

COUNTY OF LINCOLN

Todd F Proctor, Chairman
Jon F Crunk, Vice-Chairman
Samantha J Serna, Member
Pierre S Pfeffer, Member
Mark G Fischer, Member



Walter Hill, Assessor
Shannan Hemphill, Clerk
Rhonda Burrows, Probate Judge
Michael Wood, Sheriff
Sherrie Huddleston, Treasurer

County Manager, Makayla Zonfrilli

AGENDA

Board of County Commissioners – Regular Meeting

January 16, 2024 @ 8:30am - Commission Chambers in Carrizozo, New Mexico and ZOOM

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87226923665?pwd=dGY3aWNMeklXNUtRVnlPckVNZnI0QT09>

Meeting ID: 872 2692 3665

Passcode: 836438

One tap mobile

+12532050468

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Invocation
4. Pledge of Allegiance
 - a. Pledge – U.S.A. Flag
 - b. Salute – N.M. Flag (“I salute the flag of the State of New Mexico, the Zia Symbol of perfect friendship among united cultures”)
5. Approval of Agenda...Pg. 1-4
6. Selection of Lincoln County Board of Commissioners Chairman and Vice-Chairman...Pg. 5-8
7. Approval of Minutes:...Pg. 9-28
 - a. December 19, 2023 - Regular Commission Meeting
8. Approval of Consent Agenda...Pg. 29-48
 - a. Payroll/Accounts Payable/Budget/ Expenditures
 - b. Treasurer’s Financial Report for the Month ending December 31, 2023
 - c. Treasurer’s 2nd Quarterly Report by Resolution 2024-35
 - d. Approval or Disapproval of Safety Net Care Pool & Indigent Health Care Claims
 - e. Approval of the DWI Grant Resolution 2024-37 Authorizing the Village of Ruidoso to Submit an Application to the DFA, Local Government Division to Participate in the Local DWI Grant and Distribution Program and Delegating Authority
 - f. Approval to Re-Appoint Coda Omness to the Lodgers’ Tax Committee – 2-year Term
 - g. Lincoln County Detention Center Quarterly Restricted Housing Report: October 2023 – December 2023

PLEASE NOTE: ALL SUBJECTS LISTED ON THIS AGENDA ARE TO BE CONSIDERED ACTION ITEMS BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

- h. Approval of Professional Services Agreement Between Holcomb Law Office and the County of Lincoln
 - i. Approval of IRS Mileage Rate Increase for 2024 from \$0.65 per mile to \$0.67 per mile
 - j. Approval to Purchase a 2023 Ford Explorer off the State Pricing Agreement in the Amount of \$59,855.00 to Serve as a New Response Vehicle for EMS with Remaining Funds (\$119,000.00) from New Ambulance Allotment for Presbyterian Hospital
9. Appointed Boards and Committees:...Pg. 49-55
- a. Appointment of Chaves County Community Action Program
 - b. Appointment of Interstate Stream Commission (Sub-Committee on the Pecos)
 - c. Discussion and Direction Regarding Local Workforce Investment Act Advisory Board
(NOMINATIONS ARE MADE BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND APPOINTED BY OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.)
 - d. Appointment of New Mexico County Insurance Authority (Workers' Compensation) Member and Alternate
 - e. Appointment of New Mexico County Insurance Authority (Multi-Line Pool) Member and Alternate
 - f. Appointment of County Alternate for Solid Waste Authority (2-year term)
10. Board of Finance – Lincoln County Treasurer, Sherrie Huddleston...Pg. 56
11. Finance:...Pg.57-59
- a. Approval of Budget Adjustment FY 23/24 by Resolution 2024-36
 - b. Approval of the 2022-2023 Rentalscape/Deckard Technologies invoice (billed on a bi-annual basis) will be canceled for 2024 year by February 5th, 2024.
12. Discussion and Approval of Elected Officials Salary Increase Resolution...Pg. 60-67
13. Forest, Land & Natural Resources Matters:...Pg.68-69
- a. Smokey Bear Ranger District
 - b. Lincoln County / NMSU Extension Services
 - c. South Central Mountain RC & D
 - d. Upper Hondo Soil & Water Conservation District
 - e. Land and Natural Resources Advisory Committee-LANRAC
14. 9:30 A.M.: PUBLIC COMMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS FROM COUNTY OFFICIALS (Items are for discussion only – no action will be taken)...Pg.70
15. 10:00 A.M.: PUBLIC HEARINGS:...Pg. 71-131
- a. Public Hearing to Consider Approval of New Application for a Club Liquor License with On Premises Consumption Only with Patio Service by Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club, Inc. located at #1 Country Club Rd., Alto, NM 88312; for Kokopelli at Alto Lakes Golf; located at 1200 High Mesa Road, Alto, NM 88312.
- AND**
- *IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ITEM a***
- b. Discussion and Approval of Ordinance No. 2024-04 Revising Ordinance No. 2014-06, **Section 3.8 Expenses for Burial or Cremation of Indigent Persons and Section 3.9 Expenses for Cost of Opening and Closing Grave** Ordinance No. 2014-06 Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance Adopting Public Assistance Provisions relating to Health are for

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Indigents, in Accordance with the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act; Providing for the Annual Adjustment to IHC Income and Claims Policy Limit Schedules; Providing for the Severability of Parts Hereof; Repealing Ordinances in Conflict Herewith; and Declaring an Effective Date.

16. Lincoln County Detention Center:...Pg. 132

- a. Update – Ross Castleton, Warden
- b. Request for Proposal – Plumbing

17. Lincoln County Medical Center Update – Todd Oberheu, Hospital Chief Executive...Pg. 133

18. Approval of Contracts for Voting System Technicians:...Pg. 134-143

- a. Paul Baca
- b. Mario Zamora Jr.
- c. Bonifacio Zamora

19. Consideration and Approval to Purchase Mobile Data Computers for the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office – Sheriff, Michael Wood and Lieutenant, Kirk Wilson...Pg.144-168

20. Manager's Report...Pg. 169-170

- a. Director's Reports

21. Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – 2024...Pg. 171-537

- a. Presentation by the SWCA Environmental Consultants and the Lincoln County Office of Emergency Services
- b. Approval of Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by Resolution No. 2024-39

22. Road Department:...Pg. 538-568

- a. Approval of Title VI Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan by Resolution No. 2024-38
- b. Update from Wilson & Co. Fairgrounds and Water Trust Board
- c. Update from Renegade Regarding Lower Eagle Creek

23. Lincoln County Planning Department:...Pg. 569-595

- a. Approval to File Solid Waste Liens:
 1. Irene Howcroft and Richard Kessell (#5881)- **\$419.62**
 2. Irene Howcroft and Richard Kessell (#2879)- **\$567.70**
 3. Kenneth T. Dunlap & Carol A. Dunlap; Dunlap Revocable Living Trust- **\$567.70**
 4. Sulema Marmolejo-**\$567.70**
 5. Effie Popejoy- **\$567.70**
 6. Jessica Lynne Freeman- **\$567.70**
 7. David J. Hall and Alice Warder- **\$567.70**
 8. The Anthony F. Spolidoro 1999 Living Trust- **\$567.70**
 9. Luke Austin Griggs- **\$567.70**
 10. Courtney Tate and Bill Pippin- **\$540.78**
- b. Approval of the Lodgers' Tax Requests
 1. Event: **World Art Day Carrizozo 2024 - Concert**

PLEASE NOTE: ALL SUBJECTS LISTED ON THIS AGENDA ARE TO BE CONSIDERED ACTION ITEMS BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

Date of Event(s): **April 13, 2024**

Requester: **Carrizozo Music Inc.**

Amount Requested: **\$7,500.00**

2. Event: **Capitan Mountain 34 Hour**

Date of Event(s): **April 19-20, 2024**

Requester: **Wanderlust Running/Yeti Trail Runners**

Amount Requested: **\$5,000.00**

24. Discussion and update on COG Grants - Dora Batista, Council of Governments (COG)...Pg. 596

25. Approval to Issue Request for Proposal (RFP) for Opioid Crisis Funding...Pg. 597

26. Authorization to Schedule Public Hearing to Consider Other Outdated or New Lincoln County Ordinances...Pg. 598

27. Lincoln County Executive Session Pursuant to the Open Meetings Act: Discussion of all Threatened and/or Pending Litigation, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(7); and Discussion of the Purchase, Acquisition or Disposal of Real Property or Water Rights by the Public Body, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(8); and Limited Personnel Matters, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(2)...Pg.599-603

28. Approval of Prior Year Invoices:...Pg. 604-610

1. Jarmie & Rogers, P.C.

a. Invoice #1993 - **\$1,560.95**

b. Invoice #2206 - **\$2,413.60**

c. Invoice #2072 - **\$9,428.71**

d. Invoice #2130 - **\$12,197.92**

TOTAL AMOUNT - \$25,601.18

29. Signing of Official Documents

30. Next meeting:

a. February 20, 2024, Regular Commission Meeting

31. Adjourn



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 6

Date: January 10, 2024

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commissioners

FROM: IMK Zonfrilli, County Manager

SUBJECT: Selection of Chair and Vice Chair

Discussion: In accordance with the attached County Ordinance 1993-1, the Board of County Commissioners shall, “at the first meeting of each year” choose a Chair and Vice Chair.

Recommendation: Deliberate and select a Chair & Vice- Chair.

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

COUNTY OF LINCOLN
ORDINANCE NO. 1993-1

**AN ORDINANCE CREATING A METHOD
FOR CHOOSING A CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN
FOR THE LINCOLN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

WHEREAS, it has become necessary to enact an Ordinance creating a method for choosing a chairman and vice-chairman for the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, pursuant to the provisions of §4-38-10 (A) NMSA 1978.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of County Commissioners in and for the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, as follows:

Section 1: ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

The Board of County Commissioners shall, at the first meeting of each year choose one of their number as Chairman, who shall preside at that meeting and all other meetings if present.

The Chairman shall have all the duties, powers and responsibilities of the set forth in § 4-38-11 NMSA 1978, or any other powers granted the Chairman by applicable law.

Section 2: ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIRMAN

The Board of County Commissioners shall, at the first meeting of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, choose one of their number as Vice-Chairman, who shall preside at the meetings in the absence or incapacity of the Chairman from any meeting. When presiding, the Vice-Chairman shall have all the duties, powers and responsibilities of the Chairman as set forth in § 4-38-11 NMSA 1978, or any other powers granted the Chairman by applicable law.

Section 3: SEVERABILITY:

If any section, sub-section, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any federal or state Court of competent jurisdiction, each portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

Section 4: RECORDING:

This Ordinance shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Lincoln County Clerk.

Section 5: EFFECTIVE DATE:

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect thirty (30) days after its recording in the book kept by the County for that purpose.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 2 day of _____

February, 1993.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

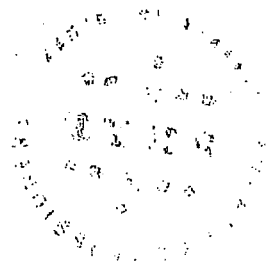
Monroy Montes
MONROY MONTES, CHAIRMAN

Wilton Howell
WILTON HOWELL, MEMBER

Stirling Spencer
STIRLING SPENCER, MEMBER

L. Ray Nunley
L. RAY NUNLEY, MEMBER

Bill Schwettmann
BILL SCHWETTMANN, MEMBER



ATTEST:

Martha M Proctor
MARTHA McKNIGHT PROCTOR
LINCOLN COUNTY CLERK

DATE: February 2, 1993

STATE OF NEW MEXICO } ss
COUNTY OF LINCOLN }

Recorded this 2nd day of
February, 19 93, at 5:15 P.M.
in the County Ordinance Records
Book 1, Pages 852-854
Martha M Proctor
Lincoln County Clerk
By Perez Vallejos Deputy
Rec. # 9300839 Fees: \$ 0.00



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 7

SUBJECT:

Approval of Minutes:

- a. December 19, 2023 - Regular Commission Meeting

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

COUNTY OF LINCOLN

New Mexico Regular Meeting Board of County Commissioners

Todd F Proctor, Chair
Jon F Crunk, Vice Chair

Samantha J Serna, Member
Mark G Fischer, Member
Pierre S Pfeffer, Member

Minutes Tuesday December 19, 2023

Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Lincoln County Commission held at 8:30 AM on December 19, 2023, in the County Commission Chambers, Lincoln County Courthouse, in Carrizozo, New Mexico. The meeting was also accessible via Zoom.

1. Call to Order

Chair Proctor called the Regular Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners to order at 8:30 AM.

2. Roll Call

Roll Call.

Present: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

Others present included Makayla Zonfrilli, County Manager; Alan Morel, County Attorney; and Shannan Hemphill, County Clerk.

3. Invocation

The Invocation was presented by Commissioner Fischer.

4. Pledge of Allegiance

- a. Pledge – USA Flag
- b. Salute – NM Flag

5. Approval of Agenda

Motion: Acceptance of the Agenda and authorized the Chair to move items as necessary,

Action: Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Fischer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Serna.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

6. Approval of Minutes:

a. November 14, 2023 Regular Commission Meeting

Motion: Approve the November 14, 2023 Regular Commission Meeting, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner Pfeffer.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

7. Approval of Consent Agenda

- a. Payroll/Accounts Payable/Budget/ Expenditures
- b. Treasurer's Financial Report for the Month Ending November 30, 2023
- c. Approval or Disapproval of Safety Net Care Pool & Indigent Health Care Claims
- d. Approval of Revised Land and Natural Resources Advisory Committee (LANRAC) 2024 Operational Schedule
- e. Approval of Resolution 2024-30 Disposition of Surplus Inventory
- f. Approval of Annual Renewal of J-Mar's Preventative Maintenance Agreement for Planning Plotter/Copier/Scanner
- g. Approval of ENDWI and STEP Grant Agreement for FY 2024 Between the NM Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Division and the County of Lincoln

Commissioner Fischer requested items 7a and 7f pulled for a brief discussion.

Motion: Approve the Consent Agenda Items excluding items a and f, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Fischer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Serna.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

Item 7a- Commissioner Fischer requested a side-by-side comparison to see how the County is trending month to month.

Item 7f- Commissioner Fischer questioned the dates as they were prior to the approval. Manager Zonfrilli felt they would be covered but stated she would check with J-Mar. Commissioner Serna questioned the maintenance agreements within the other offices. She requested the County Manager find a way to combine contracts from all departments in the future.

Motion: Approve Consent Agenda Items a and f, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Fischer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Serna.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

SEE EXHIBIT A: Copies of the Consent Agenda items including Resolution 2024-30 are attached hereto in reference thereto made a part hereof.

8. Finance:

- a. Discussion and Direction Regarding New Financial Reporting Requests
- b. Approval of Budget Adjustment FY 23/24 by Resolution 2024-31

Manager Zonfrilli stated this agenda item would need to be brought back later in the meeting.

Commissioner Serna requested to add lodgers tax to the budget report.

- c. Approval of Prior Year Invoices – Parts Plus (2 Invoices) in the Amount of **\$313.15**

Aaron Griewahn, OES, explained the parts were picked up by the Arabela Fire Department, however it was added to the wrong account.

Motion: Approve the prior year invoices as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Fischer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Pfeffer.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

9. Forest, Land & Natural Resources Matters:

- a. Smokey Bear Ranger District
- b. Lincoln County / NMSU Extension Services

Melanie Gutierrez, Lincoln County Extension Services, updated on the happenings in her office and around the County.

- c. South Central Mountain RC & D

Laura Doth, South Central Mountain RC&D, attended a meeting in Lincoln to discuss the possibility of submitting a WUI grant in the area. She stated all EWP reports had been completed and submitted. Ms. Doth explained they had a meeting on the diversion in the racetrack area and would need to request additional funds. She was concerned the RC&D council had not had a problem in prior years making the payment and then being reimbursed, however there may be a problem with the amount this year. She stated they would need to go to RFP for the project.

- d. Upper Hondo Soil & Water Conservation District

Judy Bock, Upper Hondo Soil & Water, explained they were making plans for weed spraying in the spring. She stated the Hondo Valley EWP was complete.

- e. Land and Natural Resources Advisory Committee-LANRAC

Robert Barber, LANRAC, stated they were working on the land use resolution. He explained the Smokey Bear District ranger was back and they were working with grazing permittees. Mr. Barber stated they had hired a new Supervisor who would start in January.

12. Lincoln County Medical Center:

- a. Update from Todd Oberheu, Hospital Chief Executive

Todd Oberheu, Hospital Chief Executive, explained the Lincoln County Medical Center recently received designation from CMS as a 4-star facility and stated there were only four in the State who received that designation. He stated the remodeling of the front desk area in the Physicians Building should be completed in the next week.

- b. Presentation of Remodel Concept for a Women's Clinic

Mr. Oberheu presented on the anticipated remodel of the old Heritage Building. He explained they were using DPS as the architects and the remodel would require plumbing and other changes to make it into a clinic.

Mike Coker, EMS, stated they had prior approval for \$350,000 for the purchase of a new ambulance. Mr. Coker explained they were able to find a remount manufacture for about \$231,000 which should be delivered in 3-4 months. He requested to use the remaining funds for a new response vehicle, and they would like to use the old response vehicle as a maintenance vehicle around the hospital.

11. Lincoln County Detention Center Update – Ross Castleton, Warden

- a. Request for CSG reimbursement for two segregation showers

Manager Zonfrilli toured the Detention Center and updated on the bars in the showers being replaced.

13. Manager's Report

1) Security Updates – Courts (CEO Audrey Hukari) & Lincoln County

Total cost: 682,508.20

Tentatively **deduct \$48,285.00 Including NMGR to Delete Stucco at Rack Façade Parapets.**

The quotes are from February 2023. Audrey and I will be setting up a meeting with Zeke from White Sands to make sure this quote is still good. If not, we will bring the updated cost to the January Meeting.

Manager Zonfrilli explained invoices 2, 4 and 6 were more important and would be included in phase 1. She stated they were planning a walk-through in early January. She explained ENMU-Ruidoso had offered the use of their facilities for Commission meetings in the future if the building was under construction and a new location was needed. Manager Zonfrilli stated the County needed to adjust their plan and she felt they should work on the swipe doors first and look at other options for the future.

2) Nick Crockett – Lobbyist

The county has entered a contract with CapGov to assist in securing federal funding for various projects that serve the interests of Lincoln County residents. Mr. Crockett had the ability to tour the county as well as meet with most of the Commissioners on their priority items for the County which includes but is not limited to; broad band, fairgrounds, housing, ISO scores/Fire, OES building, county-wide initiatives, paid fire staff, etc. Lincoln County's interests overlap with many other stakeholder partners in the Community including water districts, municipalities, COG, etc.

10. 9:30 A.M.: PUBLIC COMMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS FROM COUNTY OFFICIALS INCLUDING FAREWELL TO OUTGOING OFFICIALS (Items are for discussion only – no action will be taken)

Chair Proctor detailed the many meetings he attended over the prior month. Chair Proctor stated there were no findings on the exit audit and commended the staff for their hard work.

Commissioner Crunk did not have a report.

Commissioner Pfeffer detailed some of the meetings he attended over the prior month.

Commissioner Serna stated Mayor Crawford had attended a meeting and was able to get contact information from Airbnb. Commissioner Serna was then able to meet with an Airbnb representative who explained they were not able to release the information of their individual businesses to the County or Municipality as it was a privacy concern, however they would be willing to receive shapefiles to determine which businesses were in the County instead of in a Municipality, so she felt it was a step in the right direction.

Commissioner Fischer attended the DOT meeting in Lincoln about the speed humps. He also stated Lincoln should have broadband by the end of the year. Commissioner Fischer detailed meetings he attended over the prior month.

Clerk Hemphill explained her office held 4 automatic recounts and 2 voting system checks over a two-week period along with Judge Sugg and a Precinct Board. She was happy to announce that the votes at the end of both processes were exactly the same as the results presented at the County Canvass. Clerk Hemphill stated all votes count and every vote matters, as seen in the large number of offices which were decided by a very small margin. Clerk Hemphill invited everyone to attend the Countywide swearing in Ceremony, which was scheduled for December 21, 2023 at 8:30 AM.

Treasurer Huddleston detailed the tax collections received by her office prior to the deadline was 64% and she commended her staff for all their hard work. She stated the second half taxes needed to be received by April 10, 2024.

Sheriff Wood provided statistics from his office over the prior month.

Assessor Hill explained his office was completing the commercial reassessment and reappraisals. He explained there was a change in Statute in the prior year which mandated a uniform Notice of Value across the State, however they had to request a waiver as Triadic was unable to meet the new requirements. Assessor Hill stated they had been working diligently with Triadic and would be in compliance with the State requirements for the upcoming year.

Dale Gibson, Alto resident, was concerned with the proliferation of wild horses in the area. He requested an agenda item in January to discuss some options for the future.

Gilbert Lucero and Lance Wright, OCEC, were concerned about the abandonment of Dead Man's Road as it was a rugged area, and they utilized the road to get to the power lines and poles for inspection and upkeep.

Chair Proctor recessed the Regular Commission Meeting at 9:53 AM and reconvened at 10:03 AM.

13. Manager's Report- Continued

3) Lodger's Tax Software

Last week I discovered we had spent about \$27k on a software for Lodger's tax (Granicus). This is similar to a program we have now (Rental Scape) but with more features. Apparently, we have been paying on both software and Granicus has not followed through with their end of the bargain these past 6 months. I am working with their contract team to get a copy of the SOW and also have a meeting set up Friday to do a teleconference to discuss the lack of project communication and service provision. Otherwise, we are going to continue to pay for 2 software which I do not want to do!

254
255 **4) LATCF Funding**

256 a. Tyler Munis

- 257 i. We have procured quotes from the State procurement site and therefore
258 do not need an RFP. Quotes attached.

259
260 b. Phone/Internet

- 261 i. We are still working on a proposal
262

263 **5) Opioid Funding Proposal**

264
265 There was a lengthy discussion about the possible use of the Opioid funding. The Commission
266 recommendation was to do an RFP for an organization who would run the whole program and
267 have a comprehensive solution.
268

269 **6) Reorganization of Maintenance, Assets, and Procurement**

270
271 Manager Zonfrilli stated this item needed to be discussed during Executive Session.
272

273 Chair Proctor recessed the Regular Commission Meeting at 11:21 AM and reconvened at
274 11:26 AM.
275

276 **7) Fire Chief Meeting**

277 This was a hot topic but I think the meeting went better than anyone anticipated. The
278 original plan was to propose a consolidation and the use of 12 paid fire staff. Prior to the
279 meeting I had the chance to meet with several firefighters and a few chiefs and I came
280 up with an impromptu idea of doing 6 full time, 6 part time, and volunteer firefighter
281 benefits such as mileage reimbursement and Property tax rebate program (which I ran
282 by Alan) and other counties do this.
283

284 This still wasn't as well received as I had hoped but towards the end, we came up with a
285 common goal which was the County's wish to lower ISO scores. Although we shouldn't
286 give up on consolidation completely because consolidation gives full credit for reduction
287 in ISO, we can get partial credit with the 6 paid, 6 part time staff which the group agreed
288 with. Consolidation will be set to the side for now and we will be meeting the 7 chiefs,
289 myself, and Arron & Bryan in January to discuss further options of coming together and
290 identifying our top challenges such as water storage tanks, hydrants, or other
291 challenges. I want to work with the Chiefs to come up with a comprehensive strategic
292 plan for fire mitigation and ISO scores. Overall, I was pleased with our first meeting.
293

294 **8) Sheriff's Dept. & Road Dept. Staff Meeting – Executive Session Item**

295
296 **9) Agenda Policy**

297
298 Manager Zonfrilli detailed her recommendation for the agenda policy going forward.
299

300 **Motion:** Approve the Agenda setting policy as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by**
301 Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner Pfeffer.

302 **Vote:** Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

10) Strategic Planning

I reached out to other counties and discovered Consensus Planning which is a part of the State website so no RFP needed. I plan to reach out for a quote.

Consensus Planning

(Ms) Jackie Fishman, 505-764-9801

Fishman@consensusplanning.com

11) Paid Family Leave Act: Senate Bill SB11

Manager Zonfrilli detailed Senate Bill SB11 and there was a lengthy discussion on how it would impact the County.

Motion: Support SB 11, Paid Family Leave Act, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Pfeffer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Fischer.

Vote: Motion failed (**summary:** Yes = 1, No = 4, Abstain = 0).

Yes: Commissioner Pfeffer.

No: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

12) Planning Training – Sante Fe County

I am working with Gary from Santa Fe (their Planning Director) to get me, Gary, and Scott some training on processes of planning in New Mexico such as proper Plat review and other processes. I am looking forward to this training to assist staff with their duties.

13) Director's Reports

Nick Herrera, Ordinance Enforcement Officer, provided an update on his progress over the past month.

8. Finance: -Continued

b. Approval of Budget Adjustment FY 23/24 by Resolution 2024-31

Motion: Adopt Resolution 2024-31 as amended to remove the Opioid and Indigent funding,

Action: Adopt, **Moved by** Commissioner Fischer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Serna.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

SEE EXHIBIT B: Copy of Resolution 2024-31 is attached hereto in reference thereto made a part hereof.

13. Manager's Report- Continued

13) Director's Reports

Sheriff Wood commended Mr. Herrera for his efforts to assist a Sheriff's Deputy in apprehending and detaining a suspect.

353 **14. Senior Citizen's Centers:**

- 354 a. Discussion and Approval to Renew Cooperative Agreement and Lease for the
355 Corona Senior Citizen's Center Between the County of Lincoln and the Village of
356 Corona
357
358 b. Approval of Capital Appropriation Project Agreement for **Capitan** Senior Citizen
359 Center in the Amount of **\$34,284.00** to Purchase and Equip Vehicles
360
361 c. Approval of Capital Appropriation Project Agreement for **Carrizozo** Senior Citizen
362 Center in the Amount of **\$48,429.00** to Purchase and Equip Vehicles
363
364 d. Approval of Capital Appropriation Project Agreement for **Corona** Senior Citizen
365 Center in the Amount of **\$34,284.00** to Purchase and Equip Vehicles
366
367 e. Approval of Capital Appropriation Project Agreement for **Hondo** Senior Citizen
368 Center in the Amount of **\$30,000.00** to Purchase and Equip Vehicles
369
370 f. Approval of Capital Appropriation Project Agreement for **Ruidoso Downs** Senior
371 Citizen Center in the Amount of **\$48,429.00** to Purchase and Equip Vehicles
372

373 **Motion:** Approve Items a-f as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Serna,
374 **Seconded by** Commissioner Fischer.

375 **Vote:** Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

376 **Yes:** Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk,
377 Chair Proctor.
378

379 **18. Letter of Support for the Upper Hondo Soil & Water Conservation District to Apply**
380 **for the River Stewardship Grant Program to Rehabilitate the Rio Bonito Riparian**
381 **Area**
382

383 **Motion:** Approve a Letter of Support for the Upper Hondo Soil & Water Conservation District
384 Grant Program, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner
385 Fischer.

386 **Vote:** Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

387 **Yes:** Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk,
388 Chair Proctor.
389

390 **17. Discussion and Direction Regarding Village of Ruidoso's Request to Utilize Local**
391 **Assistance Tribal Consistency Funds in the Amount of \$2.5 Million for the Village's**
392 **workforce housing initiative.**
393

394 Commissioner Fischer questioned the number of employees they were expecting per the number
395 of housing units. Michael Martinez, Deputy Village Manager for the Village of Ruidoso, explained
396 they were hoping to have 100, if completely maxed out. Commissioner Fischer was concerned
397 about the water usage and the water availability in the area. He questioned if the project could be
398 privately funded instead of the County covering \$2.5 Million. Mr. Martinez talked about water
399 usage and explained they had a Water Director who was starting to evaluate the water rights and
400 protection of the current resources. Mr. Martinez explained they were looking at both public and
401 private funding sources.
402

Commissioner Crunk questioned who would qualify for the affordable housing and how it would be handled. Colin Kruger, developer working with the Village for three years, explained it was an income restricted project targeting workforce housing folks. He explained the applicants would have to show a job income and qualify through their income levels; it wasn't a Section 8 property. Mr. Kruger stated it would be approximately \$1,000/month for a two-bedroom apartment and the rental amounts were regulated by HUD. Todd Oberheu stated he had been on the housing committee for a while, and they were seeing a shift. He explained they had seen an increased number of individuals living in Capitan and working in Ruidoso, which was starting to strain the resources and increase the rental rates in Capitan. He stated about 10% of his workforce couldn't afford to live in the County and come from Alamogordo or another County. Mr. Oberheu explained the ability to get housing built in Lincoln County was a huge problem because of the cost of construction.

Chair Proctor questioned if there was a comprehensive plan put in place two years ago when the land was acquired. Mr. Martinez explained they started a planning document in 2015, they updated it in 2018 and they were revisiting it again this year.

Commissioner Pfeffer questioned if they had an idea of how many homes in Ruidoso had been transformed from worker housing to weekend or short-term rentals. Mr. Martinez explained there were currently 1,488 short term rentals within Ruidoso and stated the short-term rental business had increased across the Country in the last few years, however they didn't have a specific number of homes which had been converted.

Motion: Approve the allocation of \$2.5 Million to the Village of Ruidoso using Local Assistance Tribal Consistency Funds, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Serna, **None seconded.**

Motion died for lack of a second.

Chair Proctor recessed the Regular Commission Meeting at 12:49 PM and reconvened at 1:16 PM.

15. Road Department:

- a. Capital Projects Update – Renegade and Wilson & Co.: Fairgrounds, Lower Eagle Creek, & Palo Verde Phase I Funding; Projects in Construction; Project Going to Construction; 2024 Upcoming Projects

Eric Hamilton, Wilson and Company, provided an update on the status of the upcoming projects.

Michael Stevenson, President of Renegade Construction, discussed the schedule of the Lower Eagle Creek Phase 1 projects.

Mr. Hamilton detailed the Fairgrounds Project Phase 1b.

Mr. Stevenson discussed the detailed schedule and the phase 1a punch list.

Mr. Hamilton explained the Palo Verde Phase 1 projects.

- b. Approval of New Mexico Department of Transportation Local Grant Road Fund Grant Extension Request by Resolution 2024-32: a Resolution to Extend the Termination Date of the Local Government Road Fund County Arterial Program Agreement, Contract No. D19377, Control number L200577 from December 31,

2023, to June 30, 2024. Lower Eagle Creek Cap. (County Arterial Program)
\$251,137.00 (with County Match)

Mr. Hamilton explained the Grant agreement extensions and stated they should be complete by the end of January 2024; however, the recommendation was to put June 30, 2024 on the contract. Attorney Morel explained the numbers were transposed and it should read 2024-34.

Motion: Adopt Resolution 2024-34, **Action:** Adopt, **Moved by** Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner Fischer.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

SEE EXHIBIT C: Copy of Resolution 2024-34 is attached hereto in reference thereto made a part hereof.

- c. Approval of New Mexico Department of Transportation Local Grant Road Fund Grant Extension Request by Resolution 2024-33: a Resolution to Extend the Termination Date of the Local Government Road Fund Cooperative Agreement, Contract No. D19375, Control number L200563 from December 31, 2023, to June 30, 2024. Co-op \$133,333.00 (with County match).

Motion: Adopt Resolution 2024-33, **Action:** Adopt, **Moved by** Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner Crunk.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

SEE EXHIBIT D: Copy of Resolution 2024-33 is attached hereto in reference thereto made a part hereof.

- e. Approval of Revision to Cooperative Project Agreement for Project Control No. 2104780 (Magado Creek Pedestrian Livestock Bridge) Between the NMDOT and County of Lincoln – Funding source reallocation.

Mr. Hamilton explained there was a budget shortfall and NMDOT suggested they move the program from TAP (Transportation Alternative Program) to the Rural Carbon Reduction Program, the rest of the agreement remained the same.

Motion: Approve the revision to the Cooperative Project Agreement Control No 2104780, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Crunk, **Seconded by** Commissioner Serna.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

- f. Discussion on Colonias Grant Phase II – Palo Verde Slopes – Loan component & County Match – corresponding with Resolution 2024-12 (10% loan \$150,000 & 90% grant \$1,350,000.00).

Mr. Hamilton detailed the Phase II Grant agreement. Attorney Morel explained there was a typo and it should read Resolution 2024-32.

Motion: Adopt Resolution 2024-32, **Action:** Adopt, **Moved by** Commissioner Crunk, **Seconded by** Commissioner Fischer.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

SEE EXHIBIT E: Copy of Resolution 2024-32 is attached hereto in reference thereto made a part hereof.

- d. Informational review regarding the citizen concerns on Dead Man's Canyon Road, Arabela, New Mexico

Robert Barber, Chairman of the Road Review Committee, explained they did an informal review of the road, however not all members were available, and they did not have a completed application. He stated the utility companies did not show up, but they did have some citizens from the area who attended. Mr. Barber stated the County maintained 1 mile and there was an additional half mile which was privately owned.

Joseph Morales, Game and Fish Department, questioned what role the Game and Fish department had in the future of the discussion. Mr. Barber explained they would be invited to the meeting in the future if an application was submitted. Commissioner Serna requested the Game and Fish provide a harvest report so they could determine the impact on the hunters.

- g. Discussion on the CAT quotes for a D6 Tractor - \$504,400.00 or \$7,092.83 per month for 72 months. (appraisals pending and cost may come down).

- h. Discussion on the CAT quotes for CS12GC Paving - \$176,900.00 total and \$2,848.13 per month for 60 months. (appraisals pending and cost may come down).

Eugene Mora, Wagner Equipment Company, explained the provided quotes included trade values. Mr. Honeycutt explained the payment was going up with the trade in, increasing about \$1,900/month.

Mr. Mora explained they would warrant the old equipment until the new equipment was available, and the monthly payment would remain the same until the new equipment was available as well.

Motion: Approve both contracts as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Crunk, **Seconded by** Commissioner Serna.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

16. Lincoln County Planning Department

- a. Approval to File Solid Waste Liens:

1. Bonnie Bass- **\$572.70**
2. Thomas D. Darrah and Cathy L. Darrah- **\$932.36**
3. Cecilia Runnels- **\$675.40**
(Land 1001805 Cecilia Runnels)
(MH 315728 Cecilia Runnels)

- 556 4. Frances Chavez- **\$875.40** (acct #755)
557 5. Frances Chavez- **\$875.40** (acct #1189)
558 **(Land 238300 Frances Chavez)**
559 **(MH 390992 Frances Chavez)**
560 6. Raven Stewart- **\$1,118.10**
561 7. Stansell Ranch LP- **\$1,326.18**
562 **(Land 368650 Stansell Ranch LP)**
563 **(MH 371355 Stansell ranch LP)**
564

565 Scott Annala, Planning Department, stated they needed to remove item 7 Stansell Ranch from
566 the Lien process.
567

568 **Motion:** Approve Filing Solid Waste Liens 1-6 as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by**
569 Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner Fischer.

570 **Vote:** Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

571 **Yes:** Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk,
572 Chair Proctor.
573

- 574 b. Approval to Issue Customer Refund for Ameilia Handrich, in the Amount of
575 \$198.08 for Solid Waste Billing Error (Property # 302172)
576

577 **Motion:** Approval to issue a Customer Refund for Ameilia Handrich as presented, **Action:**
578 Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner Fischer.

579 **Vote:** Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

580 **Yes:** Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk,
581 Chair Proctor.
582

- 583 c. Request to Transfer Current Customer Credits by True-Up to Universal Waste
584 Systems in the Amount of **\$13,974.31**
585

586 **Motion:** Approval to Transfer Current Customer Credits as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved**
587 **by** Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner Pfeffer.

588 **Vote:** Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

589 **Yes:** Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk,
590 Chair Proctor.
591

- 592 d. Approval of Lodgers' Tax Request:
593 Event: **Spencer Theater Summer Season 2024**
594 Date of Event(s): **June-August 2024**
595 Requester: **Spencer Theater for the Performing Arts**
596 Amount Requested: **\$15,000.00**
597

598 **Motion:** Approve the Lodgers' Tax Request as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by**
599 Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner Fischer.

600 **Vote:** Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

601 **Yes:** Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk,
602 Chair Proctor.
603

- 604 **19. Request for Approval for a Release of Bond for Don Murphy Regarding the Avalon**
605 **Forest Subdivision in the Amount Of \$25,180.00.**
606

Motion: Approve the Release of Bond for Don Murphy as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Pfeffer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Serna.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

20. Approval of Subrecipient Agreement Between the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration and the County of Lincoln for the Regional Recreation Centers Quality of Life Program in the Amount of \$236,990.00

Motion: Approve the Subrecipient Agreement as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Fischer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Pfeffer.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

21. Dora Batista – Council of Governments

Discussion and Approval of the Revised EDA Application 00003329 (the original in-kind match won't be counted and therefore a cash match is required for amendment).

Manager Zonfrilli explained the original in-kind match wouldn't be counted so they would need to come up with a \$40,000 cash match. She stated there were a few other applications pending which may come through with additional funding.

Motion: Approval to Accept the revised EDA Application as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner Fischer.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

22. Authorization to Schedule Public Hearing to Consider Other Outdated or New Lincoln County Ordinances:

- a. Public Hearing to Consider Approval of New Application for a Club Liquor License with On Premises Consumption Only with Patio Service by Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club, Inc. located at #1 Country Club Rd., Alto, NM 88312; for Kokopelli at Alto Lakes Golf; located at 1200 High Mesa Road, Alto, NM 88312.

Scott Annala, Planning Department, explained the application which was received for Alto Lakes to take over the Kokopelli Liquor License as an on-site only license, the package liquor license would then be sold.

Motion: Approval to Schedule a Public Hearing in the January 2024 Regular Commission Meeting to Consider Approval of a New Application for a Club Liquor License with On Premises Consumption as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner Pfeffer.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

- b. Ordinance No. 2014-06 Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance Adopting Public Assistance Provisions relating to Health are for Indigents, in Accordance with the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act; Providing for the Annual Adjustment to IHC Income and Claims Policy Limit Schedules; Providing for the Severability of Parts Hereof; Repealing Ordinances in Conflict Herewith; and Declaring an Effective Date

Scott Annala, Health Care Assistance Program, explained there were statutory changes made which affected the approval amounts of the prior Ordinance, requiring an update to come into compliance.

Motion: Approval to Schedule a Public Hearing in the January 2024 Regular Commission Meeting for Ordinance No 2014-06, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Fischer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Pfeffer.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

- 23. Lincoln County Executive Session Pursuant to the Open Meetings Act: Discussion of all Threatened and/or Pending Litigation, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(7); and Discussion of the Purchase, Acquisition or Disposal of Real Property or Water Rights by the Public Body, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(8); and Limited Personnel Matters Including: (A) County Road Superintendent, Jeffrey Honeycutt, Contract Renewal/Negotiations; (B) General Legal Counsel, Alan P. Morel, P.A., Contract Renewal/Negotiations, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(2); and Limited Personnel Matters, Including County Manager, Makayla Zonfrilli, Contract Review, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(2) and other related discussion.**

Motion: To close the meeting for the purposes of an Executive Session Pursuant to the Open Meetings Act: Discussion of all Threatened and/or Pending Litigation, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(7); and Discussion of the Purchase, Acquisition or Disposal of Real Property or Water Rights by the Public Body, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(8); and Limited Personnel Matters Including: (A) County Road Superintendent, Jeffrey Honeycutt, Contract Renewal/Negotiations; (B) General Legal Counsel, Alan P. Morel, P.A., Contract Renewal/Negotiations, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(2); and Limited Personnel Matters, Including County Manager, Makayla Zonfrilli, Contract Review, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(2) and other related discussion, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Serna, **Seconded by** Commissioner Fischer.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

Chair Proctor recessed the Regular Meeting and convened the Closed Session at 2:44 PM.

New or Updated Matters since last report *

1. **Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County v. Roger Romero D-1226-CV-2018-00055** Complaint for Foreclosure. Complaint was filed February 20, 2018. Defendant Roger Romero filed an Answer to the Complaint asserting a Counterclaim to be filed in the U.S. District Court on April 2, 2018. A Judicial Inquiry Hearing took place September 4, 2018. The case is still pending.

2. **Roger Romero v. State of New Mexico – D-1226-CV-2018-00113 (Underlying Cases are: Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County v. Roger Romero, D-1226-CV-2018-00055, and State of N.M. v. Roger Romero M-30-MR-2016-00142)** A Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus was filed requesting that the Judgment & Sentence entered by Judge Vega in Cause No. M-30-MR-2016-00142 be vacated and set aside. George Romero's Answer to Complaint and Counterclaim was filed April 30, 2018 in Cause No. D-1226-CV-2018-00055. On February 26, 2019, an Order Setting Aside Conviction was entered by Judge Counts.

On March 25, 2019, a Notice of Appeal was filed with the N.M. Supreme Court, Case No. S-1-SC-37602 On January 8, 2021, the Supreme Court entered its Dispositional Order of Transfer transferring the case to the Court of Appeals for consideration and review.

On January 28, 2021, a Dispositional Order was entered transferring the case to the NM Court of Appeals for consideration and review. Case No. A-1-CA-39446 On December 8, 2022, the case was submitted to a 3 Judge Panel for a decision and, the case is still pending.

3. **Romero, et al. v. Stone, et al, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2019-00271** Request for Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem for Plaintiffs and Complaint for Violation of Civil and Constitutional Rights, Negligence, Prima Facie Tort and Wrongful Taking was filed on October 9, 2019 along with a Jury Demand. Lisa B. Riley is the presiding Judge. The case is still pending.

4. **Brd. of County Commissioners of Lincoln County v. Amerisourcebergen Drug Corp., et. al – U.S. Dist. Court Case No. 2:19-cv-00462** – Complaint for Public Nuisance, Violations of Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO)... filed on May 20, 2019 by Attorneys Robles, Rail & Anaya, P.C., et. al. After receiving no oppositions to the transfer of the case, on June 17, 2019, the case was transferred to the Northern District of Ohio noting that as of December 5, 2017, 1,534 cases have been transferred to Ohio for further proceedings. Settlement has been reached with some of the Defendants and, Lincoln County has begun receiving payments from some of the settling Defendants. The case is still pending.

5. **Greentree Solid Waste Authority v. Lincoln County, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2014-00095** – Compromise and Settlement Agreement and Release executed on December 17, 2015.

6. **Debra Wilcox v. Board of County Commissioners, Deputy Samuel C. Hanna, Caroline McCoy and Former Sheriff Robert Shepperd, Cause No. D-1215-CV-2021-00574** Complaint for Damages was filed on the 2nd day of September, 2021 by Steven Sanders alleging personal injury resulting from an improper and grossly negligent investigation and for "malicious abuse of process". County Defendants were served on November 2, 2021. The case is still pending.

7. **Eby Revocable Trust AND William R. Moser v. Lincoln County Assessor, et al, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2021-0260** A Notice of Appeal of Decision of Tax Protest Board was filed on the 14th day of December, 2021 by Attorney Zach Cook. On January 27, 2022, New Mexico Counties assigned Attorney Daniel Macke to represent Lincoln County. The case is still pending.

8. **Crystal Buster v. Board of County Commissioners for Lincoln County, Correctional Solutions Group, LLC, et al, Cause No. 2:21-cv-01208** A Complaint for Recovery of Damages Caused by the Deprivation of Civil Rights with a Jury Demand was filed on the 12th day of December, 2021, by Coyte Law P.C., and the Law Offices of Matthew Vance, P.C. The case is still pending.

9. **Lionel Burns v. Lincoln County Sheriff's Department; Deputy Daniel Brawley; in their individual and official capacities, and Rhonda Burns, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2022-00032** A Complaint for Damages was filed on the 4th day of March, 2022, by Clayton E. Crowley, Esq. and Joseph J. Gribble, Esq.

On April 22, 2022 the case was removed to the U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico, Cause No. 1:22-cv-000304. The case is still pending.

10. **Rosarita Brady, et al v. The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, et al, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2022-00199** A Verified Complaint was filed by Attorneys Alexandra Bobbit and McKenzie St. Denis on the 27th day of September, 2022. Lincoln County was served on the 22nd day of November, 2022. Lincoln County Defendants filed their Motion to Dismiss in Lieu of an Answer to the Complaint on the 6th day of January, 2023. A hearing on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss took place on May 1, 2023. A ruling on the Motion to Dismiss has yet to be entered.

11. ***Board of County Commissioners of Catron County, et al v. Secretary Robert E. Doucette, Jr., Cause No. D-725-CV-2023-00085**. A Complaint for Declaratory Judgment was filed on June 30, 2023 requesting that GSD's Health Plan Assessments to Counties are unconstitutional and void. Petitioners filed their Motion for Summary Judgment on November 3, 2023 and Respondent has also filed a Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment. A hearing on the Motion and Counter-Motion is scheduled to take place on December 18, 2023 at 1:30 p.m. The case is still pending.

12. **Brandon A. Gonzales and Kevin D. Trapp, on behalf of themselves and other similarly situated v. Lincoln County Board of County Commissioners, and Lincoln County Sheriff's Office, Michael Wood, John Doe #1, John Doe #2, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2023-00192** A Complaint alleging improper oaths of office given to the Sheriff, Sheriff's Deputies, for false arrest, false imprisonment, and denial of due process as guaranteed by the NM Constitution was filed on July 28, 2023 by Attorneys Lauren Temple and Luke Ragsdale. A hearing on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss is scheduled to take place on December 15, 2023 at 3:00 p.m. The case is still pending.

13. ***KC Dorgan and Sara Cummins v. Deputy Levi Wrye, Yancy Darby, Matthew Cude and Lincoln County Sheriff's Department, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2023-00147** A Third-Party Complaint was filed by Third-Party Plaintiffs, KC Dorgan and Sara Cummins, on July 25, 2023 by Attorneys Freda Howard McSwane, and Edward Dev Bunn, Jr. alleging negligent infliction of emotional distress, violation of due process rights, and loss of financial resources. Lincoln County Defendants filed their Motion to Dismiss Third-Party Complaint on September 13, 2023. A hearing on County Defendants' Motion to Dismiss is scheduled to take place on January 31, 2024 at 1:30 p.m. The case is still pending.

Tort Claims Notices Received or Threatened

2023

Ornelas, Mark – Tort Claim Notice received on January 4, 2023, alleging injuries sustained on October 11, 2022, as a result of an automobile accident / rollover of the Detention Center Transport Van owned by Lincoln County while being transported from Eddy County Detention Center to Lincoln County Detention Center.

Booth, Marcus – Tort Claim Notice received January 26, 2023, alleging injuries sustained by Claimants head due to the actions by staff of the Lincoln County Detention Center and staff's refusal to take Claimant for medical treatment.

Ramos, Heber – Tort Claim Notice received on February 17, 2023, alleging Civil Rights Violations and injuries sustained while Mr. Ramos was incarcerated at the Lincoln County Detention Center.

Smoley, Cinthia – Tort Claim Notice received February 24, 2023, [Claimant also sent the Tort Claim directly to New Mexico Counties Claims Department] alleging that beginning on November 28, 2022, she was subjected to a conspiracy of constitutional deprivations when she was unlawfully removed from her home at 105 Bluebird Lane, Ruidoso, NM. Her claims include that: she sustained injuries while being detained, she was abused during her incarceration at the Lincoln County Detention Center, she was assigned a Public Defender without her consent, and that all of her pets were immediately euthanized by the Lincoln County Humane Society the day of her arrest. Claimant has named the following agencies in her claim: Twelfth Judicial District Court, Lincoln County Sheriff's Office, Ruidoso Police Department, New Mexico State Police, Ruidoso Animal Control, Lincoln County Animal Control, Humane Society, Lincoln County Magistrate Court Judge, Katie Lund.

Smoley, Robert – Tort Claim Notice received February 24, 2023, [Claimant also sent the Tort Claim directly to New Mexico Counties Claims Department] alleging that beginning on November 28, 2022, he was subjected to a conspiracy of constitutional deprivations when he was unlawfully removed from his sister's home at 105 Bluebird Lane, Ruidoso, NM where is resided. His claims include that he was abused during his incarceration at the Lincoln County Detention Center, he was assigned a Public Defender without his consent, and that all of his pets were immediately euthanized by the Lincoln County Humane Society the day of his arrest. Claimant has named the following agencies in his claim: Twelfth Judicial District Court, Lincoln county Sheriff's Office, Ruidoso Police Department, New Mexico State Police, Ruidoso Animal Control, Lincoln County Animal Control, Humane Society, Lincoln County Magistrate Court Judge, Katie Lund.

Provine, Allison – Tort Claim Notice received March 14, 2023, referencing the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office stating: "faulty tail light"

Mendoza, George – Tort Claim Notice received March 20, 2023, alleging that on or about December 10, 2022, Lincoln County Medical Center and/or its agents fell below the standard of care resulting in injuries and damages to Claimant.

Soden, Sue – Tort Claim Notice received March 31, 2023, alleging that on or about March 1, 2022 and continuing thereafter to on or about April 12 and May 5, 2022, Lincoln County Medical Center and/ or its agents fell below the standard of care resulting injuries and damages to Claimant.

Vargas, Luis A. – Tort Claim Notice received June 7, 2023, alleging personal injuries sustained during a motor vehicle collision as a result of a large pothole. Claimant alleges that the Village of Ruidoso, Lincoln County and/or the State of New Mexico may have an exposure for liability in connection with this loss.

Sambrano, Patrick – Tort Claim Notice and Intent to Sue received August 4, 2023, alleging violation of Claimant's 5th and 6th Amendments of the U.S. Constitution, violations of

Article II, Section 10, 13, 14, and 18 of the NM Constitution, false reporting, and indifference to the impact and consequences of Claimant's arrest based on false pretenses, and detained for 72 days before his arraignment.

Wall, Ronald Gordon – Tort Claim Notice received September 28, 2023 alleging that Lincoln County Medical Center, by and through its employees, acted under the standard of care resulting in Mr. Wall's death on July 9, 2023.

2022

Schwartz, Neil – Tort Claim Notice received on February 10, 2022 alleging malicious and/or tortious actions and/or omissions by the State of New Mexico, the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department, the New Mexico State Police, and the Twelfth Judicial District Attorney's Office resulting in damages to Claimant including, but not limited to, infliction of mental pain and suffering, injuries to Claimant's reputation, and current and future loss of earnings.

Downs, Barbara – Tort Claim Notice received May 6, 2022 alleging improper road and/or waterline maintenance resulting in a vehicle collision due to the icy road at the intersection of Sudderth Drive and Paradise Canyon in Ruidoso, New Mexico. A 2nd Tort Claim Notice was received on May 9, 2022 for a separate source with the same allegations as those set out in the May 6, 2022 notice.

McMinn, David – Tort Claim Notice received on July 6, 2022, alleging multiple, serious issues due to the use of excessive force by BIA law enforcement who may have been agents of or acting on behalf of the Village of Ruidoso, Ruidoso Police Department, Lincoln County, N.M. State Police and the State of New Mexico.

New Mexico Boys and Girls Ranches, Inc. and its Employee, Bridgman, Ted – Tort Claim Notice received on August 9, 2022, alleging violation of civil rights and tort claims act, including a demand to cease and desist and the return of promotional materials confiscated by County representatives at the Lincoln County Fair.

Estates of Wesley Clark and Linda Clark – Tort Claim Notice received on October 11, 2022 alleging wrongful deaths as a result of the McBride Fire due in part to faulty siren warning systems.

Chair Proctor adjourned the Closed Session and reconvened the Regular Meeting at 5:21 PM.

Commissioner Fischer attested matters discussed in the closed meeting were limited to those specified in the motion for closure or in the notice of separate closed meeting and no action was taken.

24. Renewal of County Contracts:

- a. County Attorney – Alan Morel – Effective January 1, 2024

Motion: Approve the Contract as Presented for the County Attorney, Alan Morel, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Fischer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Pfeffer.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

- b. County Road Superintendent – Jeffrey Honeycutt – Effective January 16, 2024

Motion: Approve Superintendent Jeffrey Honeycutt's Contract with an Annual Salary of \$100,000 as presented, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Fischer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Crunk.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

13. Manager's Report- Continued

6) Reorganization of Maintenance, Assets, and Procurement

Motion: Approve the reorganization as presented by the County Manager to include moving Assets, Maintenance, and Procurement under the County Manager; and reorganize the Public Works Department to be the County Planning Department to include the reorganization of the Indigent Health Care Coordinator, Lodger's Tax Administrator, Planning Technician/Ordinance Administrator, Ordinance Enforcement Officer at \$43,500 (hourly employee), Planning Administrative Assistant at \$42,591.37 (hourly employee); with performance reviews for the new FY beginning on July 1, 2024; and create a project manager/administrative assistant position to be advertised in a range of \$45-68k (hourly employee); and to eliminate the Public Works Director position; all effective as of December 20, 2023, **Action:** Approve, **Moved by** Commissioner Pfeffer, **Seconded by** Commissioner Serna.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

25. Signing of Official Documents

26. Next meeting:

- a. Tuesday, January 16, 2024, Regular Commission Meeting

27. Adjourn

Motion: Adjourn, **Action:** Adjourn, **Moved by** Commissioner Crunk, **Seconded by** Commissioner Pfeffer.

Vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote (**summary:** Yes = 5).

Yes: Commissioner Fischer, Commissioner Serna, Commissioner Pfeffer, Commissioner Crunk, Chair Proctor.

There being no further business to come before the Board of County Commissioners, Chair Proctor adjourned the meeting at 5:27 PM.

Respectfully submitted by,

Shannan Hemphill

Lincoln County Clerk



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

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AGENDA ITEM NO. 8

SUBJECT:

Approval of Consent Agenda

- a. Payroll/Accounts Payable/Budget/ Expenditures
- b. Treasurer's Financial Report for the Month ending December 31, 2023
- c. Treasurer's 2nd Quarterly Report by Resolution 2024-35
- d. Approval or Disapproval of Safety Net Care Pool & Indigent Health Care Claims
- e. Approval of the DWI Grant Resolution 2024-37 Authorizing the Village of Ruidoso to Submit an Application to the DFA, Local Government Division to Participate in the Local DWI Grant and Distribution Program and Delegating Authority.
- f. Approval to Re-Appoint Coda Omness to the Lodgers' Tax Committee – 2-year Term
- g. Lincoln County Detention Center Quarterly Restricted Housing Report: October 2023 – December 2023
- h. Approval of Professional Services Agreement Between Holcomb Law Office and the County of Lincoln
- i. Approval of IRS Mileage Rate Increase for 2024 from \$0.65 per mile to \$0.67 per mile

Tuesday, January 16, 2024



County of Lincoln

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ACCOUNTS PAYABLE and PAYROLL

The following claims or bills on file with the office of the Lincoln County Manager were examined and approved as paid with checks hereof drawn upon the various County funds according to the check register covering the period from December 1, 2023 through December 29, 2023 in the amount of \$2,808,506.32.

NOW, THEREFORE, the above bills are hereby approved.

ADOPTED, PASSED AND SIGNED the 16th of January, 2024.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Todd F. Proctor, Chairman Dist. 1

Jon F. Crunk, Vice Chairman, Dist. 3

Mark G. Fischer, Member Dist. 5

Pierre S. Pfeffer, Member Dist. 4

Samantha J. Serna, Member Dist. 2

ATTEST:

Shannan Hemphill, County Clerk

RESOLUTION 2024-35

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2023-2024
2nd QUARTERLY REPORT
FOR LINCOLN COUNTY**

WHEREAS, the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, meeting in a regular session on January 16, 2024 did review the 2nd quarter 2023-2024 Fiscal Year Quarterly Report and by adoption of the Resolution approved the quarterly Report as presented; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners hereby respectfully requests approval from the Local Government Division of the Department of Finance And Administration; and

ATTACHMENTS: 2nd Quarterly Report for FY 2023-2024

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 16th day of January 2024

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR
THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN,
STATE OF NEW MEXICO**

Todd F. Proctor, Chairman

Jon F. Crunk, Vice-Chairman

Mark G. Fischer, Member

Pierre S. Pfeffer, Member

Samantha J. Serna, Member

ATTEST:

Shannan Hemphill, County Clerk

State of New Mexico Local Government Budget Management System (LGBMS)
Report Recap - Lincoln County - FY2024 Q2
Printed from LGBMS on 2024-01-09 12:01:02

Fund	Cash	Investments	Revenues	Transfers	Expenditures	Adjustments	Balance	Reserve	Adj. Balance
11000 General Operating Fund	8,811,123.00	5,510,000.00	10,846,476.31	-4,426,548.54	4,309,948.36	-999,064.00	15,432,038.41	1,077,487.09	14,354,551.32
20200 Environmental	135,098.00	0.00	134,054.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	269,152.99	0.00	269,152.99
20300 County Property Valuation	288,798.00	0.00	248,956.87	0.00	119,250.41	0.00	418,504.46	0.00	418,504.46
20400 County Road	1,012,192.00	0.00	2,033,467.16	1,000,000.00	2,069,883.73	0.00	1,975,775.43	172,490.31	1,803,285.12
20600 Emergency Medical Services	26,328.00	0.00	37,430.00	0.00	11,453.97	0.00	52,304.03	0.00	52,304.03
20700 E-911 Fund	1,842.00	0.00	50,780.53	0.00	1,244.10	0.00	51,378.43	0.00	51,378.43
20800 Farm & Range	66,360.00	0.00	19,684.43	0.00	49,415.85	0.00	36,628.58	0.00	36,628.58
20900 Fire Protection	3,181,444.00	0.00	2,257,460.75	-14,150.64	1,002,606.83	0.00	4,422,147.28	0.00	4,422,147.28
21100 Law Enforcement Protection	0.00	0.00	123,500.00	0.00	66,238.35	0.00	57,261.65	0.00	57,261.65
21200 Laws of FY22 LERR (YEAR 1)	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21210 Laws of FY22 LERR (YEAR 2)	0.00	0.00	112,500.00	0.00	30,509.75	1.00	81,991.25	0.00	81,991.25
21400 Lodgers' Tax	1,011,298.00	0.00	311,107.70	0.00	249,389.59	0.00	1,073,016.11	0.00	1,073,016.11
21800 Intergovernmental Grants	75,179.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,630.44	0.00	72,548.56	0.00	72,548.56
21900 Senior Citizens	63,624.00	0.00	400,946.57	300,000.00	613,451.23	0.00	151,119.34	0.00	151,119.34
22000 Indigent Fund	779,211.00	0.00	614,273.80	0.00	582,334.36	0.00	811,150.44	0.00	811,150.44
22500 Clerks Recording & Filing Fund	303,243.00	0.00	32,310.56	0.00	7,015.16	0.00	328,538.40	0.00	328,538.40
22600 Jail - Detention	1,000,000.00	0.00	727,226.65	3,000,000.00	2,920,775.71	0.00	1,806,450.94	0.00	1,806,450.94
26000 American Rescue Plan Act	2,317,919.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80,624.33	0.00	2,237,294.67	0.00	2,237,294.67
27000 LG Abatement Opioid Fund	265,897.00	0.00	38,992.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	304,889.35	0.00	304,889.35
28000 Cannabis Regulation Act	0.00	0.00	887.49	0.00	26.62	0.00	860.87	0.00	860.87
29000 Local Assistance Tribal Consistency Fund-LATC	2,947,365.00	0.00	2,947,364.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,894,729.06	0.00	5,894,729.06
29900 Other Special Revenue	1,154,518.00	0.00	461,468.97	12,500.00	329,646.77	0.00	1,298,840.20	0.00	1,298,840.20
30300 State Legislative Appropriation Project	284,389.00	0.00	204,312.74	0.00	156,507.14	0.00	332,194.60	0.00	332,194.60
40100 General Obligation Bond Debt Service	3,474,262.00	0.00	49,699.22	0.00	1,458,043.75	0.00	2,065,917.47	0.00	2,065,917.47
40200 GRT Revenue Bond Debt Service	346,426.00	0.00	654,694.23	0.00	40,605.82	0.00	960,514.41	0.00	960,514.41
40300 Other Revenue Bond Debt Service	468,240.00	0.00	75,792.45	18,886.43	561,846.39	0.00	1,072.49	0.00	1,072.49

50200 Solid Waste Enterprise	133,776.00	0.00	699,820.85	0.00	558,763.89	0.00	274,832.96	0.00	274,832.96
51900 Health Clinic/Hospital Enterprise	3,878,419.00	1,010,002.92	3,753,644.65	0.00	1,520,769.89	580.08	7,121,876.76	0.00	7,121,876.76
69900 Other Internal Service	2,163,753.00	0.00	91,444.27	109,312.75	724,507.48	0.00	1,640,002.54	0.00	1,640,002.54
70200 Property Taxes Held for Others	71,171.00	0.00	13,932,367.47	0.00	9,147,270.08	0.00	4,856,268.39	0.00	4,856,268.39
79900 Other Trust & Agency	458,204.00	0.00	184,055.86	0.00	173,699.68	0.00	468,560.18	0.00	468,560.18
Totals	34,720,080.00	6,520,002.92	41,044,720.93	0.00	26,788,459.68	-998,483.92	54,497,860.25	1,249,977.40	53,247,882.85



County of Lincoln

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AGENDA ITEM NO. 8d

January 8, 2024

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commissioners

FROM: Scott Annala, Healthcare Assistance Program Manager

SUBJECT: Safety Net Care Pool & Indigent Health Care Claims

Purpose: To obtain the approval from the IHC Board of Safety Net Care Pool Authorizations, and the Indigent Health Care (IHC) Payments.

Discussion:

Safety Net Care Pool Authorizations: This month our coordinator processed four (4) claims. Two (2) are recommended for approval and two (2) are recommended for disapproval. If approved, the total recommended authorization this month is \$698.37.

Indigent Health Care Claims: This month our coordinator did not receive any claims to process. Enclosed is a year-to-date summary of claims processed. Also enclosed is a summary of total claims approved and denied, for the month of January.

Manager's Analysis – For the last two years, the average Indigent Health Care monthly payments were \$2,288 and \$509.81 respectively. The FY 22-23 year-end total was \$6,117.75. To date, the total expenditure is \$11,639.03 or an average of \$1,662.72. At this pace we will spend a total of \$19,952.62, for the year on the indigent claim line item.

Similarly, for the last two fiscal years, the total Commission-approved Safety Net Care Pool Claims were \$49,213.39 and \$42,943.06 respectively. The FY 22-23 monthly average was \$3,578.59. To date, the total authorization is \$51,438.92.

Special Note – Two claims in this report are from dates of service in FY 22-23 (Last year).

Recommendation: Approve the claims as indicated for the Safety Net Care Pool report and the Indigent Health Care Program report.

Approved: _____
Todd Proctor

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

SCP / SAFETY NET CARE POOL CLAIMS FISCAL YEAR 2023 - 2024

PREVIOUS AMOUNT APPROVED THIS FISCAL YEAR	\$50,740.55
---	-------------

ADJUSTMENTS

TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS:	\$0.00	\$0.00
--------------------	--------	--------

JANUARY # CLAIMS FOR APPROVAL	2
# CLAIMS FOR DENIAL	2
JANUARY # TOTAL CLAIMS	4

JANUARY TOTAL \$ AMOUNT APPROVED	\$698.37
----------------------------------	----------

TOTAL # CLAIMS THIS FY APPROVED	43
TOTAL # CLAIMS THIS FY DENIED	8
TOTAL # CLAIMS FY 2023 - 2024	51

TOTAL APPROVED THIS FISCAL YEAR	\$51,438.92
---------------------------------	-------------

FACILITY: LINCOLN COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER 01/16/2024 THROUGH 01/16/2024

HC CLAIM #	DATE OF SERVICE	AMT DUE	PAID
23261	12/19/2023	3235.00	000%
DATE OF SERVICE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PAYMENT			
23262	12/04/2023	777.00	598.29 077%
23263	03/08/2023	27.24	000%
PATIENT'S BILL IS BELOW \$50			
23264	06/13/2023	129.97	100.08 077%
			698.37

APPROVED- 2 REJECTED- 2

INDIGENT HEALTH CARE CLAIMS

FISCAL YEAR 2023 - 2024

PREVIOUS AMOUNT APPROVED THIS FISCAL YEAR \$11,639.03

ADJUSTMENTS

TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS:

JANUARY # CLAIMS FOR APPROVAL	0
# CLAIMS FOR DENIAL	0
JANUARY # TOTAL CLAIMS	0

JANUARY TOTAL \$ AMOUNT APPROVED

TOTAL # CLAIMS THIS FY APPROVED	5
TOTAL # CLAIMS THIS FY DENIED	9
TOTAL # CLAIMS FY 2023 - 2024	14

CURRENT TOTAL APPROVED THIS FISCAL YEAR \$11,639.03

*Assuming the above is approved

YTD

INDIGENT FUND MEETING

JANUARY 16, 2024

TOTAL APPLICATIONS	65	63,077.95
TOTAL APPROVED	48	
TOTAL DENIED	17	
ALBUQUERQUE		
ANESTHESIA ASSOCIATES OF NM		66.75
APPROVED-	1	
DENIED-		
ALAMOGORDO		
GERALD CHAMPION REGIONAL MED CTR		11,572.28
APPROVED-	4	
DENIED-	2	
RUIDOSO		
LC AMBULANCE-PRES HEALTH SVCS		
APPROVED-		
DENIED-	5	
RUIDOSO		
LINCOLN COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER		51,438.92
APPROVED-	43	
DENIED-	8	
ALBUQUERQUE		
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL		
APPROVED-		
DENIED-	2	

INDIGENT FUND MEETING

JANUARY 16, 2024

TOTAL APPLICATIONS	4	698.37
TOTAL APPROVED	2	
TOTAL DENIED	2	

RUIDOSO		
LINCOLN COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER		698.37
APPROVED-	2	
DENIED-	2	

LINCOLN COUNTY RESOLUTION

Resolution No. 2024-37

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE VILLAGE OF RUIDOSO TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE LOCAL DWI GRANT AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM AND DELEGATING AUTHORITY.

WHEREAS, the Legislature enacted Section 11-6A-1 through 11-6A-6 NMSA 1978 as amended to address the serious problems of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) in the State; and

WHEREAS, a program is established to make grant and distribution funding available to counties and municipalities for new, innovative or model programs, services or activities to prevent or reduce the incidence of DWI, alcoholism, alcohol abuse and alcohol related domestic abuse; and

WHEREAS, the county DWI planning council and other governmental entities approval must be received in order to apply for grant and distribution funding; and

WHEREAS, the County wishes to authorize the Village to apply for and administer the grant on the County's behalf; and

WHEREAS, the Village on behalf of the County along with participating agencies is making an application to the Department of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division for program funding.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body of LINCOLN County that the Village of RUIDOSO, on behalf of the County and all participating entities is authorized to submit an application for Distribution and/or Grant Fiscal Year 2025 program funding under the regulations established by the Local Government Division.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the governing body at its meeting of Tuesday, January 16, 2024.

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**

Todd F. Proctor, Chairman

Jon F. Crunk, Vice Chairman

Mark G. Fischer, Member

Pierre S. Pfeffer, Member

Samantha J. Serna, Member

ATTEST:

Shannan Hemphill, County Clerk



County of Lincoln

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January 9, 2024

Coda Omness

PO Box 28998, HWY 70

Tinnie, NM 88351

Dear Ms. Omness:

Your term for the Lodger's Tax Committee expired in November of 2023. If you would like to serve an additional two-year term and be re-appointed at the next commission meeting, January 16, 2024, please indicate below and return for further processing.

Thank you for serving on this Board, and hopefully you will continue to serve. If I can be of any assistance to you, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

Brianna Ventura

Administrative Assistant/

Human Resources

____ Yes, I would like to be re-appointed to the Lodger's Tax Committee.

____ No, I would not like to be re-appointed at this time.

Coda Omness

[Lincoln County] Detention Center
Restricted Housing Quarterly Report
Reporting Quarter: Oct. thru Dec. 2023

o Age	Gender	Ethnicity	Reason for Placement	Date Placed	Date Released
59	1	2	3	09/27/2023	
33	1	9	3	10/04/2023	10/31/2023
33	1	6	3	10/04/2023	10/25/2023
30	1	9	3	11/17/2023	12/09/2023
35	1	9	3	11/17/2023	12/09/2023
38	1	6	3	12/04/2023	12/15/2023
40	1	9	3	12/04/2023	12/18/2023
25	1	5	3	12/04/2023	12/12/2023
24	1	5	3	12/04/2023	12/07/2023
48	1	5	3	12/04/2023	12/19/2023
22	1	9	3	12/04/2023	12/19/2023
31	1	6	3	12/04/2023	12/19/2023
30	2	5	3	10/15/2023	10/19/2023
41	2	9	3	11/04/2023	11/14/2023
30	2	5	3	11/20/2023	12/20/2023
39	2	6	3	12/28/2023	

Administrator's Name: Pauline Tope Assistant Warden

Date: 1-3-2024

Signature: 

[Lincoln County] Detention Center
Restricted Housing Quarterly Report
Reporting Quarter: Oct. thru Dec. 2023

[illegible]

Reason for Placement:	Ethnicity:	Gender:
1= Inmate is a threat to others or a danger to themselves	1=Asian	1=male
2= Inmate is a threat to the safety and security of the facility	2=Black/African American	2=female
3= Disciplinary sanctions	3=Hispanic Black	3=transgender male
4= Medical and mental health hold	4=Hispanic Native Indn	4=transgender female
5= Other	5=Hispanic White	
	6=Native American	
	7=Pacific Islander	
	8=Unknown	
	9=White	

Administrator's Name: Pauline Tope Assistant Warden

Date: _____

Signature: _____

HOLCOMB LAW OFFICE

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 2024, by and between Lincoln County, a New Mexico County ("County"), and Holcomb Law Office ("Contractor").

1. **SCOPE OF WORK.**

The Contractor shall provide advice and assistance to the County in the following areas: (1) to represent the County in employment and labor issues, as needed; (2) to provide legal advice and representation, as needed; and (3) as otherwise directed by the County.

2. **COMPENSATION.**

A. The County shall pay to the Contractor the sum of \$215.00 per hour for collective bargaining and legal services rendered. Administrative services are billed at \$49.00 per hour. The Contractor shall be paid mileage at the IRS business mileage rate per mile, one-way travel time, and actual lodging expenses (excluding meals), if required. Postage, large volume copying, and other expenses as required at cost.

B. The County shall pay the Contractor the New Mexico gross receipts tax levied on the amounts payable under this Agreement. Payment shall be made at the end of each month, upon receipt of a detailed statement containing a report of work completed and disposition of same.

C. A minimum on site charge of three (3) hours is charged for all on site visits.

D. Payment shall be made at the end of each month, upon receipt of a detailed statement containing a report of work completed and disposition of same. Payments past due over ninety (90) days may be assessed a five percent (5%) late fee charge per month.

E. The County will be provided a copy of file documents during the term of representation. Any additional copies, including a copy of the file during or after termination of this contract, will be provided at actual cost for the copies, preparation thereof, and any delivery/shipment.

3. **TERM.**

The term of this Agreement is March 21, 2024, through March 20, 2025, unless sooner terminated pursuant to this Agreement.

4. **TERMINATION.**

This Agreement may be terminated by either party upon written notice delivered to the other party at least thirty (30) days prior to the intended date of termination. By such termination, neither party may nullify obligations already incurred for performance or failure to perform prior to the date of termination.

5. **STATUS OF CONTRACTOR.**

The Contractor, and its agents and employees, are independent contractors performing professional services for the County and are not employees of the County. The Contractor, and his agents and employees, shall not accrue leave, retirement, insurance, bonding, use of County vehicles, or any other benefits afforded to employees of the County as a result of this Agreement.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT
PAGE 2

6. ASSIGNMENT.

The Contractor shall not assign or transfer any interest in this Agreement or assign any claims for money due or to become due under this Agreement without the prior written approval of the County.

7. SUBCONTRACTING.

The Contractor shall not subcontract any portion of the services to be performed under this Agreement without the prior written approval of the County.

8. RECORDS AND AUDIT.

The Contractor shall maintain detailed time records which indicate the date, time, and nature of services rendered. These records shall be subject to inspection by the County, the Department of Finance and Administration, and the State Auditor. The County shall have the right to audit billings both before and after payment. Payment under this Agreement shall not foreclose the right of the County to recover excessive or illegal payments.

9. APPROPRIATIONS.

The terms of this Agreement are contingent upon sufficient appropriations and authorization being made by the County for the performance of this Agreement. If sufficient appropriations and authorization are not made by the County, this Agreement shall terminate upon written notice being given by the County to the Contractor. Payment for all services rendered prior to written notice being served upon the Contractor shall be due and payable by the County. The County's decision as to whether sufficient appropriations are available shall be accepted by the Contractor and shall be final.

10. RELEASE.

The Contractor, upon final payment of any amounts due under this Agreement, releases the County, its officers and employees, from all liabilities, claims, and obligations whatsoever arising from or under this Agreement. The Contractor agrees not to purport to bind the County to any obligation not assumed herein by the County unless the Contractor has express written authority to do so, and then only within the strict limits of that authority.

11. CONFIDENTIALITY.

Any confidential information provided to or developed by the Contractor in the performance of this Agreement shall be kept confidential and shall not be made available to any individual or organization by the Contractor without the prior written approval of the County.

12. AMENDMENT.

This Agreement shall not be altered, changed, or amended except by instrument in writing executed by the parties hereto.

13. SCOPE OF AGREEMENT.

This Agreement incorporates all the agreements, covenants, and understandings between the parties hereto concerning the subject matter hereto, and all such covenants, agreements, and understandings have been merged into this written Agreement. No prior agreement or understanding, verbal or otherwise, of the parties or their agents shall be valid or enforceable unless embodied in this Agreement.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT
PAGE 3

14. APPLICABLE LAW.

This Agreement shall be governed by the Ordinances of the County and the laws of the State of New Mexico.

15. SUCCESSION PLAN.

Contractor has in place a Succession Plan in the event of the attorney's extended incapacity, disability, or death. The State Bar of New Mexico may be contacted for further information.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

By _____
Makayla Zonfrilli-Lang, County Manager

CONTRACTOR:

By _____
Dina E. Holcomb, Esq.
Holcomb Law Office

State Taxation and Revenue
Department Taxpayer
Identification Number:
03-285829-00-9

Federal Taxpayer
Identification Number:
46-4701889

Makayla Zonfrilli

From: Human Resources
Sent: Thursday, December 14, 2023 2:42 PM
To: Billie-Jo Guevara; Makayla Zonfrilli
Subject: FW: BREAKING NEWS: IRS Boosts Mileage Rate for 2024

FYI

Regards,

Brianna Ventura
HR Director/Admin. Assistant/PIO
County of Lincoln
(575) 937-0674-cell
(575) 648-2385 ext. 100-office
hr@lincolncountynm.gov
bventura@lincolncountynm.gov

From: SHRM HR Daily Alert <hrweek@e.shrm.org>
Sent: Thursday, December 14, 2023 1:55 PM
To: Human Resources <HR@lincolncountynm.gov>
Subject: BREAKING NEWS: IRS Boosts Mileage Rate for 2024

To view this email as a webpage, [click here](#).



IRS Boosts Mileage Rate for 2024

The IRS is raising the standard mileage rate by 1.5 cents per mile for 2024.

[The agency today announced](#) that the business standard reimbursement rate per mile is rising to 67 cents, up from 65.5 cents for 2023, beginning Jan. 1.

The IRS also announced the standard mileage rate for 2024 will be:

- 21 cents per mile driven for medical or moving purposes for qualified active-duty members of the Armed Forces—a decrease of 1 cent from 2023.
- 14 cents per mile driven in service of charitable organizations. The rate is set by statute and remains unchanged from 2023.

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County of Lincoln

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AGENDA ITEM NO. 9

SUBJECT:

Appointed Boards and Committees:

- a. Appointment of Chaves County Community Action Program
- b. Appointment of Interstate Stream Commission (Sub-Committee on the Pecos)
- c. Discussion and Direction Regarding Local Workforce Investment Act Advisory Board
(NOMINATIONS ARE MADE BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND APPOINTED BY OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.)
- d. Appointment of New Mexico County Insurance Authority (Workers' Compensation) Member and Alternate
- e. Appointment of New Mexico County Insurance Authority (Multi-Line Pool) Member and Alternate
- f. Appointment of County Alternate for Solid Waste Authority (2-year term)

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES, NEW MEXICO – 2 YEAR TERM (this term is up in June)

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	TODD PROCTOR			01/17/2023	01/11/2025

BOARD MEMBER SHALL BE ELECTED BY ALL ELECTED OFFICIALS EVERY ODD YEAR. ELECTION SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY THE COUNTY CLERK.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION (CLERK’S OFFICE) 2 YEAR TERM (STATE STATUTES, SECTION 1-4-34)

DISTRICT NO	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
Rep.	RICK PRESTON			07/1/2021	06/30/2023
Rep.	JERRY MALY			07/1/2021	06/30/2023
Dem.	MARGARET “MARGO” J McKee			07/1/2021	06/30/2023
Dem.	CHARMAINE O’ROURKE			07/1/2021	06/30/2023
Rep.	ALTERNATE – CYNTHIA BLACK			07/1/2021	06/30/2023

NO MORE THAN TWO OF THE THREE PERSONS APPOINTED TO THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION SHALL BE MEMBERS OF THE SAME MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY AT THE TIME OF THEIR APPOINTMENT. IN ADDITION, THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SHALL APPOINT TWO ALTERNATES WHO SHALL NOT BELONG TO THE SAME POLITICAL PARTY AT THE TIME OF THEIR APPOINTMENT. IN MAKING ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OR AS ALTERNATES TO THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FROM THE LISTS OF THE COUNTY CHAIRMEN, THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SHALL GIVE PREFERENCE TO THE NAMES IN THE ORDER INDICATED BY THE NUMBERS ON THE LIST.

EMERGENCY PROGRAM MANAGER – 2 YEAR TERM (file folder #860)

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	ARRON GRIEWAHN	BOX 25, HONDO, NM		09/28/2023	WITH OFFICE

CARRIZOZO HEALTH CENTER ADVISORY BOARD – 2 YEAR TERM

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	TODD OBERHEU– ADMINSTRATOR		1		INDEFINITE
	SCOTT SHAFTER – RETIRED BANK OFFICER		1		2020
	STEPHEN OTERO -MEDICAL DIRECTOR				INDEFINITE
	SUSAN HIGHTOWER-RANCHER				2018
	J.DALE GOAD-DENTIST		1		2020
	MELINDA HACKER – DENTIST				2018
	MEUNIER, REBECCA – NURSE				INDEFINITE

	PRACTITIONER				
	TERRY RIEHL – PRACTICE ADMIN				INDEFINITE

CHAVES COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM (STATE STATUTES)

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
1	TODD PROCTOR	PO BOX 745, CAPITAN 88316	1	01/17/2023	01/2024

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT – ORDINANCE 2009-2

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION

INTERSTATE STREAM COMMISSION (SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE PECOS)

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	TODD PROCTOR	PO BOX 745, CAPITAN 88316	1	01/17/2023	01/2024

LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES ADVISORY COMMITTEE – 2 YEAR TERM (ORDINANCE NO. 2008-4)

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
DIST 1	Pete Gnatkowski Vice Chairman pgnatkow@nmsu.edu 575-309-1021	724 Jacks Peak Road Carrizozo, NM 88301		04/19/2022	04/2024
DIST 2	Lance Hale	PO Box 745, Ruidoso Downs 88346		1/17/2023	1/2025
DIST 3	Kendal Wilson	PO Box 1055, Carrizozo		1/17/2023	1/2025
DIST 4	Preston Stone	PO box 484, Capitan 575-808-0729		1/17/2023	1/2025
DIST 5	Clark Taylor	Bearcat1952@icloud.com ; 575-937-3818		05/17/2022	5/2024
AT LARGE	Robert Shepperd	PO Box 38, Nogal 575-430-3848		1/17/2023	1/2025
AT LARGE	Robert Barber twob1601@hotmail.com	Box 126, 270 Cora Dutton Rd, Capitan 575-354-7018/575-808-9814		4/19/2022	4/2024

NO REQUIREMENT FOR AN APPOINTEE TO BE DOMICLED IN ANY PARTICULAR VOTING DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY. **PUBLICATION IS REQUIRED.** TWO AT-LARGE MEMBERS WILL BE SLECTED AND APPOINTED BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

LINCOLN HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD – 2 YEAR TERM (ORDINANCE NO. 2004-5 (BOX 65, LINCOLN 88338)

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
DIST 1	Billy Roberts	PO Box Lincoln, NM 88338	5	05/16/2023	05/2025
DIST 2	JON AMASTAE	BOX 217, LINCOLN	5	04/19/2022	04/2024

	JAMASTAE@YAHOO.COM	575-653-4633 ©575-650-1890			
DIST 3	Jack Faulk nonniefaulk@gmail.com	1416 CALLE LA PLACITYA, LINCOLN	5	06/14/2022	06/2024
DIST 4	Mary Ann Carpenter	PO Box 155, Lincoln, NM 88338	5	09/19/2023	09/2025
DIST 5	Elaine Allen	BOX 74, LINCOLN, NM 88338	5	12/20/2022	12/2024

MEMBERS MUST BE PROPERTY OWNERS IN THE HISTORIC DISTRICT. **PUBLICATION IS REQUIRED.**

LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT ADVISORY BOARD – 03/03/00 – LEAVE IT ALONE (NO ACTION) 1/17/2023

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	LYNN WILLARD	109 NOGAL PLACE , RUIDOSO	2	02/17/15	
	CHET SOUTHARD	BOX 609, ALTO 88312	4		
	GARY COZZENS	709 MECHEM DRIVE, RUIDOSO 88345	4		

NOMINATIONS ARE MADE BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND APPOINTED BY OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

LODGERS TAX COMMITTEE, LINCOLN COUNTY -2 YEAR TERM (ORDINANCE NO. 2004-04)

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	TOURIST RELATE- ASHLEY ROBERTS		4	03/16/2023	03/2025
973-8244	GENERAL PUBLIC – CODA OMNESS coda.omness@enmu.edu	PO BOX 28998 HWY 70, TINNIE 88351		11/16/2021	11/2023
575-937-8904	LODGING INDUSTRY – John Hemphill; johnehemphill@gmail.com	PO BOX 1006, CARRIZOZO 88301	5	04/19/2022	04/2024
	TOURIST RELATED – KATHLEEN MCDONALD kathleen@spencertheater.com	BOX 181, NOGAL, NM 88341	1	06/15/2021	06/2023
	LODGING INDUSTRY – DUSTY CORNELIUS			06/20/2023	06/2025

NEW MEXICO COUNTY INSURANCE AUTHORITY – WORKERS’ COMPENSATION

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	JON CRUNK	127 SLEEPY HOLLOW ROAD, RUIDOSO 88345	3	12/2022	12/2023
	ALTERNATE – IRA PEARSON			12/2022	12/2023

NEW MEXICO COUNTY INSURANCE AUTHORITY – MULTI-LINE POOL

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	JON CRUNK	127 SLEEPY HOLLOW RD, RUIDOSO 88345	3	12/2022	12/2023
	ALTERNATE – IRA PEARSON			12/2022	12/2023

PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL BOARD, LINCOLN COUNTY – 5 YEAR TERM (STATUTE 77-15-7thru12)

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	MARK HENDRICKS	BOX 307, CARRIZOZO 88301	1	06/16/2020	06/2025
	JIM COOPER	HC73 BOX 25, TINNIE 88351	5	06/16/2020	06/2025
	RON MERRITT	HC66 BOX 30, YESO 88136	1	06/16/2020	06/2025
	MIKE SKEEN	BOX 67, PICACHO 88343	5	06/16/2020	06/2025
	LEE SULTEMEIER	Box 147, CORONA 88318		06/16/2020	06/2025
	BILLY BOB SHAFER	BOX 82, CARRIZOZO 88301	1	06/16/2020	06/2025

ACB HOLDS ELECTION – PUBLICATION IS REQUIRED
(RATE WENT FROM \$.55 TO \$.75)

PROPERTY TAX PROTEST BOARD – 2 YEAR TERM (Statute 7-38-25)

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	JAMES RUSS 575-937-2756; JAMES@RUIDOSOHOMESNLAND.COM	PO BOX 2362, RUIDOSO, NM		07/18/2023	07/2025
	DAN KNORR 575-937-4758 DBKNORR@ZIANET.COM	PO BOX 1621, ALTO, NM 88312		4/19/2022	4/2024
	ALTERNATE: PATSY SANCHEZ	BOX 637 CARRIZOZO, NM 88301		06/16/2020	06/2022
	ALTERNATE – DEREK MOORHEAD 575-937-2554; PIZZAHUT_2@BAJABB.COM	139 PONDEROSA DR, RUIDOSO		06/16/2020	06/2022

ROAD REVIEW ADVISORY COMMITTEE, LINCOLN COUNTY – 2 YEAR TERM (ORDINANCE NO. 2003-5)

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
DIST 1	LANCE HALE 575-430-9060 nmcrittergitter@yahoo.com	BOX 745 RUIDOSO DOWNS, 88346	1	1/17/2023	1/2025
DIST 2	ROBERT BARBER twob1601@hotmail.com	BOX 126, CAPITAN, NM	1	04/19/22	04/2024
DIST 3	JAMES RUSS	PO BOX 2362 RUIDOSO NM	3	07/18/2023	07/2025
DIST 4					

DIST 5	Billy Seelbach	406 Gavilan Canyon Rd. Ruidoso, NM 88345		2/18/2020	2/2022
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PUBLICATION IS REQUIRED

SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT (SNMEDD) 2 YEAR TERM

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	JON CRUNK	127 SLEEPY HOLLOW RD, RUIDOSO 88345	3	01/17/2023	01/25
	ALTERNATE – JEFFREY HONEYCUTT			01/17/2023	01/25

SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY, LINCOLN COUNTY – 2 YEAR TERM (AGREEMENT NO. 343)

DISTRICT NO.	MEMBER	ADDRESS	RESIDES IN DISTRICT NO.	DATE APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
	GARY WILLIAMS		5		
	BILL HIGNIGHT, MAYOR	BOX 37, CORONA 88318	1		
	RAY DEAN – CHAIR		1		
	JEAN COULTON		1		
	TODD PROCTOR			01/17/2023	1/25
	DEBRA INGLE, MANAGER	BOX 2405, RUIDOSO DOWNS 88346	1		
	PROXY – IRA PEARSON; FRANCESCA HERRERA			01/17/2023	1/25

UPDATED 1/17/2023

County of Lincoln
Post Office Box 711
Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711
(575)648-2385

January 9, 2024

LEGAL NOTICE

The County of Lincoln is seeking Letters of Interest from residents for appointment to the following Boards and Committees:

***LINCOLN COUNTY LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES ADVISORY COMMITTEE – 2 YEAR TERM (3 positions term end in 2024)**

***LINCOLN COUNTY LINCOLN HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD – 2 YEAR TERM (Must be a property owner in the Lincoln Historic District) (3 positions term end in 2024)**

***LINCOLN COUNTY LODGERS TAX COMMITTEE -2 YEAR TERM (Seeking applicants who are owners/operators of lodgings subject to the occupancy tax within the unincorporated area of the County and applicants who are owners/operators of industries located within the unincorporated area of the County that provide services or products to tourists.) (1 position(Tourist Related) termed in 2023 and 1 position (Lodging Industry) term end in 2024)**

***LINCOLN COUNTY ROAD REVIEW ADVISORY COMMITTEE– 2 YEAR TERM (1 term end in 2024, 1 current vacancy, 1 expired term)**

***LINCOLN COUNTY PROPERTY TAX PROTEST BOARD – 2 YEAR TERM (Seeking applicants that have demonstrated experience in the field of valuation of property) (2 positions termed in 2023, 1 position term in 2024)**

Letters of interest should be addressed to the Board of County Commissioners stating your name, mailing address, physical address, phone number, email address and a brief reason of your interest in the Board or Committee.

Mail: PO Box 711, Carrizozo, NM 88301 or Email: bventura@lincolncountynm.gov

Letters of interest are due by 4:00 PM on Tuesday, March 12, 2024.

All letters of interest will be valid for one year from the date received.

BRIANNA VENTURA
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT/
HUMAN RESOURCES



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 10

SUBJECT:

Board of Finance – Lincoln County Treasurer, Sherrie Huddleston

Tuesday, January 16, 2024



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 11

SUBJECT:

Finance:

- a. Approval of Budget Adjustment FY 23/24 by Resolution 2024-36
- b. Approval of the 2022-2023 Rentalscape/Deckard Technologies invoice (billed on a bi-annual basis) will be canceled for 2024 year by February 5th, 2024.

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

LINCOLN COUNTY COMMISSION
RESOLUTION NO. 2024-36
BUDGET ADJUSTMENT FY 2023-2024

WHEREAS, the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, meeting in a regular session on January 16, 2024 did review requests for adjustments to the 2023-24 Budget; and

WHEREAS, it was determined that the proposed budget adjustments would be beneficial for the citizens of Lincoln County;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration is respectfully requested to approve this resolution with the following adjustments;

Fund	DFA Line #	Description	Revenues	Expenses	Transfer In	Transfer Out
<i>General</i>		<i>General</i>				
401-00-1951	11000-0001-61200	Transfer out Legislative Appro (420)				\$ 236,990.00
401-00-1950	11000-0001-61100	Transfer in from Legislative Appro (420)			\$ 236,990.00	
401-00-1925	11000-0001-46900	BJA Bulletproof Vest Grant	\$ 5,000.00			
		Subtotal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 236,990.00	\$ 236,990.00
<i>Legislative Approp.</i>		<i>Legislative Approp</i>				
420-00-1950	30300-0001-61100	Transfer in from General Fund			\$ 236,990.00	
420-00-1951	30300-0001-61200	Transfer out to General Fund				\$ 236,990.00
420-28-2541	30300-2002-58090	Capitan Fairgrounds		\$ 236,990.00		
420-00- 1611	30300-0001- 47300	Spec Project/Capitan Fairgrounds	\$ 236,990.00			
		Subtotal	\$ 236,990.00	\$ 236,990.00	\$ 236,990.00	\$ 236,990.00
		TOTAL	\$ 236,990.00	\$ 236,990.00	\$ 473,980.00	\$ 473,980.00

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 16th, January 2024.

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR
THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN,
STATE OF NEW MEXICO**

Todd Proctor, Chairman
District I

Mark G. Fischer, Member
District V

Pierre S. Pfeffer, Member
District IV

Jon Crunk, Vice Chairman
District III

Samantha J. Serna, Member
District II

ATTEST:

Shannan Hemphill, County Clerk

Deckard Technologies, Inc.
1620 5th Avenue, Suite 400
San Diego, CA 92101 US
accounting@deckard.com



BILL TO

Lincoln County, NM
300 Central Avenue, PO Box 711
Carrizozo, NM 88301 USA

INVOICE 1297

DATE 03/17/2023 **TERMS** Net 30

DUE DATE 04/16/2023

DECKARD ORDER NUMBER

00000354

DATE	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT
04/05/2023	Monitoring & Reporting	Annual Subscription - Year 2	1	11,875.00	11,875.00
04/05/2023	Property Identification	Annual Subscription - Year 2	1	1,500.00	1,500.00

TOTAL DUE

\$13,375.00

To Pay by ACH transfer:
City National Bank
Routing number - 122016066
Account number - 027470165



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 12

SUBJECT:

Discussion and Approval of Elected Official's Salary Increase Resolution

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

**On 7/19/2022, Commission Approved a 6% Increase for Newly Elected Officials,
Effective 1/01/2023**

ELECTED POSITION	CURRENT SALARY	6% Approved 7/19/2022 - Effective 1/1/2025	Maximum Per State Statute
COMMISSIONER, DIST 1	\$ 26,370.7500	\$ 27,952.9950	\$ 30,196.0000
COMMISSIONER, DIST 2 (1/1/2023)	\$ 27,952.9900	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000
COMMISSIONER, DIST 3	\$ 26,370.7500	\$ 27,952.9950	\$ 30,196.0000
COMMISSIONER, DIST 4 (1/1/2023)	\$ 27,952.9900	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000
COMMISSIONER, DIST 5 (1/1/2023)	\$ 27,952.9900	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000
COUNTY ASSESSOR	\$ 73,641.5680	\$ 78,060.0621	\$ 75,733.0000
CHIEF DEPUTY ASSESSOR	\$ 71,834.4640	\$ 76,144.5318	\$ 71,946.3500
COUNTY CLERK (1/1/2023)	\$ 70,110.1600	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK (1/1/2023)	\$ 66,604.6500	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000
PROBATE JUDGE	\$ 23,127.7280	\$ 24,515.3917	\$ 26,482.0000
COUNTY TREASURER (1/1/2023)	\$ 70,110.1600	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000
CHIEF DEPUTY TREASURER (1/1/2023)	\$ 66,604.6500	\$ 0.0000	\$ 0.0000
SHERIFF	\$ 68,952.4160	\$ 73,089.5610	\$ 78,952.0000
UNDERSHERIFF	\$ 68,952.4160	\$ 73,089.5610	\$ 78,952.0000
ADMIN ASSISTANT (SHERIFF)	\$ 51,714.2080	\$ 54,817.0605	\$ 59,214.0000

2022 County Classification

		Maximum Allowable Salaries					
County	CLASSIFICATION	Commissioners	Treasurer	Assessor	Sheriff	Clerk	Probate Judge
Bernalillo	A	\$39,106	\$86,626	\$86,626	\$90,338	\$86,626	\$38,114
Catron	B-Intermediate	\$21,534	\$64,844	\$64,844	\$67,814	\$64,844	\$15,098
Chaves	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Cibola	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Colfax	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Curry	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
De Baca	B-Intermediate	\$21,534	\$64,844	\$64,844	\$67,814	\$64,844	\$15,098
Dona Ana	A	\$39,106	\$86,626	\$86,626	\$90,338	\$86,626	\$38,114
Eddy	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Grant	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Guadalupe	B-Intermediate	\$21,534	\$64,844	\$64,844	\$67,814	\$64,844	\$15,098
Harding	B-Intermediate	\$21,534	\$64,844	\$64,844	\$67,814	\$64,844	\$15,098
Hidalgo	B-Intermediate	\$21,534	\$64,844	\$64,844	\$67,814	\$64,844	\$15,098
Lea	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Lincoln	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Los Alamos	H	n/a	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	n/a
Luna	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
McKinley	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Mora	B-Intermediate	\$21,534	\$64,844	\$64,844	\$67,814	\$64,844	\$15,098
Otero	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Quay	B-Intermediate	\$21,534	\$64,844	\$64,844	\$67,814	\$64,844	\$15,098
Rio Arriba	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Roosevelt	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
San Juan	A	\$39,106	\$86,626	\$86,626	\$90,338	\$86,626	\$38,114
San Miguel	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Sandoval	A	\$39,106	\$86,626	\$86,626	\$90,338	\$86,626	\$38,114
Santa Fe	A	\$39,106	\$86,626	\$86,626	\$90,338	\$86,626	\$38,114
Sierra	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Socorro	B-Intermediate	\$21,534	\$64,844	\$64,844	\$67,814	\$64,844	\$15,098
Taos	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Torrance	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482
Union	B-Intermediate	\$21,534	\$64,844	\$64,844	\$67,814	\$64,844	\$15,098
Valencia	B-High	\$30,196	\$75,733	\$75,733	\$78,952	\$75,733	\$26,482

(Counties will be reclassified April 2024)

In accordance with Section 4-44-1, 4-44-2, 4-44-3, 4-44-4, 4-44-4.1, 4-44-5, 4-44-12.3, 4-44-14 NMSA 1978.

SAMPLE RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION #2021-06

A RESOLUTION INCREASING THE SALARIES OF ELECTED OFFICIALS IN CURRY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

WHEREAS, the salary for elected county officials is established by statute; and,

WHEREAS, the current salaries of Curry County Elected Officials are:

1. Assessor	\$61,699.85
2. Clerk	\$61,699.85
3. Commissioners	\$24,599.45
4. Probate Judge	\$21,590.17
5. Sheriff	\$64,346.77
6. Treasurer	\$61,699.85

WHEREAS, the salaries of the Curry County Elected Officials at the present time are below the statutory limit pertaining to the same; and,

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Board of Curry County Commissioners, which is the governing body thereof, to raise the salaries for Elected Officials in Curry County an additional ten percent (10%) effective January 1, 2023, which is still below the statutory limit pertaining to their salary.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Curry County Commissioners, pursuant to State law that the salaries to be paid to elected officials in Curry County shall be as follows:


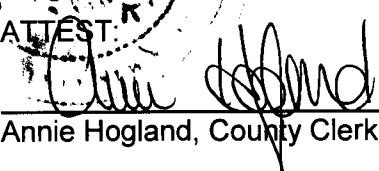
1. Effective January 1, 2023, the salary for Sheriff will be \$70,781.45; Assessor will be \$67,869.84; Probate Judge will be \$23,749.19; Commission District 1 and District 3 shall be \$27,059.40.
2. Effective January 1, 2025, the salary for Clerk will be \$67,869.84; Treasurer will be \$67,869.84; Commission Districts 2,4, and 5 will be \$27,059.40; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that no salary increase shall take effect until the first day of the term of an elected county official who takes office on or after January 1, 2023.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on this 26TH day of January 2021, by the Curry County Board of Commissioners in an open meeting in Clovis, Curry County, New Mexico.

CURRY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

BY: 
Robert E. Thornton, Chairman


(SEAL)
ATTEST:

Annie Hogland, County Clerk



SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

A RESOLUTION INCREASING THE SALARIES OF ELECTED OFFICIALS IN SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

RESOLUTION NO. SMC-05-24-2022-2-CM

WHEREAS, the salaries for elected county officials is established by statute; and,

WHEREAS, the current salaries of San Miguel County Elected Officials are:

1. Assessor	\$55,871.11
2. Clerk	\$57,514.38
3. Commissioners	\$22,931.37
4. Probate Judge	\$19,536.26
5. Sheriff	\$58,245.26
6. Treasurer	\$57,514.38

WHEREAS, the salaries of the San Miguel County Elected Officials at the present time are below the statutory limit pertaining to the same; and,

WHEREAS, by New Mexico Statute, Elected Officials are only allowed a salary increase at the beginning of their term; and,

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Board of San Miguel County Commissioners, which is the governing body thereof, to raise the salaries for Elected Officials in San Miguel County to the statutory limit, effective January 1, 2023;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of San Miguel County Commissioners, pursuant to State law that the salaries to be paid to elected officials in San Miguel County shall be as follows:

1. Effective January 1, 2023, the salary for the Assessor shall be \$75,733; Commission District 1 and District 3 shall be \$30,196; Probate Judge shall be \$26,482; Sheriff shall be \$78,952.
2. Effective January 1, 2025, the salary for Clerk shall be \$75,733; Commission District 2, District 4 and District 5 shall be \$30,196; Treasurer shall be \$75,733.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no salary increase shall take effect until the first day of the term of an elected county official who takes office on or after January 1, 2023.

APPROVED this 24th day of May, 2022 by the BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

Harold M. Garcia, Chair

Janice C. Varela, Vice-Chair

Max O. Trujillo, Member

Martin Sena, Member

Kenneth C. Medina, Member

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND
LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

Geraldine E. Gutierrez
San Miguel County Clerk

David Romero Jr.,
San Miguel County Attorney

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF GRANT
RESOLUTION NO. R-19-19**

**SPECIFYING THE SALARIES OF ELECTED OFFICIALS AND CHIEF DEPUTIES IN
GRANT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**

WHEREAS, Section 4-44-4.1 NMSA 1978 establishes a maximum salary for elected county officials; and

WHEREAS, Grant County is classified as a B over County; and

WHEREAS, the New Mexico Legislature amended the statute in 2018 regarding the salaries that elected officials are eligible to receive; and

WHEREAS, this Resolution repeals Resolution R-18-19 in its entirety; and

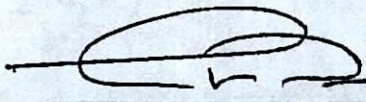
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of County Commissioners of Grant County, New Mexico, pursuant to state statute, that the salaries for elected officials for Grant County shall be as follows:

Effective January 1, 2019, the salary for Sheriff is \$66,250, Assessor is \$63,590, Commissioner District 1 & 2 is \$25,334, Probate Judge is \$22,231; Effective January 1, 2021, the salary for the Clerk and Treasurer shall be \$63,590, Commissioner District 3, 4 & 5 shall be \$25,334.

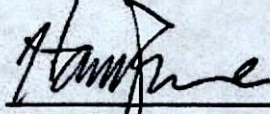
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the appointed Chief Deputy Clerk, Chief Deputy Treasurer, Chief Deputy Assessor and Chief Deputy Sheriff salaries shall be set at 90 % of the salary of the office's elected official salary and the Chief Deputy Assessor shall be entitled to applicable Appraiser qualification incentive payments pursuant to Section 4-39-5, NMSA 1978 not to exceed \$7,500.

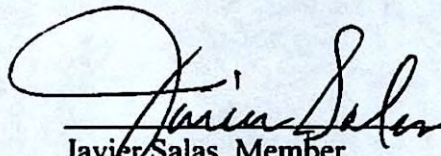
[Signature Page Follows]

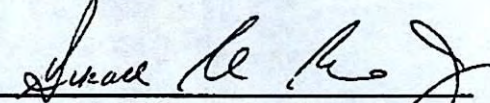
Approved and adopted in a Regular Meeting of the Board of Grant County Commissioners on this 21st day of February 2019.


Chris Ponce, Chairman


Alicia Edwards, Member


Harry Browne, Member


Javier Salas, Member


Gerald W. Billings Jr., Vice Chair

ATTEST:


Marisa Castrillo, County Clerk





County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 13

SUBJECT:

Forest, Land & Natural Resources Matters:

- a. Smokey Bear Ranger District
 - b. Lincoln County / NMSU Extension Services
 - c. South Central Mountain RC & D
 - d. Upper Hondo Soil & Water Conservation District
- Land and Natural Resources Advisory Committee-LANRAC

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

Minutes – LANRAC –December 12, 2023

Commission Chambers - Lincoln County Courthouse

Present

Robert Barber, Chairman (via Zoom)
Clark Taylor (via Zoom)
Lance Hale
Robert Shepperd
Kendal Wilson (via Zoom)
Pete Gnatkowski

Guests

David K. Vandenberg (via Zoom)
Makayla Zonfrilli,
Lincoln County Manager

Meeting called to order 9:10 am

Pledge of Allegiance

Agenda approved with stipulation that Chairman can rearrange items at his discretion

Minutes of November 12, 2023 meeting approved

New Business

No new business

Old Business

Water Issues

Still waiting on Upper Hondo SWCD to provide information on current water rights on Rio Bonito

Pipeline from Bonito Lake is still not in use

BLM Western Solar Programmatic EIS

Comments were due yesterday (12/11/23). The Plan will be released to the public in January for a 90-day comment period.

BLM Grazing Management Policy

Another telecon is scheduled in January 2024. No comments or input from the public will be accepted.

Lincoln County Land Use Plan

It should emphasize private use of water resources over commercial uses

It needs to contain a concrete definition of “beneficial use”

It should state that any federal or state activities should be approved by the County Commission

Next meeting will be on January 10, 2024

Meeting adjourned at 10:40 am



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 14

SUBJECT:

9:30 A.M.: PUBLIC COMMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS FROM COUNTY
OFFICIALS (Items are for discussion only – no action will be taken)

Tuesday, January 16, 2024



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 15

SUBJECT:

10:00 A.M.: PUBLIC HEARINGS:

- a. Public Hearing to Consider Approval of New Application for a Club Liquor License with On Premises Consumption Only with Patio Service by Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club, Inc. located at #1 Country Club Rd., Alto, NM 88312; for Kokopelli at Alto Lakes Golf; located at 1200 High Mesa Road, Alto, NM 88312.

AND

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ITEM a

- b. Discussion and Approval of Ordinance No. 2024-04 Revising Ordinance No. 2014-06, **Section 3.8 Expenses for Burial or Cremation of Indigent Persons and Section 3.9 Expenses for Cost of Opening and Closing Grave** Ordinance No. 2014-06 Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance Adopting Public Assistance Provisions relating to Health are for Indigents, in Accordance with the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act; Providing for the Annual Adjustment to IHC Income and Claims Policy Limit Schedules; Providing for the Severability of Parts Hereof; Repealing Ordinances in Conflict Herewith; and Declaring an Effective Date.

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

Public Notice

Originally published at ruidosonews.com on 12/13/2023

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS NOTICE is hereby given that the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners will hold the following Public Hearing beginning at 10:00 a.m., on Tuesday, January 16, 2024, during the Regular Commission meeting which will be streamed via Zoom. The meeting agenda and Zoom link information will be posted online at lincolncountynm.gov and on the front door of the Lincoln County Courthouse Manager's Building: A. Public Hearing to Consider Approval of New Application for a Club Liquor License with On Premises Consumption Only with Patio Service by Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club, Inc. located at #1 Country Club Rd., Alto, NM 88312; for Kokopelli at Alto Lakes Golf; located at 1200 High Mesa Road, Alto, NM 88312. All parties and interested citizens will have the opportunity to be heard. Copies of the proposed Club Non-Profit Organization Application may be obtained from the County Manager's office at the Lincoln County Courthouse in Carrizozo, twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting. If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of an auxiliary aid or service, please contact 575/648-2385 at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. Brianna Ventura
Administrative Assistant/ Human Resources Director #5863085, Ruidoso News,
December 13, 22, 2023

*County of Lincoln
Post Office Box 711
Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711
Phone: 575/648-2385*

November 29, 2023

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners will hold the following Public Hearing beginning at **10:00 a.m.** on Tuesday, January 16, 2024, during the Regular Commission meeting which will be streamed via Zoom. The meeting agenda and Zoom link information will be posted online at lincolncountynm.gov and on the front door of the Lincoln County Courthouse Manager's Building:

- A. Public Hearing to Consider Approval of New Application for a Club Liquor License with On Premises Consumption Only with Patio Service by Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club, Inc. located at #1 Country Club Rd., Alto, NM 88312; for Kokopelli at Alto Lakes Golf; located at 1200 High Mesa Road, Alto, NM 88312.

All parties and interested citizens will have the opportunity to be heard. Copies of the proposed Club Non-Profit Organization Application may be obtained from the County Manager's office at the Lincoln County Courthouse in Carrizozo, twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting. If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of an auxiliary aid or service, please contact 575/648-2385 at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

Brianna Ventura
Administrative Assistant/
Human Resources Director

PUBLISH: Ruidoso News Wednesday, December 13, 2023
Ruidoso News Friday, December 22, 2023

Public Notice

Originally published at ruidosonews.com on 12/22/2023

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS NOTICE is hereby given that the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners will hold the following Public Hearing beginning at 10:00 a.m., on Tuesday, January 16, 2024, during the Regular Commission meeting which will be streamed via Zoom. The meeting agenda and Zoom link information will be posted online at lincolncountynm.gov and on the front door of the Lincoln County Courthouse Manager's Building: A. Public Hearing to Consider Approval of New Application for a Club Liquor License with On Premises Consumption Only with Patio Service by Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club, Inc. located at #1 Country Club Rd., Alto, NM 88312; for Kokopelli at Alto Lakes Golf; located at 1200 High Mesa Road, Alto, NM 88312. All parties and interested citizens will have the opportunity to be heard. Copies of the proposed Club Non-Profit Organization Application may be obtained from the County Manager's office at the Lincoln County Courthouse in Carrizozo, twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting. If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of an auxiliary aid or service, please contact 575/648-2385 at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. Brianna Ventura
Administrative Assistant/ Human Resources Director #5863085, Ruidoso News,
December 13, 22, 2023



County of Lincoln

109 Kansas City Road Ruidoso, New Mexico 88345 * (575) 258-8533

www.lincolncountynm.gov

November 29, 2023

NMRLD
PO Box 25101
Santa Fe, NM 87504

ATTN: Charmaine Martinez

Re: Public Hearing Extension for Liquor License

Dear Ms. Martinez,

Lincoln County is asking for a ten (10) day extension to hold a public hearing to consider approving a liquor license, being applied by Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club, Inc. DBA Kokopelli at Alto Lakes Golf.

Lincoln County received the application concerning Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club, Inc. on 11/22/2023. The county does not have the 30 day advertising time requirement to hold the hearing on the next regular Commission Meeting on 12/19/2023. The January regular Commission meeting will be held on 1/16/2024, which is 10 days after the 45 day state statute requirement. The county is requesting the ten (10) day extension so that we do not have to hold a Special Commission Meeting during the holiday season.

The county understands that it will have 30 days after the hearing to give ABC the decision with all of the back-up documents.

Sincerely,

Scott Annala
Lincoln County
Planning Department
575-258-1232

November 7, 2023

Certified Mail No.: 7021 2720 0001 2205 0214

Lincoln County
Whitney Whittaker, County Clerk
PO Box 338
Carrizozo, NM 88301-0338

RECEIVED
NOV 22 2023
Lincoln County Clerk

Lic. No. /Appl. No.:

Name of Applicant: Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club, Inc.
Doing Business As: Kokopelli at Alto Lakes Golf
Proposed Location: 1200 high Mesa Road, Alto, New Mexico 88312

The Director of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division (ABC) has reviewed the referenced Application and granted **Preliminary Approval**. It is being forwarded to you for Local Option District approval or disapproval of the Liquor License Application.

Notice of the Public Hearing required by the Liquor Control Act **shall be given by the governing body by publishing a notice** of the date, time, and place of the hearing **twice during the 30 days prior to the hearing** in a newspaper of general circulation within the territorial limits of the governing body. **The first notice must be published at least thirty (30) days before the hearing. Both publications must occur before a hearing can be conducted.** The notice shall include:

- (A) Name and address of the Applicant/Licensee;
- (B) The action proposed to be taken;
- (C) The location of the licensed premises.

In addition, if the Local Option District has a website, **the Notice shall also be published on the website.**

While the law states that “within forty-five **(45)** days after receipt of a Notice from the Alcoholic Beverage Control, the governing body shall hold a Public Hearing in the question of whether the department should approve the proposed issuance or transfer”, we recognize the potential for conflict between the requirement for publication of 30 day notice and the 45 day hearing requirement.

With that in mind, when a local governing body receives a liquor license application from ABC, that governing body has a couple of options:

- 1) Hold a hearing on the license application within the statutory time frame of forty-five (45) days, as required by the Liquor Control Act, and comply with all other statutory and regulatory procedures and notify ABC of your decision within thirty (30) days of the hearing;
- 2) Request from ABC an extension of time, past the forty-five (45) days, designating how much additional time will be needed to conduct the hearing in compliance with all statutory and regulatory procedures. After the extension is granted and the hearing is held, notify ABC of your decision within thirty (30) days of the hearing;

ABC has no preference in the option you choose.

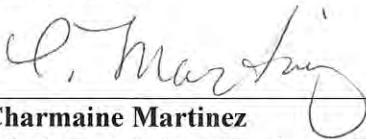
The governing body is required to send notice by certified mail to the Applicant of the date, time, and place of the Public Hearing. The governing body may designate a Hearing Officer to conduct the hearing. **A record shall be made** of the hearing.

**THE APPLICANT IS SEEKING CLUB LIQUOR LICENSE WITH ON PREMISES
CONSUMPTION ONLY WITH PATIO SERVICE**

Within thirty (30) days after the Public Hearing, the governing body shall notify ABC of their decision to approve or disapprove the issuance or transfer of the license by signing the enclosed original Page 1 of the Application. The original Page 1 of the Application must be returned together with the notices of publication. **If the Governing Body fails to either approve or disapprove the issuance or transfer of the license within thirty days after the Public Hearing, the Director may issue the license.**

If the Governing Body disapproves the issuance or transfer of the license, it shall notify ABC within thirty (30) days setting forth the reasons for the disapproval. A copy of the Minutes of the Public Hearing shall be submitted to ABC with the Notice of Disapproval (*Page 1 of the Application, noting disapproval*).

