that the properties being discussed qualify historically but believed the associated documentation should be as accurate as possible at the time of designation.

Mr. Alexander further stressed that historic preservation should focus on preserving Mesilla's authentic historic character and encouraged the Town to place greater emphasis on celebrating and protecting its history.

Trina Witter - Section 106

Ms. Trina Witter encouraged the Board of Trustees and PZHAC members to participate in the upcoming Section 106 webinar.

She expressed concern that proposed federal changes could reduce opportunities for public participation in historic preservation review.

Ms. Witter encouraged the Board to prepare comments proactively before the formal public-comment period begins because such comment periods can be short.

She further suggested that, if federal protections are weakened, the Town consider strengthening its own local historic preservation ordinances and working with SHPO to determine what additional local protections may be appropriate.

1 Beverly Estrada - Code Enforcement, Traffic and University Avenue**2 Recognition of Officer Ramirez**

3 Ms. Beverly Estrada commended Code Enforcement Officer Ramirez for his response to concerns in the Mesilla Park
4 area.

5 She stated that Officer Ramirez personally visited residents, communicated both in person and by telephone, and
6 demonstrated professionalism, honesty, humility and effective communication.

7 She stated that although residents were initially dissatisfied, Officer Ramirez's handling of the matter ultimately earned
8 neighborhood support and respect.

9 Dirt Bikes and Speeding

10 Ms. Estrada thanked the Marshal's Department for its presence in the area but expressed continuing concern regarding
11 dirt bikes, speeding vehicles, possible late-night racing, and increased roadway noise.

12 She stated that these activities frequently occur between approximately 11:30 P.M. and 4:00-4:30 A.M. She also
13 commented that removal of the former ditch eliminated a sound barrier that had previously reduced roadway noise.

14 University Avenue Maintenance

15 Ms. Estrada expressed concern regarding the appearance and maintenance of University Avenue. She stated that she
16 did not believe Town Public Works should bear responsibility for conditions that remain under NMDOT jurisdiction.

17 She identified concerns including overgrown weeds, litter and beer containers, debris and standing material in drainage
18 areas, vehicles entering drainage areas, and accumulated leaves and trash.

19 Ms. Estrada asked whether the Town's Code Enforcement Officer could issue NMDOT a notice or citation for
20 conditions that would otherwise violate Town property-maintenance standards.

21 NM 101 / Section 106 Concerns

22 Ms. Estrada also discussed continuing resident research concerning the former acequia/ditch affected by the NMDOT
23 University Avenue project.

24 She stated that residents had not stopped researching the matter and expressed concern that additional information
25 suggested the ditch may have been historically protected.

26 Ms. Estrada stated that NMDOT had requested another extension relating to her public-records request.

27 She further stated that NMDOT provided correspondence indicating a Section 106 study had been completed but was
28 unable to provide an Area of Potential Effects (APE) map, which she understood had not been completed.

29 She encouraged continued communication between residents and Town officials as additional information becomes
30 available.

31 Chris Alexander - Public Hearing Procedure

32 Mr. Alexander returned to address the Board concerning the procedure used during the prior historic preservation
33 public hearing.

34 He stated that a public hearing should provide an opportunity for public participation as each individual item is
35 presented, rather than presenting all nominations first and allowing public comment only at the end.

36 Mr. Alexander stated that each nomination should be addressed separately, with an opportunity for public comment
37 immediately following the presentation of that item.

38 He expressed concern that requiring members of the public to wait until the end of multiple presentations makes it
39 difficult to adequately respond to individual issues within a limited comment period.

40 Mr. Alexander urged the Town to establish a clearer public-hearing format because additional public hearings are
41 expected in the future.

11. BOARD OF TRUSTEE COMMITTEE REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Trustee Report - Museum Advisory / Blacksmith Committee / Community Development

A Trustee reported attending a Museum Advisory Board meeting and noted the upcoming Blacksmith Shop Committee meeting scheduled for Friday.

The Trustee also reported meeting with Community and Economic Development staff to receive updated information regarding departmental activities.

The Trustee commented favorably on the meeting materials and encouraged the Town to continue providing similar information.

Trustee Veronica Garcia

Trustee Garcia reported that she did not attend the recent MPO meeting because she was out of town on a personal matter.

She stated that she and Marshal Ascarate had been attempting to schedule a meeting but had experienced conflicts in their respective schedules.

Trustee Garcia also clarified for the record that her votes in favor of the historic preservation nominations were based on her understanding that the Board was approving the historic structures, rather than permanently adopting unverified historical narratives associated with those structures.

She emphasized that the Board of Trustees serves as the voice of Mesilla residents and stated that Trustees have a responsibility to listen to resident concerns, conduct research, and advocate on their behalf.

Trustee Biviana Cadena

Trustee Cadena reported that there would be no Regional Transit meeting during August and that meetings would resume in September.

She also commented on the J. Paul Taylor Family Day, held Saturday, August 22, from approximately 10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

Although she was unable to attend due to illness, she stated that the event appeared to have been well attended and successful with support from the Town of Mesilla.

Mayor Pro Tem / MPO Report

The Mayor Pro Tem reported on an MPO meeting held Wednesday, August 12.

A resolution was approved authorizing the MPO to enter into an agreement or memorandum with New Mexico Department of Transportation, City of Las Cruces, and South Central Regional Transit District.

The meeting also included an NMDOT Road Safety Audit Process Overview, including information concerning how federal transportation funding is distributed to states and local governments.

The next MPO meeting was scheduled for Wednesday, September 9.

12. UPCOMING MEETINGS

- Thursday, August 27, 2026 at 5:00 P.M. - Work Session regarding the Nuisance and Noise Ordinance.
- Thursday, September 3, 2026 at 5:00 P.M. - Work Session and Public Hearing concerning the University Corridor and Mesilla Park neighborhoods.
- Monday, September 14, 2026 at 5:00 P.M. - Work Session and Public Hearing regarding municipal streets and possible one-way streets within the Town of Mesilla.

13. ADJOURNMENT

The Town of Mesilla Trustees unanimously agreed to adjourn the meeting. (Summary: Yes – 4)

MEETING ADJOURNED AT 8:35 P.M.

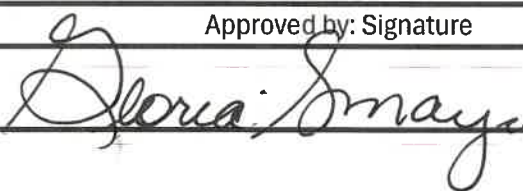
APPROVED THIS 14TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2026.

Russell Hernandez, Mayor

ATTEST:

Gloria S Maya
Town Clerk/Treasurer

Town of Mesilla Purchase Requisition

Department				9/3/2026	
Requesting: Check ☐ Purchase Order ☒			Date:		
Quantity	Fund Code	Description	Unit price	Line total	
		Que Linda Beautification-D21033		0	
1	35-535-3621	2027 POLARIS RANGER	14499	\$	14,499.00
1	35-535-3621	POLARIS FREIGHT RANGER CREW	1195	\$	1,195.00
1	35-535-3621	DOC FEE	299	\$	299.00
1	35-535-3621	K-ACCY ROOF POLY, SPORT	449.99	\$	449.99
1	35-535-3621	K-MIRROR	125.99	\$	125.99
		K-ACCY, LIGHT, ORB	256.49	\$	256.49
1	35-535-3621	K-ACCY,BED WALLS	535.49	\$	535.49
1	35-535-3621	K-ACCY, BOX, POWER	269.99	\$	269.99
1	35-535-3621	2 X2 HITCH, 2 BALL	35.99	\$	35.99
1	35-535-3621	LIGHT HARNESS	107.99	\$	107.99
1	35-535-3621	INSTALL FEES	390	\$	390.00
1	35-535-3621	GOVERNMENT/COMMUNITY SERVICE AND COMMERCIAL FLEET REBATE	-1750	\$	(1,750.00)
Amt from fund	Fund Code	Fund amount remaining			
			Subtotal	\$	16,414.93
			Sales tax	\$	-
			Total	\$	16,414.93
Vendor name	THE POWER CENTER	Requested by: Signature			
Vendor address		Briana Gomez 9/3/26			
Vendor phone					
For AP only	W9 Complete?	Approved by: Signature			
	Yes ☐ No ☐				

Q U O T A T I O N

35-535-3621

PO10-S09

PAGE: 1

The Power Center, Inc.
2000 N Telshor BLVD
Las Cruces, NM 88011 US
Phone #: (575)522-1050
Fax #: (575)522-1168

PHONE #: (575)524-3262
CELL #: (575)524-3262
ALT. #:
P.O.#:
TERMS: Net 10th EOM
SALES TYPE: Quote

DATE: 9/1/2026
ORDER #: 54549
CUSTOMER #: 100227
CP: 24
LOCATION: 1
STATUS: Active

BILL TO 100227

TOWN OF MESILLA
PO BOX 10
MESILLA, NM 88046

SHIP TO

TOWN OF MESILLA
PO BOX 10
MESILLA, NM 88046

MFR	PRODUCT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	QTY	PRICE	NET	TOTAL
POL	R27TAA99A8	2027 POLARIS RANGER 1000 - Stealth Gray	1	\$14,499.00	\$14,499.00	\$14,499.00
POL	FREIGHT-RGR-CREW	POLARIS FREIGHT RANGER CREW	1	\$1,195.00	\$1,195.00	\$1,195.00
****	LOGISTICS	LOGISTICS SURCHARGE	1	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
POL	SETUP SXS 4SEAT-CF	SETUP SXS 4 SEAT-CREW	1	\$795.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
****	DOC	DOC FEE	1	\$299.00	\$299.00	\$299.00
POL	2882911	K-ACCY ROOF POLY,SPORT,ZS(2)	1	\$499.99	\$449.99	\$449.99
POL	2881439	K-MIRROR,ACCY,RGR	1	\$139.99	\$125.99	\$125.99
POL	2883265	K-ACCY,LIGHT,ORB,ZS	1	\$284.99	\$256.49	\$256.49
POL	2882177	K-ACCY,BED WALLS,RGT	1	\$594.99	\$535.49	\$535.49
POL	2889673	K-ACCY,BOX,PWR	1	\$299.99	\$269.99	\$269.99
POL	2830522	2 X2 HITCH,2 BALL	1	\$39.99	\$35.99	\$35.99
POL	2883230	K-ACCY,Light Harness	1	\$119.99	\$107.99	\$107.99
MISC	INSTALL	INSTALL FEES	3	\$130.00	\$130.00	\$390.00
****	GOV FLEET	Government/Community Service and Commercial Fleet Rebate	-1	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	(\$1,750.00)

****ALL CARD TRANSACTIONS INCUR A 3% PLATFORM FEE****

Prices reflected on this quote are valid for 30 days and while current supplies last. However, prices are subject to change if the pricing, program or promotion the prices were quoted under is no longer in effect.
Thank you for your business!

SUBTOTAL:	\$16,414.93
TAX:	\$0.00
ORDER TOTAL:	<u>\$16,414.93</u>

Authorized By: _____ 0023



TOWN OF MESILLA
2231 AVENIDA DE MESILLA
PO Box 10
Mesilla, NM 88046
(575) 524-3262

PURCHASE ORDER

PO Number: 10-509 **Date:** 09/03/2026
Request #: **Vendor #:** 01-1153
10-529

ISSUED TO:

THE POWER CENTER INC.
1311 E FOSTER
LAS CRUCES, NM 88001

SHIP TO:

TOWN OF MESILLA - TOWN HALL
2231 AVENIDA DE MESILLA
MESILLA, NEW MEXICO 88046

ITEM	UNITS	DESCRIPTION	G/L ACCOUNT	PROJECT	PRICE	AMOUNT
1	0.00	2027 POLARIS RANGER	35 -535-3621		0.00	14,499.00
2	0.00	POLARIS FREIGHT	35 -535-3621		0.00	1,195.00
3	0.00	DOC FEE	35 -535-3621		0.00	299.00
4	0.00	ROOF POLY, SPORT	35 -535-3621		0.00	449.99
5	0.00	MIRROR	35 -535-3621		0.00	125.99
6	0.00	LIGHT, ORB	35 -535-3621		0.00	256.49
7	0.00	BED WALLS	35 -535-3621		0.00	535.49
8	0.00	BOX, POWER	35 -535-3621		0.00	269.99
9	0.00	2 X2 HITCH, 2 BALL	35 -535-3621		0.00	35.99
10	0.00	LIGHT HARNESS	35 -535-3621		0.00	107.99
11	0.00	INSTALL FEES	35 -535-3621		0.00	390.00
12	0.00	GOVERNMENT.COM SERVICE	35 -535-3621		0.00	1,750.00-
QUE LINDA BEAUTIFICATION- D21033						
2027 POLARIS RANGER						
POLARIS FREIGHT RANGER CREW						
DOC FEE						
K-ACCY ROOF POLY, SPORT						
K-MIRROR						
K-ACCY, LIGHT , ORB						
K-ACCY, BED WALLS						
K-ACCY, BOX, POWER						
-2-X2 HITCH, -2-BALL-						
K-ACCY, LIGHT HARNESS						
INSTALLATION FEES						
GOVERNMENT/COMMUNITY SERVICE AND COMMERCIAL FLEET						
REBATE						

Approvals:

* Taxable Item

SUBTOTAL

TOTAL TAX

16,414.93

Clerk / Treasurer:

Date: 09.03.2026

TOTAL

0.00

16,414.93

1. Original invoice plus one copy must be sent to:

Town of Mesilla, Accounts Payable Dept, 2231 Avenida De Mesilla, PO Box 10, Mesilla, NM 88046.

2. Purchase Order numbers must appear on all packages, packing slips and invoices.

0024



-Proclamation-

Declaring September 30, 2026 as Walk to School Day.

- Whereas, a lack of physical activity contributes to rising rates of obesity, diabetes and other health problems among children and walking or bicycling to school affords opportunities to build activity into daily routine;
- Whereas, parents, caregivers, community leaders and others are well-positioned to teach children about pedestrian safety, health risks related to sedentary lifestyles, and environmental consequences of fossil fuel use; and
- Whereas, driving students to school by private vehicle contributes to traffic congestion and air pollution; and
- Whereas, identifying shortcomings in transportation systems is the first step toward enhancing bicycle-pedestrian safety and community members and leaders should make a plan to make immediate changes to enable children to safely walk and bicycle in our community.
- Whereas, children, parents and community leaders around the world are joining together to walk to school.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

I, Mayor Russell Hernandez, proclaim September 30th as "International Walk to School Day" in the Town of Mesilla, New Mexico and encourage everyone to consider the safety and health of children today and every day.

SIGNED, SEALED AND PROCLAIMED this September 14, 2026.

**RUSSELL HERNANDEZ
MAYOR**

DOÑA ANA COUNTY

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



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1 INTRODUCTION AND THE PLANNING PROCESS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Hazard mitigation refers to any action taken before, during, or after a disaster that permanently reduces or removes the long-term risk to human life and property. As a key part of a comprehensive emergency management program, hazard mitigation works in concert with preparedness, response, and recovery to help communities anticipate hazards, limit damage, and bounce back quickly.

This 2026 Doña Ana County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) update provides a framework for identifying and addressing the risks posed by natural hazards across Doña Ana County. It offers participating jurisdictions (Doña Ana County, the City of Anthony, the City of Las Cruces, the City of Sunland Park, the Town of Mesilla, the Village of Hatch, Elephant Butte Irrigation District, and New Mexico State University) a blueprint to reduce losses, bolster local capabilities, and promote resilience. By examining the impacts of local hazards,

highlighting existing resources and capabilities, and detailing a coordinated mitigation strategy, this plan lays out the path toward a safer, more resilient future for all who live and work in Doña Ana County.

1.2 PLAN GOALS

The MJHMP is prepared in compliance with Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), 44 CFR §201.6, and applicable federal guidance. This ensures the plan's continued eligibility for federal hazard mitigation assistance programs. By engaging in this planning process, participating jurisdictions reaffirm their commitment to reducing the long-term risk posed by natural hazards and leveraging mitigation as a cornerstone of their comprehensive emergency management strategies.

In alignment with the requirement to review and, if needed, revise previous plan goals, the Local Planning Team (LPT) revisited the 2021 All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) goals that had originally been carried forward from the 2013 plan. After evaluating the 2021 goals, as well as the goals in the 2023 State of New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), the participating jurisdictions reached consensus to preserve the essence of the established Doña Ana County goals while acknowledging the importance of capacity-building and equitable outreach. The resulting plan goals remain broad-based, future-oriented policy statements that guide the development of the mitigation strategy and corresponding objectives.

Goal 1: Improve hazard mitigation communication and collaboration with federal, state, local, and other governmental agencies, and private-sector organizations and stakeholders.

This goal emphasizes continued outreach, coordination, and partnership-building. By strengthening communication channels, jurisdictions across Doña Ana County can better align resources, address gaps, and foster holistic regional resilience.

Goal 2: Promote disaster-resistant future development.

Through planning, regulation, and implementation of mitigation projects, Doña Ana County jurisdictions seek to reduce vulnerability for new development and redevelopment. This entails guiding growth away from high-hazard areas and encouraging building practices that are in line with or exceed current codes.

Goal 3: Promote public understanding, support, and demand for hazard mitigation.

This goal reflects the importance of educating residents, businesses, and other stakeholders on local hazards, vulnerabilities, and the steps they can take to be more resilient. Enhanced public awareness fosters a "whole community" approach and yields stronger local engagement and buy-in for mitigation measures.

Goal 4: Reduce or eliminate the risk to people and property from natural hazards by developing community resiliency.

This core goal captures the direct objective of mitigating natural hazard impacts. It encompasses actions to safeguard life, property, critical infrastructure, and the economy, while

ensuring equitable outcomes for all communities - particularly underserved or socially vulnerable populations.

Goal 5 – Explore all internal and external avenues to fund mitigation activities.

Ongoing exploration of available funding streams (local, state, federal, and private) ensures that Doña Ana County jurisdictions can proactively pursue mitigation projects. By matching identified needs with potential grants or other resources, participants can better prioritize and implement effective solutions.

These goals collectively illustrate Doña Ana County’s priority to protect lives, property, and critical assets, while establishing long-term resilience and capacity across the planning area. The objectives, detailed further in the mitigation strategy, will tie specific hazard mitigation initiatives to each goal and measure the plan’s success over time.

1.3 PLAN ORGANIZATION

The MJHMP is organized into five main sections, supplemented by appendices and supporting documents. Each section details a critical component of the hazard mitigation planning process, from initial data collection and stakeholder engagement through long-term plan maintenance.

Section 1: Introduction and Planning Process

This section provides an overview of plan participants, including Doña Ana County, the City of Anthony, the City of Las Cruces, the City of Sunland Park, the Town of Mesilla, the Village of Hatch, Elephant Butte Irrigation District, and New Mexico State University. It documents the MJHMP methodology, highlights the LPT and other stakeholder involvement, and explains how this plan will be incorporated into existing programs. It concludes with a description of the plan adoption process by each participating jurisdiction.

Section 2: Community Profile and Capability Assessment

This section summarizes Doña Ana County’s physical setting, land use patterns, development trends, population and demographics, and general building stock. It identifies critical facilities and lifelines that are essential to local emergency management and continuity of services. The section also reviews the County’s existing plans, programs, and regulatory mechanisms spanning federal, state, county, and local levels that support hazard mitigation.

Section 3: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)

This section describes the hazard identification and risk ranking process used to determine priority hazards for the County. Each hazard profile includes an overview of potential impacts on life safety, general building stock, and critical facilities, as well as an assessment of broader consequences (impacts to responders, local governance, economy, environment, etc.). Vulnerability assessments quantify potential losses and identify data gaps, with a plan for improving local data over time to better support mitigation planning.

Section 4: Mitigation Strategy

This section outlines the mitigation goals and objectives that address the hazards of greatest concern. It describes how the Countywide mitigation strategy was developed and refined, including newly identified or updated mitigation actions. Emphasis is placed on aligning local capabilities with strategies that reduce hazard impacts, support community resilience, and meet the overarching goals for Doña Ana County and its jurisdictions.

Section 5: Plan Maintenance Procedures

This section details the established processes and schedule for regularly monitoring, evaluating, and updating the MJHMP. It highlights how jurisdictions will measure progress, reassess risk, and incorporate new information, ensuring the plan remains current, actionable, and effective over its five-year life cycle and beyond.

Each section is accompanied by supporting appendices that provide more detailed data, references, and documentation of the planning process. Together, they form a comprehensive roadmap for reducing the County's risk to hazards and building a more disaster-resilient community.

1.4 PLANNING PROCESS

The DMA 2000 and its implementing regulations at 44 CFR §201.6 require that local hazard mitigation plans document the planning process used to develop and update the plan. This includes identifying how the plan was prepared, who was involved, how the public and stakeholders were engaged, and how existing plans, studies, reports, and other information were integrated. Transparent documentation of the process helps demonstrate that the plan reflects a collaborative, data-driven, and locally informed approach to reducing hazard risk.

The 2026 update of the MJHMP followed a structured and inclusive process consistent with FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (2022) and relevant state guidance. This section details the key steps and milestones in the planning process, including participation by jurisdictions, formation of the LPT, stakeholder and public engagement, and integration with other local planning mechanisms.

1.4.1 Planning Timeline

The hazard mitigation plan update followed a structured sequence of activities over approximately one year. Major steps included project initiation, data collection, analysis, strategy development, plan drafting, and review and revision, supported by planning team meetings and public engagement opportunities. Appendix E describes the timeline of work to complete the update.

1.4.2 Participating Jurisdictions

Table 1 shows all jurisdictions that were participants in the plan update.

Table 1: Participating Jurisdictions in the 2025 Update

Participating Jurisdictions	
Doña Ana County	City of Anthony
City of Las Cruces	City of Sunland Park
Town of Mesilla	Village of Hatch
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	New Mexico State University

Each participating jurisdiction was asked to do the following:

- Actively participate in the planning process.
- Provide an update on the status of mitigation actions identified for that community in the 2021 plan.
- Provide an update on community capabilities.
- Identify at least one new or continuing hazard mitigation action in the updated 2026 hazard mitigation strategy.
- Provide input throughout the process on plan elements.
- Review and provide feedback on draft sections of the plan.
- Support public participation in the process.
- Adopt the final plan via a formal resolution following Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approval.

Figure 1: Doña Ana Communities

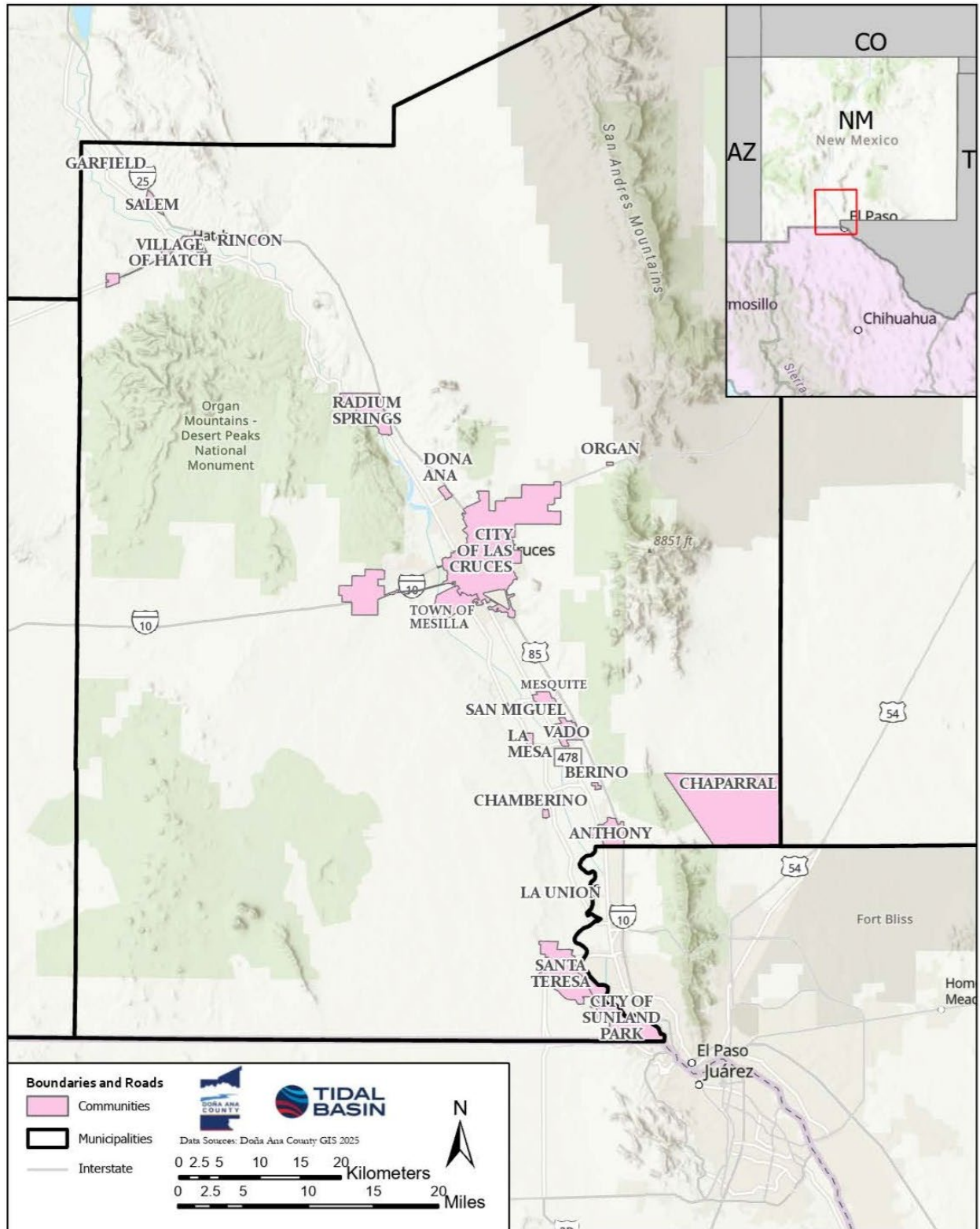


Table 2: Community Participation in the Process

Community	Updated Status of 2021 Hazard Mitigation Actions	Updated Community Capabilities	Updated Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Added New Mitigation Action(s)	Supported Public Participation	Attended Planning Meeting(s)
City of Anthony	•	•	•	•	•	•
City of Las Cruces	•	•	•	•	•	•
City of Sunland Park	•	•	•	•	•	•
Town of Mesilla	•	•	•	•	•	•
Village of Hatch	•	•	•	•	•	•
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	•	•	•	•	•	•
New Mexico State University	•	•	•	•	•	•
Doña Ana County	•	•	•	•	•	•

To support consistent data collection across participating jurisdictions, the planning team developed, distributed, and facilitated use of a standardized Mitigation Planning Tool (MPT). This tool served as a central mechanism for gathering information on local capabilities, reviewing progress on previously identified mitigation actions, identifying current hazard concerns, and generating new project ideas. Each jurisdiction was asked to complete the tool with input from relevant local staff and stakeholders. Responses from the tool informed the Community Profile, Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA), Capability Assessment, and Mitigation Strategy sections of this plan.

1.4.3 Local Planning Team

To assist in the development of the plan update and provide guidance and community input on the process, an LPT was convened to serve as community representatives in the process. A list of these members, their title, and affiliation are provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Local Planning Team Members

Last Name	First Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Armijo	Angela	Floodplain Administrator	Las Cruces
Astorga	Lorenzo	Public Works Director	Mesilla
Bowen	Amanda	Emergency Manager	Doña Ana County

Last Name	First Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Bowen	Andrew	Interim Assistant Vice President	New Mexico State University
Garza	Michael	Flood Engineer, Flood Commission	Doña Ana County
Juarez-Infante	Mario	City Manager	Sunland Park
Maciel	Delyce	Director of Human Resources and Safety	Elephant Butte Irrigation District
Murillo	Diana	Mayor	Anthony
Ordoñez	Vanessa	Police Chief	Anthony
Pitts	Tim	Community Development	Las Cruces
Shreves	Manny	Planning & Zoning Director	Hatch

1.4.4 Public and Stakeholder Outreach

Public engagement is a foundational element of the hazard mitigation planning process, ensuring that the updated plan reflects local knowledge, values, and priorities. Outreach was conducted at both the outset and conclusion of the planning process to give residents, community organizations, and other interested stakeholders meaningful opportunities to provide input.

An electronic community survey was released on April 8, 2025, and ran through June 30, 2025, using the Microsoft Forms platform to collect input on hazard concerns, perceived community vulnerabilities, and mitigation priorities. The survey was promoted through all participating jurisdictions, using a combination of websites, social media, email distribution lists, and partner networks. A full accounting of advertising efforts is provided in the Planning Process Appendix.

Recognizing the importance of equitable participation, Doña Ana County and its planning partners made a deliberate effort to engage traditionally underserved populations (TUPs) throughout the planning effort. Participating jurisdictions were encouraged to share the survey and project materials through organizations that serve low-income, non-English-speaking, elderly, disabled, and otherwise vulnerable residents.

Stakeholders (defined as individuals, agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions with a vested interest in local hazard mitigation) played an active role throughout the process. Regional, county, and local representation was prioritized, and each participating jurisdiction was asked to serve as a conduit to stakeholders within its own community. These efforts helped ensure that the perspectives of a broad and diverse set of community partners were reflected in the planning process and the resulting mitigation strategy.

Community leaders were also engaged in the planning process for document review and input, and the method by which they were engaged is provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder	Participation Opportunity	Jurisdiction
John Colquitt, local business leader	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	Chaparral, NM
Maria Burciaga, city council member	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	Sunland Park, NM
Lyla Wagley, trusted community member	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	La Mesa, NM
MaryAnn Galindo, trusted community leader and water district representative	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	La Union, NM
Jorge Garcia, trusted community leader and water district representative	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	La Union, NM
Beverly Franklin, trusted community member	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	Hatch & Rincon, NM
Henry Jasso, President of the Doña Ana Village Historic Preservation Committee	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	Doña Ana, NM
Otero County Emergency Management	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	Otero County, NM
Luna County Emergency Management	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	Luna County, NM
Sierra County Emergency Management	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	Sierra County, NM
Lincoln County Emergency Management	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	Lincoln County, NM
Chaves County Emergency Management	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	Chaves County, NM
Eddy County Emergency Management	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	Eddy County, NM
El Paso Emergency Management	Provided Opportunity to Review Plan and Provide Comment	El Paso County, TX

Following completion of the draft plan, a public comment period was held from October 3, 2025 to October 17, 2025. The draft was made available online via the Doña Ana County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) website, and an online comment tool was developed to gather feedback. All comments received during the public review period were reviewed and incorporated as appropriate before finalizing the plan.

1.4.5 Planning Meetings

Three primary LPT meetings were convened to guide and support the planning process:

- **Planning Meeting #1** was held virtually and introduced the project scope, timeline, and methodology. Jurisdictions were briefed on their responsibilities and received guidance on reporting current capabilities and updating mitigation actions from the 2021 AHMP.
- **Planning Meeting #2** (virtual) focused on reviewing preliminary HIRA results, including hazard rankings and key takeaways. Jurisdictions were invited to provide local insight to validate or refine findings.
- **Planning Meeting #3** was conducted through three in-person regional workshops across the County. These onsite sessions enabled the planning team to work face-to-face with LPT members and partners to collaboratively identify and refine mitigation actions. Virtual options were offered to those unable to attend in person.

In addition to these formal sessions, the planning team held one-on-one or small-group meetings with each jurisdiction to support data collection, clarify local conditions, and refine mitigation actions.

This mix of virtual, in-person, and informal engagement ensured jurisdictions received tailored support and that the plan reflects both regional trends and local priorities.

1.4.6 Community Capabilities

As part of the planning process, participating jurisdictions were asked to report on their current capabilities that support hazard mitigation. This information provides an understanding of each community's existing tools, resources, and systems that can be leveraged to implement mitigation actions and reduce risk.

Jurisdictions reported on capabilities across the following categories:

- **Planning and regulatory.** Local plans, ordinances, codes, and policies that guide development and hazard mitigation.
- **Administrative and technical.** Staff expertise, department functions, and technical capacity available to support mitigation planning and implementation.
- **Financial.** Access to local, state, federal, or private funding that may be used to support mitigation initiatives.
- **Education and outreach.** Public communication and engagement programs that can be used to inform and motivate residents to reduce hazard risks.



The results of the capabilities reporting process are summarized in Section 2 of this plan and are used to inform the development of the updated mitigation strategy in Section 4.

1.4.7 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

A risk assessment involves evaluating the threat, vulnerability, and potential consequences of hazards that may impact the participating jurisdictions across the planning area. While hazard mitigation planning is focused on natural hazards, understanding risk in Doña Ana County also requires consideration of development trends, climate impacts, and jurisdictional priorities.

The following natural hazards were identified and assessed during the 2026 plan update process:

- Dam Failure
- Drought
- Extreme Temperatures
- Flooding
- Severe Wind (including Dust Storm)
- Thunderstorms (Lightning and Hail)
- Wildfire

This list reflects both the hazards carried forward from the 2021 plan and the addition of dust storms within severe wind based on input from participating jurisdictions and observed trends across the region. The LPT conducted an initial evaluation of hazard risk using available data and then refined the list during the second planning meeting by incorporating local knowledge and experience.



The full hazard identification and risk assessment, including hazard profiles, vulnerability estimates, and consequence analyses, is presented in Section 3 of this plan. This assessment forms the foundation for the mitigation strategy developed in Section 4.

1.4.8 Hazard Mitigation Strategy

Development of the updated hazard mitigation strategy followed a two-part process designed to build on past efforts while supporting the creation of actionable, community-driven mitigation initiatives.

First, participating jurisdictions were provided with a list of hazard mitigation actions from the 2021 AHMP. Each jurisdiction was asked to evaluate the status of their prior actions using one of the following designations:

- Not started
- In progress
- Delayed
- Completed
- Cancelled

In addition to assigning a status, jurisdictions were encouraged to provide context for each action, including:

- The completion date and observed benefits (if completed)
- Barriers or resource gaps (if not started)
- Level of progress and projected timeline (if in progress)
- Reason for delay (if delayed)
- Reason for removal (if cancelled)

This evaluation helped participating communities establish a baseline of ongoing mitigation activity and identify opportunities to refine or carry forward effective strategies into the 2026 plan.

After the risk assessment was completed, the planning process shifted toward the development of new and continuing mitigation actions tailored to current needs and capabilities. Rather than holding a single centralized planning meeting, the project team scheduled a series of three, in-person, regional strategy meetings across Doña Ana County. These onsite sessions created space for more targeted, face-to-face collaboration between LPT representatives and their local partners. Each session was designed to support jurisdictions in identifying viable, valuable, and actionable mitigation strategies that reflect both local priorities and federal funding eligibility criteria.

Jurisdictions also received written guidance on the required elements of a complete mitigation action and were invited to request additional support from the planning team throughout the strategy development phase.



All new and continuing actions identified through this process are documented in Section 4, forming the core of the county's updated hazard mitigation strategy.

1.4.9 Plan Implementation and Maintenance

The LPT developed a plan for MJHMP implementation and maintenance, including annual review and evaluation, integration with other planning mechanisms and continued public involvement.



The plan implementation and maintenance information can be found in Section 5.

2 COMMUNITY PROFILE AND CAPABILITIES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of the physical, demographic, and functional characteristics of Doña Ana County and its participating jurisdictions, along with a summary of their current capabilities to support hazard mitigation. Understanding the landscape - both literally and organizationally - is key to crafting a relevant and effective mitigation strategy.

2.2 HISTORY



Doña Ana County, established in 1852, is the second-most populous county in New Mexico and one of its oldest inhabited regions. Its historical roots stretch far deeper than its official incorporation. Travelers, settlers, and Indigenous peoples have moved through and shaped this landscape for centuries.

According to the Doña Ana County Historical Society, the area was traversed for over 400 years by those journeying along the *Camino Real de Tierra Adentro*, the major trade route linking Mexico City to Santa Fe. This corridor fostered a rich exchange of cultures, ideas, and goods, leaving behind stories, architecture, and traditions that remain embedded in the region today.

The earliest European incursion into the region dates back to 1536 with Spanish adventurers exploring the vast territory that would become New Mexico. But the land was already deeply rooted in Indigenous presence - archaeological evidence from sites like Keystone Heritage Park, just across the river in present-day El Paso, indicates settlement as far back as 4,000 years ago. These early Native American communities cultivated the land and adapted to its rugged beauty long before Spanish colonization.

In 1843, the Doña Ana Bend Colony was established, becoming the first permanent Hispano settlement in the southern region of the territory. Situated near a bend in the Rio Grande, the colony drew settlers for its arable land and strategic location. By 1900, Doña Ana County was home to an agriculturally based society of just over 10,000 people, with market ties to Las Cruces, El Paso, and Ciudad Juárez.

Las Cruces itself was formally founded in 1849 following the conclusion of the U.S.-Mexican War, and its growth was accelerated by the 1854 Gadsden Purchase, which secured much of southern New Mexico for the United States. The arrival of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in the 1880s further transformed the region. Las Cruces became a hub for trade, education, and innovation, with the founding of Las Cruces College (now New Mexico State University [NMSU]) in 1888.

Agriculture has remained central to the county's economy and identity. The Mesilla Valley, with its fertile soils and dependable irrigation from the Rio Grande and later the Elephant Butte Dam, supported robust pecan, chile, and cotton production. However, Doña Ana's history also includes chapters of economic hardship and environmental challenge, from drought and flood to

the upheaval of the Great Depression and the more recent pressures of climate change and urbanization.

Today, Doña Ana County is a dynamic intersection of cultures, languages, and economies. While the city of Las Cruces and the southern urban corridor continue to grow rapidly, much of the county retains its rural heritage, agricultural productivity, and enduring historical identity rooted in centuries of migration, resilience, and place.

2.3 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Doña Ana County encompasses a uniquely diverse physical landscape shaped by its geography, hydrology, and geology. Understanding this setting is essential for assessing hazard exposure and informing mitigation strategies. The region's complex interplay of mountain ranges, desert basins, floodplains, aquifers, and volcanic features contributes to a variety of hazards, including flooding, drought, wildfire, windblown dust, and geologic instability.

2.3.1 Geography

Doña Ana County covers approximately 3,804 square miles in south-central New Mexico. It is bordered by El Paso County, Texas to the east and southeast; the state of Chihuahua, Mexico to the south; Luna County to the west; Sierra County to the north; and Otero County to the northeast. The county extends from roughly 106.31° to 107.32° west longitude and from 31.79° to 33.07° north latitude.

The county's most prominent feature is the Mesilla Valley, a wide and fertile floodplain of the Rio Grande that supports a significant portion of the county's population and agriculture. This valley extends north to south through the heart of the county and is a key area of concern for flooding due to its low-lying topography and proximity to the river.

Mountain ranges dominate the landscape surrounding the valley. On the eastern edge lie the Organ Mountains, part of the Organ Mountains–Desert Peaks National Monument. Additional highlands include the San Andres, Doña Ana, Sierra de las Uvas, Robledo, and the East and West Potrillo Mountains. The area also includes distinct volcanic features such as Tortugas Mountain, Picacho Peak, and Aden Crater. These uplands influence local microclimates, watershed dynamics, and wildfire behavior, and may be subject to slope-related hazards.

Doña Ana County's varied terrain - from elevated ridgelines to flat, desert basins - has a direct impact on emergency access, infrastructure planning, and the type and intensity of hazard risk faced by each community.

2.3.2 Hydrology

The county's hydrology is primarily shaped by the Rio Grande, which bisects the region and plays a central role in agriculture, municipal water supply, and flood risk. The river's flow is highly regulated upstream by Elephant Butte Dam, which affects seasonal and annual discharge volumes through the Mesilla Valley.

Underlying the Mesilla Valley is the Mesilla Basin aquifer system, a critical groundwater source composed of Quaternary floodplain alluvium and deeper Santa Fe Group sediments. According to the U.S. Geological Survey (*Geohydrology of the Mesilla Ground-Water Basin*), the aquifer is a primary water supply for both agricultural and domestic use. Groundwater levels are sensitive to extended drought, pumping demand, and recharge rates.

Hydrologic concerns also include localized flooding during intense rainfall events, particularly in urbanized or poorly drained areas. Additionally, as noted in the *Doña Ana County Water Factsheet*, water quality issues are a growing concern. Naturally occurring arsenic and salinity levels are elevated in some parts of the aquifer, and contamination from failing septic systems and agricultural runoff further threaten water resources.

2.3.3 Geology

Geologically, Doña Ana County is situated within the Basin and Range Province, defined by its alternating series of uplifted fault-block mountains and down-dropped desert basins. Much of the terrain is underlain by ancient sedimentary rock, volcanic flows, and alluvial deposits that bear directly on groundwater storage, soil stability, and hazard susceptibility.

The East and West Potrillo Mountains, located in the southern and western parts of the county, are notable for their volcanic origins. The West Potrillo Volcanic Field contains over 150 cinder cones and volcanic features, including the expansive Aden Malpais lava field and the internationally recognized Kilbourne Hole maar volcano. These formations serve as reminders of the region's geologically active past.

Several fault lines run through the county, contributing to low but present seismic risk. Steep slopes and fractured terrain in the Organ and Doña Ana Mountains also pose localized concerns for rockfall and slope failure.

Geological conditions also shape soil types, drainage capacity, and susceptibility to wind erosion, which is a major factor in dust storm formation. The *High Wind Fugitive Dust Mitigation Plan for Doña Ana and Luna Counties* identifies areas with high dust generation potential due to loose surface soils and sparse vegetation—conditions often directly tied to geologic and topographic features.

2.4 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Doña Ana County stands as New Mexico's second-most populous county, despite being only the 16th largest by land area. It is home to the largest majority-Hispanic community in the state, and its county seat, Las Cruces, is recognized as one of the fastest-growing cities in the United

States. Drawing on publicly available sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau, Data USA, and Statistical Atlas, the following summary provides an overview of key population and demographic characteristics relevant to hazard mitigation planning.

Population Composition

- **Total population**
Approximately 225,210 residents (2023 estimate)
- **Ethnic and racial makeup**
 - 68.9% Hispanic or Latino
 - 26.2% White (non-Hispanic)
 - 1.57% Black or African American
 - 1.05% Asian
 - 0.71% American Indian and Alaska Native
- **Citizenship**
Approximately 92% of residents are U.S. citizens.

Age and Household Characteristics

- **Median age**
Approximately 34.8 years, indicating a relatively young population compared to national averages.
- **Households**
Approximately 83,530 households, with an average household size of 2.59 persons.

Economic Indicators

- **Median household income**
Approximately \$55,663.
- **Employment sectors**
Leading industries include health care and social assistance, educational services, and retail trade.

Language and Education

- **Language**
A significant proportion of residents speak a language other than English at home, with Spanish being the most common.
- **Educational attainment**
Approximately 27.5% of adults aged 25 and older hold a bachelor's degree or higher.

2021 Mitigation Plan Success Story

Doña County

Evaluate, Update, and Adopt Building Codes

In 2021, communities across the region successfully completed a coordinated effort to evaluate and align their building codes such as UBC, SB, and IBC while ensuring compliance with State Law requirements. By adopting a consistent code across jurisdictions, this initiative significantly improved regional protection and laid the groundwork for more resilient and uniform development standards.



2.5 SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

Social vulnerability refers to the potential negative impacts that external stressors - such as natural disasters, disease outbreaks, or economic disruptions - can have on communities. It reflects the capacity of individuals and households to anticipate, cope with, respond to, and recover from hazardous events. Social vulnerability is shaped by a range of underlying factors including income, education, age, health status, housing conditions, language access, and transportation availability.

To help identify areas of heightened vulnerability, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) developed the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI). The SVI uses 16 variables drawn from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey and organizes them into four thematic categories:

Theme 1: Socioeconomic Status

Including poverty, unemployment, education, and insurance coverage.

Theme 2: Household Composition and Disability

Capturing age demographics, disability status, single-parent households, and English proficiency.

Theme 3: Minority Status and Language

Highlighting communities with higher proportions of racial and ethnic minorities and those with limited English proficiency.

Theme 4: Housing Type and Transportation

Addressing mobility and housing-related risks such as lack of vehicles, crowded living conditions, and mobile home residency.

These themes are especially relevant in hazard mitigation planning. Socially vulnerable populations often face systemic barriers to information, resources, and recovery assistance - making it harder for them to evacuate, access health care, secure safe housing, or recover economically after a disaster. By understanding where and how vulnerability is concentrated, Doña Ana County can prioritize equitable risk reduction strategies and better support all communities through targeted outreach, investment, and interventions.

2.5.1 Spatial Distribution of Vulnerability

The CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022 provides a census tract-level view of vulnerability across Doña Ana County. The index ranks census tracts based on 16 variables grouped into four themes: socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type and transportation. Each tract receives a percentile score relative to others in

New Mexico, allowing planners to identify communities that may face disproportionate challenges during and after a disaster.

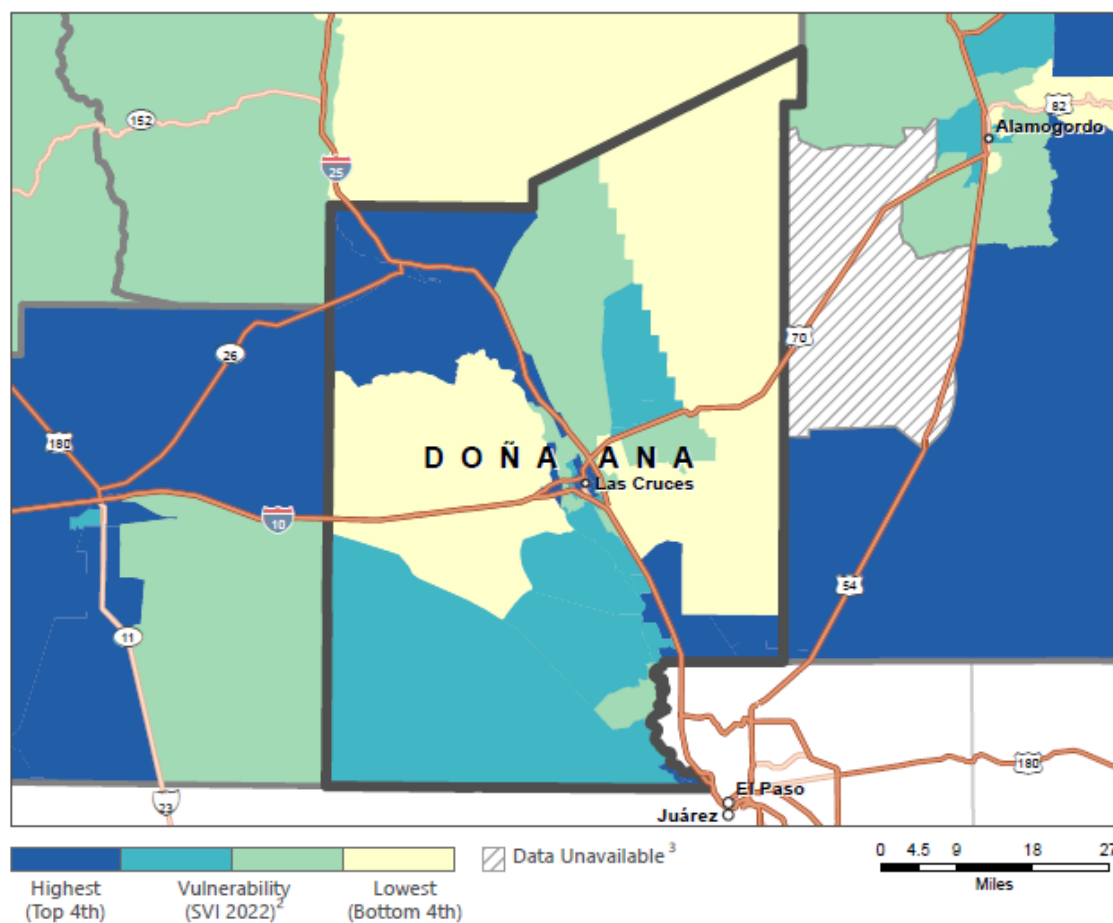
According to the 2022 SVI map, social vulnerability is not uniform across the county. The areas of highest overall vulnerability are concentrated in:

- Southern Doña Ana County, especially around Sunland Park and Santa Teresa
- Tracts adjacent to Las Cruces, particularly to the west and northeast of the city center
- Select rural communities such as Vado, Berino, and Chaparral, which exhibit high vulnerability in multiple themes

In contrast, the census tracts covering central Las Cruces and several tracts to the north and east show lower overall vulnerability. These differences reflect varying levels of income, education, transportation access, and other social determinants of resilience.

These spatial differences underscore the importance of place-based planning. By targeting outreach and mitigation efforts in areas of elevated vulnerability, the County and participating jurisdictions can improve equity in emergency preparedness and recovery. Figure 2 shows the combined overall SVI of Doña Ana County.

Figure 2: Overall SVI of Doña Ana County



Note: A full set of SVI theme maps and percentile rankings for Doña Ana County census tracts is available from the CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022 dataset and map viewer.

2.5.2 Socioeconomic Status

The socioeconomic status theme of the SVI reflects a community's access to financial and educational resources - both of which are strongly correlated with resilience in the face of disasters. This theme includes five key variables:

- Percentage of the population living below 150% of the federal poverty level
- Unemployment rate
- Percentage of residents with no high school diploma
- Percentage of households burdened by housing costs (spending more than 30% of income on housing)
- Percentage of the population without health insurance

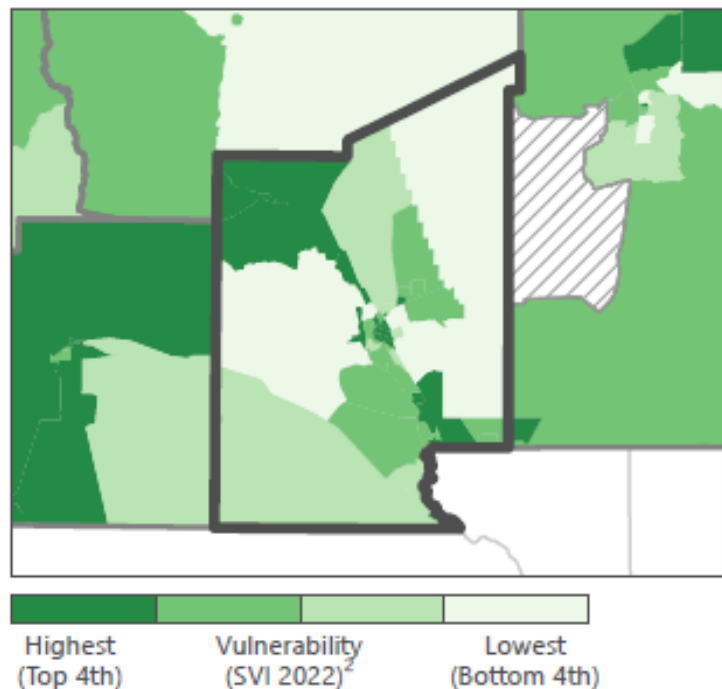
Census tracts with elevated socioeconomic vulnerability often face barriers that limit their ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. For example, households with limited income may be unable to afford insurance, emergency supplies, or temporary evacuation costs. Communities with low educational attainment may have reduced access to emergency communications or struggle to navigate recovery programs.

The CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022 map (Figure 3) shows that socioeconomic vulnerability is most pronounced in several areas:

- Border communities such as Sunland Park, Santa Teresa, and Chaparral
- Portions of rural southern Doña Ana County
- Isolated tracts west of Las Cruces, near Mesilla and Vado

These areas often overlap with high percentages of mobile homes, limited vehicle access, and high minority populations - suggesting compound vulnerabilities across multiple themes.

Figure 3: Socioeconomic SVI of Doña Ana County



2.5.3 Household Composition and Disability

The second SVI theme focuses on populations that may require additional support during emergencies due to age, disability, or caregiving responsibilities. This includes five variables:

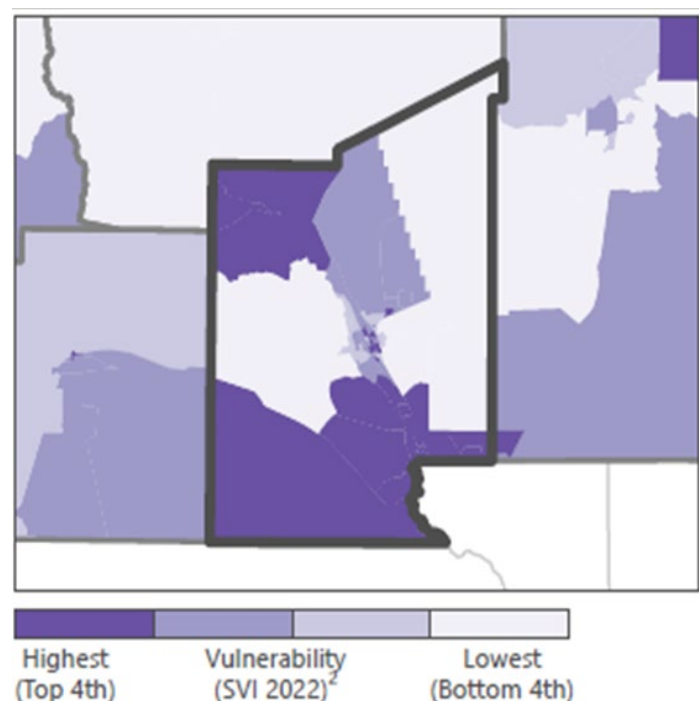
- Percentage of the population aged 65 and older
- Percentage of the population aged 17 and younger
- Percentage of the civilian non-institutionalized population with a disability
- Percentage of single-parent households with children under 18
- Percentage of people aged 5 and older who speak English “less than well”

These factors are often linked to reduced mobility, access challenges, or communication barriers - particularly during evacuations, sheltering, or disaster recovery operations. Older adults may have medical or mobility needs, young children may rely on school-based services, and non-English-speaking residents may not receive timely emergency alerts or public health information.

The CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022 map (Figure 4) indicates elevated vulnerability in areas with concentrated poverty and limited access to services. Notably:

- The southern edge of Doña Ana County, including parts of Sunland Park and Chaparral, shows increased vulnerability across both age and language indicators.
- Several rural tracts west of Las Cruces, as well as parts of the Mesilla Valley, also appear to rank high in this theme.
- Colonias and agricultural communities, which often include families with young children and multigenerational households, are particularly affected.

Figure 4: Household composition SVI of Doña Ana County



By prioritizing these populations in outreach, shelter planning, and accessible communications, the County can reduce disparities in disaster outcomes and improve service equity across the region.

2.5.4 Minority Status and Language

The third theme of the SVI captures two critical dimensions of equity in emergency planning: racial and ethnic minority status, and language access. This theme includes:

- Percentage of residents who identify as a racial or ethnic minority
- Percentage of residents who speak English "less than well"

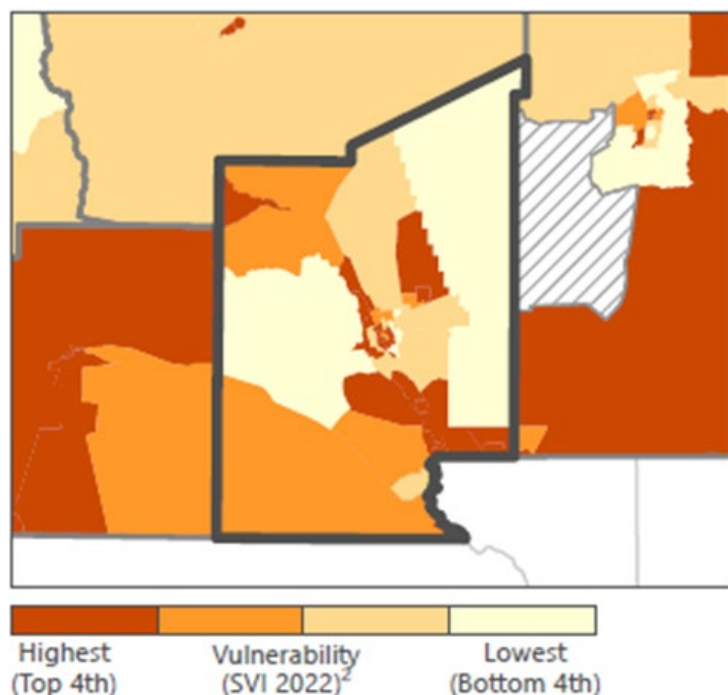
These factors are essential in assessing disaster risk because they can shape how information is received, how services are accessed, and how recovery unfolds. Historical and ongoing disparities in income, housing, and health outcomes often mean that minority communities are more exposed to hazard impacts and face greater challenges in rebuilding.

In Doña Ana County, this theme carries particular weight. The CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022 map (Figure 5) shows pronounced vulnerability along the southern U.S.–Mexico border, especially in communities like Sunland Park, Santa Teresa, Berino, Vado, and Chaparral. Many of these areas are characterized by:

- High percentages of Spanish-speaking households
- Longstanding colonia communities with limited infrastructure
- Elevated concentrations of Hispanic/Latino residents

Language access and culturally relevant outreach are critical considerations when planning for emergency alerts, evacuation notices, health messaging, and post-disaster services. As such, mitigation strategies that account for Theme 3 factors can significantly reduce inequities in preparedness and recovery.

Figure 5: Racial and Ethnic SVI of Doña Ana County



2.5.5 Housing Type and Transportation

The final theme of the SVI highlights structural and mobility-related risk factors that affect how residents prepare for and respond to disasters. This theme includes:

- Percentage of housing units that are multi-unit structures
- Percentage of mobile homes
- Percentage of crowded households (more occupants than rooms)
- Percentage of households with no vehicle access
- Percentage of the population living in group quarters (e.g., dorms, prisons, nursing homes)

Each of these factors carries distinct implications for disaster readiness. Mobile homes and crowded housing may be more physically vulnerable to wind or flood damage. Households without vehicles may have difficulty evacuating or reaching points of distribution. Group quarters require tailored strategies for mass care, medical needs, and continuity of operations.

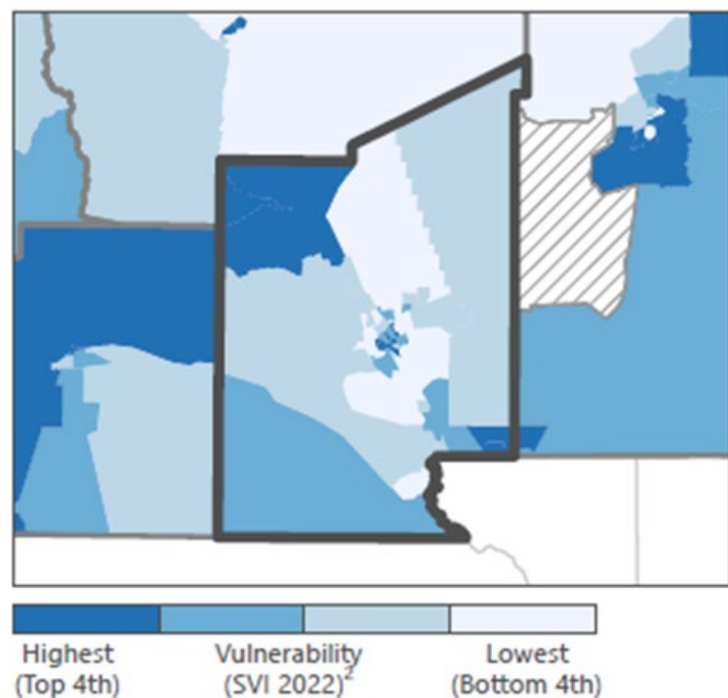
The CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022 map (Figure 6) reveals several areas where housing and transportation vulnerabilities are elevated. In Doña Ana County, these include:

Rural communities along the I-10 and I-25 corridors where mobile homes and vehicle access are common challenges

- Colonias and agricultural settlements near the southern border, where infrastructure gaps may compound housing vulnerability
- Sections of Las Cruces and Mesilla with high densities of renters or multi-family housing units

Addressing housing and transportation vulnerability through mitigation planning may involve hardening structures, identifying evacuation support needs, enhancing shelter accessibility, and improving infrastructure in historically underserved areas.

Figure 6: Housing and Transportation SVI of Doña Ana County



2.5.6 Health Disparity

Although not one of the four core themes in the CDC/ATSDR SVI, acknowledging health disparity is essential to effective mitigation planning. Public health and hazard risk are deeply interconnected - communities with poor baseline health are more likely to suffer severe consequences from disasters and recover more slowly. Chronic illnesses, limited access to care, and systemic inequities can all amplify the impact of emergencies, especially among underserved populations.

In Doña Ana County, many of the same communities that rank high in social vulnerability, such as those along the southern border and in rural colonias, also face persistent health challenges.

These include:

Limited access to healthcare providers and specialty care. Nearly every county in New Mexico, including Doña Ana, is designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA), indicating a shortage of primary care services. According to the 100% Community Initiative report, residents frequently cited difficulty accessing local specialists, with many traveling to El Paso or Mexico for care due to limited local options or insurance limitations.

Cost-related barriers to care. In community surveys conducted by the 100% Community Initiative, 18% of adults reported being unable to access needed medical care due to cost. Even among those with insurance, many shared that high out-of-pocket expenses or lack of in-network providers made accessing care difficult.

Behavioral health access issues. The same report found that one-third of residents needed mental health care in the past year, but half of those individuals experienced barriers to accessing it. These barriers included limited provider availability, long waitlists, and costs not covered by insurance.

Elevated rates of mental distress. Data from the SHMP show that 22% of Doña Ana County residents experience frequent mental distress (defined as 14 or more days of poor mental health in a month) - a rate that aligns with state averages but remains higher than national benchmarks.

Environmental health stressors. Survey respondents identified exposure to agricultural chemicals, poor air quality from dust and drought, and inadequate sanitation infrastructure, particularly in rural or colonia communities, as key concerns that compound both everyday health burdens and vulnerability during disasters.

These data points underscore the importance of integrating health equity into hazard mitigation planning. Effective strategies must account not only for physical hazard exposure, but also for the public health and socioeconomic conditions that influence how well communities can respond to and recover from disasters. This includes designing shelter operations, communications, and recovery services that address chronic health conditions, language and transportation barriers, and behavioral health needs in an equitable and inclusive way.

2.6 ECONOMY

Doña Ana County's economy is both diverse and evolving, rooted in agriculture and trade but increasingly shaped by education, health care, government, and service-oriented industries. Its strategic location at the intersection of I-10 and I-25 and its proximity to the U.S.-Mexico border position the county as a regional hub for logistics, cross-border commerce, and binational collaboration.

According to the 2024 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, public administration and real estate together accounted for over 40% of the county's gross domestic product (GDP), followed by health care and social assistance, retail trade, and professional and technical services. These sectors reflect the county's role as a government and university center, home to NMSU, key federal installations, and a growing retirement population.

As highlighted in *Plan 2040* (the Comprehensive Plan for Doña Ana County), Doña Ana is the largest agricultural county in New Mexico by value, with pecans, chile, and onions serving as cornerstone crops. However, the plan also notes a gradual loss of irrigated farmland near urban centers, as well as water constraints and environmental challenges that could reshape the sector in the coming decades.

The 2024 *Economic Summary* from the New Mexico Economic Development Department notes that Doña Ana County's economy is becoming more service-driven, with steady growth in professional services, education, and health care. Manufacturing, construction, and tourism also continue to expand, supported by an uptick in gross receipts and employment across multiple sectors.

Protected public lands are another defining feature of the county's economic identity. According to a Headwaters Economics report, more than 75% of land in Doña Ana is federally owned, with portions designated for conservation and recreation. These public lands not only preserve cultural and ecological assets - they also attract visitors, retirees, and new businesses drawn by the region's quality of life. In fact, the report found that counties with wilderness protections tend to outperform those without in terms of per capita income and earnings per job. The Las Cruces area in particular has seen job growth in recreation, hospitality, and professional services tied to its outdoor amenities.

Non-labor income is a rising economic force as well. The same report found that investment income and government transfer payments, including retirement and Medicare, now account for nearly 40% of total personal income in the county - a reflection of national demographic trends and the region's appeal to older adults seeking affordable, high-quality places to live.

Taken together, these factors suggest an economy that is growing, increasingly diversified, and deeply intertwined with both its natural landscape and regional infrastructure. Mitigation efforts should consider how disruptions to sectors like tourism, agriculture, or health care could ripple through the local economy, and in turn prioritize strategies that support resilience for both traditional and emerging industries.

2.7 LAND OWNERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Land use and ownership patterns in Doña Ana County play a major role in determining where hazards pose the greatest risk and where mitigation efforts can have the most impact. The county's unique geographic setting along the U.S.-Mexico border, combined with a complex land tenure system and ongoing development pressures, has created a diverse mix of rural, urban, and environmentally sensitive landscapes.

According to *Plan 2040*, more than 75% of land in Doña Ana County is federally owned. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) oversees most of this land, which supports both ecological integrity and the county's economic identity. Outdoor recreation and tourism, particularly in areas like the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument, bring in visitors and preserve open space near expanding communities.

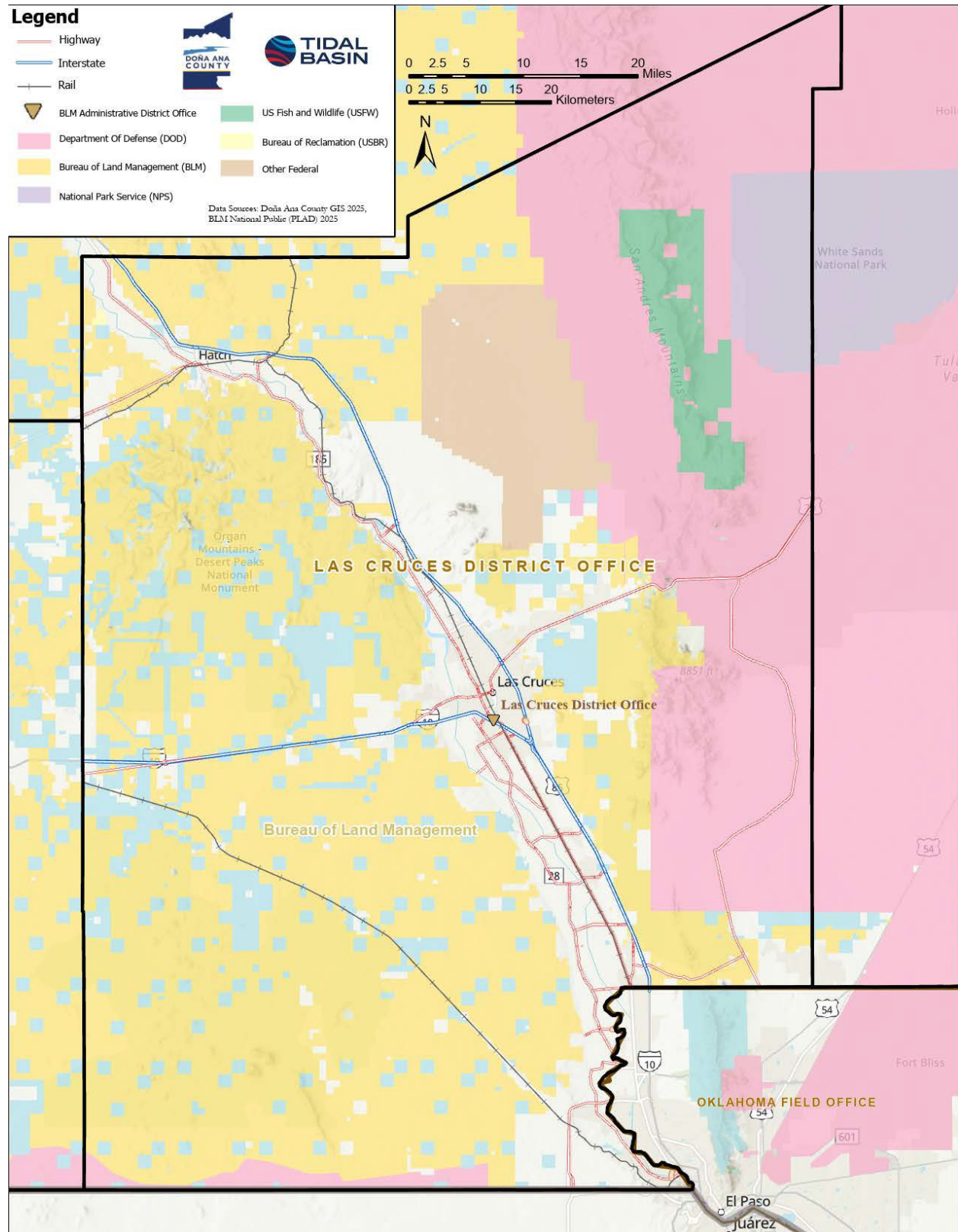
Private lands make up less than one-fifth of the county's total area, yet this is where most residential and commercial development occurs. This imbalance creates concentrated growth pressures near Las Cruces, Sunland Park, and unincorporated communities along the Rio Grande corridor. *Plan 2040* highlights that population growth continues in these areas, driving increased demand for housing, water systems, and transportation infrastructure. In many cases, these needs emerge in places already vulnerable to flooding, drought, or extreme heat.

Colonias underscore some of the most urgent land use challenges. These communities are frequently located in areas with limited water access, outdated septic systems, and few paved roads. Their vulnerability stems not just from geographic exposure, but from long-standing social and economic disparities. While public investments have improved some conditions in colonias, infrastructure gaps in drainage, transportation, and emergency response remain.

The *Headwaters Economics Report* emphasizes that land conservation and smart development are closely linked to economic resilience. Doña Ana County's ability to attract residents and businesses - especially in sectors like healthcare, education, and technology - depends in part on the region's natural beauty and open spaces. If development compromises these assets, it could weaken both environmental protections and long-term economic opportunity.

Looking ahead, land use decisions will need to account for increasing climate-related hazards. Priorities include steering development away from floodplains, protecting infrastructure corridors, and coordinating with public land agencies on wildfire risk and water resource management.

Figure 7: Land Ownership



2.8 COMMUNITY LIFELINES

The community lifelines framework, developed by FEMA, identifies the most essential services that must be stabilized and restored quickly after a disaster to protect life and support response and recovery. While originally designed for emergency operations, this framework can also inform mitigation planning by highlighting where infrastructure, services, and systems are most critical and most vulnerable.

Doña Ana County's lifeline systems include both physical infrastructure (like roads, power grids, and communications towers) and social infrastructure (such as hospitals, shelters, and emergency responders). Many of these systems are interconnected. A disruption in one lifeline, such as electricity, can cascade into others, affecting healthcare delivery, water service, or emergency communications. This section uses the seven FEMA lifeline categories to describe key assets, known vulnerabilities, and considerations for hazard mitigation planning.

2.8.1 Safety and Security

Safety and security services in Doña Ana County are delivered through a network of agencies that includes the Doña Ana County Sheriff's Office, municipal police departments, fire and rescue services, and the OEM. These agencies work in close coordination with regional, tribal, and federal partners, particularly given the County's proximity to the U.S.-Mexico border and several sovereign jurisdictions.

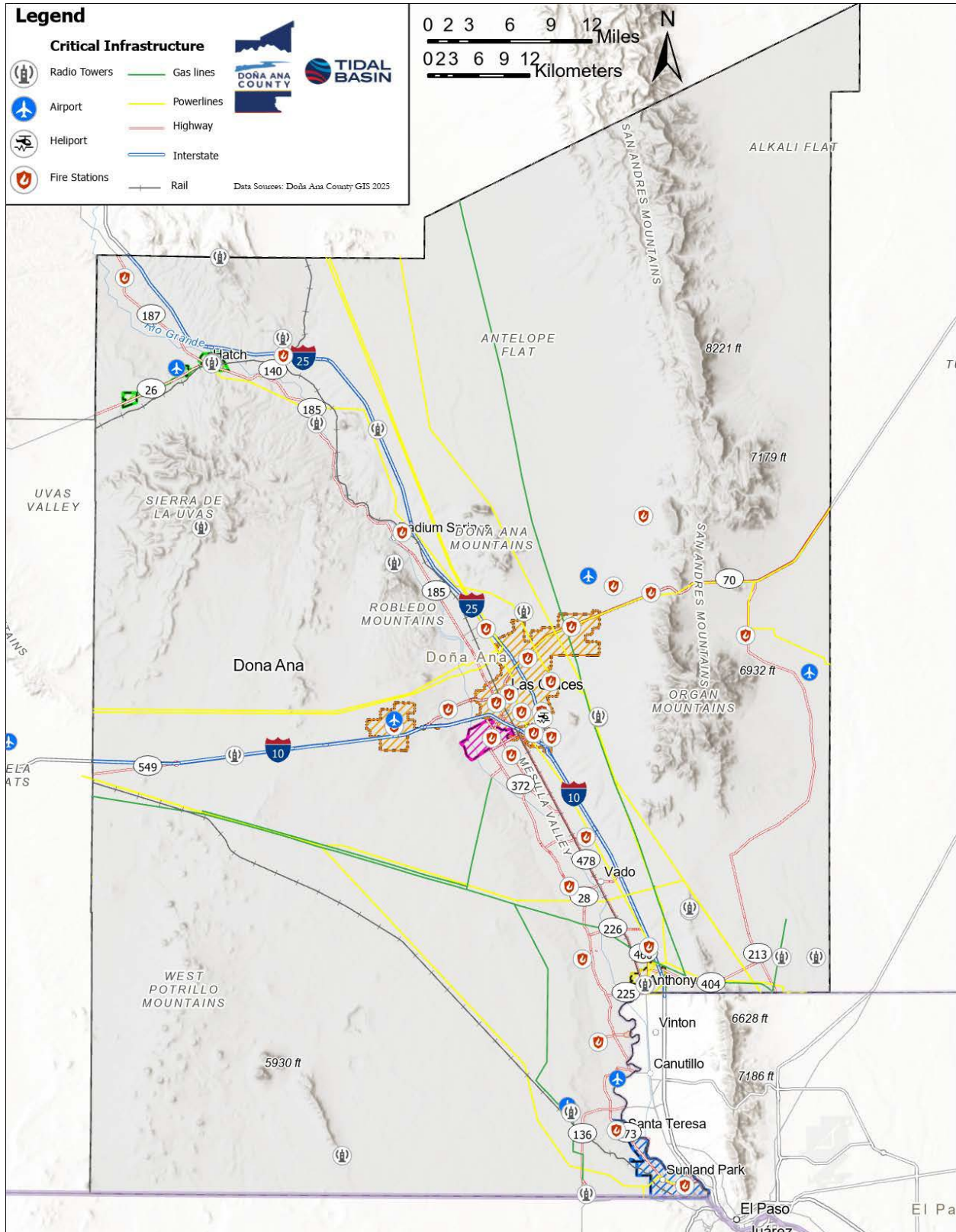
The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located in Las Cruces, serves as the central coordination hub during emergencies and major incidents. The Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement services across a broad geographic area, including remote unincorporated communities. Volunteer fire departments are critical in many rural areas, providing both fire protection and medical response, though many face ongoing challenges related to recruitment, training, and equipment maintenance. The County and participating jurisdictions also participate in regional emergency communications systems and mutual aid networks that support coordinated response and situational awareness.

2.8.2 Health and Medical

Health care access in Doña Ana County reflects a complex blend of progress, persistence, and disparity. While the county boasts several health care anchors including La Clinica de Familia (a federally qualified health center), two hospitals, a behavioral health hospital, and the Southern New Mexico Family Medicine Residency Program - gaps in access, affordability, and workforce persist across many communities.

According to the *2025 100% Community Survey*, 88% of respondents reported needing medical care in the past year, yet 43% of those had difficulty accessing it. Mental health needs were also high, with 48% of respondents reporting a need for behavioral health care, up from 35% in 2019. Although access to mental health care has improved slightly, nearly half of residents still face barriers, with provider shortages, high out-of-pocket costs, and lack of culturally competent care cited as key issues.

Figure 8: Critical Infrastructure



Workforce shortages compound these access issues. The state's benchmark of 8.5 primary care physicians per 10,000 residents is not met in Doña Ana, which is currently short by at least 47 physicians. This gap is even more acute for mental health professionals. Rural areas often lack providers entirely, leading to long travel distances for basic care, pharmacy services, and specialty treatment. The situation is especially difficult for residents in colonias and those with limited English proficiency, which report higher-than-average difficulty obtaining timely, affordable care.

The *County Health Rankings* also place Doña Ana in the lower half of New Mexico counties for health outcomes, despite ranking relatively well on health factors. Indicators like low birthweight, preventable hospital stays, and days of poor mental health remain areas of concern. The county has made strides in increasing insurance coverage and bolstering public health education, but structural challenges like underfunded clinics, limited transportation, and socioeconomic disparities continue to shape outcomes.

Locally driven collaborations are working to address these gaps. The *Doña Ana County Health Collaborative's 2016–2019 Action Plan* prioritized the creation of a community-centered health system, with integrated behavioral health, patient-centered care models, and a strong emphasis on prevention, health literacy, and chronic disease management. That work continues under the banner of the Doña Ana County Board of Wellness, which coordinates across providers, educators, and public health leaders to advance a more equitable, accessible system.

2.8.3 Energy and Transportation

Energy and transportation systems form the backbone of community function and economic connectivity in Doña Ana County. These systems enable everything from emergency response to everyday mobility and are deeply intertwined with broader hazard vulnerabilities and regional resilience.

2.8.3.1 Energy Infrastructure

Electricity in Doña Ana County is supplied by a combination of regional investor-owned utilities, co-ops, and local infrastructure operators. Large-scale transmission infrastructure connects the county to the broader Southwest power grid. The county sits near major renewable energy development zones and transmission corridors, including projects like the Hecate solar facility in Santa Teresa, approved by the New Mexico Public Regulation Commission in 2020 as part of a statewide push to expand solar capacity.

The New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority (RETA) identifies Doña Ana County and the surrounding region as strategically important for exporting wind and solar energy to western states. The SunZia Southwest Transmission Project is expected to increase transmission capacity and provide a path for high-output renewable projects to serve markets in Arizona and California. This infrastructure expansion aligns with the state's Energy Transition Act goals and supports both economic development and decarbonization.

Within the county, energy assets include electric substations, gas distribution lines, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) monitored water-energy infrastructure managed by agencies like the Elephant Butte Irrigation District (EBID). Solar energy is permitted

in various land use zones under county ordinance, and new projects are subject to local development and permitting processes.

2.8.3.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Doña Ana County's transportation network includes interstate highways, arterial roads, freight rail, public transit, and international ports of entry. The region's location at the convergence of I-10 and I-25 makes it a critical node for the movement of goods and people across New Mexico, Texas, and northern Mexico. U.S. Highways 70 and 85 provide additional east-west and north-south routes, serving both local and through traffic.

Rail infrastructure is robust and includes the Union Pacific intermodal terminal in Santa Teresa, which handles international freight and supports regional economic growth. Proposed initiatives such as a commuter rail system connecting Las Cruces and El Paso could further strengthen regional mobility, particularly for workforce and emergency access needs.

Local and regional plans, including the *Mesilla Valley MPO's Transport 2040* and the *Border Area Economic Development Strategy*, emphasize the need to upgrade roadways in rural and border communities, expand multimodal options, and invest in overweight truck corridors to improve binational trade efficiency.

While infrastructure quality in central hubs like Las Cruces is relatively high, rural areas face challenges related to aging roads, limited transit access, and gaps in pedestrian and bicycle connectivity. Future planning will require coordinated investments that balance growth, hazard exposure, and long-term sustainability.

2.8.4 Communications

Access to reliable and affordable communication services is a critical lifeline, particularly during emergencies. Across Doña Ana County, significant disparities exist in broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and telecommunications access, many of which directly impact the county's most vulnerable residents.

According to the *2022 Doña Ana Broadband Survey*, which gathered over 3,000 responses, more than half of households with internet access reported speeds below the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) baseline threshold of 25/3 Mbps. Over one-third of respondents rated their internet service as inadequate, citing issues such as slow or inconsistent connections and frequent outages. Additionally, nearly 23% of households in the county reported having no internet access at all, a rate higher than the state average. Of those without access, 75% identified as Hispanic, and most reported household incomes under \$21,000.

In rural colonias such as Vado, Rincon, and Garfield, survey data showed high concentrations of unserved households, including many without any internet infrastructure in place. Community outreach teams, including Promotoras, were essential in gathering feedback from these hard-to-reach areas, where affordability, lack of provider options, and digital literacy remain major barriers.

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Statewide planning efforts further validate these concerns. New Mexico’s *BEAD Five-Year Action Plan* identifies the southern portion of Doña Ana County as a priority area for investment due to significant broadband infrastructure and adoption gaps. The State Office of Broadband Access and Expansion (OBAE) notes that affordability and lack of digital literacy disproportionately affect Hispanic, elderly, and low-income populations throughout the county.

Local engagement efforts are building momentum to address these gaps. The County has participated in initiatives such as the Connect New Mexico Pilot Program and the Community Broadband Survey, and it supports regional coordination for fiber and wireless expansion. Investments in infrastructure must be coupled with education and support systems, particularly for non-English speakers and seniors, so that all residents can access and effectively use communication tools during both daily life and emergencies.

2.8.5 Food, Water, Shelter

Access to nutritious food, safe water, and stable housing are foundational needs that directly influence community resilience. In Doña Ana County, persistent socioeconomic disparities, infrastructure challenges, and environmental stressors compromise this lifeline for many residents, particularly in colonias and other rural or underserved areas.

2.8.5.1 Food Access and Insecurity

Despite being home to a vibrant agricultural economy, food insecurity remains a pressing issue. According to Feeding America’s *Map the Meal Gap 2024*, approximately 16% of residents in Doña Ana County are food insecure, including over 27% of children. These rates are even higher among colonia residents and non-English-speaking households. Limited public transit and low access to full-service grocery stores exacerbate the challenge, especially in rural and unincorporated areas. While food assistance programs such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and food banks are active throughout the county, demand outpaces supply, and one-third of those who need services report difficulty accessing them.