Respectfully,



Charmaine Martinez

Admin Law Judge | Hearing Officer
NM Regulation & Licensing Department
Alcoholic Beverage Control Division
Phone: (505) 476-4804 Fax: (505) 476-4595
Email: Charmaine.Martinez2@rld.nm.gov

Enclosures:

1. Original Page 1 of the Application (*must be signed and returned w/notices of publication*)
2. Copy of Page 2 of the Application
3. Copy of the Zoning Statement
4. Copy of Floor Plan





CLUB Non-Profit Organization Application | \$200.00 Application Fee, non-refundable

ABC USE ONLY: Application Fee \$ 1,250- Received on: 9-29-23 Receipt No. _____

Application Number: _____ Local Option District: _____

Clubs with more than two hundred fifty members, one thousand two hundred fifty dollars (\$1,250) | Clubs with two hundred fifty members or fewer, two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) License Fee \$ _____ Received on: _____ Receipt No. _____

Applicant is a Non-Profit Organization, Corporation No.: 589309 Formed on: 7/24/1967

NAME OF APPLICANT: Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club, Inc

D/B/A Name to be used: Kokopelli at Alto Lakes Golf Business Phone #: _____

Mailing Address: PO Box 168 Alto NM 88312

Email (required): cmaldonado@altolakesgolf.com

Physical location where license is to be used: 1200 High Mesa Road, Alto, NM 88312
County: Lincoln (Include street number / highway number / state road, city, state, and zip code)

Contact Person: Craig Maldonado Phone #: 575-336-3133 Email: cmaldonado@altolakesgolf.com

Are alcoholic beverages currently being dispensed at the proposed location ☒ No ☐ Yes If Yes, License # / Type: _____

NON-PROFIT INFORMATION:

Name of club and chapter, lodge number, etc.: Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club

Is Club Affiliated with National or International Organization? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Name of parent organization: Alto Lakes Golf and Country Club Phone: 575-336-3133

Address: #1 Country Club Rd Alto, NM 88312 PO Box 168

Club has been in existence for: 56 number of years and was Chartered on: July 24, 1967

Club is to be operated for non-profit to members: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Club has fifty (50) or more current members: ☒ Yes, with Membership List attached ☐ No

Club is tax exempt from payment of income tax to IRS, per Section 501-A IRS CODE. ☒ Yes ☐ No

(Attach current copy of Certificate or Letter of Exemption, issued within last two (2) years)

Organization which this club supports or donates to: _____

SEP 29 2023



CORPORATE INFORMATION:

New Mexico Non-Profit Corporations must be in good standing with the Office of the Secretary of State Business Services Division (SOSBSD), and should have the names of the principal Officers/Directors as listed below. Principal Officers are the positions equivalent to the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, of your organization. List the names of any Directors listed at SOSBSD, and identify the Resident Agent. Include a signed copy of the Meeting Minutes reflecting the Officers/Directors elected. **List Name and Title of the Officers and Directors below:**

OFFICERS: Name | Title

DIRECTORS: Name | Title

Toni Pope | President
Navis Nutton | Vice - President
Cindy Stowe | Secretary
Richard Hood | Treasurer

Has Corporation ever had a liquor license in which it held any interest in any State suspended or revoked? ☒ No
 Yes, if so, provide details: _____

List every liquor license in which the Corporation holds any interest, direct or indirect: None ☐ See Attached ☒ As follows: # 2549 # 8233

Has any principal Officer, Director of this Corporation ever been convicted of a felony? ☒ No ☐ Yes, detailed as follows: _____

Note: All managing members must also be Server Certified and for each Officer/Director of Corporation, complete the Personal Data Affidavit -Page 5

I, (print name) Craig Maldonado, as (title) Assistant General Manager being first duly sworn upon oath deposes and says: that he/she is the applicant or is authorized by the applicant to make this application; that he/she has read the same; knows the contents therein contained are true. Applicant(s) agree(s) that if any statements or representations herein are found to be false, the Director may refuse to issue or renew the license or may cause the license to be revoked at any time.

You must sign and date this form before a Notary Public.

Signature of Applicant: C Maldonado Date: 9/22/2023

Notary Public Use Only: (State of New Mexico, County of Lincoln)
 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this 22 day of September, 20 23
 By: Craig Maldonado Notary Public: [Signature]
 Date my Commission Expires: 5-30-2027

State of New Mexico
 Notary Public
 Lorena Martinez
 Commission Number 1140423
 Expiration Date 5/30/2027

Local Option District Use Only: Local Governing Body of _____ City, County, Village

Public Hearing held on _____ 20____ Please check one: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved

Signature of City/County Official: _____ Title: _____

Alcoholic Beverage Control Division Use Only: ☐ Approved ☐ Disapproved, _____

Signed by Director: _____ Date: _____



Premises Location, Ownership, and Description | NMSA §60-6B-10 | Page 2

1. The land and building which is proposed to be the licensed premises is: (check one)

☒ Owned by Applicant, copy of deed/document attached

SEP 29 2023

☐ Leased by Applicant, copy of lease/document attached

☐ Other (provide details): _____

2. If the land and building are not owned by Applicant, indicate the following:

A. Owner(s): _____

B. Date and Term of Lease: _____

3. Premises location is Zoned (example C-1, see Zoning Statement): _____

Zoning Statement attached, ☒ Yes ☐ No Must be obtained from the Local Government, listing the proposed location by address, Type of Zone, state whether alcoholic beverages are allowed at proposed location, and if applicable, whether packaged sales, patio service and/or manufacturing is allowable. If there is no zoning in the proposed location, attach Statement from the local government, indicating there is no zoning.

4. Distance* from nearest Church: (Property line of church to closest point of licensed premises—shortest distance)

Name of Church: Mountain View Church of Christ Miles/feet: 1.25 miles

Address/location of Church: 103 Highway 48 Ato NM 88312

5. Distance* from nearest School: (Property line of school to closest point of licensed premises—shortest distance)

Name of School: White Mountain Elementary School Miles/feet: 2.52 miles

Address/location of School: 203 White Mountain Drive, Blduso NM 88345

6. Attach Detailed Floor Plan, must include the Total Square Footage of premises; List nearest cross street; Show which direction is North; Show each level (floor) where alcoholic beverages will be sold or consumed, exterior walls, doors, and interior walls; Patio Area with type of barrier used; Highlight Bonded Areas. The floor plan should be no larger than 8½ x 11 inches and must be labeled with designated areas highlighted, which will reflect the proposed Licensed Premises.

7. Type of Operation: ☐ Hotel ☐ Lounge ☐ Package Grocery ☐ Racetrack

☐ Restaurant ☐ Craft Distiller ☐ Small Brewer ☐ Winery ☐ Wholesaler

☒ Other (specify): Private Club with Restaurant and Golf Course

*NOTE: If the distance is beyond 300 feet, but less than 400 feet, and the Applicant does not admit that the location is within 300 feet and requests a waiver from the LOD, a Registered Engineer or Licensed Surveyor must complete a Survey Certificate showing the exact distance.





COUNTY OF LINCOLN

Planning Department

109 Kansas City Road, Ruidoso, New Mexico 88345

September 14, 2023

Site Description: Alto Lakes Golf & Country Club

Attn: Craig Maldonado

This letter is to confirm that the County of Lincoln does not have zoning which would regulate activities in this area of Lincoln County.

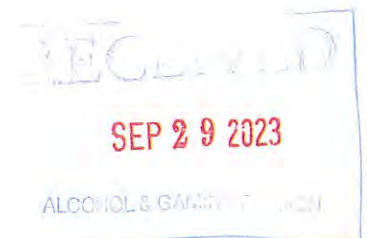
This land is located in an unincorporated area of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

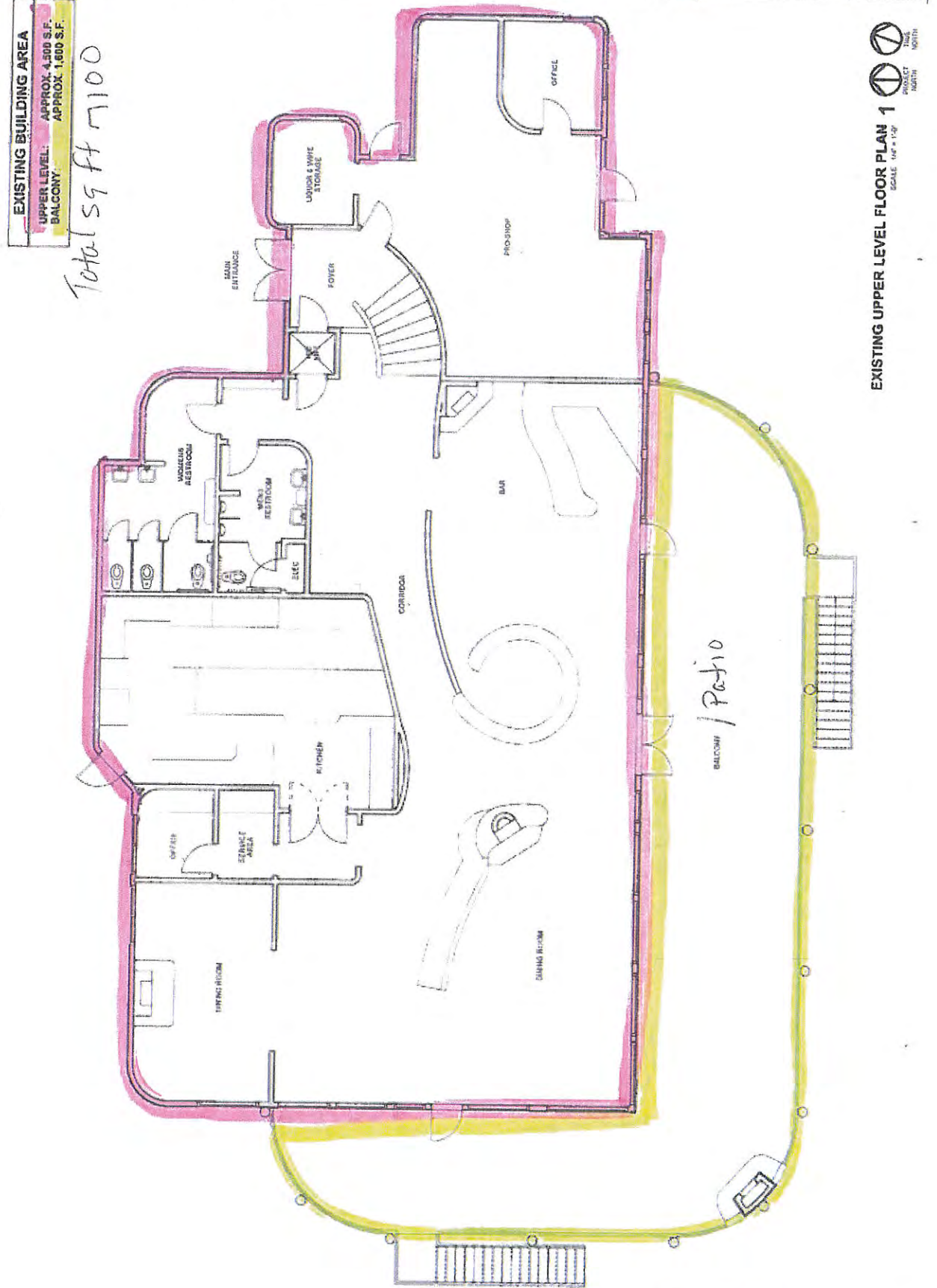
Commercial or residential activity is not regulated by the County of Lincoln and is dependent on the State of New Mexico licensing for any commercial activities.

If I can be of further assistance please do not hesitate to contact my office.

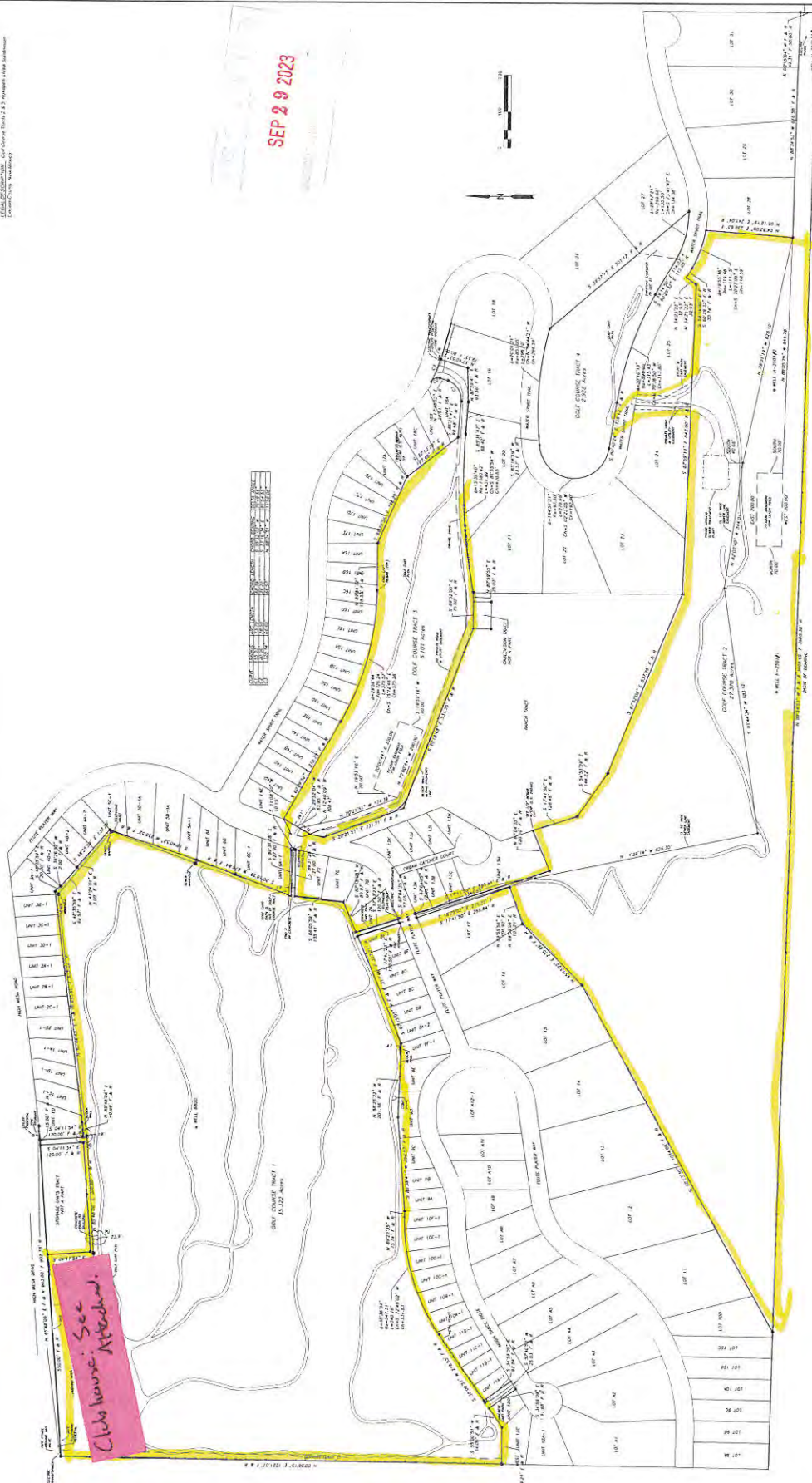
Sincerely,

Gary Stout
Ordinance Administrator Lincoln County
575-258-8533
575-937-1029





Ch. house: See
introduction.



DATE WHEN 2004	DATE 04-23	SCALE 1" = 60'	SHEET 1 of 1	SIERRA BLANCA LAND SURVEYS P.O. BOX 515 279 N. STORM ROAD CAPITAN, NM 88316 (575) 927-5095 NMPLS # 203-44
ACR NUMBER 21416				

County of Lincoln
Post Office Box 711
Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711
Phone: 575/648-2385

December 29, 2023

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners will hold the following Public Hearing immediately after the public hearing beginning at 10:00 a.m., on Tuesday, January 16, 2024, during the Regular Commission meeting which will be streamed via Zoom. The meeting agenda and Zoom link information will be posted online at lincolncountynm.gov and on the front door of the Lincoln County Courthouse Manager's Building:

A. Ordinance No. 2014-06 Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance Adopting Public Assistance Provisions relating to Health are for Indigents, in Accordance with the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act; Providing for the Annual Adjustment to IHC Income and Claims Policy Limit Schedules; Providing for the Severability of Parts Hereof; Repealing Ordinances in Conflict Herewith; and Declaring an Effective Date

All parties and interested citizens will have the opportunity to be heard. Copies of the proposed changes to Ordinance No. 2014-06 may be obtained from the County Manager's office at the Lincoln County Courthouse in Carrizozo, twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting. If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of an auxiliary aid or service, please contact 575/648-2385 at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

Brianna Ventura
Administrative Assistant
Human Resources Director

PUBLISH: Ruidoso News Wednesday, January 3, 2024

Ordinance No. ~~2014-06~~ 2024-04

Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance

ADOPTING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS RELATING TO HEALTH CARE FOR INDIGENTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INDIGENT HOSPITAL AND COUNTY HEALTH CARE ACT; PROVIDING FOR THE ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT TO IHC INCOME AND CLAIMS POLICY LIMIT SCHEDULES; PROVIDING FOR THE SEVERABILITY OF PARTS HEREOF; REPEALING ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT HERewith; AND DECLARING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, desires to adopt the following provisions known as the Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance (IHC Ordinance) as a result of legislation passed by the New Mexico State Legislature during the regular 2004 session; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, adopted Ordinance No. 1999-04 imposing a second one-eighth percent (1/8%) increment; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, thereafter adopted the Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance under Ordinance Numbers 2000-01, 2000-04, 2001-06, 2002-04, 2003-08, 2003-11, 2004-03, 2005-1, 2008-03, and ~~2014-06~~; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, hereby makes provision for the adoption of adjustments to the IHC Income and Claims Policy Limit Schedules by Resolution of the County Commission; and

WHEREAS, the IHC Ordinance is in compliance with Section 27-5-1, NMSA 1978, (Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act); and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners finds that this Ordinance is necessary to provide for the safety, preserve the health and welfare, promote the prosperity, order, comfort, and convenience of Lincoln County or its inhabitants.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LINCOLN COUNTY AS FOLLOWS:

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SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

- 1.1 **Title.** This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as “Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care (IHC) Ordinance” and may be referred to herein as the IHC Ordinance.
- 1.2 **Authority.** The Ordinance is created pursuant to the Indigent Hospital Claims and County Health Care Act, Section 27-5, NMSA 1978.
- 1.3 **Purpose.** The purpose of this Ordinance is to assist the indigent residents of Lincoln County to obtain health care. To further this goal, the County has adopted this Ordinance which recognizes the County’s responsibility to assist indigents in paying for health care.
- 1.4 **Interpretation.** The County Manager shall interpret the meaning of the provisions of this Ordinance. Whenever any provision of this Ordinance conflicts with other laws, rules, regulations, or ordinances, the more restrictive shall govern.
- 1.5 **Approval of Claims by IHC Board.** All IHC claims paid to eligible recipients shall be approved by the IHC Board whose members shall consist of the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, and the Chairman of the County Commission shall serve as Chairman of the IHC Board. Each claim is reviewed independently and all decisions are based upon the information submitted. Lincoln County reserves the right to deny any claim.
- 1.6 **Decision in Writing.** The IHC Board shall state in writing the reasons for their decision to approve or disapprove any claim. Notification of denied claims shall be mailed to claimant at his last known address.
- 1.7 **Administrative Expenses.** In accordance with Section 27-5-1, NMSA 1978, a percentage of funds received by the County shall be reserved and budgeted for administrative expenses. The funds budgeted as administrative expenses shall not be available for payment of IHC claims.
- 1.8 **Claims Subrogation.** The IHC Board is permitted to recover costs and payments in accordance with Sections 27-5-14 and 27-5-15, NMSA 1978.
- 1.9 **Open Meetings.** The IHC Board shall conduct their meetings in accordance with the Open

Meetings Act, Section 10-15-1, NMSA 1978.

1.10 **Appendices.** The schedules attached to this Ordinance as Appendices may be revised, modified or amended by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners.

1.11 **Amendments.** Amendments to this Ordinance shall be approved by the IHC Board at a public hearing after providing notice of the public hearing in accordance with New Mexico State Statutes.

SECTION II. DEFINITIONS.

The following terms are defined to be used for the purpose of this Ordinance, regardless of common usage of such terms, or usage for other purposes:

“Ambulance Provider or Ambulance Service” - a specialized carrier based within the state authorized under provisions and subject to limitations as provided in individual carrier certificates issued by the public regulation commission to transport persons alive, dead or dying en route, by means of ambulance service. The rates and charges established by the public regulation commission tariff shall govern as to allowable cost. Also included are air ambulance services approved by the county. The air ambulance service charges shall be filed and approved pursuant to Subsection D of Section 27-5-6, NMSA 1978, and Section 27-5-11, NMSA 1978.

“Behavioral Health” - mental health and substance abuse.

“Claim” - billing statements for an episode of illness, injury or other medical treatment as deemed necessary to an indigent patient.

“Claimant” - a person who makes a claim for IHC assistance for medical services he or she received.

“Claimant’s Agent” - the individual authorized to provide consent for treatment of the claimant as specified in the New Mexico Hospital Association Legal Handbook.

“Claimant’s Representative” - the provider or individual that is authorized by the claimant or the claimant’s agent to submit a Formal Application on behalf of the claimant.

“Cost” - all allowable costs of providing health care services, to the extent determined by

resolution of a county, for an indigent patient. Allowable costs shall be based on Medicaid fee-for-service reimbursement rates for hospitals, licensed medical doctors and osteopathic physicians.

“County” - a county except a class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease or operating agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the Constitution of New Mexico.

“Department” - the Human Services Department.

“Elective Surgery or Treatment” - non-emergency hospital surgery or treatment, as recommended by physician(s). This treatment is not medically necessary to the patient’s health or well-being, but can be requested by the patient.

“Employed” or “Contracted” - a physician who is employed by or contracts with a medical provider to provide services which are billed by the medical provider for the provider on routine, normal or regular basis.

“Fund” - a county indigent hospital claims fund.

“Health Care Services” - treatment and services designed to promote improved health in the county indigent population, including primary care, prenatal care, dental care, behavioral health care, alcohol or drug detoxification and rehabilitation, hospital care, provision of prescription drugs, preventive care or health outreach services, to the extent determined by resolution of the county.

“Home Health Agency”- a profit or non-profit organization which provides skilled nursing care, physical therapy, speech or occupational therapy, home health aide, medical supplies and prescribed medication to an indigent patient. This organization is required to be certified and licensed by Medicare and the State of New Mexico.

“Hospice Services” - an organization which provides care for the terminally ill patient which is licensed and certified by Medicare and the State of New Mexico. These services include physicians’ services, skilled nursing care, physical and speech therapy, clergy care, medically necessary prescribed

medication related to terminal care, equipment, intravenous and other supplies.

“Indigent” - “Indigent” is based on the definition of “indigent patient” pursuant to NMSA, Section 27-5-4, Paragraph C, that defines indigent patient as persons to whom an ambulance service, a hospital or a medical care provider determined to be eligible under the provisions of the Ordinance has provided medical care or ambulance transportation and who can normally support himself and his dependents on present income and liquid assets available to him but, taking into consideration this income and those assets and his requirement for other necessities of life for himself and his dependents, is unable to pay the cost of such medical services. The policy of the IHC Board, established by the rules and regulations of this Ordinance pursuant to NMSA 1978, Section 27-5-6, Paragraph C, specifies the provisions and criteria for determining which person are qualified indigent persons and therefore eligible to receive IHC assistance, consistent with the above-referenced statutory provision. The IHC Board has permitted the use of the Lincoln County IHC Income Schedule as a tool to be used to determine the income for an individual or family.

“Indigent Patient” - a person to whom an ambulance service, a hospital or a health care provider has provided medical care, ambulance transportation or health care services, and who can normally support the person’s self and the person’s dependents on present income and liquid assets available to the person but, taking into consideration the person’s income, assets and requirements for other necessities of life for the person and the person’s dependents, is unable to pay the cost of the ambulance transportation or medical care administered or both; provided that if a definition of “indigent patient” is adopted by a county in a resolution, the definition shall not include any person whose annual income together with that person’s spouse’s annual income totals an amount that is fifty percent greater than the per capita personal income for New Mexico as shown for the most recent year available in the survey of current business published by the United States Department of Commerce. The term “indigent patient” includes a minor who has received ambulance transportation or medical care or both and whose parent or the person having custody of that minor would qualify as an indigent patient if transported by ambulance or admitted to a hospital for

care or treated by a health care provider or all three.

“Lincoln County IHC Income Schedule” - an income schedule that was developed to make assistance more accessible to individuals who have a larger household size. The HUD Section 8 Income, U.S. Bureau of Census schedule was the beginning base used in determining the IHC Income Schedule. Each year a review will be made by the IHC Coordinator to determine if the Income Schedule will need to be changed for the ensuing fiscal year.

“Liquid Assets” - assets that can quickly or easily be converted to cash (including but not limited to bank accounts, CD’s, and marketable securities)

“Medicaid Eligible” - a person who is eligible for medical assistance from the Department.

“Medically Indigent” - an individual who needs medical care or treatment, but due to their individual circumstances are financially unable to pay the cost of such treatment.

“Non-emergency Transportation” - the transporting of indigent patients by a non-emergency vehicle. This type of transport does not require any medical treatment to be rendered to the patient, unless as otherwise specified in the provider agreement with the Department of Transportation.

“Non-sole Provider” - medical providers which provide services to county residents in the surrounding service area. These providers consist of ambulance, hospice care, home health care, other providers as permitted by the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act, and some hospitals which are not considered as Qualified Providers. These providers are eligible to receive direct payments from the County.

“Outpatient Hospital Services” - hospital sponsored ambulatory care service for medical or surgical treatment of one or more organizational units, or components thereof, of the hospital, that are under the responsibility of the hospital and through which non-emergency health services are provided to patients who do not need to remain in the hospital overnight as defined in the JCAHO Manual. Outpatient services are provided by Home Health Agencies, Hospice, Health Care Providers, and Community Health

Centers.

“Planning” - the development of a county-wide or multi-county health plan to improve and fund health services in the county based on the county’s needs assessment and inventory of existing services and resources and that demonstrates coordination between the county and state and local health planning efforts.

“Primary Health Care” - means the first level of basic or general health care for an individual’s health needs, including medical and dental diagnostic and treatment services, prescribed medication, referrals and supportive services. All dental services must be provided in coordination with primary medical services. Primary medical services are those provided as part of either general family practice, obstetrics, gynecology, pediatrics, or general internal medicine.

“Pro-rata Formula” - approval or payment if IHC claims when different hospital or ambulance providers are involved in the treatment of a patient will be based on a percentage of the charges pro-rated to the amount of total claims submitted within a ninety (90) day period from the beginning date of the treatment. The pro-rated percentage of all claims will be calculated from each provider and will be paid their percentage of the determined yearly maximum limit per claim.

“Qualifying Hospital” - an acute care general hospital licensed by the Department of Health that is qualified to receive payments from the Safety Net Care Pool pursuant to an agreement with the federal centers for Medicare and Medicaid services.

SECTION III. IHC ELIGIBILITY PROVISION.

- 3.1 Individuals Eligible for IHC Assistance.** Individuals are eligible for IHC assistance if (1) they qualify as medically indigent; and (2) they have been residents of Lincoln County for at least ninety (90) days, or are detainees in the Lincoln County jail.
- 3.2 Individuals Not Eligible for IHC Assistance.** Individuals are not eligible for assistance if (1) they are eligible for medical assistance from the New Mexico Human Services Department as

specified in Section 27-5-3, NMSA 1978; (2) do not qualify as medically indigent; and (3) do not meet the residency and eligibility requirements.

3.3 Residency and Eligibility Requirements. All eligible individuals must be residents of Lincoln County for at least ninety (90) days prior to receiving medical services.

A. Proof of Residency: A Claimant must provide proof of residency such as: (1) A notarized Proof of Residency form completed by a non-related landlord or individual verifying that the patient has resided in Lincoln County for at least ninety (90) days; (2) voter registration card; and (3) payment receipt of a utility bill, rent receipts, etc. College students attending college outside of the County shall be considered residents of the County.

B. Proof of Identity: A Claimant must provide proof of identity such as: (1) A valid New Mexico Driver's License; (2) A valid picture Identification card issued by the United States Government or the State of New Mexico; (3) A valid United States birth certificate, original or certified copy; (4) A valid United States passport; (5) A valid United States Immigration and Naturalization Service Certificate of Naturalization; (6) A valid United States Immigration and Naturalization Service Certificate of U. S. Citizenship; (7) A Valid Native American Tribal Membership document; (8) Other valid government Identification Card containing picture, name, and date of birth.

3.4 Medically Indigent Persons Eligibility. In addition to residency and identity requirements, a claimant is qualified as medically indigent and eligible to receive IHC assistance if the person or the person's spouse or dependent is determined under the provisions of this Ordinance to be unable to pay for eligible medical treatment or care that has been received after the individual has attempted to make payment and has exhausted all other financial resources for such payment to the extent possible, taking into consideration the person's income and family's size based on the following provisions and criteria:

A. Basic Eligible Annual Income Criteria. In order to be qualified as medically indigent and eligible for IHC assistance, a claimant's annual household income as determined in Paragraph 3.4D of this Section, shall not be greater than the Lincoln County IHC Income Schedule as may be established annually hereafter by Resolution.

B. Payment by Claimant. Once claimant is deemed as eligible, the claimant, claimant's spouse and/or dependents must agree to exhaust every financial resource of the family, to the extent possible, to make payment(s) of their medical bills. This includes all insurance or other programs or funding assistance available to the claimant. Claimants are eligible to receive IHC assistance for insurance deductibles exceeding One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) or the Medicare co-insurance which exceeds \$50.00.

C. Determination of Annual Income. The income indicated on claimant's most recent Federal income tax return will be accepted as the claimant's annual income, unless the claimant's income has changed due to a loss of a job or a substantial increase to income. In these circumstances, the current monthly income may be taken into consideration in order to calculate the most recent annual income. Pay stubs or some other form of documentation must be provided to verify this change to income. The claimant is required to provide a complete federal income tax return (with all attached schedules and forms) and pay stubs as part of the IHC application. If the claimant did not file a federal return, the claimant is required to complete a notarized tax waiver form and provide proof of income.

D. Assets. A household that has liquid assets in the amount of \$20,000 or less and an individual who has liquid assets in the amount of \$10,000 or less will be eligible for indigent health care claims assistance. Any real estate owned by a claimant, other than their primary residence, will be subject to a \$20,000 limit in order to be eligible for indigent health care claims assistance.

3.5 Medical Providers Eligible for IHC Approval or Reimbursement.

- A. A general or limited hospital licensed by the Department of Health, whether owned by a political subdivision or not-for-profit or for-profit corporation.
- B. An in-county home health agency licensed and certified by Medicare and the State of New Mexico.
- C. An in-county hospice which is licensed and certified by Medicare and the State of New Mexico.
- D. An in-state ambulance provider.
- E. An in-county oxygen provider.
- F. Behavioral health providers that provide eligible medical care and treatment services as specified by this Ordinance.
- G. Physicians, Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs), and Certified Nurse Practitioners (CNP's).

Only the above-listed medical providers are eligible for IHC reimbursements.

3.6 Medical Treatment Eligibility and Payment. Eligible persons may receive IHC assistance for medical care and treatment received from an eligible medical provider as listed in Section 3.5. Patient must incur a bill of at least \$50 in order to be eligible for assistance. However, there shall be no minimum payment required as applies to detainees in the Lincoln County Detention Center and all inmates may be eligible to receive IHC assistance for medical care and treatment. The local hospital will be considered as the only "Sole Provider" and will receive reimbursement from the State through the Safety Net Care Pool Fund. Claims for the qualified Provider will only be approved by the IHC Board. Non-qualified providers will receive reimbursement as approved by the IHC Board. Eligible claims for charges applied to private insurance deductibles which exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1000) shall be reimbursed at the Medicaid fee-for-service or Medicare DR-G reimbursement rates. Applicants who receive Medicare may receive assistance with all remaining balances over Fifty Dollars (\$50) after Medicare payments have been made. In

circumstances where there are multiple providers and the medical expenses will reach the maximum limitation amount, the Pro-Rata formula will be used to calculate the amount of reimbursement to each medical provider. IHC claims will be based on the order that expenses for treatment are incurred up to the maximum. Payment will be made in the order claims are approved by the IHC Board.

A. **Claim Eligibility and Limitations for IHC Approvals or Payment.** The Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act, Section 27-5-1, NMSA 1978, limits approvals or payments to Medicaid fee-for-service or Medicare DR-G reimbursement rates for hospitals, licensed medical doctors, CRNAs, CNPs, and osteopathic physicians. All other providers will be reimbursed at actual costs, which shall not exceed the determined established annual limits per patient and providers as set forth by the IHC Board.

- (1) **Ambulance Transportation.** These services are allowed based upon the expense incurred to include the care and transport of a patient to the “nearest” general or limited hospital. Claims that reach the maximum allowed policy limit may be subject to the Pro-Rata payment formula whenever there are multiple providers.
- (2) **Home Health Services.** These services are allowed based on the actual need of the patient. Services include supplies, skilled nursing services, home healthcare durable equipment, prescribed medication, physical therapy, occupational and speech therapy. These services should be provided as deemed necessary for the patient’s care and reimbursed to the provider at the rates specified on the provider agreement. The total sum of IHC payments shall be considered as a separate expense above any other medical claim limit and shall be limited to the established annual limit per patient. Services must be provided by a contracted home health provider licensed and certified by Medicare and the State of New

Mexico. The total payments to a contracted home health service provider shall not exceed the established annual limit as determined by the IHC Board.

- (3) **Hospice Care Services.** These services are allowed based on the actual need of the patient. The total sum of IHC payments for these services shall be considered as a separate expense from the other medical claim limits. The total sum of IHC payments for these services shall be considered as a separate expense from the other medical claim limits. The total sum of payments shall not exceed the established annual limit per patient. The total payment to a contracted Hospice provider shall not exceed the established annual limit as determined by the IHC Board.
- (4) **Mental Health Services.** Claims will be permitted for psychiatric treatment services rendered by a contracted behavioral health care provider. Treatments for attempted suicide will also be permitted within the same fiscal year. The combination of both of these treatments will not exceed the determined policy limit for approval or payment as set forth by the IHC Board.
- (5) **Primary Care Services.** Primary care services are provided to individuals for the basic or general health care needs of the patient and shall be made available by the qualified provider through County-owned clinics and/or providers employed by said qualified provider.
- (6) **Substance Abuse.** IHC approval or payment is available for only one inpatient substance abuse claim when deemed medically necessary, as well as unlimited outpatient substance abuse claims. However, the sum of both inpatient and outpatient treatment cannot exceed the policy limit. Also, the total sum of all IHC payments to any approved behavioral health care provider shall not exceed the established annual limit per provider.

- (7) **Physicians.** A licensed medical doctor, certified registered nurse anesthetist, certified nurse practitioner, osteopathic physician, dentist, optometrist or expanded practice nurse when providing emergency services, as determined by the board, in a hospital to an indigent patient; or a licensed medical doctor or osteopathic physician, dentist, optometrist or expanded practice nurse when providing services in an outpatient setting, as determined by the board, to an indigent patient with life threatening illness or disability.
- (8) **Other Services.** The IHC Board may allow other services which will benefit all indigent patients as deemed necessary.

B. Claims Not Eligible for Payment. The following claims are not eligible for payment: (1) hospital elective surgery or treatment; (2) nursing home care; (3) medical social worker; (4) nutrition counseling (5) insurance co-pays (6) prescription medications, except those administered directly by the provider; and (7) extended home health aides.

3.7 Detainees. Individuals detained at the Lincoln County Detention Center will be considered medically indigent for the purposes of this Ordinance if they do not qualify for other insurance.

3.8 Expenses for Burial or Cremation of Indigent Persons. To the extent that a deceased person was indigent, the burial or cremation expenses shall be paid by the County's Indigent Hospital Claims Fund in an amount up to ~~six hundred dollars (\$600)~~ one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the burial or cremation of any adult or minor as provided in Section 24-13-3, NMSA 1978.

3.9 Expenses for Cost of Opening and Closing Grave. To the extent that a deceased person was indigent, the cost for opening and closing of a grave shall be paid by the County's Indigent Fund in a sum not to exceed ~~six hundred dollars (\$600)~~ one thousand dollars (\$1,000), which sum shall be in addition to the sum enumerated in Section 3.8, above, and as provided for in Section 24-13-3, NMSA 1978.

SECTION IV. APPLICATION FOR IHC ASSISTANCE.

- 4.1 IHC Application Provisions.** The provisions of this Section are required in order for an application to be accepted and considered by the County for IHC assistance.
- 4.2 Applicant Cooperation.** Failure of applicants to cooperate in providing the County authorization to obtain information is grounds for rejecting the application.
- 4.3 Individuals Who May Submit Applications.** An application may be submitted after treatment is complete or after the billing for the treatment is received.
- 4.4 Acceptance of IHC Applications.** The County, at its discretion, may refuse to accept any application that does not include all required information or documents requested by the County.
- 4.5 Application Verification.** Formal applications shall include but not be limited to the following:
- A. Name, address and other personal identification of the patient/claimant as deemed appropriate by the County.
 - B. Name of patient/claimant, agency, medical provider, or other representative submitting the application. If other than the patient, the application shall include specific authorization in writing, signed by the claimant, or the patient's agent if the patient is unable to sign, that the representative is authorized to submit the application on their behalf.
 - C. Proof of residency as deemed necessary by the County to verify residency requirements.
 - D. Proof of annual income to include Federal tax returns (with all attached schedules and forms), pay stubs, and/or other information as deemed necessary by the County to verify annual income and availability of assets. If the claimant does not file a current return, a notarized tax waiver form must be completed.
 - E. A written denial from Medicaid of ineligibility must be submitted with the IHC Application.
 - F. Evidence to verify that all other sources of payment such as insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, etc. will make payment or that a pay source is not available due to patient's

ineligibility. In the event of a claim resulting from an automobile accident where there is insurance coverage, patient must submit an Affidavit of Repayment.

- G. Itemized bills shall include the treating diagnosis of all charges submitted for IHC approval or payment that have been billed by an eligible medical provider. These billings will be based on provisions of Section 4 of this Ordinance. Claims with multiple providers may be held open for sixty (60) days in order for all providers to submit their bills. Payments will be based on the pro-rata formula. Diagnosis codes will be audited to determine if charges meet the definitions of eligible claims.

4.6 Application Deadline. A formal application with all required documentation shall be submitted to the County IHC office no later than ninety (90) days from the first date medical treatment or services were received. After the County IHC office receives the application from the medical provider, the IHC administrator will have 30 days to complete the review process. The IHC administrator may request additional documentation and/or interview the claimant. Claims received after the ninety (90) day deadline will not be considered for payment, unless the County Manager determines that an exception can be made due to extraordinary circumstance.

- A. The applicant will have ninety (90) days in which to file with the medical provider that rendered service. The claimant must provide the necessary documentation to this provider unless the medical provider is located outside the County. In this circumstance, the applicant must return the completed application to County IHC office. If the additional requested information is not received within the allotted time, the claim will be closed. Once the claim is complete, the claim will be reviewed at the next schedule monthly IHC Board meeting.
- B. All approved applications will be considered complete and current for the remainder of the

fiscal year. For any claims received after an application is approved, the provider will be expected to complete a supplemental claim form. The notarized supplement form must be signed by the adult patient to authorize the medical provider to release necessary information to process the claim. After the time limit has expired for the current application, a new application will be requested with all required documentation attached.

- C. When a patient is covered by insurance, Medicare or another pay source, the ninety (90) day claim limit will begin with the date that the pay source made the first payment on the claim. In circumstances in which a denial has been received by the provider, the ninety (90) day limit will revert to the original date of the denial.

- 4.7 **Application Confidentiality.** All information regarding the claimant shall be kept strictly confidential. The IHC board shall, in carrying out the provisions of the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act, comply with the standards of the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.

SECTION V. PROVISION FOR IHC APPROVAL OR REIMBURSEMENT TO MEDICAL PROVIDERS.

- 5.1 **Reimbursement to Medical Providers.** Approvals or reimbursement of IHC funds by the County shall be made to eligible medical providers based on actual billed charges for eligible treatment not to exceed the established claim limit. Allowable costs shall be based on Medicaid fee-for-service or Medicare DR-G reimbursement rates for hospital, licensed medical doctors and osteopathic physicians. All other providers shall be reimbursed at actual costs, which shall not exceed the determined established annual limits per patient and providers as set forth by the IHC Board. Charges shall be submitted on itemized bills with the treating diagnosis from the medical provider(s). The charges for such services shall not exceed the normal charges to other patients. Eligible treating diagnoses may be subject to review by the IHC administrator to verify claims meet the criteria of “emergency, life threatening or permanently disabling.” Approval or

reimbursements will be made to medical providers after obtaining authorization from the IHC Board.

5.2 Overcharges. Any medical provider found to be overcharging or billing greater than the normal charges to other patients for itemized services reimbursed by IHC payment is in violation of the provisions of this Ordinance. The IHC Board may, at its discretion, reduce the IHC payment of billed charges to a percentage between 20% and 65% of billed charges. The reduced percentage of payment may be assessed for any length of period up to twelve (12) months. The provider shall be given the opportunity to provide its justification and documentation to the County prior to such action being implemented. The County may, at its discretion, hire an independent auditor paid for by the medical provider to determine overcharges. Medical providers shall provide to the County or its representative all information requested to verify charges.

5.3 Reimbursement Limited to Available Funds. Outstanding IHC claims that have been approved by the IHC Board will be paid by the County to each eligible medical provider with available Indigent Fund revenues that have been received by the County. Payment will be made based on the order of approved claims by the IHC Board. If revenues are all exhausted or encumbered, the outstanding claims will be paid based upon: (1) the order of approval by the IHC Board; (2) current complete claims; and (3) aging claims which have been completed.

5.4 Withholding of IHC Payments. IHC payments shall be withheld pending the disposition of medical payments from other possible sources, such as insurance, workers' compensation, or State and Federal funding that may cover the expenses. Upon evidence that the other possible sources will not make payment, IHC funds may be approved for payment consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance. Claims of in-state hospitals providing acute medical care shall have priority for payment over all claims regardless of the dates the other claims were submitted.

5.5 Screening and Collections By Providers. The medical provider is required to screen all potential IHC claimants and determine if the claimant will have a remaining balance after the IHC

payment. If the claimant will have a remaining balance, a reasonable payment schedule will be made.

5.6 Claims, Preparation, and Verification by Providers. The qualified provider shall be responsible for screening all potential hospital-related claimants for eligibility, assisting claimants with completing the IHC application and with providing all required documentation. Completed applications with documentation will be reviewed by the IHC administrator. Those verified as complete will be submitted to the IHC Board. Applications deemed incomplete will be returned with a letter of explanation to the provider. IHC applicants requesting services not related to qualified claims will be assisted by the provider and completed by the IHC administrator.

5.7 Disclosure by Medical Providers. Medical providers shall provide to the County reports, financial statements, and random samples of paid bills or other information deemed necessary by the IHC Board or its representatives.

5.8 Agreement between County and Provider. All medical providers that are eligible for approval or reimbursement of IHC funds shall enter into an agreement with the county agreeing to abide by all provisions of this Ordinance prior to receiving an IHC funds. The medical provider shall submit copies of their state license and annual certification as part of this ongoing agreement. The IHC office should receive a copy of the renewed certification annually.

SECTION VI. DUTIES OF THE COUNTY -- QUALIFYING HOSPITAL PAYMENTS.

The County shall:

- (1) determine eligibility for benefits and determine an amount payable on each claim for services to indigent patients from qualified hospitals;
- (2) notify the qualified hospital of its decision on each request for payment while not actually reimbursing the hospital for the services that are reimbursed with federal funds under the state Medicaid program;
- (3) confirm the amount of the qualified hospital payments authorized for each hospital for the

past fiscal year by September 30 of the current fiscal year based on a report prepared by the hospital using a format jointly prescribed by the County and hospital(s) that provides aggregate data, including the number of indigent patients served and the total cost of uncompensated care provided by the hospital;

- (4) negotiate agreements with each qualified hospital providing services for County residents on the anticipated amount of the payments for the following fiscal year; provided that the agreements shall be in compliance with federal regulations regarding intergovernmental transfers and provider contributions and shall not include provisions for reimbursements to counties of matching and Safety Net Care Pool fund allocations; and
- (5) provide the department by January 15 of each year with the budgeted amount of Safety Net Care Pool hospital payments, by hospital, for the following fiscal year.

SECTION VII. APPEALS.

7.1 County Manager or IHC Coordinator. Any person or medical provider who is adversely affected by a decision of the County Manager or IHC Coordinator may appeal that decision to the IHC Board within ten (10) days after the date of the action of the County Manager or IHC Coordinator. The IHC Board shall hear the appeal and render a decision in writing within sixty (60) days after receiving the Notice of Appeal.

7.2 IHC Board. Any person or medical provider who is adversely affected by a decision of the IHC Board may appeal that decision to the District Court within thirty (30) days of the action of the Board.

SECTION VIII. PENALTIES.

8.1 Criminal Penalties. Any person or medical provider who intentionally violates the provisions of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine not to exceed Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) or imprisonment in the County Detention Center for not more than ninety (90) days, or both, in accordance with Section 4-37-3, NMSA 1978.

SECTION IX. SEVERABILITY.

In the event any section, part or sub-part of this Ordinance shall be determined to be in violation of the Constitution or Statutes of the State of New Mexico by a Court of competent jurisdiction, that Section shall be stricken and be thereafter unenforceable. Such determination shall not invalidate the application or enforcement of the remaining Sections.

SECTION X. EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEAL OF ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance shall be recorded upon adoption and become effective _____, 2014 February 16, 2024, at which time Ordinance No. 2008-3 2014-06 shall be repealed.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this ____16th day of ____ January, 2024. 2014.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**

~~Jackie Powell,~~ Todd F. Proctor, Chair
District 1

~~Preston Stone,~~ Jon F. Crunk Vice Chair
District 3

~~Mark Doth,~~ Samantha J. Serna Member
District 2

~~Dallas Draper,~~ Pierre S. Pfeffer Member
District 4

~~Kathryn Minter,~~ Mark G. Fischer Member
District 5

Attest:

~~Rhonda Burrows~~ Shannan Hemphill
Lincoln County Clerk

APPENDIX 1

INDIGENT HEALTH CARE CLAIM POLICY

08/19/99	Adoption date of Ordinance No. 1999-04 adopting a County Gross Receipts Tax.
7/01/00	Effective date of Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2000-1 Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance (IHC Ordinance).
05/16/01	Effective date of Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2001-06 Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance (IHC Ordinance).
04/26/02	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2002-04 (IHC Ordinance) adopted on March 20, 2002.
06/22/03	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2003-08 (IHC Ordinance) adopted on May 20, 2003.
08/10/03	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2003-11 adopted on July 11, 2003.
07/01/04	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2004-03 adopted on April 20, 2004.
03/17/05	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2005-1, adopted February 16, 2005.
07/17/08	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2008-03 adopted on July June 17, 2008.
09/16/14	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2014-06 adopted on September 16, 2014.

Ordinance No. 2024-04

Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance

ADOPTING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS RELATING TO HEALTH CARE FOR INDIGENTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INDIGENT HOSPITAL AND COUNTY HEALTH CARE ACT; PROVIDING FOR THE ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT TO IHC INCOME AND CLAIMS POLICY LIMIT SCHEDULES; PROVIDING FOR THE SEVERABILITY OF PARTS HEREOF; REPEALING ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT HERewith; AND DECLARING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, desires to adopt the following provisions known as the Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance (IHC Ordinance) as a result of legislation passed by the New Mexico State Legislature during the regular 2004 session; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, adopted Ordinance No. 1999-04 imposing a second one-eighth percent (1/8%) increment; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, thereafter adopted the Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance under Ordinance Numbers 2000-01, 2000-04, 2001-06, 2002-04, 2003-08, 2003-11, 2004-03, 2005-1, 2008-03, and 2014-06; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico, hereby makes provision for the adoption of adjustments to the IHC Income and Claims Policy Limit Schedules by Resolution of the County Commission; and

WHEREAS, the IHC Ordinance is in compliance with Section 27-5-1, NMSA 1978, (Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act); and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners finds that this Ordinance is necessary to provide for the safety, preserve the health and welfare, promote the prosperity, order, comfort, and convenience of Lincoln County or its inhabitants.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LINCOLN COUNTY AS FOLLOWS:

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SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

- 1.1 **Title.** This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as “Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care (IHC) Ordinance” and may be referred to herein as the IHC Ordinance.
- 1.2 **Authority.** The Ordinance is created pursuant to the Indigent Hospital Claims and County Health Care Act, Section 27-5, NMSA 1978.
- 1.3 **Purpose.** The purpose of this Ordinance is to assist the indigent residents of Lincoln County to obtain health care. To further this goal, the County has adopted this Ordinance which recognizes the County’s responsibility to assist indigents in paying for health care.
- 1.4 **Interpretation.** The County Manager shall interpret the meaning of the provisions of this Ordinance. Whenever any provision of this Ordinance conflicts with other laws, rules, regulations, or ordinances, the more restrictive shall govern.
- 1.5 **Approval of Claims by IHC Board.** All IHC claims paid to eligible recipients shall be approved by the IHC Board whose members shall consist of the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, and the Chairman of the County Commission shall serve as Chairman of the IHC Board. Each claim is reviewed independently and all decisions are based upon the information submitted. Lincoln County reserves the right to deny any claim.
- 1.6 **Decision in Writing.** The IHC Board shall state in writing the reasons for their decision to approve or disapprove any claim. Notification of denied claims shall be mailed to claimant at his last known address.
- 1.7 **Administrative Expenses.** In accordance with Section 27-5-1, NMSA 1978, a percentage of funds received by the County shall be reserved and budgeted for administrative expenses. The funds budgeted as administrative expenses shall not be available for payment of IHC claims.
- 1.8 **Claims Subrogation.** The IHC Board is permitted to recover costs and payments in accordance with Sections 27-5-14 and 27-5-15, NMSA 1978.
- 1.9 **Open Meetings.** The IHC Board shall conduct their meetings in accordance with the Open

Meetings Act, Section 10-15-1, NMSA 1978.

- 1.10 **Appendices.** The schedules attached to this Ordinance as Appendices may be revised, modified or amended by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners.
- 1.11 **Amendments.** Amendments to this Ordinance shall be approved by the IHC Board at a public hearing after providing notice of the public hearing in accordance with New Mexico State Statutes.

SECTION II. DEFINITIONS.

The following terms are defined to be used for the purpose of this Ordinance, regardless of common usage of such terms, or usage for other purposes:

“Ambulance Provider or Ambulance Service” - a specialized carrier based within the state authorized under provisions and subject to limitations as provided in individual carrier certificates issued by the public regulation commission to transport persons alive, dead or dying en route, by means of ambulance service. The rates and charges established by the public regulation commission tariff shall govern as to allowable cost. Also included are air ambulance services approved by the county. The air ambulance service charges shall be filed and approved pursuant to Subsection D of Section 27-5-6, NMSA 1978, and Section 27-5-11, NMSA 1978.

“Behavioral Health” - mental health and substance abuse.

“Claim” - billing statements for an episode of illness, injury or other medical treatment as deemed necessary to an indigent patient.

“Claimant” - a person who makes a claim for IHC assistance for medical services he or she received.

“Claimant’s Agent” - the individual authorized to provide consent for treatment of the claimant as specified in the New Mexico Hospital Association Legal Handbook.

“Claimant’s Representative” - the provider or individual that is authorized by the claimant or the claimant’s agent to submit a Formal Application on behalf of the claimant.

“Cost” - all allowable costs of providing health care services, to the extent determined by

resolution of a county, for an indigent patient. Allowable costs shall be based on Medicaid fee-for-service reimbursement rates for hospitals, licensed medical doctors and osteopathic physicians.

“County” - a county except a class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease or operating agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the Constitution of New Mexico.

“Department” - the Human Services Department.

“Elective Surgery or Treatment” - non-emergency hospital surgery or treatment, as recommended by physician(s). This treatment is not medically necessary to the patient’s health or well-being, but can be requested by the patient.

“Employed” or “Contracted” - a physician who is employed by or contracts with a medical provider to provide services which are billed by the medical provider for the provider on routine, normal or regular basis.

“Fund” - a county indigent hospital claims fund.

“Health Care Services” - treatment and services designed to promote improved health in the county indigent population, including primary care, prenatal care, dental care, behavioral health care, alcohol or drug detoxification and rehabilitation, hospital care, provision of prescription drugs, preventive care or health outreach services, to the extent determined by resolution of the county.

“Home Health Agency”- a profit or non-profit organization which provides skilled nursing care, physical therapy, speech or occupational therapy, home health aide, medical supplies and prescribed medication to an indigent patient. This organization is required to be certified and licensed by Medicare and the State of New Mexico.

“Hospice Services” - an organization which provides care for the terminally ill patient which is licensed and certified by Medicare and the State of New Mexico. These services include physicians’ services, skilled nursing care, physical and speech therapy, clergy care, medically necessary prescribed

medication related to terminal care, equipment, intravenous and other supplies.

“Indigent” - “Indigent” is based on the definition of “indigent patient” pursuant to NMSA, Section 27-5-4, Paragraph C, that defines indigent patient as persons to whom an ambulance service, a hospital or a medical care provider determined to be eligible under the provisions of the Ordinance has provided medical care or ambulance transportation and who can normally support himself and his dependents on present income and liquid assets available to him but, taking into consideration this income and those assets and his requirement for other necessities of life for himself and his dependents, is unable to pay the cost of such medical services. The policy of the IHC Board, established by the rules and regulations of this Ordinance pursuant to NMSA 1978, Section 27-5-6, Paragraph C, specifies the provisions and criteria for determining which person are qualified indigent persons and therefore eligible to receive IHC assistance, consistent with the above-referenced statutory provision. The IHC Board has permitted the use of the Lincoln County IHC Income Schedule as a tool to be used to determine the income for an individual or family.

“Indigent Patient” - a person to whom an ambulance service, a hospital or a health care provider has provided medical care, ambulance transportation or health care services, and who can normally support the person’s self and the person’s dependents on present income and liquid assets available to the person but, taking into consideration the person’s income, assets and requirements for other necessities of life for the person and the person’s dependents, is unable to pay the cost of the ambulance transportation or medical care administered or both; provided that if a definition of “indigent patient” is adopted by a county in a resolution, the definition shall not include any person whose annual income together with that person’s spouse’s annual income totals an amount that is fifty percent greater than the per capita personal income for New Mexico as shown for the most recent year available in the survey of current business published by the United States Department of Commerce. The term “indigent patient” includes a minor who has received ambulance transportation or medical care or both and whose parent or the person having custody of that minor would qualify as an indigent patient if transported by ambulance or admitted to a hospital for

care or treated by a health care provider or all three.

“Lincoln County IHC Income Schedule” - an income schedule that was developed to make assistance more accessible to individuals who have a larger household size. The HUD Section 8 Income, U.S. Bureau of Census schedule was the beginning base used in determining the IHC Income Schedule. Each year a review will be made by the IHC Coordinator to determine if the Income Schedule will need to be changed for the ensuing fiscal year.

“Liquid Assets” - assets that can quickly or easily be converted to cash (including but not limited to bank accounts, CD’s, and marketable securities)

“Medicaid Eligible” - a person who is eligible for medical assistance from the Department.

“Medically Indigent” - an individual who needs medical care or treatment, but due to their individual circumstances are financially unable to pay the cost of such treatment.

“Non-emergency Transportation” - the transporting of indigent patients by a non-emergency vehicle. This type of transport does not require any medical treatment to be rendered to the patient, unless as otherwise specified in the provider agreement with the Department of Transportation.

“Non-sole Provider” - medical providers which provide services to county residents in the surrounding service area. These providers consist of ambulance, hospice care, home health care, other providers as permitted by the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act, and some hospitals which are not considered as Qualified Providers. These providers are eligible to receive direct payments from the County.

“Outpatient Hospital Services” - hospital sponsored ambulatory care service for medical or surgical treatment of one or more organizational units, or components thereof, of the hospital, that are under the responsibility of the hospital and through which non-emergency health services are provided to patients who do not need to remain in the hospital overnight as defined in the JCAHO Manual. Outpatient services are provided by Home Health Agencies, Hospice, Health Care Providers, and Community Health

Centers.

“Planning” - the development of a county-wide or multi-county health plan to improve and fund health services in the county based on the county’s needs assessment and inventory of existing services and resources and that demonstrates coordination between the county and state and local health planning efforts.

“Primary Health Care” - means the first level of basic or general health care for an individual’s health needs, including medical and dental diagnostic and treatment services, prescribed medication, referrals and supportive services. All dental services must be provided in coordination with primary medical services. Primary medical services are those provided as part of either general family practice, obstetrics, gynecology, pediatrics, or general internal medicine.

“Pro-rata Formula” - approval or payment if IHC claims when different hospital or ambulance providers are involved in the treatment of a patient will be based on a percentage of the charges pro-rated to the amount of total claims submitted within a ninety (90) day period from the beginning date of the treatment. The pro-rated percentage of all claims will be calculated from each provider and will be paid their percentage of the determined yearly maximum limit per claim.

“Qualifying Hospital” - an acute care general hospital licensed by the Department of Health that is qualified to receive payments from the Safety Net Care Pool pursuant to an agreement with the federal centers for Medicare and Medicaid services.

SECTION III. IHC ELIGIBILITY PROVISION.

- 3.1 Individuals Eligible for IHC Assistance.** Individuals are eligible for IHC assistance if (1) they qualify as medically indigent; and (2) they have been residents of Lincoln County for at least ninety (90) days, or are detainees in the Lincoln County jail.
- 3.2 Individuals Not Eligible for IHC Assistance.** Individuals are not eligible for assistance if (1) they are eligible for medical assistance from the New Mexico Human Services Department as

specified in Section 27-5-3, NMSA 1978; (2) do not qualify as medically indigent; and (3) do not meet the residency and eligibility requirements.

3.3 Residency and Eligibility Requirements. All eligible individuals must be residents of Lincoln County for at least ninety (90) days prior to receiving medical services.

A. Proof of Residency: A Claimant must provide proof of residency such as: (1) A notarized Proof of Residency form completed by a non-related landlord or individual verifying that the patient has resided in Lincoln County for at least ninety (90) days; (2) voter registration card; and (3) payment receipt of a utility bill, rent receipts, etc. College students attending college outside of the County shall be considered residents of the County.

B. Proof of Identity: A Claimant must provide proof of identity such as: (1) A valid New Mexico Driver's License; (2) A valid picture Identification card issued by the United States Government or the State of New Mexico; (3) A valid United States birth certificate, original or certified copy; (4) A valid United States passport; (5) A valid United States Immigration and Naturalization Service Certificate of Naturalization; (6) A valid United States Immigration and Naturalization Service Certificate of U. S. Citizenship; (7) A Valid Native American Tribal Membership document; (8) Other valid government Identification Card containing picture, name, and date of birth.

3.4 Medically Indigent Persons Eligibility. In addition to residency and identity requirements, a claimant is qualified as medically indigent and eligible to receive IHC assistance if the person or the person's spouse or dependent is determined under the provisions of this Ordinance to be unable to pay for eligible medical treatment or care that has been received after the individual has attempted to make payment and has exhausted all other financial resources for such payment to the extent possible, taking into consideration the person's income and family's size based on the following provisions and criteria:

A. **Basic Eligible Annual Income Criteria.** In order to be qualified as medically indigent and eligible for IHC assistance, a claimant's annual household income as determined in Paragraph 3.4D of this Section, shall not be greater than the Lincoln County IHC Income Schedule as may be established annually hereafter by Resolution.

B. **Payment by Claimant.** Once claimant is deemed as eligible, the claimant, claimant's spouse and/or dependents must agree to exhaust every financial resource of the family, to the extent possible, to make payment(s) of their medical bills. This includes all insurance or other programs or funding assistance available to the claimant. Claimants are eligible to receive IHC assistance for insurance deductibles exceeding One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) or the Medicare co-insurance which exceeds \$50.00.

C. **Determination of Annual Income.** The income indicated on claimant's most recent Federal income tax return will be accepted as the claimant's annual income, unless the claimant's income has changed due to a loss of a job or a substantial increase to income. In these circumstances, the current monthly income may be taken into consideration in order to calculate the most recent annual income. Pay stubs or some other form of documentation must be provided to verify this change to income. The claimant is required to provide a complete federal income tax return (with all attached schedules and forms) and pay stubs as part of the IHC application. If the claimant did not file a federal return, the claimant is required to complete a notarized tax waiver form and provide proof of income.

D. **Assets.** A household that has liquid assets in the amount of \$20,000 or less and an individual who has liquid assets in the amount of \$10,000 or less will be eligible for indigent health care claims assistance. Any real estate owned by a claimant, other than their primary residence, will be subject to a \$20,000 limit in order to be eligible for indigent health care claims assistance.

3.5 **Medical Providers Eligible for IHC Approval or Reimbursement.**

- A. A general or limited hospital licensed by the Department of Health, whether owned by a political subdivision or not-for-profit or for-profit corporation.
- B. An in-county home health agency licensed and certified by Medicare and the State of New Mexico.
- C. An in-county hospice which is licensed and certified by Medicare and the State of New Mexico.
- D. An in-state ambulance provider.
- E. An in-county oxygen provider.
- F. Behavioral health providers that provide eligible medical care and treatment services as specified by this Ordinance.
- G. Physicians, Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs), and Certified Nurse Practitioners (CNPs).

Only the above-listed medical providers are eligible for IHC reimbursements.

3.6 Medical Treatment Eligibility and Payment. Eligible persons may receive IHC assistance for medical care and treatment received from an eligible medical provider as listed in Section 3.5. Patient must incur a bill of at least \$50 in order to be eligible for assistance. However, there shall be no minimum payment required as applies to detainees in the Lincoln County Detention Center and all inmates may be eligible to receive IHC assistance for medical care and treatment. The local hospital will be considered as the only “Sole Provider” and will receive reimbursement from the State through the Safety Net Care Pool Fund. Claims for the qualified Provider will only be approved by the IHC Board. Non-qualified providers will receive reimbursement as approved by the IHC Board. Eligible claims for charges applied to private insurance deductibles which exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1000) shall be reimbursed at the Medicaid fee-for-service or Medicare DR-G reimbursement rates. Applicants who receive Medicare may receive assistance with all remaining balances over Fifty Dollars (\$50) after Medicare payments have been made. In

circumstances where there are multiple providers and the medical expenses will reach the maximum limitation amount, the Pro-Rata formula will be used to calculate the amount of reimbursement to each medical provider. IHC claims will be based on the order that expenses for treatment are incurred up to the maximum. Payment will be made in the order claims are approved by the IHC Board.

A. Claim Eligibility and Limitations for IHC Approvals or Payment. The Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act, Section 27-5-1, NMSA 1978, limits approvals or payments to Medicaid fee-for-service or Medicare DR-G reimbursement rates for hospitals, licensed medical doctors, CRNAs, CNPs, and osteopathic physicians. All other providers will be reimbursed at actual costs, which shall not exceed the determined established annual limits per patient and providers as set forth by the IHC Board.

- (1) **Ambulance Transportation.** These services are allowed based upon the expense incurred to include the care and transport of a patient to the “nearest” general or limited hospital. Claims that reach the maximum allowed policy limit may be subject to the Pro-Rata payment formula whenever there are multiple providers.
- (2) **Home Health Services.** These services are allowed based on the actual need of the patient. Services include supplies, skilled nursing services, home healthcare durable equipment, prescribed medication, physical therapy, occupational and speech therapy. These services should be provided as deemed necessary for the patient’s care and reimbursed to the provider at the rates specified on the provider agreement. The total sum of IHC payments shall be considered as a separate expense above any other medical claim limit and shall be limited to the established annual limit per patient. Services must be provided by a contracted home health provider licensed and certified by Medicare and the State of New

Mexico. The total payments to a contracted home health service provider shall not exceed the established annual limit as determined by the IHC Board.

- (3) **Hospice Care Services.** These services are allowed based on the actual need of the patient. The total sum of IHC payments for these services shall be considered as a separate expense from the other medical claim limits. The total sum of IHC payments for these services shall be considered as a separate expense from the other medical claim limits. The total sum of payments shall not exceed the established annual limit per patient. The total payment to a contracted Hospice provider shall not exceed the established annual limit as determined by the IHC Board.
- (4) **Mental Health Services.** Claims will be permitted for psychiatric treatment services rendered by a contracted behavioral health care provider. Treatments for attempted suicide will also be permitted within the same fiscal year. The combination of both of these treatments will not exceed the determined policy limit for approval or payment as set forth by the IHC Board.
- (5) **Primary Care Services.** Primary care services are provided to individuals for the basic or general health care needs of the patient and shall be made available by the qualified provider through County-owned clinics and/or providers employed by said qualified provider.
- (6) **Substance Abuse.** IHC approval or payment is available for only one inpatient substance abuse claim when deemed medically necessary, as well as unlimited outpatient substance abuse claims. However, the sum of both inpatient and outpatient treatment cannot exceed the policy limit. Also, the total sum of all IHC payments to any approved behavioral health care provider shall not exceed the established annual limit per provider.

- (7) **Physicians.** A licensed medical doctor, certified registered nurse anesthetist, certified nurse practitioner, osteopathic physician, dentist, optometrist or expanded practice nurse when providing emergency services, as determined by the board, in a hospital to an indigent patient; or a licensed medical doctor or osteopathic physician, dentist, optometrist or expanded practice nurse when providing services in an outpatient setting, as determined by the board, to an indigent patient with life threatening illness or disability.
- (8) **Other Services.** The IHC Board may allow other services which will benefit all indigent patients as deemed necessary.

B. Claims Not Eligible for Payment. The following claims are not eligible for payment: (1) hospital elective surgery or treatment; (2) nursing home care; (3) medical social worker; (4) nutrition counseling (5) insurance co-pays (6) prescription medications, except those administered directly by the provider; and (7) extended home health aides.

3.7 Detainees. Individuals detained at the Lincoln County Detention Center will be considered medically indigent for the purposes of this Ordinance if they do not qualify for other insurance.

3.8 Expenses for Burial or Cremation of Indigent Persons. To the extent that a deceased person was indigent, the burial or cremation expenses shall be paid by the County's Indigent Hospital Claims Fund in an amount up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the burial or cremation of any adult or minor as provided in Section 24-13-3, NMSA 1978.

3.9 Expenses for Cost of Opening and Closing Grave. To the extent that a deceased person was indigent, the cost for opening and closing of a grave shall be paid by the County's Indigent Fund in a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), which sum shall be in addition to the sum enumerated in Section 3.8, above, and as provided for in Section 24-13-3, NMSA 1978.

SECTION IV. APPLICATION FOR IHC ASSISTANCE.

4.1 IHC Application Provisions. The provisions of this Section are required in order for an

application to be accepted and considered by the County for IHC assistance.

- 4.2 Applicant Cooperation.** Failure of applicants to cooperate in providing the County authorization to obtain information is grounds for rejecting the application.
- 4.3 Individuals Who May Submit Applications.** An application may be submitted after treatment is complete or after the billing for the treatment is received.
- 4.4 Acceptance of IHC Applications.** The County, at its discretion, may refuse to accept any application that does not include all required information or documents requested by the County.
- 4.5 Application Verification.** Formal applications shall include but not be limited to the following:
- A. Name, address and other personal identification of the patient/claimant as deemed appropriate by the County.
 - B. Name of patient/claimant, agency, medical provider, or other representative submitting the application. If other than the patient, the application shall include specific authorization in writing, signed by the claimant, or the patient's agent if the patient is unable to sign, that the representative is authorized to submit the application on their behalf.
 - C. Proof of residency as deemed necessary by the County to verify residency requirements.
 - D. Proof of annual income to include Federal tax returns (with all attached schedules and forms), pay stubs, and/or other information as deemed necessary by the County to verify annual income and availability of assets. If the claimant does not file a current return, a notarized tax waiver form must be completed.
 - E. A written denial from Medicaid of ineligibility must be submitted with the IHC Application.
 - F. Evidence to verify that all other sources of payment such as insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, etc. will make payment or that a pay source is not available due to patient's ineligibility. In the event of a claim resulting from an automobile accident where there is insurance coverage, patient must submit an Affidavit of Repayment.

G. Itemized bills shall include the treating diagnosis of all charges submitted for IHC approval or payment that have been billed by an eligible medical provider. These billings will be based on provisions of Section 4 of this Ordinance. Claims with multiple providers may be held open for sixty (60) days in order for all providers to submit their bills. Payments will be based on the pro-rata formula. Diagnosis codes will be audited to determine if charges meet the definitions of eligible claims.

4.6 Application Deadline. A formal application with all required documentation shall be submitted to the County IHC office no later than ninety (90) days from the first date medical treatment or services were received. After the County IHC office receives the application from the medical provider, the IHC administrator will have 30 days to complete the review process. The IHC administrator may request additional documentation and/or interview the claimant. Claims received after the ninety (90) day deadline will not be considered for payment, unless the County Manager determines that an exception can be made due to extraordinary circumstance.

A. The applicant will have ninety (90) days in which to file with the medical provider that rendered service. The claimant must provide the necessary documentation to this provider unless the medical provider is located outside the County. In this circumstance, the applicant must return the completed application to County IHC office. If the additional requested information is not received within the allotted time, the claim will be closed. Once the claim is complete, the claim will be reviewed at the next scheduled monthly IHC Board meeting.

B. All approved applications will be considered complete and current for the remainder of the fiscal year. For any claims received after an application is approved, the provider will be expected to complete a supplemental claim form. The notarized supplement form must be signed by the adult patient to authorize the medical provider to release necessary information to process the claim. After the time limit has expired for the current

application, a new application will be requested with all required documentation attached.

- C. When a patient is covered by insurance, Medicare or another pay source, the ninety (90) day claim limit will begin with the date that the pay source made the first payment on the claim. In circumstances in which a denial has been received by the provider, the ninety (90) day limit will revert to the original date of the denial.

- 4.7 **Application Confidentiality.** All information regarding the claimant shall be kept strictly confidential. The IHC board shall, in carrying out the provisions of the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act, comply with the standards of the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.

SECTION V. PROVISION FOR IHC APPROVAL OR REIMBURSEMENT TO MEDICAL PROVIDERS.

- 5.1 **Reimbursement to Medical Providers.** Approvals or reimbursement of IHC funds by the County shall be made to eligible medical providers based on actual billed charges for eligible treatment not to exceed the established claim limit. Allowable costs shall be based on Medicaid fee-for-service or Medicare DR-G reimbursement rates for hospital, licensed medical doctors and osteopathic physicians. All other providers shall be reimbursed at actual costs, which shall not exceed the determined established annual limits per patient and providers as set forth by the IHC Board. Charges shall be submitted on itemized bills with the treating diagnosis from the medical provider(s). The charges for such services shall not exceed the normal charges to other patients. Eligible treating diagnoses may be subject to review by the IHC administrator to verify claims meet the criteria of “emergency, life threatening or permanently disabling.” Approval or reimbursements will be made to medical providers after obtaining authorization from the IHC Board.

- 5.2 **Overcharges.** Any medical provider found to be overcharging or billing greater than the normal charges to other patients for itemized services reimbursed by IHC payment is in violation of the

provisions of this Ordinance. The IHC Board may, at its discretion, reduce the IHC payment of billed charges to a percentage between 20% and 65% of billed charges. The reduced percentage of payment may be assessed for any length of period up to twelve (12) months. The provider shall be given the opportunity to provide its justification and documentation to the County prior to such action being implemented. The County may, at its discretion, hire an independent auditor paid for by the medical provider to determine overcharges. Medical providers shall provide to the County or its representative all information requested to verify charges.

- 5.3 Reimbursement Limited to Available Funds.** Outstanding IHC claims that have been approved by the IHC Board will be paid by the County to each eligible medical provider with available Indigent Fund revenues that have been received by the County. Payment will be made based on the order of approved claims by the IHC Board. If revenues are all exhausted or encumbered, the outstanding claims will be paid based upon: (1) the order of approval by the IHC Board; (2) current complete claims; and (3) aging claims which have been completed.
- 5.4 Withholding of IHC Payments.** IHC payments shall be withheld pending the disposition of medical payments from other possible sources, such as insurance, workers' compensation, or State and Federal funding that may cover the expenses. Upon evidence that the other possible sources will not make payment, IHC funds may be approved for payment consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance. Claims of in-state hospitals providing acute medical care shall have priority for payment over all claims regardless of the dates the other claims were submitted.
- 5.5 Screening and Collections By Providers.** The medical provider is required to screen all potential IHC claimants and determine if the claimant will have a remaining balance after the IHC payment. If the claimant will have a remaining balance, a reasonable payment schedule will be made.

- 5.6 Claims, Preparation, and Verification by Providers.** The qualified provider shall be responsible for screening all potential hospital-related claimants for eligibility, assisting claimants with completing the IHC application and with providing all required documentation. Completed applications with documentation will be reviewed by the IHC administrator. Those verified as complete will be submitted to the IHC Board. Applications deemed incomplete will be returned with a letter of explanation to the provider. IHC applicants requesting services not related to qualified claims will be assisted by the provider and completed by the IHC administrator.
- 5.7 Disclosure by Medical Providers.** Medical providers shall provide to the County reports, financial statements, and random samples of paid bills or other information deemed necessary by the IHC Board or its representatives.
- 5.8 Agreement between County and Provider.** All medical providers that are eligible for approval or reimbursement of IHC funds shall enter into an agreement with the county agreeing to abide by all provisions of this Ordinance prior to receiving an IHC funds. The medical provider shall submit copies of their state license and annual certification as part of this ongoing agreement. The IHC office should receive a copy of the renewed certification annually.

SECTION VI. DUTIES OF THE COUNTY -- QUALIFYING HOSPITAL PAYMENTS.

The County shall:

- (1) determine eligibility for benefits and determine an amount payable on each claim for services to indigent patients from qualified hospitals;
- (2) notify the qualified hospital of its decision on each request for payment while not actually reimbursing the hospital for the services that are reimbursed with federal funds under the state Medicaid program;
- (3) confirm the amount of the qualified hospital payments authorized for each hospital for the past fiscal year by September 30 of the current fiscal year based on a report prepared by

the hospital using a format jointly prescribed by the County and hospital(s) that provides aggregate data, including the number of indigent patients served and the total cost of uncompensated care provided by the hospital;

- (4) negotiate agreements with each qualified hospital providing services for County residents on the anticipated amount of the payments for the following fiscal year; provided that the agreements shall be in compliance with federal regulations regarding intergovernmental transfers and provider contributions and shall not include provisions for reimbursements to counties of matching and Safety Net Care Pool fund allocations; and
- (5) provide the department by January 15 of each year with the budgeted amount of Safety Net Care Pool hospital payments, by hospital, for the following fiscal year.

SECTION VII. APPEALS.

7.1 County Manager or IHC Coordinator. Any person or medical provider who is adversely affected by a decision of the County Manager or IHC Coordinator may appeal that decision to the IHC Board within ten (10) days after the date of the action of the County Manager or IHC Coordinator. The IHC Board shall hear the appeal and render a decision in writing within sixty (60) days after receiving the Notice of Appeal.

7.2 IHC Board. Any person or medical provider who is adversely affected by a decision of the IHC Board may appeal that decision to the District Court within thirty (30) days of the action of the Board.

SECTION VIII. PENALTIES.

8.1 Criminal Penalties. Any person or medical provider who intentionally violates the provisions of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine not to exceed Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) or imprisonment in the County Detention Center for not more than ninety (90) days, or both, in accordance with Section 4-37-3, NMSA 1978.

SECTION IX. SEVERABILITY.

In the event any section, part or sub-part of this Ordinance shall be determined to be in violation of the Constitution or Statutes of the State of New Mexico by a Court of competent jurisdiction, that Section shall be stricken and be thereafter unenforceable. Such determination shall not invalidate the application or enforcement of the remaining Sections.

SECTION X. EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEAL OF ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance shall be recorded upon adoption and become effective February 16, 2024, at which time Ordinance No. 2014-06 shall be repealed.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 16th day of January, 2024.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**

Todd F. Proctor District 1	Chair
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Jon F. Crunk District 3	Vice Chair
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Samantha J. Serna District 2	Member
---------------------------------	--------

Pierre S. Pfeffer District 4	Member
---------------------------------	--------

Mark G. Fischer District 5	Member
-------------------------------	--------

Attest:

Shannan Hemphill
Lincoln County Clerk

APPENDIX 1

INDIGENT HEALTH CARE CLAIM POLICY

08/19/99	Adoption date of Ordinance No. 1999-04 adopting a County Gross Receipts Tax.
7/01/00	Effective date of Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2000-1 Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance (IHC Ordinance).
05/16/01	Effective date of Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2001-06 Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance (IHC Ordinance).
04/26/02	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2002-04 (IHC Ordinance) adopted on March 20, 2002.
06/22/03	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2003-08 (IHC Ordinance) adopted on May 20, 2003.
08/10/03	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2003-11 adopted on July 11, 2003.
07/01/04	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2004-03 adopted on April 20, 2004.
03/17/05	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2005-1, adopted February 16, 2005.
07/17/08	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2008-03 adopted on June 17, 2008.
09/16/14	Effective date of Lincoln County Indigent Hospital/Health Care Ordinance No. 2014-06 adopted on September 16, 2014.



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 16

SUBJECT:

Lincoln County Detention Center:

- a. Update – Ross Castleton, Warden
- b. Request for Proposal – Plumbing

Tuesday, January 16, 2024



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 17

SUBJECT:

Lincoln County Medical Center Update – Todd Oberheu, Hospital Chief Executive

Tuesday, January 16, 2024



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 18

SUBJECT:

Approval of Contracts for Voting System Technicians:

- a. Paul Baca
- b. Mario Zamora Jr.
- c. Bonifacio Zamora

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

**CONTRACT FOR
LINCOLN COUNTY
VOTING EQUIPMENT TECHNICIAN**

THIS CONTRACT entered into this 16th day of January, 2024, by and between the County of Lincoln (hereinafter referred to as the "COUNTY"), and Paul Baca (hereinafter referred to as the "CONTRACTOR").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the COUNTY desires to engage the service of CONTRACTOR to perform the following services:

- (1) Pretesting and Certification of voting equipment
- (2) Inspection of voting equipment
- (3) Repairs on voting equipment
- (4) Standby on Election Day
- (5) Assisting with election schools

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual and reciprocal promises of the parties hereto, it is hereby covenanted and agreed by and between the parties:

CONTRACTOR agrees to the following:

- (1) CONTRACTOR will render voting equipment services as outlined above.
- (2) CONTRACTOR will devote the necessary hours to the performance of such voting equipment duties as may be assigned by the County Clerk.
- (3) CONTRACTOR will serve the COUNTY diligently and faithfully and according to the best of the technician's ability and, in all respects, use utmost endeavors to promote the best interests of the COUNTY.
- (4) CONTRACTOR will perform trouble shooting of voting equipment as directed by the County Clerk. The CONTRACTOR will keep the County Clerk informed of the operational status of the voting equipment.
- (5) CONTRACTOR shall be certified by the Secretary of State as to the adequacy of training and expertise on the voting equipment.

COUNTY agrees to the following:

COUNTY will pay, upon satisfactory voting equipment services rendered, CONTRACTOR as follows:

Payment: the CONTRACTOR shall submit a voucher(s) showing the number of hours worked and services performed at a rate of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars per hour. The voucher(s) will be approved by the County Clerk and warrant issued within fifteen (15) working days of submission.

MISCELLANEOUS:

A. Entire Agreement: This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between COUNTY and CONTRACTOR will supersede and replace any and all prior and contemporaneous written and oral agreements, promises, representations, or conditions with respect thereto.

B. Applicable Law: This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of New Mexico.

C. Binding Effect: This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall insure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their heirs, successors, assigns, and personal representatives.

D. Modification: This Agreement may be modified only by a writing duly executed by the parties.

E. Assignments: This Agreement may not be assigned or delegated by CONTRACTOR to a nominee, without the express written consent of COUNTY. Any purported assignment and/or delegation shall not relieve CONTRACTOR from liability hereunder.

F. Further Documents: The parties shall, in good faith, execute such additional documents as may be necessary or appropriate to fully carry out the intent and purpose of this Agreement.

G. Remedies Upon Breach: Upon breach of this Agreement by a party, the other party hereto shall be entitled to seek and recover all damages and other remedies available to such party at law, in equity or under the terms of this Agreement, including all costs of litigation and reasonable attorneys' fees.

THIS CONTRACT, shall become effective the 1st day of February, 2024, and terminate on the 31st day of January, 2026.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this contract the day and year first above written.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Todd F. Proctor, Chairman

Jon F. Crunk, Vice-Chairman

Pierre S. Pfeffer, Member

Samantha J. Serna, Member

Mark G. Fischer, Member

CONTRACTOR:

Paul Baca

ATTEST:

Shannan Hemphill
Lincoln County Clerk

**CONTRACT FOR
LINCOLN COUNTY
VOTING EQUIPMENT TECHNICIAN**

THIS CONTRACT entered into this 16th day of January, 2024, by and between the County of Lincoln (hereinafter referred to as the "COUNTY"), and Mario Zamora Jr. (hereinafter referred to as the "CONTRACTOR").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the COUNTY desires to engage the service of CONTRACTOR to perform the following services:

- (1) Pretesting and Certification of voting equipment
- (2) Inspection of voting equipment
- (3) Repairs on voting equipment
- (4) Standby on Election Day
- (5) Assisting with election schools

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual and reciprocal promises of the parties hereto, it is hereby covenanted and agreed by and between the parties:

CONTRACTOR agrees to the following:

- (1) CONTRACTOR will render voting equipment services as outlined above.
- (2) CONTRACTOR will devote the necessary hours to the performance of such voting equipment duties as may be assigned by the County Clerk.
- (3) CONTRACTOR will serve the COUNTY diligently and faithfully and according to the best of the technician's ability and, in all respects, use utmost endeavors to promote the best interests of the COUNTY.
- (4) CONTRACTOR will perform trouble shooting of voting equipment as directed by the County Clerk. The CONTRACTOR will keep the County Clerk informed of the operational status of the voting equipment.
- (5) CONTRACTOR shall be certified by the Secretary of State as to the adequacy of training and expertise on the voting equipment.

COUNTY agrees to the following:

COUNTY will pay, upon satisfactory voting equipment services rendered, CONTRACTOR as follows:

Payment: the CONTRACTOR shall submit a voucher(s) showing the number of hours worked and services performed at a rate of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars per hour. The voucher(s) will be approved by the County Clerk and warrant issued within fifteen (15) working days of submission.

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- E. Assignments: This Agreement may not be assigned or delegated by CONTRACTOR to a nominee, without the express written consent of COUNTY. Any purported assignment and/or delegation shall not relieve CONTRACTOR from liability hereunder.
- F. Further Documents: The parties shall, in good faith, execute such additional documents as may be necessary or appropriate to fully carry out the intent and purpose of this Agreement.
- G. Remedies Upon Breach: Upon breach of this Agreement by a party, the other party hereto shall be entitled to seek and recover all damages and other remedies available to such party at law, in equity or under the terms of this Agreement, including all costs of litigation and reasonable attorneys' fees.

THIS CONTRACT, shall become effective the 1st day of February, 2024, and terminate on the 31st day of January, 2026.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this contract the day and year first above written.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Todd F. Proctor, Chairman

Jon F. Crunk, Vice-Chairman

Pierre S. Pfeffer, Member

Samantha J. Serna, Member

Mark G. Fischer, Member

CONTRACTOR:

Mario Zamora Jr.

ATTEST:

Shannan Hemphill
Lincoln County Clerk

**CONTRACT FOR
LINCOLN COUNTY
VOTING EQUIPMENT TECHNICIAN**

THIS CONTRACT entered into this 16th day of January, 2024, by and between the County of Lincoln (hereinafter referred to as the "COUNTY"), and Bonifacio Zamora (hereinafter referred to as the "CONTRACTOR").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the COUNTY desires to engage the service of CONTRACTOR to perform the following services:

- (1) Pretesting and Certification of voting equipment
- (2) Inspection of voting equipment
- (3) Repairs on voting equipment
- (4) Standby on Election Day
- (5) Assisting with election schools

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual and reciprocal promises of the parties hereto, it is hereby covenanted and agreed by and between the parties:

CONTRACTOR agrees to the following:

- (1) CONTRACTOR will render voting equipment services as outlined above.
- (2) CONTRACTOR will devote the necessary hours to the performance of such voting equipment duties as may be assigned by the County Clerk.
- (3) CONTRACTOR will serve the COUNTY diligently and faithfully and according to the best of the technician's ability and, in all respects, use utmost endeavors to promote the best interests of the COUNTY.
- (4) CONTRACTOR will perform trouble shooting of voting equipment as directed by the County Clerk. The CONTRACTOR will keep the County Clerk informed of the operational status of the voting equipment.
- (5) CONTRACTOR shall be certified by the Secretary of State as to the adequacy of training and expertise on the voting equipment.

COUNTY agrees to the following:

COUNTY will pay, upon satisfactory voting equipment services rendered, CONTRACTOR as follows:

Payment: the CONTRACTOR shall submit a voucher(s) showing the number of hours worked and services performed at a rate of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars per hour. The voucher(s) will be approved by the County Clerk and warrant issued within fifteen (15) working days of submission.

MISCELLANEOUS:

A. Entire Agreement: This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between COUNTY and CONTRACTOR will supersede and replace any and all prior and contemporaneous written and oral agreements, promises, representations, or conditions with respect thereto.

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C. Binding Effect: This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall insure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their heirs, successors, assigns, and personal representatives.

D. Modification: This Agreement may be modified only by a writing duly executed by the parties.

E. Assignments: This Agreement may not be assigned or delegated by CONTRACTOR to a nominee, without the express written consent of COUNTY. Any purported assignment and/or delegation shall not relieve CONTRACTOR from liability hereunder.

F. Further Documents: The parties shall, in good faith, execute such additional documents as may be necessary or appropriate to fully carry out the intent and purpose of this Agreement.

G. Remedies Upon Breach: Upon breach of this Agreement by a party, the other party hereto shall be entitled to seek and recover all damages and other remedies available to such party at law, in equity or under the terms of this Agreement, including all costs of litigation and reasonable attorneys' fees.

THIS CONTRACT, shall become effective the 1st day of February, 2024, and terminate on the 31st day of January, 2026.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this contract the day and year first above written.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Todd F. Proctor, Chairman

Jon F. Crunk, Vice-Chairman

Pierre S. Pfeffer, Member

Samantha J. Serna, Member

Mark G. Fischer, Member

CONTRACTOR:

Bonifacio Zamora

ATTEST:

Shannan Hemphill
Lincoln County Clerk



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 19

SUBJECT:

Discussion and Approval for Sheriff's Office to Purchase Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) for Units

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

MOBILE DATA COMPUTER PROPOSAL FOR THE LINCOLN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Prepared for: Michael T. Wood, Sheriff
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office

Makayla Zonfrilli, Manager
County of Lincoln, NM

Prepared by: Kirk Wilson, Lieutenant
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office

December 28, 2023

Lincoln County Sheriff's Office
Carrizozo, NM 88301

Executive Summary

In December 2022 Sheriff Wood requested that I conduct research into the use benefits, and costs of Mobile Data Computers (MDCs) for the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office (LCSO) and offer a recommendation of action if appropriate. He defined the scope of my research to include startup costs, infrastructure needs, future uses of the computers, and scalability. He also advised that I primarily consider software and services currently used by the Sheriff's Office.

In this project I compared the benefits of deploying MDCs in Lincoln County with the cost associated with starting this project from the ground up. I also evaluated the infrastructure required to implement this program along with future needs of the county and future scalability of the project.

I found that having a Records Management System (RMS) that required Deputies to come to the office in order to complete, submit, or approve reports to be extremely inefficient, and out of date for current law enforcement agencies. The inefficiency is exacerbated by the size of Lincoln County. The superfluous travel to and from the office has a financial impact in the form of increased fuel expenses and wear and tear on the patrol vehicles. Additionally, when deputies are at the office completing reports, they are not in their patrol areas detecting and deterring crime.

After identifying that there was a need and an opportunity for improvement, I next focused my research on the equipment needed to implement mobile RMS. I contacted Jeff Gallegos with Enchanted Technology Solutions (an emergency equipment upfitter experienced in mobile technology installations and service) to request information regarding products and services. I arranged for an obligation-free equipment demonstration to be installed in an LCSO patrol vehicle to evaluate the physical performance of the equipment, and as a proof of concept for mobile computing capabilities in Lincoln County.

The result of that evaluation confirmed that while there was not 100% cellular coverage throughout the County, there were enough locations within patrol districts to vastly increase our efficiency and drastically reduce the completion, submission, and approval times of reports. Several other benefits were also identified including creating a secure means by which to communicate Personal Identification Information to confirm identification for official business; rapid transmission of facts, photos, and information briefs in a large-scale response; and many more including officer safety.

Currently the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office has 25 sworn Deputies. This includes 18 assigned to Patrol, 4 assigned to Investigations, and 3 to Administration. All of these sworn law enforcement officers have the potential to be called into service on a large-scale event (such as the Nogal and McBride fires) and be committed to a post or assignment without advanced warning. Sharing of these computers therefore, may not be practical and may prove to be more problematic when determining responsibility in cases of damage or misuse. I recommend these computers be treated as controlled items with frequent inspections.

My recommendation is that the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office utilize funds from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to purchase goods and services for the deployment of 25 Mobile Data Computer (MDC) solutions.

Introduction

In December 2022 Sheriff Wood requested that I conduct research into the use benefits, and costs of Mobile Data Computers (MDCs) for the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office (LCSO) and offer a recommendation of action if appropriate. He defined the scope of my research to include startup costs, infrastructure needs, future uses of the computers, and scalability. He also advised that I would consider software and services currently used by the Sheriff's Office.

In this project I compared the benefits of deploying MDCs in Lincoln County with the cost associated with starting this project from the ground up. I also evaluated the infrastructure required to implement this program along with future needs of the county and overall scalability of the project. This report describes the project and includes my recommendation.

Methods, Results, and Conclusions

In January 2023 I identified three phases needed to prepare an informed recommendation.

- Phase I involved evaluating the benefits or needs of the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office and the community it serves. This phase served to answer the question of "Is it needed, or just nice to have?"
- Phase II involved determining what equipment and support services were needed. This included evaluating the cellular infrastructure in Lincoln County along with software and service vendors currently used or available to the county. This phase served to answer the question of "What is required to make it work?"
- Phase III involved evaluating the most cost-effective approach to meet the current and future needs identified in Phase I. This phase served to answer the question of "What are the best options for the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office?"

Technology is constantly evolving, so I continually evaluated the previous phases for applicability and on occasion was actively involved in more than one phase at a time. For the purposes of this report, I will present my methods, followed by the results, conclusions, and recommendations for each phase.

Phase I: Evaluating the benefits or needs of the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office and the community it serves.

“Is it needed, or just nice to have?”

Methods:

1. I reviewed several sources of community input to include public comment at Board of County Commission meetings, social media postings, requests for service, and complaints. I attempted to identify common themes that might be remedied or at least mitigated by the use of MDCs. I also considered alternative means by which the needs could be met without the use of MDCs.
2. I consulted with Deputy District Attorney (DDA) Michael Ward regarding the forecasted legal requirements and expectations related to disclosure of case material and evidence. While this was, at its base, soliciting an opinion, I felt that this opinion would be unbiased to the degree that DDA Ward had nothing to lose or gain personally by any recommendation that would result from this research. I also considered that as the Deputy District Attorney for the Lincoln County office his knowledge of criminal law and the rules of court procedure would be valuable to formulating an informed opinion.
3. I spoke with Law Enforcement officers that currently use MDCs within their respective agencies. I sought to get a working perspective from the people who would most represent the perspective users. I wanted unbiased opinions on the necessity they placed on working with MDCs. Those officers included patrol officers, investigators, and administrators.
4. I researched fuel and maintenance costs for the LCSO. I compared five vehicles that were assigned to Patrol for 2018 to determine average number of miles driven annually, per deputy. These were randomly selected with the only criteria being that the Deputy assigned to the vehicle was on patrol. I also calculated the miles per gallon fuel consumption per Deputy for each of the vehicles. I then picked another five patrol vehicles and repeated the process for 2021 and found the totals to be similar. I then averaged the two years together. I performed similar analysis to calculate fuel consumption.
5. I reviewed the reporting and approval process for the LCSO. I spoke with the Records Coordinator regarding the current work flow process and attempted to identify areas of unnecessary redundancy or inefficacy.

Results

1. Absent the complaints and social media comments for issues that revolved around a specific element of a call for service (ie: lack of prosecution, personality conflict with the responding Deputy, lack of understating of a legal process... etc.), a fair number of complaints were related to the response time of Deputies to calls for service, or the time it took to receive a copy of an approved report.
2. Speaking with DDA Ward he confirmed with me that several cases (in which a warrantless arrest had been made) were dismissed without prejudice by the District Attorney's (DA's) office due to

missed disclosure deadlines of case materials (including approved reports and body camera video). He added that the deadlines were set by the DA's office in response to the Court's scheduling rules. He also stated that cases dismissed under these circumstances are often re-filed by the deputies when all case materials become available. This essentially equates to repeating certain steps in the legal process. While speaking with him about deadlines and accountability I recalled that body worn cameras were once viewed as an optional convenience, but are now mandated by state law. DDA Ward stated that he did not expect deadlines for disclosure to expand, or the volume of case material to contract, but rather the opposite.

3. Speaking with officers from agencies that currently use MDCs they cite several benefits that have affected their work flow. The officers on Patrol cite the ability to complete a report "in the field" as one of the greatest advantages. This ability alone allows them to remain in the areas most in need of high-visibility patrol more often. They also site the secure communication inherent in being connected to others on patrol as pivotal in many of their operations. Officers assigned to Investigations (or CID) also cited the benefit of having the ability to pass sensitive information such as Personal Identification Information (PII) or medical information relative to an investigation. Since this happens in real time it has led to the arrest or exclusion of a subject on countless occasions. Administrators cited the ability to monitor or direct personnel and assets in larger scale events as a benefit not realized as often, but when needed, invaluable.
4. I reviewed LCSO unit maintenance logs and fuel receipts over a 1 year period. Although the actual number of miles I found varied +/- 10% from Deputy to Deputy, the average number of miles driven by patrol units is about 27,257 per year, per vehicle. I also found that the average patrol unit (fully upfitted with emergency equipment and gear) gets about 13.63 miles per gallon.
5. The report review and approval process is a multi-step process. It starts with the origination of the call for service through variety of different ways. Some calls originate from a call into the Dispatch center where the information is then delivered to the Deputy via radio. Other calls for service originate from information received through radio transmissions from outside agencies requesting assistance. The third most common way for calls to originate is through Deputy observations that lead the deputy to take some action.

In every case that a report is generated from a call for service the Deputy first takes action or starts an investigation and collects information for a report. The Deputy then must access the Records Management System (RMS) to enter the information into the reporting software. The RMS is located on the server at the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office in Carrizozo. Once the Deputy has completed the report, they mark it as "submitted" for supervisor approval.

Once submitted the reports appear on the Supervisor's dashboard upon their login to the RMS system. The Supervisor then reviews the report for errors and completeness. If the Supervisor finds errors or determines that the report is incomplete, they "reject" the report which causes the report to reappear on the Deputy's dashboard. Notes are also attached in a separate area of the database so that the reason for rejection can be conveyed to the Deputy or subsequent Supervisor checking reports.

The Deputy then makes the appropriate changes to the report and resubmits the report. This cycle of submission, rejection, and re-submission can continue as many times as necessary until the report is approved. Once a report is approved by the Supervisor the report is forwarded to the Records Coordinator for final approval and filing. This step is the last step to ensure that all case material is included in the official file folder and can be disseminated to the DA's office as complete disclosure, or members of the public per the Inspection of Public Records Act (IPRA). Similarly, if the report gets rejected at this step it will be returned to the Deputy for the proper corrections.

Conclusion

Weighing all information gathered I determined that a need for MDCs exists for three reasons; efficacy of time, resource management, and technological adoption.

Efficient Time Management

In areas 1, 2, 3, and 5 time management is the underlying issue. In every significant event where the Deputies of the LCSO perform an action a report or document will be generated. 20+ years ago, when the reports were completed by hand using pen and paper, they could be completed and approved "in the field" or area of the call, and all reports for the shift could be handed to a single Deputy for collection and transport to the office in Carrizozo. Sometime around 2004 Computers were first used as a convenience tool to augment the reporting process and for statistical reporting. By 2005 all reports were required to be typed into the Sleuth RMS at the Sheriff's Office. Although viewed as a step forward in using computers to produce a more complete professional work product, it came at a cost of making the office in Carrizozo the only place for Deputies to complete a report.

Most of the time that is used inefficiently is travel time to and from the office. Lincoln County is roughly 4,800 square miles with most of the population located along Highways US70, NM48, NM37, US380, and US54. These highways roughly form an "L" shape which make Carrizozo a more "centralized" location than one might initially think. However, having only one place to complete or approve reports only makes everyone suffer equally. Abandoning computers at this point to return to handwritten reports is not feasible due to our reliance on them for other job-related functions that they perform. Relocating the LCSO is not feasible either since that would merely move the problem.

As outlined in area 5 (report submission and approval workflow) the Deputies have to be at the office in order to complete and submit a report, or have it approved. When Deputies are in the office they are not on patrol. Supervisors generally do not want more than one deputy at the office at a time. Therefore, each action in the approval cycle requires a trip to the office. Commonly, Deputies will get additional calls for service while enroute to the office, or wait until they have several "documentation only" reports pending before they make it to the office to complete several reports. This type of balancing of resources is a good-faith attempt to be more efficient, but the returns are minimal.

This delay in completing and approving reports often affects cases submitted to the DA's office for prosecution. As referenced in my conversation with DDA Ward, delays in the approval process sometimes led to cases being dismissed, and having to be refiled at a later time. The overwhelming majority of these cases involve subjects that have been arrested on scene, without a warrant, to

stop an illegal act. In most cases that arrest is mandated by state law and therefore cannot be avoided. This creates more work for the Deputy and results in more time in the office away from patrol districts.

Resource Management

In areas 3, 4, and 5 resource management is identified as another issue in need of examination. While speaking with supervisors and officers of many agencies utilizing MDCs the ability to keep officers in the field resulted in them being available for additional calls for service. In addition to having reports submitted more quickly, the ability to respond immediately was almost as good as have additional officers. Fuel consumption and reduced wear and tear on patrol vehicles was also noted as an unexpected benefit of using MDCs.

As referenced in area 4 (review of maintenance and fuel logs) a round trip from Ruidoso to Carrizozo (about 60 miles) at the time of this report cost about \$17.60. The LCSO employs 24 sworn Deputies and each works about 280 days a year, so saving one round trip a day to the office quickly adds up. By utilizing “in the field” reporting the fuel savings alone nearly equals the annual salary of an additional deputy. Further benefits relevant to Resource Management are also addressed in the next section.

Technological Adoption

As technology develops law enforcement is expected to adopt it accordingly. At one time or another automobiles, radios, computers, audio recorders, and body worn video cameras were once thought of as convenience equipment, but are now viewed as essential gear. Since the early 2000's all custodial interviews were required to be recorded. State law now mandates that all law enforcement officers be issued, and use, body worn cameras during contact with the public. Neither of these mandates had any provision for funding, thus it was up to the local governments to find and fund solutions. With no option to “opt-out” the market price for these items increased.

During the Covid shutdown of the state, courts adopted virtual court using Google Meets. Many officers used their personal smartphones or webcams to attend these court hearings to get through the pandemic. Now, even after the courts have re-opened, some hearings are only held virtually and require Certified Officers to appear by video, while non-sworn subjects can appear by phone. This is an example of how technology is sometimes adopted unexpectedly. When Officers rose to the challenge by using what was considered a convenience item (smartphones and webcams), it then became the expectation.

In addition to the mobile reporting capabilities of an MDC, other applications and equipment make it a platform from which to build upon to further deliver emergency services more efficiently. As an example Barcode scanners, automatic license plate readers, and GPS systems offer accuracy and accountability benefits that benefit both the Deputies, and the people we serve. They are each an “unbiased witness” that reduce the chances of mis-identification due unreadable handwriting or similar human errors. (This proposal is not recommending any of these devices; but is using them as illustrative examples of the expandable platform.)

While not a requirement at this time, a portable computer requirement is certainly a possibility, and will only get more expensive when mandated.

Phase II : Determining what equipment and services are needed

“What is required to make it work and do we have access to it?”

Methods

1. I contacted Deputy Chief Minner of the Ruidoso Police Department to inquire about the MDCs they utilize in their patrol vehicles.
2. I met with Administration Sergeant Jon Emery with the Otero County Sheriff's Office (OCSO). He was the MDC project coordinator for the OCSO, and is the Network administrator for the OCSO as well.
3. I contacted Jeff Gallegos with Enchanted Technology Solutions, an emergency equipment upfitter, to request information regarding products and services he offers. I arranged for demonstration equipment to be installed in an LCSO patrol vehicle to evaluate the physical performance of the equipment, and as a proof-of-concept for mobile computing in Lincoln County.
4. I conducted online research into the Form Factors available for mobile computing. I read several product reviews and conducted interviews with officers who currently use various types of MDCs.
5. I contacted David White from Panasonic and received a Panasonic Toughbook FZ-40 for evaluation.
6. I contacted Lior Glikshtern from SystemsMD (contracted IT service for Lincoln County) and requested him to be present for many of the technical calls since he had experience with setting up mobile computing for other law enforcement agencies. Upon receiving the demonstration Toughbook Lior configured a proof-of-concept setup (Net Extender VPN access point). This was done to confirm that the demonstration unit was capable of connecting to the LCSO servers in Carrizozo and could access programs and applications available to Deputies on the server.
7. I received a Cradlepoint IBR1700 cellular router From Brett Reitmeier for evaluation. This model router was chosen specifically for its dual-SIM interface. This allowed a simultaneous comparison of two cellular providers within the same unit.
8. I coordinated with Lincoln County Finance Director Billie Jo Guevara and obtained a SIM card from Verizon Wireless (the current cellular service provider to LCSO) to test cellular connectivity infrastructure in Lincoln County
9. I contacted David Ortiz from FirstNet AT&T, a cellular service provider, and obtained a SIM card to test cellular connectivity infrastructure in Lincoln County
10. I contacted Madonna Allen form Tyler Technologies to inquire about the mobile versions of the RMS and CAD programs. I inquired about required additional equipment and licensing as well as anticipated performance.

11. I conducted surveys of cellular signals at 11 sites in the Ruidoso, Capitan, Lincoln and Hondo areas. I used the internal cellular antenna of the demonstration laptop unit and inserted the SIM card directly into the unit. I then conducted five internet speed tests at <https://www.speedtest.net> for each SIM. Wi-Fi and Bluetooth connectivity were disabled to ensure that internet connectivity was gained solely through the cellular network. The five samples were recorded and averaged to account for any atmospheric or environmental anomalies. Upon the instillation of the mobile docking station and cellular router I had Deputy Joe Bailey conduct the same tests at the same locations.
12. I requested that LCSO Deputy Joe Bailey evaluate the Panasonic Toughbook for usability and connectivity.

Results

1. Deputy Chief Minner advised me that the MDCs used by the Ruidoso Police Department were installed in their patrol units by their upfitter setup before delivery to the Police Department. He also advised that the program was setup and implemented before it was within his scope of supervision. He provided me with a copy of an invoice that listed the equipment installed by the upfitter. Minner advised that he only maintained their MDCs and was not an expert in their setup. He recommended that I contact Otero County Sheriff's Office since they had recently implemented an MDC solution.
2. Speaking with Sgt. Emery of the Otero County Sheriff's Office regarding the equipment necessary to startup a mobile networking solution he identified the "basics" as a Mobile Computer, a docking station or mount, a cellular service provider, and network configuration for secure communications. He also advised that each of the "basics" categories had additional options that may be necessary for our topography. He also advised that he utilized Enchanted Technology Solutions (ETS) as an upfitter since they were subject matter experts and that they were approved vendors for State Contract Pricing.
3. I had numerous conversations with Jeff Gallegos of ETS. He confirmed the "basics" identified by Sgt Emery. He advised that he had installed many systems statewide and with an unlimited budget could make just about any configuration work. He identified the main challenge in Lincoln County to be the topography and cellular infrastructure – the two variables he could not control whatever the budget. He further recommended that I research the different form factors of the mobile computer so that he could assemble a no-obligation demonstration configuration. This demonstration would involve several other products and vendors.
4. Based on my research online I identified three main Form Factors available for Mobile Computing in a Law Enforcement environment; Laptop computers, Tablet computers, and Hybrid Tablet computers. The laptop computer is an all-in-one unit with a screen and keyboard usually connected by a hinge or similar device, that when closed, protects the screen and keyboard. It also has several ports by which to connect other peripheral devices or storage media. Some models include peripheral bays that allow the buyer to customize the laptop several different ways, and in some cases on-the-fly. The internal components rival that of traditional desktop computers and are capable of complex computing tasks.

Tablet computers are computers that have minimal ports and usually rely on scaled back components and operating systems. They are traditionally used for consuming online media and performing lighter computing tasks. Due to the lack of an attached keyboard, they often rely on touch screen input.

A Hybrid Tablet is a compromise of the two previously described form factors, with a touch screen operating autonomously, or docked into a base with a keyboard and multiple ports. Hybrid Tablets can also use a variety of operating systems. For this demonstration I chose to evaluate a Laptop computer with a docking station and connected router. (I will expand more fully on the method by which I chose this configuration in the next phase.)

5. I was contacted by David White of Panasonic. He came to my office and presented multiple laptop and tablet models for me to examine "hands on". He offered a no obligation demonstration on any of the models to assure compatibility with any software or hardware that we were presently using prior to making any purchase recommendation. He later provided at my request a Panasonic FZ-40 Toughbook for demonstration and evaluation. The evaluation period was scheduled for 60 days, but was extended to 120 days to accommodate for other vender delays.

During the evaluation period Mr. White was very receptive to feedback and was attentive to my questions. Panasonic also offered an imaging service as an add-on if we ultimately purchased any of their computers.

6. I contacted Lior Glikshtern of SystemsMD - the contracted Information Technology support service for the County of Lincoln. I discussed the project with him and different strategies to conduct an effective evaluation. He agreed with both Sgt. Emery and Gallegos regarding the challenges of the topography and cellular infrastructure. He also confirmed the basic components necessary to achieve mobile computing and acknowledged that there are often several configurations that could work.

Mr. Glikshtern set up a secured access "Net Extender" tunnel by which to access the LCSO RMS server. He would later configure the Toughbook to access the server with a Roving Profile specific for this demonstration. I was able to establish a secured remote wireless connection to the server ensuring that the connection was made through the cellular antenna and not the Wi-Fi antenna. This was done to confirm that mobile access could be achieved using the equipment provided. I performed an initial test by opening several applications and navigating to websites not previously visited using the laptop. This was done to ensure that the data displayed was obtained from the cellular connection and not cached data.

I further tested connectivity in Capitan, Ruidoso, Alto, Lincoln, and Glencoe. Specifically, upon commenting to Lior that the RMS was so slow as to not be usable, he reminded me that the program I was using was the desktop version, and that often mobile versions tend to be more streamlined to use less data. He suspected that the mobile version would have improved performance.

7. Approximately one week after requesting a SIM card from Finance Director Billie Jo Guevara I received a Verizon SIM card. As Ms. Guevara is the point of contact for that vender I had no direct contact with them. I would later return the SIM card at the conclusion of the evaluation.

Being a Verizon customer I am familiar with cellular coverage in Lincoln County. Upon reviewing coverage maps found online I observed that most of Lincoln County shows to have 4G service (Attachment #1). I find that even though the map has a disclaimer as to its accuracy, it is optimistic at best. Actual useable signal was achieved in most areas with spots where signal would drop off. These areas are in the most rural areas, heavily forested areas, and in canyons and valleys.

8. I contacted David Ortiz from First Net AT&T and requested a demonstration SIM to evaluate the service coverage in Lincoln County. Online coverage maps for AT&T show a mix of 4G and 5G service with Lincoln County having no areas of “no service” (Attachment #2). Having previously used 3rd party applications, that are cellular service provider agnostic, I know there are areas within Lincoln County that do not have any cellular service. I was also advised that First Net AT&T was a new project aimed at making cellular signal more available to first responders for mobile computing, and thus new cell towers were being built all the time. The SIM card I received for the purpose of demonstration was activated for 30 days. Due to delays in instillation and setup of the router the AT&T card was only active for ten (10) days of the testing. During that time the AT&T service performed similarly to the Verizon service.
9. Brett Reitmeier shipped a Cradlepoint IBR1700 (dual SIM) cellular router to me for demonstration use. Upon instillation in an LCSO Patrol unit, a Verizon SIM was inserted in the #1 slot while a FirstNet AT&T SIM was inserted into the #2 slot. I was advised that the number of the SIM slot did not determine any kind of priority; However, to eliminate any perceived bias, the placement of the SIM cards was determined by a coin flip. I was also provided with access to an online portal that provided telemetry for the router. Using this portal, I was able to observe cellular signal strength in real-time as well as track historical signal data. This provided an added benefit of GPS tracking of the patrol vehicle.

Of particular interest in this phase was that Verizon produced the stronger signal. In some instances, AT&T was connecting with a 5G signal while Verizon was at 4G. In other cases, AT&T was showing a weak signal where Verizon was showing no signal. In those instances, however, the signal was not viable for mobile computing use.

10. I contacted Madonna Alan from Tyler Technologies. Tyler Technologies is the developer of the RMS and CAD that the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office uses. Ms. Alan provided me with price quotes for adding Mobile RMS to our current software suite. Unexpectedly, the current pricing model is comprised of mostly one-time-costs. (This will be expanded on in the next phase.)

When asked about the functionality of the Mobile RMS specifically Ms. Alan confirmed that the mobile interface is scaled down to run more efficiently. She also told me that the data did not cache as I suspected, so a Deputy would have to establish a connection to the server prior to opening a report.

The impact would be in a scenario where a Deputy is completing a report and gets a priority call for service, requiring immediate response through an area without cellular service. In a system that caches data that Deputy could simply close the lid to the laptop, respond to the call, then pick up where he or she left off – losing no report data. In the same scenario with the non-caching Tyler

RMS system the Deputy would have to save the report and close the RMS before closing the lid, or lose the data up to the last save point. I would rate the impact as a minor inconvenience that has multiple work-arounds.

11. The survey breakdown results are listed in Attachment 3. While conducting the surveys I did not notice any anomalies. In each set of five samples there did not appear to be any obvious outliers, however between the sites themselves there seemed to be a large spread between carriers and Download and Upload speeds. When utilizing the cellular router speeds did not show a speed increase.
12. Deputy Bailey advised that he had utilized the demonstration MDC to write several reports "in the field". He further advised that while using the Verizon SIM connected through the Cradlepoint router he had a "near-office desktop experience" with just a slight detectable lag in performance. The applications were responsive and functioned as if he were sitting at a workstation in Carrizozo, connected directly to the server.

Deputy Bailey also advised that when using the Verizon SIM plugged directly into the cellular antenna of the laptop MDC he was able to connect to the server. He advised however, that the RMS application took approximately 45-60 seconds to open and that switching from one report section to another to correct errors or check reference information was so slow that it made the application effectively unusable.

Conclusions

This phase demonstrated that adequate cellular infrastructure exists to support mobile computing in Lincoln County, with a few caveats

While the laptop was capable of connecting to the server remotely with the SIM directly inserted in the cellular socket, it was not usable for remote computing at that speed. When connected to the cellular router the experience was similar to sitting at a workstation directly connected to the network. This was not consistent with the survey results, where the router showed mid-range speed when compared with both carrier's SIM cards plugged directly into the laptop. Due to Deputy Bailey's consistent performance observations, I can only assume that my survey was flawed and failed to identify a variable. Since the survey represented theoretical performance that was refuted by actual performance, I conclude that the cellular router needs to be included in list of "basic" components needed for a Lincoln County solution.

The demonstration confirmed that there is not 100% cellular coverage in Lincoln County by any provider currently. There are plenty of areas in Lincoln County where there is sufficient signal strength to complete a report or other computing task while stationary. Workarounds can be developed for scenarios like the one mentioned above. Even lacking 100% connectivity or functionality I believe that the benefits far outweigh the costs in this area.

Also demonstrated was that our current contracted IT service has the technical knowledge and skills to support this project. I am encouraged by the participation and interest of the SystemsMD staff during the demonstration period.

Phase III : Evaluating the most cost-effective approach to meet the current and future needs identified in Phase I.

“What are the best options for the Lincoln County Sheriff’s Office?”

Methods

I conducted online research into the Form Factors available for mobile computing. I read several product reviews and conducted interviews with officers and administrators who currently use various types of MDCs. As previously mentioned in Phase I (item #4) I researched the different form factors used in public service mobile computing. I learned that the three form factors had different mounting options, different levels of “ruggedness”, and price points from \$800 to \$12,000 per unit. While any of these may work, the return on investment was my main focus. My ideal device would have a service life of 8 – 10 years; or two vehicle swaps.

Tablet computers started out as simply a way to consume digital media. As such they are designed for portability, being lightweight with minimal buttons or ports. While they have evolved into a device capable of running fairly complex software, they do not offer an easy means by which to upgrade. Their limited I/O ports also limit their ability to adopt new technologies. Generally, their strength is in-hand portability. Mounting options are generally limited to “dumb” powered mounts. These merely hold the device in place and provide a means by which to charge the device. Some high-end tablets (and Hybrid tablets) offer proprietary docking stations similar to those used by Laptops.

Laptop computers are a more familiar form factor and can be upgraded fairly easily. Most laptops have integrated webcams, touchscreens, programable special function keys, backlit keyboards, and exceptionally bright screens for daytime use in bright sunlight. Their folding design protects the screen and keyboard when not in use. These units are considerably heavier than tablets weighing as much as 10lbs. Mounting options include a cradle/stand mount, docking stations with additional ports for printers, scanners, drives, or other USB devices. The demonstration docking station had a pass-through interface which allowed the connection to the cellular router and auxiliary antennas. The strength of ruggedized laptops is their ability to withstand harsh working conditions, from extreme temperatures, to rain, dust, and sand, to drops and falls from 6 feet onto hard surfaces.

Hybrid tablets, as described in Phase I, are a mix of the two.

Through many conversations with users, administrators, and vendors I learned that Tablet computers are better served in other Public Safety rolls. While different features appear to be advantageous to certain law enforcement tasks, the reality is that they are just not used by the officers. With the high cost of unit replacements, ruggedness, and ability to upgrade and adapt, tend to be the most common factor in form factor decisions. With rugged laptops being “gorilla strong” and consistently rated highest in the Rugged Computer market, they are the preferred form factor.

In addition to the different Form Factors I also found that there were several categories of “Hardening” or “Ruggedness”. Although I found a military standard for drop testing devices (U.S. Military Standard, MIL-STD-810G) I did not find an International ISO standard for terms like “semi-rugged” and “Toughened”, but they do appear to be somewhat similar across different brands. ISO ratings for water and dust resistance are used in advertising but do not appear to be required as part of the “semi-rugged” or “rugged” labels.