Efforts by nonprofits and local government including Casa de Peregrinos, Roadrunner Food Bank, and municipal senior meal programs play a critical role in addressing hunger. However, capacity and funding remain persistent challenges. Initiatives like community gardens, healthy food incentives at markets, and nutrition education through NMSU Cooperative Extension’s ICAN program offer promising supplemental strategies.

2.8.5.2 Water Access and Vulnerability

Doña Ana County relies on a mix of surface and groundwater sources, including the Rio Grande and regional aquifers. The EBID provides water for agriculture, while roughly 110 domestic water systems supply municipal needs. However, the region faces ongoing stress from drought, aquifer depletion, and water quality issues such as arsenic and salinity contamination. Over 80% of the county’s groundwater is used for agriculture, and competition between agricultural and municipal users has intensified during dry periods.

The county's per capita water use is significantly higher than state and national averages (182 gallons per person per day, compared to 161 in New Mexico and 145 nationally). *Plan 2040* outlines conservation goals and sustainable water management strategies, including rainwater harvesting, infrastructure upgrades, and coordination across agencies.

2.8.5.3 Shelter and Housing Insecurity

Safe, stable, and affordable housing is out of reach for many in Doña Ana County. As of the most recent community survey, 58% of renters face a high housing burden, and 27% are severely burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing. Waitlists for housing services, such as those managed by the Mesilla Valley Public Housing Authority, range from two to six years. The county experiences nightly unsheltered homelessness for 200–300 individuals, with many more in precarious living conditions.

The *Las Cruces Affordable Housing Investment Strategy* notes that a growing share of families cannot afford either rental or for-sale homes under current market conditions, especially as housing inflation outpaces income growth. Vulnerable populations include single-parent households, the elderly, and individuals experiencing compounding financial stress.

2.8.6 Hazardous Materials

Doña Ana County's proximity to key transportation corridors and industrial zones increases the importance of hazardous materials management as part of both daily operations and disaster planning. With regular movement of chemicals, petroleum products, and radioactive materials through roadways, rail, and pipelines, ensuring robust mitigation and emergency response systems is critical.

2.8.6.1 Transportation and Facility Risks

Hazardous materials regularly transit the I-10 and I-25 corridors, as well as the Union Pacific intermodal facility in Santa Teresa. The Doña Ana County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) have long documented the transport of petroleum, fertilizers, solvents, and other potentially hazardous materials through the region and there are numerous records of past hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents, including gas line breaks, sewage releases, and vehicle collisions involving hazardous cargo.

Additionally, fixed facilities in the county store and use chemicals in agriculture, energy, and manufacturing operations. These facilities are subject to Tier II reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), though gaps in local inventory data have been noted by the SERC and state agencies. Illegal dumping of hazardous materials, particularly in rural areas, has also been identified as a recurring public health concern, prompting mitigation actions aimed at public education and code enforcement.

2.8.6.2 Legacy Sites and Contamination

Doña Ana County contains multiple sites of legacy contamination. The Griggs and Walnut Ground Water Plume Superfund Site in Las Cruces is one of the most prominent, with long-term remediation in place to address groundwater contamination from industrial solvents. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) five-year review confirmed ongoing treatment effectiveness but recommended continued monitoring and infrastructure upgrades to prevent plume migration.

Additional environmental health concerns are associated with waste sites linked to military and space testing facilities. At the White Sands Test Facility, restoration and cleanup efforts continue to address soil and groundwater contamination resulting from propulsion and materials testing. State and federal partners including the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) and the Office of Natural Resources Trustee are coordinating on these efforts.

2.8.6.3 Preparedness and Coordination

Doña Ana County participates in statewide hazardous materials planning through its LEPC and emergency management office. The county has received past support from the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant to fund planning, training, and equipment for local responders. However, stakeholder feedback continues to point to the need for updated data systems, greater transparency in industrial operations, and consistent public messaging on hazardous material safety.

2.9 COMMUNITY CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

Understanding each jurisdiction's existing capacity to support hazard mitigation is essential to developing a realistic and actionable mitigation strategy. As part of the planning process, all participating jurisdictions completed a capability assessment, reporting their current planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, financial, and outreach resources. This section summarizes the results of that assessment, highlighting both shared strengths and common gaps across the planning area. These findings help ensure that the mitigation actions proposed in Section 4 are aligned with local capabilities and implementation potential.

Communities may indicate the presence of a capability even if it is not managed directly by the jurisdiction itself. For example, some jurisdictions may be included in a broader countywide or regional initiative, such as the Doña Ana All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan (AHEOP), even if they do not maintain their own stand-alone plan. In these cases, jurisdictions are encouraged to reflect their access to or participation in shared capabilities, recognizing that interjurisdictional coordination is often essential to effective hazard mitigation.

For the following tables, a • symbol indicates primary ownership of a capability, while a * symbol indicates access to this capability.

2.9.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Planning and regulatory capabilities include codes, ordinances, policies, laws, plans and programs that guide growth and development. These capabilities can either support risk reduction or create areas that are more vulnerable to disaster.

Table 5: Planning Capabilities

Jurisdiction	Capital Improvement Plan	Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Comprehensive /Master Land Use Plan	Continuity of Operations Plan	Disaster Recovery Plan	Economic Development Plan	Emergency Operations Plan	Flood Mitigation Plan	Stormwater Management Plan	Transportation Plan	Other Relevant Plan(s)
Doña Ana County	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	*	
City of Anthony			*					*			*	
City of Las Cruces	•	•	*	•	•		•	*		•	•	
City of Sunland Park	•		*	•		•	•	*	•		•	
Elephant Butte Irrigation District			*					*	•	•		
New Mexico State University	•		*	•	•		•	*			•	
Town of Mesilla			*	•				*			*	
Village of Hatch			*	•			•	*			*	

OEM oversees plan development and maintenance of several plans that are inclusive of all jurisdictions within Doña Ana County including the CWPP and AHEOP. Similarly, South Central Regional Transit District oversees a regional transportation plan.

Table 6: Regulatory Capabilities

Jurisdiction	Building Code	Floodplain Management Ordinance	NFIP Adoption / Compliance	Fire Department Inspections	Property Maintenance Code	Site Plan Development Review	Zoning Ordinance	Other Hazard-Specific Ordinance(s)
Doña Ana County	•	•	•			•	•	
City of Anthony		•					•	
City of Las Cruces	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
City of Sunland Park	•	•		•	•	•	•	
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	•			•		•		
New Mexico State University								
Town of Mesilla	•	•				•	•	
Village of Hatch		•					•	

2.9.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff, skills and tools. These capabilities can be used for mitigation planning and to carry out specific mitigation actions. They also include the ability to access, coordinate and implement these resources effectively.

Table 7: Administrative Capabilities

Jurisdiction	Local Emergency Planning Committee	Office of Emergency Management	Code Enforcement Department	Engineering Department	Purchasing Department	Planning Commission	Public Utility Board	Public Works Department	Board of Education	Other Administrative Capability
Doña Ana County	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	
City of Anthony	*	*	•		•	•		•		•
City of Las Cruces	*	*	•	•	•	•	•	•		
City of Sunland Park	*	*						•		
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	*	*		•	•					
New Mexico State University	*	*			•			•		
Town of Mesilla	*	*				•		•		•
Village of Hatch	*	*	•		•			•		

OEM provides emergency management services for all incorporated and unincorporated areas of Doña Ana County.

Table 8: Technical Capabilities

Jurisdiction	Chief Building Officer	Civil Engineer (Construction Project Management)	Grant Administrator	Grant Writer	Other Technical Capability
Doña Ana County	•	•	•		
City of Anthony					
City of Las Cruces	•	•	•		
City of Sunland Park			•		
Elephant Butte Irrigation District		•			
New Mexico State University	•	•	•		
Town of Mesilla					
Village of Hatch					

2.9.3 Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities include resources available to fund mitigation actions.

Table 9: Financial Capabilities

Jurisdiction	Capital Improvement Program	Community Development Block	Federal Programs (non-FEMA)	FEMA – Hazard Mitigation Assistance	FEMA – PA 406 Mitigation	Funding Programs – State	Funding Programs – Philanthropic	General Obligation / Special Tax Bonds	Impact Fees for New Development	Tax Levies for Specific Purposes	Utility Service Fee	Other Funding Capability
Doña Ana County	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
City of Anthony		•	•	•	•	•	•				•	
City of Las Cruces	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
City of Sunland Park		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	•		•	•	•		•			•	•	
New Mexico State University	•			•	•		•	•				
Town of Mesilla		•		•	•	•	•		•		•	
Village of Hatch		•		•	•	•	•				•	

2.9.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities include programs and methods that Doña Ana County and its communities can use to communicate about and encourage risk reduction.

Table 10: Education and Outreach Capabilities

Jurisdiction	Firewise Community Designation	StormReady Community Designation	Preparedness Month (Sept.) Campaign	Seasonal Hazard Campaign(s)	School Programs (Be a Hero! STOP! Etc.)	Other Education and Outreach Capability
Doña Ana County		•		•		•
City of Anthony		*		*		*
City of Las Cruces		*		*		*
City of Sunland Park		*		*		*
Elephant Butte Irrigation District		*		*		*
New Mexico State University		*		*		*
Town of Mesilla		*		*		*
Village of Hatch		*		*		*

In addition to formal programs identified by participating jurisdictions, OEM actively engages in a range of education and outreach initiatives aimed at increasing public awareness, preparedness, and community resilience. These efforts include participation in National Night Out, in partnership with the Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC); hosting community CPR and first aid training; providing public sandbagging education ahead of seasonal flood risks; and conducting tabletop exercises (TTXs) for unincorporated communities to build local response capabilities. OEM staff also regularly attend County Commissioner community meetings as invited speakers to share hazard information and preparedness resources. Additionally, OEM coordinates with multiple public safety partners to table at the County Fair, helping disseminate information and engage with residents on a wide range of emergency management topics.

2.9.5 Floodplain Management and NFIP Participation

Flood risk remains a significant concern for several jurisdictions across Doña Ana County. Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides communities with access to affordable flood insurance, promotes sound floodplain management practices, and is a key component of federal disaster aid eligibility.

As of July 2025, five of the eight participating jurisdictions are enrolled in the NFIP. Of those, two maintain active Community Rating System (CRS) participation, reflecting efforts to go beyond minimum NFIP standards to reduce flood risk and insurance premiums.

Each participating jurisdiction was asked to report on its floodplain management capacity as part of the mitigation planning process. This included current ordinance enforcement, staffing for floodplain management activities, outreach efforts, and any known repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) properties in their community.

Table 11 summarizes each jurisdiction's current NFIP status, CRS participation, and local capacity to implement floodplain management activities. Table 12 identifies each community's floodplain manager or if the position is vacant.

Table 11: Community NFIP Participation

Jurisdiction	Participation in the NFIP (Y/N)	CRS Class (if any)	Floodplain Ordinance Adopted (Y/N)
Doña Ana County	Y	Y	Y
City of Anthony	N	N	N
City of Las Cruces	Y	Y	Y
City of Sunland Park	Y	N	Y
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	N	N	N
New Mexico State University	N	N	N
Town of Mesilla	Y	N	Y
Village of Hatch	Y	N	Y

Table 12: Community Floodplain Manager

Jurisdiction	Name / Position of Floodplain Manager (or vacant)
Doña Ana County	Michael Garza, P.E., CFM – Engineer Supervisor, Flood Commission
City of Anthony	n/a
City of Las Cruces	Angela Armijo, CFM, CST II, Senior Engineering Tech - Flood
City of Sunland Park	Mario Juarez-Infante, City Mayor
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	n/a
New Mexico State University	n/a
Town of Mesilla	Vacant
Village of Hatch	Michael Garza, P.E, CFM Engineer Supervisor Flood Commission

The Town of Mesilla acknowledges that the Floodplain Administrator (FPA) position, previously held by municipal staff, became vacant, and at the time this plan was prepared the Town was actively seeking a qualified replacement. Because participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requires each jurisdiction to have a designated FPA or formally authorized designee, until a permanent FPA is appointed, the Town will assign interim duties to a qualified staff member to maintain permit review, enforcement, recordkeeping, and public assistance functions.

2.9.5.1 Floodplain/Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances

Floodplain and flood damage prevention ordinances establish local requirements for managing development in identified flood hazard areas and reducing the risk of flood-related losses. These ordinances typically align with, and in some cases exceed, the minimum standards of the NFIP. By regulating construction, land use, and other activities in flood-prone areas, communities can limit exposure to flood hazards, protect public safety, and maintain eligibility for federal flood insurance and disaster assistance programs.

For NFIP-participating jurisdictions, strong and well-enforced ordinances can also contribute to improved CRS scores, which may reduce flood insurance premiums for property owners. Table 13 identifies the current floodplain or flood damage prevention ordinance(s) in effect for each participating jurisdiction.

Table 13: Community Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances

Jurisdiction	Code Reference
Doña Ana County	Dona Ana County NM Development, 35-604 – Flood Damage Prevention
City of Las Cruces	Chapter 34 Article 2 – Flood Damage Prevention
City of Sunland Park	Title 12, Chapter 1 – Flood Damage Prevention
Town of Mesilla	Mesilla Town Code, Chapter 15.05 – Flood Damage Prevention
Village of Hatch	Code of Ordinances, Chapter 15.16 – Flood Damage Prevention

2.9.5.2 Repetitive Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss

A Repetitive Loss Property (as defined by FEMA/NFIP) is a structure covered under a National Flood Insurance Program flood insurance policy that has had at least two paid flood loss claims exceeding \$1,000 each within any 10-year period since 1978.

A Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Property (typically a residential [1–4 family] structure) must meet one of the following criteria, according to FEMA and the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004:

- It has incurred four or more separate NFIP claims, each exceeding \$5,000, with the cumulative amount exceeding \$20,000, or
- It has had at least two separate claims (building payments only) where the cumulative payments exceed the market value of the building.

Additionally, for a SRL designation, at least two of the qualifying claims must occur within a 10-year period, and claims made within 10 days of each other are counted as a single claim.

Table 14: Repetitive Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

Jurisdiction	RL Properties	SRL Properties
Doña Ana County	0	0
City of Las Cruces	1*	0
City of Sunland Park	0	0
Town of Mesilla	0	0
Village of Hatch	0	0

* FEMA notes one RL property, however the jurisdiction does not show one on file.

2021 Mitigation Plan Success Story

City of Las Cruces

Building Code Review; Update and/or Adoption

By reviewing and updating local building codes to align with current New Mexico state regulations and FEMA's hazard-resistant standards, the City of Las Cruces enhances the safety and durability of structures against region-specific threats such as wildland-urban interface fires, and flash flooding. These updates not only reduce potential property damage and loss of life during disasters but also lower long-term recovery costs and improve eligibility for federal mitigation funding.



2.9.6 Planned Capability Improvements

Each jurisdiction was asked to identify specific opportunities to strengthen local mitigation capabilities, including planning, staffing, technical expertise, and regulatory frameworks. These opportunities directly informed the development of jurisdiction-specific mitigation actions in Section 4.



The **City of Anthony** will develop updated building code ordinances to strengthen structural resilience against natural hazards such as floods, wildfires, and high winds. This effort will begin with a comprehensive review of current codes and an assessment of hazard vulnerabilities in the built environment. The City of Anthony will collaborate with building officials, engineers, emergency managers, and planning staff to draft ordinance updates that incorporate hazard-specific standards, including elevation requirements, fire-resistant materials, and wind-load specifications. Public input will be gathered through community meetings and stakeholder engagement. Once adopted, the updated ordinances will be enforced through permitting and inspection processes, with training provided to contractors and code enforcement personnel to ensure consistent application and compliance.



The **City of Las Cruces** has identified opportunities to strengthen its mitigation capacity by updating its EOP. Over the next five years, the City Las Cruces will revise its EOP through a collaborative process involving emergency services, public health officials, utility providers, and local government departments. The updated EOP will define roles and responsibilities, establish communication protocols, and incorporate hazard-specific annexes for events such as floods, wildfires, and severe storms. Training exercises and simulations will be conducted to validate the plan and ensure operational readiness. The jurisdiction will also implement a continuous improvement cycle, including regular reviews and updates based on lessons learned and evolving threats.



The **City of Sunland Park** will develop updated building code ordinances to strengthen structural resilience against natural hazards such as floods, wildfires, and high winds. This effort will begin with a comprehensive review of current codes and an assessment of hazard vulnerabilities in the built environment. The City of Sunland Park will collaborate with building officials, engineers, emergency managers, and planning staff to draft ordinance updates that incorporate hazard-specific standards, including elevation requirements, fire-resistant materials, and wind-load specifications. Public input will be gathered through community meetings and stakeholder engagement. Once adopted, the updated ordinances will be enforced through permitting and inspection processes, with training provided to contractors and code enforcement personnel to ensure consistent application and compliance.



Doña Ana County has identified opportunities to strengthen its mitigation capacity by improving its regulatory framework, technical understanding of infrastructure risk, and public outreach capacity. Over the next five years, the County will evaluate and update its building codes to the latest International Building Code series, which will strengthen planning and regulatory capability by supporting more resilient construction standards and improving consistency with state requirements. The County will also enhance its administrative and technical capability by developing a comprehensive inventory and vulnerability assessment of county-owned public works infrastructure, including dams, channels, culverts, roads, storm drains, and wastewater facilities. This effort will provide better data for maintenance planning, risk identification, and prioritization of future mitigation investments. In addition, Doña Ana County will expand its education and outreach capability by creating and maintaining a centralized bilingual public hazard education toolkit that can be used across jurisdictions to provide consistent, accessible information on local hazards and mitigation practices. Together, these actions will improve the County's ability to plan for, communicate about, and implement effective long-term hazard mitigation.



The **Elephant Butte Irrigation District** has identified opportunities to strengthen its mitigation capacity by improving flood planning, dam emergency preparedness, and technical data management. Over the next five years, EBID will collaborate with staff and key stakeholders to develop a comprehensive floodwater mitigation plan that addresses regional vulnerabilities, management strategies, and future flood control needs, thereby strengthening its planning capability and improving coordination with partner agencies. EBID will also expand its administrative and technical capability by preparing and submitting Emergency Action Plans for its flood control dams in Doña Ana County, establishing clearer protocols for coordination and communication with emergency managers during extreme rainfall and dam-related incidents. In addition, EBID will support development of a countywide GIS-enabled database of repetitive problem areas, which will improve technical capacity for identifying hazard hot spots, prioritizing mitigation projects, and supporting future funding requests. Together, these actions will enhance EBID's ability to assess risk, coordinate mitigation activities, and support long-term flood resilience across its service area.



New Mexico State University has identified opportunities to strengthen its mitigation capacity by improving facility design standards, expanding technical planning for stormwater management, and enhancing emergency communications. Over the next five years, NMSU will develop and enforce water conservation design standards for campus facilities, which will strengthen planning and regulatory capability by incorporating sustainable landscaping and building features that reduce water demand and improve resilience to drought. The University will also expand its administrative and technical capability by advancing phased assessments of its storm drainage system to evaluate capacity, identify deficiencies, and determine the feasibility of recommended flood mitigation projects. This effort will provide a stronger technical basis for long-term stormwater planning and future capital improvements. In addition, NMSU will maintain

and enhance its multi-hazard emergency notification system to provide timely, actionable alerts for a wide range of hazards, improving the University's ability to communicate protective information and support preparedness for students, staff, and visitors. Together, these actions will improve NMSU's ability to plan for, assess, and communicate hazard risks in support of long-term mitigation.



The **Town of Mesilla** has identified opportunities to strengthen its mitigation capacity by advancing targeted projects, partnerships, and public education initiatives to reduce hazard risks and protect critical community assets. Over the next five years, the Town will perform repairs and maintenance to critical systems, including the Public Safety Building and water system facilities, to ensure they can withstand severe weather impacts, supported by the installation of a backup power generator to maintain operations during outages. Stormwater infrastructure will be inspected and repaired to better manage runoff during flood events, while participation with the Doña Ana County Flood Commission will help develop a countywide Flood Warning and Response System, incorporating localized gage placement and targeted alerts. Hazardous materials risks will be reduced through stricter ordinance enforcement, and public safety will be enhanced through implementation of the National Weather Service's "Turn Around Don't Drown" campaign, including signage, barricades, and community outreach. The Town will also collaborate with the County on drought awareness campaigns and promote drought-resistant landscaping, improve emergency communications capacity, and strengthen wildfire resilience through defensible space creation, Firewise Communities practices, and ongoing public education on fire risks.



The **Village of Hatch** has identified opportunities to strengthen its mitigation capacity by advancing projects and initiatives that directly reduce hazard risks and enhance community resilience. Over the next five years, the Village will prioritize drainage system upgrades along Hall Street and Franklin Street, and improvements to wastewater treatment and lift stations to protect against flood-related damage. Planned investments will also support the purchase of emergency preparedness equipment and the hardening of critical facilities, including upgrades to the fire station to improve operational continuity during disasters. In addition, the Village will pursue hazard mitigation and disaster recovery grant funding to support these initiatives and will implement land use and zoning updates to limit development in flood-prone areas while encouraging hazard-resistant construction standards.



Many of these actions are reflected in the county's updated hazard mitigation strategy presented in Section 4.

3 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 HAZARD OVERVIEW

This section provides an overview of the hazards that pose a risk to Doña Ana County and its participating jurisdictions. It begins with a summary of past disaster declarations to highlight the types of events that have historically impacted the region. It then outlines the process used to identify and select hazards for assessment in this plan, incorporating both historical data and local input. Next, an in-depth analysis of each hazard is provided. Finally, it presents a ranking of these hazards based on their relative risk to the planning area, which helps prioritize mitigation efforts in subsequent sections.

3.1.1 Doña Ana County Disaster Declarations

Since 1955, Doña Ana County has directly received or been a part of nine disaster declarations, displayed in Table 15. Hazard impacts are described within Section 3.

Table 15: Doña Ana County disaster declarations

Declaration(s)	Year	Incident Type	Declaration Title	Assistance
DR-4886-NM	2025	Weather	New Mexico Severe Storms, Flooding, and Landslides	IA, PA-A, PA-B, PA-C, PA-D, PA-E, PA-F, PA-G
FEMA-4529-DR	2021	Public Health	New Mexico Covid-19 Pandemic	IA, PA-B
EM-3460-NM	2020	Public Health	New Mexico Covid-19	PA-B
FEMA-4152-DR	2013	Weather	Severe Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides in New Mexico	PA-A, PA-B, PA-C, PA-D, PA-E, PA-G
FEMA-1659-DR	2007	Weather	Severe Storms & Flooding in New Mexico	IA, PA-A, PA-B, PA-C, PA-D, PA-E, PA-F
EM-3229-NM	2005	Weather	New México Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	PA-B
DR-1329-NM	2000	Fire	New Mexico New Mexico Wildfire	IA
EM-3154-NM	2000	Fire	New Mexico New Mexico Fire	PA
DR-1301-NM	1999	Weather	New Mexico Severe Storms and Flooding	PA-A, PA-B, PA-C, PA-D, PA-E, PA-F, PA-G
DR-353-NM	1972	Weather	New Mexico Heavy Rains, Flooding	IA, PA-A, PA-B, PA-C, PA-D, PA-E, PA-F, PA-G

3.1.2 Identification of Hazards

The hazard identification process began with a review of the hazards profiled in the 2021 AHMP. During the hazard identification process, the LPT confirmed that all participating jurisdictions experience the same set of natural hazards identified in this plan. No jurisdiction identified additional unique hazards that are not experienced across the broader planning area.

Each hazard was evaluated based on updated data, and local experience. During this review, the LPT identified an emerging concern (dust storms) as a hazard that has become increasingly frequent and impactful across New Mexico, including within Doña Ana County.

Figure 10: Emergency Management Risk Equation

Risk Equation

Risk = Threat x Vulnerability x Consequence



Based on this trend and recent local experiences, the LPT agreed to clarify that dust storms are a part of severe winds in the 2026 plan. The final list of hazards identified for assessment in this plan reflects both ongoing threats and evolving risk patterns affecting the region.

While the overall hazard list is consistent across jurisdictions, localized differences in exposure, vulnerability, and potential impacts are reflected in the hazard-specific vulnerability assessments throughout Section 3, as well as in the comparative hazard rankings presented in Section 3.4.2.

3.2 RISK ASSESSMENT AND METHODOLOGY

A risk-based framework was used to assess the hazards facing Doña Ana County and its participating jurisdictions. Risk in the context of hazard mitigation is commonly defined by the Risk Equation that Risk equals threat times vulnerability times consequence

This approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of each hazard by examining its potential to occur (threat), the degree to which people and systems are susceptible to harm (vulnerability), and the potential severity of outcomes (consequence). Each hazard included in this plan was analyzed using this framework, with specific assessment components tied to each element of the risk equation.

3.2.1 Threat

Threat is defined as the potential of a hazard to occur and cause harm within the planning area. Assessing the threat level of each hazard helps to understand the likelihood and severity of future events. For each identified hazard, the following elements were evaluated:

- **Hazard profile.** A general overview of the hazard and how it manifests in the region
- **Location.** Geographic areas within the County most likely to be affected
- **Extent.** The potential magnitude or severity of the hazard and how it is measured
- **History.** Record of previous events and impacts
- **Probability.** Likelihood of the hazard occurring again in the future
- **Climate change impacts.** Consideration of how climate trends may alter the frequency, duration, or severity of the hazard

3.2.2 Vulnerability and Consequence

Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility of Doña Ana County's people, property, infrastructure, and systems to damage or disruption from a given hazard.

Consequence describes the expected impacts of a hazard event should it occur. While detailed scenario modeling was not conducted for every hazard, reasonable assumptions were made based on past events, local knowledge, and planning expertise.

Each hazard was evaluated for its potential to affect:

- **People.** Includes at-risk populations such as children, the elderly, individuals with disabilities, and socially vulnerable communities
- **Property.** Structures and assets located within hazard-prone areas
- **Environment.** Natural systems that may be degraded or disrupted
- **Government operations.** The ability of jurisdictions to maintain services and continuity during or after a hazard event

This structured assessment of each hazard forms the foundation for prioritizing risk and developing targeted mitigation actions, as presented in the following sections of this plan. Hazard analysis for each hazard identified in the AHMP is presented in Section 3.3.

3.2.3 Local Development Changes and Evolving Risk

As part of the plan update process, participating jurisdictions were asked to identify any significant changes in development (residential, commercial, industrial, or infrastructure) that have occurred in hazard-prone areas since the previous plan was approved. This includes both

increases and decreases in development that may affect the community’s overall vulnerability to natural hazards. The information gathered was used to inform the updated risk assessment and mitigation strategy, ensuring that local context and current conditions are reflected in the plan.

Table 16 outlines local development changes identified by each jurisdiction that may influence vulnerability, either by increasing exposure in hazard-prone areas or reducing risk through improved siting, design, or mitigation measures.

Table 16: Local Development Impact on Vulnerability

Jurisdiction	Observation	Impact on Vulnerability
City of Anthony	From 2021 onward, the City of Anthony has focused on refining its land use regulations and zoning ordinances to support sustainable development while mitigating risks associated with natural hazards. The city’s Planning and Zoning Commission plays a central role in overseeing new subdivisions, mobile home installations, and infrastructure projects, ensuring that all development complies with hazard mitigation standards. Anthony’s zoning framework includes performance districts and community districts that guide residential, commercial, and industrial development intensity. These regulations aim to prevent uncontrolled land use and protect residents from environmental and flood-related hazards. The city continues to face seasonal flooding challenges, particularly in areas near the Lauson and Anthony dams, and has maintained its commitment to flood control infrastructure improvements. The 2021 All Hazards Mitigation Plan, developed collaboratively with Doña Ana County and neighboring jurisdictions, remains a cornerstone of Anthony’s risk management strategy. It includes updated vulnerability assessments and mitigation actions that reflect recent development trends and community input. The city’s efforts to balance growth with resilience are evident in its zoning updates, which promote compatible land uses, open space planning, and infrastructure adequacy.	Decrease
City of Las Cruces	The City of Las Cruces continues to regulate and mitigate development in hazard-prone areas through strict enforcement of its floodplain ordinance (Ord. 3050, effective March 3, 2025). A recent example is the Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-F) and installation of engineered flood venting at 801 E. Farney, which successfully reduced the structure’s vulnerability to flood damage while maintaining NFIP compliance. These measures ensure that redevelopment in flood hazard	Decrease

Jurisdiction	Observation	Impact on Vulnerability
	areas decreases overall vulnerability rather than increasing it. Las Cruces' CRS Class 7 standing with 1,616 credit points (the highest in New Mexico) demonstrates measurable effectiveness in reducing flood vulnerability community wide.	
City of Sunland Park	Since 2021, Sunland Park has continued its trajectory of rapid growth, driven by its strategic location at the intersection of New Mexico, Texas, and Chihuahua, Mexico. The City has updated its Land Development Code to align with its comprehensive master plan, emphasizing orderly development, infrastructure adequacy, and hazard mitigation. Residential expansion remains robust, with a wide range of housing options from entry-level to high-end homes, supported by New Mexico's relatively low property taxes. The City has prioritized safe neighborhood design and integrated zoning and subdivision regulations to manage growth in hazard-prone areas. A major development initiative includes the proposed non-commercial border crossing project, "El Camino Real Al Centro," which is expected to significantly boost economic activity and infrastructure demands. This project, once approved through diplomatic channels, could increase population density and traffic, necessitating enhanced flood control and emergency preparedness. Sunland Park's updated zoning includes overlay districts and special provisions for entertainment and mixed-use developments, which are expanding in the city's core. These changes reflect a shift toward higher-density, multi-functional urban planning. However, the city remains vulnerable to natural hazards such as flooding from the Rio Grande and extreme weather events. The 2021 All Hazards Mitigation Plan, developed in coordination with Doña Ana County and other jurisdictions, outlines mitigation strategies tailored to these evolving risks.	Increase
Doña Ana County	No development trends were observed that are anticipated to impact vulnerability to natural hazards.	N/A
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	No development trends were observed that are anticipated to impact vulnerability to natural hazards.	N/A
New Mexico State University	No development trends were observed that are anticipated to impact vulnerability to natural hazards.	N/A

Jurisdiction	Observation	Impact on Vulnerability
Town of Mesilla	No development trends were observed that are anticipated to impact vulnerability to natural hazards.	N/A
Village of Hatch	No development trends were observed that are anticipated to impact vulnerability to natural hazards.	N/A

3.3 HAZARD ANALYSIS

Understanding the risks that natural hazards pose to Doña Ana County is foundational to effective mitigation planning. This section provides a detailed analysis of the hazards most likely to impact the planning area. Each hazard is profiled using a consistent framework that explores the nature of the hazard, where and how it might occur, its historical significance, and its potential future impacts.

The analysis draws from historical data, scientific research, stakeholder input, and state and federal guidance to evaluate the extent, probability, and consequences of each hazard. In addition to considering known vulnerabilities, this section incorporates future-focused considerations such as population growth, development trends, and climate change. These factors help frame the hazards not only as they have been experienced in the past, but as they may evolve in the years to come.

Ultimately, the hazard analysis informs the county's mitigation strategy by highlighting areas of greatest concern and identifying those populations, assets, and systems most at risk. This structured assessment enables jurisdictions to prioritize actions that reduce risk, strengthen resilience, and support a safer, more sustainable future for the region.

2021 Mitigation Plan Success Story

Village of Hatch

Village of Hatch Drainage Master Plan

The completed Drainage Master Plan for the Village of Hatch stands as a testament to the power of collaboration between the community and local agencies. The planning committee successfully identified current and future runoff conditions, highlighted critical areas, and prioritized capital improvement projects. This strategic effort has greatly strengthened the Village's resilience to flooding and other natural hazards.



3.3.1 Dam Failure

3.3.1.1 Profile

A dam is defined as a barrier constructed across a watercourse for the purpose of storage, control, or diversion of water. Dams typically are constructed of earth, rock, concrete, or mine tailings. A dam impounds water in the upstream area, or reservoir, and the volume of storage is usually measured in acre-feet (the volume of water that covers an acre of land to a depth of 1 foot). Water can be impounded for a variety of purposes including irrigation, creating a water supply, flood control, and recreational use.

The primary risk associated with dam failure in Doña Ana County is the inundation of downstream facilities and population by the resulting flood wave. Dams within or impacting Doña Ana County can generally be divided into two groups.

- Storage reservoirs that are designed to impound and store water, provide flood protection, and possibly generate power, and
- Single purpose flood retarding structures (FRS) that are designed to attenuate or reduce flooding by impounding stormwater for relatively short durations of time during flood events.

Most dams are equipped with an emergency spillway, which provides a designed and protected outlet to convey water volume exceeding the dam's storage capacity during extreme storms and heavy or prolonged rainfall.

Dam failures may be caused by a variety of reasons including seismic events, extreme wave action, leakage and piping, overtopping, material fatigue and spillway erosion.

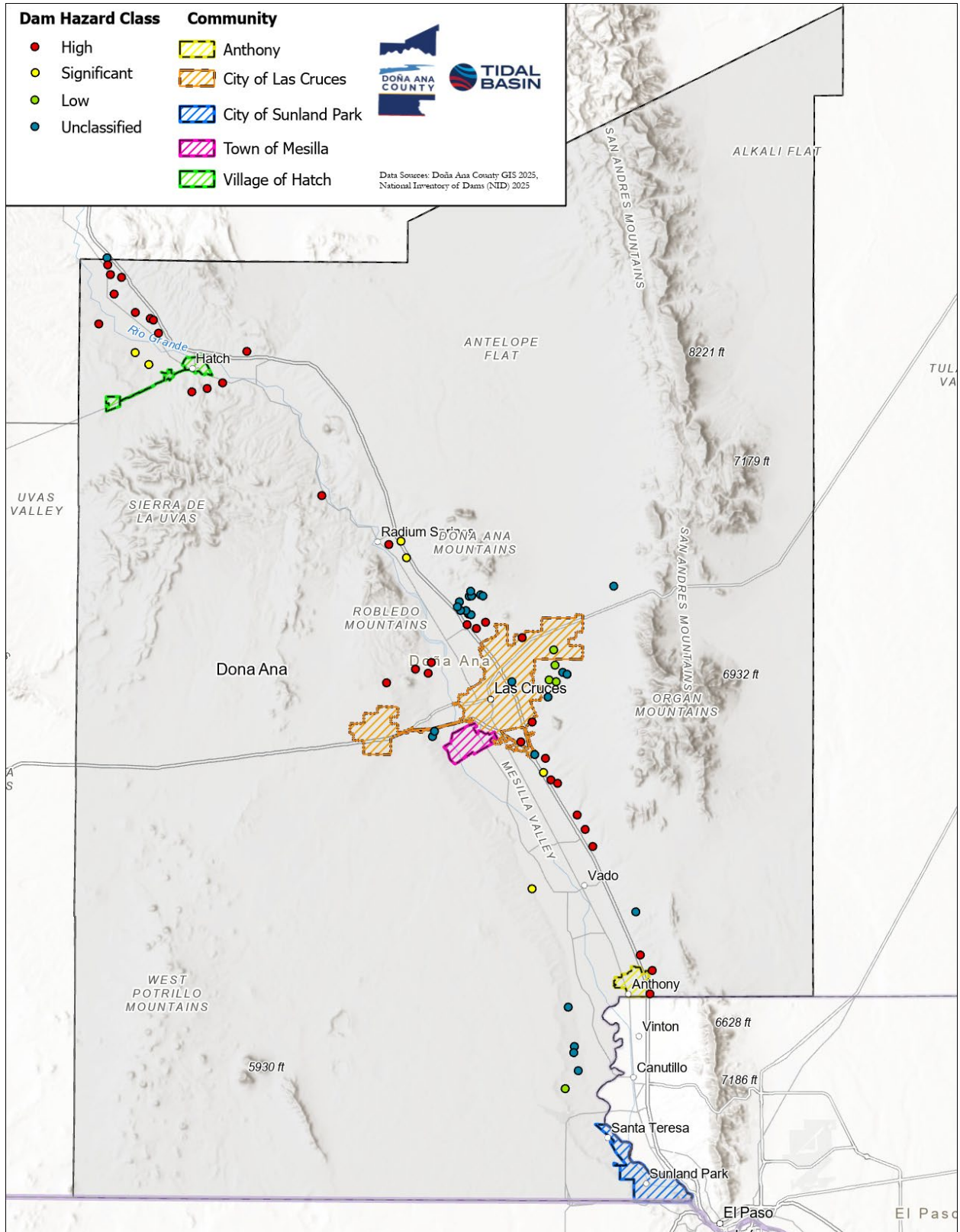
Federal dam owners are required to obtain a permit for a new dam; however, the Office of the State Engineer (OSE) by law does not regulate federal dams. Dams storing less than 15 acre-feet of water, dams less than 25 feet in height and storing less than 50 acre-feet of water, and dams less than six feet in height are generally not regulated and are considered non-jurisdictional dams. However, if a non-jurisdictional dam threatens life and property due to an unsafe condition, the state engineer can issue a safety order to the owner requiring action to remove the threat.

3.3.1.2 Location

According to the National Inventory of Dams (NID), there are 49 dams in the boundaries of Doña Ana County. Of these dams, 88% are regulated by the state and 12% are regulated federally, by the BLM and the Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). Figure 11 provides the location of each dam and its hazard classification.

The planning area remains potentially vulnerable to failure of significant and high hazard dams, particularly in areas downstream of identified structures.

Figure 11: Dam Locations and Hazard Classification



3.3.1.3 Extent

In the United States, dams are assigned a hazard potential classification based on the potential consequences of failure and the corresponding loss of life, damage to property and environmental damage that is likely to occur in the event of dam failure. No allowances for evacuation or other emergency actions by the population are considered and the hazard potential classification is not a reflection of the condition of the dam. Dam classifications are not assigned based on the condition or likelihood of failure of any given dam.

High hazard dams are required to develop Emergency Action Plans (EAPs), detailing response actions in the event of a failure. The plans include inundation studies, showing the extent of flooding downstream. However, NID notes that only six EAPs have been developed out of the 33 High Hazard dams within Doña Ana County, and these lack inundation mapping. Therefore, the extent of potential inundation from failure of these structures is unclear.

Similarly, FEMA's Estimated Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Viewer tool, which would highlight the extent and depth of flooding, does not have available data sets for Doña Ana County.

As a result, detailed dam breach inundation modeling and associated inundation depth mapping are not available for the significant and high hazard dams located within or affecting the planning area. As a result, precise flood depths, extent boundaries, and downstream impact areas associated with potential dam failure scenarios cannot yet be quantified. This represents a known **data deficiency** within the current planning cycle.

The best currently available information regarding the potential extent and magnitude of dam failure within the planning area includes hydraulic height and reservoir storage capacity (acre-feet) data obtained through the National Inventory of Dams (NID). Hydraulic height represents, in feet, the vertical distance between the maximum design water level and the lowest point in the original streambed. Reservoir storage capacity, measured in acre-feet, represents the volume of water impounded behind the dam and provides additional context regarding the potential scale of water release during a failure event. This is represented in Table 18.

Because low hazard dams are defined as structures where failure is not expected to result in probable loss of life and are anticipated to cause only minimal economic or environmental impacts, low hazard dams were excluded from the dam failure risk assessment for this plan.

During this planning cycle, Doña Ana County initiated preliminary research regarding the technical, operational, and financial resources necessary to support future development of EAPs and associated inundation studies, with priority placed on high hazard dams. Future planning efforts are anticipated to include coordination with dam owners, the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer Dam Safety Bureau, and other applicable partners to improve dam failure modeling, inundation mapping, warning capabilities, evacuation planning, and overall understanding of downstream consequences associated with potential dam failure events.

Hazard potential classifications are described in Table 17.

Table 17: Dam Hazard Potential classifications (Source: New Mexico OSE)

Hazard Rating	Description
Low	Dams assigned the low hazard potential classification are those dams where failure or improper operation results in no probable loss of life and low economic or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the dam owner's property.
Significant	Dams assigned the significant hazard potential classification are those dams where failure or improper operation results in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or can impact other concerns. Significant hazard potential classification dams are often located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas but could be located in populated areas with significant infrastructure.
High	Dams assigned the high hazard potential classification are those dams where failure or improper operation will probably cause loss of human life.

Table 18 lists dams within Doña Ana County, as well as their hazard classifications.

Table 18: Dams in Doña Ana County (Source: NID)

Dam Name	Nearest City	River or Stream Name	Hazard Classification	Storage Capacity (acre feet)	Hydraulic Height
Alameda Dam	Sonoma Ranch	Alameda Arroyo	Low	--	--
Anthony Arroyo Dam No. 1	Anthony	Anthony Arroyo	High	1,012	35 ft.
Apache Brazito Mesquite Dam No. 1	Mesquite	Apache Arroyo	High	305	Not available
Apache Brazito Mesquite Dam No. 2	Mesquite	Pena Blanca Arroyo	High	2,400	54 ft.
Apache Brazito Mesquite Dam No. 3	Mesquite	Mossman Arroyo	High	925	44 ft.
Apache Brazito Mesquite Dam No. 4	Mesquite	Bishops Cap Arroyo	High	603	Not available

Dam Name	Nearest City	River or Stream Name	Hazard Classification	Storage Capacity (acre feet)	Hydraulic Height
Apodaca Arroyo Dam	La Mesa	Apodaca Arroyo	Significant	193	33 ft.
Breedlove Flood Control Dam	Anthony	Breedlove Arroyo	High	140	Not available
Caballo Arroyo Dam No. 2	Garfield	Wasson Arroyo	High	161	22 ft.
Caballo Arroyo Dam No. 3	Salem	South Salem Arroyo	High	104	19 ft.
Caballo Arroyo Dam No. 4	Hatch	Wardy & Hedgecock Arroyos	Significant	351	21 ft.
Caballo Arroyo Dam No. 5	Hatch	Hammett Arroyo	Significant	272	28 ft.
Crow Broad Placitas Dam No. 1	Unincorporated Residents Along Rio Grande	Broad Canyon	High	6,910	Not available
Crow Broad Placitas Dam No. 2a	Unincorporated Residents	Crow Arroyo	High	14,600	Not available
Dominguez Dairy Pond Dam	Mesquite	Rio Grande - OS	High	106	Not available
Doña Ana Site 1	Doña Ana	Doña Ana Arroyo	High	660	37 ft.
Doña Ana Site 2	Doña Ana	North Doña Ana Arroyo	High	233	31 ft.
Fillmore Site 1 Dam	Unincorporated Residents	Fillmore Arroyo	High	1,395	40 ft.
Fillmore Site 2 Dam	Unincorporated Residents	Salopek Arroyo	Significant	71	18 ft.
Fillmore Site 3 Dam	Unincorporated Residents	Lower Fillmore Arroyo	High	180	Not available
Gardner Dam	Rural	Rio Grande - TR	Low	--	--

Dam Name	Nearest City	River or Stream Name	Hazard Classification	Storage Capacity (acre feet)	Hydraulic Height
Hatch Valley Arroyo Dam No. 1	Unincorporated Residents Southwest of Dam	Velarde Arroyo	High	420	38 ft.
Hatch Valley Arroyo Dam No. 2	Salem	North Salem Arroyo	High	124	26 ft.
Hatch Valley Arroyo Dam No. 6	Unincorporated Residents West of Dam	Garfield Arroyo	High	326	46 ft.
Hatch Valley Arroyos Dam No. 3	Unincorporated Businesses and Residents Downstream	Reed Thurmond Arroyo	High	442	23 ft.
Hatch Valley Arroyos Dam No. 4	Rincon	Ralph Arroyo	High	318	27 ft.
Hatch Valley Arroyos Dam No. 5	Rodey	Rodey Arroyo	High	255	35 ft.
Kight Flood Retard Dam	Unincorporated Residents Southwest of Dam	Church Arroyo	High	232	28 ft.
Las Cruces Dam	Las Cruces	Alameda & Las Cruces Arroyos	High	13,200	Not available
Las Uvas Detention Dam #1	Las Cruces	Coyote Canyon	Low	--	--
Las Uvas Detention Dam #5	Las Cruces	Coyote Canyon	Low	--	--
Las Uvas Detention Dam #6	Las Cruces	Coyote Canyon	Low	--	--
Lauson Arroyo Flood Detention Dam	Anthony	Lauson Arroyo	High	329	Not available
Leasburg Arroyo Dam	Radium Springs	Leasburg Arroyo	Significant	97	7 ft.

Dam Name	Nearest City	River or Stream Name	Hazard Classification	Storage Capacity (acre feet)	Hydraulic Height
Leasburg Diversion	Mesilla	Rio Grande River	Low	--	--
Lucero Detention Dike	Unincorporated Residents Downstream of Dam	Lucero Arroyo	High	475	Not available
Mcclernon Dam	Las Cruces	South Fork Arroyo	Low	--	--
Mclead Flood Control Dam	Hatch	Mcleod & Broadhurst Arroyo	High	720	Not available
Mesilla Diversion	La Mesa	Rio Grande River	Low	--	--
North Fork Dam	Las Cruces	North Fork Of Las Cruces Arroyo	Low	--	--
Picacho North Dam	Picacho	North Picacho Arroyo	High	970	Not available
Picacho South Dam	Picacho	South Picacho Arroyo	High	560	Not available
Porter Whisenhunt Dam	Radium Springs	Rio Grande - TR	High	191	19 ft.
Rhodes Arroyo Retarding Dam	Radium Springs	Rhodes Arroyo	Significant	194	Not available
Sand Hill Arroyo Dam	Las Cruces	Sandhill Arroyo	High	424	Not available
South Fork Dam	Las Cruces	South Fork Of Las Cruces Arroyo	Low	--	--
Spring Canyon Dam	Hatch	Spring Canyon	High	830	54 ft.
Tortugas Site 1 Dam	Mesilla Park, Las Cruces	Tortugas Arroyo	High	1,980	50 ft.
Tortugas Site 2 Dam	Las Cruces, Tortugas	Tortugas Arroyo	High	121	22 ft.

Table 19 shows the number of dams by each hazard classification – high, significant and low. According to the NID, 67% of the dams located in Doña Ana County are classified with a high hazard designation.

Table 19: Dams by hazard classification (Source: NID)

Dam Hazard Classification	Number of Dams in County
High Hazard	33
Significant Hazard	6
Low Hazard	10

Note on High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) Requirements

Doña Ana County is home to a large number of dams relative to its size and population, many of which have been classified as high hazard potential. While the County has prioritized dam safety and included dam failure as a profiled hazard in this plan, not all of FEMA’s High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) planning requirements can be fully met at this time due to limited available data. To address this, OEM is undertaking a jurisdiction-wide effort to develop and maintain EAPs for all high hazard and significant potential dams, with prioritization on HHPDs. Once this project is complete, the County intends to update this HMP to include the additional information necessary to meet HHPD eligibility criteria for FEMA mitigation funding. This may include an addendum or plan amendment focused specifically on dam-related risk assessments and mitigation actions.

3.3.1.4 History

Major dam failures are relatively uncommon in both Doña Ana County and the U.S., though they are not unheard of. Historical events in Doña Ana County are listed in Table 20.

Table 20: Historical impacts of dam failure in Doña Ana County (Source: NWS)

Date	Description of Event
September 12, 2013	In the Colonia of La Union, NM, an uncommonly heavy rainfall event in the contributing watershed of the La Union Dam resulted in overtopping and failure of the decades old earthen structure. Subsequent downstream flooding necessitated evacuation of many residents, and resulted in several flooded homes, washed out roads and utility outages.

3.3.1.5 Probability

The probability of dam failures is difficult to quantify due to numerous factors that may cause a dam to fail. The magnitude of a dam failure is normally an estimate of discharge and can vary greatly with each dam. Factors impacting the probability and magnitude of dam failure are directly influenced by the type and age of the dam, its operational purpose, storage capacity and height, downstream conditions, hydrologic conditions as the time of failure, and many other factors. Based on previous history both in the county and nationally, dam failures are an exceedingly rare occurrence, however the risk is extremely high when they do fail.

According to data listed on the NID, 30 of the 33 high hazard dams in Doña Ana County were listed in poor condition upon their last inspection. While the overall risk of failure remains **unlikely**, it can be reasonably extrapolated that the risk of failure increases for specific dams when dam conditions are sub-satisfactory.

3.3.1.6 Climate Change Impacts

Climate change can significantly increase the risk and severity of dam and levee failures. Shifts in seasonal weather patterns and more intense precipitation events raise the likelihood of flooding, placing added stress on these structures and increasing the risk of overtopping. Extended droughts followed by sudden heavy rainfall can further destabilize dams by contributing to soil erosion, sediment buildup, and pressure imbalances. Rising average temperatures may also affect the integrity of dam materials, particularly concrete and earthen components, leading to cracks or other structural damage, especially during prolonged heatwaves. These climate-driven stressors are expected to accelerate the deterioration of aging dams, particularly those lacking regular maintenance or structural upgrades.

Additionally, increased demand on water resources has the potential for more frequent drawdowns of reservoirs and added stress on dam operations and structures.

3.3.1.7 Vulnerability and Consequence Assessment

The following vulnerability and consequence assessment evaluates the populations, infrastructure, and critical systems most likely to be affected by dam failure, helping to inform targeted mitigation strategies across the planning area.

3.3.1.7.1 People

All individuals who live, work, and recreate in areas downstream of the dams are at risk if they are unable to escape the inundation zone following a failure. Inadequate warning from public warning systems, local radio stations, and other means can increase the number of people at risk.

Rising water from dam failure can cause the same type of impacts as riverine and/or flash flooding, including injuries and fatalities from drowning, blunt force trauma, or exposure. If an inundation is expected, populations will likely need to be evacuated and may lose access temporarily or long-term to housing, workplace, and other facilities. Not only can this have immediate physical impacts on people, it can also have longer-term mental health impacts as people work through the process of having their lives drastically altered.

3.3.1.7.2 Property

Inundation from dam failure can cause minor damage up to total loss of structures, utilities, and roadways. In addition, inundation is likely to impact phone lines, potable water, cable, and electricity; wastewater and recovery time for these lifelines may be extended.

3.3.1.7.3 Environmental

The natural environment is also at risk for impacts caused by dam failure. River habitats, and nearby wetlands, meadows, and wooded areas may suffer from sedimentation and pollution caused by hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides, fuel, sewage). Floodwaters may cause significant erosion and can harm wildlife through drowning, disease, and disruption of habitat. A sudden release of water could erode stream banks, damage wetlands, and disrupt downstream ecosystems and wildlife.

3.3.1.7.4 Government Operations

A dam failure can have wide-reaching and severe impacts on government operations, depending on the dam location, level of failure and specific inundation area. Potential dam failure impacts include flooding damage to government facilities and infrastructure located in the inundation area.

Dam failure would also present a strain on government services, particularly police, fire, emergency medical and emergency management services that would be called in to respond to the incident.



Advancing HHPD Readiness: Coordination, Gaps, and Future Updates

As part of this plan update, the jurisdictions acknowledge the importance of coordinating with both local dam owners and the New Mexico OSE Dam Safety Bureau to better understand and mitigate risks associated with high hazard potential dams. At the time of this writing, many of the dams within the county do not have clearly documented ownership, and several data gaps remain regarding inspection status, condition ratings, and operational protocols.

These gaps are being actively addressed through a separate project focused on the development and implementation of the Dam EAP project. The EAP project is expected to provide greater clarity on ownership and operational responsibilities and facilitate more formal engagement with both public and private dam owners. Future updates to this plan will include the outcomes of that coordination, with the goal of enhancing risk assessments, mitigation strategies, and project eligibility under the HHPD program.

3.3.2 Drought

3.3.2.1 Profile

A drought is an extended episode of insufficient rainfall, leading to a significant scarcity of water resources. It can be understood conceptually as an overarching notion of water deficiency, or operationally through concrete, measurable indicators such as drop in precipitation, diminished soil moisture, and dwindling water supplies. Droughts manifest in various forms, each with distinct implications, including meteorological droughts, which focus on the lack of rainfall; hydrological droughts, marked by reduced water levels in rivers and reservoirs; agricultural droughts, which affect crop yields; socioeconomic droughts, which highlight the impact on community livelihoods; and ecological droughts, which threaten the health of ecosystems and biodiversity.

3.3.2.2 Location

Southern New Mexico has been grappling with a relentless battle against drought over the past decade. Drought has the potential to impact all of Doña Ana County and does not follow jurisdictional or geographic boundaries. Unlike localized hazards, drought conditions are typically regional in nature, affecting the county's municipalities, unincorporated areas, agricultural lands, and natural environments simultaneously. While impacts may vary based on land use, water availability, and infrastructure, the entire county is considered exposed to drought risk.

3.3.2.3 Extent

The extent and severity of drought are typically measured by the duration of the event and the hydrological deficits involved. There are various resources available to assess current drought conditions and project expected changes in the near future. The National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-430) outlines a collaborative approach for monitoring, forecasting, and preparing for drought, helping states and local communities manage the impacts of these events. NIDIS oversees the U.S. Drought Portal, which serves as a centralized online resource for several drought-related tools, including the U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) and the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook (USSDO).

The USDM, which is updated weekly, provides a map that illustrates the current status of drought conditions and is managed by the National Drought Mitigation Center. Table 21 lists the drought categories alongside examples of historically observed impacts.

Table 21: Drought Categories (Source: National Drought Mitigation Center)

Category	Examples of historically observed impacts
D0	Short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures
D1	Some damage to crops, pastures
	Streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent
	Voluntary water-use restrictions requested
D2	Crop or pasture losses likely
	Water shortages common
	Water restrictions imposed
D3	Fire danger is extreme
	Irrigation Allotments decrease
	Livestock is suffering; producers are selling herds; feed costs are high; emergency CRP grazing is authorized; crop yields are low
	Vegetation and native trees are dying
D4	Bears encroach on developed areas; migratory birds change patterns
	Federal lands begin to close for fire precautions; burn bans increase
	No surface water is left for agriculture; farmers use private wells
	Rio Grande and other large rivers are dry

Future drought intensity is projected using several tools supported by the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) and NOAA's Climate Prediction Center. These tools include the Seasonal Drought Outlook, the Monthly Drought Outlook, and long-term climate models that incorporate temperature trends, precipitation anomalies, soil moisture indices, and evaporative demand. Together, these outlooks indicate that the planning area may cycle through the full USDM intensity spectrum (D0–D4) depending on seasonal conditions and long-range climatic shifts.

Current climate forecasts show that more frequent and higher-intensity drought episodes are likely, driven by rising temperatures, declining snowpack, and increased evaporative demand statewide. As a result, Doña Ana County may experience:

- **D0–D1** (Abnormally Dry to Moderate Drought) during shorter precipitation deficits,
- **D2–D3** (Severe to Extreme Drought) during prolonged warm seasons or multiyear deficits, and
- **D4** (Exceptional Drought) during periods of significant hydrologic stress, including prolonged low Rio Grande flows and depleted aquifer recharge.

3.3.2.4 History

Doña Ana County has faced severe drought conditions over the years, affecting various aspects of life and the environment, including:

- **Drought severity.** As depicted in Figure 12 between the fall of 2023 and the winter of 2024, 100% of Doña Ana County was classified under severe drought (D3) conditions.
- **Record dry periods.** February 2025 was the sixth driest February on record over the past 131 years, with a decrease of 0.43 inches from normal precipitation. Additionally, January-February 2025 was the 9th driest year-to-date period over the past 131 years.
- **Agriculture.** Drought has severely impacted agricultural activities. Table 22 lists the impacts of drought on agriculture within Doña Ana County.

Table 22: Drought impacts on agriculture in Doña Ana County (Source: New Mexico Drought Plan)

(D1-D4) Drought Impacts on Agriculture in Doña Ana County	
Hay	17,738 acres
Cotton	11,626 acres
Wheat	1,668 acres
Cattle	39,861
Sheep	1,085

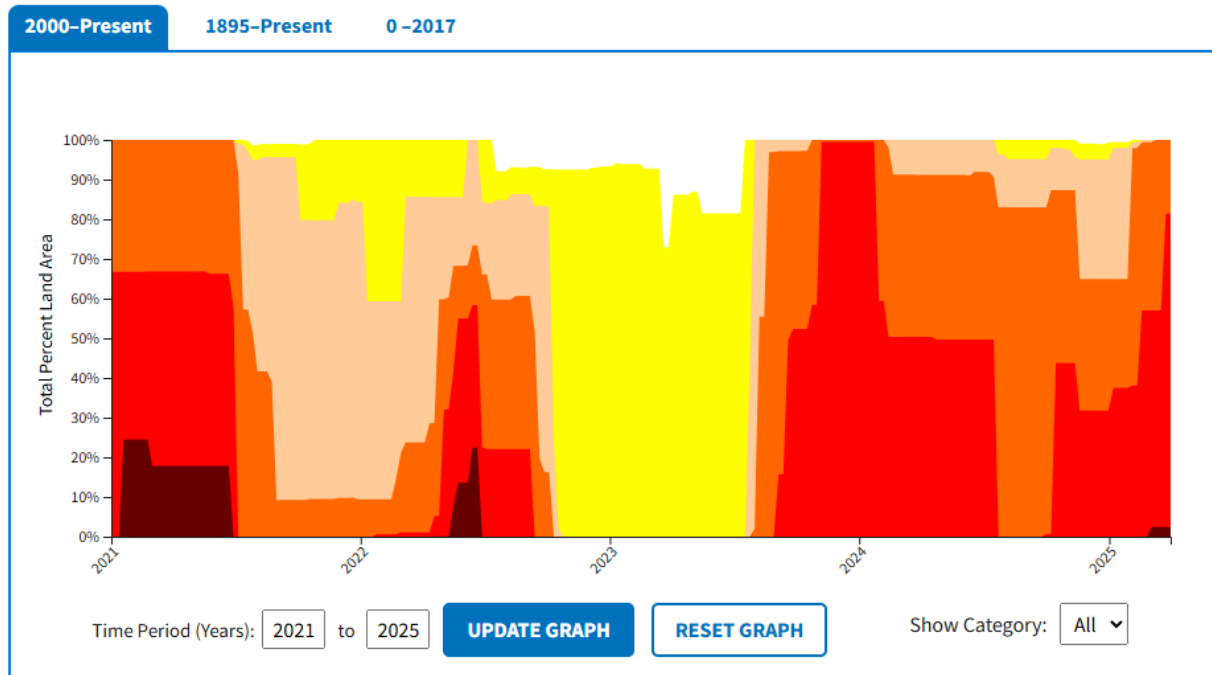
Table 23 lists examples of documented D3 or higher drought conditions that have occurred in the last five years:

Table 23: Historical impacts of drought in Doña Ana County (Source: U.S. Drought Monitor and NMSU Cooperative)

Date	Description of Event
May of 2021	The region was under Exceptional (D4) drought conditions with the New Mexico State University Cooperative Observer reporting just 0.02 inches of precipitation, which was 0.36 inches below normal.
June of 2022	The region was under Exceptional (D4) drought conditions
September of 2024	Extreme (D3) drought conditions persisted in the region with the New Mexico State University Cooperative Observer reporting just 0.06 inches of precipitation, which was 1.35 inches below normal
April of 2025	Drought intensity in most of Doña Ana County is estimated to be at D3 (extreme), with D2 (severe) conditions in the northeast corner and D4 (exceptional) in the southeast corner.

The USSDO is provided by the National Weather Service's (NWS) Climate Prediction Center. The USSDO indicates that drought conditions are expected to persist throughout the entire county, likely worsening the existing drought situation.

Figure 12: Doña Ana drought conditions 2021-2025 (source: U.S. Drought Monitor)

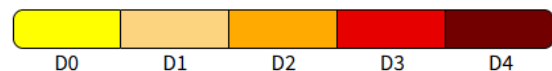


The U.S. Drought Monitor (2000–present) depicts the location and intensity of drought across the country. Every Thursday, authors from NOAA, USDA, and the National Drought Mitigation Center produce a new map based on their assessments of the best available data and input from local observers. The map uses five categories: Abnormally Dry (D0), showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, and four levels of drought (D1–D4). [Learn more.](#)

LATEST AVAILABLE DATA: 2025-04-01

Legend

U.S. Drought Monitor



3.3.2.5 Probability

There is no commonly accepted return period or non-exceedance probability for defining the risk from drought (such as the 100-year or 1% annual chance of flood). There are, however, several sources for presenting indices of drought severity, that do use historic data and projected atmospheric conditions to estimate severity and potential future changes. Several of these are discussed in the following section. Additionally, the past occurrence of drought within the planning area can be used to predict the future probability of occurrence. In referencing the *New Mexico Drought Plan*, the probability of future drought across the State is determined to be 100%, which can be assumed for the Doña Ana County planning area as well, making the future probably of drought **highly likely**.

3.3.2.6 Climate Change Impacts

According to the *2024 New Mexico Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan*, projections indicate a 25% decrease in surface water runoff and groundwater recharge in the next 50 years, affecting agriculture and ecosystems across the state.

Over the last decade, Doña Ana County, New Mexico, has experienced significant impacts from climate change, particularly in terms of drought conditions. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

observes that the region has seen an increase in the frequency and severity of droughts, driven by rising temperatures and altered precipitation patterns. These changes have led to prolonged dry periods, which have strained water resources. The Rio Grande, a crucial water source for the county, has faced reduced flow due to decreased snowfall in the mountains and higher evaporation rates. This has resulted in lower water availability for both agricultural and municipal use, exacerbating the challenges faced by the local population.

Over the next decade, Doña Ana County is expected to face an increased probability of drought conditions due to climate change. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Projects that the region will experience higher temperatures and altered precipitation patterns, leading to more frequent and severe droughts. According to climate models, the likelihood of severe droughts is expected to increase significantly, with some models suggesting that severe three-month droughts could become five times more likely due to human-induced climate change. These projections are based on various climate scenarios, including those that assume continued high levels of greenhouse gas emissions.

3.3.2.7 Vulnerability and Consequence Assessment

The following vulnerability and consequence assessment evaluates the populations, infrastructure, and critical systems most likely to be affected by drought, helping to inform targeted mitigation strategies across the planning area.

3.3.2.7.1 People

Doña Ana County's entire population remains vulnerable to the effects of ongoing and future drought conditions. These impacts are expected to intensify, particularly in relation to water supply and public health. Persistent drought is contributing to declining groundwater levels, which threatens the long-term availability of potable water for residents. As drought conditions continue, water use restrictions may become more frequent or severe, disrupting daily life and placing additional strain on agricultural operations.

Public health risks are also expected to grow as drought and extreme heat become more common. Heat-related illnesses are likely to increase, particularly among vulnerable populations such as older adults, young children, and individuals without reliable access to cooling. The psychological toll of prolonged water scarcity and agricultural disruption is anticipated to worsen mental health challenges across the community, especially in areas already experiencing high levels of social and economic stress.

3.3.2.7.2 Property

Prolonged drought conditions continue to pose serious economic risks across Doña Ana County, with the agricultural sector remaining especially vulnerable. Property values in rural and farming areas are likely to decline further as concerns grow over long-term water availability and reduced land productivity. In parallel, the rising threat of drought-related losses may continue to drive up insurance premiums for property owners, adding to existing financial pressures.

Agricultural operations are expected to face increasing challenges. Crop yields for key staples such as hay, cotton, and wheat are projected to decline due to water scarcity and harsher growing conditions. Livestock producers must contend with limited forage and water supplies, leading to higher costs for feed and care. These stressors are likely to ripple through the local

economy, contributing to job losses and financial instability in communities dependent on agriculture.

Pecan orchards, a defining feature of the county's agricultural landscape and a vital part of its economy, are particularly at risk. Maintaining these water-intensive crops will require growing reliance on external water sources, intensifying pressure on already limited supplies and highlighting the broader vulnerability of the county's agricultural economy to ongoing and future drought.

3.3.2.7.3 Environmental

Prolonged and intensifying drought conditions pose serious environmental risks across Doña Ana County, with far-reaching consequences for ecosystems, land health, and agricultural sustainability. Water scarcity threatens the vitality of soil, vegetation, and natural habitats, accelerating land degradation and reducing the resilience of both managed and wild landscapes. Soil quality declines as moisture levels drop, and increased erosion from wind and lack of cover vegetation further destabilizes the land.

Agricultural lands, particularly those reliant on surface or shallow groundwater, face growing vulnerability as persistent drought reduces water availability for irrigation and stresses crop systems. This is especially evident in water-intensive crops like pecans, which require substantial and consistent water inputs to remain viable. As conditions worsen, these stressors not only diminish productivity but also contribute to long-term soil exhaustion and desertification, threatening the ecological integrity of key agricultural zones.

The decline of vegetation cover and shifts in species composition also reduce biodiversity and strain ecosystems that rely on seasonal moisture cycles. These environmental impacts, in turn, have cascading economic effects such as limiting the productivity of farmland, increasing the cost of sustaining crops and livestock, and reducing the viability of lands for future agricultural or conservation use.

3.3.2.7.4 Government Operations

Drought continues to place a growing financial burden on local governments and utilities in Doña Ana County, a trend that is expected to intensify in the future. Water supply systems and public facilities remain vulnerable to strain under prolonged dry conditions, requiring ongoing maintenance and investment to ensure reliable service delivery. Aging infrastructure is especially at risk, as reduced water availability and elevated temperatures increase the likelihood of wear, damage, and system failure.

Operational costs for water treatment, distribution, and infrastructure upkeep are projected to rise, demanding more intensive resource management and long-term planning. These escalating expenses challenge the fiscal capacity of local agencies, limiting their ability to maintain critical services and infrastructure in the face of compounding environmental stressors driven by climate change and persistent drought.

3.3.3 Extreme Temperatures

3.3.3.1 Profile

Extreme temperatures, either extreme cold or extreme heat, can have adverse impacts on the health and welfare of the community, including people, pets, plants, and infrastructure. Doña Ana County and its jurisdictions are at risk to extreme cold and extreme heat events. Due to its geographic location in southeast New Mexico, Doña Ana County has differing normal temperature ranges compared to the rest of the U.S. As it relates to the county, these are defined as:

- **Extreme cold.** Defined as where the temperature drops around or below 32°F for an extended period, posing risks to public health, agriculture, infrastructure, and the environment. For example, economic losses due to frozen crops, downed power lines, or burst pipelines can be significant.
- **Extreme heat.** Defined as where the temperature rises in excess of 95°F or higher for an extended period. In Doña Ana County, this may pose risks to public health, agriculture, infrastructure, and the environment.

3.3.3.2 Location

The entire geographical area of Doña Ana County is susceptible to extreme temperature events, including both extreme heat and extreme cold. While extreme heat is more common and widespread, the specific impacts of extreme cold events can vary depending on elevation, with higher terrain sometimes experiencing more intense cold snaps.

Although cold events are less frequent, they have affected all jurisdictions in the county with relatively uniform exposure, especially during significant regional cold fronts. Conversely, extreme heat conditions tend to have a more prolonged and cumulative effect, particularly in urbanized or low-lying areas where heat retention is greater. Elevation and urban development patterns influence the microclimate of each area, but no region within the county is immune from the threat of either heat waves or severe cold spells.

3.3.3.3 Extent

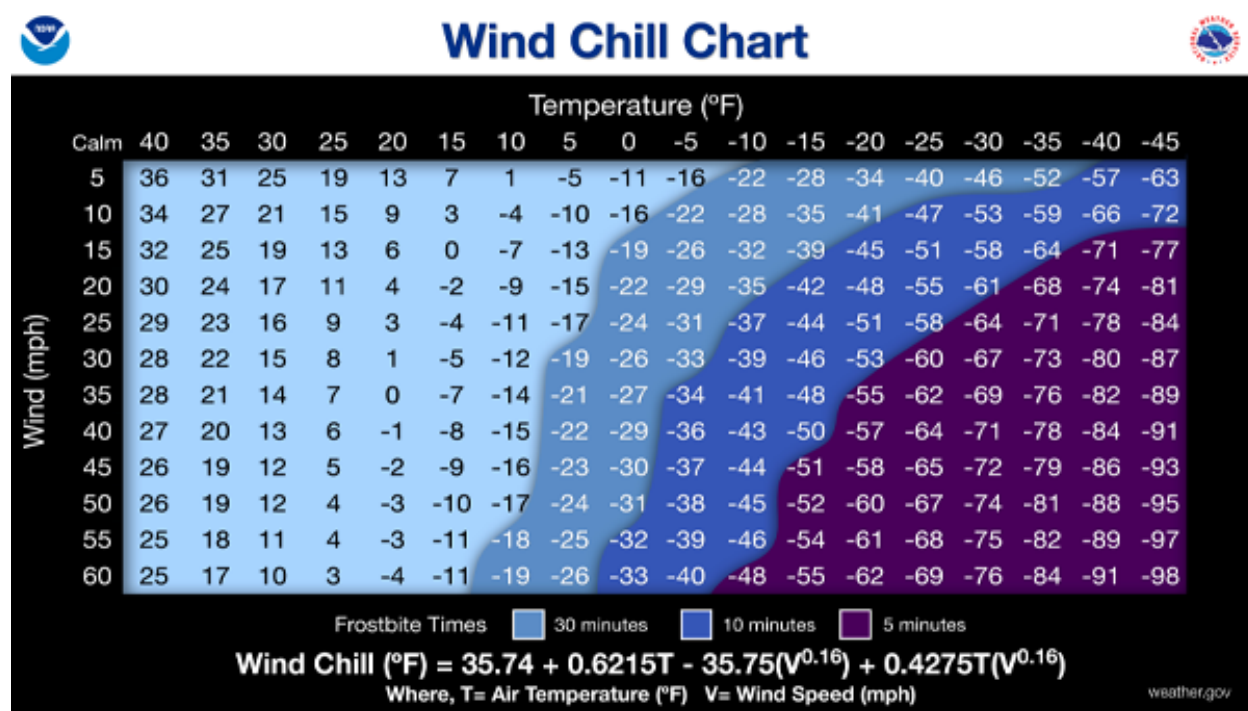
3.3.3.3.1 Extreme Cold

The extent of extreme cold refers to the severity and duration of dangerously low temperatures. The NWS issues three categories of cold weather notices:

- **Cold weather advisory.** Dangerously cold temperatures and/or wind chill readings are expected.
- **Extreme cold watch.** Threatening cold temperatures and/or wind chill readings are possible.
- **Extreme cold warning.** Life-threatening cold temperatures and/or wind chill readings are expected.

In Doña Ana County, extreme cold events are those around or below 10°F, with the county having some historical instances of below zero-degree temperatures. Extreme cold is sometimes paired with wind chill, or the rate of heat loss from exposed skin caused by wind and cold. As the wind speed increases, more heat is drawn from the body through skin temperature and internal body temperature. Figure 13 displays the NWS Wind Chill Chart that estimates the ‘feels-like temperature’ based on air temperature and wind speed.

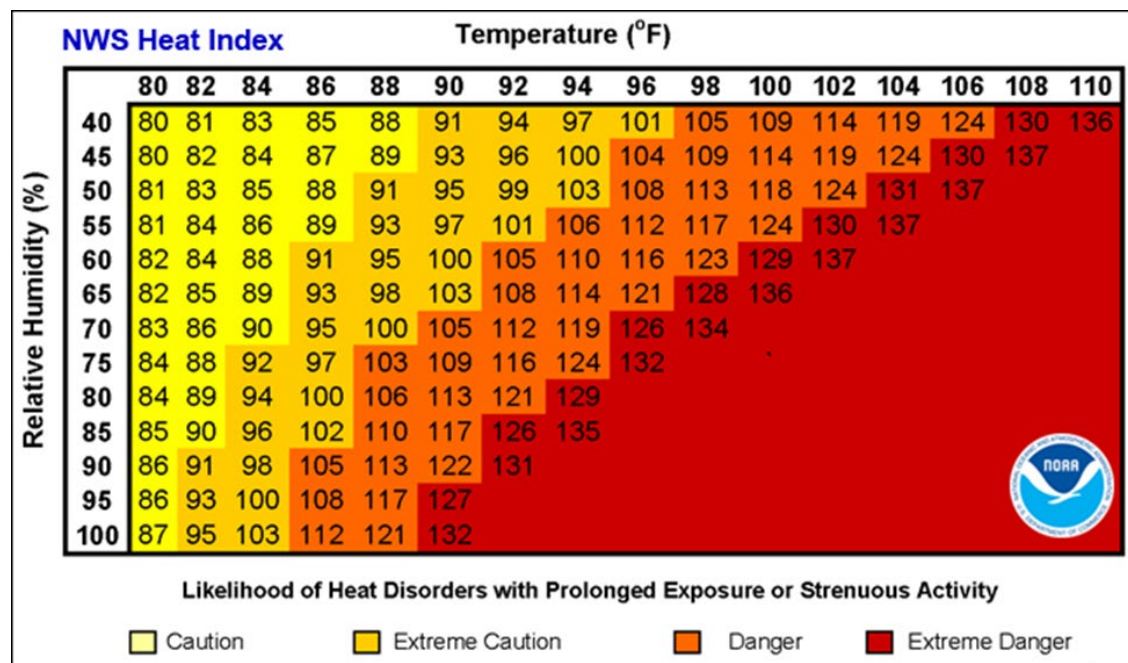
Figure 13: Wind Chill Chart (Source: NWS)



3.3.3.3.2 Extreme Heat

The extent of extreme heat is measured by the NWS Heat Index (**Error! Reference source not found.**), which measures the air temperature and relative humidity to create a ‘feels like temperature’, or how comfortable the human body is when exposed to high temperatures and humidity. In Doña Ana County, extreme heat is measured by the number of days with a heat index of over 95°F.

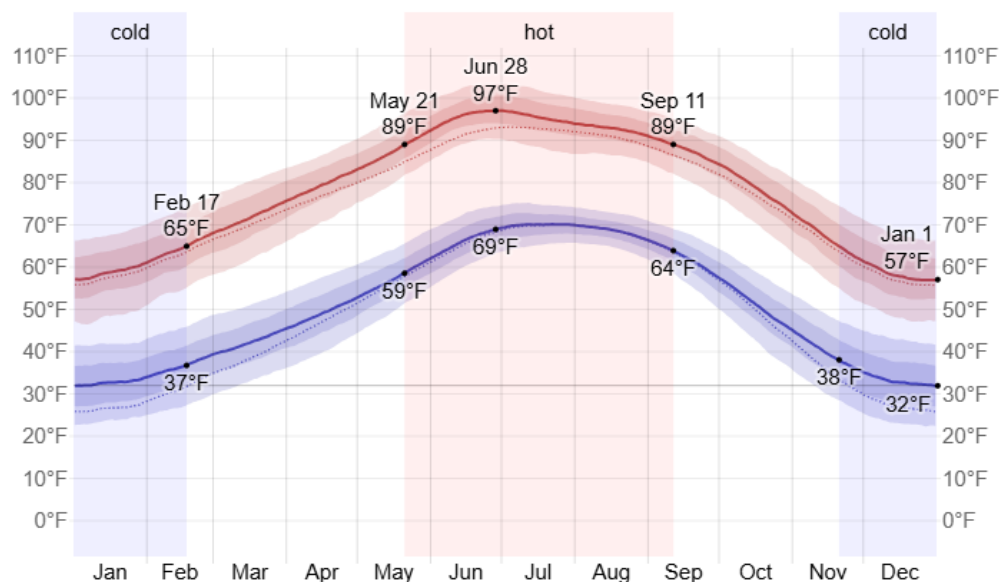
Figure 14: Heat Index (Source: NWS)



3.3.3.4 History

Figure 15 displays the annual average high and low temperatures in Doña Ana. On average, the County experiences extreme heat temperatures up to 97°F in the summer months and extreme cold temperatures as low as 32°F.

Figure 15: Average Temperatures in Doña Ana County (Source: © WeatherSpark.com)



Additionally, historical weather data from stations in Hatch, Santa Teresa, and at New Mexico State University (NMSU) illustrate that temperature extremes occur across the county, with summer highs regularly exceeding 100°F and winter lows occasionally dropping below zero.

3.3.3.4.1 Extreme Cold

The County infrequently experiences extreme cold events during December, January, and February. According to the NOAA Storm Events Database there have been no instances of extreme cold or winter-related weather in the County since 2016. However, there have been notable extreme cold events that have resulted in damaged infrastructure and school closures, as displayed in Table 24.

Table 24: Historical impacts of extreme cold in Doña Ana County (Source: Various Sources)

Date	Description
February 2-4, 2011	Record breaking cold temperatures and snow in Doña Ana County. Residents saw temperatures as low as -15°F. Several pipes froze or broke, natural gas pressure was reduced, and schools were closed for four days. Subsequently, a high demand for electricity resulted in rolling power outages. It is estimated that over \$560,000 in damages due to broken water pipes occurred throughout the County.
January 2024	As blizzard conditions were impacting northeast NM, Doña Ana County experienced temperatures in the single digits for two days and subfreezing temperatures for four days, with wind chills between -15°F and -30°F.
January 9-10, 2025	County and jurisdictional offices closed non-emergency functions due to cold temperatures and icy roads.

3.3.3.4.2 Extreme Heat

Doña Ana County frequently experiences extreme heat events, however there are notable extreme heat events that have impacted the region, as displayed in Table 25.

Table 25: Historical impacts of extreme heat in Doña Ana County (Source: NOAA)

Date	Description
July 2023	July 2023 was the hottest month on record for Southern New Mexico, with temperatures exceeding 100°F 28 out of the 31 days in July. The County's average temperature was 88.2°F.
March 2017	Albuquerque and Las Cruces, both with over 120 years of record, observed their warmest March. Temperatures at Albuquerque were 6.7° F above normal and 6.6° F above normal in Las Cruces.

According to the *SHMP*, Doña Ana County recorded six heat-related deaths between 2017 and 2021, one of the highest rates of heat-related fatalities in the state.

3.3.3.5 Probability

3.3.3.5.1 Extreme Cold

Climate projections for New Mexico indicate a reduction in extreme cold events over the next 30 years, therefore the probability of future extreme cold events is **unlikely**.

3.3.3.5.2 Extreme Heat

According to the First Street Foundation's 12th National Risk Assessment, 98% of current and future average high temperatures and humidity levels are expected to rise significantly over the next 30 years. The probability of experiencing a heatwave lasting three days or more has increased by 48% over the past three decades. Looking ahead, the County faces an 84% probability of experiencing at least 25 days each year with temperatures exceeding 100°F by mid-century. These projections indicate that extreme heat events are **highly likely** and expected to become more frequent, prolonged, and severe in the years to come.

3.3.3.6 Climate Change Impacts

According to the *2024 New Mexico Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan*, projections point to a reduction in extreme cold events and an increase in extreme heat events.

3.3.3.6.1 Extreme Cold

Climate projections for New Mexico indicate there will be a decrease in cold temperatures that support snowpack, and therefore a reduction in surface and groundwater needed for drinking water. This trend is also indicative of more rain events than snowstorms in the winter months. The cascading impacts of fewer winter events will affect the agricultural sector in Doña Ana County with the reduction in available potable water sources.

3.3.3.6.2 Extreme Heat

The State of New Mexico, and specifically Doña Ana County, are projected to experience a significant rise in extreme heat events. Specifically, the County is projected to more than triple the number of days over 100°F over the next 30 years. This trend is concerning for the County, as it will lead to more heat-related illnesses and deaths. The *2024 New Mexico Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan* emphasizes that vulnerable populations like the elderly, young children, people with chronic health conditions, and those who work outdoors face increased risk of heat-related illnesses. This increase in extreme heat events will also enhance the probability of other hazards, such as drought and wildfires.

3.3.3.7 Vulnerability and Consequence Assessment

The following vulnerability and consequence assessment evaluates the populations, infrastructure, and critical systems most likely to be affected by extreme temperatures, helping to inform targeted mitigation strategies across the planning area.

3.3.3.7.1 People

All individuals who live, work, or spend time outdoors in Doña Ana County are at risk during extreme temperature events, particularly those without access to climate-controlled environments, reliable transportation, or strong social support networks. Certain populations are especially vulnerable, including older adults, young children, individuals with chronic health conditions, outdoor workers, and low-income households. People living in substandard housing or without adequate heating and cooling systems face heightened risk of illness or death during periods of extreme heat or cold.

Lack of timely warnings or public awareness can further increase exposure, especially for those who may not have the means to respond effectively. Extreme heat has contributed to multiple fatalities in the county and continues to pose a recurring seasonal threat. While extreme cold events are less common, they can be equally dangerous when they do occur, putting unhoused individuals and others without adequate shelter at high risk for hypothermia and frostbite. Even with relatively low frequency, cold snaps can carry severe health and economic consequences for the community.

3.3.3.7.2 Property

Extreme cold has the potential to damage both residential and commercial properties. Prolonged freezing temperatures can cause pipelines to burst, power lines to fail, and roadways to become hazardous due to ice accumulation. These conditions often lead to increased repair costs, service disruptions, and operational challenges for utilities, public agencies, and private businesses.

While extreme heat is less likely to directly damage structures, it places considerable strain on energy systems, increasing the risk of brownouts and power outages. Sustained high temperatures can drive up cooling costs for homes, businesses, and critical facilities. In urbanized areas, the heat island effect can further intensify stress on roadways, pavement, and other infrastructure, contributing to long-term maintenance and replacement needs.

3.3.3.7.3 Environmental

Both extreme heat and cold temperatures pose risks to the environment. Extended heat can lead to drought conditions, damaging vegetation, accelerating desertification, and increasing wildfire risk. It can also harm wildlife, degrade habitat quality, and diminish water quality in the Rio Grande and other ecosystems.

Extreme cold events can lead to freezing of surface waters and soil, impacting agriculture and natural flora. While infrequent, these events can still lead to crop loss, harm to livestock, and stress to native species unaccustomed to prolonged cold.

3.3.3.7.4 Government Operations

County and municipal operations in Doña Ana County are vulnerable to disruption from both extreme heat and extreme cold. Cold temperatures can lead to power outages, water system failures, and hazardous road conditions that impede government services, including emergency response and public transportation.

Extreme heat can strain energy infrastructure due to elevated demand for cooling, increasing the risk of service interruptions. Public safety, healthcare, and social services may also face heightened demand, particularly as vulnerable populations experience increased health risks. To reduce these operational impacts, local governments must plan for continuity of services through strategies such as establishing cooling centers, securing backup power for critical facilities, and implementing temperature-specific emergency response protocols.

3.3.4 Flooding

3.3.4.1 Profile

Flooding is an overflowing of water onto land that is normally dry. Floods typically result from heavy precipitation or accumulated runoff, or when dams or levees break. In Doña Ana County, two seasonal atmospheric events tend to trigger floods:

- **Tropical storm remnants.** Some of the worst flooding tends to occur when the remnants of a hurricane that has been downgraded to a tropical storm or tropical depression enter the State. These events occur infrequently and mostly in early autumn and usually bring heavy and intense precipitation over large regions causing severe flooding.
- **Summer monsoons.** In mid to late summer the monsoon winds bring humid subtropical air into the State. Solar heating triggers afternoon and evening thunderstorms that can produce extremely intense, short duration bursts of rainfall. The thunderstorm rains are mostly translated into runoff and in some instances, the accumulation of runoff occurs very quickly resulting in a rapidly moving flood wave referred to as a flash flood. Flash floods tend to be very localized and cause significant flooding of local watercourses.

Most of the storms that produce large amounts of runoff occur in the months of June through September. Fall, winter and spring are the dry seasons because much of the moisture in eastward circulation from the Pacific Ocean is removed as the air is passed over the mountains west of New Mexico. In the summer, moisture-laden air from the Gulf of Mexico enters southern New Mexico. Strong surface heating and upslope flow of the air cause brief and often heavy showers. Damaging floods in the county include riverine, sheet, alluvial fan, and local area flooding. Riverine flooding occurs along established watercourses when the bankfull capacity of a watercourse is exceeded by storm runoff or snowmelt and the overbank areas become inundated. Sheet flooding occurs in regionally low areas with little topographic relief that generates floodplains over a mile wide. Alluvial fan flooding is generally located on piedmont areas near the base of the local mountains and are characterized by multiple, highly unstable flowpaths that can rapidly change during flooding events. Local area flooding is often the result of poorly designed or planned development wherein natural flowpaths are altered, blocked or obliterated, and localized ponding and conveyance problems result. Erosion is also often associated with damage due to flooding.

Damaging floods may happen with only a few inches of water, or it may cover a house to the rooftop. Floods can occur within minutes or over a long period and may last days, weeks, or

longer. Floods are the most common and widespread of all weather-related natural disasters and the most common weather-related disaster for the county.

Flash floods are the most dangerous kind of flood because they combine the destructive power of a flood with incredible speed. Flash floods occur when heavy rainfall exceeds the ability of the ground to absorb it. They also occur when water fills normally dry creeks or streams or enough water accumulates for streams to overtop their banks, causing rapid rises of water in a short amount of time. They can happen within minutes of causative rainfall, limiting the time available to warn and protect the public.

Flooding occurs in every U.S. state and territory and is a threat experienced anywhere in the world that receives rain. In the U.S., floods kill more people each year than tornadoes, hurricanes, or lightning. Areas at risk from flash floods include densely populated areas, areas near rivers, and areas near dams. Very intense rainfall can produce flooding even on dry soil; recent burn areas in mountains are at high risk; and ice jams and snowmelt can help cause flash floods.

Information on each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP including local floodplain management capacity and the presence of repetitive loss properties, is provided in the Floodplain Management and NFIP Participation subsection of the Community Capabilities section (Section 2.9).

3.3.4.2 Location

In the Chaparral area, the flooding is generally very shallow due to the lack of well-defined flood paths. Flooding on streams on the West Mesa (west of the City of Las Cruces) is characterized by high-velocity flows heavily charged with sediment and debris; it generally results from brief, intense thunderstorms. Flood hazards are further aggravated as these high-velocity sediment flows enter the Rio Grande Valley. Upon reaching the escarpment these flows spread out to form alluvial fans or cones of sediment at the base of the escarpment deposited by floods. The areas with alluvial fans are characterized by high-velocity flows, large amounts of sediment deposition, and unpredictable flow paths that may change during the same flood event.

Another major flood hazard comes as a secondary impact of wildfires in the form of dramatically increased runoff from ordinary rainfall events that occur on newly burned watersheds. Denuding of the vegetative canopy and forest floor vegetation, and development of hydrophobic soils are the primary factors that contribute to the increased runoff. Canopy and floor level brushes and grasses intercept and store significant volumes of rainfall during a storm event. They also add to the overall watershed roughness which generally attenuates the ultimate peak discharges. Soil in a wildfire burn area can be rendered hydrophobic, which according to the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) is the development of a thin layer of nearly impervious soil at or below the mineral soil surface that is the result of a waxy substance derived from plant material burned during a hot fire. The waxy substance penetrates the soil as a gas and solidifies after it cools, forming a waxy coating around soil particles. Hydrophobic soils, in combination with a denuded watershed, will significantly increase the runoff potential, turning a routine annual rainfall event into a raging flood with drastically increased potential for soil erosion and mud and debris flows.

3.3.4.3 Extent

The 100-year floodplain and 500-year floodplain refer to areas that have different statistical probabilities of flooding in any given year:

- **100-Year floodplain.** This is an area with a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. It's also known as the 1% chance flood. Importantly, this doesn't mean a flood will occur only once every 100 years - it could happen more than once in a short time or not at all for many years.
- **500-Year floodplain.** This area has a 0.2% chance of flooding in any given year. It is less likely to flood than the 100-year floodplain but is still considered at some risk, especially as extreme weather becomes more common.

The 100-year floodplain (1 percent annual) has a higher flood risk than the 500-year floodplain (0.2 percent annual), and the 500-year floodplain covers a larger area than the 100-year floodplain. Floodplains are mapped providing a geospatial understanding of potential flood areas for a given waterway.

While these floodplains identify where flooding is likely to occur, they do not provide modeled flood depths for participating jurisdictions within the county. The U.S. Geological Survey's Estimated Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Viewer, which does have flood depth analysis, does not include any data coverage for Doña Ana County, and no other federal or state agency currently provides countywide modeled flood-depth datasets for future events.

To correct this data deficiency, the planning team will check coverage quarterly and again during plan maintenance for FEMA Region 6's BLE rollout and related BFE Viewer updates; when coverage becomes available, the team will implement jurisdiction-specific flood depth mapping into the plan.

Based on input provided by the Doña Ana County Flood Commission, typical moving floodwaters within mapped flood hazard areas in portions of the planning area are generally estimated to range from approximately one to three feet in depth during flood events, depending on location, storm intensity, channel capacity, and localized drainage conditions. These estimates are generally reflective of shallow overland flow and flood conveyance conditions identified through local floodplain management experience. During more significant flooding events, flood depths within portions of mapped flood hazard areas would reasonably be expected to approach or exceed the upper end of this range, particularly in low-lying areas, arroyos, and locations with constrained drainage capacity.

However, localized ponding and standing water depths may exceed these values in areas where drainage is obstructed, where water is impounded by roadways or other barriers, or where stormwater accumulates in low-lying areas. Actual flood depths can vary significantly based on the nature of the event, antecedent conditions, and site-specific topography.

Figure 16 through Figure 22 show the flood hazard profile for sub jurisdictions within Doña Ana County, while Figure 23 through Figure 26 provide flood hazard profiles for quadrants of the county, including unincorporated areas. Table 26 provides analysis of community exposure to flooding.

Figure 16: City of Anthony flood hazard profile map

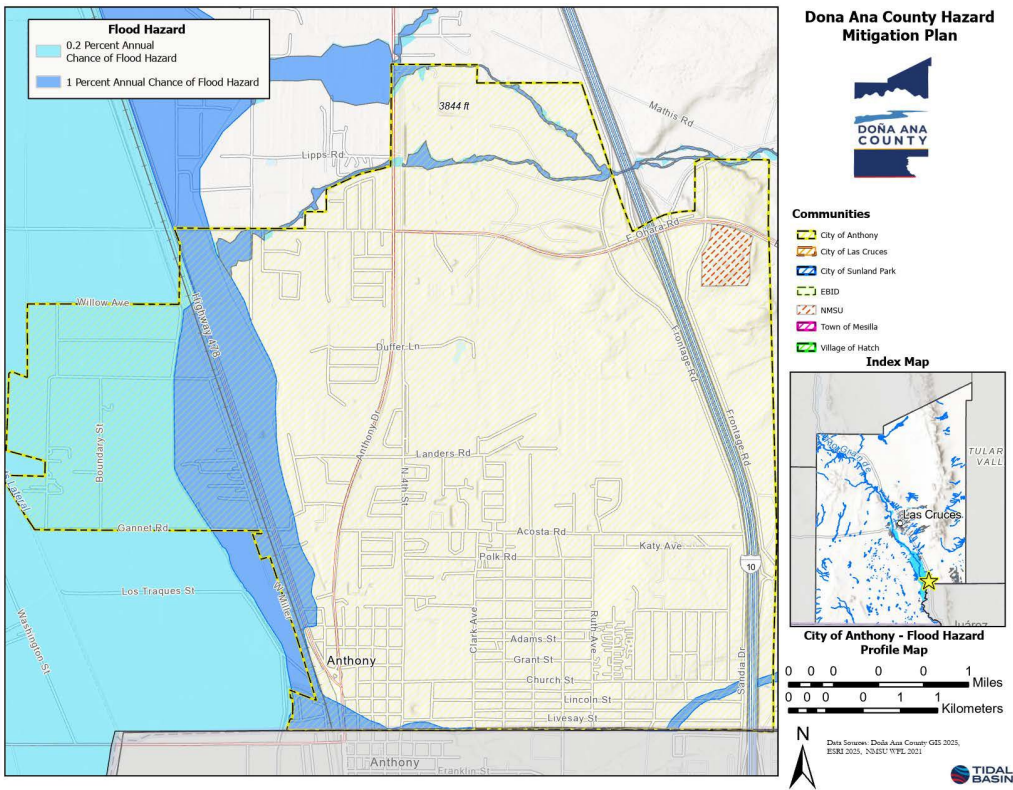


Figure 17: City of Las Cruces flood hazard profile map (first section)

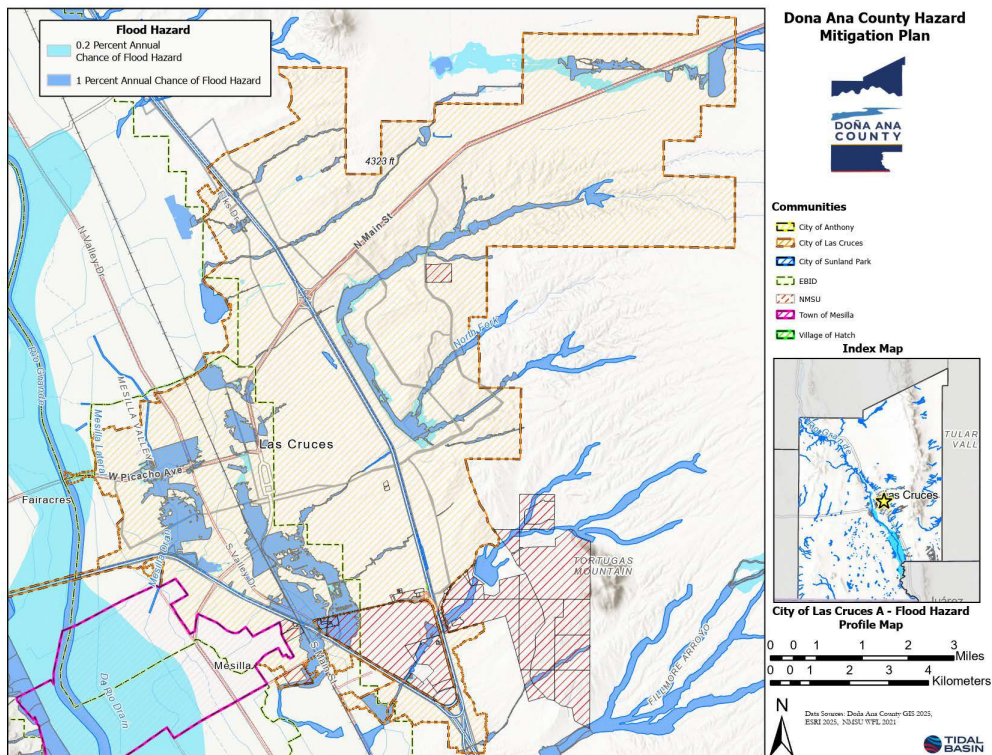


Figure 18: City of Las Cruces flood hazard profile map (second section)

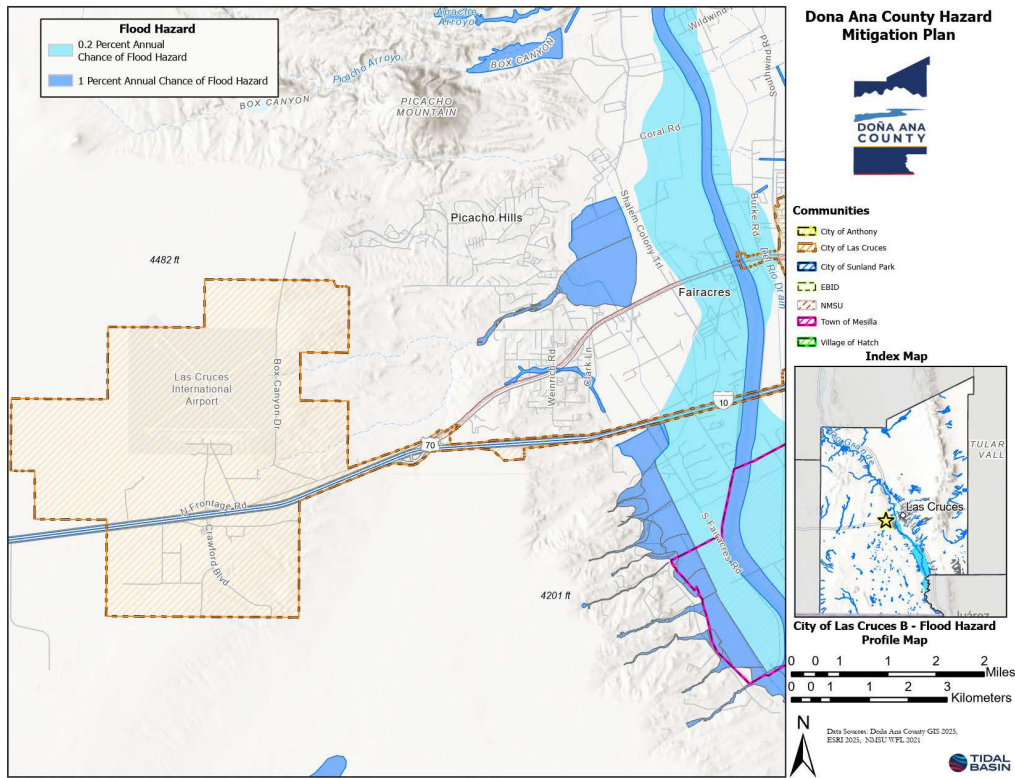


Figure 19: City of Sunland Park flood hazard profile map

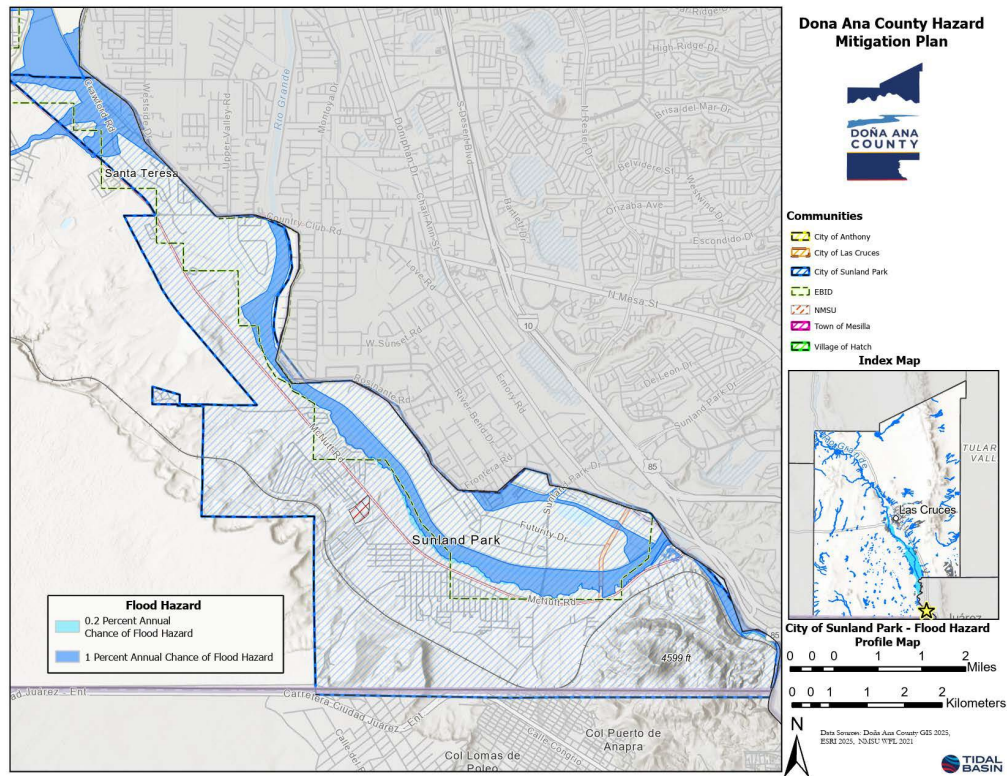


Figure 20: NMSU flood hazard profile map

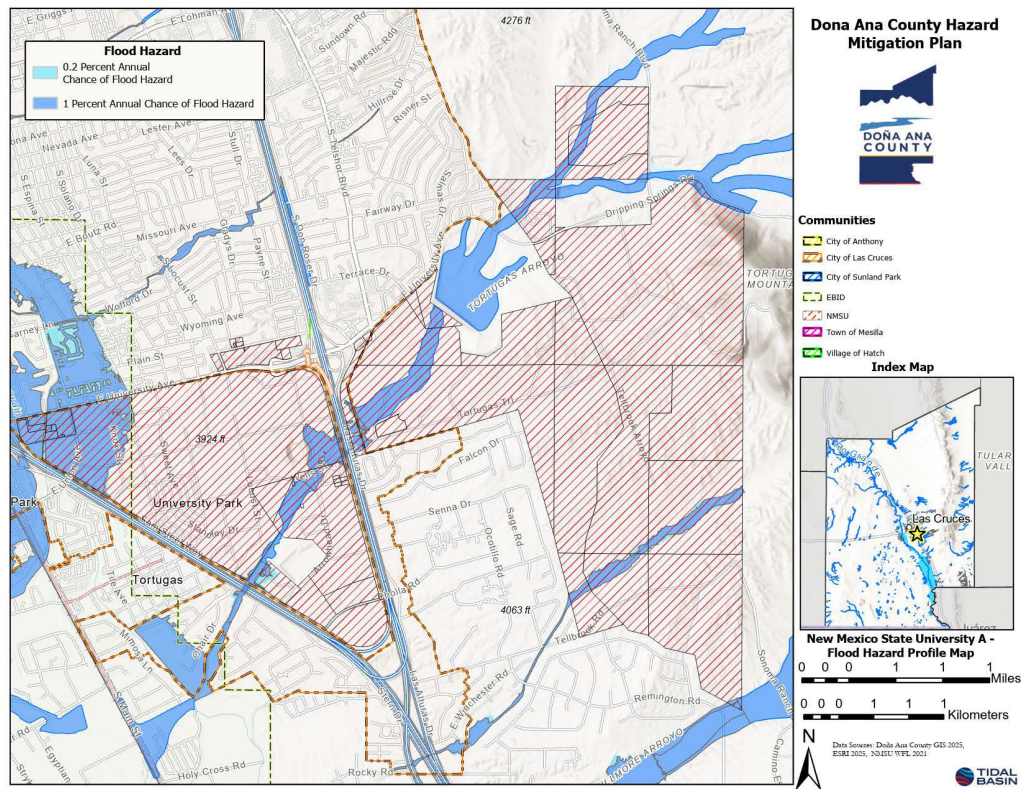


Figure 21: Town of Mesilla flood hazard profile map

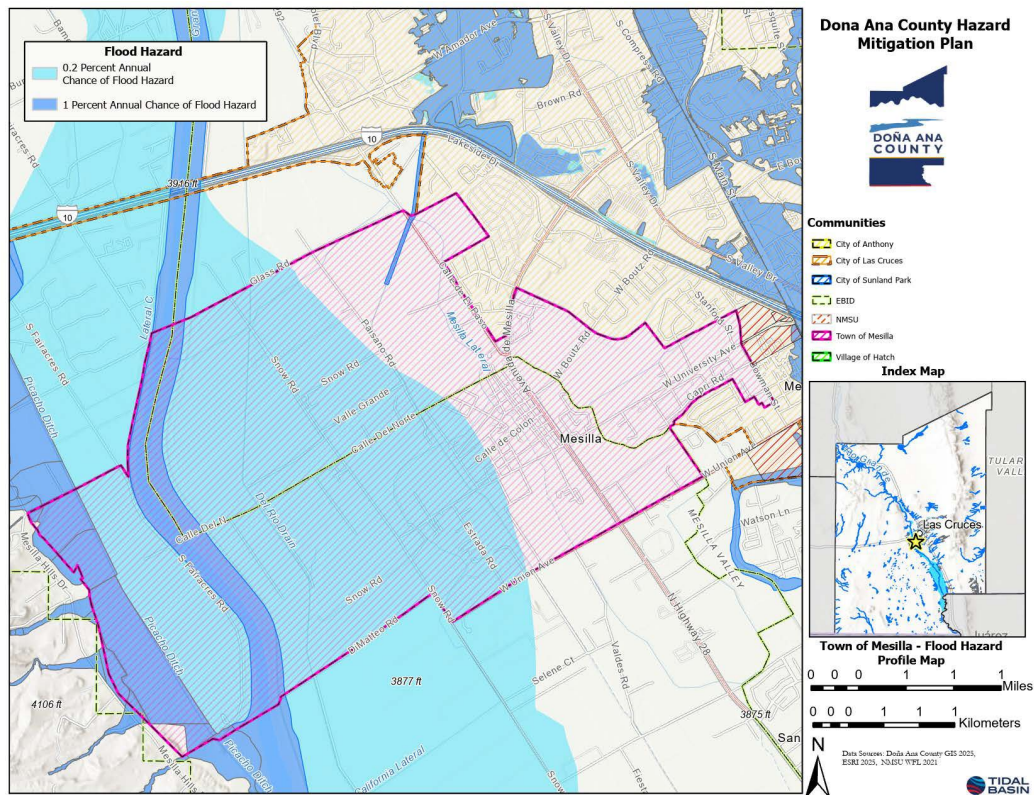


Figure 22: Village of Hatch flood hazard profile map

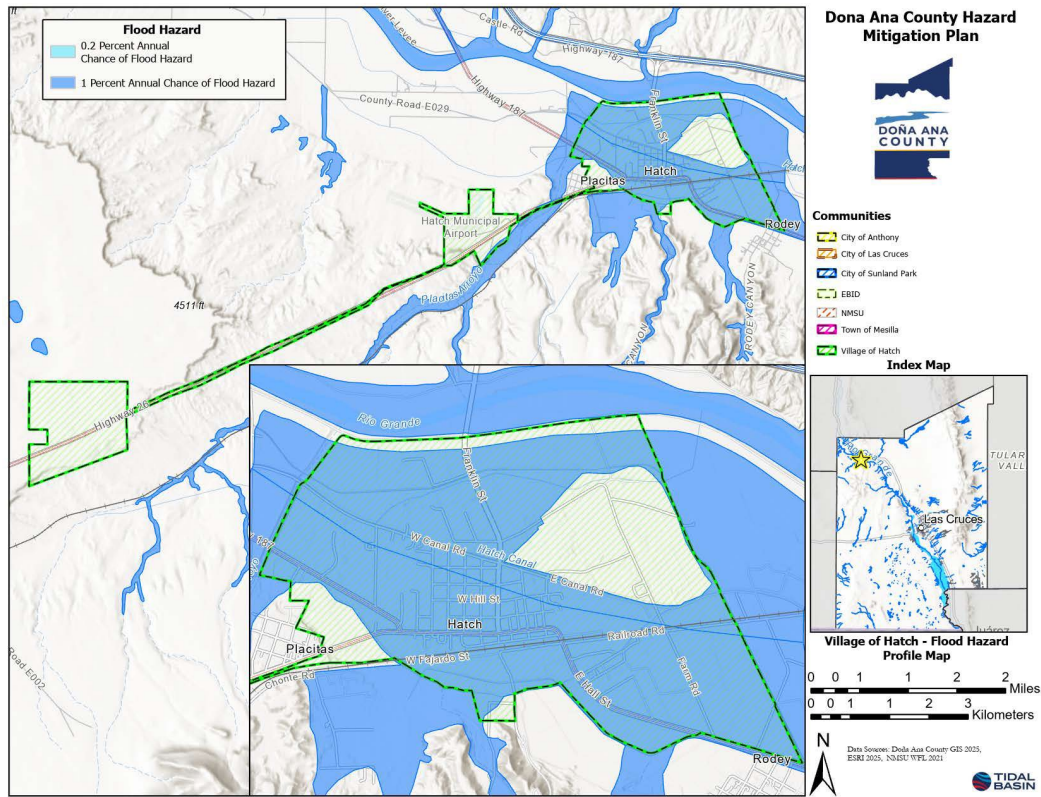


Figure 23: Doña Ana County flood hazard profile map (NW quadrant)

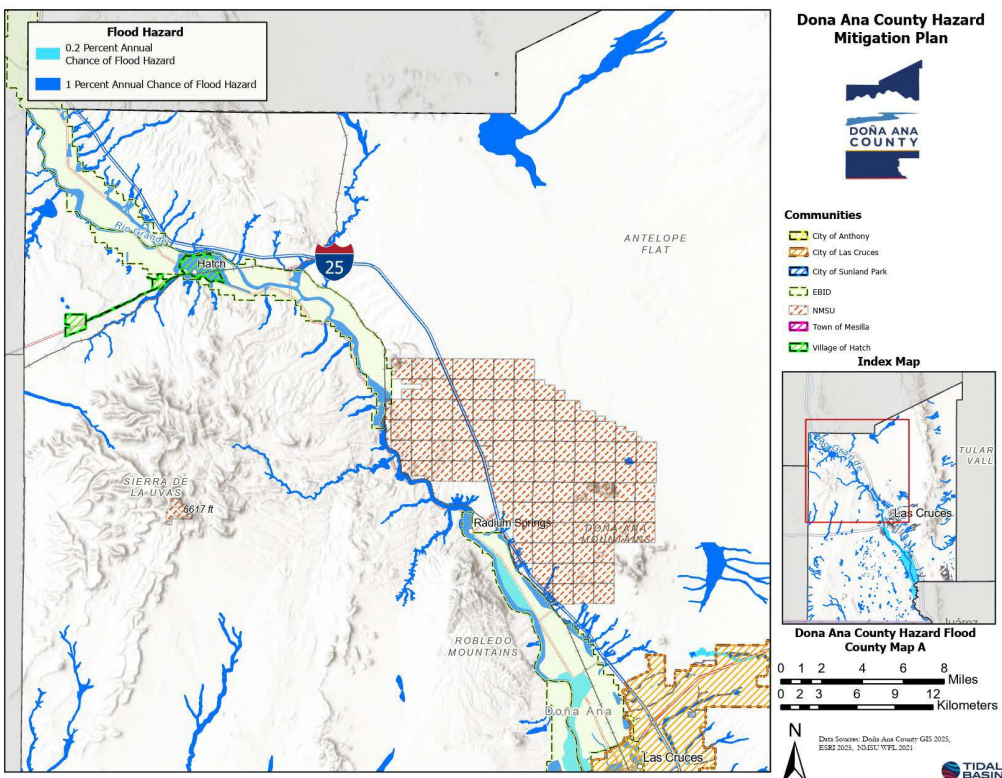


Figure 24: Doña Ana County flood hazard profile map (NE quadrant)

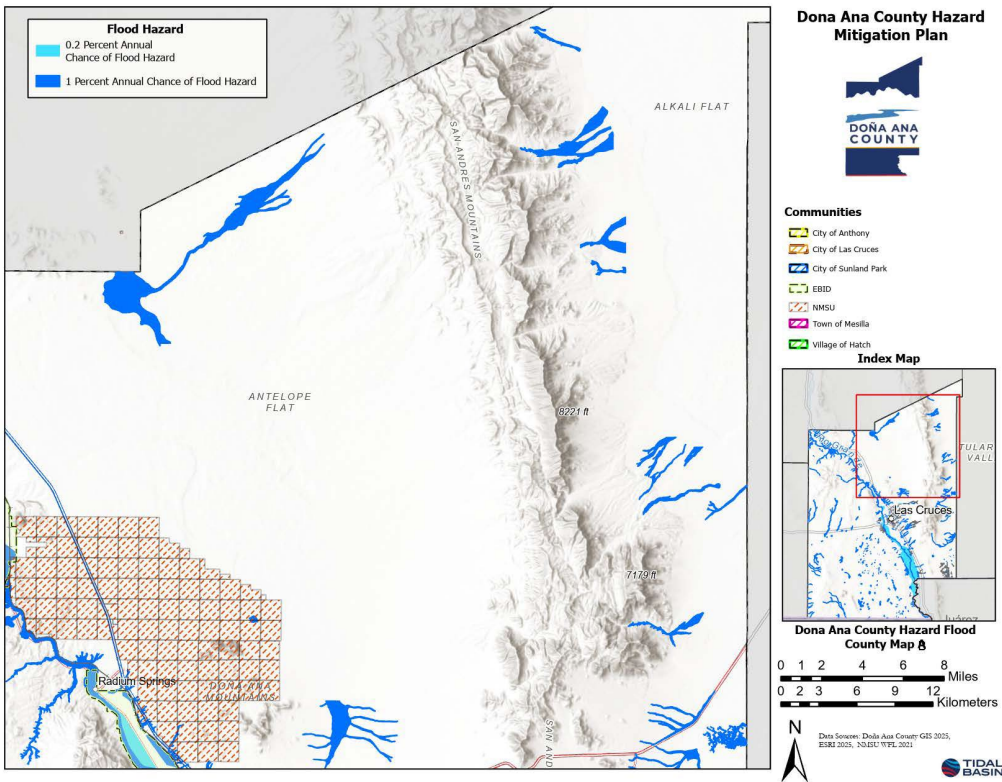


Figure 25: Doña Ana County flood hazard profile map (SW quadrant)

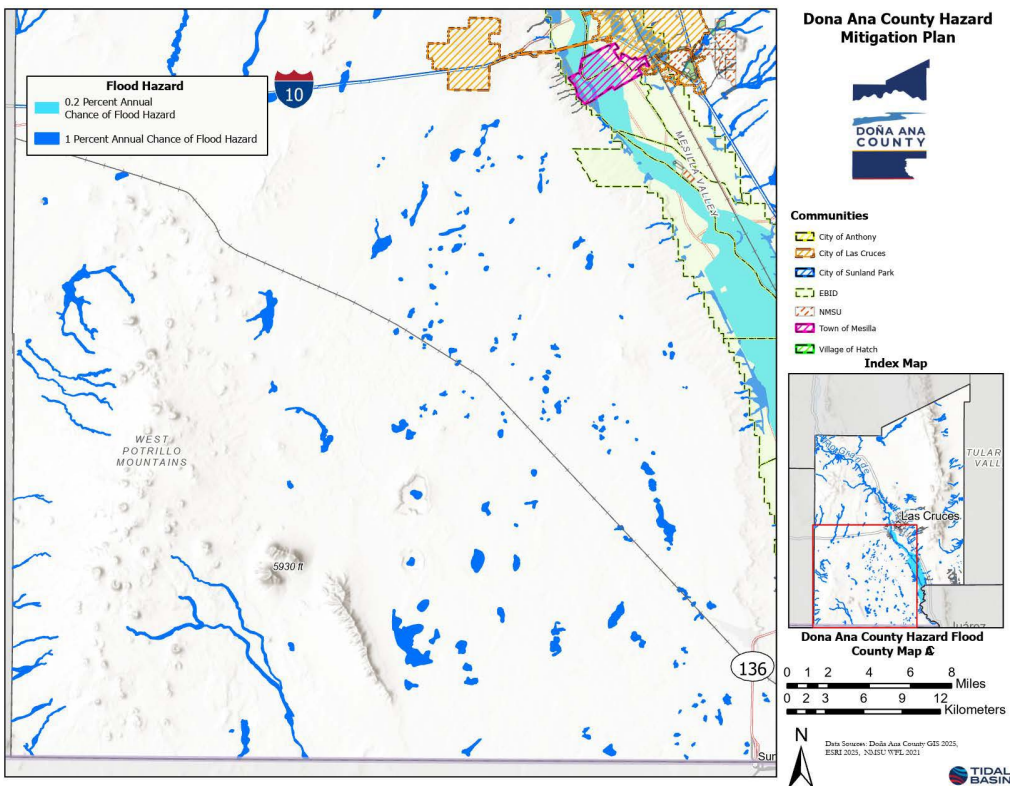


Figure 26: Doña Ana County flood hazard profile map (SE quadrant)

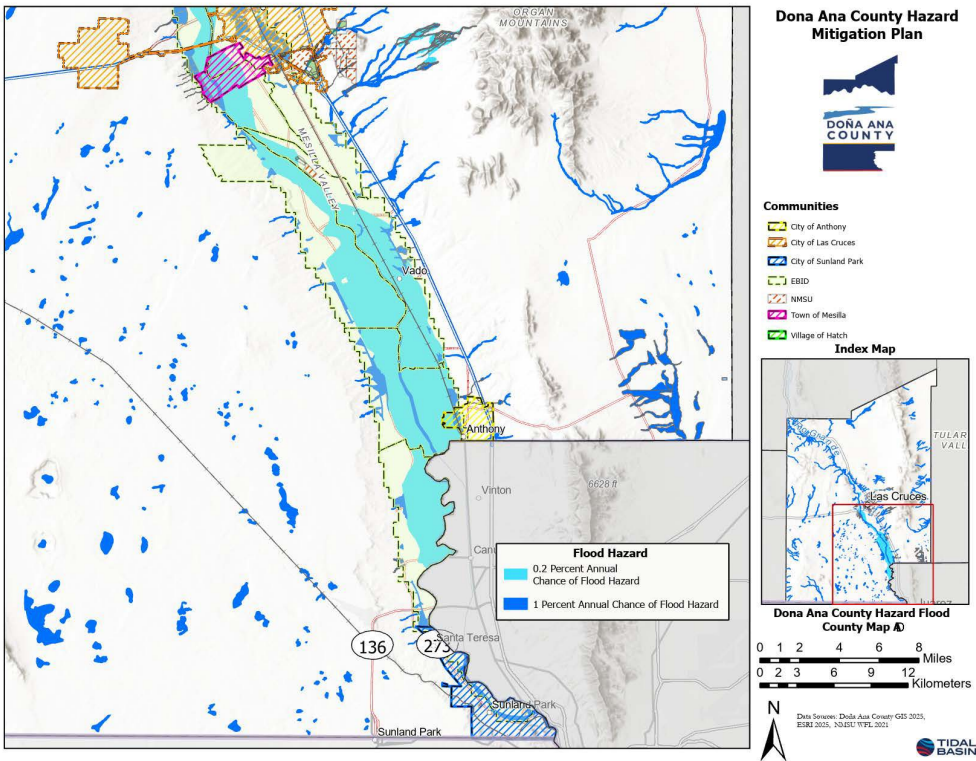


Table 26: Flood exposure analysis

Flood Exposure Analysis	City of Anthony	City of Las Cruces	City of Sunland Park	NMSU	Town of Mesilla	Village of Hatch	Unincorporated Doña Ana County
Total Critical Facilities	10	103	8	16	6	7	47
Facilities at High Hazard Risk	1	13	0	3	1	6	7
Percentage Exposed to High Hazard Risk	10.00%	12.62%	0.00%	18.75%	16.67%	85.71%	14.89%
Facilities at Medium Hazard Risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage Exposed to Medium Hazard Risk	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.06%	0.17%	0.00%	0.06%
Total Population	8,701	114,891	17,085	6,371	1,850	1,663	74,649
Total Population at High Hazard Risk	398	10,741	1,145	78	35	1,542	5,510
% of Total Population at High Hazard Risk	4.57%	9.35%	6.70%	1.22%	1.89%	92.72%	7.38%
Total Population at Medium Hazard Risk	199	1046	147	41	556	0	5363
% of Total Population at Medium Hazard Risk	2.29%	0.91%	0.86%	0.64%	30.05%	0.00%	7.18%
Population Aged 65+	1479	19531	2050	81	537	249	13437
Population Aged 65+ at High Hazard Risk	78	1,649	158	15	10	235	642
% of Population Aged 65+ at High Hazard Risk	5.27%	8.44%	7.71%	18.43%	1.86%	94.21%	4.78%
Population Aged 65+ at Medium Hazard Risk	31	187	9	3	161	0	112
% of Population Aged 65+ at Medium Hazard Risk	2.10%	0.96%	0.44%	3.69%	30.01%	0.00%	0.83%
Residential Building Count	3,100	52,623	6,250	1,542	896	531	29,002
Residences at High Hazard Risk	169	4566	612	34	20	516	2683
% of Residences at High Hazard Risk	5.45%	8.68%	9.79%	2.20%	2.23%	97.18%	9.25%
Residences at Medium Hazard Risk	64	1,047	42	4	262	0	2,513
% of Residences at Medium Hazard Risk	2.06%	1.99%	0.67%	0.26%	29.24%	0.00%	8.66%

3.3.4.4 History

The NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database was searched for historical flooding records in the county. Records were available as far back as 1996, showing 83 events, resulting in 1 injury, almost \$10.9 million in property damage, and \$745,000 in crop damage. Almost half the incidents listed resulted in either property damage or crop damage, with an average of \$311,000 in property damage reported per incident. Notable incidents are provided in Table 27.

Table 27: Historical impacts of flooding in Doña Ana County (Source: NCEI)

Date	Description of Event
July 22, 2025	Severe monsoonal thunderstorms produced more than 2 inches of rain in a short period, triggering significant flash flooding in the Vado and Del Cerro areas of Doña Ana County. Floodwaters inundated neighborhoods, damaged approximately 110 homes, caused widespread road closures, and left several hundred residences without power. At least 20 water rescues were conducted, and two individuals were transported to the hospital with minor injuries. Standing floodwaters remained in parts of the community for days due to overwhelmed drainage infrastructure, clogged canals, and sediment buildup. The Doña Ana County Board of Commissioners issued a disaster declaration and requested state assistance to support response and recovery operations.
August 12, 2021	The first of several flash flooding events occurred in La Union, NM as several inches of rain occurred in a brief period. Water topped an earthen dam and resulted in flooding across much of La Union. Several cars were washed off the road and some houses were inaccessible. Several inches of standing water also resulted across the area due to the heavy rain. This was all the result of almost 2 inches of rain in about an hour. NCEI recorded \$750,000 in property damages associated with this event.
August 15, 2006	A flash flood event occurred in Hatch resulting in \$4 million in property damage and \$500,000 in crop damage; runoff from heavy rains over the nearby Sierra De Las Uvas Mountains caused the Placitas Arroyo to breach, which sent a wall of water into the town of Hatch. Up to 4 feet of water entered business and residences. Mandatory evacuations of several hundred residents took place, including 150 people from an apartment complex which eventually had to be condemned. All roads into and within Hatch were closed.
September 6, 2005	Major flooding occurred across most of the Las Cruces area as a thunderstorm complex dropped heavy rain during a 3-hour time frame. Rainfall reports were widespread 2 to 3 inches with isolated amounts around 4 inches. All major roads were flooded with a few intersections under 4 feet of water. Sandbags were put up until resources were exhausted. The rainfall amounts were not extremely unusual, just the areal coverage. NCEI recorded \$1M in property damages associated with this event.

Table 28 summarizes total flood and flash flood incidents recorded by the NCEI between January 1, 1996, and December 31, 2024. Note that property and crop damage information for the July 2025 flood has not been added to NCEI yet, and is therefore excluded from this table.

Table 28: Flood and Flash Flood Incidents, 1996 – 2024 (Source: NCEI)

Type	Number of Incidents	Total Number of Injuries	Total Number of Fatalities	Total Property Damage	Total Crop Damage
Flood	7	0	0	\$100,000	\$0
Flash Flood	76	1	0	\$10,753,000	\$745,000
Total	84	1	0	\$10,853,000	\$745,000

3.3.4.5 Probability

Probability of a flood event can be calculated through a simple formula comparing a set number of years to the number of events that occurred in that timeframe. NCEI data includes data from January 1, 1996, through December 31, 2024, or a period of 28 years. During this timeframe, Doña Ana saw 84 flooding events, though in some cases multiple recorded events occurred on the same day. This means that Doña Ana County saw an average of 3 flash flooding or flooding events per year, thus it is **highly likely** Doña Ana County will see some level of flooding event in any given year.

3.3.4.6 Climate Change Impacts

Climate change is intensifying flooding and flash flooding risks across New Mexico, driven by rising temperatures, altered precipitation patterns, and increased wildfire activity. Warmer air holds more moisture, leading to heavier rainfall events. In October 2023, the nearby community of Roswell experienced nearly half of its annual rainfall in just six hours, resulting in severe flooding and two fatalities. Meteorologists attribute such extreme events to climate change, with the University of Arizona *Climate Assessment for the Southwest* noting that the southwest has seen a 17% increase in extreme precipitation between 1958 and 2008.

3.3.4.7 Vulnerability and Consequence Assessment

The following vulnerability and consequence assessment evaluates the populations, infrastructure, and critical systems most likely to be affected by flooding, helping to inform targeted mitigation strategies across the planning area.

3.3.4.7.1 People

Flooding can have severe and wide-ranging impacts on a population, affecting both immediate safety and long-term well-being. In the short term, floods can lead to loss of life, injuries, and displacement as homes, businesses, and infrastructure are damaged or destroyed. Access to clean water, electricity, and emergency services may be disrupted, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases and limiting healthcare access. In the long term, floods can devastate local economies, displace communities for extended periods, and lead to mental health challenges

due to trauma and instability. Vulnerable populations such as the elderly, low-income families, and those with limited mobility are often disproportionately affected, highlighting the need for effective disaster planning and resilient infrastructure. Additionally, there is a high risk of contamination post-flooding from sewage overflows, chemicals, and debris carried by floodwaters. These pollutants can seep into drinking water supplies, spread bacteria and viruses, and pose serious health risks to both people and animals.

The most common cause of flash flood fatalities in New Mexico is driving into flooded roads, underscoring the importance of public awareness and preparedness.

Flooding in Doña Ana County, New Mexico, poses significant risks to its residents, particularly in low-lying and arid regions where infrastructure is often inadequate to handle intense rainfall.

3.3.4.7.2 Property

Flooding can cause extensive damage to an area's property and infrastructure, leading to costly and long-lasting consequences. Homes, businesses, and public buildings may be inundated, resulting in structural damage, mold growth, and the loss of personal belongings or commercial inventory. Roads and bridges can become impassable or collapse due to erosion and water pressure, disrupting transportation and emergency response. Utilities such as power lines, water treatment plants, and sewage systems may be damaged or shut down, compromising essential services. In rural or agricultural areas, floods can destroy crops, contaminate soil, and damage irrigation systems. Repair and recovery efforts can take months or even years, placing significant financial strain on both private property owners and local governments.

3.3.4.7.3 Environmental

Flood events in Doña Ana County can lead to significant environmental impacts, affecting both natural ecosystems and human infrastructure. Floods can cause soil erosion, degrade water quality, damage irrigation systems and disrupt natural habitats, leading to a potential loss of biodiversity and degradation of habitats essential for various species.

3.3.4.7.4 Government Operations

Flood events can significantly disrupt government operations at all levels. Emergency response services may become overwhelmed or delayed due to flooded roads, damaged communication systems, or resource shortages. Government services may be adversely impacted. Recovery efforts require rapid mobilization of funds, personnel, and coordination across multiple agencies, diverting resources from other planned initiatives. Additionally, governments often face increased demand for public assistance, shelter services, infrastructure repair, and environmental cleanup, all of which can strain budgets and operational capacity for months or even years.

3.3.5 Severe Wind (Including Dust Storms)

3.3.5.1 Profile

Doña Ana County is particularly susceptible to severe wind events due to its arid climate, sparse vegetation, and expansive open landscapes, all of which contribute to the frequency and intensity of high wind occurrences. Severe winds are defined as sustained wind speeds exceeding 58 mph or greater. These winds typically originate from the southeast during summer, from the west in winter, and from the west-southwest in spring.

A significant hazard associated with severe wind in the region is the occurrence of dust storms, also known as haboobs. These events are especially common during the spring and early summer months when strong winds lift loose, dry soil and sand into the air, drastically reducing visibility and creating hazardous conditions for transportation, public health, and infrastructure. Dust storms can develop rapidly and may persist for several hours, posing risks such as respiratory issues, traffic accidents, and damage to mechanical systems and buildings.

Types of Severe Winds

- **Straight-line winds.** These are winds that move in a straight path, as opposed to rotating winds like tornadoes. They are often associated with thunderstorms and can cause widespread damage.
- **Downbursts.** These are powerful downdrafts that spread out rapidly once they hit the ground. They can be further classified into:
 - **Microbursts:** Small-scale downbursts with a diameter of less than 2.5 miles, lasting only a few minutes but with wind speeds that can exceed 100 mph.
 - **Macrobursts:** Larger downbursts with a diameter greater than 2.5 miles, capable of causing extensive damage over a wider area.
- **Gust fronts.** The leading edge of cool air rushing down and out from a thunderstorm. Gust fronts can create sudden wind shifts and temperature drops.
- **Derechos.** Long-lived windstorms associated with bands of rapidly moving showers or thunderstorms. They can produce widespread wind damage over areas extending more than 240 miles.

3.3.5.2 Location

The entire geographical area of Doña Ana County can be impacted by severe winds. While dust storms are prevalent across the county, these locations are particularly susceptible:

Las Cruces: This city often experiences hazardous dust plumes and reduced visibility during dust storms.

Interstate 10: West of Las Cruces. This area is frequently impacted, with road closures and warnings issued during high wind events.

Highway 70: This highway is another location within Doña Ana County that is susceptible to dust storms, affecting travel conditions.

3.3.5.3 Extent

The extent and severity of severe wind events in Doña Ana County are typically measured by wind speed (both sustained and gust), duration, and the resulting physical damage. The National Weather Service (NWS) uses standardized wind speed thresholds to issue advisories and warnings, providing a framework for monitoring and alerting the public to hazardous wind conditions. Wind speeds are recorded in miles per hour (mph) using anemometers, with gusts often exceeding sustained speeds during high wind events. Table 29 outlines the wind speed ranges associated with various NWS alert levels, which help define the potential impact to life and property.

Table 29: Severe wind alert levels (Source: NWS)

Alert Type	Criteria
Wind advisory	Sustained winds of 25–39 mph and/or wind gusts of 40–57 mph
High wind watch	Potential for sustained winds of 40+ mph and/or gusts of 58+ mph (issued 12–48 hours out)
High wind warning	Expected sustained winds of 40+ mph and/or gusts of 58+ mph

Wind speeds exceeding warning thresholds can result in widespread damage to structures, power lines, vegetation, and transportation infrastructure. The presence of loose debris, poor visibility from blowing dust, and wind-driven projectiles can further amplify the hazards associated with these events.

Severe wind events in Doña Ana County frequently exceed advisory levels during the late winter and spring months, and gusts above 70 mph have been recorded across several parts of the region. These measurements provide a clear basis for assessing potential severity and shaping preparedness efforts.

To monitor and manage the air quality impacts of dust storms, the New Mexico Environment Department's (NMED) Air Quality Bureau (AQB) operates a network of State and Local Air Monitoring Stations. This network includes six PM10 and three PM2.5 monitoring sites across Doña Ana and Luna counties, which track windblown dust and particulate matter concentrations. Fine particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM2.5) are of particular concern due to their ability to penetrate deep into the respiratory system and cause adverse health effects.

In 2024, Doña Ana County recorded the second highest number of days exceeding PM2.5 standards in the state (after Taos), and the second highest for PM10 (after Luna County). Air pollution levels are communicated to government agencies and the public through the Air Quality Index (AQI), a standardized scale developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The AQI translates complex air quality data into a single value ranging from 0 to 500, making it easier to understand the potential health implications of current conditions. The index is divided into six categories, each corresponding to a different level of health concern, as displayed in Table 30.

Table 30: Air Quality Index (Source: EPA)

Category	Description
Good (0–50)	Air quality is satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Moderate (51–100)	Air quality is acceptable; however, some pollutants may pose a moderate health concern for a very small number of individuals who are unusually sensitive.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (101–150)	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects, but the general public is unlikely to be affected.
Unhealthy (151–200)	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; sensitive groups may experience more serious effects.
Very Unhealthy (201–300)	Health alert; everyone may experience more serious health effects.
Hazardous (301–500)	Health warnings of emergency conditions; the entire population is more likely to be affected.

In 2024, Doña Ana County’s median AQI was 58 with a breakdown of the number of days reported for each category noted in Table 31.

Table 31: Doña Ana Annual AQI Statistics for 2024 (Source: U.S. EPA)

Good	Moderate	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Unhealthy	Very Unhealthy	Hazardous
62	104	8	2	2	4

3.3.5.4 History

According to the NCEI, between January 2021 and December 2024, there were 78 severe wind related weather events. Table 32 lists recent, documented severe wind events in Doña Ana County.

Table 32: Historical impacts of severe wind in Doña Ana County (Source: NCEI)

Date	Description of Event
June of 2024	A dryline pushed to the Rio Grande Valley at the same time an upper trough was moving into the Great Basin. Ample instability and shear allowed for severe thunderstorms to develop across northern Doña Ana County. The San Augustin Pass Mesonet station reported gusts ranging from 64-94 mph.

Date	Description of Event
June of 2024	Two outflows from nearby thunderstorms collided over the Chaparral area which created a gustnado as well as straight-line wind damage. There was a complete collapse of a well-built outbuilding/garage. The roof separated from the walls allowing the wind to get inside and under the roof structure. The roof debris scattered towards the west and northwest and was displaced approximately 50 yards from the foundation. The walls collapsed afterwards with all the walls falling in a southward direction. Metal fencing attached to a rock wall was ripped off. An RV camper rolled on its side and was damaged by flying debris. There was a metal shed that collapsed as winds lifted the roof from the structure. Finally, an outdoor shed was destroyed with debris scattered up to 100 yards towards the northwest. Damages were estimated at \$250,000.
May of 2023	A weak surface trough extended up along the Rio Grande Valley with very dry air in place at low levels. The event produced a peak gust of 61 mph in a dry microburst north of Radium Springs.
February of 2022	A strong surface low moved into the Las Cruces region with southwest winds gusting up to 87 mph as the system moved through. Damage across the city included tree damage, a roof peeled off a church and numerous power outages. Damages were estimated at \$50,000.
July of 2021	A weak back door front pushed in from the east as a strong upper low moved into the Upper Midwest. Good shear and instability across southern New Mexico allowed numerous storms to become severe with wind gusts over 80 mph, hail up to golf ball size along with 1.65 inches of rain within 15 minutes.

Table 33 lists examples of documented severe wind events causing a dust storm and their impacts.

Table 33: Historical impacts of dust storms in Doña Ana County (Source: Multiple news sources)

Date	Description of Event
March 3, 2025	A haboob swept across Deming and Doña Ana counties in New Mexico at a breakneck pace with near-zero visibility and winds of 45 mph, the National Weather Service warned. State officials closed parts of Interstate 10 because of the dangerous travel conditions. The NWS also issued a dust storm warning for parts of I-10 and I-25 and US Highway 70.
2011	A series of spring and early summer dust storms in 2011, driven by dry conditions and high winds, impacted Doña Ana County. The New Mexico State Climatologist noted multiple days in April and May when PM ₁₀ concentrations spiked above air-quality standards due to dust.

Date	Description of Event
July 11, 2002	A thunderstorm outflow produced a haboob that advanced into southern New Mexico. Observers in Doña Ana County noted a wall of dust tens of miles wide, with visibility dropping below 0.25 mile for 15–20 minutes before the storm’s rain-cooled air arrived.
June – July ,1954	During the drought of the early 1950s, several severe dust storms occurred in June and July 1954. Local newspapers reported plumes of dust blown in from upwind agricultural fields, leading to “dust drifts up to two feet high” along county roadways.
April 14, 1935	Known as the “Black Sunday” dust storm, and part of the larger Dust Bowl phenomenon, a massive dust storm swept across eastern New Mexico into Doña Ana County, reducing visibility to near zero and depositing thick dust layers in Las Cruces and surrounding areas.

3.3.5.5 Probability

Severe wind events are **highly likely** in Doña Ana County, particularly during the late winter and spring months from January through April. These events are driven by both large-scale and localized weather systems and are a routine part of the regional climate. According to the *SHMP*, gusts exceeding 70 mph are common, and the NWS regularly issues wind advisories and high wind warnings for the area.

The county experiences between six and 18 dust storms each year, and it has been facing severe drought conditions. These drought conditions tend to worsen the factors that contribute to dust storm formation. Therefore, it is **highly likely** that the county will continue to be affected annually by dust storms in the foreseeable future.

3.3.5.6 Climate Change Impacts

Over the last decade, climate change has significantly influenced severe wind events in Doña Ana County. Data from the EPA) and NOAA indicate that temperatures in New Mexico have risen more than 2°F since the beginning of the 20th century, with the last decade being the warmest on record. This increase in temperature contributes to more intense and frequent thunderstorms, which are a primary source of severe winds. The warmer atmosphere holds more moisture, leading to stronger storm systems capable of producing powerful straight-line winds, downbursts, and gust fronts.

According to the New Mexico State Climate Summary, climate change has altered regional weather patterns, including the jet stream and other atmospheric circulation patterns, which can lead to more frequent and intense wind events. In arid regions like Doña Ana County, higher temperatures and altered precipitation patterns exacerbate the occurrence of dust storms. These storms are driven by strong winds that lift large amounts of dust and sand into the air, creating hazardous conditions. Over the last decade, the frequency and intensity of these events have increased, directly linked to the broader impacts of climate change.

3.3.5.7 Vulnerability and Consequence Assessment

The following vulnerability and consequence assessment evaluates the populations, infrastructure, and critical systems most likely to be affected by severe wind and dust storms, helping to inform targeted mitigation strategies across the planning area.

3.3.5.7.1 People

Severe wind events and dust storms in Doña Ana County pose significant risks to public health and life safety. High winds frequently generate large amounts of airborne dust and particulate matter, which can exacerbate respiratory conditions such as asthma, bronchitis, and other lung diseases. These health impacts are especially pronounced among vulnerable populations, including infants, young children, older adults, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions or limited access to medical care. Even short-term exposure to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) during dust storms can lead to increased medical visits and hospitalizations.

In addition to health concerns, severe winds and blowing dust create hazardous travel conditions by drastically reducing visibility on roadways. The presence of airborne debris and dust increases the likelihood of traffic accidents, posing a direct threat to driver and passenger safety. These combined effects make severe wind and dust storms a critical concern for public health officials, emergency planners, and transportation safety agencies throughout the region.

3.3.5.7.2 Property

Severe wind events in Doña Ana County can cause widespread structural damage, particularly to roofs, siding, outbuildings, and other exposed infrastructure. Older structures or those not built to modern wind-resistant standards are especially vulnerable. In the commercial and agricultural sectors, high winds can damage crops, disrupt planting and harvest schedules, and reduce overall yields. Livestock operations may also suffer, as wind-driven dust can contaminate feed and water supplies and contribute to respiratory issues among animals, compounding economic losses for producers.

While dust storms typically cause less direct structural damage, they can still have notable indirect effects on property. Prolonged exposure to airborne particulate matter can degrade building systems, particularly HVAC units, which may require more frequent maintenance or filter replacement. Over time, this can lead to increased operational costs and reduced system efficiency, especially in facilities that rely heavily on-air handling and filtration systems.

3.3.5.7.3 Environmental

Severe wind and dust storms in Doña Ana County have significant environmental consequences, particularly for soil health and air quality. High winds contribute to wind-driven soil erosion, stripping away nutrient-rich topsoil from agricultural fields and natural landscapes. This not only reduces land productivity and crop yields in the short term but also leads to long-term degradation of soil health, especially in drought-prone areas. The loss of topsoil can also disrupt native vegetation and degrade habitats critical to local ecosystems.

In the atmosphere, strong winds often generate dust storms that increase concentrations of particulate matter, especially PM₁₀. These levels frequently exceed the thresholds established by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). These fine particles degrade air

quality, reduce visibility, and pose risks to both environmental and public health. Prolonged or intense dust events can strain mitigation efforts, accelerate wear on exposed infrastructure and equipment, and contribute to the broader decline in regional environmental quality.

3.3.5.7.4 Government Operations

Severe wind and dust storms present significant challenges to government operations and public infrastructure in Doña Ana County. High winds can damage roads, bridges, and public buildings through debris impacts, surface degradation, and structural wear. These damages often require increased maintenance and repair, placing additional strain on local budgets and public works departments. Power outages caused by strong winds can further disrupt essential services, affecting emergency response, communications, water systems, and administrative functions. Such interruptions complicate coordination efforts during and after storm events, hindering the continuity of government operations.

Dust storms compound these challenges by degrading road surfaces, obscuring traffic signage, and increasing the need for frequent cleaning and maintenance. Water supply systems may also be affected, as airborne dust can contaminate surface water sources, requiring additional filtration and treatment to ensure safe drinking water. Emergency services often experience heightened demand during dust storms, with increased medical calls related to respiratory distress and a higher risk of traffic accidents due to reduced visibility. These conditions place additional pressure on first responders, healthcare providers, and transportation agencies, underscoring the need for robust preparedness and response strategies.

3.3.6 Thunderstorms

3.3.6.1 Profile

As defined in the *SHMP*, severe thunderstorms occur when warm moist air is overrun by dry cool air, resulting in thunderheads forming and causing strong winds, lightning, hail, and heavy rains. The NWS defines severe thunderstorms based on their attributes, such as downbursts with winds of 58 miles per hour or greater, hail 0.75 inches in diameter or greater, or producing a tornado. For the purposes of this plan, thunderstorms include hail and lightning.

- **Hail.** Hail is the transformation of precipitation into solid ice inside the updraft of a thunderstorm to colder areas of the atmosphere. When the updraft can no longer support the weight of the hailstone, it falls. When hail falls, it can be affected by the winds of the storm and fall at an angle that can produce more damage than hail that falls straight down.
- **Lightning.** Lightning is the buildup and discharge of electrical energy between positively and negatively charged particles within a thunderstorm. If the electrical discharge is strong enough, a lightning bolt will develop and travel from the cloud to the ground. It is estimated that a lightning bolt carries as much as three hundred million volts of electricity, heating the air around the bolt to 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit and releasing a sonic boom that is referred to as thunder.

3.3.6.2 Location

The entire geographical area of Doña Ana County can be impacted by thunderstorms, including lightning and hail. The location of lightning and hail may vary.

3.3.6.3 Extent

Severe thunderstorms in Doña Ana County vary widely in intensity, producing lightning and hail events that can range from minimal hazard to life-threatening conditions. Intensity for both hazards is measured using validated scales developed by the National Weather Service (NWS) and the Tornado and Storm Research Organization (TORRO). These scales provide the required quantitative and qualitative ranges of severity that FEMA expects in hazard-mitigation planning. Additionally, an overall intensity can be measured using the Weather Madness Thunderstorm Criteria, showing in Table 34. Weather Madness Thunderstorm Criteria (Source: Weather Madness)

Table 34. Weather Madness Thunderstorm Criteria (Source: Weather Madness)

Thunderstorm Types	Rainfall rate/hr	Max wind gust	Hail size	Peak tornado possibility	Lightning frequency	Darkness factor	Storm impact
TS1 – Weak thunderstorms or thundershowers	.03" --.10"	<25 mph	None	None	Only a few strikes during the storm	Only a few strikes	1. No damage. 2. Wind gusty at times.
TS2 – Moderate thunderstorms	.10" --.25"	25 – 40 mph	None	None	Occasional 1-10	Moderately dark. Hvy. downpours may cause the need for car	1. Heavy downpours. 2. Occasional lightning. 3. Gusty winds. 4. Very little damage. 5. Small tree branches may break. 6. Lawn furniture moved.
TS3 – Heavy thunderstorms (1. Singular or lines or storms)	.25" --.55"	41 – 57 mph	1/4" – 1/2"	EF0	Occasional to frequent 10-20	Dark Car lights used. Visibility low in hvy. Rain & cars may pull off road.	1. Minor damage. 2. Downpours that produce some street flooding. 3. Freq. lightning could cause house fires. 4. Hail within downpours. 5. Small branches broken. 6. Shingles blown off.

Thunderstorm Types	Rainfall rate/hr	Max wind gust	Hail size	Peak tornado possibility	Lightning frequency	Darkness factor	Storm impact
TS4 – Intense thunderstorms (1. Weaker supercells, 2. Bow Echos or lines of storms)	.55" -1.25"	58 – 70 mph	1" – 1.5"	EF1 to EF2	Frequent 20-30	Very dark. Car lights used. Some street lights come on.	1. Moderate damage. 2. Flooding to streams and creeks. Road flooding. 3. Hail causes car dents/crop damage. 4. Tornado damage. 5. Power outages.
TS5 – Extreme thunderstorms (1. Supercells with family of tornadoes, 2. Derecho windstorms)	1.25" -4"	Over 70 mph	Over 1.5" – 4"	EF3 to EF5	Frequent to continuous 30+	Pitch black. Street lights come on. House lights may be used.	1. Severe damage to trees / property. Widespread damage. 2. Flooding rains. 3. Damaging hail. 4. Strong / family of tornadoes. 5. Widespread power outages.

3.3.6.3.1 Lightning

Lightning intensity is expressed using the NWS Lightning Threat Level, which categorizes the likelihood and danger of cloud-to-ground lightning within 12 miles of a location. Levels range from Non-Threatening to Extreme, giving a full spectrum of lightning intensity. The NWS further classifies lightning frequency based on how many cloud-to-ground (CG) strikes occur per minute. In the future, participating jurisdictions within Doña Ana County are susceptible to the full range of lightening intensity up to and including the Extreme category. Lightning Threat Level categories and descriptions are outlined in Table 35.

Table 35: Lightning Threat Levels (Source: NWS)

Lightning Threat Level	Description
Extreme	An Extreme Threat to Life and Property from Lightning. A moderate to very high likelihood of CG within 12 miles of a location. Storms may be capable of occasional to excessive lightning.
High	A High Threat to Life and Property from Lightning. A low to high likelihood of CG within 12 miles of a location. Storms may be capable of occasional to excessive lightning.
Moderate	A Moderate Threat to Life and Property from Lightning. A very low to moderate likelihood of CG within 12 miles of a location. Storms may be capable of occasional to excessive lightning.

Lightning Threat Level	Description
Low	A Low Threat to Life and Property from Lightning. A very low to occasional likelihood of CG within 12 miles of a location. Storms may be capable of occasional to frequent lightning.
Very Low	A Very Low Threat to Life and Property from Lightning. A very low likelihood of CG within 12 miles of a location, with storms capable of occasional lightning.
Non-Threatening	No Discernable Threat to Life and Property from Lightning. No lightning anticipated within 12 miles of a location.

In addition to the Lightning Threat Level descriptions above, the NWS categorizes the frequency of lightning as shown in Table 36.

Table 36: Frequency of Lightning descriptions (Source: NWS)

Frequency	Description
Occasional	CG lightning at the rate of 1 to 3 flashes per minute (about 5 to 15 flashes per 5 minutes) associated with a given lightning storm.
Frequent	CG lightning at the rate of 4 to 11 flashes per minute (about 20 to 55 flashes per 5 minutes) associated with a given lightning storm.
Excessive	CG lightning rate of 12 flashes or more per minute (about 60 flashes or more per 5 minutes) and is nearly continuously associated with a given lightning storm.

3.3.6.3.2 Hail

The extent of hail is measured utilizing the TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale, from H0 to H10, indicating the severity of the hail. The scale utilizes hail size, texture, numbers, fall speed, speed of storm translation, and strength of wind. In the future, participating jurisdictions within Doña Ana County are susceptible to the full range of hail intensity up to and including the H10 category. Table 37 displays the scale, intensity category, size, and description of potential impacts.

Table 37: Torro Hailstorm Intensity Scale (Source: TORRO)

Scale	Intensity Category	Size	Potential Damage Impacts
H0	Hard hail	Pea	No damage
H1	Potential damaging	Mothball	Slight general damage to plants and crops
H2	Significant	Marble, grape	Significant damage to fruit, crops, and vegetation

Scale	Intensity Category	Size	Potential Damage Impacts
H3	Severe	Walnut	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
H4	Severe	Pigeon's egg	Widespread glass damage, vehicle bodywork damage
H5	Destructive	Golf ball	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	Hen's egg	Bodywork of grounded aircraft dented, brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	Tennis ball	Severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
H8	Destructive	Softball	Severe damage to aircraft bodywork
H9	Super Hailstorms	Grapefruit	Extensive structural damage, risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open
H10	Super Hailstorms	Melon	Extensive structural damage, risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

3.3.6.4 History

Doña Ana County has experienced several severe thunderstorms that have resulted in lightning and hail damage, as shown in Table 38.

Table 38: Historical impacts of thunderstorms in Doña Ana County (Sources: NCEI and 2021 Doña Ana AHMP)

Date	Description of Event
June 3, 2004	A merger of two severe thunderstorms formed a right-moving supercell that impacted areas mainly west and north of Las Cruces, bringing damaging winds and golf ball-sized hail. The Las Cruces Airport was the hardest hit, with a recorded wind gust of 62 mph that toppled a tower. Hail caused significant damage to aircraft, particularly helicopters operated by Southwest Air Ambulance. The storm also damaged the airport's runway lighting system and caused roof damage to Southwest Aviation. Nearby, a prison facility sustained shattered windows and windshields. Total property damage was estimated at \$1.2 million.
September 13, 2006	A heavy-precipitation supercell thunderstorm moved eastward from far eastern Luna County along Interstate 10 through Las Cruces, producing golf ball-sized hail throughout much of its path. The storm caused a four-car collision on I-10, extensive roof and vehicle damage, and destroyed numerous skylights in Mesilla and southern Las Cruces. The U.S. Border Patrol checkpoint was evacuated due to the severity of the storm. With damage exceeding \$10 million, it stands as the costliest hailstorm ever recorded in the NWS El Paso county warning area.
August 19, 2014	Six people, including several middle school football players, were injured when lightning from a nearby thunderstorm struck. While no fatalities

Date	Description of Event
	occurred, one student who was closest to the strike sustained serious injuries and was hospitalized for over a week.
April 26, 2022	An isolated thunderstorm formed over the higher terrain of northern Mexico and tracked northeast into far southern New Mexico. Although moisture levels were modest on the backside of the dryline, sufficient wind shear allowed the storm to persist into the late evening. As it moved through Santa Teresa, it produced hail up to the size of golf balls that resulted in over \$500,000 worth of damage to roofs, vehicles, and the local NWS office.
June 8, 2022	A dryline pushed deeper moisture into areas east of the Rio Grande Valley, setting the stage for severe weather. A deep upper-level low over the Baja Peninsula, combined with a disturbance lifting northward from it, triggered several severe thunderstorms across south-central New Mexico. These storms produced hail up to the size of quarters and wind gusts reaching 74 mph.
October 16, 2022	A cutoff upper low over the northern Gulf of California, paired with a 90-knot jet streak moving across southern New Mexico, set the stage for active weather. When combined with a cold front pushing down from the north, these features triggered heavy rainfall and severe thunderstorms across the region. These storms produced hail up to the size of quarters.

3.3.6.5 Probability

Thunderstorms that produce hail and lightning are an annual occurrence and are **highly likely** to occur in Doña Ana County each year.

3.3.6.6 Climate Change Impacts

Climate change is anticipated to affect the frequency and intensity of severe thunderstorms. In 2023 alone, the U.S. experienced a record-breaking 19 severe storm events, each causing over a billion dollars in damages, nearly 50% more than the previous record of 13 in 2020. Large hail events will also increase, with future warming expected to increase conditions favorable for large hail. On average, insured hail losses in the U.S. averaging between \$8 billion and \$14 billion annually. Although the relationship between climate change and severe storms is complex, many environmental factors that fuel thunderstorms, such as warm moist air and atmospheric instability, are becoming more common or expanding into new regions and seasons.

A 2014 study led by researchers at the University of California, Berkeley, and published in the journal *Science*, projects that lightning strikes in the United States could increase by approximately 50% by the end of the 21st century due to global warming. The study estimates that for every 1°C rise in global temperature, lightning strikes may increase by about 12%. This projection is based on the relationship between warming temperatures, increased atmospheric energy, and higher precipitation rates, which collectively contribute to more frequent lightning activity. Currently, regions like the Midwest and Florida's "lightning alley" experience the highest frequency of lightning strikes, but future patterns may shift. The study also highlights the

potential implications of increased lightning, including a higher risk of wildfires, as lightning is a leading natural cause of such fires in the U.S.

3.3.6.7 Vulnerability and Consequence Assessment

The following vulnerability and consequence assessment evaluates the populations, infrastructure, and critical systems most likely to be affected by thunderstorms, helping to inform targeted mitigation strategies across the planning area.

3.3.6.7.1 People

All individuals who live, work, or spend time outdoors in Doña Ana County are at risk during severe thunderstorms, particularly from lightning and hail. Those engaged in outdoor activities, such as agricultural workers, construction crews, and students, are especially vulnerable during peak storm periods. While thunderstorms are common throughout the county, their most severe impacts are often localized and vary significantly by event.

Lightning presents a notable threat to human life and safety, with the potential to cause serious injury or death. Hail can also be hazardous, particularly when large hailstones fall unexpectedly, and individuals lack access to shelter. In addition to direct impacts, lightning during dry storms can ignite wildfires, compounding the danger for nearby residents and first responders.

The availability of timely warnings and public awareness efforts plays a critical role in reducing harm. Without adequate alert systems or access to safe indoor shelter, the risk of injury or fatality during severe weather events increases substantially.

3.3.6.7.2 Property

Property damage from thunderstorms in Doña Ana County is often substantial, particularly due to large hail and lightning. Hailstorms can damage roofs, shatter windows and skylights, dent vehicles, and destroy crops, resulting in costly repairs and economic losses. Structures with aging or unreinforced building materials are especially vulnerable to impact from large hailstones.

Lightning strikes frequently damage electrical systems, disrupt communication networks, and can ignite fires in both residential and commercial buildings. These incidents may lead to localized service outages and costly infrastructure repairs. While damage levels vary by event, the cumulative impact of frequent hail and lightning activity represents a significant threat to the county's built environment and economy.

3.3.6.7.3 Environmental

Thunderstorms can have a range of environmental effects. Lightning-induced wildfires pose risks to the fragile desert ecosystem, especially in areas with dense vegetation or high fuel loads. Flash flooding from intense storm rainfall can cause erosion, damage riparian areas, and degrade water quality in the Rio Grande and associated arroyos.

Hail can also devastate crops and damage native vegetation, particularly during the growing season. Environmental recovery may take months to years depending on storm intensity and location.

3.3.6.7.4 Government Operations

County and municipal operations in Doña Ana County are vulnerable to disruption from severe thunderstorms. Power outages caused by lightning strikes or wind damage can affect critical services such as emergency response, water treatment, and traffic control systems. Storm-related disruptions may also delay school operations, public transit, and other essential community functions.

3.3.7 Wildfire

3.3.7.1 Profile

A wildfire is an uncontrolled and rapidly spreading fire that occurs in areas with abundant vegetation such as forests, grasslands, shrublands, or prairies. Unlike controlled burns, which are intentionally set for ecological or land management purposes, wildfires ignite without planned human intent and can grow quickly under the right conditions. Natural causes like lightning strikes can spark wildfires, but a significant number are also started by human activities such as unattended campfires, discarded cigarettes, power line malfunctions, or deliberate arson. Once ignited, wildfire can become extremely difficult to contain due to the complex interactions between fuel, weather, and topography.

The spread and intensity of wildfires are driven by the so-called “fire triangle” - fuel, oxygen, and heat. Dry vegetation acts as fuel, and weather conditions like high temperatures, low humidity, and strong winds accelerate fire behavior. Sloped terrain can also intensify fires, as flames and heat rise quickly uphill. As climate change drives warmer temperatures and prolonged droughts, many areas especially in the western U.S. are experiencing longer fire seasons and more extreme wildfire events. These fires can destroy homes, displace communities, and degrade air quality over large regions due to smoke and particulate matter.

Wildfires are a natural part of many ecosystems and can even be beneficial by clearing dead vegetation, returning nutrients to the soil, and promoting new plant growth. However, increasing human development in fire-prone areas and the growing intensity of wildfires due to climate change are transforming them into more frequent and destructive disasters. Effective wildfire management involves a combination of prevention, mitigation, and emergency response, as well as land-use planning that considers fire risk.

3.3.7.2 Location

Wildfire can occur anywhere, and the potential size of a wildfire can be correlated to the area where fuels exist.

The wildland-urban interface (WUI) is the zone where human development – homes, businesses, and infrastructure – meets or intermingles with wildland vegetation such as forests, grasslands or shrublands. WUI is particularly vulnerable to wildfires as natural fuels in the area are located close to human structures. There are two types of WUI:

- **Intermix WUI.** Houses and wildland vegetation are interspersed.
- **Interface WUI.** A clear boundary exists between dense development and adjacent wildland areas.

The New Mexico Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal offers services to identify wildfire risk in a particular area. The Orange color shows the intermix areas of the county, while the yellow color shows the interface areas of the county.