Pricing for mobile computers tends to be based on the form factor, ruggedness, and overall features. Generally semi-rugged Tablet computers are on the lower end of the price spectrum, whereas “rugged” laptop computers tend to be nearer to the top end.

After reviewing the results of the proof of concept (Phase II) with Jeff Gallegos, Lior Glikshtern, Brett Reitmeier, and others involved in the demonstration I believe that the cellular router paired with the pass through auxiliary antenna to the docking station is the best combination of components for usable cellular signal. When asked why the router had such an effect on the signal I was advised that the router performs one task exceptionally well, and that is route cellular data traffic reliably and efficiently. It is similar to watering a single plant from 25 feet away. With an inefficient nozzle that throws water everywhere it will take a lot of water to sufficiently hydrate the plant. But with a more focused nozzle you can use less water, at a lower pressure, and accomplish the task faster. Its just a matter of using the right equipment. The router used in the demonstration was a dual SIM model. Since there was no observed advantage to using two cellular carriers it was recommended that a single SIM model be used.

Reviewing the performance of the two cellular carriers (FistNet by AT&T, and Verizon) I do not see any specific advantage to adding a cellular service provider.

While speaking with Madonna Alan with Tyler Technologies I inquired about the Mobile CAD and Mobile RMS applications that pair with our existing CAD and RMS software. She advised that for LCSO to use Mobile RMS Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) licenses and a COM Server were needed. This server acts as a service between the mobile client and the server (in this case the RMS server). She added that a single COM server could be used for both Mobile RMS and Mobile CAD. She also added that the RDP licenses, the COM server, and the setup fee were all one-time-fees.

Another software offered by Tyler is the LETS Standalone package. This software provides Deputies the ability to check driver's license information, warrant status, and license plate information. Currently these tasks are performed by Dispatchers and the information relayed over the police radio to the Deputy. This software requires a license for each agency user (that is transferable upon personnel separation) and a setup fee that are both one-time-fees. The maintenance/support service is strongly recommended and has an annual fee.

I also spoke with Sonia Abeyta with the NMSP TraCS Program. The TraCS program is free software maintained by the New Mexico State Police and provides a collection of state reporting forms for Traffic, Crash, and other Criminal reports. It is a repository of state approved forms and protocols available to participating agencies. The main benefit of this program is the automated reporting of Traffic Citations, Crashes, and Statistics usually performed by the Records Custodian. The only costs associated with this program are for the hardware and supplies used for scanning and printing the report information. The costs for the hardware are one-time-fees.

Based on my 40+ years of experience using and building desktop computers, a strategy that has worked well for me over the years has been to purchase upper-tier equipment (models or technologies one to two years old, but not necessarily top-tier) that have been market tested. I find that those products tend to provide the best return on investment.

I have also found that computers built specifically for gaming use tend to chase the bleeding edge of technology specifications (CPU speeds, core and thread counts, GPU speed index,... etc.). These statistics change rapidly as new improved products come to market. The result is a hyper compressed *perception* of

the service life of an average computer. In my real word use case, I am still using the personal computer I built 10 years ago, albeit with some upgrades. While it is not a “gaming machine” it still performs respectably. Other than security patch updates Public Service software does not frequently require upgrades necessitating new hardware.

Therefore, I believe it is feasible, that by using the same strategy of targeting upper-tier products, a rugged laptop computer could easily have a service life of 8 – 10 years.

Currently the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office has an authorized strength of 24 sworn Deputies and 1 Sheriff. Of those 24 sworn 18 are assigned to Patrol duties (4 Sergeants and 14 Deputies), 4 are assigned to Investigations (2 Investigators and 2 Narcotics), and 2 are assigned to Administrative positions (Lieutenant and Undersheriff). All deputies are subject to call-out in large scale emergencies.

Recommendations

My recommendation is that the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office incorporate Mobile Data Computers (MDC) into their inventory as essential equipment.

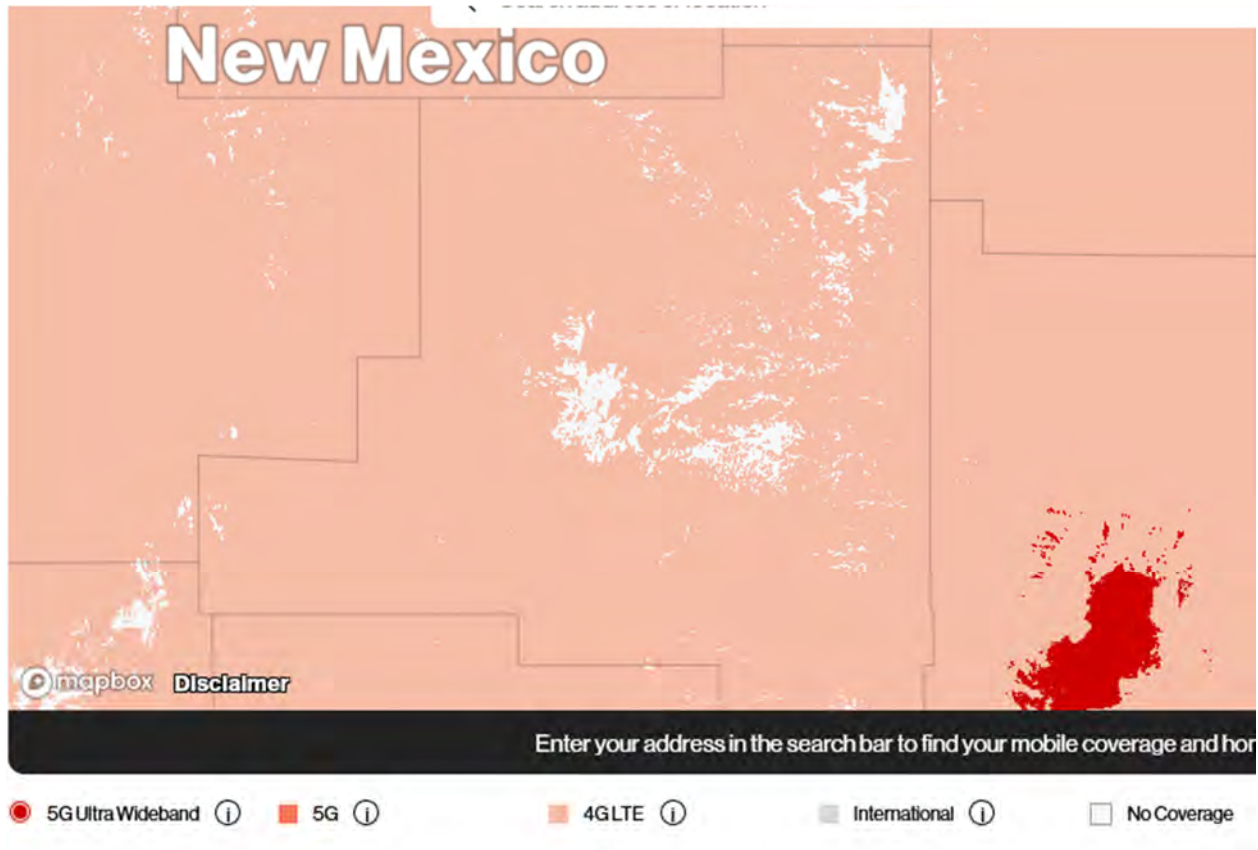
Furthermore, I recommend that each deputy be issued an MDC much like they are issued a radio, a body worn camera, and a firearm.

Futhermore, I recommend the product and services listed in “Attachment 2” be purchased to more efficiently serve the people of Lincoln County.

Furthermore, I recommend that upon the incorporation of the products and services listed in “Attachment 2”, policies and procedures be reviewed and developed as needed regarding the accountability and use thereof said products and equipment.

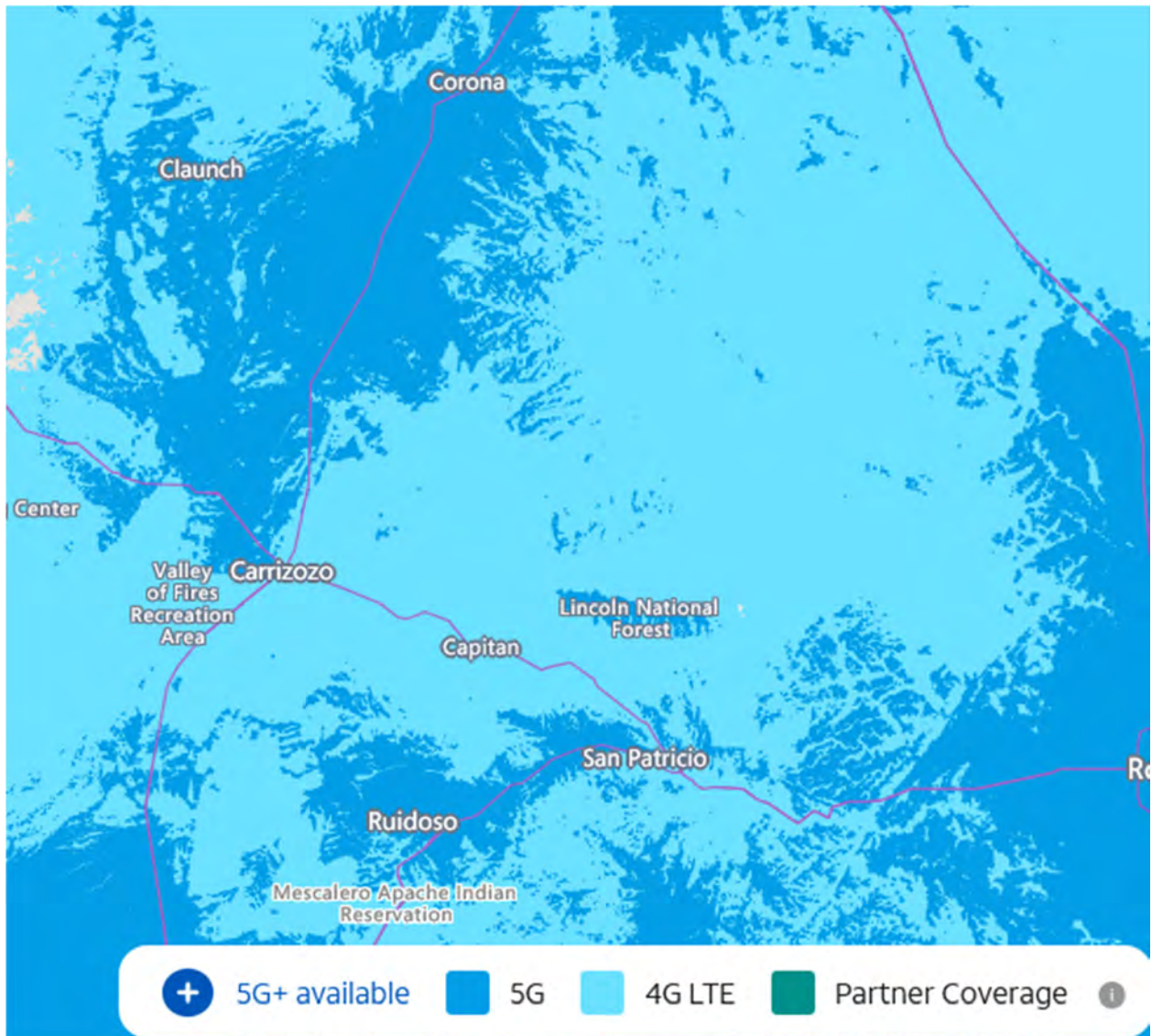
Attachments

Attachment #1



Verizon coverage map of Lincoln County (Dec 6, 2023)

Attachment #2



AT&T coverage map (Dec 6, 2023)

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Attachment #3

Average of signal strength survey

	Site	Download				Upload				Router w/VZN	
		FNATT	VZN	Fastest		FNATT	VZN	Fastest		Down	Up
1	White Moutian Elementry School	73.96	25.95	FNATT		5.88	8.40	VZN		50.75	7.73
2	Albertson's Parking Lot	60.71	175.60	VZN		6.65	7.46	VZN		66.78	6.56
3	Incredible and Mulligan intersection	28.46	36.69	VZN		5.19	3.39	FNATT		5.99	0.47
4	Outlaw CC Tennis Court #1	56.93	47.37	FNATT		4.75	0.25	FNATT		3.66	3.95
5	Capitan Brewer Parking Lot	33.18	61.36	VZN		13.58	4.00	FNATT		60.13	5.72
6	US380 NM220 Intersection	27.54	80.52	VZN		9.29	4.55	FNATT		35.79	3.08
7	Lincoln County Courthouse Pagent Parking lot	11.26	1.17	FNATT		0.98	0.00	FNATT		0.00	0.00
8	US380 MM104 south pulloff	9.97	14.49	VZN		3.54	2.91	FNATT		11.64	3.67
9	Hondo Allsup's Parking lot	20.35	19.98	FNATT		5.60	16.35	VZN		12.57	4.22

Breakdown of Survey results

Site #	Loc Desc	Carrier	DL (Mbps)	UL (Mbps)
1	White Moutian Elementry School	FNATT	76.03	6.05
1	White Moutian Elementry School	FNATT	77.68	5.60
1	White Moutian Elementry School	FNATT	98.73	5.51
1	White Moutian Elementry School	FNATT	79.09	6.03
1	White Moutian Elementry School	FNATT	38.25	6.23
1	White Moutian Elementry School	VZN	30.99	8.38
1	White Moutian Elementry School	VZN	23.93	8.78
1	White Moutian Elementry School	VZN	35.53	8.57

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1	White Moutian Elementry School	VZN	16.70	8.19
1	White Moutian Elementry School	VZN	22.59	8.07
2	Albertson's Parking Lot	VZN	196.09	7.33
2	Albertson's Parking Lot	VZN	172.89	7.76
2	Albertson's Parking Lot	VZN	178.30	6.69
2	Albertson's Parking Lot	VZN	153.05	7.74
2	Albertson's Parking Lot	VZN	177.68	7.79
2	Albertson's Parking Lot	FNATT	60.29	6.76
2	Albertson's Parking Lot	FNATT	61.55	6.67
2	Albertson's Parking Lot	FNATT	56.60	6.56
2	Albertson's Parking Lot	FNATT	65.46	6.80
2	Albertson's Parking Lot	FNATT	59.64	6.47
3	Incredible and Mulligan intersection	FNATT	28.21	4.79
3	Incredible and Mulligan intersection	FNATT	28.24	4.68
3	Incredible and Mulligan intersection	FNATT	29.76	5.70
3	Incredible and Mulligan intersection	FNATT	26.19	5.42
3	Incredible and Mulligan intersection	FNATT	29.88	5.38
3	Incredible and Mulligan intersection	VZN	44.42	3.51
3	Incredible and Mulligan intersection	VZN	36.10	3.69
3	Incredible and Mulligan intersection	VZN	38.19	3.05
3	Incredible and Mulligan intersection	VZN	31.69	3.46
3	Incredible and Mulligan intersection	VZN	33.06	3.23
4	Outlaw CC Tennis Court #1	FNATT	57.30	3.92

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4	Outlaw CC Tennis Court #1	FNATT	57.76	5.02
4	Outlaw CC Tennis Court #1	FNATT	64.25	4.85
4	Outlaw CC Tennis Court #1	FNATT	57.56	4.86
4	Outlaw CC Tennis Court #1	FNATT	47.77	5.12
4	Outlaw CC Tennis Court #1	VZN	53.14	0.46
4	Outlaw CC Tennis Court #1	VZN	45.87	0.33
4	Outlaw CC Tennis Court #1	VZN	48.54	0.15
4	Outlaw CC Tennis Court #1	VZN	41.00	0.12
4	Outlaw CC Tennis Court #1	VZN	48.32	0.20
5	Capitan Brewer Parking Lot	FNATT	35.89	11.77
5	Capitan Brewer Parking Lot	FNATT	36.68	15.41
5	Capitan Brewer Parking Lot	FNATT	28.77	12.75
5	Capitan Brewer Parking Lot	FNATT	30.29	14.30
5	Capitan Brewer Parking Lot	FNATT	34.27	13.69
5	Capitan Brewer Parking Lot	VZN	61.41	1.66
5	Capitan Brewer Parking Lot	VZN	77.16	3.29
5	Capitan Brewer Parking Lot	VZN	70.36	9.32
5	Capitan Brewer Parking Lot	VZN	46.95	3.29
5	Capitan Brewer Parking Lot	VZN	50.91	2.43
6	US380 NM220 Intersection	FNATT	20.87	7.01
6	US380 NM220 Intersection	FNATT	48.16	4.73
6	US380 NM220 Intersection	FNATT	23.27	2.03
6	US380 NM220 Intersection	FNATT	24.80	17.22

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6	US380 NM220 Intersection	FNATT	20.60	15.48
6	US380 NM220 Intersection	VZN	75.28	3.60
6	US380 NM220 Intersection	VZN	78.22	5.06
6	US380 NM220 Intersection	VZN	83.36	4.95
6	US380 NM220 Intersection	VZN	84.55	4.34
6	US380 NM220 Intersection	VZN	81.19	4.78
7	Lincoln County Courthouse Pagent Parking lot	FNATT	13.60	1.27
7	Lincoln County Courthouse Pagent Parking lot	FNATT	11.90	1.02
7	Lincoln County Courthouse Pagent Parking lot	FNATT	9.38	0.75
7	Lincoln County Courthouse Pagent Parking lot	FNATT	10.72	0.88
7	Lincoln County Courthouse Pagent Parking lot	FNATT	10.69	0.97
7	Lincoln County Courthouse Pagent Parking lot	VZN	2.59	0.00
7	Lincoln County Courthouse Pagent Parking lot	VZN	3.25	0.00
7	Lincoln County Courthouse Pagent Parking lot	VZN	0.00	0.00
7	Lincoln County Courthouse Pagent Parking lot	VZN	0.00	0.00
7	Lincoln County Courthouse Pagent Parking lot	VZN	0.00	0.00
8	US380 MM104 south pulloff	VZN	19.28	2.74
8	US380 MM104 south pulloff	VZN	11.16	2.86
8	US380 MM104 south pulloff	VZN	16.65	2.58
8	US380 MM104 south pulloff	VZN	8.40	3.40
8	US380 MM104 south pulloff	VZN	16.97	2.95
8	US380 MM104 south pulloff	FNATT	9.38	3.46
8	US380 MM104 south pulloff	FNATT	8.53	3.59

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LINCOLN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

8	US380 MM104 south pulloff	FNATT	11.62	3.53
8	US380 MM104 south pulloff	FNATT	11.35	3.48
8	US380 MM104 south pulloff	FNATT	8.97	3.66
9	Hondo Allsup's Parking lot	VZN	34.19	18.10
9	Hondo Allsup's Parking lot	VZN	10.15	18.06
9	Hondo Allsup's Parking lot	VZN	31.48	15.45
9	Hondo Allsup's Parking lot	VZN	10.19	16.12
9	Hondo Allsup's Parking lot	VZN	13.89	14.00
9	Hondo Allsup's Parking lot	FNATT	25.66	6.63
9	Hondo Allsup's Parking lot	FNATT	20.66	5.96
9	Hondo Allsup's Parking lot	FNATT	21.86	5.96
9	Hondo Allsup's Parking lot	FNATT	17.93	5.13
9	Hondo Allsup's Parking lot	FNATT	15.62	4.34

MOBILE DATA COMPUTER PROPOSAL FOR THE
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Attachment 4

Project Total Setup cost				\$	422,276.25
Surgrfw# Prgh	Surgrfw# G l v f u l s w l r q	X q l w f r w	T w	W r w d o	W h u p
Laptop Computer	All products are sold through single quote from ETS		Componant Sub	\$	282,061.25
FZ-40AZ-0SAM	Panasonic FZ-40 Toughbook laptop computer	\$ 4,839.68	25	\$ 120,992.00	OTC
FZ-VBR401M	Barcode xPak (left expansion slot)	\$ 607.75	25	\$ 15,193.75	OTC
MA3-0900120B-NNA	Cradlepoint IBR900 Router w/3yr NetCloud Mobile Essentials	\$ 1,380.94	25	\$ 34,523.50	OTC
AP-MF4G-C2W2G-Q-B1	Multimax 4G Antenna	\$ 154.19	25	\$ 3,854.75	OTC
CH-C2W2G-1-2-1-19	EZ Connect custom cable harness for antenna	\$ 168.82	25	\$ 4,220.50	OTC
A3L980-20-BLK-S	Belkin Cat6 Patch cable (20ft)	\$ 7.99	25	\$ 199.75	OTC
ST-DEPINLNCCS03	Customer Spicific LCSO-FZ40 Dock Kit (power supply + Base + pedestal +	\$ 3,298.08	25	\$ 82,452.00	OTC
ST-DEPINLBRADV01	Advanced Onsite labor (Instalation 4 veh/day)	\$ 825.00	25	\$ 20,625.00	OTC
Mobile RMS	Mobile version of RMS scaled down to run on mobile device with reduced specs		Componant Sub	\$	20,625.00
	COM server (service)	\$ 5,000.00	1	\$ 5,000.00	OTC
	Microsoft Remote Desktop Protocol License	\$ 145.00	25	\$ 3,625.00	OTC
	Tyler setup/Configure	\$ 12,000.00	1	\$ 12,000.00	OTC
Mobile CAD	Mobile version of CAD scaled down to run on mobile device with reduced specs		Componant Sub	\$	60,175.00
	COM server (service)	\$ 5,000.00	0	\$ -	OTC
	Device Setup	\$ 1,925.00	25	\$ 48,125.00	OTC
	Maintnace	\$ 482.00	25	\$ 12,050.00	Annual (recurring)
LETS Standalone	Used for running NMLETS/NCIC inquiries		Componant Sub	\$	19,475.00
	License	\$ 575.00	25	\$ 14,375.00	OTC (Transferable)
	Implementation/setup	\$ 1,500.00	1	\$ 1,500.00	OTC
	LETS Maintnace	\$ 3,600.00	1	\$ 3,600.00	Annual (recurring)
MDC Setup	Server setup by SystemsMD		Componant Sub	\$	20,340.00
	Project flat rate labor (less 10% Managed Services Discount)	\$ 12,420.00	1	\$ 12,420.00	OTC
	SSL VPN Licenses (25 pack)	\$ 420.00	1	\$ 420.00	OTC
	Vipre Antivirus License (\$24/license/year)	\$ 24.00	25	\$ 600.00	Annual (recurring)
	Office 365 E3 Licenses (\$276/license/year)	\$ 276.00	25	\$ 6,900.00	Annual (recurring)
				\$ -	
TraCS Hardware	Traffic and Criminal Software		Componant Sub	\$	19,600.00
PJ72	Brother Pocket Thermal Printer	\$ 370.00	20	\$ 7,400.00	OTC
LB3692	Car power adapter	\$ 35.00	20	\$ 700.00	OTC
LBX028	Vehciel mount for printer	\$ 105.00	20	\$ 2,100.00	OTC
	Thermal printer paper (36 rolls of 100 sheets each	\$ 230.00	10	\$ 2,300.00	As Needed
4910LR-151-LTRK	Ltron Barcode Scanner	\$ 350.00	20	\$ 7,000.00	OTC
USB2HABM6RA	Startech Mini USB Cable	\$ 5.00	20	\$ 100.00	OTC

MOBILE DATA COMPUTER PROPOSAL FOR THE
LINCOLN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

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AGENDA ITEM NO.

1) Security Updates – Courts (CEO Audrey Hukari) & Lincoln County

A walkthrough was done on January 3rd with the Courts, County, White Sands Construction, and APIX (security) and new quotes will be presented at the February (phase I) and March (phase II) meetings from White Sands.

2) Lodger's Tax Software

Canceling RentalScape and moving forward with Granicus. Phase I will be completed by the end of January with OpenForms.

3) LATCF Funding

a. Tyler Munis

- i. Tyler Technologies will be working with the County Manager and County Clerk to set up a meeting to discuss how Tyler can coordinate with Catalyst.
- ii. Tyler Tech will be setting up a meeting with Granicus (Lodger's Tax) to determine how to fluidly transition data between Granicus and Tyler (between the Lodger's Tax and Assessor's etc.).
- iii. Tyler Tech will be coming out to Lincoln County on February 19th to meet with each department and talk with staff. Tyler will also present a brief demonstration to the Commission on February 20th.

4) Reorganization of County Departments

5) Fire Chief Meeting

A meeting is being scheduled between Arron (OES), the Fire Chiefs, and County Manager on further discussion on ISO scores and working together on grant writing for projects such as hydrants, water storage, paid fire, and other initiatives we can do to assist with the insurance ratings. Meeting to be scheduled early February.

6) Indigent Health Program – Opioid Treatment

We finally got some estimated prices for opioid addiction and recovery treatment in the area. Scott and I will work on an ordinance update to include these prices to work with Sierra Blanca Family Medicine. The draft will be presented to Alan and SBFM prior to coming to the Board. (February meeting).

7) Director's Reports

Ordinance Enforcement

Monthly Report

December 2023

Name	Address	Status	Notes
G. Link 11/29/2023	167 Loma Grande	Closed Case File	Building with out a permit
B Mccarty 12/05/2023	404 Gavilan Canyon	Closed Case File	Parking in the Right Of Way and Junk Metals
T. Montes 12/11/2023	27126 Hwy 70	Closed Case File	Illegal Dumping
J. Richardson 12/12/2023	105 Musketball Dr.	Closed Case File	Illegal Dumping
J. Thom	107 Rio St. Ruidoso	Closed Case File	Illegal Dumping
J. Flowers 11/15/2023	Unit 2 Block 3 Pearson Rd. Gavilan Cyn.	Open Case File	Burned Mobile Home
J. Brooks 12/19/2023	100 Raven Ridge Rd.	Open Case File	Nuisance Dilapidated Structure
R. Burkham 12/07/2023	107 Sagebrush Palo Verde Slops	Open Case File	Burned Structure on Property
J. Ensor 12/07/2023	105 Poplar Alto	Open Case File	Junk Vehicle's
R. Ford 12/07/2023	604 Reynolds Cir. Palo Verde Slops	Open Case File	Refuse
A. Mustain 11/07/2023	303 Reynolds Cir. Palo Verde Slops	Open Case File	Investigateion Ref. Complaint
F. Chavez 11/02/2023	28618 US Hwy 70 Hondo	Open Case File	Investigateion Ref. Complaint
P. Barbara 11/02/2023	106 White Angel Mesa Road	Open Case File	Investigateion Ref. Complaint
K. Conner 10/18/2023	121 Screaming Eagle Alto	Open Case File	Investigateion Ref. Complaint


N. Herrera
Ordinance Enforcement Officer L-201



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

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AGENDA ITEM NO. 21

SUBJECT:

Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – 2024

- a. Presentation by the SWCA Environmental Consultants and the Lincoln County Office of Emergency Services
- b. Approval of Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan by Resolution 2024-39

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

RESOLUTION NO. 2024-39

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN ADOPTING THE 2023 MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS the County of Lincoln recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the County of Lincoln, and

WHEREAS the County of Lincoln has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as 2023 Multi-Jurisdictional 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 2023 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the County of Lincoln from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the County of Lincoln demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2023 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, NM, THAT:

ADOPTED, PASSED AND SIGNED the 16th of January 2024.

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**

Todd F. Proctor, Chairman

Jon F. Crunk, Vice Chairman

Mark G. Fischer, Member

Pierre S. Pfeffer, Member

Samantha J. Serna, Member

ATTEST:

Shannan Hemphill, County Clerk

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE



Lincoln County, Village of Ruidoso,
City of Ruidoso Downs, Town of Carrizozo,
Village of Capitan, and Village of Corona

July 2023

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Throughout the United States, natural and human-caused disasters have led to increasing levels of death, injury, property damage, and interruption of business and government services. Families and individuals can be immensely affected and businesses that are damaged cannot contribute to the economy. The money, time, and effort to respond to and recover from these emergencies or disasters divert public resources and attention from other important programs and problems. The five jurisdictions contained within Lincoln County, New Mexico, participating in this planning effort recognize the consequences of disasters and the need to reduce the impacts of natural and human-caused hazards. The County and participating jurisdictions also know that with careful selection, mitigation actions in the form of projects and programs can become long-term, cost-effective means for reducing the impact of natural and human-caused hazards.

The planning process for the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update assists each participating jurisdiction to identify the natural hazards that impact the community, analyzes the risks, and prioritizes actions that can be taken to reduce that risk. Having the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan provides each participating jurisdiction with a federal government-approved and locally adopted plan which will support grant applications to implement natural hazard risk reduction projects. The approved plan is a requirement for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hazard mitigation grant funding and may meet the plan requirements for other federal grants, such as the U.S. Forest Service Community Wildfire Defense Grant.

The elected and appointed officials of Lincoln County (herein called the County) demonstrated their commitment to hazard mitigation in 2012 by preparing the first Lincoln County All Hazard Mitigation Plan (2012 HMP). At that time, only the County adopted the HMP. In order to remain compliant with federal regulations, the HMP must be updated and approved by FEMA every five years.

The County, the Village of Ruidoso, City of Ruidoso Downs, Town of Carrizozo, Village of Capitan, and Village of Corona prepared and received FEMA approval of the 5-year update for the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2018 (2018 HMP). As the FEMA guidance had changed, each participating jurisdiction's hazards needed to be analyzed independently, actions needed to be community-specific, and adoption had to occur for each entity.

The HMP has been prepared in compliance with Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act or the Act), 42 United States Code 5165, enacted under Section 104 the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), Public Law 106-390 of October 30, 2000, as implemented at Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 201.6 and 201.7 dated October, 2007. The HMP includes risk assessments for multiple natural hazards, a public outreach effort, and development of a mitigation strategy that incorporates measures intended to reduce the impacts of natural hazard events.

The 2023 update of the various HMP elements was accomplished through the multi-jurisdictional Planning Team which included representatives from each of the participating jurisdictions and other agencies that expressed interest. Subject Matter Experts, stakeholders, and the general public were also involved with and contributed to the 2023 HMP update. The Planning Team met monthly from February through May, 2023, were consulted on final edits through the fall of 2023, and ensured the adoption resolutions were approved. The 2023 HMP update will continue to guide the County and participating jurisdictions toward greater disaster resilience.

For the 2023 HMP update, funding was provided through a FEMA Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) planning sub-grant obtained by the Village of Ruidoso through the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM). SWCA Environmental Consultants was hired by the Village of Ruidoso to facilitate the planning process and update the HMP. The Village of Ruidoso served as the lead agency and primary point of contact for the planning effort.

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SECTION 1: JURISDICTIONAL ADOPTION AND FEMA APPROVAL

1.1 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Requirements

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released an update to the Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide on April 19, 2022. The guidance became effective April 19, 2023. This 2023 Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) meets the requirements as described in the 2022 FEMA Guide.

Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §201.6 requires that existing plans be updated every five years, with each plan cycle requiring a complete review, revision, and re-approval of the plan at both the state and FEMA level. The 2018 Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018 HMP) includes Lincoln County (the County), Village of Ruidoso, City of Ruidoso Downs, Town of Carrizozo, Village of Capitan, and Village of Corona. The 2018 HMP expired on July 24, 2023. The 2023 HMP is the result of an update process performed by the six participating jurisdictions.

1.2 Official Record of Adoption

Promulgation of the HMP is accomplished through formal adoption of official resolutions by the governing body for each participating jurisdiction in accordance with the authority and powers granted to those jurisdictions by the State of New Mexico. Adoption Resolutions for each of the participating communities are found in Appendix J.

1.3 FEMA Approval Letter

The HMP was submitted to the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), the authorized state agency, and FEMA, for review and approval. FEMA's approval letter is provided on the following page. The Approved Plan Review Tool is found in Appendix K.

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SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

2.1 HMP Authority

This 2023 update of the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional HMP has been prepared in compliance with Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Stafford Act), 42 United States Code 5165, as amended by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) Public Law 106-390 enacted October 30, 2000. The regulations governing the mitigation planning requirements for local mitigation plans are published under CFR Title 44, Section 201.6 (44 CFR §201.6).

44 CFR §201.6 explains the requirements for local governments to undertake a risk-based approach to reducing risks to impacts of natural hazards through mitigation planning. The local mitigation plan is the representation of the participating jurisdiction's commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the impacts of natural hazards. Under 44 CFR §201.6 and §201.7, local and tribal governments must have a FEMA-approved local natural HMP in order to apply for and/or receive funding from the following Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs. Mitigation actions are required to be identified in the HMP to meet the planning requirement for eligibility.

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Fire (HMGP- Post Fire)
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)

2.2 Hazard Mitigation Plan Purpose

The planning process for the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update assists each participating jurisdiction in identifying the natural hazards that impact the community, analyzes the risks, and prioritizes actions that can be taken to reduce that risk. Having the approved HMP provides each participating jurisdiction with a federal government–approved and locally adopted plan which will support grant applications to implement natural hazard risk reduction projects. The approved plan is a requirement for FEMA hazard mitigation grant funding and may meet the plan requirements for other federal grants, such as the U.S. Forest Service Community Wildfire Defense Grant.

2.3 Funding for the Hazard Mitigation Plan

Funding for the development of the HMP was provided through a FEMA BRIC planning sub-grant obtained by the Village of Ruidoso through the New Mexico DHSEM. FEMA serves as the grantor, New Mexico DHSEM serves as the grantee, and the Village of Ruidoso serves as the sub-grantee. Each participating jurisdiction contributed matching funds for the sub-grant. SWCA Environmental Consultants was hired by the Village of Ruidoso to facilitate the planning process and update the HMP.

2.4 General Hazard Mitigation Plan Description

The HMP is generally arranged and formatted to be consistent with the 2018 HMP and is composed of the following sections:

Planning Process (Section 3) – This section summarizes the planning process used to update the HMP, describes Planning Team participation, explains the content of the Planning Team meetings, and summarizes outreach to both stakeholders and the public.

Community Description (Section 4) – This section provides a general description of the participating jurisdictions and Lincoln County as a whole.

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (Section 5) – This section summarizes the identification and description of natural hazards that impact each of the participating jurisdictions. For each community, hazard maps and narrative explain the previous occurrence, location, extent (magnitude/severity), probability, and potential climate change effects. This section also includes the vulnerability assessment for each community for each hazard with consideration for critical infrastructure vulnerability, damage to the built environment, changes in development, and social vulnerability. The section ends with the Priority Risk Index (PRI) ratings for each community for each hazard, serving as a way to compare relative importance of perceived risk.

Mitigation Strategy (Section 6) – This section presents a capability assessment for each participating jurisdiction. It also summarizes mitigation goals, objectives, and community-specific actions. The description for each action includes the hazard(s) being mitigated, cost effectiveness, duration, responsible entity, potential funding sources, and a status for all actions identified in the 2018 HMP.

Plan Maintenance Procedures (Section 7) – This section outlines the procedures that will be implemented for evaluating and monitoring the HMP, updating the HMP in the next five years, incorporating plan elements into existing planning mechanisms, and continued public involvement.

SECTION 3: PLANNING PROCESS

§201.6(b): [The plan must include the following:] Planning process. An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include:

- (1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;
- (2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and
- (3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

§201.6(c)(1): [The plan must include the following:] Documentation of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.

This section includes the delineation of various 44 CFR 201.6 regulatory requirements, as well as the identification of key stakeholders and Planning Team Members within Lincoln County. In addition, the necessary public involvement meetings and actions that were applied during this process are also detailed.

3.1 Update Process Description

Village of Ruidoso applied for and received a FEMA BRIC sub-grant through the New Mexico DHSEM to fund a multi-jurisdictional update to the 2018 HMP. Letters from the participating jurisdictions were received to be included in the BRIC grant application. Once the sub-grant was received, the Village of Ruidoso went through a formal procurement process to hire a contractor to facilitate the update process. SWCA Environmental Consultants was hired to work with the participating jurisdictions and guide the HMP update process.

Analysis of the 2018 planning process and changes implemented for the 2023 process are described below. Details regarding updated contact information, Planning Team activities, stakeholder involvement, and public involvement are discussed in the following sections.

3.2 Previous Planning Process Assessment

The first task of preparation for the 2023 Plan was to evaluate the process used to develop the 2018 HMP. This was initially discussed in the February 28, 2023, Planning Team Meeting #1 with the goal of establishing the framework for the planning effort ahead. The 2018 planning process included a Mitigation Planning Team to represent respective communities. Local Planning Teams were composed of jurisdiction-specific staff and subject matter experts (SMEs). Six Mitigation Planning Team planning meetings and five Local Planning Team meetings were held over the course of a 9-month period. The Mitigation Planning Teams were responsible for attending meetings, conveying information and assignments from meetings, providing insight on the planning context, and reviewing the HMP. Each Local Planning Team was involved in research and making planning decisions and reviewed the draft HMP before public comment. The Mitigation Planning Team representative for the Village of Corona was unable to attend in-person meetings due to short staffing, but email, phone, and Local Planning Team participation was deemed sufficient. The consulting team posted drafts of the HMP on the Village of Ruidoso's website to allow stakeholder and public comment, with public notices posted on jurisdictional websites. No comments were received.

The 2018 HMP noted the lack of mitigation planning experience in the County's first HMP which was approved in 2012. The 2018 HMP had a much higher level of engagement and input from knowledgeable local sources as evidenced by the local specific Planning Teams. This approach resulted in a multi-jurisdictional planning approach that provided representation for all involved communities where concepts were presented and discussed, and each participating jurisdiction was assigned tasks to ensure all relevant information was included.

3.3 Planning Team

3.3.1 General

For the 2023 HMP, one multi-jurisdictional Planning Team was convened. Each participating jurisdiction assigned one liaison who served as the primary point of contact for their jurisdiction and was responsible for ensuring all assignments and intracommunity communication was passed along and completed on time. It was the responsibility of the primary point of contact to participate in the Planning Team meetings and to delegate data requests and other task assignments. Communication was maintained via email, phone calls, and meetings with the primary community contact. The primary contact was responsible for the following:

- Coordinate input and feedback from the community
- Delegate and ensure completion of assigned tasks or data requests
- Coordinate elected official meetings

The role of the Planning Team was to perform the coordination, research, and planning element activities required to update the 2018 HMP. Planning Team meetings were held monthly from February to May 2023. At the beginning of the planning process, each liaison was provided with a copy of the 2018 HMP in addition to the copy posted on the Village of Ruidoso's website.

The Planning Team meetings were designed and scheduled to guide the Planning Team through the update process by establishing baseline understandings of the process and build on previous meetings. Each meeting focused on a specific section of the HMP, beginning with an overview and assessment of the previous planning process. In addition to this cumulative meeting process where jurisdictional representatives participated in each progressive step, monthly assignments were delegated based on the planning stage. Assignments ensured that the most up-to-date information was used in the planning process and that all efforts were made to fill recognized data deficiencies. Subject matter experts and stakeholders were also consulted to provide input on specific topics.

Dates of the Planning Team meetings and specific topics covered are shown in Figure 3-2.

3.3.2 Planning Team Assembly

At the beginning of the 2023 HMP update planning process, the Village of Ruidoso updated the 2018 Planning Team contact list to reflect the current contacts that held the appropriate position within each participating jurisdiction. Representatives were the emergency managers or primary point of contact from the 2018 HMP or other community staff with an aim of one to three representatives per jurisdiction. In February 2023, an introductory email was sent to the identified Planning Team Members announcing the start of the planning effort. Throughout the first several weeks of the planning process, the Planning Team list was modified by each participating jurisdiction to ensure that the appropriate contacts were included. The Planning Team representatives are summarized in Figure 3-1. Returning Planning Team Members from the 2018 HMP are identified with an asterisk (*).

Figure 3-1: Mitigation Planning Team

Name		Agency/Organization	Title
Kevin	Kennedy	Village of Capitan	Fire Chief/Emergency Management
Ron	Lowrance	Village of Capitan	Mayor
Ray	Dean	Town of Carrizozo	Mayor
Lisa	Maue	Town of Carrizozo	Administrative Assistant
Leann	Weibrecht	Town of Carrizozo	Town Clerk
Brad	Gage	Village of Corona	Fire Chief
Terri	Racher*	Village of Corona	Village Clerk
Samuel	Seely	Village of Corona	Mayor
Arron	Griewahn	Lincoln County	Office of Emergency Services Coordinator
Francesca	Herrera	Lincoln County	Public Works Director/Floodplain Manager
Jeffrey	Honeycutt	Lincoln County	Road Superintendent
Joe (JP)	Kenmore*	Lincoln County	Emergency Management Director (retired)
Ira	Pearson*	Lincoln County	County Manager (retired)
Brian	Samson	Lincoln County	Interim Emergency Manager
Makayla	Zonfrilli	Lincoln County	County Manager
Roy	Burkham	City of Ruidoso Downs	Fire Chief/Emergency Manager
Joe	Commander	City of Ruidoso Downs	Police Chief
Dean	Holman	City of Ruidoso Downs	Mayor
Robert	Knight	City of Ruidoso Downs	Deputy Police Chief
Jenette	Recendez	City of Ruidoso Downs	Planning Services Director
Christella	Armijo	Village of Ruidoso	Water Resources Director
Lawrence	Chavez	Village of Ruidoso	Police Chief
Ross	Coleman	Village of Ruidoso	Assistant Fire Chief/Fire Marshal
Dick	Cooke	Village of Ruidoso	Village Forestry Director
Joe	Kasuboski*	Village of Ruidoso	Fire Chief
Steven	Minner	Village of Ruidoso	Deputy Police Chief
Eric	Queller	Village of Ruidoso	Emergency Manager
Adam	Sanchez	Village of Ruidoso	Public Utilities Director
Ron	Sena*	Village of Ruidoso	Village Manager
Samantha	Serna*	Village of Ruidoso	Community Development Director

Name		Agency/Organization	Title
J.W.	McCoy	U.S. Forest Service, Lincoln National Forest	Fire Management Officer
Jennifer	Thomas	U.S. Forest Service, Lincoln National Forest	District Ranger

3.3.3 Planning Team Activities

Figure 3-2 summarizes the Planning Team meetings convened, along with a brief list of the agenda items discussed. The detailed agendas, presentations, and meeting notes for the Planning Team meetings are provided in Appendix F.

Figure 3-2: Summary of Planning Team Meetings

Meeting Type, Date, and Location	Topics
Planning Team Meeting # 1 February 28, 2023 Village of Ruidoso Village Hall Ruidoso, NM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Plan update process and overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ General process overview and timeline ◦ FEMA guidance changes • Roles and responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Planning Team Members ◦ Stakeholders ◦ Subject matter experts ◦ Members of the public • Planning process updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Overview of 2018 process ◦ Recommended changes for 2023 update ◦ Confirmation on direction from Planning Team • Hazard identification and risk assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Overview of 2018 hazards and recommendations ◦ Overview of research to be conducted for 2023 • Next steps
Planning Team Meeting # 2 March 22, 2023 Via Zoom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Planning process for 2023 Update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Confirmation on planning process ◦ Community involvement • Hazard identification and risk assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Finalize hazard screening process ◦ Hazard profile example ◦ Changes in land development ◦ Critical infrastructure and asset mapping ◦ PRI overview ◦ Loss and exposure estimates ◦ Recommended changes ◦ Confirmation on direction from Planning Team • Next steps

Meeting Type, Date, and Location	Topics
Planning Team Meeting # 3 April 19, 2023 Via Zoom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Planning process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Format review and comments/feedback • Hazard identification and risk assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Format review and comments/feedback ○ Hazard profile and vulnerability example ○ Updated PRI review ○ Mitigation strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Overview of 2018 strategy ○ Recommended changes for 2023 update ○ Technical assistance meetings to be held week of May 1 for each community • Next steps
Planning Team Meeting # 4 May 25, 2023 Via Zoom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • PRI results • Review of Sections 1–5 and capabilities • Mitigation strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Finalize goals and objectives ○ Review 2018 HMP action status ○ Finalize approach for 2023 ○ Finalize prioritization process • Plan maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review status of 2018 through 2023 commitments ○ Plan maintenance for 2024 through 2028 • Formatting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Next steps

In addition to the Planning Team meetings, the consultant provided a Mitigation Strategy Technical Assistance session for each participating jurisdiction. Five of the sessions were conducted the week of May 1, and the sixth was the week of May 15. Topics below were addressed in the session. The following participants were encouraged to participate: primary contact from Planning Team; Emergency Manager; wildfire, flood, climate, dam, or other hazard subject matter expert; public utility, public works, or other infrastructure subject matter expert; community planner; and elected/appointed officials.

- Review goals and objectives in context of individual participating jurisdiction perspective
- Review each participating jurisdiction’s 2018 HMP actions and describe example of how status must be documented
- Discuss example of how updates need to be described for actions that will be included in the 2023 HMP Update
- Discuss example of how actions are to be added so new guidance is met
- Brainstorm action ideas
- Explain the prioritization process options

3.3.4 Subject Matter Experts

Subject matter experts (SMEs) were identified by the Planning Team to provide input and feedback on specific topics. SMEs provided edits and feedback on specific topics or hazards and provided reference materials or website links. Some SMEs assisted with the integration of other planning mechanisms into this HMP Update and will assist with integrating relevant portions of this HMP into other planning mechanisms over the coming 5-year approval cycle. In addition, some SMEs provided support, logistics coordination, and other resources to accomplish the HMP Update. Figure 3-3 identifies the SMEs, their agency or organization affiliation, and subject area of expertise.

Figure 3-3: Subject Matter Expert List

Name		Agency/Organization	Title	SME Topic
Angela	Autrey	Village of Capitan	Deputy Clerk	Board of Trustees meeting logistics
Lisa	Maue	Carrizozo Works, Inc.	Director	Economic development and quality of life
Walter	Hill	Lincoln County	Assessor's Office Cartographer	Assessor data and assistance
Amanda	Vega-Trujillo	Lincoln County	Assessor's Office Cartographer	Assessor data
Brianna	Ventura	Lincoln County	HR Director, County Admin Assistant	Public Information, County Commission agenda
LeeRoy	Zamora, Jr.	Lincoln County	Chief Deputy Assessor	Assessor data and assistance
Ally	Giron	City of Ruidoso Downs	City Clerk, Treasurer, Admin Assistant	City Council meeting logistics
		City of Ruidoso Downs	Planning and Zoning Services Director	Permits, floodplain management
Ashlie	Carabajal	Village of Ruidoso	Water Resource Manager	Water asset geographic information system (GIS) and risk assessment
Kerry	Gladden	Village of Ruidoso	Public Information Officer (on contract)	Ruidoso Public Information Officer on contract
Randy	Koehn	Village of Ruidoso	Water Production Manager	Alto and Grindstone Dams
Austin	Nelson	Village of Ruidoso	Airport Manager	Airport
Frank	Potter	Village of Ruidoso	Judge	the human "Farmer's Almanac"
Bill	Powers	Village of Ruidoso	Building Official, Floodplain Manager	Permitting, floodplain
Stephanie	Warren	Village of Ruidoso	GIS Coordinator/Planner	GIS parcel data and addressing

Name		Agency/Organization	Title	SME Topic
Michael	Anand	National Weather Service	Meteorologist	Weather data

3.3.5 Stakeholders Participation

According to the Planning Team, a “stakeholder” refers to a group or organization that may have an interest in the HMP Update but is not a representative of one of the six participating jurisdictions or an individual member of the public. Some stakeholders were specifically targeted for inclusion based on their role in the community, proximity to assessed communities, or understanding of the specific planning context. Outreach to these stakeholders was conducted via email and phone correspondence and was in line with FEMA’s requirement to provide opportunity for neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, and non-profits to provide input on the HMP Update.

Similar to the development of a stakeholder list that occurred during the 2018 HMP, throughout the initial weeks of the planning process, the Planning Team modified the listing, updated contact information and added any new stakeholders. Figure 3-4 represents stakeholders that were emailed and encouraged to participate in the 2023 update. Stakeholders were sent the introductory press release and were invited to participate in the community meeting. Some stakeholders were called to discuss outreach specific to their interest area, such as climate change, and to solicit input on extending outreach to vulnerable populations.

Telephone interviews were conducted with representatives from the South Central Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council, Community Foundation of Lincoln County, Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District (Salado Dam owner), City of Alamogordo (Bonito Dam owner), Mescalero Apache Tribe (Mescalero Lake Dam owner contact for Bureau of Indian Affairs), New Mexico Workforce Solutions, Eastern New Mexico University, neighboring community emergency management contacts, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the insurance industry.

For this 2023 update, particular outreach was conducted to reach socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities. For example, the Planning Team worked with the Workforce Development Director at New Mexico Workforce Solutions and the President of the Community Foundation of Lincoln County to disseminate flyers and community meeting information to each organization’s email contact list. Additionally, the Village of Ruidoso Community Development Director recommended leaving hard copy printouts of the community meeting announcement flyer at the Village Community Center, Youth Shelter, and the County Senior Centers, all of which serve socially vulnerable communities. The Village of Ruidoso Fire Department printed and arranged for distribution of the announcements to these locations.

Figure 3-4: Stakeholder List

Name		Agency/Organization	Title	Category
J. Vance	Lee	Capitan School District	Superintendent	Academia
Cody	Patterson	Carrizozo School District	Superintendent	Academia
Travis	Lightfoot	Corona School District	Superintendent	Academia
Robin	DeMott	Eastern New Mexico University	Chief External Affairs Officer	Academia

Name		Agency/Organization	Title	Category
Ryan	Trosper	Eastern New Mexico University	President	Academia
Marvin	Martin	Hondo School District	Superintendent	Academia
George	Bickert	Ruidoso Municipal Schools	Superintendent	Academia
		New Mexico Construction Industries Division	Las Cruces Office	Agencies that regulate development
Justin	Riggs	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	NM/TX Branch, Regulatory Office	Agencies that regulate development
Warren	Kasper	U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave	National Conservation Area Manager	Federal partners
Diedre	Tarr	Claunch Pinto Soil and Water Conservation District	District Manager	Local and regional agencies
Nick	Smokovich	New Mexico State Forestry Division	District Forester	Local and regional agencies
Luis	De La Cruz	New Mexico Workforce Solutions	Workforce Development Director	Local and regional agencies
Dora	Batista	Southern New Mexico Economic Development District	Executive Director	Local and regional agencies
Wanda	Schmidt	Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District	Conservation Assistant	Local and regional agencies
Richard	Adler	City of Alamogordo	Fire Chief and Emergency Manager	Neighboring communities
Brian	Caesar	City of Alamogordo	City Manager	Neighboring communities
David	Nunnelley	City of Alamogordo	Utilities Department Director	Neighboring communities
Karen	Sanders	Chaves County	Emergency Manager	Neighboring communities
Bill	Williams	Chaves County	County Manager	Neighboring communities
Linda	Boyd	De Baca County	Director/Emergency Manager	Neighboring communities
Ben	Rael	Guadalupe County	Emergency Manager	Neighboring communities
Diana	Urban	Guadalupe County	County Manager	Neighboring communities

Name		Agency/Organization	Title	Category
Loren	Gallerito	Mescalero Apache Tribe	Emergency Manager	Neighboring communities
Clyde	Jenkins	Mescalero Apache Tribe	Fire Chief	Neighboring communities
Thomas	LaPaz	Mescalero Apache Tribe	Emergency Management Assistant	Neighboring communities
Matt	Clark	Otero County	Emergency Services	Neighboring communities
Pamela	Heltner	Otero County	County Manager	Neighboring communities
Amber	Vaughn	Sierra County	County Manager	Neighboring communities
Ryan	Williams	Sierra County	Emergency Services Administrator	Neighboring communities
Michael	Hawkes	Socorro County	County Manager	Neighboring communities
Gail	Tripp	Socorro County	Emergency Manager	Neighboring communities
Janice	Barela	Torrance County	County Manager	Neighboring communities
Samantha	O'Dell	Torrance County	Emergency Manager	Neighboring communities
Cynthia	Davis	Community Foundation of Lincoln County	Shelter Fund Advisor	Other private/non-profit interests
Riker	Davis	Community Foundation of Lincoln County	President	Other private/non-profit interests
Robert	Barber	Lincoln County Community Emergency Response Team	Program Manager	Other private/non-profit interests
Laura	Doth	South Central Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council	Executive Director	Other private/non-profit interests
Ashley	Dalton	Farmers Insurance	Insurance Agent	Business
Sandralynn	Nunnally	Lincoln County Medical Center	Emergency Medical Services Director	Business
Todd	Oberheu	Lincoln County Medical Center	Chief Executive Officer	Business

Figure 3-5: Joe Kenmore, Lincoln County Emergency Management Director, showing Lincoln County is Storm Ready, certified by National Weather Service



An integral part of the planning process included coordination with agencies and organizations outside of the participating jurisdiction's governance to obtain information and data for inclusion into the HMP or to provide more public exposure for the planning process. Some of the information and data used in the risk assessment are developed by agencies or organizations other than the participating jurisdictions. In some cases, the jurisdictions may be members of a larger organization that has jointly conducted a study or planning effort, like the development of the 2019 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) prepared by the South-Central Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council. Examples of data sets include FEMA floodplain mapping, severe weather statistics, hazard incident reports, and regional comprehensive plans. The resources obtained, reviewed, and compiled into the risk assessment are summarized in Section 3.6 Integration of Other Planning Mechanisms, and at the end of each subsection of Section 5.4, Vulnerability Analysis. Data sets were obtained by requesting them directly from the host agency or organization, downloading information posted to website locations, and researching geographic information system (GIS) platforms.

3.4 Public Involvement

3.4.1 Previous Plan Assessment

The public involvement strategy for the 2018 HMP used mainly web-based engagement, including posting public notices on all participating jurisdictions websites. These websites notified residents of the ongoing planning process, directed them to the 2018 HMP for review, and included instructions to provide feedback. Notices were posted at the onset of the planning process and when a draft plan was ready for public comment. The Village of Ruidoso's website hosted both a summary mitigation plan section and the

2018 HMP. Social media was also used to reach a broader audience and solicit feedback. No public comments were received during either the initial outreach or following the release of the draft plan.

3.4.2 Plan Update

For the 2023 HMP, the Planning Team defines the “public” as the communities of Lincoln County, residents, local homeowners, second homeowners, renters, businesses, and organizations outside of government.

Based on direction from the Planning Team, presentation was made to each participating jurisdiction’s elected and appointed officials providing an overview of hazard mitigation and a review of the 2023 planning process. These presentations were posted as formal public hearings. The public was given an opportunity to comment, and no comments were provided. The presentation slides are provided in Appendix G. Presentations were made on the following dates:

- Ruidoso Village Council – March 14, 2023
- Capitan Board of Trustees – March 14, 2023
- Corona Village Council – March 17, 2023
- Ruidoso Downs City Council – March 27, 2023
- Carrizozo Board of Trustees – April 11, 2023
- Lincoln County Commission – April 18, 2023

An introductory press release was distributed by the Village of Ruidoso and the Town of Carrizozo. The press release provided information on the purpose and timeline for the HMP Update, identified the key personnel, and encouraged the public to be engaged with the planning process.

The public comment period was from June 26 to July 9, 2023. On June 26, 2023, the draft 2023 HMP was uploaded to the Village of Ruidoso website. In addition, a webinar and feedback survey were also posted. The webinar provided an overview of the HMP, introduced the key components, and encouraged feedback through a survey. An in-person community meeting was hosted on June 27, 2023, at the Ruidoso Convention Center. All Planning Team Members, public officials, stakeholders, and community members were encouraged to attend the meeting, which provided time for questions regarding the planning process and an opportunity for public comment on the draft. There were 38 attendees at the meeting with representation from at least five of the six communities. Of the 11 residents that participated, some did not identify the specific community where they live. In addition to community members, elected officials, community leaders, and staff participated. Announcement of the community meeting was accomplished through a hard-copy community flyer and social media postings. The flyer was included in: the Village of Ruidoso’s June newsletter that gets mailed to all utility customers and posted online; the Village of Capitan’s monthly utility billing mailing; and the Town of Carrizozo’s online newsletter that is posted by Carrizozo Works twice a week. At the beginning of the meeting an overview of the HMP was provided to introduce the key components of the update and encourage feedback from community members through a survey.

Feedback received by July 9, 2023, was incorporated into the HMP final draft after consultation with the Planning Team. In addition to comments received at the community meeting, nine feedback surveys were returned. The Planning Team vetted each comment and determined the follow-up actions needed. It is important to note that none of the comments related to required plan elements for federal regulation compliance. Prioritization for follow-up considered the need to have FEMA approval no later than December 2023 in order to meet the January 2024 deadline for new funding opportunities. In general,

the feedback related to improvements for research and mapping. Edits were made to the document as directed by the Planning Team. Section 7.2.2 includes a summary of topics for the Planning Team to consider for the next update.

Many topics included in the community comments related to emergency response or other non-mitigation emergency management focus areas. Those comments will be shared with the contacts for Emergency Action Plans, Communications Plans, the County-wide Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and the Local Emergency Response Team. There were several comments related to the County-wide community description (see Section 4.2); these comments will be shared with contacts of the County 2027 Comprehensive Plan update.

One comment recommended inclusion of neighboring landowners and land managers; as a result, BLM was contacted and included in the Stakeholder listing. Other neighboring landowners and managers had already been contacted and listed as stakeholders. A second opportunity for the community to comment on the HMP Update was provided at the adoption public hearing at each participating jurisdiction after FEMA provided the Approval Pending Adoption letter. Dates of the public hearings were:

- Ruidoso Village Council – to be added
- Capitan Board of Trustees – to be added
- Corona Village Council – to be added
- Ruidoso Downs City Council – to be added
- Carrizozo Board of Trustees – to be added
- Lincoln County Commission – to be added

3.5 Reference Documents and Technical Resources

Over the course of the update planning process, numerous other plans, studies, reports, and technical information were obtained and reviewed for incorporation or reference purposes. The majority of sources referenced and researched pertain to the risk assessment and the capabilities assessment. To a lesser extent, the community descriptions and mitigation strategy also included some document or technical information research. Figure 3-6 provides a reference listing of the primary state, federal, and national documents and technical resources reviewed and used in the Plan. Local plans integrated into the HMP Update are listed in Figures 3-8-1 through 3-8-6.

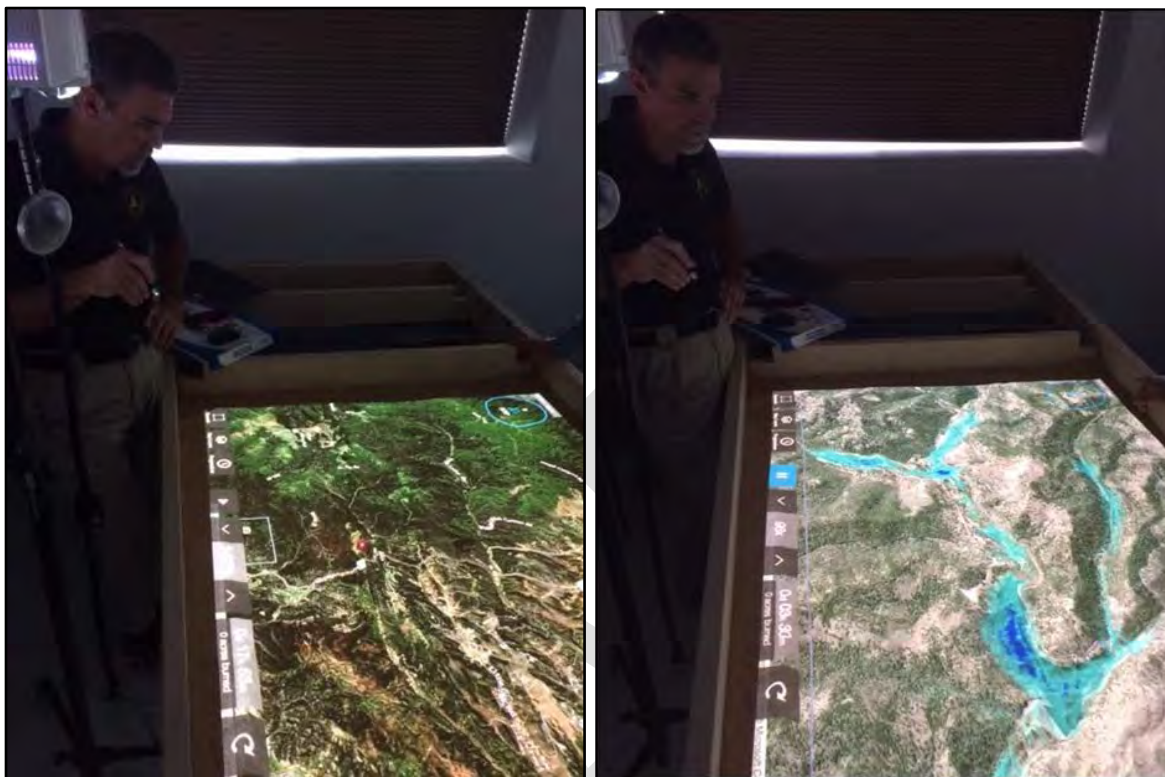
Figure 3-6: List of State, Federal, and National Resource Documents and References

Referenced Document or Technical Source	Resource Type	Description of Reference and Its Use
State of New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018)	Hazard Data, Mitigation Data	Some of the hazard data and mitigation information published in the State Plan are incorporated into the HMP Update.
New Mexico Forestry Division	Hazard Data	Source for wildfire data associated with State Land.
Living with Fire (2018)	A Guide for the New Mexico Homeowner by State Forestry, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, USFS	Concepts to mitigate fire risk have been incorporated into the HMP Update.

Referenced Document or Technical Source	Resource Type	Description of Reference and Its Use
FEMA	Technical and Planning Resource	Local Mitigation Planning and Policy Guide (2022), Local Mitigation Plan Handbook (2013), floodplain- and flooding-related National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) data (mapping, repetitive loss, NFIP statistics), and historic hazard incidents. Used in the risk assessment and mitigation strategy.
U.S. Global Change Research Program	Technical and Data Resource	Source for the Fourth National Climate Assessment (USGCRP 2018) reports and documentation with discussions on climate change.
U.S. Census Bureau	Data Resource	Source for demographic information
National Climatic Data Center	Technical Resource	Online resource for weather-related data and historic hazard event data. Used in the risk assessment.
National Response Center	Technical Resource	Source for traffic-related hazardous materials incidents and rail accidents. Used in the risk assessment.
National Weather Service	Technical Resource	Source for hazard information, data sets, and historic event records.
U.S. Census Bureau	Technical Data	County census block data were used to obtain block boundaries, population, and housing units.
U.S. Forest Service	Technical Data	Source for local wildfire data.
U.S. Geological Survey	Technical Data	Source for geological hazard data and incident data.

Figure 3-7 depicts the 2018 HMP Planning Team simulating wildfire and flood hazard scenarios as part of this process.

Figure 3-7: 2018 Planning Team using the Lincoln County Simulation Table



3.6 Integration of Other Planning Mechanisms into the HMP Update

Integration and/or incorporation of existing planning mechanisms into the HMP Update serves as a force multiplier to present interrelated concepts, goals, and actions that will enhance the ability for each participating jurisdiction to maximize natural hazard risk reduction activities.

3.6.1 2018 Plan Incorporation/Integration Examples

Below is a description of how the participating jurisdictions incorporated the 2018 HMP into updates and revisions of existing planning mechanisms (see Section 3.6.2). Bulleted descriptions go into more detail on four directly related planning documents for four participating jurisdictions.

- The County integrated the 2018 HMP into the CWPP. As this is a county-wide document, all incorporated jurisdictions benefited from the incorporation of the relevant information. The CWPP evaluates current conditions and identifies opportunities, strategies, and resources for wildfire mitigation. Additionally, the CWPP proposes important actions and recommendations to prevent wildfire risk. Concepts from the risk assessment, capabilities, and mitigation strategy of the 2018 HMP are integrated into the 2019 County CWPP.
- The Village of Ruidoso incorporated the 2018 HMP into its 2019 Comprehensive Plan. Section 13, Hazard Mitigation, describes the Village's current conditions; capacity to address hazards; existing plans, policies, and programs; accomplishments; planned improvements; and future goals and objectives. In the Comprehensive Plan, the Village commits to adopting additional hazard

mitigation rules and regulations, enforcing fuels management standards on private property, and collaborates with surrounding jurisdictions on hazard mitigation and response efforts. Concepts from the 2018 HMP were integrated into the capacity, existing conditions, and goals narrative of the Village's 2019 Comprehensive Plan.

- The City of Ruidoso Downs integrated the 2018 HMP into its 2021 Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan identifies approaches and strategies adopted by the City to reduce both short-term and long-term risk from various hazards. It prioritizes improving the community's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from hazards, reducing the risk of wildfire, and minimizing the City's vulnerability to flooding and dam failure. Concepts from the risk assessment and mitigation strategy of the 2018 HMP are integrated into the City's 2021 Comprehensive Plan.
- The Town of Carrizozo integrated the 2018 HMP into its 2021 Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan includes a discussion on hazard mitigation and the Town's mitigation efforts. There is a summary of existing plans and policies, recommendations to improve mitigation strategies, and the Town's planned goals, policies, and actions for the coming years. Concepts from the 2018 HMP were integrated into the capacity, goals, and actions narrative of the Town's 2021 Comprehensive Plan.

3.6.2 Other Planning Mechanisms Incorporated into the 2023 HMP Update

Numerous existing planning mechanisms were used for reference in the 2023 HMP Update. Figures 3-8-1 through 3-8-6 list those planning mechanisms for each jurisdiction and a brief description of the concepts integrated.

Figure 3-8-1: Lincoln County—Planning Mechanisms Integrated into 2023 HMP Update

Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The 2019 CWPP describes at-risk communities within or near the wildland urban interface throughout the county. Concepts from the following sections were included in the HMP Update: hazard assessments, action recommendations, schedule for implementation, and evaluation approach.
Lincoln County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	The 2014 EOP identifies response and recovery actions in Lincoln County. Concepts from the following sections were consistent with the narrative in the HMP Update: Emergency Management and Mitigation, Vulnerable Critical Facilities, and Annex M on Special Needs Population.
Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP)	Current ICIP project listing covers 2024 through 2028 and was used for reference when the County prepared the actions listing for the 2023 HMP.
County Comprehensive Plan	The County Comprehensive Plan is from 2007. General industry and community profile information was used for reference.
Upper Hondo (Salado) Dam Emergency Action Plan (EAP)	The Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District owns and operates the Upper Hondo Dam. Portions of the unincorporated county fall within the dam inundation area. Information from this 2018 EAP including potentially impacted areas has been added to the HMP Update in the dam failure and vulnerability sections.

Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
Mescalero Lake EAP	The Mescalero Apache Tribe owns and operates the Mescalero Lake Dam. Portions of the unincorporated county fall within the dam inundation area. Information from this 2014 EAP including potentially impacted areas has been added to the HMP Update in the dam failure and vulnerability sections.

Figure 3-8-2: Village of Ruidoso—Planning Mechanisms Integrated into 2023 HMP Update

Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
Village of Ruidoso Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	The 2018 EOP references the hazard profiles and risk assessments in the HMP. Concepts from the following sections were consistent with the narrative in the HMP Update: Emergency Management and Mitigation, Administration and Logistics, and in the recovery phase portion of the Annexes.
Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP)	Current ICIP project listing covers 2024 through 2028 and was used for reference when the Village prepared the actions listing for the 2023 HMP.
Village of Ruidoso Comprehensive Plan	Key hazard mitigation data and resources outlined in the 2019 Comprehensive Plan have been integrated into the HMP Update. In particular, see Section 13 titled ‘Hazard Mitigation’.
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The 2019 CWPP describes at-risk communities within or near the wildland urban interface throughout the county. Concepts from the following sections were included in the HMP Update: hazard assessments, action recommendations, schedule for implementation, and evaluation approach.
Grindstone Canyon Dam Emergency Action Plan (EAP)	The Village owns and operates this dam. Information from this 2016 EAP including potentially impacted areas has been added to the HMP Update in the dam failure and vulnerability sections.
Alto Lake Dam EAP	The Village owns and operates this dam. Information from this 2017 EAP including potentially impacted areas has been added to the HMP Update in the dam failure and vulnerability sections.

Figure 3-8-3: City of Ruidoso Downs—Planning Mechanisms Integrated into 2023 HMP Update

Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP)	Current ICIP project listing covers 2024 through 2028 and was used for reference when the City prepared the actions listing for the 2023 HMP.
City of Ruidoso Downs Comprehensive Plan	Key hazard mitigation data and resources outlined in the 2021 Comprehensive Plan have been integrated into the HMP Update. In particular, strategies were reviewed for incorporation into the actions section of the HMP Update.

Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The 2019 CWPP describes at-risk communities within or near the wildland urban interface throughout the county. Concepts from the following sections were included in the HMP Update: hazard assessments, action recommendations, schedule for implementation, and evaluation approach.

Figure 3-8-4: Town of Carrizozo—Planning Mechanisms Integrated into 2023 HMP Update

Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
Town of Carrizozo Comprehensive Plan	Key hazard mitigation data and resources outlined in the 2021 Comprehensive Plan have been integrated into the current version of the HMP. In particular goals, policies, and actions were included in the strategy section of the HMP Update.
Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP)	Current ICIP project listing covers 2024 through 2028 and was used for reference when the Town prepared the actions listing for the 2023 HMP Update.
Water Contingency Plan	The Water Contingency Plan outlines water management practices during drought and severe drought conditions within the town of Carrizozo. The Plan's emphasis on water conservation and well redundancy to address drought has been incorporated into the HMP Update, particularly in the actions section.
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The 2019 CWPP describes at-risk communities within or near the wildland urban interface throughout the county. Concepts from the following sections were included in the HMP Update: hazard assessments, action recommendations, schedule for implementation, and evaluation approach.

Figure 3-8-5: Village of Capitan—Planning Mechanisms Integrated into 2023 HMP Update

Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
Village Comprehensive Plan	Key hazard mitigation data and resources outlined in the 2013 Comprehensive Plan are consistent with the HMP Update. Section 8 of the Comprehensive Plan is specific to hazard mitigation.
Drinking Water Bureau Emergency Response Plan (2015)	This emergency response plan is related to drinking water. Actions related to water quality were deemed not relevant to the HMP Update and not included.
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The 2019 CWPP describes at-risk communities within or near the wildland urban interface throughout the county. Concepts from the following sections were included in the HMP Update: hazard assessments, action recommendations, schedule for implementation, and evaluation approach.

Figure 3-8-6: Village of Corona—Planning Mechanisms Integrated into 2023 HMP Update

Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
Village Comprehensive Plan	Key hazard mitigation data and resources outlined in the 2013 Comprehensive Plan are consistent with the HMP Update. Section 7 of the Comprehensive Plan is specific to hazard mitigation.
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The 2019 CWPP describes at-risk communities within or near the wildland urban interface throughout the county. Concepts from the following sections were included in the HMP Update: hazard assessments, action recommendations, schedule for implementation, and evaluation approach.

SECTION 4: COMMUNITY DESCRIPTIONS

4.1 General

The purpose of this section is to provide updated basic background information on Lincoln County as a whole and includes information on geography, climate, population, and economy. Abbreviated details and descriptions are also provided for each participating jurisdiction. Additional demographic information is presented in Section 5.4.4, Social Vulnerability.

4.2 County Overview

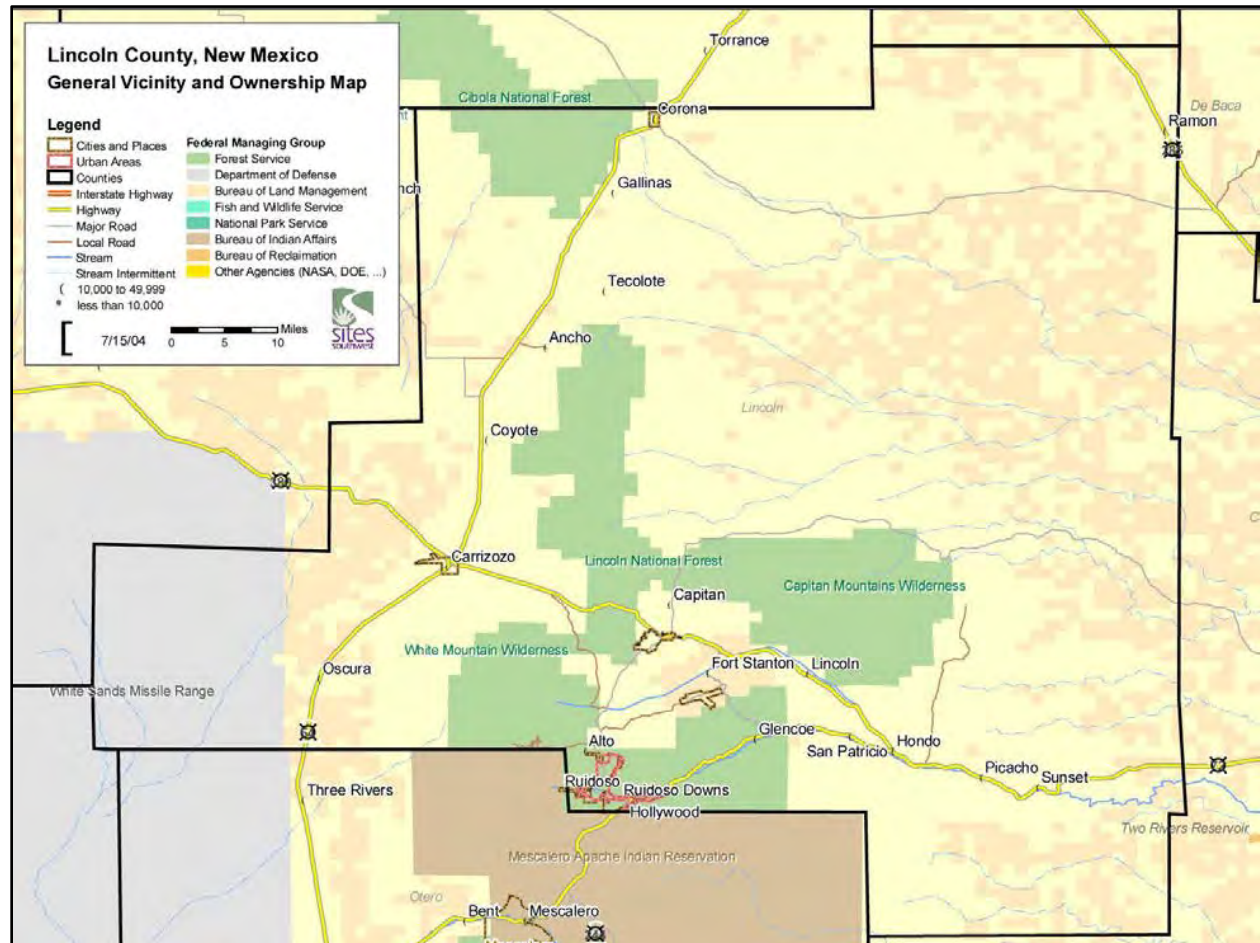
4.2.1 *Location and Geography*

Lincoln County is located in south-central New Mexico and is bordered by Torrance and Guadalupe Counties to the north, De Baca County to the northeast, Chaves County to the east, Otero County to the south, Sierra County to the southwest, and Socorro County to the west (Figure 4-1). Named after Abraham Lincoln, the county was established in 1869. At that time, it made up nearly one fourth of the entire state and was the largest county in the United States. Today the county, including its incorporated jurisdictions, comprises 4,828 square miles. Unincorporated Lincoln County spans 4,798 square miles, which ranges from sprawling ranchlands to mountain settings. Important natural features in Lincoln County include the Lincoln National Forest, Sacramento Mountains, Capitan Mountains, Bonito Lake, and the Valley of Fires lava fields.

Lincoln County also has a rich history. It lays claim to some of the most well-known figures of the West, including Billy the Kid and Smokey Bear. The county is also dotted with ghost towns and artists' enclaves, as well as the resort town of Ruidoso.

There are three primary roadways that serve Lincoln County: U.S. Routes 380, 70, and 54. US380 bisects the county, running east-west. It connects Interstate 25 to Carrizozo, through Hondo, and eventually goes to Roswell and Texas. US70 runs southwest-northeast, connecting Las Cruces, Alamogordo, and Tularosa to Ruidoso before joining US380 in Hondo. US54 is a north-south roadway, which runs from El Paso, Texas, through Carrizozo, north to Corona, and continues northeast through several states. There are several small airports throughout the county, including the Carrizozo and Ruidoso Municipal Airports. From Carrizozo, the nearest metropolitan center is Las Cruces, which lies 124 miles to the southwest. Albuquerque is 152 miles to the northwest, and Santa Fe, the state capital, is about 162 miles to the north (Lincoln County 2007). The terrain in Lincoln County varies from relatively flat prairie lands and rolling foothills to high mountain peaks. It is a rugged region in the Basin and Range Province, with green hills and large plains surrounding and separating high mountain ranges. The plains are eroded, with canyons and the beds of dry streams; the tree-covered mountains include the Sierra Blanca, Sierra Oscura, Gallinas (with 8,615-foot Gallinas Peak), Jicarilla (with 9,650-foot Carrizo Mountain), and Capitan (with 10,083-foot Capitan Peak). Much of southwestern Lincoln County is covered by the Malpais, a region of lava beds that originated from Little Black Peak.

Figure 4-1: Map of Lincoln County, New Mexico



Source: Britannica (2023).

4.2.2 Climate

Summertime high temperatures range in the 80s (degrees Fahrenheit [°F]) with lows in the 40s and 50s °F. Winter temperatures vary from highs in the upper 40s and low 50s °F to lows in the 20s °F. The assessment area has over 300 days of sunshine per year. Average annual precipitation is 22 inches around Ruidoso and 17 inches around Corona. The majority of precipitation is received during summer months. Annual average snowfall in Ruidoso is 26.2 inches, Capitan 27.3 inches, and Corona 27.9 inches (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2021).

4.2.3 Population

According to the 2021 U.S. Census American Community Survey, there were 7,283 people comprising 3,212 households within unincorporated Lincoln County. The population density was 1.5 inhabitants per square mile. The racial makeup of unincorporated Lincoln County was 84.4% white alone, 0.3% black or African American alone, 4.8% American Indian and Alaska Native alone, 2.0% some other race alone, and 8.6% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 21.9% of the population. Additionally, the percentage of residents within the county 18 years of age or younger was 16.2% and the percentage of the population 65 years of age or older was 34.6% (U.S. Census Bureau 2021).

4.2.4 Economy

Important economic values are year-round recreational resort facilities, tourism, historical communities and buildings, the Ruidoso Downs Racetrack and Casino, sightseeing, nearby Mescalero Apache Reservation, and retirement communities. Ecological values include such resources as watersheds, wildlife and aquatic habitats, rangeland grazing, forest products, and viewsheds. Important infrastructure includes US54, US70, US285, and US380, county roads, water facilities, wastewater facilities, a railroad, communication towers, watersheds, a ski area, and historical communities.

Services, retail trade, and construction have historically provided the greatest number of jobs in Lincoln County. Currently, major employment sectors include the hospitality and recreation industry, the health care sector, construction, and local government.

The Mescalero Apache Tribe is the largest employer of Lincoln County residents, though it is actually located in Otero County, bordering Ruidoso to the south. The Tribe provides up to 1,500 jobs, depending on the season, for the operation of the Inn of the Mountain Gods hotel, golf course, and casino and the Ski Apache resort. The nearby Ruidoso Downs Racetrack and the Billy the Kid Casino together provide an additional 600 to 1,250 jobs.

The local government and related services are another important employment resource. Ruidoso Municipal Schools has 452 employees, while the Village of Ruidoso provides 200 jobs, and Lincoln County provides 115. The Lincoln County Medical Center employs nearly 250 people. In addition, the Wal-Mart Super Center, located in Ruidoso Downs, has the capacity to employ up to 350 people, and Sierra Blanca Constructors provides between 100 and 250 jobs.

Tourism is also a major part of the Lincoln County economy. Visitors are drawn to the county's cultural and historic significance, which lays claim to Billy the Kid and Smokey Bear, as well as the natural beauty and associated recreational activities such as skiing, hiking, and fishing. Lincoln County is well-known for its "Wild West" heritage, specifically the so-called Lincoln County War of 1878, which led rise to the gunslinger Billy the Kid and his famed escape from the Lincoln County Courthouse in 1881. Visitors can learn about these events during Old Lincoln Days, held in August in the town of Lincoln. This one-street town is a National Historical Landmark, and several of its buildings make up the Lincoln State Monument. The Billy the Kid National Scenic Byway is an 84-mile loop through Lincoln County, connecting historic places such as Lincoln and Fort Stanton with the larger towns of Ruidoso and Ruidoso Downs as well as the smaller villages of San Patricio, Hondo, Capitan, and Alto. There are various tourist attractions along the route including the 25,000-acre Fort Stanton – Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area, which surrounds Fort Stanton State Historic Monument, a popular destination for hunting, hiking, and equestrian use.

In Capitan, visitors can learn about Smokey Bear, the national mascot for preventing forest fires, at the Smokey Bear Museum, the Smokey Bear Historical Park and its corresponding visitor center, and during the annual Smokey Bear Stampede, held every July (Lincoln County 2007).

4.3 Jurisdictional Overviews

The following are brief overviews for each of the participating jurisdictions in the HMP Update.

4.3.1 Village of Ruidoso

The Village of Ruidoso is a unique community located at approximately 6,000 feet in elevation, tucked into Sierra Blanca and surrounded by the Sacramento Mountains and Lincoln National Forest

(Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3). The village is a tourist destination with a permanent population of approximately 8,000 people. In the summer and during peak holiday times, that number can swell to over 30,000. Because of the physical location of the village, as well as its seasonal tourist orientation, Ruidoso must proactively address a number of specific issues in order to better control its own fate and enhance its sustainability over the long term. These issues include land development, infrastructure improvement needs, economic development and diversification, environmental protection, and retaining affordability of the community for all its citizens. The Village of Ruidoso provides many services, including some not normally found in a small community, such as community center, swimming pool, an airport, library, and convention center.

The large number of part-time residents presents challenges for providing and funding infrastructure improvements and general governmental services. The reliance on seasonal tourists for much of the revenue that supports the community means that Ruidoso must be constantly vigilant to identify and make improvements necessary to continue to attract those people to the community. The Village has worked to protect and enhance quality of life through its emphasis on hazard mitigation efforts, and resources as outlined in the Village of Ruidoso Comprehensive Plan (Village of Ruidoso 2019).

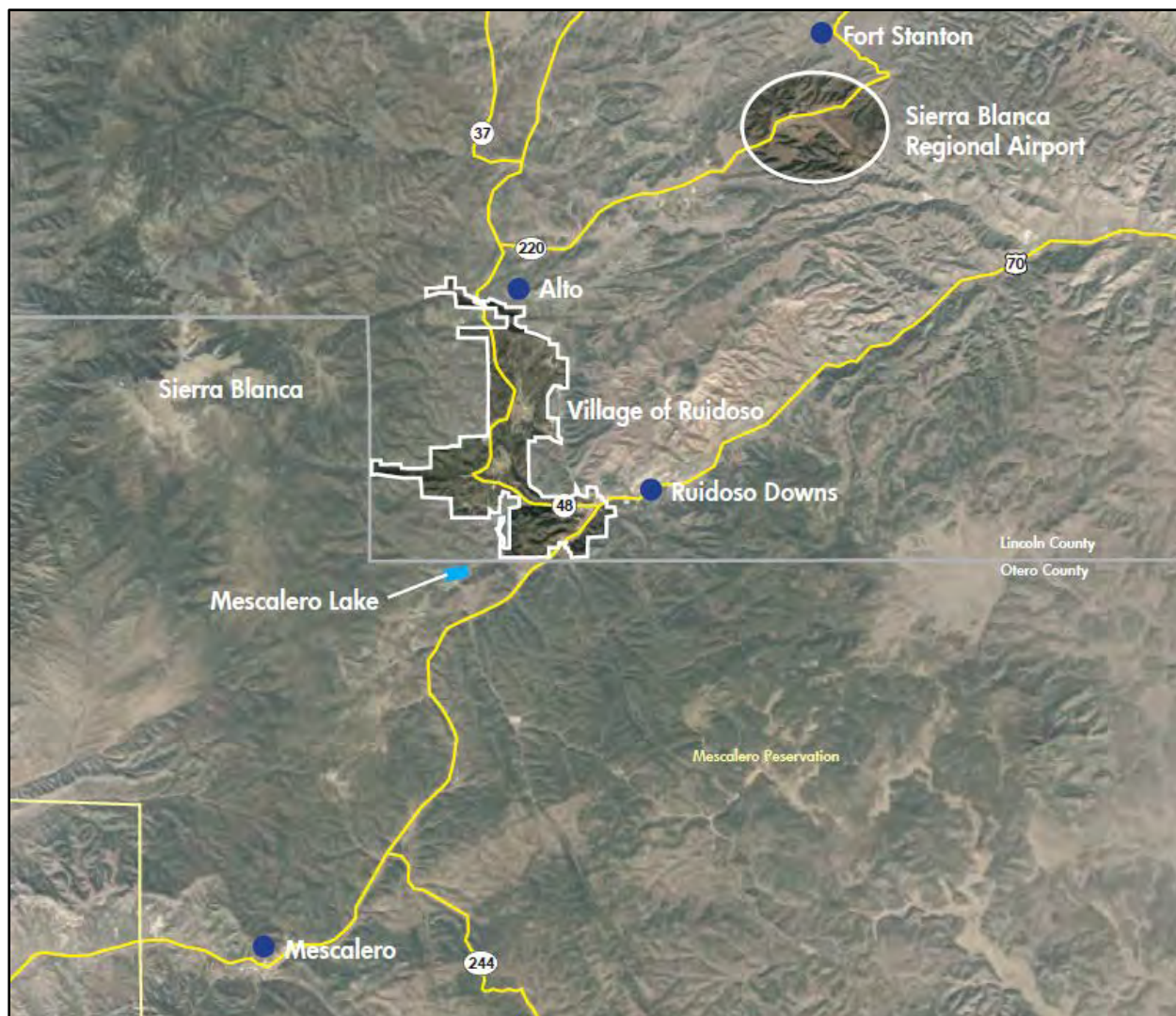
Figure 4-2: View of Ruidoso Businesses



Source: Village of Ruidoso (2019).

According to the 2021 U.S. Census American Community Survey, there were 7,629 people comprising 3,508 households within the Village of Ruidoso. The population density was 562.6 inhabitants per square mile. The percentage of residents within the Village 18 years of age or younger was 19.5% and the percentage of the population 65 years of age or older was 27.9% (U.S. Census Bureau 2021).

Figure 4-3: Map of Village of Ruidoso and Surrounding Areas



Source: Village of Ruidoso Comprehensive Plan (2019).

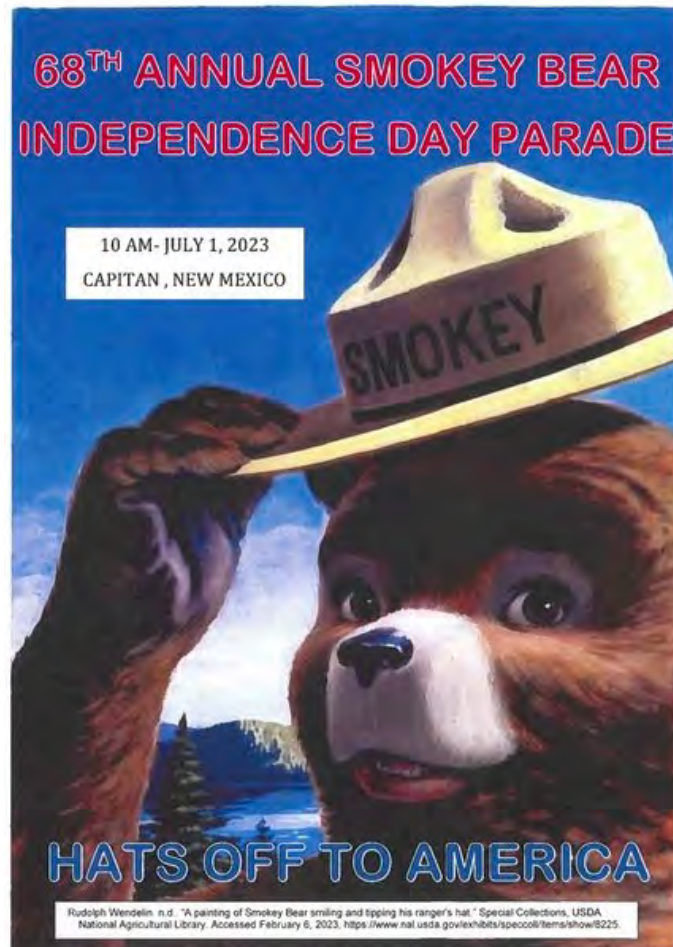
4.3.2 Village of Capitan

The Village of Capitan is a growing residential community surrounded by cattle ranches, between the Capitan and Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 6,530 feet. Founded in the 1890s and incorporated in 1937, Capitan retains its small-town country flavor to this day. Modern Capitan is a quiet village with less than 1,500 residents and a motel, three restaurants, grocery store, bank, health clinic, art galleries, two museums, a gift shop, and full-service library. The Village and surrounding area support an excellent school system.

In spring of 1950, a badly burned black bear cub was rescued from a large forest fire at Capitan Gap in the Capitan Mountains. First called Hotfoot Teddy, he was later renamed Smokey and became the real-life version of the United States Forest Service mascot Smokey Bear (Figure 4-4). Smokey was later sent to the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., where he lived for 26 years. Upon his death on November 9, 1976, Smokey's remains were returned to Capitan and buried at what is now the Smokey Bear Historical Park (Village of Capitan 2013).

According to the 2021 U.S. Census American Community Survey, there were 1,354 people comprising 561 households within the Village of Capitan. The population density was 415.3 inhabitants per square mile. The percentage of residents within the Village 18 years of age or younger was 30.2% and the percentage of the population 65 years of age or older was 25.5% (U.S. Census Bureau 2021).

Figure 4-4: 68th Annual Smokey Bear Independence Day Parade



Source: Village of Capitan website (2023).

4.3.3 City of Ruidoso Downs

The City of Ruidoso Downs is located in the Sierra Blanca and Sacramento Mountains at an elevation of 6,420 feet. The city boasts a mix of long-term residents and seasonal visitors, with retail, services, and attractions providing a unique small-town experience for locals and guests. The city takes its name from the Ruidoso Downs Racetrack, which opened in 1946, becoming an instant attraction for Texans who were cashing in on the oil boom.

The first home in the area of what would be present-day Ruidoso Downs was built in the 1880s by Lowery Hale. Mr. Hale owned most of the land in the area and acquired over 800 acres. The early 1900s saw the construction of the two-story White Mountain Inn on the banks of Rio Ruidoso, which further spurred the establishment of the City's first general store, post office, dance hall, tavern, and saloon in the 1930s. By the late 1930s, the community was home to approximately 500 residents. Timber played an important part of the City's development until heavy cutting decimated the area's timber resources. Today,

the City of Ruidoso Downs' economy is largely supported by the tourism and hospitality industries related to the racetrack (Figure 4-5) and its associated Billy the Kid Casino (City of Ruidoso Downs 2021).

According to the 2021 U.S. Census American Community Survey, there were 2,618 people comprising 936 households within the City of Ruidoso Downs. The population density was 690.8 inhabitants per square mile. The percentage of residents within the city 18 years of age or younger was 19.5% and the percentage of the population 65 years of age or older was 22.1% (U.S. Census Bureau 2021).

Figure 4-5: Ruidoso Downs Racetrack



Source: Discover Ruidoso (2023).

4.3.4 Town of Carrizozo

Carrizozo is a small town near the geographic center of New Mexico, located at the crossroads of US54 and US380, about 50 miles north of Alamogordo, and is the county seat of Lincoln County. Founded in 1899, the town provided the main railroad access for Lincoln County, and the town experienced significant population growth in the early decades of the 1900s. However, with declining relevance of the railroad, the population of the town has gradually declined.

Modern Carrizozo is a scenic small town of less than 1,000 people—half the population it had at its peak. It rests at an elevation of 5,400 feet on the northern lip of the Tularosa basin, in a region where the ecology changes very rapidly, transitioning from desert basin to high plains grassland to the north. To the west of the town is the Carrizozo Malpais Lava Flow (one of the largest young lava flows in the world) and the BLM-managed Valley of Fires Recreation Area (4 miles west of town; Figure 4-6). To the northeast is Carrizo Peak and to the southeast are the Sierra Blanca Mountains. The town is a short drive from many hiking and outdoor recreation opportunities in the Lincoln National Forest and 90 minutes from the recently established White Sands National Park. The town is 30 miles northwest of Ruidoso, 15 miles northeast of Oscuro, 12 miles west of Nogal, and 65 miles east of San Antonio and Interstate I-25 (Town of Carrizozo 2021).

According to the 2021 U.S. Census American Community Survey, there were 904 people comprising 444 households within the Town of Carrizozo. The population density was 108.1 inhabitants per square mile. The percentage of residents within the town 18 years of age or younger was 16.3% and the percentage of the population 65 years of age or older was 21.5% (U.S. Census Bureau 2021).

Figure 4-6: 12th Street in Carrizozo, June 2023



Source: Carrizozo Town Hall (2023).

4.3.5 Village of Corona

Corona is a village in the northern part of Lincoln County, along the US54 corridor at an altitude of 6,724 feet. Corona was established as a railroad town in 1903 with the building of El Paso and Southwestern Railroad from Carrizozo to Santa Rosa where it connected to the Rock Island Line. This brought many homesteaders and farmers to the area and initiated the growth of Corona as a trade center, enabling farmers and ranchers to ship their products to market.

In the 1940s, the village experienced outward migration as residents left to look for war-related jobs. This, as well as several droughts, logging of ponderosa pines, and overgrazing, led to a near abandonment of farming. In the 1950s, natural gas transmission lines were laid through the area, company housing was built, and some 30 families were employed. Recognized as one of the best in the state, the school has long been the focal point of the community. The Corona Municipal School District encompasses parts of three counties and serves an area of 2,061 square miles. Today, Corona is a ranching community and continues to rely on trade and the school district as the core of its economic vitality (Figure 4-7; Village of Corona 2013).

According to the 2021 U.S. Census American Community Survey, there were 104 people comprising 62 households within the Village of Corona. The population density was 100.0 inhabitants per square mile. The percentage of residents within the village 18 years of age or younger was 7.7% and the percentage of the population 65 years of age or older was 34.6% (U.S. Census Bureau 2021).

Figure 4-7: View of Downtown Village of Corona



Source: Village of Corona (2013).

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SECTION 5: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

§201.6(c)(2): [The plan must include the following: a) **risk assessment** that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards. The risk assessment shall include:

- i. A description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.
- ii. A description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community. All plans approved after October 1, 2008 must also address NFIP insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of:
 - A. The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas;
 - B. An estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate;
 - C. Providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.
- iii. For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment section must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.

The hazard profile and risk assessment provide the primary information for the hazard mitigation planning process. When performing a risk assessment, the following questions need to be determined: “what” can happen, “when” it is likely to happen, and “how bad” the effects can be. The primary elements of a risk assessment that answer those questions are generally described as:

- Hazard Identification and Screening
- Hazard Profiling
- Assessing Vulnerability to Hazards

The risk assessment for Lincoln County and participating jurisdictions was performed using a county-wide, multi-jurisdictional perspective. This approach was incorporated because many hazard events would likely affect numerous jurisdictions within consolidated urban areas and are rarely relegated to a single jurisdictional boundary. The vulnerability analysis was performed such that the results reflect vulnerability at an individual jurisdictional level, and at a county-wide level.

5.1 Hazard Identification and Screening

Hazard identification and screening is the process of analyzing what hazards occur and have the potential to occur in a jurisdiction. For the 2023 HMP update, the Planning Team reviewed the list of hazards identified in the 2018 HMP. To ensure compatibility with the State HMP, the Planning Team also compared the 2018 HMP hazard list to the comprehensive hazard list summarized in the 2018 State HMP (Figure 5-1).

The Planning Team considered including human-caused and technological hazards in the HMP but decided instead to focus on the natural hazards. Natural hazards are the focus of the federal regulations that govern the content of the HMP and must be described in the HMP in order to qualify for FEMA mitigation

funding. For hazardous materials and transportation-related hazards, the Planning Team directs inquiries to the Lincoln County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), with the Lincoln County Emergency Manager as the primary contact. The LEPC is made up of first responders, private industry, and other partners that coordinate on hazardous materials response and mitigation.

Figure 5-1: Summary of Initial Hazard Identification Lists, 2018

2018 County HMP Hazard List	2018 State HMP Hazard List
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfire • Flood • Drought • Thunderstorms (Lightning and Hail) • Winter Storms • Dam Failure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dam Failure • Drought • Earthquake • Extreme Heat • Expansive Soils • Flood/ Flash Flood • High Wind • Landslides • Land Subsidence • Severe Winter Storms • Thunderstorms (Lightning and Hail) • Tornadoes • Volcanoes • Wildland/Wildland-Urban Interface Fire

One tool used in the initial screening process was the historic hazard database referenced in the 2018 HMP. For the 2023 HMP Update, the data were reviewed and updated to include declared disaster events and significant non-declared events that have occurred since 2016, when data collection ended for the 2018 HMP. Declared event sources included New Mexico DHSEM, FEMA, the National Weather Service (NWS), NOAA, National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), United States Geological Survey (USGS), and United States Forest Service (USFS). Figure 5-2 summarizes the federal major disaster declarations that included Lincoln County.

Figure 5-2: Federal Major Disaster Declarations that included Lincoln County

Declaration Date	DR Number	Hazard	Description
May 4, 2022	4652	Wildfires, Flooding, Mudflows, Straight-line winds	Wildfires and straight-line winds resulted in flooding, mudflows, and debris flows, which all caused damages from April to July 2022. The County was approved for Public and Individual Assistance. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) was made available state-wide.
April 5, 2020	4529	Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic	The COVID-19 Pandemic resulted in emergency conditions from January 2020 to May 2023. The County was approved for Public and Individual Assistance. HMGP was made available state-wide.

Declaration Date	DR Number	Hazard	Description
October 29, 2014	4199	Severe storms, Flooding	Severe storms and flooding resulted in damages in September 2014. The County was approved for Public Assistance. HMGP was made available state-wide.
October 6, 2014	4197	Severe storms, Flooding	Severe storms and flooding resulted in damages in late July to early August of 2014. The County was approved for Public Assistance for this disaster. HMGP was made available state-wide.
October 29, 2013	4152	Severe storms, Flooding, Mudslides	Severe storms, flooding, and mudslides resulted in damages in September 2013. The County was approved for Public Assistance for this disaster. HMGP was made available state-wide.
August 24, 2012	4079	Flooding	Flooding resulted in damages in mid-June to mid-July of 2012. The County was approved for Public Assistance. HMGP was made available state-wide.
March 24, 2011	1962	Severe winter storm, Extreme cold temperatures	Severe winter storms and extreme cold temperatures resulting in damages in early February 2011. The County was approved for Public Assistance. HMGP was made available state-wide.
August 14, 2008	1783	Severe storms, Flooding	Severe storms and flooding in resulting in damages in late July to mid-August of 2008. The County was approved for Public Assistance. HMGP was made available state-wide.
August 30, 2006	1659	Severe storms, Flooding	Heavy rainfall in August of 2006 caused rivers to rise. The County was approved for Public Assistance. HMGP was made available state-wide.
May 13, 2000	1329	Wildfire	For the Cerro Gordo Fire, the County was approved for Individual Assistance. Counties closer to the burn area were approved for Public Assistance (Los Alamos, Bernalillo, Otero).

Source: FEMA (2023b) and State Mitigation Program.

Figure 5-3 summarizes the Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declarations that included Lincoln County.

Figure 5-3: Fire Management Assistance Grant Declarations that included Lincoln County

Declaration Date	FMAG Number	Fire	Description
April 12, 2022	5432	McBride Fire	Lincoln County was approved for fire suppression cost reimbursement. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program - Post Fire (HMGP-PF) was made available.
April 12, 2022	5433	Nogal Canyon Fire	Lincoln County was approved for fire suppression cost reimbursement. HMGP-PF was made available.
April 27, 2021	5386	Three Rivers Fire	Lincoln County was approved for fire suppression cost reimbursement. HMGP-PF was made available.
June 9, 2012	2979	Little Bear Fire	Lincoln County was approved for fire suppression cost reimbursement.
June 30, 2011	2935	Donaldson Fire	Lincoln County was approved for fire suppression cost reimbursement.
April 3, 2011	2880	White Fire	Lincoln County was approved for fire suppression cost reimbursement.
May 25, 2004	2518	Peppin Fire	Lincoln County was approved for fire suppression cost reimbursement.

Source: FEMA (2023b) and State Mitigation Program.

The previous occurrence hazard database presented in this 2023 HMP Update primarily represents the period of January 2017 to December 2022. Figure 5-4 summarizes Lincoln County hazard events that meet the following selection criteria:

- One or more fatalities
- One or more injuries
- Significant event, as expressed in historical records or according to defined criteria above

Figure 5-4: Past Occurrences of Profiled Hazards per Participating Jurisdiction between 2017 and 2022

Jurisdiction	Number of Events between January 1, 2017, and December 31, 2022						
	Wildfire	Flood	Thunderstorm/ Lightning	Hail	Winter Storms	High Wind	Drought
Lincoln County	5	23	8	22	10	44	4
Village of Ruidoso	4 12	20	1	3	4	27	3
City of Ruidoso Downs	6	17	0	2	3	27	3
Town of Carrizozo	0	0	1	2	1	7	3
Village of Capitan	5	3	0	4	4	27	3
Village of Corona	0	2 0	0	3	1	19	3

Source: These counts include Previous Occurrence mapped data from National Centers for Environmental Information (NOAA 2023a), and input from the Planning Team on additional wildfires.

Figure 5-5 shows the number of events in the NCEI recorded history (NOAA 2023a). There is variation in the year of the first record of each hazard and it is important to note the year a hazard was initially recorded. Drought records begin in 2011; flood and flash flood records begin in 1996; high wind and severe winter storms each begin in 2009; thunderstorm event records start in 1989; the first hail record is from 1962; tornados were first recorded in 1957; and the first wildfire was recorded in 1996.

Figure 5-5: Lincoln County Hazard Recorded Events – NCEI Recorded History (through December 2022)

Hazard (year of first recorded event)	Number of Records	Recorded Losses		
		Fatalities	Injuries	Damage Costs
Wildfire (1984)*	45*	2	0	\$31,031,000
Flood (1996)	61	3	1	\$27,425,500
Thunderstorms/ Lightning (1989)	27	1	3	\$1,000,000
Hail (1962)	84	0	0	\$76,000
Severe Winter Storms (2009)	50	0	0	\$6,627,000 [†]
High Wind (2009)	134	0	1	\$294,000
Tornado (1957)	19	0	0	\$101,050
Drought (2011)	164	0	0	\$0

Source: NOAA (2023a).

Notes: Most hazards do not have records prior to 2000. Costs are listed as reported and have not been adjusted to current value.

* This includes previous occurrence mapped data, data from NCEI, and input from the Planning Team on additional wildfires.

[†] A severe winter storm that was not listed in the NCEI records was included in this total. The storm occurred in 1997 and was the most impactful winter storm on county record, with direct damage totals over \$6 million.

The culmination of the review and screening process by the Planning Team resulted in a decision to revise the hazard list. The following changes were made based on the number of events and impacts.

- **Flood** – For the 2018 HMP, the Town of Carrizozo and Village of Capitan chose to exclude flood due to few occurrences and limited impact. Over the last six years, floods have had significant impacts on the communities, and the Planning Team representatives determined that profiling flood was necessary to make better information decisions about effective mitigation activities.
- **Winter Storms** – For the 2018 HMP, the Village of Ruidoso and City of Ruidoso Downs chose to exclude winter storms due to few occurrences and limited impact. Over the last six years, winter storms have had significant impacts on the communities, and the Planning Team representatives determined that profiling winter storm was necessary to make better information decisions about effective mitigation activities.
- **High Winds** – Over the last six years, there have been significant impacts from high winds; therefore, each Planning Team Member deemed it necessary to add this hazard back. Since the last HMP update in 2018, the interconnection and cascading impact of hazards has also been

recognized, resulting in a need to discuss high wind in the context of other hazards such as wildfire.

- **Tornado** – With an average of \$1,500 per year in damages over 65 years, the Planning Team considers tornadoes a nuisance hazard. Therefore, it was not profiled. Tornado occurrence is included in the thunderstorm or the high wind descriptions based on how the event was reported in the NCEI.

During the update process, each participating jurisdiction only addressed the hazards that are significant to their community. Updated definitions for each hazard are provided in Section 5.3, and Figure 5-6 presents the specific hazards chosen by each participating jurisdiction.

Figure 5-6: Hazards Identified and Profiled for Each Participating Jurisdiction

Hazard Matrix	Lincoln County	Village of Ruidoso	City of Ruidoso Downs	Town of Carrizozo	Village of Capitan	Village of Corona
Wildfire	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X	Not profiled
Thunderstorms	X	X	X	X	X	X
Winter Storms	X	X	X	X	X	X
High Wind	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drought	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dam Failure	X	X	X	Not profiled	Not profiled	Not profiled

5.2 Climate Change

FEMA requires that jurisdictions consider the impact that climate change has on natural hazards. Per FEMA guidance, climate change in and of itself may not be a hazard, but it may change the characteristics of the hazards that currently affect the planning area. Generally, natural hazards are expected to occur more frequently and with more intensity due to climate change conditions. Even if human factors, such as greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation, are reduced or eliminated, climate change will continue to affect our natural systems and impact natural disasters for decades to come. Planning for climate change is inextricably linked to natural hazard planning and can provide a better understanding of how risk may change in the future.

The impacts of climate change can be difficult to predict; they are dependent on many global factors and vary based on geography. For example, coastal regions will be more heavily impacted sooner due to rising sea levels and the impact on coastal storms. Similarly, more northern regions will experience warming effects more harshly as high-latitude species are less resilient to rising temperatures and reduced precipitation. For the Southwest, research from the United States Global Change Research Program, published in the Fourth National Climate Assessment (USGCRP 2018), indicates several climate change trends such as rising annual temperatures, decreasing snowpack, increased evapotranspiration, and increases in severe weather events related to atmospheric and air cycling changes. Community resilience efforts are also an important consideration when assessing a community's ability to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The National Climate Assessment (NCA) was released by the USGCRP and assesses the potential variable impacts of climate change on land, biodiversity, people, and the many systems we rely on for our wellbeing. The NCA report is divided into regions, and the Southwest region includes the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. According to the NCA, the anticipated climate change impacts for the Southwest include increased heat, drought, and insect outbreaks that result in more wildfires, declining water supplies, reduced agricultural yields, health impacts in cities due to heat, and increased flooding and erosion. The NCA released the following “6 Key Messages” for the Southwest Region:

1. Water Resources:

The Southwest has seen worsening drought conditions in recent years and this trend is expected to continue. A growing population in southwestern states is placing further pressure on diminishing surface and groundwater supplies.

2. Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services:

Climate change has worsened drought conditions and led to an increase in wildfires in the Southwest that has reduced habitat, worsened water quality and security, and reduced economic livelihood based around ecosystem services.

3. Indigenous Peoples:

Traditional natural resource-based livelihoods typical of indigenous communities are at risk due to climate change impacts on resource availability. Drought threatens traditional water sources and aquatic species that rely on consistent, clean water. Traditional foods, medicines, and culturally relevant places are threatened by increasing wildfires and land development.

4. Energy:

Hydropower energy generation is becoming increasingly less reliable due to worsening drought and reservoir sedimentation. Fossil fuels have been shown to contribute to global greenhouse gases and are increasingly noncompetitive with renewable sources. A diverse portfolio of energy generation, centered on renewable sources, is emphasized to ensure livelihoods in the Southwest.

5. Food:

The impact of climate change on food production is broad and can result in large-scale food insecurity. Climate change has led to inconsistent weather events and unseasonably warm temperatures. This is causing water shortages, heat waves, and milder winter conditions. These factors place stress on crops as well as creating potentially unsafe conditions for agricultural workers.

6. Human Health:

Health issues related to climate change impact people in the Southwest as extreme heat and reduced air quality cause illness and death. Events such as heat stroke and respiratory illness will continue to impact the population, especially vulnerable individuals such as children and the elderly.

A major concern for western states is the impacts to water resources that are often already overburdened by growing populations. Some of the effects are already being felt with reductions in annual snowpacks and runoff occurring earlier in the season. This can be attributed to trends toward earlier spring warming speeding up melting and exacerbating drought conditions. Strain to water resources has also played a role in declining forest health. Large numbers of trees have died as a result of reduced water availability and increased number of pests and diseases such as bark beetles associated with shorter freezing

periods. These forest health conditions result in more severe wildfires due to an increase in highly flammable dead and downed fuel loads.

According to multiple climate-modeling predictions, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), USGCRP, and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, New Mexico is expected to become hotter and more arid over the next 50 years due to anthropogenic climate change. It is expected that with little to no change in general behavior, the state will experience a temperature increase between 3°F and 7°F by 2070. During the same time period, average annual precipitation is not expected to decrease much. However, reductions in spring precipitation, coupled with rising temperatures, show trends toward aridification in the state.

The 2022 *New Mexico Earth Matters – Climate Change and New Mexico’s Water Resources: A 50-Year Outlook* from the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources (NMBGMR), assessed the potential impacts of climate change on the state’s water resources. The assessment breaks the state into four regions to more precisely account for geography and local conditions. Lincoln County is split between three regions: the western portion of the county falls within the Rio Grande Valley Region; the eastern portion is mostly in the Eastern Plains Region; and a small section of the south-central portion of the county is within the High Mountains Region. The High Mountain Region borders along Ruidoso and Ruidoso Downs while the remaining profiled communities fall within the Rio Grande Valley Region. None of the communities profiled fall within the Eastern Plains Region, although Corona is positioned very closely to the western border of the Eastern Plains Region. Unincorporated Lincoln County covers portions of both the Eastern Plains Region and Rio Grande Valley Region. The dividing line of these zones bisects the county in a mostly north-south orientation, moving along the mountain range and falling to the east of Capitan Mountain.

For the High Mountain Region, the most impactful expected change is a reduction in annual snowpack. There is not significant evidence that points to reductions in winter storm events or cumulative snowfall; however, winter temperatures are expected to increase. Higher average winter temperatures reduce how long snow lasts following a storm and higher elevations are predicted to see higher relative temperatures increase. Higher temperatures correlate with increases in the rate of evaporation, further impacting water supply for communities and reliant ecosystems as subsurface aquifers are denied recharge. This creates a cascading effect for communities that rely on runoff and aquifers for water sources through the summer. Of particular concern is the impact this will have on forest health and susceptibility to wildfire (NMBGMR 2022).

An associated impact of aridification is damage to soil health and loss of topsoil. As water becomes less available, plant communities shift, and soil will become unstable. Areas generally covered in grasses and intermixed forest may see large die offs of these species as they are replaced by drought-tolerant shrubs with much shorter root systems. This community shift is associated with less stable soil that is prone to erosion. Similarly, as plant communities dry, specifically forests, they are prone to high-intensity wildfires. Burned soil becomes extremely water resistant, creating highly erosive landscapes and damaging watersheds as they become filled with transported sediment. Sedimentation is a concern for acequias, and these water systems may require additional attention to clearing and maintenance to ensure water transport can continue efficiently.

In the Rio Grande Valley Region, climate change is also expected to lead to higher rates of evapotranspiration, which will reduce base flow in the river basins and reduce aquifer recharge rates. Many communities in the region are dependent on groundwater and reservoirs for municipal use. The NMBGMR estimates that reservoirs could see a 30% increase in the amount of water lost to evaporation within 50 years. As discussed above, climatic changes will alter snowpack, which will shift the timing and magnitude of runoff. Vegetation and ecological impacts for the Rio Grande Valley Region are similar to those expected

for the High Mountain Region; reduced water availability will strain vegetation communities and shift them toward drought-tolerant species that do little to stabilize and maintain soil. This shift also reduces water retention across the landscape and reduces resilience to severe weather events.

To adhere to FEMA’s planning requirements and ensure communities are aware of potential impacts exacerbated by climate change, the HMP explains how communities can expect the magnitude, frequency, and probability of hazards to change. Each hazard profile explains the best available science on the expected impact of climate change. These descriptions help communities plan for economic, physical, and social resilience. Mitigation recommendations address reducing the impact of natural hazards to strengthen their capacity to further resilience.

5.2.1 Cascading Events

Lincoln County, like many counties in New Mexico, is subject to cascading disaster events associated with drought, wildfire, and flood. The drought-wildfire-flood cascading event cycle is closely tied to ecosystem health and land management practices, including previous wildfire suppression.

The drought-wildfire-flood cycle begins when long-term drought conditions persist over time, acting as a key contributor to declined forest health. Drought, when coupled with human disruption to natural fire and water cycles, climatic variations due to climate change, and unsustainable natural resource use, can leave communities subject to catastrophic wildfires, accelerated erosion, flash-flooding events, decreased water supply, and an overall reduction in watershed health. A decline in forest health will lead to a higher occurrence of standing dead and deadfall trees. This adds to fuel loads which can increase the chances of high-intensity crown fires and catastrophic wildfire events.

Catastrophic wildfires occur when vegetation is consumed at an intense rate, leaving soil denuded, landscapes susceptible to erosion, and excessive post-fire flooding events. Vegetation loss and degraded soil health resulting from catastrophic wildfire events can lead to destructive flood events even under normal precipitation conditions. High-intensity storms can create extreme erosion and flooding conditions, phenomena that are expected to increase under climate change conditions. Flooding and extreme erosion events can result in property damage, impacts to infrastructure such as critical travel routes, and even loss of life. Sediment transport from large-scale erosion or flooding events can degrade water resources on a regional level due to widespread sediment transport. Acequias are particularly vulnerable to sedimentation and can require consistent maintenance when watersheds are highly erosive. Damage from flood events further contributes to the declining health of local ecosystems by limiting the integration of winter and spring precipitation into natural waterways or regional aquifers, intensifying future drought conditions.

While complex, understanding the concept of cascading disaster events will inform how the communities in Lincoln County tailor their mitigation strategies to lessen impacts from future drought, wildfire, and flooding events. Prevention of cascading disaster events requires communities approach hazard mitigation efforts holistically, rather than using a stand-alone approach for each hazard. A focus on overall system health, and an understanding of the interconnection of watersheds, forest health, and downstream impacts, will help communities effectively build natural resilience and capacity to address future needs.

5.3 Hazard Risk Profiles

The following sections detail the risk profiles for each of the hazards identified for each community. For each hazard, the following elements are addressed to present the overall risk profile:

- Description
- Previous Occurrences
- Location
- Extent
- Probability, with consideration for the impacts of climate change. The definitions used for Probability are described in Section 5.5., Priority Risk Index Evaluation.
- Climate Change

5.3.1 Wildfire

5.3.1.1 Description

A wildfire is any fire occurring in a wildland area (e.g., grassland, forest, brush land) except for fire under prescription and mitigation. Wildfires are part of the natural management of forest ecosystems but may also be caused by human factors. According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), over 80% of forest fires are started as a result of negligent human behavior such as smoking in wooded areas or improper extinguishing of campfires. Lightning is the second most common cause for wildfire and is the only natural cause of wildfire.

According to the USFS, there are three general classes of wildland fires: surface fires, ground fires, and crown fires. A surface fire is the most common of these three classes and burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A ground fire is usually started by lightning or human carelessness and burns on or below the forest floor. Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. Crown fires are often the most intense and fastest-spreading fires as they burn multiple layers of vegetation, spread quickly and burn very hot, which reduces the potential of tree recovery post-fire.

Wildfires can occur at any time of day and during any month of the year, but the peak fire season in Lincoln County is normally from March through June. The length of the fire season and the peak months vary appreciably from year to year. Land use, vegetation, amount of combustible materials present, and weather conditions such as wind, low humidity, and lack of precipitation are the prevailing factors in the number of fires and acreage burned in a given area. Generally, fires are more frequent when vegetation is dry and brittle from a winter with little snow and/or a spring and summer with sparse rainfall. New Mexico, in general, remains very dry and is often susceptible to wildfire events due to environmental factors.

Wildfires are capable of causing significant injury, death, and damage to property. The potential for property damage from fire increases each year as more recreational properties are developed on forested land and more people use these areas. Fires can extensively affect the economy of an area, especially the logging, recreation, and tourism industries, which many counties rely on. Impacts from wildfires on these key economic industries include immediate danger, disturbance to short- and long-term scenic views, and damage to trails, watersheds, and industry-supporting infrastructure. Major direct costs associated with wildfires are the salvage and removal of downed timber and debris as well as the restoration of the burned area. The cascading effects of wildfires can also be catastrophic. In addition to stripping the land of vegetation and destroying forest resources, large, intense fires can harm the soil, waterways, and the land itself. Soil exposed to intense heat may lose its natural properties that include the potential absorption of moisture and support life. If burned-out woodlands and grasslands are not quickly revegetated, widespread soil erosion, mudflows, and siltation of rivers could result, thereby enhancing flood potential, harming

aquatic life, and degrading water quality. Lands stripped of vegetation by wildfires can cause stabilization issues such as an increase in landslide hazards.

The majority of Lincoln County is dominated by a high desert, with grasslands, piñon-juniper forests, ponderosa pine forests, and dry mixed conifer forests occurring at progressively higher elevations. Currently, forests are too dense, with most stands in the county being overstocked, contributing to a high degree of departure from the historic range of variability. Lincoln County's wildland urban interface (WUI) and areas of high fire risk are a mix of piñon-juniper, ponderosa pine, and mixed conifer forest types. Limited amounts of riparian forests exist along waterways. Stand densities in untreated forest are higher than historical norms. According to the 2019 Lincoln County CWPP, beetle and insect damage are at epidemic proportions. This combination of insects, disease, drought, and fire-caused stress is responsible for significant mortality in some stands/hillsides and is expected to continue. This mortality increases fire risk while dead trees hold needles, contributing to increased fuel loading as dead trees fall to the forest floor. Treated areas (public and private land) have generally fared better than untreated land but are not immune to insects, disease, or drought. Current conditions around communities have improved largely due to previous fuel reduction projects, with more reduction projects being planned from the USFS Smokey Bear Ranger District within Lincoln County.

Wildfires have been the leading cause of damage to Lincoln County's infrastructure, and often affect them through multiple phases. This usually includes the wildfire destroying the facility or infrastructure first, which the community will repair, followed by burn scar flooding, which usually destroys the facility or infrastructure numerous times and for many years after the fire incident. This is why it is so critical for these communities to conduct mitigation measures such as: fire breaks, maintenance of utilities and their easements, thinning prescriptions, building with fire resistant materials, relocation of utilities into less vulnerable locations, hardening or armoring of utilities, treatment of roads, upsizing culverts and bridges, implementing erosion control mechanisms, installing warning systems to alert the community of a disaster, and providing the community a clear and easy evacuation plan. When assessing risk from wildfire, it is critical to not only mitigate the ignition and spread of wildfire, but also consider the longer-term impacts of fire on the landscape and the functionality of forests and watersheds.

The stakeholders in Lincoln County have been working with one another for over a decade to increase communication and pertinent information regarding fire strategies. Over this time, great strides have been made in reducing the wildfire risk around the community. Firewise USA® is a program administered by the NFPA that provides a framework and guidelines to assist the community get organized and take action to increase ignition resistance of their homes to reduce overall wildfire risks at the local level. Ruidoso became a Firewise community in 2003. The Black Forest Subdivision (Village of Ruidoso) and the Ranches of Sonterra Subdivision (unincorporated Lincoln County) became Firewise communities in 2015 (NFPA 2023). The surrounding subdivisions and communities are currently implementing similar strategies. The Sierra Blanca Wildfire Training Academy has been training local and regional firefighters and provides a variety of National Wildfire Coordinating Group classes for municipal, volunteer, state, and federal agency firefighters. The Greater Ruidoso Area Working Group provides a forum for agency representatives to plan and develop new projects. Local fire departments are implementing interagency cooperative burns.

Much of the county has been treated to reduce hazardous fuel. Strategically located public land has been treated by government agencies, and private land has been treated by landowners, often with the assistance of government grant programs. The desired conditions around structures include defensible space with a minimum cleared area extending 30 feet from the structure. Additional clearance is desirable if appropriate. A variety of fuel treatment strategies are needed to reach the desired conditions. Treatment types include mechanical removal, mastication, bulldozer pushes, piling, handwork, and prescribed burns.

Fire fuels vary greatly, but ultimately, strategic fuels management will create defensible spaces around homes, businesses, and various properties within the county. These fuel reduction projects or treatments have been occurring within the county since the beginning of the decade. In 2018, 60 acres of the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport property was thinned to reduce fuel loads. The Village of Ruidoso has the goal of thinning 530 total acres on the airport property, according to the 2019 CWPP. Within the Lincoln National Forest, as recently as 2019, tree thinning has been occurring to combat wildfire conditions. The first cycle of tree thinning was completed in 2017. Additionally, as of 2019, the second year of the second cycle was completed. At the Fort Stanton – Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area, BLM has been conducting thinning, mastication, controlled burns, and herbicide application since 2015. Further, in order to maintain and ensure compliance with fuel management ordinances, the Village of Ruidoso Forestry Department has established a 10-year rotational certification process on all properties within the Village of Ruidoso. Finally, in 2019, the CWPP for the Greater Ruidoso Area and Lincoln County was formally updated.

Factors that determine the potential for fire include relative humidity, moisture content of the fuel, atmospheric stability, drought, available energy of the fuel, probability of ignition, rate of spread, and the slope and fuel levels of the area. These factors are considered when determining the fire danger for a specific area:

- **Relative humidity (RH).** RH is the ratio of the amount of moisture in the air to the amount of moisture necessary to saturate the air at the same temperature and pressure. RH is expressed in percentages. RH is measured directly by automated weather stations or by taking wet and dry bulb readings with a psychrometer and then applying the NWS psychrometric tables applicable to the elevations where the reading was taken. Depending on the RH value, fire fuel moisture can either be dampened (high RH) or dried out (low RH).
- **Fuel moisture.** Fuel moisture is influenced by environmental conditions such as weather, time of day, and local topography. Fuel moistures in live herbaceous (annual and perennial), woody (shrubs, branches, and foliage) fuels, and dry (dead) fuels are calculated and represent approximate moisture content of the fuel. Fuel moisture levels are measured in 1-, 10-, 100-, and 100-hour increments.
- **The Lower Atmosphere Stability Index or Haines Index.** This index is computed from the morning soundings from Radiosonde Observation stations across North America. The index is composed of a stability term and a moisture term. The stability term is derived from the temperature difference at two atmospheric levels. The moisture term is derived from the dew point depression at a single atmospheric level. This index has been shown to correlate with large fire growth on initiating and existing fires where surface winds do not dominate fire behavior. Haines Index values range from 2 to 6 for indicating the potential for large fire growth:

Haines Index Level Description

- 2 = Very Low Potential (moist, stable lower atmosphere)
- 3 = Very Low Potential
- 4 = Low Potential
- 5 = Moderate Potential
- 6 = High Potential (dry, unstable lower atmosphere)

- **Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI).** This index is used to measure the effects of seasonal drought on fire potential. The actual numeric value of the index is an estimate of the amount of precipitation (in hundredths of inches) needed to bring soil back to saturation (a value of 0 being saturated). The index deals with the top 8 inches of soil profile, so the maximum KBDI value is 800 (8 inches), the amount of precipitation needed to bring the soil back to saturation. As the index values increase, the vegetation is subjected to greater stress from moisture deficiency. At higher values, living plants die and become fuel, and the duff/litter layer becomes more susceptible to fire.

The KBDI ranges from 0 to 800:

KBDI 0 to 200. Soil moisture and large-class fuel moistures are high and do not contribute much to fire intensity. This is typical of spring dormant season following winter precipitation.

KBDI 200 to 400. This range is typical of the late spring, early growing season. Lower litter and duff layers are drying and beginning to contribute to fire intensity.

KBDI 400 to 600. This range is typical of late summer, early fall. Lower litter and duff layers actively contribute to fire intensity and will burn actively.

KBDI 600 to 800. This range is often associated with more severe drought with increased wildfire occurrence. Intense, deep-burning fires with significant downwind spotting can be expected. Live fuels can also be expected to burn actively at these levels.

- **The Energy Release Component.** This is the estimated available energy released per unit area in the flaming front at the head of a fire. The day-to-day variations of the energy release component are caused by changes in the moisture contents of the various fuel classes, including the 1,000-hour time lag class. The energy release component is derived from predictions of the rate of heat release per unit area during flaming combustion and the duration of flaming. The value of this component can be used as a planning tool for an eventual fire season.
- **The Ignition Component.** The ignition component is a number that relates the probability that a fire will result if a firebrand (blowing embers) is introduced into a fine fuel complex. The ignition component can range from 0, when conditions are cool and damp, to 100 on days when the weather is dry and windy. Theoretically, on a day when the ignition component registers a 60, approximately 60% of all firebrands that encounter wildland fuels will require suppression action.
- **The Spread Component.** This is a numerical value derived from a mathematical model that integrates the effects of wind and slope with fuel bed and fuel particle properties to compute the forward rate of spread at the head of the fire. Output is in units of feet per minute. A spread component of 31 indicates a worst-case, forward rate of spread of approximately 31 feet per minute. The inputs required to calculate the spread component are wind speed, slope, fine fuel moisture (including the effects of green herbaceous plants), and the moisture content of the foliage and twigs

of living, woody plants. Since the characteristics through which the fire is burning are so basic in determining the forward rate of spread of the fire front, a unique spread component table is required for each fuel type.

- **Slope and Fuel Levels Matrix.** The International Fire Code Institute (2000) combines slope and fuel levels to obtain a susceptibility index (Figure 5-7).

Figure 5-7: Wildfire Susceptibility Matrix

Fuel Class	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	<1 Day per Year			2–7 Days per Year			8+ Days per Year		
	Slope Percent			Slope Percent			Slope Percent		
	<40	41–40	61+	<40	41–40	61+	<40	41–40	61+
Light	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

Source: International Code Council, Inc. (2000)

Key: E = Extreme; H = High; M = Medium

Wildfires result from both human and natural causes. According to interFIRE (2023), there are four overarching causes of wildfires: accidental, natural, incendiary, and undetermined (Figure 5-8).

Figure 5-8: Fire Cause Classification

Fire Cause Determination	Description
Accidental	This fire cause does not involve the intentional ignition or fire spread through a human act. Although an accidental fire could be human-caused, for example, an individual could start a trash fire which might be spread by a sudden gust of wind.
Natural	A fire caused through natural means is a fire that is unplanned that burns without human activity. Some examples of this type of fire cause include lightning, earthquake, and wind that topples power lines that then cause a fire event.
Incendiary	This fire is one that is intentionally ignited under circumstances in which the individual(s) knows that the fire should not be ignited.
Undetermined	This fire cause is defined as a fire that does not have a proven source of ignition, although the fire might still be under investigation, and the cause may be determined at a later date. Investigators should strive to keep an open, unbiased thought process during an investigation.

Source: interFIRE (2023)

The New Mexico Forest Action Plan (NM Forestry Division 2021) determines overall risk based on the cumulative potential impact of six threat categories on eight ecosystem service values. Threat categories are: wildfire; disease, insects, and invasive species; development and fragmentation; post-wildfire hazard; climate change; and erosion and sedimentation. Ecosystem service values are: water quality and supply; biodiversity; recreation; timber and grazing; wildland and communities; urban forests and

communities; carbon sequestration and soils; and indigenous uses. Ecosystem service values are also weighted based on size and use so resources such as highly used watersheds are prioritized. The threats are overlain on a map of each ecosystem service value category to determine where mitigation investments are most likely to have a high return. A map was produced assessing each threat individually across each ecosystem service value. In addition, cumulative assessment maps were prepared for intersecting threats on ecosystem service values. Potential for large fire growth (Haines Index), effects of seasonal drought on fire potential (Keetch-Byram Drought Index, KBDI), and combined slope and fuels levels (wildfire susceptibility index) were taken into consideration as part of the threat analysis for the New Mexico Forest Action Plan. Figure 5-9 describes the range used for the wildfire threat maps included in the Lincoln County HMP, based on the cumulative assessment maps. The data from the New Mexico Forest Action Plan (NM Forestry Division 2021) was used to prepare the wildfire threat maps and the percentage breakdowns shown in Figure 5-9.

Figure 5-9: Wildfire Threat Range for Lincoln County HMP

Threat Level	Percentage of Risk Likelihood (Six Threat Categories and Eight Ecosystem Service Values)	Map Color
Low	0%–29.9%	Light Blue/Green
Medium	30%–59.9%	Yellow
High	60%–100%	Deep Orange/Red

Source: NM Forestry Division (2021) with the addition of percentage breakdown and color.

5.3.1.2 Previous Occurrences

According to historical fire and resource data from the Southwest Coordination Center, from 2016 to 2022 New Mexico averaged 964 wildland fires annually, burning an average of 285,000 acres each year (Southwest Coordination Center 2023). Figure 5-10 describes the wildfires that occurred per participating jurisdiction within Lincoln County between March 2016 and December 31, 2022, according to the NCEI, New Mexico Fire Information, and Planning Team input. The previous occurrence listing for wildfires prior to March 2016 is found in Appendix B-1; this is the same list that was shown in the 2018 HMP.

Figure 5-10: Previous Occurrences of Wildfire, March 2016 through December 31, 2022 (Lincoln County)

Location	Fire Start Date	Detailed Description
Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	3/28/2016 Moon Mountain Fire	The Moon Mountain Fire was detected on March 28, approximately 1 mile east of the Village of Ruidoso. The fire burned timber, tall grass, and understory, which engulfed 125 acres within state and private land. There were 0.2 acres burned on Lincoln National Forest land. Additionally, two individuals received minor injuries. Thinning conducted on Village property in 2013 allowed the fire fighters to burn the vegetation prior to the main fire impacting the area (“backburn”). The thinning contributed to stopping the fire more effectively, causing less damage. *

Location	Fire Start Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County Village of Capitan	4/12/2018 246 Fire	The 246 Fire began on April 12 when high winds caused a prescribed burn near Capitan (east of Highway 246) to burn out of control. Over 3,000 acres were burned and 16 structures, including two homes, were lost during the blaze. The fire burned across both private and USFS land. †
Village of Ruidoso	5/6/2018 Mechem Drive Fire	The USFS assisted the Village Fire Department to extinguish this 0.3-acre brush fire.
City of Ruidoso Downs	4/3/2019 US70 near Dipaolo Drive intersection	The City Fire Department extinguished this grass fire which was less than 0.5 acre.
Lincoln County	6/19/2019 Pine Lodge Fire	The Pine Lodge Fire began on June 19 when dry grass was ignited by an unknown cause. The blaze quickly spread under windy conditions, burning just over 15,000 acres, mostly within Lincoln National Forest and Pine Lodge Wilderness. At least three homes were burned as the fire spread.
Village of Ruidoso	7/9/2019 Hull Road Fire	The Village Fire Department extinguished this 0.1-acre brush fire.
City of Ruidoso Downs	4/23/2020 US70 approximately 800 feet northwest of the Solid Waste Authority	The City Fire Department extinguished trees on fire on 0.25 acre.
Village of Ruidoso	5/24/2020 Sudderth Drive Fire	The Village Fire Department extinguished this 0.25-acre brush fire.
Village of Ruidoso	6/21/2020 Lookout Drive Fire	The Village Fire Department extinguished this 0.5-acre brush fire.
Village of Ruidoso	7/9/2020 Lookout Drive Fire	The Village Fire Department extinguished this 0.5-acre brush fire.
Village of Ruidoso	6/21/2020 Wiggins Way Fire	The Village Fire Department extinguished this 0.1-acre brush fire.
City of Ruidoso Downs	9/10/2020 US70 approximately 2,500 feet northeast of Agua Fria Drive	The City Fire Department extinguished this natural vegetation fire which was less than 0.5 acre.
Village of Ruidoso	10/25/2020 Cree Meadows Fire	The Village Fire Department extinguished this 0.25-acre brush fire.

Location	Fire Start Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County	4/26/2021 Three Rivers Fire	This fire was located near the Three Rivers Campground within Lincoln County near Mescalero Apache Tribal lands. The fire is still under investigation with no known cause of ignition. The fire originated 0.5 mile north of the Three Rivers Campground and spread toward Ski Apache and the South Fork/Bonito Area and burned a total of 5,854 acres. No structures were lost, and no deaths were reported from the event.
Village of Ruidoso	6/8/2021 Ball Field Fire	The fire started 6/8/21 and was extinguished by 6/14/21. The fire was located off of Ski Run Road and Highway 48 above the ballfields. The cause was a chainsaw that caught fire during thinning work. This fire burned approximately 25 acres and led to mandatory evacuation for High Country Lodge and evacuation notices for: Upper Gavilan, West Gavilan, Alto Village, Alto Alps, and Sun Valley. Slash piles from previous thinning were part of the fuels burned during the fire and caused most of the damage to existing trees. Although this was not a crown fire, a small spot fire jumped Highway 48 but was immediately put out. There were no structures lost nor injuries reported. *
Village of Capitan	10/31/2021 Gap Road	This wildfire burned 2 acres of forested land before it was contained by the Capitan Fire Department. It was human caused. ‡
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso	4/12/2022 McBride Fire	This fire was located in Gavilan Canyon within the Village of Ruidoso, which spread to State land and the Lincoln National Forest. The fire destroyed 207 primary structures as well as multiple outbuildings. There were two citizen fatalities. Strong winds and low humidity increased the severity of the fire. Approximately 6,159 acres have been burned, consisting mainly of timber, brush, and various grasses.

Location	Fire Start Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County Village of Capitan	04/22/2022 Nogal Fire	This fire was located within Nogal Canyon, approximately 12 miles west of Capitan and 8 miles northwest of Ruidoso. The fire destroyed six primary structures and eight outbuildings. Primary fuels of the fire were ponderosa pine, piñon and juniper, and various grasses. Approximately 412 acres were burned. The fire was caused by downed power lines. The Capitan Fire Department assisted in response and the community would have had to evacuate if the fire moved farther down the canyon. ‡
City of Ruidoso Downs	5/1/2022 US70 approximately 2,500 feet northeast of Agua Fria Drive	The City Fire Department extinguished this grass fire that was less than 0.5 acre.
Village of Ruidoso	5/8/2022 El Paso Road Fire	The Village Fire Department extinguished this 0.1-acre brush fire.
Village of Capitan	6/15/2022 Bogle Road	This wildfire burned approximately 89 acres. It was caused by lightning. ‡
City of Ruidoso Downs	11/15/2022 US70 approximately 600 feet west of the Solid Waste Authority	The City Fire Department extinguished this human-caused, 2-acre grass fire.
Village of Capitan	12/02/2022 Laughing Horse Trail	This brush fire burned 2.5 acres before it was contained by the Capitan Fire Department. It was human caused. ‡
Village of Ruidoso	12/25/2022 US70 Fire	The Village Fire Department extinguished this 0.5-acre brush fire.

Source: NOAA (2023a)

* = Village of Ruidoso Fire Chief and Forestry Director. † = New Mexico Fire Information; ‡ = Capitan Fire Chief

While reviewing the previous occurrences of fire events within Lincoln County between 2017 and 2023, there were no fires that occurred within the boundaries of the Town of Carrizozo and the Village of Corona. Although there are no previous wildfires identified in the NCEI for these jurisdictions, wildfire is always a possible threat with potential ignition stemming from natural events, such as lightning, as well as human ignition from vehicles and other unintentional sources.

A recent impactful wildfire event was the McBride Fire, which started on April 12, 2022, after very powerful straight-line winds had blown a tree into power lines, igniting the surrounding trees, and creating a crown fire that destroyed 6,159 acres, 207 structures, and claimed two lives. This fire cut off one of the main thoroughfares for the Village of Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs, and other parts of Lincoln County. Overall, the fire disrupted power to most of the Village of Ruidoso and portions of the county, which led to the water supply being cut off, burning many structures, and threatening the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport. Multiple evacuations were authorized to protect the different communities within the fire's path. The fire continued on an unpredictable path and burned at a high intensity which resulted in the loss of two lives and a severely

burned landscape. The severity of this event can, in part, be attributed to climatic change, which fostered dry and dead forest conditions.

5.3.1.3 Location and Extent per Participating Jurisdiction

Lincoln County

The pattern, frequency, and intensity of a fire (or fire regime) within Lincoln County is largely dependent on forest type. Before human settlement, piñon-juniper woodlands and mixed conifer forests experienced infrequent high intensity stand replacing fires, while ponderosa pine forests experienced more frequent lower intensity fires. Fires have been suppressed for about 100 years, since communities in this area have had the capacity to do so. Human efforts combined with climactic conditions have altered fire regimes and fuel conditions. The county has recently experienced several large wildfires costing millions of dollars in property damage and suppression costs.

Fire intensity and size have been increasing due to the increase of fuels, tree density, large area of continuous fuels and a dry weather cycle. Wildfires have occurred in almost every vegetation type within the county, including grasslands, piñon-juniper forests, ponderosa pine forests, and mixed conifer forests. The most common ignition source is lightning. Unintentional human ignition from campfires, cars and machinery, and other interactions follows lightning for the most common ignitions source. The areas where these fires occur vary greatly from immediate vicinity to a city or residence to rural, undeveloped areas. Most wildfires have been suppressed while still small. But several have grown into large fires. Many of the historic fires have impacted or come very close to impacting communities and population centers within the county.

Figure 5-11 below lists the large wildfires (>1,000 acres) and the number of structures burned in that particular fire event, all within Lincoln County from 2000 to 2023. It is a compilation of data found at the Global Fire Monitoring Center (2000) and New Mexico Fire Information (Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] et al. 2023). The Donaldson fire from 2011 was the biggest fire, which was caused by lightning that burned within Lincoln County and consumed approximately 101,563 acres and one structure. The most recent wildfires, Nogal Canyon (west of Capitan) burning 412 acres, and McBride (near Ruidoso) burning 6,159 acres, both of which occurred in April 2022.

Figure 5-11: Lincoln County Wildfires (>1,000 acres), 2000–2023

Name of Fire	Fire Start Date	Size (acres)	Number of Structures Burned
Cree	May, 2000	6,500	3
Kokopelli	March, 2002	1,000	29
Lookout	May, 2004	5,280	5
Peppin	June 2004	64,000	12
Donaldson	June, 2011	101,563	1
White	April, 2011	10,341	12
Little Bear	June, 2012	44,330	250
246	April, 2018	3,360	16
Pine Lodge	June, 2019	15,045	3

Name of Fire	Fire Start Date	Size (acres)	Number of Structures Burned
Three Rivers	April, 2021	5,854	0
McBride	April, 2022	6,159	254

Sources: BIA (2023); GFMC (2000).

Figure 5-12 below displays the previous fire occurrences for Lincoln County from the years 1984 to 2023. Figure 5-13 below depicts the causes of fires in Lincoln County between the years 1992 and 2023. Based on the Previous Occurrence listing (see Figure 5-10) and the map below, 45 fires have occurred in unincorporated Lincoln County from 1984 to 2023. Figure 5-14 below depicts fire threat in Lincoln County. Unincorporated Lincoln County is anticipated to experience wildfire threat from low to high, as defined in Figure 5-9.

Figure 5-12: Wildfire Previous Occurrences (1984–2023)

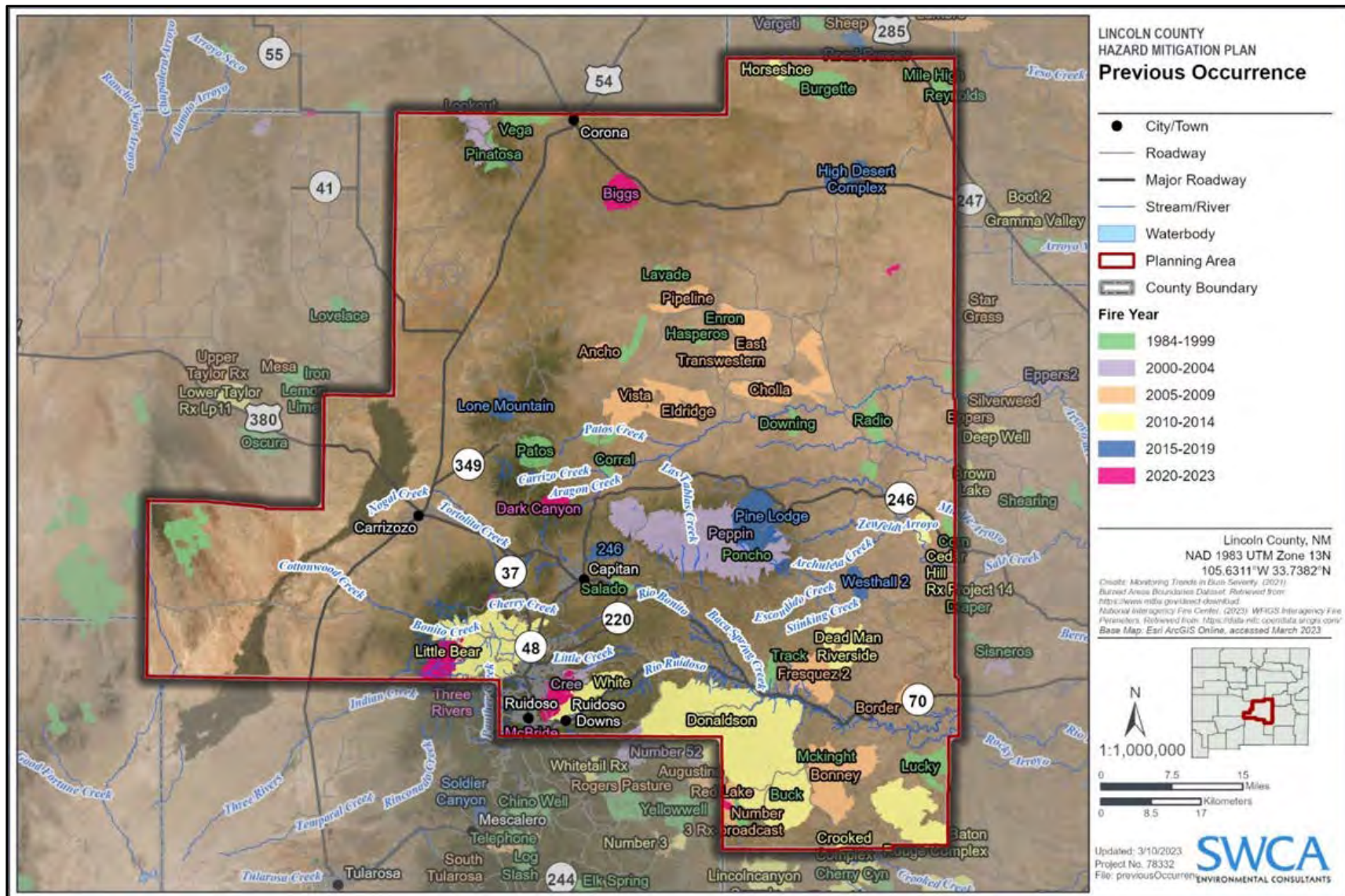


Figure 5-13: Lincoln County Fire Causes (1992–2023)

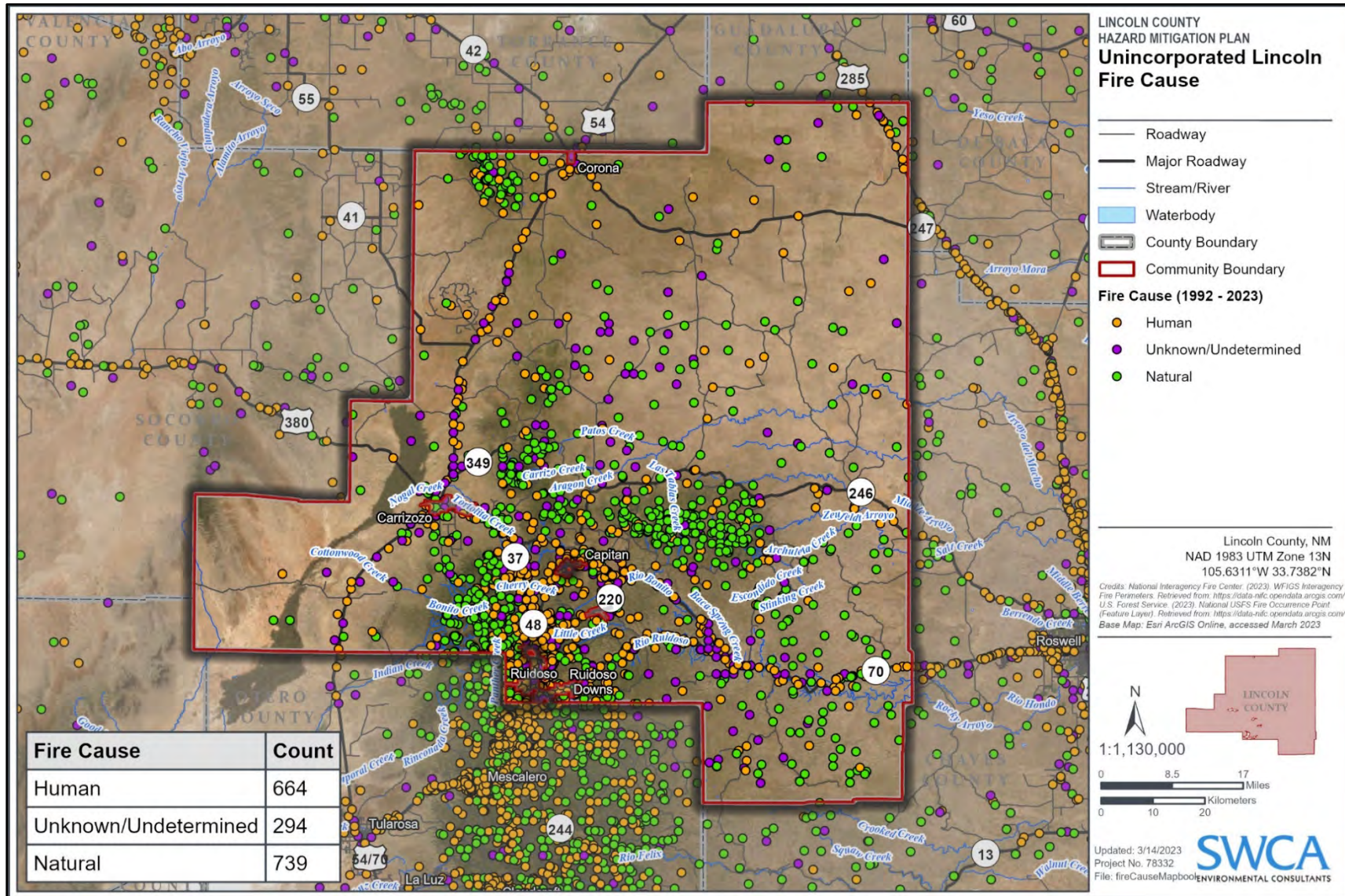
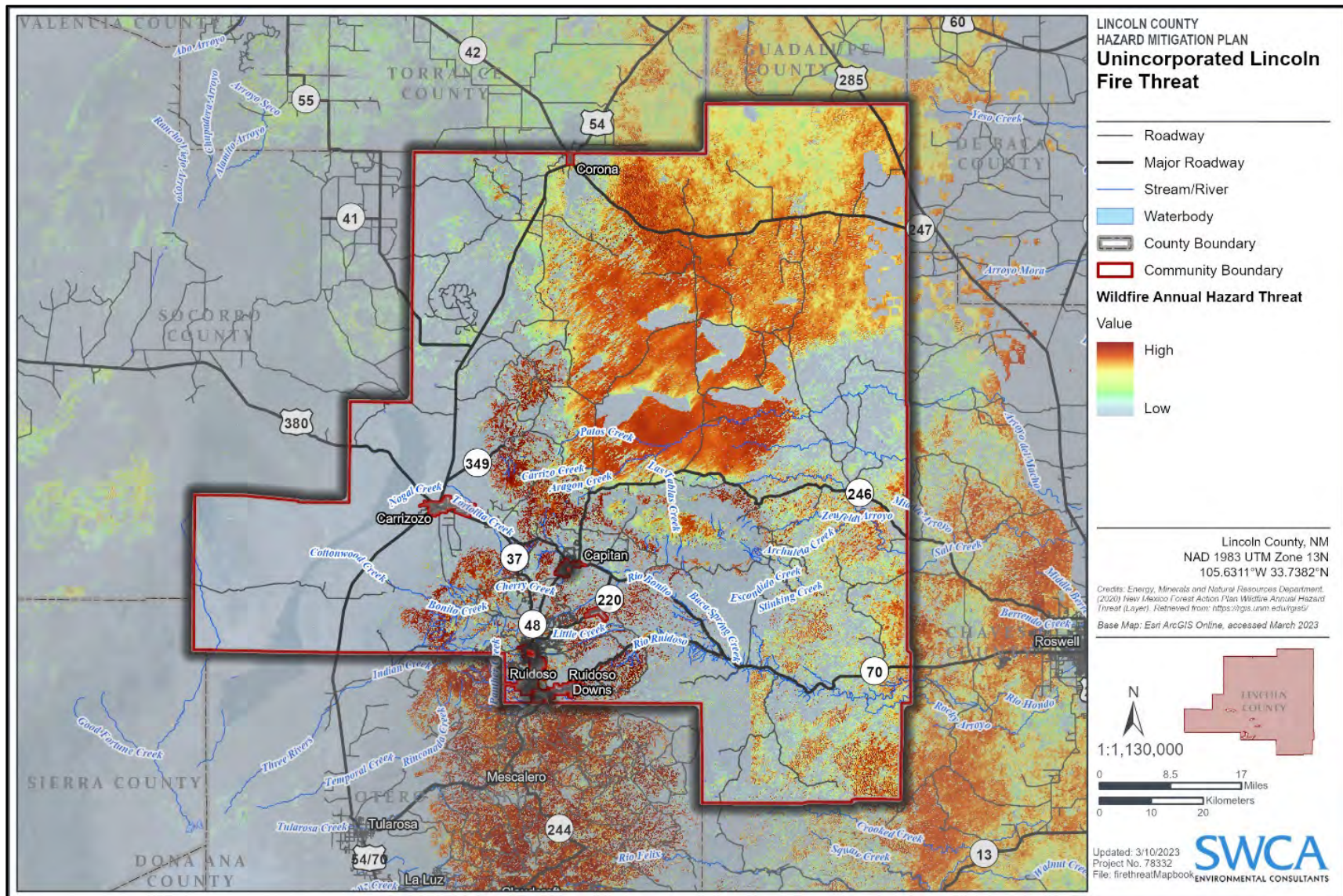


Figure 5-14: Lincoln County Fire Threat



Village of Ruidoso

The majority of the Village of Ruidoso is dominated by piñon juniper forests, ponderosa pine forests, and mixed conifer forests. Commercial and residential buildings are mixed throughout the forested areas within the Village limits. The urban areas are very congested with dense stands of trees and buildings forming a dense WUI surrounding the Village of Ruidoso. Limited amounts of riparian forests exist along waterways. Beetle and insect damage are at epidemic proportions. This combination of insects, disease, drought, and fire caused stress are responsible for significant mortality in some stands/hillsides and is expected to continue. This mortality increases fire risk while dead trees hold needles and will contribute to increased fuel loading as dead trees fall to the forest floor. Treated areas (public and private land) have generally fared better than untreated land but are not immune to insects, disease, or drought. Current conditions around the Village of Ruidoso have improved largely due to thinning efforts, but much work remains to be completed. Vegetation on treated properties quickly grows back underscoring the need for continued maintenance.

The Village is susceptible to wildfire events due to fire fuels and urban congestion. Figure 5-15 displays the previous occurrences of wildfire for the Village of Ruidoso. Wildfires have not occurred in this area before 2010. But as recent as 2022, the McBride Fire burned just east of the Village of Ruidoso.

While utilizing the Wildland Fire Interagency Geospatial Services (WFIGS) Fire Perimeters, the fire causes were determined for the Village of Ruidoso. These are classified in Figure 5-16 below. There have been approximately 45 fire events; 27 classified as human causes, four classified as natural causes, and 14 were undetermined.

From Figure 5-17, it is visible that most high hazard threats occurred outside the boundary of the Village. Although, there have been pockets of moderate to high level threats occurring directly south and northwest of the Village. From the high-level threats, dead foliage and other dry vegetation are susceptible to ignition. If a fire were to occur, it would spread rapidly and be difficult to control. All fine dead fuels ignite readily, and fires start easily from most causes. The combination of a build-up of dry brush and unattended campfires contributes to fires that escape with the potential to spread rapidly and become destructive. The Village of Ruidoso is anticipated to experience wildfire threat from low to high, as defined in Figure 5-9.

Ruidoso became a Firewise community in 2003 and in June 2002, the Village of Ruidoso Council passed a mandatory fuels management ordinance to facilitate the creation of defensible space around homes, implementing the Village of Ruidoso Fuels Management Program (see Appendix D). Approximately 13,000 acres within the Village of Ruidoso will be treated to a ground fire standard, which is designed to keep a fire on the ground and reduce the risk of a wildfire spreading into the trees. However, due to the forest density, steep terrain, and the close proximity of buildings, any fire that gets into the Village will be catastrophic. Fire behavior will be unpredictable based on winds at the time, may achieve a crown fire, and would then move very fast through the Village.

The Village of Ruidoso owns and operates the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport located north on Highway 220 (Airport Road). The airport has a current acreage of 1,665 acres that includes two runways and two hangar ports. There have not been recent fire events at the airport. Figure 5-18 displays the previous fire occurrences for the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport.

Figure 5-15: Village of Ruidoso Previous Fire Occurrences (2000–2023)

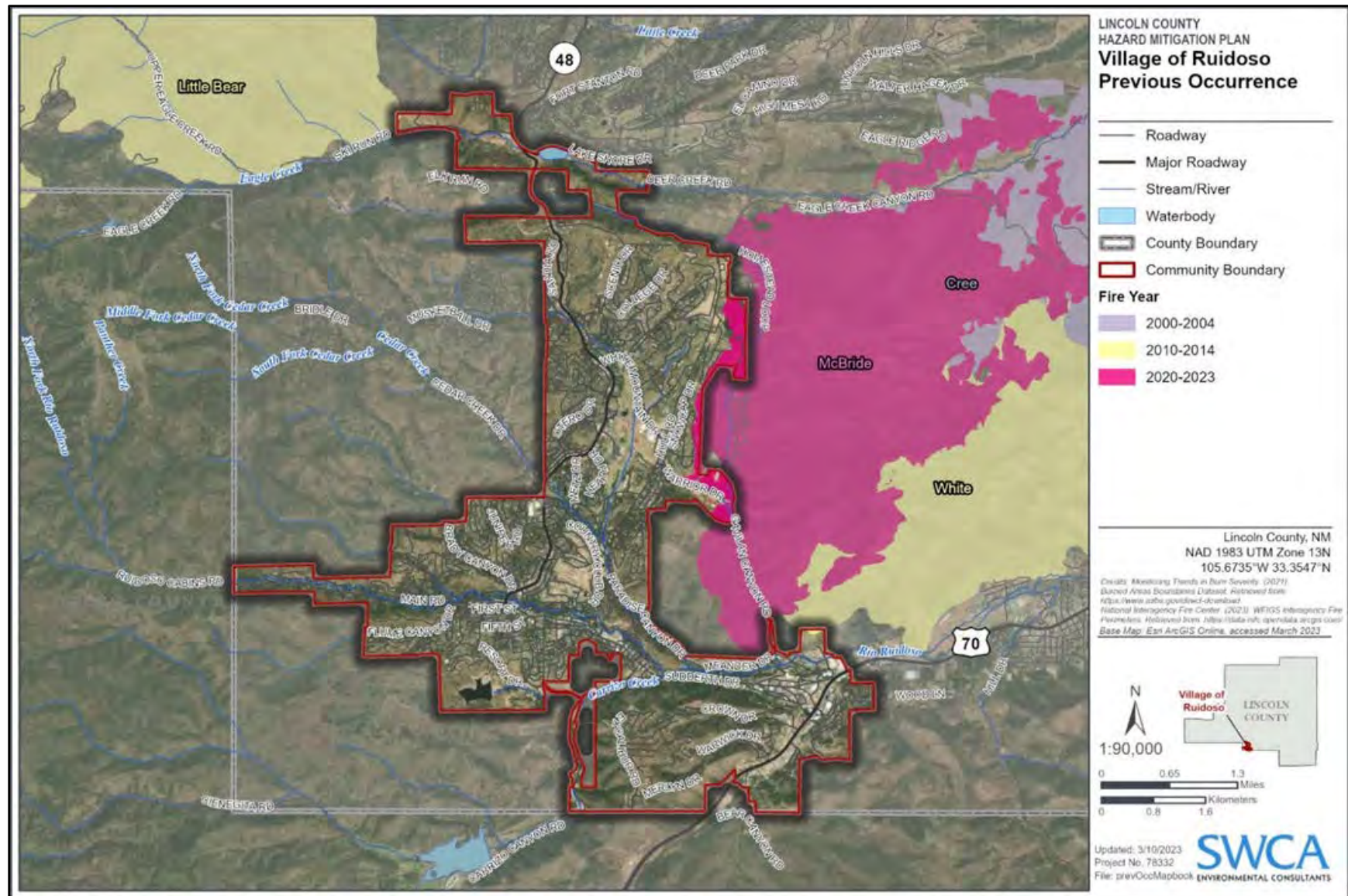


Figure 5-16: Village of Ruidoso Fire Causes (1992–2023)

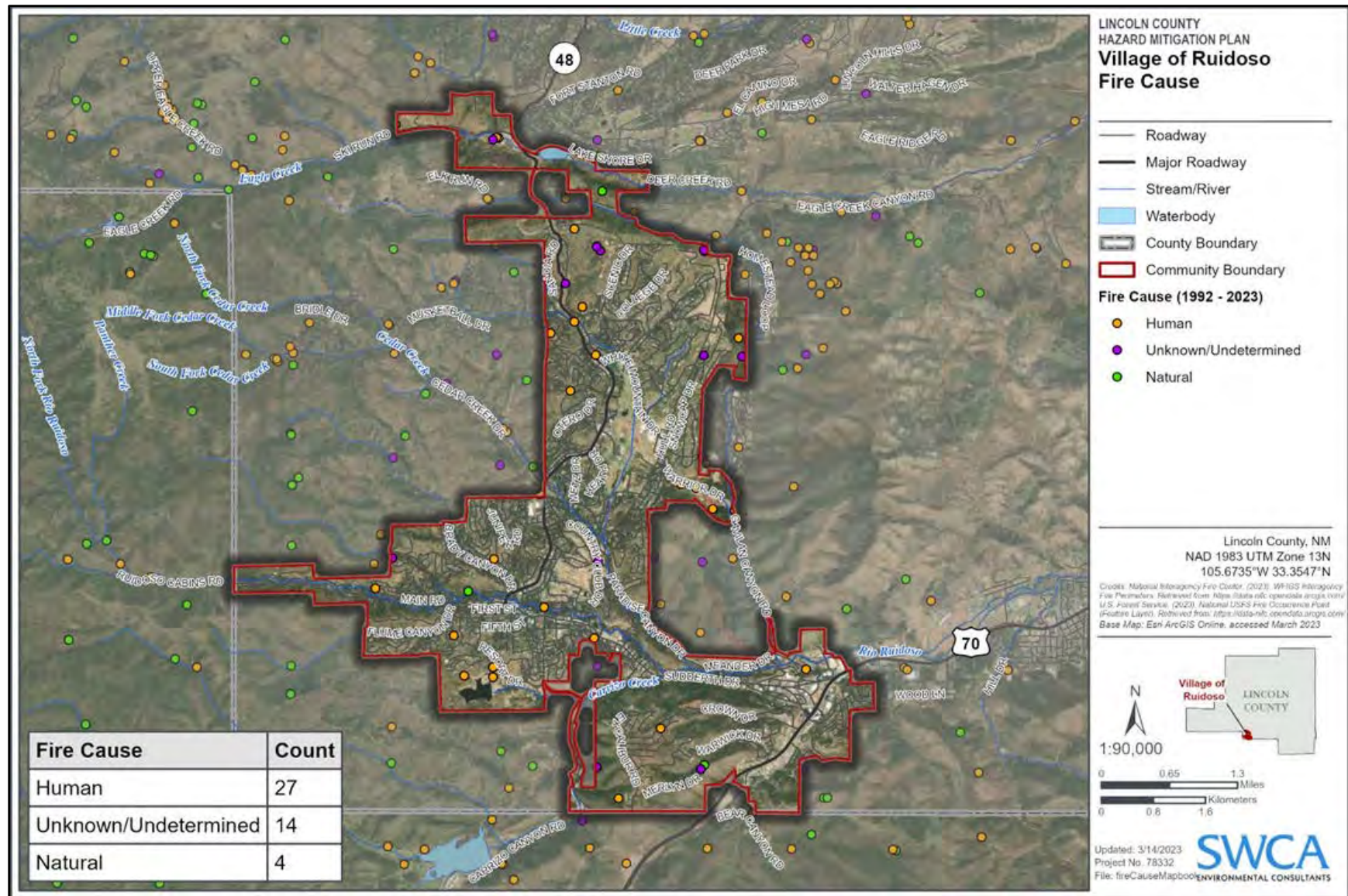


Figure 5-17: Village of Ruidoso Fire Threat

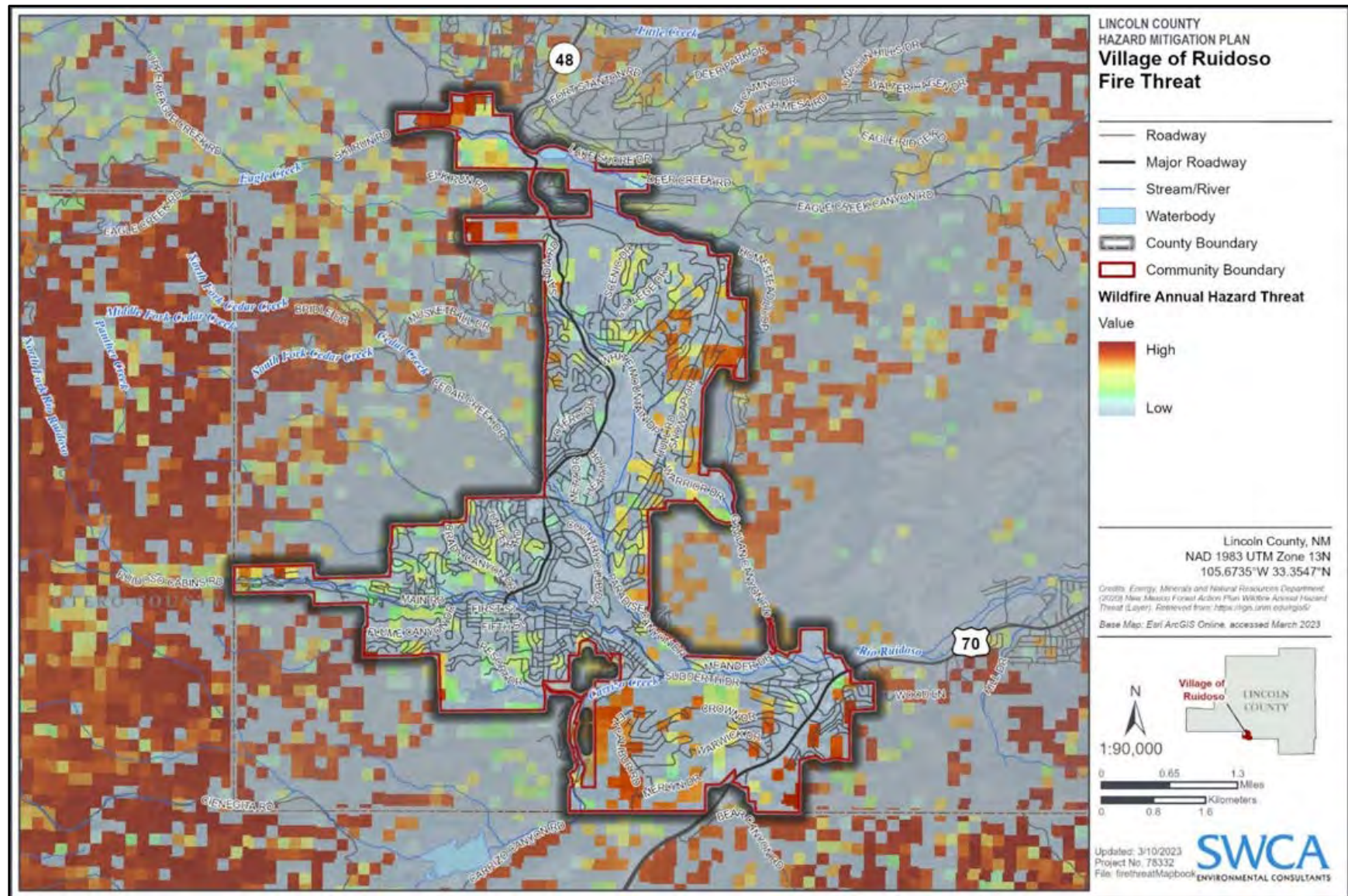
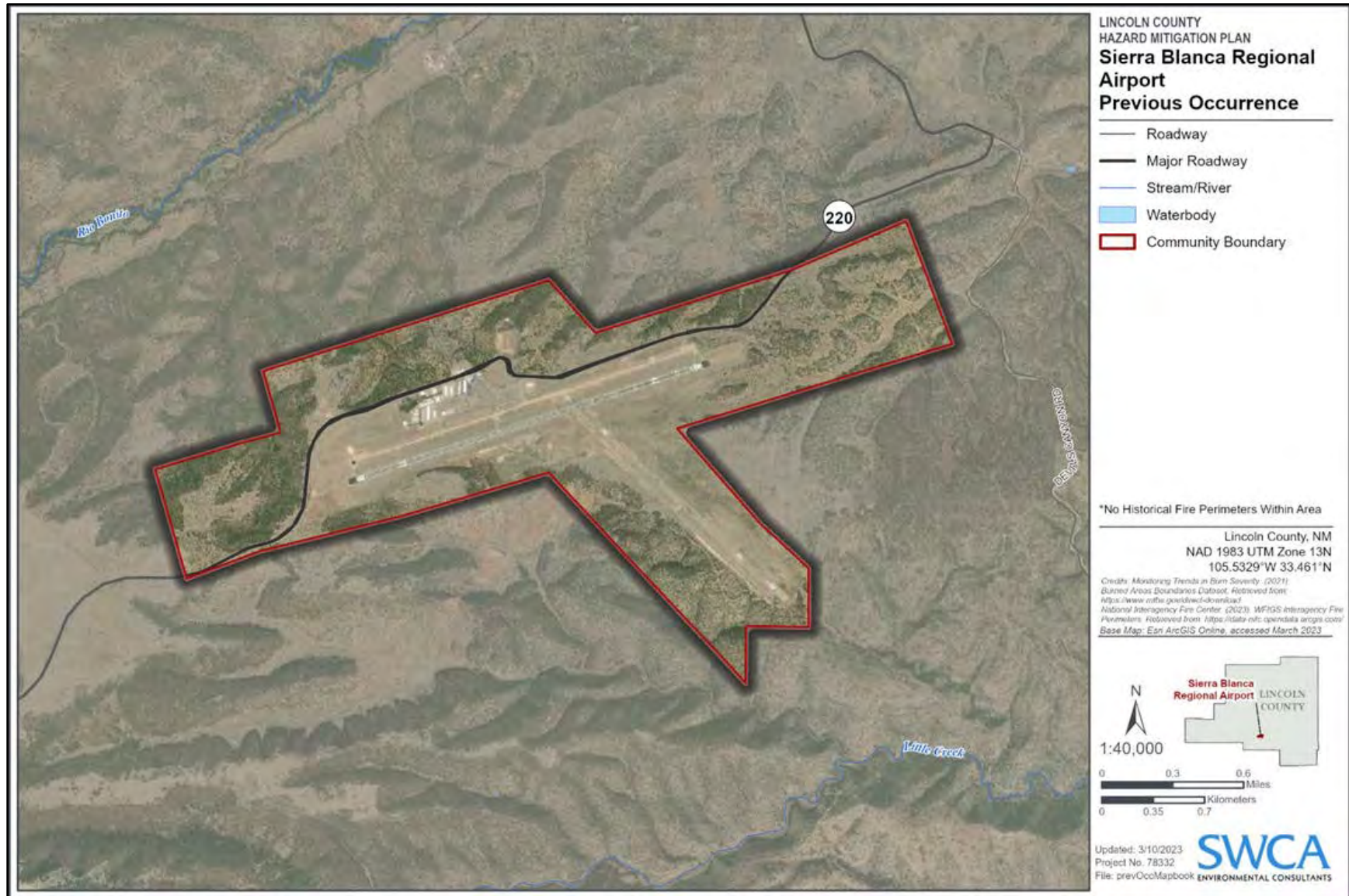


Figure 5-18: Sierra Blanca Regional Airport Previous Fire Occurrences (2000–2023)



Utilizing the WFIGS Interagency Fire Perimeters, the fire causes determined for Sierra Blanca Regional Airport are displayed in Figure 5-19 below. There were two fire events (from 1992 – 2023); both classified as human caused.

Figure 5-20 displays the fire threat for the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport. The highest hazard threats occurred in the western portion of the jurisdiction. There are areas of low to moderate hazard threats in the central, eastern, and southern portions of the jurisdiction. There is little to no vegetation present within the jurisdiction. Although, the perimeter of the airport boundary is filled with various shrub vegetation that may be susceptible to ignition.

Figure 5-19: Sierra Blanca Regional Airport Fire Causes (1992–2023)

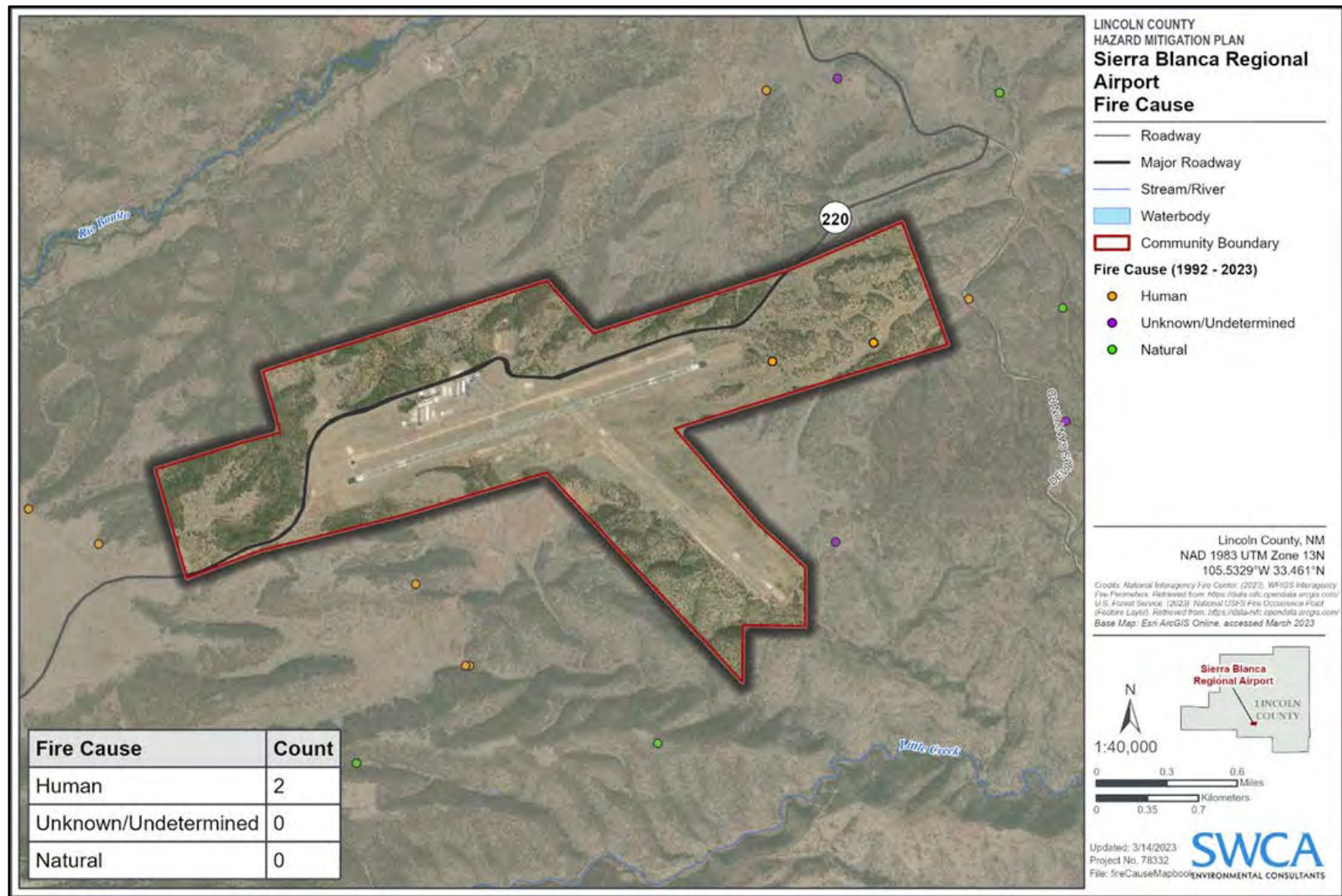
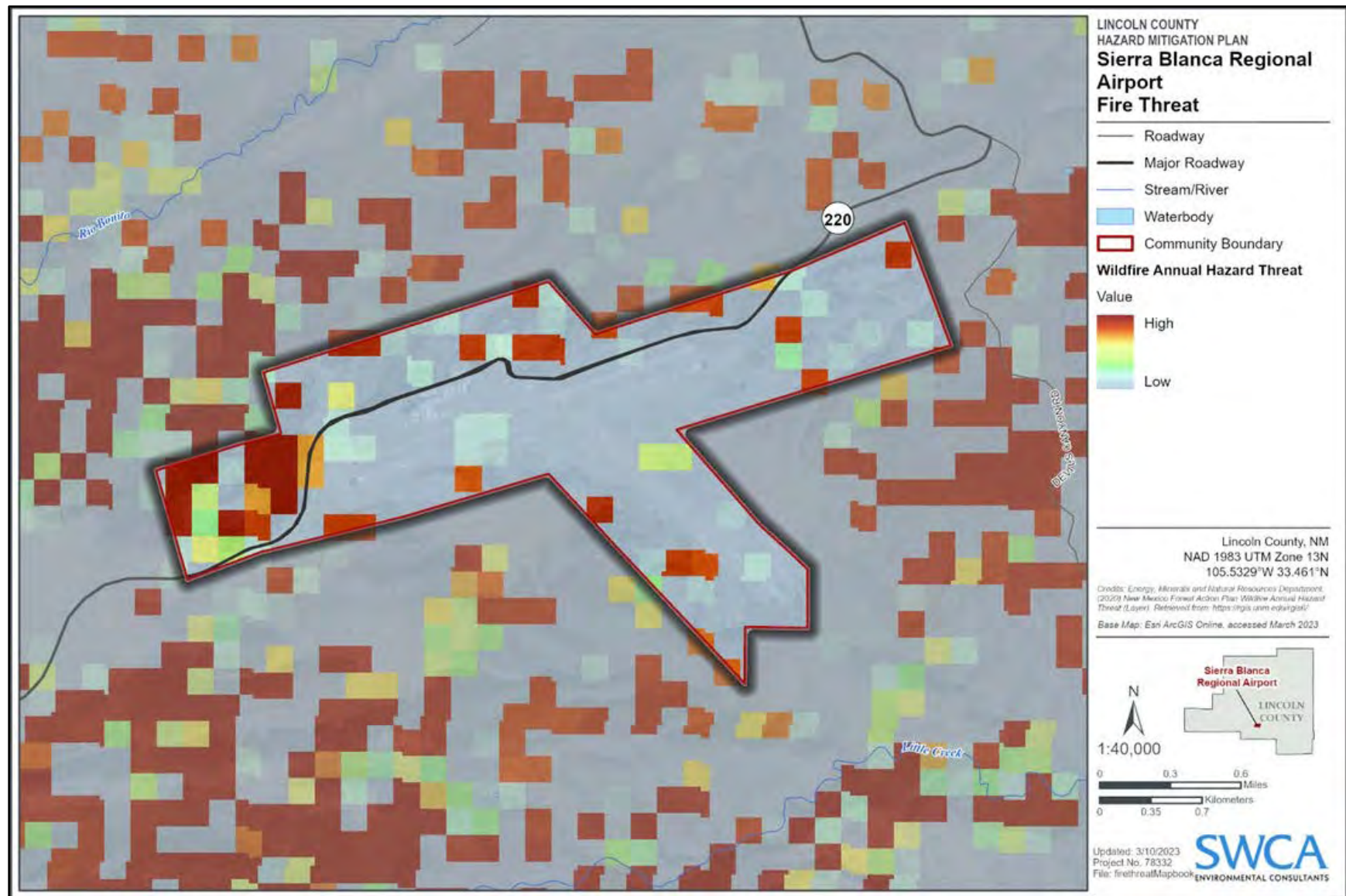


Figure 5-20: Sierra Blanca Regional Airport Fire Threat



City of Ruidoso Downs

Ruidoso Downs is dominated by piñon-juniper and ponderosa pine forests. Commercial and residential buildings are mixed throughout the forested areas within the city limits. The Rio Ruidoso flows from the west city limit to the east city limit. Some riparian forests exist along the river. Ruidoso Downs landscape is from the river valley to steep canyons and ridges on the south around Turkey Canyon. The WUI on the south and east sides of the city are also dominated by piñon juniper and ponderosa forests. The Mescalero Apache reservation and USFS lands border the city on the south. The Mescalero Tribe and the USFS have completed fuels reduction projects reducing fire risk from the WUI.

Similar to the Village of Ruidoso, the City of Ruidoso Downs has congested urban areas that are surrounded by forest, which also acts as fire fuel. Figure 5-21 below displays the previous fire occurrences for the City of Ruidoso Downs. ~~The White Fire has been the only fire to cross into the City of Ruidoso Downs boundary since 2000.~~

While utilizing the WFIGS Interagency Fire Perimeters, the fire causes were determined for the City of Ruidoso Downs. These are shown in Figure 5-22 below. There have been approximately six fire events: three classified as human causes, two classified as natural causes, and one undetermined.

Based on the descriptions from Figure 5-9, the fire threat levels for the City of Ruidoso Downs are depicted in Figure 5-23. The areas that are of high fire hazard threat are south of US70. There are other areas west of the boundary that exhibit moderate to high fire hazard threat. The higher threats caused by the collection of forest or fuels within the city limits south of US70, could cause a higher fire threat to the area when compared to the land parcels north of US70. The City of Ruidoso Downs is anticipated to experience wildfire threat from low to high, as defined in Figure 5-9.

Ruidoso Downs has not yet achieved Firewise status but continues to work on the certification. Due to the steep terrain on the south border of the city and the proximity of buildings to forested areas, any fire that gets into the city will cause significant damage to structures and infrastructure.

Figure 5-21: City of Ruidoso Downs Previous Fire Occurrences (2000–2023)

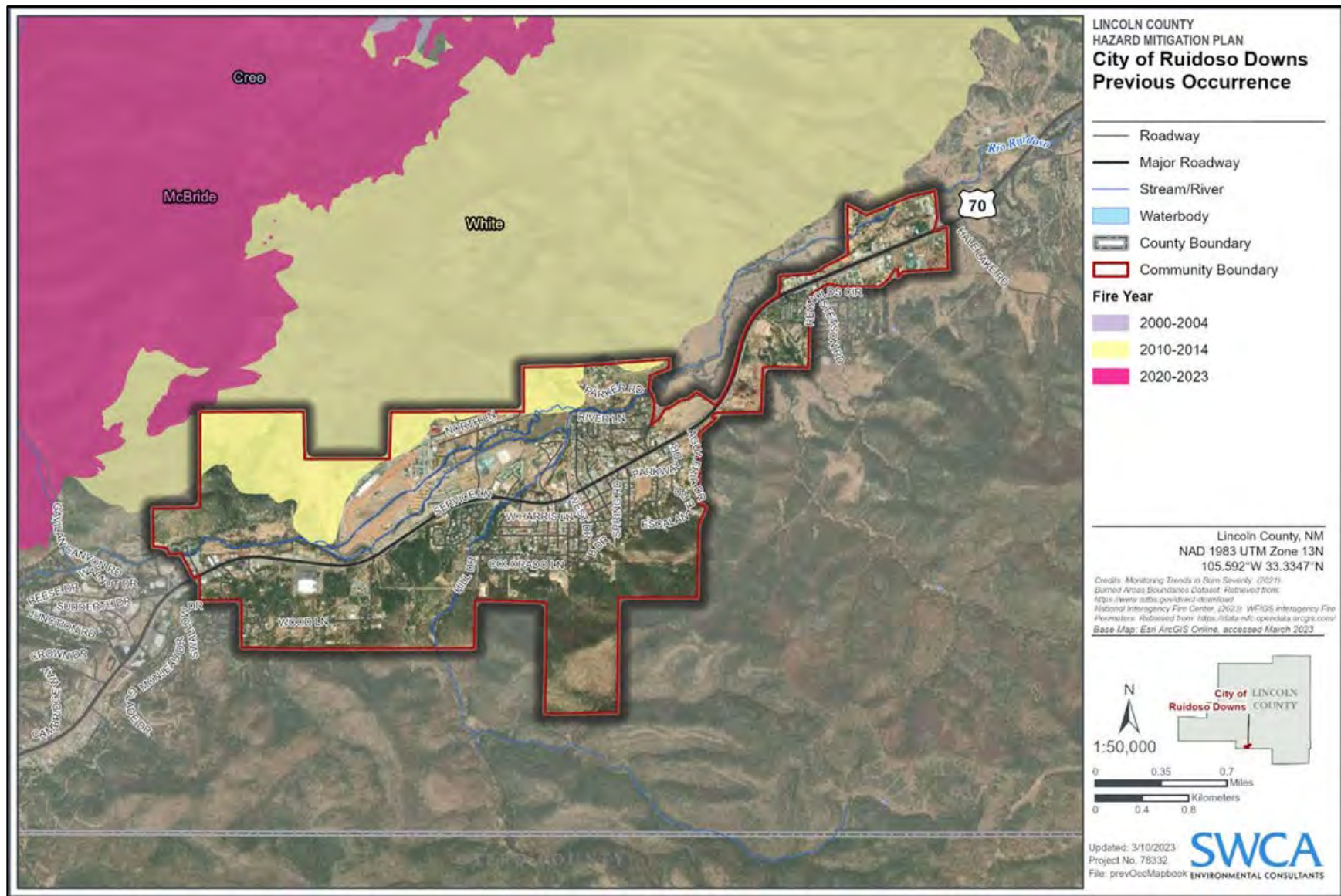


Figure 5-22: City of Ruidoso Downs Fire Causes (1992–2023)

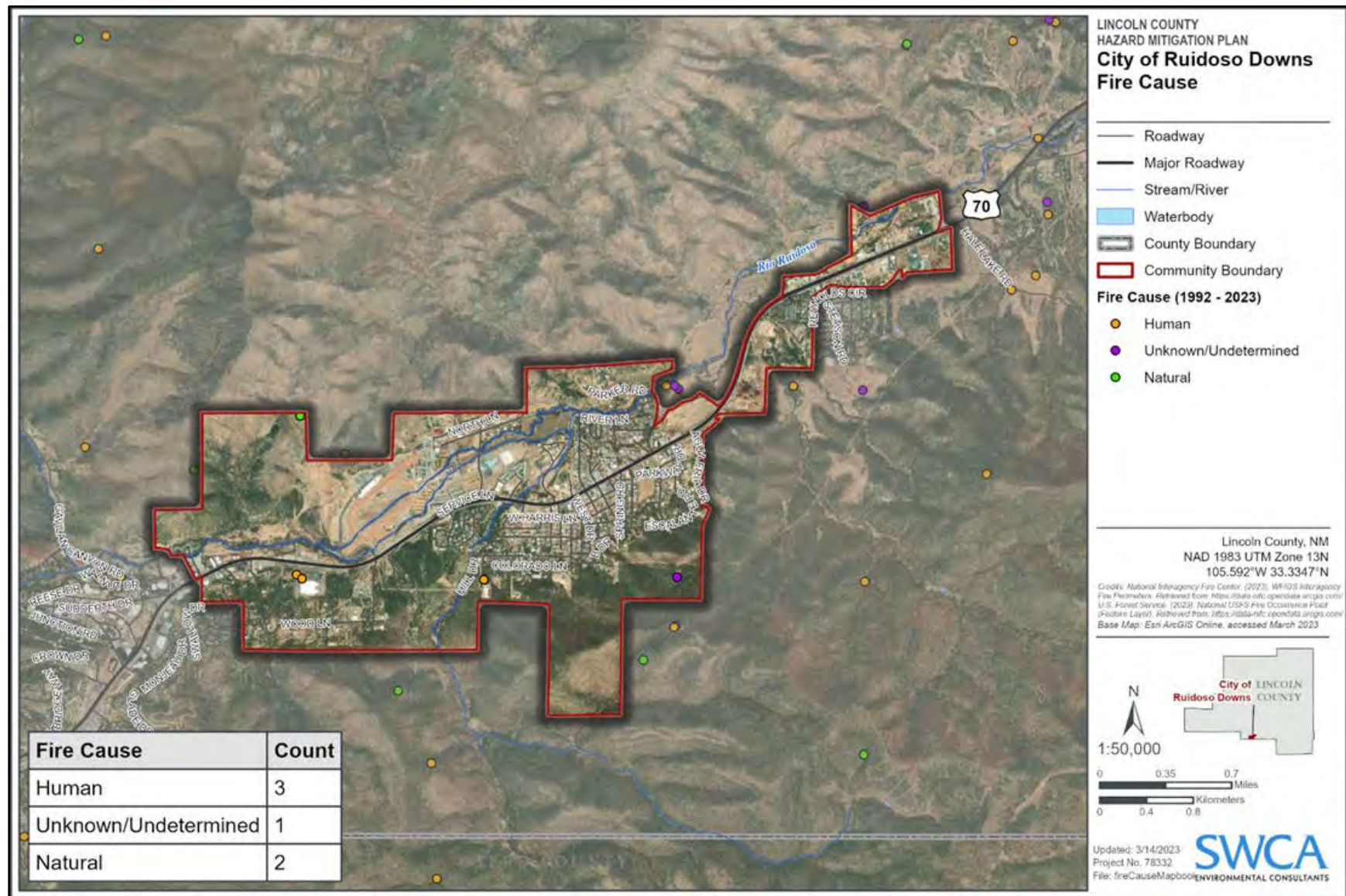
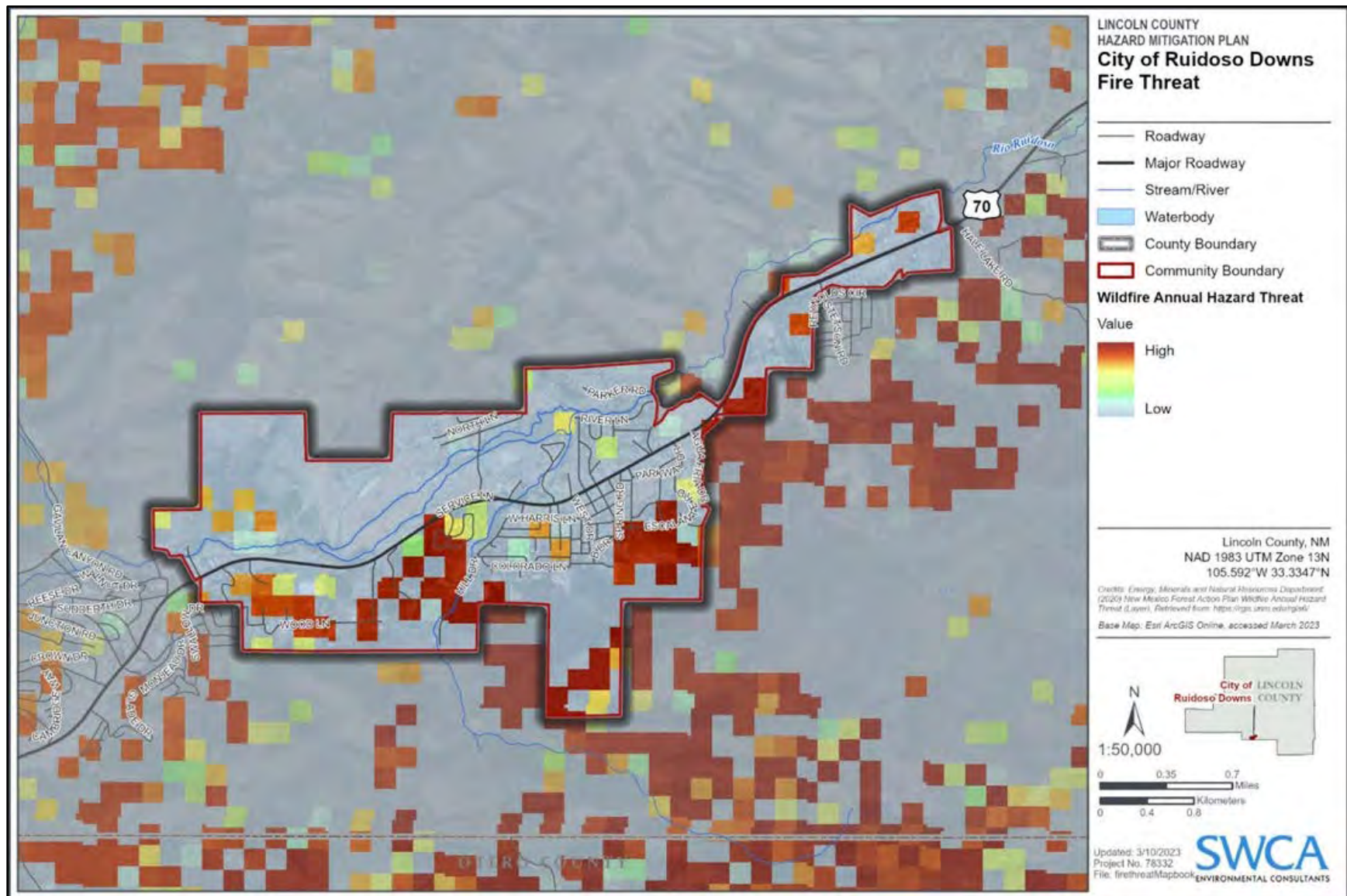


Figure 5-23: City of Ruidoso Downs Fire Threat



Town of Carrizozo

Carrizozo is located on the northern end of Tularosa Valley where the landscape transitions from desert to prairie grassland. Carrizozo is surrounded by the Sacramento Mountains to the east, the Oscura Mountains and the Valley of Fire's lava flow to the west, the Chihuahuan desert to the south and the central highlands to the north. The landscape directly around the Town is prairie grassland. The mountains and highlands are covered with piñon juniper, ponderosa and mixed conifer forests.

Information from the WFIGS Interagency Fire Perimeters was used to determine fire events for the Town of Carrizozo. Figure 5-24 identifies six fire events that occurred in this jurisdiction between 1992 and 2023: two natural, two human-caused, and two undetermined.

From Figure 5-25, it can be determined that the Town of Carrizozo has little to minimal fire threat. The only fire threat that is present occurs south of the town's boundary with a low fire threat. The low fire threat indicates that fuels in the area do not ignite easily. Although storms in the area that cause lightning are the main sources of fires being created. The Town of Carrizozo is anticipated to experience low wildfire threat, as defined in Figure 5-9.

US54 and US380 intersect in Carrizozo as well as the Union Pacific railroad. Frequent wildfires are caused by the sparks from the railroad. Local firefighters are always on the lookout for fires along the railroad however, there are times when these fires become wind driven events that threaten the Town. The Valle del Sol subdivision to the east of town is a sparsely populated area where the railroad has ignited grass fires that threaten residences and drinking water wells and water storage tanks as well as other critical facilities. The town does not have adequate firefighting infrastructure fire hydrants, water capacity or adequate water lines to supply the water necessary to protect the Town from wildfire.

Figure 5-24: Town of Carrizozo Fire Causes (1992–2023)

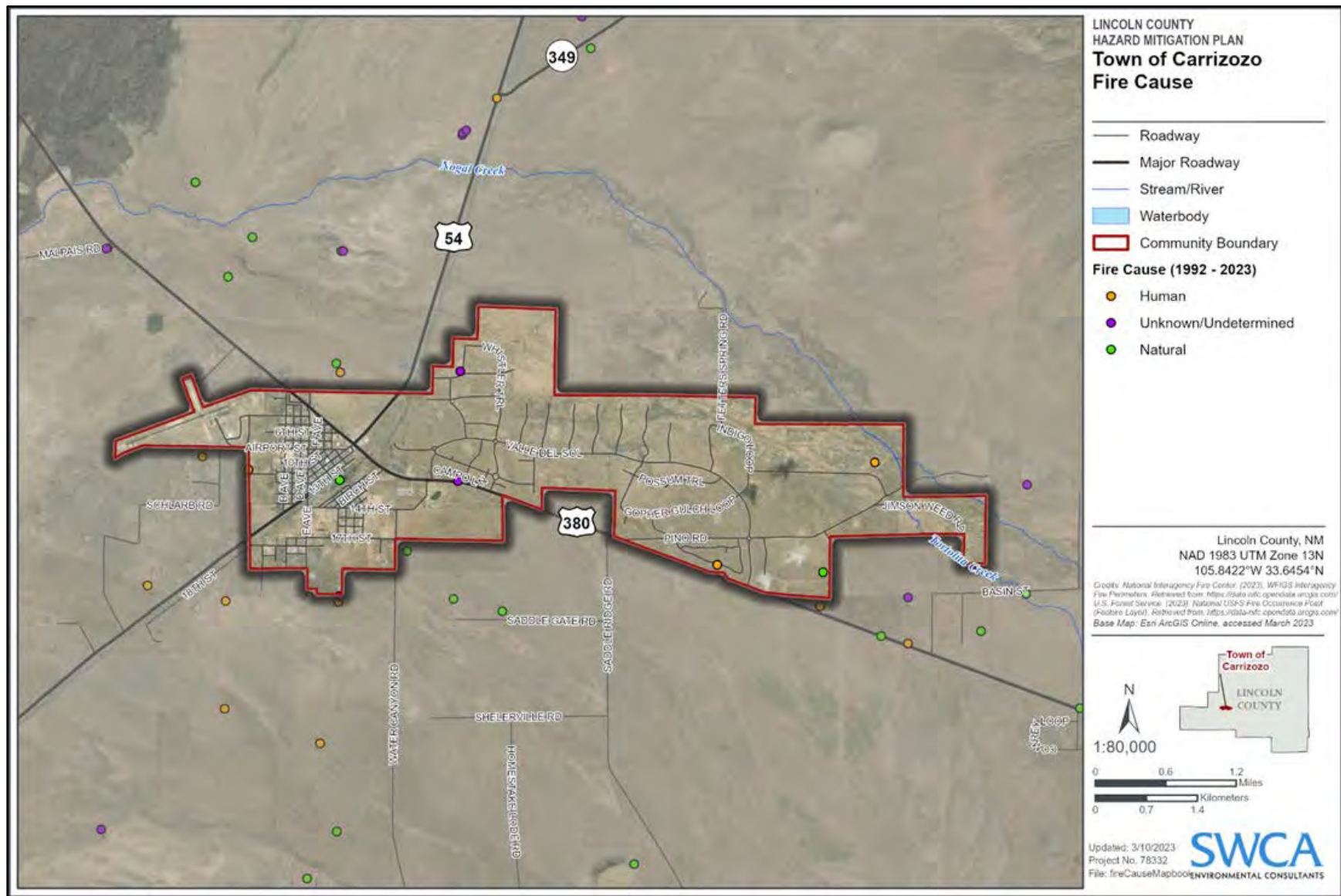
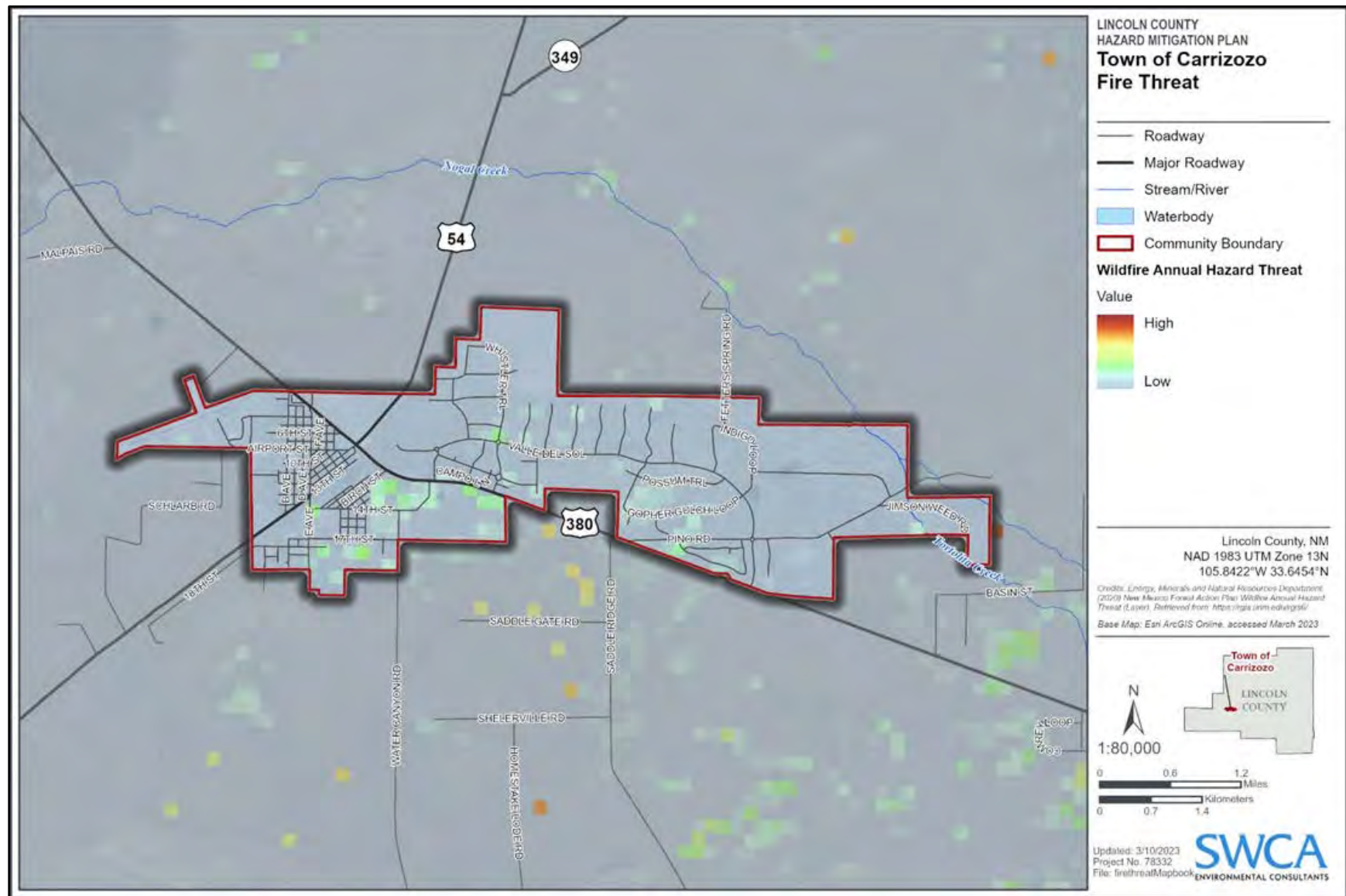


Figure 5-25: Town of Carrizozo Fire Threat



Village of Capitan

The Village of Capitan is located in the Lincoln County Central Highlands in the valley floor between the Sacramento Mountains and the Capitan Mountains. The Magado Creek and the Salado creek intersect on the eastern edge of Capitan. US380, New Mexico (NM) 48 and NM 246 also intersect in Capitan. The landscape surrounding the Village as well as throughout the subdivision is piñon juniper.

Utilizing the WFIGS Interagency Fire Perimeters, the fire causes determined for the Village of Capitan are shown in Figure 5-26 below. There were approximately 13 fire cause events (from 1992 – 2023): six human-caused and seven undetermined.

In Figure 5-27, there are only a few portions of the Village of Capitan that are considered moderate to high fire threats. This area is located in the central part of the Village and is an area where a fire could start from an accidental cause. But from this accidental cause, it could also be catastrophic as well, meaning the fire would ignite any dead fuels easily and spread just as quickly. The Village of Capitan is anticipated to experience wildfire threat from low to high, as defined in Figure 5-9.

Power outages occur at times during wildfire events in the area. All electrical power is carried on overhead lines therefore making them susceptible to fire. The Otero County Electric Coop is very good at keeping debris, brush, and trees away from their power lines.

Figure 5-26: Village of Capitan Fire Causes (1992–2023)

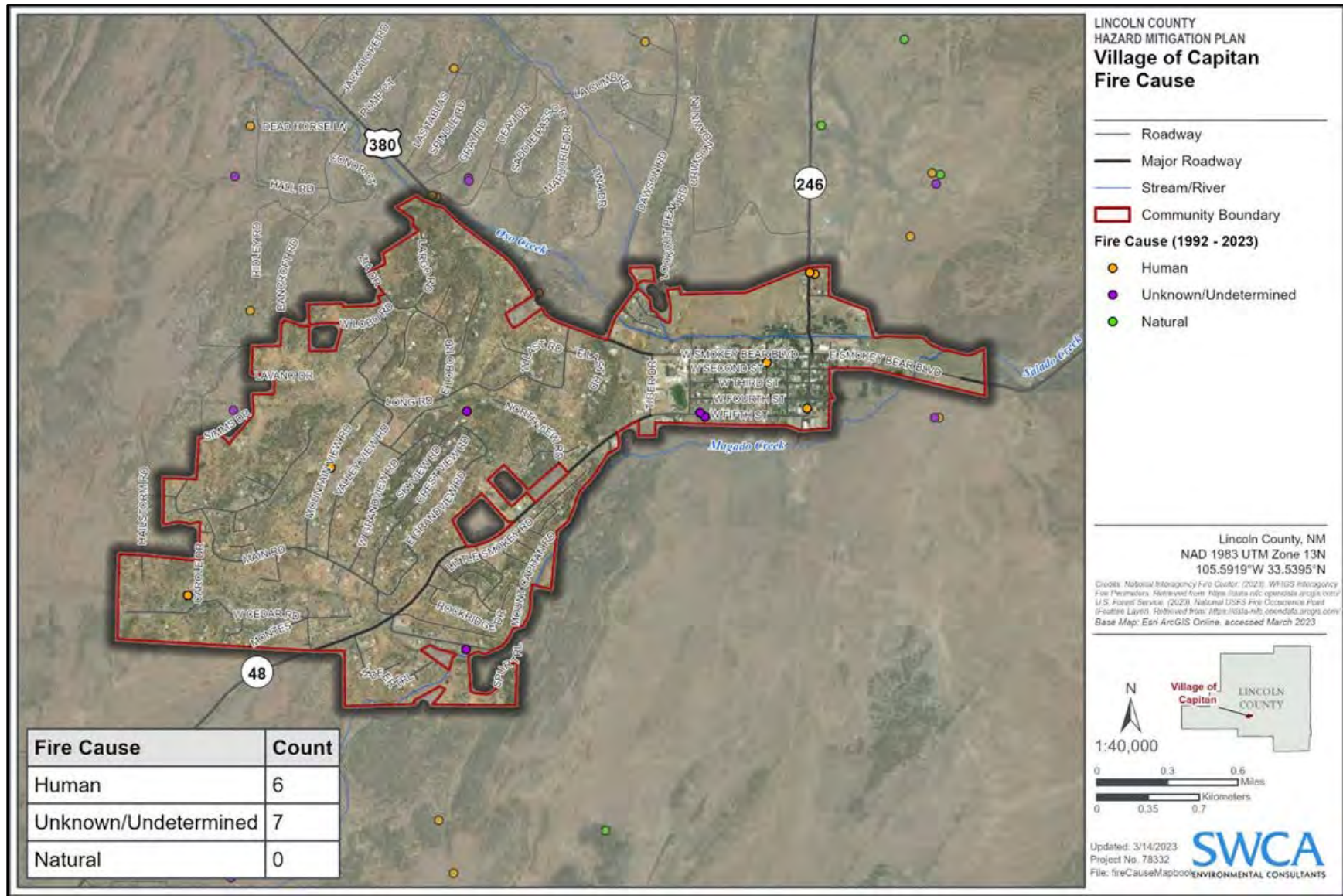
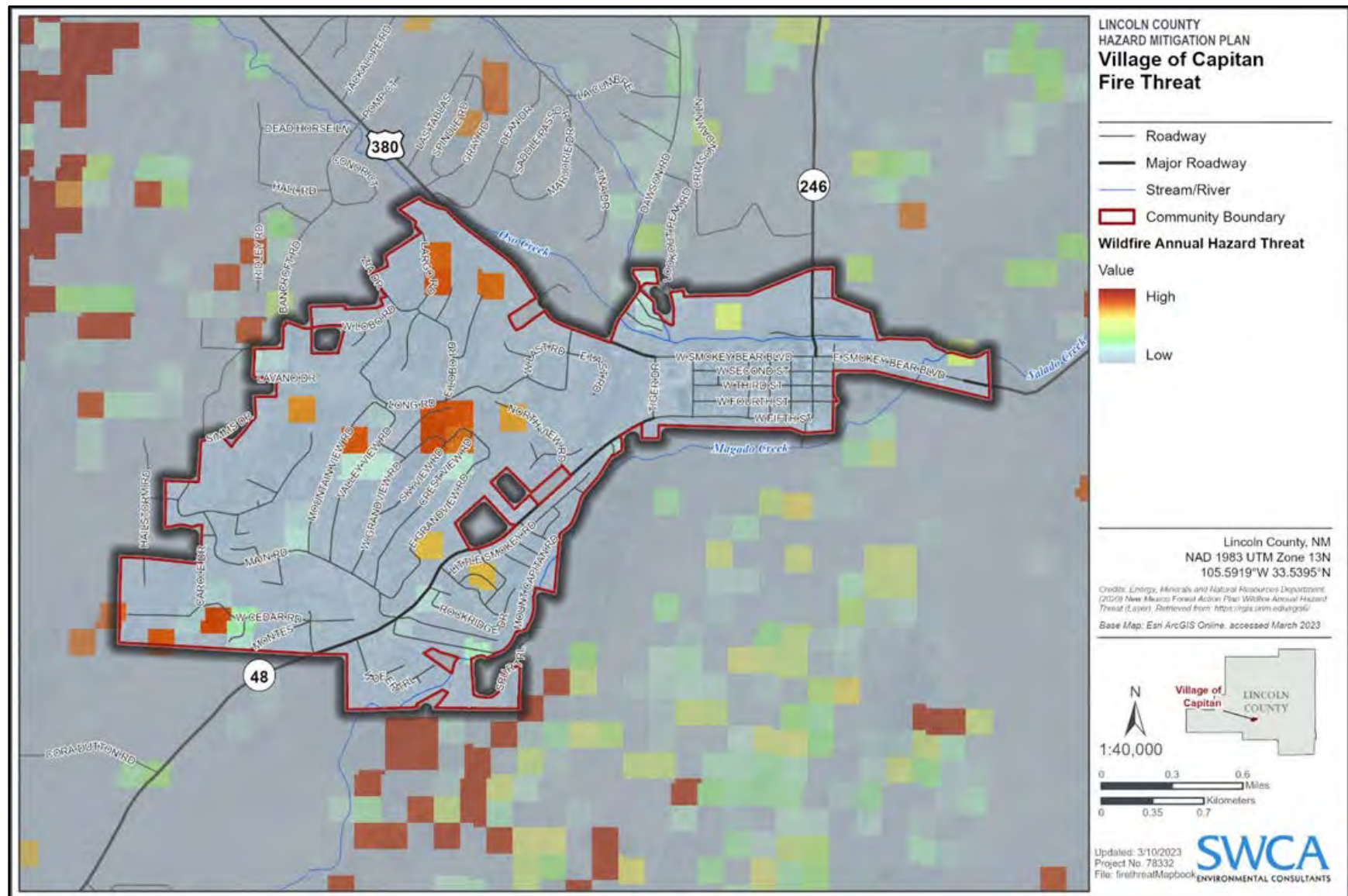


Figure 5-27: Village of Capitan Fire Threat



Village of Corona

The Village of Corona is located on the northern end of the border of Lincoln County. US54, NM 42, and NM 247 intersect in Corona. The landscape within Corona is rolling hills covered with piñon juniper forest. The WUI surrounding the Village is also rolling hills covered with piñon juniper. Ranches surround Corona and most ranchers have spent time reducing fuels and therefore reducing the possibility of a catastrophic wildfire. However, the western border of the Village needs additional thinning to reduce wildfire potential. Wildfire behavior potentially could reach the crowns however due to the previous fuel reduction work, fire will most likely stay on the ground.

Utilizing the WFIGS Interagency Fire Perimeters, the fire causes determined for the Village of Corona are shown in Figure 5-28 below. There was one recorded fire event for which the cause was undetermined. The event occurred on the east side of the intersection of NM State Road 42 and US54.

From Figure 5-29, the Village of Corona has experienced low to moderate amounts of fire threats. Fuels from the low and moderate levels do not ignite easily. The ignition for the fire would likely be started from lightning or other unpredictable sources, based on the previous map in Figure 5-28. Fires in this area are not easily spread and are less difficult to control, when executed with reasonable safety. The Village of Corona is anticipated to experience wildfire threat from low to high, as defined in Figure 5-9. Power outages occur at times during wildfire events in the area. All electrical power is carried on overhead lines therefore making them susceptible to fire. The Central New Mexico Electric Cooperative has been successful at keeping debris, brush, and trees away from their power lines. The Village is small and has limited resources as far as money and employees. Adequate fire hydrants are lacking in order to protect the Village and its residents from wildfire.

Figure 5-28: Village of Corona Fire Causes (1992–2023)

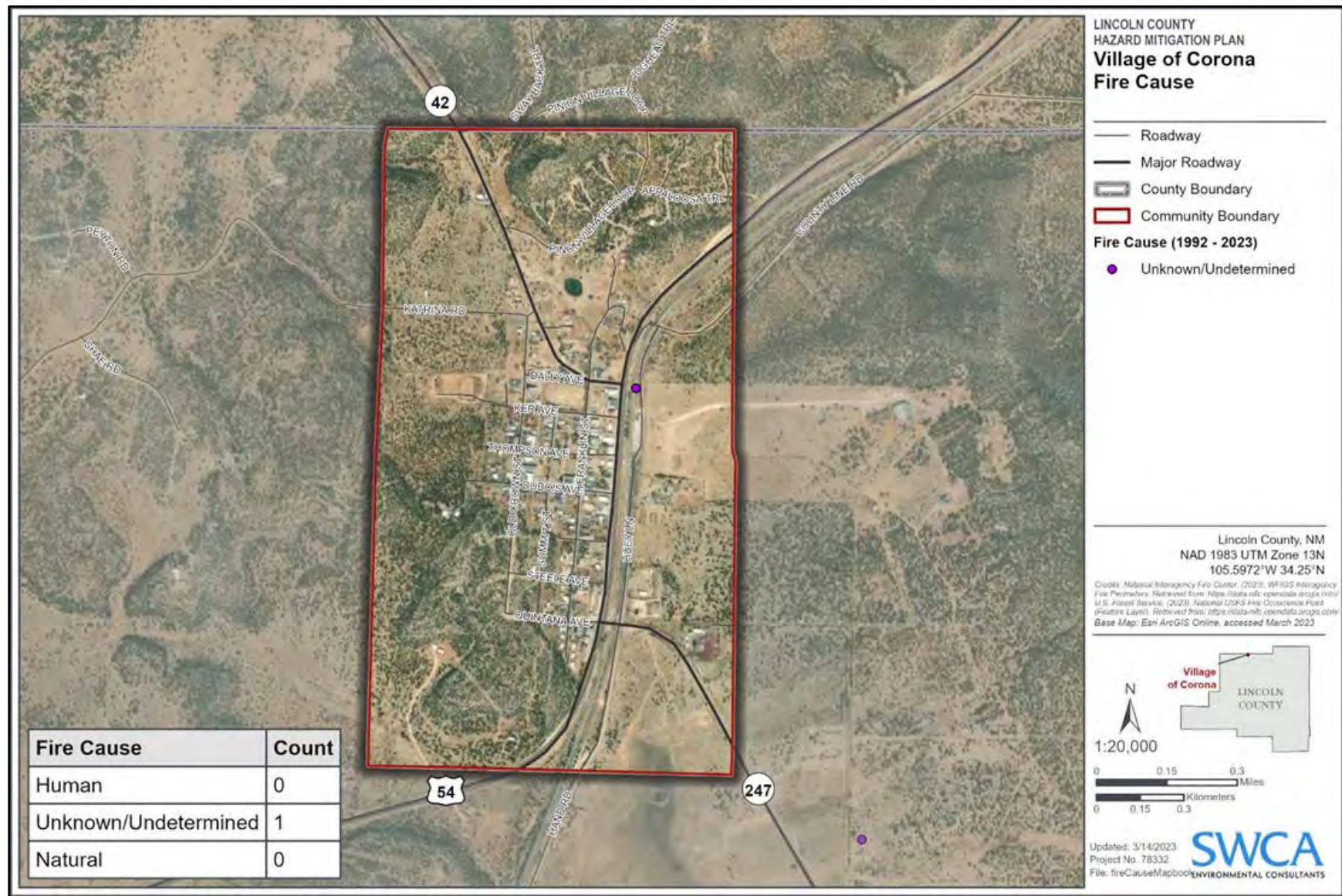
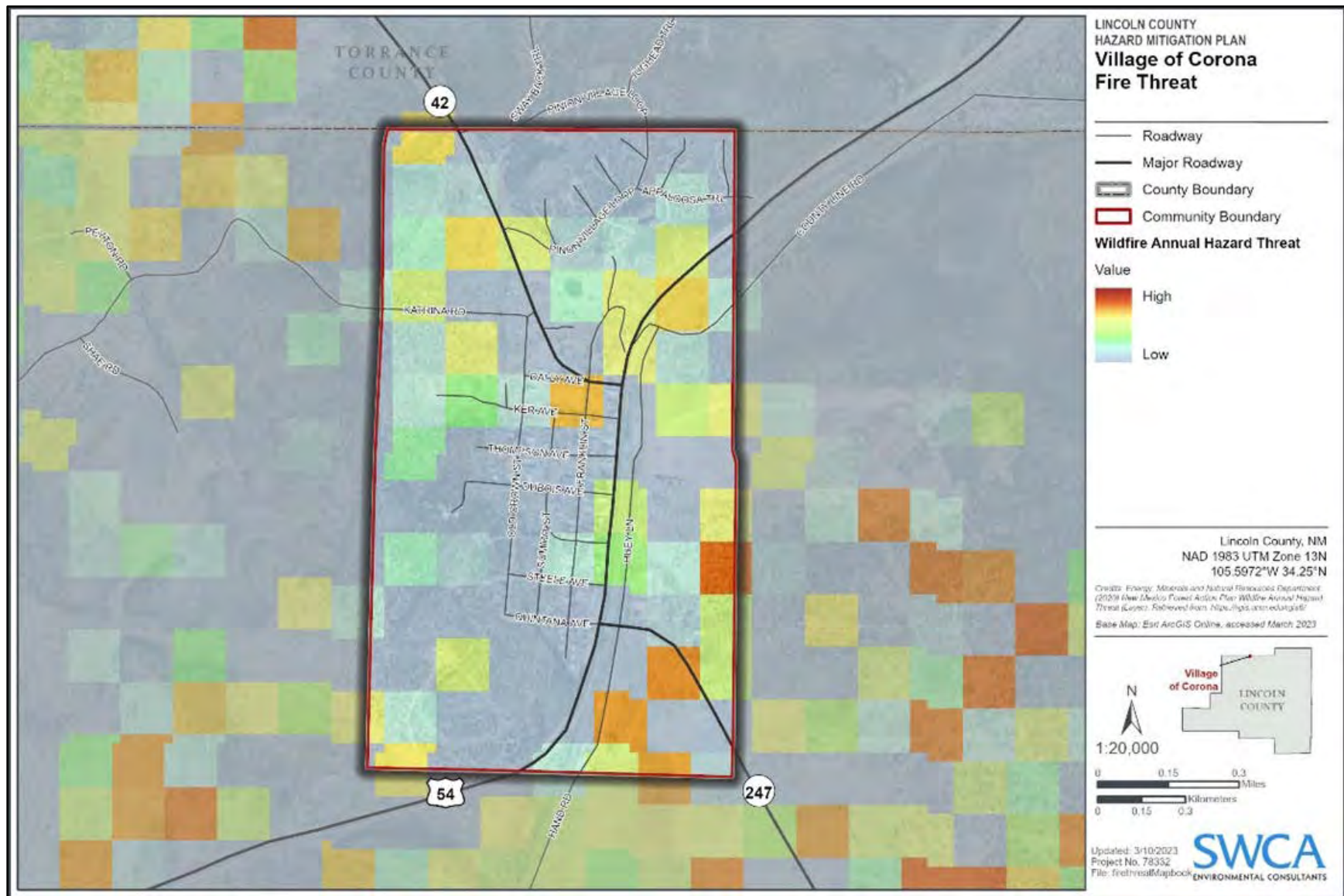


Figure 5-29: Village of Corona Fire Threat



Fire protection support is provided by three fire stations within the Village of Ruidoso. Figure 5-30 shows Station 1 located on 541 Sudderth Drive, Ruidoso, New Mexico.

Figure 5-30: Village of Ruidoso Fire Department, Station 1



Source: Village of Ruidoso website (2023).

Figure 5-31 displays a photo of the McBride Fire from 2022. This fire burned approximately 6,159 acres near the Village of Ruidoso.

Figure 5-31: McBride Fire (2022) near Village of Ruidoso



Source: CNN (April 2022).

Figure 5-32 displays the White Fire, which is the biggest that occurred within Lincoln County at over 10,000 acres near Ruidoso Downs.

Figure 5-32: The White Fire (2011) near Ruidoso Downs



Source: Southwest Fire Science Consortium. 2011.

5.3.1.4 Probability of Occurrence

When calculating wildfire probability, the Planning Team agreed to use the Priority Risk Index (PRI), explained further in Figure 5-110. Probability in Figure 5-33 below is calculated from the following criteria:

- “Unlikely” means no events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in 0 to 16.65% annual probability.
- “Possible” means one to two events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 16.66% and 33.33% annual probability.
- “Likely” means three to four events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 33.34% and 66.67% annual probability.
- “Highly Likely” means five or more events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 66.68% and 100% annual probability.

In addition to the general definitions used for the PRI, the Planning Team analyzed the annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time based on available records for each hazard. The total number of occurrences was divided by the number of years of available data; for wildfire, there was 39 years of data. The annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time is shown below. Annual probability is calculated based on the number of occurrences divided by the number of years of data and presented as a percent anticipated to occur in 1 year. By comparing the annual probability from the past six years with that of all

records over time, the Planning Team can consider potential changes over time, including potential impacts due to climate change. For example, the analysis revealed that there was an increase in annual probability for Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs, and Capitan when reviewing the past six years of data in comparison to the past 39 years of data. It is understood that record keeping has improved over the years and that Annual Probability over time as presented here may not be an accurate accounting.

Figure 5-33: Wildfire Probability of Occurrence

Jurisdiction	Wildfire Probability Based on Previous Occurrence				
	Past Occurrences 2017-2022	Probability 2017-2022 (Used in PRI)	Annual Probability 2017-2022	All Recorded Occurrences 1984-2022	Annual Probability 1984-2023
Lincoln County	5	Highly Likely	83.3%	45	100% (115.48%)
Village of Ruidoso	120	Highly Likely	100% (200.66%)	41 15	289 38%
City of Ruidoso Downs	6	Highly Likely	100%	7	18%
Town of Carrizozo	0	Unlikely	0%	0	0%
Village of Capitan	5	Highly Likely	83.3%	9	23%
Village of Corona	0	Unlikely	0%	0	0%

5.3.1.5 Climate Change Impacts

The NCA report (Garfin et al. 2014) projects wildfire risk and incidents in the Southwest region will likely be increased due to climate change. This is stated as one of the NCA’s “key messages” due to increased temperatures, reduced precipitation, and more severe periods of drought. This assessment will require additional efforts focused on vegetation management and consideration for participating jurisdictions to implement climate change impacts into their CWPP.

The increased frequency and severity of wildfires resulting from severe periods of drought have long-lasting implications that reduce the capacity of the land to heal. After a wildfire has burned its way through an area, soil properties become deeply affected. The removal of organic matter within the soil causes the land to become easily erodible. With the soil depleted of organic matter, its slick properties and reduced capacity to retain moisture result in more precipitation running off rather than being absorbed by the landscape. Accordingly, storm events easily transition into flood events.

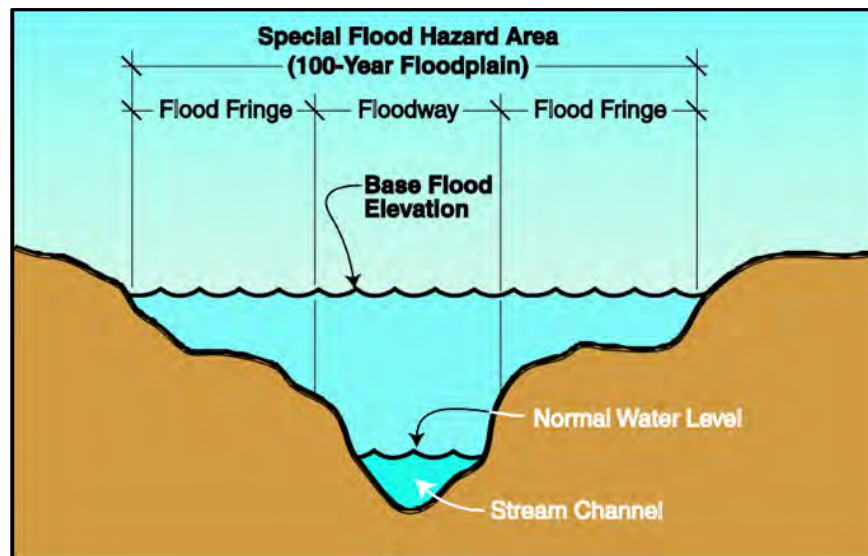
A comparison between the current assessment period and all recorded events shows a slight increase in the number of years with wildfire events for the unincorporated county, Ruidoso, and Ruidoso Downs. This increase may be related to climate change–related impacts to natural systems. Primarily, decreasing forest health related to persistent drought and earlier runoff has increased fuels, which increases the likelihood of ignition and high-intensity wildfire events. It is anticipated that climate change will contribute to increases in average annual temperatures and extended periods of drought, which fuels increases in wildfire events.

5.3.2 Flood

5.3.2.1 Description

Flooding occurs when a river, stream, lake, or other body of water overflows its banks onto normally dry land or there is an excessive pooling of surface water. Floods can amount to be some of the most frequently occurring, costly disasters experienced. They can be caused by a number of different weather events and can cause property damage including structural and landscape, injuries, and loss of life. These events can develop slowly or happen very quickly, depending on various land and climate properties. The floodplain can be described as including both the floodway (when formally delineated) and the flood fringe, as shown in Figure 5-34.

Figure 5-34: Flood Definition



Riverine floods are described in terms of their extent (including the horizontal area affected and the vertical depth of floodwaters) and the related probability of occurrence. Flood studies use historical records to determine the probability of occurrence for different extents of flooding. Alluvial fans and alluvial fan flood hazards do exist in the state. Alluvial fan flood hazard characteristics include heavy sediment/debris loads and high velocity flows.

Flash floods are usually the result of excessive precipitation generally occurring in a very short period of time but can occur under normal precipitation when soil is very dry, or streams and storm water systems are already at capacity. Flash flooding can occur in riverbeds, streets, and canyons and is usually accompanied by movement of debris and sediment. These events can sometimes be predicted but there is usually not sufficient time to avoid property damage and injury. Flash flooding prone areas such as arroyos and canyons should be avoided during storm events to avoid injury. Flash flooding is the second greatest weather hazard in New Mexico. This hazard stems from several environmental and climactic factors:

- Summertime monsoon rains
- Warm rain on top of snowpack
- Vegetation loss on landscape due to wildfires
- Soil deterioration due to drought

Development and permeable surface alterations can drastically alter the risk of flooding events. This is especially true in floodplains that are expected to be inundated at various intervals. Flood potential is an important aspect to consider when proposing development, alterations to stormwater, and watershed channel migration and bank armoring.

The flood recurrence intervals, shown in Figure 5-35, are expressed as the percentage chance that a flood of a specific extent will occur in any given year. For Lincoln County, there is a 10% chance that a 10-year flood event could occur on a yearly basis. There is an expectation that Lincoln County will experience at least one flood event a year. Based on available data, it is expected that areas within identified floodplains would experience 1 to 10 feet of inundation impacting structures and the ability to navigate flooded transportation routes.

Figure 5-35: Flood Recurrence Intervals

Flood Recurrence	Chance of Occurrence in Any Given Year
10 year	10%
50 year	2%
100 year	1%
500 year	0.20%

According to the NWS, the most common cause of flooding is due to rain and/or snowmelt that accumulates faster than soil can absorb it, or rivers can carry it away. The quality of soil also plays a key role in how quickly water runs off the land. In healthy soils, the water has time to absorb into the soil, whereas unhealthy soils are not as porous and do not allow the water to seep in and be absorbed. Due to recent fire events and the burning of mineral-rich soils, the chances of flood events have increased due to the inability of soils to retain moisture. The burn scar areas are more susceptible to experiencing flood events.

When a flood event occurs, there are measurements that could be implemented that define the severity of the event. One of such measurements is the Precipitation Frequency Estimates, which are defined as the depth of precipitation at a specific location for a specific duration that has a certain probability of occurring in any given year. The Hydrometeorological Design Studies Center from NOAA utilizes NOAA Atlas 14. NOAA Atlas 14 provides precipitation frequency estimates for the semiarid Southwest. The precipitation frequency estimates are included for 5-minute through 60-day durations at average recurrence intervals of 1 year through 1,000 years. These estimates are based on the analysis of the annual maximum series and are then converted to partial duration series results. Point precipitation frequency estimates were gathered for an approximate centroid of Lincoln County, specifically at location (33.7849, -105.4211) at an elevation of 6,840 feet. It is important to note that these precipitation frequency estimates may differ for each participating jurisdiction within the county. Figure 5-36 displays the precipitation frequency estimates for a central location within Lincoln County and Figure 5-37 displays the annual accumulated precipitation for Lincoln County.