Figure 27: Doña Ana County Wildland Urban Interface profile

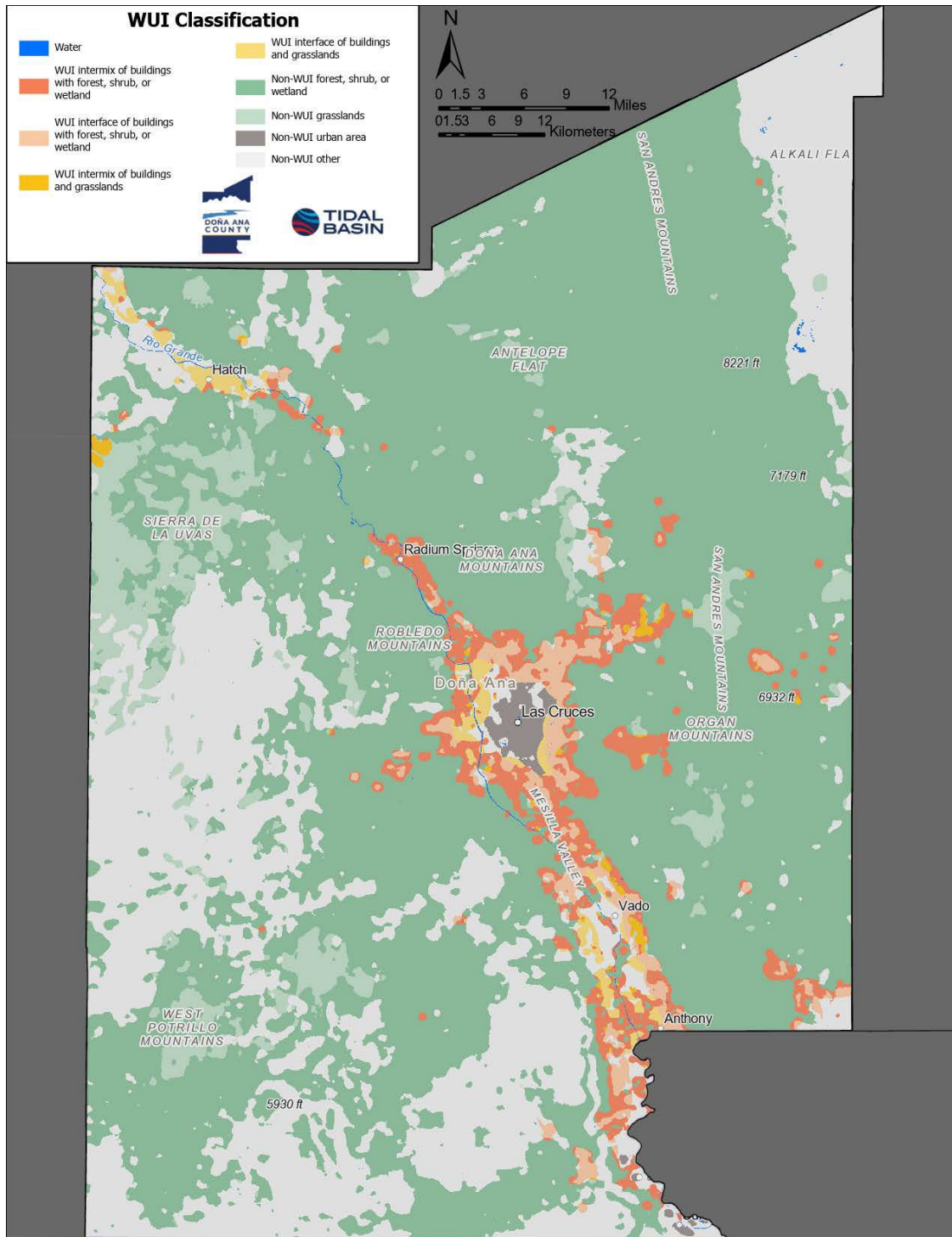


Figure 28: City of Anthony Wildland Urban Interface profile

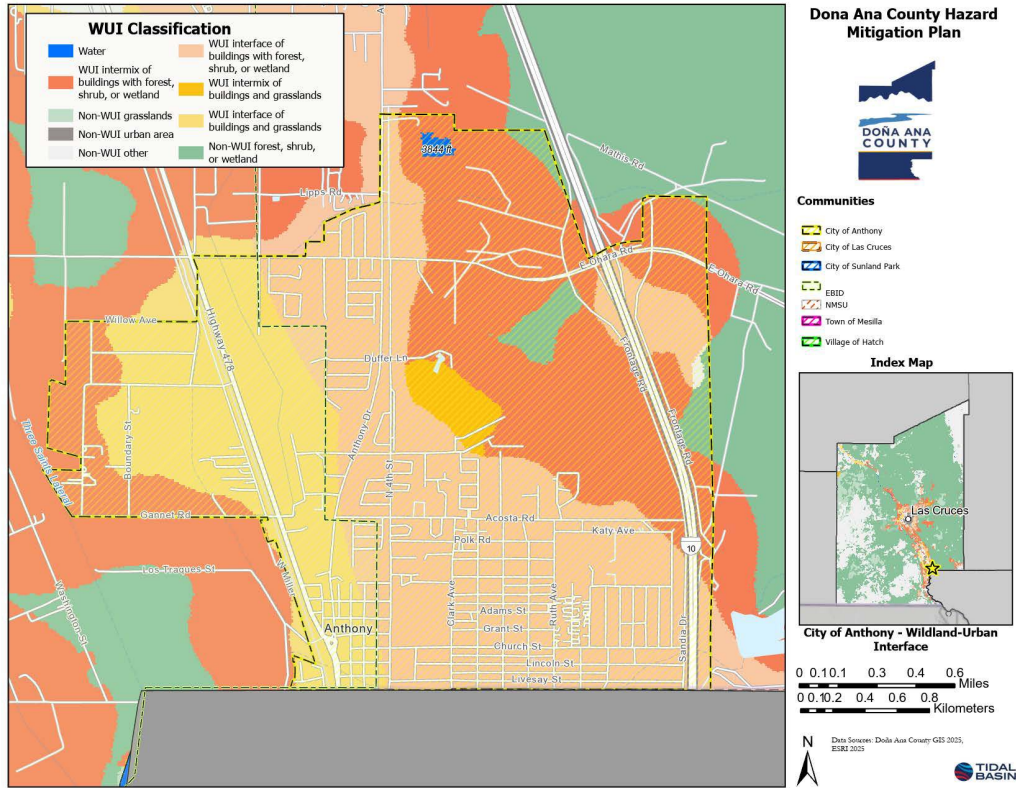


Figure 29: City of Las Cruces Wildland Urban Interface profile (first section)

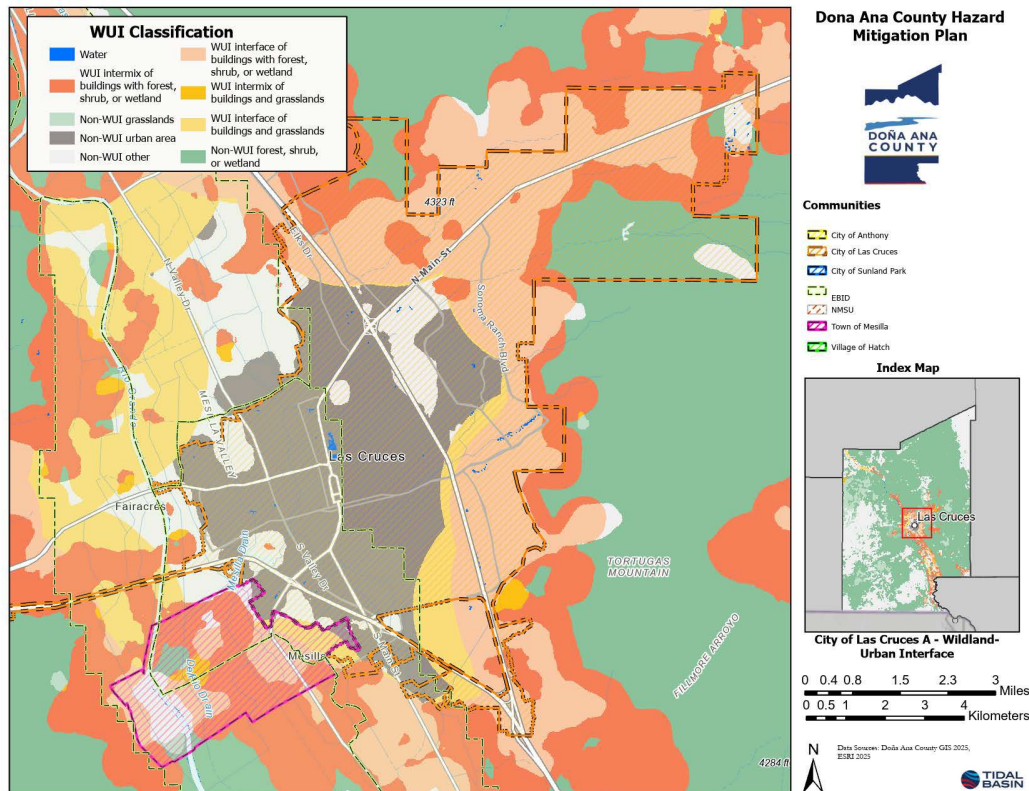


Figure 30: City of Las Cruces Wildland Urban Interface profile (second section)

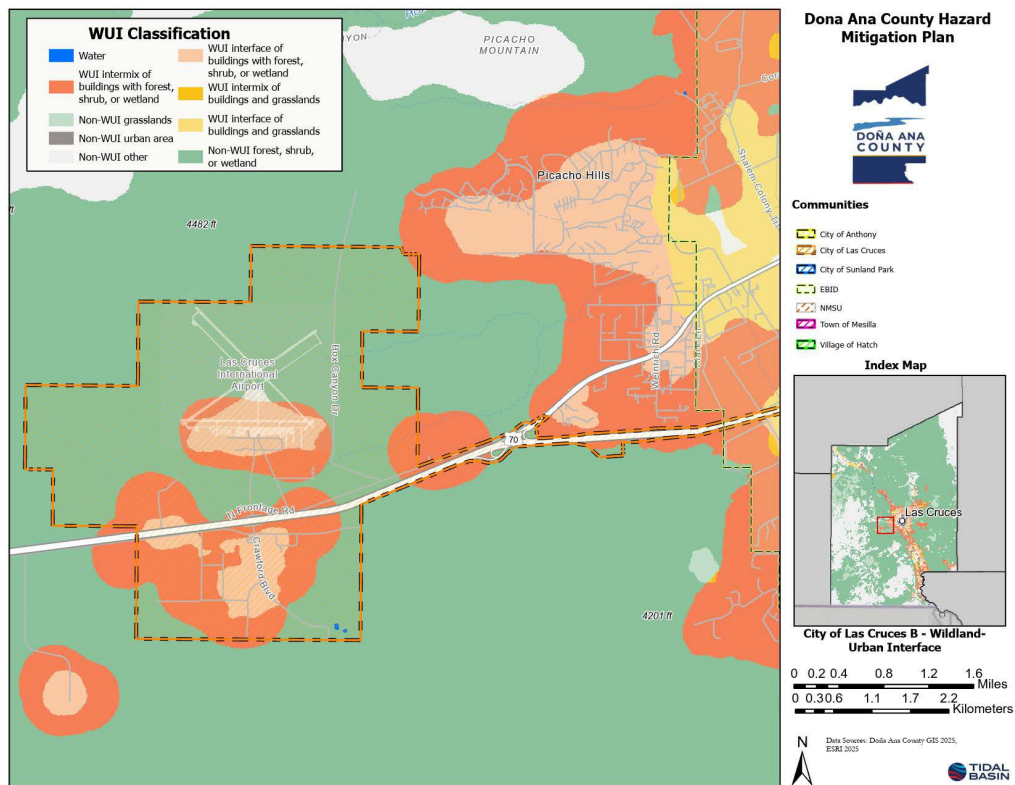


Figure 31: City of Sunland Park Wildland Urban Interface profile

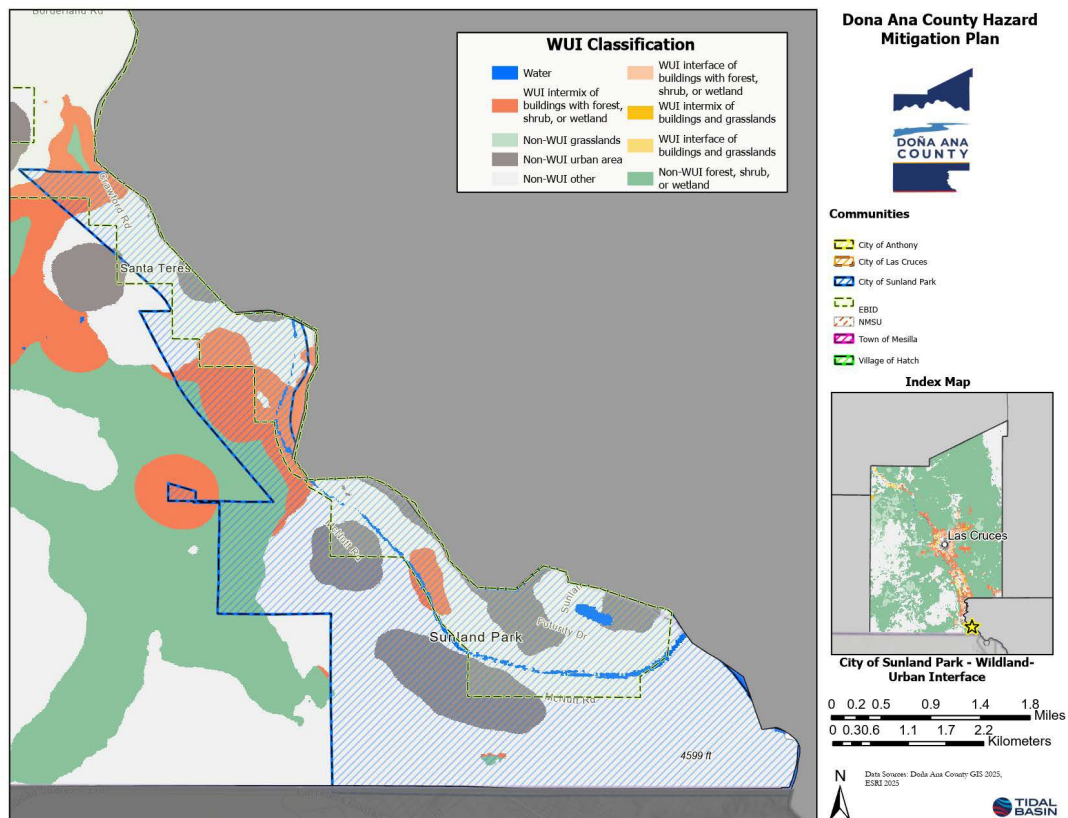


Figure 32: Town of Mesilla Wildland Urban Interface profile

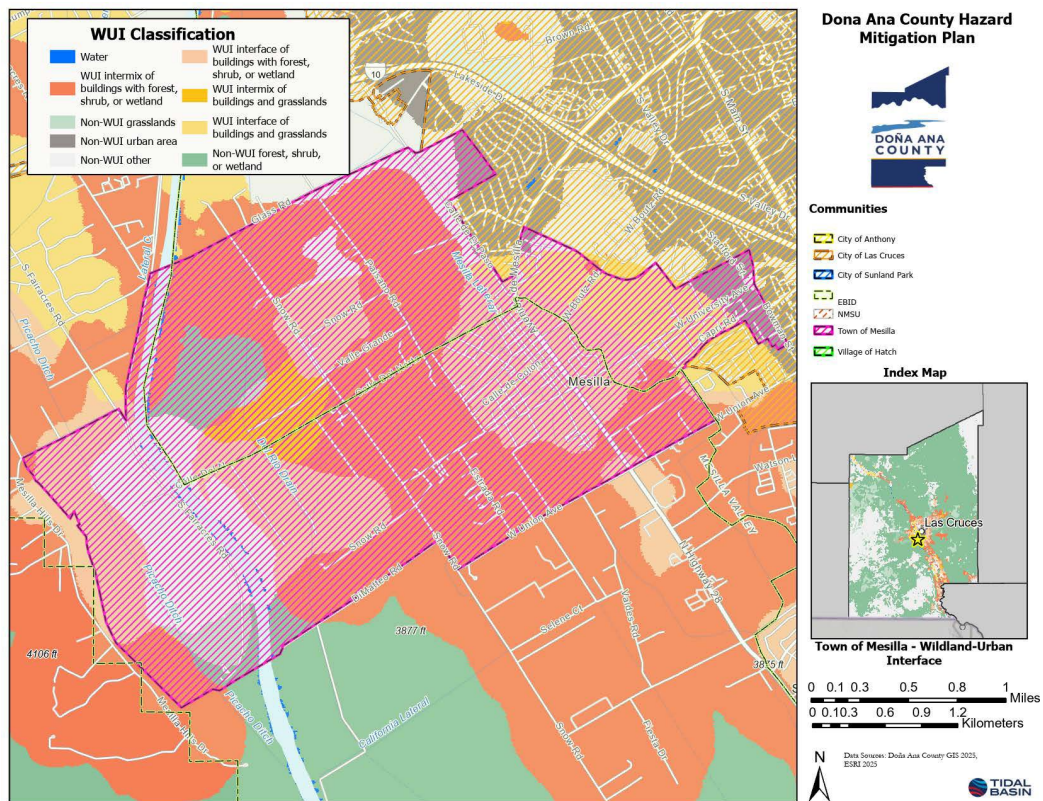
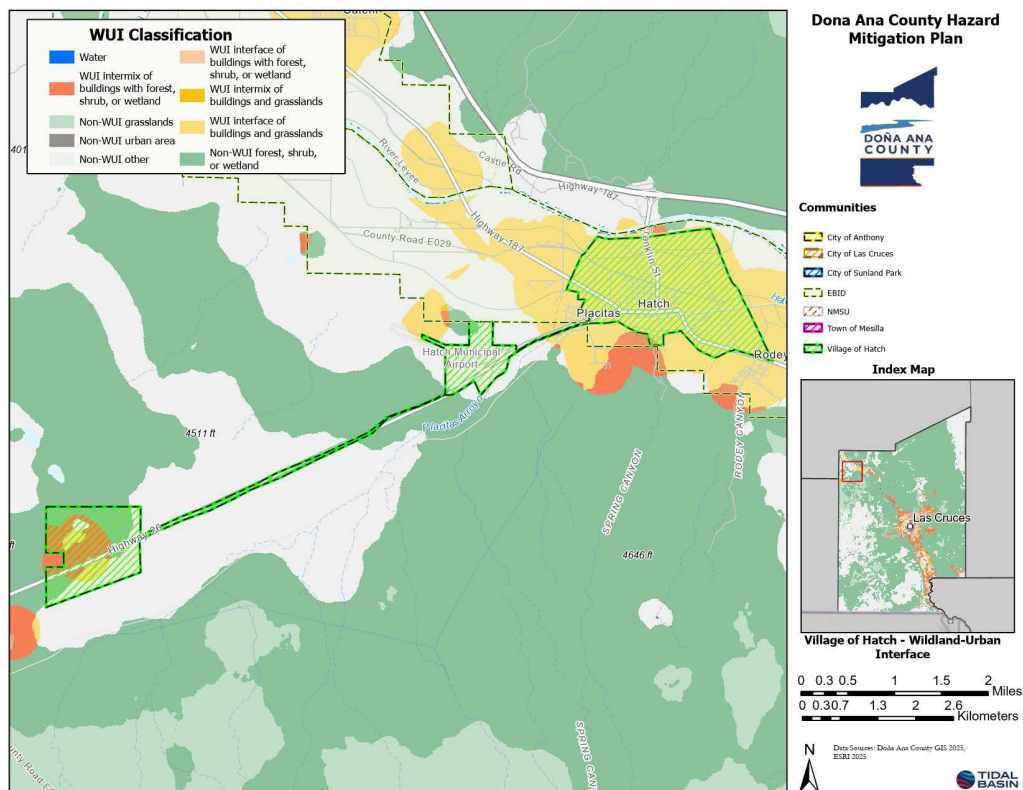


Figure 33: Village of Hatch Wildland Urban Interface profile



3.3.7.3 Extent

The U.S. Forest Service (USFS), BLM, and New Mexico State Forestry Division (NMSFD) utilize the National Fire Danger Rating System to ascribe ratings to fires, based on estimates of weather, fuel types, and moisture levels. The NFDRS is used to inform public warnings and operational decisions. Doña Ana is susceptible to any of these danger levels based on local conditions. The scale categorizes fire danger into five levels, described in Table 39.

Table 39: National Fire Danger Rating System (Source: USFS)

Level	Description
Low	Fires spread slowly; control is easy.
Moderate	Fires spread moderately; control is manageable.
High	Fires spread rapidly; may be difficult to control.
Very High	Fires spread very rapidly; control is challenging.
Extreme	Fires spread explosively; control is extremely difficult.

The extent and magnitude of wildfire incidents for Doña Ana County are influenced by numerous factors including vegetation densities, previous burn history, hydrologic conditions, climatic conditions such as temperature, humidity, and wind, ignition source (human or natural), topographic aspect and slope, and remoteness of area. Wildfire sizes in the county have historically ranged from 1 acre to over 5,000 acres, with the majority being less than 100 acres.

Figure 34 through Figure 41 show the burn potential profiles for sub jurisdictions within Doña Ana County, while Figure 42 through Figure 45 provide burn potential profiles for quadrants of the county, including unincorporated areas.

Figure 34: City of Anthony burn potential profile

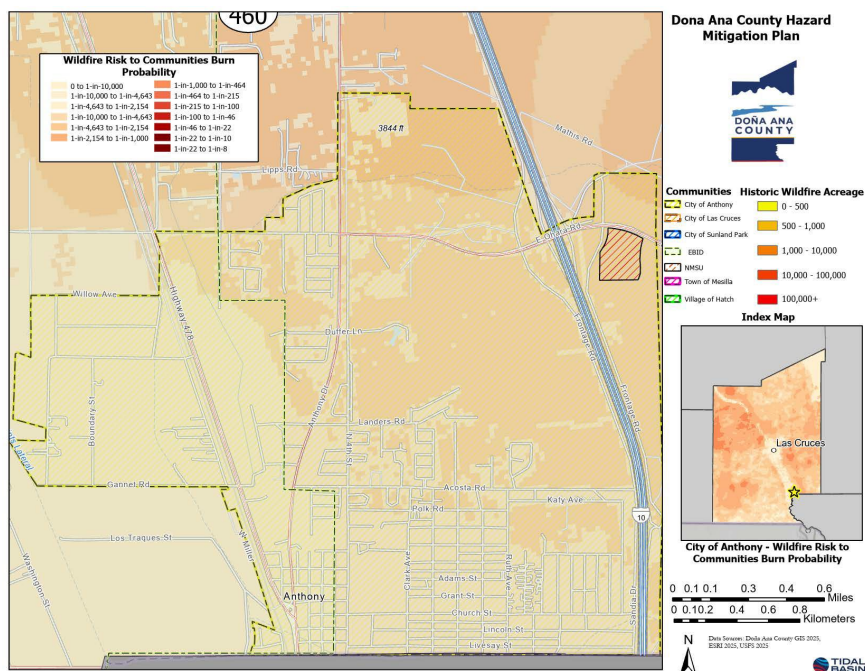


Figure 35: City of Las Cruces burn potential profile (first section)

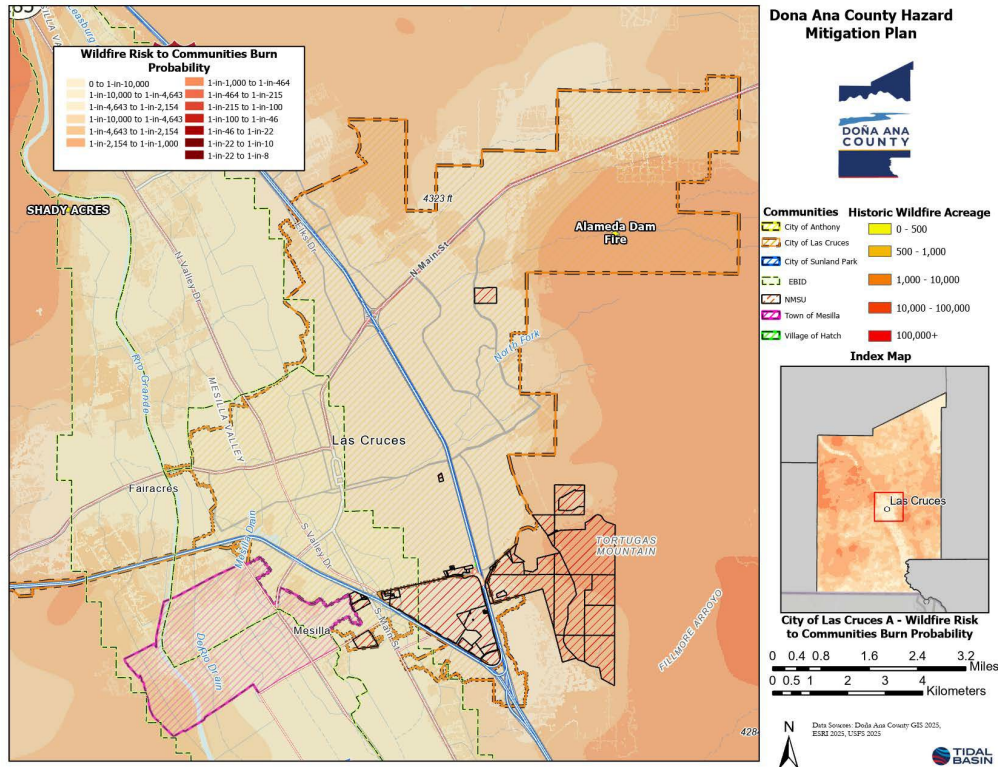


Figure 36: City of Las Cruces burn potential profile (second section)

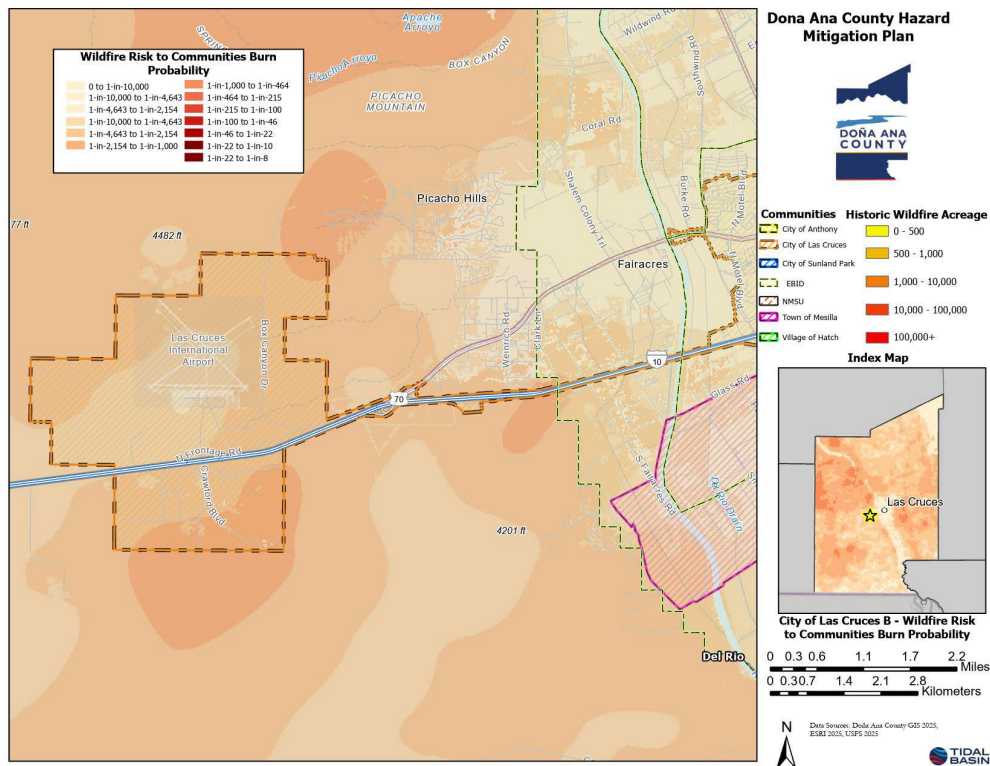


Figure 37: City of Sunland Park burn potential profile

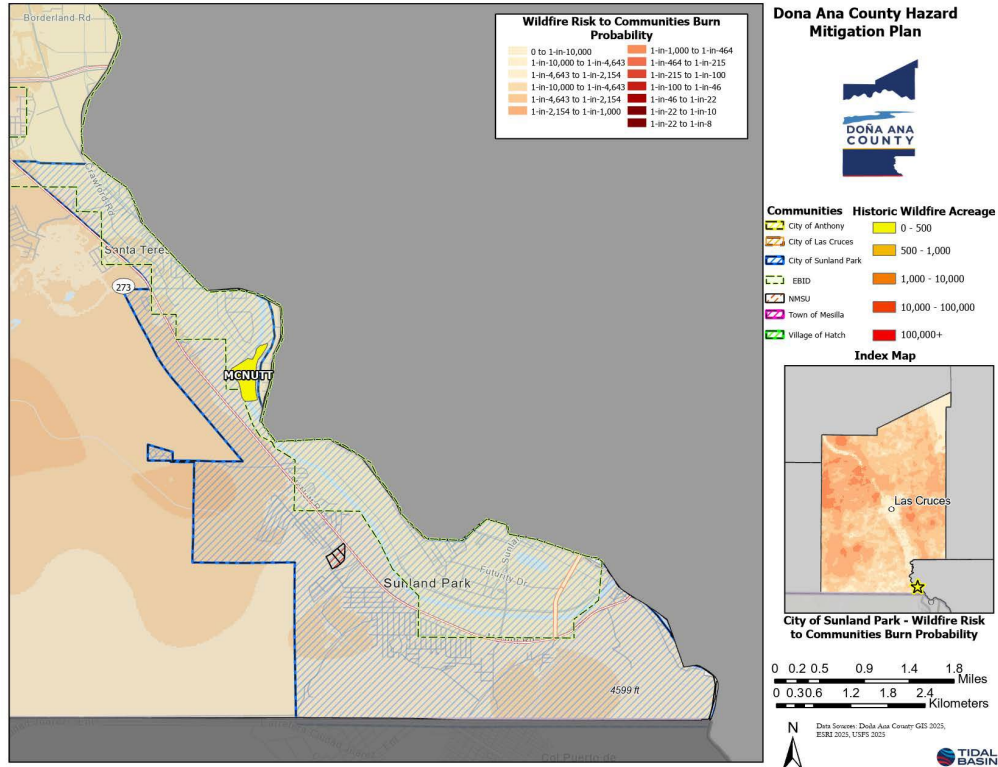


Figure 38: NMSU burn potential profile (first section)

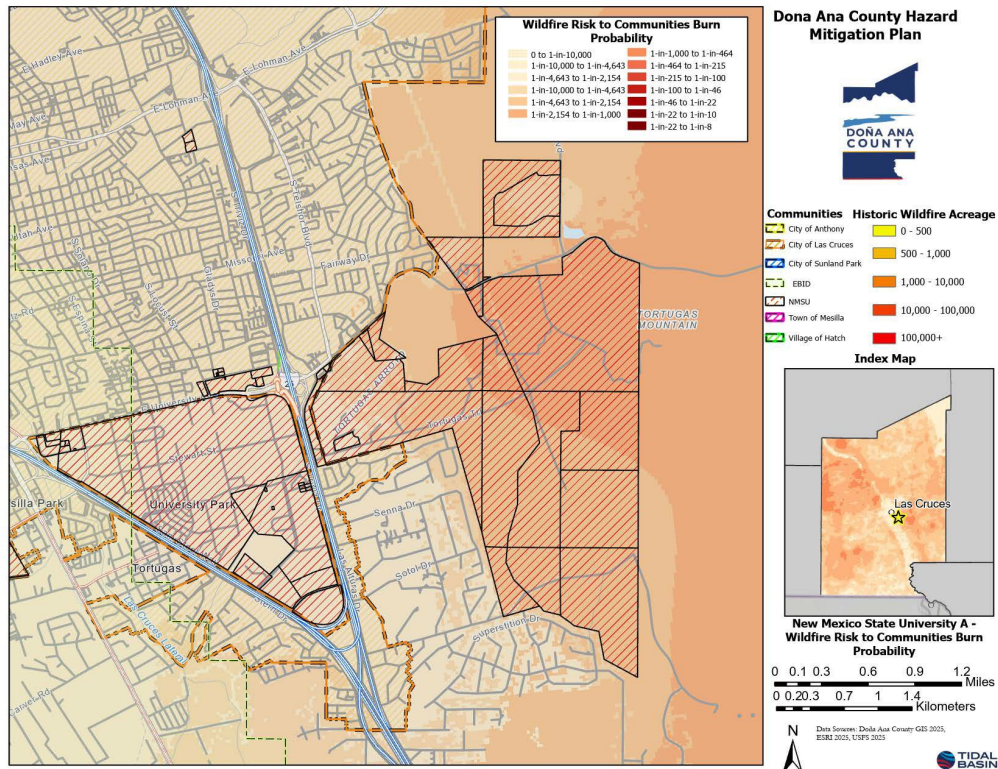


Figure 39: NMSU burn potential profile (second section)

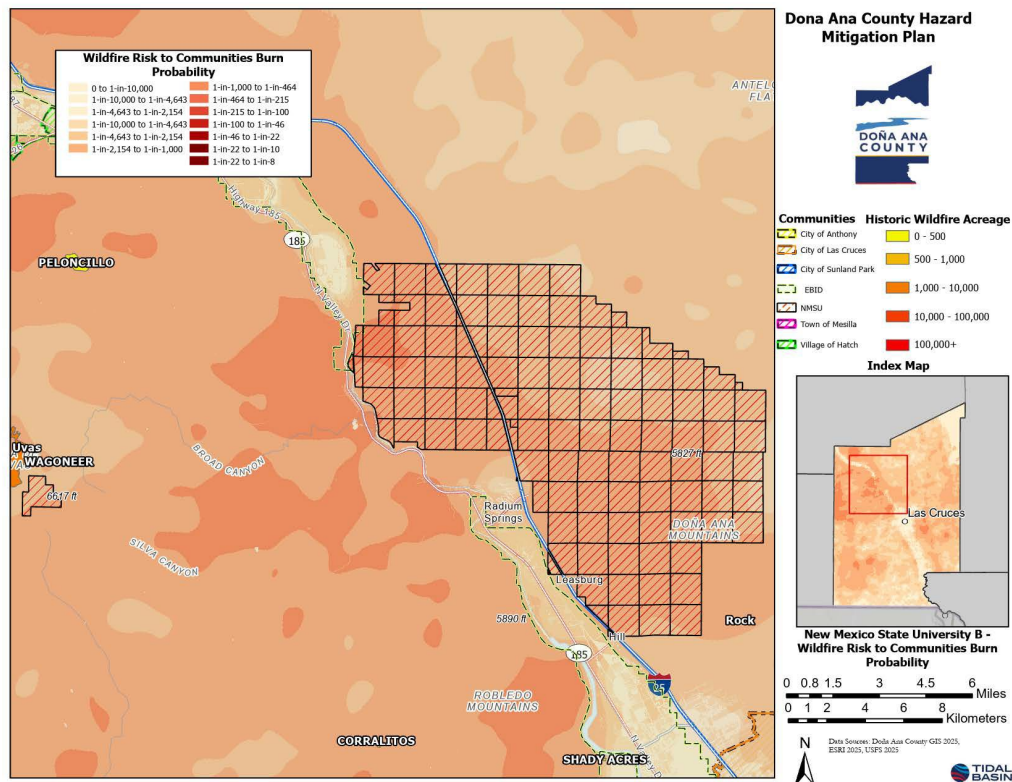


Figure 40: Town of Mesilla burn potential profile

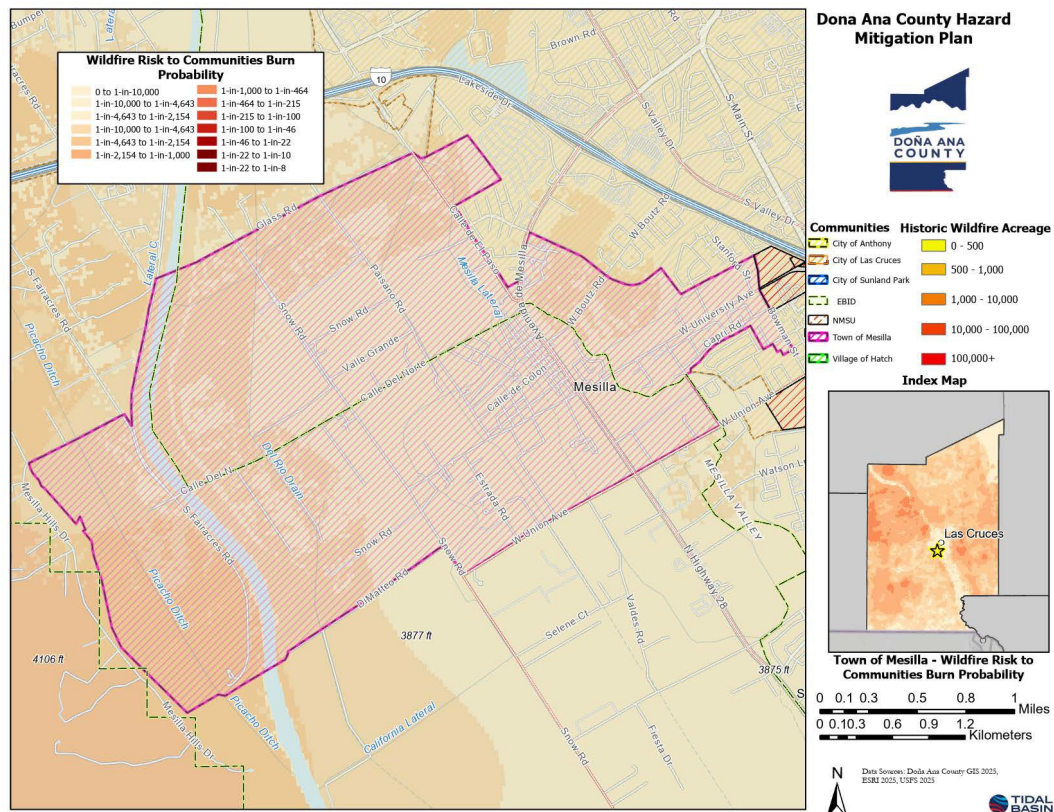


Figure 41: Village of Hatch burn potential profile

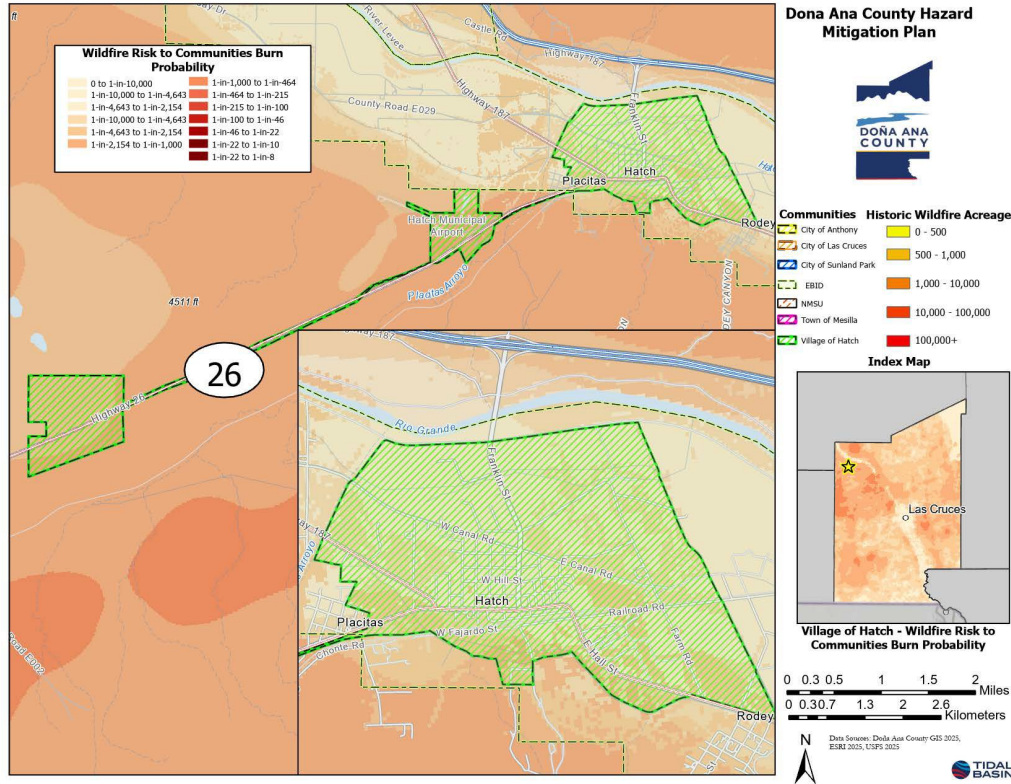


Figure 42: Doña Ana County burn potential profile (NW quadrant)

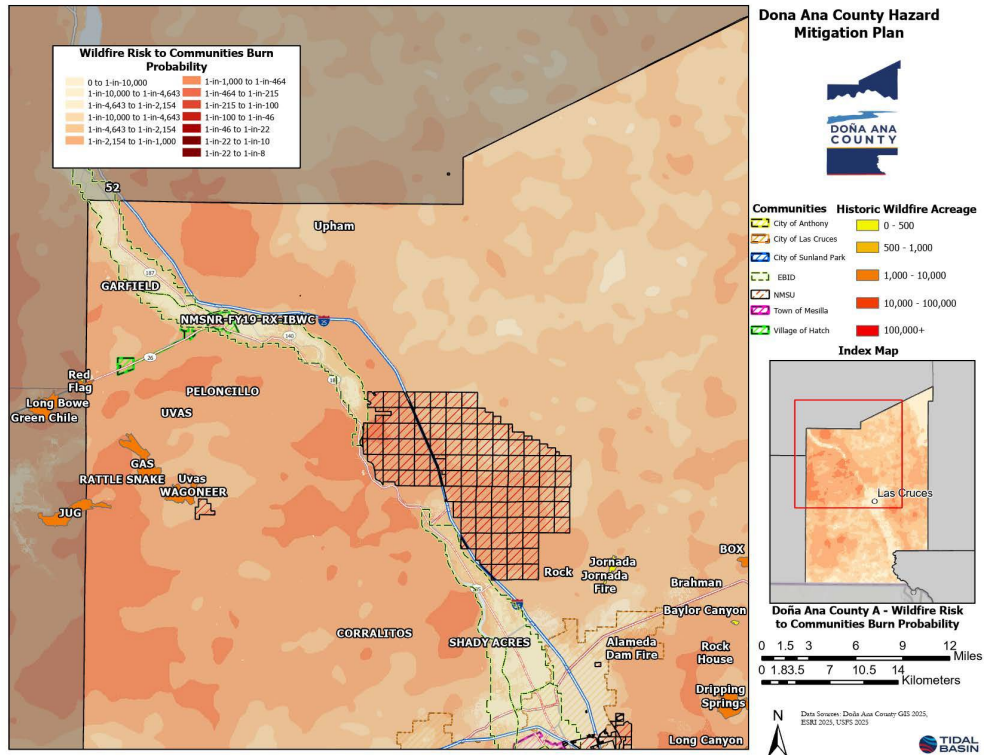


Figure 43: Doña Ana County burn potential profile (NE quadrant)

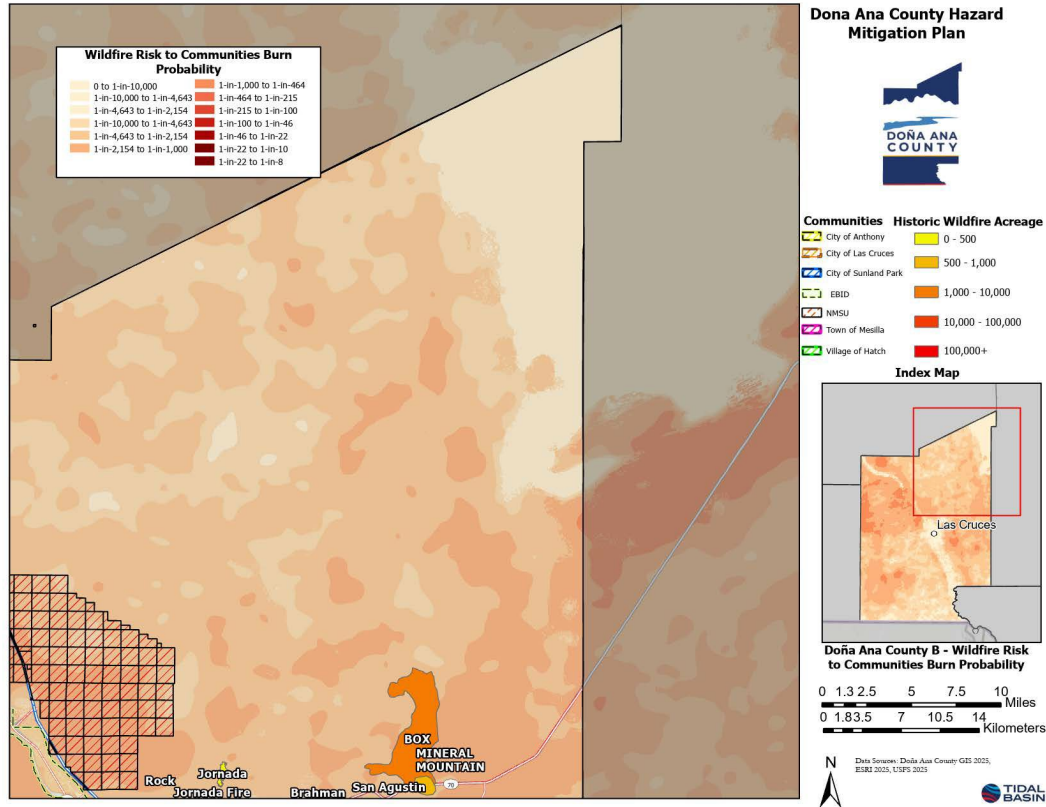


Figure 44: Doña Ana County burn potential profile (SW quadrant)

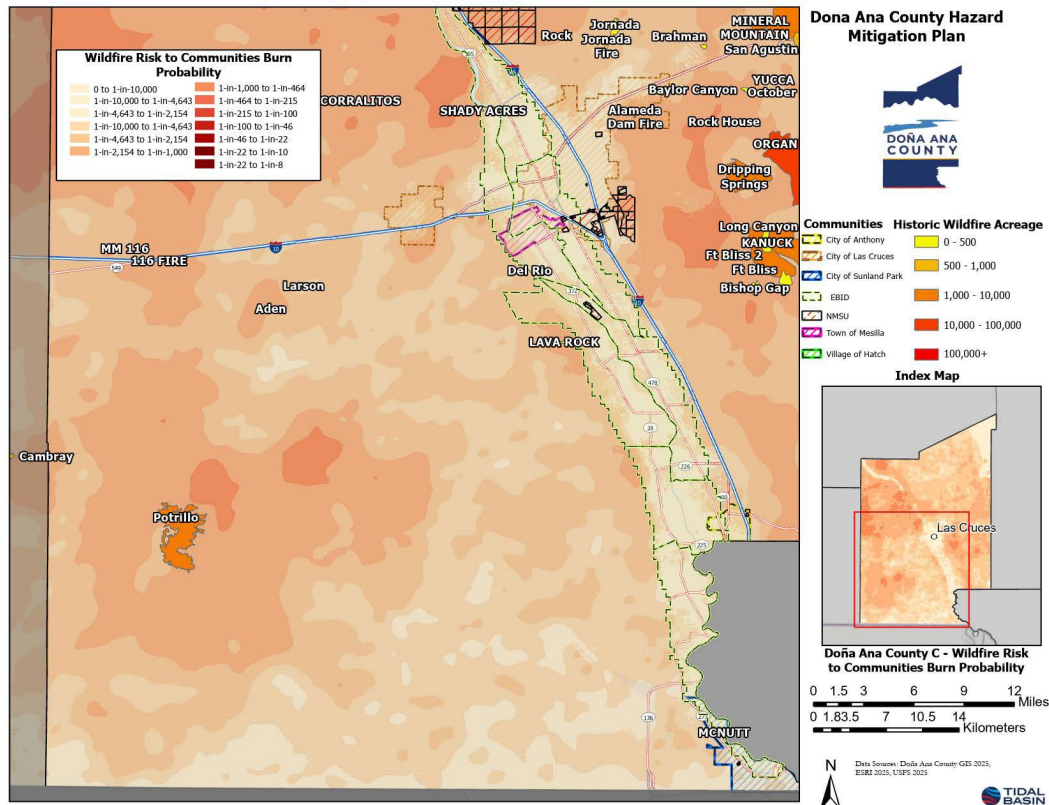
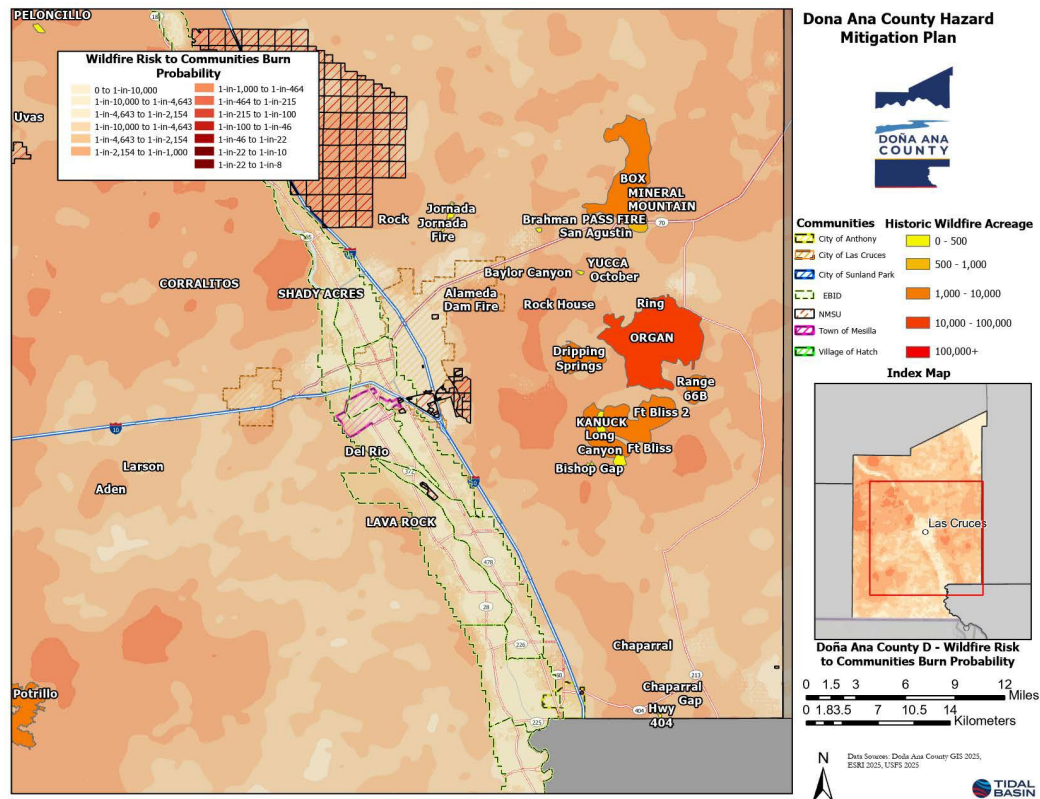


Figure 45: Doña Ana County burn potential profile (SE quadrant)



3.3.7.4 History

Doña Ana County has experienced many significant wildfires since 1900, influenced by factors such as climate, land use, and human activity. Table 40 provides an overview of notable wildfires in the county, including their causes, affected areas, and impacts.

Table 40: Historical impacts of wildfire in Doña Ana County (Source: Multiple sources)

Date	Event Description
June 10, 2011	The Augustine Fire was ignited by human causes and burned an area approximately 6 miles east of Las Cruces, New Mexico in the Organ Mountains. The fire was contained June 15, 2011, and burned a total of 1,472 acres. Fire suppression costs were estimated at \$60,000.00.
April 20, 2011	The Range 66B Fire was ignited by human causes and burned an area approximately 11 miles east of Las Cruces, New Mexico on the east side of the Organ Mountains. The fire was contained the same day and burned a total of 1,100 acres.
April 3, 2011	The Green Chile Fire was ignited by human causes and burned an area approximately 9 miles southwest of Hatch, New Mexico near the county line. The fire was contained on April 3, 2011, and burned a total of 1,400 acres. Fire suppression costs were estimated at \$30,000.

Date	Event Description
June 20, 2010	The Long Canyon Fire was ignited by human causes and burned an area four miles east of Las Cruces, New Mexico in the Organ Mountains. The fire was contained June 24, 2010, and burned a total of 2,582 acres. Fire suppression costs were estimated at over \$850,000.
June 15, 2010,	the Fort Bliss 2 Fire was ignited by human causes and burned an area south of Soledad Canyon, New Mexico. The fire was contained June 25, 2010, and burned a total of 5,160 acres. Fire suppression costs were estimated at over \$900,000.
April 15, 2008	The Trigo Fire was a human-caused wildfire that burned approximately 59 homes and led to a FEMA disaster designation. This designation enabled the allocation of \$2.1 million in public assistance funds for recovery efforts. The burned was estimated at approximately 59,000 acres.

Additionally, Doña Ana County's exposure to regional wildfire impacts has become increasingly evident in recent years. In 2024, the County deployed firefighters and animal rescue teams to support response efforts near Ruidoso, New Mexico, demonstrating both its vulnerability to cascading impacts and its role in statewide mutual aid. In 2022, the Calf Canyon/Hermits Peak Fire became the largest wildfire in New Mexico's history, burning over 340,000 acres and destroying more than 900 structures. Although centered in San Miguel and Mora counties, the fire's massive scale, resulting in an estimated \$5.14 billion in losses, had far-reaching consequences that extended beyond the immediate burn area. A decade earlier, the 2012 Little Bear Fire in Lincoln County destroyed 242 homes and scorched approximately 170,000 acres, causing over \$11 million in economic losses. Similarly, the 2011 Las Conchas Fire, which burned more than 156,000 acres, raised alarm throughout the region despite occurring outside Doña Ana County. These events collectively illustrate the increasing risk and regional relevance of wildfire, emphasizing the need for preparedness and coordinated response across county lines.

3.3.7.5 Probability

New Mexico has experienced a significant number of large wildfires over the past few decades. For instance, in 2011, the state recorded over 150 wildfires larger than 100 acres, marking the highest count in recent history. Additionally, between 2000 and 2020, more than 1,000 wildfires exceeding 100 acres occurred statewide. In 2020 alone, at least 543 wildfires were reported across New Mexico, with several burning over 1,000 acres each. Therefore, it is **highly likely** that Doña Ana County will experience wildfire in any given year.

3.3.7.6 Climate Change Impacts

Future climate change is expected to significantly amplify the frequency, intensity, and impact of wildfires in New Mexico, posing substantial risks to ecosystems, communities, and infrastructure. Rising temperatures and prolonged droughts are leading to more frequent and severe wildfires in the state. For instance, in June 2024, New Mexico experienced a devastating week of simultaneous wildfires and flooding, resulting in the destruction of 1,400 structures and

the displacement of 8,000 people. These events underscore the escalating threat posed by climate change-induced extreme weather patterns.

Additionally, hotter and drier conditions are hindering the natural regeneration of forests post-wildfire. Research indicates that the combination of increased tree mortality and arid conditions is reducing the availability of suitable conditions for tree seedling establishment. By 2050, only about 75% of the western U.S. is projected to have climates conducive to tree regeneration, down from 95% in 1981–2000.

3.3.7.7 Vulnerability and Consequence Assessment

The following vulnerability and consequence assessment evaluates the populations, infrastructure, and critical systems most likely to be affected by wildfire, helping to inform targeted mitigation strategies across the planning area.

3.3.7.7.1 People

A wildfire in Doña Ana County can have significant and wide-ranging impacts on people, affecting their safety, health, economy, and overall well-being. Wildfire can result in fatalities and serious injuries, especially when fires spread rapidly or affect populated areas. The risk of injury even remains high during evacuations and firefighting efforts. Wildfires destroy homes, businesses, and infrastructure, leading to displacement of residents. The financial toll of rebuilding is immense, especially for communities that rely on farming and ranching.

3.3.7.7.2 Property

Rural and WUI areas where residential development meets flammable vegetation are especially vulnerable to wildfire. The county's arid climate, increasing temperatures, and periods of drought exacerbated by climate change, create conditions where wildfires can ignite and spread rapidly. Areas with dense brush, dry grasslands, and limited vegetation management are particularly at risk.

Structures located within the WUI are at greatest risk from wildfires. Residential areas near desert scrub and foothills (such as those near the Organ Mountains or Mesilla Valley) are at risk of property loss due to fast-moving fires. Homes built with flammable materials or lacking defensible space are especially vulnerable. Many homes in Doña Ana County are located near forests, grasslands, or desert scrub, which increases the risk of ignition from nearby fires. Properties without cleared areas around structures are more likely to catch fire from embers or direct flame contact.

Fires can completely destroy homes and other buildings, leading to significant financial loss and displacement of residents. Wildfire can damage roads, power lines, and water systems, complicating evacuation efforts and hindering emergency response.

3.3.7.7.3 Environmental

Wildfires can have profound and lasting impacts on the environment, affecting air quality, water resources, soil integrity, and local ecosystems. Wildfires release large quantities of particulate matter, including PM2.5, which are fine particles that can penetrate deep into the lungs and pose serious health risks. These particles can travel vast distances, leading to air quality deterioration even in areas far from the fire's origin. In New Mexico, wildfires have been a

significant source of air pollution, contributing to elevated levels of particulate matter during active fire periods.

Post-fire runoff can severely affect water bodies by introducing ash, sediment, and chemicals into streams and rivers. This can result in oxygen depletion, toxicity and sedimentation. Fire can also scour the land, destroying vegetation and diminishing the land's ability to absorb rainfall, leading to increased surface runoff and flooding risks. Fire can alter soils, making them more prone to erosion and degrading fertile topsoil.

The immediate aftermath of wildfire can devastate local flora and fauna. It is important to note that since time immemorial, fire has been a keystone environmental process, contributing to ecosystem health. Over time, ecosystems can recover, though the process may take years, depending on the severity of the fire and the resilience of the environment.

3.3.7.7.4 Government Operations

Wildfire can significantly disrupt government operations at all levels. Emergency response services may become overwhelmed or delayed by damaged roads and transportation systems, damaged communication systems, or resource shortages. Government services may be adversely impacted. Recovery efforts require rapid mobilization of funds, personnel, and coordination across multiple agencies, diverting resources from other planned initiatives. Additionally, governments often face increased demand for public assistance, shelter services, infrastructure repair, and environmental cleanup, all of which can strain budgets and operational capacity for months or even years. Suppression efforts for large wildfires can cost millions of dollars, and governments often bear the financial burden of restoring damaged infrastructure.

3.4 HAZARD RANKING

To support a consistent, transparent, and replicable evaluation of hazard risk, Doña Ana County utilized a scoring tool designed to numerically assess the relative risk of each identified hazard. This tool applies a multi-factor scoring approach that considers various aspects of potential hazard impact. The total score for each hazard is used to assign an overall qualitative ranking—Minimal, Moderate, Significant, or Extreme—which informs prioritization in the hazard mitigation strategy.

3.4.1 Hazard Scoring

Each hazard is scored across six categories, as shown in Table 41.

Table 41: Hazard scoring categories

Category	Description	Values
Probability of occurrence	How likely is the hazard to occur, based on historical frequency, trends, and anticipated future changes.	1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely

Category	Description	Values
Population impact	The anticipated impact on human life and safety.	1 = Negligible 2 = Limited 3 = Large 4 = Majority
Property damage	The expected level of damage to structures and physical assets.	1 = Insignificant 2 = Limited 3 = Significant 4 = Catastrophic
Economic disruption	The degree to which the hazard would affect businesses, employment, or the local economy.	1 = Insignificant 2 = Limited 3 = Significant 4 = Catastrophic
Community disruption	The expected effect on continuity of operations, access to critical services, and day-to-day functioning.	1 = Insignificant 2 = Limited 3 = Significant 4 = Catastrophic
Environmental consequences	The extent to which the natural environment may be damaged or altered.	1 = Insignificant 2 = Limited 3 = Significant 4 = Catastrophic

Each of these six categories is scored individually for every hazard, and the values are then summed to calculate a Total Risk Score. Based on the total score, each hazard is assigned a qualitative ranking:

- Minimal: 0–5
- Moderate: 6–10
- Significant: 11–16
- Extreme: 17–24

This structured approach ensures that risk ranking is not only data-driven but also reflects both technical analysis and local insights. The outcome of this process helps prioritize hazards for deeper analysis in the HIRA and informs the development of targeted mitigation strategies in Section 4.

3.4.2 Jurisdictional Hazard Rankings

To reflect localized risk across the planning area, each participating jurisdiction was asked to independently assess and rank hazards using the standardized hazard ranking tool described in the previous section. While all jurisdictions considered the same set of hazards, the results vary based on local conditions, past experiences, and community priorities. This section presents the

hazard rankings submitted by each jurisdiction, providing insight into how risk is perceived and prioritized at the local level. These localized rankings serve as a foundation for the development of jurisdiction-specific mitigation actions in Section 4. Table 42 shows hazard rankings by community.

Table 42: Jurisdictional hazard rankings

	Dam Failure	Drought	Extreme Temperatures	Flooding	Severe Wind (including Dust Storm)	Thunderstorms (Lightning and Hail)	Wildfire
Doña Ana County	MOD	MOD	MOD	SIG	SIG	MOD	SIG
City of Anthony	SIG	SIG	SIG	SIG	EXT	SIG	MOD
City of Las Cruces	EXT	EXT	EXT	EXT	EXT	SIG	SIG
City of Sunland Park	MOD	SIG	SIG	EXT	EXT	SIG	SIG
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	EXT	EXT	SIG	SIG	SIG	SIG	SIG
New Mexico State University	MOD	MOD	SIG	SIG	SIG	MOD	SIG
Town of Mesilla	MOD	MOD	MOD	SIG	MOD	MOD	MOD
Village of Hatch	EXT	EXT	EXT	EXT	EXT	EXT	EXT

MIN – Minimal / MOD – Moderate / SIG – Significant / EXT - Extensive

2021 Mitigation Plan Success Story

Elephant Butte Irrigation District Groundwater Recharge Opportunities

The District successfully implemented a forward-thinking initiative to monitor and manage flood flows by installing radio telemetry units (RTUs) to track water entering potential drainage sites. These efforts, combined with funding from the Drought Resiliency Implementation Grant, enabled the installation of weather and rain stations, improvements to the Hayner Cable for river flow tracking, and testing of turnout automation for emergency flood evacuation. Together, these advancements have strengthened the District's ability to recharge aquifers, support irrigation, and respond more effectively to flood events.



4 HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY

4.1 HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY OVERVIEW

In developing and refining the mitigation strategy, participating jurisdictions considered current priorities (political, financial, and operational) alongside the risk and capability data gathered during the planning process. While capacity to engage varied across the planning area, the LPT emphasized the importance of realistic, high-impact mitigation actions that align with available resources and community values. Anticipated changes in federal funding, heightened awareness of local hazard risks, and a desire for a more actionable, easy-to-use plan also shaped the approach. As a result, the updated mitigation strategy reflects a shift toward more focused, feasible actions designed to support near-term implementation and broader integration with other local planning and investment efforts.

The hazard mitigation strategy outlined in this section builds on the goals established in Section 1.2 and is informed by the broader context provided in the Community Profile and Capabilities (Section 2), and the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (Section 3). Together, these elements provide a comprehensive understanding of who and what is at risk in Doña Ana County, as well as the existing capacity to implement risk reduction measures.

This section translates that understanding into a set of actionable strategies designed to reduce the long-term impacts of natural hazards. It includes a review of past mitigation progress, current gaps and opportunities, and a jurisdiction-specific list of proposed actions developed in collaboration with local stakeholders. These strategies aim to reduce vulnerability, strengthen local capabilities, and support an equitable and risk-informed approach to resilience across the planning area.

4.2 PRIOR MITIGATION ACTIONS

4.2.1 Mitigation Action Reporting

As part of this plan update, participating jurisdictions were asked to review the mitigation actions included in the 2021 AHMP and report on the status of each. This review serves as a checkpoint to assess progress, identify implementation challenges, and inform the development and prioritization of updated mitigation strategies.

Jurisdictions provided updated status information through the MPT, which included standardized categories to ensure consistency in reporting. Each action from the 2021 plan was classified as one of the following:

- **Completed:** The action has been fully implemented as originally described.
- **In progress:** Work on the action is currently underway but has not yet been completed.
- **Delayed:** The action was initiated but has not progressed as planned due to specific barriers (e.g., funding limitations, staffing constraints, permitting delays, or shifts in jurisdictional priorities).

- **Canceled:** The action was formally discontinued or is no longer relevant or feasible.
- **Not started:** No substantive progress has been made toward implementation.

In some cases, jurisdictions chose to revise or expand previously identified actions based on new information or changing conditions. Actions that remain relevant but have not yet been completed may be carried forward into the 2026 plan update, either in their original form or with modifications to better reflect current needs and capabilities.

4.2.2 Completed and Cancelled Actions

This section concentrates on completed and cancelled mitigation actions, providing a targeted snapshot of progress from the 2021 plan. Actions that remain relevant but were not completed (whether they are in progress, delayed, or not yet started) are included in each jurisdiction's updated mitigation strategy. These carried-over actions are presented in Section 4.3.

The tables below summarize completed and cancelled actions from the 2021 AHMP.

- For completed actions, jurisdictions were asked to briefly describe the benefits realized as a result of implementation. Examples include reduced risk to specific assets, improved community awareness, enhanced coordination, regulatory improvements, or successful grant funding.
- For cancelled actions, jurisdictions provided a short explanation for discontinuation. Common reasons included shifts in community priorities, lack of funding, jurisdictional restructuring, staff turnover, or a reassessment of feasibility based on current conditions.

Table 43: 2021 AHMP Completed Mitigation Actions

Jurisdiction	Action	Observed Benefits
Dona Ana County	Evaluate, update and adopt Building Codes	Building Codes adopted in 2021. County will continue to evaluate and update as needed.
Dona Ana County	Wildfire Education and Public Outreach	The county has a program for regular public outreach, including sharing information at community events.
City of Anthony	Assist Doña Ana County To Improve Emergency Communications County-Wide	By collaborating with the Doña Ana County to improve emergency communications and hazard event warning systems, the City of Anthony gains access to a more robust and integrated network of resources. These improvements lead to faster, more reliable dissemination of warnings and information during emergencies, ultimately reducing risk to life and property.

Jurisdiction	Action	Observed Benefits
City of Las Cruces	Building Code Review; Update and/or Adoption	By reviewing and updating local building codes to align with current New Mexico state regulations and FEMA's hazard-resistant standards, the City of Las Cruces enhances the safety and durability of structures against region-specific threats such as wildland-urban interface fires, and flash flooding. These updates not only reduce potential property damage and loss of life during disasters but also lower long-term recovery costs and improve eligibility for federal mitigation funding.
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	Rodey Lateral Improvement	EBID has completed our portion of the project. The Village of Hatch Dam is still in process with the Flood Commission.
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	Groundwater Recharge Opportunities	Completed the weather stations, Hayner Cable project and the Argueas lateral has been set up for automation, which is scheduled be finalized August/September 2025.
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	Drought-Related Public Education and Outreach	Education is an ongoing process. EBID works with the City of Las Cruces for their water day, NMSU for their Ag day, and LCPS, Hatch and Gadsden school districts. The program is now in place and implemented annually.
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	Flood Control Dam Inspections	This is an annual ongoing process. It has been completed for 2025: vegetation, rodent and clearing the pooling areas. This process is in place and will continue annually to ensure maintenance is completed.
Village of Hatch	Village of Hatch Drainage Master Plan	The development of a comprehensive Drainage Master Plan to address current and future runoff challenges will improve flood management, protect critical infrastructure, and reduce risks to life and property across the community.
Village of Hatch	Assist Doña Ana County to Improve Emergency Communications County-Wide	By partnering with Doña Ana County to enhance emergency communications and hazard warning systems, the Village of Hatch will strengthen its ability to share timely, reliable information during crises.

Table 44: 2021 AHMP Cancelled Mitigation Actions

Jurisdiction	Action	Reason for Cancellation
Dona Ana County	Upgrade Flood Protection Capabilities of the Rio Grande Canalization Project	No progress of note
Dona Ana County	Countywide Flood Warning and Response System	No progress of note
Dona Ana County	Upgrade Flood Protection Capabilities of the Rio Grande Canalization Project	No progress of note
Dona Ana County	Install Staff Rain Gauges at Low Water Crossings and Arroyos Throughout the County	Revised into new action

Jurisdiction	Action	Reason for Cancellation
Dona Ana County	Public Education and Notification Regarding Severe Weather	Revised into new action
Dona Ana County	Drought-Related Public Education and Outreach	Revised into new action
Dona Ana County	Defensible Space Practices	Will be part of county CWPP development, if funding awarded

4.3 NEW AND CONTINUING ACTIONS

4.3.1 Mitigation Strategy Development

Development of the mitigation strategy was a collaborative, jurisdiction-led process designed to ensure that proposed actions are locally relevant, technically sound, and aligned with the goals of the 2026 Doña Ana County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan. To support this, the planning team facilitated three in-person workshops in geographically diverse locations (Hatch, Las Cruces, and Chaparral) to increase accessibility for participating jurisdictions and their partners.

Jurisdictions were strongly encouraged to bring community partners who play a role in mitigation planning and implementation such as public works staff, community development representatives, emergency responders, and others with insight into local infrastructure and priorities.

Each meeting began with a brief review of core hazard mitigation concepts and an overview of the planning process to date. Participants received printed handouts with sample mitigation actions tailored to hazards relevant to Doña Ana County communities. These examples were curated to reflect both regional risks and culturally appropriate approaches to mitigation.

Participants used structured worksheets to begin drafting mitigation strategies, supported by contracted subject matter experts from the project team. Following the workshops, completed worksheets were returned to jurisdiction representatives for further evaluation, refinement, and prioritization. These working drafts formed the foundation for the final set of mitigation actions presented in the strategy.

4.3.2 Mitigation Strategy Elements

Each participating jurisdiction is required to develop a set of mitigation actions that reduce long-term risk to people, property, and critical assets. In accordance with 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3) and FEMA's 2025 *Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide*, the mitigation strategy must include the following:

- At least one mitigation action per hazard, for each jurisdiction participating in the plan.

- At least one action that addresses NFIP participation and flood risk, for jurisdictions where NFIP coverage is available.
- Identification of specific actions designed to reduce or eliminate risks from identified hazards.
- Mitigation goals to guide development of these actions (see Section 1.2).
- A prioritization method that explains how cost-benefit, technical feasibility, and community priorities were considered.
- Jurisdiction-specific actions for each participating entity, especially in multi-jurisdictional plans.

Each action must also identify:

The responsible agency or lead entity.	Potential funding sources.	An estimated timeframe for implementation.
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FEMA encourages inclusion of a wide range of action types to reflect the full spectrum of mitigation approaches. Best practices include selecting actions that:

- Align with capability gaps identified in the Capability Assessment.
- Address high-risk hazards identified in the HIRA.
- Include a mix of plans, policies, projects, outreach, and partnerships (not just infrastructure).
- Reflect equity considerations, such as targeting vulnerable populations or incorporating public health co-benefits.
- Support continuity of lifelines, build on existing local planning efforts, and position communities to take advantage of federal or state funding opportunities.

Jurisdictions were asked to consider mitigation actions that align with their existing capabilities, as documented in Section 2.9, and to identify opportunities to strengthen those capabilities where needed. These considerations (particularly in areas such as planning, regulatory frameworks, and administrative capacity) helped shape the development of new and continuing mitigation actions.

4.3.3 Action Prioritization

FEMA requires that each mitigation action included in the strategy be prioritized using a defined method. Prioritization helps jurisdictions focus on the most impactful, feasible, and locally supported actions, ensuring that limited resources are directed toward high-value mitigation efforts.

To support this requirement, each participating jurisdiction utilized the MPT which includes a built-in prioritization framework. Jurisdictions were asked to assess each proposed mitigation action across the criteria displayed in Table 45.

Table 45: Action prioritization approach

Criteria	Description	Ranking
Risk reduction impact	The degree to which the action reduces vulnerability or exposure to known hazards	1 = No impact 2 = Some impact 3 = Moderate impact 4 = Substantial impact 5 = Significant impact
Funding availability	The likelihood that funding can be secured to support the action	1 = No funding identified 2 = Funding identified, not secured 3 = Funding secured
Cost-effectiveness	Whether the expected benefits justify the anticipated costs	1 = Low cost/benefit ratio 2 = Moderate cost/benefit ratio 3 = High cost/benefit ratio
Community leadership and support	The level of political and public buy-in for the action	1 = No known support 2 = Some support 3 = Moderate support 4 = High support
Co-benefits	Whether the action supports other community goals (e.g., health, environment)	1 = No know co-benefits 2 = Some co-benefits 3 = Multiple co-benefits

Each criterion was scored numerically, and the total possible score ranged from 5 to 18. Higher scores indicate a higher priority based on a combination of impact, feasibility, and support. This scoring method provided a transparent, consistent starting point for evaluating the relative priority of each action. Based on this scoring method, project priority is assigned as shown below:

- Score 5 - 9: Low Priority
- Score 10 – 14: Medium Priority
- Score 15 – 18: High Priority

However, jurisdictions were also encouraged to apply their own judgment and adjust scores or rankings as needed to reflect local priorities, values, and capacity. These overrides allowed the prioritization process to remain flexible and context sensitive.

The final prioritizations presented in Section 4.4 represent a combination of standardized scoring and jurisdictional discretion, ensuring that the resulting strategy is both technically sound and locally grounded.

4.3.4 Actions by Hazard

Table 46 shows the number of actions in the mitigation strategy for each hazard assessed in the plan.

Table 46: Number of actions by hazard

Hazard	Continuing Actions	New Actions
All Hazard	2	26
Dam Failure	5	4
Drought	5	4
Extreme Temperatures	1	8
Flooding	19	35
Severe Wind (Including Dust Storms)	0	5
Thunderstorms	3	8
Wildfire	5	4

4.3.5 Updated Hazard Mitigation Strategy

The following section presents the updated mitigation strategy for each participating jurisdiction in the 2026 MJHMP. Each jurisdiction collaborated with the planning team to review past actions, assess local risk and capacity, and develop a tailored set of mitigation actions aligned with FEMA guidance and community priorities, to form a mitigation strategy.

The strategy for each jurisdiction is presented in a standardized table format that captures both the technical and practical details needed to guide future implementation and funding efforts. Each mitigation action is described using the following fields:

- Action ID
- Mitigation Action Name
- Mitigation Action Description
- Implementation Status (e.g., new, carried forward from 2021 AHMP)
- Hazards Addressed
- Primary Goal Addressed
- Primary Associated Lifeline
- Lead Agency/Department
- Support Agencies/Departments
- Estimated Cost
- Potential Funding Source(s)
- Projected Timeline
- Additional Notes

These action tables are designed to support tracking and future updates, and to position jurisdictions for future mitigation funding opportunities through FEMA and other sources. Where appropriate, notes will reflect how the action supports or builds on existing capabilities and planning mechanisms, addresses known gaps identified through the capability assessment, or demonstrates alignment with other local plans.

4.3.5.1 Basic Information*

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Dona Ana County	A1	New	All Hazard Public Education Program	Implement an all-hazard public education program using posters, brochures, infographics, and other outreach materials in English and Spanish to inform residents about risks, hazard timing, and mitigation practices.	Builds public knowledge, promotes individual and community preparedness, supports risk reduction behaviors, and enhances overall resilience across Doña Ana County.	Safety and Security
Dona Ana County	A2	New	Public Works Infrastructure Asset Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment	Identify and inventory all operational assets owned, operated, and maintained by Doña Ana County (including dams, channels, culverts, roads, storm drains, wastewater facilities, and related systems) and develop metrics to assess functionality, maintenance needs, and hazard vulnerability.	Clarifies vulnerabilities across county-owned infrastructure, supports proactive maintenance and protection measures, ensures critical assets remain operational, and reduces damage and service disruptions during hazard events.	Transportation; Water Systems
Dona Ana County	A3	New	Critical Infrastructure Prioritization and Upgrade Strategy	Rank and replace aging operational assets owned, operated, and maintained by Doña Ana County based on assessment metrics to prioritize removal, replacement, or upgrades of critical infrastructure.	Ensures resources are directed to the most critical infrastructure needs, prolongs asset functionality, reduces risk of failure during hazard events, and strengthens overall community resilience.	Safety and Security; Communications; Transportation; Water Systems
Dona Ana County	A4	New	Dam Breach Analysis and Inundation Mapping	Complete dam breach analyses and inundation mapping for Price Woodward Dam, Little Halla Wilson Dam, Lauson Dam, and Breedlove Dam.	Identifies downstream vulnerabilities, informs residents and businesses of flood risk, and supports preparedness, emergency planning, and mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
Dona Ana County	A5	New	Emergency Action Plan Development	Complete EAPs for Price Woodward Dam, Little Halla Wilson Dam, Lauson Dam, and Breedlove Dam using dam breach analysis data to define emergency protocols, notification trees, and activation triggers.	Improves preparedness for potential dam failures, establishes clear communication and response procedures, and enhances public safety for downstream communities.	Safety and Security; Water Systems

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Dona Ana County	A6	New	Chaparral Flood Mitigation Implementation	Implement flooding mitigation projects in Chaparral (including the Nike Channel, Missile Channel, Salsa Lake, and Amparo Channel) based on conceptual designs and completed hydrology from the 2021 Chaparral Drainage Master Plan.	Provides significant flooding relief for Chaparral, reduces property damage, enhances public safety, and supports long-term community resilience.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
Dona Ana County	A7	New	Rincon Flood Mitigation Infrastructure Implementation	Implement flooding mitigation projects in Rincon by conducting hydrology and watershed analyses to identify suitable drainage infrastructure locations, followed by design and construction.	Addresses the lack of master planning, reduces flood vulnerability, protects property and infrastructure, and enhances community safety and resilience.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
Dona Ana County	A8	New	Vado Flood Mitigation Infrastructure Implementation	Implement flooding mitigation projects in Vado (including capital projects conceptually designed in the 2019 Vado Drainage Master Plan with completed hydrology) through design and construction.	Provides flooding relief for Vado, reduces property damage, improves public safety, and supports long-term community resilience.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
Dona Ana County	A9	New	Expansion of Doña Ana County Flood Warning System	Implement and expand the Doña Ana County Flood Commission's flood warning system by adding new weather stations at over 40 identified locations from the 2024 master plan to close coverage gaps and improve monitoring.	Provides more complete flood data, enhances situational awareness for emergency responders and stakeholders, improves timeliness of warnings, and strengthens public safety during peak flooding seasons.	Safety and Security; Communications
Dona Ana County	A10	New	Develop a County-Wide Dam Safety Program	Develop a countywide dam safety program by compiling a detailed inventory of all dams in Doña Ana County, identifying high-risk structures, and creating a centralized database. The program will also pursue funding for inspections, dam failure analyses, and development of EAPs where absent.	Improves understanding of dam-related risks, enhances public safety, supports compliance with state and federal requirements, and provides a framework for proactive maintenance and emergency preparedness.	Safety and Security

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Dona Ana County	A11	New	Centralized Bilingual Public Hazard Education Toolkit	Create and maintain a centralized public hazard education toolkit for use across jurisdictions, with outreach materials on all hazards. Materials will be translated into Spanish and tailored for diverse audiences.	Strengthens public awareness, improves risk communication, supports equitable access to preparedness information, and promotes consistent messaging across jurisdictions.	Safety and Security
Dona Ana County	A12	New	Bilingual Public Awareness Campaign	Launch a coordinated hazard signage and public information campaign for high-risk zones, such as flood-prone roadways and dust storm areas. Signage will be installed in English and Spanish and paired with broader public messaging.	Increases situational awareness, supports safe evacuation planning, improves public understanding of local hazards, and enhances community safety.	Safety and Security
Dona Ana County	A13	New	Countywide GIS Database for Repetitive Problem Areas	Create and maintain a countywide, GIS-enabled database of repetitive problem areas reported by jurisdictions, with standardized reporting fields.	Centralizes hazard hot spots, supports data-driven project prioritization, reveals cross-jurisdiction clusters, streamlines grant applications, and improves long-term tracking of conditions and mitigation outcomes.	Safety and Security
Dona Ana County	A14	New	Enhanced Emergency Alerting and Public Messaging System	Strengthen emergency public messaging across all jurisdictions by enhancing IPAWS and integrated alerting systems. Actions include updating and standardizing hazard-specific templates, training authorized personnel, expanding language access, and increasing public awareness of alert platforms such as AlertNM, WEA, and NOAA Weather Radio.	Ensures consistent and timely alerts, improves message clarity and accessibility, overcomes technical and staffing barriers, and enhances life safety through faster, more reliable public warnings during emergencies.	Safety and Security; Communications
Dona Ana County	A15	New	Drought Resistant Landscape Regulation	Adopt and enforce drought-resistant landscaping regulations to promote water-efficient practices and reduce reliance on high-demand irrigation.	Conserves limited water supplies, lowers maintenance costs, and strengthens community resilience to prolonged drought conditions.	Safety and Security; Water Systems

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Dona Ana County	A16	New	Extreme Temperature Resilience Initiative	Developing and activating Cooling and Warming Center protocols including targeted outreach for at-risk populations such as elderly, outdoor workers, and residents without access to adequate cooling/heating during extreme temperature periods	Enhances access to safe indoor environments during dangerous temperature extremes. Improves community preparedness and response capacity for prolonged heatwaves	Food, Water & Shelter
Dona Ana County	A17	New	Building Code Modernization Project	Evaluate existing building codes and update to the latest International Building Code (IBC) series to ensure consistency across county-owned buildings and compliance with state law.	Improves structural safety, enhances resilience to severe wind hazards, and ensures uniform life-safety protections through modern construction standards.	Safety and Security
Dona Ana County	A18	New	Severe Thunderstorm Impact Reduction Program	Develop and disseminate public lightning safety protocols, including shelter-in-place guidance and outdoor activity suspension rules aligned with NWS. Conduct outreach to homeowners and businesses on retrofitting for hail-resistant infrastructure upgrades, insurance coverage, and protective actions.	Reduces risk of injury or death from lightning, including during high-intensity lightning events. Minimizes damage to structures and vehicles from hail impacts across the TORRO intensity range.	Safety & Security
Dona Ana County	A19	New	Wildland–Urban Interface Risk Reduction	Promote defensible space practices and Firewise Communities measures in wildland–urban interface areas of county-owned buildings to reduce structural ignitability and create protective buffers.	Slows wildfire spread, protects county buildings and critical infrastructure, and enhances community safety in high-risk interface zones.	Safety and Security
City of Anthony	B1	Carryover	Stormwater Master Plan Implementation	Implement at least one priority drainage improvement project.	Reduces localized flooding, protects property, improves water quality, and supports climate resilience and future development.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
City of Anthony	B2	Carryover	NFIP Enrollment and Floodplain Management Alignment	Join the NFIP to reduce community vulnerability to flood damage and align with federal floodplain management standards.	Enhances financial protection for residents, expands eligibility for FEMA mitigation grants, and encourages sustainable, resilient development practices.	Safety and Security; Water Systems

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
City of Anthony	B3	Carryover	Building Code Analysis	Conduct a review of existing building codes and update or adopt new standards to strengthen resilience against natural hazards.	Improves structural resilience, enhances public safety, lowers long-term disaster recovery costs, and ensures alignment with state and federal mitigation standards.	Safety and Security
City of Anthony	B4	New	Comprehensive/Master Land Use Plan Development	Develop a comprehensive land use plan to guide future growth and development away from hazard-prone areas.	Reduces exposure to natural hazards, promotes safe and sustainable development, and strengthens long-term community resilience and economic stability.	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems
City of Anthony	B5	Carryover	Defensible Space Practices for Wildfire Mitigation	Implement defensible space practices around homes, facilities, and infrastructure to reduce wildfire risk and improve emergency access.	Protects lives and property, enhances emergency response access, and lowers wildfire suppression and recovery costs.	Safety and Security
City of Anthony	B6	Carryover	Enhancing Emergency Communications Infrastructure	Assist Doña Ana County in upgrading and expanding countywide emergency communication systems to ensure reliable information sharing during disasters.	Reduces response times, improves situational awareness, and strengthens public safety across the region.	Safety and Security; Communications
City of Anthony	B7	Carryover	County-Wide Flood Warning and Response System	Assist Doña Ana County in establishing a countywide flood warning and response system to provide timely alerts and support efficient evacuations in flood-prone areas.	Reduces flood-related injuries and property damage, improves evacuation efficiency, and strengthens overall community resilience.	Safety and Security; ; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Communications
City of Anthony	B8	Carryover	Flood Retarding Structure EAP Development	Assist Doña Ana County in developing EAPs for flood retarding structures to address aging or inadequately maintained dams.	Enhances public safety, reduces municipal liability, and ensures compliance with state and federal dam safety regulations.	Safety and Security
City of Anthony	B9	Carryover	Drought Related Public Education and Outreach	Develop and deliver public education and outreach programs to promote water conservation and preparedness for drought conditions.	Fosters community engagement, encourages sustainable water use, and reduces vulnerability to prolonged drought.	Safety and Security

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
City of Anthony	B10	New	Centralized Bilingual Public Hazard Education Toolkit	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a centralized public hazard education toolkit for use across jurisdictions, with outreach materials on all hazards. Materials will be translated into Spanish and tailored for diverse audiences.	Strengthens public awareness, improves risk communication, supports equitable access to preparedness information, and promotes consistent messaging across jurisdictions.	Safety and Security
City of Anthony	B11	New	Bilingual Public Awareness Campaign	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of the launch of a coordinated hazard signage and public information campaign for high-risk zones, such as flood-prone roadways and dust storm areas. Signage will be installed in English and Spanish and paired with broader public messaging.	Increases situational awareness, supports safe evacuation planning, improves public understanding of local hazards, and enhances community safety.	Safety and Security
City of Anthony	B12	New	Countywide GIS Database for Repetitive Problem Areas	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a countywide, GIS-enabled database of repetitive problem areas reported by jurisdictions, with standardized reporting fields.	Centralizes hazard hot spots, supports data-driven project prioritization, reveals cross-jurisdiction clusters, streamlines grant applications, and improves long-term tracking of conditions and mitigation outcomes.	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems
City of Anthony	B13	New	Enhanced Emergency Alerting and Public Messaging System	Assist Doña Ana County in strengthening emergency public messaging across all jurisdictions by enhancing IPAWS and integrated alerting systems. Actions include updating and standardizing hazard-specific templates, training authorized personnel, expanding language access, and increasing public awareness of alert platforms such as AlertNM, WEA, and NOAA Weather Radio.	Ensures consistent and timely alerts, improves message clarity and accessibility, overcomes technical and staffing barriers, and enhances life safety through faster, more reliable public warnings during emergencies.	Safety and Security; Communications