Figure 5-36: Precipitation Frequency Estimates for Lincoln County

AMS-based precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches) ¹									
Duration	Annual exceedance probability (1/years)								
	1/2	1/5	1/10	1/25	1/50	1/100	1/200	1/500	1/1000
5-min	0.324 (0.281-0.376)	0.465 (0.403-0.540)	0.562 (0.485-0.650)	0.688 (0.591-0.792)	0.784 (0.670-0.903)	0.886 (0.753-1.02)	0.987 (0.835-1.14)	1.13 (0.945-1.29)	1.24 (1.03-1.42)
10-min	0.493 (0.427-0.572)	0.708 (0.613-0.822)	0.855 (0.738-0.989)	1.05 (0.899-1.21)	1.19 (1.02-1.37)	1.35 (1.15-1.55)	1.50 (1.27-1.73)	1.71 (1.44-1.97)	1.88 (1.57-2.16)
15-min	0.611 (0.530-0.710)	0.879 (0.760-1.02)	1.06 (0.914-1.23)	1.30 (1.12-1.49)	1.48 (1.26-1.70)	1.67 (1.42-1.92)	1.86 (1.58-2.14)	2.12 (1.78-2.44)	2.33 (1.94-2.68)
30-min	0.823 (0.713-0.956)	1.18 (1.02-1.37)	1.43 (1.23-1.65)	1.75 (1.50-2.01)	1.99 (1.70-2.29)	2.25 (1.91-2.59)	2.51 (2.12-2.88)	2.86 (2.40-3.29)	3.14 (2.62-3.61)
60-min	1.02 (0.883-1.18)	1.46 (1.27-1.70)	1.77 (1.52-2.04)	2.16 (1.86-2.49)	2.47 (2.11-2.84)	2.79 (2.37-3.21)	3.11 (2.63-3.57)	3.54 (2.97-4.07)	3.88 (3.24-4.47)
2-hr	1.17 (1.02-1.36)	1.68 (1.46-1.94)	2.03 (1.75-2.34)	2.49 (2.15-2.87)	2.86 (2.45-3.28)	3.26 (2.77-3.73)	3.65 (3.09-4.19)	4.20 (3.51-4.82)	4.65 (3.85-5.33)
3-hr	1.23 (1.07-1.42)	1.74 (1.52-2.01)	2.10 (1.83-2.42)	2.59 (2.23-2.97)	2.97 (2.54-3.40)	3.38 (2.87-3.86)	3.79 (3.20-4.34)	4.37 (3.65-5.00)	4.84 (4.00-5.54)
6-hr	1.39 (1.23-1.59)	1.95 (1.71-2.22)	2.33 (2.05-2.66)	2.85 (2.48-3.24)	3.26 (2.82-3.69)	3.69 (3.17-4.18)	4.14 (3.52-4.68)	4.75 (4.00-5.38)	5.24 (4.37-5.94)
12-hr	1.55 (1.37-1.76)	2.16 (1.90-2.45)	2.58 (2.26-2.91)	3.13 (2.73-3.54)	3.57 (3.10-4.03)	4.03 (3.48-4.55)	4.50 (3.85-5.09)	5.15 (4.36-5.82)	5.66 (4.75-6.41)
24-hr	1.61 (1.46-1.79)	2.22 (2.01-2.47)	2.65 (2.40-2.94)	3.22 (2.90-3.57)	3.67 (3.28-4.07)	4.15 (3.69-4.60)	4.64 (4.10-5.14)	5.32 (4.64-5.91)	5.86 (5.07-6.53)
2-day	1.82 (1.65-2.02)	2.52 (2.28-2.80)	3.02 (2.72-3.35)	3.69 (3.31-4.09)	4.21 (3.76-4.68)	4.78 (4.23-5.32)	5.37 (4.71-5.98)	6.18 (5.35-6.92)	6.84 (5.86-7.68)
3-day	1.98 (1.81-2.19)	2.74 (2.49-3.02)	3.27 (2.97-3.60)	3.97 (3.58-4.37)	4.52 (4.06-4.98)	5.12 (4.56-5.64)	5.72 (5.06-6.32)	6.55 (5.72-7.27)	7.22 (6.24-8.04)
4-day	2.15 (1.97-2.36)	2.96 (2.70-3.24)	3.52 (3.21-3.85)	4.26 (3.86-4.66)	4.83 (4.37-5.29)	5.45 (4.89-5.97)	6.07 (5.41-6.66)	6.92 (6.10-7.62)	7.60 (6.63-8.40)
7-day	2.55 (2.34-2.78)	3.48 (3.19-3.80)	4.12 (3.77-4.49)	4.95 (4.51-5.39)	5.58 (5.06-6.07)	6.24 (5.64-6.81)	6.90 (6.19-7.54)	7.79 (6.91-8.55)	8.48 (7.47-9.34)
10-day	2.89 (2.64-3.17)	3.95 (3.61-4.33)	4.68 (4.27-5.13)	5.64 (5.12-6.17)	6.37 (5.76-6.98)	7.15 (6.42-7.84)	7.92 (7.07-8.71)	8.97 (7.92-9.89)	9.79 (8.57-10.9)
20-day	3.82 (3.51-4.16)	5.15 (4.73-5.60)	6.01 (5.51-6.54)	7.07 (6.46-7.69)	7.84 (7.15-8.54)	8.63 (7.83-9.41)	9.37 (8.47-10.2)	10.3 (9.26-11.3)	11.0 (9.84-12.1)
30-day	4.65 (4.29-5.05)	6.20 (5.72-6.72)	7.16 (6.60-7.76)	8.30 (7.64-9.00)	9.10 (8.37-9.87)	9.90 (9.07-10.7)	10.6 (9.70-11.6)	11.5 (10.5-12.6)	12.2 (11.0-13.3)
45-day	5.75 (5.32-6.22)	7.59 (7.02-8.22)	8.69 (8.04-9.40)	9.96 (9.20-10.8)	10.8 (9.98-11.7)	11.7 (10.7-12.6)	12.4 (11.4-13.4)	13.3 (12.2-14.4)	13.9 (12.7-15.2)
60-day	6.69 (6.21-7.20)	8.78 (8.14-9.44)	10.0 (9.28-10.7)	11.4 (10.5-12.2)	12.3 (11.4-13.3)	13.2 (12.2-14.2)	14.0 (12.9-15.1)	14.9 (13.7-16.1)	15.5 (14.2-16.8)

¹ Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of annual maxima series (AMS). Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and annual exceedance probability) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values. Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

Source: NOAA (2011).

A few components that serve a significant concern when precipitation is present include the area precipitation information is gathered for, the time span the precipitation is falling, an estimated precipitation amount, and the effects the precipitation is having on the area. These components are especially true when flooding occurs. During flood events, the amount of precipitation and time span this precipitation is falling is crucial information needed for determining the potential and severity of flooding effects that may occur.

Additionally, the amount of precipitation falling in a wider area may not be as significant as that same amount of precipitation falling in a smaller area. The amount of time the precipitation falls is another crucial component of flooding. Any amount of precipitation has the potential for disaster, depending on how fast or how slow the precipitation falls. For example, if 1 inch of rain falls in a span of 12 hours, the effects from this is minimal; whereas if that same 1 inch of rain falls in a span of 30 minutes, flooding and disastrous events are more likely to occur.

Figure 5-37: Annual Accumulated Precipitation for Lincoln County

Year	Precipitation (inches)
2022	13.50
2021	11.62
2020	9.27
2019	13.23
2018	13.85
2017	14.62
2016	12.38
2015	19.37
2014	14.31
2013	12.63
2012	8.67
2011	8.25
2010	14.61

During the summer (June through August), thunderstorm frequency in certain parts of New Mexico is among the highest in the nation (NOAA 2023b). Excessive moisture during the summer can lead to large volume runoffs enhanced by the steep and unstable terrain. Although thunderstorms are profiled under severe weather hazard, flood occurrence extend probability and damages are discussed under the flood hazard. The Planning Team made this change for the 2023 HMP so that all flood-related data could be analyzed in one location within the plan.

Most of the flash floods in New Mexico are associated with the summer monsoon season. According to National Weather Service flash flood data from 1993–2017, over 60% of all flash floods in the state occur in July and August (NWS 2023c). The monsoon season generally dissipates in the northern part of the state in early September.

In mid to late summer, the Pacific winds bring humid subtropical air into the state. Solar heating triggers afternoon thunderstorms that can result in devastating flash flooding events. These flash floods generally travel down arroyos (normally dry streambeds) and can produce a rapid rise in water level with high velocities that convey large amounts of debris. This debris-filled high-velocity water can lead to significant damage that includes the uprooting of trees, undermining of buildings and bridges, and scouring of new channels that worsen existing erosion features.

The intensity of flash flooding is a function of the intensity and duration of rainfall, steepness of the watershed, stream gradients, watershed vegetation, natural and artificial flood storage areas, and configuration of the streambed and floodplain. Dam failure and ice jams may also lead to flash flooding. Urban areas are increasingly subject to flash flooding due to the removal of vegetation, replacement of ground cover with impermeable surfaces, and construction of drainage systems. Local drainage floods may occur outside of recognized drainage channels or delineated floodplains from a combination of locally

heavy precipitation, a lack of infiltration, inadequate facilities for drainage and storm water conveyance, and increased surface runoff.

Winter flash flood events usually result from unseasonably high-level rain on top of a snowpack. Excessive runoff allows the combined release of the water in the snowpack along with the rain. These can be flash flood events lasting less than a day, or they can evolve into longer-term flooding events lasting from 1 day to a couple of weeks. Winter flooding occurs between November and February and usually affects the southwest portion of the state.

Most spring events occur between April and June. They vary between winter type events where the rain falls over an old snowpack in or near the mountains to events in the eastern plains, which are often associated with cold fronts, abundant moisture from the Gulf of Mexico, and upslope conditions. Seasonal flooding and flashfloods may impact large portions of Lincoln County.

Seasonal flooding and flashfloods may impact large portions of Lincoln County. The impact of flooding by the 1% chance event is shown on the County's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) as shown for each participating jurisdiction as Figures 5-41, 5-43, 5-45, 5-46, 5-48, 5-49, and 5-51.

In the aftermath of the 2012 Little Bear Fire, it has been noted that areas that were previously not shown in the floodplain are being more severely impacted by flood events, particularly the Rio Bonito and Eagle Creek. Updated inundation mapping was used to account for the changes in these watersheds. Examples of flood events and their extents include the 2008 Ruidoso Flood (discussed below) where the peak flow measured at the Hollywood Station registered 1,630 cubic feet per second. In addition to the potential for annual flooding events, data are available from the County Planning Department (provided by FEMA) regarding 100-year flood events in Lincoln County for the following rivers (flood index data are feet above riverbed):

- Carrizo Creek: ± 12 feet
- Cedar Creek: ± 9 feet
- Rio Bonito: ± 10 feet
- Rio Ruidoso: ± 20 feet
- Rio Hondo: ± 20 feet
- Eagle Creek: ± 10 feet
- Little Creek: ± 10 feet
- Gavilan Creek: ± 10 feet

In all areas of the County bridges/crossings are going to be under the base flood elevation according to the 1% flood chart. This will be a severe risk to the County of losing road infrastructure, and necessitating water crossing rescues of County residents that will be stranded. Flood gauges maintained by USGS are in the following locations:

- Rio Hondo at Diamond A Ranch near Roswell
- Rio Hondo above Chavez Canyon near Hondo
- Rio Ruidoso at Hollywood
- Rio Ruidoso at Ruidoso

- North Fork Eagle Creek near Alto
- South Fork Eagle Creek, near Alto
- Bonito Lake near Alto
- Rio Bonito at Highway 48 bridge near Alto
- Gavilan Creek at Skunk Canyon near Hollywood (temporary at this time)

Excessive runoff of the Rio Ruidoso is the principal cause of flooding in Ruidoso. The Rio Ruidoso is a perennial river which flows approximately 6 miles through the village in an easterly direction. The source of the Rio Ruidoso is on the eastern slope of Sierra Blanca at an elevation of nearly 12,000 feet. The drainage area at the Hollywood gaging station is 125 square miles.

Excessive flow in the tributaries of the Rio Ruidoso causes the remaining flood problems in the community. The major tributaries to the Rio Ruidoso from upstream to downstream are Brady Canyon, an intermittent stream which flows southeasterly; Carrizo Creek, a perennial stream which rises on the southeast slope of Sierra Blanca, then flows to the northeast; Cedar Creek, a perennial stream which flows southeasterly; and Cherokee Bill Canyon, which contains a northeasterly flowing intermittent stream. Cherokee Bill Canyon flow originates in the Sacramento Mountains. Gavilan Creek flows into the Rio Ruidoso upstream of Moon Mountain; the upstream portion is ephemeral, and the downstream portion is perennial. In Lincoln County, the anticipated magnitude of water levels above the streambed are shown on the following based on the 2014 FEMA Flood Insurance Study (FEMA 2014):

- Rio Bonito – 10 feet above the streambed

Water in the Rio Bonito canyon would reach 10 feet above the streambed and potentially cause severe damage to property and impact 27 homes, the lower portion of the Nazarene Church camp and an RV park, as well as street flooding and low water crossings. The Planning Team agreed that 25% of those structures would be severely damaged or destroyed.

- Rio Hondo – 20 feet above the streambed

Water in the Rio Hondo, below the confluence of the Rio Ruidoso and Rio Bonito would reach 20 feet above the streambed. This area is very rural with most of the impact being farmland, street flooding, low water crossings, and acequias. Approximately six homes are situated below 20 feet of the streambed. The Planning Team agreed that 25% of these homes would be severely damaged or destroyed.

- Salado creek – 10 feet above the streambed

Salado creek runs through all rural areas and would not have any impact on farmland, low water crossings, and acequias or structures.

National Flood Insurance Program

In 1968, Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in response to the rising cost of taxpayer-funded disaster relief for flood victims and the increasing amount of damage caused by floods. The Mitigation Division, a component of FEMA, manages the NFIP and oversees the floodplain management and mapping components of the program.

Nearly 22,000 communities across the United States and its territories participate in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. In exchange, the NFIP makes federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in

these communities. There are 140 NFIP participating communities in New Mexico, with five being in Lincoln County.

The NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) was implemented in 1990 as a program to recognize and encourage community floodplain management activities to go beyond minimum NFIP standards. The National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 codified the CRS in the NFIP. Under the CRS, flood insurance premium rates are adjusted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that meet the three goals of the CRS: (1) reduce flood losses; (2) facilitate accurate insurance rating; and (3) promote the awareness of flood insurance.

Flood damage is reduced by nearly \$1 billion a year through partnerships with NFIP and CRS communities, the insurance industry, and the lending industry. Buildings constructed in compliance with NFIP building standards also suffer approximately 80% less damage annually than those not built in compliance. Further, every \$3 paid in flood insurance claims saves \$1 in disaster assistance payments. The NFIP is self-supporting for the average historical loss-year, which means that operating expenses and flood insurance claims are not paid for by the taxpayer but through premiums collected for flood insurance policies. The program has borrowing authority from the U.S. Treasury for times when losses are heavy; however, these loans are usually paid back with interest.

To obtain secured financing to buy, build, or improve structures in Special Flood Hazard Areas, flood insurance must be purchased. Lending institutions that are federally regulated or federally insured must determine if the structure is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area and must provide written notice requiring flood insurance.

Flood insurance is available to any property owner located in a community participating in the NFIP. Any area is susceptible to flooding, although to varying degrees. In fact, 25% of all flood claims occur in low-to-moderate risk areas.

The most widely adopted design and regulatory standard for floods in the United States is the 1% annual flood and this is the standard formally adopted by FEMA. The 1% annual flood event (also known as the base flood elevation) has a 1% chance of occurring in any 1 year.

For Lincoln County and the incorporated communities Figure 5-38 shows NFIP Community Identification, NFIP Entry Date, Number of Policies, amount of coverage and a brief description of NFIP administration. Lincoln County, Village of Ruidoso, City of Ruidoso Downs, Village of Capitan, and Town of Carrizozo all participate in the NFIP. The Village of Corona is not a participating jurisdiction. As described in Section 5.3.2.3., the Village of Corona considers flooding to be a nuisance hazard as there is no historical knowledge of damages related to flooding, and the 15 acres of FEMA mapped floodplain within the village contains no structures. As such, the Village does not participate in the NFIP since there is no flood risk to structures. They do not anticipate joining the NFIP in the future.

The Village of Ruidoso has one repetitive loss structure that is residential and is currently outside the mapped special flood hazard area. Lincoln County, City of Ruidoso Downs, Village of Capitan, and Town of Carrizozo do not have repetitive loss structures. There are no severe repetitive loss structures in any of the participating jurisdictions.

The current NFIP coverage county-wide is \$41,459,000 with total claim payouts at \$2,288,765. It is interesting to note that the number of NFIP policies has decreased County-wide since the 2018 HMP. There are 135 less policies in place as of March 2023. Reasons for the decreases could be increased

premium costs, insufficient payouts compared to damages, or less federally backed mortgages being secured.

Figure 5-38: NFIP Status and Statistics for Lincoln County and Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Community Identifier	NFIP Entry Date	Number of Policies	Amount of Coverage	Claim Payout (rounded to \$1)	Floodplain Management Administration
Lincoln County	350122	10/1/2009	58	\$12,948,000	\$12,252	Provides floodplain management for the unincorporated County with a Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM)
Village of Ruidoso	350098	3/2/1983	106	\$26,406,000	\$2,184,994	Floodplain management provided by the Village of Ruidoso CFM
City of Ruidoso Downs	350034	2/18/1975	7	\$1,379,000	\$91,519	Floodplain management provided by the City of Ruidoso Downs CFM
Carrizozo	350110	5/5/2010	0	\$0	\$0	Floodplain management provided by MOU with Lincoln County
Capitan	350098	11/19/2008	3	\$726,000	\$0	Floodplain management provided by MOU with Lincoln County

Flood Insurance Rate Maps

FEMA FIRMs identify flood zones and are used to determine flood insurance requirements and policy costs. The current effective FIRMs for Lincoln County are dated 11/16/2011, for the Village of Ruidoso (dated 03/02/83), Ruidoso Downs (07/05/82), Carrizozo (08/22/75), and Capitan (06/25/76). The flood zones have been superimposed on the flood hazard maps shown in Section 5.3.2.3.

Throughout Lincoln County, there are varied ‘effective dates’ for the FIRMs. Although individual FIRMs may have differing effective dates, FEMA uses the most recent date as the one community effective date. The one community effective FIRM date for Lincoln County is 11/16/2011, for the Village of Ruidoso is 3/2/83, for Ruidoso Downs is 7/5/82, for Carrizozo is 8/22/75, and for Capitan is 6/25/76. Figure 5-39 shows the FIRM Panel Number, effective date, and jurisdiction.

Figure 5-39: FIRM Effective Dates per Community

FIRM Panel	Effective Date	Jurisdiction (s)
35027CIND0B	11/5/2014	Index map for all communities
35027C0090D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0100D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0450D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0600D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0625D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0650D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0675D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0725D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0750D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0775D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0800D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0825D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0850D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0875D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0900D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0925D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0950D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C0975D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1000D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1025D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1050D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1075D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1100D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1125D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1150D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1250D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Carrizozo
35027C1275D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Carrizozo
35027C1350D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1375D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1400D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1425D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)

FIRM Panel	Effective Date	Jurisdiction (s)
35027C1450D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1525D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1550D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1575D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1600D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1615D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Capitan
35027C1625D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Capitan
35027C1650D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1675D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1700D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1725D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1750D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1775D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1800D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1825D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1850D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1875D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1880D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1885D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1890D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso
35027C1895D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso
35027C1910D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso
35027C1920E	11/5/2014	County (unincorporated)
35027C1925D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C1940E	11/5/2014	County (unincorporated)
35027C1945E	11/5/2014	County (unincorporated)
35027C1950D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso
35027C1965E	11/5/2014	County (unincorporated)
35027C1970E	11/5/2014	County (unincorporated)
35027C1975D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C2000D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C2025D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C2050D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)

FIRM Panel	Effective Date	Jurisdiction (s)
35027C2052D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso
35027C2055D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso
35027C2056D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso
35027C2057D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso
35027C2058D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso
35027C2059E	11/5/2014	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs
35027C2066D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso
35027C2067D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso
35027C2080E	11/5/2014	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs
35027C2085E	11/5/2014	County (unincorporated), Ruidoso Downs
35027C2150D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C2175D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C2200D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C2225D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C2250D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C2275D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C2300D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)
35027C2325D	11/16/2011	County (unincorporated)

Flood zones as identified throughout this plan are defined below:

Zone A: The 1% chance event. These floodplains are mapped by approximate methods; Base Flood Elevations (BFE) are not determined. This is often called an unnumbered A zone or an approximate A zone. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas, no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.

Zone AE: Base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided.

Zone AH: Shallow flooding in base floodplain with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. BFEs are provided.

Zone X (shaded): Area of moderate flood hazard, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and the 500-year floods.

Zone X (unshaded): Area determined to be outside the 500-year flood and protected by levee from 100-year flood.

Zone D: Area of undetermined but possible flood hazards. No flood hazard analysis has been conducted.

Base Level Engineering (BLE) is used to create engineering models and flood hazard data by combining information from high-resolution ground level data, automated riverine hydrologic and hydraulic modeling, plus manual modeling review. The engineering models can be used to create several different non-regulatory products such as water surface elevations and the depth grids shown in Section

5.3.2.3. In addition, the digital BLE files can be used for further refinement by each participating jurisdiction or by the development community. For example, flood risk maps, a flood risk report, and a flood risk database can be produced using the BLE digital data. Using BLE as a basis to strengthen a community’s floodplain ordinance would be considered a higher standard than the minimum federal requirements. The flood risk information can be used for as best available data for permitting and planning.

It is important to note that there are some limitations to using the BLE data. For example, BLE data can be used in some circumstances to provide the Base Flood Elevation for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA). However, using the BLE data for a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) or Physical Map Revision, will require engineering costs to process and finalize the information to meet requirements for these types of map changes. Another important limitation, according to the 2018 State Hazard Mitigation Plan is that the “underlying floodplain modeling does not take into account structures, culverts, channels, bridges, and other associated flood mitigation infrastructure”.

The Rio Hondo watershed served as the case study in New Mexico for BLE; the initial discovery phase started in 2014 and included the entire watershed in Lincoln County, Chavez County, and on the Mescalero Apache Tribe lands.

5.3.2.2 Previous Occurrences

Information from the NCEI indicated that 45 flood events were reported within Lincoln County between January 2010 and January 2023 (NOAA 2023a). Figure 5-40 shows previous occurrences per participating jurisdiction with respect to flood event date and areas affected from January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2022, according to the NCEI and Planning Team input. NOTE: The detailed description column is direct event narrative from the NOAA Storm Events Database, in order to convey the most accurate and correct information for each flood event. The previous occurrence listing for flood events prior to January 1, 2017, is found in Appendix B-2; this is the same list that was shown in the 2018 HMP.

Figure 5-40: 1/1/2017-12/31/2022 Flood – Previous Occurrences (Lincoln County)

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	2/16/2018	According to the NWS, there was approximately 2.5 – 3 inches of rain that fell on the Sacramento Mountains and led through Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 189 cubic feet per second (cfs) of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	7/14/2018	According to the NWS, there was approximately 1.5 – 2 inches of rain that fell on the Sacramento Mountains and led through Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 446 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	7/27/2018	According to the NWS, there was approximately 3 – 4 inches of rain that fell on the Sacramento Mountains and led through Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 192 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	7/30/2018	According to the NWS, there was approximately 0.75 – 1 inches of rain that on the Sacramento Mountains and led through Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 882 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	8/21/2018	According to the NWS, there was approximately 1.5 – 2 inches of rain that fell on the Sacramento Mountains and led through Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 247 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	8/22/2018	According to the NWS, there was approximately 1 – 1.5 inches of rain that on the Sacramento Mountains and led through Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 212 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	8/28/2019	According to the NWS, there was approximately 1 – 1.5 inches of rain that fell on the Sacramento Mountains and led through Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 172 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge. This event is also noted in the thunderstorm section
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	3/13/2020	According to the NWS, there was approximately 0.5 – 0.75 inches of rain that fell on the Sacramento Mountains and led through Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 173 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County	07/19/2020	Deeper moisture continued spreading into the state as the center of upper-level high pressure over the Four Corners region weakened further on July 19, 2020. Showers and thunderstorms developed during the mid to late afternoon hours along the central mountain chain before drifting southeast into nearby highlands and plains. Several of these thunderstorms produced a quick 1 to 2 inches of rain with minor flooding observed around Pojoaque, Santa Fe, Logan, and the Caprock region. The strongest thunderstorms generated torrential rainfall rates over 2 inches per hour with localized flash flooding in the high terrain west of Ruidoso and west of Corona. \$10K in property damage was reported.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County	08/05/2020	A backdoor cold front that moved into eastern New Mexico recharged moisture over the region on August 5, 2020. Thunderstorm coverage increased over the area however most activity was light across were able to impact eastern NM. A nearly stationary storm around Bonito Lake caused flash flooding on the Little Bear burn scar. Radar estimated between 1 to 2 inches of rain fell which washed out old debris in the area. \$10K in property damages was reported.
Lincoln County Village of Corona	05/28/2021	The NASA Columbia Scientific Balloon Facility southeast of Corona measured 5.77 inches of rainfall in a short period of time which caused flash flooding in the area with unpaved roadways washed out. \$100K in property damages were reported in NCEI. However, the Village of Corona Clerk and staff have no reports of this damage. * This event is also noted in the hail section.
Lincoln County	05/30/2021	Heavy rainfall in the Hondo area caused widespread flooding of roads and low water crossings. The Lincoln County Emergency Manager estimated that the Rio Ruidoso rose 4 to 6 feet quickly while Alamo Canyon Road south of US70 was completely inundated. † One individual was in their truck at Alamo Canyon Road and became stuck in the low water crossing when the flood waters inundated it. The individual then either tried to escape or the flood waters pulled them out of their truck. Tragically, they drowned, and their body was found the next day. Damages are estimated for the loss of the truck. \$60K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	6/30/21	Heavy rain in the Picacho area in Lincoln County resulted in the flooding along low water crossings across US70. An individual attempted to drive their truck into a flooded low water crossing. Fortunately, the driver was not hurt, but the truck was submerged and had to be pulled out of the water. Damages are estimated for the loss of the truck. \$15K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	06/30/2021	Heavy rain near Arabela forced the closure of New Mexico State Road 368 at mile marker 9. The Lincoln County Emergency Manager reported that water was flooding a substantial bridge at mile marker 9. † \$20K in property damage was reported.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County	06/30/2021	Heavy rain near Arabela forced the closure of New Mexico State Road 246 between mile marker 29 and 31.5. The Lincoln County Emergency Manager reported that the flood waters washed away the pavement. [†] \$50K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	7/2/2021	According to the NWS, there was approximately 1.5 – 2 inches of rain that fell on the Sacramento Mountains and led through Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 172 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County Village of Capitan	7/3/2021	Heavy rain near Capitan in Lincoln County resulted in the rapid rise of the Magado Creek near the Capitan Fairgrounds. The Magado Creek rose an estimated 10 feet which caused the flooding of a low water crossing in the area and temporarily trapping two unoccupied vehicles. No injuries or fatalities were reported. Damages are estimated for the damage to the two vehicles. \$30K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso	07/06/2021	Heavy rain along the Rio Ruidoso caused water to overflow its banks which resulted in flash flooding alongside the river. Several bridges, such as the Main Road Bridge, Gavilan Canyon Bridge, and the Eagle Bridge were overtopped and damaged. The McDaniel Bridge in Upper Canyon was completely destroyed. The City of Ruidoso opened a community center for displaced residents and visitors. Damages are estimated for the structural damage done to the bridges. The New Mexico Governor declared a state of emergency for Lincoln County as a result of the significant flooding. \$750K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	7/6/2021	According to the NWS, there was approximately 3 – 4 inches of rain that fell on the Sacramento Mountains and led through Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 3,240 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County Village of Capitan	7/25/2021	Video obtained by KOAT Television (TV) showed flash flooding in Angus with fast moving water rushing against a home and leaking underneath the doorway. No significant damages are known, and damages are estimated for minor home flood damage. \$20K in property damage was reported. This event is also noted in the hail section.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County	07/26/2021	Strong thunderstorms near Encinosa produced an estimated 1.5 to 2 inches of rainfall. This resulted in severe flooding along New Mexico State Road 246 which forced the closure of the roadway from mile marker 18 to mile marker 36. Damages are estimated for the washed-out roadway. \$10K in property damage was reported.
Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	8/27/2021	According to the NWS, there was approximately 0.25 – 0.5 inches of rain that fell southwest of Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 414 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	6/22/2022	According to the NWS, there was approximately 1.5 – 2 inches of rain that fell on the Sacramento Mountains and led through Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 186 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County	7/7/2022	The Lincoln County Emergency Manager reported that an estimated 1.5 inches over the McBride burn scar caused flooding of Lower Eagle Creek which is also known as NM State Highway 120. † Many 6-18 inch diameter boulders flowed over the road along with large segments of burned timber. \$50K property damage was reported.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	7/25/2022 Hollywood, NM	According to the NWS, there was approximately 0.25 – 0.5 inches of rain that fell southwest of Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 725 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	7/28/2022 Hollywood, NM	According to the NWS, there was approximately 0.75 – 1 inch of rain that fell southwest of Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 158 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso	8/9/2022 Alto	Heavy rain on the McBride burn scar caused flash flooding along Gavilan Canyon Road near the intersection of Eagle Creek Canyon Road in Ruidoso. \$75K in property damage was reported.
Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	8/9/2022 Hollywood, NM	According to the NWS, there was approximately 0.75 – 1 inch of rain that fell west of Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 1,230 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Village of Ruidoso	8/20/2022 Alto	The Lincoln County Emergency Manager reported that hours of light, steady rainfall with totals of 1 to 2.5 inches caused burn scar flash flooding on the McBride burn scar near Ruidoso. All of Gavilan Canyon was flooded. † \$25K in property damage was reported.
Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	8/20/2022 Hollywood, NM	According to the NWS, there was approximately 1.5 – 2 inches of rain that fell in Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 666 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.
Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	8/21/2022 Hollywood, NM	According to the NWS, there was approximately 1.5 – 2 inches of rain that fell southwest of Ruidoso and was measured by the gauge. Approximately 161 cfs of discharge was flowing through the Rio Ruidoso at the point of the gauge.

Source: NOAA (2023a)

* = Village of Corona Clerk. † = Lincoln County Emergency Manager.

While reviewing the previous occurrences of flood events within Lincoln County up to 2022, there were no floods that occurred within the boundaries of the Village of Capitan, Town of Carrizozo, and the Village of Corona. Although there are no previous or current floods in these jurisdictions, the 1% annual flood risk is always present. The delineation of this hazard area for all assessed communities is shown and discussed in further detail in the below *location and extent* section.

In April 2022, the McBride Fire impacted the county, burning over 6,000 acres and destroying over 200 structures and killing two people. The fire resulted in a burn scar where much of the Gavilan Canyon Watersheds' vegetation was stripped away. This vegetation was crucial in the detention of water that replenishes the communities' aquifers and lakes which are the primary sources of drinking water. The high intensity fire also created hydrophobic soil conditions, which act as a large waterproof blanket over the landscape and does not allow water to penetrate the soil. Water therefore moved quickly across the landscape, transporting large quantities of sediment as it moves into the watersheds. This contributed to large concentrations of water run-off and flooding within the different tributaries throughout Gavilan Canyon, which destroyed roads, utilities, and structures. The flooding damages have become more catastrophic and costlier than the fire itself, due to the numerous times it has impacted the community and the volume of debris the flood waters transported from the damaged watersheds. These effects are anticipated to keep happening for the next several years, or until the watersheds are stabilized, either naturally through plant revegetation or through human introduction of erosion control and strategic planting.

In many of the burn scars, communities can assist in the watershed stabilization and help reduce the infrastructure damages through efforts of tree sapling planting, seeding, tree contour felling across burned slopes, debris flow barriers, retention ponds or sediment tanks, and connecting the streams and rivers stay to their respective floodplains, which allows for sediment and debris drop out within designated locations. This can be seen with the sediment and debris catchment project located at Gavilan Canyon Road and Warrior Drive, where a designated location was identified for the detention of water, allowing for debris and sediment to “drop-out” of the flood waters to minimize infrastructure damages further down the Gavilan Canyon Creek, i.e., Gavilan Canyon Road Bridge. Without these mitigation measures being constructed,

the Gavilan Canyon Road and Gavilan Canyon Road bridge would be destroyed, trapping community members and placing their lives at risk.

A large number of destructive flooding events also occur outside of burn scar areas and result from long live storm cells depositing large amounts of precipitation, often in a short period of time. This can overwhelm watersheds, particularly those under drought conditions, and pose a large risk to communities with high amounts of impermeable surfaces or outdated storm water systems.

Heavy Precipitation and Flooding Events in 2021 and the 2008 flooding that resulted from remnants of Hurricane Dolly, each caused severe damage to roads, bridges, utilities, communication, and structures. These events were the results of slow-moving weather systems depositing large amounts of precipitation over steep slopes and naturally hydrophobic arid soils, resulting in significant run-off and flooding. During these disasters, the wastewater system was compromised which contaminated drinking water wells and the Rio Ruidoso. Debris flow from these events also destroyed multiple bridges. As a result, the community and the affected stakeholders decided to work with Federal and state agencies to mitigate the bridges to a larger size that is capable of handling larger flooding events, and to armor or relocate the waste waters system out of the Rio Ruidoso. These mitigation measures can be seen throughout the Rio Ruidoso, and on bridge replacements such as McDaniel, Main Road, and Gavilan Canyon Road, and the construction of the wastewater lift stations at Sleep Hallow and Main Road. As a result of these floods and other flooding disasters, additional mitigation measures are being utilized to help mitigate infrastructure damages, such as the relocation of utilities out of rivers and ditches, treatment of roads, upsizing of culverts to handle the larger volumes of water, armoring of riverbanks and side of roads with large rip rap to prevent any erosion, and the reconnecting rivers and tributaries to their respective floodplains where possible.

5.3.2.3 Location and Extent per Participating Jurisdiction

Lincoln County

Figure 5-41 displays the flood hazard for Lincoln County. The areas north of Captain have category Zone A, which is a 1% annual chance of a flood event occurring. Areas north of Ruidoso are comprised of FIRM Zone AE, which are areas located in close proximity to floodplains. Areas south of Ruidoso are areas of moderate flooding between 100- year and 500- year floods. The Ruidoso Downs also has a small section part of Zone X.

Figure 5-42 displays the overall flood depth elevation for a 1% chance flood event in Lincoln County, produced with Base Level Engineering as described in Section 5.3.2.1. The four towns identified in the flood depth community boundary are Carrizozo, Capitan, Ruidoso, and Ruidoso Downs. The largest area for a combined flood depth of 0–5 feet impacts approximately 10,278 acres which is highlighted in a lighter shade of purple. The smallest area has approximately 37 acres impacted by a 40- to 70-foot flood depth shown in a darker purple color. Flood extent, based on previous occurrences and mapped data, ranges from 0 to 40 feet in unincorporated Lincoln County. According to the non-regulatory flood depth grids, flood extent could reach 70 feet in depth.

Three of the towns will be further analyzed by flood hazard and flood depth. The remaining towns will only be analyzed with flood hazard maps.

Figure 5-41: Flood Hazard for Lincoln County

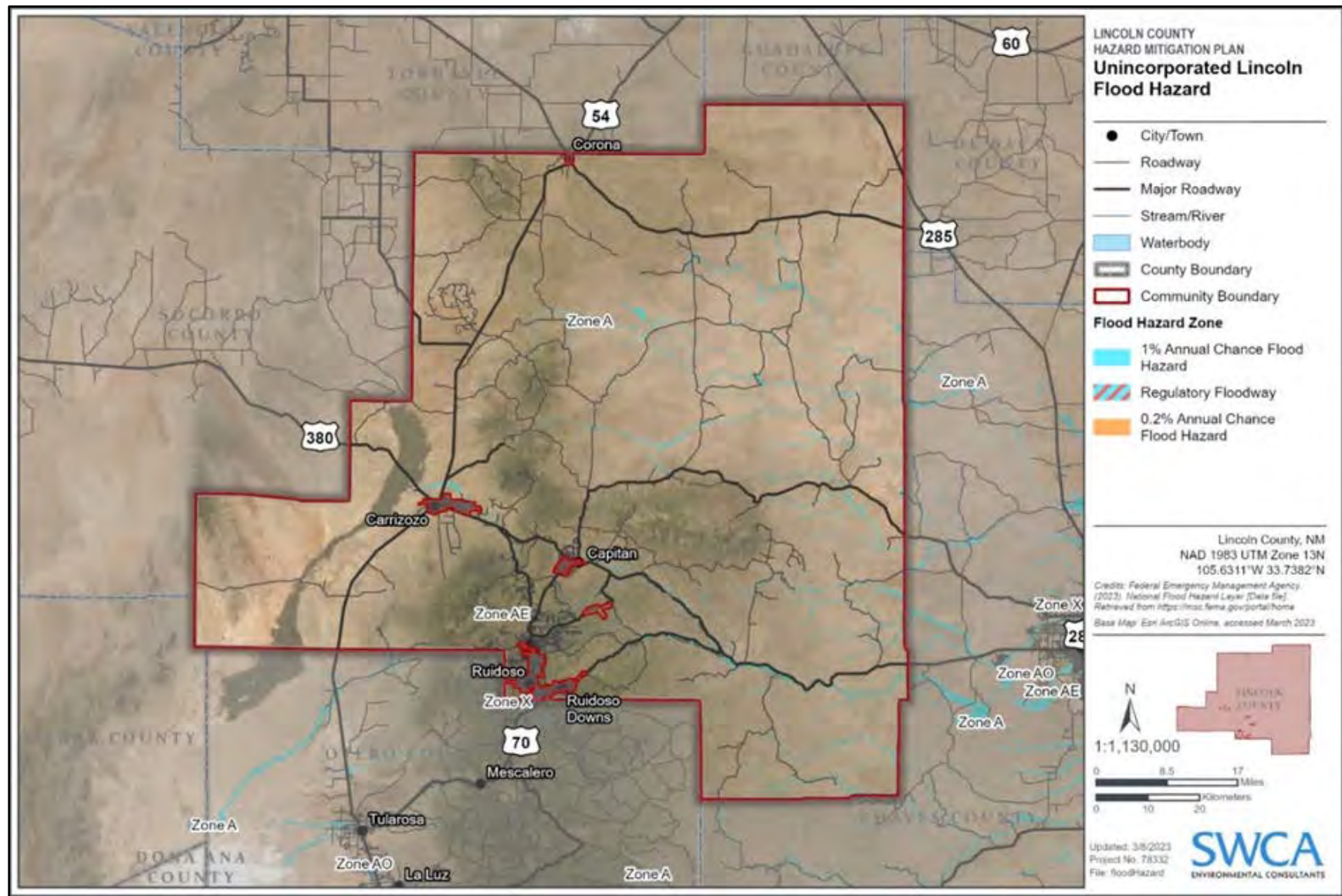
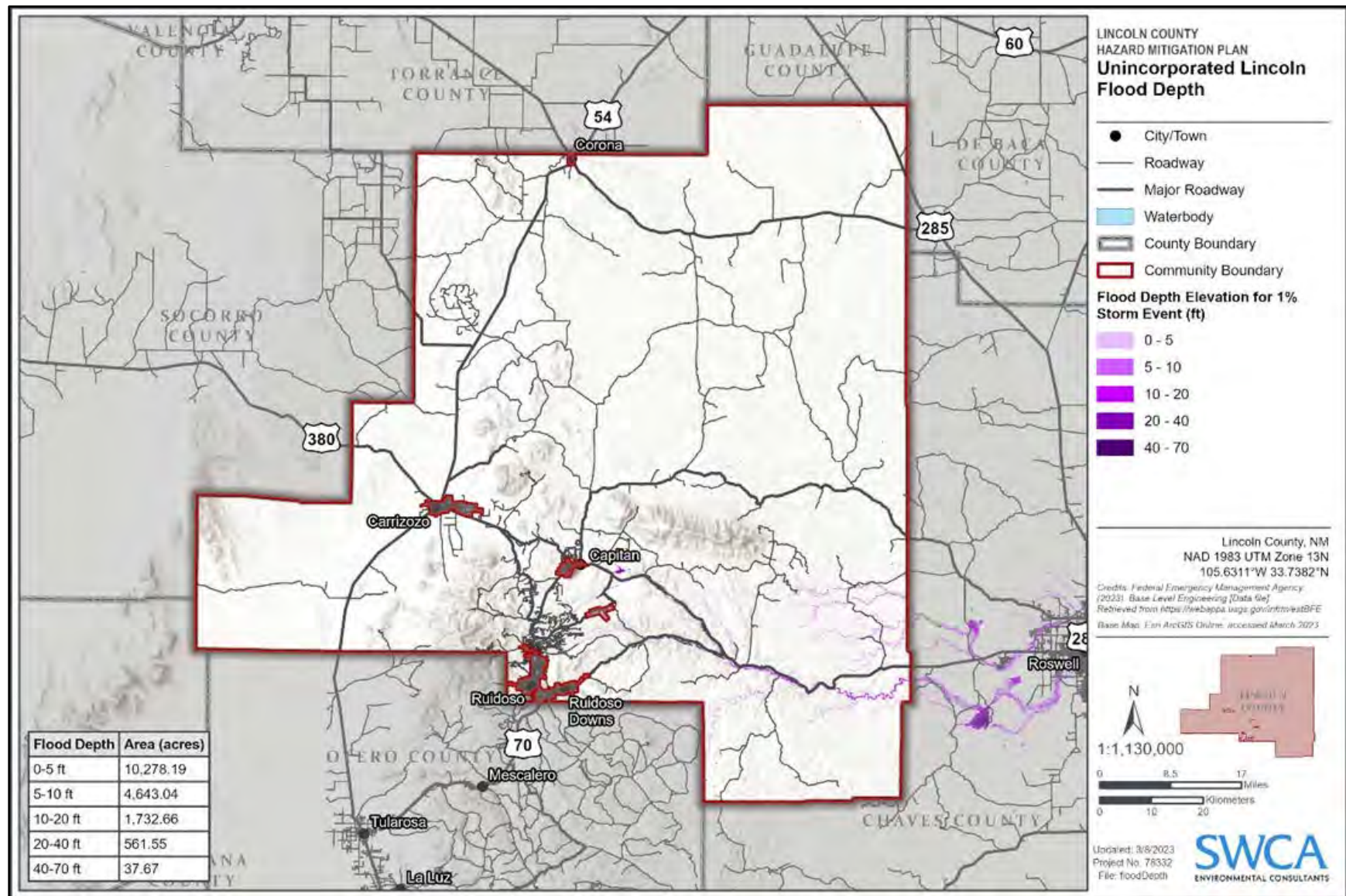


Figure 5-42: Flood Depth for Lincoln County



Village of Ruidoso

Similar to Lincoln County, the Village of Ruidoso has the potential to be severely impacted by a flood event. For those who live or own property right on the Rio Ruidoso River or Bonito River, a large flood could have devastating consequences.

The severity of a flood impact to the Village of Ruidoso was shown by the 2008 flood when hurricane Dolly brought tropical moisture into New Mexico, dumping up to 7 inches of rain around the Village. This caused the Rio Ruidoso and Rio Bonito to rise well above flood stage and resulted in widespread and serious flooding around Ruidoso.

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Study (2014), the following creeks and rivers in the Village of Ruidoso could reach the magnitude shown below:

- Carrizo Creek – 12 feet above the streambed,
- Cedar Creek – 10 feet above the streambed, and
- Rio Ruidoso – 20 feet above the streambed.

With water over 12 feet above the streambed, Carrizo Canyon would sustain severe damage with 102 homes and businesses destroyed or have major damage; Cedar Creek would have water over 10 feet above the streambed, causing street flooding and affecting low water crossings. Cedar Creek canyon is narrow and steep with many homes and the USFS office in harm's way. Approximately 25 homes would be inundated with floodwaters at some level. At least 14 of those homes would be significantly damaged or destroyed. The USFS office should have enough elevation to keep from having any floodwater reach the building during a 1% chance event.

Water will be over 20 feet above the streambed in the Rio Ruidoso. Rio Ruidoso canyon is the most populated area of all the waterways in the Village limits. Over 120 homes and businesses including seven public bridges would be in harm's way through the Rio Ruidoso Canyon. The Planning Team determined that 25% of those buildings would be severely damaged or destroyed.

In addition to the Flood Insurance Study for Ruidoso (2014), FIRMs, and flood hazard boundary-floodway maps, the Village of Ruidoso adopted a revision to the floodplain ordinance on May 20, 2022. Ordinance 2022-01 amends the Village of Ruidoso Municipal Code of Ordinance, Chapter 54, Article IV, Section 54-237: Basis for Establishing Areas of Special Flood Hazard. The amendment to the ordinance includes “additional resources can be used by the Floodplain Manager for the purpose of issuing a *floodplain permit or determining floodplain BFE's or other required floodplain determination elements*.

- Estimated Base Flood Elevation (estBFE) Viewer*
- Interagency Flood Risk Management (InFRM) tools*

The estBFE Viewer (available at <https://webapps.usgs.gov/infrm/estBFE/>) is an interactive web portal that includes estimate BFE, and approximate flood depths determined from gridded datasets constructed from engineering flood models. The flood data may be used in conjunction with the FIRMs. Additionally, the users of the estBFE viewer web portal could view the flood risk (high, moderate, low) throughout different watersheds in a user-specified area, which have been assessed using BLE methods (explained further in Section 5.3.2.1). Users of the estBFE viewer web portal should consult the effective FIRMs and coordinate with local community officials to review flood risk information in the area of concern.

In 2014, FEMA sponsored an initiative to allow various federal agencies to integrate and engage in communication across the following states: Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, and Arkansas. This initiative incorporated efforts from FEMA, USACE, USGS, and the NWS to partner and develop the group known as the inFRM team. Each of these agencies specialize in various elements of flooding and provide a variety of tools and/or products, for example: FEMA – standards, mapping products; USACE – watershed and planning studies, watershed regulation; USGS – water quantity and water quality monitoring and analysis; NWS – precipitation estimates, real-time forecasting, and precipitation products.

Figure 5-43 displays the flood hazard zones for the Village of Ruidoso. The Regulatory Floodways follows the Rio Ruidoso and other creeks or small channels that flow within the Ruidoso community boundary. This has an impact area of approximately 128 acres and can be shown in the turquoise color with red dashes. Anything outside the regulatory floodway is shown in a turquoise color for a 1% chance flood hazard or an orange color that has a 0.2% chance flood hazard. These flood hazard zones typically follow the same path as the regulatory floodway, they just exceed the boundaries. A 1% chance flood could impact approximately 204 acres and a 0.2% chance flood could impact approximately 49 acres.

Figure 5-44 displays the flood depth elevation for a 1% chance flood event within the Village of Ruidoso produced with Base Level Engineering as described in Section 5.3.2.1. The largest area impacted is approximately 274 acres and could have a flood depth between 0 and 5 feet. The area impacted with a 5- to 10-foot flood depth is approximately 26 acres. The smallest area impacted is approximately 2 acres and could have a flood depth between 10 and 20 feet. The majority of the areas have a flood depth impact of 0–5 feet and are shown in the lighter shade of purple and follow the Rio Ruidoso and smaller creeks. Based on mapped data, including non-regulatory data, and previous occurrences, the Village of Ruidoso is expected to have a flood extent ranging from 0–20 feet.

The Village also owns and operates the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport. The floodplain does not interfere or cross within the boundary of the airport. Therefore, there is no immediate risk of flooding occurring. Figure 5-45 displays the flood hazard zones for the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport.

There is no mapped flood depth for the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport due to the absence of any flood hazard occurring within this jurisdiction. However, there remains a 1% chance storm event for the 100-year flood event, if the Rio Bonito or Little Creek were to overflow and cross within the boundaries of this jurisdiction.

Figure 5-43: Flood Hazard for Village of Ruidoso

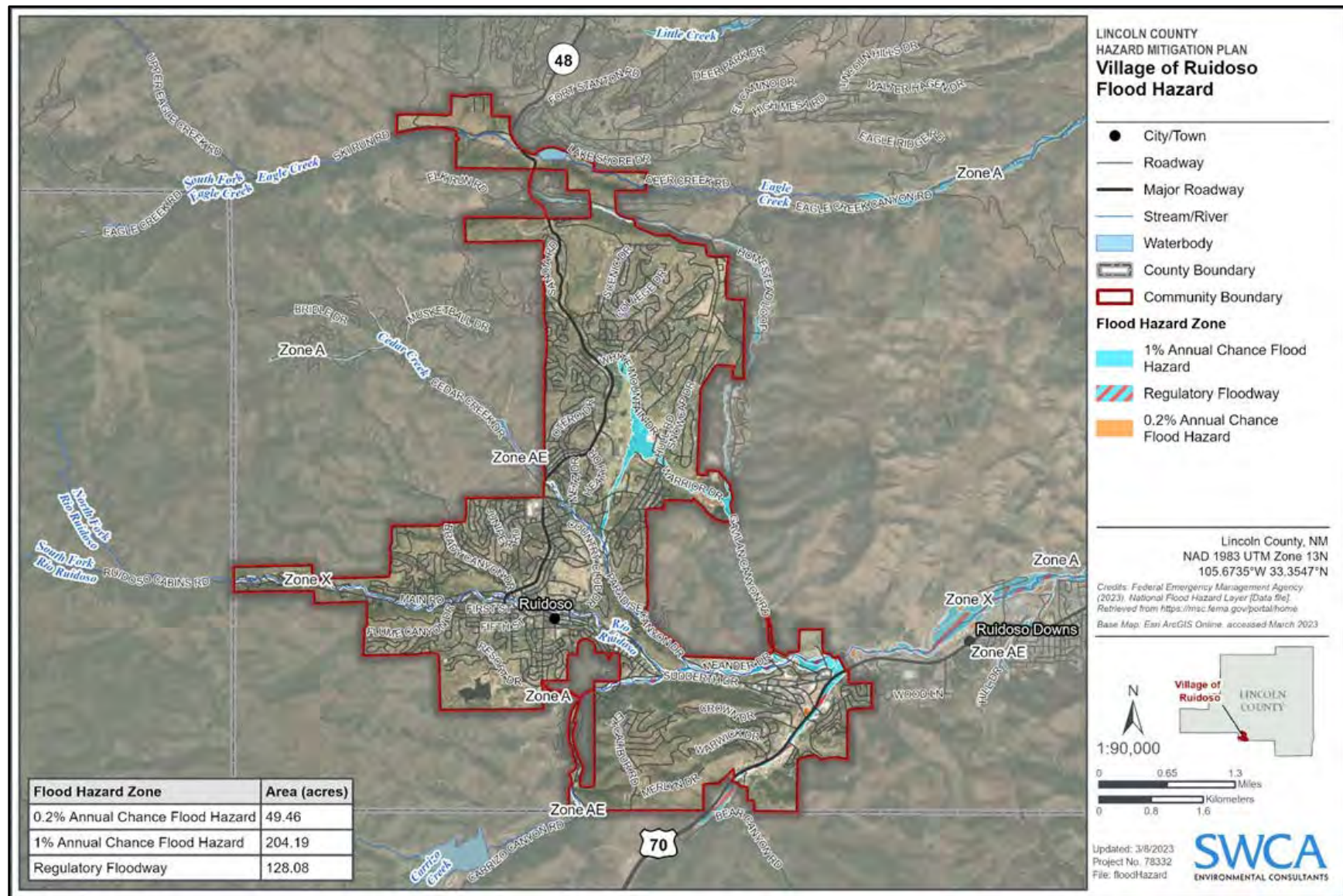


Figure 5-44: Flood Depth for Village of Ruidoso

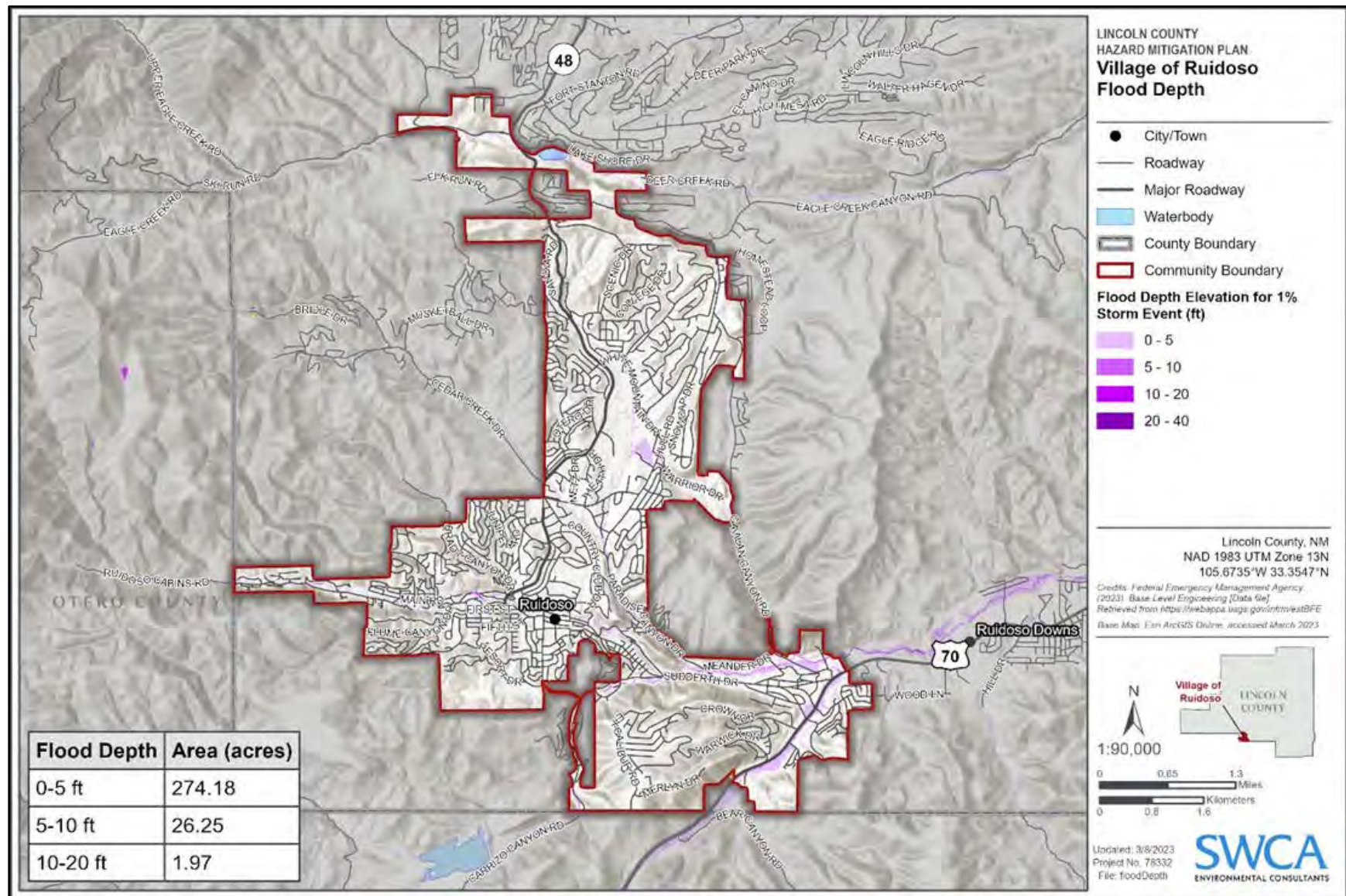
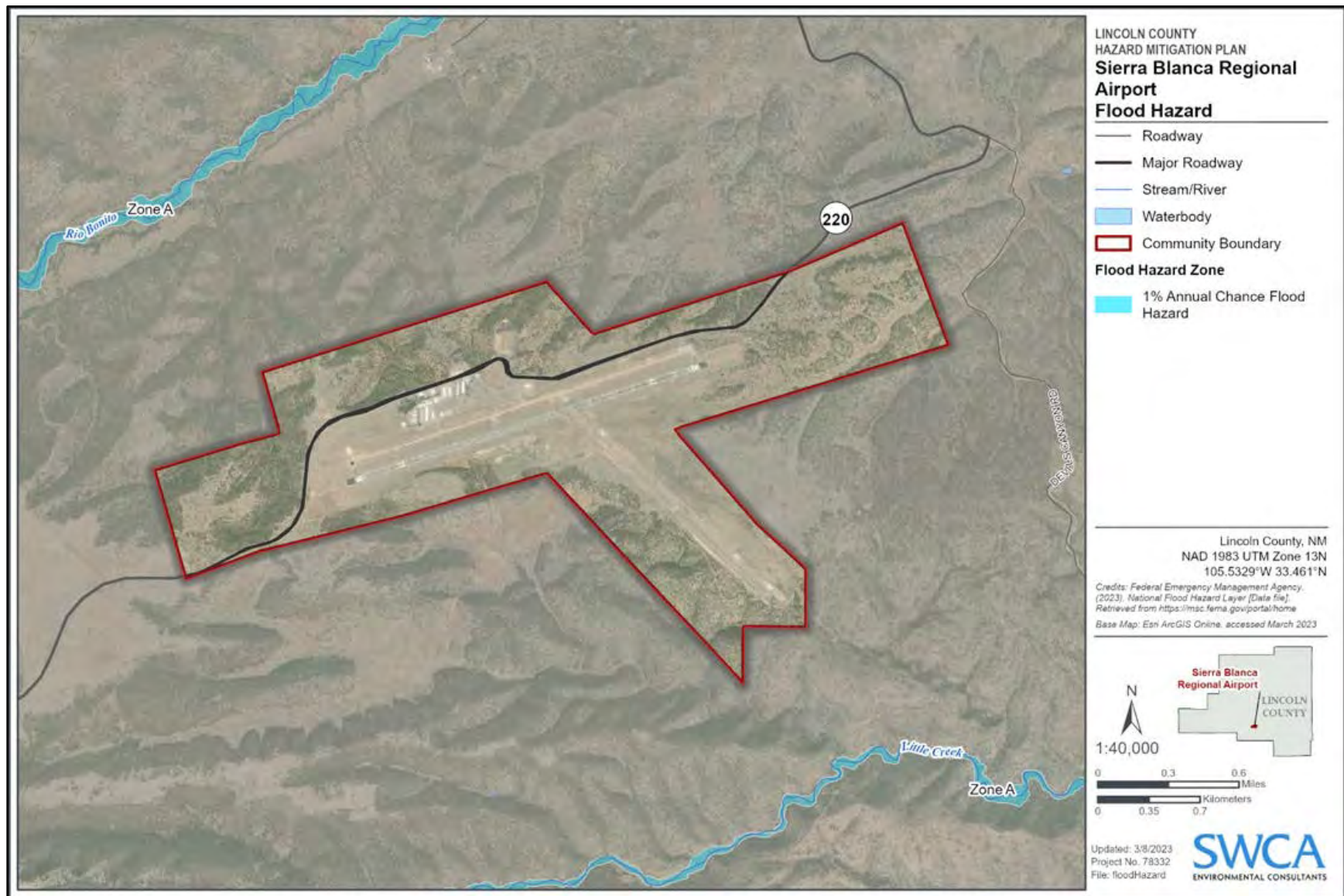


Figure 5-45: Flood Hazard for Sierra Blanca Regional Airport



City of Ruidoso Downs

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Study (2014), the following river in the City of Ruidoso would potentially reach the magnitude on the following, shown below:

- Rio Ruidoso – 10 to 20 feet above the streambed.

Approximately 89 homes were impacted by street flooding, low water crossings, and the Ruidoso Downs Racetrack would be inundated with floodwaters. According to the Planning Team, 25% of those structures would be severely damaged or destroyed.

Figure 5-46 displays the flood hazard for the City of Ruidoso Downs. The majority of the area impacted by a flood hazard zone falls just outside the regulatory floodway. This area follows along the Rio Ruidoso, has approximately 129 acres and is shown in turquoise. The regulatory floodway has a turquoise color with red dashes and impacts approximately 112 acres also following the Rio Ruidoso. The 0.2% chance flood zone impacts roughly 47 acres and is shown in orange on the figure.

Figure 5-47 displays the flood depth elevation for a 1% chance flood event within the City of Ruidoso Downs, produced with Base Level Engineering as described in Section 5.3.2.1. The largest area impacted is approximately 144 acres and could have a flood depth between 0 and 5 feet. The area impacted with a 5- to 10-foot flood depth is approximately 26 acres. The smallest area impacted is approximately 5 acres and could have a flood depth between 10 and 20 feet. Majority of the areas with a flood depth impact of 0–5 feet are shown in the lighter shade of purple and follow the Rio Ruidoso. Based on mapped data, including non-regulatory data, and previous occurrences, the City of Ruidoso Downs is expected to have a flood extent ranging from 0–20 feet.

Figure 5-46: Flood Hazard for the City of Ruidoso Downs

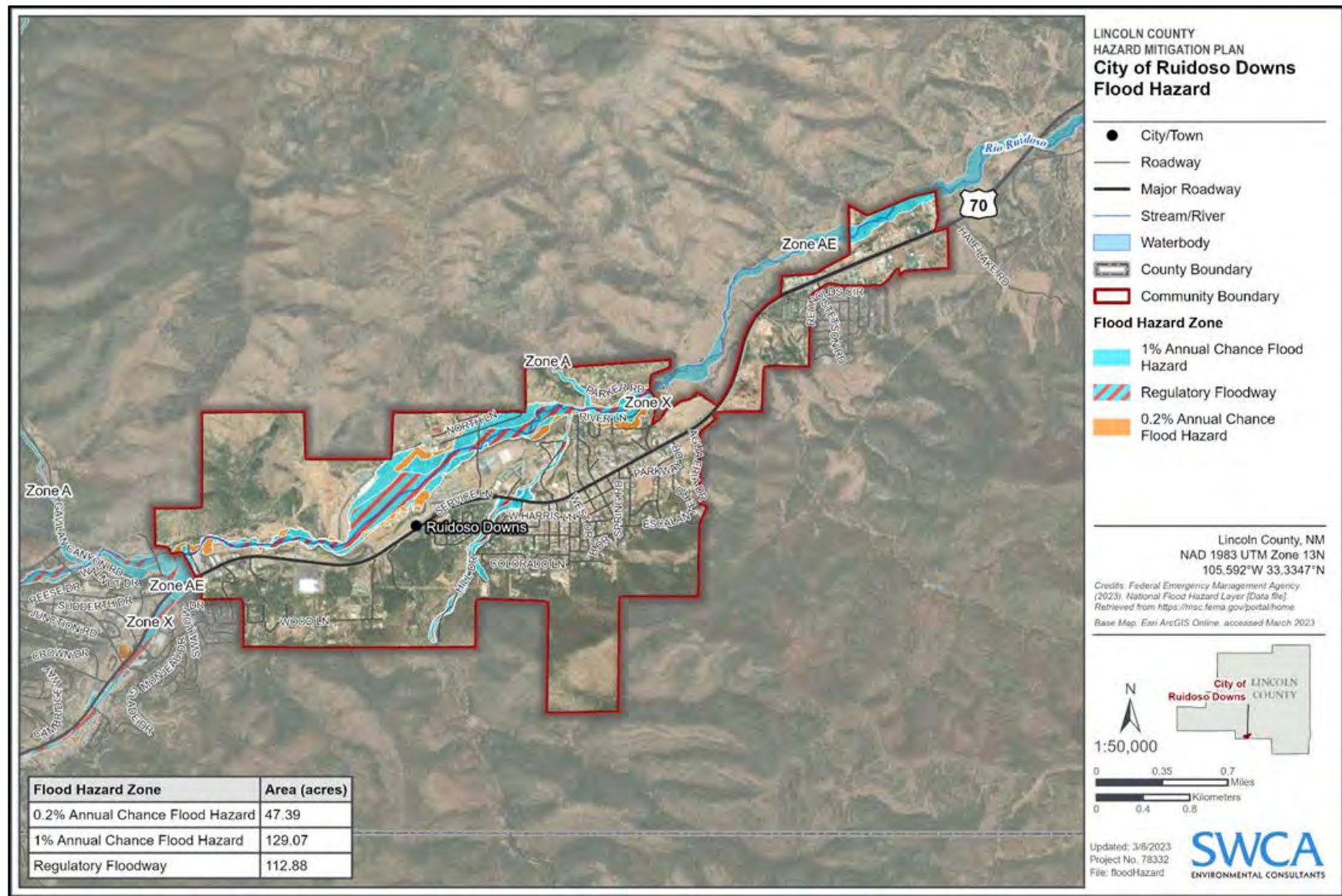
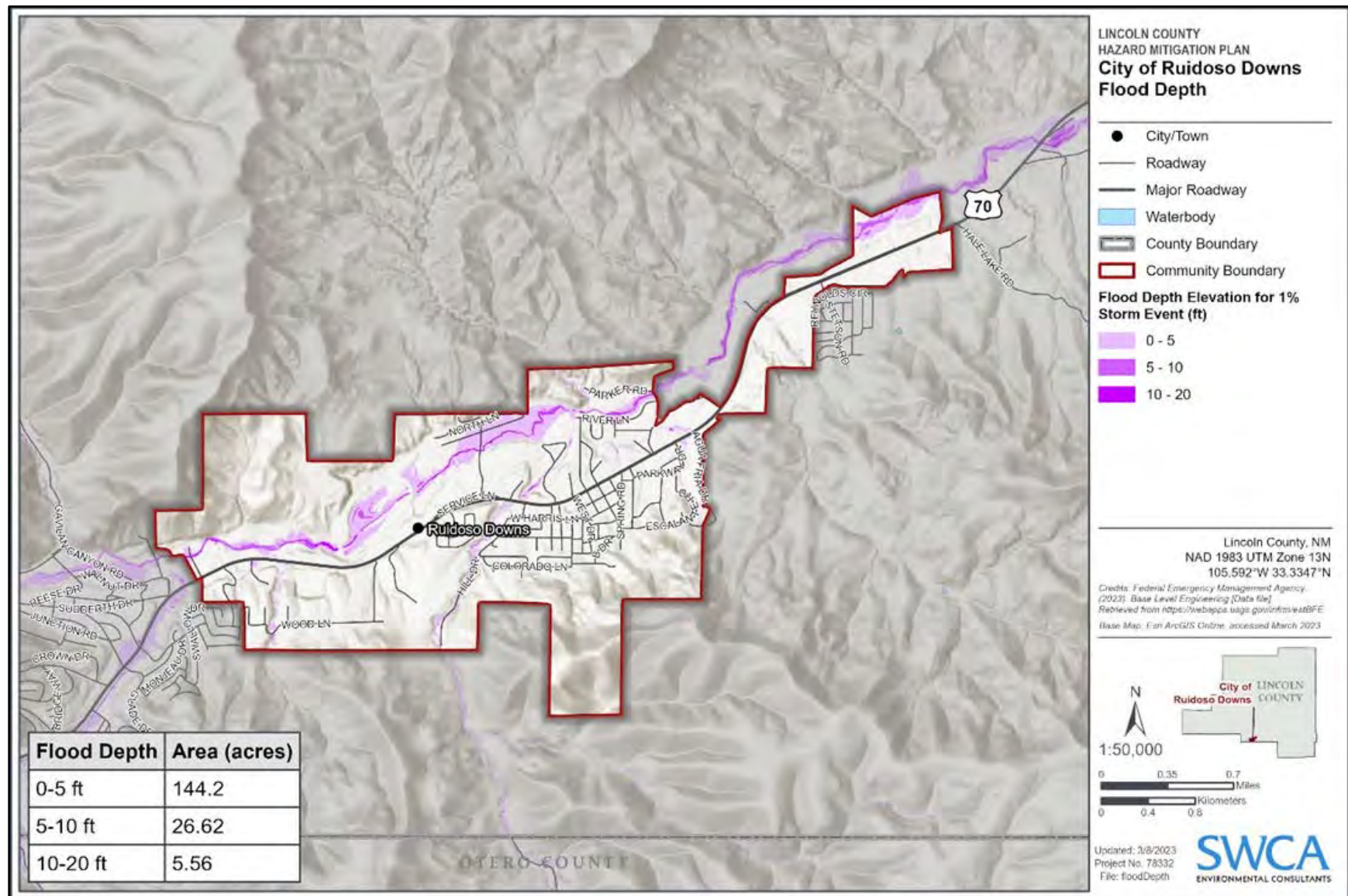


Figure 5-47: Flood Depth for the City of Ruidoso Downs



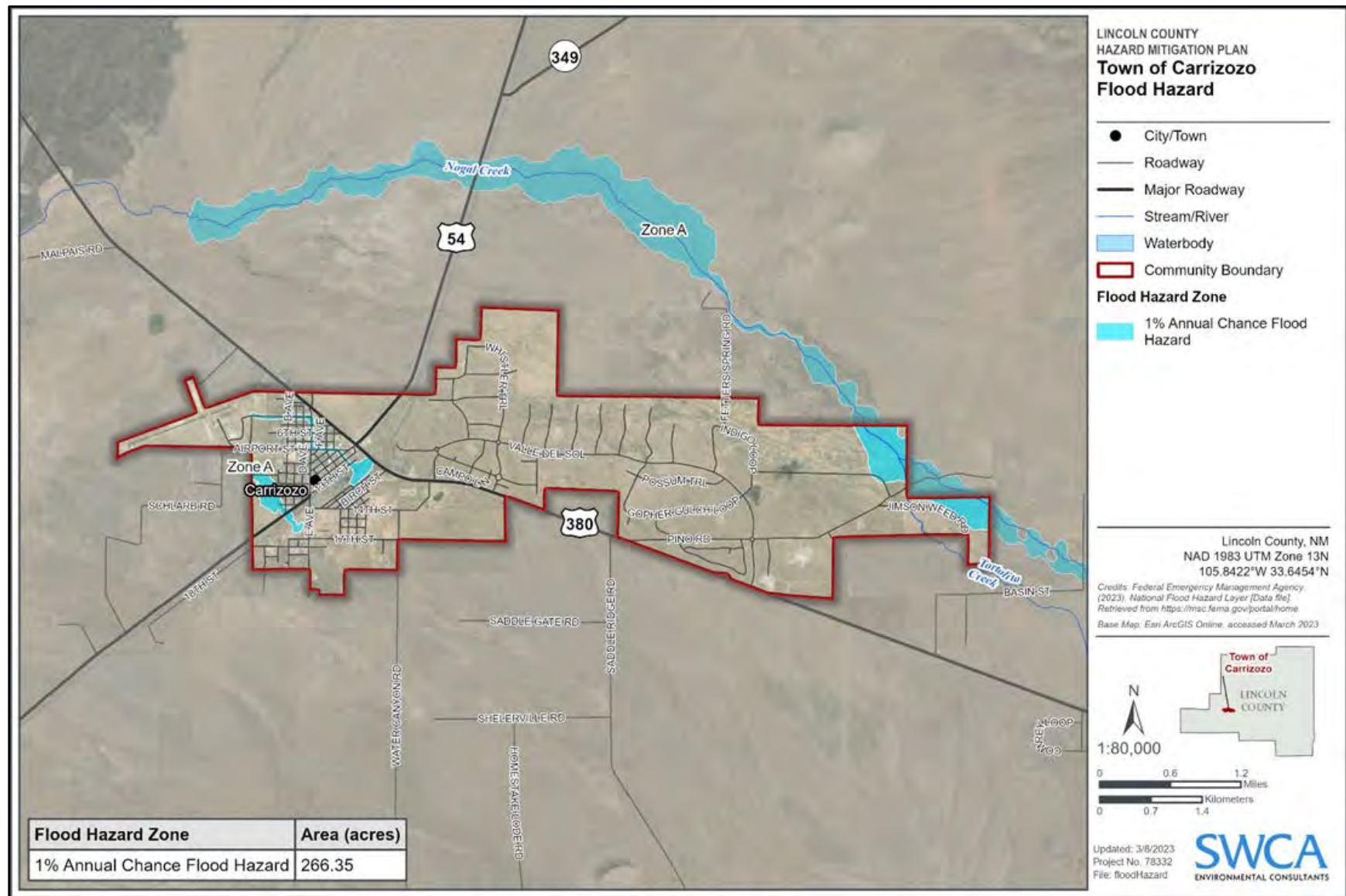
Town of Carrizozo

Figure 5-48 displays the flood hazard for the Town of Carrizozo. Throughout this jurisdiction there is an area (approximately 266 acres) that sees a 1% annual chance of a flood hazard occurring. There are two areas within the town that are flood hazard areas. There is also one area east of the town that is a flood hazard area due to the adjacent waters from the Nogal Creek. There are 0 acres of the regulatory floodway present in this jurisdiction.

Due to the low probability of an accumulation of flood depth occurring, there is no map displaying the flood depth for the Town of Carrizozo. Although, there is always that 1% chance storm event for the 100-year flood event. Extent of flooding anticipated is up to 12 inches based on the unnumbered A Zone as shown in Figure 5-48.

Carrizozo Planning Team Members report that the Court House and some businesses on Central Avenue had flood damages in the past. The Town was proactive in implementing an \$8.6 million highway improvement project to avoid future flooding of these structures. New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) funded the project, and it was completed in May 2023. A second street and drainage improvement project is being implemented to avoid flooding in Town Hall (intersection of 9th Street and Court Street). NMDOT is also funding this \$293,000 project with completion in the fall 2023.

Figure 5-48: Flood Hazard for the Town of Carrizozo



Village of Capitan

Figure 5-49 displays the flood hazard for the Village of Capitan. Throughout this jurisdiction there is an area (approximately 96 acres) that sees a 1% annual chance of a flood hazard occurring. There are no acres of the regulatory floodway present.

Figure 5-50 displays the flood depth elevation for 1% chance flood event for the Village of Capitan, produced with Base Level Engineering as described in Section 5.3.2.1. There is a presence of an area (approximately 8 acres) that displays 5-10 feet flood depth elevation for a 1% chance storm event east and southeast of the jurisdiction. There is also an area (approximately 26 acres) that displays 0–5 feet flood depth elevation for a 1% chance storm event. The anticipated flood extent for the Village of Capitan, based on mapped data, including non-regulatory data, and previous occurrences, ranges from 0 to 10 feet.

According to the Capitan Fire Chief, approximately 10 years ago there was one fatality when someone drove across a flooded arroyo and their truck was swept downstream.

Figure 5-49: Flood Hazard for the Village of Capitan

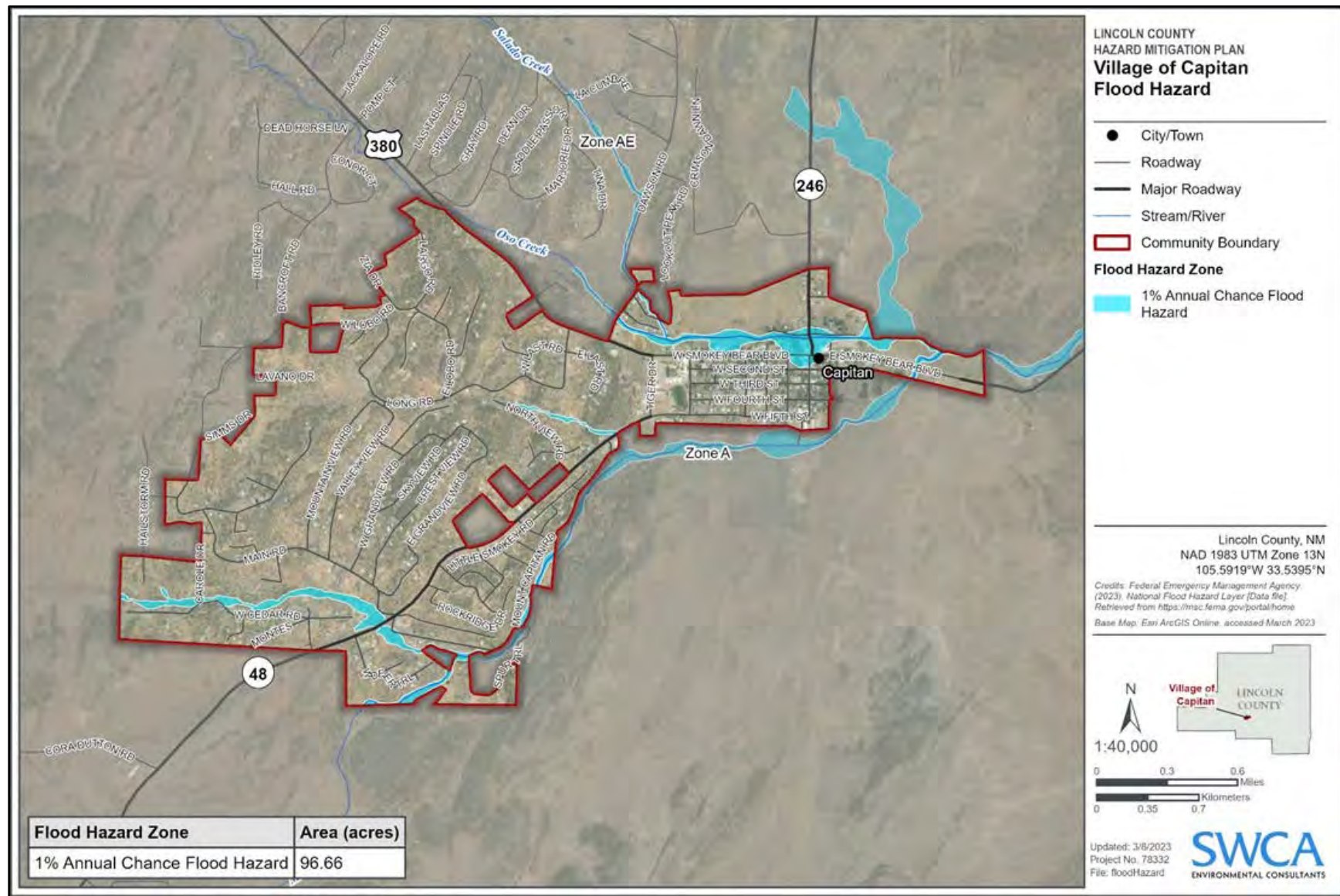
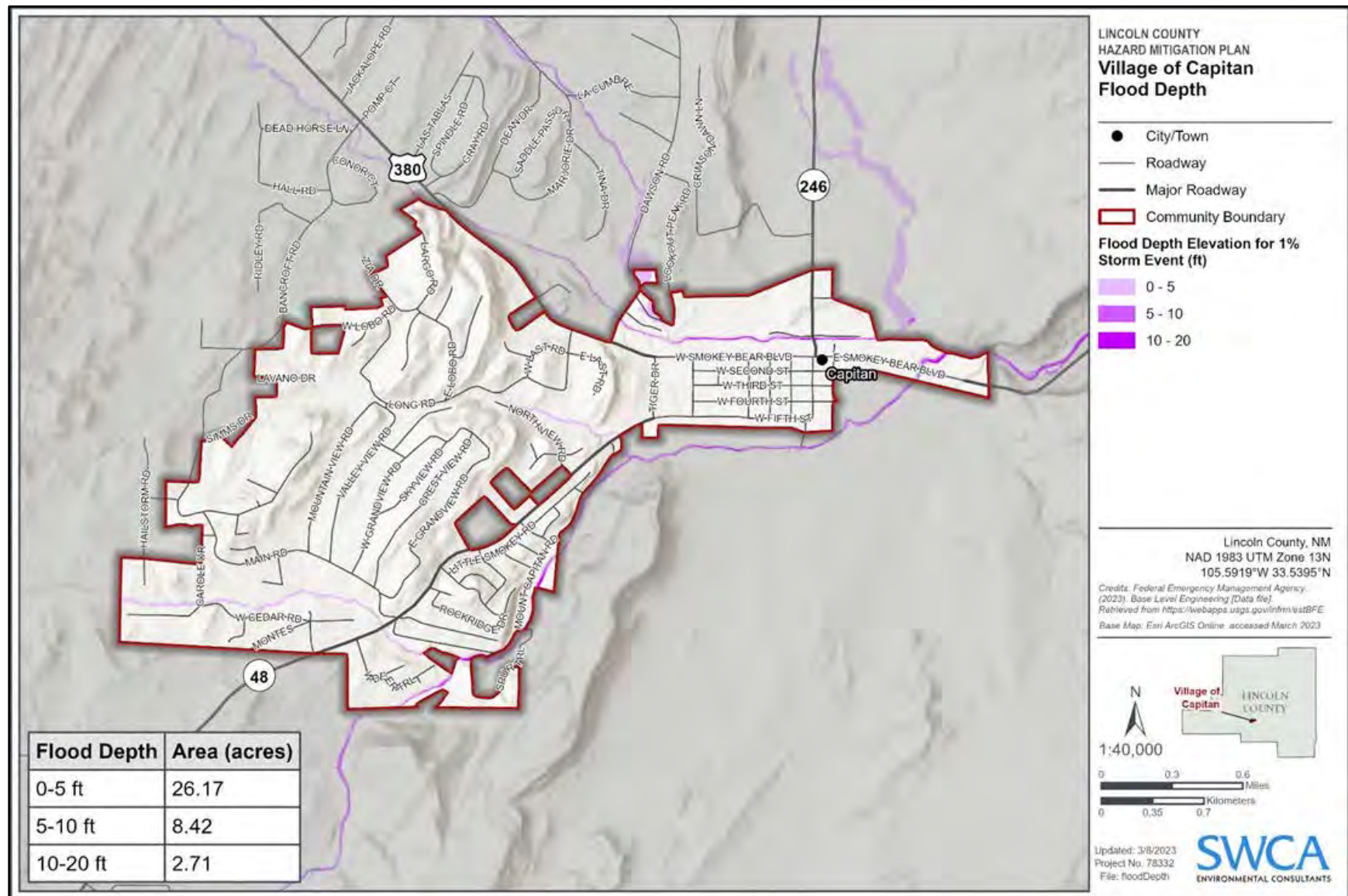


Figure 5-50: Flood Depth for the Village of Capitan

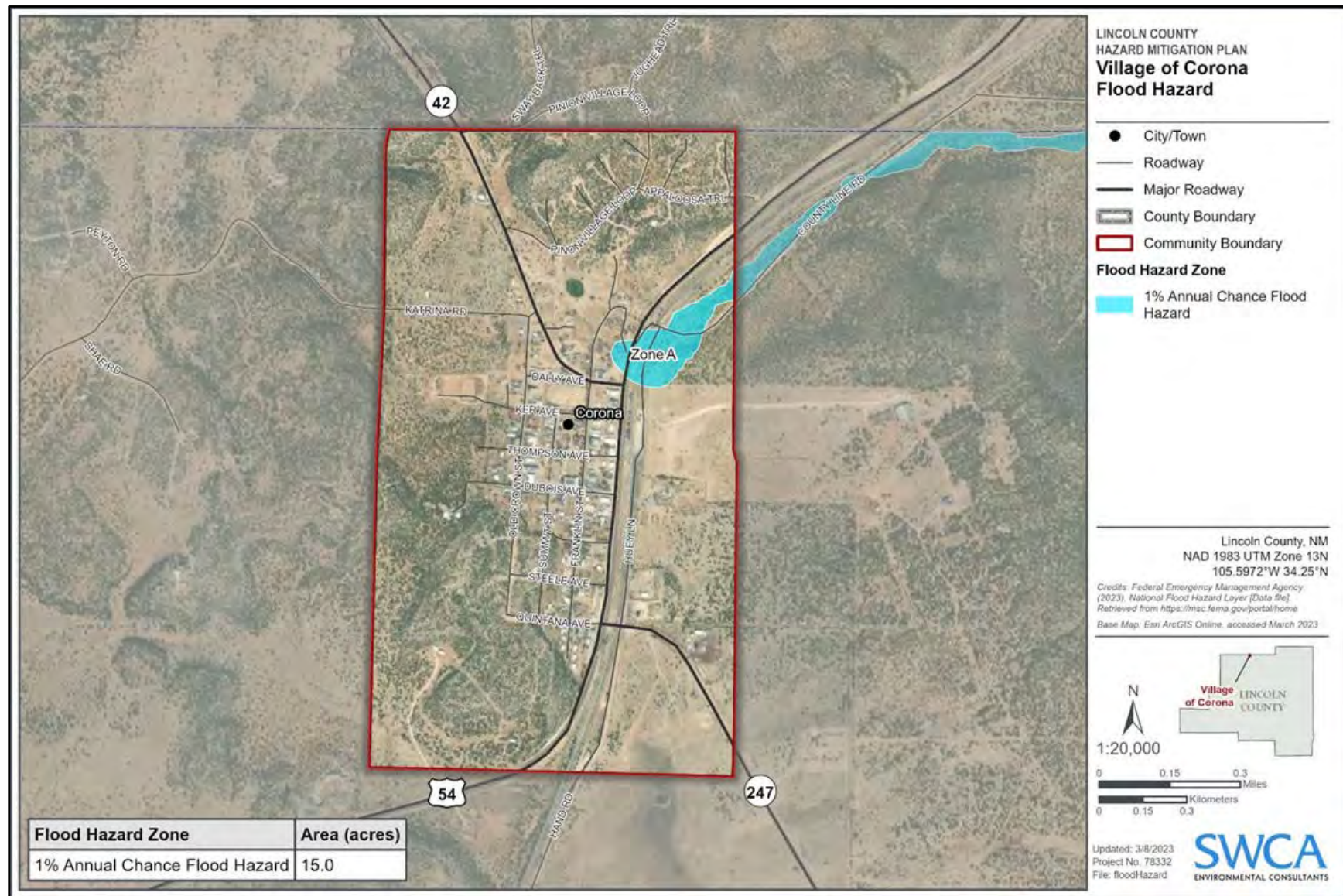


Village of Corona

Figure 5-51 displays the flood hazard for the Village of Corona. Throughout this jurisdiction there is an area (approximately 15 acres) that sees a 1% annual chance of a flood hazard occurring. There are 0 acres of the regulatory floodway present. Due to non-regulatory data not being available, there is no map displaying the flood depth for the Village of Corona. Although, there is always a 1% chance that Zone A will flood in any 365-day period. Flood extent for the Village of Corona is anticipated to be up to 12 inches based on the unnumbered A Zone as shown in Figure 5-48.

The Planning Team representative for the Village of Corona confirmed that there is no record of flooding and no damages, even though the NCEI includes a statement about '\$100,000' in damages (NOAA 2023a). Due to this lack of flood occurrence and impact, the Village chose to not profile flood. The Village considers flood to be a 'nuisance' hazard.

Figure 5-51: Flood Hazard for the Village of Corona



5.3.2.4 Probability of Occurrence

When calculating Flood probability, the Planning Team agreed to use the PRI, explained further in Figure 5-110. Probability in Figure 5-52 below is calculated from the following criteria:

- “Unlikely” means no events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in 0 to 16.65% annual probability.
- “Possible” means one to two events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 16.66% and 33.33% annual probability.
- “Likely” means three to four events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 33.34% and 66.67% annual probability.
- “Highly Likely” means five or more events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 66.68% and 100% annual probability.

In addition to the general definitions used for the PRI, the Planning Team analyzed the annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time based on available records for each hazard. The total number of occurrences was divided by the number of years of available data; for Flood, there were ~~26~~27 years of data. The annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time is shown below. Annual probability is calculated based on the number of occurrences divided by the number of years of data and presented as a percent anticipated to occur in 1 year. By comparing the annual probability from the past six years with that of all records over time, the Planning Team can consider potential changes over time, including potential impacts due to climate change. For example, the analysis revealed that there was an increase in annual probability for the County, Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs, and Capitan when reviewing the past six years of data in comparison to all 26 years of data. It is understood that record keeping has improved over the years and that annual probability over time as presented here may not be an accurate accounting.

Figure 5-52: Flood Hazard Probability of Occurrence

Jurisdiction	Flood Hazard Probability Based on Previous Occurrence				
	Past Occurrences 2017-2022	Probability 2017-2022 (Used in PRI)	Annual Probability 2017-2022	All # Recorded Occurrences 1996-2022	Annual Probability 1996-2022
Lincoln County	23	Highly Likely	100% (383%)	61	100% (226 <u>34</u> %)
Village of Ruidoso	20	Highly Likely	100% (333%)	25	932 <u>66</u> %
City of Ruidoso Downs	17	Highly Likely	100% (283%)	22 <u>3</u>	857 <u>7</u> %
Town of Carrizozo	0	Unlikely	0%	0	0%
Village of Capitan	3	Likely	50%	5	181 <u>9</u> .2%

5.3.2.5 Climate Change Impacts

A major climate change concern pertaining to flooding is the cyclical nature of drought-wildfire-flood caused by disturbances to the water cycle. As discussed in the cascading events section, as the southwest generally trends toward aridification in the face of a changing climate, severe, long-lived drought will become more normal. This will cause declining forest health which will lead to more frequent, high

intensity wildfires that strip the landscape of soil-supporting vegetation. Following fire and severe drought, the soil will become hydrophobic leaving it extremely vulnerable to transport when storms move through the county. The reduction in water absorption potential creates ideal conditions for flash flooding.

Climate change is anticipated to result in more sporadic, large storm events that carry unpredictable amounts of precipitation. Storm cells are also anticipated to move slower in many cases, impacting larger areas as they move across the landscape. For Lincoln County, this will result in higher occurrences of flash flooding and sediment transport. With warming average temperatures, snowpack and winter storm occurrences are anticipated to decrease. This will result in earlier runoff and earlier occurrence of high elevation rain. These combined factors can overwhelm watersheds creating hazardous floodplain conditions. Additionally, continued flood events, particularly downstream of burn scars, can result in high accumulation of sediment that can reduce the effectiveness of dams, block culverts, and create blockages for storm water infrastructure. Continued sedimentation in channels and floodplains reduces their ability to slow and hold water. This exacerbates conditions for future flooding and reduces the amount of water that is absorbed into subsurface aquifers, reducing community water supplies.

All participating jurisdictions aside from Carrizozo and Ruidoso Downs experienced increased frequency of flood events during the assessment period compared to the recorded history which began in 1996. Unincorporated Lincoln County, Ruidoso, Capitan, and Corona all experienced an increase of at least 60% in flood frequency. Many factors are at play that can contribute to this increase including impervious surface development, floodplain alterations, natural climatic fluctuations such as La Nina and El Nino, and human-caused climate change. As discussed above, climate change has resulted in changes to the weather and water cycles that can cause an increase in flood events and flash floods.

Acequias

The Planning Team deemed acequias as an important attribute to Lincoln County and agreed that acequias need to be recognized in the HMP. Acequias are vital to the County economic viability and critical entities to the success of agriculture in Lincoln County. Agriculture is a large economic engine for Lincoln County. The Planning Team agreed to include acequias in this plan because flooding, flash flooding, and wildfires impact acequias. Many of the past flood events have washed out dams, ditches and underground pipes belonging to acequia associations. The acequia representatives did not wish to mitigate any hazards at this time but later they will participate in the update meetings and bring necessary projects to the team for consideration.

Acequias encompass more than being community ditches, they are a way of life, providing a social structure on how to live harmoniously with the land and with one another. They are recognized under New Mexico law as political subdivisions of the state. Many of the state's acequia associations have been in existence since the Spanish colonization period of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Historically, they have been a principal local government unit for the distribution and use of surface water. The associations have the power of eminent domain and are authorized to borrow money and enter into contracts for maintenance and improvements. The expenses associated with maintenance and improvements are the responsibility of the individuals who get water from the acequia association (New Mexico Office of the State Engineer [NMOSE] 2023).

There are 86 acequia associations in Lincoln County (see Appendix E). For the 2023 Update, the Planning Team agreed to utilize publicly available acequia data from the New Mexico Resource Geographic Information site (Earth Data Analysis Center 2023), plus consultation with the New Mexico Acequia Association, and the Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District. The acequias are located in the drainages of Rio Bonito, Rio Hondo, and Rio Ruidoso. Each of these acequias consists of take-outs, retention ponds, dams, head gates, ditches, and similar.

The Rio Bonito begins in the Sacramento Mountains with many tributaries coming together at Bonito Lake. From the lake the Rio Bonito runs east through Ft. Stanton and on to a confluence with the Rio Ruidoso to form the Rio Hondo near Hondo, NM. Twenty Acequias are on the Rio Bonito from Government Spring to the confluence with the Rio Ruidoso. Numerous crops and livestock pastures are irrigated from the Rio Bonito acequias.

- The Rio Ruidoso begins in the Sacramento Mountains near Sierra Blanca and travels southeast from Sierra Blanca through the Mescalero Apache Reservation on to the Village of Ruidoso. From there the Rio Ruidoso travels east to the confluence with the Rio Bonito to form the Rio Hondo. There are 42 acequias on the Rio Ruidoso from Ruidoso to the confluence with the Bonito. Numerous crops and livestock pastures are irrigated from the Rio Ruidoso acequias.
- The Rio Hondo begins at the confluence of the Rio Bonito and the Rio Ruidoso and runs east to the county line. There are 18 acequias on the Rio Hondo from the confluence to the county line. Numerous crops and livestock pastures are irrigated from the Rio Hondo acequias.

5.3.3 Thunderstorms

The Thunderstorm Profile includes a subsection on Thunderstorms, Lightning, and Hail.

5.3.3.1 Description

Thunderstorms are produced when warm air near the ground rises due to surrounding cooler air or geographic force such as a mountain. As the air rises, it eventually transfers this heat into the atmosphere and the water carried with it condenses and forms clouds. The cloud continues to grow and rise as it interacts with freezing upper atmospheric air. Once the cloud has accumulated sufficient water, it will begin to fall, creating a downdraft that pushes cold air outward from the storm. Generally, upper tropospheric “air mass” thunderstorms form on warm-season afternoons and are not severe. Dynamically driven thunderstorms, which generally form in association with a cold front or other regional atmospheric disturbance, can become severe, thereby producing strong winds, frequent lightning, hail, downburst winds, heavy rain, and occasional tornadoes. “Dry” thunderstorms are very common in the western U.S. including New Mexico. These events are characterized by rain that evaporates before reaching the ground and high lightning occurrences (NWS, 2022).

The NWS definition of a severe thunderstorm is a thunderstorm that produces hail 1 inch in diameter or more or winds gusting over 58 miles per hour (mph). Typical thunderstorms can be 3 miles wide at the base, rise to 40,000 to 60,000 feet into the troposphere, and contain 500,000 tons of condensed water. Severe thunderstorms are reported each year in all New Mexico counties.

As recently as 2022 with the McBride Fire which heavily impact the community, slope instability remains a concern. This not only creates hazards for low-lying areas, but also impacts the water quality and flow of the Rio Ruidoso. Dry canyons and arroyos will rise very rapidly during thunderstorm events. Many roads, culverts, bar ditches, and crossings are not adequate to deal with the high water that comes with thunderstorms. Public awareness of storm and flooding signs and notifications is critical to successfully mitigating thunderstorms.

For the purposes of storm reporting by NOAA, Lincoln County is often divided into four Public Forecast Zones: 1) Upper Tularosa Valley (Chihuahuan desert) which encompasses the community of Carrizozo, 2) South central mountains which contains Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs, and Capitan, 3) South Central Highlands which includes Corona, 4) Eastern Plains and prairie (NWS 2023a). This zoning is done to account for differences in elevation and water proximity that may result in differences in observed

weather. Some previous events were recorded down to zone level. In those instances, it was assumed that the weather event impacted each community falling within that forecast zone unless specified otherwise.

5.3.3.2 Previous Occurrences

Thunderstorm frequency is measured in terms of incidence of thunderstorm days or days on which thunderstorms are observed. The NCEI reports 28 thunderstorm events since July 1989 causing zero deaths, zero injuries, and no recorded property damage (NOAA 2023a). Between 2017 and 2022, the NCEI recorded eight thunderstorm events resulting in no loss of life, injury, or property damage. In some instances, the NCEI records events in multiple hazard categories such as hail that occurred concurrently with a thunderstorm. For consistency, and to eliminate double counting, these occurrences were only counted once for each community that was impacted. It is also worth noting that some events correlated with other hazard events (a severe thunderstorm that caused flash flooding). In these instances, the event was recorded for each hazard and did not result in double counting and probability changes. Figure 5-53 includes the thunderstorm previous occurrence from January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2022. The previous occurrence listing for thunderstorms prior to January 1, 2017, is found in Appendix B-3; this is the same list that was shown in the 2018 HMP.

Figure 5-53: Previous Occurrences of Thunderstorm per Jurisdiction, January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2022

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Southwest Lincoln County Carrizozo	07/05/2017	A thunderstorm that developed along the Sacramento Mountains moved west off the high terrain into the Tularosa Valley. A mesonet site on White Sand Missile Range, on the western border of the county, reported a peak wind gust up to 61 mph as the boundary crossed the area. Mesonet sites are weather stations not federally owned that report data to the NWS.
Southwest Lincoln County	10/05/2017	Heavy rainfall impacted eastern New Mexico; 4 to 6 inches of rain fell within the Pecos Valley along the eastern edge of the county. Three-day total rainfall amounts of 3 to 8 inches were reported across eastern New Mexico including high wind and hail. The storms resulted in flooding in locations including at the southwest border of the county.
Southwest Lincoln County Carrizozo	07/31/2018	Severe thunderstorms that formed over the north-central part of the state moved south throughout the day and into the county. These storms produced large hail and heavy rainfall around Carrizozo. Wind gusts of 60-70 mph were recorded at the White Sands Missile Range.
South Lincoln County Ruidoso	05/14/2019	Isolated showers and thunderstorms developed over central and eastern New Mexico. Most of this activity produced little to no rainfall with very gusty winds. A dry microburst impacted the community of Alto during the early afternoon, just north of Ruidoso, and resulted in damage to one home. One homes roof was partially removed by the gusting wind.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Oscura, Southwest Lincoln County Sierra Blanca Regional Airport, South Lincoln County	05/26/2019	Dry showers and thunderstorms with strong downburst winds first developed along the Continental Divide before moving east into the Rio Grande Valley. Showers and thunderstorms quickly became severe with large hail, high winds, and several tornados. West of Oscura reported gusts up to 74 mph during the event while Sierra Blanca Airport reported 60 mph winds.
Southcentral Lincoln County Ruidoso	08/21/2019	Two public weather stations in Ruidoso reported rainfall rates near 10 inches in 24 hours from a strong thunderstorm moving slowly east through the area. One station picked up 3.48 inches of rainfall in less than 1 hour, which resulted in minor flooding on the Rio Ruidoso and in Ruidoso.
Ruidoso	8/28/2019	A storm that formed over the Village of Ruidoso significantly impacted the region resulting in flooding. 2-3 inches fell in under an hour, overwhelming the soil and drain systems. Some areas near the village reported precipitation rates of about 1.5 inches in an hour as the storm moved east. This event is also noted in the flood section.
Carrizozo, West central Lincoln County	06/23/2020	Storms initially formed early in the afternoon over the northern high terrain of New Mexico before moving east-southeast into the Rio Grande Valley and eastern plains. The most intense thunderstorms were across the eastern plains where storms produced large hail and damaging winds. Sustained winds of up to 63 mph were recorded in Carrizozo.

Source: NWS (2023d).

5.3.3.3 Thunderstorm Extent

Thunderstorms may have different characteristics in different regions of the state. Across the eastern plains, thunderstorms tend to be more organized, long-lived, and occasionally severe, producing large hail, lightning, and tornadoes. Thunderstorms in the western part of the state tend to be less severe on average, occasionally producing life-threatening flash floods and small hail accumulations. This general trend is consistent with the thunderstorm events observed in the county. The western portion, including Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs, Capitan, and Carrizozo, is often subject to down sloping thunderstorms that move west to east and can result in large precipitation totals in short periods of time. The eastern and northern portion of the county, including Corona, experiences storms more consistent with the eastern plains. Slower moving storms often originate over the central mountain range to the northwest of county before moving southeast with high amounts of wind. The extent of thunderstorms applies to all participating jurisdictions with multiple impacts including high wind (see Section 5.3.5.3), lightning (see Section 5.3.3.4), hail (see Section 5.3.3.5), and rain; the extent of which are discussed further in their respective hazard sections. Based on historic data, the extent of precipitation from thunderstorms ranges from 0 to 1.5 inches per hour for all participating jurisdictions. The extent of lightning ranges from a lightning activity level of 1–6 or zero to 100 strikes per hour for all participating jurisdictions. The extent of hail is accumulation ranges from 0 to 2.5 inches for all participating jurisdictions.

5.3.3.4 Lightning

Description

Lightning is defined as a sudden and violent discharge of electricity, usually from within a thunderstorm, due to a difference in electrical charges. Lightning is the flow of electrical current from cloud to cloud or cloud to ground. Nationwide, lightning causes extensive damage to buildings and structures, kills, or injures people and livestock, starts forest and wildfires, and disrupts electromagnetic transmissions. Lightning is extremely dangerous during dry lightning storms because people often remain outside rather than taking shelter. To the general public, lightning is often perceived as a minor hazard. However, lightning-caused damage, injuries, and deaths establish lightning as a significant hazard associated with any thunderstorm (Figure 5-54). Large outdoor gatherings such as sporting events, concerts, campgrounds, etc., are particularly vulnerable to lightning strikes. Many of the local golf courses have installed lightning awareness alarms that send out a siren when the conditions are right for lightning.

One type of lightning that is of the most concern is long continuity current lightning (LCC), often called “hot lightning”. LCC channels current into the ground or other grounding object for over 40 milliseconds and carries a large electrical charge. This type of lightning is associated with most wildfires that are ignited by lightning. When drought conditions exist during high lightning occurrence months, it is important to be conscious of the potential for wildfire.

Lightning can cause damage in four ways:

1. Electrocution or severe shock of humans and animals;
2. vaporization of materials along the path of the lightning strike;
3. fire caused by the high temperatures (10,000°F to 60,000°F); and
4. a sudden power surge that can damage electrical or electronic equipment.

Figure 5-54: Lightning Activity Level (LAL)

Lightning Activity Level	Cloud and Storm Development	Count of Cloud-to-Ground Strikes Every 5 Minutes	Average Cloud-to-Ground Strikes per Minute
1	No thunderstorms	-	-
2	Isolated thunderstorms. Light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent, 1 to 5 cloud to ground strikes in a 5-minute period.	1-5	<1
3	Widely scattered thunderstorms. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground. Lightning is infrequent, 6 to 10 cloud to ground strikes in a 5-minute period.	6-10	1-2
4	Scattered thunderstorms. Moderate rain is commonly produced. Lightning is frequent, 11 to 15 cloud to ground strikes in a 5-minute period.	11-15	2-3

Lightning Activity Level	Cloud and Storm Development	Count of Cloud-to-Ground Strikes Every 5 Minutes	Average Cloud-to-Ground Strikes per Minute
5	Numerous thunderstorms. Rainfall is moderate to heavy. Lightning is frequent and intense, greater than 15 cloud to ground strikes in a 5-minute period.	>15	>3
6	Dry lightning (same as LAL 3 but without rain). This type of lightning has the potential for extreme fire activity and is normally highlighted in fire weather forecasts with a Red Flag Warning.	-	-

Source: NWS (2023g).

Previous Occurrences

The NCEI's first record of a severe lightning storm is from July 1997 and since that date, three lightning events have been recorded resulting in one death, three injuries, and \$25,000 in property damage (NOAA 2023a). The single death occurred in unincorporated Lincoln County and the individual was struck while riding their motorcycle. Between 2017 and 2022, zero severe lightning events were recorded. Although no lightning events were recorded with the NCEI, it is assumed that cloud to ground lightning strikes occur at a much higher rate. The national lightning detection network, which uses remote sensing to monitor lightning activity, indicates that Lincoln County averages 18 lightning strikes per kilometer per year (Vaisala 2022).

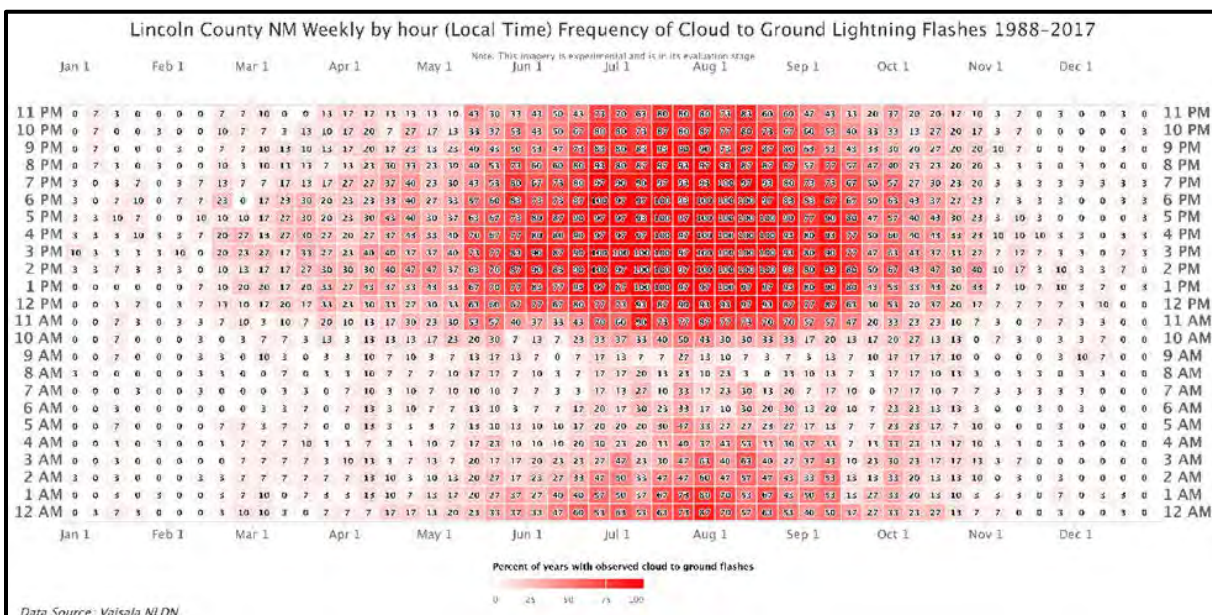
Lightning Extent

NOAA, with data from Vaisala, a private nationwide lightning detection service, has developed a lightning frequency of occurrence calendar to highlight the most lightning prone times of year based on lightning data from 1988 to 2022 (NOAA 2022). The months of June through September have the highest likelihood of lightning strikes in the county. Beginning on June 1, the county has experienced a cloud to ground lightning strike on up to 80% of days. By August 1, this percentage has reached 100 and near the end of September, the percentage dips below 50. The highest frequency of flashes occur in the afternoon and early morning has the fewest occurrences. This information is recorded and graphed on the county scale. The extent of lightning, based on Figure 5-54, ranges from a lightning activity level of 1–6, depending on the time of year for each participating jurisdiction.

Details on community specific lightning occurrence and frequency were not available from this source and it is assumed the frequency and seasonality of this hazard is consistent throughout the county. Figure 5-55 below displays the frequency of recorded lightning strikes from 1988-2017 (NOAA 2022). The frequency is recorded in terms of the number of years where a cloud to ground strike was recorded at that time of day. NOAA also graphs total ground to lightning strikes on each day but a graphic for that is not included for the purposes of this HMP. Between 1988 and 2017, 1.1 million lightning strikes have been recorded in the county. July 16 through the 22nd has the highest total number of recorded strikes with over 75,000 strikes recorded in that week over the 29 years of recording. During the winter months, generally from November 15- March 15, the county experiences its lowest occurrence of lightning and less than 10 cloud to ground strikes are expected each month during that period. The week of December 15- 21 has one of the lowest total strikes with 56 recorded over 29 years. It should be noted that the technology and recording methods for these figures is still experimental. Assessments of lightning hazards based on these

figures should be done with some reservation and understanding of the nuanced factors that create hazardous lightning conditions. Current weather and meteorological storm predictions should always be consulted when making decisions related to safe weather conditions.

Figure 5-55: Frequency of Lightning Strikes in Lincoln County



Source: Vaisala (2022)

5.3.3.5 Hail

Description

Hail is frozen water droplets formed inside a thunderstorm cloud during the strong updrafts of warm air and downdrafts of cold air, when the water droplets are carried well above the freezing level to temperatures below 32°F; the frozen droplet begins to fall, carried by cold downdrafts, and may begin to thaw as it moves into warmer air toward the bottom of the thunderstorm. This movement up and down inside the cloud through cold then warmer temperatures causes the droplet to add layers of ice, sometimes becoming quite large, sometimes round, or oval shaped and sometimes irregularly shaped, before it finally falls to the ground as hail.

Hail usually occurs during severe thunderstorms, which also produce frequent lightning, flash flooding, and strong winds, with the potential of tornadoes. The hail size ranges from smaller than a pea to as large as a softball and can be very destructive to buildings, vehicles, and crops. Even small hail can cause significant damage to young and tender plants. Hail usually lasts an average of 10 to 20 minutes but may last much longer in some storms. Hail causes approximately \$1 billion in damage to crops and property each year in the U.S.

Hail size ranges from sizes less than 0.25 inch to over 4 inches in diameter depending on storm conditions. All sizes of hail can create hazards both from falling and accumulation. The largest hail recorded in Lincoln County was measured at 2.5 inches although this is extremely rare, and storms usually record hail between the size of less than 0.25 inch up to 1.75 inches. Hail accumulation is a concern throughout the county and creates hazardous travel conditions. Accumulation over 6 inches has been recorded in every assessed community over the past six years. The combined NOAA/ Tornado and Storm Research Organization (TORRO) hailstorm intensity scale is the general tool for assessing severity and impact of hail events. The scale ranges from H0 to H10 and categorized hail based on diameter in inches and provides an object approximate size comparison such as pea sized, quarter, tennis ball, etc. The full intensity scale is shown below in Figure 5-56.

Figure 5-56: Combined NOAA/ TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scales

Size Code	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (inches)	Approximate Size	Typical Damage Impacts
H0	Hard Hail	Up to 0.33	Pea	No damage
H1	Potentially Damaging	0.33 to 0.60	Marble or Mothball	Slight damage to plants, crops
H2	Potentially Damaging	0.60 to 0.80	Dime or grape	Significant damage to fruit, crops, vegetation
H3	Severe	0.80 to 1.20	Nickel to Quarter	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
H4	Severe	1.2 to 1.6	Half Dollar to Ping Pong Ball	Widespread glass damage, vehicle bodywork damage
H5	Destructive	1.6 to 2.0	Silver dollar to Golf Ball	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	2.0 to 2.4	Lime or Egg	Aircraft bodywork dented, brick walls pitted
H7	Very destructive	2.4 to 3.0	Tennis ball	Severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
H8	Very destructive	3.0 to 3.5	Baseball to Orange	Severe damage to aircraft bodywork
H9	Super Hailstorms	3.5 to 4.0	Grapefruit	Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open
H10	Super Hailstorms	4.0+	Softball and up	Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

Sources: TORRO (2023)

Previous Occurrences

The NCEI reports show that 126 hail events have occurred since 1962 which resulted in \$101,000 in property damage but no direct deaths or injuries (NOAA 2023a). Figure 5-57 below describe the hail events, per participating jurisdiction, that occurred between January 1, 2017, and December 31, 2022, according to the NCEI. The NCEI reports multiple occurrences for events that impact multiple communities and events that include multiple hazards (i.e., hail and thunderstorms occurring simultaneously). In these instances, the event was categorized based on which hazard has a higher probability of causing damage. Thunderstorm events that included hail were counted singularly as hail events due to the higher likelihood of damage from hail.

Figure 5- 57: Previous Occurrences of Severe Weather Hail per Jurisdiction, January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2022

Location	Date	Detailed Description	Magnitude
Southwest Lincoln County, Capitan	06/06/2017	Storms developed over the high terrain in the central part of the state producing showers and hail between pea and golf ball sized. Accumulation was several inches in places. US380, east of Capitan received golf ball sized hail.	1.75 in
Capitan	06/07/2017	A continuation of storms moving eastward from the central mountains impacted the southwest portion of the county. Several inches of quarter and golf ball sized hail accumulated near Capitan.	1 in
Southeast and south-central Lincoln County	06/25/2017	Showers and thunderstorms moved westward across the county following a heatwave period. Hail up to nickel size impacted the south-central portion of the county.	0.88 in
Southcentral Lincoln County	06/26/2017	Storms originated over the central mountains. The county was not heavily impacted, but penny sized hail briefly fell north of Ruidoso.	0.75 in
Ruidoso, south central Lincoln County	07/01/2017	Storms moved westward and gained intensity over the central mountains before moving southeast. Ruidoso and east of the village received hail up to nickel size.	0.88 in
Corona, Northeast Lincoln County	08/09/2017	Storm cells from the east and warm air moving north to form storms over the east-central plains. Marble to nickel sized hail fell with minor accumulations.	0.88 in
Corona, Ruidoso, Southcentral and southeastern Lincoln County	05/21/2018	Storms formed near Albuquerque before shifting south and heavily impacting Lincoln County, hitting Corona, Ruidoso, and other small towns. Golf ball size hail accumulated up to 1 foot in the south-central part of the county and continued to move eastward.	1.75 in
Southeast Lincoln County	05/22/2018	Storms formed over the southeastern portion of the county and produced quarter to egg sized hail. Some reports along US380 noted tennis ball sized hail.	2.5 in
Ruidoso, Southeast Lincoln County	06/21/2018	Slow moving storms produced hail across much of the southeastern portion of the county. Storms reached as far west as Ruidoso although the main impact was more eastern with golf ball sized hail reported.	1.5 in
Carrizozo	07/31/2018	Thunderstorms began over the northern high terrain in the state before moving south. The storm moved off the high terrain to produce hail up to quarter sized. RVs and skylights were damaged in town from the storm.	1 in

Location	Date	Detailed Description	Magnitude
Southeast Lincoln County	06/01/2019	Moisture than began in southern California moved east and formed larger storms over central New Mexico. The southeastern portion of the county was heavily impacted, and quarter sized hail was reported on US380.	1 in
Southeast Lincoln County	06/03/2019	Similar to storms in previous days, moisture moving east lingered over the eastern portion of the county. Half dollar sized hail fell in the southeast corner.	1.25 in
Southwest Lincoln County	06/04/2019	Storms stemming from southern California continued to impact the county. The storms dropped moisture soon after dropping off the central mountains and impacted the southwest portion of the county. Nickle sized hail was reported near Bonito Lake and the surrounding valley region.	0.88 in
Southcentral Lincoln County, Ruidoso	07/31/2020	Strong storms formed over the north central portion of the state before moving south. Ruidoso received quarter sized hail with heavy rain that caused flooding.	1 in
Southcentral Lincoln County, Capitan	05/22/2021	Thunderstorms formed over the south-central highlands and mountains. These storms mostly moved north, but still impacted the county. Capitan reported penny sized hail and surrounding areas reported up to golf ball sized.	1.5 in
Northeast and east-central Lincoln County, Corona	05/28/2021	Storms moved southeast- east across the state producing severe thunderstorms, hail, and tornadoes. Nickle sized hail was reported in Corona and accumulated to 2 inches in some areas east of town. The storm continued to move southeast, impacting the east-central portion of the county. This event is also noted in the flood section.	0.88 in
Southeast and southcentral Lincoln County	05/30/2021	Severe thunderstorms were the main component of this storm cell that lingered over the southern portion of the state. Hail and heavy precipitation resulted in flooding in the county, damaging vehicles and homes. One individual drowned in the south of the county. Nickel to golf ball sized hail was reported in multiple areas.	1.75 in
Southeast and southcentral Lincoln County	06/01/2021	Storms continued to form along the eastern edge of the central mountains impacting the southeast portion of the county. Nickle sized hail was reported on state Highway 368 as storms moved east.	0.88 in
Southern Lincoln County, Carrizozo	07/11/2021	Thunderstorms formed over the norther portion of the state and moved south before dropping off the high terrain into the eastern plains. Hail up to an in in diameter fell in Carrizozo. Larger hail was reported east in the southeast corner of the county.	2 in

Location	Date	Detailed Description	Magnitude
Southcentral Lincoln County	07/25/2021	Central and Western New Mexico were heavily impacted by scattered storms. Although severe rain was the main storm impact, hail up to nickel sized fell in communities in south central Lincoln County.	0.88 in
West central Lincoln County	06/02/2022	High terrain thunderstorms moved south along the range producing high wind and abundant hail. Penny sized hail was reported along the western border- into central Lincoln County.	0.75 in

Source: NWS (2023d). <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/>

Hail Extent

In Lincoln County, hail occurs most frequently during spring and summer. May, June, and July have the highest percentage of hail events according to the NWS. Once the summer monsoon starts, hail carrying thunderstorms often develop in the afternoons and evenings. All regions of the county are subject to hail events and have experienced hail over 1.5 inches in diameter and seen accumulation over 6 inches. Mountainous areas usually see more storms than the plains and desert, although mountain storms tend to be less severe and produce smaller hail. In the plains and over the desert, monsoon thunderstorms sometimes reach severe levels and can produce large hail over 2 inches. Throughout the county, hail extent ranges from H0 to H5. Individual community extent is described below.

Thunderstorm, Lightning, Hail Location and Extent per Participating Jurisdiction

Lincoln County

The County uses a reverse 911 “Code Red” to notify the public of an approaching storm. Continuous public outreach is required to let the public know what to do to mitigate their homes against the effects of a thunderstorm. Most golf courses require golfers to seek cover during a thunderstorm.

According to the NCEI, Lincoln County had eight severe thunder and lightning storm events between January 2017 and December 2022 (NOAA 2023a). These events caused no recorded damage and caused no reported injuries or deaths. Once the summer monsoon starts, thunderstorms often develop in the afternoons and evenings. Mountainous areas usually see more storms than the plains and desert, although mountain storms tend to be less severe. According to the County Emergency Management Director, the May 30, 2021, thunderstorms included 3 to 4 inches of rain in a 2 to 3 hour period in the Bonito and Rio Hondo watersheds. This was very unusual, especially prior to monsoon season. At US70 mile marker 308/309 the flood water over-topped the highway which was closed for 2 hours. The Director had never seen such high flow rates.

According to the NCEI, Lincoln County had 22 reported hail events between January 2017 and January 2023 (NOAA 2023a). There were no reported deaths or injuries, but \$25,000 of property damage was reported. This was primarily from a storm in July 2018 quarter sized hail damaged RVs, homes, and vehicles. The extent for hail in the unincorporated county ranges from H0 to H5.

Village of Ruidoso

Thunderstorms are frequent in the Village of Ruidoso during the summer months of May, June, and July. Most thunderstorms in the mountains are less severe and duration than the ones in the other parts of the county. The most severe thunderstorms typically build over the mountains and travel east into the plains.

In August of 2019, a severe thunderstorm formed over the village before moving slowly east. The storm averaged 2 to 3 inches per hour, but some areas reported rates up to 10 inches per hour. This flooded the Rio Ruidoso and caused minor flooding through town. Flash flooding, including as a result of deVere thunderstorms, is described in further detail in the flood profile.

Between January 2017 and December 2022, three hail events impacted the village but cause no reported property damage, injuries, or deaths. One of the most severe events occurred on May 21, 2018, when large storm cells moving south east from Albuquerque impacting most of the southcentral region of the county. Hail up to the size of golf balls fell in the Ruidoso area and accumulated up to 1 foot. Size of hail during the reporting period ranged from pea sized to golf ball and accumulated to 1 foot or more on at least two occasions. During this same period, the village experienced one severe thunderstorm event that caused no damage, injury, or death.

Many of the local golf courses have installed lightning awareness alarms that send out a siren when the conditions are right for lightning. Most of these golf courses require the golfers to seek cover during a thunderstorm. Per Figure 5-54, the extent of lightning activity level for the Village of Ruidoso ranges on the LAL scale from level 1–4. Per Figure 5-56, extent of hail in the Village of Ruidoso ranges from H0 to H4.

City of Ruidoso Downs

Ruidoso Downs Racetrack is in the City of Ruidoso Downs and has had high water during thunderstorms. The Racetrack has lightning sensors/sirens to notify the public of an approaching thunderstorm so they can seek shelter as storms approach.

No significant thunderstorms were recorded in the village between 2017 and 2022, however it is expected that heavy rain impacted the area due to its proximity to the central Sacramento mountains. Storms frequently move southeast across the range before moving onto the high plains which results in rain and high winds. In late August of 2019, a large storm moved through the region producing up to 3 inches per hour of rain with gusting winds. This storm impacted the village and caused minor flooding in the Rio Ruidoso. Per Figure 5-54, the extent of lightning activity level for the City of Ruidoso Downs ranges on the LAL scale from level 1–4.

Due to its proximity to the Village of Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs is impacted by many of the same storm systems and is often included with the Village in event reporting. Ruidoso Downs was subject to two severe hail events during the 6-year planning period that resulted in no deaths, injuries, or reported property damage. On May 21, 2018, severe thunderstorms heavily impacted Ruidoso Downs and the surrounding area with golf ball sized hail accumulating up to 1 foot. On multiple occasions, hail accumulation has been reported on the highways east of and north of the village which can create a driving hazard. Per Figure 5-56, extent of hail in the City of Ruidoso Downs ranges from H0 to H5.

Town of Carrizozo

Carrizozo and Ruidoso are the only incorporated towns assessed in this plan that experienced a severe thunderstorm as defined and recorded by the NCEI (NOAA 2023a). In late June of 2020, a large storm cell formed over the northern mountains before moving southwest into the Rio Grande Valley. The storm impacted the town in the afternoon, bringing hail, rain, and winds consistently over 63 mph.

Dry arroyos and canyons can rise significantly and quickly during a thunderstorm event. Public awareness is critical to ensure the public is prepared for the hazards of thunderstorms. Thunderstorms cause flash/sheet flooding through town.

According to the NCEI, Carrizozo experienced two severe hailstorms during the 2017-2022 planning period (NOAA 2023a). Carrizozo was the only examined community with reported property damage, totaling \$25,000. No injuries or deaths related to hail were reported during this time period. The storm that resulted in this damage occurred on July 31, 2018, when severe storms formed over the northern mountain ranges before bringing moisture and wind down on the high plains. Nickle sized hail fell consistently and at a high rate, resulting in the damage mentioned above. Per Figure 5-56, extent of hail in the Town of Carrizozo ranges from H0 to H5. In that same 6-year assessment period, the town experienced one severe thunderstorm that did not cause any damage, injuries, or deaths. Per Figure 5-54, the extent of lightning activity level for the Town of Carrizozo ranges on the LAL scale from level 1–4.

Village of Capitan

Due to recent year's wildfires many fire-scarred landscapes are prone to sheet flooding during thunderstorms. This not only creates hazards in unsuspecting low-lying ground, but also impacts the water quality and flow of the Magado and Salado creeks through Capitan. The 2020 Darn Canyon Fire is an example of a recent event that will have lasting effects on erosion and storm water. Dry canyons and arroyos will rise very rapidly during thunderstorm events. During thunderstorms water funnels off of the highways and floods the streets in the Village. An engineering study is needed to determine the best way to mitigate storm water coming from the highway. The Village of Capitan Public Works Department has mitigated against thunderstorm runoff adequately throughout the years and has significantly reduced the threat to life and damages. Per Figure 5-54, the magnitude of lightning for the Village of Capitan is anticipated to experience storms rating 1-4.

Prior to the relocation of the joint high school/ middle school, the building would flood following large storm events. The school board moved the location to a more resilient location to prevent future flooding of the high school during thunderstorms. The elementary school floods during thunderstorms, the roof leaks causing black mold, and needs to be replaced or repaired.

Per Figure 5-56, extent of hail in the Village of Capitan ranges from H0 to H3. Capitan is one of the hardest hit communities in terms of hailstorm occurrences. This is a result of the village's location; Capitan is often impacted by storms that move from the west, dropping from the central mountains on to the southcentral part of the county as well as storms moving west that often gain severity as they move across the eastern Sacramento Mountains and funnel through the valley. Four severe hailstorms were reported to have impacted the village and the surrounding area between January 2017 and December 2022. These storms did not result in any deaths, injuries, or property damage that was reported. The most severe of these storms occurred on June 7, 2017, when storms moving southeast channeled through the valley and heavily impacted Capitan, resulting in several inches of golf ball sized hail accumulation. No thunder or lightning storms were reported in the village during the assessment period.

Village of Corona

Thunderstorms frequently occur in June, July, and August with the wettest month being August. Thunderstorms in the Central Highlands are less severe and duration than the storms in the eastern and southern parts of the county and often are more of a hazard due to wind. Thunderstorms can also cause flash flooding through the Village which is highlighted in the flood section.

During the period of January 2017 through December 2022, there were no recorded occurrences of severe thunderstorms in Corona. However, the village is known to be subject to storms moving south-southeast from the central mountain ranges onto the eastern plains. Caution should especially be taken

during thunderstorms that occur during and following severe drought periods when soil is dry, and flooding and erosion issues arise. Per Figure 5-54, the extent of lightning activity level for the Village of Corona ranges on the LAL scale from level 1–4.

Although Corona is not heavily impacted by an abundance of hailstorms, the village does experience some extreme events as large storms move south- southeast from the central mountain range. From the beginning of 2017 to the end of 2022, three severe hail events were reported by NCEI that resulted in no deaths, injuries, or property damage (NOAA 2023a). On August 9, 2017 and May 28, 2021, storms moving south through the county dropped nickel sized hail on the village and the surrounding areas and accumulated up to 2 inches. A major concern for the area is hail accumulation mixed with severe wind on the highways that can make driving conditions dangerous. Per Figure 5-56, extent of hail in the Village of Corona ranges from H0 to H3.

5.3.3.6 Probability of Occurrence

When calculating the probability of severe weather (thunderstorm, lightning, hail), the Planning Team agreed to use the PRI, explained further in Figure 5-110. Probability in Figure 5-58 below is calculated based on the number of years in the last six that the hazard occurred.

- “Unlikely” means no events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in 0 to 16.65% annual probability.
- “Possible” means one to two events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 16.66% and 33.33% annual probability.
- “Likely” means three to four events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 33.34% and 66.67% annual probability.
- “Highly Likely” means five or more events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 66.68% and 100% annual probability.

In addition to the general definitions used for the PRI, the Planning Team analyzed the annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time based on available records for each hazard. The total number of occurrences was divided by the number of years of available data; for thunderstorm, there were 610 years of data. The annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time is shown below. Annual probability is calculated based on the number of occurrences divided by the number of years of data and presented as a percent anticipated to occur in 1 year. By comparing the annual probability from the past six years with that of all records over time, the Planning Team can consider potential changes over time, including potential impacts due to climate change. For example, the analysis revealed that there was an increase in annual probability for all participating jurisdictions when reviewing the past six years of data in comparison to 60 years of data. It is understood that record keeping has improved over the years and that annual probability over time as presented here may not be an accurate accounting.

Figure 5-58: Thunderstorm Probability of Occurrence

Jurisdiction	Thunderstorms Probability Based on Previous Occurrence (Including Lightning and Hail)				
	Past Occurrences 2017-2022	Probability 2017-2022 (Used in PRI)	Annual Probability 1962-2022	All Recorded Occurrences 1962-2022	Annual Probability 1962-2022
Lincoln County	28	Highly Likely	100% (466%)	112	100% (1846%)

	Thunderstorms Probability Based on Previous Occurrence (Including Lightning and Hail)				
Jurisdiction	Past Occurrences 2017-2022	Probability 2017-2022 (Used in PRI)	Annual Probability 1962-2022	All Recorded Occurrences 1962-2022	Annual Probability 1962-2022
Village of Ruidoso	4	Likely	66 67.6%	18	30%
City of Ruidoso Downs	2	Possible	33.3%	7	11.7%
Town of Carrizozo	3	Likely	50%	10	16.7%
Village of Capitan	4	Likely	67 6.6%	12	20%
Village of Corona	3	Likely	50%	8	13.3%

5.3.3.7 Climate Change Impacts

A high number of storms impacting the county result from storm cells moving eastward from the pacific. Storms generally become more intense as they move across the mountain ranges to the west of the county. As the climate warms, the evapotranspiration rates increase, bringing more water vapor into the atmosphere where it forms and grows storm cells. This leads to large, intense storm events that are less predictable in terms of their area coverage and precipitation totals. Additionally, polar regions of the globe are warming at a faster rate than lower latitudes which is altering the speed and size of global wind patterns. This creates the opportunity for far larger storm cells that move more slowly across a landscape, causing long-lived, intense storms. Variable, large storms intermixed with periods of extreme heat and drought also create flash flooding concerns as topsoil dries and becomes easily eroded by heavy precipitation. As discussed above, there is strong evidence to show that climate change creates a higher potential for wildfires, especially high intensity events. As landscapes dry under drought conditions, vegetation becomes more easily ignitable. It is important to consider this when communities are experiencing drought conditions and lightning flashes are high. Additionally, there is evidence that shows that as surface temperatures rise, it aids storm updraft. Updraft is the exchange of hot air into the atmosphere that forms storm cells. Higher rates of updraft, associated with warmer surface temperatures, allow for more LCC lightning. This increase in high ignition lightning strikes, paired with a drought-stricken landscape, can be extremely hazardous.

All assessed communities saw an increase in the frequency of thunder, lightning, and hail events over the 6-year assessment period when compared to the previous occurrence records which began in 1962. It is important to consider the potential impacts of climate change on this increase in frequency while also considering natural temporal fluctuations such as El Nino and La Nina. As discussed above, climate change may impact the severity and frequency of storms as it has disrupted global air and water cycles that play a critical role in how storms develop, move, and how long they persist.

5.3.4 Winter Storms

5.3.4.1 Description

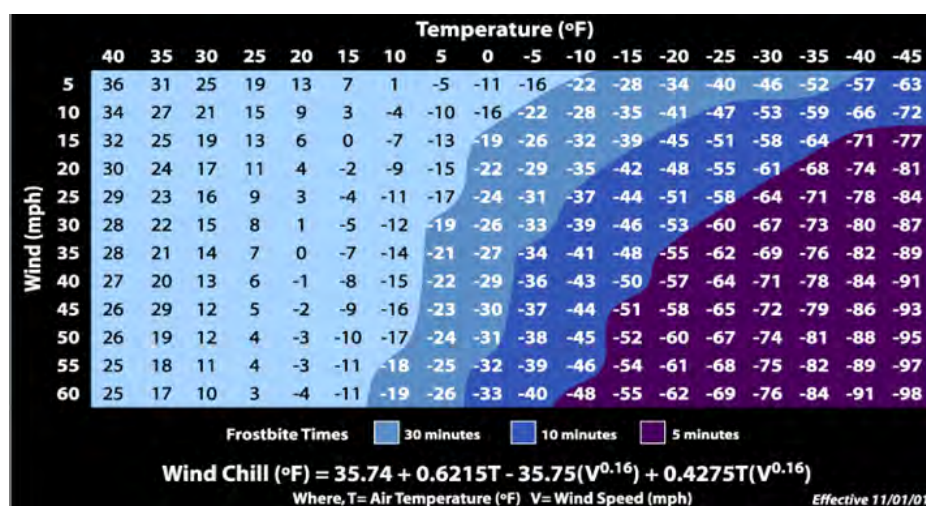
Severe winter storms can vary in size and strength and include heavy snowstorms, blizzards, ice storms, freezing drizzle or rain, sleet, and blowing and drifting snow. Extremely cold temperatures accompanied by strong winds result in potentially lethal wind chills.

A variety of weather phenomena and conditions can occur during winter storms. The following are NWS-approved definitions of winter storm elements (NWS 2023e):

- **Heavy snowfall** - the accumulation of 4 or more inches of snow in a 12-hour period or 6 or more inches in a 24-hour period.
- **Blizzard** - the occurrence of sustained wind speeds in excess of 35 mph accompanied by heavy snowfall or large amounts of blowing or drifting snow for 3 hours or longer. These events generally cause visibility to drop to 0.25 mile or less.
- **Ice storm** - an occurrence where rain falls from warmer upper layers of the atmosphere to the colder ground, freezing upon contact with the ground and exposed objects near the ground.
- **Freezing drizzle/freezing rain** - the effect of drizzle or rain freezing upon impact on objects that have a temperature of 32°F or below.
- **Sleet** - solid grains or pellets of ice formed by the freezing of raindrops or the refreezing of largely melted snowflakes. This ice does not cling to surfaces.
- **Wind chill** – A measure of the effect of increased wind in freezing conditions accelerating heat loss from exposed skin. Wind chill becomes especially dangerous to human health when temperatures are at –20°F or below.
- **Snow Squall** – Intense periods of moderate to high snowfall with high winds that are limited in duration but result in rapidly falling temperatures and whiteout conditions.

The wind chill temperature is a measure of how cold the wind makes real air temperature feel to the human body. Since wind can dramatically accelerate heat loss from the body, a blustery 30°F day would feel just as cold as a calm day with 0°F temperatures. The NWS released a scientifically accurate equation, which is used for calculating wind chill. (Figure 5-59: Please note that it is not applicable in calm winds or when the temperature is more than 50°F.)

Figure 5-59: Wind Chill Chart



Source: NWS (2023f).

A severe winter storm for Lincoln County as defined by the NWS is 4 or more inches of snowfall below 7,500 feet elevation or 6 or more inches of snowfall above 7,500 feet elevation in a 12- hour period, or 6 or more inches of snowfall below 7,500 feet elevation or 9 inches of snowfall above 7,500 feet elevation in a 24-hour period.

Most winter precipitation in New Mexico is associated with Pacific Ocean storms as they move across the state from west to east. As the storms move inland, moisture falls on the coastal and inland

mountain ranges of California, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah. If conditions are right, the remaining moisture falls on the slopes of New Mexico's high mountain chains.

Hazards related to winter storms and heavy snow include freezing temperatures, reduced visibility, disrupted travel from slippery and impassable roads, and damage to roofs, trees, and power and phone lines from the weight of snow accumulation.

The mountainous areas of Lincoln County are more likely to receive snow and cold than the plains and desert, but residents of high-altitude areas are more likely to be prepared for these conditions, even if they become extreme. Severe winter weather is much more likely to have a serious impact on major population centers and transportation routes, most of which are not located in the high mountains. The plains and desert areas are more susceptible to high winds that contribute to the drifting of snow, and experience more freezing events that begin with fog and drizzles. These events are especially hazardous as they cover the highways in ice making travel dangerous. During the reporting period, major highway closure in the county was reported on three occasions.

On average, the unincorporated county and the assessed communities receive at least one or two severe winter storms per year. Heavy snow and ice can paralyze a town's infrastructure and services, stranding commuters, and disrupting emergency and medical services. Accumulations of heavy snow and ice can also cause roofs to collapse and knock down trees and power lines.

The average annual snowfall ranges from about 5 inches in the southern desert and southeastern plains to more than 70 inches in the mountains west of Ruidoso. Average annual snowfall for most of the county is between 5 and 20 inches per the NWS. January is usually the coldest month, with average daytime temperatures ranging from the mid-30s °F in the central highlands and mountains to the mid-40s °F for the eastern plains. Temperatures below freezing are common in all sections of the county during the winter. Subzero temperatures are rare, except in the mountains (NWS 2023d).

5.3.4.2 Previous Occurrences

The NCEI has reported 10 severe winter storm events in Lincoln County between January 2017 and December 2022 (NOAA 2023a). These storms did not result in any injuries or deaths. One event on January 6, 2017, resulted in \$25,000 in property damage although an additional \$80,000 in damages was reported in Ruidoso by the Planning Team during the 2018-2019 winter. Figure 5-60 shows the previous occurrences of severe winter storms per participating jurisdiction from January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2022. The previous occurrence listing for winter storms prior to January 1, 2017, is found in Appendix B-4; this is the same list that was shown in the 2018 HMP.

Six events are listed in the figure and many of the recorded storms impacted multiple jurisdictions. Each impacted participating jurisdiction is listed where it was impacted by a storm. The NCEI records of severe winter weather begin in 2009 and since that date, there have been 49 recorded events in the county (NOAA 2023a). These events have caused a total of \$1,325,000 in property damage.

NCEI records snow and winter weather events according to weather forecast zones: 1) Upper Tularosa Valley (Chihuahuan desert) which encompasses the community of Carrizozo, 2) South central mountains which contains Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs, and Capitan, 3) South Central Highlands which includes Corona, 4) Eastern Plains and prairie (NOAA 2023a). Five of the six recorded severe events occurred fully or partially in the South-Central Mountains regions. ~~Ruidoso Downs has chosen to exclude winter storms as a hazard due to a lack of highly impactful past events.~~

Figure 5-60: Previous Occurrences of Winter Storms per Jurisdiction, January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2022

Location	Date	Detailed Description	Magnitude
Southcentral Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	01/06/2017	A cold airmass moved southwest impacting most of the state. Wind chill on the eastern plains reach -20°F to -30°F. Freezing temperatures mixed with snow accumulation of 3-4 inches created hazardous travel conditions across the county. \$25,000 in property damage was reported, mostly from car accidents.	3-4 in.
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	01/15/2017	Moisture moving northeast into the state combined with a cold front over much of the high terrain in the state. The storm began as freezing rain and began freezing as the day progressed, but accumulation and road impact were low. East of the Sacramento mountains received snow between 3 and 6 inches.	3-6 in.
Southcentral Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	01/20/2017	A slow-moving winter storm moved east across the county with high winds and snow. Ruidoso and communities to the northwest were most heavily impacted. Travel north of Ruidoso was heavily impaired.	2-15 in.
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Capitan South Central Highlands Upper Tularosa Valley	12/26/2018- 12/27/2018	A storm moving from the Four Corners region gained size as it moved over the central mountains. Another cold front moved west at the same time and created a larger storm that dropped 12-18 inches in the south and southwest region of the county. Ruidoso had the largest snow totals with 30 inches falling in the area.	12-30 in
Eastern Lincoln County	12/28/2018	A storm moving southeast through the state combined with cold, west moving winds to impact the eastern portion of the county. 6-12 inches was <u>were</u> reported in Corona and more eastern communities.	6-12 in-
Eastern Lincoln County Ruidoso	03/04/2019	A winter storm that originated over the pacific moved east into the state. Freezing fog and drizzle shifted to snow as the storm moved south. Roads into Ruidoso from the east were closed and high terrain areas of the county received between 6 and 13 inches of snow. The eastern portion of the county was most heavily impacted by road closures due to ice.	0-13 in

The above figure includes only severe winter weather events from the 2017-2022 planning period. The below events occurred before this time period but were included at the request of the Planning Team due to their significance.

In December 1997, a series of heavy snow events produced totals of 15 to 30 inches across eastern and central New Mexico just before Christmas. Periods of light snow actually began about the 20th and then intensified during the 22nd through the 25th as tropical moisture began to feed a large, nearly stationary upper-level low over southwest New Mexico. Lincoln County experienced road closures that lasted 2 weeks, into January. The total damages, including that of other counties, exceeded \$6.5 million but indirect damages exceeded \$20 million.

Two days into February 2011, an arctic cold front moved across the county and delivered subzero temperatures to the county. The front originated over the arctic ocean east of Canada on January 30 and slowly moved south, following the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains. By February 1, the arctic front was centered to the northwest of the county where it interacted with other storm fronts and jet streams, spreading the storm across the southern half of the state as well as north Texas and eastern Arizona. The Southcentral Mountains and Tularosa Valley were most heavily impacted with temperatures on February 2 falling to between -20°F and -30°F degrees. The Southcentral Highlands and Eastern County were less heavily impacted, although temperatures still reached single digits and Corona, which is in the highlands, dropped to 19 below. Freezing temperatures caused power outages and broken pipes for many residents in the county and caused infrastructure shutdowns for gas and water services. Freezing temperatures lingered throughout the county for several days following the initial subzero temperatures.

In December 2015, heavy snow and high winds caused widespread damage and difficult travel conditions in much of eastern Lincoln County through the 30th. Snowfall amounts averaged 12 to 15 inches. The entire stretch of Interstate 40 from Albuquerque to Amarillo was shut down for nearly 36 hours. A Civil Emergency was declared for Quay, Curry, Roosevelt, De Baca, Chaves, and eastern Lincoln County as dozens of motorists were stranded in their vehicles in 6 to 10 foot snow drifts. Department of Public Safety assisted a total of 455 motorists. Emergency response personnel were even stranded trying to reach these motorists. Residents were blockaded in their homes with drifts up to the top of roofs. Xcel Energy reported power outages in at least 14,200 residences across eastern New Mexico and at least 30,000 residential disruptions during the storm. Numerous trees and power lines were downed as well as several structures due to the weight of heavy snow. Snowfall accumulations of 15 to 30 inches were common from the central mountain chain eastward across much of the plains. Ski Apache reported 41 inches. Department of Agriculture reported around 12,000 adult milking cows perished in the storm and between 30,000 and 50,000 young livestock died.

5.3.4.3 Location and Extent per Participating Jurisdiction

Lincoln County

Lincoln County has experienced 10 heavy snow and winter storm events between January 2017 and December 2022. The most severe event occurred at the end of December 2018 when snow and extreme winter conditions were present in the county for 3 days. Some areas and communities in the mountains had snow accumulation up to 30 inches, although totals for most areas ranged from 6-12. This storm originated over the central mountain range near Albuquerque before moving southeast into the county. The storm impacted all assessed communities from Corona in the north to Ruidoso and Ruidoso Downs in the south. The extent for winter storms in the county is anticipated to range from moderate to heavy snow, 1 to 15 inches based on previous occurrence data.

Village of Ruidoso

Winter storms are common in the village, but emergency services and residents are generally well prepared. Due to its proximity to the high mountains, snow accumulation can be large, ranging from 1-30 inches, on extreme occasions. During the assessed period, one of the heaviest daily and monthly snow

totals occurred for the village. The winter of 2018-2019 saw a number of winter storm events with the three-day storm at the end of December 2018 having the largest impact. During this event, snow totals reached 30 inches in some higher terrain areas while 8-14 was the most common accumulation total. This resulted in road closures around the city, the most impactful was the closure of Highway 48 which moves north-south through Ruidoso. During the assessed period of January 2017- December 2022, four winter storms and snow events were reported in the city. Although no deaths or injuries occurred, at least \$80,000 in property damage was reported by the Planning Team for the 2018-2019 season. Winter Storm extent for the village is anticipated to range from 0 to 30 inches of snow accumulation based on previous occurrence data.

City of Ruidoso Downs

Due to its proximity to the village of Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs is impacted by many of the same storm systems. Ruidoso Downs was subject to three severe winter storm events during the 6-year planning period that resulted in no deaths, injuries, or reported property damage. Similar to the other communities within the southcentral mountain climatic area, the city received accumulating snow from the storms that passed through the county on December 26 through December 28, 2018. Snow accumulation totals for the city ranged from 4-12 inches and travel in the area was hindered and completely cut off at times. US70 was intermittently closed which is the main travel route in and out of the Ruidoso Downs. The extent of winter storms is anticipated to range from 3 to 30 inches of snow accumulation based on previous occurrence data.

Town of Carrizozo

The town lies at an elevation of 5,400 feet, and the transition from desert basin to high plains grassland occurs on the northern end of town. Typical snowfall lasts a day or two, but severe snowstorms periodically close US54 and Highway 38 which cross through town, stranding travelers on the road, forcing Carrizozo to provide shelter. This becomes an economic burden every year that the town must handle. During the period of 2017 to 2022, the town of Carrizozo was impacted by one severe winter storm. This event began on December 26, 2018, but did not reach the town until the following day. Snow accumulations reached 4 to 8 inches, and the storm closed US54 and US380 outside of town. During the assessed period, no deaths, injuries, or property damage were reported as a result of winter storms. The extent for winter storms in Carrizozo is anticipated to range from moderate to heavy snow ranging from 1 to 15 inches based on previous occurrence data.

Village of Capitan

Between January 2017 and December 2022, the village was impacted by four winter storm events. NCEI reports no deaths, injuries, or property damage as a result of these storms (NOAA 2023a). One example of a severe event in the community was the long-lasting winter storm that occurred at the end of December 2018. Capitan and the surrounding area saw snow accumulations between 3 and 8 inches and roads were intermittently closed during this period causing delays in travel or blocking travel in the southwest portion of the county all together. The extent for winter storms in Capitan is anticipated to range from moderate to heavy snow ranging from 1 to 10 inches based on previous occurrence data.

Village of Corona

One severe winter storm event was reported by the NCEI for the Village of Corona during the assessment period (NOAA 2023a). These storms did not cause any property damage, deaths, or injuries. The most extreme conditions experienced by the village during this period occurred on December 28, 2018, as part of a 3-day storm that impacted the county. Accumulation ranged from 6 to 12 inches in Corona and

the surrounding areas with extreme winds and freezing being the main storm hazard. Low visibility, blowing snow, and icy conditions caused the closure of US54 south of the village. The extent for winter storms in the Village of Corona is anticipated to range from moderate to heavy snow ranging from 1 to 10 inches based on previous occurrence data.

5.3.4.4 Probability of Occurrence

When calculating severe weather winter storm probability, the Planning Team agreed to use the PRI, explained further in Figure 5-110. Probability in Figure 5-61 below is calculated based on the number of years in the last six that the hazard occurred.

- “Unlikely” means no events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in 0 to 16.65% annual probability.
- “Possible” means one to two events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 16.66% and 33.33% annual probability.
- “Likely” means three to four events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 33.34% and 66.67% annual probability.
- “Highly Likely” means five or more events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 66.68% and 100% annual probability.

In addition to the general definitions used for the PRI, the Planning Team analyzed the annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time based on available records for each hazard. The total number of occurrences was divided by the number of years of available data; for Winter Storms, there was 143 years of data. The annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time is shown below. Annual probability is calculated based on the number of occurrences divided by the number of years of data and presented as a percent anticipated to occur in 1 year. By comparing the annual probability from the past six years with that of all records over time, the Planning Team can consider potential changes over time, including potential impacts due to climate change. For example, the analysis revealed that ~~there was an increase in annual probability for Ruidoso Downs and Village of Corona in the past six years. However,~~ the annual probability over 143 years was higher for ~~the County, Ruidoso, Carrizozo, and Corona~~ all participating jurisdictions. It is understood that record keeping has improved over the years and that Annual Probability over time as presented here may not be an accurate accounting.

Figure 5-61: Winter Storm Probability of Occurrence

Jurisdiction	Winter Storms Probability Based on Previous Occurrence				
	Past Occurrences 2017-2022	Probability 2017-2022 (Used in PRI)	Annual Probability 2017-2022	All Recorded Occurrences 2009- 2022	Annual Probability 2009-2022
Lincoln County	10	Highly Likely	100% (166%)	50	100% (357.84%)
Village of Ruidoso	4	Likely	67.6%	20	100% (145.3%)
City of Ruidoso Downs	3	Likely	50%	19	100% (136.7%)
Town of Carrizozo	1	Possible	17.7%	8	77.5%
Village of Capitan	4	Likely	67.6%	22	231.0% (157%)

	Winter Storms Probability Based on Previous Occurrence				
Jurisdiction	Past Occurrences 2017-2022	Probability 2017-2022 (Used in PRI)	Annual Probability 2017-2022	All Recorded Occurrences 2009- 2022	Annual Probability 2009-2022
Village of Corona	1	Possible	176.7%	196	100% (13623%)

5.3.4.5 Climate Change Impact

The major impact of climate change on snow and winter storms is the elevated average temperatures associated with early season snow melt and reduced snowpack. This will reduce water availability through the year as snowpack that would generally melt slowly, feeding streams and creeks, instead runs off soon after precipitating. This is not only a problem for downstream communities that rely on runoff to fill reservoirs for a stable water supply, but also for riparian and forest vegetation communities that are dependent upon healthy watersheds with consistent base flow. The tourism industry can also be harmed by earlier runoff and decreased snowpack as the winter season is cut shorter and snow conditions diminish. Attractions such as Ski Apache could experience a shorter season and reduced visitation. Winter storms are expected to become less of a hazard as climate change continues to impact storm systems and natural system function. This is noted by the New Mexico Bureau of Geology 2022 Climate Change Outlook, the 2021 New Mexico Interagency Climate Change Task Force progress report, and the 2018 NCA.

All jurisdictions in Lincoln County experienced a decrease in the frequency of observed severe winter storms between 2016 and 2023 when comparing this period to the recorded history. This change in frequency is in line with the anticipated impacts of climate change on winter storms. Higher annual average temperatures correlate with a shorter winter season when severe storms are expected. Storm events that may have historically resulted in snow could result in rain instead while elevated temperatures reduce the likelihood of snow accumulation and freezing events.

5.3.5 High Wind

5.3.5.1 Description

Wind is the motion of air relative to the earth's surface. In the mainland U.S. the mean annual wind speed is reported to be 8 to 12 mph, with frequent speeds of 50 mph and occasional wind speeds more than 70 mph. Large-scale extreme wind phenomena are experienced over every region of the United States and its territories. High winds can occur during a severe thunderstorm, with a strong weather system, or can flow down a mountain. When winds are sustained at 40-50 mph, isolated wind damage is possible.

Typically, high winds occur when large air masses of varying temperatures meet. Rapidly rising warm moist air serves as the "engine" for severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, and other windstorm events. These storms can occur singularly, in lines or in clusters. They can move through an area very quickly or linger for several hours. While scales exist to measure the effects of wind, they can be conflicting or leave gaps in the information. For the purposes of this plan, we use the Beaufort Wind Scale (see Figure-65) because it is specifically adapted to wind effects on land.

Downbursts occur when storm clouds move across a land scape bring air downward with precipitation where the air spreads out across the ground. A derecho is the extreme extent of a downburst where an area of 240 miles or larger is impacted and gusts reach at least 58 mph. Frontal winds are caused by large pressure gradients moving mostly cold areas around a low-pressure system. These winds are

especially hazardous in dry, fire prone conditions where winds are often sustained and reaching over 40 mph. Downslope winds are similarly hazardous and occur when warm, dry air rapidly descends down a mountain. This is common on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains. Dust storms and haboobs are another hazard of concern associated with wind events. Haboobs result from thunderstorm outflow winds that become strong enough to disturb dirt and reduce visibility while dust storm is the general term for a wind event that creates a wall of dust and debris. These storms can appear quickly, be miles long and thousands of feet high.

One type of wind event is the gap wind or canyon wind. This occurs as the wind rushes over mountain passes, “gaps,” in the ridgeline of a mountain chain. Wind speeds are generally strongest at narrow canyon openings. Another type of wind event is referred to as the spillover wind, which occurs when cold air to the east of the mountains has a sufficient depth (approximately 10,000 feet above sea level) to overtop mountain ranges and spill over to the west. Windstorms are high wind events that occur in the absence of a thunderstorm and are usually driven by an approaching storms or large differences in atmospheric pressure above the windstorm location.

High wind events can create hazards in several ways and the potentially fast onset of an event necessitates quick response. Homes and infrastructure can be damaged by high winds that’s pull loose materials from the structure. Mobilized materials can become projectiles and cause further property damage and harm exposed people. When driving, high winds can reduce visibility making travel unsafe. Further, high profile vehicles are at risk of overturning under high wind and gusting conditions. High wind events are also hazardous to human health as debris and sand reduce air quality creating respiratory issues.

Another concern of high wind events is wildfire. High intensity winds have the potential to carry embers long distances allowing existing fires to “jump” easier and potentially igniting fire prone areas. Caution should be taken for wildfires during extreme wind events with things like machinery, fire pits, and other sparking and open flame sources. The 2018, 246 Fire, ignited, and spread, as a result of extremely high winds and heat with low humidity setting the stage for a prescribed burn and abandoned campfire to spread out of control, eventually burning 4,000 acres and eight structures.

The Beaufort wind scale is one of the most widely used methods for visually assessing wind speed and its impacts when precise measurement scales are unavailable. The county has the potential to experience all levels of the Beaufort scale however a 12 rating is extremely rare and not highly likely to occur in the county. Taking note of the conditions created at each level can help mitigate wind-related risk.

All areas of the county can experience all 12 Beaufort scale categories although events in the “hurricane” category of over 73 mph are extremely rare. No events of this magnitude were observed in the county during the assessed period. Mapped data on wind intensity are limited but average annual wind speed is shown below in Figure 5-62. The data used for this map are from a pilot program created by the National Renewable Energy Lab and only used wind speed records from 2012 to show average wind speed of the course of 1 year. This map is limited by the number of years utilized but was the best available method for visualizing potential wind speed hazards in the county. Higher elevation regions of the county experience higher average wind speeds while communities in the foothills tend to be more guarded but are still subject to intense events especially as thunderstorms move east out of high terrain onto the plains. The northern portion of the county also experiences a higher average wind speed which is mostly due to larger storms that move slowly across the region after gaining intensity in the mountains at the northern portion of the state.

Consistent regional data on average wind and maximum wind are limited throughout the county. Airports provide a consistent record of day-to-day wind velocity that is useful for determining seasonal trends and times of year when high wind events are most common and reach the highest speed.

140
326



Below are two figures developed from wind data recorded at the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport in Ruidoso. Figure 5-63 graphs average monthly wind speed beginning in 2013 and ending in early 2023. The recorded speeds are monthly averages based on daily measurements of wind speed in miles per hour. Figure 5-64 graphs the monthly maximum wind speed that was recorded at the airport for each month from the beginning of 2013 through the first 2 months of 2023.

Utilized in conjunction with Figure 5-62 above, these graphics provide a continuous general record of expected average wind speed and maximum wind speed for the area near the Ruidoso Regional Airport from 2013 through 2023. January and March consistently experience the highest average wind speeds while July is typically the least windy month. 2015 on average was the least windy year graphed and experienced average July wind speeds near 0 mph. The initial graphing for 2023 average wind shows a sharp rise in average speed compared to past years. Maximum monthly wind speed for the same period indicates trends similar to previous years with maximum speed at or above 35 mph. together, this indicates that the first 2 months of 2023 experienced consistently high wind speeds but did not have singular wind events that were outside of the anticipated range for the county.

It is important to note that the Smokey Bear Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS) provides a more accurate measurement of high winds due to its location and placement (accessing these data for analysis was attempted but not successful). The previous occurrence information in Figure 5-66 below identifies high winds between 60 and 65 mph in comparison to the same wind event measurements at the Airport being approximately 10 to 20 mph lower. According to the Lincoln County Emergency Manager, on April 12, 2022, there were wind gusts up to 71 mph at the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport and weather station reporting of up to 92 mph winds. These high winds were part of why the McBride Fire spread so fast and over so many acres.

Figure 5-63: Average Monthly Wind Speed Assessed at the Ruidoso Regional Airport

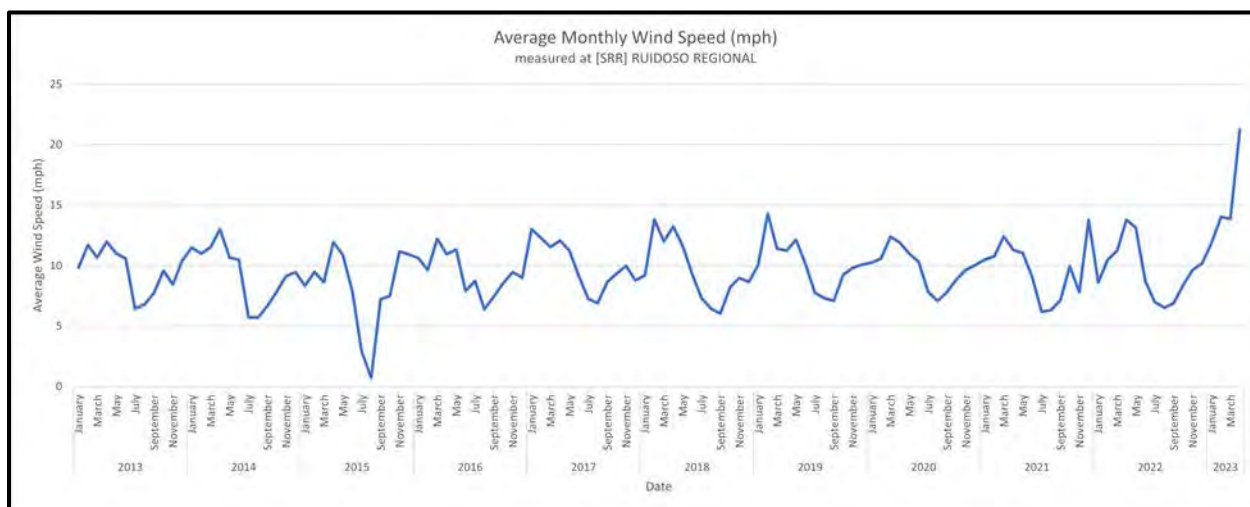
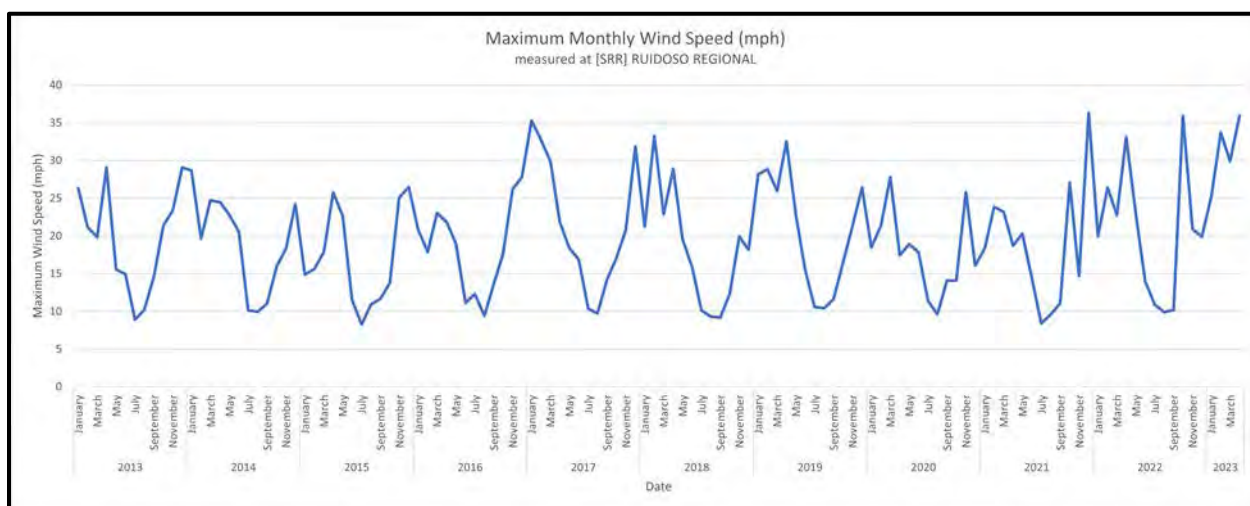


Figure 5-64: Maximum Monthly Wind Speed Assessed at the Ruidoso Regional Airport



Source: Iowa State University (2023)

Figure 5-65: Beaufort Wind Scale

Beaufort Wind Scale			
Beaufort Number	Wind Speed (mph)	Description	Land Conditions
0	0	Calm	Calm. Smoke rises vertically.
1	1-3	Light Air	Wind motion visible in smoke.
2	4-7	Light Breeze	Wind felt on exposed skin. Leaves rustle.
3	8-12	Gentle Breeze	Leaves and smaller twigs in constant motion.
4	13-18	Moderate Breeze	Dust and loose paper rise. Small branches begin to move.
5	19-24	Fresh Breeze	Smaller trees sway.
6	25-31	Strong Breeze	Large branches in motion. Whistling is heard in overhead wires. Umbrella use becomes difficult.
7	32-38	Near Gale	Whole trees in motion. Effort needed to walk against the wind.
8	39-46	Gale	Twigs broken from trees. Cars veer on road.
9	47-54	Strong Gale	Light structure damage.
10	55-63	Storm	Trees uprooted. Considerable structural damage.
11	64-73	Violent Storm	Widespread structural damage.

Beaufort Wind Scale			
Beaufort Number	Wind Speed (mph)	Description	Land Conditions
12	73-95	Hurricane	Considerable and widespread damage to structures.

5.3.5.2 Previous Occurrences

NCEI records high wind events according to climatic zones due to the hazard's broad nature. The description of communities falling in each zone is as follows: 1) Upper Tularosa Valley (Chihuahuan desert) encompasses the community of Carrizozo, 2) South-central mountains contains Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs, and Capitan, 3) South Central Highlands includes Corona, 4) Eastern Plains and prairie which does not contain any communities that were assessed for the purposes of this plan (NWS 2023a). Figure 5-66 shows the previous occurrences of high wind per participating jurisdiction from January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2022. Although the Planning Team agreed that high wind previous occurrence would focus on the past six years of the planning cycle, unfortunately, there are no NCEI data after May 27, 2019 (NOAA 2023a).

As mentioned in the wildfire hazard profile, the McBride Fire was started on April 12, 2022, after very powerful straight-line winds had blown a tree into power lines, igniting the surrounding trees and creating a crown fire that destroyed 6,159 acres, 207 structures, and claimed two lives.

Figure 5-66: Previous Occurrences of High Wind per Jurisdiction, January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2022

Location	Date	Detailed Description	Magnitude
Eastern Lincoln County	01/11/2017	High winds in the area from the northern mountains across the adjacent east slopes and the high plains. Sustained winds of 40 to 50 mph with gusts between 60 and 70 mph were common.	59 mph
Eastern Lincoln County	01/19/2017	Localized high winds over the high plains. The strongest winds occurred in rural eastern Lincoln County. Sustained winds averaged 40 to 45 mph with gusts near 60 mph.	44 mph
South Central Highlands Corona Eastern Lincoln County South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	01/21/2017	A strong jet streak crossed over central and southeastern New Mexico and created an extended period of strong northwest winds. The area around Ruidoso reported peak wind gusts between 55 and 65 mph. White Sands Missile Range observations gusted as high as 61 mph. Peak wind gust to 61 mph at Sierra Blanca airport.	66–70 mph
Upper Tularosa Valley Carrizozo	02/12/2017	Peak wind gusts around 60 mph were common within the Tularosa Valley. A public weather station northwest of Carrizozo along US380 reported sustained winds up to 43 mph for several hours.	43 mph

Location	Date	Detailed Description	Magnitude
Eastern Lincoln County South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan South-Central Highlands Corona	02/23/2017	Sustained winds in many areas of eastern New Mexico averaged 40 to 45 mph while wind gusts peaked around 60 mph. Blowing dust from White Sands National Monument was captured for the first time by the new GOES-16 satellite. Sierra Blanca Regional Airport reported a peak wind gust to 61 mph.	41-62 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan Eastern Lincoln County Upper Tularosa Valley Carrizozo South Central Highlands Corona	02/28/2017	Many locations across the eastern plains reported peak winds between 65 and 75 mph. Power outages were reported around Lincoln County. The most significant blowing dust event of the season so far was reported across much of southeastern New Mexico. Sierra Blanca Regional Airport reported peak wind gusts as high as 78 mph for several hours. A public weather station along US54 north of Carrizozo reported a peak wind gust up to 60 mph.	59-78 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan Eastern Lincoln County	03/06/2017	Gusts across the eastern plains averaged 60 to 65 mph with a few areas of blowing dust. The Sierra Blanca Regional Airport reported peak wind gusts between 58 and 61 mph for several hours. Sustained winds were as high as 43 mph. The Columbia Scientific Balloon Facility (CSBF) Transwestern Pump station reported peak wind gusts up to 58 mph for several hours.	58-70 mph
Eastern Lincoln County	03/23/2017	The CSBF Transwestern Pump station reported peak wind gusts up to 62 mph with sustained winds up to 47 mph for several hours.	62 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan South Central Highlands Corona	03/31/2017	Areas from the White Sands Missile Range to Ruidoso reported peak wind gusts near 60 mph. Several White Sands Missile Range sites reported high wind gusts up to 58 mph.	58-60 mph
Eastern Lincoln County	04/04/2017	Wind gusts between 60 and 70 mph were reported.	58 mph
Upper Tularosa Valley Carrizozo Eastern Lincoln County	05/16/2017	Several White Sands Missile Range sites reported peak wind gusts up to 61 mph.	58-61 mph
Upper Tularosa Valley Carrizozo South Central Highlands Corona	10/09/2017	Carrizozo reported peak wind gusts between 40 and 50 mph. No damage was reported.	60-64 mph

Location	Date	Detailed Description	Magnitude
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	12/21/2017	The strongest winds impacted the area around Ruidoso where gusts between 55 and 65 mph were reported. Sierra Blanca Regional Airport reported peak winds between 58 mph and 66 mph periodically for several hours.	66 mph
Eastern Lincoln County	01/10/2018	Widespread wind gusts up to 50 mph were reported over northern and central New Mexico. The strongest winds occurred over the high plains of eastern New Mexico where gusts near 60 mph were reported. Peak wind gusts topped out at 61 mph 18 miles north-northeast of Encinoso.	61 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	01/26/2018	The Smokey Bear RAWS station reported a brief peak wind gust to 60 mph.	60 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	02/14/2018	Ruidoso reported a peak wind gust to 66 mph.	47-66 mph
South Central Highlands Corona South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan Eastern Lincoln County	02/19/2018	The Corona Public Library weather station reported sustained winds periodically between 40 mph and 48 mph for several consecutive hours and peak wind gusts between 58 mph and 63 mph. Sierra Blanca Regional Airport reported sustained winds between 40 mph and 56 mph for several consecutive hours and peak wind gusts between 58 mph and 76 mph for several consecutive hours.	45-76 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	02/22/2018	Strong winds were reported around the Ruidoso area. Sierra Blanca Regional Airport reported peak wind gusts up to 58 mph.	58 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	02/24/2018	The weather station at the Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District reported sustained winds periodically between 40 and 45 mph and a peak wind gust up to 60 mph.	45-60 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	03/04/2018	The Smokey Bear RAWS reported a peak wind gust up to 58 mph. Strong wind gusts around Ruidoso tossed a large trampoline into a nearby fence.	58 mph

Location	Date	Detailed Description	Magnitude
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan Eastern Lincoln County	03/15/2018	Smokey Bear RAWS reported peak wind gusts up to 62 mph. Sierra Blanca Regional Airport reported sustained wind speeds periodically between 40 and 44 mph.	44-62 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan South Central Highlands Corona Eastern Lincoln County	03/18/2018	Sierra Blanca Regional Airport reported peak wind gusts between 58 mph and 62 mph for several hours. Peak sustained winds up to 47 mph were also reported for a short duration during this time.	58-63 mph
Eastern Lincoln County	04/08/2018	The CSBF Transwestern Pump Station reported peak sustained winds between 40 mph and 51 mph for several hours and peak wind gusts between 58 mph and 65 mph.	63-64 mph
Eastern Lincoln County South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan South Central Highlands Corona Upper Tularosa Valley Capitan	04/12/2018	High temperatures in the 80s and 90s combined with very low humidity and strong winds set the stage for wildfires across the region. The 246 Fire near Capitan consumed nearly 4,000 acres as well as two homes and four outbuildings. Smokey Bear RAWS reported peak wind gusts up to 65 mph. Sierra Blanca Regional Airport reported sustained winds between 40 mph and 48 mph and peak wind gusts between 58 mph and 66 periodically for several hours. A White Sands Missile Range site reported a peak wind gust up to 58 mph.	47-66 mph
South Central Highlands Corona	04/13/2018	A weather station near Deer Canyon Preserve reported sustained winds of 40 to 41 mph periodically for a couple hours.	41 mph
Eastern Lincoln County South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan South Central Highlands Corona	04/17/2018	A weather station in Corona reported a peak wind gust up to 58 mph. Sierra Blanca Regional Airport reported sustained winds between 40 mph and 44 mph periodically for several hours.	44-66 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	05/01/2018	Most locations experienced wind gusts in the 35 to 45 mph range throughout the day. The strongest winds impacted the area around Ruidoso where a 60-mph wind gust was reported at the Smokey Bear RAWS.	60 mph
Eastern Lincoln County	05/02/2018	The CSBF Transwestern Pump station reported peak wind gusts up to 58 mph.	58 mph

Location	Date	Detailed Description	Magnitude
Upper Tularosa Valley Carrizozo	12/12/2018	The Phillips Hill site at White Sands Missile Range reported a peak wind gust up to 60 mph.	60 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan South-Central Highlands Corona	12/13/2018	The Sierra Blanca airport reported peak wind gusts up to 58 mph. The Shist site at White Sands Missile Range reported peak wind gusts between 58 mph and 62 mph.	58-62 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	01/06/2019	Strong westerly winds impacted areas from the east slopes of the central mountain chain across the high plains. The strongest winds occurred within Lincoln County where gusts up to 68 mph were reported. The Smokey Bear RAWS site west of Ruidoso reported a peak wind gust up to 64 mph.	68 mph
South Central Highlands Corona	01/18/2019	White Sands Missile Range mesonet sites reported peak wind gusts between 58 and 74 mph. Mesonet sites are weather stations not federally owned that report data to the NWS.	74 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	01/21/2019	Widespread wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph were reported over many areas with peak winds in excess of 60 mph in the higher terrain of Lincoln County. The Sierra Blanca airport reported sustained winds between 40 and 51 mph and peak wind gusts between 58 and 71 mph for several hours.	51-71 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	02/03/2019	Much of central and eastern New Mexico experienced wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph throughout the day. The strongest winds impacted areas around Ruidoso where gusts up to 61 mph were reported. Sierra Blanca airport reported peak wind gusts up to 61 mph.	61 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan South Central Highlands Corona	02/06/2019	Several White Sands Missile Range sites reported peak wind gusts between 58 and 60 mph. Sierra Blanca airport reported a peak wind gust up to 63 mph.	60-63 mph

Location	Date	Detailed Description	Magnitude
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan South-Central Highlands Corona	02/11/2019	West to northwest winds of 25 to 35 mph with gusts near 50 mph impacted many areas of the state, but the strongest winds impacted eastern New Mexico where gusts near 60 mph were common. The Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District office reported peak wind gusts up to 60 mph. A National Weather Service network site on White Sands Missile Range reported peak wind gusts up to 61 mph.	60-61 mph
Upper Tularosa Valley Carrizozo South Central Highlands Corona South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	02/23/2019	A National Weather Service network site on White Sands Missile Range reported a peak wind gust up to 59 mph. A weather station at the Corona public library reported a peak wind gust up to 60 mph. A weather station at the Upper Hondo Water & Conservation District office in Capitan reported sustained winds of 40 to 45 mph for several hours.	45-60 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	03/07/2019	A public weather station near Nogal reported sustained winds between 40 mph and 50 mph for a couple hours.	49 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan South-Central Highlands Corona	03/08/2019	A National Weather Service network site on White Sands Missile Range reported peak wind gusts up to 66 mph. A weather station near Nogal reported a peak wind gust up to 60 mph.	60-66 mph
Eastern Lincoln County South Central Highlands Corona South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan Upper Tularosa Valley Carrizozo	03/13/2019	Various White Sands Missile Range sites reported sustained winds between 40 mph and 47 mph and peak wind gusts between 58 mph and 82 mph for several hours. Significant blowing dust was reported across the area. The Smokey Bear RAWS reported peak wind gusts up to 59 mph. A peak gust of 62 mph was reported 18 miles northeast of Encinosa.	47-82 mph

Location	Date	Detailed Description	Magnitude
South Central Highlands Corona South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan Upper Tularosa Valley Carrizozo	04/10/2019	Various sources across the Ruidoso area reported sustained winds between 40 mph and 50 mph and peak wind gusts between 60 and 70 mph. A peak wind gust up to 75 mph was recorded at the Sierra Blanca airport. Significant blowing dust impacted the area from White Sands. Various sources across the Carrizozo area reported peak wind gusts between 58 mph and 62 mph for several hours. Various White Sands Missile Range sites reported peak wind gusts between 60 mph and 70 mph. Significant blowing dust impacted the area.	49-75 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	05/17/2019	A peak wind gust up to 58 mph was reported by the Smokey Bear RAWS southwest of Ruidoso.	58 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	05/20/2019	Sierra Blanca airport reported sustained winds around 41 mph for several hours and peak wind gusts up to 58 mph.	41-58 mph
South Central Mountains Ruidoso Ruidoso Downs Capitan	05/27/2019	Most of the experienced wind gusts in the 30 to 40 mph range, however localized high wind gusts near 60 mph impacted the Ruidoso area. The Sierra Blanca airport reported peak wind gusts up to 60 mph.	60 mph

5.3.5.3 Location and Extent per Participating Jurisdiction

The average annual wind speed in Lincoln County is between 2 and 25 mph. The mountainous regions of the county, particularly the Capitan Mountains and the Sacramento Range in the south-central part of the county are on the upper end of this average and experience a high number of reported wind events. The majority of recorded wind events during the planning period occurred during the winter and spring seasons from November to May. March and April have the highest average wind speed as shown in Figure 5-63 above. January consistently had the maximum observed wind speed during the assessed period. These winds are generally associated with winter storm cells moving across the county. The extent of high wind is consistent for all assessed communities and, based on previous occurrence data, ranges from a Beaufort scale value of 0 to 12. Beaufort scale 12 winds have been experienced in all participating jurisdictions four times over the planning cycle. Although high winds above 73 mph were experienced, other “hurricane” characteristics such as extensive rain were not experienced at the same time; the term “hurricane-force winds” is a misnomer in New Mexico.

All areas of Lincoln County experience damaging high winds, especially in the early spring, but extremely high-velocity wind over a prolonged period is rare. High wind is expected to be prominent from winter through late spring with the highest occurrence in March and April. Many events that impact the county result from cold fronts moving eastward across the county. Storm events that either form or move across the mountain ranges generally have the highest magnitude as they are aided by down sloping. Such occurrences can result in downed power lines, roof damage, trees being blown down, and difficulty in

controlling high-profile vehicles on the highways. Microburst wind damage is more common since it is often associated with powerful downdrafts originating from thunderstorms. These winds are of relatively short duration. Downburst wind events occur more frequently in the warmer summer months where high winds are associated with thunderstorms common during monsoon season. Certain areas of Lincoln County are subject to hazardous dust storms when high winds blow over terrain that is relatively devoid of vegetation. Localized dust storms can arise unexpectedly when high winds pick up dust and debris from construction sites and other denuded areas.

The village of Corona experiences the highest average annual windspeed of all assessed communities, averaging around 9 mph. The communities of Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs, and Capitan all fall within the Southcentral Mountain weather region and experience similar average wind speeds around 6 mph. During the assessed period of 2017 through 2022, five tornadoes also impacted the county and are noted further in the jurisdictions where they were reported, although none of the recorded tornadoes directly touch down in any of the communities nor did they impact the communities or infrastructure. No deaths, injuries, or damage was reported from these events, and they were mostly limited to touchdowns of less than five minutes. These mostly occurred in the eastern plains of the county although one tornado touched down near Carrizozo in spring of 2017.

Lincoln County

During the assessment period, 44 extreme wind events impacted the county. These events did not cause any reported deaths or injuries, however \$500 in property damage was reported. This resulted from a high wind event on March 4, 2018, in the south and southwest portion of the county where wind speeds reached 66 mph and a trampoline was carried away, damaging fences. Severe wind is most common from late winter through early summer with February and March having the highest number of occurrences. Magnitude of severe events ranges from 35-80 mph with the highest rate occurring in the Southcentral Highlands which covers a portion of the unincorporated County. The Southcentral Mountain region experienced the highest number of events with 31. Multiple tornado events also occurred in the county during this period. One occurred near Capitan while the other was near Carrizozo. Both events were minor in extent, reaching the ground for less than 5 minutes and did not cause any damage.

According to the Lincoln County Emergency Manager, on April 12, 2022, there was weather station reporting of up to 92 mph winds. These high winds were part of why the McBride Fire spread so fast and over so many acres. The Lincoln County Emergency Management Director also noted that due to the high winds during the McBride Fire, electricity was down for more than 4 days in some portions of the impacted area. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) across the street from the hospital was down for 4 days making communications and response more challenging.

Village of Ruidoso

The topography of the village makes it susceptible to down sloping, as storms move from the west, over the Sacramento mountains. Tree mortality in recent years from drought and pest outbreaks has left many dead standing trees that can become windfall hazards.

Between 2017 and 2022, 27 high wind events occurred in the southcentral mountains where the village is located. Most high winds occurred during the winter and spring months from December to June. On February 28, 2017, a severe winter storm moved through the county but did not have any significant snow. Large surface-air temperature differentials created winds that swept across much of the southern portion of the county. Wind speeds reached 78 mph. And caused power outages throughout the village. It is worth noting that Ruidoso and Ruidoso Downs generally experience more extreme events due to their higher elevation and proximity to the Sacramento Mountains.

City of Ruidoso Downs

Recent years have seen a large number of winter storm winds, especially at higher elevations. High winds are of concern to the city for a variety of health and safety reasons. The city has multiple mobile home parks that can be damaged under severe conditions. It's noted in the city's comprehensive plan that soil health is relatively low. When high winds occur, this soil can be easily transported and pose a potential air quality threat to people in the area.

Between 2017 and 2022, 27 high wind events occurred in the village. Most high winds occurred during the winter and spring months from December to June. The highest wind speed during this time period occurred on May 20, 2019, when a spring storm that also dropped hail and heavy rain measured gusting winds at 69 mph. With sustained speeds around 57 mph. Due to its higher elevation and proximity to the Sacramento Mountains, Ruidoso Downs, as well as Ruidoso, generally experience more extreme events.

According to the Ruidoso Downs Fire Chief/Emergency Manager, in order to determine if it is safe to land medical helicopters, the City uses handheld anemometers to measure wind speed in order to ensure staff and patient safety.

Town of Carrizozo

The landscape surrounding Carrizozo is generally a desert grassland with loose, rocky soil. In May of 2017, tornadoes were recorded near town. The events were short lived, touching down for only a few minutes and none reached the city limits of Carrizozo. The town is in the process of establishing a text notification system to expedite warning and evacuation notices for all hazards.

The town falls within the Upper Tularosa valley and seven severe windstorm events were reported between 2017 and 2022. The most severe event during the period of January 2017 through December 2022 occurred on April 10, 2019. Down slopping air flow from the Sacramento mountains to the east created a several hours of gusting winds between 57 and 63 mph.

Village of Capitan

The village is subject to similar storm-related wind events to those that impact Ruidoso and Ruidoso Downs; jet stream and storm cells moving eastward sweep over the mountains to the east and carry strong winds into the valley. Debris movement, such as sandstorms, are a wind-related concern for the village.

Capitan, along with Ruidoso and Ruidoso Downs fall within the Southcentral Mountains weather forecast zone. Between 2017 and 2022, 27 high wind events occurred in the region. Most high winds occurred during the winter and spring months from December to June. The most impactful wind event of the assessed period occurred on April 12, 2018, when a large storm cell moved east across the state from the central mountains. The storm moved out of the high terrain late in the afternoon and down sloping winds gusted from 57 to 69 mph. This fueled the spread of the 246 Fire near the village which destroyed two homes and burned 40,000 acres.

Village of Corona

The geography of the Village leaves it susceptible to high wind- and dust-related events. One tornado even touched down momentarily near the Village during the assessed period.

The Village is expected to experience wind event along the same seasonal frequency experienced by unincorporated Lincoln County. Nineteen total high wind events were recorded between 2017 and 2022

in the Village. The most severe wind event of this period was recorded on February 19, 2018, when a large winter storm that originated in the Four Corners region slowly moved southeast across the state, distributing snow along the way, and gaining size as it moved across the central mountains. Sweeping winds impacted the Village throughout the afternoon and night; the public library in town reported gusts between 57 and 63 mph.

5.3.5.4 Probability of Occurrence

When calculating severe weather high hazard wind probability, the Planning Team agreed to use the PRI, explained further in Figure 5-110. The probability in Figure 5-67 below is calculated based on the number of years in the last six that the hazard occurred.

- “Unlikely” means no events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in 0 to 16.65% annual probability.
- “Possible” means one to two events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 16.66% and 33.33% annual probability.
- “Likely” means three to four events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 33.34% and 66.67% annual probability.
- “Highly Likely” means five or more events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 66.68% and 100% annual probability.

In addition to the general definitions used for the PRI, the Planning Team analyzed the annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time based on available records for each hazard. The total number of occurrences was divided by the number of years of available data; for high wind, there was 14 years of data. The annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time is shown below. Annual probability is calculated based on the number of occurrences divided by the number of years of data and presented as a percent anticipated to occur in one year. By comparing the annual probability from the past six years with that of all records over time, the Planning Team can consider potential changes over time, including potential impacts due to climate change. For example, the analysis revealed that there was an increase in annual probability for all participating jurisdictions when comparing the past six years of data to the past 14 years of data. It is understood that record keeping has improved over the years and that annual probability over time as presented here may not be an accurate accounting.

Figure 5-67: Probability of High Wind Hazard Occurrence per Participating Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	High Wind Probability Based on Past Occurrence				
	Past Occurrences 2017-2022	Probability 2017-2022 (Used in PRI)	Annual Probability 2017-2022	All Recorded Occurrences 2009-2022	Annual Probability 2009-2022
Lincoln County	44	Highly Likely	100% (733%)	130	100% (929%)
Village of Ruidoso	27	Highly Likely	100% (450%)	114	100% (814%)
City of Ruidoso Downs	27	Highly Likely	100% (450%)	114	100% (814%)
Town of Carrizozo	7	Highly Likely	100% (116%)	32	100% (229%)
Village of Capitan	27	Highly Likely	100% (450%)	114	100% (814%)
Village of Corona	19	Highly Likely	100% (317%)	49	100% (350%)

5.3.5.5 Climate Change Impacts

Climate change is expected to create more severe storm events with higher precipitation totals and stronger, longer occurring winds. As polar regions warm, mid to high latitude temperature gradients are reduced which alters the path and speed of jet streams. This alteration allows storms to grow larger, covering more area, and move slower, impacting areas for longer. Another concern is the multilevel impact of aridification and high wind. As average temperatures increase, and warmer, spring temperatures occur earlier, soil will become dry. This could increase the occurrence of dust storms and impact agriculture by stripping away topsoil if it isn't currently planted. Additionally, much of the eastern portion of the county is covered by vegetation with relatively shallow roots or completely uncovered by vegetation. Increased wind events and speeds will result in higher rates of sandstorms and desertification which is the complete loss of biological processes and soil organic matter. This creates a highly erodible landscape where little to no vegetation can grow. Climate change-related reductions in snowpacks have also reduced the health of many forests leaving them more vulnerable to high intensity wildfires. High wind is often a catalyst or driver for destructive wildfire events and cannot be assessed in the context of climate change without consideration for the others contribution.

Over the course of the six-year assessment period, unincorporated Lincoln County, Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs, Carrizozo, and Capitan all saw decreases in high wind event frequency in comparison to the annual probability over the 14 years of available data. However, Corona experienced only a slight decrease. The areas that saw decreases are still categorized as likely to highly likely based on a high number of observed events. Frequency alone does not provide a full picture of how wind hazards are changing; as shown in Figure 5-64, since 2013, monthly maximum wind speeds have gradually increased with months that usually experienced limited wind now recording maximum winds similar to those recorded during peak wind season. Anecdotally, it was noted by the Planning Team that there has been an increase in destructive high wind events that is in line with the available data. This change may be correlated with climate change-related disruptions to global wind cycles.

5.3.6 Drought

5.3.6.1 Description

Drought is a condition of climatic dryness that reduces soil moisture, water, or snow levels below the minimum necessary for sustaining plant, animal, and economic systems. Drought conditions are usually not uniform over the entire state. Local and regional differences in weather, soil condition, geology, vegetation, and human influence need to be considered when assessing the impact of drought on any particular location.

The most commonly used drought definitions are based on meteorological, agricultural, hydrological, socio-economic, and ecological effects (National Drought Mitigation Center 2023b).

- **Meteorological** drought is defined as a period of substantially diminished precipitation duration and/or intensity. The commonly used definition of meteorological drought is an interval of time, generally in the order of months or years, during which the actual moisture supply at a given place consistently falls below the climatically appropriate moisture supply.
- **Agricultural** drought occurs when soil moisture is inadequate and does not meet the needs of a particular crop at a particular time. Agricultural drought usually occurs after or during meteorological drought but before hydrological drought and can affect livestock and other dry- land agricultural operations.
- **Hydrological** drought refers to deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. It is measured as stream flow, snowpack, and as lake, reservoir, and groundwater levels. There is usually a delay

between lack of rain or snow and less measurable water in streams, lakes, and reservoirs. Therefore, hydrological measurements tend to lag behind other drought indicators.

- **Socioeconomic** drought occurs when physical water shortages start to affect the health, well-being, and quality of life of the people or when the drought starts to affect the supply and demand of an economic product.
- **Ecological** drought occurs when a prolonged and widespread deficit of available water places stress on ecosystems. This causes a loss of vegetation and terrestrial and aquatic species.

Although different types of drought may occur at the same time, they can also occur independently of one another. Drought differs from other natural hazards in three ways. First, the onset and end of a drought are difficult to determine due to the slow accumulation and lingering effects of an event after its apparent end. Second, the lack of an exact and universally accepted definition adds to the confusion of its existence and severity. Third, in contrast to other natural hazards, the impact of drought is less obvious and may spread over a larger geographic area. These characteristics have hindered the preparation of drought contingency or mitigation plans by many governments. Severe to extreme drought poses a more obvious and enduring challenge.

The impacts of drought are not limited to the initial challenges that it creates for communities such as limiting water supply and reducing agricultural yields. Rather, drought can exacerbate and increase the occurrence of other natural hazards like wildfire and flash flooding. As surface and ground water supplies dry, forests, grasslands, and wetlands have limited access to water and will become dry or simply die. As dry and dead vegetation accumulates, the risk of wildfire increases. When continuous drought occurs, soil moisture is reduced, and it will become hydrophobic. This makes the soil highly erosive and can result in debris flows and flash flooding when rain occurs. Alternatively, vegetation loss leaves soil exposed which can result in dust storms that impact air quality and create hazardous travel conditions.

Much of the southwestern and southcentral portion of the county is covered in ponderosa and mixed conifer forests intermixed with communities. This creates a high occurrence of WUI communities that are affected by drought. Drought causes trees to be stressed and therefore susceptible to beetle and bug infestation, wildfire, and lack of water. When the forests are dry and stressed it impacts two important parts of the county ecosystem: 1) the scenic value; and 2) fire danger.

Drought status is calculated using several indices that measure how much precipitation for a given period of time has deviated from historically established norms. The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) is used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to determine allocations of grant funds for emergency drought assistance (UCAR 2023).

According to the 2018 New Mexico Drought Plan, the latest predictions call for a deepening of the drought in the next few years. It is expected that Lincoln County could experience normal to extreme drought conditions.

The PDSI (Figure 5-68) uses temperature and physical water balance models to estimate relative soil dryness. The method also captures the effects of global warming and its potential changes to evapotranspiration rates. The PDSI is most effective at determining longer term drought and is best adapted to measuring drought across time scales 12 months or longer. The standardized metrics make the index ideal for comparing relative drought conditions at varying locations that have significantly different climates and water regimes.

Figure 5-68: Palmer Drought Severity Index

PDSI Classifications	
4.00 or more	Extremely wet
3.00 to 3.99	Very wet
2.00 to 2.99	Moderately wet
1.00 to 1.99	Slightly wet
0.50 to 0.99	Incipient wet spell
0.49 to -0.49	Near normal
-0.50 to -0.99	Incipient dry spell
-1.00 to -1.99	Mild drought
-2.00 to -2.99	Moderate drought
-3.00 to -3.99	Severe drought
-4.00 or less	Extreme drought

Source: University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (2023)

5.3.6.2 Previous Occurrences

Drought events during 2016 through 2022 for Lincoln County have been recorded by the NCEI, but no deaths, injuries, or estimated monetary damages were recorded (NOAA 2023a). Even though the details regarding these events were lacking in the NCEI data, according to the Planning Team, Lincoln County has experienced losses from drought events. Figure 5-69 below shows previous occurrences for drought events, per participating jurisdiction for June of each year of the 6-year planning cycle. The Planning Team chose to modify the approach to reporting previous occurrences for the 2023 HMP Update to be based on the U.S. Drought Monitor for the typical driest month of the year, June. The previous occurrence listing for drought prior to January 1, 2017, is found in Appendix B-5; this listing is based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture emergency declarations.

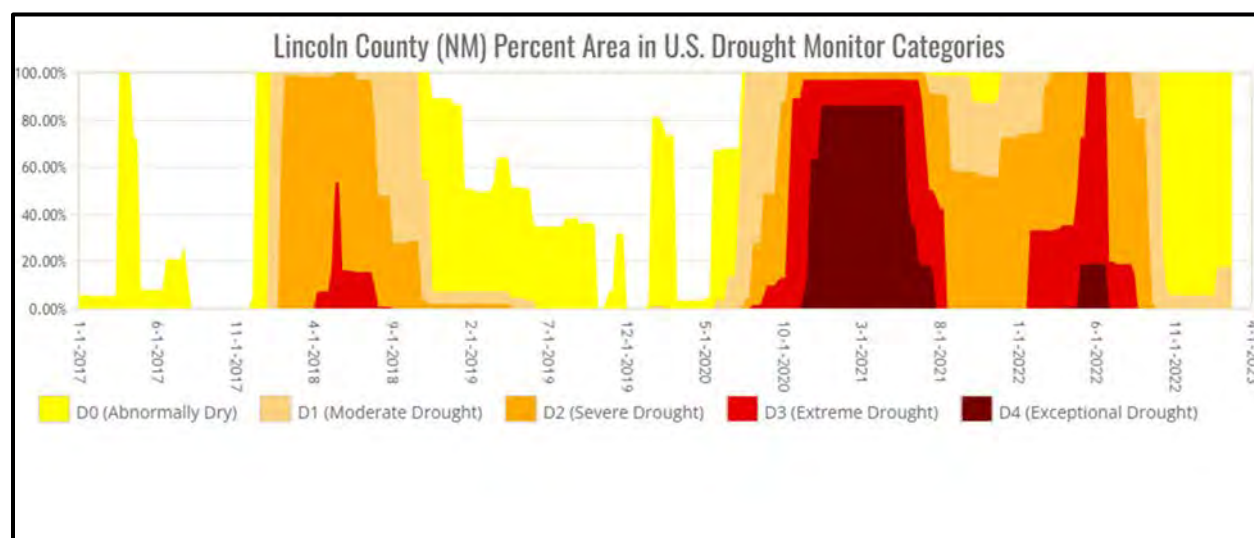
Figure 5-69: Previous Occurrences of Drought per Jurisdiction for the month of June 2017 through 2022

Location	Date 2017-2022	Detailed Description
South Central Highlands – covers the region of Corona and Capitan	3 reported events	These reported drought events ranged from moderate drought (D1, PDSI between -2.0 and -2.9), severe drought (D2, PDSI between -3.0 and -3.9), extreme drought (D3, PDSI between -4.0 and -4.9), and exceptional drought (D4, PDSI between -5.0 and -5.9).
Upper Tularosa Valley – covers the region of Carrizozo	3 reported events	These reported drought events ranged from moderate drought (D1, PDSI between -2.0 and -2.9), severe drought (D2, PDSI between -3.0 and -3.9), extreme drought (D3, PDSI between -4.0 and -4.9), and exceptional drought (D4, PDSI between -5.0 and -5.9).

Location	Date 2017-2022	Detailed Description
South Central Mountains – covers the region Ruidoso and Ruidoso Downs	3 reported events	These reported drought events ranged from moderate drought (D1, PDSI between -2.0 and -2.9), severe drought (D2, PDSI between -3.0 and -3.9), extreme drought (D3, PDSI between -4.0 and -4.9), and exceptional drought (D4, PDSI between -5.0 and -5.9).
Eastern Lincoln County – covers the region east of the Sacramento Mountains	4 reported events	These reported drought events ranged from moderate drought (D1, PDSI between -2.0 and -2.9), severe drought (D2, PDSI between -3.0 and -3.9), extreme drought (D3, PDSI between -4.0 and -4.9), and exceptional drought (D4, PDSI between -5.0 and -5.9).

Figure 5-70 shows a timescale of the drought severity level in the county from 2017- 2022. The severity levels correspond to a color. Severity levels are shown as a percentage of area coverage through the years.

Figure 5-70: Time Scale of Drought Conditions in the County



Source: National Drought Mitigation Center (2023a)

Figures 5-71 through 5-76 are snapshots of drought conditions from 2017 through 2022. To provide a consistent reference point, all maps are from June which has the highest average days under drought conditions. These maps do not necessarily correspond with the highest severity drought occurrence for each community in a given year.

In 2017, Lincoln County did not experience high rates of drought and only reached an abnormally dry rating. April and May saw the highest rates of drought during the year and the profiled communities were not heavily impacted by these events. In 2017, there was saw consistent precipitation that helped reduce drought. Specifically, January and April saw above average precipitation as well as in July and August which are already the wettest months for the county.

In 2018, ~~there saw~~ much higher rates of drought than 2017 and events during the year impacted the entire county. Extreme drought conditions were consistently present in the county between April and September with over 50% of the county experiencing extreme drought in May and June alone. All profiled communities experience severe or extreme drought. Precipitation was below average, and the winter and spring months only received about 1 inch of precipitation each.

In 2019 the county saw some reprieve from the severe drought of the previous year. Severe drought was only experienced in the first three months of the year and less than 10% of the county reached that threshold. Drought still persisted in many areas though, as between 30-60% of the county experienced abnormally dry conditions through most of the year. August through December saw high precipitation which contributed to the county heading into 2022 with less than 5% of the county experiencing abnormal dryness.

The county saw an increase in drought conditions in 2020 following some relief in 2019. In March, over 80% of the county experienced abnormal dryness and about 5% reached moderate drought conditions. Precipitation was below average through the year and August, which generally sees the most precipitation, only received between 1 and 2 inches. This led to more extreme drought conditions returning to the county and by the end of the year, over 85% of the county was experiencing extreme or exceptional drought.

In 2021, ~~there~~ was the most extreme drought year for the county during the planning period. Between February and August, over 80% of the county was under exceptional drought conditions. Drought persisted into the following year and only dropped to severe drought following average precipitation in July and August. Still, 100% of the county experienced at least moderate drought for the entire year.

In 2022, ~~there was was~~ another year of high levels of drought with severity fluctuation throughout the year and ending with over 90% of the county falling only under abnormally dry conditions by the end of the year. June saw a peak in severity as 100% of the county experienced at least extreme drought conditions. The slight decline in severity that began at the end of 2021 was short lived and by March, over 90% of the county returned to severe drought conditions. The county experiences above average precipitation through the summer months receiving 5 inches in August alone. Although severe conditions subsided near the end of the year, abnormal dryness persisted over 100% of the county leading into 2023.

Figure 5-71: 2017 Lincoln County Drought Conditions Map and Severity Monitoring

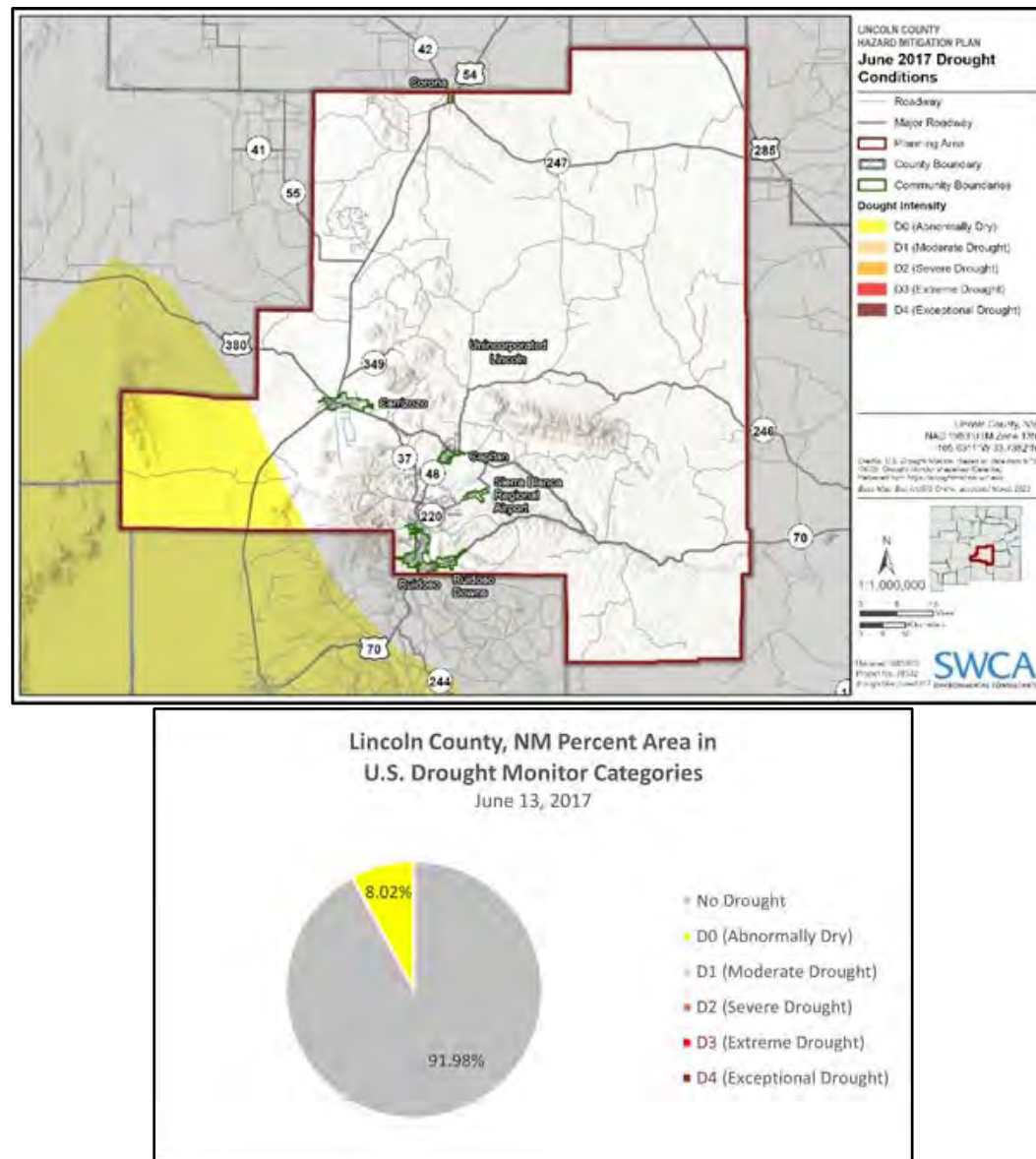


Figure 5-72: 2018 Lincoln County Drought Conditions Map and Severity Monitoring

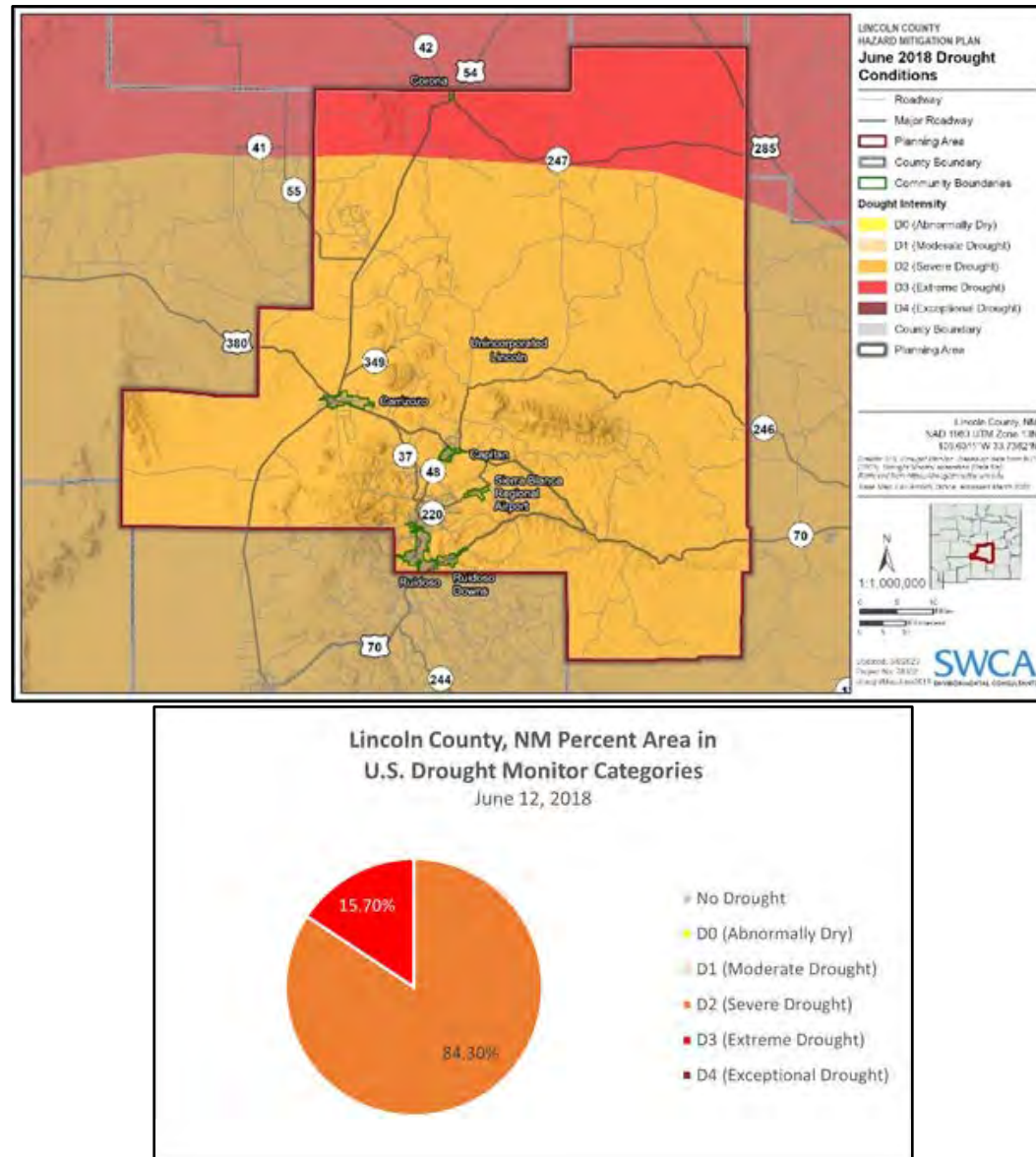


Figure 5-73: 2019 Lincoln County Drought Conditions Map and Severity Monitoring

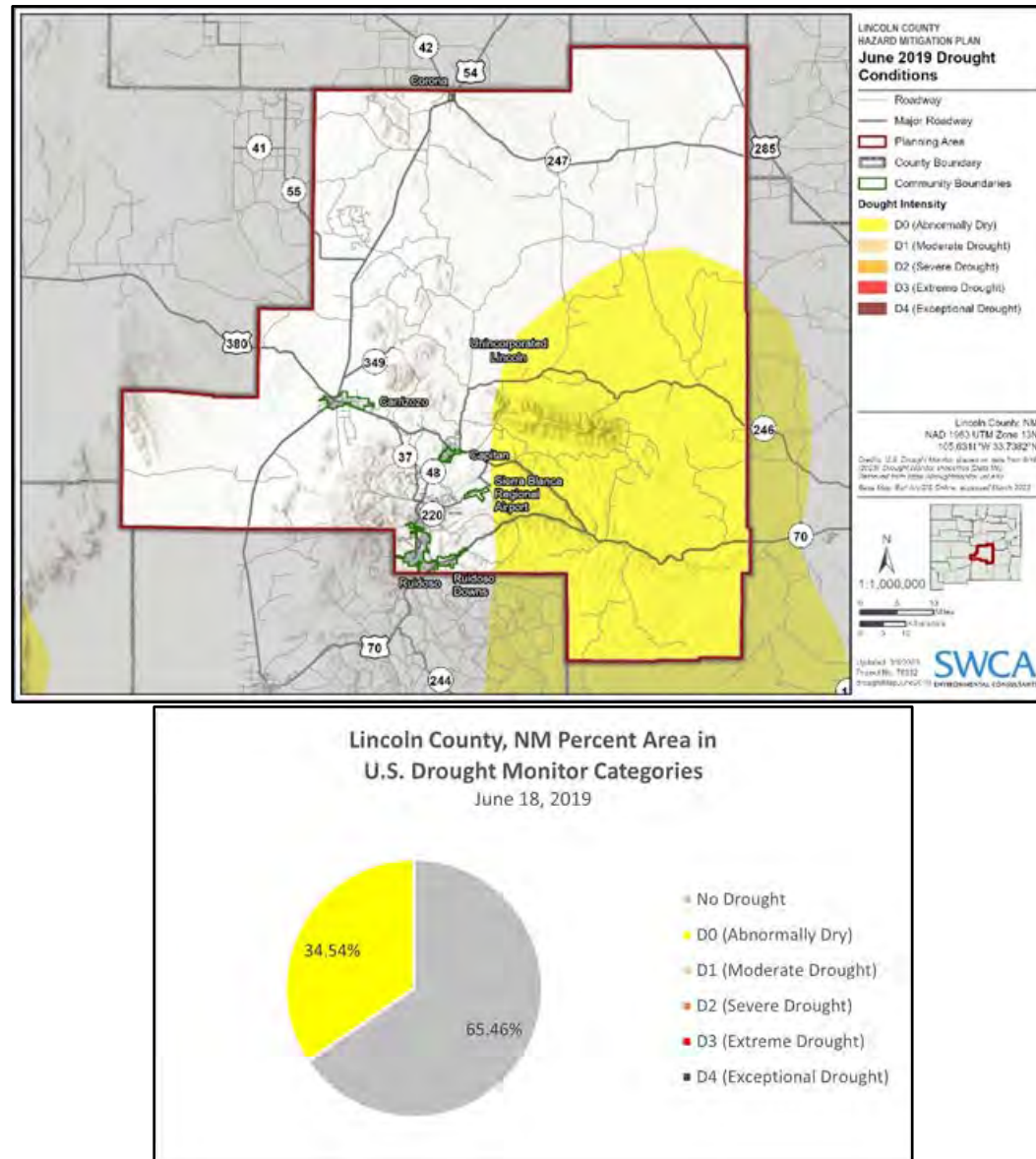


Figure 5-74: 2020 Lincoln County Drought Conditions Map and Severity Monitoring

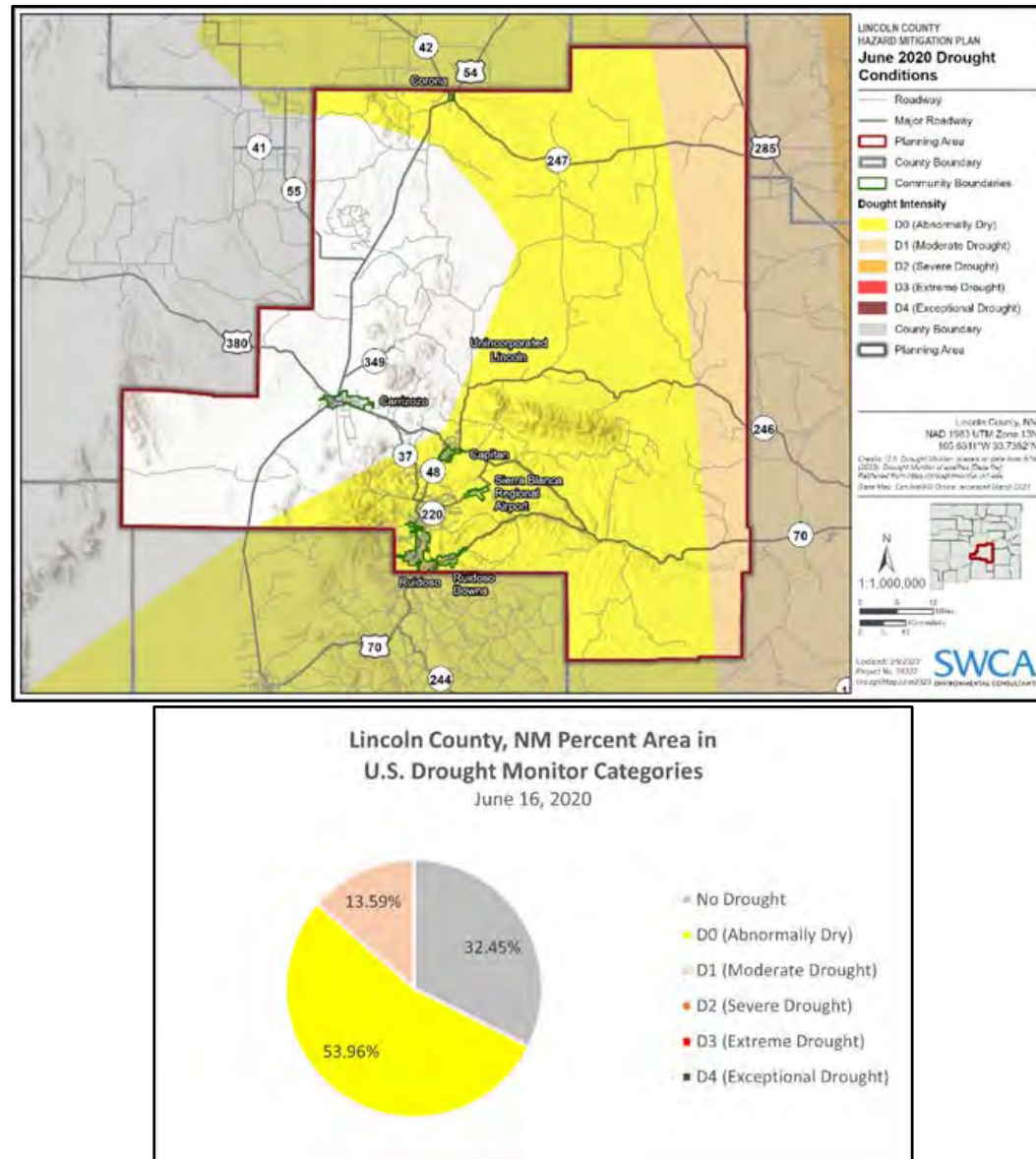


Figure 5-75: 2021 Lincoln County Drought Conditions Map and Severity Monitoring

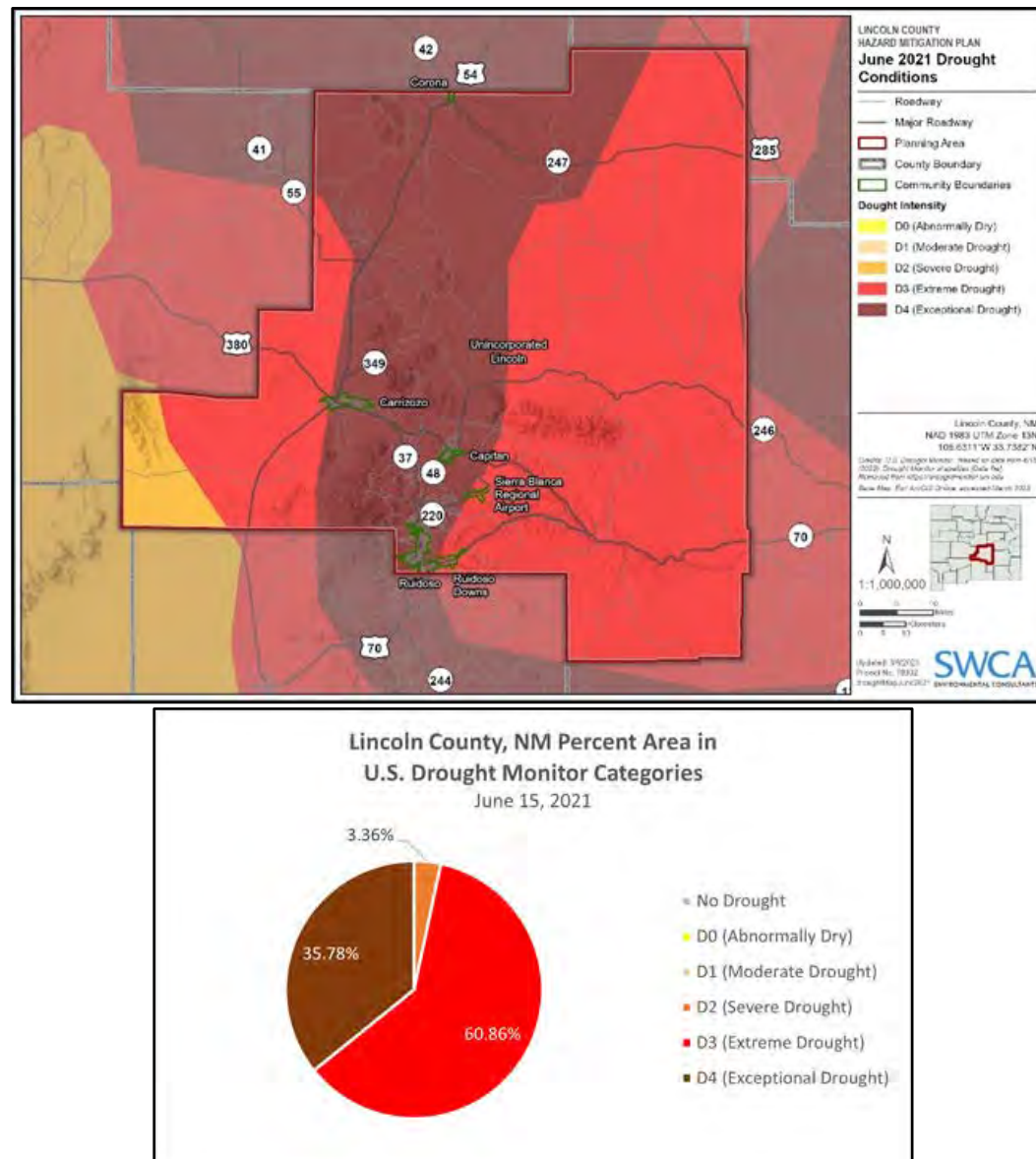
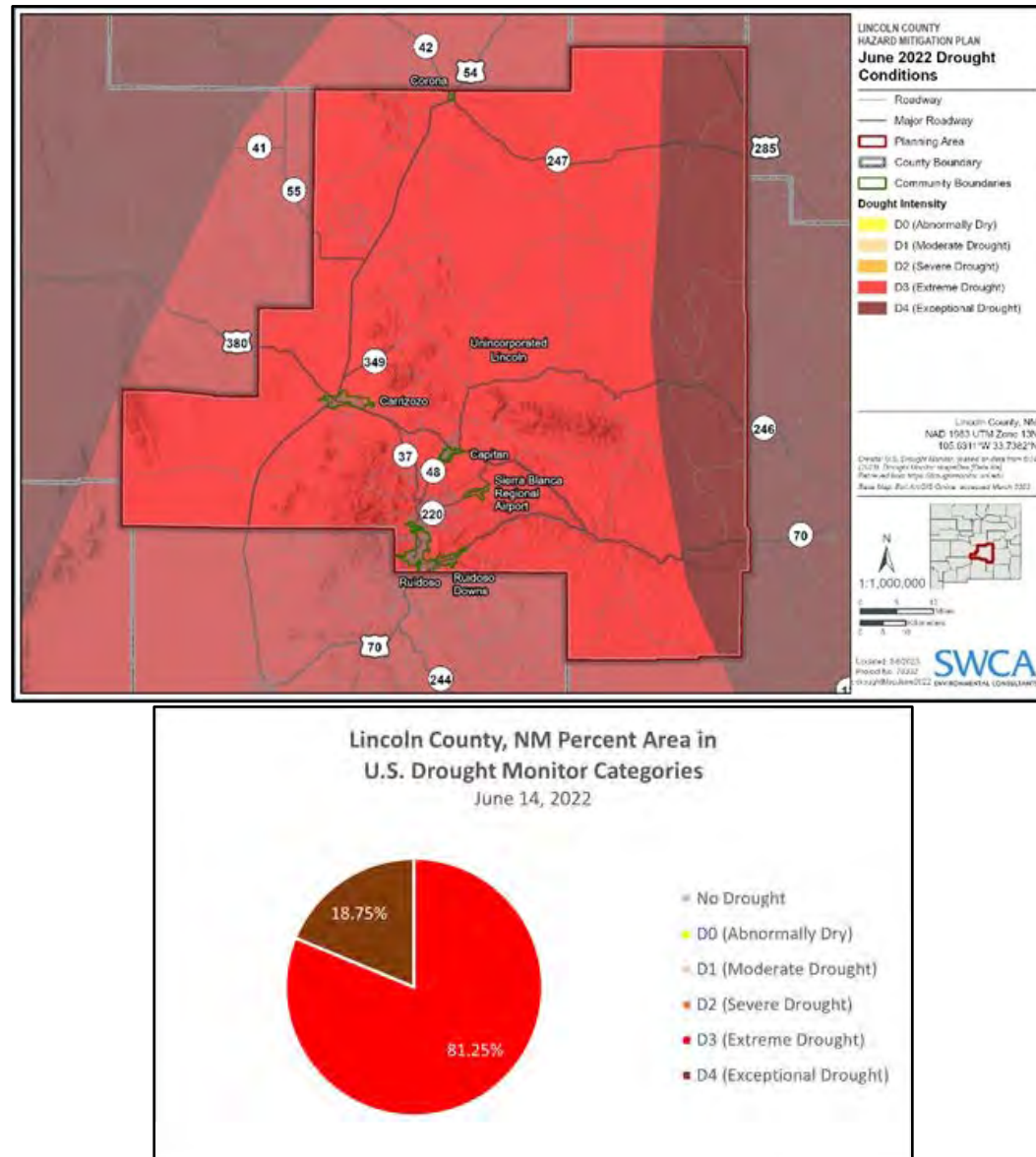


Figure 5-76: 2022 Lincoln County Drought Conditions Map and Severity Monitoring



5.3.6.3 Location and Extent per Participating Jurisdiction

Lincoln County

Lincoln County has experienced some level of drought conditions consistently since November 2017. Droughts are caused by a variety of factors. Per the 2004 journal article by McCabe et al., *Pacific and Atlantic Ocean Influences on Multidecadal Drought Frequency in the United States*, it is shown that conditions in the North Atlantic Ocean and the Eastern Pacific Ocean play a significant role in determining the amount of precipitation that New Mexico and the rest of the country receive. Studies show current conditions in those two oceans are similar to conditions that existed during the severe drought of the late 1940s and 1950s in New Mexico.

Drought is a regular event in all areas of Lincoln County, occurring in recurring cycles. Experts predict that drought conditions are likely to continue for the foreseeable future. The vegetation conditions across the county may range from pre-drought to severe drought conditions.

The majority of Lincoln County is dominated by a high desert, with grasslands, piñon-juniper forests, ponderosa pine forests, and dry mixed conifer forests occurring at progressively higher elevations. Stand densities in untreated forest are higher than historical norms. As of 2014, beetle and insect damage are at epidemic proportions. This combination of insects, disease, drought, and fire caused stress are responsible for significant mortality in some stands/hillsides and is expected to continue. This mortality increases fire risk while dead trees hold needles and will contribute to increased fuel loading as dead trees fall to the forest floor.

Drinking water systems throughout the county have been impacted during the drought periods. Wells should be upkept with regular maintenance and cleanliness checks, so water loss is not an issue. Due to numerous years of ongoing drought, many drinking water wells are below their normal water production. Therefore, maintaining wells and infrastructure is paramount to ensure that the public has access to drinking water.

In every drought, agriculture is adversely impacted, especially in non-irrigated areas such as dry land farms and rangelands. Droughts impact individuals (farm owners, tenants, and farm laborers), the agricultural industry and related sectors, and tourism and recreation. Drought reduces the viability and variety of crops that local produces can grow and can result in large losses if severe drought occurs during the growing season. Droughts impacts on tourism and recreation are mainly related to water resources that may dry, reducing visitation. Scenic views are impacted by declining forest health and the impacts of the drought-wildfire-flood cycle. Drought can also strain local water resources which can make water allocation difficult during peak tourism seasons.

Following extended periods of drought and severe drought, there is increased danger of forest and wildland fires. Loss of forests and trees increases erosion, causing serious damage to aquatic life, irrigation, and power development by heavy silting of streams, reservoirs, and rivers. Primary areas of concern for droughts impact on agriculture are north US380 and the Hondo Valley.

The majority of Lincoln County is considered rural with many ranchers raising cattle, horses, and sheep. Drought significantly impacts livestock feed by reducing the available grass and browse. In the past ranchers had to liquidate herds to save the landscape. Any drought will cause direct impact to the farmers and ranchers, which will have economic impacts. Between 2012 and 2022, the USDA issued a disaster designation in the county every year except 2016 and 2017 (USDA 2023).

Per the PDSI (see Figure 5-64), the magnitude for drought in Lincoln County is anticipated to range from near normal through severe drought. Drought probability was determined based on the number of years where drought ranging from moderate to exceptional was experienced in the month of June. For the unincorporated portion of the county, these levels of drought were present in June in 4 of the 6 assessed years. In 2017 none of the unincorporated county was under drought conditions and abnormal dryness was only experienced by 8% of the county. In 2018, 83% of the county was experiencing severe drought and 15% was experiencing extreme drought. 2019 again saw low drought severity with 65% of the county experiencing no drought and 34% experiencing abnormal dryness. 2020 was slightly drier with 53% under abnormal dryness, 32% experiencing no drought, and 14% experiencing moderate drought. 2021 saw high drought occurrences with 65% of the county under extreme drought and 35% experiencing exceptional conditions. 2022 saw a similar trend with 81% under extreme drought and 18% experiencing exceptional drought in the month of June. The extent of drought in unincorporated Lincoln County ranges from abnormally dry conditions up through exceptional drought.

Village of Ruidoso

The Village of Ruidoso completed a water conservation plan in December of 2015 which identifies and maps water sources, distribution, and use analysis. The Village submits a water conservation report to the State each year. A common trend for the resort town of Ruidoso is peaking residential and commercial use during July when tourism visitation is highest. The Village relies on a mix of surface and ground water, primarily the Rio Ruidoso and Eagle Creek watersheds. Even though the Village typically relies on groundwater, towards the end of 2022 and in the beginning of 2023 the Village was able to use surface water due to high Eagle Creek stream flows. This allowed for groundwater aquifer recharge. Drought also impacts the production of drinking water wells. Wells and the water delivery system must be kept well maintained in order to get all the water available to the public. Any wasted water from leaks or faulty equipment is a waste and may impact the delivery of necessary water. When drought occurs, the production of water wells drops.

The Village experienced extreme drought every year except 2017 and 2019 however, abnormal dryness persisted through all years. Drought probability was determined based on the number of years where drought ranging from moderate to exceptional was experienced in the month of June. For the unincorporated portion of the county, these levels of drought were present in June in three of the six assessed years. Per the PDSI (see Figure 5-68), the magnitude for drought in Ruidoso is anticipated to range from near normal through severe drought. In 2017, the Village did not experience drought in June. In 2018, 100% of the Village was under severe drought conditions. June 2019 again saw low drought severity with no portion of the Village experiencing drought. 2020 was slightly drier and Ruidoso experienced abnormal dryness in June. 2021 saw high drought occurrences and 100% of the Village experience exceptional drought. 2022 was still high severity drought and in June, Ruidoso was experiencing extreme drought. Extent of drought in the Village of Ruidoso ranges from no drought conditions up to exceptional drought.

City of Ruidoso Downs

During the assessed period of 2017-2022, the city experienced moderate to severe drought in every year except 2017 and 2019 when the maximum drought level reached was abnormal dryness. Drought probability was determined based on the number of years where drought ranging from moderate to exceptional was experienced in the month of June. For the unincorporated portion of the county, these levels of drought were present in June in 3 of the 6 assessed years. Per the PDSI (see Figure 5-68), the magnitude for drought for the City of Ruidoso Downs is anticipated to range from near normal through severe drought. In 2017 the city did not experience drought in June. In 2018, 100% of the Village was under severe drought conditions. June of 2019 again saw low drought severity with no portion of the city experiencing drought. 2020 was slightly drier and Ruidoso Downs experienced abnormal dryness in June. In June 2021, a majority

of the city experienced extreme drought with the western portion being categorized as exceptional drought. In June 2022 the city was in extreme drought conditions. Extent of drought in the City of Ruidoso Downs ranges from no drought conditions up to exceptional drought.

Town of Carrizozo

Carrizozo is primarily a rural community with a strong presence of agriculture and ranching surrounding the town. During the 6-year assessment period of 2017-2022, Carrizozo experienced drought conditions similar to the unincorporated county. Drought probability was determined based on the number of years where drought ranging from moderate to exceptional was experienced in the month of June. For the unincorporated portion of the county, these levels of drought were present in June in 3 of the 6 assessed years. 2017 and 2019 saw a maximum drought severity abnormal dryness which is categorized as low risk years. In the remaining four years, the town experienced drought ranging from moderate to exceptional drought. In terms of the PDSI, the magnitude for drought in the Town of Carrizozo is anticipated to range from near normal through severe drought. In 2017, Carrizozo did not experience drought in June. In 2018, 100% of the town was under severe drought conditions. In both June of 2019 and 2020, Carrizozo did not experience any level of drought in June. All of the town was categorized as exceptional drought in June 2021. Again, in June of 2022, extreme drought conditions covered all of the town. Extent of drought in the Town of Carrizozo ranges from no drought conditions up to exceptional drought.

Village of Capitan

Similar to Carrizozo, Capitan has a high presence of ranching and agriculture that is impacted by severe drought. The magnitude for drought in the Village of Capitan is anticipated to range from near normal through severe drought according to the PDSI. Drought probability was determined based on the number of years where drought ranging from moderate to exceptional was experienced in the month of June. For the unincorporated portion of the county, these levels of drought were present in June in 3 of the 6 assessed years. The years of 2017 and 2019, just as in the rest of the county, did not reach drought conditions that would pose significant hazard to the Village. In addition to concerns with agricultural viability, extended periods of drought can impact WUI communities and increase air quality and fire threat. In 2017 the Village did not experience drought in June. In 2018, 100% of the Village was under severe drought conditions. June of 2019 again saw low drought severity with none of Capitan experiencing drought. 2020 only saw the Village only reached abnormal dryness. In June 2021, most of Capitan experienced exceptional drought. In June 2022, the Village was experiencing extreme drought. Extent of drought in the Village of Capitan ranges from no drought conditions up to exceptional drought.

Village of Corona

Drought magnitude for the Village of Corona is anticipated to match that of the unincorporated county with a PDSI range from near normal through severe drought. Drought probability was determined based on the number of years where drought ranging from moderate to exceptional was experienced in the month of June. For the unincorporated portion of the county, these levels of drought were present in June in 3 of the 6 assessed years. A particular concern for the Village is compounding weather impact of drought, wind, and fire. Corona already experiences a high average wind speed; unsecured soil adds to concerns for air quality, windstorms, and wildfire. In 2017 the Village of Corona did not experience drought during June. In 2018, 100% of the Village was under extreme drought conditions. June of 2019 returned to low drought severity with no portion of the city experiencing drought. 2020 also saw low severity and Corona experienced abnormal dryness in June. In June 2021, the entire village experienced exceptional drought. In June 2022, Corona was experiencing extreme drought. Extent of drought in the Village of Corona ranges from no drought conditions up to exceptional drought.

5.3.6.4 Probability of Occurrence

When calculating ~~severe weather~~ drought probability, the Planning Team agreed to use the PRI, explained further in Figure 5-110. The probability in Figure 5-77 below is calculated based on the number of years in the last six that the hazard occurred. The Planning Team decided to assess this hazard based on years with moderate to exceptional drought.

- “Unlikely” means no events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in 0 to 16.65% annual probability.
- “Possible” means one to two events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 16.66% and 33.33% annual probability.
- “Likely” means three to four events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 33.34% and 66.67% annual probability.
- “Highly Likely” means five or more events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 66.68% and 100% annual probability.