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
City of Anthony	B14	New	Extreme Temperature Resilience Initiative	Developing and activating Cooling and Warming Center protocols including targeted outreach for at-risk populations such as elderly, outdoor workers, and residents without access to adequate cooling/heating during extreme temperature periods	Enhances access to safe indoor environments during dangerous temperature extremes. Improves community preparedness and response capacity for prolonged heatwaves	Food, Water & Shelter
City of Anthony	B15	New	Severe Thunderstorm Impact Reduction Program	Developing and disseminating public lightning safety protocols, including shelter-in-place guidance and outdoor activity suspension rules aligned with NWS. Conduct outreach to homeowners and businesses on retrofitting for hail-resistant infrastructure upgrades, insurance coverage, and protective actions.	Reduces risk of injury or death from lightning, including during high-intensity lightning events. Minimizes damage to structures and vehicles from hail impacts across the TORRO intensity range.	Safety & Security
City of Las Cruces	C1	Carryover	Countywide Flood Risk and NFIP Awareness Workshops	Sponsor countywide workshops for residents, professionals, and officials to increase awareness of flood risks and the benefits of the NFIP.	Improves understanding of flood risks, expands NFIP participation, strengthens financial protection, and enhances overall community resilience to flood events.	Safety and Security
City of Las Cruces	C2	Carryover	Become a Storm-Ready Community.	Pursue National Weather Service designation as a StormReady community by strengthening local preparedness protocols for flooding and severe weather.	Improves disaster readiness, enhances public safety, supports CRS credit under FEMA's NFIP, and increases eligibility for resilience incentives.	Safety and Security
City of Las Cruces	C3	Carryover	Water Conservation Program Education and Outreach.	Conduct a countywide public education campaign to raise awareness of water conservation practices and promote sustainable water use.	Increases public knowledge, encourages efficient water use, and reduces community vulnerability to drought and long-term water scarcity.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
City of Las Cruces	C4	New	Update High Risk Dams EAP / Inundation Mapping	Assist Doña Ana County in updating EAPs and inundation maps for high-hazard potential dams, including hydraulic modeling, GIS mapping, and coordination with emergency responders.	Strengthens emergency preparedness, ensures compliance with state and federal dam safety regulations, improves public safety, and supports integration with hazard mitigation and emergency notification systems.	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
City of Las Cruces	C5	Carryover	Expand Weather Stations and Environmental Sensor Networks	Upgrade and expand weather stations and environmental sensor networks in hazard-prone areas while building redundancy into local alert systems to improve emergency communication and forecasting.	Enhances real-time situational awareness, improves forecasting accuracy, ensures inclusive multilingual and ADA-compliant emergency alerts, and strengthens public safety during severe weather and hazard events.	Safety and Security
City of Las Cruces	C6	New	Real-Time Flash Flood Warning System Integration	Integrate local rain and stream sensor data with automated public alert systems to provide real-time flash flood warnings in high-risk corridors such as Triviz, Lohman, and Amador.	Improves early warning capabilities, enhances public safety in vulnerable urban areas, and reduces the risk of injury and property damage from sudden flash flood events.	Safety and Security; Communications
City of Las Cruces	C7	New	Inclusive Emergency Information Access	Expand language access and ADA-compliant formats for hazard materials, evacuation maps, and alert systems to ensure equitable access to emergency information.	Improves disaster preparedness for non-English speakers and individuals with visual or hearing impairments, increases inclusivity, and strengthens communitywide resilience and safety.	Safety and Security
City of Las Cruces	C8	New	Enhance Arroyo Safety and Sediment Control	Conduct comprehensive mapping and management of arroyo corridors and alluvial fans, including sediment barrier installations, maintenance schedules, and public outreach on arroyo hazards.	Reduces erosion, sedimentation, and flash flooding risks; protects infrastructure and stream crossings; and raises public awareness of arroyo safety.	Safety and Security; Transportation; Water Systems
City of Las Cruces	C9	New	Regional Groundwater Recharge Zone Development	Develop regional groundwater recharge zones by retrofitting detention basins and public lands near arroyos for stormwater capture, in coordination with NMSU, EBID, and the Water Utility.	Slows stormwater runoff, reduces erosion, enhances aquifer recharge, and strengthens long-term drought resilience.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
City of Las Cruces	C10	New	Mesa Grande Flood Resilient Expansion	Integrate flood resilience into the Mesa Grande Drive expansion by constructing drainage structures, detention basins, and arroyo crossings designed to handle 100-year storm events.	Reduces downstream flood risk, improves roadway safety, stabilizes arroyo channels, and ensures infrastructure can withstand severe flood events.	Safety and Security; Transportation; Water Systems

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
City of Las Cruces	C11	New	LiDAR-Based Urban Flood Risk Mapping	Develop updated flash flood hazard maps and a drainage deficiency inventory using LiDAR terrain data, storm drain capacity, and FEMA flood hazard boundaries to identify vulnerable urban areas.	Improves understanding of urban flood risk, guides capital improvement prioritization, strengthens flood response planning, and supports CRS credit documentation.	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems
City of Las Cruces	C12	New	Green Infrastructure Pilots for Floodwater Capture	Implement green infrastructure pilot projects at key Las Cruces intersections and parkways—such as Solano/University, Amador corridor, and Downtown—using bioswales, rain gardens, and permeable pavement to capture and manage floodwater.	Reduces flash flood runoff, eases storm drain overload, mitigates urban heat island effects, and enhances environmental resilience in high-traffic areas.	Safety and Security; Transportation
City of Las Cruces	C13	New	Enact Flood Control Authority	Activate the Las Cruces Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority (LCMAFCA) under the Las Cruces Arroyo Flood Control Act (§72-17 NMSA 1978) to construct, maintain, and finance regional flood control infrastructure for high-risk arroyos such as Branigan, Alameda, and Sand Hill.	Expands regional capacity to address drainage deficiencies, improves coordination on flood control infrastructure, and reduces flood risks through dedicated governance, funding, and long-term planning.	Safety and Security; Transportation; Water Systems
City of Las Cruces	C14	New	Public Outreach for Flood Authority	Develop and implement a public education and engagement campaign to build awareness and support for activating the Las Cruces Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority, using maps, data, and outreach tools to demonstrate its benefits.	Increases public and stakeholder understanding of flood risks, builds support for funding and activation of LCMAFCA, and promotes coordinated regional infrastructure improvements that enhance disaster resilience.	Safety and Security
City of Las Cruces	C15	New	Arroyo Corridor Open Space Acquisition	Acquire and preserve open space along high-risk arroyo corridors—such as Sand Hill, Branigan, and Las Cruces Arroyo—under LCMAFCA authority (§72-17-2(D)) to protect natural floodplain functions and reserve land for future flood control projects.	Reduces flood risk by limiting impervious development, preserves space for detention basins or channel improvements, and provides added community value through greenbelts, trails, and habitat corridors.	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
City of Las Cruces	C16	New	Centralized Bilingual Hazard Education Toolkit	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a centralized public hazard education toolkit for use across jurisdictions, with outreach materials on all hazards. Materials will be translated into Spanish and tailored for diverse audiences.	Strengthens public awareness, improves risk communication, supports equitable access to preparedness information, and promotes consistent messaging across jurisdictions.	Safety and Security
City of Las Cruces	C17	New	Bilingual Public Awareness Campaign	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of the launch of a coordinated hazard signage and public information campaign for high-risk zones, such as flood-prone roadways and dust storm areas. Signage will be installed in English and Spanish and paired with broader public messaging.	Increases situational awareness, supports safe evacuation planning, improves public understanding of local hazards, and enhances community safety.	Safety and Security
City of Las Cruces	C18	New	Countywide GIS Database for Repetitive Problem Areas	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a countywide, GIS-enabled database of repetitive problem areas reported by jurisdictions, with standardized reporting fields.	Centralizes hazard hot spots, supports data-driven project prioritization, reveals cross-jurisdiction clusters, streamlines grant applications, and improves long-term tracking of conditions and mitigation outcomes.	Safety and Security
City of Las Cruces	C19	New	Enhanced Emergency Alerting and Public Messaging System	Assist Doña Ana County in strengthening emergency public messaging across all jurisdictions by enhancing IPAWS and integrated alerting systems. Actions include updating and standardizing hazard-specific templates, training authorized personnel, expanding language access, and increasing public awareness of alert platforms such as AlertNM, WEA, and NOAA Weather Radio.	Ensures consistent and timely alerts, improves message clarity and accessibility, overcomes technical and staffing barriers, and enhances life safety through faster, more reliable public warnings during emergencies.	Safety and Security; Communications

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
City of Las Cruces	C20	New	Extreme Temperature Resilience Initiative	Developing and activating Cooling and Warming Center protocols including targeted outreach for at-risk populations such as elderly, outdoor workers, and residents without access to adequate cooling/heating during extreme temperature periods	Enhances access to safe indoor environments during dangerous temperature extremes. Improves community preparedness and response capacity for prolonged heatwaves	Food, Water & Shelter
City of Las Cruces	C21	New	Severe Thunderstorm Impact Reduction Program	Developing and disseminating public lightning safety protocols, including shelter-in-place guidance and outdoor activity suspension rules aligned with NWS. Conduct outreach to homeowners and businesses on retrofitting for hail-resistant infrastructure upgrades, insurance coverage, and protective actions.	Reduces risk of injury or death from lightning, including during high-intensity lightning events. Minimizes damage to structures and vehicles from hail impacts across the TORRO intensity range.	Safety & Security
City of Las Cruces	C22	New	Wildland–Urban Interface Risk Reduction	Promote defensible space practices and Firewise Communities measures in wildland–urban interface areas to reduce structural ignitability and create protective buffers.	Slows wildfire spread, protects homes and critical infrastructure, and enhances community safety in high-risk interface zones.	Safety and Security
City of Las Cruces	C23	New	Building Code Modernization Project	Evaluate existing building codes and update to the latest International Building Code (IBC) series to ensure consistency across communities and compliance with state law.	Improves structural safety, enhances resilience to hazards, and ensures uniform life-safety protections through modern construction standards.	Safety and Security
City of Sunland Park	D1	New	Flood Infrastructure Improvements in Carlos Aguirre	Install underground storm drains, intake and outfall structures, water quality treatment systems, and erosion control measures in flood-prone residential zones of the Carlos Aguirre area.	Reduces localized flooding, protects property, improves water quality, and increases climate resilience and development opportunities.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
City of Sunland Park	D2	New	Edgemont Flood Storage and Recreation Upgrade	Reconstruct and expand stormwater ponds in the Edgemont area to increase storage capacity, stabilize slopes, and add safety, access, and water quality features, while integrating recreational uses.	Reduces flood risk, improves water quality, enhances public safety, and creates multi-purpose recreational spaces that strengthen community resilience.	Safety and Security; Water Systems

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
City of Sunland Park	D3	New	LID Stormwater Improvements at Municipal Complex	Construct low impact development (LID) conveyance channels and attenuation ponds at the municipal complex, with added slope protection, maintenance access, sediment management, security controls, signage, and water quality enhancements to mitigate flooding.	Reduces downstream flooding, improves water quality, and provides long-term protection for municipal facilities that serve residents across all age groups.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
City of Sunland Park	D4	New	South Anapra Street Drainage Design Improvements	Install underground storm drains, intake and outfall structures, water quality treatment systems, and erosion control measures along South Anapra Street to address chronic flooding.	Reduces recurring flooding, prevents property damage, improves water quality, and enhances public safety and quality of life in adjacent neighborhoods.	Safety and Security; Transportation; Water Systems
City of Sunland Park	D5	New	Riverside Drive Storm Drain Improvements Phase II	Implement underground storm drains, intake and outfall structures, water quality treatment units, and erosion control measures along Riverside Drive to strengthen roadway and neighborhood flood protection.	Protects roadways and adjacent properties from stormwater impacts, improves environmental conditions, and supports long-term climate adaptation and resilience.	Safety and Security; Transportation; Water Systems
City of Sunland Park	D6	New	Centralized Bilingual Public Hazard Education Toolkit	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a centralized public hazard education toolkit for use across jurisdictions, with outreach materials on all hazards. Materials will be translated into Spanish and tailored for diverse audiences.	Strengthens public awareness, improves risk communication, supports equitable access to preparedness information, and promotes consistent messaging across jurisdictions.	Safety and Security
City of Sunland Park	D7	New	Bilingual Public Awareness Campaign	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of the launch of a coordinated hazard signage and public information campaign for high-risk zones, such as flood-prone roadways and dust storm areas. Signage will be installed in English and Spanish and paired with broader public messaging.	Increases situational awareness, supports safe evacuation planning, improves public understanding of local hazards, and enhances community safety.	Safety and Security

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
City of Sunland Park	D8	New	Countywide GIS Database for Repetitive Problem Areas	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a countywide, GIS-enabled database of repetitive problem areas reported by jurisdictions, with standardized reporting fields.	Centralizes hazard hot spots, supports data-driven project prioritization, reveals cross-jurisdiction clusters, streamlines grant applications, and improves long-term tracking of conditions and mitigation outcomes.	Safety and Security
City of Sunland Park	D9	New	Enhanced Emergency Alerting and Public Messaging System	Assist Doña Ana County in strengthening emergency public messaging across all jurisdictions by enhancing IPAWS and integrated alerting systems. Actions include updating and standardizing hazard-specific templates, training authorized personnel, expanding language access, and increasing public awareness of alert platforms such as AlertNM, WEA, and NOAA Weather Radio.	Ensures consistent and timely alerts, improves message clarity and accessibility, overcomes technical and staffing barriers, and enhances life safety through faster, more reliable public warnings during emergencies.	Safety and Security; Communications
City of Sunland Park	D10	Carryover	Construction of Community Public Safety Building	The City will launch the construction of a modern, integrated Public Safety Complex that will co-locate the Fire Department and Police Department to strengthen emergency response capabilities in the northern sector of the City. The facility will include a fully equipped training center and a purpose-built burn building, enabling realistic, hands-on training for fire and rescue personnel. Project planning and design will begin in Year 1, followed by phased construction starting in Year 2. The facility is expected to be fully operational within five years.	This strategic investment is designed to accelerate response times, expand public safety coverage, and enhance operational efficiency.	Safety and Security
City of Sunland Park	D11	New	Flood Retarding Structure EAP Development	Assist the Doña Ana County Flood Commission in developing EAPs for upstream flood retarding structures to strengthen preparedness for potential failures or emergency releases.	Provides clear operational and communication protocols, enables faster and more coordinated protective actions, and reduces downstream flood risk.	Safety and Security; Communications

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
City of Sunland Park	D12	New	Extreme Temperature Resilience Initiative	Developing and activating Cooling and Warming Center protocols including targeted outreach for at-risk populations such as elderly, outdoor workers, and residents without access to adequate cooling/heating during extreme temperature periods	Enhances access to safe indoor environments during dangerous temperature extremes. Improves community preparedness and response capacity for prolonged heatwaves	Food, Water & Shelter
City of Sunland Park	D13	New	Severe Thunderstorm Impact Reduction Program	Developing and disseminating public lightning safety protocols, including shelter-in-place guidance and outdoor activity suspension rules aligned with NWS. Conduct outreach to homeowners and businesses on retrofitting for hail-resistant infrastructure upgrades, insurance coverage, and protective actions.	Reduces risk of injury or death from lightning, including during high-intensity lightning events. Minimizes damage to structures and vehicles from hail impacts across the TORRO intensity range.	Safety & Security
City of Sunland Park	D14	New	Wildland–Urban Interface Risk Reduction	Promote defensible space practices and Firewise Communities measures in wildland–urban interface areas to reduce structural ignitability and create protective buffers.	Slows wildfire spread, protects homes and critical infrastructure, and enhances community safety in high-risk interface zones.	Safety and Security
City of Sunland Park	D15	New	Building Code Modernization Project	Evaluate existing building codes and update to the latest International Building Code (IBC) series to ensure consistency across communities and compliance with state law.	Improves structural safety, enhances resilience to hazards, and ensures uniform life-safety protections through modern construction standards.	Safety and Security
City of Sunland Park	D16	New	Drought Resistant Landscape Regulation	Adopt and enforce drought-resistant landscaping regulations to promote water-efficient practices and reduce reliance on high-demand irrigation.	Conserves limited water supplies, lowers maintenance costs, and strengthens community resilience to prolonged drought conditions.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E1	Carryover	Protective Barrier for River Gate Controls	Install fencing around the Mesilla Dam Block House to prevent vandalism and protect gate controls that regulate river flow.	Safeguards dam operations, reduces risk of damage to critical infrastructure, and improves overall dam safety and reliability.	Safety and Security
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E2	Carryover	Watershed Improvements for Bank Stabilization	Implement a watershed project for the Rincon Arroyo to control sediment, reinforce arroyo banks, and improve flood control and stormwater quality.	Reduces flood risk, prevents erosion, improves water quality, and enhances long-term watershed resilience.	Safety and Security; Water Systems

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E3	New	Floodwater Mitigation Plan Development	Collaborate with EBID staff and key stakeholders to develop a comprehensive flood mitigation plan addressing regional vulnerabilities and management strategies.	Improves coordination among partners, guides future flood control projects, and reduces overall community flood risk.	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E4	New	Stormwater Management Plan Development	Develop a comprehensive stormwater management plan in collaboration with EBID staff and key stakeholders to address drainage, flood risks, and long-term water management needs.	Enhances stormwater infrastructure planning, reduces flooding impacts, improves water quality, and supports coordinated watershed management.	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E5	New	Stormwater Conveyance Management	Use dam and drain crews to maintain pooling areas and channels that convey floodwaters into EBID systems, ensuring effective stormwater movement.	Reduces localized flooding, improves dam safety, maintains efficient stormwater conveyance, and protects surrounding infrastructure.	Safety and Security; Transportation; Water Systems
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E6	Carryover	Emergency Action Plans for EBID Dams	Prepare and submit EAPs for all 25 EBID-sponsored flood control dams in Doña Ana County, including protocols for coordination and communication with emergency managers during extreme rainfall events.	Improves preparedness for dam-related emergencies, enhances interagency coordination, strengthens communication during flood events, and increases overall dam safety.	Safety and Security; Communications
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E7	New	Vado Arroyo Sediment and Flood Control	Implement a watershed project for the Vado Arroyo to control sediment, reinforce arroyo banks, and improve flood control and stormwater quality.	Reduces flood risk, prevents erosion, improves water quality, and enhances long-term watershed resilience.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E8	New	Centralized Bilingual Public Hazard Education Toolkit	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a centralized public hazard education toolkit for use across jurisdictions, with outreach materials on all hazards. Materials will be translated into Spanish and tailored for diverse audiences.	Strengthens public awareness, improves risk communication, supports equitable access to preparedness information, and promotes consistent messaging across jurisdictions.	Safety and Security

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E9	New	Bilingual Public Awareness Campaign	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of the launch of a coordinated hazard signage and public information campaign for high-risk zones, such as flood-prone roadways and dust storm areas. Signage will be installed in English and Spanish and paired with broader public messaging.	Increases situational awareness, supports safe evacuation planning, improves public understanding of local hazards, and enhances community safety.	Safety and Security
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E10	New	Countywide GIS Database for Repetitive Problem Areas	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a countywide, GIS-enabled database of repetitive problem areas reported by jurisdictions, with standardized reporting fields.	Centralizes hazard hot spots, supports data-driven project prioritization, reveals cross-jurisdiction clusters, streamlines grant applications, and improves long-term tracking of conditions and mitigation outcomes.	Safety and Security
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E11	New	Enhanced Emergency Alerting and Public Messaging System	Assist Doña Ana County in strengthening emergency public messaging across all jurisdictions by enhancing IPAWS and integrated alerting systems. Actions include updating and standardizing hazard-specific templates, training authorized personnel, expanding language access, and increasing public awareness of alert platforms such as AlertNM, WEA, and NOAA Weather Radio.	Ensures consistent and timely alerts, improves message clarity and accessibility, overcomes technical and staffing barriers, and enhances life safety through faster, more reliable public warnings during emergencies.	Safety and Security; Communications
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E12	New	Extreme Temperature Resilience Initiative	Developing and activating Cooling and Warming Center for outdoor workers without access to adequate cooling/heating. during extreme temperature periods	Enhances access to safe indoor environments during dangerous temperature extremes. Improves employee and contractor preparedness and response capacity for prolonged heatwaves	Food, Water & Shelter

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E13	New	Severe Thunderstorm Impact Reduction Program	Developing and disseminating employee and contractor lightning safety protocols, including shelter-in-place guidance and outdoor activity suspension rules aligned with NWS. Promote internal and irrigation district partners awareness for retrofitting for hail-resistant infrastructure upgrades, insurance coverage, and protective actions.	Reduces risk of injury or death from lightning, including during high-intensity lightning events. Minimizes damage to structures and vehicles from hail impacts across the TORRO intensity range.	Safety & Security
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E14	New	Wildland–Urban Interface Risk Reduction	Promote defensible space practices and Firewise Communities measures in wildland–urban interface areas of the EBID to reduce structural ignitability and create protective buffers.	Slows wildfire spread, protects homes and critical infrastructure, and enhances employee and contractor safety in high-risk interface zones.	Safety and Security
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E15	New	Building Code Modernization Project	Evaluate existing building codes and update to the latest International Building Code (IBC) series to ensure consistency across EBID-owned buildings and infrastructure in compliance with state law.	Improves structural safety, enhances resilience to hazards, and ensures uniform life-safety protections through modern construction standards.	Safety and Security
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E16	New	Drought Resistant Landscape Regulation	Adopt and enforce drought-resistant landscaping regulations to promote water-efficient practices and reduce reliance on high-demand irrigation.	Conserves limited water supplies, lowers maintenance costs, and strengthens EDIB resilience to prolonged drought conditions.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
New Mexico State University	F1	Carryover	Emergency Power Upgrades for Shelter Access	Upgrade distribution systems to ensure shelter facilities have access to reliable emergency power during outages caused by hazard events.	Maintains continuity of critical shelter operations, protects vulnerable populations, and strengthens community resilience during disasters.	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Energy
New Mexico State University	F2	Carryover	Cross-Jurisdictional Hazard Mapping Initiative	Develop unified mapping to ensure consistent identification of critical assets and hazard areas across jurisdictions, improving interoperability.	Provides a clearer understanding of assets and risks, supports coordinated planning, and enhances interoperability during emergency response and mitigation efforts.	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
New Mexico State University	F3	Carryover	Comprehensive Flood Infrastructure Evaluation Plan	Develop a drainage master plan with phased evaluations (I, II, III) to identify, assess, and prioritize feasible flood mitigation projects and infrastructure improvements.	Guides long-term flood management, improves planning and investment decisions, reduces flood risk, and enhances community resilience.	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems
New Mexico State University	F4	Carryover	Water Conservation Design Standards	Develop and enforce water conservation design standards at NMSU facilities to incorporate sustainable landscaping and building features that reduce and optimize water use.	Conserves water resources, lowers facility operating costs, and enhances long-term sustainability and resilience to drought.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
New Mexico State University	F5	Carryover	Drought-Related Public Education and Outreach	Participate with Doña Ana County in a countywide drought education campaign to raise public awareness of drought conditions and promote water conservation practices.	Increases public knowledge of drought hazards, encourages sustainable water use, and strengthens community resilience to prolonged drought.	Safety and Security
New Mexico State University	F6	Carryover	Drainage Master Plan and Flooding Detection Public Education and Outreach	Participate with Doña Ana County in a countywide public education campaign to increase awareness of dams, drainage systems, and flooding conditions, while providing recommendations for mitigating water runoff. Outreach methods may include website notices and newsletters.	Improves public understanding of flood hazards, encourages proactive runoff mitigation, and strengthens communitywide preparedness and resilience.	Safety and Security
New Mexico State University	F7	Carryover	Weather Detection Public Education and Outreach	Participate with Doña Ana County in a countywide education campaign to raise awareness of extreme weather hazards and provide recommendations for protecting personal and public property. Outreach may include website notices and newsletters.	Increases public awareness of extreme weather risks, promotes protective actions, and enhances community resilience to weather-related hazards.	Safety and Security

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
New Mexico State University	F8	Carryover	Land Use Planning Public Education and Outreach	Participate with Doña Ana County in a countywide public education campaign to raise awareness of drought and wildfire hazards and provide land use planning recommendations to reduce risks to personal and public property. Outreach may include website notices and newsletters.	Improves public understanding of how land use decisions affect drought and wildfire vulnerability, encourages risk-reducing practices, and supports safer, more resilient community development.	Safety and Security
New Mexico State University	F9	New	Multi-Hazard Notification System Enhancements	Maintain and enhance NMSU's new emergency notification system to provide timely alerts for a wide range of hazards, including severe weather, hazardous materials, active threats, power outages, and health risks. Alerts include incident details, protective instructions, and may feature maps or suspect descriptions when relevant.	Ensures the campus community receives rapid, actionable information, improves safety during emergencies, and enhances preparedness and response for students, staff, and visitors.	Safety and Security; Communications
New Mexico State University	F10	New	Phased Storm Drainage System Assessment	Evaluate and advance the storm drainage master plan through phased studies (I, II, III) to assess system capacity, identify deficiencies, and determine the feasibility of recommended flood mitigation projects.	Improves understanding of drainage system performance, guides prioritization of feasible projects, reduces flood risk, and informs long-term stormwater management planning.	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems
New Mexico State University	F11	New	NMSU Hazard Tree Assessment Initiative	Conduct a campuswide tree survey at NMSU to identify and remove hazardous trees that pose risks to public safety, property, utilities, and transportation routes, while promoting wildfire risk reduction and ecosystem health.	Prevents damage and injuries from falling trees, reduces wildfire hazards, protects critical infrastructure, and supports healthier campus ecosystems.	Safety and Security

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
New Mexico State University	F12	New	Centralized Bilingual Public Hazard Education Toolkit	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a centralized public hazard education toolkit for use across jurisdictions, with outreach materials on all hazards. Materials will be translated into Spanish and tailored for diverse audiences.	Strengthens public awareness, improves risk communication, supports equitable access to preparedness information, and promotes consistent messaging across jurisdictions.	Safety and Security
New Mexico State University	F13	New	Bilingual Public Awareness Campaign	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of the launch of a coordinated hazard signage and public information campaign for high-risk zones, such as flood-prone roadways and dust storm areas. Signage will be installed in English and Spanish and paired with broader public messaging.	Increases situational awareness, supports safe evacuation planning, improves public understanding of local hazards, and enhances community safety.	Safety and Security
New Mexico State University	F14	New	Countywide GIS Database for Repetitive Problem Areas	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a countywide, GIS-enabled database of repetitive problem areas reported by jurisdictions, with standardized reporting fields.	Centralizes hazard hot spots, supports data-driven project prioritization, reveals cross-jurisdiction clusters, streamlines grant applications, and improves long-term tracking of conditions and mitigation outcomes.	Safety and Security
New Mexico State University	F15	New	Enhanced Emergency Alerting and Public Messaging System	Assist Doña Ana County in strengthening emergency public messaging across all jurisdictions by enhancing IPAWS and integrated alerting systems. Actions include updating and standardizing hazard-specific templates, training authorized personnel, expanding language access, and increasing public awareness of alert platforms such as AlertNM, WEA, and NOAA Weather Radio.	Ensures consistent and timely alerts, improves message clarity and accessibility, overcomes technical and staffing barriers, and enhances life safety through faster, more reliable public warnings during emergencies.	Safety and Security; Communications

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
New Mexico State University	F16	New	Severe Thunderstorm Impact Reduction Program	Developing and disseminating public lightning safety protocols, including shelter-in-place guidance and outdoor activity suspension rules aligned with NWS. Conduct outreach to homeowners and businesses on retrofitting for hail-resistant infrastructure upgrades, insurance coverage, and protective actions.	Reduces risk of injury or death from lightning, including during high-intensity lightning events. Minimizes damage to structures and vehicles from hail impacts across the TORRO intensity range.	Safety & Security
New Mexico State University	F17	New	Extreme Temperature Resilience Initiative	Developing and activating Cooling and Warming Center protocols including targeted outreach for at-risk populations such as elderly, outdoor workers, and residents without access to adequate cooling/heating during extreme temperature periods	Enhances access to safe indoor environments during dangerous temperature extremes. Improves community preparedness and response capacity for prolonged heatwaves	Food, Water & Shelter
Town of Mesilla	G1	Carryover	Public Safety Building Resilience Upgrades	Rehabilitate and repair the Public Safety Building to strengthen its ability to withstand severe weather and maintain continuity of critical operations.	Hardens essential community systems, ensures reliable emergency response capabilities, and reduces vulnerability to severe weather impacts.	Safety and Security; Communications
Town of Mesilla	G2	Carryover	Storm Drain Infrastructure Inspection and Repair	Conduct regular inspections and repairs of storm drain infrastructure to address degradation and capacity issues.	Maintains effective stormwater management, reduces localized flooding, and protects property and infrastructure during flood events.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
Town of Mesilla	G3	Carryover	Expanded Flood Warning and Gage Optimization	Assist the Doña Ana County Flood Commission in expanding flood warning coverage and improving gage placement to deliver targeted alerts for high-risk locations and vulnerable populations.	Provides more accurate and timely flood warnings, improves public safety, and enhances protection for vulnerable populations across the county.	Safety and Security; Communications
Town of Mesilla	G4	Carryover	Backup Power for Critical Town Facilities	Install backup generators at town facilities to maintain water system operations and ensure the Public Safety Building can function as the emergency command center during outages.	Ensures continuity of essential services, sustains emergency response operations, and reduces community disruption during disasters.	Safety and Security; Energy; Communications

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Town of Mesilla	G5	Carryover	Implement "Turn Around Don't Drown" Initiative	Implement the National Weather Service "Turn Around Don't Drown" campaign through signage, barricades, and public outreach to raise awareness of flood dangers on roadways.	Educates residents and motorists, discourages risky driving behaviors, and prevents flood-related injuries and fatalities.	Safety and Security
Town of Mesilla	G6	Carryover	Drought Related Public Education and Outreach	Assist Doña Ana County in delivering public education and outreach campaigns on drought risk and water conservation strategies.	Builds public awareness, promotes sustainable water use, and reduces community vulnerability during prolonged drought conditions.	Safety and Security
Town of Mesilla	G7	Carryover	Drought Resistant Landscape Regulation	Adopt and enforce drought-resistant landscaping regulations to reduce irrigation demands and encourage sustainable landscaping practices.	Conserves municipal water supplies, supports sustainability during drought, and lowers long-term water use across the community.	Safety and Security
Town of Mesilla	G8	Carryover	Integrated Hazard Warning System Upgrades	Assist Doña Ana County in enhancing emergency communication and hazard warning systems by improving infrastructure, redundancy, and integration.	Strengthens communication reliability, speeds delivery of hazard warnings, and improves public safety during disasters.	Safety and Security; Communications
Town of Mesilla	G9	Carryover	Wildland–Urban Interface Risk Reduction	Promote defensible space practices in the wildland–urban interface by creating vegetation buffers and applying Firewise measures around structures and critical facilities.	Reduces the likelihood of wildfire spreading to buildings, protects lives and property, and strengthens resilience of critical facilities.	Safety and Security
Town of Mesilla	G10	Carryover	Wildfire Education and Public Outreach	Host regular educational events and distribute public outreach materials to increase awareness of local wildfire risks, prevention measures, and protective actions.	Improves community knowledge, encourages adoption of wildfire prevention practices, and fosters a shared culture of wildfire risk reduction.	Safety and Security
Town of Mesilla	G11	New	Centralized Bilingual Public Hazard Education Toolkit	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a centralized public hazard education toolkit for use across jurisdictions, with outreach materials on all hazards. Materials will be translated into Spanish and tailored for diverse audiences.	Strengthens public awareness, improves risk communication, supports equitable access to preparedness information, and promotes consistent messaging across jurisdictions.	Safety and Security

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Town of Mesilla	G12	New	Bilingual Public Awareness Campaign	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of the launch of a coordinated hazard signage and public information campaign for high-risk zones, such as flood-prone roadways and dust storm areas. Signage will be installed in English and Spanish and paired with broader public messaging.	Increases situational awareness, supports safe evacuation planning, improves public understanding of local hazards, and enhances community safety.	Safety and Security
Town of Mesilla	G13	New	Countywide GIS Database for Repetitive Problem Areas	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a countywide, GIS-enabled database of repetitive problem areas reported by jurisdictions, with standardized reporting fields.	Centralizes hazard hot spots, supports data-driven project prioritization, reveals cross-jurisdiction clusters, streamlines grant applications, and improves long-term tracking of conditions and mitigation outcomes.	Safety and Security
Town of Mesilla	G14	New	Enhanced Emergency Alerting and Public Messaging System	Assist Doña Ana County in strengthening emergency public messaging across all jurisdictions by enhancing IPAWS and integrated alerting systems. Actions include updating and standardizing hazard-specific templates, training authorized personnel, expanding language access, and increasing public awareness of alert platforms such as AlertNM, WEA, and NOAA Weather Radio.	Ensures consistent and timely alerts, improves message clarity and accessibility, overcomes technical and staffing barriers, and enhances life safety through faster, more reliable public warnings during emergencies.	Safety and Security; Communications
Town of Mesilla	G15	New	Severe Thunderstorm Impact Reduction Program	Developing and disseminating public lightning safety protocols, including shelter-in-place guidance and outdoor activity suspension rules aligned with NWS. Conduct outreach to homeowners and businesses on retrofitting for hail-resistant infrastructure upgrades, insurance coverage, and protective actions.	Reduces risk of injury or death from lightning, including during high-intensity lightning events. Minimizes damage to structures and vehicles from hail impacts across the TORRO intensity range.	Safety & Security

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Town of Mesilla	G16	New	Extreme Temperature Resilience Initiative	Developing and activating Cooling and Warming Center protocols including targeted outreach for at-risk populations such as elderly, outdoor workers, and residents without access to adequate cooling/heating during extreme temperature periods	Enhances access to safe indoor environments during dangerous temperature extremes. Improves community preparedness and response capacity for prolonged heatwaves	Food, Water & Shelter
Town of Mesilla	G17	New	Flood Retarding Structure EAP Development	Assist the Doña Ana County Flood Commission in developing EAPs for upstream flood retarding structures to strengthen preparedness for potential failures or emergency releases.	Provides clear operational and communication protocols, enables faster and more coordinated protective actions, and reduces downstream flood risk.	Safety and Security; Communications
Village of Hatch	H1	Carryover	Building Code Modernization Project	Evaluate existing building codes and update to the latest International Building Code (IBC) series to ensure consistency across communities and compliance with state law.	Improves structural safety, enhances resilience to hazards, and ensures uniform life-safety protections through modern construction standards.	Safety and Security
Village of Hatch	H2	Carryover	Drought Resistant Landscape Regulation	Adopt and enforce drought-resistant landscaping regulations to promote water-efficient practices and reduce reliance on high-demand irrigation.	Conserves limited water supplies, lowers maintenance costs, and strengthens community resilience to prolonged drought conditions.	Safety and Security; Water Systems
Village of Hatch	H3	Carryover	Wildland–Urban Interface Risk Reduction	Promote defensible space practices and Firewise Communities measures in wildland–urban interface areas to reduce structural ignitability and create protective buffers.	Slows wildfire spread, protects homes and critical infrastructure, and enhances community safety in high-risk interface zones.	Safety and Security
Village of Hatch	H4	Carryover	Flood Retarding Structure EAP Development	Assist the Doña Ana County Flood Commission in developing EAPs for upstream flood retarding structures to strengthen preparedness for potential failures or emergency releases.	Provides clear operational and communication protocols, enables faster and more coordinated protective actions, and reduces downstream flood risk.	Safety and Security; Communications
Village of Hatch	H5	Carryover	County-Wide Flood Warning and Response System	Assist Doña Ana County in developing a countywide flood warning and response system with improved gage placement, targeted alerts, and coordinated response protocols.	Delivers faster and more precise flood warnings, improves evacuation effectiveness, and reduces community exposure to flood hazards.	Safety and Security; Communications

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Village of Hatch	H6	Carryover	Flood Risk Reduction Through Education	Reduce flood risk by educating stakeholders, enforcing permit and elevation requirements, and exploring engineered flood protection or relocation options.	Decreases exposure of residents and assets to flooding, ensures safer development patterns, and minimizes future flood damages.	Safety and Security; Transportation; Water Systems
Village of Hatch	H7	New	Centralized Bilingual Public Hazard Education Toolkit	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a centralized public hazard education toolkit for use across jurisdictions, with outreach materials on all hazards. Materials will be translated into Spanish and tailored for diverse audiences.	Strengthens public awareness, improves risk communication, supports equitable access to preparedness information, and promotes consistent messaging across jurisdictions.	Safety and Security
Village of Hatch	H8	New	Bilingual Public Awareness Campaign	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of the launch of a coordinated hazard signage and public information campaign for high-risk zones, such as flood-prone roadways and dust storm areas. Signage will be installed in English and Spanish and paired with broader public messaging.	Increases situational awareness, supports safe evacuation planning, improves public understanding of local hazards, and enhances community safety.	Safety and Security
Village of Hatch	H9	New	Countywide GIS Database for Repetitive Problem Areas	Assist Doña Ana County in the creation and maintenance of a countywide, GIS-enabled database of repetitive problem areas reported by jurisdictions, with standardized reporting fields.	Centralizes hazard hot spots, supports data-driven project prioritization, reveals cross-jurisdiction clusters, streamlines grant applications, and improves long-term tracking of conditions and mitigation outcomes.	Safety and Security
Village of Hatch	H10	New	Enhanced Emergency Alerting and Public Messaging System	Assist Doña Ana County in strengthening emergency public messaging across all jurisdictions by enhancing IPAWS and integrated alerting systems. Actions include updating and standardizing hazard-specific templates, training authorized personnel, expanding language access, and increasing public awareness of alert platforms such as AlertNM, WEA, and NOAA Weather Radio.	Ensures consistent and timely alerts, improves message clarity and accessibility, overcomes technical and staffing barriers, and enhances life safety through faster, more reliable public warnings during emergencies.	Safety and Security; Communications

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
Village of Hatch	H11	New	Severe Thunderstorm Impact Reduction Program	Developing and disseminating public lightning safety protocols, including shelter-in-place guidance and outdoor activity suspension rules aligned with NWS. Conduct outreach to homeowners and businesses on retrofitting for hail-resistant infrastructure upgrades, insurance coverage, and protective actions.	Reduces risk of injury or death from lightning, including during high-intensity lightning events. Minimizes damage to structures and vehicles from hail impacts across the TORRO intensity range.	Safety & Security
Village of Hatch	H12	New	Extreme Temperature Resilience Initiative	Developing and activating Cooling and Warming Center protocols including targeted outreach for at-risk populations such as elderly, outdoor workers, and residents without access to adequate cooling/heating. during extreme temperature periods	Enhances access to safe indoor environments during dangerous temperature extremes. Improves community preparedness and response capacity for prolonged heatwaves	Food, Water & Shelter

4.3.5.2 Implementation Information

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
Dona Ana County	A1	All Hazards	Goal 3	OEM	Participating jurisdictions	HMGP, EMPG, Fire Prevention & Safety (FP&S), Fire Adapted Communities New Mexico (FAC NM), CDBG, International Code Council (ICC), State forestry and water programs
Dona Ana County	A2	All Hazards - Mainly Flooding, Dam Failure, Wind, Fire	Goal 4	OEM	Participating jurisdictions	FEMA National Dam Safety Program (NDSP), HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF), New Mexico Water Trust Board (NMWTB)

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
Dona Ana County	A3	All Hazards - Mainly Flooding, Dam Failure, Wind, Fire	Goal 4	OEM	Participating jurisdictions	HMGP, NFIP Community Rating System (CRS), CDBG, ICC, State building code programs
Dona Ana County	A4	Flooding & Dam Failure	Goal 4	OEM	Participating jurisdictions	FEMA NDSP, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water SRF, NMWTB
Dona Ana County	A5	Flooding & Dam Failure	Goal 4	OEM	Participating jurisdictions	FEMA NDSP, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water SRF, NMWTB
Dona Ana County	A6	Flooding	Goal 4	OEM	Participating jurisdictions	HMGP, FMA, New Mexico Water Trust Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (PL-566)/Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP), DOT PROTECT, Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), CDBG
Dona Ana County	A7	Flooding	Goal 4	OEM	Participating jurisdictions	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
Dona Ana County	A8	Flooding	Goal 4	OEM	Participating jurisdictions	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
Dona Ana County	A9	Flooding	Goal 4	OEM	Participating jurisdictions	HMGP, EMPG, USGS, EPA Environmental Justice grants, DOT PROTECT

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
Dona Ana County	A10	Dam Failure, Flooding	Goal 3	OEM	Participating jurisdictions	FEMA NDSP, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water SRF, NMWTB
Dona Ana County	A11	All Hazards	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	OEM	Participating jurisdictions (participating jurisdictions, EBID, NMSU), County Public Information Office, local community organizations, and schools	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs; USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S
Dona Ana County	A12	Flooding; severe wind/dust storms; wildfire; dam failure	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	OEM	Flood Commission, participating jurisdictions, NMSU, NMDOT	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Dona Ana County	A13	All Hazards	Goal 4; Goal 1; Goal 5	DoIT	OEM; participating jurisdictions	HMGP, EMPG, CDBG
Dona Ana County	A14	All Hazards	Goal 1; Goal 3; Goal 4	OEM	Participating jurisdictions; County PIO; DHSEM; LE; FD	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Dona Ana County	A15	Drought	Goal 2; Goal 3	OEM	OEM; participating jurisdictions	State water trust programs
Dona Ana County	A16	Extreme Temperatures	Goal 3; Goal 4	OEM	OEM; participating jurisdictions	HMGP, HMA
Dona Ana County	A17	Severe Wind	Goal 2; Goal 3	OEM	OEM; participating jurisdictions	HMGP, NFIP Community Rating System (CRS), CDBG, ICC, State building code programs
Dona Ana County	A18	Thunderstorms	Goal 3; Goal 4	OEM	OEM; participating jurisdictions	HMGP, FMA

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
Dona Ana County	A19	Wildfire	Goal 4; Goal 2	OEM	OEM; participating jurisdictions	HMGP, United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), FAC NM, FP&S, State forestry programs
City of Anthony	B1	Flooding	Goal 4	Planning and Zoning Commission	Neighborhood Services	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Anthony	B2	Flooding	Goal 2	Planning and Zoning Commission	Neighborhood Services	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Anthony	B3	Flooding; Extreme Cold; Severe Wind; Thunderstorms; Drought	Goal 2	Planning and Zoning Commission	Neighborhood Services	HMGP, NFIP CRS, CDBG, ICC, State building code programs
City of Anthony	B4	Flooding; Wildfire	Goal 2	Planning and Zoning Commission	Neighborhood Services	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Anthony	B5	Wildfire; Severe Wind	Goal 3	Planning and Zoning Commission	Neighborhood Services	HMGP, USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S, State forestry programs
City of Anthony	B6	All-hazards	Goal 1	Office of the Mayor	Police Department	HMGP, EMPG, USGS, EPA Environmental Justice grants, DOT PROTECT
City of Anthony	B7	Flooding; Dam Failure	Goal 4	Office of the Mayor	Police Department	HMGP, EMPG, USGS, EPA Environmental Justice grants, DOT PROTECT
City of Anthony	B8	Dam Failure; Flooding	Goal 4	Planning and Zoning Commission	Neighborhood Services	FEMA NDSP, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water SRF, NMWTB

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
City of Anthony	B9	Drought; Extreme Temperatures	Goal 1	Planning and Zoning Commission	Neighborhood Services	HMGP, EMPG, Fire Prevention & Safety (FP&S), Fire Adapted Communities New Mexico (FAC NM), CDBG, International Code Council (ICC), State forestry and water programs
City of Anthony	B10	All Hazards	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Office of the Mayor	OEM, local community organizations, and schools	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs; HMGP, USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S
City of Anthony	B11	Flooding; severe wind/dust storms; wildfire; dam failure	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Planning and Zoning Commission	OEM, Neighborhood Services	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
City of Anthony	B12	All Hazards	Goal 4; Goal 1; Goal 5	Office of the Mayor	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, CDBG
City of Anthony	B13	All Hazards	Goal 1; Goal 3; Goal 4	Office of the Mayor	OEM; County PIO; DHSEM; LE; FD	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
City of Anthony	B14	Extreme Temperatures	Goal 3; Goal 4	Planning and Zoning Commission	OEM, local community organizations, and schools	HMGP, HMA
City of Anthony	B15	Thunderstorms	Goal 3; Goal 4	Planning and Zoning Commission	OEM	HMGP, HMA
City of Las Cruces	C1	Flooding	Goal 1	Community Development	Public Works	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
City of Las Cruces	C2	Flooding; Extreme Cold; Severe Wind; Thunderstorms	Goal 1	Community Development	Public Works	HMGP, EMPG, USGS, EPA Environmental Justice grants, DOT PROTECT
City of Las Cruces	C3	Drought	Goal 3	City of Las Cruces Utilities Department / Water Conservation Coordinator	Public Works	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
City of Las Cruces	C4	Dam Failure; Flooding	Goal 1	Public Works	Community Development	FEMA NDSP, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water SRF, NMWTB

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
City of Las Cruces	C5	Flooding; Extreme Heat; Windstorms; Winter Storms	Goal 4	Community Development	Public Works	HMGP, EMPG, USGS, EPA Environmental Justice grants, DOT PROTECT
City of Las Cruces	C6	Flooding	Goal 4	Community Development / Public Works	DAC Flood Commission	HMGP, EMPG, USGS, EPA Environmental Justice grants, DOT PROTECT
City of Las Cruces	C7	All Hazards	Goal 1	PIO/CD/PW	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
City of Las Cruces	C8	Flooding	Goal 2	Community Development / Public Works	DAC Flood Commission	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Las Cruces	C9	Drought	Goal 2	Community Development / Public Works	DAC Flood Commission	Bureau of Reclamation Drought Resilience, HMGP
City of Las Cruces	C10	Flooding	Goal 2	Public Works	CLC Floodplain Management, DAC Flood Commission	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Las Cruces	C11	Flooding	Goal 4	Engineering / Floodplain Management / GIS	OEM	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Las Cruces	C12	Flooding; Extreme Heat, Water Quality	Goal 4	City of Las Cruces Public Works / Floodplain Administrator	OEM	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Las Cruces	C13	Flooding; Sedimentation	Goal 5	City of Las Cruces Public Works / Floodplain Administrator	Doña Ana County Flood Commission, NM OSE, Elephant Butte Irrigation District (EBID), OEM	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
City of Las Cruces	C14	Flooding; Sedimentation	Goal 3	City of Las Cruces Public Works / Floodplain Administrator / DAC flood Commission	OEM	HMGP, USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S, State forestry programs
City of Las Cruces	C15	Flooding; Sedimentation	Goal 2	City of Las Cruces Public Works / Floodplain Administrator	OEM	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Las Cruces	C16	All Hazards	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Administration	OEM, local community organizations, and schools	HMGP, USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S, State forestry programs
City of Las Cruces	C17	Flooding; severe wind/dust storms; wildfire; dam failure	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Community Development / Public Works	Floodplain Administrator / DAC flood Commission	HMGP, NFIP CRS, CDBG, ICC, State building code programs; State water trust programs
City of Las Cruces	C18	All Hazards	Goal 4; Goal 1; Goal 5	Community Development / Public Works	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, CDBG
City of Las Cruces	C19	All Hazards	Goal 1; Goal 3; Goal 4	PIO	OEM; County PIO; DHSEM; LE; FD	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
City of Las Cruces	C20	Extreme Temperatures	Goal 3; Goal 4	Community Development / Public Works	OEM	HMGP, HMA
City of Las Cruces	C21	Severe Wind	Goal 2; Goal 3	Administration	OEM	HMGP, NFIP Community Rating System (CRS), CDBG, ICC, State building code programs
City of Las Cruces	C22	Thunderstorms	Goal 3; Goal 4	Community Development / Public Works	OEM	HMGP, HMA
City of Las Cruces	C23	Wildfire	Goal 4; Goal 2	Community Development / Public Works	OEM	HMGP, United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), FAC NM, FP&S, State forestry programs

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
City of Sunland Park	D1	Flooding	Goal 2	Public Works	Community Development	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Sunland Park	D2	Flooding	Goal 2	Public Works	Community Development	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Sunland Park	D3	Flooding	Goal 2	Public Works	Community Development	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG; NMFA Water Trust Board
City of Sunland Park	D4	Flooding	Goal 2	Public Works	Community Development	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Sunland Park	D5	Flooding	Goal 2	Public Works	Community Development	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
City of Sunland Park	D6	All Hazards	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Administration	OEM, local community organizations, and schools	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs; HMGP, USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S
City of Sunland Park	D7	Flooding; severe wind/dust storms; wildfire; dam failure	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Public Works	Community Development	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs; USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S
City of Sunland Park	D8	All Hazards	Goal 4; Goal 1; Goal 5	Public Works	OEM, Community Development	HMGP, EMPG, CDBG
City of Sunland Park	D9	All Hazards	Goal 1; Goal 3; Goal 4	Administration	OEM; County PIO; DHSEM; LE; FD	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
City of Sunland Park	D10	All Hazards	Goal 4; Goal 5	Public Safety	Community Development	HMGP, NFIP Community Rating System (CRS), CDBG, ICC, State building code programs
City of Sunland Park	D11	Dam Failure	Goal 3; Goal 4	Public Works	Community Development	FEMA NDSP, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water SRF, NMWTB
City of Sunland Park	D12	Extreme Temperatures	Goal 3; Goal 4	Administration	Community Development	HMGP, HMA
City of Sunland Park	D13	Thunderstorms	Goal 3; Goal 4	Administration	Community Development	HMGP, HMA
City of Sunland Park	D14	Wildfire	Goal 4; Goal 2	Public Works	Community Development	HMGP, United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), FAC NM, FP&S, State forestry programs
City of Sunland Park	D15	Severe Wind	Goal 2; Goal 3	Public Works	Community Development	HMGP, NFIP Community Rating System (CRS), CDBG, ICC, State building code programs
City of Sunland Park	D16	Drought	Goal 2; Goal 3	Administration	Community Development	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E1	Dam Failure; Flooding	Goal 4	EBID/SCADA and Maintenance	Dona Ana County	FEMA NDSP, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water SRF, NMWTB
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E2	Flooding; Thunderstorms	Goal 2	EBID and DAC Flood Commission	Caballo Soil & Water Conservation District	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E3	Flooding	Goal 4	EBID/Engineering	Dona Ana County	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E4	Flooding; Thunderstorms	Goal 4	EBID/Engineering	Stormwater Coalition	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG; Capital outlay
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E5	Flooding; Thunderstorms	Goal 2	EBID/Maintenance	Interstate Stream Commission (ISC)	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E6	Flooding; Thunderstorms	Goal 4	EBID/Engineering	Consultants	FEMA NDSP, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water SRF, NMWTB
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E7	Flooding; Thunderstorms	Goal 2	EBID and DAC Flood Commission	Dona Ana County	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E8	All Hazards	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	EBID	OEM, local community organizations, and schools	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E9	Flooding; severe wind/dust storms; wildfire; dam failure	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	EBID	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E10	All Hazards	Goal 4; Goal 1; Goal 5	EBID	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, CDBG
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E11	All Hazards	Goal 1; Goal 3; Goal 4	EBID	OEM; County PIO; DHSEM; LE; FD	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E12	Extreme Temperatures	Goal 3; Goal 4	EBID	OEM	HMGP, HMA
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E13	Thunderstorms	Goal 3; Goal 4	EBID	OEM	HMGP, HMA
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E14	Wildfire	Goal 4; Goal 2	EBID	OEM	HMGP, United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), FAC NM, FP&S, State forestry programs

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E15	Severe Wind	Goal 2; Goal 3	EBID	OEM	HMGP, NFIP Community Rating System (CRS), CDBG, ICC, State building code programs
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E16	Drought	Goal 2; Goal 3	EBID	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
New Mexico State University	F1	Extreme Cold; Severe Wind; Thunderstorms	Goal 4; Goal 3	Facilities and Services	Utilities	HMGP, BRIC, DOE Grid Resilience Programs, State energy programs; NM Capital Outlay
New Mexico State University	F2	Flood	Goal 4; Goal 2	Facilities and Services	University Architect and Space Planning	HMGP, EMPG, CDBG; NMSU Central Fund
New Mexico State University	F3	Flood; Dam Failure	Goal 4	Facilities and Services	Project Development & Engineering	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG
New Mexico State University	F4	Drought	Goal 2; Goal 3	Facilities and Services	Project Development & Engineering	HMGP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF; NMSU Central Fund
New Mexico State University	F5	Drought	Goal 1; Goal 3	Emergency Planning Committee	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
New Mexico State University	F6	Flood; Dam Failure	Goal 1; Goal 3	Emergency Planning Committee	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs; NM HED funding
New Mexico State University	F7	Thunderstorms; Extreme Cold; Severe Wind	Goal 1; Goal 3	Emergency Planning Committee	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
New Mexico State University	F8	Drought; Wildfire	Goal 1; Goal 3	Emergency Planning Committee	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
New Mexico State University	F9	Flood; Severe Wind; Thunderstorms	Goal 1; Goal 4	Emergency Planning Committee	Police Department	HMGP, EMPG, USGS, EPA Environmental Justice grants, DOT PROTECT; NMSU Central Funds

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
New Mexico State University	F10	Flood; Dam Failure	Goal 3; Goal 4	Facilities and Services	Project Development & Engineering	HMGP, FMA, NMWTB, USDA NRCS EWP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF, CDBG; NM HED Funding
New Mexico State University	F11	Severe Wind; Wildfire	Goal 3; Goal 4	Facilities and Services	Grounds	HMGP, USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S, State forestry programs; NM HED Funding
New Mexico State University	F12	All Hazards	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Emergency Planning Committee	OEM, local community organizations, and schools	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs; HMGP, USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S
New Mexico State University	F13	Flooding; severe wind/dust storms; wildfire; dam failure	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Facilities and Services	Project Development & Engineering, Grounds	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs; HMGP, USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S
New Mexico State University	F14	All Hazards	Goal 4; Goal 1; Goal 5	Emergency Planning Committee	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, CDBG
New Mexico State University	F15	All Hazards	Goal 1; Goal 3; Goal 4	Emergency Planning Committee	OEM; County PIO; DHSEM; LE; FD	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs;
New Mexico State University	F16	Extreme Temperatures	Goal 3; Goal 4	Emergency Planning Committee	OEM, local community organizations, and schools	HMGP, HMA
New Mexico State University	F17	Thunderstorms	Goal 3; Goal 4	Emergency Planning Committee	OEM, local community organizations, and schools	HMGP, HMA
Town of Mesilla	G1	Thunderstorms; Flood, Severe Wind, Wildfire	Goal 4; Goal 1	Public Works / Director	OEM	HMGP, NFIP CRS, CDBG, ICC, State building code programs
Town of Mesilla	G2	Flooding; Thunderstorms	Goal 4; Goal 2	Public Works / Director	OEM	FEMA NDSP, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water SRF, NMWTB

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
Town of Mesilla	G3	Flood; Dam Failure, Thunderstorms	Goal 1; Goal 4	Fire Department / Fire Chief	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, USGS, EPA Environmental Justice grants, DOT PROTECT
Town of Mesilla	G4	Thunderstorms; Flooding, Severe Wind, Extreme Temperatures, Dam Failure	Goal 4; Goal 1	Public Works / Director	OEM	HMGP, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Department of Energy (DOE) Grid Resilience Programs, State energy programs
Town of Mesilla	G5	Flooding; Thunderstorms	Goal 3; Goal 4	Safety Training Consultants	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Town of Mesilla	G6	Drought; Extreme Temperatures	Goal 3; Goal 4	Public Works / Director	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Town of Mesilla	G7	Drought; Extreme Temperatures	Goal 2; Goal 4	Community Development / Coordinator	OEM	HMGP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF
Town of Mesilla	G8	All Hazards	Goal 1; Goal 4	Fire Department / Fire Chief	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, USGS, EPA Environmental Justice grants, DOT PROTECT
Town of Mesilla	G9	Wildfire; Drought, Extreme Temperatures	Goal 4; Goal 2	Fire Department / Fire Chief	OEM	HMGP, USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S, State forestry programs
Town of Mesilla	G10	Wildfire; Drought, Extreme Temperatures	Goal 3; Goal 4	Fire Department / Fire Chief	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Town of Mesilla	G11	All Hazards	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Administration	OEM, local community organizations, and schools	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Town of Mesilla	G12	Flooding; severe wind/dust storms; wildfire; dam failure	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Public Works / Director	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs; USFS, BLM, FAC NM, FP&S
Town of Mesilla	G13	All Hazards	Goal 4; Goal 1; Goal 5	Public Works / Director	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, CDBG

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
Town of Mesilla	G14	All Hazards	Goal 1; Goal 3; Goal 4	Fire Department / Fire Chief	OEM; County PIO; DHSEM; LE; FD	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Town of Mesilla	G15	Extreme Temperatures	Goal 3; Goal 4	Community Development / Coordinator	OEM	HMGP, HMA
Town of Mesilla	G16	Thunderstorms	Goal 3; Goal 4	Public Works / Director	OEM	HMGP, HMA
Town of Mesilla	G17	Dam Failure	Goal 3; Goal 4	Administration	Community Development	FEMA NDSP, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water SRF, NMWTB
Village of Hatch	H1	Flood; Severe Wind, Drought, Extreme Cold, Thunderstorm	Goal 2	Planning Development Department	OEM	HMGP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF
Village of Hatch	H2	Flood	Goal 2	Planning Development Department	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Village of Hatch	H3	Wildfire	Goal 2	Mayor	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Village of Hatch	H4	Dam Failure	Goal 1	Planning Development Department	OEM	FEMA NDSP, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water SRF, NMWTB
Village of Hatch	H5	Flood; Dam Failure	Goal 4	Doña Ana County Flood Commission	Mayor	HMGP, EMPG, USGS, EPA Environmental Justice grants, DOT PROTECT
Village of Hatch	H6	Flood	Goal 2	Planning Development Department	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Village of Hatch	H7	All Hazards	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Administration	OEM, local community organizations, and schools	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Village of Hatch	H8	Flooding; severe wind/dust storms; wildfire; dam failure	Goal 3; Goal 1; Goal 4	Planning Development Department	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, FP&S, FAC NM, CDBG, ICC, State forestry and water programs
Village of Hatch	H9	All Hazards	Goal 4; Goal 1; Goal 5	Planning Development Department	OEM	HMGP, EMPG, CDBG

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action? **
Village of Hatch	H10	All Hazards	Goal 1; Goal 3; Goal 4	Mayor	OEM; County PIO; DHSEM; LE; FD	HMGP, EMPG, USGS, EPA Environmental Justice grants, DOT PROTECT
Village of Hatch	H11	Extreme Temperatures	Goal 3; Goal 4	Planning Development Department	OEM	HMGP, HMA
Village of Hatch	H12	Thunderstorms	Goal 3; Goal 4	Administration	OEM	HMGP, HMA

4.3.5.3 Action Prioritization

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
Dona Ana County	A1	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	2 - Some impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	9	Low
Dona Ana County	A2	\$250k - \$999k	1 - 5 years	1 - No impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	10	Medium
Dona Ana County	A3	\$1M - \$5M	5+ years	4 - Substantial impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	13	Medium
Dona Ana County	A4	\$250k - \$999k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	1 - No funding identified	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	13	Medium
Dona Ana County	A5	\$250k - \$999k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	1 - No funding identified	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
Dona Ana County	A6	>\$5M	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
Dona Ana County	A7	\$1M - \$5M	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
Dona Ana County	A8	>\$5M	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
Dona Ana County	A9	\$250k - \$999k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
Dona Ana County	A10	\$250k - \$999k	1 - 5 years	2 - Some impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	9	Low
Dona Ana County	A11	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Dona Ana County	A12	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	14	Medium
Dona Ana County	A13	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Dona Ana County	A14	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
Dona Ana County	A15	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
Dona Ana County	A16	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High
Dona Ana County	A17	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
Dona Ana County	A18	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
Dona Ana County	A19	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
City of Anthony	B1	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	11	Medium
City of Anthony	B2	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	10	Medium
City of Anthony	B3	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	2 - Some support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	10	Medium
City of Anthony	B4	<\$50k	5+ years	4 - Substantial impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	2 - Some support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	11	Medium
City of Anthony	B5	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	2 - Some support	2 - Some co-benefit	9	Low
City of Anthony	B6	\$1M - \$5M	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	1 - No funding identified	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	12	Medium
City of Anthony	B7	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
City of Anthony	B8	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	2 - Some support	2 - Some co-benefit	9	Low
City of Anthony	B9	<\$50k	< 1 year	3 - Moderate impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	10	Medium

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
City of Anthony	B10	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
City of Anthony	B11	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	14	Medium
City of Anthony	B12	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
City of Anthony	B13	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
City of Anthony	B14	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High
City of Anthony	B15	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
City of Las Cruces	C1	<\$50k	< 1 year	2 - Some impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	12	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C2	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C4	<\$50k	< 1 year	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	12	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C5	\$250k - \$999k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	12	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C6	\$250k - \$999k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	12	Medium

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
City of Las Cruces	C7	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	12	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C8	<\$50k	< 1 year	3 - Moderate impact	1 - No funding identified	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	11	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C9	\$250k - \$999k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	1 - No funding identified	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	2 - Some co-benefit	13	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C10	\$250k - \$999k	5+ years	4 - Substantial impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
City of Las Cruces	C11	\$50k - \$249k	5+ years	4 - Substantial impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C12	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	13	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C13	\$1M - \$5M	5+ years	3 - Moderate impact	1 - No funding identified	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	11	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C14	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
City of Las Cruces	C15	<\$50k	< 1 year	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	2 - Some support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C16	\$1M - \$5M	5+ years	4 - Substantial impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	2 - Some support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	13	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C17	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
City of Las Cruces	C18	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	14	Medium
City of Las Cruces	C19	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
City of Las Cruces	C20	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High
City of Las Cruces	C21	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
City of Las Cruces	C22	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
City of Las Cruces	C23	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
City of Sunland Park	D1	\$1M - \$5M	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	3 - Funding secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	18	High
City of Sunland Park	D2	\$1M - \$5M	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	3 - Funding secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
City of Sunland Park	D3	\$1M - \$5M	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
City of Sunland Park	D4	\$1M - \$5M	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High
City of Sunland Park	D5	\$1M - \$5M	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	1 - No known co-benefits	12	Medium

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
City of Sunland Park	D6	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
City of Sunland Park	D7	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	14	Medium
City of Sunland Park	D8	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
City of Sunland Park	D9	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
City of Sunland Park	D10	>\$5M	5+ years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
City of Sunland Park	D11	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
City of Sunland Park	D12	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High
City of Sunland Park	D13	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
City of Sunland Park	D14	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
City of Sunland Park	D15	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
City of Sunland Park	D16	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E1	<\$50k	< 1 year	3 - Moderate impact	3 - Funding secured	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E2	\$1M - \$5M	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E3	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	2 - Some impact	1 - No funding identified	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	2 - Some support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	10	Medium
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E4	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	2 - Some impact	1 - No funding identified	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	2 - Some support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	10	Medium
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E5	>\$5M	5+ years	4 - Substantial impact	3 - Funding secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E6	\$1M - \$5M	5+ years	3 - Moderate impact	3 - Funding secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E7	\$1M - \$5M	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	1 - No funding identified	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	2 - Some support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	12	Medium
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E8	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E9	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	14	Medium
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E10	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E11	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E12	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E13	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E14	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E15	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	E16	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
New Mexico State University	F1	\$1M - \$5M	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
New Mexico State University	F2	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	12	Medium
New Mexico State University	F3	\$1M - \$5M	< 1 year	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
New Mexico State University	F4	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
New Mexico State University	F5	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	2 - Some impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	10	Medium
New Mexico State University	F6	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	2 - Some impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	10	Medium

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
New Mexico State University	F7	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	11	Medium
New Mexico State University	F8	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	1 - Low cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	11	Medium
New Mexico State University	F9	\$50k - \$249k	< 1 year	4 - Substantial impact	3 - Funding secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
New Mexico State University	F10	\$1M - \$5M	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
New Mexico State University	F11	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
New Mexico State University	F12	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
New Mexico State University	F13	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	14	Medium
New Mexico State University	F14	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
New Mexico State University	F15	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
New Mexico State University	F16	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
New Mexico State University	F17	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
Town of Mesilla	G1	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	2 - Some co-benefit	14	Medium
Town of Mesilla	G2	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	14	Medium
Town of Mesilla	G3	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	14	Medium
Town of Mesilla	G4	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High
Town of Mesilla	G5	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High
Town of Mesilla	G6	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
Town of Mesilla	G7	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Town of Mesilla	G8	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
Town of Mesilla	G9	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Town of Mesilla	G10	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
Town of Mesilla	G11	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
Town of Mesilla	G12	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	14	Medium
Town of Mesilla	G13	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Town of Mesilla	G14	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
Town of Mesilla	G15	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
Town of Mesilla	G16	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High
Town of Mesilla	G17	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	1 - No funding identified	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Village of Hatch	H1	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
Village of Hatch	H2	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Village of Hatch	H3	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Village of Hatch	H4	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High
Village of Hatch	H5	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
Village of Hatch	H6	\$50k - \$249k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium
Village of Hatch	H7	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Village of Hatch	H8	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	14	Medium
Village of Hatch	H9	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	4 - Substantial impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	15	High
Village of Hatch	H10	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	4 - High support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	17	High
Village of Hatch	H11	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	16	High
Village of Hatch	H12	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	5 - Significant impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	2 - Some co-benefit	15	High



Next Steps: HHPD Strategy Development

Development and prioritization of dam-related mitigation actions will be revisited following completion of the county's dam EAP project, which will provide additional data and context to evaluate risk reduction potential and implementation feasibility.

* Non-natural hazard mitigation actions that fall outside the scope of the core document are captured in Appendix G

** More information on potential funding sources is provided in Appendix F.

5 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

5.1 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Successful mitigation planning does not end with plan approval, it begins there. Implementation of the mitigation strategy requires active participation from local governments, community partners, and residents. This section outlines how the 2026 MJHMP will transition from a planning document into a guiding framework for real-world action.

Plan implementation is rooted in local ownership and designed to align with each jurisdiction's operational realities, available resources, and existing planning mechanisms. Actions identified in this plan will be carried out over the next five years by the lead agencies designated in each jurisdiction's mitigation strategy table, supported by local departments and, where applicable, external partners.

Implementation will also be supported through:

- Formal adoption by all participating jurisdictions.
- Intentional integration of mitigation actions into other local planning, development, and capital investment processes.
- Continued public involvement and transparency to ensure community priorities remain centered in mitigation efforts.

Each of these elements is described in the subsections below.

5.1.1 Formal Adoption

Following FEMA's approval of the 2026 MJHMP, each participating jurisdiction formally adopted the plan through a resolution or similar governing action. Adoption is a required step to maintain eligibility for FEMA's hazard mitigation grant programs, including the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program and others administered under the Hazard Mitigation Assistance umbrella.

Sample adoption language was provided to jurisdictions to support a consistent and efficient adoption process. With the adoption complete, the plan now serves as an official guiding document for local mitigation efforts and reflects a shared commitment among participating entities to implement the strategies it outlines.

5.1.2 Integration with Other Community Initiatives

5.1.2.1 Integration Over the Prior Five Years

Over the past five years, the 2020 Doña Ana County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan has been used to inform and support other planning and decision-making processes across the planning area. Most notably, the hazard identification and risk assessment developed for the mitigation plan served as the foundation for the County's recently updated All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan (AHEOP), which is used by all participating jurisdictions. By aligning these two documents, the County ensured consistency in risk assumptions, planning priorities, and strategic direction across preparedness and mitigation efforts. Table 47 captures this, and other jurisdiction-specific examples of integration over the preceding five years.

Table 47: Recent Integration with Community Initiatives

Jurisdiction	Plan or Program Integrated With	Description of Integration
All	All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan (AHEOP)	Informed the risk assessment
City of Anthony	Anthony's Zoning Ordinances and Development Review Procedures	The City of Anthony has incorporated the 2021 AHMP into its local planning through active participation in the county-wide mitigation planning process and by updating its zoning ordinances and development review procedures to reflect the plan's risk reduction goals. Anthony's planning and zoning commission now uses the AHMP as a guiding document when evaluating new developments, especially in flood-prone areas. The city has emphasized stormwater infrastructure improvements and land use compatibility to reduce exposure to hazards. These efforts are supported by the AHMP's vulnerability assessments and mitigation strategies, which have been integrated into Anthony's broader community development goals. Additionally, the City coordinates with Doña Ana OEM to ensure that its emergency preparedness efforts are consistent with the AHMP and the AHEOP. This alignment strengthens Anthony's ability to respond to disasters and enhances its eligibility for federal hazard mitigation funding.

Jurisdiction	Plan or Program Integrated With	Description of Integration
City of Las Cruces	CRS Program Activities	Adoption of updated floodplain regulations (Ord. 3050) directly tied to mitigation strategies; CRS outreach and flood awareness programs built from the risk communication goals in the HMP; Integration of flood hazard mapping and substantial improvement determinations into permitting decisions. These actions not only meet NFIP requirements but also align with the HMP's objectives to reduce long-term risk and protect vulnerable populations.
City of Sunland Park	Sunland Park's Comprehensive Master Plan and Land Development Code	The City of Sunland Park has actively integrated the 2021 AHMP into its local planning framework by aligning its comprehensive master plan and land development code with the hazard mitigation goals outlined in the county-wide strategy. The city participated in the multi-jurisdictional planning committee that helped shape the AHMP, ensuring that local vulnerabilities, such as flooding from the Rio Grande and extreme weather events, were accurately assessed and addressed. Sunland Park's updated zoning ordinances and infrastructure planning reflect the AHMP's emphasis on reducing long-term risk to life and property. For example, the city has adopted overlay districts and performance-based zoning that guide development away from hazard-prone areas. These regulatory updates are designed to support sustainable growth while minimizing exposure to natural hazards. The City also uses the AHMP as a reference for emergency preparedness and infrastructure investments, including stormwater management and flood control improvements. By aligning its planning priorities with the AHMP and the County's AHEOP, Sunland Park ensures consistency in risk assumptions and strategic direction across both mitigation and response efforts.
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	Capital Improvement Planning	Hazard mitigation priorities have lead to state and federally funded projects at the district leading to decisions and contributions being made on improving infrastructure, maintaining facilities and infrastructure, dam and flood control safety projects, and maintenance scheduling and response to flooding events.
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	Emergency Response Procedures and Collaboration	EBID has collaborated with various local agencies and county officials to implement procedures to deal with hazardous events and respond to such events promptly and in conjunction with our collaborators.

Jurisdiction	Plan or Program Integrated With	Description of Integration
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	Water Operations	Water delivery changes and adjustments are made during extreme weather, and decisions are made on how to route the water in conjunction with hazard mitigation plans.
Village of Hatch	FEMA Grant Programs; State Mitigation Grant Programs; Land Use and Zoning	Over the last five years, the Village of Hatch has actively utilized the 2021 AHMP to guide community planning and funding priorities. The AHMP was a key reference in the recent update of our AHEOP, ensuring that hazard identification and response strategies were aligned. It has been applied in capital outlay and infrastructure planning, particularly for drainage improvements on Franklin Street identified as high priority in the plan. The AHMP also strengthened our FEMA and state hazard mitigation grant applications by providing documented risk assessments and mitigation strategies, including support for applications for stormwater infrastructure upgrades. In addition, it has informed land use and zoning considerations, specifically in limiting new development in identified flood-prone areas and integrating hazard-resilient construction standards into local planning discussions.

5.1.2.2 Future Integration

For a mitigation plan to be effective, its strategies must be embedded into the broader planning and decision-making framework of each jurisdiction. Throughout the development of the 2026 MJHMP, the planning team encouraged jurisdictions to consider how mitigation actions could support and align with existing plans, policies, and initiatives such as comprehensive plans, capital improvement programs, floodplain management plans, climate action efforts, and land use or development regulations.

During the planning process, jurisdictions identified opportunities to integrate mitigation strategies into:

- Local comprehensive and general plans
- Emergency operations and continuity plans
- Community wildfire protection plans
- Zoning ordinances and development review processes
- Infrastructure and capital improvement planning

In addition, the processes outlined in the following subsections were agreed upon.

5.1.2.2.1 Process to Integrate the Mitigation Plan into Other Planning Mechanisms

Jurisdictions will integrate the mitigation plan's strategies and risk reduction goals into other community planning processes through the following steps:

- Review of the mitigation plan during updates of Comprehensive Plans and Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs).
- Inclusion of relevant mitigation actions into departmental strategic planning efforts, particularly in Public Works, Emergency Management, and Community Development.
- Annual coordination meetings among planning, zoning, and emergency management staff to review crosswalks between the mitigation plan and other planning documents.
- Staff will ensure consistency of goals and objectives when developing or updating land-use policies, zoning ordinances, and development review processes.

5.1.2.2.2 Process to Integrate Ideas, Information, and Strategy into Other Planning Mechanisms

To integrate the ideas, information, and strategies from the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, jurisdictions will:

- Establish a standing countywide mitigation planning team, consisting of representatives from planning, emergency management, public works, and other key departments, to meet annually.
- Distribute mitigation plan summaries and risk assessments to relevant departments during budget development and capital planning cycles.
- Apply hazard data and risk assessments from the mitigation plan during site plan reviews, zoning amendments, and infrastructure design.
- Incorporate mitigation strategies into grant applications and funding proposals to align infrastructure investments with resilience objectives.

5.1.3 Continued Public Involvement

Ongoing public engagement is essential to maintaining transparency, relevance, and accountability in the implementation of this plan. Public input during the development of the 2026 MJHMP helped shape the risk assessment, identify local concerns, and inform the development of meaningful mitigation actions. That engagement is not a one-time event, it should continue throughout the plan's lifecycle.

Jurisdictions are encouraged to:

- Provide regular updates on mitigation progress through websites, newsletters, or public meetings
- Solicit input on mitigation priorities as part of broader planning or development processes
- Engage underrepresented and high-risk populations in future updates and implementation efforts

- Involve community-based organizations, businesses, and non-governmental partners in ongoing mitigation activities

The planning team also provided each jurisdiction with an Annual MPT, which can be used to track progress, capture lessons learned and communicate outcomes to stakeholders and the public. This tool helps support meaningful engagement and provides a mechanism for communities to revisit and refine mitigation priorities as conditions change.

Maintaining an open dialogue with the public throughout the implementation period helps build long-term trust and ensures that mitigation efforts continue to reflect the evolving needs and values of Doña Ana County residents.

5.2 MONITORING, EVALUATING, AND UPDATING THE PLAN

Maintaining the 2026 MJHMP is essential to ensuring its relevance, accuracy, and effectiveness over time. This section outlines the process for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan in accordance with FEMA requirements and local needs.

5.2.1 Annual Review and Progress Tracking

Each participating jurisdiction is encouraged to review mitigation actions annually to assess progress, identify barriers, and update implementation status. To support this process, the planning team provided an Annual Mitigation Reporting Tool, which can be used to document milestones, funding status, lead agency updates, and any shifts in local priorities or capacity. OEM may coordinate annual check-ins or collect reports to maintain momentum and support regional alignment.

5.2.2 Evaluating the Plan

The Doña Ana County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation plan following significant hazard events, including federally declared disasters and localized incidents that result in substantial damage or disruption. This evaluation will be integrated into OEM's After-Action Review (AAR) process and will include:

- Reviewing whether existing mitigation actions were effective in reducing risk or damage
- Assessing the condition and performance of any implemented mitigation projects related to the incident
- Evaluating the relevance and prioritization of non-implemented actions, especially those labeled "Delayed" or "Not Started," in light of new damage or emerging risks
- Identifying gaps in the current mitigation strategy or risk assessment that may warrant new or revised mitigation actions in the next plan update
- Reviewing other elements of the plan, such as the community profile, to determine whether updates or corrections are needed based on new information or conditions

This process can also be conducted as part of the regularly scheduled annual review and should be completed during this review if no significant hazard events have occurred.

OEM will lead this evaluation process and engage affected jurisdictions, stakeholders, and planning partners. Criteria for evaluation include project performance during the event, alignment with evolving risk patterns, implementation status, and continued feasibility. Findings will be used to inform future updates of the plan and to reprioritize actions where needed.

5.2.3 Five-Year Plan Update

Per FEMA regulations, the plan must be reviewed, revised, and resubmitted for approval every five years. At that time, the planning team will reassess hazard data, evaluate new or emerging risks, and update the mitigation strategy based on completed actions and lessons learned. The update process will follow the same collaborative and community-driven model used to develop this plan, including participation from all jurisdictions, relevant stakeholders, and the public.

5.2.4 Responsibility for Maintenance

The Doña Ana County OEM will coordinate ongoing plan maintenance and serve as the primary point of contact for questions or updates. OEM may convene the LPT or a similar group of representatives as needed to support interim updates, share best practices, and prepare for the next formal plan revision.

Keeping the plan up to date not only ensures compliance with FEMA requirements but also strengthens the county's ability to pursue mitigation funding, reduce disaster impacts, and build long-term community resilience.

APPENDIX A: ACRONYMS

The following acronyms are used throughout this plan to improve readability and ensure consistent reference to agencies, programs, and technical terms.

Acronym	Term
AHMP	All-Hazards Mitigation Plan
AQB	New Mexico Environment Department, Air Quality Bureau
AQI	Air Quality Index
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CG	Cloud-to-ground
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EBID	Elephant Butte Irrigation District
EOC	Emergency operations center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRS	Flood retarding structures
GDP	Gross domestic product
HAZMAT	Hazardous materials
HIRA	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
HMEP	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness
HSPA	Health Professional Shortage Area
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LPT	Local Planning Team
MJHMP	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Mph	Miles per hour
MPT	Mitigation Planning Tool
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCEI	National Centers for Environmental Information
NID	National Inventory of Dams
NIDIS	National Integrated Drought Information System

Acronym	Term
NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
NMSFD	New Mexico State Forestry Division
NMSU	New Mexico State University
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NWS	National Weather Service
OBAE	State Office of Broadband Access and Expansion
OEM	Doña Ana County Office of Emergency Management
OSE	Office of the State Engineer
RETA	New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SHMP	State of New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SVI	Social Vulnerability Index
TORRO	Tornado and Storm Research Organization
TUP	Traditionally underserved population
U.S.	United States
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USDM	U.S. Drought Monitor
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USSDO	U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
WIC	Women, Infants, and Children
WUI	Wildland-urban interface

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY

The following glossary provides definitions for key terms used throughout this plan to support clarity, consistency, and a shared understanding of technical and planning concepts.

Term	Definition
Arroyo	A natural, steep-sided channel or gully that temporarily carries water after heavy rainfall but is typically dry for most of the year. In Doña Ana County, arroyos are common features of the desert landscape and play a significant role in directing stormwater runoff. While they serve as natural drainage pathways, they can quickly fill during flash flood events, posing hazards to infrastructure, roadways, and nearby development.
Bankfull capacity	The maximum amount of water a stream or river channel can carry before it begins to overflow its banks and spill into the floodplain. In Doña Ana County, understanding bankfull capacity is critical for flood risk analysis and infrastructure design, particularly in arroyos and ephemeral streams that respond rapidly to intense rainfall.
Colonia	A rural, unincorporated community near the U.S.-Mexico border that often lacks basic infrastructure such as potable water, wastewater systems, electricity, and safe housing. In Doña Ana County, colonias are recognized as economically distressed areas with limited access to services and elevated vulnerability to public health risks and natural hazards.
Community Rating System	A voluntary program under the NFIP that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed minimum NFIP requirements. Participating jurisdictions receive discounted flood insurance premiums based on their CRS class (ranging from Class 10 to Class 1, with lower numbers indicating higher levels of activity).
Cutoff upper low	A type of upper-level low-pressure system that becomes detached from the main jet stream flow. These systems can linger over a region for several days, often producing prolonged periods of heavy rainfall or severe weather. In southern New Mexico, cutoff upper lows are a key driver of late-season thunderstorms and localized flooding.
Derecho	A widespread, long-lived windstorm associated with a fast-moving band of severe thunderstorms. These events produce straight-line winds that can exceed hurricane-force intensity. Although rare in the Southwest, a derecho could result in extensive wind damage across Doña Ana County, particularly to power infrastructure, agriculture, and vulnerable structures.
Dryline	A boundary that separates moist air from the Gulf of Mexico and dry air from the desert Southwest. In New Mexico, the dryline can act as a trigger for thunderstorm development when the moist and dry air masses collide. Drylines are most common in the spring and early summer and can lead to severe weather outbreaks in Doña Ana County.

Term	Definition
Flowpath	The path that stormwater follows as it moves across the landscape, often shaped by topography, land use, and drainage features. Mapping flowpaths is essential for identifying flood-prone areas and for designing effective stormwater management systems in both urban and rural parts of Doña Ana County.
Gustnado	A small whirlwind which forms as an eddy in thunderstorm outflows. They do not connect with any cloud-based rotation and are not tornadoes. Since their origin is associated with cumuliform clouds, gustnadoes will be classified as Thunderstorm Wind events. Like dust devils, some stronger gustnadoes can cause damage.
Haboob	An intense dust storm carried on a powerful gust front or downburst, typically forming when rain-cooled air from a thunderstorm spreads outward, lifting loose sand and dust into a dense, wall-like cloud. These storms can sharply reduce visibility and pose hazards to health, transportation, and infrastructure.
Maar volcano	A broad, shallow volcanic crater formed by explosive interactions between magma and groundwater. Maars are typically filled with water and appear as low-lying depressions. In Doña Ana County, Kilbourne Hole is a notable example of a maar volcano.
Repetitive Loss Property	Those properties that have incurred flood-related damage on two or more occasions within a 10-year period, for which the cost of repairs equaled or exceeded \$1,000 each time.
Severe Repetitive Loss Property	A subset of repetitive loss properties with more frequent or severe damage, as defined by FEMA, and are eligible for specific mitigation funding under FEMA's HMA programs.

APPENDIX C: REFERENCES

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APPENDIX D: SAMPLE ADOPTION

[Jurisdiction], Doña Ana County, State of New Mexico

RESOLUTION NO. _____.

A Resolution of the [Jurisdiction] Adopting the 2026 Doña Ana All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

WHEREAS the (local governing body) recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Doña Ana County; and

WHEREAS the Doña Ana Office of Emergency Management prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the 2026 Doña Ana All-Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with federal laws, including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; and the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS the 2026 Doña Ana All-Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in (local government) from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the (local governing body) demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the (title and date of mitigation plan).

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE (LOCAL GOVERNMENT), NEW MEXICO THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (local rule for adopting resolutions), the (local governing body) adopts the 2026 Doña Ana All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. While content related to (local government) may require revisions to meet the plan approval requirements, changes occurring after adoption will not require (local government) to re-adopt any further iterations of the plan.

Subsequent plan updates following the approval period for this plan will require separate adoption resolutions.