In addition to the general definitions used for the PRI, the Planning Team analyzed the annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time based on available records for each hazard. The total number of occurrences was divided by the number of years of available data; for drought, there were 15 years of data. The annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time is shown below. Annual probability is calculated based on the number of occurrences divided by the number of years of data and presented as a percent anticipated to occur in 1 year. For drought, the Planning Team determined that any Drought Monitor category moderate and above would be considered as a ‘drought occurrence’ for the purposes of this analysis. The June Drought Monitor Map for 2017 through 2022 was used for the analysis.

By comparing the annual probability from the past six years with that of all records over time, the Planning Team can consider potential changes over time, including potential impacts due to climate change.

For the annual drought probability for all recorded occurrences, all agriculture events are included in the count. Therefore, the Planning Team recognized that for Drought, they would not compare the 2017 to 2022 annual percentage probability with annual percent probability for all recorded events. Instead, the annual percent probability for all recorded events would be considered as separate data for consideration and not in comparison to the 2017 to 2022 annual percent probability.

Figure 5-77: Drought Probability of Occurrence

Jurisdiction	Drought Probability Based on Past Occurrence				
	Past Occurrences 2017-2022	Probability 2017-2022 (Used in PRI)	Annual Probability 2017-2022	All Recorded Occurrences 2007-2022	Annual Probability 2007-2022
Lincoln County	4	Likely	83.3%	51	100% (3 1940 %)
Village of Ruidoso	3	Likely	50%	49	100% (3 0627 %)
City of Ruidoso Downs	3	Likely	50%	49	100% (3 0627 %)
Town of Carrizozo	3	Likely	50%	49	100% (3 0627 %)
Village of Capitan	3	Likely	50%	49	100% (3 0627 %)

Jurisdiction	Drought Probability Based on Past Occurrence				
	Past Occurrences 2017-2022	Probability 2017-2022 (Used in PRI)	Annual Probability 2017-2022	All Recorded Occurrences 2007-2022	Annual Probability 2007-2022
Village of Corona	3	Likely	50%	50	100% (3/334%)

5.3.6.5 Climate Change Impacts

Climate change is expected to cause more intense and lengthened periods of drought that could cause strain on water resources impacting communities and ecosystem health. Multiple sources have shown that climate change will reduce annual snowpack, increase evaporation loss, and reduce aquifer recharge rates. These factors all contribute to water resources being below levels necessary to sustain vegetation communities. One factor that contributes toward socioeconomic drought is the climatic impact on reservoirs and water resources. A major contributing factor is an increase in evaporative water loss due to higher average temperatures and earlier warming temperatures. These reduce community water supply before it can be used, limiting a community's ability to correctly plan for water retention and leaving less water in systems for downstream communities and habitats. A more in-depth discussion about the interconnection of drought, flood, and wildfire is provided in Section 5.2.1, Cascading Events.

During the 6-year assessment period, the frequency of observed drought in the unincorporated county and the five assessed participating jurisdictions decreased when compared to the entire drought record history. Frequency alone is not satisfactory to assess the impacts of drought especially in the long term. The severity and duration of drought periods must also be considered to gain an accurate understanding of how communities, resources, and ecosystems are impacted by drought events. During the 2010-2016 assessment period, 2011 and 2013 had drought severity and duration similar to what was observed in 2020, 2021, and 2022 when exceptional drought conditions persisted for over three months. Without seasonal relief from drought, water resources may be depleted, and forest health will decline. As discussed above, climate change is anticipated to raise annual average temperatures and contribute to sporadic storm events that can exacerbate drought severity and reduce the soils' ability to uptake precipitation.

5.3.7 Dam Failure

5.3.7.1 Description

As discussed shortly in the flood/ flashflood section, dam failure is another flood-related hazard that has the potential to impact communities in Lincoln County. A dam impounds water in an upstream area or reservoir. The amount of water impounded is measured in acre-feet (i.e., the volume of water that covers an acre of land to a depth of one foot).

Any malfunction or abnormality outside the design assumptions and parameters that adversely affects a dam's primary function is considered a dam failure. A catastrophic dam failure is characterized by a sudden, rapid, and uncontrolled release of impounded water. The sudden release of water may result in downstream flooding affecting life, property, or both. Flooding, earthquakes, blockages, landslides, lack of maintenance, improper operation, poor construction, vandalism, or acts of terrorism can cause dam failures. The sudden release of the impounded water can occur during a flood that overtops or damages a dam, or it can occur on a clear day if the dam has not been properly constructed or maintained. The threat of a dam failure increases as existing dams get older.

The Office of the State Engineer, Dam Safety Bureau, regulates the design, construction, reconstruction, modification, removal, abandonment, inspection, operation, and maintenance of dams more than 25 feet high with a capacity exceeding 15 acre-feet or dams with a capacity of 50 acre-feet or greater that is 6 feet or more in height. Federal dam owners are required to obtain a permit for a new dam; however, the Office of the State Engineer by law does regulate the continued safety of federal dams. Dams 10 feet or less in height, or dams that store 10 acre-feet or less, generally are 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.

The Office of the State Engineer Dam Safety Program has not yet established goals and objectives for high hazard potential dams or a listing of the high hazard dams that are a priority. The establishment of these materials is a prerequisite for dam owners or managers to apply for funding under the FEMA High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) program. This grant supports technical assistance, planning, design, and construction for rehabilitation activities that reduce dam risk. All participating jurisdictions expressed interest in the development and participation in HHPD once the state establishes the prerequisites.

Standard practice among federal and state dam safety offices is to classify a dam according to the potential impact a dam failure (breach) or mis-operation (unscheduled release) would have on downstream areas. The hazard potential classification system categorizes dams based on the probable loss of human life and the impacts on economic, environmental, and lifeline facilities, such as critical transportation systems and utilities. The Dam Hazard Potential Classification definitions are shown in Figure 5-78.

Figure 5-78: Dam Failure Hazard Potential Classifications

Category	Loss of Life	State Ranking
Low	None Expected	Low economic or environmental losses. Losses principally limited to dam owner's property.
Significant	None Expected	Economic loss, environmental damage, and disruption of lifeline facilities. Predominantly located in rural areas.
High	Expected	Based only on loss of life.

5.3.7.2 Previous Occurrence

There have been no recorded dam failure events in Lincoln County or the assessed communities.

5.3.7.3 Location and Extent per Participating Jurisdiction

Lincoln County

According to the National Inventory of Dams (USACE 2023), there are four dams located within Lincoln County. Dams in neighboring jurisdictions that may also impact Lincoln County include the Lake Mescalero Dam. Figure 5-79 provides an overview of those facilities using data from the NID and Figure 5-80 illustrates the locations. Hazard classifications were provided by the Office of the State Engineer utilizing Appendix H of the 2018 State Hazard Mitigation Plan. It is important to note that Lake Mescalero Dam is located outside the County jurisdictional boundary. However, Lincoln County, Village of Ruidoso, and City of Ruidoso Downs would be impacted at various levels depending on if there was a breach or failure. Extent for dam failure ranges from flood depths of 1.3 to 64 feet in unincorporated Lincoln County. This includes Alto Dam with an extent of 1.3–23 feet of flood depth, Bonito Dam ranging from 12–64 feet

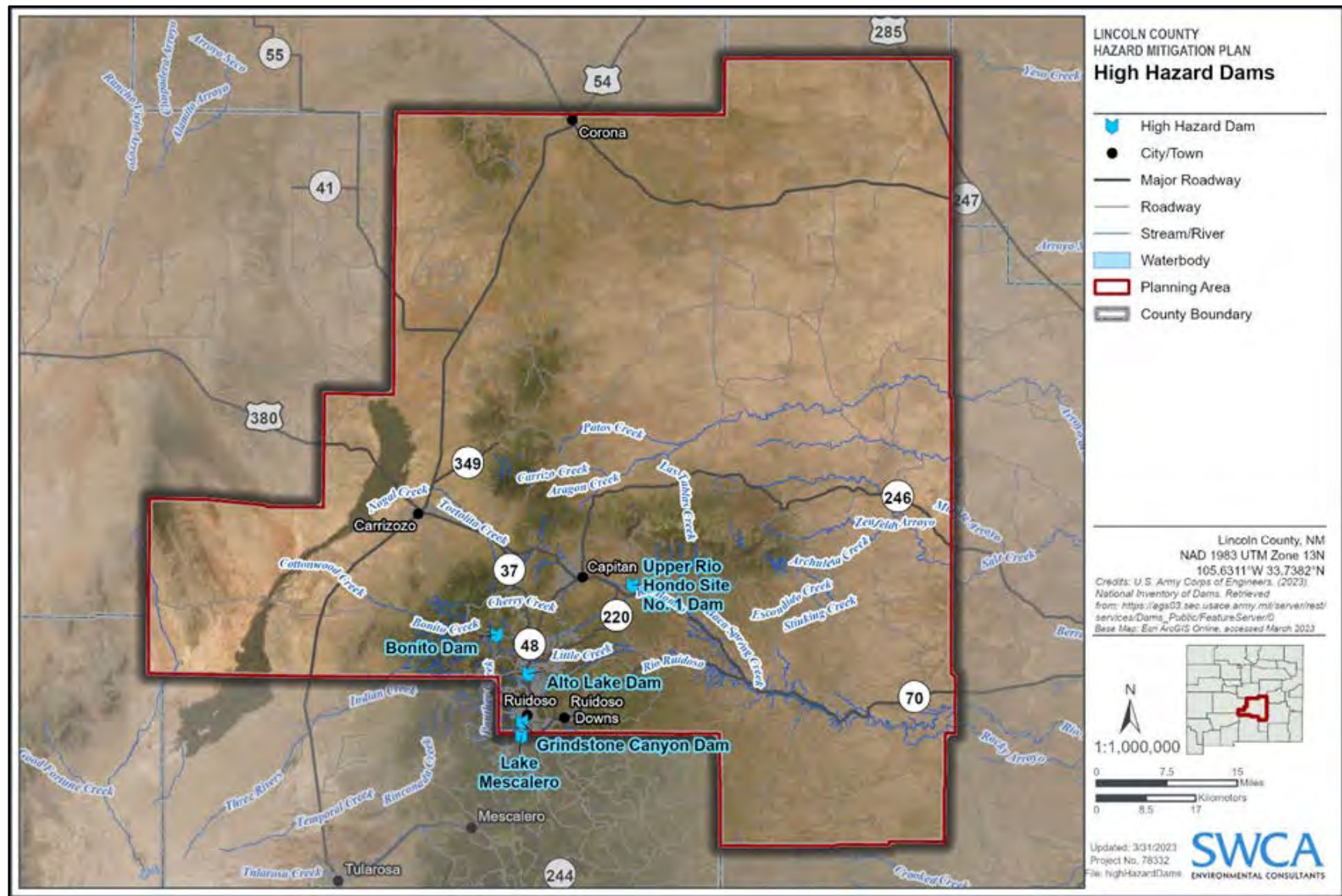
of flood depth, Grindstone Dam with a flood depth range of 3–33 feet, and Upper Rio Hondo Dam with a flood depth extent ranging from 9–57 feet.

Figure 5-79: Overview of Dams throughout Lincoln County

Name	River	Owner	Purpose	EAP? (Y/N)	Classification
Bonito Dam	Rio Bonito	City of Alamogordo	Water Supply	Y	High
Alto Lake Dam	Eagle Creek	Village of Ruidoso	Water Supply	Y	High
Grindstone Canyon Dam	Rui Ruidoso	Village of Ruidoso	Water Supply	Y	High
Upper Rio Hondo Site No. 1 Dam	Salado Creek and Gyp Spring Canyon	Upper Rio Hondo Soil & Water Conservation District	Flood Control	Y	High
Lake Mescalero (located outside Lincoln County)	Carrizo Creek	BIA	Water Supply, Recreation	Y	High

The Office of the State Engineer defines high hazard dams as any dam where failure or misoperation will probably cause loss of life (from the New Mexico Rules and Regulations Governing Dam Design, Construction and Dam Safety, Section 19.25.12.10 NMAC). An EAP is required for all high hazard dams. The EAP includes maps of expected inundation areas ranging from sunny day breach as well as flood condition breaching that account for dam failures under normal capacity conditions and following heavy precipitation where dam capacity is reached. The EAP also identifies preparedness and mitigation actions to reduce property damage, injury, or loss of life due to a dam breach incident. EAPs are on file with the Office of the State Engineer, the dam owner, operator, New Mexico DHSEM, and entities that have responsibilities in dam breach response.

Figure 5-80: High Hazard Dam Locations throughout Lincoln County

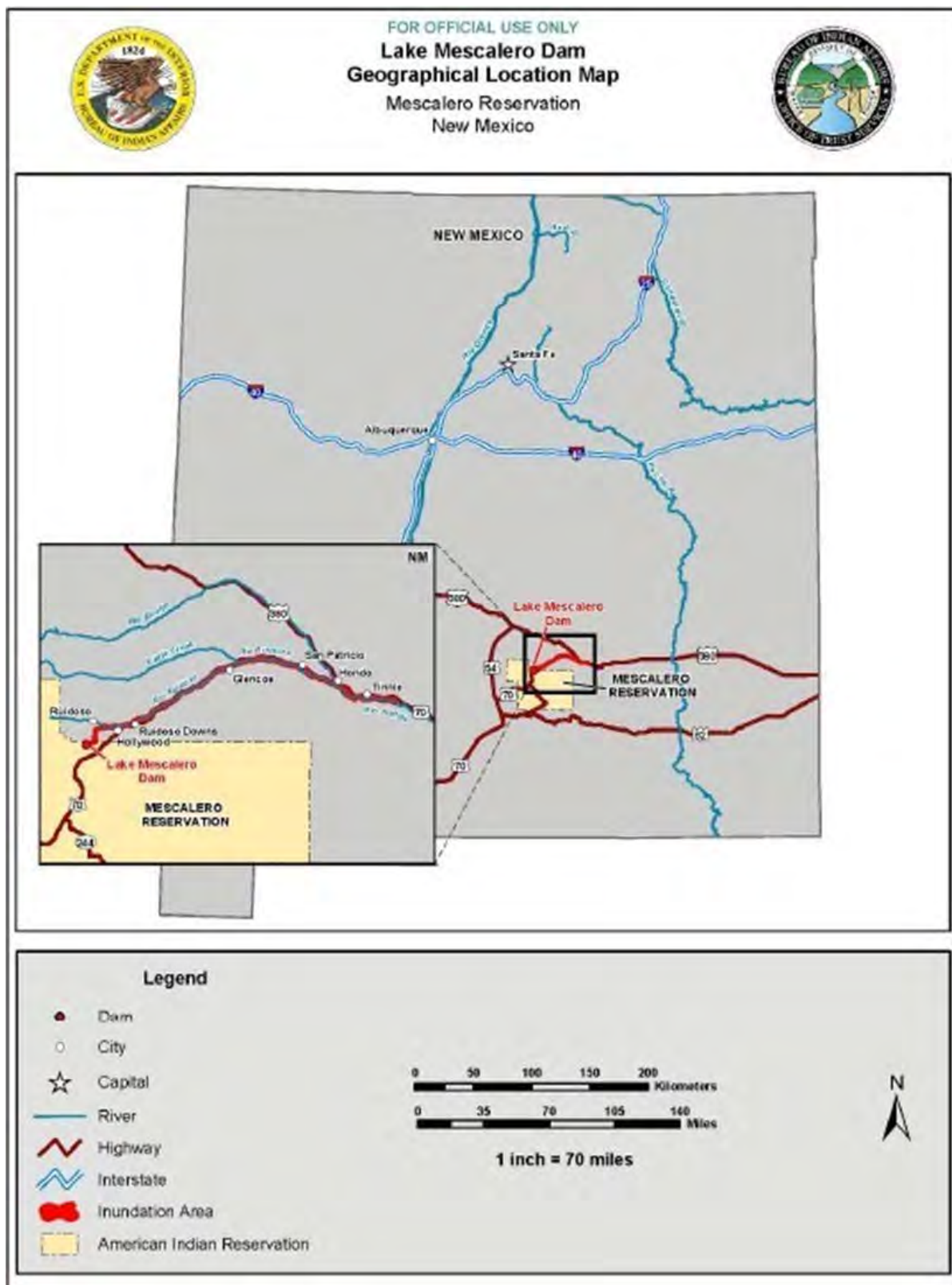


Lake Mescalero Dam, Upper Rio Hondo Dam, Bonito Dam, Grindstone Canyon Dam, and Alto Dam have EAPs. The EAPs were reviewed for relevant information to include in the HMP Update. Each EAP has an inundation map based on modeling the dam failure under various operating conditions and an evacuation map that has been prepared from the inundation mapping. General maps showing the location of downstream inundation areas are shown in Figures 5-81 through 5-85.

Downstream impacts from a dam failure incident may be severe. As noted in the flood portion of this section, the worst-case scenario for flooding would result from failure of the Lake Mescalero and Grindstone Canyon dams which would result in the water flow in the Rio Ruidoso increasing to 40 feet above the streambed through Ruidoso and Ruidoso Downs. After Ruidoso Downs it would be 20 feet above the streambed through the Hondo Valley.

Mescalero Lake Dam is located outside Lincoln County, is owned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and is managed by the Mescalero Apache Tribe. The dam is a zoned earth fill 1 embankment composed of a random-fill section, an upstream impervious zone, and a graded gravel filter zone. The dam has a maximum height of 85 feet, and it holds a total of 3,000 acre-feet of water. Lake Mescalero Dam is classified as a high hazard facility according to the 2002 Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams (SEED) analysis report. Inundation associated with the potential failure of this dam could impact homes and commercial sites existing in the floodplain of Carrizo Valley of unincorporated Lincoln County, including two lodges within 2 miles downstream from the dam and a significant number of homes within 2 miles downstream from the dam. The floodplain downstream of the dam extends past these homes and directly into portions of the town of Ruidoso and Ruidoso Downs. The location map shown in Figure 5-81 also shows the general Inundation Area. For additional information contact <https://mescaleroapachetribe.com/>.

Figure 5-81: Location Map showing General Inundation Area for Mescalero Lake Dam



Source: Bureau of Indian Affairs (2014).

Upper Rio Hondo Dam (Salado) is located in unincorporated Lincoln County, it is owned and managed by the Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District. The dam is 90.5 feet high, 690 feet long, and holds a total of 7,120 acre-feet of water. It is classified as a high hazard dam. Inundation associated with the potential failure of this dam could impact any potentially occupied area along the Rio Bonito and Rio Hondo floodplains, including Lincoln, Hondo, Tinnie, and Picacho. It would also potentially impact the following major roads: US380 (Billy the Kid Trail) from the State Highway 220 intersection to the juncture at County Road E-33 (approximately where the highway leaves the Rio Hondo Valley), US70 prior to the US380 juncture, State Highway 368 approximately 0.2 miles north of the US380/70, and Alamo Canyon Road prior to the US380/70 juncture. The evacuation map shown in Figure 5-82 also shows the general Inundation Area. For additional information contact <https://uhswcd.com>.

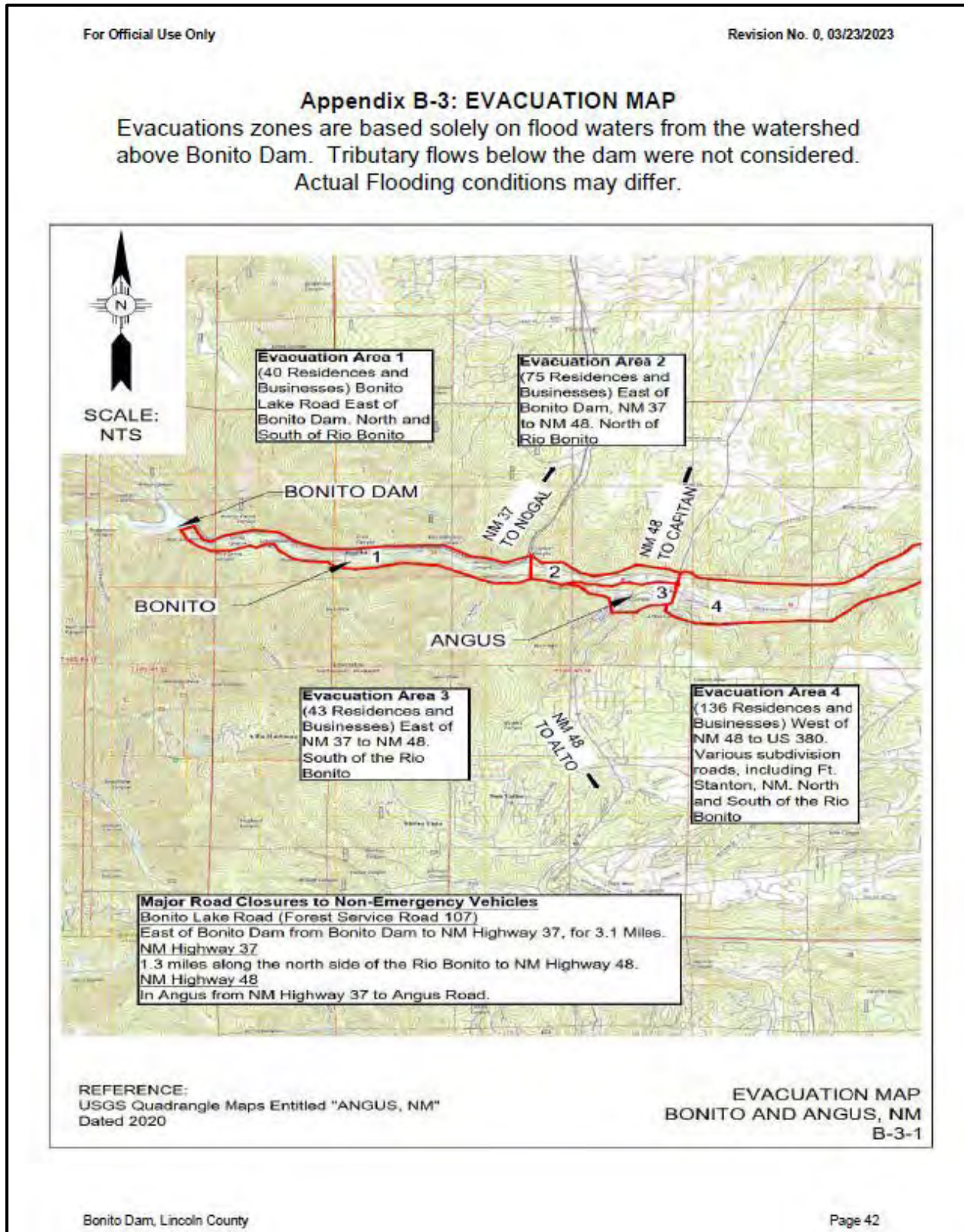
Figure 5-82: Evacuation Map showing General Inundation Area for Upper Rio Hondo Dam



Source: Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District (2018).

Bonito Dam is owned and operated by the City of Alamogordo; the primary contact is the Utilities Department Director. The dam is 113 feet high and 480 feet long and holds a total of 1,273.6 acre- feet of water. It is classified as a high hazard dam. The Bonito Dam is located approximately 9.5 miles northwest of the Village of Ruidoso. Inundation associated with the potential failure of this dam could impact all occupied structures along the floodplain of Rio Bonito from the Dam along State Highway 37 through the State Highway 48 bridge crossing, including the unincorporated Angus. Additional occupied structures also potentially impacted are along the Rio Bonito from the Rio Bonito State Highway 48 bridge crossing to the US380 bridge crossing and through to the confluence with the Rio Ruidoso; this includes unincorporated Fort Stanton and Lincoln. In addition, occupied structures along the Rio Hondo from the intersection of US380 to US70 from mile post 283 to the Lincoln and Chaves County line and on to Two Rivers Dam (approximately 16 miles southwest of Roswell). It would also potentially impact the following roads: Bonito Lake Road east of the Dam to State Highway 37, State Highway 37 to State Highway 48, including the Rio Bonito crossing; State Highway 220 from mile post 13 to 15, including the crossing at Fort Stanton; US380 from mile post 90 to US70 at mile post 285; US70 from mile post 283 to 300; and rural roads that run along the Rio Hondo from US70 at mile post 300 to the Two Rivers Dam. The first page of the series of Evacuation Maps for Bonito Dam is shown in Figure 5-83. For additional information contact www.ci.alamogordo.nm.us/827/Utilities.

Figure 5-83: Page 1 of Evacuation Map for Bonito Dam



Source: City of Alamogordo (2023).

Village of Ruidoso

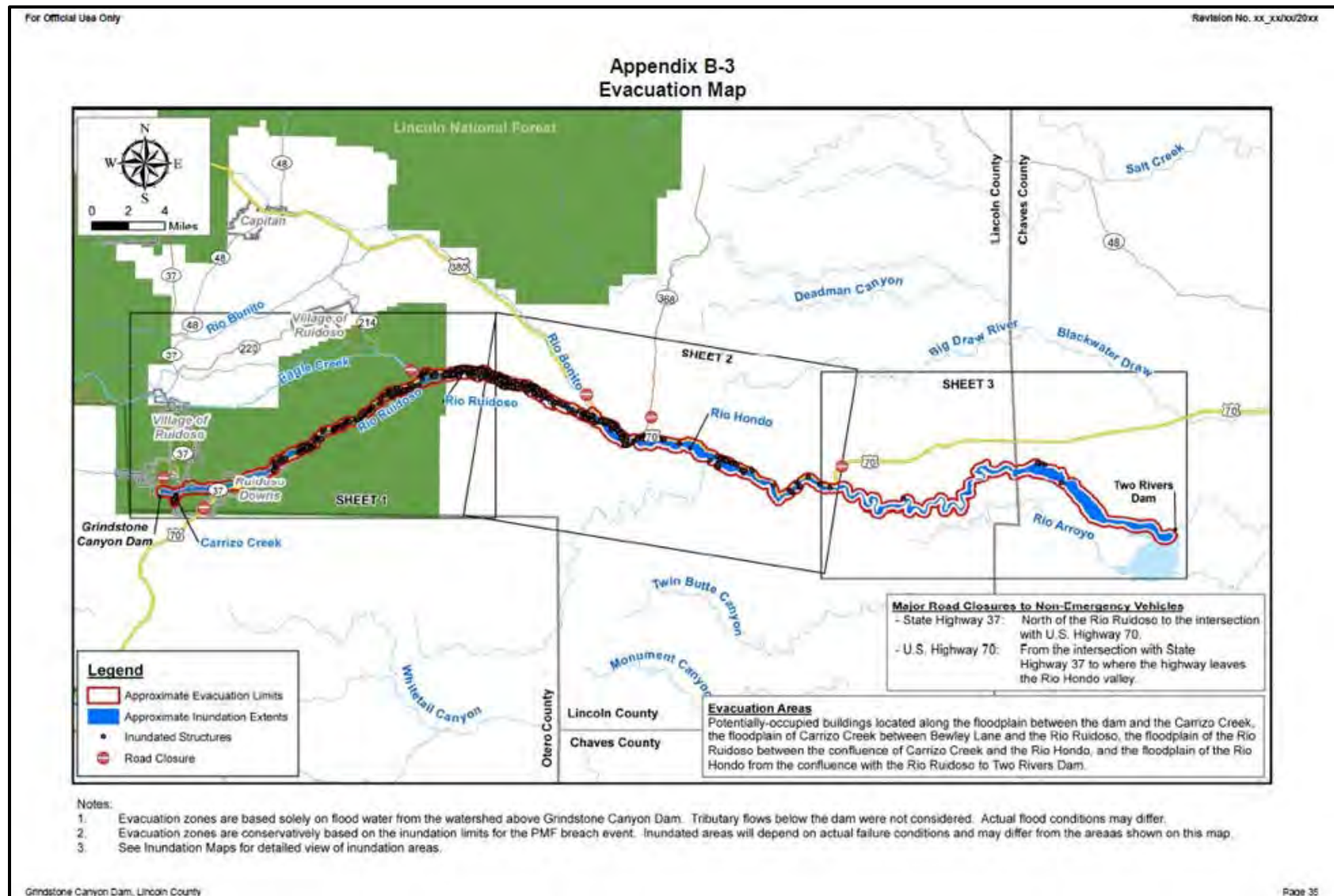
The Village of Ruidoso owns and operates two dams; the Grindstone Canyon Dam is located on the southwestern outskirts of the village, and the Alto Dam is located just 4.3 miles from the center of the village. Out of the two, a dam failure from the Grindstone Canyon Dam would have the most significant impact to Ruidoso. The Bonito Dam is also located within the jurisdictional boundary of the Village of Ruidoso. However, it is owned and managed by the City of Alamogordo. Dam failure extent for the Village of Ruidoso ranges from depths of 1.3 to 33 feet. This includes Alto Dam with an extent of 1.3–23 feet of flood depth and Grindstone dam with a flood depth range of 3–33 feet.

Grindstone Canyon Dam is owned by the Village of Ruidoso and managed by the Water Production Manager. The dam is 123 feet high and 1,304 feet long and holds a total of 1,793.4 acre-feet of water. It is classified as a high hazard dam. Inundation associated with the potential failure of this dam could impact the following list of communities: potentially occupied structures located along the floodplain between the dam and Carrizo Creek, the floodplain of Carrizo Creek between Bewley Lane and Rio Ruidoso, the floodplain of the Rio Ruidoso between the confluence of Carrizo Creek and Rio Hondo, and the floodplain of the Rio Hondo from the confluence with the Rio Ruidoso to Two Rivers Dam. It would also potentially impact the following major roads: State Highway 37 (north of the Rio Ruidoso to the intersection with US70) and US70 (from the intersection with State Highway 37 to where the highway leaves the Rio Hondo valley). The Evacuation Map shown in Figure 5-84 also shows the general Inundation Area. For additional information contact the Village of Ruidoso Water and Sewer Department at <https://www.ruidoso-nm.gov/water-sewer>.

The Water Production Manager provided information on completed and ongoing maintenance-related projects.

- The Grindstone Canyon Dam Drain Cleaning Project: this project included cleaning and leveling 55 vertical floor drains, 35 vertical ceiling drains, six horizontal drains, on the north abutment gallery wall, and seven horizontal drains on the south abutment gallery wall. The project also included grading the gallery and portal entrance to improve drainage from the gallery. The grading work exposed the original concrete floor and an approximately 2-inch drainage trench. The project also included installing a removable weir at the portal entrance to measure seepage flow rates for long-term monitoring.
- Condition Assessment for Grindstone Dam Spillway and North Dam Crest Concrete Repairs: This project included reviewing the assessment findings and discussing repair options with the Village and the NMOSE Dam Safety. The contractor working on this assessment is now preparing 60-percent plans and specifications for the proposed repairs.
- The Grindstone Canyon Outlet Works Video Surveys: This survey was performed by a contractor who encountered sediment when conducting the video survey. The sediment was encountered in the Grindstone Canyon 48-inch outlet conduit, which prevented completion of the video survey. The contractor team met with the Village of Ruidoso and the NMOSE to discuss the 48-inch outlet conduit condition. NMOSE requested removal of the sediment and completion of the video survey as soon as possible. the Contractor and team are currently working with the Village of Ruidoso on the sediment removal plan and schedule. Surveys were completed of Grindstone Canyon Dam crest for long-term monitoring in June and August.

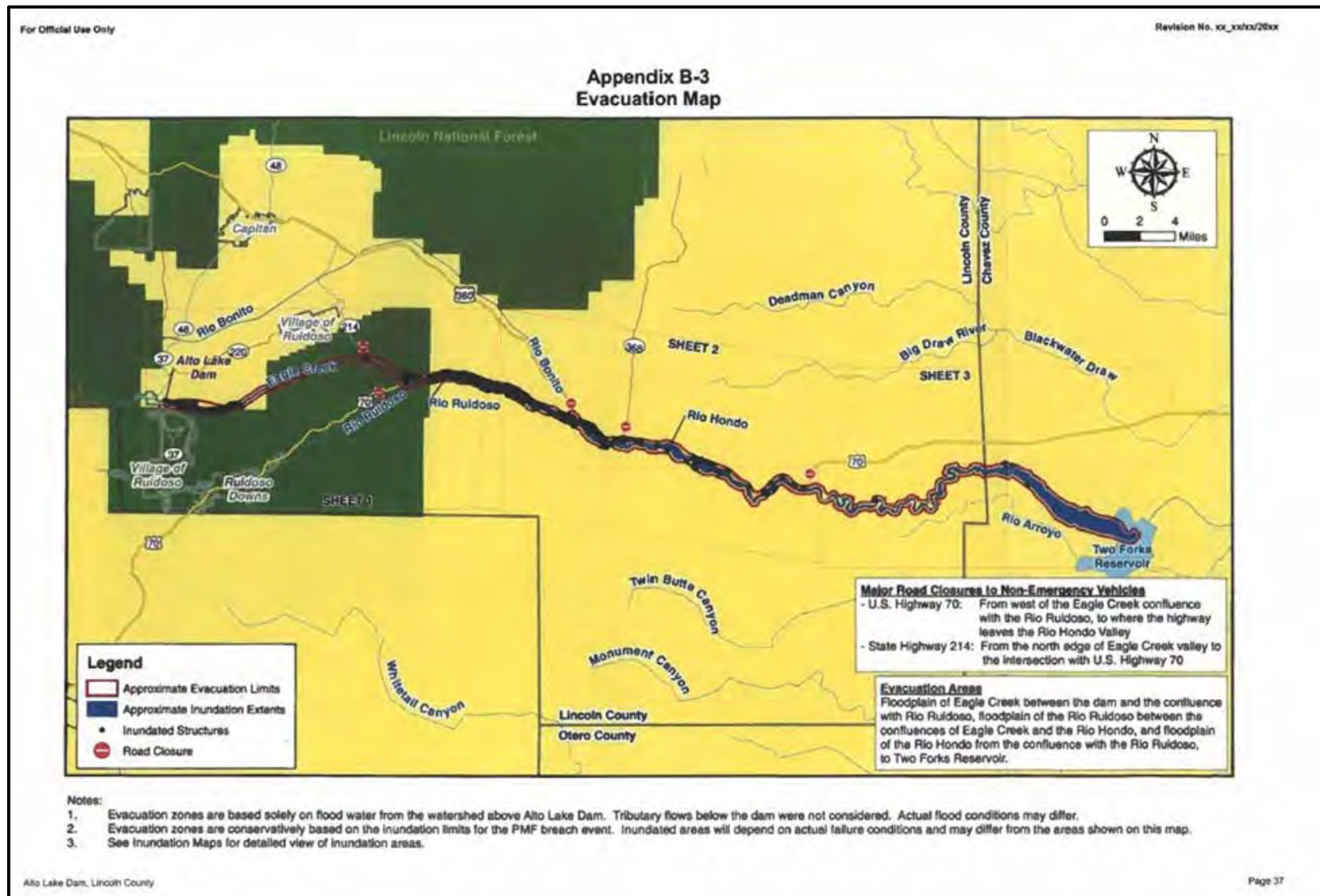
Figure 5-84: Evacuation Map showing General Inundation Area for Grindstone Canyon Dam



Source: Village of Ruidoso (2016).

Alto Dam is owned by the Village of Ruidoso and managed by the Water Production Manager. The dam is 51.1 feet high and 362 feet long and holds a total of 299.7 acre-feet of water. It is classified as a high hazard dam. Inundation associated with the potential failure of this dam could impact all occupied structures along the floodplain of Eagle Creek between the dam and the confluence with Rio Ruidoso, as well as the floodplain of the Rio Ruidoso between the confluences of Eagle Creek and the Rio Hondo, and the floodplain of the Rio Hondo from the confluence with the Rio Ruidoso to Two Forks Reservoir. It would also potentially impact the following major roads: US70 (from west of the Eagle Creek confluence with the Rio Ruidoso to where the Highway leaves the Rio Hondo valley) and State Highway 214 (from the north edge of Eagle Creek valley to the intersection with US70). The Water Production Manager has recently begun preliminary planning for an EAP update. The evacuation map shown in Figure 5-85 also shows the general Inundation Area. For additional information contact the Village of Ruidoso Water and Sewer Department at <https://www.ruidoso-nm.gov/water-sewer>.

Figure 5-85: Evacuation Map showing General Inundation Area for Alto Lake Dam



Source: Village of Ruidoso (2017).

City of Ruidoso Downs

The City of Ruidoso Downs does not own or operate any dams. However, the community would be impacted by a dam failure of the Grindstone Canyon Dam and Mescalero Lake Dam. Dam failure extent for the City of Ruidoso Downs ranges from depths of 3 to 33 feet. This includes Grindstone dam with a flood depth range of 3–33 feet.

Grindstone Dam: Inundation associated with the potential failure of this dam would potentially impact the following list of communities: potentially occupied structures located along the floodplain between the dam and Carrizo Creek, the floodplain of Carrizo Creek between Bewley Lane and Rio Ruidoso, the floodplain of the Rio Ruidoso between the confluence of Carrizo Creek and Rio Hondo, and the floodplain of the Rio Hondo from the confluence with the Rio Ruidoso to Two Rivers Dam. It would also potentially impact the following major roads: State Highway 37 (north of the Rio Ruidoso to the intersection with US70) and US70 (from the intersection with State Highway 37 to where the highway leaves the Rio Hondo valley).

Lake Mescalero Dam: Inundation associated with the potential failure of this dam would potentially impact the following list of communities: homes and commercial sites existing in the floodplain of Carrizo Valley, including two lodges within 2 miles downstream from the dam and a significant number of homes within 2 miles downstream from the dam. The floodplain downstream of the dam extends past these homes and directly into portions of the town of Ruidoso, New Mexico.

5.3.7.4 Probability of Occurrence

When calculating the probability for dam failure, the Planning Team agreed to use the PRI, explained further in Figure 5-110. Probability in Figure 5-86 below is calculated from the following criteria:

- “Unlikely” means no events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in 0 to 16.65% annual probability.

In addition to the general definitions used for the PRI, the Planning Team analyzed the annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time based on available records for the other hazards. Since there have been no recorded occurrences of dam failure, there is a 0% annual probability for the 2017 to 2022 time period.

Figure 5-86: Dam Failure Probability of Occurrence

Dam Failure Probability of Occurrence per Participating Jurisdiction		
Jurisdiction	Past Occurrences	Probability
Lincoln County	0	Unlikely
Village of Ruidoso	0	Unlikely
City of Ruidoso Downs	0	Unlikely
Town of Carrizozo	Not a Selected Hazard for Carrizozo	
Village of Capitan	Not a Selected Hazard for Capitan	
Village of Corona	Not a Selected Hazard for Corona	

5.3.7.5 Climate Change

Climate change is expected to disrupt water and storm cycles, increase wildfire intensity, and dry soil; all factors that combine to impact the effectiveness and safety of dams. As discussed in the severe storms section, severity and extent of storms is expected to increase as atmospheric wind cycles are disrupted by warming, specifically in polar regions. Simultaneously, temperatures are expected to increase with earlier spring warming and more intense summer heat. This temperature increase, along with a reduction in soil water retention creates conditions for catastrophic wildfire events. As soil dries from rising temperatures, and following wildfire events, the soil becomes hydrophobic, meaning it doesn't absorb water near its normal rate or will not bond with water at all. This results in storm water that carries large amounts of soil and sediment with it as it moves across the landscape in the watersheds. This transported sediment becomes trapped behind the dam and accumulates over time. This is a natural occurrence of dams that must be addressed occasionally; however, hydrophobic soil from climate change induced drought and wildfires speeds up this process, reducing the time before sedimentation must be addressed. Excess sediment behind a dam reduces the overall capacity of the dam which is of particular concern for flood attenuation dams such as the Upper Rio Honda dam. For the other dams in and around the county, reduced capacity correlates with a reduction in water supply that is a major concern for a region already experiencing drought and water supply challenges. The buildup of transported sediment also places a larger load on the dam; this could become an issue with older dams and create breach concerns during severe storm events with high precipitation totals.

5.4 Vulnerability Analysis Methodology

5.4.1 Overview

The following sections summarize the methodologies used to perform the vulnerability analysis portion of the risk assessment. For this update, the entire vulnerability analysis was either revised or updated to reflect the availability of new hazard data, 2020 census data, and changes to the process as identified by the Planning Team. Analysis of impacts to critical infrastructure, structures, and socially vulnerable populations comprise the Vulnerability Analysis for the HMP Update. The description of how the analysis differed from the HMP Update is included in Sections 5.4.2 through 5.4.4.

5.4.2 Critical Infrastructure

The 2018 HMP listed an 'asset inventory' in table format, identifying both critical and non-critical categories. The figures did not include addresses or geospatial identifiers. The asset inventory included critical facilities, non-critical facilities, and infrastructure. The definition of 'critical facility' that was used in the 2018 HMP was taken from the 2013 State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

For the 2023 Update, the Planning Team decided to use the term "critical infrastructure" to represent all facilities and infrastructure that meet the definition described below which is based on the 2018 State Hazard Mitigation Plan definition of "critical facility". Critical infrastructure for the purposes of this HMP Update means:

- Assets, facilities, or infrastructure that are vital to the health, safety, and well-being of community members during and after a natural disaster; or
- Assets, facilities, or infrastructure that if impacted during a natural disaster may affect response and recovery.

- Examples include locations
 - that are vital to the response or recovery effort, including utilities, transportation networks, and communication networks.
 - where public health and safety functions are performed or coordinated that house socially vulnerable populations requiring special consideration.
 - that can create secondary hazards, such as nuclear power plants and hazardous materials production or storage facilities.
 - that house socially vulnerable populations requiring special consideration.

For the 2023 Update, the Planning Team also agreed to utilize publicly available mapped layers from the Homeland Infrastructure Foundation Level Data (HIFLD) plus a publicly available government buildings layer from the New Mexico Resource Geographic Information site to identify the critical facilities to be included in the Vulnerability Analysis. The 24-data layers included in the vulnerability analysis are shown below in Figure 5-87.

Figure 5-87: 24 Data Layers in Vulnerability Analysis



The vulnerability of each participating jurisdiction was analyzed with respect to the impact on critical infrastructure for each hazard. The analysis below is by jurisdiction and then by hazard. The critical infrastructure map for each participating jurisdiction includes icons representing each layer of data that is publicly available. A web-based mapping tool was utilized to conduct the analysis. However, the scale for mapping in this plan is not conducive to showing the level of detail. Therefore, identification of critical infrastructure and the vulnerability to each hazard is shown in the chart below. Note that the Federal Identification Number (FID) is included for some of the locations below.

5.4.2.1 Lincoln County

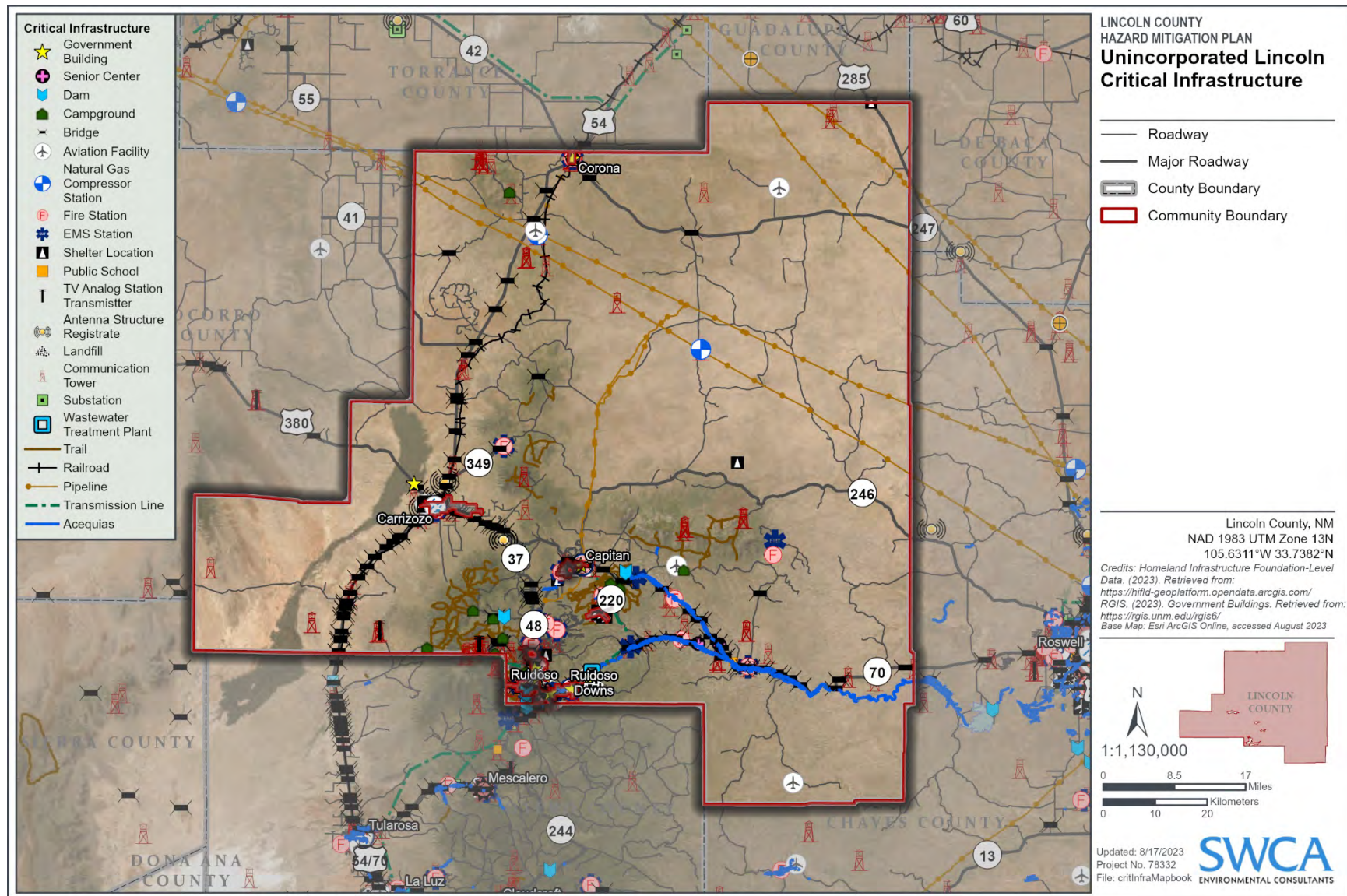
Changes in Development and Priorities

Regarding changes in development within the last five years, unincorporated Lincoln County has shown minimal commercial and residential development with a decrease in population. This trend is anticipated to continue over the next five years. Because the decrease has been distributed throughout the county, there has been no change to the vulnerability of natural hazards.

Wind turbine projects are being planned and implementation is expected within the next 5-year period. The locations are in the unincorporated portion of the county in the area of Corona and Capitan. As these projects are planned and implemented, vulnerability to natural hazards will be analyzed more fully.

For unincorporated Lincoln County in the last five years, there have been no changes in community priorities based on new direction from leadership or similar.

Figure 5-88: Map of Critical Infrastructure for Unincorporated Lincoln County



Wildfire

Lincoln County contains a total of 215 critical infrastructure facilities (Figure 5-88). Of that total, 136 fall within the high-risk wildfire areas and 31 fall within the moderate wildfire areas. Figure 5-89 lists the names of infrastructure with high wildfire risk. Infrastructure that falls within the high wildfire hazard zone should be considered a priority for mitigation actions. Infrastructure in this category falls in a geography that is considered at high risk of wildfire events due to a combination of vegetation, topography, community proximity, and other fire ignition and spread modeling criteria. Prioritizing actions on or around these infrastructures will greatly improve a community's likelihood of minimizing wildfire hazard and ensuring continued functionality in the event of a fire and during the recovery process. Infrastructure that falls in the moderate wildfire risk category should be prioritized but is not as crucial as those deemed high risk. Infrastructure in this category is at risk of wildfire but may be more resilient or in less of a threat zone due to the surrounding landscape, past fuels management, infrastructure materials, and other contributing risk factors.

Wildfire and smoke from spring through fall can have a negative impact on tourists coming to the area for recreation opportunities. This can result in reduced revenue, taxes, and similar economic losses.

Figure 5-89: Critical Infrastructure within Moderate/High Wildfire Zone (Lincoln County)

Critical Infrastructure within the Moderate and High Wildfire Risk Zone	
Campground	
Bonito Creek (FID – 2) - Moderate	
Bridges	
27-B009 (FID 265) – 0.3 miles West (W) of US70 @ Mile Post (MP) 274 - High	US54 (FID 122) – 9.4 miles South (S) of NM42/Corona - High
NM-37 (FID 264): 12.3 miles North (N) of NM48/Angus - Moderate	NM-247 (FID 245) – 17.8 miles East (E) of US54 - High
Aviation Facilities	
Skeen Ranch (FID – 5) - Moderate	
Fire Stations	
Arabela Fire Department (1652 County Road (Rd) 368) - Moderate	
Communication Towers	
549751 (E of Tecolote Peak and Elda Rd; S of Gallinas and N of Tecolote) - Moderate	134299 (S of US70 along Country Road E033) - Moderate
936014 (NE of Jicarilla Mountains) - High	593387 (NE of Tinnie, NM) - Moderate
489275 (E of Jicarilla Mountains) - High	602620 (SE of Bonito on Buck Mountain) - High
1174193 (SE of intersection of Pine Lodge Rd and Seven Rivers Rd) - Moderate	886497 (E of Alto and Kokopelli Golf Club) - Moderate
870334 (SE of intersection of Pine Lodge Rd and Seven Rivers Rd) - Moderate	384378 (NE of Lookout Mountain) - High

Critical Infrastructure within the Moderate and High Wildfire Risk Zone	
148942 (S of Capitan Mountains along Capitan Gap) - Moderate	1161716 (N of Buck Mountain) - High
450543 (S of Capitan Mountains along Capitan Gap) - Moderate	777351 (Approx. 2 miles W of Alto) - High
1161672 (Approx. 0.5 miles E of Capitan limits) - High	777364 (N of Moon Mountain and E of Ruidoso) - Moderate
146259 (Approx. 0.5 miles E of Capitan limits) - High	
Trails	
Sand Wash - High	Pierce Canyon - High
Warner Gulch - High	Pine Ridge Trail - High
Patos Mountain Trail - High	Doherty Ridge - High
Trail Canyon - High	Petroglyph Trail - High
Barber Springs Trail - High	North Base - Moderate
Carrizo Peak -- High	Barber Ridge - High
Capitan Peak - High	Big Bonito - High
Johnnie Canyon Trail - High	Sander's Ridge - High
Seven Cabins - High	Little Bonito - Moderate
Summit - High	Unimproved Road* [Look into line 43 and 65] - High
South Base - High	Pancho Canyon - Moderate
Zamora Trail - High	North Cedar Creek - High
Cedar Creek Village Access - High	Lower Cedar Creek - Moderate
East Well Trail - High	Elk Valley Trail - High
East Mesa Trail - High	Elk Meadow Trail - High
Tortolita Canyon - High	Capitan Overlook Trail - High
Gaylord Canyon - High	Ft. Stanton South Trail - High
Nogal Peak - High	Ft. Stanton North Trail - High
Water Canyon - High	Oak Ridge - High
Goat Canyon - High	Upper Raven - High
Goat Spring Trail - High	Lower Raven - Moderate
Pennsylvania Canyon - High	Perk Ridge Trail - High
Three Rivers - High	Norman Canyon - High
Grindstone Mesa Loop - High	Lower Apache Trail - High
Grindstone Spur - High	Outlaw Trail - High

Critical Infrastructure within the Moderate and High Wildfire Risk Zone	
Grindstone Trail (Mine Canyon) - High	Salado Trail - High
Grindstone Canyon Loop - High	Crest - High
Grindstone Connector - High	Perk Canyon Trail - High
Grindstone Ridge - High	Deer Valley Trail - High
Peacock Trail - High	Pierce Canyon - High
Skyline Trail – High	Phantom - High
South Fork - High	Copeland Canyon - Moderate
Homestead Loop - Moderate	Mitt and Bar - High
Clear Water - High	Padilla Trail - Moderate
Cave Canyon Trail - High	Thorium Canyon – High
Alfred Hale Connector - High	Trail Access Loop - High
Tucson Mountain - High	Rodamaker Canyon - High
Dry Mills - High	Buffalo Soldier Trail - High
Kit Carson Loop Trail - High	Aspen - High
Spring Canyon - High	Zamora Trail - High
Bluefront - Moderate	Argentina Canyon - High
Cedar Creek - High	Miner’s Road - High
Mills Canyon - High	North Eagle Creek - High
Telephone Canyon - High	Church Mountain - High
Dry Canyon - High	Maverick - High
Skull Springs - High	Pershing Trail - High
Petroglyph Trail Access - High	Downhill - Moderate
Turkey Canyon - High	Rio Bonito Trail - High
Cut Across - High	Cedar Ridge Trail - High
Capitan Overlook Trail - High	Rio Bonito Trail - High
Railroad	
NM Railroad (FID 11) - High	NM Railroad (FID 21) - High
Heartland Division (FID 84) - High	Heartland Division (FID 91) - High
Heartland Division (FID 92) - High	NM Railroad (FID 93) - High
Heartland Division (FID 157) - High	Heartland Division (FID 158) - High
Heartland Division (FID 159) - High	NM Railroad (FID 194) - Moderate
NM Railroad (FID 195) - High	

Critical Infrastructure within the Moderate and High Wildfire Risk Zone	
Pipelines	
Enterprise Products Operating, Limited Liability Corporation (LLC) – Highly Volatile Liquid (FID 1) - High	Enterprise Products Operating, LLC – EPL (FID 2) - High
Enterprise Products Operating, LLC – Highly Volatile Liquid (FID 3) - High	Giant Pipeline Company (Co.) – Crude Oil (FID 5) - High
Kinder Morgan CO2 Company, LP – Carbon Dioxide (FID 6) - High	El Paso Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (FID 11) - High
El Paso Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (FID 12) - High	El Paso Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (FID 15) - High
Transwestern Pipeline Co. – Natural Gas (FID 32) - High	Transwestern Pipeline Co. – Natural Gas (FID 33) - High
Transwestern Pipeline Co. – Natural Gas (FID 34) - High	Transwestern Pipeline Co. – Natural Gas (FID 35) - High
Transwestern Pipeline Co. – Natural Gas (FID 36) - High	Zia Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (FID40) - High
Zia Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (FID 41) - High	El Paso Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (FID 44) - Moderate
El Paso Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (FID 16) - High	El Paso Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (FID 17) - High
Transmission Lines	
In Service AC Transmission Line – Glencoe (FID 6) - High	In Service AC Transmission Line – Hollywood (FID 7) - High
In Service AC Transmission Line – Hollywood (FID 25) - High	In Service AC Transmission Line – Ski Run (FID 26) - High

Flood

Lincoln County contains a total of 215 critical infrastructure facilities. Of that total, 48 are within the 1% annual flood risk area. Infrastructure within these areas has a 1% probability of flooding on an annual basis and a 26% of flooding over the course of a 30-year mortgage, as defined by FEMA. The areas with 1% annual flood risk are also often referred to as the 100-year floodplain. Infrastructure in these areas could be impacted by flood events in several ways; flood water could fully inundate things like buildings and energy and transportation-related facilities and can damage or reduce the effectiveness of things like trails and bridges. Figure 5-90 lists infrastructure within the 1% annual flood risk zone.

The regional wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) for the Village of Ruidoso and City of Ruidoso Downs is not within the flood zone. The Planning Team requested to include the WWTP in the correct location on the Critical Infrastructure Map, as the location from the publicly available GIS layer is inaccurate. The WWTP is located north of US70, northeast of Ruidoso Downs; the plant is approximately 150 feet from the outer boundary of the plant to the outmost boundary of the flood zone and approximately 240 feet from the outer boundary of the plant to the Rio Ruidoso.

Figure 5-90: Critical Infrastructure within Flood Risk Zone (Lincoln County)

Critical Infrastructure within 1% Annual Flood Risk Zone	
Dams	
Bonito Dam	Upper Rio Hondo Site Number (No.) 1 Dam
Trails	
Access Trail	Lower Cedar Creek
Trail Access Loop	Upper Cedar Creek
Tortolita Canyon	Salado Trail
Homestead Cutoff	Rio Bonito Trail
Homestead Loop	East Well Trail
Zamora Trail	Elk Meadow Trail
Mills Canyon	Tract 4 Trail
Ft. Stanton North Trail	Tract 3 South Trail
Ft. Stanton South Trail	Nogal Canyon
Petroglyph Trail Access	Petroglyph Trail
Railroad	
Heartland Division (Object ID 15)	
Pipelines	
Giant Pipeline Co. – Crude Oil (Object ID 4)	El Paso Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (Object ID 6)
Transwestern Pipeline Co. – Natural Gas (Object ID 14)	Transwestern Pipeline Co. – Natural Gas (Object ID 15)
Transwestern Pipeline Co. – Natural Gas (Object ID 16)	Zia Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (Object ID 19)
Zia Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (Object ID 21)	El Paso Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (Object ID 24)
El Paso Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (Object ID 25)	
Transmission Lines	
In Service AC Transmission Line – Glencoe (FID 6)	In Service AC Transmission Line – Hollywood (FID 7)
In Service AC Transmission Line – Hollywood (FID 25)	In Service AC Transmission Line – Ski Run (FID 26)
Substation	
In Service Substation – Glencoe (FID 10)	

Critical Infrastructure within 1% Annual Flood Risk Zone	
Bridges	
FID – 164: 9.7 miles N of NM48 @ Angus	FID – 189: 2.2 miles S of US380
FID – 342: T10S, R12, SEC12	FID – 247: 9.0 miles N Junction (Jct.) US70/NM368
FID – 207: 400 S Jct. NM48	FID – 187: 250 W US380 @ MP 150.1

Thunderstorms

Severe thunderstorms, which includes lightning and hail, are a broad hazard that impacts the entire county. Of the 215 pieces of critical infrastructure present in unincorporated Lincoln County, all have the potential to be damaged or have their functionality impaired or stopped due to severe weather. Due to the widespread nature of this hazard, and the lack of mapped data on high frequency occurrence areas, individual infrastructure was not assessed in terms of their vulnerability. Rather, this section identifies the potential impacts to the critical infrastructure that is present within the county.

A major infrastructure risk related to severe thunderstorms is loss of power. This can be caused by lightning strikes, extreme precipitation, and severe hailstorms with high accumulation and/or large hail that causes physical damage. Power outages are most likely to impact homes, public buildings, airports, public health facilities, and communication towers and facilities. Many facilities, such as hospitals, are equipped with backup power generators, however widespread power outages can cause facilities to become overwhelmed.

For airports, severe storms often cause grounding of flights, especially during severe lightning and hail events. This reduces or eliminates this form of travel in and out of the county. Campgrounds and trails are most heavily impacted by storms with high precipitation that may cause high levels of erosion and flooding in some cases. Campers and hikers are vulnerable to lightning strikes, hail strikes, and erosion-related hazards when using these facilities if a severe storm arises. Primitive facilities such as bathrooms that are common at trails and campgrounds may also be destroyed by severe storms. Railroads can be damaged by heavy precipitation that can erode the ground under tracks as well as by delays caused from high intensity storms. Similarly, pipelines can become unsafe or damaged through erosion causing storm events that destabilize the ground around and under pipes. This is also true for transmission lines where footers and support may lose stability or be tipped over. Transmission lines may also be impact by lightning that knocks down poles or disconnects lines which can also create fire hazards.

Winter Storms

Winter storms also impact the entire county although higher elevation communities are more vulnerable and experience higher severity and frequency of these events relative to the plains regions. Due to the generally low accumulation of snow throughout the county, freezing is anticipated to have the largest impact on critical infrastructure throughout the county. Critical infrastructure that is most vulnerable to winter storms include: airports, communication towers, substations, transmission lines, and pipelines.

Heavy snow and freezing rain impact airports by delaying or shutting down travel as flights become hazardous and require more time for de-icing and runway clearing. Similar to thunderstorms, winter storms can cause power outages that impact homes, established shelters, and emergency facilities. Accumulating ice and snow can down communication towers, transmission lines, and utility poles in extreme conditions. These issues may take days to rectify depending on the severity of the storm and infrastructure damage. Natural gas pipelines may be damaged by extreme cold that causes water in and around the pipes to freeze,

potentially causing cracking. Pipelines in the county include natural gas, carbon dioxide, crude oil, and highly volatile liquids; all of which create unique hazards for communities and environmental health in the event of their failure. Major roads may be closed or have hazardous travel conditions under severe winter weather. This can cause delays or stoppage of emergency services as well as leave travelers vulnerable to crashes and stranding in freezing temperatures.

High Wind

High wind is a hazard that may exist on its own or accompany thunderstorms or winter storms. High wind is a widespread hazard that impacts the entire county and is often hard to define the extent of. The south-central portion of the county and high elevation regions experience the most severe wind events and infrastructure in these areas should be prepared accordingly. All buildings and homes in the county can be damaged by high wind events when they pick up objects and carry sand and debris that can cause property damage. Traveling along major roads in the county may become hazardous, especially for high profile vehicles. Power outages may occur as a result of transmission line poles being knocked over by high wind. Similarly, lines on substations may be damaged or broken from wind events.

Drought

Drought can have broad impacts on infrastructure but is most impactful to water resources while also increasing the risk of wildfire and flooding. As drought severity increases, watersheds dry out and community reliance on groundwater increases. Overextraction can cause land subsidence where the ground slowly or dramatically sinks in the absence of ground water support. In 2017, the New Mexico Bureau of Geology released a study ranking the susceptibility of soil collapse throughout the state (NMBGMR 2017). A large portion of the unincorporated county was ranked as highly susceptible to soil collapse (rating based on a 1 to 4 scale, with 4 being highly susceptible). Areas rated at a 4 include the valley between the Sacramento Mountains and Capitan Mountain, the southwest portion of the county northwest from Ruidoso, and the northcentral portion of the county northeast of the Jicarilla Mountains. This drought-induced hazard can cause damage to buildings as soil compacts, and potentially destabilize transmission line poles and communication towers under extreme conditions. Drought also creates danger for pipelines that can be cracked or broken as the soil around them dries and shifts. Rail roads, bridges, airports, and roads can all be damaged by severe drought and high temperatures associated with extended events. Soil under these infrastructures can dry and compress, destabilizing concrete, and tracks. As forest health decreases under drought conditions, the risk of catastrophic wildfire increases placing trails and campgrounds at risk as well as infrastructure falling within the WUI. Drought creates similar concerns for increased flash flood risk as drought impacted soil cannot properly absorb precipitation and attenuate flooding.

Dam Failure

A failure of the Alto Lake Dam would have minimal impact on critical infrastructure but is expected to impact homes along the inundation path. One shelter location (J Bar Country Church) is located in the flood path. However, based on reservoir capacity and floodplain location, impacted critical facilities can be estimated. The Copper Canyon and Angus Canyon Fire Stations both fall within the expected inundation zone. One bridge, one communication tower, and one shelter also fall within the anticipated impact zone-located at the intersection of state Highways 48 and 37. A portion of Mills Canyon Trail would also be inundated in the event of a dam failure.

5.4.2.2 Village of Ruidoso

Critical infrastructure mapping for the Village of Ruidoso does not include a majority of the water and sewer infrastructure. The Village requested that these features not be included on the map for public safety reasons.

Changes in Development

Regarding changes in development within the last five years, the Village of Ruidoso has shown minimal commercial and residential development with a decrease in population. This trend is anticipated to continue over the next five years. Because the decrease has been distributed throughout the village, there has been no change to the vulnerability of natural hazards.

For the Village of Ruidoso in the last five years, there have been no changes in community priorities based on new direction from leadership or similar.

Figure 5-91: Map of Critical Infrastructure for the Village of Ruidoso

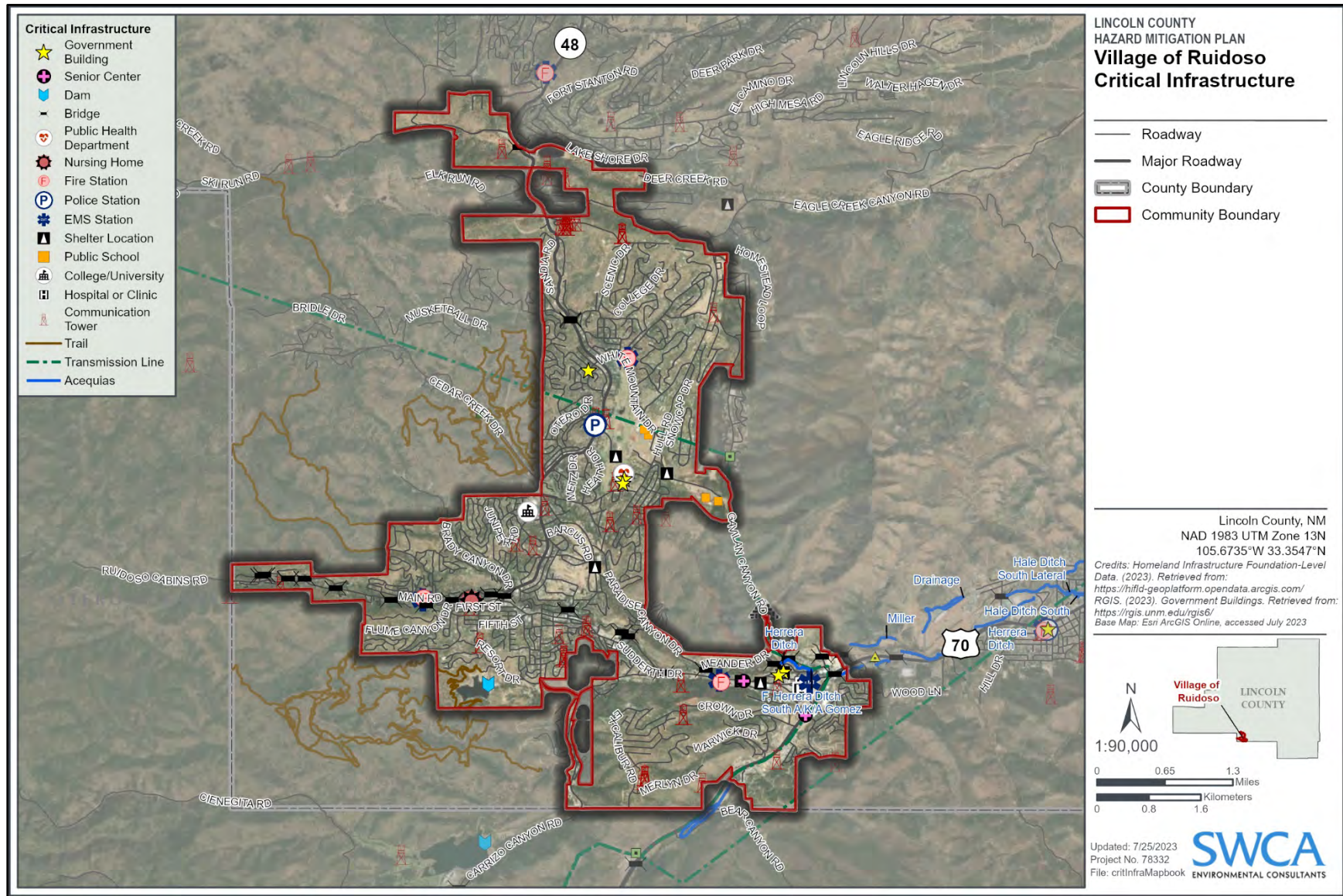
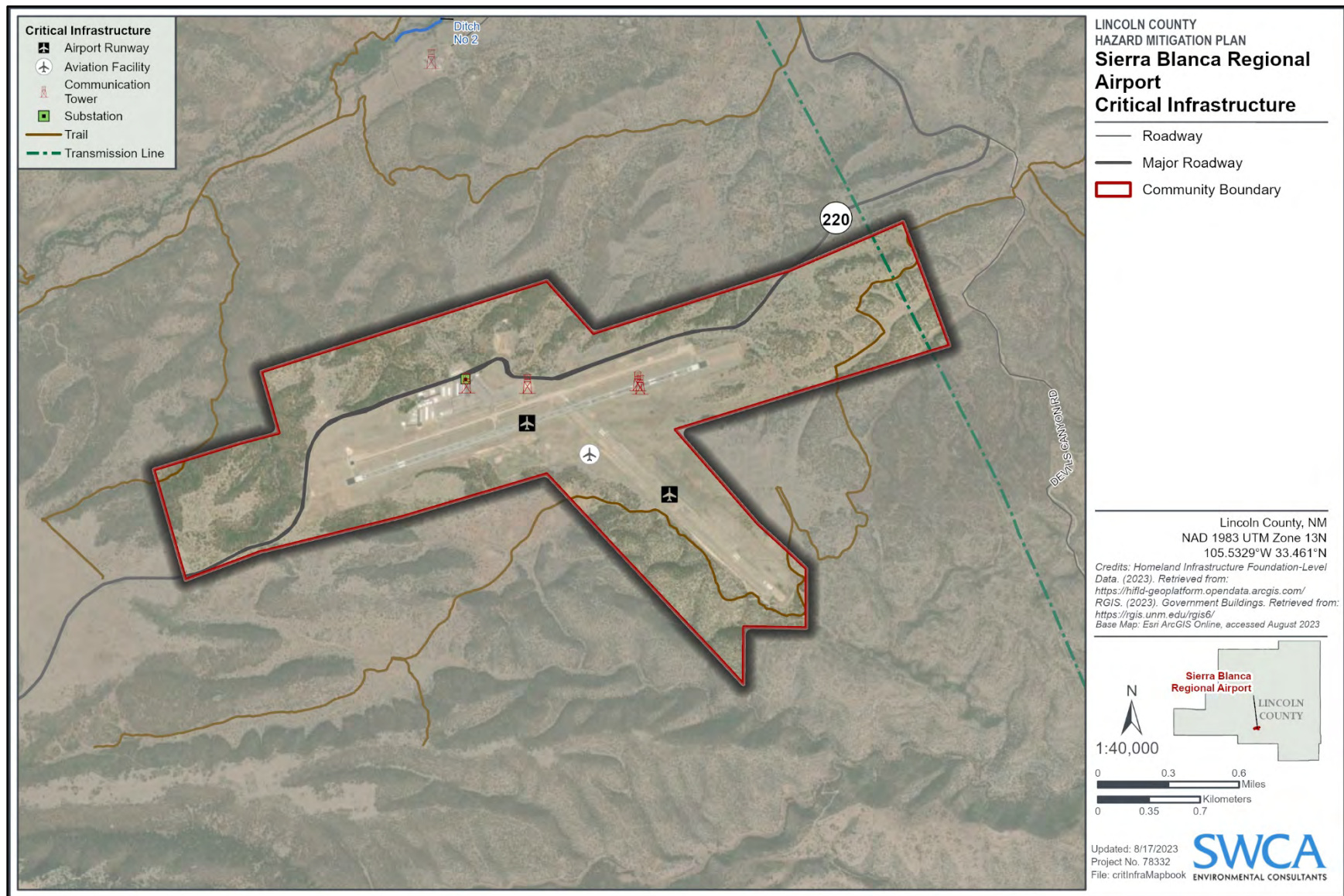


Figure 5-92: Map of Critical Infrastructure at Sierra Blanca Regional Airport



Wildfire

The Village of Ruidoso contains a total of 60 critical infrastructure facilities (Figure 5-91). Of that total, six fall within the high-risk wildfire areas and nine fall within moderate risk wildfire areas. Figure 5-93 lists the names of infrastructure with moderate to high wildfire risk. Infrastructure that falls within the high wildfire hazard zone should be considered a priority for mitigation actions. Infrastructure in this category falls in a geography that is considered at high risk of wildfire events due to a combination of vegetation, topography, community proximity, and other fire ignition and spread modeling criteria. Prioritizing actions on or around these infrastructures will greatly improve a community's likelihood of minimizing wildfire hazard and ensuring continued functionality in the event of a fire and during the recovery process. Infrastructure that falls in the moderate wildfire risk category should be prioritized but is not as crucial as those deemed high risk. Infrastructure in this category is at risk of wildfire but may be more resilient or in less of a threat zone due to the surrounding landscape, past fuels management, infrastructure materials, and other contributing risk factors.

Wildfires can cause significant long-lasting damage to water resources. The Village has a large number of wells that can become contaminated by wildfire. Wells can be infiltrated by chemicals and microorganisms following fire impacts. This can be directly related to chemicals from the fire as well as fire suppressants used by fire fighters. Wells should always be tested following a fire and owners should check or replace well heads and components that support the function of the well.

The Sierra Blanca Regional Airport, and the critical infrastructure contained within it, also fall under the jurisdiction of the Village of Ruidoso and are assessed with the same criteria (Figure 5-92). The airport is situated about 15 miles northwest of the Village along State Highway 220. No critical infrastructure facilities fall within the moderate or high-risk zones; however, portions of the airport property fall within high wildfire risk zones, primarily the western end of the property. Additionally, the landscape surrounding the airport has a high occurrence of moderate and high wildfire risk zones. It is anticipated that fire intensity in this area is relatively low due to the vegetation composition. None the less, wildfires pose a threat to functionality of the airport as low intensity fires may cause delays and closures.

Wildfire and smoke from spring through fall can have a negative impact on tourists coming to the area for recreation opportunities. This can result in reduced revenue, taxes, and similar economic losses.

Figure 5-93: Critical Infrastructure within Moderate/High Wildfire Zone (Village of Ruidoso)

Critical Infrastructure within the Moderate and High Wildfire Risk Zone	
Bridges	
27-Z003 (FID 230) – 0.1 miles S of Main Rd - Moderate	NM48 (FID 210) – 6.5 miles N Jct) NM48 & US70 - Moderate
NM48 (FID 6) – 4.7 miles N Jct. US70/Ruidoso - Moderate	
Landfills	
Gavilan Canyon Solid Waste Transfer Station (430 Gavilan Canyon Rd) - Moderate	
Communication Towers	
FID – 42: ASR - High	FID – 376: Land Mobile (LM) -Private - Moderate
FID – 938: Microwave - High	FID – 425: LM-Private - Moderate

Critical Infrastructure within the Moderate and High Wildfire Risk Zone	
FID – 1142: Microwave - High	FID – 725: LM-Private - Moderate
Trails	
Grindstone Trail (Mine Canyon) - High	Grindstone Canyon Loop - Moderate
Transmission Lines	
Sierra Blanca Regional Airport (Glencoe FID – 6) - High	Village of Ruidoso (Hollywood FID – 25) - High
Village of Ruidoso (Ski Run FID – 26) - Moderate	

At the address 211 Service Road, the new Court House has been built and the planned Horton Complex (Regional Dispatch Center) will be constructed in the next year. These buildings fall within a low wildfire risk area but are still within the WUI. The complex is located less than a block from the 1% annual flood risk area.

Flood

The Village of Ruidoso contains a total of 60 critical infrastructure facilities. Of that total, 41 are within the 1% annual flood risk area. Figure 5-94 lists infrastructure within the 1% annual flood risk zone. Infrastructure within these areas have a 1% probability of flooding on an annual basis and a 26% probability of flooding over the course of a 30-year mortgage, as defined by FEMA. The areas with 1% annual flood risk are also often referred to as the 100-year floodplain. Infrastructure in these areas could be impacted by flood events in several ways; flood water could fully inundate things like buildings and energy and transportation-related facilities and can damage or reduce the effectiveness of things like trails and bridges.

The Regional WWTP for the Village of Ruidoso and City of Ruidoso Downs is not within the flood zone. The Planning Team requested to include the WWTP in the correct location on the Critical Infrastructure Map, as the location from the publicly available GIS layer is inaccurate. The WWTP is located north of US70, northeast of Ruidoso Downs; the plant is approximately 150 feet from the outer boundary of the plant to the outmost boundary of the flood zone and approximately 240 feet from the outer boundary of the plant to the Rio Ruidoso.

The new Court House and the planned Horton Complex (Regional Dispatch Center) are located less than a block from the 1% annual flood risk area. Flooding impacts are not anticipated for these government buildings. See the Dam Failure vulnerability discussion for potential impacts.

Although not listed, the Village contains many water wells that are critical to the community's water supply. Flood waters can carry contaminants such as waste, oil, bacteria, and excessive debris. In the event of a flood, excess water may seep into the well, containing any contaminants carried by it. Water wells should be tested following flood inundation to ensure the water system has not been compromised.

Figure 5-94: Critical Infrastructure within Flood Risk Zone (Village of Ruidoso)

Critical Infrastructure within 1% Annual Flood Risk Zone
Public Schools
White Mountain Elementary (203 White Mountain Drive (Dr))
Communication Towers

Critical Infrastructure within 1% Annual Flood Risk Zone	
FID – 721: LM-Private	FID – 323: LM-Private
FID – 307: LM-Private	
Transmission Lines	
Village of Ruidoso (Hollywood FID – 7)	Village of Ruidoso (Ski Run FID – 26)
Bridges	
FID – 230: 0.1 miles S of Main Rd	FID – 133: Jct. US70/NM48
FID – 178: 0.1 miles N of NM48	FID – 255: Main Rd & Fox Drive
FID – 177: 0.4 miles NW Jct. NM48	FID – 336: Jct. Main Rd/Flume Can. Rd
FID – 307: 0.5 miles NW US70/NM48	FID – 250: 535 N of US70
FID – 251: 540 N of Gavilan Canyon	FID – 5: 3.5 miles N of US70/Ruidoso
FID – 308: 446 N of US70	FID – 252: 628 feet W of NM48
FID – 232: Near River Trail	FID – 228: E end of N Loop Dr
FID – 231: River Trail/Rio Ruidoso	FID – 229: W end of N Loop Dr
FID – 30: 14.4 miles E Jct. US380/Hondo	FID – 253: 84 feet N of Maine Rd
FID – 312: 457 N of NM48	FID – 226: 200 N of Jct. Main Rd
FID – 227: 0.1 miles NW of Main Rd	FID – 249: 0.3 miles N of US70
FID 174: 0.1 miles S US70 @ MP 293.4	FID – 135: 5.3 miles NE of Jct. NM48
FID – 188: 7.4 miles E Otero/Lincoln Cl	FID – 81: 0.2 miles S Jct. US70/380
FID – 240: 2.0 miles E Jct. US380/Hondo	FID – 23: 0.8 miles E Jct. US380/Hondo
FID – 186: 0.25 miles S US70 @ MP 284.3	FID – 244: 0.1 miles W of US70/380 Hondo
FID – 185: 0.2 miles E of US70 @ MP 273	FID – 265: 0.3 miles W of US70 @ MP 274
FID – 286: 4.51 miles W US70/380	FID – 241: 10.1 miles W Jct. US380/Hondo
FID – 285: 3.82 miles E of US70 @ MP 278	

Thunderstorms

Airports, emergency response and health facilities, communication towers, transmission lines, and substations are expected to be most impacted by thunderstorms, including lightning and hail. These facilities are distributed through the Village and the transmission line runs east-west just north of the police station. All these facilities have the potential to lose power during severe thunderstorm conditions. Due to Ruidoso's proximity to the Sacramento Mountains, storms may move across the Village quickly and carry large amounts of precipitation. This can overwhelm storm water systems and create flooding hazards, particularly concerning infrastructure on the east edge of the town such as the multiple EMS stations, shelters, and fire stations. Large hail can cause structural damage to buildings and facilities such as the airport, government buildings, schools, and hospitals. Communication towers and transmission lines may also be damaged or impeded by large and accumulating hail.

Winter Storms

Heavy snow accumulation, freezing rain, and extreme winter temperatures pose a threat to the functionality of most critical infrastructure facilities in Ruidoso. Power outages related to downed transmission lines and impaired substations can impact power village wide. Road travel can become hazardous or be completely shut off with high snow accumulation and icy roads from freezing.

High Wind

High wind is a hazard that may exist on its own or accompany thunderstorms or winter storms. The village is located in a high average wind region of the county and high elevation portions are expected to experience the most severe wind events. Large, gusting wind events are common and infrastructure in these areas should be prepared accordingly. All buildings and homes in Ruidoso can be damaged by high wind events when they pick up objects and carry sand and debris that can cause property damage. Traveling along major roads in and out of the village may become hazardous, especially for high-profile vehicles. Power outages may occur because of transmission line poles being knocked over by high wind. Similarly, lines on substations may be damaged or broken from wind events.

Drought

The Village has on average 6-20 water wells per square kilometer, most of which are at depths of greater than 40 feet, according to the New Mexico Bureau of Geology (NMBGMR 2017). This 2017 study of collapsible soil susceptibility ranks most of the Village and the surrounding landscape as highly susceptible to soil collapse (rating based on a 1-4 scale with 4 being highly susceptible). This drought induced hazard can cause damage to buildings as soil compacts, and potentially destabilize transmission line poles and roads. Drying soil is less absorptive of rain and runoff and can exacerbate flooding risk. This also creates potential water resource impacts from sedimentation which is of particular concern for acequias which may require additional maintenance.

Communities may see a reduction in the output and effectiveness of water wells during extended drought period. Subsurface aquifers can dry below the level of the well pump resulting in loss of water.

Dam Failure

A failure of Grindstone Dam is anticipated to be the most impactful to the Village as the path of water movement following a breach would inundate many homes and critical facilities. Five bridges are located directly downstream of the failure path as well as the Ruidoso Fire Station 1, and three shelter locations.

Based on the assessment conducted during planning for Fire Station 1, the new Court House, and Horton Complex, it was noted that in the very rare case that both Grindstone Dam and Mescalero Lake Dam had total failure, these three government buildings may be impacted. According to the Ruidoso Fire Chief, flooding impacts will be minimal to the Fire Station 1, the new Court House, and the Horton Complex.

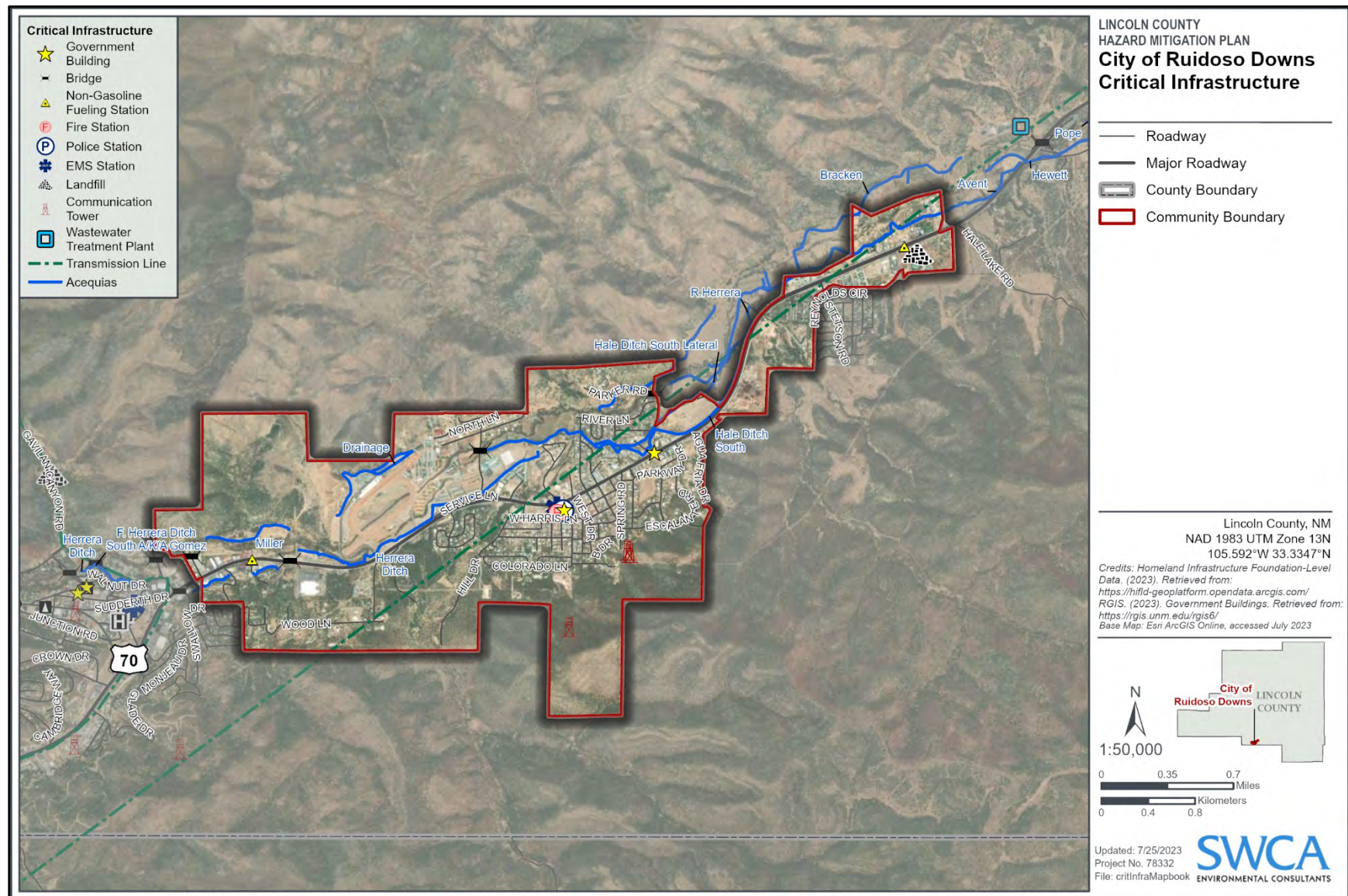
5.4.2.3 City of Ruidoso Downs

Changes in Development and Priorities

Regarding changes in development within the last five years, the City of Ruidoso Downs has shown minimal commercial and residential development, which is anticipated to continue within the next five years. Portions of the new Aqua Fria development (central-west boundary of the city bounded by Aqua Fria Drive, Escalante Road and Spring Road) is in the moderate wildfire risk area. As part of the building permit, the property owner is required to thin the lot in the areas near the structures. Additional homes are expected to be built in this area over the next five years. A Super Allsup's Convenience Store was built in the Avalon neighborhood (north of US70 toward the eastern side of the city). Additional commercial development is anticipated over the next five years, but specific locations have not been identified. Other than the new Aqua Fria development, there are no additional changes to the vulnerability of the severe weather hazards.

For the City of Ruidoso Downs in the last five years, there have been no changes in community priorities based on new direction from leadership or similar.

Figure 5-95: Map of Critical Infrastructure for the City of Ruidoso Downs



Wildfire

Ruidoso Downs contains a total of eight critical infrastructure facilities (Figure 5-95). Of that total, seven fall within the high-risk wildfire. Figure 5-96 lists the names of infrastructure with high wildfire risk. Infrastructure that falls within the high wildfire hazard zone should be considered a priority for mitigation actions. Infrastructure in this category falls in a geography that is considered at high risk of wildfire events due to a combination of vegetation, topography, community proximity, and other fire ignition and spread modeling criteria. Prioritizing actions on or around these infrastructures will greatly improve a community's likelihood of minimizing wildfire hazard and ensuring continued functionality in the event of a fire and during the recovery process. Infrastructure that falls in the moderate wildfire risk category should be prioritized but is not as crucial as those deemed high risk. Infrastructure in this category is at risk of wildfire but may be more resilient or in less of a threat zone due to the surrounding landscape, past fuels management, infrastructure material, and other contributing risk factors.

The Sierra Contracting Dump site is located between US70 and the eastern city limits, to the northeast of the Aqua Fria Development. A portion of the site is in the moderate to high fire risk area.

Wildfire and smoke from spring through fall can have a negative impact on tourists coming to the area for recreation opportunities. This can result in reduced revenue, taxes, and similar economic losses.

Figure 5-96: Critical Infrastructure within Moderate/High Wildfire Zone (Ruidoso Downs)

Critical Infrastructure within the Moderate and High Wildfire Risk Zone	
Communication Towers	
FID – 618: LM-Private - High	FID – 668: LM-Private - High
FID – 631: LM-Private - High	FID – 1108: Microwave - High
FID – 632: LM-Private - High	FID – 1109: Microwave - High
Transmission Line	
In Service AC Transmission Line (0.5 mile of transmission line from Wood Ln heading NE) - High	

Flood

Ruidoso Downs contains a total of eight critical infrastructure facilities. Of that total, one is within the 1% annual flood risk area. Figure 5-97 lists infrastructure within the 1% annual flood risk zone. Infrastructure within these areas has a 1% probability of flooding on an annual basis and a 26% of flooding over the course of a 30-year mortgage, as defined by FEMA. The areas with 1% annual flood risk are also often referred to as the 100-year floodplain. Infrastructure in these areas could be impacted by flood events in several ways; flood water could fully inundate things like buildings and energy and transportation-related facilities and can damage or reduce the effectiveness of things like trails and bridges.

According to the Planning Team, the regional WWTP could be impacted by flooding to the northeast of the City of Ruidoso Downs. The WWTP is located in the unincorporated County, north of US70 and northeast of Ruidoso Downs 150 feet outside the Rio Ruidoso floodplain.

Figure 5-97: Critical Infrastructure within Flood Risk Zone (Ruidoso Downs)

Critical Infrastructure within 1% Annual Flood Risk Zone
Transmission Lines
City of Ruidoso Downs (Hollywood) – FID 25
Treatment Plant
Ruidoso Downs Wastewater Treatment Plant*

*At the request of the Planning Team, this infrastructure was added. It is located approximately 0.35 miles northeast of the most northeastern part of the Ruidoso Downs boundary line. The property line for the WWTP is approximately 160 feet north from the area considered a 1% annual flood risk zone.

Thunderstorms

Infrastructure hazard concerns for thunderstorms in Ruidoso Downs include transmission lines, which run south west to north east, communication towers, government buildings, and emergency response facilities. Severe thunderstorms, including lightning and hail, can cause outages and physical damage to transmission lines and communications towers via electrocution, large and or accumulating hail, and thunderstorms with high precipitation totals and high wind. Government buildings and emergency response facilities can also experience reduced or halted service due to loss of power. Acequias may be damaged or overwhelmed by high precipitation and hail accumulation; this is especially a concern during monsoon season and for systems that are fed by watersheds with burn scars.

Winter Storms

Heavy snow accumulation, freezing rain, and extreme winter temperatures pose a threat to the functionality of most critical infrastructure facilities in Ruidoso. Power outages related to downed transmission lines and impaired substations can impact power village wide. Road travel can become hazardous or be completely shut off with high snow accumulation and icy roads from freezing.

High Wind

The main critical infrastructure vulnerable to high wind are transmission lines and communication towers which are mostly located on the south edge of town and near the police station. These facilities can be destabilized by high wind events if a secure foundation is not present. For facilities falling within the floodplain that may experience some level of flooding, the base may be compromised by the dual impacts of water and wind.

Drought

Severe drought conditions dry soil and reduce available water in watersheds and subsurface sources. This can create instability for structures requiring solid foundations such as transmission lines, communication towers, and bridges. Acequias may become dry and subject to flash flooding even under normal precipitation conditions. This can also create large sediment movements that can congest and reduce the effectiveness of acequias.

Dam Failure

A dam failure at Grindstone Dam is anticipated to cause property damage to homes and inundate critical infrastructure in the city. The city racetrack, located centrally in the city along US70, would be fully inundated in the event of a failure. US70 may experience some inundation or destabilization along its edges

where it runs close to Rio Ruidoso. One transmission line that runs through the city could be damaged by flood waters washing away guide poles.

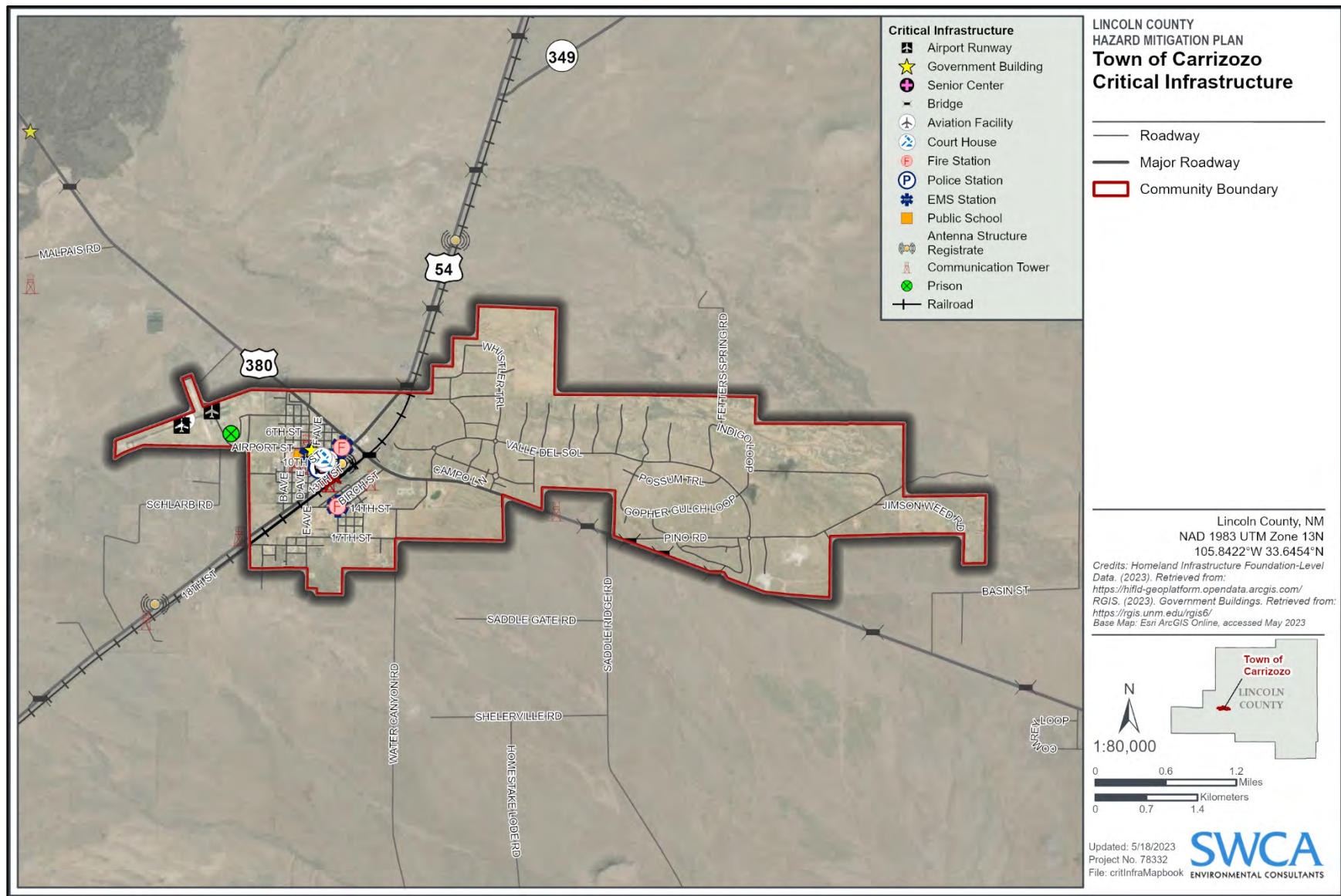
5.4.2.4 Town of Carrizozo

Changes in Development and Priorities

Regarding changes in development within the last five years, Carrizozo has shown minimal commercial and residential development with a slight increase in population, which is anticipated to continue within the next five years. Most of the anticipated development is infilled so there is no anticipated increase in natural hazard vulnerability. However, 215 acres are being developed for a mix of residential and commercial uses (north/northwest jurisdictional boundary with US54 and US380 as the other two boundaries). None of these 215 acres are shown as being in the wildfire risk area or the floodplain. However, highway closures due to natural hazards would likely impact travel to and from this newly developed area.

For the Town of Carrizozo in the last five years, there have been no changes in community priorities based on new direction from leadership or similar.

Figure 5-98: Map of Critical Infrastructure for the Town of Carrizozo



Wildfire

The town of Carrizozo contains a total of six critical infrastructure facilities (Figure 5-98). No critical infrastructure facilities are located in an area designated as either moderate or high wildfire risk.

Flood

Of the six identified critical infrastructure facilities in Carrizozo, four are within the 1% annual flood risk area. Figure 5-99 lists infrastructure within the 1% annual flood risk zone. Infrastructure within these areas has a 1% probability of flooding on an annual basis and a 26% of flooding over the course of a 30-year mortgage, as defined by FEMA. The areas with 1% annual flood risk are also often referred to as the 100-year floodplain. Infrastructure in these areas could be impacted by flood events in a number of ways; flood water could fully inundate things like buildings and energy and transportation-related facilities and can damage or reduce the effectiveness of things like trails and bridges.

Figure 5-99: Critical Infrastructure within Flood Risk Zone (Town of Carrizozo)

Critical Infrastructure within 1% Annual Flood Risk Zone	
Railroads	
NM Railroad (FID – 86)	NM Railroad (FID – 192)
Heartland Division (FID – 99)	Heartland Division (FID – 211)

Thunderstorms

Airports, emergency response and health facilities, communication towers, TV transmitters, shelter locations, and public schools are expected to be most impacted by thunderstorms, including lightning and hail. All facilities have the potential to lose power during severe thunderstorm conditions. Large hail can cause structural damage to buildings and facilities such as the airport, government buildings, schools, and hospitals. Communication towers and TV transmitters may also be damaged or have communication interference due to large and accumulating hail and heavy precipitation. This could hinder the ability to notify people of hazard danger.

Winter Storms

Heavy snow accumulation, freezing rain, and extreme winter temperatures pose a threat to the functionality of most critical infrastructure facilities in Carrizozo. Power outages related to downed communication towers and TV transmitters can impact communication throughout the town. Road travel can become hazardous or be completely shut off when snow accumulation is high and roads ice over from freezing and rain. Travel in and out of the airport may also be restricted due to winter weather. Shelters may become overwhelmed depending on the severity of winter weather.

High Wind

High wind poses a threat to multiple communication facilities in Carrizozo including antenna structures, communication towers and TV transmitters. The town has a high number of communication towers centrally located along 13th Street. If the base support of these structures is not properly secured, they may tip or become unstable. Under high wind, the airport may be forced to ground flights. Multiple tornadoes were reported near the town during the assessment period which raises the threat of wind-related damage from flying debris.

Drought

The main impact of drought on critical infrastructure in Carrizozo is on water resources and secondary impacts of drying and water-resistant soils. Structures such as bridges, communication towers, rail tracks and runways. These facilities may lose stability or alignment as the soil beneath them contracts. Similarly, in the event of heavy precipitation following extended drought periods, soil may be quickly washed away, reducing ground support for these facilities.

5.4.2.5 Village of Capitan

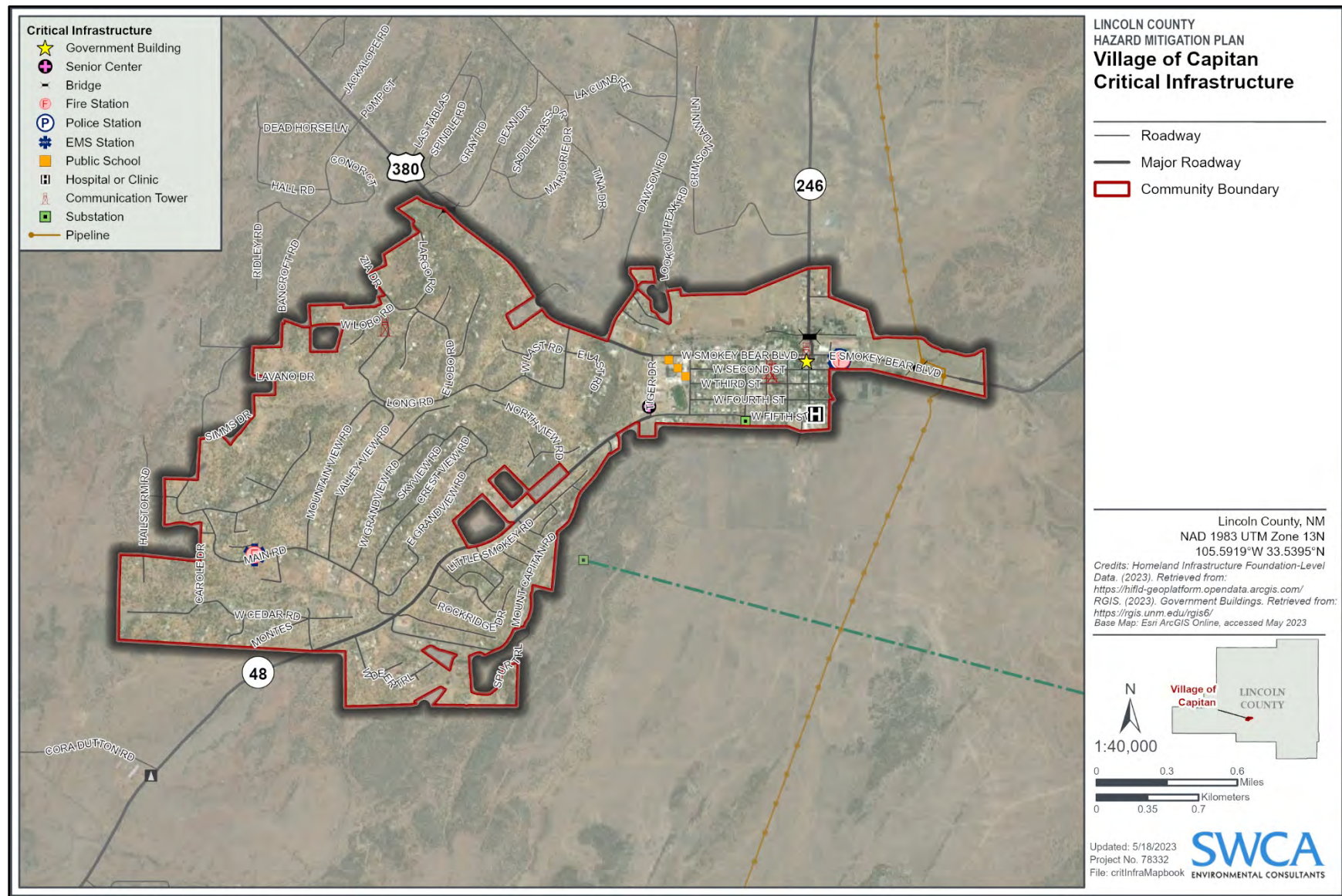
Changes in Development and Priorities

Regarding changes in development within the last five years, Capitan has shown minimal commercial development, however, the town has recently seen the addition of Family Dollar and Dollar General stores. There has been minimal residential development with an overall decrease in population. This trend is anticipated to continue over the next five years. Therefore, there has been no change to the vulnerability of the natural hazards.

Wind turbine projects are being planned and implementation is expected within the next 5-year period. The location may be in the unincorporated portion of the county in the area of Capitan. As these projects are planned and implemented, vulnerability to natural hazards will be analyzed more fully.

For the Village of Capitan in the last five years, there have been no changes in community priorities based on new direction from leadership or similar.

Figure 5-100: Map of Critical Infrastructure for the Village of Capitan



Wildfire

The village of Capitan contains a total of 14 critical infrastructure facilities (Figure 5-100). Of that total, two fall within the high-risk wildfire areas. Figure 5-101 lists the names of infrastructure with high wildfire risk. Infrastructure that falls within the high wildfire hazard zone should be considered a priority for mitigation actions. Infrastructure in this category falls in a geography that is considered at high risk of wildfire events due to a combination of vegetation, topography, community proximity, and other fire ignition and spread modeling criteria. Prioritizing actions on or around these infrastructures will greatly improve a community's likelihood of minimizing wildfire hazard and ensuring continued functionality in the event of a fire and during the recovery process. Infrastructure that falls in the moderate wildfire risk category should be prioritized but is not as crucial as those deemed high risk. Infrastructure in this category is at risk of wildfire but may be more resilient or in less of a threat zone due to the surrounding landscape, past fuels management, infrastructure material, and other contributing risk factors.

Figure 5-101: Critical Infrastructure within Moderate/High Wildfire Zone (Village of Capitan)

Critical Infrastructure within the Moderate and High Wildfire Risk Zone	
Natural Gas Compressor Station	
Station 8 (Booster Pumping Station) – Transwestern Rd, 27.6 miles SW of Corona) - High	
Shelter Locations	
Trinity Baptist Church – High	

Flood

Of the 14 critical infrastructure facilities in the village of Capitan, 11 are located within the 1% annual flood risk area. Figure 5-102 lists infrastructure within the 1% annual flood risk zone. Infrastructure within these areas has a 1% probability of flooding on an annual basis and a 26% of flooding over the course of a 30-year mortgage, as defined by FEMA. The areas with 1% annual flood risk are also often referred to as the 100-year floodplain. Infrastructure in these areas could be impacted by flood events in a number of ways; flood water could fully inundate things like buildings and energy and transportation-related facilities and can damage or reduce the effectiveness of things like trails and bridges.

Figure 5-102: Critical Infrastructure within Flood Risk Zone (Village of Capitan)

Critical Infrastructure within 1% Annual Flood Risk Zone	
Government Buildings	
Capitan Village Hall-114 Lincoln Avenue	
EMS Stations	
State Highway 37 (FID – 43)	
Communication Towers	
FID – 761: LM-Private	
Pipelines	
Zia Natural Gas Co. – Natural Gas (Object ID20)	
Bridges	
FID – 28: 2.6 miles N of US380/Carrizozo	FID – 67: 0.4 miles E of NM37/US380

Critical Infrastructure within 1% Annual Flood Risk Zone	
FID – 289: 0.47 miles E of NM48/Capitan	FID – 179: 400 N of US380/Capitan
FID – 290: 5.6 miles E of NM48/Capitan	FID – 69: 5.1 Miles E of NM48/Capitan
FID – 166: 17.0 miles E Jct. NM48/Capitan	

Thunderstorms

Infrastructure hazard concerns for thunderstorms in the village of Capitan include transmission lines, communication towers, government buildings, and emergency response facilities. Severe thunderstorms, including lightning and hail, can cause outages and physical damage to transmission lines and communications towers via electrocution, large and or accumulating hail, and thunderstorms with high precipitation totals and high wind. Government buildings and emergency response facilities can also experience reduced or halted service due to loss of power. Acequias may be damaged or overwhelmed by high precipitation and hail accumulation; this is especially a concern during monsoon season and for systems that are fed by watersheds with burn scars.

Winter Storms

The main expected impacts on critical infrastructure from winter storms including freezing rain and ice storms are loss of power and hazardous travel. Loss of power can impact the airport, emergency response facilities, schools, and shelters. High accumulation of snow and ice storms can cause disruption to communication towers, antennas, and TV transmitters. Capitan also has one natural gas pipeline on the eastern edge of the Village that could be damaged by freezing.

High Wind

High wind poses a threat to multiple communication facilities in Capitan including communication towers and TV transmitters. If the base support of these structures is not properly secured, they may tip or become unstable. Under high wind, the airport may be forced to ground flights.

Drought

Severe drought conditions dry soil and reduce available water in watersheds and subsurface sources. This can create instability for structures requiring solid foundations such as TV transmitters, communication towers, and natural gas compressor stations. Pipelines may be damaged by contracting soil that could cause cracks.

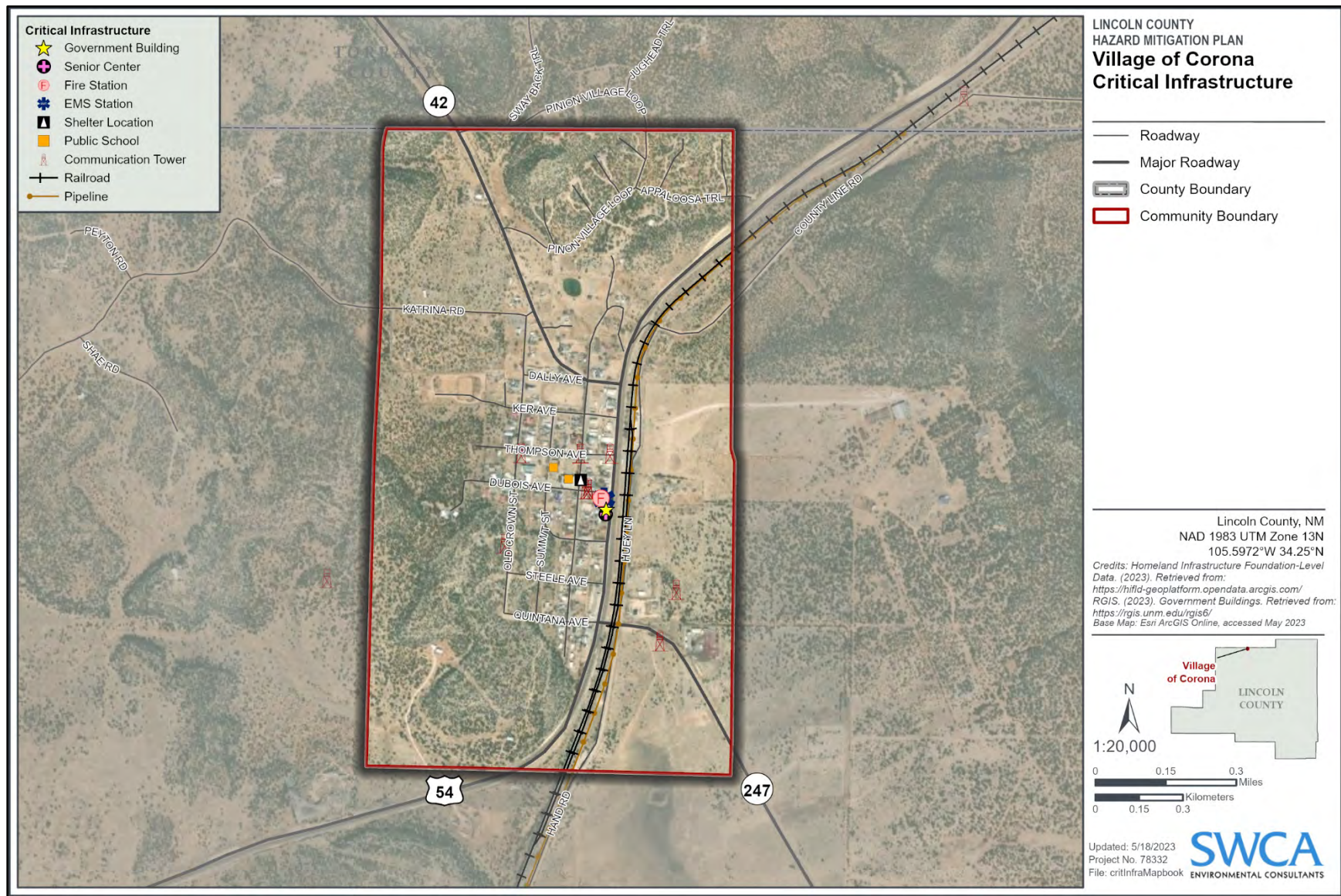
5.4.2.6 Village of Corona

Changes in Development and Priorities

Regarding changes in development within the last five years, the Village of Corona has shown some commercial and residential development due to the construction of wind turbines in the surrounding area. There has been a slight increase in population, which is anticipated to continue within the next five years. Due to the nature of the construction and increased activity, there has been an increase in vulnerability in wildfire and high wind prone areas.

For the Village of Corona in the last five years, there have been no changes in community priorities based on new direction from leadership or similar.

Figure 5-103: Map of Critical Infrastructure for the Village of Corona



Wildfire

The village of Corona contains a total of nine critical infrastructure facilities (Figure 5-103). Of that total, five fall within the moderate risk wildfire areas. Figure 5-104 lists the names of infrastructure with high wildfire risk. Infrastructure that falls within the high wildfire hazard zone should be considered a priority for mitigation actions. Infrastructure in this category falls in a geography that is considered at high risk of wildfire events due to a combination of vegetation, topography, community proximity, and other fire ignition and spread modeling criteria. Prioritizing actions on or around these infrastructures will greatly improve a community's likelihood of minimizing wildfire hazard and ensuring continued functionality in the event of a fire and during the recovery process. Infrastructure that falls in the moderate wildfire risk category should be prioritized but is not as crucial as those deemed high risk. Infrastructure in this category is at risk of wildfire but may be more resilient or in less of a threat zone due to the surrounding landscape, past fuels management, infrastructure material, and other contributing risk factors.

Figure 5-104: Critical Infrastructure within Moderate/High Wildfire Zone (Village of Corona)

Critical Infrastructure within the Moderate and High Wildfire Risk Zone	
Railroads	
Railroad Owner: UP (FID – 61) - Moderate	Heartland Division – Railroad Owner: UP (FID – 63) - Moderate
Heartland Division – Railroad Owner: UP (FID – 64) - Moderate	
Pipelines	
El Paso Natural Gas Co. (FID pipelines – 15) - Moderate	
Aviation Facilities	
High Desert Ranch - Moderate	

Flood

The village of Corona contains a total of nine critical infrastructure facilities. Of that total, two are within the 1% annual flood risk area. Figure 5-105 lists infrastructure within the 1% annual flood risk zone. Infrastructure within these areas has a 1% probability of flooding on an annual basis and a 26% of flooding over the course of a 30-year mortgage, as defined by FEMA. The areas with 1% annual flood risk are also often referred to as the 100-year floodplain. Infrastructure in these areas could be impacted by flood events in a number of ways; flood water could fully inundate things like buildings and energy and transportation-related facilities and can damage or reduce the effectiveness of things like trails and bridges.

Figure 5-105: Critical Infrastructure within Flood Risk Zone (Village of Corona)

Critical Infrastructure within 1% Annual Flood Risk Zone	
Railroads	
Heartland Division – Railroad Owner: UP (FID – 63)	
Pipelines	
El Paso Natural Gas Co. (FID pipelines – 15)	

Winter Storms

Heavy snow accumulation, freezing rain, and extreme winter temperatures pose a threat to the functionality of most critical infrastructure facilities in Corona. Power outages related to downed communication towers can impact communication throughout the Village. Road travel can become hazardous or be completely shut off when snow accumulation is high and roads ice over from freezing and rain. Travel in and out of the airport may also be restricted due to winter weather. Shelters may become overwhelmed depending on the severity of winter weather. Pipelines may become a hazard as freezing temperatures can cause cracks.