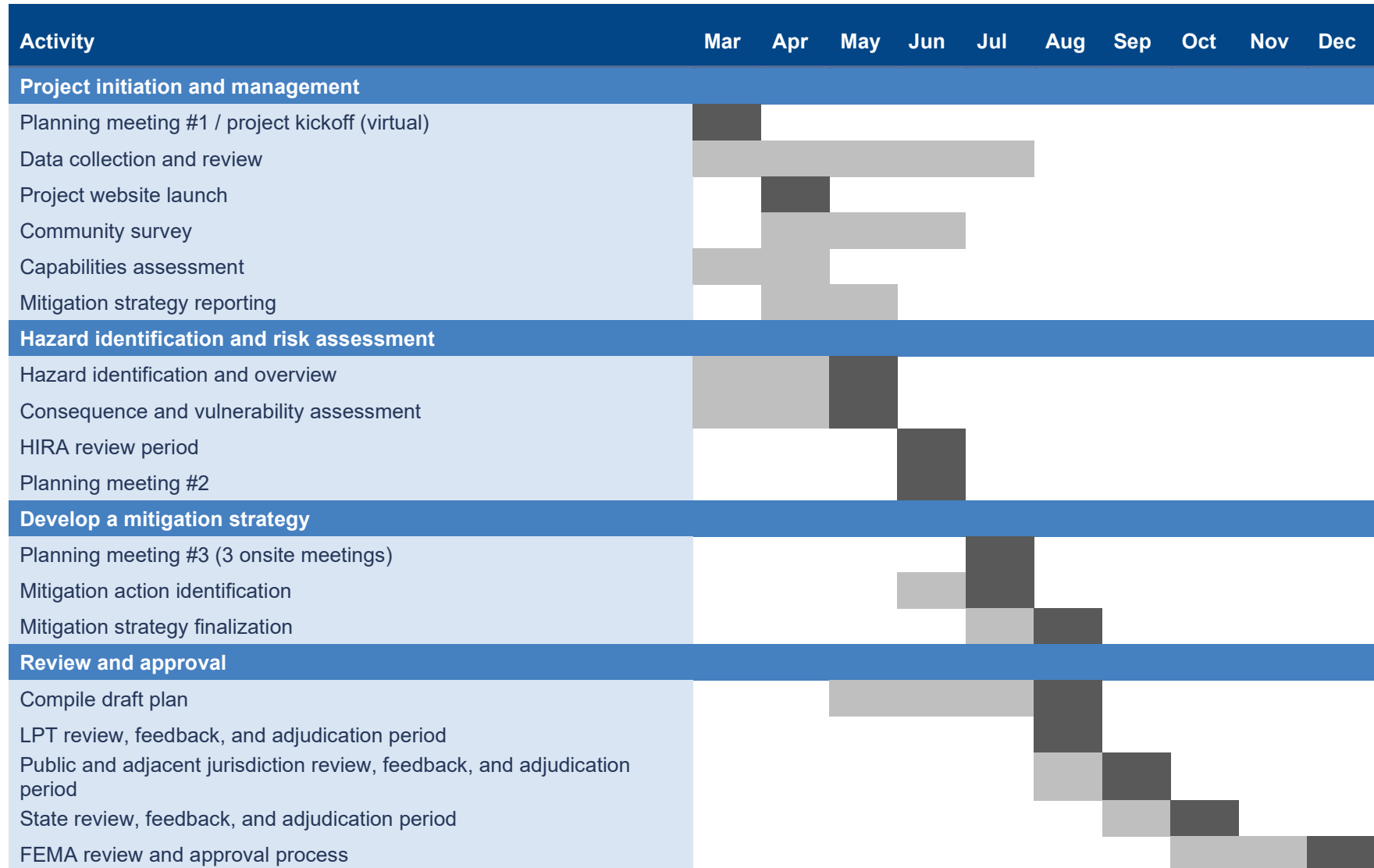
ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____ (print name)

ATTEST: By: _____ (print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: _____ (print name)

APPENDIX E: TIMELINE OF WORK (2025)



APPENDIX F: POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

This appendix describes potential funding sources for Doña Ana County and its participating jurisdictions mitigation actions. *

FUNDING SOURCES

There are a variety of federal, state, local, and private / non-profit funding sources that can be utilized to implement mitigation actions. This annex covers only a small subset of potential funding available to New Mexico jurisdictions; for a full list of potential funding sources, please see the [Region 6 New Mexico Mitigation Assistance Resource Guide](#).

Federal Funding Sources

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): HMGP provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments for projects that reduce long-term risk from natural hazards. Eligible activities include developing or updating FEMA-approved mitigation plans, retrofitting buildings and infrastructure, acquiring hazard-prone properties, improving drainage and slope stability, and implementing nature-based solutions such as floodplain restoration and aquifer storage. All projects must be cost-effective, technically feasible, and compliant with Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation requirements.

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA): FMA is a competitive funding opportunity for state, local, territorial, and tribal governments aimed at reducing or eliminating repetitive flood damage to structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program. Established under the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, FMA prioritizes projects based on eligibility, cost-effectiveness, and applicant ranking. To qualify, jurisdictions must have a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan in place, as required for receiving non-emergency disaster assistance.

Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG): The FMAG Program provides rapid response funding to state, local, and tribal governments for the mitigation, management, and control of wildfires that pose a threat of major disaster on public or private forests and grasslands. Once a fire meets FEMA's cost threshold and is declared eligible, FMAG covers 75% of approved firefighting costs (including equipment, personnel, field camps, and mobilization) while the state covers the remaining 25%. Tribal Nations may access FMAG support through direct disaster declarations, as subrecipients under state requests, or by coordinating with FEMA Tribal Liaisons.

National Dam Safety Program (NDSP): NDSP is FEMA's initiative to reduce risks to life, property, and the environment from dam-related hazards. It supports state and territorial dam safety programs through grants for inspections, emergency planning, public awareness, and equipment purchases. Key funding includes the State Assistance Grant Program and the Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams Program, which together provided over \$200 million in FY 2024. FEMA also leads interagency coordination through the Interagency Committee on Dam Safety and the National Dam Safety Review Board, and offers training, technical assistance, and resources to help communities understand and manage dam-related risks.

Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR): The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) offers CDBG-DR funding to assist states, counties, and cities in rebuilding after Presidentially declared disasters. These grants, made available through supplemental congressional appropriations, are designed to support recovery efforts in areas with significant unmet needs, particularly low-income communities. CDBG-DR funds can be used for a wide range of activities, helping jumpstart recovery in places that may lack sufficient local resources to rebuild effectively.

Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT): The CDBG-MIT program, established by Congress in 2018, provides nearly \$16 billion in funding to help communities affected by disasters in 2015–2018 implement strategic, high-impact mitigation projects. These efforts aim to reduce long-term risks to life, property, and critical infrastructure by enhancing resilience and minimizing future disaster losses. CDBG-MIT encourages data-driven investments, capacity-building for hazard analysis, and policy adoption that reflects local priorities. Grantees must submit an Action Plan before using funds, and the program promotes coordination across federal, state, and local levels to maximize impact through partnerships and leveraging other resources.

State Funding Sources

Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG): EMPG funding is provided by FEMA through the State of New Mexico, to assist state, local, territorial, and tribal governments with preparedness activities for all hazards. Funding can be utilized to support the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), which in turn supports a comprehensive all-hazards emergency preparedness system.

New Mexico Drought Task Force: The New Mexico Drought Task Force coordinates statewide efforts to monitor and respond to drought conditions, recognizing the growing threat climate change poses to the state's water resources. Scientists project that New Mexico will face a 25% reduction in water availability over the next 50 years, with more extreme and variable precipitation, declining snowpack and aquifer recharge, and increased wildfire and erosion risks. Established in 2002, the Task Force includes leaders from over 10 state agencies and is chaired by the State Engineer, with support from the State Climatologist.

The Community Assistance Program – State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE): CAP-SSSE provides funding to states to support communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Administered through FEMA and authorized by federal flood legislation, the program helps states deliver technical assistance, evaluate local floodplain management practices, and build capacity to meet NFIP requirements. States receiving CAP-SSSE funds must contribute a 25% non-federal match and agree to specific activities outlined in a negotiated agreement with FEMA.

Local, Private, and Non-Profit Funding Sources

New Mexico Fire Adapted Funding Library: This database was developed to support New Mexico communities, landowners, and practitioners by identifying possible sources of funding for wildfire adaptation, risk reduction, and recovery efforts.

Wildlife Conservation Society - Climate Adaptation Fund: The WCS Climate Adaptation Fund supports innovative, science-driven projects that help wildlife and ecosystems adapt to climate change. Funded by the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation and administered by the

Wildlife Conservation Society, the program prioritizes two types of grants: Adaptation Implementation, which accelerates learning through novel approaches, and Adaptation Mainstreaming, which expands proven strategies across broader landscapes. The Fund aims to scale effective interventions and promote resilience for both nature and the communities that depend on it.

MITIGATION ACTION AND FUNDING CROSSWALK

The following table displays Doña Ana County and participating jurisdictions mitigation actions with potential funding sources for implementation.

Category	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions and Mitigation Action	Potential Funding Sources
Public Education & Outreach	Countywide hazard education campaigns (all hazards, drought, wildfire, flood, weather). Includes signage, brochures, social media, “Turn Around Don’t Drown,” Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)/language access, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) awareness, defensible space, and water conservation.	Doña Ana County (A1, A11, A12, A14); Anthony (B9–B11, B13); Las Cruces (C1, C3, C7, C14, C16, C17, C19); Sunland Park (D6, D7, D9); Elephant Butte Irrigation District (EBID) (E8, E9, E11); New Mexico State University (NMSU) (F5–F8, F12, F13, F15); Mesilla (G6, G10–G12, G14); Hatch (H2, H3)	HMGP, EMPG, Fire Prevention & Safety (FP&S), Fire Adapted Communities New Mexico (FAC NM), CDBG, International Code Council (ICC), State forestry and water programs
Flood Warning & Emergency Communications	Expand and integrate flood warning systems (weather stations, gages, sensors, real-time forecasting). Improve Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS), mass notifications, and interoperability.	Doña Ana County (A9, A14); Anthony (B6, B7, B13); Las Cruces (C2, C5, C6, C19); Sunland Park (D9); EBID (E11); NMSU (F9, F15); Mesilla (G3, G8, G14)	HMGP, EMPG, United States Geological Survey (USGS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Environmental Justice grants, Department of Transportation (DOT) Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation (PROTECT)

Category	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions and Mitigation Action	Potential Funding Sources
Dam & Infrastructure Safety	Assess, repair, and manage dams and aging infrastructure. Includes dam breach analyses, Emergency Action Plans (EAPs), dam safety programs, and storm drain inspections.	Doña Ana County (A2–A5, A10); Anthony (B8); Las Cruces (C4); EBID (E1, E6); Mesilla (G2)	FEMA National Dam Safety Program, HMGP, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, CDBG, EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF), New Mexico Water Trust Board
Drainage & Flood Mitigation Projects	Implement drainage/stormwater projects (channels, basins, storm drains, arroyos, flood control). Includes Chaparral, Rincon, Vado, Sunland Park neighborhoods, EBID watershed, Las Cruces green infrastructure, Mesilla and Hatch drainage.	Doña Ana County (A6–A8); Anthony (B1, B4); Las Cruces (C8–C13, C15); Sunland Park (D1–D5); EBID (E2–E5, E7); NMSU (F3, F10); Mesilla (G2); Hatch (H2)	HMGP, FMA, New Mexico Water Trust Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (PL-566)/Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP), DOT PROTECT, Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), CDBG
Repetitive Problem Areas Database (GIS)	Countywide Geographic Information Systems (GIS)-enabled database of repetitive flooding/problem areas across jurisdictions.	Doña Ana County (A13); Anthony (B12); Las Cruces (C18); Sunland Park (D8); EBID (E10); NMSU (F14); Mesilla (G13)	HMGP, EMPG, CDBG
Drought & Water Conservation	Promote drought awareness, xeriscaping, irrigation efficiency, and water conservation policies. Expand partnerships with EBID, NMSU, and local water utilities.	Doña Ana County (A11, A12); Anthony (B10); Las Cruces (C3, C17); EBID (E9); NMSU (F6–F8, F12); Mesilla (G11); Hatch (H3)	State water trust programs

Category	Description	Applicable Jurisdictions and Mitigation Action	Potential Funding Sources
Wildfire Mitigation & Defensible Space	Expand defensible space programs, Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), hazardous fuels reduction, and public education campaigns on wildfire risk.	Doña Ana County (A11); Anthony (B10); Las Cruces (C14, C16); Sunland Park (D6, D7); NMSU (F12, F13); Mesilla (G12)	HMGP, United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), FAC NM, FP&S, State forestry programs
Building Codes & Land Use	Update building codes, zoning ordinances, and floodplain regulations. Emphasize elevation standards, wildfire construction codes, and ADA/language accessibility.	Doña Ana County (A1, A12); Anthony (B9, B10); Las Cruces (C1, C17); Mesilla (G10, G11)	HMGP, NFIP Community Rating System (CRS), CDBG, ICC, State building code programs
Backup Power & Critical Facilities	Install or upgrade backup power at critical facilities (water systems, emergency shelters, health facilities, schools). Expand energy resilience with solar + storage.	Doña Ana County (A15); Las Cruces (C20); Sunland Park (D10); EBID (E12); NMSU (F11); Mesilla (G15)	HMGP, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC**), Department of Energy (DOE) Grid Resilience Programs, State energy programs
Green Infrastructure & Climate Adaptation	Integrate green infrastructure (bioswales, rain gardens, permeable surfaces), climate adaptation policies, and low-impact development standards into planning.	Las Cruces (C8, C13, C15); NMSU (F3, F10); Mesilla (G2, G7); Hatch (H2)	HMGP, DOT PROTECT, LWCF, NFWF
Research, Data, & University Partnerships	Expand NMSU/EBID research programs for climate, weather, hydrology, and agriculture. Incorporate into public policy and local hazard planning.	NMSU (F1–F15); EBID (E8–E11); Doña Ana County (A13); Las Cruces (C18)	USDA, NOAA, HMGP, State higher education resilience funds

* Please note that funding availability and program eligibility are subject to change as a result of executive, legislative, or judicial action. Because the universe of potential funding streams is large and continually evolving, this guide cannot catalogue every possible source. It identifies funding programs and mechanisms that were current and considered viable as of the date of publication; users should verify eligibility and availability before applying.

** FEMA's announced termination/repurposing of the BRIC program is the subject of litigation brought by a coalition of states; a federal court has issued a preliminary injunction preventing the federal government from reallocating BRIC funds while the litigation is pending.

APPENDIX G: NON-NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIONS

The actions below were carried forward from the prior mitigation plan but were not included in the updated mitigation strategy because they address non-natural hazards, which fall outside the scope of this plan. They are provided here for reference and for future tracking.

Table 48: Basic Information

Jurisdiction	Action	Action Status	Mitigation Action Name	Action Description	Action Benefits	FEMA Community Lifeline Alignment
City of Las Cruces	C20	Carryover	Reduce Hazardous Material Dumping	Assist Doña Ana County and partner agencies in documenting and monitoring hazardous material dumping hotspots to strengthen enforcement and prevention efforts.	Reduces environmental contamination, protects public health, and improves enforcement against illegal dumping activities.	Safety and Security; Hazardous Materials; Water Systems
Town of Mesilla	G15	Carryover	Reduce Hazardous Material Dumping	Enforce hazardous material disposal regulations and strengthen monitoring within town limits to prevent illegal dumping.	Protects public health, prevents soil and water contamination, and reduces environmental hazards in the community.	Safety and Security; Hazardous Materials

Table 49: Implementation Information

Jurisdiction	Action	What is the primary and any secondary hazards that the action mitigates?	What is the primary and any secondary goals that the action addresses?	What agencies will lead the implementation of this action?	What agencies will support the implementation of this action?	What are the potential sources of funding that can support this action?
City of Las Cruces	C20	Hazmat	Goal 3	City of Las Cruces Police Department / Codes Enforcement	EPA / NMED	FMAG, EMPG
Town of Mesilla	G15	HazMat	Goal 4; Goal 3	Code Enforcement	Fire Dept.	FMAG, EMPG

Table 50: Action Prioritization

Jurisdiction	Action	Estimated Cost	Estimated Timeline	Risk Reduction	Funding Availability	Cost Effectiveness	Community Leadership and Support	Co-Benefits	Total	Priority
City of Las Cruces	C20	<\$50k	< 1 year	3 - Moderate impact	1 - No funding identified	2 - Moderate cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	12	Medium
Town of Mesilla	G15	<\$50k	1 - 5 years	3 - Moderate impact	2 - Funding identified; not secured	3 - High cost/benefit ratio	3 - Moderate support	3 - Multiple co-benefits	14	Medium

APPENDIX H: PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

01 SECTION HEADER (MEETING #1)

Welcome to the Planning Team email

Local Planning Team Meeting #1 invitation

Local Planning Team Meeting #1 agenda

Local Planning Team Meeting #1 notes

From: [Kymmie Scott](#)
To: [Mario Juarez-Infante, PE](#); [Chief Vanessa Ordonez \(APD\)](#); [Mayor Diana Murillo](#)
Cc: [Amanda Bowen](#); [Joy V. Chavez](#); [Kyle Karsjen](#); [Bradley Nuding](#); [Tory Littlefield](#)
Subject: Doña Ana AHMP: Welcome to the Doña Ana AHMP Planning Team
Date: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 9:04:00 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)

Dear Participating Jurisdiction representatives,

Thank you so much for stepping into this important project—we truly appreciate your time and commitment to supporting hazard mitigation planning for your community. I know you're joining the process a little later than some of the other Local Planning Team members, so I wanted to send a quick note to help catch you up and make sure you're fully up to speed.

I've added you to the project's Microsoft Teams site this morning. Sometimes access takes a bit to go into effect, but you should have access by lunchtime today. You can access the Teams site here: [Doña Ana AHMP | General | Microsoft Teams](#)

Once you're in, I encourage you to start with the Administrative folder, where you'll find a recording of Planning Meeting #1. This will give you a solid overview of the project's goals, timeline, and planning process. You'll also find social media graphics and sample post language in the Public Engagement Materials folder to help support distribution of the Community Survey, which will remain open through April 30. Please help us get the word out broadly—especially through trusted partners and networks that engage underserved populations.

To support your public outreach, the County has also launched a project-specific webpage that can be referenced in your communications with residents and stakeholders. You can view it here: <https://www.donaanacounty.org/departments/law-safety/office-of-emergency-management/all-hazards-mitigation-plan-update>. The page will be updated throughout the planning process and will house key resources, updates, and links to things like the survey.

If you haven't already been contacted by your assigned Tidal Basin planner, you will be soon. Your first task will be to work together to complete the first two tabs of the HMP Tool:

- Community Capabilities Assessment
- Status of Prior Mitigation Actions

Our hope is to have these first two tabs completed by the end of this week, though it is understood that we may need to push this deadline back a week or so.

Your assigned planner will be your primary point of contact moving forward, but I'm always available if you have questions, run into any challenges, or want to talk through anything. Thanks again for jumping in. Your participation is vital to making this plan meaningful and actionable for your community, and we're grateful to have you on the team.

Kindly,
Kymmie

Kymmie Scott, CEM

Project Manager and Tribal Relations Specialist
State, Local, and Commercial Division

Be stronger than before

M: 970.531.1577 kymmie.scott@tidalbasingroup.com
tidalbasingroup.com



My working hours may not be your working hours. Please do not feel obligated to reply outside of your normal work schedule.

Kymmie Scott

Subject: Doña Ana AHMP Planning Meeting #1 (Kickoff)
Location: Microsoft Teams Meeting

Start: Thu 3/27/2025 1:00 PM
End: Thu 3/27/2025 2:30 PM

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Meeting organizer

Organizer: Kymmie Scott
Required Attendees: Kymmie Scott; Kyle Karsjen; Tory Littlefield; Bradley Nuding; Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez; Michael A. Garza; mshreves@villageofhatch.org; Tim Pitts; lorenzoa@mesillanm.gov; Andrew Bowen
Optional Attendees: Delyce Maciel

Microsoft Teams [Need help?](#)

[Join the meeting now](#)

Meeting ID: 237 278 150 748

Passcode: Hz2CT7gY

Dial in by phone

[+1 914-294-5479,,909129555#](#) United States, Westchester

[Find a local number](#)

Phone conference ID: 909 129 555#

For organizers: [Meeting options](#) | [Reset dial-in PIN](#)

Doña Ana County AHMP Kickoff (LPT Meeting #1) Agenda

Date: March 27, 2025, 1:00 p.m. MDT

Microsoft Teams w/PowerPoint

- ▶ Welcome & Introductions
- ▶ The Mitigation Planning Process
- ▶ Community Reporting and the HMP Tool
- ▶ Next Steps
- ▶ Questions
- ▶ Adjourn



DOÑA ANA HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 UPDATE

Stakeholder Kickoff Meeting – Thursday, March 27, 2025

Time: 1:00 p.m. MST

Meeting Attendance				
#	Last Name	First Name	Title	Organization
1.	Bowen	Amanda	Director of Emergency Management	Doña Ana County OEM
2.	Chavez	Joy	Emergency Manager Coordinator	Doña Ana County OEM
3.	Garza	Michael	Engineer Supervisor	Doña Ana County Flood Commission
4.	Bowen	Andrew	Interim Assistant Vice President of Public Safety	NMSU
5.	Maciel	Delyce	Director of Human Resources & Safety	Elephant Butte Irrigation District
6.	Scott	Kymmie	Project Manager	Tidal Basin
7.	Karsjen	Kyle	Project Manager	Tidal Basin
8.	Nuding	Bradley	Emergency Management Consultant	Tidal Basin
9.	Littlefield	Tory	Emergency Management Consultant	AC Disaster

Discussion

▶ Meeting Introduction

- **Kymmie and Amanda** introduced the meeting, emphasizing the importance of cooperation and coordination in the mitigation planning process.
- Amanda expressed gratitude for the participants' involvement and highlighted the significance of incorporating their projects into the plan.

▶ Importance of Cooperation

- Amanda stressed that the success of the mitigation plan relies heavily on cooperation and coordination among all entities involved.
- She expressed hope that both present and future participants would contribute their projects to the plan, ensuring a collaborative effort.

▶ Team Introductions

- **Kymmie Scott:** Project manager for Tidal Basin, with over 16 years of experience in emergency management, including roles in county EMA, tribal EM, and search and rescue. She expressed her enthusiasm for supporting the project.
- **Kyle Karsjen:** Project manager for Tidal Basin, shared his extensive experience in emergency management since 2003, including work in state government and consulting. He highlighted his previous work on mitigation plans across the country, including New Mexico.
- **Bradley Nuding:** Joined Tidal Basin in January, introduced himself and shared his background in county emergency management in Maine. He mentioned his experience overseeing the revision of a hazard mitigation plan and expressed his eagerness to contribute to the project.
- **Tory Littlefield:** Represents A/C Disaster Consulting, introduced herself and discussed her 10 years of experience in emergency management at local, regional, and private consulting levels. She expressed her excitement about working on the project and getting to know the community.

▶ Dona Ana County Representatives

- **Michael Garza:** Engineer supervisor for the Dona Ana County Flood Commission, discussed the county's preparedness for flooding. He noted that while they are more prepared than during the last iteration of the All-Hazard Plan, complete preparedness for floods is challenging.
- **Andrew Bowen:** Interim assistant vice president of public safety at New Mexico State University, highlighted their preparedness for fire hazards. He mentioned that while they are well-prepared for fires, there is always room for improvement in flood preparedness.
- **Joy Chavez:** Discussed their preparedness for extreme weather and cyber hazards. She noted that while they are well-prepared for extreme weather, there is a need for significant improvement in cyber preparedness.

▶ Mitigation Planning Process Overview

- **Plan Life Cycle:** Kymmie explained that the mitigation plan has a five-year life cycle and needs to be updated and approved before the end of that cycle. The last plan was approved in 2021, making it essential to update the plan to maintain eligibility for federal funding.
- **Benefits of Mitigation:** Kymmie highlighted the benefits of hazard mitigation, including risk reduction, increased community resilience, interagency collaboration, and eligibility for federal funding. She emphasized that these benefits make the planning process crucial for the community.

- **Focus Areas:** Kymmie outlined the focus areas for the plan update, including reporting on community progress, updating hazard information, adding climate change data, ensuring inclusion of underserved communities, and tightening the hazard mitigation strategy.
- ▶ **Hazard Identification and Inclusion**
 - **Considerations for Inclusion:** Kymmie explained the criteria for hazard inclusion, such as whether the hazard is natural or human-caused, its frequency of occurrence, historical impact, potential future impact, population and infrastructure vulnerability, economic impact, and feasibility of mitigation strategies.
 - **Current Hazards:** Kymmie listed the current hazards identified for the plan, including dam failure, drought, extreme temperatures, flooding, severe wind, thunderstorms, and wildfire. She invited participants to suggest any additional hazards to consider.
 - **Cyber Hazard:** Kymmie acknowledged Joy's mention of cyber hazards and noted that while the focus is typically on natural hazards, non-natural hazards can also be included if deemed important by the community.
- ▶ **Participating Jurisdictions Requirements**
 - **Meeting Attendance:** Kymmie stated that participating jurisdictions are required to attend three planning meetings, each around an hour long, to stay engaged in the process and contribute to the plan's development.
 - **Community Capabilities:** Jurisdictions need to update the status of their community capabilities, including planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, financial, and education and outreach areas. This helps in understanding the current capabilities and identifying gaps.
 - **Public Surveys:** Jurisdictions are responsible for sharing public surveys and public review drafts with their communities to gather input and ensure that the plan reflects the community's needs and concerns.
 - **New Mitigation Actions:** Jurisdictions must develop at least one new or continuing hazard mitigation action, review and provide input on the plan elements, and facilitate the adoption of the plan through their governing body once approved by FEMA.
- ▶ **HMP Tool Introduction**
 - **Primary and Secondary POCs:** Kymmie explained that each jurisdiction will be assigned a primary and secondary point of contact from Tidal Basin to assist with filling out the HMP tool and addressing any questions or concerns.
 - **HMP Tool Functionality:** The HMP tool is a workbook designed to collect and share information in phases. Tidal Basin will prepopulate as much information as possible, and jurisdictions will review, validate, and add any additional information needed.
 - **FEMA Requirements:** The HMP tool helps meet FEMA requirements and serves as a resource for jurisdictions to track progress on mitigation actions and use in future planning processes.
- ▶ **Community Capability Reporting**
 - **Reporting Areas:** Kymmie outlined the four core areas for community capability reporting: planning and regulatory, administrative and technical, financial, and education and outreach. Each area helps understand the jurisdiction's current capabilities and identify gaps.
 - **Accurate Information:** Kymmie emphasized that the reporting process is not a test and encouraged participants to provide accurate information about their capabilities. This helps in identifying areas for improvement and potential mitigation actions.
 - **Capability Gaps:** Kymmie noted that identifying capability gaps can lead to the

development of new mitigation actions. Jurisdictions should consider areas where they lack capabilities and use this information to create actionable plans for improvement.

▶ **Prior Mitigation Action Reporting**

- **Prior Actions:** Kymmie discussed the importance of reporting on prior mitigation actions, including updating the status of previous actions and identifying any barriers or changes in priorities. She emphasized the need for thoughtful development of new actions.

▶ **Public Engagement**

- **Webpage and Survey:** Kymmie highlighted the importance of public engagement in the mitigation planning process. She mentioned the creation of a webpage on the OEM website and a community survey to gather input from residents.

▶ **Timeline and Next Steps**

- **Next Steps:** Kymmie outlined the timeline and next steps for the project, including the capabilities assessment, review of prior mitigation actions, NFIP compliance, hazard ranking, and development of the mitigation strategy. She emphasized the importance of collaboration and communication throughout the process.

▶ **Meeting Conclusion**

- **Conclusion:** Amanda and Kymmie expressed their excitement for the project and gratitude for the participants' involvement. Kymmie provided an overview of the next steps and encouraged participants to reach out with any questions or concerns.

Follow-up Tasks

▶ **Follow-up Tasks**

- **Community Survey:** Launch the community survey and distribute it to participating jurisdictions for dissemination to their communities. (Kymmie and team)
- **Community Survey Questions:** Provide any additional questions for the community survey within the next 24 hours. (All participants)
- **Website Launch:** Launch the OEM website page with core mitigation information and mechanisms for community participation. (Kymmie and team)
- **Planner Assignments:** Reach out to assigned jurisdictions to start the process of filling out the community capability reporting tool. (Planners)
- **Recording and Slides:** Send out the recording of the meeting, the slide deck, and notes to all participants. (Kymmie)
- **Hazard List Updates:** Notify Kymmie if there are any changes to the hazard list within the next few days. (All participants)

- ▶ Meeting adjourned at 1:30.

Upcoming Meetings

TBD

02 SECTION HEADER (WEBSITE)

Website screenshot

Website launch email

All Hazards Mitigation Plan Update

Company Bookmarks

Doña Ana County
NEW MEXICO

LAW & SAFETY

+ Detention Center

- Office of Emergency Management

- Family Assistance & Resource Center
- Helpful information

- Local Emergency Plans

- All Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
- Wildfire
- Emergency Information and Resources
- Emergency Operations Center
- Volunteer Opportunities
- Community Orgs. Active in Disasters

+ Fire Rescue

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Departments » Law & Safety » Office of Emergency Management » Local Emergency Plans »

All Hazards Mitigation Plan Update

Font Size: + - + Share & Bookmark Feedback Print

ALL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Welcome to the update site for the Doña Ana County All Hazards Mitigation Plan.

The 2025 AHMP update will be conducted throughout spring and summer. Public notices, draft plans, and links to relevant resources will be posted here throughout the update process.

Google Chrome

Windows taskbar with various open applications like HI RCPGP, Chat | Inte..., Inbox - ky..., 01_DRAFT..., Public Sur..., Document..., Public Sur..., All Hazard...

System clock showing 1:25 PM 8/7/2025

All Hazards Mitigation Plan Upd

https://www.donaanacounty.org/departments/law-safety/office-of-emergency-management/all-hazards-mitigation-plan-update

Google Lens



Community Orgs Active in

Doña Ana County

NEW MEXICO

+ Fire Rescue

+ Sheriff's Office

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What is the Doña Ana County All Hazards Mitigation Plan?

The Doña Ana County All Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) identifies natural hazards that may impact the County and its jurisdictions with associated action items to reduce the future risk of these hazards on the County.

Public Notices and Project Updates

[Citizen Survey](#)

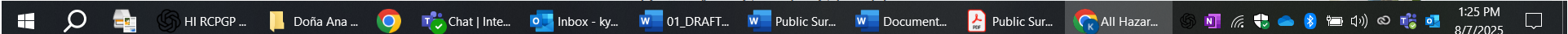
HOW CAN YOU PARTICIPATE IN THE UPDATE?

WHY HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING?

REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

2021 Doña Ana County All Hazards Mitigation Plan

The 2021 AHMP assessed the risk of dam failure, drought, extreme cold, flooding, severe wind, thunderstorms (lightning and hail), and wildfire. The AHMP



1:25 PM
8/7/2025

All Hazards Mitigation Plan Upd

+

← → ↺ 🏠

donaanacounty.org/departments/law-safety/office-of-emergency-management/all-hazards-mitigation-plan-update

☆ 📦 🔍

Company Bookmarks



Doña Ana County
NEW MEXICO

Why Hazard Mitigation Planning?

REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

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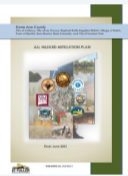
Departments

🔍



[2021 Doña Ana County All Hazards Mitigation Plan](#)

The 2021 AHMP assessed the risk of dam failure, drought, extreme cold, flooding, severe wind, thunderstorms (lightning and hail), and wildfire. The AHMP encompasses Doña Ana County, City of Las Cruces, Village of Hatch, Town of Mesilla, City of Sunland Park, Elephant Butte Irrigation District, New Mexico State University, and City of Anthony.



Free viewers are required for some of the attached documents.
They can be downloaded by clicking on the icons below.



Contact
For more information on the 2025 AHMP Update, please contact:

Office of Emergency Management

oem@donaana.gov



1:25 PM
8/7/2025

From: [Kymmie Scott](#)
To: [Amanda Bowen](#); [Andrew Bowen](#); [Delyce Maciel](#); [Joy V. Chavez](#); [Lorenzo Astorga](#); [Manny Shreves](#); [Mario Juarez-Infante, PE](#); [Michael Garza](#); [Tim Pitts](#)
Cc: [Kyle Karsjen](#); [Bradley Nuding](#); [Tory Littlefield](#)
Subject: Doña Ana AHMP: Website launched
Date: Monday, April 14, 2025 7:55:00 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)

Dear Local Planning Team,

We're pleased to share that the **Doña Ana AHMP project webpage has officially launched** and can now be accessed at: [All Hazards Mitigation Plan Update | Doña Ana County, NM](#)

You are welcome to share this link with residents and other stakeholders who may be interested in learning more about the project. The webpage will be updated regularly throughout the planning process with new information, key dates, and public engagement materials. If there's specific information that you'd like to see placed on the webpage, please reach out to me or Amanda Bowen.

Thanks again for your continued support!

Kindly,
Kymmie

Kymmie Scott, CEM
Project Manager and Tribal Relations Specialist
State, Local, and Commercial Division

Be stronger than before

M: 970.531.1577 kymmie.scott@tidalbasingroup.com
tidalbasingroup.com



****My working hours may not be your working hours. Please do not feel obligated to reply outside of your normal work schedule.****

03 SECTION HEADER (PUBLIC SURVEY)

Public Survey Images (English and Spanish)

Public Survey Social Media Text (English and Spanish)

Public Survey Flyer English

Public Survey Flyer Spanish

Public Survey Outreach Email

Public Survey Social Post Proofs 1

Public Survey Social Post Proofs 2

Public Survey Results

Let your voice be heard!

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Take our survey to share your thoughts into creating a more resilient community.



**We want to
hear from you!**



HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Take our survey to share your thoughts
into creating a more resilient community.

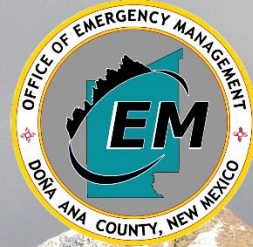
¡Deja que tu voz se escuche!

ACTUALIZACIÓN DEL PLAN DE MITIGACIÓN DE RIESGOS

Participe en nuestra encuesta para
compartir sus ideas sobre cómo
crear una comunidad más resiliente.



**¡Queremos
saber de ti!**



ACTUALIZACIÓN DEL PLAN DE MITIGACIÓN DE RIESGOS

Participe en nuestra encuesta para
compartir sus ideas sobre cómo crear una
comunidad más resiliente.



Public Survey Social Media Post Language

Help us create a safer, stronger Doña Ana County! Share your ideas in our quick, 10-minute survey. Your responses are private, and every opinion matters—whether you’ve lived here for years or just arrived.

Visit <https://forms.office.com/r/t1QwUZDraD> (or scan the QR code) before June 30, 2025.

Questions? Email oem@donnanacounty.com. We appreciate your time and input!

¡Ayúdenos a crear un condado de Doña Ana más seguro y fuerte! Comparta sus ideas en nuestra encuesta de 10 minutos. Sus respuestas son privadas, y cada opinión cuenta, ya sea que haya vivido aquí toda su vida o que se haya mudado recientemente.

Visite <https://forms.office.com/r/t1QwUZDraD> (o escanee el código QR) antes del 30 de junio de 2025.

¿Preguntas? Escribanos a oem@donnanacounty.com. ¡Gracias por su tiempo y su participación!

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATES

We want to hear from you!



HELP US BUILD A RESILIENT DONA ANA COUNTY

Take our survey to share your thoughts on creating a more resilient community.

WHY YOUR INPUT MATTERS

Every perspective is valuable. Whether you've lived in Doña Ana County your whole life or just moved here, your input helps us build safer, stronger communities.

Identify Community Natural Hazards and Risks	Help us understand our communities' risks.
Enhance Mitigation Plans	Shape effective hazard mitigation strategies and initiatives
Foster Resilience	Create a culture of preparedness

QUICK AND EASY



Fast

Complete in just 10 minutes.



Confidential

Your responses are private.



Accessible

Scan the QR code below or visit <https://forms.office.com/r/t1QwUZDraD>.

Deadline

June 30, 2025

Doña Ana County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

For questions or assistance, contact us at oem@donnanacounty.gov.

Citizen Survey QR Code



HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATES

¡Queremos saber de ti!



¡Ayúdenos a Construir un Condado de Doña Ana Resiliente!

Complete la encuesta de preparación para emergencias hoy.

Por qué es Importante su Opinión

Toda perspectiva es valiosa. Ya sea que haya vivido en el condado de Doña Ana toda su vida o se haya mudado recientemente, su opinión nos ayuda a construir comunidades más seguras y sólidas.

Identificar los peligros y riesgos naturales de la comunidad	Ayúdenos a comprender los riesgos de nuestras comunidades
Mejorar los planes de mitigación	Diseñar estrategias e iniciativas eficaces de mitigación de riesgos
Fomentar la resiliencia	Crear una cultura de preparación

Rápida y Fácil



Rápido

Sólo 10 minutos
para completarlo.



Confidencial

Sus respuestas
son privadas.



Accesible

Escanee el código QR a continuación o
<https://forms.office.com/r/t1QwUZDraD>.

Fecha límite
30 de junio de 2025

Doña Ana County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Para preguntas o asistencia, contáctenos en
oem@donnanacounty.gov

Código QR de la
encuesta ciudadana



Kymmie Scott

From: Joy V. Chavez <joyc@donaana.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, July 9, 2025 12:29 PM
To: Kymmie Scott
Cc: Amanda Bowen
Subject: "EXTERNAL" Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Outreach Summary
Attachments: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Pic_English.png; Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Pic_Spanish.png

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Kymmie,

Just wanted to share a quick summary of the outreach that was done for the Hazard Mitigation Plan update. We kicked things off by going before the Board of County Commissioners meeting to announce the update and share the link for community input. We also attended the City of Anthony's Board of Trustees meeting to pass along the info there as well. In addition, we posted the update and participation link on our social media pages to help spread the word more broadly. An email was also sent out to our local partners to encourage their involvement and help get the word out.

Attached are some screenshots from the outreach for your reference. Please let me know if you have any questions or need anything else!

**Joy
Chavez**

Emergency Management
Coordinator

📞 575.647.7900

📞 575.728.4360

📧 joyc@donaana.gov

Leading with Preparedness, Responding with Excellence



**OFFICE OF
EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT**

Kymmie Scott

From: Amanda Bowen <amandab@donaana.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 24, 2025 5:49 PM
To: Kymmie Scott
Subject: "EXTERNAL" RE: Doña Ana AHMP – Project Check-In and Upcoming Tasks

From our Facebook page:



Amanda Bowen

Emergency Manager
Doña Ana County/City of Las Cruces Office of Emergency Management

From: Kymmie Scott <kymmie.scott@tidalbasingroup.com>
Sent: Friday, April 11, 2025 8:59 AM
To: Amanda Bowen <amandab@donaana.gov>; Andrew Bowen <abowen@nmsu.edu>; Delyce Maciel <dmaciel@ebid-nm.org>; Joy V. Chavez <joyc@donaana.gov>; Lorenzo Astorga <lorenzoa@mesillanm.gov>; Manny Shreves <mshreves@villageofhatch.org>; Mario Juarez-Infante, PE <mario.juarez-infante@sunlandpark-nm.gov>; Michael A.

Garza <michaelg@donaana.gov>; Tim Pitts <tpitts@lascruces.gov>

Cc: Kyle Karsjen <kyle.karsjen@tidalbasingroup.com>; Bradley Nuding <bradley.nuding@tidalbasingroup.com>; Tory Littlefield <tlittlefield@acdisaster.com>

Subject: Doña Ana AHMP – Project Check-In and Upcoming Tasks

Dear Local Planning Team,

I hope this message finds you well and enjoying the beautiful spring weather!

I wanted to check in with a few project updates and reminders:

- **Tidal Basin Point of Contact (POC):** If you haven't yet heard from your assigned Tidal Basin planner, you should by the end of the day today. They'll be reaching out to help support your jurisdiction in completing the HMP Tool sections Community Capabilities and Prior Mitigation Strategy. The target date to complete these tabs is next Friday, April 18.
- **Draft Plan Progress:** Our team has begun drafting the Introduction and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) sections. We anticipate sharing a draft for your review by mid-May, at which point we'll look to schedule Planning Meeting #2 to walk through the content, validate our findings, and gather deeper local insight.
- **Community Survey Outreach:** As a reminder, please help distribute the community survey using the materials attached to this email. Included are:
 - Printable/attachable flyers
 - Social media graphics
 - Sample post language for social media or your jurisdiction's website

We encourage you to share these materials broadly—and especially with individuals, organizations, or networks that engage with underserved populations, to ensure inclusive community input. If you run into any issues or need additional support, please don't hesitate to reach out to me or your assigned planner.

Important: Please **forward me copies of your outreach efforts** (email forwards or screenshots of social media posts) so we can document your contributions—this is a requirement for FEMA as part of the planning process. Thank you for helping us get this important phase of the project off the ground!

- **Jurisdiction Logos:** Please send me a high-resolution version of your jurisdiction's logo so we can include it on the plan cover and outreach materials.
- **New Hazard – Dust Storms:** We've proposed including dust storms in the plan update due to their increasing frequency and impact across New Mexico. The County is aligned with this addition. Please let us know if you have any concerns with moving forward on this.

Thank you again for your partnership and support—we're excited to keep working with you and your communities throughout this project.

Wishing you a wonderful weekend!

Kindly,
Kymmie

Kymmie Scott, CEM

Project Manager and Tribal Relations Specialist
State, Local, and Commercial Division

Be stronger than before

M: 970.531.1577 kymmie.scott@tidalbasingroup.com
tidalbasingroup.com



****My working hours may not be your working hours. Please do not feel obligated to reply outside of your normal work schedule.****

Kymmie Scott

From: Amanda Bowen <amandab@donaana.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 24, 2025 5:55 PM
To: Delyce Maciel; Andrew Bowen; Lorenzo Astorga; Manny Shreves; mario.juarez-infante; Michael A. Garza; Tim Pitts; vordonez
Subject: "EXTERNAL" All Hazard Mitigation Plan
Attachments: Social Media post language Eng and Span.docx; DonaAna-survey-social-SP_v2_2.jpg; DonaAna-survey-social-SP_v2_1.jpg; DonaAna-survey-social_v2_2.jpg; DonaAna-survey-social_v2_1.jpg; Doña Ana Survey Flyer_Spanish.docx; Doña Ana Survey Flyer_English.docx

Hi All,

Just a quick reminder that we need help pushing out our community survey for the All Hazards Mitigation Plan. This is a FEMA requirement.

There are sample materials attached so all I'm asking is that you plug them into your various platforms you use to share, newsletters (printed or electronic, Facebook, Instagram, X, courier pigeon, etc. We have shared on our socials so please feel free to go and share our pages if that is easier. Our pages can be found with the following links:



Important: Please **forward me copies of your outreach efforts** (email forwards or screenshots of social media posts) so we can document your contributions—this is a requirement for FEMA as part of the planning process. Thank you for helping us get this important phase of the project off the ground!

Thanks!!

**Amanda
Bowen**

Emergency Manager

📞 575.647.7900

📞 575.520.4331

✉️ amandab@donaana.gov

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**OFFICE OF
EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT**

Doña Ana Survey Findings

July 18th 2025

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tidalbasingroup.com

Contents

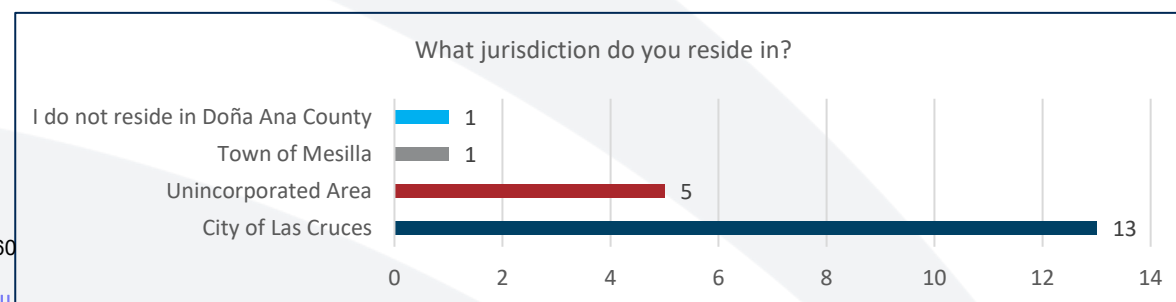
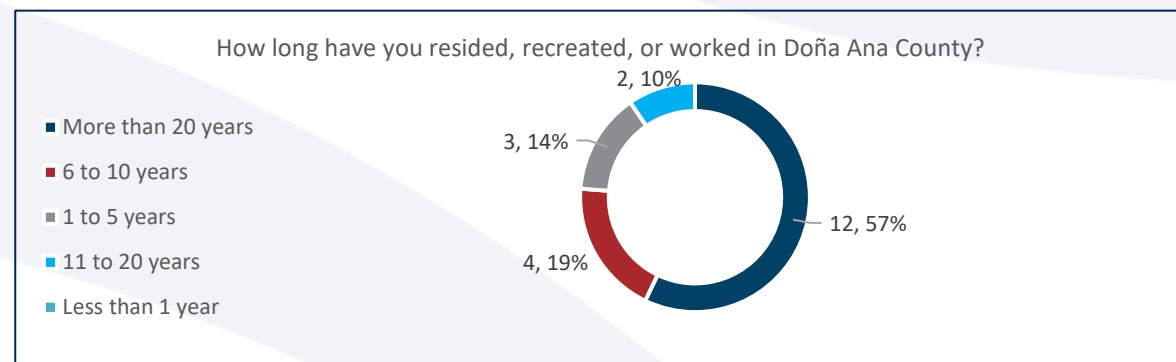
- 3. Data Clean-Up Summary
- 4. Residential Damage Type
- 5. Residential/Workplace Resilience
- 6. Natural Hazard Concerns
- 7. Future Projects and Communications

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Data Summary and Clean-Up

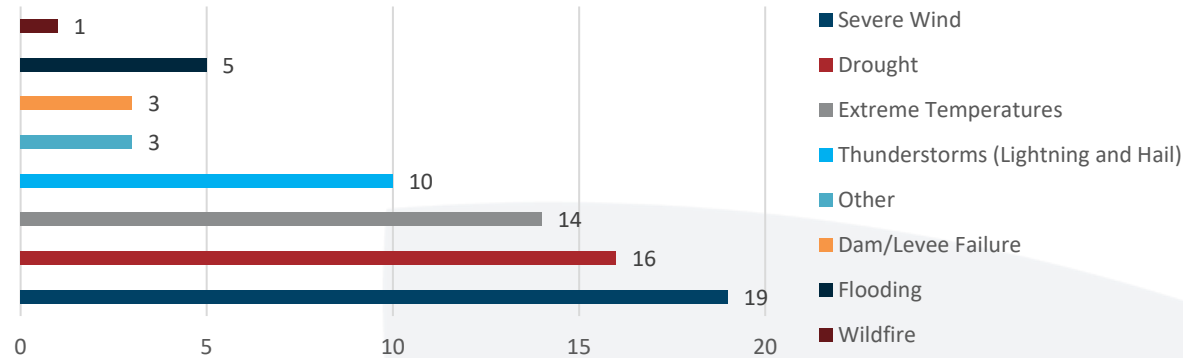
Findings:

- 21 Total Responses
- One Respondent does not reside in Doña Ana^{***}
- 62% of Respondents reside in the city of Las Cruces
- 71% of Respondents have experienced damage to their residences due to severe wind
- 0% of Respondents had major residential damage, though ~71% reported minor damage and affected homes
- ~10% of Respondents have had their place of work closed due to hazardous weather events (reported roof leaks and storefront collapse due to severe wind)
- Severe cracks reported in earthquake, wind knocking down satellites, shingles and objects ripped off roofs and damaged by hail, large tree branches
- 86% of Respondents are at least somewhat concerned about extreme temperatures and extreme wind (drought third most concerning at 86%)
- Concern regarding safety of people that are homeless in the face of drought and extreme temperatures
- 48% of respondents took action to make their residence/workplace more resilient to natural hazards – anchors for wind, cenotes/drains to capture water, removing bushes and tree limbs and roof replacements
- Doña Ana Survey Demographics:

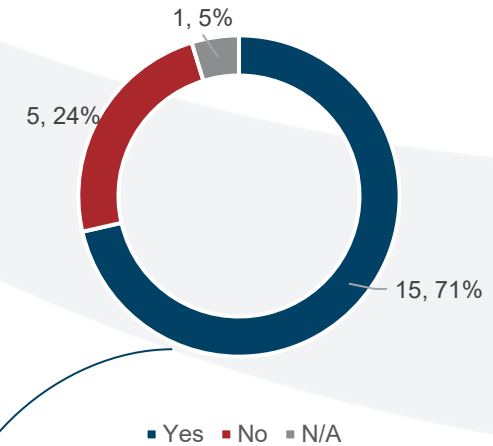


Residential Damage Type

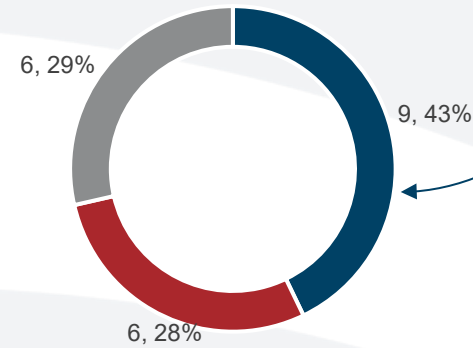
In the past five years, which of the following natural hazard events have you experienced in Doña Ana County?



In the past five years, has your residence been damaged by any of the aforementioned natural hazards?



Residential Damage Categories

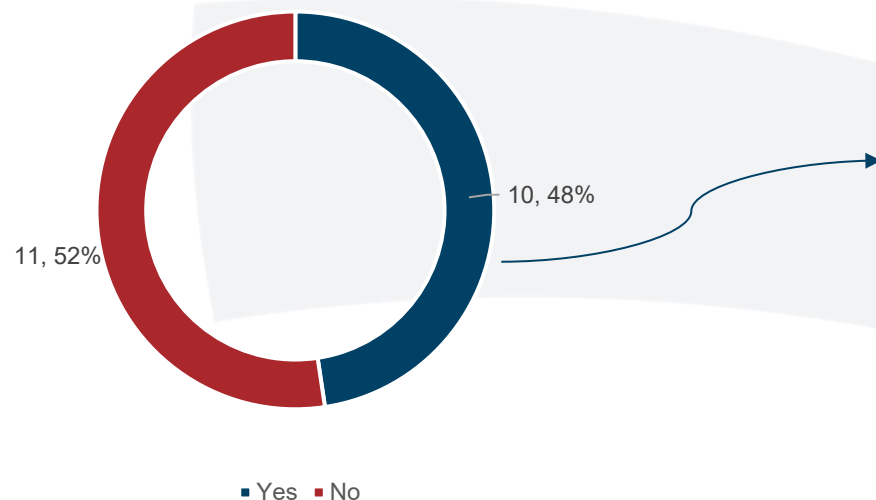


15 respondents who reported damage (9 residential properties with minor damage and 6 residential properties affected)

- Minor: a home with repairable non-structural damage.
- Affected: a home is considered affected if the damage to the home is mostly cosmetic.
- N/A

Residential/Workplace Resilience

Have you taken any actions to make your residence and/or workplace more resilient to natural hazards?

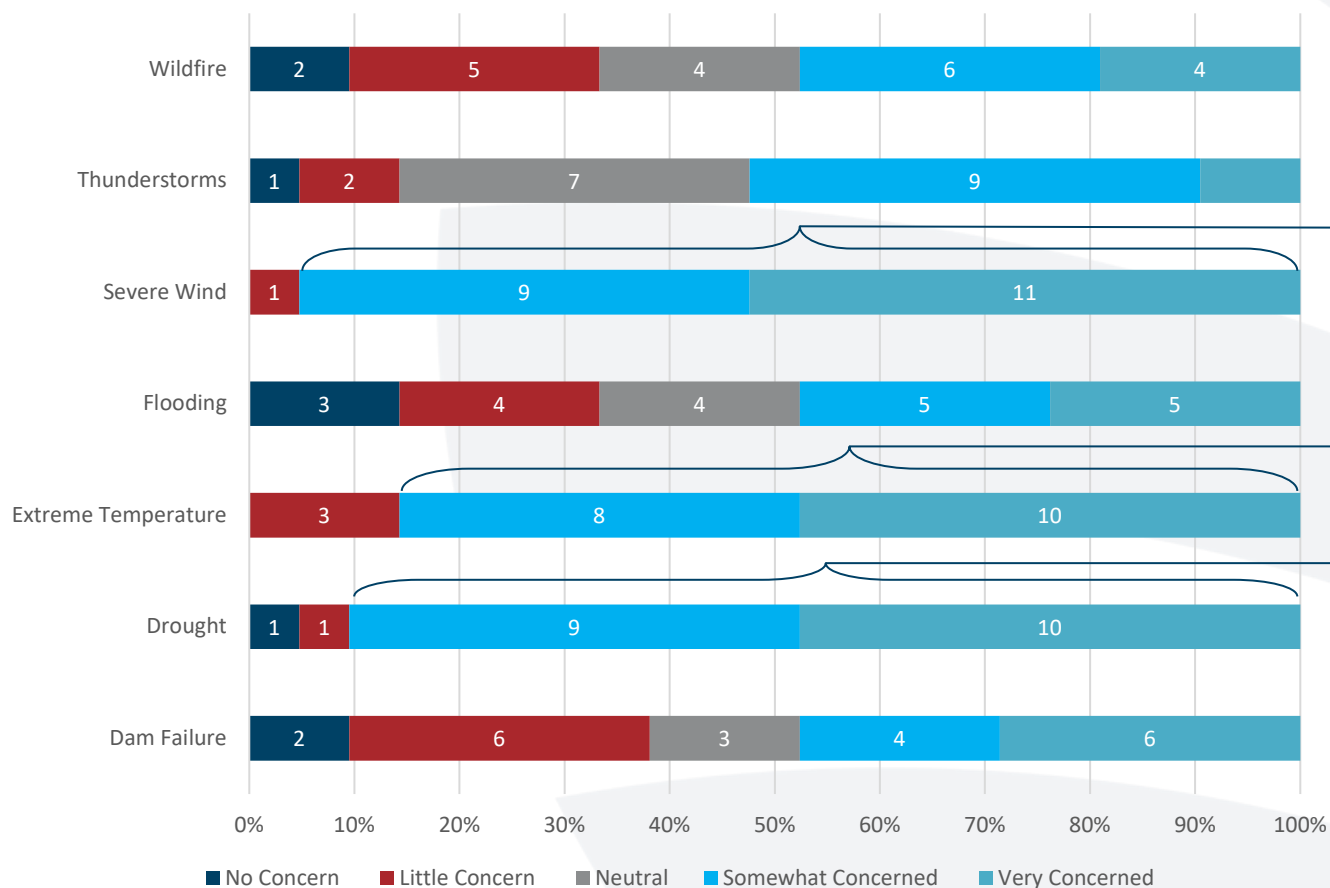


10 Respondents reported taking action to increase resiliency to natural hazards:

- French drain to prevent flooding (thunderstorm drainage) and cenotes to capture water
- Removing bushes and tree limbs
- Windbreaks and anchoring to prevent wind damage
- Replacing and repairing roofs to withstand severe winds

Natural Hazard Concerns

How concerned are you about the following natural hazards in Doña Ana County?



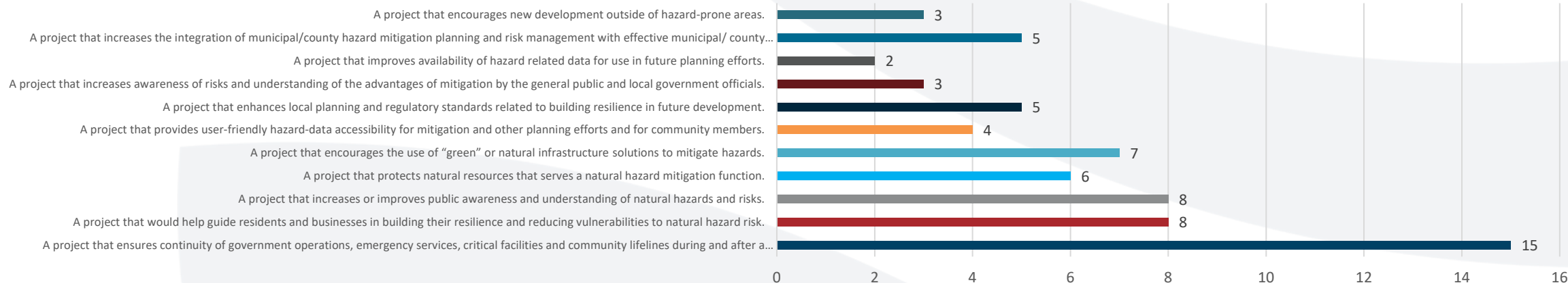
95% of respondents are at least somewhat concerned with Severe Wind, with 43% very concerned

86% of respondents are at least somewhat concerned with Extreme Temperatures, with 48% very concerned

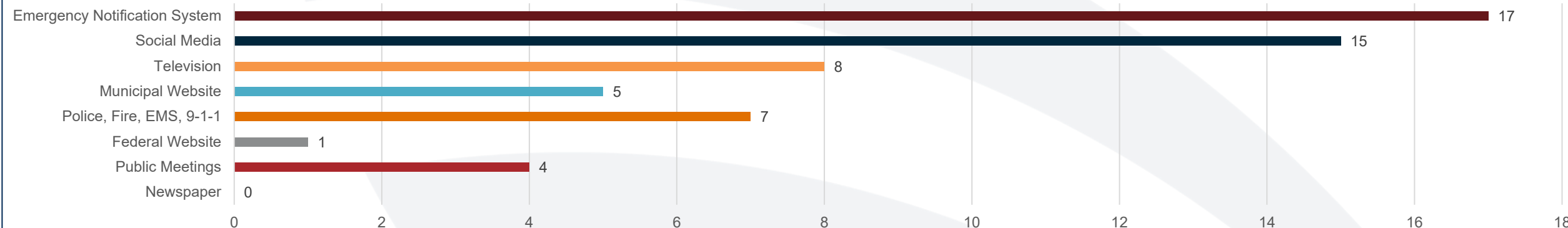
90% of respondents are at least somewhat concerned with Drought, with 48% very concerned

Future Projects and Comms.

What types of projects do you believe your community should prioritize to reduce the damage and disruption from natural disasters?



What are the most effective ways for you to receive information concerning a disaster?



04 SECTION HEADER (MEETING #2)

Local Planning Team Meeting #2 invitation

Local Planning Team Meeting #2 agenda

Local Planning Team Meeting #2 notes

Community Profile Worksheet

Hazard Profile Worksheet

Kymmie Scott

Subject: Doña Ana AHMP: LPT Meeting #2

Location: Microsoft Teams Meeting

Start: Tue 6/3/2025 8:30 AM

End: Tue 6/3/2025 10:00 AM

Show Time As: Tentative

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Not yet responded

Organizer: Kymmie Scott

Required Attendees: Amanda Bowen; Andrew Bowen; Delyce Maciel; Joy V. Chavez; Lorenzo Astorga; Manny Shreves; Mario Juarez-Infante, PE; Mayor Diana Murillo; Michael Garza; Tim Pitts; Vanessa Ordoñez; Kyle Karsjen; Tory Littlefield; Bradley Nuding

Optional Attendees: Jessica Henry

Microsoft Teams [Need help?](#)

[Join the meeting now](#)

Meeting ID: 271 445 277 098 3

Passcode: Vf3KV9iC

Dial in by phone

[+1 914-294-5479,,151611084#](#) United States, Westchester

[Find a local number](#)

Phone conference ID: 151 611 084#

For organizers: [Meeting options](#) | [Reset dial-in PIN](#)

Doña Ana County AHMP LPT Meeting #2 Agenda

Date: June 3, 2025, 8:30 a.m. MDT

Microsoft Teams w/PowerPoint

- ▶ Welcome & Project Review
- ▶ Plan Update Status & HIRA Review
- ▶ Next Steps & Action Items
- ▶ Questions
- ▶ Adjourn

DOÑA ANA HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – LOCAL PLANNING TEAM MEETING #2

June 3, 2025 @ 8:30 AM MT

Meeting Attendance				
#	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Contact
1.	Bowen	Amanda	Doña Ana OEM	amandab@donaanacounty.org
2.	Bowen	Andrew	New Mexico State University	abowen@nmsu.edu
3.	Maciel	Delyce	Elephant Butte Irrigation District	dmaciel@ebid-nm.org
4.	Chavez	Joy	Doña Ana OEM	Joyc@donaanacounty.org
5.	Ordoñez	Vanessa	City of Anthony	vordonez@cityofanthonym.org
6.	Garza	Michael	Doña Ana County Flood Commission	michaelg@donaanacounty.org
7.	Littlefield	Tory	AC Disaster	tlittlefield@acdisaster.com
8.	Scott	Kymmie	Tidal Basin	kymmie.scott@tidalbasin.com
9.	Karsjen	Kyle	Tidal Basin	kyle.karsjen@tidalbasin.com
10.	Nuding	Bradley	Tidal Basin	Bradley.nuding@tidalbasin.com

Agenda / Discussion

- ▶ **Welcome**
 - Kymmie introduced the meeting agenda, which includes discussing the community profile and the HIRA, providing input, answering questions, and outlining next steps. She emphasized the importance of documenting attendance for FEMA mitigation plans.
- ▶ **Hazard Mitigation Overview**
 - Kymmie reviewed the concept of hazard mitigation, explaining its role in preventing future emergencies or minimizing their effects through infrastructure changes. She highlighted the importance of mitigation planning for federal funding eligibility and interagency collaboration.
- ▶ **Project Phase Update**
 - Kymmie provided an update on the project phase, indicating that they are transitioning from phase two to phase three, focusing on wrapping up the HIRA and developing a new mitigation strategy.
- ▶ **Responsibilities of Participating Jurisdictions**
 - Kymmie reminded participating jurisdictions of their responsibilities, including attending planning meetings, identifying community capabilities, documenting

previous hazard mitigation actions, and sharing public survey and review drafts.

▶ **Community Profile and HIRA Review**

- Kymmie discussed the community profile and HIRA, requesting feedback on various aspects such as history, geography, population demographics, social vulnerability, economy, land use, development trends, and community lifelines.

▶ **Plan Goals Confirmation**

- Kymmie reviewed the plan goals, seeking confirmation or suggestions for changes. The goals include improving hazard mitigation collaboration, promoting disaster-resistant development, educating stakeholders, reducing risk to people and property, and exploring funding avenues.

▶ **Community Survey Results**

- Kymmie shared the results of the community survey, noting that only 14 people responded. She recommended reopening the survey through the end of June and pushing for more participation through social media, lobby displays, and collaboration with NGOs. TB will revise the community outreach flyers and reopen the survey by the end of the today.

▶ **Community Engagement Efforts**

- Amanda and Vanessa Ordoñez discussed strategies for increasing community engagement, including leveraging elected leaders, social media platforms, and public meetings to promote the survey and gather input.

▶ **Community Profile and Hazard Sections Feedback**

- Kymmie invited participants to provide feedback on the community profile and hazard sections, emphasizing the importance of accurate historical context, geographic features, population shifts, social vulnerability, economy, land use, development trends, and community lifelines. The group did not have immediate feedback on the content. Doña Ana OEM asked EBID if they'd be able to provide dam historical information and profiling – EBID will get back to Doña Ana OEM with an answer.

▶ **Dust Storms and Severe Wind**

- Kymmie suggested combining dust storms with the severe wind section in the HIRA, streamlining the information and avoiding duplication. Participants agreed with the suggestion.

▶ **HMP Tool Updates**

- Kymmie asked participants to focus on completing the next two tabs of the mitigation tool—NFIP (National Flood Insurance Program) reporting and hazard ranking—with particular attention to capturing geographic nuances in hazard impacts, and were informed that they may override the tool-generated rankings if they provide a justification.

▶ **Mitigation Action Meetings**

- Kymmie announced upcoming mitigation action meetings in July (2-3 days), encouraging participants to bring relevant stakeholders such as public works directors, community development staff, and first responder chiefs. The meetings aim to develop impactful mitigation actions for the jurisdictions.

▶ **Next Steps and Deadlines**

- Kymmie outlined the next steps and deadlines, including submitting feedback on

the community profile and hazard chapters by the 13th, completing the mitigation tool tabs by the end of the month, and preparing for on-site meetings in July.

► **Meeting Conclusion**

- Kymmie concluded the meeting, encouraging participants to leverage the planning team for assistance and support. Amanda expressed appreciation for the team's work and looked forward to improving the plan further.

Other Discussion Topics

- No additional questions, comments, or concerns were raised by the group.

Action Items Summary

Outstanding or In-Progress Items

Activity	Assigned To	Date Due / Date Completed
Community Profile Feedback: Send out materials and forms to capture feedback on the community profile and hazard sections	Kymmie	06/04/2025
Community Profile Feedback: Provide comments on the community profile and hazard chapters by the 13th of the month	All Participants	06/13/2025

New Items

This section summarizes new action items identified during the meeting.

Activity	Assigned To	Date Due / Date Completed
Meeting Notes	Tidal Basin	06/04/2025
Community Survey: Reopen the community survey and update the community engagement flyers to reflect the new deadline date.	Tidal Basin	06/04/2025
Community Survey: Push it out through social media, lobbies, and points of contact to increase participation.	All participants	06/04/2025
Community Survey: Share the meeting details with Amanda for the upcoming City of Anthony board meeting to discuss the community survey and push it out to the public.	Chief Ordoñez	06/04/2025
Community Survey: Mention the community survey during the board meeting to drive public participation in the City of Anthony.	Amanda Bowen	TBD
Community Partner Engagement: Identify and compile a list of community	All participants	06/06/2025

partners to review the revised document and provide input		
Mitigation Action Meetings: Coordinate with Amanda and Joy to finalize dates for on-site mitigation action meetings in July	Kymmie	06/06/2025

Community Profile Review

History

Confirmed as written

Needs revision

Comments:

Geography and Topography

Confirmed as written

Needs revision

Comments:

Population and Demographics

Confirmed as written

Needs revision

Comments:

Social Vulnerability (including health disparity)

| Confirmed as written

Needs revision

Comments:

Economy

| Confirmed as written Needs revision

Comments:

Land Use and Development Trends

| Confirmed as written Needs revision

Comments:

Community Lifelines

| Confirmed as written X Needs revision

Comments:

Community Capabilities

| Confirmed as written Needs revision

Comments:

Hazard Profile Review

Hazard _____ **Date** _____
(Use a separate worksheet for each hazard under review.)

Local Relevance of Hazard Profile

Confirmed as written

Needs revision

Comments:

Location and Extent

Confirmed as written

Needs revision

Comments:

Known Historical Impacts or Events

Confirmed as written

Needs revision

Comments:

Local Sense of Likelihood/Probability

Confirmed as written

Needs revision

Comments:

Climate Change Impacts (if any)

Confirmed as written

Needs revision

Comments:

Vulnerability and Consequence Assessment

Confirmed as written

Needs revision

Comments:

05 SECTION HEADER (LPT HIRA REVIEW)

Local Planning Team HIRA Review Request Email

Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Wednesday, June 4, 2025 2:24 PM
To: Amanda Bowen; Andrew Bowen; Delyce Maciel; Joy V. Chavez; Lorenzo Astorga; Manny Shreves; Mario Juarez-Infante, PE; Mayor Diana Murillo; Michael Garza; Tim Pitts; Vanessa Ordoñez
Cc: Kyle Karsjen; Bradley Nuding; Tory Littlefield; Jessica Henry
Subject: Doña Ana AHMP: Follow-Up from Planning Meeting #2 – Next Steps & Materials
Attachments: DoñaAna_AHMP_Planning Meeting #2 Notes_03JUN25.pdf; DoñaAna_AHMP_Planning Meeting #2_03JUN25.pdf; Worksheet_Community Profile Review.pdf; Worksheet_Hazard Profile Review.pdf; 01_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_v1.docx; A1_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_ACRONYMS_v1.docx; A2_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_GLOSSARY_v1.docx; A3_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_REFERENCES_v1.docx

Dear Local Planning Team,

Thank you to everyone who joined us for Planning Meeting #2 yesterday. We appreciate your time, input, and continued collaboration. For those who weren't able to attend, you can view the recording of the meeting here: [Doña Ana AHMP LPT Meeting 2 - Meeting Recording.mp4](#) (this is too large to attach). Meeting slides and notes have also been attached.

To support your continued engagement, the following materials are attached to this email:

- Draft Community Profile and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) plan elements
- Feedback forms for each section

These documents are in need of your review and comment. Feedback can be submitted in the form of written notes, redlines, completed forms, or verbal input - whatever is easiest for you.

Your assigned Tidal Basin planner will be reaching out by the end of this week to:

- Check in on the Community Capabilities Assessment and Prior Mitigation Strategies tabs (if not yet completed – *now overdue*)
- Collect any feedback you'd like to share on the draft materials (due next Friday, 6/13)
- Begin work on the next two sections: NFIP Reporting and Hazard Ranking (due end of month)
- Gather contact information for any community partners you recommend for reviewing plan elements after the LPT review (due end of month)

As a reminder, the Community Survey has also been reopened through the end of the month to allow for additional input. The link to the survey is [HERE](#) and the outreach materials have been uploaded  [HERE](#) (also too big to attach) for easy reference and distribution. Please continue sharing the survey with your networks, especially those serving underserved communities. (Note: you can also just share County socials or direct folks to the OEM page).

Finally, we've confirmed the dates for our onsite mitigation action development meetings: July 7–9. We'll follow up next week with details on specific times and locations for each meeting.

As always, thank you for everything you're doing. As a fellow New Mexican, I deeply appreciate your work to build your community's resilience. I'm always here if you have questions, concerns, or ideas you'd like to share.

Kindly,

Kymmie

Kymmie Scott, CEM

Project Manager and Tribal Relations Specialist
State, Local, and Commercial Division

Be stronger than before

M: 970.531.1577

kymmie.scott@tidalbasingroup.com
tidalbasingroup.com



****My working hours may not be your working hours. Please do not feel obligated to reply outside of your normal work schedule.****

06 SECTION HEADER (MEETING #3)

Local Planning Team Meeting #3 invitations (x3)

Local Planning Team Meeting #3 agenda

Local Planning Team Meeting #3 notes

Local Planning Team Meeting #3a sign-in sheet

Local Planning Team Meeting #3b sign-in sheet

Local Planning Team Meeting #3c sign-in sheet

Mitigation Action Worksheet

Mitigation Action Examples

Kymmie Scott

Subject: Doña Ana AHMP Mitigation Action Workshop #1 (Hatch)
Location: Placitas Community Center, 241 Trujillo St., Hatch, NM 87937

Start: Tue 7/8/2025 9:00 AM
End: Tue 7/8/2025 12:00 PM
Show Time As: Tentative

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Not yet responded

Organizer: Kymmie Scott
Required Attendees: Amanda Bowen; Andrew Bowen; Delyce Maciel; Joy V. Chavez; Lorenzo Astorga; Manny Shreves; Mario Juarez-Infante, PE; Mayor Diana Murillo; Michael Garza; Tim Pitts; Vanessa Ordoñez
Optional Attendees: Kyle Karsjen; Bradley Nuding; Tory Littlefield

You are invited to attend one of the upcoming **Mitigation Action Development Workshops** for the Doña Ana County All Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) update.

During this workshop, we will:

- Collaboratively identify and refine **hazard mitigation actions** (projects and strategies) specific to your jurisdiction
- Discuss local risks and vulnerabilities
- Explore funding eligibility and best practices for action development

Each jurisdiction only needs to attend one workshop, and you are welcome to choose the time and location most convenient for you.

You're encouraged to **share this invitation with any community partners** who may be helpful in developing mitigation actions. If you're unsure whether someone would be a good fit to include, feel free to reach out - I'm happy to provide guidance.

We look forward to working with you to shape the strategies that will strengthen your community's resilience and support future funding opportunities.

Kymmie Scott

Subject: Doña Ana AHMP Mitigation Action Workshop #2 (Las Cruces)
Location: Doña Ana County Government Center- BOCC Chambers (Back up rooms, if BOCC runs longer than expected, 111-113), 845 N. Motel Blvd., Las Cruces, NM 88007

Start: Tue 7/8/2025 2:00 PM
End: Tue 7/8/2025 5:00 PM
Show Time As: Tentative

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Not yet responded

Organizer: Kymmie Scott
Required Attendees: Amanda Bowen; Andrew Bowen; Delyce Maciel; Joy V. Chavez; Lorenzo Astorga; Manny Shreves; Mario Juarez-Infante, PE; Mayor Diana Murillo; Michael Garza; Tim Pitts; Vanessa Ordoñez
Optional Attendees: Kyle Karsjen; Tory Littlefield; Bradley Nuding

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You're encouraged to **share this invitation with any community partners** who may be helpful in developing mitigation actions. If you're unsure whether someone would be a good fit to include, feel free to reach out - I'm happy to provide guidance.

We look forward to working with you to shape the strategies that will strengthen your community's resilience and support future funding opportunities.

Kymmie Scott

Subject: Doña Ana AHMP Mitigation Action Workshop #3 (Chaparral)
Location: Delores Wright Community Center, 400 E. Lisa Dr., Chaparral, NM 88081

Start: Wed 7/9/2025 9:00 AM
End: Wed 7/9/2025 9:30 AM
Show Time As: Tentative

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Not yet responded

Organizer: Kymmie Scott
Required Attendees: Amanda Bowen; Andrew Bowen; Delyce Maciel; Joy V. Chavez; Lorenzo Astorga; Manny Shreves; Mario Juarez-Infante, PE; Mayor Diana Murillo; Michael Garza; Tim Pitts; Vanessa Ordoñez
Optional Attendees: Kyle Karsjen; Bradley Nuding; Tory Littlefield

You are invited to attend one of the upcoming **Mitigation Action Development Workshops** for the Doña Ana County All Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) update.

During this workshop, we will:

- Collaboratively identify and refine **hazard mitigation actions** (projects and strategies) specific to your jurisdiction
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- Explore funding eligibility and best practices for action development

Each jurisdiction only needs to attend one workshop, and you are welcome to choose the time and location most convenient for you.

You're encouraged to **share this invitation with any community partners** who may be helpful in developing mitigation actions. If you're unsure whether someone would be a good fit to include, feel free to reach out - I'm happy to provide guidance.

We look forward to working with you to shape the strategies that will strengthen your community's resilience and support future funding opportunities.

Doña Ana County AHMP LPT Meeting #3 Agenda

Date: July 7,8, and 9, 2025, time varies

Onsite

- ▶ Welcome & Project Review
- ▶ How to Develop a Mitigation Strategy
- ▶ Mitigation Action Workshop
- ▶ Next Steps and Action Items
- ▶ Adjourn

DOÑA ANA HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 UPDATE

Planning Meeting #3 (July 7, 8, and 9, 2025)

Onsite (time and locations varied each day)

Meeting Attendance				
#	Last Name	First Name	Title	Organization
--	--	--	--	See associated sign-in sheets.

Discussion

► Meeting Introduction

- o Kymmie Scott, Project Manager with Tidal Basin, opened each session by welcoming attendees and thanking them for their continued engagement in the planning process. The purpose of this third planning meeting was to support the development of locally tailored mitigation actions and help jurisdictions complete the final sections of the Mitigation Planning Tool.
- o Amanda Bowen from Doña Ana County Office of Emergency Management also welcomed participants and emphasized the value of this collaborative effort in strengthening community resilience and positioning jurisdictions for future funding opportunities.

► Project Overview and Plan Context

- o Kymmie provided a brief project recap, reviewing key milestones in the planning process to date, including:
 - Completion of the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)
 - Community capabilities assessment
 - Confirmation of shared plan goals
 - Input received through community survey and stakeholder outreach
- o She noted that the updated hazard mitigation strategy would build directly on this foundation, aligning identified actions with risks, capabilities, and community goals.

► What is a Mitigation Strategy?

- o Kymmie facilitated a brief refresher on the purpose and structure of a mitigation strategy, describing it as the community's long-term blueprint for reducing risk. The strategy outlines the goals, objectives, and actions that jurisdictions will take to reduce vulnerability to hazards.
- o She reminded participants that a strong strategy is:
 - Informed by the risk and capability assessments
 - Actionable and measurable
 - Aligned with available funding opportunities

- Developed with stakeholder and community input
- ▶ **Identifying Mitigation Actions**
 - Through a presentation and facilitated discussion, the planning team reviewed FEMA's definition of mitigation actions and highlighted common types of projects, including:
 - Infrastructure improvements (e.g., flood control, generators)
 - Policy updates (e.g., land use, building codes)
 - Public education and outreach
 - Nature-based or green infrastructure solutions
 - Examples of strong mitigation actions were contrasted with examples of non-mitigation activities to help participants distinguish between long-term risk reduction efforts and short-term response or recovery tasks.
 - Jurisdictions were reminded that:
 - Every action must tie back to an identified hazard
 - Quality is more important than quantity
 - Past actions can be refined or carried forward if still relevant
 - Participants were encouraged to “think big, think local, and think ahead” in identifying projects, and to engage department staff or partners as needed to fully develop ideas.
- ▶ **Action Development Support**
 - Each jurisdiction received:
 - Several action development worksheets
 - Example mitigation actions tailored to regional hazards and priorities
 - Kymmie and the planning team were available during the session to walk participants through the worksheets, clarify requirements, and offer ideas for structuring or refining actions.
 - Jurisdictions were encouraged to:
 - Draft initial actions using what they know now—exact figures or details are not required
 - Use the worksheet as a flexible tool that can evolve
 - Reach out for 1:1 support if needed
- ▶ **Next Steps and Action Items**
 - Kymmie concluded the session by outlining the next steps:
 - Tidal Basin planners will reach out within two weeks to schedule jurisdiction-specific meetings
 - During those meetings, planners will review the final Mitigation Planning Tool tabs and walk through the prioritization process
 - Jurisdictions should aim to submit completed action worksheets to their assigned point of contact for input into the planning tool
 - She emphasized that this is a collaborative process, and all jurisdictions will have a final opportunity to review and approve their information before the plan is finalized.
- ▶ **Meeting Conclusion**

- **Conclusion:** Amanda and Kymmie expressed their excitement for the project and gratitude for the participants' involvement. Kymmie provided an overview of the next steps and encouraged participants to reach out with any questions or concerns.

Follow-up Tasks

- ▶ **Follow-up Tasks**
 - **Planner Outreach:** Connect with jurisdictions to support further mitigation action development and refinement, as well as hazard prioritization (TB planners)
 - **Mitigation Actions and Prioritization:** Work with planners to develop final mitigation actions for updated mitigation strategies (Participating jurisdictions)
 - **Further Draft Development:** Continue draft development. (TB planners)
 - **Draft Review:** Once all information is received from jurisdictions, finalize draft and submit to LPT for review. (TB planners)
- ▶ Meetings adjourned approximately 3-4 hours after start.

Upcoming Meetings

TBD

Dona Ana AHMP Workshop #1 July 7, 2025

(Name + Organization, please)

KYLE KARSJEN	TIDAL BASIN
Kymmie Scott	Tidal Basin
Joy V. CHAVEZ	DAC OEM
Amanda Bowen	DAC OEM



AHMP Mitigation Action Workshop

July 8, 2025

last updated 7/8/2025

Agency	Name	Signature	Phone #	Email
NMDA	Marshal Wilson	Marshal W	575 339 5035	mwilson@nmda.nmsu.edu
City of Las Cruces Flood	Angela Garmijo		575 621 9595	garmijo@lascruces.gov
City of Las Cruces	Jorge Avitia			jovitia@lascruces.gov
NMSU	Andy Bowen		575-644-7545	abowen@nmsu.edu
DAC	Daniel Sambrano		575-312-1412	dans@donana.gov
NMSU	Justin Duniam		575 635 1905	jduniam@nmsu.edu
NMSU	Johany Carrillo		(575) 646-2519	jcarr622@nmsu.edu
NMSU	Jim STANKILL		575-463-8081	STANKILL@NMSU.EDU
NMSU	Scott Field		575-646-2400	psfield@nmsu.edu
DAC Flood	Mike Garza		575-525-5553	Michaelg@donana.gov
NMSU	CLAYTON ABBEY		505-239-6824	cabbey@nmsu.edu
NMSU	Polly Sacenz		575-649-8233	psacenz@nmsu.edu
CM & LC	STEVE PACHICO		575-528-3479	SPACHICO@lascruces.gov
DAC Flood	Tamara Hunterman		575-525-5552	tambrihe@donana.gov
EBID	Debye Maeiel		575 993-2490	dmaei@ebid-nm.org

Mitigation Action Development

Problem Statement/Background

Describe the issue or risk this action will address.

Hazard(s) to be Mitigated

List the plan-identified hazard(s) this action targets.

Method of Implementation

Explain how the action will be carried out (e.g., project, policy, outreach). Provide as many details as possible.

Estimated Benefit

Summarize the intended outcome or impact.

Responsible Party

Indicate the lead agency/department responsible for implementation.

Estimated Cost

Select one:

☐	Less than \$50,000
☐	\$50,000–\$100,000
☐	\$100,000–\$1M
☐	\$1M–\$5M
☐	More than \$5M

Potential Funding Sources

List likely sources (e.g., FEMA HMGP, local funds, state programs).

Estimated Timeline

Select one:

☐	0–1 year
☐	1–3 years
☐	3–5 years
☐	More than 5 years

MITIGATION ACTION EXAMPLES



This flyer includes example actions that other communities, both in New Mexico and across the U.S., have implemented to reduce risk from natural hazards. The examples are tailored to reflect Doña Ana County's unique hazards, geography, climate, infrastructure, and culture.

While these are not one-size-fits-all solutions, they're intended to spark ideas and support the development of mitigation actions that are realistic, relevant, and achievable within your community.

DAM FAILURE

1. Further the development of a county-wide dam safety program with inspection schedules, risk prioritization, and emergency action plans.
2. Install telemetry-enabled rain and stream gages at low water crossings to support real-time flood and dam failure monitoring.
3. Partner with EBID to enhance maintenance and risk communication for dams serving agricultural irrigation.
4. Incorporate dam failure risk education into public outreach campaigns for schools and rural communities.
5. Includes dam inundation mapping in local development review processes and restricts new construction in identified inundation zones.

EXTREME TEMPERATURES

1. Coordinate with public health agencies to create a countywide "cooling and warming center" network, including in libraries, schools, and community centers.
2. Launch a campaign targeting landlords to educate and enforce minimum heating and cooling standards and proper insulation.
3. Provide grants or rebates for residents to install energy-efficient HVAC systems or backup heating and cooling options.
4. Retrofit older public housing with better insulation and reflective roofing materials to reduce heat gain.
5. Create a registry of vulnerable individuals (elderly, homebound) for targeted outreach during heat or cold events.

DROUGHT

1. Expand xeriscape incentives and enforce drought-resistant landscape ordinances, particularly in rural developments.
2. Develop a regional drought contingency and water reuse strategy in collaboration with domestic water suppliers and agricultural stakeholders.
3. Install rainwater harvesting systems at county-owned buildings and encourage public adoption via subsidy programs.
4. Educate farmers on drought-tolerant crop rotation, cover crops, and conservation tillage practices.
5. Promote graywater reuse systems for non-potable residential irrigation with guidance materials.

FLOODING

1. Expand the county's Flood Warning and Response System to include community-specific outreach and gage placements.
2. Adopt low-impact development practices countywide to manage stormwater, especially in new subdivisions.
3. Incentivize elevation retrofits or voluntary relocation for frequently flooded structures.
4. Partner with NM State and federal agencies to complete the Rio Grande Canalization Project upgrades.
5. Host biannual NFIP workshops to improve local understanding and participation rates.

MITIGATION ACTION EXAMPLES



SEVERE WIND

1. Implement a residential wind retrofitting rebate program for anchoring roofs, doors, and windows.
2. Conduct a tree-trimming campaign focused on power line corridors and critical infrastructure to reduce wind-related outages and damage.
3. Host an annual "wind readiness" outreach campaign targeting schools, mobile home parks, and agricultural producers.
4. Establish vegetation buffers and windbreaks along vulnerable road corridors, particularly near colonias and major agricultural routes.
5. Implement conservation tillage and soil crusting prevention practices in coordination with NRCS and local cooperatives.

WILDFIRE

1. Expand defensible space programs through partnerships with fire departments and soil conservation districts, targeting high-risk wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas.
2. Design and distribute culturally resonant wildfire preparedness materials covering evacuation, defensible space, and safe use of outdoor equipment during fire season.
3. Incentivize the use of fire-resistant building materials in new construction and major renovations.
4. Conduct prescribed burns or mechanical thinning projects in fire-prone open spaces and buffer zones near critical infrastructure.
5. Provide emergency water tanks or dry hydrants in remote communities lacking adequate fire suppression access.

THUNDERSTORMS (LIGHTNING AND HAIL)

1. Install lightning rods and surge protectors on critical public facilities such as schools, EOCs, and water systems.
2. Educate rural and agricultural communities on safe shelter practices and livestock protection during storms.
3. Create a voluntary residential audit program to assess storm vulnerability (roof condition, tree hazards, surge protection, etc.), with guidance for low-cost retrofits and possible discounts or rebates through local utilities.
4. Promote use of hail-resistant roofing materials through incentive programs and public education.
5. Develop a lightning strike tracking system to identify repeat-prone areas for infrastructure hardening and emergency planning.

07 SECTION HEADER (STAKEHOLDER REVIEW HIRA)

Stakeholder HIRA Review Request – Colquitt

Stakeholder HIRA Review Request – Burciaga

Stakeholder HIRA Review Request – Wagley

Stakeholder HIRA Review Request – Galindo

Stakeholder HIRA Review Request – Garcia

Stakeholder HIRA Review Request – Franklin

Stakeholder HIRA Review Request - Jasso

Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2025 10:01 AM
To: john@huecobolson.com
Cc: Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez; Kyle Karsjen
Subject: Request for Input: Doña Ana County Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Review (Chapparel)
Attachments: 01_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_v2.2.docx; A1
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_ACRONYMS_v2.2.docx; A2
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_GLOSSARY_v2.2.docx; A3
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_REFERENCES_v2.2.docx

Good morning John,

My name is Kymmie Scott, and I'm a project manager with a company contracted by Doña Ana Office of Emergency Management called Tidal Basin Government Consulting. I'm reaching out to request your review and feedback on the working draft of the Doña Ana County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) Update. *(The draft AHMP and support documents are attached.)*

What is this plan and why does it matter?

The AHMP is the County's strategy to reduce risks from natural hazards like flooding, wildfire, and extreme heat. A current, FEMA-approved plan is required for eligibility for many types of federal mitigation funding, and helps inform many other local planning and operational projects/programs. The existing plan was adopted in 2021 and is being fully updated to reflect current risks, community priorities, and recent events.

Where the draft stands now:

The Community Profile and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) sections are fully drafted, and a few other small sections are underway. Our planners are continuing to research and verify information for the remaining chapters, but now is the right time to gather input on what's already developed.

What we're asking of you:

Please review the draft document and provide any feedback or edits by **end of day Friday, August 1**. We're especially interested in your review of:

- The Community Profile: Does it reflect your area accurately?
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Feedback can be provided via **track changes and comments in Word**. (If changes are made without tracked edits, we may not be able to incorporate them into the final document.)

Why your input matters:

Local knowledge is critical to the success of this plan. While we've done extensive research, no one knows your community better than you, and we want this plan to reflect that.

A quick note on formatting:

You may see comments labeled "MARCOM" throughout the document. These are internal notes for our communications team, who are revising the document in parallel to improve graphics and readability.

Thank you for your time and support. If you have any questions, feel free to reach out.

Kindly,

Kymmie

Kymmie Scott, CEM

Project Manager and Tribal Relations Specialist
State, Local, and Commercial Division

Be stronger than before

M: 970.531.1577

kymmie.scott@tidalbasingroup.com
tidalbasingroup.com



****My working hours may not be your working hours. Please do not feel obligated to reply outside of your normal work schedule.****

Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2025 10:03 AM
To: Burciagam79@yahoo.com
Cc: Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez; Kyle Karsjen
Subject: Request for Input: Doña Ana County Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Review (Sunland Park)
Attachments: 01_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_v2.2.docx; A1
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_ACRONYMS_v2.2.docx; A2
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_GLOSSARY_v2.2.docx; A3
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_REFERENCES_v2.2.docx

Good morning Councilwoman Burciaga,

My name is Kymmie Scott, and I'm a project manager with a company contracted by Doña Ana Office of Emergency Management called Tidal Basin Government Consulting. I'm reaching out to request your review and feedback on the working draft of the Doña Ana County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) Update. *(The draft AHMP and support documents are attached.)*

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Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2025 10:04 AM
To: lyla.wagley@yahoo.com
Cc: Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez; Kyle Karsjen
Subject: Request for Input: Doña Ana County Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Review (La Mesa)
Attachments: 01_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_v2.2.docx; A1
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_ACRONYMS_v2.2.docx; A2
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_GLOSSARY_v2.2.docx; A3
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_REFERENCES_v2.2.docx

Good morning Lyla,

My name is Kymmie Scott, and I'm a project manager with a company contracted by Doña Ana Office of Emergency Management called Tidal Basin Government Consulting. I'm reaching out to request your review and feedback on the working draft of the Doña Ana County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) Update. *(The draft AHMP and support documents are attached.)*

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Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2025 10:05 AM
To: mgalindo@launionwatersheddistrict.org
Cc: Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez; Kyle Karsjen
Subject: Request for Input: Doña Ana County Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Review (La Union)
Attachments: 01_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_v2.2.docx; A1
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_ACRONYMS_v2.2.docx; A2
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_GLOSSARY_v2.2.docx; A3
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_REFERENCES_v2.2.docx

Good morning MaryAnn,

My name is Kymmie Scott, and I'm a project manager with a company contracted by Doña Ana Office of Emergency Management called Tidal Basin Government Consulting. I'm reaching out to request your review and feedback on the working draft of the Doña Ana County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) Update. *(The draft AHMP and support documents are attached.)*

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State, Local, and Commercial Division

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tidalbasingroup.com



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Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2025 10:06 AM
To: admin@townsiteoflaunion.org
Cc: Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez; Kyle Karsjen
Subject: Request for Input: Doña Ana County Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Review (La Union)
Attachments: 01_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_v2.2.docx; A1
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_ACRONYMS_v2.2.docx; A2
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_GLOSSARY_v2.2.docx; A3
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_REFERENCES_v2.2.docx

Good morning Jorge,

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Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2025 10:07 AM
To: bfrank586@live.com
Cc: Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez; Kyle Karsjen; gussica98@yahoo.com
Subject: Request for Input: Doña Ana County Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Review
Attachments: 01_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_v2.2.docx; A1
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_ACRONYMS_v2.2.docx; A2
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_GLOSSARY_v2.2.docx; A3
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_REFERENCES_v2.2.docx

Good morning Beverly,

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Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2025 10:08 AM
To: jassohenry@gmail.com
Cc: Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez; Kyle Karsjen
Subject: Request for Input: Doña Ana County Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Review (Doña Ana)
Attachments: 01_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_v2.2.docx; A1
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_ACRONYMS_v2.2.docx; A2
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_GLOSSARY_v2.2.docx; A3
_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_REFERENCES_v2.2.docx

Good morning Henry,

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What is this plan and why does it matter?

The AHMP is the County's strategy to reduce risks from natural hazards like flooding, wildfire, and extreme heat. A current, FEMA-approved plan is required for eligibility for many types of federal mitigation funding and helps inform many other local planning and operational projects/programs. The existing plan was adopted in 2021 and is being fully updated to reflect current risks, community priorities, and recent events.

Where the draft stands now:

The Community Profile and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) sections are fully drafted, and a few other small sections are underway. Our planners are continuing to research and verify information for the remaining chapters, but now is the right time to gather input on what's already developed.

What we're asking of you:

Please review the draft document and provide any feedback or edits by **end of day Friday, August 1**. We're especially interested in your review of:

- The Community Profile: Does it reflect your area accurately?
- Hazard sections: Are past occurrences, vulnerabilities, and potential consequences correct and complete?

Feedback can be provided via **track changes and comments in Word**. (If changes are made without tracked edits, we may not be able to incorporate them into the final document.)

Why your input matters:

Local knowledge is critical to the success of this plan. While we've done extensive research, no one knows your community better than you, and we want this plan to reflect that.

A quick note on formatting:

You may see comments labeled "MARCOM" throughout the document. These are internal notes for our communications team, who are revising the document in parallel to improve graphics and readability.

Thank you for your time and support. If you have any questions, feel free to reach out.

Kindly,

Kymmie

Kymmie Scott, CEM

Project Manager and Tribal Relations Specialist
State, Local, and Commercial Division

Be stronger than before

M: 970.531.1577

kymmie.scott@tidalbasingroup.com
tidalbasingroup.com



****My working hours may not be your working hours. Please do not feel obligated to reply outside of your normal work schedule.****

08 SECTION HEADER (LPT DRAFT REVIEW)

Local Planning Team Pre-Final Draft Review Request

Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Tuesday, September 2, 2025 8:58 PM
To: Amanda Bowen; Andrew Bowen; Delyce Maciel; Joy V. Chavez; Lorenzo Astorga; Manny Shreves; Mario Juarez-Infante, PE; Mayor Diana Murillo; Michael Garza; Vanessa Ordoñez; Steve Pacheco; Angela Armijo
Cc: Kyle Karsjen; Bradley Nuding; tlittlefield@acdisaster.com; Jessica Henry
Subject: Doña Ana AHMP: Near-Final Draft of Doña Ana County HMP – LPT Review Requested by Sept. 12
Attachments: 01_DRAFT_DoñaAna_AHMP_v3.2.docx
Importance: High

Dear Local Planning Team,

Thank you all for your continued engagement throughout this process. Your collaboration with our planning team to provide, review, and validate information has been essential in shaping a comprehensive and locally relevant mitigation plan.

Attached is the **near-final draft of the Doña Ana County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP)** for your review. We're asking all participating jurisdictions to carefully review the draft and return any feedback **no later than end of day, Friday, September 12**. This is our final home stretch before the plan advances to the formal review stages.

Please note the following as you conduct your review:

1. Maps and analysis still in progress.

Several maps and their associated analysis are still being developed. These will be integrated during this review period and finalized prior to public release.

2. Focus areas for review:

We encourage you to pay special attention to the following sections:

- **New content:** Several entirely new sections have been added throughout the document. These are clearly marked with a note asking for LPT review.
- **Jurisdiction-specific content:** Tables and mitigation actions tied to your jurisdiction should be given a **thorough final review**. If your jurisdiction did not submit information for a particular section, we've drafted content based on available data. If information was submitted, we may have revised for clarity. Please validate **all jurisdictional content** to ensure it's accurate and complete.
- **Standard mitigation actions:** Four additional mitigation actions have been added to every jurisdiction's mitigation strategy to support broader emergency management efforts and meet FEMA's requirement of one action per hazard per jurisdiction. While you are **not required** to formally adopt these, your jurisdiction is **encouraged** to include them as part of your strategy.

3. Tracking mitigation actions.

To help with navigation, **each mitigation action spans three sections:**

- Basic information
- Implementation
- Priority

You can follow each action throughout the plan using its assigned tracking number (a letter/number code next to your jurisdiction's name).

4. Questions or support.

If you need clarification or assistance during your review, please don't hesitate to reach out to your assigned planner. We're happy to support however we can.

Once we receive your feedback, we'll adjudicate any changes, incorporate the remaining maps and analysis, and then move into the final review phases: public and adjacent jurisdiction review, followed by State and FEMA reviews.

Thanks again for your time, effort, and commitment to this important planning effort! 😊 We're nearly there, and your input at this final stage will help ensure a strong and actionable mitigation plan for the entire county.

Kindly,
Kymmie

Kymmie Scott, CEM
Project Manager and Tribal Relations Specialist
State, Local, and Commercial Division

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M: 970.531.1577 kymmie.scott@tidalbasingroup.com
tidalbasingroup.com



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09 SECTION HEADER (ADJACENT DRAFT REVIEW)

Adjacent Jurisdiction Pre-Final Draft Review Request

Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Wednesday, October 15, 2025 10:33 AM
To: Matthew Clark; Ryan Williams; 'dieterkd@elpasotexas.gov'; 'agriewahn@lincolncountynm.gov'; 'emergency_management@lunacountynm.us'; 'k.sanders@roswell-nm.gov'; 'jarmendariz@eddyoem.com'
Cc: Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez; Kyle Karsjen
Subject: Doña Ana County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan: Adjacent Jurisdiction Review Request

Good morning,

On behalf of Doña Ana County, we are reaching out to request your input on the County's updated Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is now in the final stages of development. As you are familiar with the planning process, you know these plans play a critical role in identifying risks, assessing capabilities, and outlining strategies to reduce the impacts of natural hazards. Updates, required every five years by FEMA, help ensure continued eligibility for mitigation funding and reflect current conditions and priorities.

As a neighboring jurisdiction and fellow mitigation planning partner, your feedback is important to us. We invite you to review the draft plan and share any comments, suggestions, or insights that could help strengthen regional coordination and hazard resilience.

You can access the draft plan here: [Doña Ana COUNTY All Hazard Mitigation Plan](#)

If you have any feedback, please send it directly to me and copy Kyle Karsjen (kyle.karsjen@tidalbasingroup.com) by October 28, 2026.

Thank you for your continued partnership in building safer, more resilient communities.

Kindly,
Kymmie

Kymmie Scott, CEM
Project Manager and Tribal Relations Specialist
State, Local, and Commercial Division

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tidalbasingroup.com



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10 SECTION HEADER (PUBLIC DRAFT REVIEW)

Request for OEM to post Pre-Final Draft for Public Review

OEM website post of Pre-Final Draft for Public Review

Local Planning Team communication regarding post of Pre-Final Draft for Public Review

Social media graphics for Pre-Final Draft for Public Review

Social media content for Pre-Final Draft for Public Review

Community survey follow up for public review – facilitation email to OEM

Community survey follow up for public review – draft email language

Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Thursday, October 2, 2025 7:30 AM
To: Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez
Cc: Kyle Karsjen; Bradley Nuding; Tory Littlefield; Jessica Henry
Subject: Doña Ana MJHMP: Pre-Final Draft MJHMP Ready for Public Review Posting
Attachments: Pre-FINAL DRAFT_DoñaAna_MJHMP.pdf; Doña Ana AHMP Social Media Content - Public Review 30SEP25.docx; Doña Ana AHMP Website Content - Public Review 30SEP25.docx; DonaAna-MJHMP-social1.jpg; DonaAna-MJHMP-social2.jpg

Hi Amanda and Joy,

Good news this morning - the pre-final draft of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan is **officially ready for public review!**

My recommendation is to post the PDF version of the draft to the County website so that the review period can begin. Included in today's delivery are:

- Pre-final draft of the MJHMP
- Updated website content for posting alongside the plan
- Social media outreach content and graphics
- A Microsoft Form link to collect feedback (this is embedded in the website content)

I'll be sending the plan out to adjacent jurisdictions tomorrow to initiate their review period and will also send a message to the LPT notifying them that the public review period is live. That message will encourage LPT members to share the County's social media posts and invite their staff and community members to review the draft and provide input. Both OEM and LPT members are welcome to continue submitting feedback to us during this time as well.

If there are any issues getting the plan posted tomorrow (or by Monday at the latest) just let me know and we can tweak the materials to reflect a new start date.

Once this review period closes, we'll adjudicate the feedback and move into state review. I'll also be sending a courtesy heads-up to the state team tomorrow to let them know we plan to submit later this month.

Please don't hesitate to reach out with any questions or concerns in the meantime.

Kindly,
Kymmie

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Project Manager and Tribal Relations Specialist
State, Local, and Commercial Division

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tidalbasingroup.com



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Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

 Contact

Office of Emergency
Management

 oem@donaana.gov



Welcome to the update site for the Doña Ana County All Hazards Mitigation Plan.

The 2025 AHMP update will be conducted throughout spring and summer. Public notices, draft plans, and links to relevant resources will be posted here throughout the update process.

Public Notices and Project Updates

The Doña Ana County Office of Emergency Management invites the public to review and provide feedback on the pre-final draft of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The draft plan will be available for review from **October 14-28, 2025**.

Public review is a vital part of the hazard mitigation planning process. FEMA requires communities to engage the public before a plan can be approved, but more importantly, your input ensures the plan reflects local knowledge and priorities. Residents often know about risks, challenges, and opportunities that may not be captured through data alone.

Please use the **Feedback Form** to share your comments, suggestions, or additional information. Your participation helps us strengthen the plan and build a safer, more resilient community.

[Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Draft Plan](#)
[Feedback Form Link](#)

Search the FAQs...

▼ All Hazards Mitigation Plan Update

› What is the Doña Ana County All Hazards Mitigation Plan?

› How Can You Participate in the Update?

› Hazard Mitigation Planning?

2021 Doña Ana County All Hazards Mitigation Plan

The 2021 AHMP assessed the risk of dam failure, drought, extreme cold, flooding, severe wind, thunderstorms (lightning and hail), and wildfire. The AHMP encompasses Doña Ana County, City of Las Cruces, Village of Hatch, Town of Mesilla, City of Sunland Park, Elephant Butte Irrigation District, New Mexico State University, and City of Anthony.



Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Wednesday, October 15, 2025 10:00 AM
To: Andrew Bowen; Delyce Maciel; Lorenzo Astorga; Manny Shreves; Mario Juarez-Infante, PE; Mayor Diana Murillo; Michael Garza; Vanessa Ordoñez; Steve Pacheco; Angela Armijo
Cc: Kyle Karsjen; Bradley Nuding; Tory Littlefield; Jessica Henry; Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez
Subject: Doña Ana AHMP (now MJHMP): Public Review Period Now Open
Attachments: Doña Ana AHMP Social Media Content - Public Review 15OCT25.docx; DonaAna-MJHMP-social1.jpg; DonaAna-MJHMP-social2.jpg

Dear Local Planning Team,

I'm pleased to share that the pre-final draft of the Doña Ana County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) is now posted on the County's website and available for public review. A feedback form is also linked on the same page to allow community members to easily submit their comments. The public review period began yesterday and will run through October 28, 2025. LPT members are welcome (and encouraged) to continue submitting feedback during this time as well. We've made several key updates in this draft, including:

- Alignment of mitigation actions with FEMA's Community Lifelines
- Highlight boxes showcasing successful mitigation projects from the previous plan
- A new Funding Annex to help jurisdictions identify potential implementation resources

To help spread the word, I've attached a set of graphics and sample social media language that your jurisdiction is welcome to use. We also encourage you to share this opportunity through other channels such as newsletters, community meetings, or your website. Here is the website where the plan and feedback form are posted: [Dona Ana County, NM](#)

Later today, the plan will also be sent to adjacent jurisdiction emergency management offices so those partners have a chance to review and provide input as part of the formal FEMA process. After the public and adjacent jurisdiction review period closes, the planning team will adjudicate all feedback and prepare the draft for submission to the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM). Once DHSEM has reviewed and we've made any needed updates, the plan will then be sent to FEMA for final review. While we don't have control over how long the State or FEMA reviews will take, our hope is to have the plan finalized and approved by the end of this year.

If you have any questions or would like support during this final phase, please don't hesitate to reach out. Thanks again for your partnership and continued dedication to this effort.

Kindly,
Kymmie

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Project Manager and Tribal Relations Specialist
State, Local, and Commercial Division

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HELP US REDUCE DISASTER RISKS!

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Contribute your feedback
between October 14–28





MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Review the plan, submit your feedback,
and help Doña Ana County become
more resilient.

Social media blurbs (short, traffic-driving posts – pair with graphic):

The draft 2025 Doña Ana County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) is ready for public review! Share your input Oct 14-28 to help shape our community's resilience. Review the draft and submit feedback here: [\[website link\]](#)

Your voice matters. Doña Ana County is updating its Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP), and we need your input. Public review runs Oct 14-28. Check out the draft and provide comments: [\[website link\]](#)

Help us reduce disaster risks in Doña Ana County. Review the draft Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) and share your feedback by Oct 28. Together we can build a safer, stronger community. Start here: [\[website link\]](#)

Link:

https://www.donaana.gov/departments/law_safety/office_of_emergency_management/local_emergency_plans/all_hazards_mitigation_plan_update.php#collapselinks-479-20b2

Subject: Doña Ana County Hazard Mitigation Plan – Public Review Now Open

Dear Community Member,

Thank you again for taking the time to share your thoughts during the public survey for the Doña Ana County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Your input plays an important role in strengthening our communities' resilience to future hazards.

We're pleased to let you know that the pre-final draft of the plan is now available for public review. You can view the full draft and submit your feedback using the Microsoft Form linked on the County's website.

Review the Plan & Submit Feedback:

https://www.donaana.gov/departments/law_safety/office_of_emergency_management/local_emergency_plans/all_hazards_mitigation_plan_update.php#collapselinks-479-20b2

The public review period will remain open through October 28, 2025.

Your feedback helps ensure the final plan reflects local needs, priorities, and concerns so we encourage you to take a few minutes to review the draft and share your thoughts.

Thank you again for your interest and involvement in making Doña Ana County safer and more resilient for all who live and work here.

Warm regards,

Kymmie Scott

From: Kymmie Scott
Sent: Thursday, October 16, 2025 8:26 AM
To: Amanda Bowen; Joy V. Chavez
Cc: Kyle Karsjen
Subject: Doña Ana MJHMP: Community survey emails & public draft posting outreach
Attachments: DoñaAna_MJHMP_ContactEmails.xlsx; DoñaAna_MJHMP_EmailContact_Outreach.docx

Hi Amanda and Joy,

As noted on our call yesterday, we collected emails from individuals who participated in the public survey early in the planning process who indicated that they would like to remain involved in the process. Those emails, along with draft email language that you can use to reach out to them and let them know about the public review period, are attached here. Please let me know if you have any questions or if I can do anything else to support the process.

Kindly,
Kymmie

Kymmie Scott, CEM
Project Manager and Tribal Relations Specialist
State, Local, and Commercial Division

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tidalbasingroup.com



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BOARD ACTION FORM

AGENDA DATE

PZHAC: 9/8/26

BOT: 9/14/26

DAC ACCOUNT # 0400980

BLDG CODE – ACC

EVALUATION COST- \$200,000

FEE - \$ 3,239

ITEM: CASE # –062161 submitted by Everardo Carbajal for Las Cruces Public Schools, requesting approval of a new pergola project on 2355 Avenida de Mesilla, at the west side of the property at Rio Grande Preparatory Institute. The property zone is (H-C).

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS:

Las Cruces Public Schools, requesting approval of a new pergola project on 2355 Avenida de Mesilla, at the west side of the property at Rio Grande Preparatory Institute. The project involves 3 steel pergolas. The purpose of the project is to allow students to present and sell products.

IMPACT:

- The PZHAC has jurisdiction to recommend approval of the applicant's request for approval of this request to the BOT.
- The applicant has the authority to make an application request to the PZHAC and BOT.
- The applicant has the authority to appeal the decision from PZHAC to BOT.

ALTERNATIVES:

The Planning, Zoning and Historical Appropriateness Commission (PZHAC) may:

1. Recommend approval of this case with findings stated above.
2. Recommend approval of this case with findings stated above and conditions.
3. Deny the application.

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:

MTC. § 18.35.050 Exterior appearance.

- An application for a permit which would authorize construction, modification, moving or destruction, use or function which would affect the exterior appearance of any structure or sign must first be reviewed and approved by the PZHAC for compliance with Chapter 18.33 MTC (Historic Preservation), and receive final approval by the board of trustees.

(Prior code § 11-2-11.4.C. Formerly 18.35.030; Ord. 94-06 § 1; Ord. 2020-02 § 1; Ord. 2021-01 § 2)

- **Art. 22 Historic Districts and Landmarks, State of New Mexico, 3-22-2.** Purpose. The legislature of the state of New Mexico hereby declares that the historical heritage of this state is among its most valued and important assets and that it is the intention of the Historic District and Landmark Act to empower the counties and municipalities of this state with as full and complete powers to preserve, protect and enhance the historic areas and landmarks lying within their respective jurisdictions as it is possible for this legislature to permit under the constitution of the United States and the constitution of New Mexico and subject to the specific duties and responsibilities respecting historical matters already granted or to be granted under other statutes of this state. History: 1953 Comp., § 14-21-2, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 300; 1983, ch. 178, § 3.
Art. 22 Historic Districts and Landmarks, State of New Mexico, 3-22-6. Applicability to state capital outlay projects; limitation. A. Recognizing the fragility of the state's historic heritage, the purpose of this section is to establish a procedure under which the state and its municipalities and counties will commit to collaborate in good faith and work jointly to preserve and protect the historic districts of New Mexico
- See attached for more information.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION:

- Application
- Business License application submitted by contractor
- Site Plan
- Photos

DETERMINATION NOTES

-approved 4-0
- BOT to determine if fees to
be waved



TOWN OF MESILLA

BUSINESS REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

(Mercado/Special Events will use their own application forms)

- All persons or entities conducting business in Mesilla must comply with MTC Title 5.05 (Business Registration)
- Business license term runs annually from March 16 through March 15. Business renewals for the upcoming year will be accepted starting March 1st. If no changes in status, licenses can be paid over the phone with your Mesilla business license number.
- A late fee of \$50 per month will be assessed for delinquent licenses in accordance with Mesilla Resolution 2025-32
- Accounts delinquent after 90 days may be terminated
- Businesses relocating or closing must notify the Town of Mesilla to close their account. Failure to close an account may result in continued accrual of late fees
- All businesses must obtain a New Mexico CRS (State Tax ID) Number
- If your business requires exterior remodeling to include signage, a zoning/sign permit must be obtained as well using their own forms and submitted along with this application
- Changes or updates to a business must be submitted using a Business License Form with "Change of Status" selected
- Mercado and Special Event licenses do NOT automatically renew (contact the Events Coordinator)
- This checklist must be submitted with the business license application and all supplemental documentation

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Use this checklist to ensure all required materials are submitted with your application.

1. Business Information

- ☒ Business Name (DBA, if applicable)
- ☒ Owner(s) Name(s)
- ☒ Physical Address of Business
- ☒ Mailing Address (if different)
- ☒ Phone Number and Email
- ☒ Contractor License (if applicable)
- ☒ NM Tax ID #

2. Registration & Licensing

- ☐ Completed Town of Mesilla Business License Application
- ☐ Copy of Landlord/Tenant Agreement (if applicable)
- ☐ Copy of NM CRS (State Tax ID) Number
- ☐ Copy of any certificate necessary to operate the business you are requesting. (e.g. therapy, nurse practitioner, counseling, etc.)

- ☐ Business Plan (what type of business, and how it will be operated)
- ☐ Site Plan outlining parking area for employees
- ☐ Floor Plan of building/space

4. Building & Safety (apply using their own forms and submit with business application)

- ☒ Zoning Permits (if applicable)
- ☐ Sign Permit Form(if applicable)
- ☐ Health Inspection Approval (if applicable)

6. Application Fees (check one)

- ☒ General Business License (e.g. retail, restaurant/bar, service, construction, entertainment, home occupation, etc.) \$35
- ☐ Short-term Rental Permit \$65
- ☐ Alcohol Permit \$250
- ☐ Cannabis Permit \$250

CERTIFICATION

I certify that all information provided is accurate and complete. I understand that incomplete applications may delay processing or result in denial. By signing I agree to adhere to all applicable ordinances set by the Town of Mesilla.

Applicant Name: Evelyn

Signature: [Signature]

Date: 7/31/26

FORM: BL-2026**Town of Mesilla, New Mexico**

Phone (575) 524-3262

P.O. Box 10

2231 Avenida de Mesilla, Mesilla, NM 88046

**2026-27 BUSINESS LICENSE APPLICATION/RENEWAL**DATE: 7/3/26

(PLEASE PRINT)

LIC NO: 3896

NEW \$ ☒ \$35 RENEWAL \$ ☐ \$35 LATE FEE \$ ☐ \$50 PARKING \$ TOTAL \$ 35
(IF APPLICABLE)

Change in status **APPLICANT'S INFORMATION**

APPLICANT NAME <u>Everardo Carbajal</u>		
DRIVER LIC # <u> </u>	PHONE # <u> </u>	EMAIL <u> </u>

BUSINESS INFORMATION

BUSINESS NAME <u>Build-2 LLC</u>		PHYSICAL ADDRESS <u> </u>	
PHONE # <u>888- </u>		MAILING ADDRESS <u>PO Box </u>	
TAX ID # <u>81- </u>	CONTRACTOR # <u>389- </u>	EMAIL ADDRESS <u>EVER </u>	
OWNER/LANDLORD <u> </u>	MAILING ADDRESS <u> </u>		PHONE # <u> </u>

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

NAME <u>(888) </u>	ADDRESS <u> </u>	TELEPHONE # <u> </u>
ALARM COMPANY (IF APPLICABLE) <u> </u>		TELEPHONE # <u> </u>

BUSINESS TYPE

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ FOOD ☐ RETAIL ☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ BAR/LOUNGE
☐ SERVICE ☐ HOME OCCUPATION ☐ CONSTRUCTION OTHER

APPLICANT HEREBY STATES UNDER OATH THAT ALL STATEMENTS AND REPRESENTATIONS MADE IN THIS APPLICATION ARE TRUE AND VALID.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT/TITLE

DATE 7/3/26

SIGNATURE OF BUILDING OWNER/LANDLORD

DATE

FIRE DEPARTMENT INSPECTION VERIFICATION

Fire Inspection Date _____

Approved _____ Denied _____

Fire Department Representative Name (Print): _____

Signature: _____

REMINDER

1. A separate business registration application is necessary to submit for each business location.
2. Business license valid from March 16th to March 15th of next year. (if you register your business before March 16th, you will need to renew again by March 15th)
3. Renewal application submitted after March 15th, will include a \$10 annual late fee.
4. All fees, roll over to the following year until paid in full.
5. Parking MUST be paid along with your renewal fee if applicable. If you are unsure if you need to pay for parking, please call and ask.
6. Any business delinquent passed 30 days after due date, could be subject to additional fines up to including license termination. Business would need to reapply as a new business if license is revoked.
7. Application MUST be filled out completely and submitted along with;
 - Copy of driver's license
 - Copy of current tax ID # registration
 - Landlord/Tenant Agreement if renting
 - Business Plan (what is your business about and how you propose doing it)
 - All fees paid (to include any delinquent charges)

For business regulations, see: <https://www.codepublishing.com/NM/Mesilla/>

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

RECEIPT #	PAYMENT DATE
CASE #	ZONING
PZHAC APPROVAL DATE	BUSINESS TYPE
SIGN PERMIT CASE #	RENEWAL DATE



TOWN OF MESILLA

2231 AVENIDA DE MESILLA

MESILLA, NM, 88046

PO BOX 10

575-524-3262

mesillaced@mesillanm.gov

2026 ZONING PERMIT APPLICATION

062161

Review Fee \$ _____

Permit Fee \$ _____

Penalty Fee \$ _____

Extension Fee \$ _____

TOTAL FEE \$

Name of property owner Las Cruces Public Schools		Worksite Address 2355 Avenida de Mesilla	
ID/DL#		Mailing Address [REDACTED]	
Phone 575-527 [REDACTED]		Email [REDACTED]	Dona Ana County Account # R0400 [REDACTED]
Contractor Build-X	Mailing Address [REDACTED]	Phone 575-888 [REDACTED]	License # [REDACTED]
Description of Proposed work New pergola project on west side of property; "Mercado Project"			
Evaluation Cost \$ 20000	Signature of Applicant [REDACTED]		Date 07/31/2026

ALONG WITH this application, proof of property ownership and signed contractor/client contract agreement is required to include evaluation cost of project. Plans are to be no larger than 11"x 17" or submitted electronically.

1. ___ Site Plan with legal description to show existing structures, adjoining streets, driveway(s), improvements & setbacks. Verification shall show that the lot was LEGALLY subdivided through the Town of Mesilla or that the lot has been in existence prior to March 14, 1972.
2. ___ Foundation Plan, new construction in full size drawings
3. ___ Floor Plan, showing rooms, their uses and with dimensions
4. ___ Cross section walls
5. ___ Roof Plan and floor framing plan
6. ___ Electrical Plans
7. ___ Plumbing Plans
8. ☒ Elevations, details of architectural style and color scheme (checklist for Historic Zones)
9. ___ Drainage plans (commercial)

Application is not considered to be submitted until ALL required documentation is submitted and application fee(s) are paid. Aside from administrative approvals, application process must undergo review by staff, PZHAC and/or BOT before permit is issued. All required NM CID permits must first obtain a zoning permit if work is to be performed in Mesilla. ***ALL permits must be displayed in clear view until final inspection***

OFFICE USE ONLY

Reviewed by: Public Works	_____	Date _____
Fire Department	_____	Date _____
NM CID	_____	Date _____
Community Development	_____	Date _____

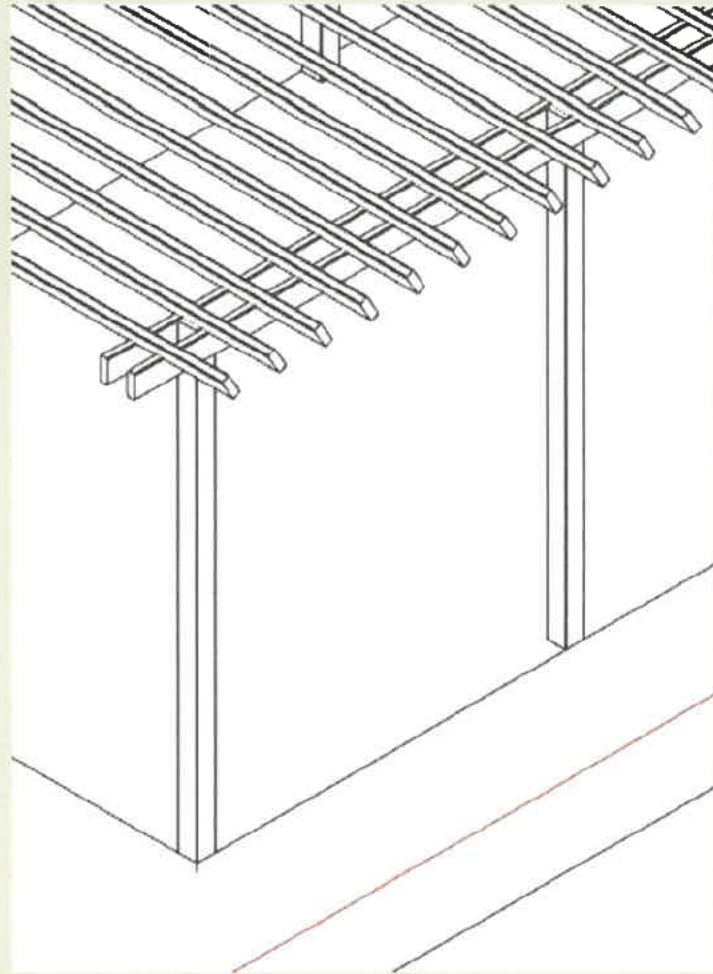
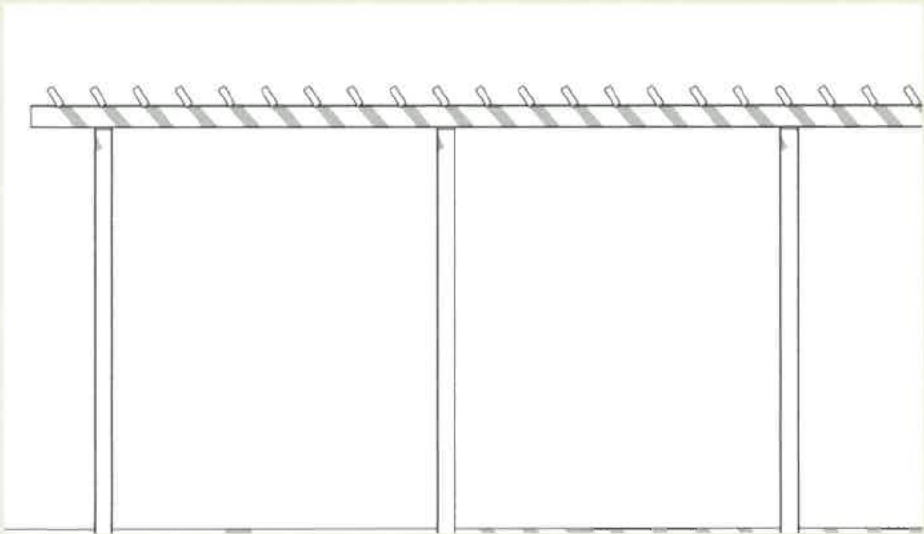
Date(s) Approved: _____ Administrative _____ PZHAC _____ BOT _____ CID _____

COMMENT(S) _____

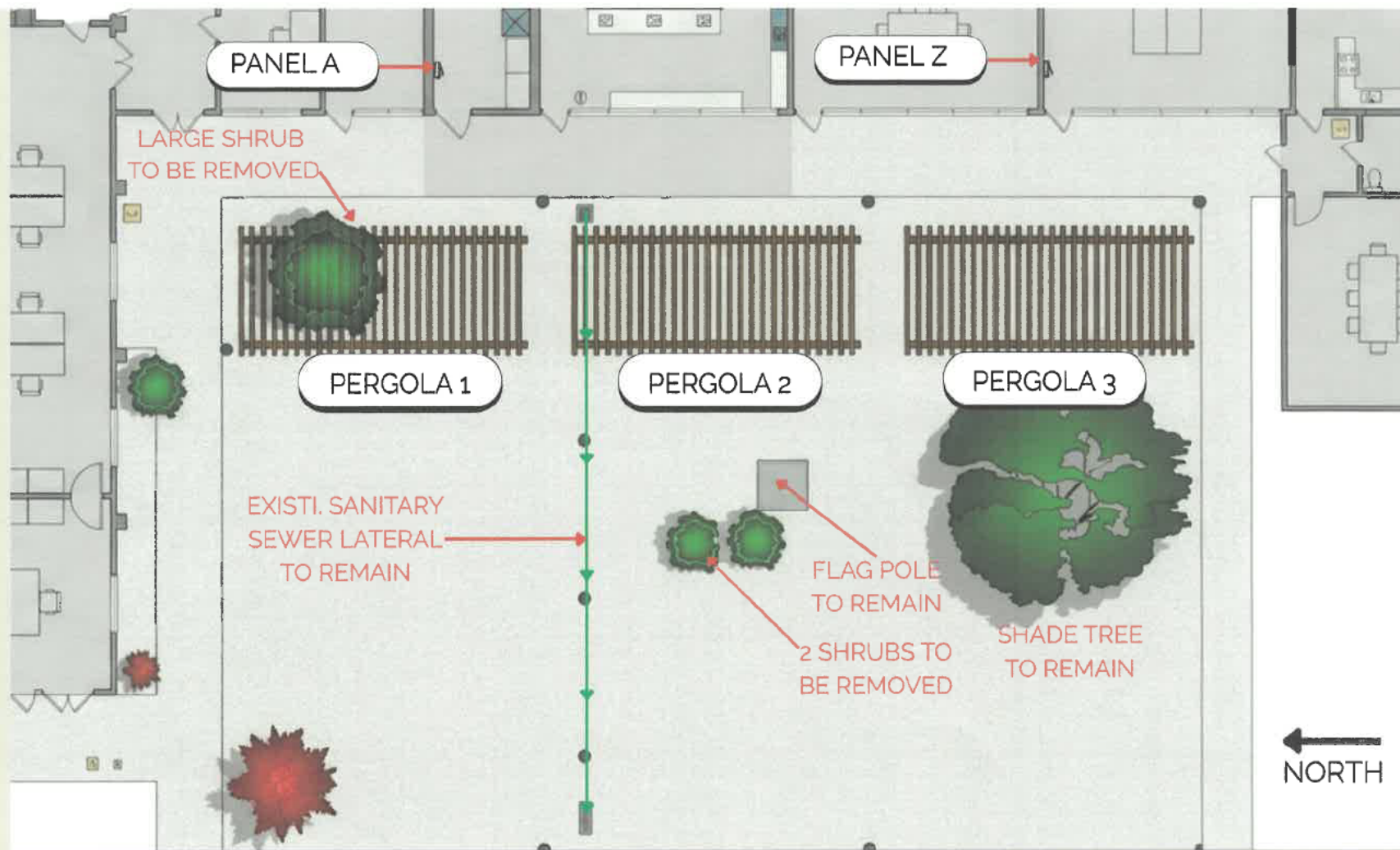
THE
MERCADO
PROJECT
AT
RIO GRANDE PREPATORY
INSTITUTE

2026 JULY 29

A DESIGN BUILD PROJECT WITH NAVA-TECH INC. & ASSOC. AND BUILD-X
FOR LAS CRUCES PUBLIC SCHOOLS



ISOMETRIC DRAWINGS - DRAFT



SITE PLAN - DRAFT



PERSPECTIVE 1

BUS STOP PRECEDENT

STEEL PERGOLA OPTION: THIS DESIGN USES SAME DESIGN LANGUAGE AND STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS AS BUS STOP TO THE WEST



PERSPECTIVE 2



BUS STOP PRECEDENT

STEEL PERGOLA OPTION: THIS DESIGN USES SAME DESIGN LANGUAGE AND STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS AS BUS STOP TO THE WEST



PERSPECTIVE 3



BUS STOP PRECEDENT

STEEL PERGOLA OPTION: THIS DESIGN USES SAME DESIGN LANGUAGE AND STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS AS BUS STOP TO THE WEST

**BOARD ACTION FORM
AGENDA DATE**

PZHAC: 9/9/2026

BOT: 9/14/2026

**DAC ACCOUNT # R0400299
BLDG CODE –
EVALUATION COST- \$14,500
FEE – \$233**

ITEM: CASE #062171 – ZONE (H-C). 2231 Calle de Parian, submitted by Eric and Teresa Sanchez. Requesting approval to install a 3-ton package A/C unit on their property.

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS:

Eric and Teresa Sanchez are requesting approval to install a 3-ton package A/C unit supplying 2 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. The property currently has one A/C unit that provides service to other areas of the residence. The new unit is planned to be installed towards the back area of the residence.

IMPACT:

- The PZHAC has jurisdiction to recommend approval of the applicant's request for approval of this request to the BOT.
- The applicant has the authority to make an application request to the PZHAC and BOT.
- The applicant has the authority to appeal the decision from PZHAC to BOT.

ALTERNATIVES:

The Planning, Zoning and Historical Appropriateness Commission (PZHAC) may:

1. Recommend approval of this case with findings stated above.
2. Recommend approval of this case with findings stated above and conditions.
3. Deny the application.

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:

- Parapets are of small size and will not cover the unit
- MTC. § 18.35.050 Exterior appearance.
- An application for a permit which would authorize construction, modification, moving or destruction, use or function which would affect the exterior appearance of any structure or sign must first be reviewed and approved by the PZHAC for compliance with Chapter 18.33 MTC (Historic Preservation), and receive final approval by the board of trustees.
(Prior code § 11-2-11.4.C. Formerly 18.35.030; Ord. 94-06 § 1; Ord. 2020-02 § 1; Ord. 2021-01 § 2)

SUPPORTING INFORMATION:

- Application
- Cost estimate
- Roof plan
- Proof of Ownership

ERIC L SANCHEZ AND TERESA VF
SANCHEZ 2017 LIVING TRUST

Zoom to

ACCOUNT NUMBER: R0400299
PARCEL NUMBER: 4006137219509
MAP CODE: 4-006-137-219-509
OWNER NAME: ERIC L SANCHEZ AND TERESA VF SANCHEZ
2017 LIVING TRUST
MAILING ADDRESS: PO BOX 32
CITY: MESILLA
STATE: NM
ZIP: 88046
SUBDIVISION NAME:

DETERMINATION NOTES
-approved 4-0
-CID request a roof
inspection to insure roof can
sustain the additional weight

0339





TOWN OF MESILLA

2231 AVENIDA DE MESILLA
MESILLA, NM, 88046
PO BOX 10
575-524-3262

mesillaced@mesillanm.gov

2025 ZONING PERMIT APPLICATION

CASE # 062171

Review Fee \$ \$33.00

Permit Fee \$ \$200.00

Penalty Fee \$ _____

Extension Fee \$ _____

TOTAL FEE \$ \$233.00

Name of property owner <u>Eric & Teresa Sanchez</u>		Worksite Address <u>2231 Calle de Parian</u>	
ID/DL#	Mailing Address [REDACTED]		
Phone <u>915- [REDACTED]</u>	Email [REDACTED]	Dona Ana County Account # <u>R040 [REDACTED]</u>	
Contractor <u>A to Z Plumbing</u>	Mailing Address <u>990 Quisenberry Ln NM 88005</u>	Phone <u>575-642- [REDACTED]</u>	License # <u>377426</u>
Description of Proposed work <u>Installation of a 3-ton package A/C unit - Supplying 2 bedrooms + 2 bathrooms.</u>			
Evaluation Cost \$ <u>14,500</u>	Signature of Applicant <u>[Signature]</u>		Date <u>8-27-26</u>

ALONG WITH this application, proof of property ownership and signed contractor/client contract agreement is required to include evaluation cost of project. Plans are to be no larger than 11"x 17" or submitted electronically.

- ☒ Site Plan with legal description to show existing structures, adjoining streets, driveway(s), improvements & setbacks. Verification shall show that the lot was LEGALLY subdivided through the Town of Mesilla or that the lot has been in existence prior to March 14, 1972.
- ☐ Foundation Plan, new construction in full size drawings
- ☐ Floor Plan, showing rooms, their uses and with dimensions
- ☐ Cross section walls
- ☐ Roof Plan and floor framing plan
- ☐ Electrical Plans
- ☒ Plumbing Plans
- ☒ Elevations, details of architectural style and color scheme (checklist for Historic Zones)
- ☐ Drainage plans (commercial)

Application is not considered to be submitted until ALL required documentation is submitted and application fee(s) are paid. Aside from administrative approvals, application process must undergo review by staff, PZHAC and/or BOT before permit is issued. All required NM CID permits must first obtain a zoning permit if work is to be performed in Mesilla. ***ALL permits must be displayed in clear view until final inspection***

OFFICE USE ONLY

Reviewed by: Public Works	_____	Date _____
Fire Department	_____	Date _____
NM CID	_____	Date _____
Community Development	_____	Date _____

Date(s) Approved: _____ Administrative _____ PZHAC _____ BOT _____ CID _____

COMMENT(S) _____

Town of Mesilla BUSINESS LICENSE

8492 [REDACTED]

Location of Business _____

This license is to be displayed conspicuously at the location of business, and is not transferable or assignable

A & A ROOFING INC
A & A
PO BOX 998
MESILLA NM 88046

EXPIRATION DATE
3/15/2027

DATE ISSUED
6/25/2026

LICENSE NUMBER
[REDACTED]

LICENSE FOR
STATE CONTRACTOR LICENSE

LICENSE FEES 35.00

This License is issued pursuant to the provisions of the Town of Mesilla and the amendments thereto.

Mayor

Gloria
Clerk/Treasurer



990 Quesenberry Las Cruces, NM 88005

642-7081 • 382-1866
Licensed-Bonded-Insured

JOB INVOICE

Nº 16425

BILL TO		CUSTOMER ORDER N°		DATE ORDERED	
ADDRESS		ORDER TAKEN BY		DATE PROMISED ☐ A.M. ☐ P.M.	
CITY		PHONE		MECHANIC	
2231 Calle de parian		HELPER		☐ DAY WORK	
JOB NAME AND LOCATION		☐ CONTRACT		☐ EXTRA	
DESCRIPTION OF WORK					
* Bid estimate *					
QUANT.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL USED	PRICE	AMOUNT		
	installation of a 3-Ton package unit, supplying 2 bedrooms & 2 bathrooms. There will be a Total of 8 supply registers and 2 return registers. 3 supply vents for each room and 1 supply vent for each room				
	Total price: 14,500 + Tax				
	* we will not run electrical, nor will be responsible for any roof or sheet rock repairs)				
HOURS	LABOR	AMOUNT			
	MECHANICS		MATERIALS		
	HELPERS		LABOR		
	* Coleman		SUB-TOTAL		
Thereby acknowledge the satisfactory completion of the above described work		TOTAL LABOR	TAX		
SIGNATURE		DATE COMPLETED	TOTAL		

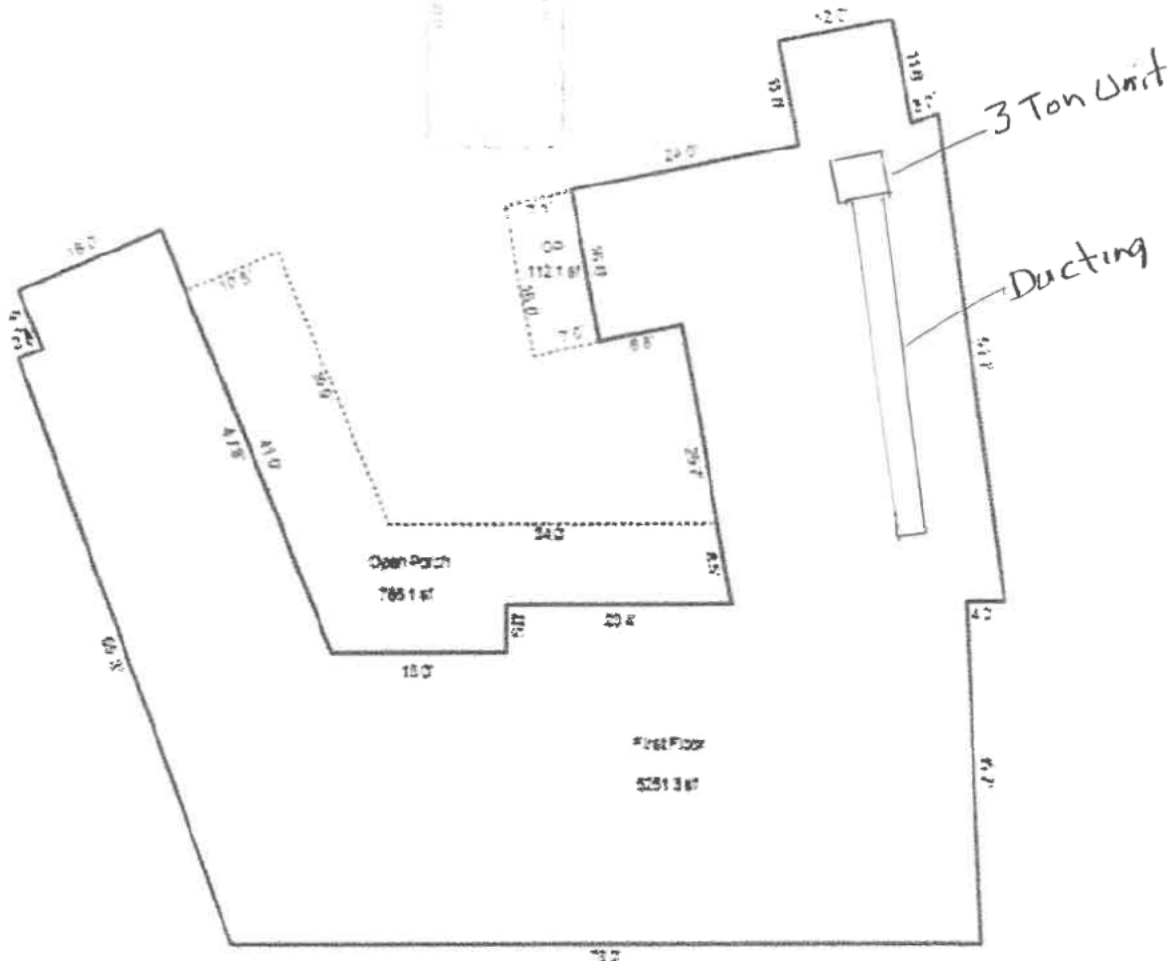
-

217

4347. 7 25.5.25

20 17

4347



Existing A/C unit (Street View from Calle de Parian)



Requested new A/C unit installation area



BOARD ACTION FORM AGENDA

PZHAC: September 8, 2026

BOT: 9/14/26

DAC ACCOUNT R0400531

FEE - \$150

ITEM: PZHAC CASE #062172 -2615 Calle del Sur, submitted by Sam Bernal.
Requesting approval of a summary subdivision of his property. ZONE: Historical Residential (HR).

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS:

Mr. Bernal is requesting approval for a summary subdivision. Mr. Bernal lives at 2615 Calle del Sur and has another property adjacent to his on the south side. According to Dona Ana County Assessor's Office, the property is 47, 480 square feet (1.09 acres).

Mr. Bernal is requesting to divide this property into two equal parcels, each approximately 0.488 acres each. Access to this property is being proposed by his property adjacent to Calle del Sur. A 20 ft private road easement will provide egress/ingress. This private road will widen to 35' paralleling to the 2 properties being split for utilities and access road easement.

A turn around will be included between both new parcels to meet fire code regulations (see replat). A fire hydrant will also be installed on Mesilla Cir. to provide emergency services to the two lots and nearby residences.

A variance is being requested by Mr. Bernal from meeting MTC 18.35.060A –

Each lot or parcel to be developed in the H-R zone shall have a minimum of 80 feet of frontage on a public street and a minimum of 8,000 square feet of area.

Mr. Bernal's property is land locked and not adjacent to any public access. A variance is also being requested from installing paved streets and curb and gutter as it is a private road. Drainage will still be provided.

On August 12, 2025, Mr. Bernal was approved by the PZHAC for a request to subdivide his property. On August 25, 2025, Mr. Bernal was denied by the BOT for not having legal access to his property as it was proposed. Mr. Bernal has changed his access to these two properties and requests consideration for approval. A replat draft has been amended to show changes from the original request. If approved, Mr. Bernal understands a legal replat by a licensed surveyor will need to be submitted.

IMPACT:

- The PZHAC has jurisdiction to recommend approval of the applicant's request to the BOT.
- Being a recommendation commission to the BOT, it is requested from PZHAC to explain all denied cases and provide references to Mesilla code.
- The applicant has the authority to appeal the decision from PZHAC to BOT.

ALTERNATIVES:

The Planning, Zoning and Historical Appropriateness Commission (PZHAC) may:

1. Recommend approval of this case with findings stated above.
2. Recommend approval of this case with findings stated above and conditions.
3. Deny the application.

DEPARTMENT COMMENTS:

- All documents have been submitted for consideration
- MTC 17.40.010 - Variance

DETERMINATION NOTES

-approved 3-1

-one Commissioner stated the civil issue had not been resolved. She was advised by proposing a new ingress/egress to the property does not create a civil issue. Private road will not be used to access properties.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION:

- Draft Replat
- Warranty Deed
- Proof of Ownership
- Aerial Overview of property
- Tracking Plan
- Site Plan
- Utility Plan
- Grading Plan



Town of Mesilla, New Mexico

Phone (575) 524-3262

P.O. Box 10

2231 Avenida de Mesilla, Mesilla, NM 88046

Subdivision Application

Date: 9/2/26

CASE NUMBER:	062172		
Name of Subdivision:	DAN LOWRY SUB		
Request for:	☐ Preliminary Plat ☒ Summary Subdivision ☐ Final Plat ☐ Vacation of Lot Line		
Name of Applicant:	SAM BERNAL		
Phone:			
Address:	P.O. Box [REDACTED] MESILLA NM 88046 2615 CALLE DEL SUR		
Owner of Record:	BERNAL SAM T & BEATRICE G		
Address:	P.O. Box [REDACTED]		
Name and License # of Engineer:			
Phone:	N/A		
Address:	N/A		
Name and License # of Surveyor:			
Phone:	N/A		
Address:	N/A		
Subdivision Location:			
Total Acreage:	Zone:	Number of Lots:	
Acreage of Largest Lot:	HR	1 To 2	
		Acreage of Smallest Lot:	
		0.379	
Legal Description:	DAN LOWRY SUBDIVISION 897 LOT: TR3 S. 36 T. 23 S R. 1 E		
Tax Map Property Code(s):	Jacob's Map #:		
Is a variance, exemption, zone change or special permit also being requested with this property?			
If so, please explain: VARIANCE REQUESTED 18.35.060 - 80FT OF FRONTAGE RD.			

Signature(s): By signing this application, you hereby acknowledge that ALL the information submitted on and with this application is true and correct to the best of your knowledge and that all provisions of the Town of Mesilla shall be met. No application will be accepted without the original signature of the owner(s) of record of the described property. If more than one owner, ALL owners must sign the application. (Attach an additional sheet if necessary.)

Owner(s): [Signature] [REDACTED]

Date: Sept 2nd 2027

Applicant(s), if different from owner:

Date: _____

2615 CALLE DEL SUR

Community Development

Eddie J [Redacted]

Date 03/09/2026

Fire Department

Greg [Redacted]

Date 03/09/2026

Public Works

Loren [Redacted]
Sep 3, 2026 07:04:03 MDT)

Date 03/09/2026

NM CID

Thomas [Redacted]
Thomas Maese (Sep 3,

Date 03/09/2026

SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED

Dan E. Lowry and Pat N. Lowry, husband and wife, for consideration received, grant and convey to the Dan E. Lowry and Pat N. Lowry Revocable Trust dated September 10, 2004, Dan E. Lowry and Pat N. Lowry, Trustees, and their successors, whose address [REDACTED], Las Cruces, New Mexico 88005, the following described real estate located in Dona Ana County, New Mexico:

Those certain tracts of land described on the deed from Carroll H. Stith, et ux, to David A. Lowry, et ux, dated December 22, 1925, recorded in Deed Book 70 at Page 637 of the Deed Records of Dona Ana County, New Mexico, from which certain portions of said tracts were excepted and described in the aforesaid deed, and further excepting therefrom that certain property described in the deed from Margaret V. Lowry, also known as Maggie V. Lowry, widow of David A. Lowry, deceased, to Virginia L. Brownfield and Dan E. Lowry, dated September 3, 1960, and recorded in Deed Book 155 at Page 367 of the Deed Records of Dona Ana County, New Mexico, being part of 11B-30 USRS maps, containing approximately 28 acres of land, together with improvements thereon.

SAVE AND EXCEPT a tract of land situate within the limits of the town of Mesilla, Dona Ana County, New Mexico, in Section 35 and 36, T.23S., R. 1E., NMPM of the USRS Surveys and lying within USRS Tract 11B-30 and being more particularly described in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Together with all improvements thereon.

Subject to reservations contained in the patent and together with covenants, easements, and restrictions of record.

with Special Warranty Covenants.

The Grantors declare that this property is their community property and shall remain their community property even though held in Trust.

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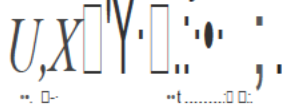
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we hereunto affix our hands this 22 day of Sept 2004.


Dan E. Lowry 

Pat N. Lowry, 46

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF DO^oRA ANA)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 22 day of Sept, 2004, by Dan E. Lowry and Pat N. Lowry, husband and wife.

UX 

A.

Notary Public

My 2 year commission expires:

2006



EXHIBIT A

December 10, 1990

DESCRIPTION OF A 1.304 ACRE TRACT

A tract of land situate within the limits of the town of Mesilla, Dona Ana County, New Mexico in Section 35 and 36, T.23S R.1E., N.M. P.M. of the U.S.R.S. Surveys and lying within U.S.R.S. Tract 11B-30 and being more particularly described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at an iron rod set on the west right-of-way line of the Mesilla Drain for the northeast corner of this tract, whence the section corner common to Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, T.23S., R.1E.. N.H.P.M. of the U.S.R.S. Surveys bears S.85°44'30"E., a distance of 99.23 feet;

THENCE from the place of beginning and following along the west right-of-way line of the Mesilla Drain S.34°41'00"E., 481.16 feet to an iron rod set on the north line of the California Lateral for the southeast corner of this tract;

THENCE following along the California Lateral S.62.37'30"W., 118.85 feet to an iron rod set at the southwest corner of this tract;

THENCE leaving the California Lateral N.34.07'00"W., 287.45 feet to a 3 inch iron pipe in a pipe fence at an angle point;

THENCE along the pipe fence S.55°40'40"W., 11.92 feet to an iron rod set at an angle point;

THENCE leaving the pipe fence N.34.1B'10"W., 176.56 feet to a nail set for the northwest corner of this tract;

THENCE N.54.25'00"E., 125.80 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.304 acres of land more or less. Subject to easements of record.

Together with the following described 20 foot wide road easement:

BEGINNING' at the northeast corner of the above described 1.304 acre tract for the southeast corner of this easement;

THENCE along the north line of said 1.304 acre tract S.54 25'00"W., 20.00 feet to the southwest corner of this easement;

#900413 continued

BOTSFORD LAND SURVEYING INC.

210 South Water
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001
(505) 526-2444

EXHIBIT A

DESCRIPTION OF A 1.304 ACRE TRACT continued

THENCE N.34.41'00"W., 171.94 feet to an angle point;

THENCE N.2a•3s'00"W., 318.47 feet to a point on the south line of Calle del Norte (New Mexico State Highway No. 359) for the northwest corner of this tract;

THENCE along the south line of Calle del Norte N.59°25'00"E., 20.01 feet to the west right-of-way line of the Mesilla Drain for the northeast corner of this easement;

THENCE along the Mesilla Drain S.28°35'00"E., 318.10 feet to an angle point;

THENCE S.34°41'00"E., 170.56 feet to the place of beginning, containing 0.225 acres of land more or less. Field notes by Botsford Land Surveying, Inc. •

#900413

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS LAND DESCRIPTION WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY SUPERVISIO

James A. Botsford
JAMES A. BOTSFORD, NMPS #5211



State of New Mexico
County of Dona Ana, ss
RECEPTION NO. 29829
I hereby certify that this
instrument was filed for
recording and duly recorded on
SEP 10 2004
at 8:16 o'clock Y M.
Book 560 Page 128-81
of the Records of said County.
Rita Torres, County Clerk
BY: *Sandra Hiron*





Parcel: BERNAL SAM T & BEATRICE G

ACCOUNT NUMBER: R0400531

OWNER NAME: BERNAL SAM T & BEATRICE G

MAILING

COY: MESILLA

STATE: NM

ZIP: 88046-0056

SUBDMISION NAME: DAN LOWRY

SVBDVISION 897

SITE ADDRESS: 2615 CALLE DEL SUR

ACREAGE: 1.09

SQUARE FOOTAGE: 47,480.00

TOTAL VALUATION (LAND & BUILDING): 81,501

[ASSESSOR PARCEL INFORMATION DETAIL](#)
[UNK](#)

[Zoom to](#)

BERNAL LOT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION
JUNE 2025

INDEX OF SHEETS	
SHEET NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
C-0	TITLE, INDEX, AND VICINITY SHEET
C-1	SITE PLAN
C-2	UTILITY PLAN
C-3	GRADING PLAN
C-4	TRACKING PLAN

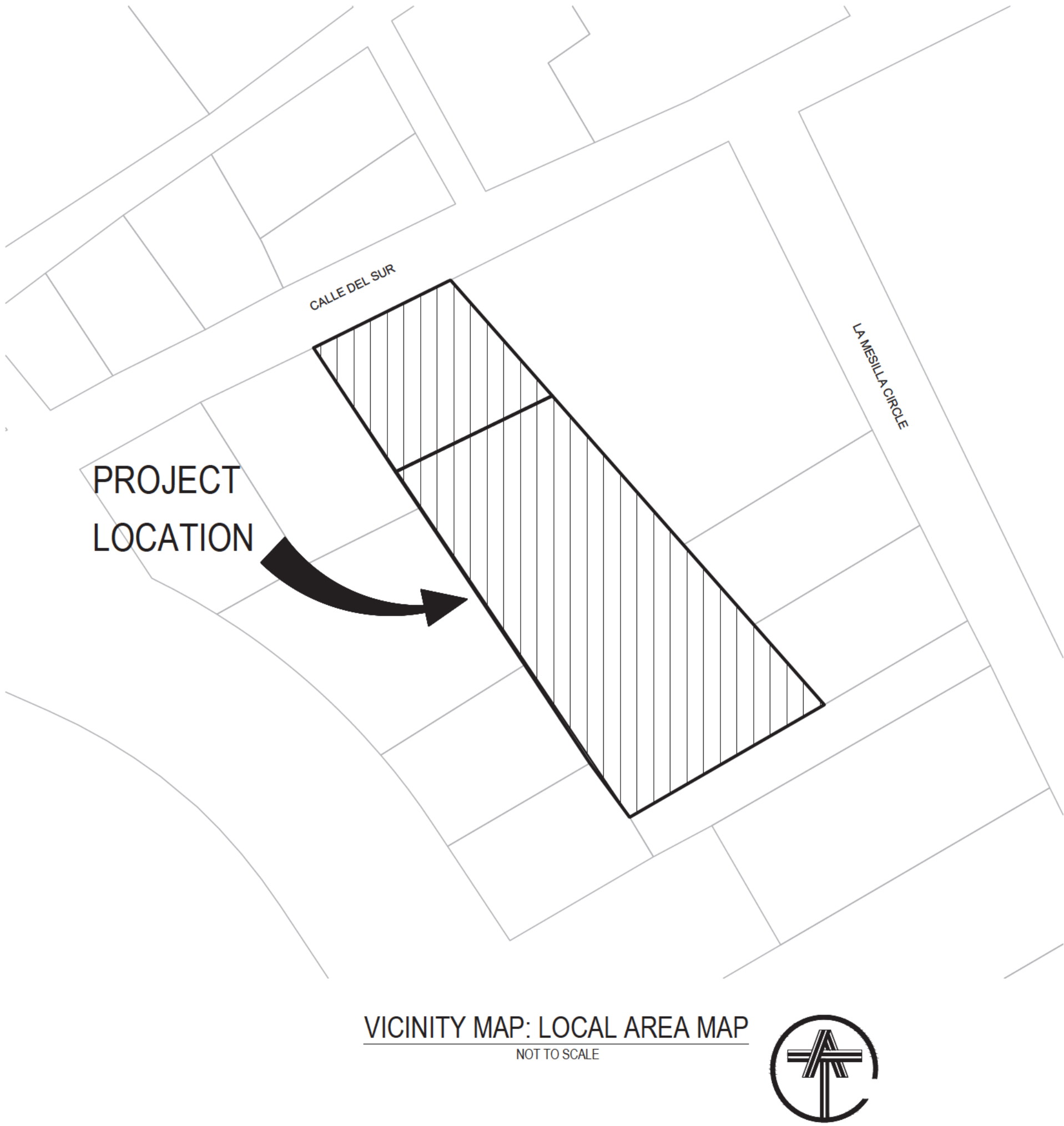
PROJECT ENGINEER: A&E ENGINEERING



1880 E LOHMAN AVE
LAS CRUCES, NM 88001

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY ALL UTILITY COMPANIES BEFORE COMMENCING WORK AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH THE CLC UTILITY BLUE STAKE PROCEDURES. ANY DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITIES WILL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUBDIVISION WILL COMPLY WITH THE CITY OF LAS CRUCES POLICY FOR SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION



VICINITY MAP: LOCAL AREA MAP
NOT TO SCALE



To Request a Line Locate Dial 811

New Mexico state law requires everyone involved in any excavation to provide at least two working days' notice to owners of underground facilities when a dig is planned. All facility owners are then required to mark the locations of any underground lines or take other appropriate measures to protect them.



BERNAL LOT IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
COVER PAGE
2615 CALLE DEL SUR

CHECKED BY: ADRIAN RENTERIA, P.E.	DATE:
DRAWN BY: CARLOS G.	
DWG. F.L.E.:	PROJECT #: XXX-XX-XX
REVISION #: 1	REVISION DATE: XX-XX-XXXX



THIS PLAT HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR EASEMENT PURPOSES ONLY. THE SIGNING OF THIS PLAT DOES NOT IN ANY WAY GUARANTEE UTILITY SERVICE BY THE UNDERSIGNED COMPANIES TO THE SUBDIVISION.

UTILITY APPROVALS

COMCAST APPROVAL

EASEMENTS SHOWN HEREON, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO COMCAST CORPORATION ARE SATISFACTORY TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROUND AND/OR OVERHEAD FEEDER CABLE/TELEVISION/INTERNET UTILITIES.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

EL PASO ELECTRIC APPROVAL

EASEMENTS SHOWN HEREON, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY ARE SATISFACTORY TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROUND AND/OR OVERHEAD FEEDER ELECTRICAL UTILITIES.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

LUMEN CORPORATION DBA CENTURYLINK

EASEMENTS SHOWN HEREON, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO CENTURYLINK ARE SATISFACTORY TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROUND AND/OR OVERHEAD COMMUNICATION UTILITIES.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

21A NATURAL GAS COMPANY

EASEMENTS SHOWN HEREON, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO 21A NATURAL GAS COMPANY ARE SATISFACTORY TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROUND NATURAL GAS UTILITIES.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

DONA ANA COUNTY APPROVALS

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE CITY OF LAS CRUCES, AND ALL OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVAL OF THIS PLAT HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE CITY OF LAS CRUCES. SUBJECT TO ANY AND ALL CONDITIONS REQUIRED BY THE PLANNING AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL OF THIS PLAT.

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT _____ DATE _____

DEDICATION

THIS TRACT OF LAND IS TO BE KNOWN AS
LOTS A, B, & C DAN LOWRY SUBDIVISION REPLAT #5

ALL RIGHTS OF WAY AND PUBLIC AREAS SHOWN HEREON ARE DEDICATED TO THE PUBLIC. ALL UTILITY EASEMENTS ARE GRANTED FOR THE USE OF THE UTILITY COMPANIES THAT ARE SIGNATORY TO THIS PLAT AND TO DONA ANA COUNTY. ALL RULES AND REGULATIONS OF DONA ANA COUNTY AND SAID UTILITIES WILL APPLY TO THESE EASEMENTS. ALL OTHER EASEMENTS HEREON ARE GRANTED FOR THE USE INDICATED. NO ENCROACHMENT THAT WILL INTERFERE WITH THE USE OF EASEMENTS AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAT IS ALLOWED.

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN DEDICATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WISHES OF THE UNDERSIGNED OWNERS OF THE LAND HEREON.

INSTRUMENT OF OWNERSHIP: AS FILED _____
IN THE INSTRUMENT # _____ DONA ANA COUNTY RECORDS.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED OWNER, HEREBY SET MY HAND AND SEAL
THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20____.

OWNER: BERNAL SAM T & BEATRICE G
(INSTRUMENT # 2469573)

NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF _____, SS.
COUNTY OF _____,

THIS INSTRUMENT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE ME ON THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20____.

BY _____
NOTARY PUBLIC

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: _____

PLAT NO. _____ RECEPTION NO. _____

STATE OF NEW MEXICO }
COUNTY OF DONA ANA } SS.

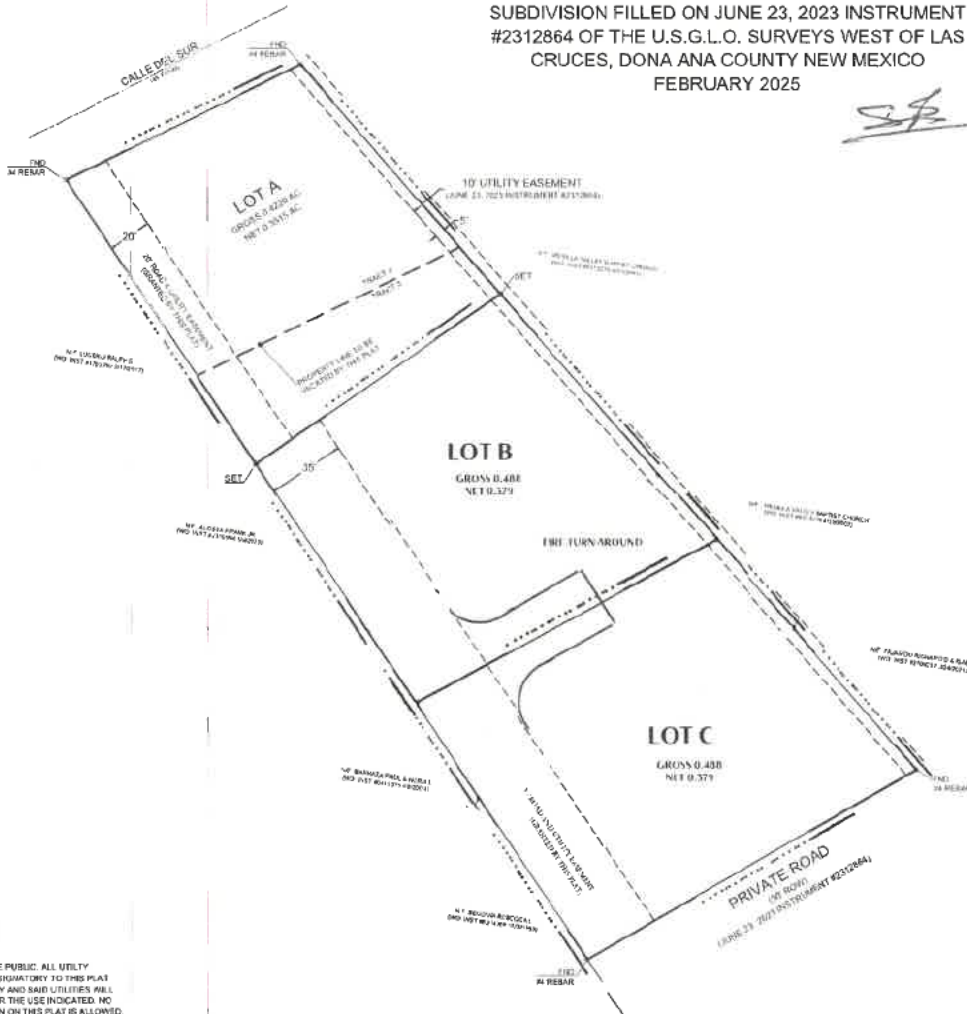
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS INSTRUMENT WAS
FILED FOR RECORD THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20____, AT _____ AM/PM AND DULY
RECORDED IN PLAT IN BOOK NO. _____ PAGE(S) _____ AND FILED IN THE RECORDS OF COUNTY
CLERK, DONA ANA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO _____, 20____.

COUNTY CLERK _____ SEAL _____ DEPUTY CLERK _____

0356

DAN LOWRY SUBDIVISION REPLAT NO. 5 LOTS A, B, C & D

BEING A REPLAT OF TRACT 3, AND TRACT 4 DAN LOWRY
SUBDIVISION FILLED ON JUNE 23, 2023 INSTRUMENT
#2312864 OF THE U.S.G.L.O. SURVEYS WEST OF LAS
CRUCES, DONA ANA COUNTY NEW MEXICO
FEBRUARY 2025

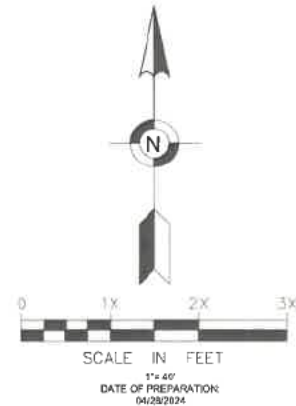


VICINITY MAP N.T.S.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE:

I, DAVID P. AGOSTA, NEW MEXICO PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR NO. 21982 DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT AND THE ACTUAL SURVEY ON THE GROUND UPON WHICH IT IS BASED WAS PERFORMED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION MEETS THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR EASEMENT SURVEYS (TRACTS) AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT OF RECORD OR AS KNOWN TO ME. I HAVE ADVISED THE OWNER(S) UTILITY COMPANIES OR OTHER PARTIES EXPRESSING AN INTEREST IN THE LAND OF THE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR SURVEYING IN NEW MEXICO AS ADOPTED BY THE NEW MEXICO BOARD OF SURVEYING FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS EFFECTIVE MARCH 12, 2002, AND THAT I AM NOT SUBJECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

DAVID P. AGOSTA, NMPLS 21982 11/25/2024
DATE



NOTES:

1. BASIS OF BEARING: NAD 83, SPCS 83/84 CENTRAL GRID BEARINGS
2. ALL DISTANCES SHOWN ARE GRID DISTANCES
3. SET POINTS ARE REBAR/CAIP STAMPED "PS # 21982"

THIS PARCEL OF LAND IS IN FLOOD ZONE _____ OF THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS DATED JULY 9, 2015.

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR EASEMENT PURPOSES ONLY. THE SIGNING OF THIS PLAT DOES NOT IN ANY WAY GUARANTEE UTILITY SERVICE BY THE UNDERSIGNED COMPANIES TO THE SUBDIVISION

UTILITY APPROVALS

COMCAST APPROVAL

EASEMENTS SHOWN HEREON, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO COMCAST CORPORATION ARE SATISFACTORY TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROUND AND/OR OVERHEAD FEEDER CABLE/TELEVISION/INTERNET UTILITIES.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

EL PASO ELECTRIC APPROVAL

EASEMENTS SHOWN HEREON, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY ARE SATISFACTORY TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROUND AND/OR OVERHEAD FEEDER ELECTRICAL UTILITIES.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

LUMEN CORPORATION D/B/A CENTURYLINK

EASEMENTS SHOWN HEREON, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO CENTURYLINK ARE SATISFACTORY TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROUND AND/OR OVERHEAD COMMUNICATION UTILITIES.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

ZIA NATURAL GAS COMPANY

EASEMENTS SHOWN HEREON, COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO ZIA NATURAL GAS COMPANY ARE SATISFACTORY TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROUND NATURAL GAS UTILITIES.

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

DONA ANA COUNTY APPROVALS

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE CITY OF LAS CRUCES, AND ALL OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVAL OF THE PLAT HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE CITY OF LAS CRUCES, SUBJECT TO ANY AND ALL CONDITIONS REQUIRED BY THE PLANNING AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL OF THIS PLAT.

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT _____ DATE _____

DEDICATION

THIS TRACT OF LAND IS TO BE KNOWN AS:
LOTS A, B, & C DAN LOWRY SUBDIVISION REPLAT #5

ALL RIGHTS OF WAY AND PUBLIC AREAS SHOWN HEREON ARE DEDICATED TO THE PUBLIC. ALL UTILITY EASEMENTS ARE GRANTED FOR THE USE OF THE UTILITY COMPANIES THAT ARE SIGNATORY TO THIS PLAT AND TO DONA ANA COUNTY. ALL RULES AND REGULATIONS OF DONA ANA COUNTY AND SAID UTILITIES WILL APPLY TO THESE EASEMENTS. ALL OTHER EASEMENTS HEREON ARE GRANTED FOR THE USE INDICATED. NO ENCROACHMENT THAT WILL INTERFERE WITH THE USE OF EASEMENTS AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAT IS ALLOWED.

THIS PLAT HAS BEEN DEDICATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WISHES OF THE UNDERSIGNED OWNER(S) OF THE LAND HEREON.

INSTRUMENT OF OWNERSHIP AS FILED _____
IN THE INSTRUMENT # _____ DONA ANA COUNTY RECORDS.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED OWNER, HEREBY SET MY HAND AND SEAL
THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20____
OWNER: BERNAL SAM T & BEATRICE G
(INSTRUMENT# 2402673)

NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF _____ }
COUNTY OF _____ } ss.

THIS INSTRUMENT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE ME ON THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20____.

BY _____
NOTARY PUBLIC _____
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: _____

DAN LOWRY SUBDIVISION REPLAT NO. 5 LOTS A, B, C & D

BEING A REPLAT OF TRACT 3, AND TRACT 4 DAN LOWRY
SUBDIVISION FILLED ON JUNE 23, 2023 INSTRUMENT
#2312864 OF THE U.S.G.L.O. SURVEYS WEST OF LAS
CRUCES, DONA ANA COUNTY NEW MEXICO
FEBRUARY 2025



VICINITY MAP N-T-S

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE:

I, DAVID P. ACOSTA, NEW MEXICO PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR # 21082, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT AND THE ACTUAL SURVEY ON THE GROUND UPON WHICH THIS IS BASED AND PERFORMED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION, MEETS THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR EASEMENT IN SUBJECT TRACT(S) AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT OF RECORD OR MAP KNOWN TO ME BY THE OWNER(S), UTILITY COMPANIES OR OTHER PARTIES EXPRESSING AN INTEREST IN THE LAND. I HAVE COMPLIED WITH ALL STANDARDS FOR SURVEYING IN NEW MEXICO AS ADOPTED BY THE NEW MEXICO BOARD OF SURVEYORS AND REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS EFFECTIVE March 12, 2002 AND THAT IT IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

DAVID P. ACOSTA, NMPLS # 21082 DATE 11/02/2024

DRAFT



SCALE IN FEET

1" = 40'
DATE OF PREPARATION:
04/28/2024

NOTES:

1. BASIS OF BEARING - NAD 83, 8PCS NM CENTRAL GRID BEARINGS
2. ALL DISTANCES SHOWN ARE GRID DISTANCES.
3. SET POINTS ARE REBAR/CAIP STAMPED "PS # 21082"

PLAT NO. _____ RECEPTION NO. _____

STATE OF NEW MEXICO }
COUNTY OF DONA ANA } ss.

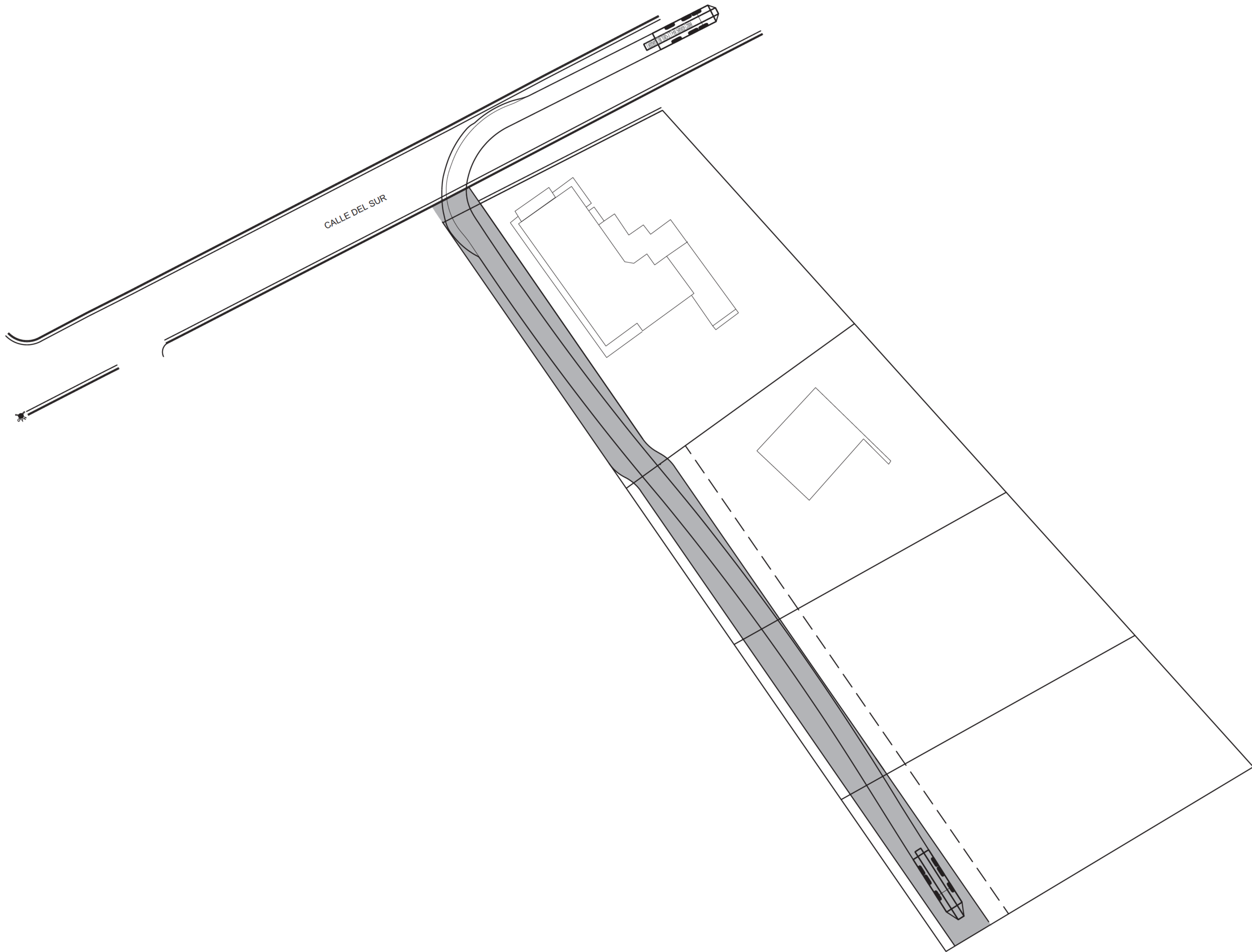
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS INSTRUMENT WAS
FILED FOR RECORD THE _____ DAY OF _____, 20____, AT _____ AM/PM AND ONLY
RECORDED IN PLAT IN BOOK NO. _____ PAGE(S) _____ AND FILED IN THE RECORDS OF COUNTY
CLERK, DONA ANA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO _____, 20____.

COUNTY CLERK _____ SEAL _____ DEPUTY CLERK _____

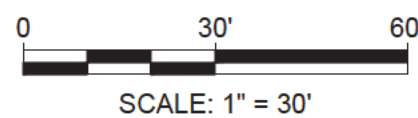
0357

55

THIS PARCEL OF LAND IS IN FLOOD ZONE _____ OF THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS DATED JULY 8, 2018.



TRACKING PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 30'



To Request a Line Locate Dial 811

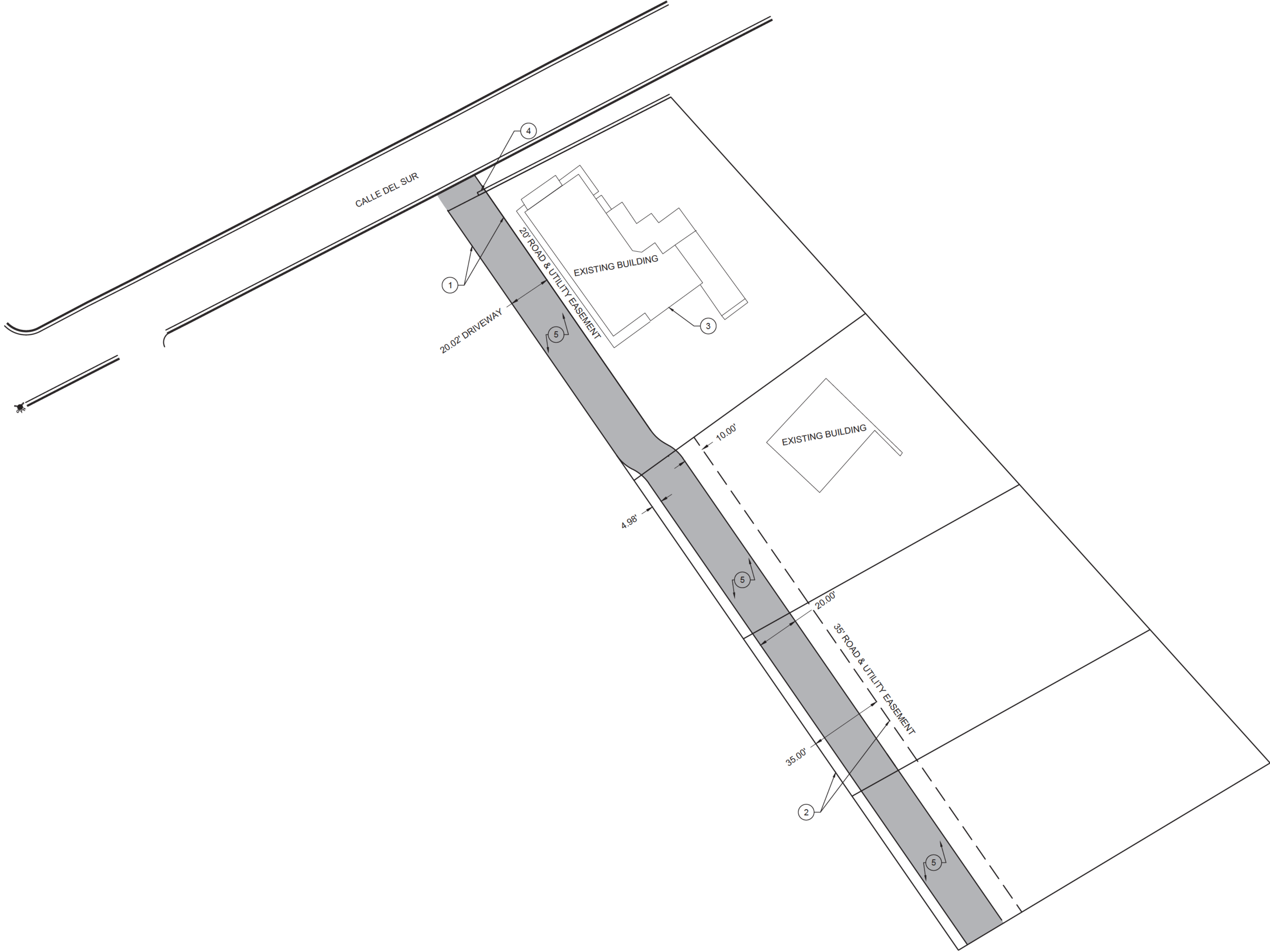
New Mexico state law requires everyone involved in any excavation to provide at least two working days' notice to owners of underground facilities when a dig is planned. All facility owners are then required to mark the locations of any underground lines or take other appropriate measures to protect them.



BERNAL LOT IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
TRACKING PLAN
2615 CALLE DEL SUR

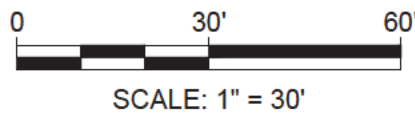
CHECKED BY: ADRIAN RENTERIA, P.E.	DATE:
DRAWN BY: CARLOS G.	
DWG. F.L.E.:	PROJECT #: XXX-XX-XX
REVISION #: 1	REVISION DATE: XX-XX-XXXX

SHEET NO.
C-4



SITE PLAN

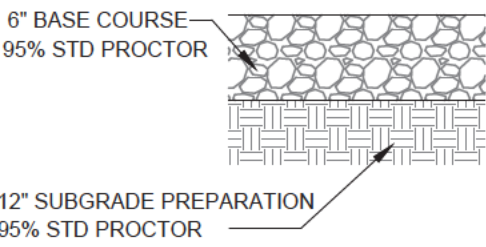
SCALE 1" = 30'



SCALE: 1" = 30'

KEY NOTES

1. NEW 20' ROAD AND UTILITY EASEMENT
2. NEW 35' ROAD & UTILITY EASEMENT
3. EXISTING BUILDING
4. EXISTING ADOBE. REMOVE AS NEEDED TO ALLOW 20-FOOT WIDE DRIVEWAY ACCESS B LITY
5. NEW 6-INCH BASE COURSE ROAD

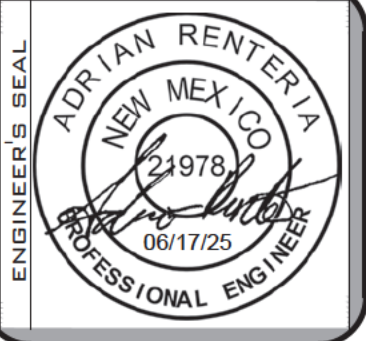


TYPICAL BASE COURSE SECTION
NOT TO SCALE



To Request a Line Locate Dial 811

New Mexico state law requires everyone involved in any excavation to provide at least two working days' notice to owners of underground facilities when a dig is planned. All facility owners are then required to mark the locations of any underground lines or take other appropriate measures to protect them.



BERNAL LOT IMPROVEMENT

PROJECT

SITE PLAN

2615 CALLE DEL SUR

CHECKED BY: ADRIAN RENTERIA, P.E.	DATE:
DRAWN BY: CARLOS G.	
DWG. F. LE:	PROJECT #: XXX-XX-XX
REVISION #: 1	REVISION DATE: XX-XX-XXXX

SHEET NO.

C - 1



 **UTILITY PLAN**
SCALE 1" = 30'

0 30' 60'
SCALE: 1" = 30'

○ **KEY NOTES**

1. NEW 6" WATERLINE
2. NEW 6" SEWER LINE
3. NEW 2" GAS LINE
4. NEW DOUBLE GROUND CLEAN OUT
5. NEW SINGLE GROUND CLEAN OUT
6. NEW 1" WATER SERVICE LINE
7. NEW 4" SEWER LINE SERVICE
8. NEW 2" GAS SERVICE LINE
9. REMOVE AND REPLACE 20.00' WIDE BY 30.00' LONG PAVEMENT CUT, CURB AND GUTTER AND SIDEWALK AS NEEDED FOR NEW UTILITY INSTALLATION.
10. CONNECT NEW 6-INCH SEWER LINE TO EXISTING SEWER LINE. POT HOLE AND VERIFY DEPTH.
11. CONNECT NEW 6-INCH WATERLINE TO EXISTING WATER MAIN USING TAPPING TEE AND TAPPING 6-INCH VALVE. POT HOLE & VERIFY DEPTH.
12. CONNECT NEW 2-INCH POLY GAS LINE TO EXISTING GAS MAIN. POT HOLE AND VERIFY DEPTH.
13. NEW 6-INCH CAP
14. NEW FIRE HYDRANT ASSEMBLY LOCATION TO INCLUDE VALVE AND TAPPING TEE. COORDINATE LOCATION WITH MESILLA FIRE DEPARTMENT CHIEF.

UTILITY LEGEND

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
|  | = EXISTING UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC |
|  | = EXISTING WATER LINE |
|  | = EXISTING SEWER LINE |
|  | = NEW 1" WATERLINE |
|  | = NEW 6" SEWER SERVICE LINE |
|  | = EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT WITH VALVE |
|  | = EXISTING POWER BOX/PULL BOX |
|  | = NEW CLEANOUT |
|  | = NEW DOUBLE GROUND CLEANOUT |
|  | = NEW WATER METER |
|  | = EXISTING WATER VALVE |
|  | = BACKFLOW PREVENTOR |



UTILITY FIRE HYDRANT LOCATION PLAN

SCALE 1" = 100'

0 100' 200'
SCALE: 1" = 100'



To Request a Line Locate Dial 811

New Mexico state law requires everyone involved in any excavation to provide at least two working days' notice to owners of underground facilities when a dig is planned. All facility owners are then required to mark the locations of any underground lines or take other appropriate measures to protect them.

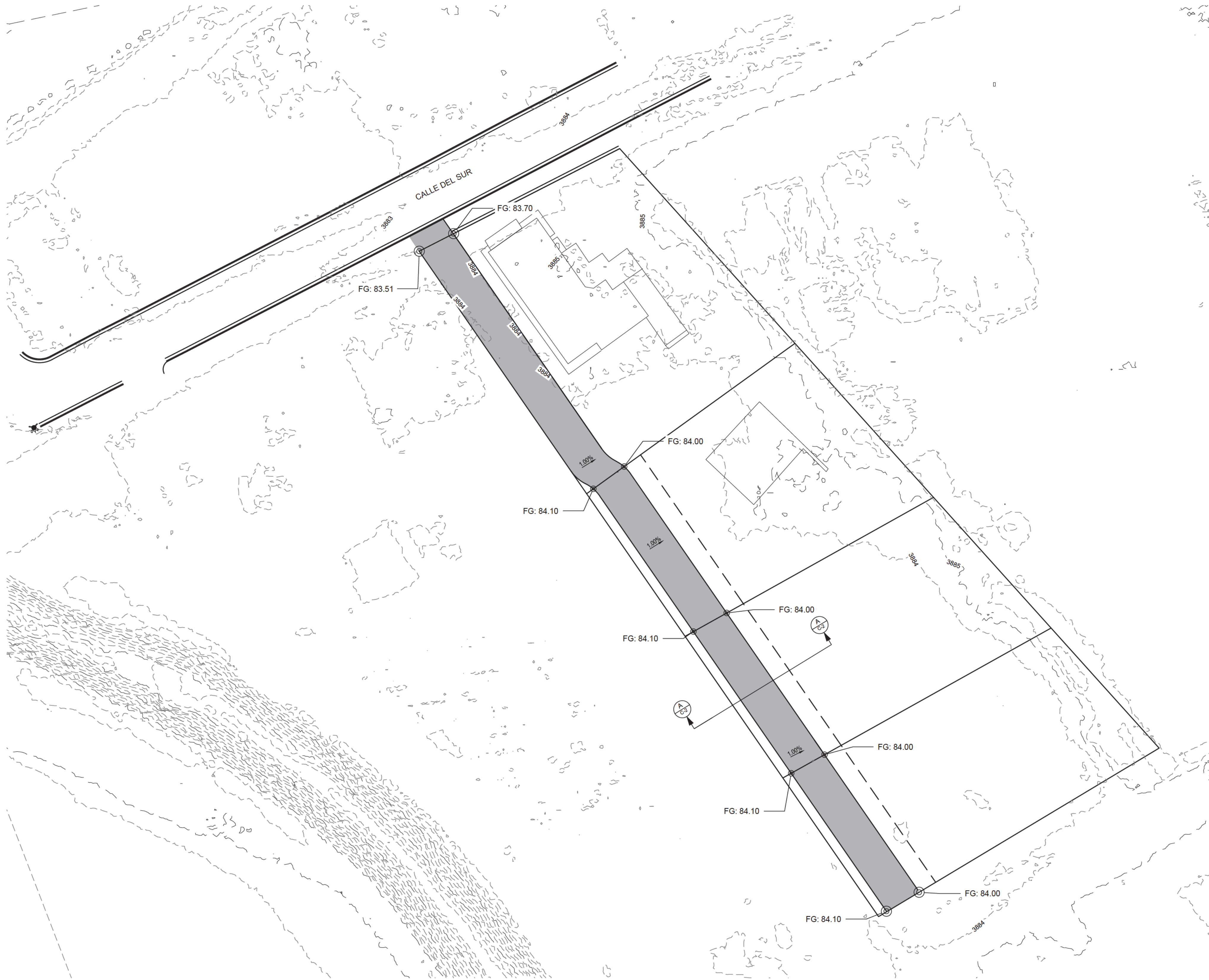


A&E ENGINEERING

**BERNAL LOT IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
UTILITY PLAN
2615 CALLE DEL SUR**

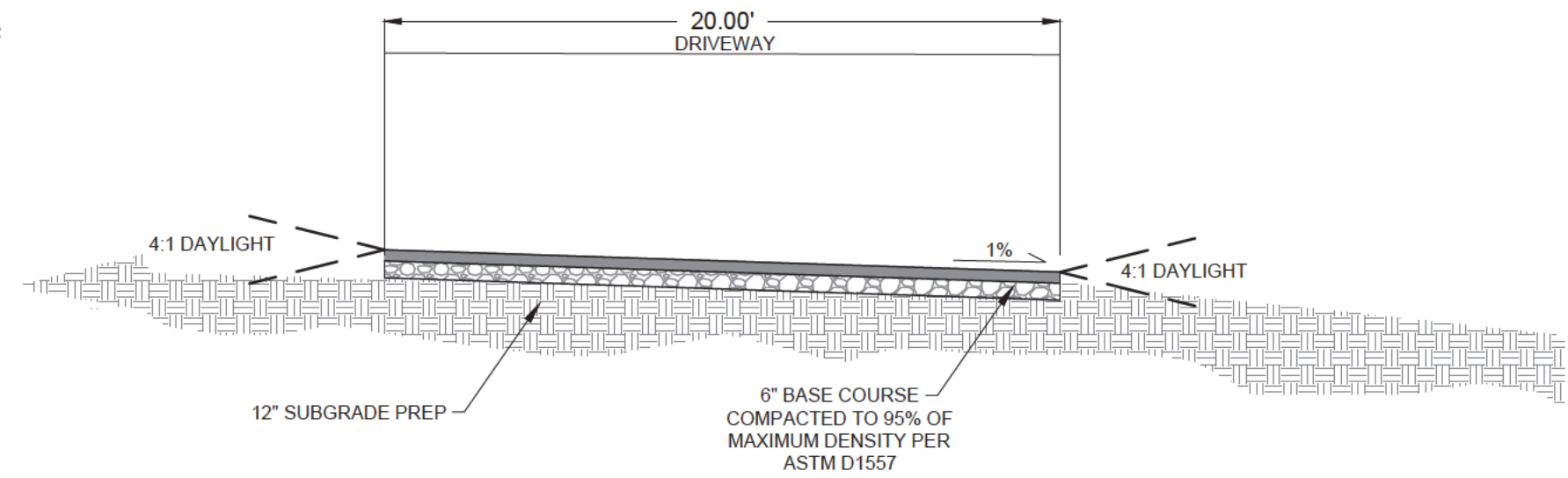
CHECKED BY: ADRIAN RENTERIA, P.E.	DATE:
DRAWN BY: CARLOS G.	
DWG. FILE:	PROJECT #: XXX-XX-XX
REVISION #: 1	REVISION DATE: XX-XX-XXXX

SHEET NO.
C-2



GENERAL NOTES

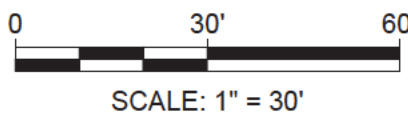
1. IMPORT MATERIAL SHALL BE CONSISTENT WITH ON-SITE MATERIAL PROPERTIES.
2. ALL FILL MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 95% OF ASTM D1557.
3. GRADING SHALL MATCH GRADE AT PROPERTY LINE.
4. ALL SLOPES TO DAYLIGHT AT A SLOPE OF 3:1.
5. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOB SAFETY OR COMPLIANCE WITH OSHA REGULATIONS.
6. NM ONE CALL PROCEDURES SHALL BE FOLLOWED BEFORE GRADING WORK BEGINS.
7. RE-SEED DISTURBED AREAS WITH NATURAL DESERT SPECIES.



DRIVEWAY CROSS SECTION A-A
SCALE: NTS



GRADING PLAN
SCALE 1" = 30'



To Request a Line Locate Dial 811

New Mexico state law requires everyone involved in any excavation to provide at least two working days' notice to owners of underground facilities when a dig is planned. All facility owners are then required to mark the locations of any underground lines or take other appropriate measures to protect them.



BERNAL LOT IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
GRADING PLAN
2615 CALLE DEL SUR

CHECKED BY: ADRIAN RENTERIA, P.E.	DATE:
DRAWN BY: CARLOS G.	
DWG. F. LE:	PROJECT #: XXX-XX-XX
REVISION #: 1	REVISION DATE: XX-XX-XXXX

SHEET NO.
C-3

**RESOLUTION NO. 2026-45**

TOWN OF MESILLA

September 14th, 2026

[illegible]

The Board of Trustees (the “Governing Body”) of the Town of Mesilla, located in Dona Ana County, New Mexico (the “Grantee”) met in a regular session in full conformity with the law and the rules and regulations of the Governing Body at Mesilla Town Hall, 2231 Ave de Mesilla, Mesilla New Mexico, being the meeting place of the Governing Body for the meeting held on September 14, 2026, at the hour of 6:00 p.m. Upon roll call, the following members and officers were found to be present:



TOWN OF MESILLA
Dona Ana County, New Mexico

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-45

AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF A LOCAL SOLAR ACCESS FUND GRANT AGREEMENT BY AND BETWEEN THE NEW MEXICO FINANCE AUTHORITY (THE “NMFA”), AND TOWN OF MESILLA, DONA ANA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO (THE “GRANTEE”), IN THE AMOUNT OF \$50,000.00 EVIDENCING AN OBLIGATION OF THE GRANTEE TO UTILIZE THE GRANT AMOUNT SOLELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF FINANCING THE COSTS OF LOCAL SOLAR ACCESS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND SOLELY IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THE GRANT AGREEMENT; CERTIFYING THAT THE GRANT AMOUNT AND OTHER FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE GRANTEE, IS SUFFICIENT TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT; APPROVING THE FORM OF AND OTHER DETAILS CONCERNING THE GRANT AGREEMENT; RATIFYING ACTIONS HERETOFORE TAKEN; REPEALING ALL ACTION INCONSISTENT WITH THIS RESOLUTION; AND AUTHORIZING THE TAKING OF OTHER ACTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF THE GRANT AGREEMENT.

Capitalized terms used in the following preambles have the same meaning as defined in Section 1 of the Resolution unless the context requires otherwise.

WHEREAS, the Grantee is a legally and duly created, established, organized and existing Municipality, in good standing under the general laws of the State of New Mexico; and

WHEREAS, the Grantee is qualified to receive the Grant pursuant to the NMFA’s Rules Governing the Local Solar Access Fund and NMSA 1978, §6-21-17, as amended; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Body hereby determines that the Project may be financed with amounts granted pursuant to the Grant Agreement, that the Grant Amount, and other moneys available to the Grantee, is sufficient to complete the Project, and that it is in the best interest of the Grantee and the public it serves that the Grant Agreement be executed and delivered and that the funding of the Project take place by executing and delivering the Grant Agreement; and



WHEREAS, the Governing Body has determined that it may lawfully enter into the Grant Agreement, accept the Grant Amount and be bound to the obligations and by the restrictions thereunder; and

WHEREAS, the Grant Agreement shall not constitute a general obligation of the Grantee or a debt of pledge of the faith and credit of the Grantee, the NMFA or the State; and

WHEREAS, there have been presented to the Governing Body and there presently are on file with the Clerk-Treasurer this Resolution and the form of the Grant Agreement which is incorporated by reference and made a part hereof; and

WHEREAS, all required authorizations, consents and approvals in connection with (i) the use of the Grant Amount for the purposes described and according to the restrictions set forth in the Grant Agreement; and (ii) the authorization, execution and delivery of the Grant Agreement which are required to have been obtained by the date of this Resolution, have been obtained or are reasonably expected to be obtained.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF MESILLA, DONA ANA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Definitions. All terms used herein have the same definition as contained in the draft Grant Agreement, dated September 25, 2026.

Section 2. Ratification. All action heretofore taken (not inconsistent with the provisions of this Resolution) by the Grantee and officers of the Grantee, directed toward the Project and the execution and delivery of the Grant Agreement, shall be and the same hereby is ratified, approved and confirmed.

Section 3. Authorization of the Project and the Grant Agreement. The Project and the method of funding the Project through execution and delivery of the Grant Agreement are hereby authorized and ordered. The Project is for the benefit and use of the Grantee and the public it serves.

Section 4. Findings. The Governing Body on behalf of the Grantee hereby declares that it has considered all relevant information and data and hereby makes the following findings:

A. The Project is needed for technical assistance to complete a feasibility assessment to evaluate the possibility of developing net metered solar photovoltaic systems at two drinking water production wells for the purpose of reducing electric utility costs and limit future water rate increases.



B. The costs of the Project are beyond the local control and resources of the Grantee.

C. The Project and the execution and delivery of the Grant Agreement pursuant to the Act to provide funds for the financing of the Project are in the interest of the public health, safety and welfare of the public served by the Grantee.

D. The Grantee will perform (or cause to be performed) the Project with the proceeds of the Grant and will utilize the Project for the purposes set forth in the Grant Agreement.

Section 5. Grant Agreement Authorization and Detail.

A. Authorization. This Resolution has been adopted by the affirmative vote of either a majority of a quorum of the Governing Body or of all members. For the purpose of protecting the public health, conserving the property, and protecting the general welfare and prosperity of the public served by the Grantee and by the other qualifying entities involved in the Project, if any, and performing the Project, it is hereby declared necessary that the Grantee execute and deliver the Grant Agreement evidencing the Grantee's acceptance of the Grant Amount of \$50,000.00 and other funds, if applicable, to be utilized solely for the Project and solely in the manner and according to the restrictions set forth in the Grant Agreement, the execution and delivery of which are hereby authorized. The Grantee shall use the proceeds of the Grant to finance the performance of the Project. The Project will be owned by the Grantee and will be utilized by the Grantee as set forth in the Grant Agreement.

B. Detail. The Grant Agreement shall be in substantially the form of the Grant Agreement presented at the meeting of the Governing Body at which this Resolution was adopted. The Grant shall be in the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00).

Section 6. Approval of Grant Agreement. The form of the Grant Agreement as presented at the meeting of the Governing Body at which this Resolution was adopted is hereby approved. Authorized Officers are hereby individually authorized to execute, acknowledge and deliver the Grant Agreement with such changes, insertions, and deletions as may be approved by such individual Authorized Officers, and the Clerk-Treasurer is hereby authorized to affix the seal of the Grantee on the Grant Agreement and attest the same. The execution of the Grant Agreement shall be conclusive evidence of such approval.

Section 7. Disposition of Proceeds; Completion of Acquisition of the Project.

A. Grant Account. The Grantee hereby consents to creation of the Grant Account by the NMFA and approves of the deposit of the Grant Amount into the Grant Account. Until the Completion Date, the money in the Grant Account shall be used and paid out solely for



the purpose of the Project in compliance with applicable law and the provisions of the Grant Agreement.

B. Completion of Acquisition of the Project. The Grantee shall proceed to acquire and complete the Project with all due diligence. If applicable, upon the Completion Date, the Grantee shall execute a certificate substantially in the form attached as Exhibit “C” to the Grant Agreement stating that acquisition of and payment for the Project have been completed. As soon as practicable and, in any event, not more than sixty (60) days after the Completion Date, any balance remaining in the Grant Account shall be transferred and returned to the Local Solar Access Fund.

C. NMFA Not Responsible. The NMFA shall in no manner be responsible for the application or disposal by the Grantee or by the officers of the Grantee of the funds derived from the Grant Agreement or of any other funds held by or made available to the Grantee’s in connection with use of the Project.

Section 8. Authorized Officers. Authorized Officers are hereby individually authorized and directed to execute and deliver any and all papers, instruments, opinions, affidavits and other documents and to do and cause to be done any and all acts and things necessary or proper for carrying out this Resolution, the Grant Agreement, and all other transactions contemplated hereby and thereby. Authorized Officers are hereby individually authorized to do all acts and things required of them by this Resolution and the Grant Agreement for the full, punctual and complete performance of all the terms, covenants and agreements contained in this Resolution and the Grant Agreement, including, but not limited to, the execution and delivery of closing documents in connection with the execution and delivery of the Grant Agreement.

Section 9. Amendment of Resolution. This Resolution after its adoption may be amended without receipt by the Grantee of any additional consideration, but only with the prior written consent of the NMFA.

Section 10. Resolution Irrepealable. After the Grant Agreement has been executed and delivered, this Resolution shall be and remain irrepealable until all obligations of the Grantee under the Grant Agreement shall be fully discharged, as herein provided.

Section 11. Severability Clause. If any section, paragraph, clause or provision of this Resolution shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unenforceable, the invalidity or unenforceability of such section, paragraph, clause or provision shall not affect any of the remaining provisions of this Resolution.

Section 12. Repealer Clause. All bylaws, orders, resolutions, ordinances, or parts thereof, inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed to the extent only of such inconsistency. This



repealer shall not be construed to revive any bylaw, order, resolution or ordinance, or part thereof, heretofore repealed.

Section 13. Effective Date. Upon due adoption of this Resolution, it shall be recorded in the book of the Grantee kept for that purpose, authenticated by the signatures of the Mayor and Clerk-Treasurer of the Grantee, and this Resolution shall be in full force and effect thereafter, in accordance with law; provided, however, that if recording is not required for the effectiveness of this Resolution, this Resolution shall be effective upon adoption of this Resolution by the Governing Body.

Section 14. Execution of Agreements. The Town of Mesilla through its Governing Body agrees to authorize and execute all such agreements with the NMFA as are necessary to consummate the Grant contemplated herein and consistent with the terms and conditions attached hereto.

[Signature page follows.]



PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 14th day of September 2026.

TOWN OF MESILLA

ATTEST:

Russell Hernandez
Mayor

Gloria S. Maya
Clerk/Treasurer

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank.]



Governing Body Member _____ then moved adoption of the foregoing Resolution, duly seconded by Governing Body Member _____.

The motion to adopt said Resolution, upon being put to a vote was passed and adopted on the following recorded vote:

Those Voting Aye: _____

Those Voting Nay: _____

Those Absent: _____

_____ (____) members of the Governing Body having voted in favor of said motion, the Mayor declared said motion carried and said Resolution adopted, whereupon the Mayor and the Clerk-Treasurer signed the Resolution upon the records of the minutes of the Governing Body.

After consideration of matters not relating to the Resolution, the meeting on motion duly made, seconded and carried, was adjourned.

[Signature page follows.]



TOWN OF MESILLA
Dona Ana County, New Mexico

By _____
Russell Hernandez, Mayor

By _____
Gloria Maya, Clerk-Treasurer

(SEAL)

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank.]



1. The foregoing pages are a true, perfect, and complete copy of the record of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Mesilla in Dona Ana County, New Mexico, constituting the Governing Body of the Grantee, had and taken at a duly called regular meeting held at Mesilla Town Hall, 2231 Ave de Mesilla, Mesilla New Mexico, on September 14, 2026, at the hour of 6:00 p.m., insofar as the same relate to the adoption of Resolution No. 2026-45 and the execution and delivery of the proposed Grant Agreement, a copy of which is set forth in the official records of the proceedings of the Governing Body kept in the offices of the Grantee. None of the action taken in the said proceedings has been rescinded, repealed or modified.

3. Notice of said meeting was given in compliance with the permitted methods of giving notice of regular meetings of the Governing Body as required by the State Open Meetings Act, NMSA 1978, §10-15-1, as amended, including, Grantee's Open Meetings Resolution No. 2026-01, dated January 12, 2026, presently in effect.

TOWN OF MESILLA
Dona Ana County, New Mexico

(SEAL)



EXHIBIT “A”

Notice of Meeting



RESOLUTION 2026-46

**A RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR BUDGET
ADJUSTMENTS**

WHEREAS, since the development of the Town of Mesilla budget for fiscal year 2026-27, the Town will require revenue and expense increases; and

WHEREAS, budget adjustments are necessary to account for increased revenue in various departments; and

WHEREAS, attachment "A" provides a list of funds/departments affected by these budget adjustments; and

WHEREAS, the summary of adjustments referenced herein are true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Mesilla, that the budgetary adjustments are subject to the approval of the State of New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to DFA for approval.

PASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED THE 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2026.

Russell Hernandez
Mayor

ATTEST:

Gloria S Maya
Town Clerk

ATTACHMENT A
BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS FOR

REVENUE:

EMS \$ 153,298.00 budget authority increase - funding

EXPENDITURE:

EMS \$ 153,298.00 budget authority increase - funding

TRANSFER IN:

TRANSFER OUT:

TRANSFER NET \$0.00



Town of Mesilla, New Mexico

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-47

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A POLICY GOVERNING TRUSTEE INTERACTIONS WITH MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENT LIAISON RESPONSIBILITIES, EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION, MEALS, GIFTS, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHAIN OF COMMAND

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the Town of Mesilla recognizes that elected officials have an important role in supporting municipal employees, remaining informed regarding municipal operations, and recognizing the service of Town employees; and

WHEREAS, the New Mexico Governmental Conduct Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 10-16-1 et seq., establishes ethical principles applicable to public officers and employees, including maintaining the integrity of public service, advancing the public interest, avoiding undue influence and abuse of office, and maintaining the confidence placed in public officials by the people; and

WHEREAS, the Board recognizes that positive communication between elected officials, department heads, and employees can benefit the Town when conducted within appropriate governmental and administrative boundaries; and

WHEREAS, Trustees may be designated to serve as liaisons to particular departments; however, such liaison assignments are intended to facilitate communication and understanding and do not transfer administrative, supervisory, personnel, or operational authority from the Mayor or Department Head to an individual Trustee; and

WHEREAS, individual Trustees should not establish or appear to establish a separate supervisory relationship, chain of command, preferential relationship, or channel for departmental decision-making with individual Town employees because the creation of a separate chain of command or investigation process that is not authorized by statute, ordinance, or the personnel manual can result in unnecessary liability; and

WHEREAS, employee recognition, including meals or refreshments provided personally by elected officials, may be appropriate when reasonable, occasional, transparent, and offered without expectation of favorable treatment, information, loyalty, influence, or official action; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to establish uniform standards applicable to all Trustees so that interactions with Town employees support employee morale while maintaining appropriate ethical, administrative, and supervisory boundaries;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF MESILLA, NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. ADOPTION.

The Town hereby adopts the **Trustee–Employee and Department Interaction and Recognition Policy**, attached hereto as **Exhibit A** and incorporated into this Resolution by reference.

SECTION 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of the Policy is not to discourage positive relationships between elected officials and Town employees. Its purpose is to ensure that such relationships do not interfere with the established chain of command, create actual or perceived favoritism, result in undue influence, or create confusion regarding supervisory or administrative authority.

SECTION 3. UNIFORM APPLICATION.

The Policy shall apply equally to all members of the Board of Trustees regardless of the department to which a Trustee may be assigned as liaison.

SECTION 4. NO EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY.

Nothing contained in this Resolution or the accompanying Policy shall be interpreted as granting an individual Trustee supervisory, administrative, personnel, disciplinary, or operational authority over a Town employee or department that the Trustee does not otherwise possess under applicable law or Town ordinance.

SECTION 5. COMPLIANCE WITH LAW.

This Resolution shall be interpreted consistently with the New Mexico Governmental Conduct Act, New Mexico Open Meetings Act, applicable personnel laws and policies, Town ordinances, and other applicable state and federal law.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Resolution and the Policy adopted herein shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

PASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED THIS 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2026.

TOWN OF MESILLA

ATTEST:

Russell Hernandez
Mayor

Gloria S. Maya
Clerk/Treasurer



A Resolution of the Town of Mesilla Adopting the 2026 Doña Ana All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

WHEREAS the Town of Mesilla Board of Trustees recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Doña Ana County; and

WHEREAS the Doña Ana Office of Emergency Management prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the 2026 Doña Ana All-Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with federal laws, including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; and the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS the 2026 Doña Ana All-Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in The Town of Mesilla from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Mesilla Board of Trustees demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF MESILLA, NEW MEXICO THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with NMSA 1978, § 3-17-4, the Town of Mesilla adopts the 2026 Doña Ana All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. While content related to Town of Mesilla may require revisions to meet the plan approval requirements, changes occurring after adoption will not require the Town of Mesilla to re-adopt any further iterations of the plan. Subsequent plan updates following the approval period for this plan will require separate adoption resolutions.

PASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED THIS 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2026.

TOWN OF MESILLA

ATTEST:

Russell Hernandez
Mayor

Gloria S. Maya
Clerk/Treasurer



Town of Mesilla, New Mexico

EXHIBIT B
RESOLUTION 2026-49
Town of Mesilla

**PARTICIPATION IN TRANSPORTATION PROJECT FUND PROGRAM ADMINISTERED BY
NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

WHEREAS, the Town of Mesilla and the New Mexico Department of Transportation have entered into a grant agreement under the Transportation Fund Program for a local road project.

WHEREAS, the total cost of the project will be \$267,835.52 to be funded in proportional share by the parties hereto as follows:

- a. New Mexico Department of Transportation's share shall be 95% or \$254,443.74
and
- b. Town of Mesilla's proportional matching share shall be 5% or \$13,391.78

TOTAL PROJECT COST IS \$267,835.52

The **Town of Mesilla** shall pay all costs, which exceed the total amount of \$267,835.52.

Now therefore, be it resolved in the official session that the **Town of Mesilla** determines, resolves, and orders as follows:

That the project for this Cooperative agreement is adopted and has a priority standing.

The agreement terminates on June 30, 2029 and the **Town of Mesilla** incorporates all the agreements, covenants, and understandings between the parties hereto concerning the subject matter hereof, and all such covenants, agreements and understandings have been merged into the written agreement.

Now therefore, be it resolved by the **Town of Mesilla** to enter into Cooperative Agreement for Project Control Number **LP10085** with the New Mexico Department of Transportation for the TPF Program for year 2027 for McDowell Road Pavement Improvement: The scope includes conceptual design, boundary & topographic survey, pavement design, drainage analysis, geotechnical study, permitting & clearances, and preliminary & final design. The Section is expected to include an estimated 24' wide asphalt roadway with 3" mill overlay with new striping, and updated roadway signage along the length of McDowell Road for .51 miles from University Ave. to Union Ave. within the control of the **Town of Mesilla** in New Mexico.

PASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED ON THIS 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2026.

TOWN OF MESILLA

ATTEST:

Russell Hernandez-Mayor

Gloria S. Maya-Clerk/Treasurer



A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING AN INTERIM EMPLOYEE CHAIN OF COMMAND AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE TO INCLUDE CONTRACTED HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICES PENDING COMPREHENSIVE REVISION OF THE TOWN OF MESILLA PERSONNEL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

WHEREAS, the Town of Mesilla has adopted Personnel Policies and Procedures governing the administration of personnel matters, employee concerns, grievances, supervision, discipline, and other employment-related matters; and

WHEREAS, the Town's current Personnel Policies and Procedures were adopted by Resolution No. 2020-01 and may from time to time require amendment, clarification, or supplementation to address the operational and personnel needs of the Town; and

WHEREAS, the Town anticipates undertaking a comprehensive review and update of its Personnel Policies and Procedures in the near future; and

WHEREAS, pending completion and adoption of that comprehensive update, the Board of Trustees finds that certain interim procedures should be established to clarify and strengthen the Town's employee chain of command and grievance process; and

WHEREAS, an established chain of command promotes effective communication, accountability, consistency, fairness, and timely resolution of workplace concerns; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees desires to retain the existing chain of command contained within the Town's Personnel Policies and Procedures while adding Contracted Human Resources Services as an additional professional resource within that process; and

WHEREAS, Contracted Human Resources Services can provide professional assistance through review of personnel policies, gathering of relevant information, facilitation of communication, identification of procedural concerns, and recommendations regarding employee grievances and other personnel matters; and

WHEREAS, Contracted Human Resources Services shall serve in an advisory, administrative, and recommendatory capacity and shall not exercise supervisory or final decision-making authority reserved by law, ordinance, or Town policy to the Mayor, Board of Trustees, or other authorized Town officials; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees finds that placing Contracted Human Resources Services immediately prior to review by the Mayor provides an opportunity for professional Human Resources review and recommendation while preserving the Mayor's authority and responsibility under applicable New Mexico law;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF MESILLA, NEW MEXICO, THAT:

Section 1. Purpose and Interim Nature

The purpose of this Resolution is to establish an interim procedure governing the employee chain of command and grievance process until the Town completes and adopts a comprehensive revision of its Personnel Policies and Procedures.

This Resolution is intended to supplement and temporarily modify only those portions of the existing Personnel Policies and Procedures necessary to incorporate Contracted Human Resources Services into the chain of command and grievance process.

Except as expressly provided herein, all existing Personnel Policies and Procedures shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

Section 2. Existing Chain of Command Retained

The existing employee chain of command contained within the Town of Mesilla Personnel Policies and Procedures shall remain in effect except as specifically modified by this Resolution.

Where the existing chain of command ultimately progresses to review by the Mayor followed by an appeal or grievance to the Board of Trustees, Contracted Human Resources Services shall be inserted immediately before review by the Mayor.

Accordingly, the applicable progression shall be:

EXISTING CHAIN OF COMMAND

↓

CONTRACTED HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICES

↓

MAYOR

↓

APPEAL/GRIEVANCE TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

All levels of the existing chain of command preceding Contracted Human Resources Services shall remain unchanged. Employees shall make reasonable efforts to resolve workplace concerns through the established chain of command before proceeding to subsequent levels, except as otherwise provided by this Resolution, existing Town policy, or applicable law.

Section 3. Contracted Human Resources Review

When a grievance or personnel concern remains unresolved after proceeding through the applicable preceding levels of the chain of command, the matter shall be referred to the Town's designated Contracted Human Resources Services provider prior to formal review by the Mayor.

Contracted Human Resources Services may:

- 1 Review the employee's grievance, complaint, and supporting documentation;
- 2 Review applicable Town personnel policies, procedures, ordinances, and employment practices;
- 3 Gather relevant information regarding the matter;
- 4 Meet or communicate with the employee, supervisor, Department Head, Town Clerk-Treasurer, Mayor, or other appropriate individuals as reasonably necessary;
- 5 Request documentation or other information reasonably necessary to understand the circumstances giving rise to the grievance;
- 6 Identify applicable personnel policies and procedural requirements;
- 7 Facilitate communication or informal resolution when appropriate;
- 8 Identify potential inconsistencies, procedural concerns, or areas requiring clarification;
- 9 Provide professional Human Resources guidance; and
- 10 Prepare a written recommendation for consideration by the Mayor.



Town of Mesilla, New Mexico

Section 4. Human Resources Recommendation

Upon completion of its review, Contracted Human Resources Services may prepare a written recommendation regarding the grievance or personnel matter.

The recommendation may include:

- 1 A summary of the matter presented;
- 2 Identification of applicable Town personnel policies or procedures;
- 3 Relevant information obtained during the review;
- 4 Identification of procedural or policy concerns;
- 5 Recommended corrective or administrative action, if appropriate; and
- 6 Recommendations intended to resolve the grievance or prevent similar concerns in the future.

The recommendation shall be provided to the Mayor and may be provided to other appropriate Town officials when reasonably necessary for administration of the personnel or grievance process.

The recommendation of Contracted Human Resources Services shall be advisory only and shall not constitute a final personnel decision or determination.

Contracted Human Resources Services shall have no independent authority to impose discipline, reverse disciplinary action, direct Town employees, or otherwise exercise supervisory authority over Town personnel.

Section 5. Review and Decision by the Mayor

Following completion of the Contracted Human Resources Services review and receipt of any written recommendation, the grievance or personnel matter shall proceed to the Mayor in accordance with the Town's Personnel Policies and Procedures.

The Mayor shall independently review the matter, relevant documentation, and any recommendation provided by Contracted Human Resources Services.

The Mayor may accept, reject, or modify any recommendation provided by Contracted Human Resources Services.

The Human Resources recommendation shall not bind the Mayor or limit the Mayor's independent responsibility and authority under applicable New Mexico law, Town ordinance, and Town personnel policies. The Mayor shall issue any written decision required by the applicable Town grievance procedure.

Section 6. Appeal or Grievance to the Board of Trustees

If the Mayor's decision is not satisfactory to the aggrieved employee, the employee may proceed to the Board of Trustees in accordance with the appeal or grievance procedures, requirements, and deadlines otherwise established by the Town's Personnel Policies and Procedures.

The addition of Contracted Human Resources Services shall not eliminate, restrict, or otherwise impair an employee's existing right to pursue an eligible grievance or appeal to the Board of Trustees.

Except as expressly modified by this Resolution, existing procedures governing consideration by the Board of Trustees shall remain unchanged.

Section 7. Role and Limitations of Contracted Human Resources Services

Contracted Human Resources Services shall serve in an advisory, administrative, facilitative, and recommendatory capacity.

Nothing in this Resolution shall grant Contracted Human Resources Services independent authority to:

- 1 Hire or terminate Town employees;
 - 2 Suspend, demote, or promote Town employees;
 - 3 Independently impose disciplinary action;
 - 4 Direct or supervise the day-to-day work of Town employees;
 - 5 Countermand a lawful supervisory directive;
 - 6 Exercise authority reserved by law to the Mayor, Board of Trustees, or another authorized Town official;
- or
- 7 Issue a final decision regarding an employee grievance.

Contracted Human Resources Services may provide recommendations concerning personnel actions or corrective measures, but implementation of such recommendations shall remain with the Town official or governing body possessing the applicable legal authority.

Section 8. Exceptions to the Normal Chain of Command

Nothing in this Resolution shall require an employee to submit a complaint to an individual who is the subject of the complaint.

When a complaint involves an employee's immediate supervisor, Department Head, or another individual within the normal chain of command, the employee may proceed to the next appropriate level that is not the subject of the complaint.

An employee may contact Contracted Human Resources Services directly when the nature of a complaint reasonably makes use of the normal chain of command inappropriate, including allegations involving:

- 1 Harassment or discrimination;
- 2 Retaliation;
- 3 Workplace violence or threats;
- 4 Serious ethical misconduct;
- 5 Conflicts of interest;
- 6 Alleged violations of employment law; or
- 7 Misconduct involving an individual who would otherwise be responsible for reviewing the complaint.

When an employee contacts Contracted Human Resources Services directly under this section, Human Resources shall evaluate the appropriate process and may provide guidance or recommendations regarding the proper handling of the matter.

Section 9. Complaints Involving the Mayor or other Elected Officials

When a complaint directly involves the Mayor, an employee shall not be required to submit the complaint to the Mayor as a condition of exhausting the Town's chain of command.

When a complaint directly involves a Trustee, the relevant Trustee shall not review any related appeal or grievance.

Contracted Human Resources Services may review the matter and provide recommendations concerning the appropriate process for addressing the complaint.

Depending upon the nature and circumstances of the complaint, Contracted Human Resources Services may recommend referral to the Board of Trustees, Town Attorney, an independent investigator, law enforcement agency, governmental agency, or other appropriate authority.

Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as granting Contracted Human Resources Services authority otherwise reserved by New Mexico law to an elected official or the governing body.



Town of Mesilla, New Mexico

Section 10. Confidentiality and Non-Retaliation

Personnel matters submitted to Contracted Human Resources Services shall be handled with appropriate discretion and confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.

Employees shall be advised that complete confidentiality cannot be guaranteed when disclosure is reasonably necessary to investigate, review, or resolve a complaint or when disclosure is otherwise required by law.

No employee shall be subject to retaliation for making a good-faith complaint, participating in a Human Resources review or investigation, or exercising rights provided by Town personnel policies or applicable law.

Nothing in this section prevents appropriate corrective or disciplinary action for independently established misconduct, knowingly false statements, intentional misrepresentation, or other violations of Town policy.

Section 11. Grievance Deadlines and Preservation of Employee Rights

The addition of Contracted Human Resources Services to the grievance process shall not be administered in a manner that causes an employee to inadvertently forfeit an otherwise available grievance or appeal solely because additional time was reasonably necessary for Human Resources review.

Referral to Contracted Human Resources Services shall constitute part of the Town's internal grievance process.

The Town may establish reasonable administrative procedures and timeframes for submission to Human Resources, review and recommendation by Human Resources, Mayoral review, and subsequent appeal.

Except as expressly modified by this Resolution, existing grievance deadlines and procedures shall remain in effect.

Section 12. Relationship to Existing Personnel Policies and Procedures

This Resolution establishes an interim personnel procedure pending comprehensive revision of the Town of Mesilla Personnel Policies and Procedures.

Effective upon adoption, this Resolution shall supplement the Town's existing Personnel Policies and Procedures.

To the extent that an existing provision concerning the chain of command or grievance process conflicts with the placement or advisory role of Contracted Human Resources Services established herein, this Resolution shall govern during the interim period, to the extent permitted by applicable federal law, New Mexico law, and Town ordinance.

Except for the limited modifications expressly established herein, all remaining provisions of the Town's Personnel Policies and Procedures shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

Section 13. Comprehensive Personnel Policy Update

The Board of Trustees recognizes the need for a comprehensive review and update of the Town's Personnel Policies and Procedures.

The Mayor, Town Clerk-Treasurer, Contracted Human Resources Services provider, Town Attorney, and other appropriate Town personnel may review the existing Personnel Policies and Procedures and develop proposed comprehensive revisions for future consideration and adoption by the Board of Trustees.

The proposed comprehensive update should incorporate or otherwise address the chain of command and Human Resources procedures established by this Resolution.

Nothing in this Resolution shall require the comprehensive Personnel Policies and Procedures ultimately adopted by the Board to contain identical language, provided that the subsequently adopted policies establish the personnel procedures approved by the Board at that time.

Section 14. Superseding Effect

This Resolution is intended to remain in effect only until the Town adopts comprehensive updated Personnel Policies and Procedures addressing the subject matter contained herein, unless earlier amended or repealed by lawful action of the Board of Trustees.

Upon the effective date of subsequently adopted comprehensive Personnel Policies and Procedures addressing the chain of command and grievance procedures contained herein, the subsequently adopted Personnel Policies and Procedures shall supersede this Resolution with respect to those matters without the necessity of further action, unless otherwise provided by the Board of Trustees.

Section 15. Employee Notice

Following adoption of this Resolution, the Town shall provide employees with written notice of the interim change to the chain of command and grievance process.

The notice shall explain:

Existing Chain of Command → Contracted Human Resources Services → Mayor → Board of Trustees

The notice shall also provide employees with the appropriate method for contacting the Town's designated Contracted Human Resources Services provider.

Employees shall be advised that this is an interim procedure pending comprehensive revision of the Personnel Policies and Procedures and that all other existing personnel policies remain unchanged except as expressly provided by this Resolution.

Section 16. Effective Date

This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon passage and adoption by the Board of Trustees. It shall remain effective until superseded by subsequently adopted comprehensive Personnel Policies and Procedures, amended or repealed by the Board of Trustees, or otherwise superseded by applicable law.

PASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED THIS 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2026.

TOWN OF MESILLA

ATTEST:

Russell Hernandez
Mayor

Gloria S. Maya
Clerk/Treasurer

Executive Summary

To: Board of Trustees

From: Russell Hernandez, Mayor

Date: For Regular Meeting 09/14/2026

Re: Approval of Leadership, Governance, and Organizational Alignment Professional Services – Riviera Group Consulting

Summary of items to be considered

Recommended Action:

Approve professional services with **Riviera Group Consulting** to provide leadership, governance, and organizational development services for the Town of Mesilla, and authorize the Mayor to coordinate and execute the approved services within the authorized scope and budget.

Background / Summary:

The Town of Mesilla continues to work toward strengthening communication, governance practices, organizational effectiveness, and professional working relationships among elected officials, department heads, and Town staff.

Riviera Group Consulting has submitted a proposal for a flexible leadership and organizational development engagement designed specifically for the Town of Mesilla. The proposed services are structured in three areas: **Executive Leadership Consulting and Coaching, Board of Trustees Governance and Alignment, and Department Head Leadership and Professional Development.**

The Board Governance and Alignment component is intended to provide greater clarity regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of elected officials, the distinction between governance and day-to-day operations, appropriate interaction with Town leadership and department heads, decision-making responsibilities, and the effect individual actions can have on the collective Governing Body.

The engagement will also address professional communication, productive disagreement, conflict management, accountability, organizational culture, and appropriate channels for questions, concerns, and feedback. The objective is not to eliminate disagreement, but to establish practices that allow disagreement to occur professionally and productively while maintaining focus on serving the Town and its residents.

Department-head professional development will provide additional support in leadership, accountability, difficult conversations, communication across departments, managing organizational change, professional boundaries, and maintaining employee morale and organizational effectiveness.

Financial Impact:

The proposal provides several components that may be utilized independently or together:

Service	Format	Cost
Mayor Leadership Advising & Coaching	8 × 45-minute virtual individual sessions	\$2,800
Board Governance & Alignment – Virtual	Customized 2-hour virtual session	\$1,500
Board Governance & Alignment – In Person	Customized half-day retreat	\$3,500 + travel
Department Head Leadership Development – Virtual	3 × 60-minute virtual sessions	\$1,800
Department Head Leadership Development – In Person	Customized half-day workshop	\$3,500 + travel

Supporting Documentation:

- See Attached

Suggested Motion/Amendment:

An amount not to exceed \$ _____, plus authorized travel expenses as applicable, and authorize the Mayor to coordinate and execute the approved scope of services.



Leadership, Governance & Organizational Alignment

Prepared for:

Russell Hernandez
Mayor, Town of Mesilla

Prepared by:

Riviera Group Consulting

Purpose

The Town of Mesilla is navigating an important period of leadership, governance, and organizational development.

Strong local government depends not only on sound policies and processes, but also on the ability of elected officials and professional staff to work together with clarity, professionalism, and mutual respect—even when perspectives differ or difficult decisions must be made.

Riviera Group Consulting proposes a flexible partnership designed to support Mayor Russell Hernandez, the Board of Trustees, and Town department leaders in strengthening governance practices, leadership effectiveness, communication, and organizational alignment.

The engagement is organized into three independent areas of support, allowing the Town to begin where the need is greatest and expand the partnership over time.

1. Executive Leadership Consulting & Coaching

Individual Support for Mayor Russell Hernandez

Leading a municipality requires navigating multiple and sometimes competing responsibilities: serving residents, working effectively with fellow elected officials, supporting professional staff, maintaining appropriate governance boundaries, and addressing challenging interpersonal dynamics without allowing them to disrupt the work of the Town.

Riviera Group Consulting recommends beginning with an **eight-session individual leadership consulting and coaching engagement**.

Recommended Format

8 virtual sessions | 45 minutes each

Sessions would be confidential, practical, and centered on real-time leadership situations facing the Mayor.

Areas of support may include:

- Navigating complex Board of Trustees dynamics
- Strengthening relationships between elected officials and Town staff
- Maintaining appropriate governance and operational boundaries
- Preparing for and navigating difficult conversations
- Responding effectively when conversations become personal or unproductive
- Supporting department heads while respecting appropriate roles and authority
- Addressing concerns around professionalism, conduct, and working relationships
- Managing disagreement without escalating conflict
- Building alignment among individuals with competing priorities
- Strengthening executive communication and decision-making
- Creating greater consistency and stability during periods of change
- Developing strategies for maintaining productive working relationships even when trust is strained

The goal is to provide the Mayor with a trusted, confidential thought partner while strengthening the leadership practices that support effective municipal governance.

Coaching includes: All 1-1 sessions, coaching notes portal, assessments and physical resources.

2. Board of Trustees Governance & Alignment

Strengthening How the Board Governs and Works Together

Healthy disagreement is part of effective governance. The challenge arises when disagreement becomes personal, roles become unclear, or tension between elected officials and professional staff begins affecting morale and the Town's ability to execute its work.

Riviera Group Consulting can facilitate a focused governance and alignment engagement for the Mayor and five-member Board of Trustees.

Rather than beginning with a large-scale initiative, we recommend starting with one of two formats:

Option A: Half-Day In-Person Governance & Alignment Retreat

or

Option B: Two 90-Minute Virtual Governance Sessions

The engagement would be customized following conversations with Town leadership and could address:

Governance & Role Clarity

- Roles and responsibilities of elected officials
- Governance versus day-to-day operations
- Appropriate interaction with Town leadership and department heads
- Decision-making responsibilities and boundaries
- Understanding how individual Trustee actions affect the collective governing body

Professionalism & Productive Disagreement

- Establishing expectations for professional interactions
- Disagreeing without personalizing the disagreement
- Moving from individual agendas toward collective governance
- Addressing conflict directly and constructively
- Building an environment where concerns can be raised without unnecessarily damaging relationships or staff morale

Board & Staff Partnership

- Creating healthier communication between elected officials and Town staff
- Clarifying appropriate channels for questions, concerns, and feedback
- Supporting department leaders while maintaining accountability
- Understanding how governing behaviors influence organizational culture and employee engagement

Alignment & Commitments

The session would conclude by translating discussion into a small number of practical commitments for how the Board will work together moving forward.

The objective is not to eliminate disagreement. It is to establish governance practices that allow disagreement to occur **professionally, productively, and in service of the Town of Mesilla and its residents.**

3. Department Head Leadership & Professional Development

Equipping Town Leaders to Lead Through Change and Complexity

Department heads occupy a critical position within municipal government. They are responsible for leading their teams and delivering services while also navigating changing priorities, elected leadership, organizational expectations, and community needs.

Riviera Group Consulting proposes professional development specifically designed for the Town's department heads and professional staff.

We recommend beginning with an **in-person half-day leadership development session**, with the option to add virtual follow-up sessions as needs emerge.

Potential Areas of Focus

Leadership & Accountability

- Leading with clarity and consistency
- Establishing expectations and accountability
- Leading effectively within an at-will environment
- Staying focused on mission and service during organizational tension

Communication

- Navigating difficult conversations
- Communicating upward and across departments
- Addressing conflict before it escalates
- Responding professionally when interactions become challenging
- Separating intent, impact, facts, and assumptions

Change Adoption & Organizational Alignment

- Understanding common responses to organizational change
- Helping employees move from resistance toward adoption
- Communicating the "why" behind change

- Building alignment across departments
- Maintaining momentum when priorities or leadership expectations shift

Professionalism & Organizational Culture

- Strengthening trust across departments
- Establishing healthy professional boundaries
- Maintaining dignity and professionalism during disagreement
- Understanding how leadership behavior affects employee morale
- Creating a culture where employees can raise concerns appropriately and continue working effectively together

The session would be highly interactive and grounded in situations municipal leaders encounter in their day-to-day work rather than delivered as a traditional lecture.

A Flexible Partnership

These three areas are intentionally designed to work independently or together.

The Town may choose to begin with individual support for the Mayor, establish shared governance expectations with the Board of Trustees, invest in department head development—or implement all three as part of a broader leadership and organizational alignment initiative.

Our recommended starting sequence would be:

1. **Mayor Leadership Consulting & Coaching** – establish immediate individual support and identify recurring leadership and governance themes.
2. **Board Governance & Alignment** – create greater clarity around roles, expectations, professionalism, and how elected officials and staff work together.
3. **Department Head Development** – equip Town leaders with practical tools for communication, change, accountability, and organizational alignment.

This sequence allows Riviera Group Consulting to develop a deeper understanding of the Town's environment while ensuring each stage builds upon the work before it.

Desired Outcomes

Through this partnership, the Town of Mesilla can strengthen:

- Governance clarity and effectiveness
- Professional working relationships
- Communication between elected officials and professional staff
- Leadership confidence and capability

- Department head morale and effectiveness
- Productive approaches to disagreement and conflict
- Organizational alignment during change

Engagement	Format	Investment
Mayor Leadership Advising & Coaching	8 × 45-min virtual 1:1 sessions	\$2,800
Board Governance & Alignment – Virtual	1 customized 2-hour virtual session	\$1,500
Board Governance & Alignment – In Person	Customized half-day retreat	\$3,500 + travel
Department Head Leadership Development – Virtual	3 × 60-min virtual sessions	\$1,800
Department Head Leadership Development – In Person	Customized half-day workshop	\$3,500 + travel

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is entered into on the *14th* day of *September* in 2026 (herein referred to as the “Effective Date”) by and between:

La Clinica de Familia 385 Calle de Alegria, Bldg A. Las Cruces, NM 88001 (herein referred to as “Party A”) and

Town of Mesilla, acting through the Mesilla Fire Department, 2670 Calle de Parian, Mesilla, NM 88046 (herein referred to as “Party B”).

Parties may be referenced individually as “Party” and collectively as “Parties.”

PURPOSE

The purpose of this MOU is to establish a good-faith foundation between the Parties for future collaborative efforts that are mutually beneficial. The Parties agree to work together in a cooperative and coordinated manner to achieve each Party’s individual goals and the collective goals of the partnership.

This MOU is designed to detail the specifics of the working relationship between the Parties to the mutual benefit of the parties and the communities they serve. This MOU does not obligate the Parties to provide funds or payment. This MOU does not bind Parties to any legal obligations.

DURATION OF MOU

This MOU becomes effective on the date it is signed by both parties. It remains in force unless explicitly terminated, in writing, by either party.

DEFINITIONS

Referral: Requests for crisis intervention services made by Party B's responders after they have departed the scene of an incident involving a mental health or behavioral health component.

Call Out: Requests for crisis intervention services initiated by Party B's responders through the 911 system, specifically the Mesilla Valley Regional Dispatch Authority (MVRDA).

Peer Support Services: Clinical support services provided directly to Party B personnel to promote emotional well-being, resilience, and mental health.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

To achieve Parties’ mutual desires, each party agrees to the following roles and responsibilities:

Party A Shall provide mobile crisis services to incidents within Party B's response area that involve a mental health or behavioral health component. Such incidents may include, but are not limited to, behavioral disturbances, suicidal subject, death where family members or bystanders are experiencing a crisis, and other situations as determined appropriate by Party B's responders. Services may be provided in response to a Call Out or a Referral, as defined herein.

In addition, Party A agrees to serve as a Peer Support Services resource for Party B personnel.

Party B Roles and Responsibilities. Party B may utilize Party A's Mobile Crisis Response Team as an available resource for calls involving heightened emotion, suicidal ideation, behavioral disturbances, or any other aspect of mental and behavior health as deemed appropriate by responders. Requests from assistance may be made through a Call Out or Referral process, as defined herein.

Party B acknowledges Party A's Mobile Crisis Response Team is also available as a resource for Peer Support services and may utilize such services as deemed appropriate by Party B personnel. Party B shall have no obligation to utilize or refer to Party A and retain sole discretion to utilize or refer to other providers.

The parties agree to carry out their respective roles and responsibilities under this Agreement in good faith and in a manner that supports the collaborative objectives of this partnership.

Each Party remains responsible for the safety of its own personnel. Nothing in this MOU requires Party B to provide security or law-enforcement functions for Party A personnel. Requests for law-enforcement assistance shall be made when indicated by the circumstances and applicable agency procedures.

RESOURCES

To further the collaborative relationship between the Parties, the Parties agree to provide the following resources.

Party A shall provide *mobile crisis response services to support Party B responders on scenes involving mental/behavioral health components such as behavioral disturbances, suicidal ideation, and any incident that involves heightened emotion and/or psychological trauma. Party A will provide Peer Support services as requested by Party B.*

Party B may initiate referrals or call outs as deemed appropriate by its responders for incidents involving a mental health or behavioral health component such as behavioral disturbances, suicidal ideation, and/or any incident involving heightened emotion and/or

psychological trauma as deemed appropriate by responders. Party B may utilize Party A's mobile crisis response team as a Peer Support resource as deemed appropriate by Party B personnel.

Parties agree to provide the resources above. The Parties may agree to collaborate on additional resources in future agreements by amendments to this MOU or by another MOU. Each party agrees to bear their own financial burden of resources committed in this MOU unless otherwise specified.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Party A: Mobile crisis response teams may have extended response times due to the expansiveness of Dona Ana County and team availability if already dispatched at the time of request. Party A services are subject to personnel availability and are not guaranteed. Party B shall not delay necessary emergency medical care, transport, law-enforcement requests, or other emergency intervention while awaiting Party A.

Party B: Referrals, call outs, and requests for Peer Support services will be requested only as deemed appropriate by responders and Mesilla Fire Department leadership.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PARTIES

Communication between Party A's Mobile Crisis Response team personnel and Party B responders shall be conducted through the Mesilla Valley Regional Dispatch Authority (MVRDA) or via Party A's designated crisis line.

Communication between the Party A Mobile Crisis Response Team director and Party B administrative representative shall occur via email, telephone, remote platform, or in-person meetings.

Party A's Mobile Crisis Response Director shall initiate quarterly meetings with Party B's designated representatives to discuss service utilization, operational needs, concerns, or other opportunities for collaboration.

Individual utilization and information disclosed during peer-support services will not be disclosed to MFD leadership except with the employee's authorization or as otherwise required/permitted by law.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND HIPAA COMPLIANCE

The Parties acknowledge that, in the course of carrying out activities under this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), they may receive or have access to confidential information, including protected health information ("PHI") as defined under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and other applicable federal and state privacy laws. Each Party agrees to maintain the confidentiality of all patient information and to use, disclose, and safeguard such information only as permitted by applicable law and with appropriate patient authorization when required. The Parties shall implement reasonable administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to protect confidential information from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, alteration, or destruction. Nothing in this MOU independently authorizes the disclosure of protected health information. Each Party remains independently responsible for determining whether any disclosure is permitted or required by applicable law. The obligations contained in this section shall survive the termination of this MOU.

No Financial Relationship

The Parties acknowledge and agree that this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is intended solely to establish a collaborative relationship for patient referrals and care coordination and does not create any financial relationship between the Parties. No payments, compensation, commissions, fees, remuneration, or other financial incentives shall be exchanged by either Party in consideration of patient referrals made under this MOU. Each Party shall operate independently and shall be solely responsible for its own costs, expenses, staffing, and operational activities associated with fulfilling its obligations under this agreement. The Parties further agree that all referrals will be based solely on the best interests of the patient, patient choice, eligibility requirements, and professional judgment, and not on any expectation of financial benefit. Nothing in this MOU shall be interpreted as creating a partnership, joint venture, agency relationship, or any arrangement that could be construed as an inducement for referrals under applicable federal or state laws and regulations.

INSURANCE

Each Party shall maintain insurance, self-insurance, governmental risk coverage, or other coverage as **required** by applicable law and appropriate to its operations."Patient Care Authority

Nothing in this MOU shall limit or supersede Party B's authority or responsibility to provide emergency medical care in accordance with applicable law, EMS protocols, medical direction, or responder judgment. Party B personnel retain sole discretion regarding EMS assessment, treatment, transport, and requests for additional public safety resources.

Liability

Each Party shall be responsible for the acts, omissions, and conduct of its own officers, employees, agents, contractors, and representatives in the performance of activities under this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Nothing in this MOU shall be construed as creating a joint venture, partnership, agency relationship, or shared liability between the Parties. Each Party agrees to maintain all licenses, certifications, permits, and insurance coverage required by applicable law for the services it provides. Neither Party shall be liable for any acts, errors, omissions, injuries, damages, losses, or liabilities arising from the services, programs, or operations of the other Party. The Parties acknowledge that referrals made under this MOU are intended to facilitate access to services and do not constitute an endorsement, guarantee, or assumption of responsibility for the quality, outcome, or delivery of services provided by the receiving Party. To the extent permitted by law, each Party shall remain solely responsible for its own actions and obligations and shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and professional standards in carrying out its responsibilities under this MOU.

Nothing in this MOU shall be construed as a waiver of any immunity, limitation of liability, defense, or other protection available to the Town of Mesilla or its employees under the New Mexico Tort Claims Act or other applicable law.

AMENDMENTS

The terms of this MOU may be amended upon written approval by both original parties and their designated representatives.

TERM AND TERMINATION

This agreement becomes effective on the date it is signed by both parties. It remains in force unless explicitly terminated, in writing, by either party or parties.

Either party may terminate this MOU by presenting a signed termination addendum upon 30 days' written notice to the other party.

Either Party may immediately suspend participation when necessary for patient safety, personnel safety, legal compliance, or operational necessity.

The undersigned Parties acknowledge and agree to this MOU:

SIGNATURES

La Clinica de Familia, Inc

Signature

Printed Name

Title

Date

Mesilla Fire Department

Signature

Printed Name

Title

Date

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND PROJECT AGREEMENT

HABS FALL 2026 — GUERRA BLACKSMITH SHOP

Historic Documentation, Field Recording, and Conditions Survey

This Memorandum of Understanding and Project Agreement (“Agreement”) is entered into by and between the **Town of Mesilla, New Mexico** (“Town”) and the **University of New Mexico, Department of Preservation and Regionalism** (“UNM”) for the purpose of conducting historic documentation, field recording, and an initial conditions survey of the historic **Guerra Blacksmith Shop, 2380 Calle de Picacho, Mesilla, New Mexico** (“Property”).

UNM Department: Department of Preservation and Regionalism

Course/Project: HABS Fall 2026 — The Guerra Blacksmith Shop, Mesilla, New Mexico

Instructor/Contact: Alfons Poblocki

Email: poblocki@unm.edu

Project Period: September–December 2026

1. PURPOSE

The Town owns the historic Guerra Blacksmith Shop and is undertaking efforts to document, preserve, stabilize, restore, and plan for the long-term preservation and appropriate use of the Property.

Through its HABS Fall 2026 class, the University of New Mexico Department of Preservation and Regionalism will undertake an **initial field documentation and conditions survey** of the Guerra Blacksmith Shop.

The project will focus on recording and documenting the **existing building and its surviving historic features and materials**. As time and access allow, the project may also include documentation of equipment, tools, furnishings, artifacts, and other historically significant materials associated with the Property.

Student fieldwork will establish a measured, photographic, and written record necessary for the subsequent preparation of architectural drawings in AutoCAD and for documentation consistent with the methods and standards of the **Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)**.

The parties acknowledge that the work contemplated under this Agreement is intended to provide **initial documentation and assessment** of the Property. It does not constitute a complete restoration, rehabilitation, structural engineering, or construction project.

2. PUBLIC PURPOSE

The Town finds that participation in this project serves a legitimate municipal and public purpose by:

- Documenting a Town-owned historic resource;
- Creating a permanent record of existing historic conditions and features;

- Supporting preservation and rehabilitation planning;
- Assisting with future grant applications and funding opportunities;
- Providing information for future professional architectural, engineering, stabilization, or restoration work;
- Supporting the Town's historic-preservation responsibilities and initiatives;
- Preserving information concerning historic artifacts, materials, tools, and features associated with the Property; and
- Advancing public education and understanding of Mesilla's cultural and architectural heritage.
- Enhancing the Town's historical significance as a tourist destination.

The parties acknowledge that the Town will receive identifiable services, documentation, and work products in exchange for the financial and logistical support provided under this Agreement.

3. PHASE 1 — HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION AND FIELD RECORDING

Project Period: September–December 2026

UNM will coordinate the participation of **up to eleven (11) students and one (1) instructor** in Phase 1 of the project.

Phase 1 shall include the following activities, subject to site conditions, access, available time, and academic requirements:

3.1 Project Orientation and Field Documentation Preparation

UNM will prepare participating students for field documentation of the Property, including project orientation, documentation methodology, assignment of field responsibilities, and preparation for work at the site.

3.2 Existing Conditions Field Survey

Students and the instructor will conduct an on-site survey of the existing conditions of the Guerra Blacksmith Shop, including observable architectural features, building materials, spatial relationships, and other relevant historic characteristics.

3.3 Measured Drawings

UNM will undertake field measurements necessary to prepare **scaled and annotated measured drawings**, with subsequent preparation of architectural documentation in CAD/AutoCAD as appropriate to the project.

3.4 Photographic Documentation and Digital Record

UNM will create photographic documentation of the Property and its significant existing features to establish a digital record of conditions observed during the field survey.

3.5 Historic Artifact and Material Inventory

Subject to available time, site access, safety considerations, and the condition of materials, students may document equipment, tools, furnishings, artifacts, historic materials, and other items associated with the Blacksmith Shop.

No artifact or historic material shall be removed from the Property without prior written authorization from the Town.

4. PHASE 1 LOGISTICS AND TOWN SUPPORT

To facilitate the fieldwork and services described in this Agreement, the Town may provide logistical support for **up to eleven (11) students and one (1) instructor**.

4.1 Lodging/Accommodations

In consideration of the services and work products provided under this Agreement, the Town agrees to provide or directly pay for reasonable lodging/accommodations necessary for participating students and the instructor to conduct the authorized fieldwork.

The Town's lodging obligation shall not exceed \$_____ without additional authorization in accordance with Town purchasing and budget requirements.

Whenever practicable, the Town shall make payment **directly to the lodging provider** rather than providing cash payments or reimbursements to individual students.

Lodging provided under this Agreement constitutes a **project-related expense incurred in consideration of historic documentation, planning, research, and preservation services provided to the Town** and is not intended as a gift, donation, scholarship, or gratuitous payment to participating students or the instructor.

4.2 Transportation

Transportation associated with the project shall be the responsibility of UNM and/or participating individuals unless separately authorized in writing by the Town.

4.3 Food, Drink, and Incidental Expenses

Food, beverages, per diem, and incidental expenses shall be the responsibility of UNM and/or participating individuals unless separately authorized in writing by the Town.

Nothing in this Agreement obligates the Town to provide cash allowances or unrestricted payments to individual participants.

5. PHASE 1 DELIVERABLES

As consideration for the Town's support of the project, UNM will provide the Town with copies of project materials produced through the HABS Fall 2026 project, as applicable and consistent with the academic scope of the course.

Deliverables are anticipated to include:

1. Existing-conditions field documentation;
2. Field measurements;
3. Scaled and annotated measured drawings;
4. CAD/AutoCAD architectural drawings developed from the field documentation;
5. Photographic documentation and digital records;
6. Written documentation of observed existing conditions;
7. Documentation of significant surviving historic features and materials;
8. Historic artifact and material inventory, to the extent completed; and
9. Other documentation developed by the class as part of the HABS Fall 2026 project.

Final materials shall be provided to the Town electronically when reasonably practicable.

6. ANTICIPATED FUTURE PHASES

The parties recognize that the following work represents a **projected continuation** of the student-conducted survey described in Phase 1.

Phase 2 — Documentation, Interpretation and Conditions Assessment

Future work may include:

- 2.a.** Review and interpretation of field documentation; and
- 2.b.** Conditions overlay and graphic documentation.

Phase 3 — Recommendations and Repair Strategies

Future work may include:

- 3.a.** Identification of preservation needs;
- 3.b.** Recommendations and options; and
- 3.c.** Prioritization and future repair/restoration planning.

The schedule for Phases 2 and 3 is **to be determined**.

Inclusion of Phases 2 and 3 in this Agreement documents the anticipated continuation of the project but **does not independently obligate the Town to provide additional funding, lodging, transportation, meals, or other financial support**.

Any additional Town financial commitment associated with Phases 2 or 3 shall require separate written authorization in accordance with applicable Town purchasing, procurement, and budget requirements.

7. ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY

The Town will provide UNM reasonable access to the Guerra Blacksmith Shop for authorized project activities.

The Town will designate a representative to coordinate access and may provide available historical records, photographs, plans, reports, and other information relevant to the project.

The Town retains the right to restrict access to any portion of the Property determined to present a safety, structural, security, or preservation concern.

8. PROTECTION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The parties recognize the historic significance and potentially fragile condition of the Guerra Blacksmith Shop and its associated materials.

Activities under this Agreement are limited primarily to **observation, measurement, photography, documentation, inventory, research, and assessment.**

Unless separately authorized by the Town, participants shall not undertake demolition, excavation, removal of materials, structural intervention, repair, alteration, or construction.

Project activities shall be conducted in a manner intended to avoid unnecessary disturbance or damage to historic materials, artifacts, architectural features, and other cultural resources.

9. HISTORIC PRESERVATION STANDARDS

Documentation and recommendations developed through the project should, as applicable, consider recognized historic-preservation practices, including the **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties** and documentation methods and standards associated with the **Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS).**

Nothing produced through this student project shall be represented as a structural engineering determination, architectural certification, construction document, or professional determination requiring licensure unless separately prepared, reviewed, and certified by an appropriately licensed professional.

10. OWNERSHIP AND USE OF PROJECT MATERIALS

UNM will provide the Town with copies of final project materials created specifically for the Guerra Blacksmith Shop project.

Subject to applicable copyright law and UNM policies, UNM shall grant or otherwise permit the Town a **perpetual, nonexclusive, royalty-free right to use, reproduce, display, distribute, and incorporate the project materials** for governmental, preservation, planning, grant, educational, interpretive, archival, restoration-planning, and public-information purposes.

The Town may provide the materials to architects, engineers, preservation professionals, consultants, contractors, granting agencies, governmental entities, and other parties working on behalf of the Town or the Property.

Appropriate attribution to UNM, the Department of Preservation and Regionalism, the HABS Fall 2026 class, and individual authors shall be provided when reasonably practicable.

11. SITE SAFETY AND SUPERVISION

UNM shall provide appropriate academic supervision of participating students.

Participants shall comply with reasonable site-access and safety requirements established by the Town.

Because the Property is a historic structure that may contain deteriorated or unstable components, the Town may prohibit or restrict entry into any area determined to present an unacceptable risk.

This Agreement does not authorize students or faculty to perform structural work, construction, demolition, hazardous-material remediation, or other activities outside the approved documentation scope.

12. INDEPENDENT PARTIES

Nothing in this Agreement creates an employer-employee, principal-agent, partnership, or joint-venture relationship between the Town and UNM or between the Town and participating students or faculty.

Participating students and faculty shall not be considered employees of the Town by virtue of their participation in this project.

13. LIABILITY

Each party shall be responsible for its own acts and omissions and those of its officers, employees, agents, students, or representatives to the extent provided by applicable law.

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as a waiver of any immunity, limitation of liability, defense, or protection available to the Town under the **New Mexico Tort Claims Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 41-4-1 et seq.**, or other applicable law.

Nothing herein shall be construed as a waiver of any immunity, limitation, or protection available to the University of New Mexico under applicable law.

14. FINANCIAL AND PROCUREMENT REQUIREMENTS

All Town expenditures under this Agreement are subject to:

- Availability and lawful appropriation of funds;
- The Town's adopted budget;
- Applicable purchasing and procurement requirements;
- Required approvals by authorized Town officials; and
- Applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

No individual student or instructor is authorized to incur financial obligations on behalf of the Town.

15. TERM AND TERMINATION

This Agreement shall become effective upon execution by both parties and shall remain in effect through **December 31, 2026**, unless extended by written agreement of the parties.

Either party may terminate this Agreement upon written notice.

In the event of cancellation or termination after lodging has been reserved, the Town shall only be responsible for lodging expenses previously authorized by the Town that are nonrefundable or otherwise legally owed.

16. AMENDMENTS

Any material amendment to the project scope, financial obligations, or responsibilities of the parties shall be made in writing and executed by authorized representatives of the parties.

17. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement represents the understanding of the parties concerning the HABS Fall 2026 Guerra Blacksmith Shop project and supersedes any prior oral understanding concerning the Town's financial or logistical obligations for the project.

TOWN OF MESILLA

By: _____
Russell Hernandez, Mayor

Date: _____

ATTEST:

By: _____
Town Clerk

Date: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
Town Attorney

Date: _____

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____