High Wind

High wind poses a threat to multiple facilities in Corona including communication towers and aviation facilities. If the base support of these structures is not properly secured, they may tip or become unstable. These facilities are centrally located in town along Thompson Avenue and Franklin Street. Flights may be grounded with persistent high wind. Under high wind, the airport may be forced to ground flights. Road travel in and out of the Village may become hazardous, especially for high profile vehicles. Multiple tornadoes were reported near Corona during the assessment period which raises the threat of wind-related damage from flying debris.

Drought

The main impact of drought on critical infrastructure in Corona is on water resources and secondary impacts of drying and water-resistant soils. Structures such as bridges, communication towers, rail tracks and runways may lose stability or alignment as the soil beneath them contracts. Similarly, in the event of heavy precipitation following extended drought periods, soil may be quickly washed away, reducing ground support for these facilities. Pipelines and natural gas compressor stations may also be in danger as soil subsides, causing shifts around these facilities that can cause cracking.

5.4.3 Loss/Damage Estimates

Loss estimates for the 2018 HMP, included a residential asset inventory and 2010 U.S. Census block data. Economic loss and human exposure estimates for each hazard for each participating jurisdiction were accomplished by intersecting the asset inventory with the hazard profiles and compiling both exposed residential count and replacement value. For the 2018 HMP, the Planning Team identified the percent of estimated damage for each hazard based on previous occurrence, personal experience, and knowledge of the community.

For the 2023 Update, the Planning Team used Lincoln County Assessor's data to identify the combined value of property and structures for residential uses, combined value of property and structures for commercial uses, and utility values. These three values were calculated for each of the participating jurisdictions. The Planning Team reviewed 2018 HMP percent of estimated damage for each hazard, confirmed the percentages, made modifications, and identified the percentage for new hazards identified in the screening process.

Combining the estimated loss of residential, commercial, and utility damages for each hazard for each participating jurisdiction provides a more comprehensive depiction of what may be experienced when impacted by a natural disaster.

Economic losses to residential parcels/structures, commercial parcels/structures, and utilities were estimated by multiplying the total valuation for each category by the percent of damage estimated for each hazard for each community. The estimated damages for each community are summarized in Figures 5-106-1 through 5-106-6 below. Total values for residential, commercial, and utilities are shown at the bottom of each community estimated damage chart below. It is important to note the following when reviewing the estimated damages:

- The Assessor's data is formatted by school district and not by incorporated jurisdiction. Integrating the appropriate figures for each incorporated jurisdiction was completed based on an understanding of the current Assessor's data limitations. It was advised that the Planning Team not rely on the Assessor's number of structures under the residential or commercial categories as out-buildings, accessory structures, and similar are not exclusively counted under one category.
- Figures shown as commercial include some housing that is rented. These figures are identified in the Assessor's data as 'non-residential'.
- The percentage of damage per hazard per participating jurisdiction is subjective and was determined by the Planning Team Members from each jurisdiction.
- The damage estimates are solely intended to provide a general understanding of the relative risk of each hazard and potential magnitude of loss.

Figure 5-106-1: Estimated Damages – Lincoln County

Estimated Damages - Lincoln County					
Hazard	% damaged	Residential	Commercial	Utility Value	Total Damages
Wildfire	75%	\$ 1,323,724,665.75	\$ 180,831,534.75	\$ 198,601,454.25	\$ 1,703,157,654.75
Flood	75%	\$ 1,323,724,665.75	\$ 180,831,534.75	\$ 198,601,454.25	\$ 1,703,157,654.75
Thunderstorms	75%	\$ 1,323,724,665.75	\$ 180,831,534.75	\$ 198,601,454.25	\$ 1,703,157,654.75
Winter Storms	75%	\$ 1,323,724,665.75	\$ 180,831,534.75	\$ 198,601,454.25	\$ 1,703,157,654.75
Drought	75%	\$ 1,323,724,665.75	\$ 180,831,534.75	\$ 198,601,454.25	\$ 1,703,157,654.75
Dam Failure	25%	\$ 441,241,555.25	\$ 60,277,178.25	\$ 66,200,484.75	\$ 567,719,218.25
High Wind	35%	\$ 617,738,177.35	\$ 84,388,049.55	\$ 92,680,678.65	\$ 794,806,905.55
					\$ 9,878,314,397.55
Residential Parcels and Structure Value					\$ 241,108,713.00
Commercial Parcels and Structure Value					\$ 532,882,086.00
Utility Value					\$ 264,801,939.00

Figure 5-106-2: Estimated Damages – Village of Ruidoso

Estimated Damages - Village of Ruidoso					
Hazard	% damaged	Residential	Commercial	Utility Value	Total Damages
Wildfire	75%	\$ 1,065,445,575.75	\$ 468,282,042.00	\$ 27,614,232.00	\$ 1,561,341,849.75
Flood	25%	\$ 355,148,525.25	\$ 156,094,014.00	\$ 9,204,744.00	\$ 520,447,283.25
Thunderstorms	25%	\$ 355,148,525.25	\$ 156,094,014.00	\$ 9,204,744.00	\$ 520,447,283.25
Winter Storms	50%	\$ 710,297,050.50	\$ 312,188,028.00	\$ 18,409,488.00	\$ 1,040,894,566.50
Drought	10%	\$ 142,059,410.10	\$ 62,437,605.60	\$ 3,681,897.60	\$ 208,178,913.30
Dam Failure	75%	\$ 1,065,445,575.75	\$ 468,282,042.00	\$ 27,614,232.00	\$ 1,561,341,849.75
High Wind	25%	\$ 355,148,525.25	\$ 156,094,014.00	\$ 9,204,744.00	\$ 520,447,283.25
					\$ 5,933,099,029.05

Estimated Damages - Village of Ruidoso					
Hazard	% damaged	Residential	Commercial	Utility Value	Total Damages
<i>Residential Parcels and Structure Value</i>					\$ 1,420,594,101.00
<i>Commercial Parcels and Structure Value</i>					\$ 624,376,056.00
<i>Utility Value</i>					\$ 36,818,976.00

Figure 5-106-3: Estimated Damages – City of Ruidoso Downs

Estimated Damages - City of Ruidoso Downs					
Hazard	% Damages	Residential	Commercial	Utility Value	Total Damages
Wildfire	30%	\$ 34,101,927.90	\$ 23,456,690.10	\$ 1,617,372.00	\$ 59,175,990.00
Flood	20%	\$ 22,734,618.60	\$ 15,637,793.40	\$ 1,078,248.00	\$ 39,450,660.00
Thunderstorms	30%	\$ 34,101,927.90	\$ 23,456,690.10	\$ 1,617,372.00	\$ 59,175,990.00
Winter Storms	40%	\$45,469,237.20	\$31,275,586.80	\$ 2,156,496.00	\$ 78,901,320.00
Drought	20%	\$ 22,734,618.60	\$ 15,637,793.40	\$ 1,078,248.00	\$ 39,450,660.00
Dam Failure	20%	\$ 22,734,618.60	\$ 15,637,793.40	\$ 1,078,248.00	\$ 39,450,660.00
High Wind	35%	\$39,785,582.55	\$27,366,138.45	\$ 1,886,934.00	\$ 69,038,655.00
					\$ \$384,643,935.00
<i>Residential Parcels and Structure Value</i>					\$ 113,673,093.00
<i>Commercial Parcels and Structure Value</i>					\$ 78,188,967.00
<i>Utility Value</i>					\$ 5,391,240.00

Figure 5-106-4: Estimated Damages – Town of Carrizozo

Estimated Damages - Town of Carrizozo					
Hazard	% Damages	Residential	Commercial	Utility Value	Total Damages
Wildfire	30%	\$ 10,610,915.40	\$ 11,493,198.90	\$ 1,473,137.10	\$ 23,577,251.40
Flood	25%	\$ 8,842,429.50	\$ 9,577,665.75	\$ 1,227,614.25	\$ 19,647,709.50

Estimated Damages - Town of Carrizozo					
Hazard	% Damages	Residential	Commercial	Utility Value	Total Damages
Thunderstorms	10%	\$ 3,536,971.80	\$ 3,831,066.30	\$ 491,045.70	\$ 7,859,083.80
Winter Storms	10%	\$ 3,536,971.80	\$ 3,831,066.30	\$ 491,045.70	\$ 7,859,083.80
Drought	10%	\$ 3,536,971.80	\$ 3,831,066.30	\$ 491,045.70	\$ 7,859,083.80
High Wind	30%	\$ 10,610,915.40	\$ 11,493,198.90	\$ 1,473,137.10	\$ 23,577,251.40
					\$ 90,379,463.70
Residential Parcels and Structure Value					\$ 35,369,718.00
Commercial Parcels and Structure Value					\$ 38,310,663.00
Utility Value					\$ 4,910,457.00

Figure 5-106-5: Estimated Damages – Village of Capitan

Estimated Damages - Village of Capitan					
Hazard	% Damages	Residential	Commercial	Utility Value	Total Damages
Wildfire	50%	\$ 38,288,125.50	\$ 10,295,800.50	\$ 1,727,028.00	\$ 50,310,954.00
Flood	10%	\$ 7,657,625.10	\$ 2,059,160.10	\$ 345,405.60	\$ 10,062,190.80
Thunderstorms	50%	\$ 38,288,125.50	\$ 10,295,800.50	\$ 1,727,028.00	\$ 50,310,954.00
Winter Storms	30%	\$ 22,972,875.30	\$ 6,177,480.30	\$ 1,036,216.80	\$ 30,186,572.40
Drought	20%	\$ 15,315,250.20	\$ 4,118,320.20	\$ 690,811.20	\$ 20,124,381.60
High Wind	10%	\$ 7,657,625.10	\$ 2,059,160.10	\$ 345,405.60	\$ 10,062,190.80
					\$ 171,057,243.60
Residential Parcels and Structure Value					\$ 76,576,251.00
Commercial Parcels and Structure Value					\$ 20,591,601.00
Utility Value					\$ 3,454,056.00

Figure 5-106-6: Estimated Damages – Village of Corona

Estimated Damages - Village of Corona					
Hazard	% Damages	Residential	Commercial	Utility Value	Total Damages
Wildfire	40%	\$ 2,867,054.80	\$ 6,664,982.40	\$ 1,880,600.40	\$ 11,412,637.60
Thunderstorms	30%	\$ 2,150,291.10	\$ 4,998,736.80	\$ 1,410,450.30	\$ 8,559,478.20
Winter Storms	30%	\$ 2,150,291.10	\$ 4,998,736.80	\$ 1,410,450.30	\$ 8,559,478.20
Drought	30%	\$ 2,150,291.10	\$ 4,998,736.80	\$ 1,410,450.30	\$ 8,559,478.20
High Wind	30%	\$ 2,150,291.10	\$ 4,998,736.80	\$ 1,410,450.30	\$ 8,559,478.20
					\$ 45,650,550.40
Residential Parcels and Structure Value					\$ 7,167,637.00
Commercial Parcels and Structure Value					\$ 16,662,456.00
Utility Value					\$ 4,701,501.00

5.4.4 Social Vulnerability

For the 2018 HMP, impacts to the population were estimated by intersecting the hazards with the 2010 Census block population for each participating jurisdiction. The four population categories identified in the 2018 HMP were second home, disabled, elderly, and poverty.

As the terminology has changed in past several years, we now refer to social vulnerability as “the potential for loss within an individual or social group, recognizing that some characteristics influence an individual’s or group’s ability to prepare, respond, cope, or recover from an event. These characteristics can overlap within populations to create heightened vulnerability, which may be compounded by infrastructure deficiencies within communities and historic or existing discriminatory government policies” (FEMA 2023a). Understanding the location and number of vulnerable populations is necessary for emergency managers, first responders, community planners, and decision makers to build capacity to mitigate and recover from hazard events. By better understanding vulnerable populations and the challenges they face, communities can identify proactive mitigation actions to lessen the impacts of natural disasters for these community members in particular.

For this HMP Update, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index Rating (SVI rating) was identified for each community (ATSDR 2022). The overall SVI rating identifies the relative vulnerability for each census tract in the country. It considers 15 different social vulnerability indicators that are grouped into four different categories.

1. Socioeconomic: Below 150% Poverty; Unemployed; Housing Cost Burden; No High School Diploma; No Health Insurance
2. Household Characteristics: Aged 65 and Older; Aged 17 and Younger; Civilian with a Disability; Single-Parent Households; English Language Proficiency
3. Racial & Ethnic Minority Status
4. Housing Type and Transportation; Multi-Unit Structures; Mobile Homes; Crowding; No Vehicle; Group Quarters

Figure 5-107 shows the SVI rating for each tract and Figure 5-108 shows the SVI rating for each participating jurisdiction. As an example, Lincoln County’s SVI ranking signifies that 71.07% of tracts in the nation are less vulnerable than the Lincoln County tracts, and that 28.93% tracts in the nation are more vulnerable.

Figure 5-107: SVI Rating by Tract

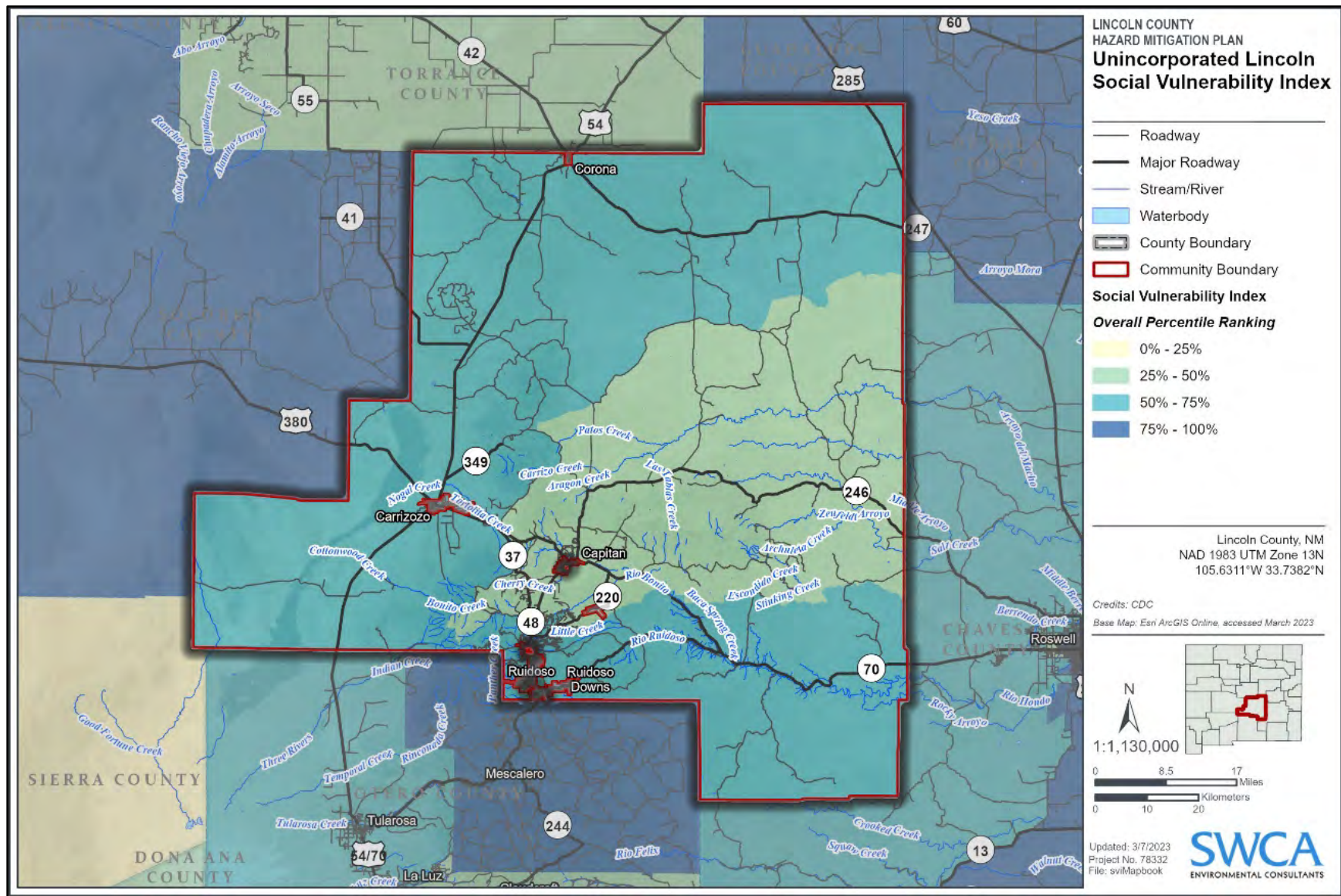


Figure 5-108: Overall SVI Rating per Participating Jurisdiction^{NM}

Overall SVI Rating per Participating Jurisdiction	
Jurisdiction	SVI Rating
Lincoln County	71.07%
Village of Ruidoso	62.40%*
City of Ruidoso Downs	60.51%
Town of Carrizozo	77.47%*
Village of Capitan	47.16%
Village of Corona	77.47%

*Average of two Census Tracts

In addition to identifying the overall SVI rating for each community, the Planning Team identified six social vulnerability indicators to analyze in more detail. Figure 5-109 shows the total population for each participating jurisdiction plus the percent of the population below poverty, without health insurance, 65 and older, with a disability, households without a smartphone, and households without a broadband subscription. This data is sourced from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (2020). Based on the information shown below emergency managers, first responders, community planners, and decision makers may choose to:

- Provide strategic outreach that does not rely on internet in communities with a higher percentage of households without a broadband subscription.
- Provide strategic outreach that does not rely on a smartphone for accessing information in communities with a higher percentage of households without smartphones.
- Plan for and accommodate older and disabled community members when responding to, recovering from, and mitigating natural disasters. An example would be to include accessible shelters for jurisdictions with a higher percentage of older or disabled community members.
- Plan for and accommodate community members that are below poverty or do not have health insurance when responding to, recovering from, and mitigating natural disasters. An example would be to provide meals and medical services for jurisdictions with a higher percentage of community members that are below poverty or do not have health insurance.

Figure 5-109: Social Vulnerability Indicators per Participating Jurisdiction

Social Vulnerability Indicators per Participating Jurisdiction							
Jurisdiction	Total Population	% Below Poverty	% w/o Health Insurance	% 65 and Older	% with Disability	% Households w/o Smartphones	% Households w/o Broadband
Lincoln County	7,283	6.44%	13.83%	34.63%	23.09%	8.99%	9.47%
Village of Ruidoso	7,629	9.40%	10.50%	27.90%	20.50%	10.40%	17.30%
Capitan	1,354	9.40%	3.60%	25.50%	26.80%	27.50%	18.70%

Social Vulnerability Indicators per Participating Jurisdiction							
Jurisdiction	Total Population	% Below Poverty	% w/o Health Insurance	% 65 and Older	% with Disability	% Households w/o Smartphones	% Households w/o Broadband
Ruidoso Downs	2,618	32.50%	15.30%	22.10%	17.30%	16.20%	33.90%
Carrizozo	904	37.90%	18.40%	21.50%	29.20%	27.70%	46.80%
Corona	104	4.80%	1.00%	34.60%	38.50%	21.00%	12.90%

5.5 Priority Risk Index Evaluation

The Priority Risk Index (PRI) is used to assess the perceived overall risk for each of the hazards for each participating jurisdiction. The PRI value is obtained by assigning varying degrees of risk to five categories for each hazard, and then calculating an index value based on a weighting approach. The PRI value can be used to compare relative importance of each hazard within one community and across all communities. The 2018 HMP included a PRI index ranking at the beginning of the Vulnerability Section.

For the HMP Update, the Planning Team made several changes to the approach for the PRI. The definitions for each category were reviewed and several were updated to clarify the intent. The weighting approach for each category was maintained as identified in the 2018 HMP. As changed by the Planning Team, a description of each category is below.

Probability: The likelihood of the hazard occurring or reoccurring. It may be defined in historical frequencies, statistical probabilities, hazard probability maps and/or general descriptors (e.g., unlikely, likely, highly likely).

The probability of future occurrences was assessed based on the frequency of past occurrences over the planning period of six years, from January 2017 through December 2022 (the collection ended in December 2016 for the 2018 HMP). Below are the definitions for each of four categories (Unlikely, Possible, Likely, and Highly Likely). For example, a hazard that occurred 3 out of the last six years would be categorized as “Likely”. This probability analysis was conducted for each hazard for each community.

In addition to the general definitions described, the Planning Team analyzed the annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and over time based on available records for each hazard. The total number of occurrences was divided by the number of years of available data. Annual probability is calculated based on the number of occurrences divided by the number of years of data and presented as a percent anticipated to occur in 1 year. The annual probability percentage for 2017 through 2022 was determined based on how many times the event occurred in the 6 year period. By comparing the annual probability from the past six years with that of all records over time, the Planning Team can consider potential changes over time, including potential impacts due to climate change. Annual probability for 2017 to 2022 and annual probability over time is shown in the hazard profiles.

- “Unlikely” means no events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in 0 to 16.65% annual probability.
- “Possible” means one to two events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 16.66% and 33.33% annual probability.

- “Likely” means three to four events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 33.34% and 66.67% annual probability.
- “Highly Likely” means five or more events were recorded from 2017 through 2022. This results in between 66.68% and 100% annual probability.

Impact: The consequences or effects of each hazard on the participant’s assets identified in the vulnerability assessment.

Future impact was assessed based on the number of deaths, injuries, property damage, and critical facility impact. For a hazard to be categorized, only one of the criteria at each level must be reached. For example, if a community had one hazard event that causes a shutdown of critical facilities for 1 day or longer, it would be categorized as a “Limited” impact.

Spatial Extent: The geographic area of each participating jurisdiction that may be impacted by the hazard. Note this is a different concept than ‘extent’ as discussed in the hazard profiles with the meaning of magnitude or severity.

Warning Time: Amount of time before hazard occurrence that community knows the event is anticipated.

Duration: Amount of time the hazard occurs in a specific community.

Application of the PRI is illustrated by the following example below. Community #1 is assessing the hazard of flooding, and has decided that the following assignments best describe the flooding hazard for their community:

- Probability = Likely (3), Impact = Critical (3), Spatial Extent = small (2), Warning Time = 12-24 hours (2), Duration = Less than 6 hours (1)

The PRI for the flooding hazard would then be:

$$PRI = [(3*0.30) + (3*0.30) + (2*0.20) + (2*0.10) + (1*0.10)] PRI = 2.5$$

Figure 5-110 shows the blank PRI Calculator Template. Figures 5-111-1 through 5-111-6 show the category ranking and PRI for each hazard in a table summary for each participating jurisdiction. Figure 5-112 shows the PRI values for all participating jurisdictions and all hazards for ease of comparison.

Figure 5-110: PRI Calculator Template

PRIORITY RISK INDEX CALCULATOR						
HAZARD:		COMMUNITY:				
PRI Category	Level	Criteria	Index Value	Assigned Weight	Index Value	PRI/Category
Probability	Unlikely	Up to 16.65% (no events in past 6 years)	1	0.30	0	0.00
	Possible	Between 16.66% and 33.33% (1-2 events in past 6 years)	2			
	Likely	Between 33.34% and 83.32% (3-4 events in past 6 years)	3			
	Highly Likely	83.33% and higher (5 or more events in past 6 years)	4			
Impact	Minor	Very few injuries, only minor property damage, minimal disruption on quality of life, or temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	1	0.30	0	0.00
	Limited	Minor injuries, more than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed, or complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	2			
	Critical	Multiple deaths/injuries possible, more than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed, or complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one week.	3			
	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible, more than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed, or complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	4			
Spatial Extent	Negligible	Up to 1% of area affected	1	0.20	0	0.00
	Small	Between 1.1% and 10% of area affected	2			
	Moderate	Between 10.1% and 50% of area affected	3			
	Large	Between 50.1% and 100% of area affected	4			
Warning Time	More than 24 hours	Self explanatory	1	0.10	0	0.00
	12 to 24 hours	Self explanatory	2			
	6 to 12 hours	Self explanatory	3			
	Less than 6 hours	Self explanatory	4			
Duration	Less than 6 hours	Self explanatory	1	0.10	0	0.00
	Less than 24 hours	Self explanatory	2			
	Less than one week	Self explanatory	3			
	More than one week	Self explanatory	4			
PRI VALUE						0.00

Figure 5-111-1: PRI Summary for Lincoln County

PRI Summary – Lincoln County							
Priority	Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI
1	Wildfire	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	Moderate	< 6 hrs	> Week	3.8
2	Flood	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	< 6 hrs	< Week	3.7
3	Thunderstorms	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	Moderate	6 - 12 hrs	< 24 hrs	3.3
4	Winter Storms	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	6 – 12 hrs	< Week	3.0
5	High Wind	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate	< 24 hrs	< Week	2.8
6	Drought	Likely	Limited	Large	> 24 hrs	> Week	2.7
7	Dam Failure	Unlikely	Critical	Moderate	6 – 12 hrs	< Week	2.5

Figure 5-111-2: PRI Summary for Village of Ruidoso

PRI Summary – Village of Ruidoso							
Priority	Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI
1	Wildfire	Possible	Catastrophic	Moderate	< 6 hrs	< Week	3.1
2	Flood	Highly Likely	Critical	Small	6 - 12 hrs	< Week	3.1
3	High Wind	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	> 24 hrs	< Week	3.1
4	Dam Failure	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Moderate	< 6 hrs	> Week	2.9
5	Thunderstorms	Likely	Limited	Moderate	> 24 hrs	< Week	2.5
6	Winter Storm	Likely	Limited	Moderate	> 24 hrs	< Week	2.5
7	Drought	Likely	Limited	Small	> 24 hrs	> Week	2.4

Figure 5-111-3: PRI Summary for City of Ruidoso Downs

PRI Summary – City of Ruidoso Downs							
Priority	Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI
1	High Wind	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate	12 -24 hrs	< Week	2.9
2	Winter Storm	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate	12 -24 hrs	< Week	2.6
3	Wildfire	Possible	Limited	Moderate	< 6 hrs	< Week	2.5
4	Drought	Likely	Minor	Large	> 24 hrs	> Week	2.5
5	Dam Failure	Unlikely	Limited	Large	< 6 hrs	> Week	2.5
6	Thunderstorms	Possible	Limited	Moderate	12 -24 hrs	< Week	2.3
7	Flood	Possible	Limited	Small	6 - 12 hrs	< Week	2.2

Figure 5-111-4: PRI Summary for Town of Carrizozo

PRI Summary – Town of Carrizozo							
Priority	Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI
1	High Wind	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate	6 - 12 hrs	< 24 hrs	2.9
2	Thunderstorms	Likely	Limited	Moderate	12 - 24 hrs	< Week	2.6
3	Winter Storms	Possible	Limited	Moderate	12 - 24 hrs	< Week	2.3
4	Drought	Likely	Minor	Moderate	> 24 hrs	> Week	2.3
5	Wildfire	Unlikely	Limited	Small	< 6 hrs	< 6 hrs	1.8
6	Flood	Unlikely	Minor	Small	< 6 hrs	< 24 hrs	1.6

Figure 5-111-5: PRI Summary for Village of Capitan

PRI Summary – Village of Capitan							
Priority	Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI
1	Wildfire	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate	< 6 hrs	< 24 hrs	3.0
2	High Wind	Highly Likely	Limited	Large	> 24 hrs	< 24 hrs	2.9
3	Winter Storms	Likely	Limited	Large	> 24 hrs	< Week	2.7
4	Flood	Likely	Limited	Small	< 6 hrs	< 24 hrs	2.5
5	Drought	Likely	Minor	Large	> 24 hrs	> week	2.5
6	Thunderstorms	Likely	Limited	Moderate	> 24 hrs	< 24 hrs	2.4

Figure 5-111-6: PRI Summary for Village of Corona

PRI Summary – Village of Corona							
Priority	Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI
1	High Wind	Highly Likely	Limited	Large	12 - 24 hrs	< 24 hrs	3.0
2	Thunderstorm	Likely	Limited	Moderate	6 – 12 hrs	< 6 hrs	2.5
3	Wildfire	Unlikely	Limited	Moderate	< 6 hrs	> Week	2.3
4	Winter Storms	Possible	Limited	Moderate	12 - 24 hrs	< Week	2.3
5	Drought	Likely	Minor	Moderate	> 24 hrs	> Week	2.3

Figure 5-112: PRI Values for All Participating Jurisdictions and All Hazards

Priority Risk Index for All Participating Jurisdictions and All Hazards						
Hazard	Lincoln County	Village of Ruidoso	City of Ruidoso Downs	Town of Carrizozo	Village of Capitan	Village of Corona
Wildfire	3.8	3.7	3.1	1.8	3.0	2.3
Flood	3.7	3.1	2.7	1.6	2.5	not profiled
Thunderstorm	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5
Winter Storm	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.3
High Wind	2.8	3.1	2.5 2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Drought	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3
Dam Failure	2.5	2.9	2.9 2.5	not profiled	not profiled	not profiled

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SECTION 6: MITIGATION STRATEGY

§201.6(c)(3): [The plan must include the following: a] *mitigation strategy* that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools. This section must include:

- i. A description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.
- ii. A section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure. All plans approved by FEMA after October 1, 2008, must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP, and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.
- iii. An action plan describing how the actions identified in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization will include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.
- iv. For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.

The mitigation strategy provides the “what, when, and how” of actions that will reduce or eliminate natural hazard impacts. The primary components of the mitigation strategy are generally categorized into the Goals and Objectives, Capability Assessment, Mitigation Actions and Implementation Strategy. The full 2018 HMP strategy was reviewed and updated by the Planning Team. For each section below, the Planning Team evaluated the 2018 approach and made changes for the 2023 HMP. Specifics of the changes and updates are discussed in the subsections below.

6.1 Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The ultimate mission of all hazard mitigation is the protection and preservation of life and property from the effects of the occurrence of natural hazards. Local governments can make progress toward this goal through coordinated planning and financing to achieve the specific objectives set forth in their hazard mitigation plans. The 2018 HMP goals and objectives were reviewed by the Planning Team and were determined to still be appropriate for all the participating jurisdictions. The only change made was to add one missing word from the first 2018 HMP goal (underlined below). The 2023 HMP goals are as follows:

- Reduce or eliminate risks from hazardous conditions that cause loss of life or inflict injury;
- Reduce or eliminate hazardous conditions that cause property damage;
- Reduce or eliminate hazardous conditions that degrade important natural resources; and
- Reduce or eliminate hazardous conditions that impact the community’s recovery time in emergency response.

Mitigation strategies in this HMP address critical infrastructure, public assets, private property, and impacts to the communities’ quality of life. The following mitigation objectives are the general steps the communities will take to accomplish the goals:

- Increasing awareness of hazards and their effects;
- Decreasing the possibility of impact from the most significant threats;
- Decreasing the vulnerability of critical and non-critical facilities;
- Increasing established response mechanisms by enhancing partnerships; and

- Increasing coordination and communication between levels of government regarding incidents and response mechanisms.

6.2 Capability Assessment

An important component of the Mitigation Strategy is a review of each participating jurisdiction's resources in order to identify, evaluate, and enhance the capacity of local resources to mitigate the effects of hazards. The capability assessment is comprised of several components:

- ✓ Legal and Regulatory Review – This summarizes the legal and regulatory capabilities, including ordinances, codes, plans, manuals, guidelines, and technical reports that address hazard mitigation activities.
- ✓ Technical Staff and Personnel – This summarizes the administrative and technical capacity of the participating jurisdiction's staff, personnel resources, and in some cases contract services.
- ✓ Fiscal Capability – This summarizes each participating jurisdiction's fiscal capability to provide the financial resources to implement the mitigation strategy.
- ✓ NFIP Program Participation – Although a portion of the NFIP description was included in the flood profile (Section 5), an assessment of each community's participation in the NFIP is included here as a way to measure local capability.

6.2.1 Jurisdictional Capabilities

Figures 6-1-1 through 6-1-6 provide an overview of the legal and regulatory capabilities, the staff and personnel capabilities, and the fiscal capabilities of each participating jurisdiction. The information provided includes a brief listing of current codes, mitigation relevant ordinances, plans, and studies/reports. However, prior to the capability figures for each participating jurisdiction, the Planning Team has included a summary description of key plans, ordinances, and programs relevant to the HMP.

The Lincoln County CWPP (2019) provides a framework to address wildfire risk throughout Lincoln County and specifically identified at risk communities within or near the WUI. The CWPP allows both at-risk communities and the County as a whole to evaluate current conditions and identify opportunities, strategies, and resources for wildfire mitigation. Additionally, the plan proposes important actions and recommendations to prevent wildfire risk including developing defensible space around structures and valuable infrastructure, fuels management efforts, increasing public engagement and outreach efforts, adopting additional rules and regulations in the WUI, prioritizing training for county and municipal fire districts, and collaborating with fire protection authorities throughout the region.

The Village of Ruidoso is a proud Firewise community and is committed to preparing for and preventing wildfires within the community. In 2003, the Village established its own Forestry Department, which has led to the creation and revision of fire safety ordinances and standards including the Village of Ruidoso Fire Ordinance (2021), the Village of Ruidoso Fuels Management Standards (2016), and the Village of Ruidoso Urban-Wildland Interface Code (2007). The Fire Ordinance is part of the Village's municipal code and addresses requirements for fire safety inspections and penalties associated with violations. The Fuels Management Standards specify requirements for minimizing fire risk to properties in the Village. The standards are categorized into zones according to their proximity to structures. Lastly, the Urban-Wildland Interface Code addresses regulations to mitigate fire risks, including the use of 1-hour fire-resistive building materials; enclosing eaves, fascias, and soffits; and performing forest debris removal. Each of these documents work together to increase the Village of Ruidoso's capacity to meet its hazard mitigation goals and objectives.

The Village of Ruidoso Comprehensive Plan (2019) includes a dedicated section on hazard mitigation, highlighting the Village’s current conditions, capacity to address hazards, existing plans, policies, and programs, accomplishments, planned improvements, and future goals and objectives. One of the Village’s primary goals is to maintain a well-educated community around hazard mitigation. The Village has created numerous community groups, educational programs, and publicly available resources to educate and inform community members on hazard mitigation and response strategies. Additionally, the Village is committed to adopting additional hazard mitigation rules and regulations, enforcing fuels management standards on private property, and collaborating with surrounding jurisdictions on hazard mitigation and response efforts.

The City of Ruidoso Downs Comprehensive Plan (2021) includes a hazard mitigation element that describes the approaches and strategies adopted by the City to reduce both short-term and long-term risk from various hazards. The plan addresses coordination with the Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management, existing hazard mitigation plans, descriptions of specific hazards with the potential to impact Ruidoso Downs, and outlines hazard mitigation best practices recommended by FEMA and the American Planning Association. Of the numerous goals, objectives, and strategies outlined in the plan, Ruidoso Downs has prioritized improving the community’s ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from hazards, reducing the risk of wildfire, and minimizing the City’s vulnerability to flooding and dam failure.

The Town of Carrizozo Comprehensive Plan (2021) includes a dedicated section on hazard mitigation, summarizing the Town’s existing fire protection, emergency services, and mitigation efforts. This section also integrates existing plans and policies, recommendations to improve mitigation strategies and emergency response, and the Town’s planned goals, policies, and actions for the coming years. Specifically, the Town of Carrizozo included a specific goal to ensure residents are well-educated in hazard mitigation measures. The Town identified the benefits of building a stronger working relationship with Lincoln County related to hazard mitigation planning and implementation efforts. The Town of Carrizozo also hopes to enhance partnerships with federal and state entities in order to support the Town’s goals to improve fire and law enforcement services, emphasize education to inform residents of potential hazards and best practices for mitigation, and increase overall fire safety in the community.

Figures 6-1-1-1 through 6-1-6-3 summarize 1) the legal and regulatory capabilities, 2) the staff and personnel employed by each participating jurisdiction that serve as a resource for hazard mitigation, plus 3) the fiscal capability and budgetary tools available to each participating jurisdiction. Each of these three figures are listed below by jurisdiction. The asterisk* highlights the jurisdiction’s explanation on how these capabilities can be expanded.

Figure 6-1-1-1: Legal and Regulatory Capabilities for Lincoln County

Regulatory Tools for Hazard Mitigation	Description	Responsible Department/Agency
CODES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Building Code (IBC) 2021 • International Residential Code (IRC) 2021 • International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2018 • National Fire Protection Code (NFPA) 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NM State Construction Industries Division

Regulatory Tools for Hazard Mitigation	Description	Responsible Department/Agency
ORDINANCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subdivision/Zoning Ordinance Open Burning Ordinance 2011 Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Department Office of Emergency Services (OES) County Floodplain Manager
PLANS, MANUALS, and/or GUIDELINES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Plan 2007 ICIP 2024-2028 Local Emergency Operations Plan 2014 County CWPP 2019 Mescalero Lake Dam Emergency Action Plan (EAP) 2014 Upper Hondo Dam EAP 2018 Bonito Dam EAP 2023 (certification pending) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Department Lincoln County Manager Lincoln County Emergency Services Director Lincoln County Emergency Services Director BIA (owner) and Mescalero Apache Tribe (operator) Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District City of Alamogordo Utilities Department

*Legal and regulatory capabilities for Lincoln County can be expanded by adding a code enforcement officer, and development of a Communication Plan.

Figure 6-1-1-2: Staff and Personnel Capabilities for Lincoln County

Staff/Personnel Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Department/Agency - Position
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human- caused hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Floodplain Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lincoln County Planning Department
Surveyors		Contract personnel
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lincoln County Emergency Services Director Fire Chief EMS
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Emergency Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lincoln County Emergency Services Director

Staff/Personnel Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Department/Agency - Position
Grant writer(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Others		

*Technical staff and personnel capabilities can be expanded by hiring a county engineer.

Figure 6-1-1-3: Fiscal Capabilities for Lincoln County

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes, No, Don't Know)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	Every few years, the County receives CDBG funds. To date no mitigation projects have been implemented.
CIP funding	Yes	Fire Department station improvements and apparatus. To date no mitigation projects have been implemented.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Used to build the new hospital. To date no mitigation projects have been implemented.
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No	
Impact fees for homebuyers or new developments/homes	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	
Other USDA/NRCS Rural Development	Yes	Funds were used in 2021 to modify drainage after a flood in the Hondo Valley. NRCS directly funded acequias in 2021 to rebuild a low-water crossing and improve drainage.

*Fiscal capabilities can be expanded by bond issues and State and Federal grants.

Figure 6-1-2-1: Legal and Regulatory Capabilities for Village of Ruidoso

Regulatory Tools for Hazard Mitigation	Description	Responsible Department/Agency
CODES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Building Code (IBC) 2015 International Residential Code (IRC) 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2018 National Fire Protection Code (NFPA) 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Department
ORDINANCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floodplain Management Ordinance Subdivision/Zoning Ordinance Village Fire Ordinance Village Fuels Management Standards Village Urban Wildland Interface Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Floodplain Manager Planning Department Forestry Director Forestry Director Forestry Director
PLANS, MANUALS, and/or GUIDELINES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Plan 2019 ICIP 2024-2028 Village Emergency Operations Plan 2018 County CWPP 2019 Grindstone Canyon Dam Emergency Action Plan (EAP) 2016 Alto Lake Dam EAP 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Department City Manager Emergency Manager Forestry Director Water Production Manager Water Production Manager

* Legal and regulatory capabilities for the Village of Ruidoso can be expanded by developing a Communication Plan.

Figure 6-1-2-2: Staff and Personnel Capabilities for Village of Ruidoso

Staff/Personnel Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Department/Agency - Position
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planning Department Water Resource Department
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human- caused hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Water Resource Department Contract personnel
Floodplain Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Village Floodplain Manager

Staff/Personnel Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Department/Agency - Position
Surveyors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EMS Fire Chief Police Chief Forestry Director Water Resource Department
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Forestry Director and Forestry Staff Water Resource Manager Planning Department GIS Coordinator Contract personnel
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Forestry Director Fire Chief Police Chief Water Resource Department Public Works Director Contract personnel
Emergency Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fire Chief
Grant writer(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Forestry Director Water Resource Department Contract personnel
Others		

* Technical staff and personnel capabilities for the Village of Ruidoso can be expanded by hiring a village engineer.

Figure 6-1-2-3: Fiscal Capabilities for Village of Ruidoso

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes, No, Don't Know)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	
CIP funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes	
Impact fees for homebuyers or new developments/homes	Yes	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	
Other	Yes	

* Fiscal capabilities for the Village of Ruidoso can be expanded by obtaining State and Federal grants, and low interest loans.

Figure 6-1-3-1: Legal and Regulatory Capabilities for City of Ruidoso Downs

Regulatory Tools for Hazard Mitigation	Description	Responsible Department/Agency
CODES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Building Code (IBC) 2021 • International Residential Code (IRC) 2021 • International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2018 • National Fire Protection Code (NFPA) 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NM State Construction Industries Division
ORDINANCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floodplain Management Ordinance • Forest Management Ordinance (tree removal and thinning requirements) • Subdivision/Zoning Ordinance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Floodplain Manager • Fire Chief, Planning and Zoning Department • Planning and Zoning Department
PLANS, MANUALS, and/or GUIDELINES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Plan 2021 • ICIP 2024-2028 • County CWPP 2019 • County Emergency Operations Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Mayor • Fire Chief • City Emergency Manager (currently Fire Chief)

* Legal and regulatory capabilities for the City of Ruidoso Downs can be expanded by developing a Communication Plan.

Figure 6-1-3-2: Staff and Personnel Capabilities for City of Ruidoso Downs

Staff/Personnel Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Department/Agency - Position
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planning Services Director
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human- caused hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Floodplain Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	City Floodplain Manager
Surveyors		Contract personnel
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fire Chief EMS
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel

Staff/Personnel Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Department/Agency - Position
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Emergency Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fire Chief
Grant writer(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Others		

* Technical staff and personnel capabilities for the City of Ruidoso Downs can be expanded by hiring a Building Code Enforcement Officer and city engineer.

Figure 6-1-3-3: Fiscal Capabilities for City of Ruidoso Downs

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes, No, Don't Know)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	2018 grant used for roads and drainage improvements.
CIP funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes	
Impact fees for homebuyers or new developments/homes	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	
Other	Yes	

* Fiscal capabilities for the City of Ruidoso Downs can be expanded by State and Federal Grants, and low interest loans.

Figure 6-1-4-1: Legal and Regulatory Capabilities for Town of Carrizozo

Regulatory Tools for Hazard Mitigation	Description	Responsible Department/Agency
CODES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Building Code (IBC) 2021 International Residential Code (IRC) 2021 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2018 National Fire Protection Code (NFPA) 2021 Fire Prevention Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NM State Construction Industries Division Mayor sends notification letter and Police Department follow-up with citation if necessary

Regulatory Tools for Hazard Mitigation	Description	Responsible Department/Agency
ORDINANCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floodplain Management Ordinance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln County Floodplain Manager
PLANS, MANUALS, and/or GUIDELINES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Plan 2021 ICIP Water Contingency Plan County CWPP 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor Mayor Public Works Superintendent County Emergency Manager

* Legal and regulatory capabilities for the Town of Carrizozo can be expanded by developing a Communication Plan.

Figure 6-1-4-2: Staff and Personnel Capabilities for Town of Carrizozo

Staff/Personnel Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Department/Agency - Position
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human- caused hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Floodplain Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Managed by Lincoln County Floodplain Manager
Surveyors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Town Hall Department (Mayor, Clerk, support staff)
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Emergency Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lincoln County Emergency Manager
Grant writer(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Others		

* Technical staff and personnel capabilities for the Town of Carrizozo can be expanded by hiring a Town engineer and Building Code Enforcement Officer.

Figure 6-1-4-3: Fiscal Capabilities for Town of Carrizozo

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes, No, Don't Know)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes, No, Don't Know)	Comments
CIP funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No	
Impact fees for homebuyers or new developments/homes	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	
Other		
NMDOT funded road improvements with flood mitigation component		9 th Street Project and Central Avenue Project (US54)

* Fiscal capabilities for the Town of Carrizozo can be expanded by State and Federal grants, and low interest loans.

Figure 6-1-5-1: Legal and Regulatory Capabilities for Village of Capitan

Regulatory Tools for Hazard Mitigation	Description	Responsible Department/Agency
CODES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Building Code (IBC) 2021 International Residential Code (IRC) 2021 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2018 National Fire Protection Code (NFPA) 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NM State Construction Industries Division
ORDINANCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floodplain Management Ordinance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln County Floodplain Manager
PLANS, MANUALS, and/or GUIDELINES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Comprehensive Plan 2013 County CWPP 2019 Drinking Water Bureau Emergency Response Plan 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor Fire Chief Water System Manager

* Legal and regulatory capabilities for the Village of Capitan can be expanded by developing a Communication Plan.

Figure 6-1-5-2: Staff and Personnel Capabilities for Village of Capitan

Staff/Personnel Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Department/Agency - Position
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel

Staff/Personnel Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Department/Agency - Position
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human- caused hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Floodplain Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Managed by Lincoln County Floodplain Manager
Surveyors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fire Chief
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Emergency manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fire Chief
Grant writer(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Others		

* Technical staff and personnel capabilities for the Village of Capitan can be expanded by hiring a Building Code Enforcement Officer and a village engineer.

Figure 6-1-5-3: Fiscal Capabilities for Village of Capitan

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes, No, Don't Know)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	
CIP funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes	
Impact fees for homebuyers or new developments/homes	Don't know	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	
Other	Yes	

* Fiscal capabilities for the Village of Capitan can be expanded by State and Federal grants, and low interest loans.

Figure 6-1-6-1: Legal and Regulatory Capabilities for Village of Corona

Regulatory Tools for Hazard Mitigation	Description	Responsible Department/Agency
CODES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Building Code (IBC) 2021 International Residential Code (IRC) 2021 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2018 National Fire Protection Code (NFPA) 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NM State Construction Industries Division
ORDINANCES		
PLANS, MANUALS, and/or GUIDELINES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Comprehensive Plan 2013 County CWPP 2019 Village Fire Plan 2004 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor Fire Chief Fire Chief

* Legal and regulatory capabilities for the Village of Corona can be expanded by developing a Communication Plan and updating the Comprehensive Plan.

Figure 6-1-6-2: Staff and Personnel Capabilities for Village of Corona

Staff/Personnel Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Department/Agency - Position
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human- caused hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Floodplain Manager		
Surveyors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fire Chief
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Emergency Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fire Chief
Grant writer(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contract personnel
Others		

* Technical staff and personnel capabilities for the Village of Corona can be expanded by hiring a Building Code Enforcement Officer, and village engineer.

Figure 6-1-6-3: Fiscal Capabilities for Village of Corona

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes, No, Don't Know)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	
CIP funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No	
Impact fees for homebuyers or new developments/homes	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	
Other	Yes	

* Fiscal capabilities for the Village of Corona can be expanded by State and Federal grants, and low interest loans.

6.2.2 National Flood Insurance Program Participation

More detailed information about the NFIP and each community's participation is found in the flood hazard profile at the end of Section 5.3.2.6. The narrative below includes a general summary and responses to the 2023 NFIP assessment.

Participation in the NFIP is a key element of any community's local floodplain management and flood mitigation strategy. Lincoln County and all incorporated jurisdictions participate in the NFIP at varying levels, except for the Village of Corona. Joining the NFIP requires the adoption of a floodplain management ordinance that requires jurisdictions to follow established minimum standards set forth by FEMA and the State of New Mexico when developing in the floodplain. These standards require that all new buildings and substantial improvements to existing buildings will be protected from damage by the 1% chance flood event ("100-year flood), and that new floodplain development will not aggravate existing flood problems or increase damage to other properties.

All five NFIP participating communities have adopted standards that are more stringent than the federal minimum to do more to protect life and property. For the County, Carrizozo, and Capitan, site plans are required to be certified and footing plans are required to be prepared by a Professional Engineer. For the Village of Ruidoso, an Elevation Certificate is required by ordinance for construction of additions, new development, or substantial improvements. In addition, any construction below the BFE requires engineering. Survey and site plans are to be stamped by a design professional. For any development in the floodplain in Ruidoso Downs, site plans are required to be certified and footing plans are required to be prepared by a Professional Engineer. In addition, an Elevation Certificate from a surveyor must be obtained prior to submitting the plans for the design of a new residence in the Special Flood Hazard Area.

Each of the participating jurisdictions performed an overall assessment of their participation in the NFIP program by responding to the following questions:

Question 1: Describe your jurisdiction's current floodplain management / regulation process for construction of new or substantially improved development within your jurisdiction.

Question 2: Describe the status and/or validity of the current floodplain hazard mapping for your jurisdiction.

Question 3: Describe any community assistance activities (e.g., help with obtaining Elevation Certificates, flood hazard identification assistance, flood insurance acquisition guidance, public involvement activities, etc.).

Question 4: Describe identified needs in your floodplain management program. This could include things like updating the floodplain management code/regulation, establishing written review procedures, modifying, or adding flood hazard area mapping, etc.

Responses were provided by all jurisdictions regardless of their participation status in the NFIP program. Figure 6-2 below summarizes the responses provided by each of the currently participating jurisdictions.

Figure 6-2: NFIP Program Assessment for Lincoln County and Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction		Responses to Questions 1-4
Lincoln County, Town of Carrizozo, Village of Capitan	Q1	Any development is regulated by an ordinance approved by the elected officials. Permit forms, certified site plans and engineered footing plans are required to be approved for any development in the floodplain. The floodplain is administered to by a CFM.
	Q2	FIRM's for floodplain do not have enough detailed information, and require the property owner to hire a Surveyor/Engineer to give the correct BFE and delineate the floodplain in all zones.
	Q3	Community assistance includes issuance of flood information letters, information on flood insurance along with hazard identification services.
	Q4	Needs are to include complete FIRMs for all locations
Village of Ruidoso	Q1	All permits are checked for flood zone. All properties in an AE or A (Village's only flood hazard zones), are then required to fill out a Floodplain Application to determine the extent of construction. An Elevation Certificate is required for construction of additions, new development, or substantial improvement. In addition, the project must meet FEMA requirements for compliance for new work and the existing development, as may be required. In 2022, the Village passed a revision to the floodplain ordinance allowing for the Floodplain Administrator to use additional resources for determining the Base Flood Elevation or for other required floodplain determination elements (Estimated BFE Viewer and inFRM tools).
	Q2	FEMA floodplain maps last updated November 5, 2014. See Ruidoso Municipal code.
	Q3	The Village provides a FIRMette upon request for properties to show property is in or out of a flood hazard zones
	Q4	Clear and accurate flood map for flood zones. FEMA maps are not accurate for most projects. Several locations have been noted where the BFE is off by several feet. In some areas the stream bed has changed in height from severe rainstorms and other factors.

Jurisdiction		Responses to Questions 1-4
City of Ruidoso Downs	Q1	The City of Ruidoso Downs follows a pre-development review process that determines if a proposed development will be impacted by the FEMA mapped floodplain. The City follows chapter 154 (Flood Hazard Regulations) of the land use ordinance to mitigate potential flood hazards in all areas of development. All building and manufactured home placements are regulated and signed off by the Floodplain Administrator prior to the work being started. An Elevation Certificate from a surveyor must be obtained prior to submitting the plans for the design of a new residence in the Special Flood Hazard Area. In addition, site plans are required to be certified and footing plans are required to be prepared by a Professional Engineer.
	Q2	The City of Ruidoso Downs adopted the recently revised and approved FEMA flood maps that were effective on November 5, 2014.
	Q3	The City of Ruidoso Downs through the Planning Department provides assistance and information to property owners on permit requirements and general insurance information. Handouts, pamphlets, an informational bulletin board, and City web site with flood zones are all options for citizens to access floodplain information. A FIRMette is provided upon request.
	Q4	The City of Ruidoso Downs will probably look at increasing our freeboard requirement to 1 foot above base flood elevation as an added safety measure in our development requirements.

6.3 Mitigation Actions and Implementation Strategy

Mitigation actions are identified by each participating jurisdiction for each hazard type. The process used to identify the 2023 actions was accomplished in three steps. First, an assessment of the 2018 HMP projects was performed. Second, a new list of actions for the 2023 HMP Plan was developed by combining the carry forward results from the 2018 action assessment and adding new actions. Third, an implementation strategy for each action was included in the chart descriptors. Details of each step and the results of the process are summarized in the following subsections.

Many examples wildfire mitigation projects are included in the CWPP. Figure 6-3 shows hazardous fuels reduction accomplishments south of Fire Station #1 in Ruidoso (SCM RC&D 2019). Figure 6-4 shows hazardous fuels thinning implemented and planned for the Ski Run Road area (SCM RC&D 2019).

Figure 6-3: Hazardous Fuels Thinning Implemented South of Fire Station #1 in Ruidoso



Source: SCM RC&D (2019)

Figure 6-4: Hazardous Fuels Thinning Implemented and Planned, Ski Run Road 2019–2024



Source: SCM RC&D (2019)

6.3.1 2018 Mitigation Actions Assessment

The Planning Team reviewed and assessed the actions listed in the 2018 HMP. The assessment included evaluating and classifying each of the previously identified actions regarding status and disposition. Status was identified as either no action, in progress, or complete. If an action was identified as in-progress, accomplishments and new steps were included in the action description. Disposition was

identified as keep, revise, or delete. This approach and the definitions are consistent with the 2018 HMP approach used for the 2012 HMP planning cycle action assessment. A listing of deleted actions is shown in Figure 6-3. The status and disposition for all actions that were kept or revised for the 2023 HMP are shown in the far right column of Figures 6-5-1 through 6-5-6.

Figure 6-5: Deleted 2018 Actions for All Participating Jurisdictions

Community	Action Description	Hazard Mitigated	Reason for deletion
Lincoln County	Conduct public outreach to raise awareness of threats and how to mitigate impacts from thunderstorms including how citizens can prepare for the impact of these events.	Thunderstorms	Combined with multi-hazard action in 2023 HMP
Lincoln County	Conduct public outreach awareness on the impacts of Dam Failure and how to mitigate private property and move personal property out of the way of the oncoming flood waters due to dam failure.	Dam Failure	Combined with multi-hazard action in 2023 HMP
Village of Ruidoso	Increase city's water storage capacity by adding a new water storage tank.	Drought	A new water storage tank was added in 2022. Action completed.
Village of Ruidoso	Conduct public outreach to raise awareness of threats from drought and how citizens can mitigate the impact of drought. This action can include a series of public meetings with local and visiting subject matter experts to educate the public on drought and its impacts on water availability, fire danger, flora and fauna impacts, wildlife impacts and how citizens can cope with these impacts.	Drought	Combined with multi-hazard action in 2023 HMP
Village of Ruidoso	Conduct public outreach awareness on the impacts of Dam Failure and how to mitigate private property against dam failure and move personal property out of the way of the oncoming floodwaters due to dam failure.	Dam Failure	Combined with multi-hazard action in 2023 HMP
Town of Carrizozo	Repair and/or replace existing defective hydrants and install new hydrants within town limits. Mark hydrants and erect bollards around hydrants located in high-traffic areas. Add hydrant icons on town maps and website so residents know locations and contact information for reporting leaks.	Wildfire	Considered a 'response' action and therefore not included

6.3.2 2023 Mitigation Actions and Implementation Strategy

After reviewing the 2018 actions and determining disposition, the Planning Team also included new actions. Each community developed new actions using the goals, objectives, updated hazard profiles, results of the vulnerability analysis, and updated capability assessment. In some cases, new actions were included for hazards that were not profiled in the 2018 HMP. In other cases, a community identified new actions based on the updated risk assessment, updated capability assessment, or increased knowledge about available resources to support mitigation. The Planning Team agreed to modify the column headers for the action charts to include the following topics,

- **Action Identifier:** This numbering system will allow for quick reference to the specific action. As agreed by the Planning Team, actions are listed in order of the County's PRI score. If two actions are to be mitigated, the action is listed in order of the first PRI named. If more than two actions are to be mitigated, the actions are listed after Dam Failure (the seventh ranked hazard for the County according to the PRI scores). After the order of the hazards, the actions are listed based on the highest priority.
- **Priority Ranking:** This high-medium-low approach to prioritization is described in Section 6.3.3.
- **Action Description:** This provides a short overview of the action intent and includes example locations in some instances.
- **Hazards Mitigated:** This lists the hazards to be mitigated by the specific action.
- **Cost Effectiveness:** This describes a favorable benefit versus cost evaluation, including monetary and non-monetary benefits. Examples of non-monetary benefits are improvement of quality of life or the natural ecosystem.
 - Low Cost Effectiveness means that the benefits may not equal costs or that more research is needed.
 - Medium Cost Effectiveness means that the benefits are estimated to equal the costs.
 - High Cost Effectiveness means that the benefits are estimated to exceed the costs.
- **Duration:** This refers to the anticipated timeline for implementation. Short duration means that the project will be implemented in years 1 or 2 of the plan approval cycle. Medium duration means that the project will be implemented in years 3 or 4 of the plan approval cycle. Long duration means that the project will be implemented in year 5 of the plan approval cycle. If a project will be implemented in several different years, duration is identified as in-progress. For in-progress duration actions a description of what steps are anticipated throughout the 5-year plan approval cycle is included in the project description.
- **Likely Responsible Entities or Parties:** This includes the organization, agency, or entity that is anticipated to serve in a leadership role to get the project planned, funded, and implemented.
- **Potential Funding Sources:** This lists the potential funding sources to implement the project. Acronyms used in the chart are defined below.
 - CWDG is the U.S. Forest Service Community Wildfire Defense Grant
 - BRIC is FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant
 - EWP is the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Emergency Watershed Protection grant. NRCS is within the USDA
 - HMPG is FEMA's Hazards Mitigation Grant Program
 - HMGP-PF is FEMA's Hazards Mitigation Grant Program -Post Fire
 - PNM is Power New Mexico

- PER is Preliminary Engineering Report
- **2018 Status:** As described in the 2018 Mitigation Actions Assessment (Section 6.3.1), status and disposition are used to describe each action included in the 2018 HMP. Status was identified as either no action, in progress, or complete. Disposition was identified as keep, revise, or delete.

The implementation strategy is shown in the following columns of the action chart: priority ranking, cost effectiveness, duration, likely responsible entity or party, and potential funding sources.

6.3.3 Prioritization Process

For the 2018 HMP, each action was assigned a priority ranking of high, medium, or low based on the following considerations:

- A favorable benefit versus cost evaluation, wherein the perceived direct and indirect benefits outweighed the project cost.
- A direct beneficial impact on the ability to protect life and/or property from natural hazards.
- A mitigation solution with long-term effectiveness.

For the 2023 HMP, the Planning Team agreed to use a modified version of the Social, Technical, Aministrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental approach (STAPLE+E). For the 2012 HMP, this approach was utilized with detailed scoring for each STAPLE+E category. For the 2023 HMP, the Planning Team started with the 2012 descriptions used for each STAPLE+E category and modified the narrative to meet their current intention. Figure 6-4 summarizes the STAPLE+E categories as defined on the instruction sheet provided to the Planning Team. Each action was assigned a priority ranking of high, medium, or low based on the following definitions. Each community determined the appropriate ranking for their actions based on consideration of all STAPLE+E categories.

- A low-priority action is one that meets a few of the STAPLE+E Characteristics (one to two).
- A medium-priority action is one that meets some of the STAPLE+E Characteristics (three to four)
- A high-priority action is one that meets most of the STAPLE+E Characteristics (five or more)

Figure 6-6: STAPLE+E Category Definitions

Category	Description	Evaluation Criteria
Social	Public support of the overall implementation strategy and specific mitigation action, including addressing vulnerable populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Action is compatible with present and future community values. ● Positive impact* on cultural values or resources ● Positive impact* on a specific segment of the population, including vulnerable populations. ● Positive impact* on established neighborhoods, voting districts, or relocation impact

Category	Description	Evaluation Criteria
Technical	Action presents a reasonable solution, given the technological requirements of the proposed project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action is technically feasible. • The solution is long-term. • Action results in a reduction of natural hazard impacts (either primary or secondary impacts).
Administrative	Availability of anticipated administrative capabilities including staffing, funding, and maintenance requirements of the action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current staffing and/or technical experts are available (or can be readily obtained) to plan for and implement the action. • Oversight staffing is available for meeting the requirements of funding mechanisms such as grants or loans.
Political	Current community and state political support related to the environment, economic development, safety, emergency management, and similar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political support for implementation and monitoring. • Local champion or proponent of the action to ensure the action is successful. • Support by decision makers to provide a lead department, agency, or representative to oversee the action to completion.
Legal	Legal authority at the local, state, and/or federal level to implement the action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary assigned entity has the legal authority to implement or partner to accomplish the action. • The action meets (or can readily meet) all local, state, and federal requirements. • Anticipated legal challenges or liability should be considered when considering if the action has 'legal' support.
Economic	Cost effectiveness of the action and availability of funding for the action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costs seem reasonable considering likely benefits (consider monetary and non-monetary benefits). • The financial burden placed on the tax base or local economy to implement this action is reasonable. • Positive contribution* to other community economic goals, such as capital improvements or economic development. • Funding can be readily obtained or is possible through competitive opportunities from outside sources of funding. • It is anticipated that the community has the ability to meet the match requirements for outside funding sources.

Category	Description	Evaluation Criteria
Environmental	Impact to the natural environment and cultural resources plus consistent with concepts of resiliency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains or has a positive impact* on natural and cultural resources. • Maintains or has a positive contribution* the community's ability to return to normal function after a hazard event. • Consistent with community's environmental goals. • Consistent with applicable environmental laws.

*Positive impact or contribution means a reduction in risk from natural hazards and/or improvement to quality of life.

6.3.4 2023 Mitigation Action Charts

Figures 6-5-1 through 6-5-6 summarize the updated mitigation actions and implementation strategy for each participating jurisdiction. Actions that are considered related to emergency response are shown in *italic*. Lincoln County and the Village of Corona each have one response action included below. The Town of Carrizozo includes wildfire response in two multi-hazard actions.

Actions listed below will be implemented based on available staffing, funding, and leadership support. The Commissions, Councils, and Boards of Trustees need to support and approve implementation of actions. It is possible that low-cost actions that may be included in a community's budget may be able to be implemented without specific action taken by the governing body. However, Planning Team points of contact would inform and discuss the actions with the appropriate governing body so that situational awareness is maintained. Based on current capabilities (as described in Figures 6-1-1-1 through 6-1-6-3), it is anticipated that only a limited number of actions can be accomplished in the coming 5-year planning cycle.

Figure 6-7-1: Mitigation Actions for Unincorporated Lincoln County

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
LCO1	Low	Implement hazardous fuels reduction around critical facilities. Examples include Nogal Fire Station, Lincoln Fire Station, Capitan Communication Tower.	Wildfire	Medium	Long-term	Lincoln County Road Department Manager	County Budget, State Forestry grants, BRIC, HMGP, CWDG	No action, Revise
LCO2	Low	Reduce hazardous fuel loads in WUI to reduce impacts to residential structures. The highest priority location is in the West Gavilan are (Alto community)	Wildfire	Medium	Long-term	Lincoln County OES Manager	County Budget, State Forestry, BRIC, HMGP, CWDG	No action, Revise
LCO3	High	Modify low water crossing designs to enhance capacity to pass peak discharge and reduce lateral erosion. A PER would be prepared to identify the design components that would be installed at each existing low water crossing. This may include concrete erosion control along the channel bottom, stabilization on the slopes, and possibly above grade crossings. Example locations are Skeen Road, Salazar Road, Snell Road Bancroft Road, Fair Grounds Crossing, State Highway 368. Year 1 and 2 would be PER, year 3 would be securing funding for highest priority locations, years 4 and 5 would be construction.	Flood	High	Ongoing	Lincoln County OES Manager, NMDOT Capitan District	County Budget, NMDOT, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Revise

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
LCO4	High	Improve drainage on roads that are impassible or difficult to access during flood events so that stormwater is conveyed from the road surface and stored in ponds or ditches. Example locations are Bogle Road, Patos Road, Jicarilla Road, Bonito Lake Road, Nogal Road, Blackwater Draw Road, and Devils Canyon. Years 1 and 2 would be PER, year 3 would be securing funding for highest priority locations, years 4 and 5 would be construction.	Flood	High	Ongoing	Lincoln County Road Department, manager	County Budget, NMDOT, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Revise
LCO5	Low	Clear the debris out of the Rio Bonito channel between the Bonito Lake Dam east to Highway 48 in order to allow water to flow downstream without obstruction during flood and thunderstorms. To make sure that the debris does not stack up at the Highway 48 bridge and wash it out. This is a required ongoing maintenance activity.	Flood, Thunderstorms	Medium	Long-term	Lincoln County OES Manager, City of Alamogordo	County budget, NMDOT, NRCS EWP, City of Alamogordo	No action, Keep
LCO6	Medium	Install improved grounding systems for communication antennas against lightning. The improvements would ensure there would be no damage to the antenna, radio, and repeaters. An example of the highest priority location is the Emergency Communications Antennae at the County Emergency Operations Center.	Thunderstorms	Medium	Long-term	Lincoln County OES, Manager, County Commission	County Budget, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
LCO7	Low	Install permanent snow fence along Highway 246 to mitigate snowdrifts on the road during severe winter storms. The fences will keep snow drifts from accumulating and allow vehicles to access the roadway.	Winter Storms	Low	Medium-term	Lincoln County Road Department, Manager and NMDOT Capitan District	County Budget, NM DOT, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Revise
LCO8	Low	Add additional insulation to critical facilities that can function as warming shelters during winter storms. Examples include the Bonita Fire Department and Sunterra Station.	Winter Storms	Low	Long-term	Lincoln County OES Manager	County and State Fire Marshall's Office grants, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Revise
LCO9	Medium	Drill wells deeper to create greater water capacity and enlarge storage system. Year 1 determine priority locations. Year 2 obtain funding. Year 3 and 4 design and construct upgrades.	Drought	Medium	Ongoing	Domestic Water Supply Systems in coordination with County Planning Department	State Budget, Water Trust Board, BRIC, HMGP	New
LCO10	Low	Adopt a water conservation plan for the water systems within the county and for citizens with private wells. Consumers and citizens can mitigate the effects of drought by conserving water. Although the County doesn't own the water systems, the County assists with repairs and maintenance to domestic water supply systems.	Drought	Low	Long-term	Lincoln County OES Manager, Planning Director, County Commission	County Budget, Water Trust Board, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Revise
LCO11	Medium	Create and implement a county ordinance that requires people within the dam inundation area below the Bonita dam to tie down materials and equipment that are not permanently affixed to the ground and remove debris within the inundation area.	Dam Failure	Low	Long-term	County Floodplain Administrator	County Budget, BRIC, Flood Mitigation Assistance	No action, Revise

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
LCO12	High	Conduct public outreach to raise awareness of threats from natural hazards. This action may include a series of public meetings with local and visiting subject matter experts. To date outreach has included staff interaction with the public at community events. The enhanced public outreach activities would include Public Service Announcements and flyers. Messaging would include hazard-specific information and reference material. Specific topics identified include creating programs for reducing burnable debris on private properties; flood safety and mitigation measures for private property owners; lightning and hail mitigation measures; drought impacts on water availability, fire danger, vegetation, and wildlife; moving non-affixed materials out of dam inundation zone.	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind, Drought, Dam Failure	Medium	Ongoing	Lincoln County OES Manager	County Budget, State Forestry, NMDOT, BRIC, HMGP	In progress, Revise
LCO13	Low	Stabilize communication towers with guy wires to protect from natural hazard impacts. Ensure compliance with the Communication Plan.	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind, Dam Failure	Medium	Medium-term	Lincoln County OES, Manager, County Commission	County Budget, BRIC, HMGP	New
LCO14	Low	<i>Response Action: Develop an all Lincoln County multi-jurisdictional communications plan. This plan will be led by Lincoln County OES Manager with the audience being the first responders. Note: LOC12 is the all-hazard public outreach action.</i>	<i>Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind, Dam Failure</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>Lincoln County OES Manager</i>	<i>County and State Budgets, grants, and FEMA</i>	<i>No action, Keep</i>

Figure 6-7-2: Mitigation Actions for Village of Ruidoso

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
RUV1	High	Implement hazardous fuels reduction for areas bordering the jurisdictional boundary. A high priority example is the Wood Lane area. The Village will coordinate with USFS as some acreage is in their ownership. In years 1 and 2 secure funding. In years 3 through 5 implement treatments.	Wildfire	Medium	Ongoing	Village of Ruidoso Fire Chief	Village Budget, State Forestry, USFS, CWDG, BRIC, HMGP, HMGP-PF	No Action, Revise
RUV2	High	Move powerlines below ground to reduce wildfire ignitions and mitigate against power outages in Flood, Thunderstorm, Winter Storms, and High Wind. The highest priority location is along Main Rd. in the Upper Canyon area. In years 3 and 4 secure funding, prepare design, and begin permitting. With environmental clearance likely taking 1 year or more, implementation is anticipated at the beginning of the next planning cycle.	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind	High	Medium-term	Power companies in coordination with Village of Ruidoso Emergency Services Manager	Village Budget, BRIC, HMGP, HMGP-PF, PNM	No Action, Revise
RUV3	High	Implement defensible space and hazardous fuels reduction to create a buffer zone around the Grindstone Lake area bordering Mescalero Reservation. USFS has treated some acreage and the remainder is anticipated to be completed during the planning cycle.	Wildfire	Medium	Ongoing	USFA with partner support from Village of Ruidoso Fire Chief	Village Budget, State Forestry, BRIC, HMGP, HMGP-PF, CWDG	In progress, Revise

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
RUV4	Medium	Implement defensible space and hazardous fuels reduction around critical facilities. Example priority locations are the PNM power substation in Gavilan Canyon; water tanks; sewer treatment plants; Fire Stations 1, 2, & 3; Ruidoso Fire Sub Stations at Close Rd and Cree Meadows Dr.; Police Station; and Village Hall. Progress to date includes completed thinning behind Fire Stations 1 and 2. The McBride Fire burned the area near the PNM substation so no additional thinning is required in that location during the planning cycle.	Wildfire	Medium	Ongoing	Village of Ruidoso Forestry Director	Village Budget, State Forestry, BRIC, HMGP, HMGP-PF, CWDG	In progress, Revise
RUV5	High	Increase the capacity and design of culverts and drainage to reduce flood impacts and post-fire burn scar debris flow impacts. The highest priority locations are near the Rio Ruidoso in Mid-town, the eastern half of Sudderth Dr. (continuing to US70), and Village owned property within the McBride Fire burn scar. In years 1 and 2 secure funding. In years 3 through 5 design, permit, and implement.	Flood	High	Ongoing	Village of Ruidoso Public Works Department Director	Village Budget, BRIC, HMGP, HMGP-PF	No Action, Revise

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
RUV6	Medium	Create and Implement a Village ordinance that requires people within dam inundation areas and the flood prone areas to tie down materials and equipment that are not permanently affixed to the ground and remove debris within the inundation area. Removing debris and personal property will reduce the amount of material that will plug bridges and culverts or could cause damage to downstream property. In years 3 and 4 it is anticipated that the ordinance will be drafted, the public will comment, and Council will adopt.	Flood, Dam Failure	Medium	Medium-term	Village of Ruidoso Floodplain Manager	Village Budget for staff time, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Revise
RUV7	High	Install improved grounding systems for communication antennas against lightning. The improvements would ensure there would be no damage to the antenna, radio, and repeaters.	Thunderstorms	Medium	Short-term	Village of Ruidoso Emergency Services Manager	Village Budget, BRIC, HMGP	New
RUV8	High	Strengthen the water conservation ordinance to have more realistic triggers. This will result in drought mitigation through water conservation.	Drought	Medium	Short-term	Village of Ruidoso Water Resource Department Director	Village Budgets	New

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
RUV9	High	Conduct public outreach to raise awareness of threats from natural hazards. To date, outreach has included staff interaction with the public at community events regarding defensible space, flood, and high wind. Wildfire and flood brochures and flyers are also handed out. In addition, wildfire and flood mitigation and preparedness has been included in social media postings and in the Village monthly newsletter that gets mailed to all utility subscribers. The enhanced public outreach activities would include additional hazards like Thunderstorm, Winter Storms, Drought, and Dam Failure. Additional brochures, flyers, Public Service Announcements, and public meetings with local or visiting SMEs are activities being considered. Specific topics identified include how to mitigate property and structures from the impacts of Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind; drought impacts on water availability, fire danger, vegetation, and wildlife; moving non-affixed materials out of flood and dam inundation zones; the Village's early warning system and messaging during severe weather events; recommendations for potential mitigation services and funding sources for implementation on private property	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind, Drought, Dam Failure	High	On-going	Village of Ruidoso Emergency Services Manager	Village Budgets, State Fire Marshall, BRIC, HMGP, HMGP-PF	In progress, Revise

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
RUV10	High	Upgrade existing generators in government buildings to assure essential functions can continue during power outages. Upgrades must be made to the capacity and connections of existing generators. This will reduce the community's impacts from flood, thunderstorms, high winds, and winter storms. Examples of high priority locations are Village Hall, Convention Center, and Community Center. In years 1 and 2 the Preliminary Engineers Report will be prepared, and funding will be secured for the high priority locations. Implementation is anticipated for years 3 and 4.	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind, Dam Failure	High	On-going	Village Community Development Department Director, Water Resource Department Director, Emergency Services Manager	City Budget, BRIC, HMGP	New
RUV11	Medium	Install a system of data recording multi-hazard weather stations with automatic notification capacity. The weather stations would monitor precipitation, lightning, and high wind. In years 1 and 2 secure the funding and create the specifications. Installation is anticipated in year 3.	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind	Medium	On-going	Village Emergency Services Manager	City Budget, BRIC, HMGP	New

Figure 6-7-3: Mitigation Actions for City of Ruidoso Downs

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Source(s)	2018 Status
RDC1	High	Create a thinned buffer zone with hazardous fuels reduction bordering the city limits. Examples include the Turkey Canyon area and the Wood Lane area.	Wildfire	Medium	Short-term	City of Ruidoso Downs Fire Chief	City and State Budgets, BRIC, HMGP, HMGP-PF, CWDG	No action, Keep
RDC2	High	Upgrade current water delivery system pipe material and diameter size to increase efficiency of water delivery. Increase in water supply will help to reduce impacts of wildfire and drought.	Wildfire, Drought	Medium	Short-term	City of Ruidoso Downs Public Works Director	CDBG, city budget, State grants and loans, USDA, BRIC, HMGP	New
RDC3	High	Increase the capacity of culverts and drainage ditches in the Ruidoso Gardens subdivision to pass high flows of the Rio Ruidoso. Phase One is to conduct a PER to determine project design criteria. Phase Two would be preparation of construction drawings, permitting, and implementation.	Flood	Medium	Long-term	City of Ruidoso Downs Public Works Director	City and State Budgets, grants USFS, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep
RDC4	Low	Improve drainage on roads and highways in flood prone areas to reduce impacts. Phase One is to conduct a PER to determine priority project locations and design criteria. Phase Two would be preparation of construction drawings, permitting, and implementation for the highest priority locations.	Flood	Medium	Long-term	City of Ruidoso Downs Public Works Director	City and State Budgets, grants USFS, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep
RDC5	Medium	Harden the Emergency Services Communication antenna against lightning.	Thunderstorms	High	Short-term	City of Ruidoso Downs Fire Chief	City and State Budgets, grants USFS, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Source(s)	2018 Status
RDC6	High	Harden the Emergency Services Communication antenna against severe winds.	High Wind	High	Medium-term	City of Ruidoso Downs Fire Chief	City and State Budgets, grants USFS, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep
RDC7	Medium	Conduct public outreach to raise awareness of threats from drought and how citizens can mitigate the impact of drought. This action can include a series of public meetings with local and visiting subject matter experts to educate the public on drought and its impacts on water availability, fire danger, flora and fauna impacts, wildlife impacts and how citizens can cope with these impacts.	Drought	Low	Ongoing	City of Ruidoso Downs Fire Chief	City and State Budgets, grants USFS, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep
RDC8	High	Improve early warning capability by installing two new hazard sirens. This will give the community and its residents the opportunity to take protective measures to move personal property, vehicles, and people out of harm's way.	Flood, Thunderstorms, Dam Failure	Low	Short-term	City of Ruidoso Downs Fire Chief	City and State Budgets, grants USFS, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep
RDC9	High	Upgrade existing generators in government buildings to ensure essential functions can continue during power outages. Upgrades must be made to the capacity and connections of existing generators. This will reduce the community's impacts from flood, thunderstorms, high winds, and winter storms.	Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind	Medium	Medium-term	City of Ruidoso Downs Fire Chief	City and State Budgets, grants USFS, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Source(s)	2018 Status
RDC10	Medium	Conduct public outreach and awareness on the early warning system and the effects of wildfire, flood, thunderstorms, winter storms, high wind, and dam failures. Inform citizens on how to mitigate their homes and property against thunderstorms and dam failures.	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind, Dam Failure	Low	Ongoing	City of Ruidoso Downs Fire Chief	City and State Budgets, grants USFS, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep

Figure 6-7-4: Mitigation Actions for Town of Carrizozo

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
CRZ1	Medium	Drill additional water wells to improve auxiliary water supplies during drought periods. Increase in water supply will help to reduce impacts of wildfire and drought.	Wildfire, Drought	Medium	Long-term	Town of Carrizozo Public Works Department	Town budget, State grants and loans, USDA, BRIC, HMGP	Keep, Revised
CRZ2	Medium	Upgrade current water delivery system pipe material and diameter size to increase efficiency of water delivery. Increase in water supply will help to reduce impacts of wildfire and drought	Wildfire, Drought	Medium	Long-term	Town of Carrizozo Public Works Department	Town budget, State grants and loans, USDA, BRIC, HMGP	Keep, Revised
CRZ3	High	Implement street and drainage projects to mitigate flooding on local roads and state highways including those listed in 2022-2026 ICIP Plan. Implement projects to reduce standing water on roadways. Purchase new road improvement equipment using eligible funding to support this action.	Flood	Medium	Long-term	Town of Carrizozo Public Works Department	Town budget, State grants and loans, USDA, BRIC, HMGP	New

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
CRZ4	Medium	Re-channel ditches to reduce flood impacts to private and town-owned property. This will include obtaining easements with property owners, preparing construction drawings, implementing the drainage modifications, and coordinating with the assessor's office.	Flood	High	Long-term	Lincoln County Assessor's Office, Town of Carrizozo Town Hall, Public Works Department	Town budget, Lincoln County, State grants and loans, USDA, BRIC, FEMA	New
CRZ5	High	Adopt an ordinance that requires securing straps and specific placement requirements for antennas, flag poles, and lights. Enforcement of the ordinance will reduce impacts from natural hazards.	Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind	High	Short-term	Town of Carrizozo Board of Trustees	Town budget, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep
CRZ6	High	Install sirens on critical infrastructure buildings/structures. Examples include enhancing the siren at the library/police station. Test on a set schedule. Improved early warning will give the community and its residents the opportunity to take protective measures to move personal property, vehicles, and people out of harm's way.	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storm, High Wind	Medium	Long-term	Town of Carrizozo Police Department, Public Works Department, Carrizozo Volunteer Fire Department	Town budget, Lincoln County, State grants and loans, USDA, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Revised
CRZ7	Medium	Conduct public outreach on benefits of retrofitting buildings and property to withstand natural hazards. Educate citizens on best practices for reducing injury and damage to property during natural disasters. Conduct town meetings on siren warning systems meaning and use. Place signs on shelter buildings.	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind	High	Short-term	Town of Carrizozo Town Hall, local not-for-profit organizations	Town budget, State grants, USDA, BRIC, HMGP	New

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
CRZ8	Low	Retro-fit existing government buildings to serve as a shelter for residents and visitors to reduce injury and damage during natural disasters.	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind,	High	Long-term	Town of Carrizozo Public Works Department, local not-for-profits	Town budget, Lincoln County, State grants and loans, USDA, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep
CRZ9	Low	Install backup permanently installed generators to power water/wastewater/solid waste/ evacuation shelters/ government services infrastructure to be used during outages due to natural disasters for the purpose of reducing injury and damages to infrastructure. Re-wire buildings for generator use.	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind, Drought,	Medium	Short-term	Town of Carrizozo Public Works Department	Town budget, State grants and loans, USDA, BRIC, HMGP	No Action, Keep

Figure 6-7-5: Mitigation Actions for Village of Capitan

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
CAP1	High	Implement hazardous fuel reduction on National Forest on the West side of town (approximately 1,000 acres of Piñon/Juniper landscape on rolling hills and some steep canyons). The USFS District Ranger and the Village of Capitan have agreed to coordinate on this activity.	Wildfire	Medium	Long-term	Smokey Bear Ranger District/District Ranger/ in cooperation with the Village of Capitan Public	Village Budget, State Forestry, BRIC, HMGP, HMGP-PF, CWDG	No action, Keep

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
CAP2	Medium	Adopt and implement an ordinance for property owners to clear debris and maintain a defensible space around their residences. The ordinance will be part of a defensible space plan that will be developed for the community. Implementation of this plan will reduce the injury and impacts of wildfire.	Wildfire	Low	Short-term	Village of Capitan Council, Mayor Dennis Haskel	Village Budget, BRIC, HMGP, HMGP-PF	No action, Keep
CAP3	High	Install signage at flood-prone streets to reduce ingress/egress to government buildings during storm events.	Flood, Thunderstorms	High	Short-term	Village of Capitan, Mayor	Village Budget, State grants and loans, BRIC, HMGP	New
CAP4	High	Install signage at all low water crossings on both sides of drainage to discourage crossing during storm events and therefore reduce injury/death.	Flood, Thunderstorms	High	Short-term	Village of Capitan, Mayor	Village Budget, State grants and loans, BRIC, HMGP	New
CAP5	High	Install depth gauges in arroyos at low-water crossings to make drivers aware of the risk. This will reduce injury and damage to property due to flooding.	Flood, Thunderstorms	High	Short-term	Village of Capitan, Mayor	Village Budget, State grants and loans, BRIC, HMGP	New
CAP6	Low	Retrofit the roof/windows or rebuild the Capitan Elementary Schools with more resilient materials to meet building code standards. The current elementary schools flood and leak during thunderstorms.	Thunderstorms	High	Long-term	Capitan Schools, Superintendent	Village Budget, State grants and loans, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
CAP7	Low	Conduct a PER for flash flooding for the Village including the subdivision. The Village needs engineering study to help develop a plan to mitigate flash flooding. Flash flooding occurs during thunderstorm rain events. This report will alleviate data deficiencies for missing information. Once PER is complete a mitigation strategy will be added to this plan.	Thunderstorms	Low	Long-term	Village of Capitan Public Works, Public works director	NM Finance Authority Planning Grant, State, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep
CAP8	Medium	Conduct Public outreach & awareness to the public regarding severe winter storms. Create brochures to include information on how to mitigate against a severe winter storm, what to expect and how to be prepared with enough water, food, batteries, flashlights, and a possible backup generator.	Winter Storms	Low	Medium-term	Village of Capitan Public Works, Director	Village Budget, State grants and loans, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep
CAP9	Medium	Stabilize communication towers with guy lines to protect from natural hazard impacts. Coordinate with County Emergency.	Thunderstorm, Winter Storms, High Wind	High	Long-term	Village of Capitan, Mayor	Village Budget, State grants and loans, BRIC, HMGP	New
CAP10	Low	Install additional insulation in the ceiling of the Village Hall to mitigate a Severe Winter Storm and ensure that government services continue.	Winter Storms	Low	Long-term	Village of Capitan, Mayor	Village Budget, State grants and loans, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep
CAP11	Medium	Conduct Public outreach & awareness regarding drought. Create brochures to include information on water saving techniques and devices. This action will help residents mitigate drought and conserve water.	Drought	Low	Medium-term	Village of Capitan Public Works, Director	Village Budget, State grants and loans, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
CAP12	Low	Add or replace landscaping in all public areas with xeriscape for the purpose of conserving water supplies during drought.	Drought	Low	Long-term	Village of Capitan Public Works, Director	Village Budget, State grants and loans, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Keep
CAP13	High	Conduct public outreach and awareness on all hazards. Create hard copy brochures to be placed at government buildings. Post this same information on the Village website.	Wildfire, Flood, Thunderstorms, High Wind	High	Medium-term	Village of Capitan, Mayor	Village Budget, State grants and loans, BRIC, HMGP	New

Figure 6-7-6: Mitigation Actions for Village of Corona

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
COR1	High	Implement hazard fuels reduction on the south and west corridors (approximately 80 acres). Defensible space prescription as per NM State Forestry prescription.	Wildfire	Medium	Long-term	Mayor of the Village of Corona	Village budget, State grants, Soil and Water Conservation District grants, (USDA), BRIC, HMGP, CWDG	No action, Revise
COR2	Medium	<i>Response Action: Install fire hydrants to extend fire coverage capabilities and maintain all fire hydrants in the system to ensure good fire protection</i>	Wildfire	High	Long-term	Village of Corona, Mayor and Fire Chief	Village Budget	New
COR3	Low	Conduct a public awareness program to assist residents in protecting electronics from lightning strikes. Post warning signage at the park and pond.	Thunderstorms	Medium	Short-term	Village of Corona, Mayor	Village Budget, BRIC, HMGP	New

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
COR4	Medium	Conduct a public awareness outreach program by creating brochures on how to be prepared for a winter storm and how to mitigate their home and household against severe winter storms.	Winter Storms	Medium	Short-term	Village of Corona Mayor	Village budget, State grants, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Revise
COR5	Medium	Install snow fence around the perimeter of Red Cloud water wells #7 & #8 to keep access open, during a severe winter storm in order to allow crews to access the wells for maintenance, repairs, and temporary backup power to reduce potential damage to critical infrastructure.	Winter Storms	High	Long-term	Village of Corona Mayor	Village budget, State grants, BRIC, HMGP	No action, Revise
COR6	High	Upgrade government garage/shop doors to meet high wind rating requirements.	High Wind	High	Long-term	Village of Corona Mayor and Fire Chief	Village budget, State grants, BRIC, HMGP	New
COR7	High	Improve roof coverings, anchor roof-mounted heating, ventilation, and air conditioning units on public buildings and critical facilities to reduce the impact of high winds.	High Wind	High	Long-term	Village of Corona, Mayor	Village Budget, BRIC, HMGP	New
COR8	Low	Conduct a public outreach program to educate residents on improving roof coverings and anchoring roof-mounted infrastructure.	High Wind	Medium	Short-term	Village of Corona, Mayor	Village Budget, BRIC, HMGP	New
COR9	High	Add xeriscape landscaping for reducing water use on landscaping on land owned by the Village. Although some installation has been implemented, additional locations are needed.	Drought	High	Long-term	Village of Corona Mayor	Village Budget, BRIC, HMGP	In progress, Revise

Action Identifier	Priority Ranking	Action Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Cost Effectiveness	Duration	Responsible Entity(ies)	Funding Sources	2018 Status
COR10	Medium	Conduct a public outreach program by up-dating and distributing brochures informing residents how they can save water and mitigate drought. The brochures will include water saving techniques and devices. To date, outreach has consisted of presentations at community events.	Drought	Medium	Long-term	Village of Corona Mayor	Village budget, State grants, BRIC, HMGP	In progress, Revise
COR11	High	Install and maintain surge protection and power backups on critical electronic equipment to avoid electric outages due to natural hazards. This will reduce potential property damage and mitigate injury.	Wildfire, Thunderstorms, Winter Storms, High Wind	High	Long-term	Village of Corona, Mayor	Village Budget, BRIC, HMGP	New

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SECTION 7: PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

- §201.6(c)(4):** [The plan must include the following: a] *plan maintenance process* that includes:
- i. A section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.
 - ii. A process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.
 - iii. Discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

The HMP must describe the processes or mechanisms for maintaining and updating the hazard mitigation plan within the 5-year planning cycle. Elements of this plan maintenance section include:

- Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan
- Updating the Plan
- Continued Public Participation
- 2023 HMP integration into other planning mechanisms

The following subsections provide a description of the past plan maintenance procedures and activities and documents the proposed procedures and schedule for the next planning cycle.

7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

7.1.1 2018 to 2023 Plan Cycle

In regard to HMP maintenance and evaluation over the 5-year approval cycle, the 2018 HMP Planning Team committed to meet annually and to conduct an annual evaluation using two different forms. One form was focused on over-all evaluation of effectiveness and one form was focused on action progress. The 2023 Planning Team confirmed that these steps did not happen due to many large fires, focus on response and public safety, staff turnover, plus personnel changes.

7.1.2 Monitoring and Evaluation for 5-year approval cycle

The 2023 Planning Team agreed to the following changes for the up-coming 5-year approval cycle. These changes were made based on more realistic expectations for implementation. The monitoring and evaluation will occur in year 2 of the plan approval cycle and will be directed by the Lincoln County and Village of Ruidoso Emergency Managers as described in the Plan Update subsection (Section 7.2).

- A revised evaluation form will be created by the 2023 HMP planning consultant for the Planning Team to use. The 2023 Evaluation and Action Status Form will combine the most pertinent information from the two forms referenced in the 2018 HMP (Plan Update Evaluation Worksheet and Mitigation Access Progress Report Worksheet). The Evaluation and Action Status Form is found in Appendix H. Topics included are the review of each Section of the HMP, with emphasis on the Mitigation Strategy components.
- In year 2, the Planning Team contact from each community will facilitate and document an evaluation of the plan effectiveness, including progress on mitigation actions, using the Evaluation and Action Status Form. The Form will be emailed to all participants prior to a Year-2 Planning Team Meeting. The expectation is that the Form will be completed and brought to the Planning Team meeting for group discussion.

- A summary memo will be prepared by the Lincoln County and Village of Ruidoso Emergency Managers, to include a description of feedback, updates, or changes from each community. Any Planning Team agreed-upon changes to the HMP monitoring and evaluation approach will also be included in the summary memo.
- A formal presentation of the relevant material will be presented to each participating jurisdiction's Commission, Council, or Board of Trustees only if a major update to the HMP is proposed prior to the next 5-year update.

7.2 Plan Update

7.2.1 2018 to 2022 Plan Cycle

The 2018 HMP was to adhere to the following update schedule.

One year prior to the plan expiration date, the Planning Team was to re-convene to review and assess the Plan Update Evaluation Worksheets and Mitigation Access Progress Report Worksheets that were to have been prepared annually. The Planning Team would then update the appropriate portions of the HMP and produce the HMP Update document. The HMP Update would then be submitted to New Mexico DHSEM and FEMA for review, comment, and approval. After FEMA would issue the Approval Pending Adoption letter, all participating jurisdictions would adopt the HMP Update.

In regard to funding the 2023 HMP Update, the Village of Ruidoso submitted a sub-grant application to New Mexico DHSEM in the fall of 2020, assuming there was sufficient time to secure a contractor, update the plan, and get FEMA approval before the July 24, 2023 expiration of the 2018 HMP. The application was under review throughout 2021 and into 2022. It was approved for funding under the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant and the sub-grant was awarded in June 2022. The Village of Ruidoso released the Request for Proposals in November 2022 and the resulting contract with SWCA Environmental Consultants was executed in January 2023. The Planning Process (Section 3) describes the steps completed to update the 2018 HMP.

7.2.2 Update for Five-year Approval Cycle

In year 2 of the approval cycle, the Planning Team will reconvene for evaluation, maintenance, and up-date coordination. Ruidoso and Lincoln County Emergency Managers will take the lead in organizing the meeting. The Evaluation and Action Status Form will be utilized as described above in the Monitoring and Evaluation subsection (Section 7.1.2).

In year 3 of the approval cycle, the Ruidoso and Lincoln County Emergency Managers will coordinate on submittal of the application for funding the next HMP update. All participating jurisdictions will be requested to provide a participation and matching funds commitment letter to be included in the funding application.

At the beginning of year 4 of the approval cycle, Ruidoso and Lincoln County Emergency Managers will coordinate on starting the competitive procurement process.

During year 4 of the approval cycle, 18 months (or more) prior to the expiration of the 2023 HMP, the 12-month update planning process will begin. Improvements to consider include:

- Based on budget, timeline, and priorities, modify research approach and include additional reference sources. One example would be to acquire and process Smokey Bear RAWS data.
- Changes to the mapping approach and graphic presentation.

- Building hazard maps and geo-spatial analysis using one community's in-house GIS platform so the data can be accessed after the update process is completed.

During year 5 of the approval cycle, no less than 6-months prior to the expiration of the 2023 HMP, the 6-month State and FEMA review and approval steps will begin. All participating jurisdictions will adopt the updated HMP and FEMA will provide the Approval Letter prior to the expiration of the 2023 HMP.

7.3 Continued Public Involvement

7.3.1 2018 to 2022 Plan Cycle

In regard to public engagement over the 5-year approval cycle, the 2018 HMP Planning Team committed that each community was to post the completed HMP on their website with a link to the Ruidoso HMP update webpage. In addition, hard copies of the HMP were to be made available at "all jurisdictional public libraries, jurisdictional city halls, and County courthouse". Also, the public was invited to give feedback at monthly council or board meetings. The 2023 Planning Team confirmed that Ruidoso hosted an HMP-specific section of their website which provided the HMP, related information, and contacts. Corona provided hard copy of the 2018 HMP at the library and Village Hall.

7.3.2 Public Involvement for 5-year Approval Cycle

In regard to ongoing public engagement over the coming 5-year approval cycle, the 2023 HMP Planning Team committed to the following.

- The 2023 HMP will be posted to the Ruidoso website on a dedicated HMP section. The HMP section will be maintained by the Village of Ruidoso Emergency Manager and Public Information Officer. Updates will include the results of the contact information for comments or questions, accomplishments of milestones, and similar. Examples of milestones include:
 - FEMA HMP approval
 - availability of approved HMP on community websites and hard copy at administrative buildings
 - results of the year 2 evaluation
 - receipt of funding for the 2028 HMP up-date
 - kick-off for the 2028 up-date
- Each participating jurisdiction will provide a link to the Ruidoso HMP webpage section.
- Hard copies of the HMP will be available at every participating jurisdiction's administrative office.
- HMP feedback at any of the monthly commission, council, or board meetings will be reported to the Planning Team primary point of contact for response and inclusion in the monitoring and evaluation process.
- Participating jurisdictions that have social media accounts will post when HMP milestones are accomplished.
- If a major HMP update is proposed based on evaluation feedback and prior to the start of the 2028 HMP planning cycle, a formal presentation of the relevant material will be presented to each participating jurisdiction's Commission, Council, or Board of Trustees only if a major update to the HMP is proposed prior to the next 5-year update.

- If a feedback survey is used for the 2028 HMP Update, the Planning Team could consider including optional contact information for the respondents. The contact information could be used to follow-up with responses or questions.

7.4 Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms for the Next 5-Year Cycle

Integration and/or incorporation of the HMP into other planning mechanisms, either by content or reference, enhances a community's ability to perform hazard mitigation by expanding the scope of the HMP's influence. It also helps communities to capitalize on all available mechanisms at their disposal to reduce the impact of natural hazards.

Based on lessons learned from integrating the 2018 HMP during the last cycle, the Planning Team agreed to incorporate the 2023 HMP Update over the next 5-year planning cycle in several ways. Description of integration opportunities are listed below.

- Use or refer to HMP hazard profiles, vulnerability assessment, capabilities, goals, objectives, actions, local adoption, and/or FEMA approval when:
 - Revisions to emergency management, wildfire protection, land use, comprehensive, strategic, and other planning documents.
 - Revising codes and ordinances, planning documents, and other long-term strategic plans; and
 - Making funding requests for implementation.
- Include specific actions in capital improvement plans and programming.
- Use the HMP as a resource during governing body meetings, LEPC meetings, and similar.
- Refer to the HMP as a multi-jurisdictional cooperative effort with implementation benefits that will contribute to the region becoming more resilient to natural hazards.

Specific opportunities for integrating and/or referencing the HMP into other planning mechanisms over the next five years are summarized by participating jurisdiction in Figures 7-1-1 through 7-1-6. The participating jurisdiction's Planning Team primary point of contact will work with the administration and governing body to ensure that the appropriate SME is informed of the relevant sections of the HMP that could be integrated into each plan revision. Based on the past planning cycles, the Planning Team anticipates integration of the risk assessments, capabilities, and actions will be the most prevalent use of the 2023 HMP Update.

Although each jurisdiction has particular processes for incorporating and adopting planning documents, most of the procedures are similar for the six participating jurisdictions. New or updated plans are usually developed in draft format and presented to the respective governing body in a public forum for initial review and comment. Upon resolution of all comments the plan is presented again to the governing body for final approval and adoption.

Figure 7-1-1: Lincoln County 2023 HMP Integration Strategy

Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The 2023 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) will be utilized to inform the 5-year update of the 2019 County CWPP (anticipated for update in 2024). In particular, the risk assessment used in the 2023 HMP is a more recent wildfire risk assessment (State's 2020 Forest Action Plan). HMP wildfire actions will also be reviewed for incorporation in the CWPP. The South Central Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council is taking the lead on securing funding and overseeing the CWPP Update. The County Emergency Management Director will serve as the Planning Team liaison from the County.
Lincoln County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	The 2014 EOP is reviewed and updated on an as-needed basis, although the last full update was in 2014. The next EOP update will include integration of relevant concepts from the HMP such as social vulnerability, risk assessment, and goals from the HMP. The County Emergency Management Director will serve as the Planning Team liaison from the County.
Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP)	The 2023 HMP will be utilized to inform and guide the submittal and funding of capital improvement projects on an annual basis. The Community Development and Water Resources Departments serve as the leads. Directors from these two Departments will serve as the primary subject matter experts (SME) for integrating the HMP.
County Comprehensive Plan	The 2007 Comprehensive Plan will have the next update in 2027. Therefore, the 2023 HMP will be integrated into the appropriate sections. Likely the risk assessment, capabilities, and mitigation strategy concepts will be incorporated. The County Emergency Management Director will serve as the Planning Team liaison from the County. However, each Department Director will serve as SME for the relevant topics.

Figure 7-1-2: Village of Ruidoso 2023 HMP Integration Strategy

Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
Village of Ruidoso Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	The 2018 EOP is reviewed and updated on an as-needed basis. The next EOP update will include integration of relevant concepts from the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) such as social vulnerability, risk assessment, and goals from the HMP. The Village Emergency Manager will serve as the Planning Team Liaison from the Village of Ruidoso.
Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP)	The 2023 HMP will be utilized to inform and guide the submittal and funding of capital improvement projects on an annual basis. The Community Development and Water Resource Departments serve as the leads.

Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CCWP)	The 2023 HMP will be utilized to inform the 5-year update of the 2019 County CWPP. In particular, the risk assessment used in the 2023 HMP is a more recent wildfire risk assessment (State's 2020 Forest Action Plan). HMP wildfire actions will also be reviewed for incorporation in the CWPP. The South Central Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council is taking the lead on securing funding and overseeing the CWPP Update. The Fire Chief will serve as the Planning Team liaison from the Village.
Village of Ruidoso Comprehensive Plan	The 2019 Comprehensive Plan will have the next update in 2027. The most current HMP information on risk assessments, capabilities, and mitigation strategy concepts will be integrated into the Comprehensive Plan update. The Emergency Manager will serve as the Planning Team liaison. However, each Department Director will serve as subject matter expert for the relevant topics.
Grindstone Canyon Dam Emergency Action Plan (EAP)	The Grindstone Canyon Dam EAP is reviewed and updated as needed on an annual basis. During the next update, relevant information from the 2023 HMP will be incorporated, such as hazard profiles and mitigation recommendations as deemed appropriate. The Dam Failure actions will be considered and incorporated as deemed appropriate. The Water Production Manager will serve as the lead for integrating the HMP into future updates.
Alto Lake Dam EAP	The Alto Lake Dam EAP is reviewed and updated as needed on an annual basis. During the next update, relevant information from the 2023 HMP will be incorporated. The Water Production Manager will serve as the lead for integrating the HMP into future updates.

Figure 7-1-3: Future Plan Integration Strategy for City of Ruidoso Downs

Plan Integration Strategy for Next 5 Years:	
Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP)	The 2023 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) will be utilized to inform and guide the submittal and funding of capital improvement projects on an annual basis. The Public Works Departments serves as the lead.
City of Ruidoso Downs Comprehensive Plan	The next update of the 2021 Comprehensive Plan will not occur until 2041 and there will be four HMP updates prepared prior to that time. The most current HMP information on risk assessments, capabilities, and mitigation strategy concepts will be integrated into the Comprehensive Plan update. The Fire Chief/Emergency Manager will serve as the Planning Team liaison. However, each Department Director will serve as subject matter expert for the relevant topics.

Plan Integration Strategy for Next 5 Years:	
Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The 2023 HMP will be utilized to inform the 5-year update of the 2019 County CWPP. In particular, the risk assessment used in the 2023 HMP is a more recent wildfire risk assessment (State's 2020 Forest Action Plan). HMP wildfire actions will also be reviewed for incorporation in the CWPP. The South Central Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council is taking the lead on securing funding and overseeing the CWPP Update. The City participates through the Greater Ruidoso WUI Working Group.

Figure 7-1-4: Future Plan Integration Strategy for Town of Carrizozo

Plan Integration Strategy for Next 5 Years:	
Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
Town of Carrizozo Comprehensive Plan	The next update of the 2021 Comprehensive Plan will not occur until 2041 and there will be four Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) updates prepared prior to that time. The most current HMP information on risk assessments, capabilities, and mitigation strategy concepts will be integrated into the Comprehensive Plan update. The mayor will serve as the Planning Team liaison. However, each Department Director will serve as subject matter expert for the relevant topics.
Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP)	The 2023 HMP will be utilized to inform and guide the submittal and funding of capital improvement projects on an annual basis. The Public Works Departments serves as the lead.
Water Contingency Plan	The Water Contingency Plan is updated on an as-needed basis. During the next update, relevant information from the 2023 HMP will be incorporated, such as profiles and mitigation actions as deemed appropriate. The Town Clerk will serve as the lead for integrating the HMP into future updates.
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The 2023 HMP will be utilized to inform the 5-year update of the County 2019 CWPP. In particular, the risk assessment used in the 2023 HMP is a more recent wildfire risk assessment (State's 2020 Forest Action Plan). HMP wildfire actions will also be reviewed for incorporation in the CWPP. The South Central Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council is taking the lead on securing funding and overseeing the CWPP Update. The Town participates through the Greater Ruidoso WUI Working Group.

Figure 7-1-5: Future Plan Integration Strategy for Village of Capitan

Plan Integration Strategy for Next 5 Years:	
Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
Village Comprehensive Plan	The next update of the 2013 Comprehensive Plan will not occur until 2033 and there will be two Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) updates prepared prior to that time. The most current HMP information on risk assessments, capabilities, and mitigation strategy concepts will be integrated into the Comprehensive Plan update. The Fire Chief will serve as the Planning Team liaison. However, each Department Director will serve as subject matter expert for the relevant topics.
Drinking Water Bureau Emergency Response Plan	The 2015 Drinking Water Emergency Response Plan is updated on an as-needed basis. During the next update, relevant information from the 2023 HMP will be incorporated, including hazard profile information and mitigation actions. The Water Systems Manager will serve as the lead for integrating the HMP into future updates.
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The 2023 HMP will be utilized to inform the 5-year update of the County 2019 CWPP. In particular, the risk assessment used in the 2023 HMP is a more recent wildfire risk assessment (State's 2020 Forest Action Plan). HMP wildfire actions will also be reviewed for incorporation in the CWPP. The South Central Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council is taking the lead on securing funding and overseeing the CWPP Update. The Fire Chief will serve as the Planning Team liaison from the Village.

Figure 7-1-6: Future Plan Integration Strategy for Village of Corona

Plan Integration Strategy for Next 5 Years:	
Planning Mechanism	Description of Planning Mechanism Opportunity
Village Comprehensive Plan	The next update of the 2013 Comprehensive Plan will not occur until 2033 and there will be two Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) updates prepared prior to that time. The most current HMP information on risk assessments, capabilities, and mitigation strategy concepts will be integrated into the Comprehensive Plan update. The Village Clerk will serve as the Planning Team liaison. However, each Department Director will serve as subject matter expert for the relevant topics.
County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	The 2023 HMP will be utilized to inform the 5-year update of the 2019 County CWPP. In particular, the risk assessment used in the 2023 HMP is a more recent wildfire risk assessment (State's 2020 Forest Action Plan). HMP wildfire actions will also be reviewed for incorporation in the CWPP. The South Central Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council is taking the lead on securing funding and overseeing the CWPP Update. The Village participates through the Greater Ruidoso WUI Working Group.

APPENDIX A

Acronyms

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

44 CFR §201.6	CFR Title 44, Section 201.6
2012 HMP	2012 Lincoln County All Hazard Mitigation Plan
2018 HMP	2018 Lincoln County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
Act	Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
APA	Approval Pending Adoption
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLE	Base Level Engineering
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CFM	Certified Floodplain Manager
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CMP	County Master Plan
Co	Company
CP	Communication Plan
CRS	Community Rating System
CWDG	Community Wildfire Defense Grant
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map
DHSEM	Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
DMA 2000	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
DOT	Department of Transportation
DR	Drive
E	East
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
estBFE	Estimated Base Flood Elevation Viewer

EWP	Emergency Watershed Protection grant program, Natural Resources Conservation Service
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FID	Federal Identification Number
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMAG	Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant
GIS	geographic information system
HAZMAT	hazardous material
HAZUS-MH	Hazards United States Multi-Hazard
HHPD	High Hazard Potential Dam
HIFLD	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation Level Data
HMA	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMGP- Post Fire	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program - Post Fire
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
hrs	hours
Hwy	Highway
I	Interstate
ICIP	Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan
inFRM	Interagency Flood Risk Management
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KBDI	Keetch-Byram Drought Index
LAL	Lightning Activity Level
LCC	Long Continuity Current Lightning
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LLC	Limited Liability Corporation
MP	Mile Post/Mile Marker
mph	miles per hour
N	North
NCA	National Climate Assessment
NCEIDC	National Climatic Data Center <u>Centers for Environmental Information</u>
NDMC	National Drought Mitigation Center
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NID	National Inventory of Dams

NM	New Mexico
NMBGMR	New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources
NMDOT	New Mexico Department of Transportation
NMOSE	New Mexico Office of the State Engineer
No.	number
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordinating Group
NWS	National Weather Service
OES	Office of Emergency Services
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program
PDSI	Palmer Drought Severity Index
PER	Preliminary Engineering Report
PNM	Power New Mexico
PPOC	Primary Points of Contact
PRI	Priority Risk Index
PSA	Public Service Announcement
RAOB	Radiosonde Observation
RAWS	Remote Automatic Weather Station
RH	relative humidity
RL	Repetitive Loss
S	South
SCM RC&D	South Central Mountain Resource Conservation & Development Council, Inc.
SEED	Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams
SME	subject matter expert
Stafford Act	Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
STAPLE+E	Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, Environmental
State HMP	State Hazard Mitigation Plan
SVI rating	Social Vulnerability Index rating
US54	U.S. Route 54
US70	U.S. Route 70
US380	U.S. Route 380
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

USFS	United States Forest Service
USGCRP	United States Global Change Research Program
USGS	United States Geological Survey
W	West
WFIGS	Wildland Fire Interagency Geospatial Services
WUI	wildland urban interface
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

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APPENDIX B

Past Occurrences

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**PREVIOUS HAZARD OCCURRENCES
Through December 2016**

B-1 Wildfire

Location	Date	Detailed Description
<u>Lincoln County</u> Village of Ruidoso <u>Ruidoso Downs</u>	4/3/2011 The White Fire	A human-caused wildfire begun in Gavilan Canyon and quickly spread north and northeast as very strong winds fueled the fire. The White Fire crossed Highway 70 near Ruidoso Downs and continued to move toward Forest Service Road 120. Highway 70 between mile markers 265 and 271 was closed for a time. Much of the burned area consists of steep, rough and rocky terrain, which made it difficult to contain the fire. In all, 10,384 acres were scorched, 5 homes and 7 outbuildings were destroyed and another 2 homes and 2 outbuildings were damaged, totaling \$1.5 Million in property damage costs.
Village of Ruidoso	6/16/2011 The Swallow Fire	The Swallow Fire quickly engulfed 9 homes amidst breezy, hot and very dry conditions. This human caused fire, named the Swallow Fire for starting on Swallow Drive, burned 10 acres of land in a wooded Ruidoso neighborhood. Nine homes were lost to the blaze, totaling \$3.50 Million in property damage costs.
Lincoln County	06/28/2011 Donaldson Fire	A wildfire which started on June 28, 2011, named the Donaldson because it started on the ranch of famous newsman Sam Donaldson, was caused by lightning. The high winds caused the fire to pick up intensity as it sped south of Hondo reaching both sides of the Rio Hondo, reaching not only private land but the Mescalero Apache Tribal lands as well. The fire burned approximately over 100,000 acres and caused over \$5 million in damages.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County	08/07/2011 Baton Rouge Fire	Though it was the middle of monsoon, dry fuels and abundant lightning resulted in a new wildfire. The Baton Rouge Complex consumed over 28,000 acres, most of which was within Lincoln County, though some burnout operations occurred just across the border in Chaves County. The Baton Rouge Complex consisted of both the Baton Rouge wildfire and the Flying H wildfire which were started by lightning. In all, the fires burned over 28,000 acres near the Chaves and Lincoln County line. Approximately 10 power poles, which fed a local ranch, were destroyed on the north side of the fire within Lincoln County. Total property damage totaled \$25K.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso	04/03/2012 Little Bear Fire	This lightning sparked wildfire erupted on the afternoon of June 4, 2012, then spread rapidly overnight during strong gusty winds. The Little Bear Fire burned approximately 35,300 acres of National Forest System (NFS) Lands on the Smokey Bear Ranger District of the Lincoln National Forest, with total burn area of 44,330 acres. The fire started in the White Mountain Wilderness and ran northeast across six watersheds, including the Rio Bonito, in the mountains directly adjacent to Ruidoso, Alto, and Angus, New Mexico. The burn severity was high to moderate throughout 53% of the fire. The fire destroyed 254 residential structures, 12 outbuildings, and forced numerous evacuations across the region. \$26M in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	02/09/2015	Persistent high pressure over New Mexico caused a prolonged period of near record to record high temperatures for central and eastern areas. Very warm temperatures on the 9th combined with low humidity values and windy conditions to create critical fire weather conditions for portions of east central New Mexico. No other injuries or property damage were reported. Total property damage was \$6K.

B-2 Flood

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County	7/28/2010	Deep monsoon moisture combined with an easterly wave over southeast New Mexico to create widespread heavy rain across northern and central New Mexico. Hardest hit areas were in the vicinity of the central mountain chain, where several flash floods were observed. \$26K in property damage was reported.
City of Ruidoso Downs	7/13/2011	Heavy rains led to flooding in Allison Canyon along U.S. Highway 70 near mile marker 268. Fortunately, residents in the River Ranch RV park along the canyon were evacuated prior to the high water reaching the ranch. An estimated 4 to 6 feet of water flowed through the area. Fortunately, the RV park did not sustain much damage. \$0 in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County Village of Ruidoso	7/28/2010	Deep monsoon moisture combined with an easterly wave over southeast New Mexico to create widespread heavy rain across northern and central New Mexico. Hardest hit areas were in the vicinity of the central mountain chain, where several flash floods were observed. \$26K in property damage was reported.
City of Ruidoso Downs	8/3/2011	Heavy rain fell early in the afternoon across the White Fire burn scar. Fortunately only minor flooding ensued at the time. However, as another round of showers and thunderstorms moved over the burn scar in the evening, more significant flooding resulted. Culverts that were built along a road near Seeping Springs that crossed Allison Canyon were already at capacity from the earlier rains. The additional precipitation caused them to give way, which lead to rapid flows along Allison Canyon. These waters reach the River Ranch RV Park along Highway 70. The water was estimated to be three feet high, which topped the concrete barriers that were installed to protect the park. Fortunately, the park did not sustain any damage. \$10K in property damage was reported.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
City of Ruidoso Downs	8/5/2011	A thunderstorm slowing moving to the northeast, dropped significant amounts of rain between Ruidoso and Glencoe. Though the Rio Ruidoso was running high and fast downstream of Ruidoso Downs, the most significant flooding was within the town itself. Water approximately two feet deep flooded the intersection of Highlands and Joe Welch. An SUV attempted to cross the waters but was unsuccessful. Flooding and debris from the White Fire burn scar was also noted along Highway 70. \$0 in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	8/12/2011	A strong thunderstorm with very heavy rain moved squarely over the White Fire burn scar dumping up to 2 inches per radar estimates. A few hours later, a seemingly typical afternoon thunderstorm north of Clovis produced violent wind gusts as the storm quickly collapsed. \$10K in property damage was reported.
City of Ruidoso Downs	8/20/2011	Heavy rains on the eastern half of the White Fire burn scar led to flash flooding along the Rio Ruidoso downstream toward Glencoe and Hondo. Radar estimates near 3 inches of rain fell in this area. Emergency management reported the Rio Ruidoso out of its banks for a 6 to 10 mile stretch downstream of the White Fire burn scar. High water levels in the canyons and arroyos on the east and south side of the burn scar flowed into the Rio Ruidoso, causing it to flood. Debris from the burn area was piled up on the banks. Near mile marker 272.5 on Highway 70, portions of the Rio de Oso Trailer park was underwater. \$0 in property damage was reported.
City of Ruidoso Downs	8/21/2011	Upper level high pressure was centered over New Mexico resulting in very light and erratic steering winds aloft. This coupled with sufficient moisture aided in the development of slow-moving heavy rain producing thunderstorms over and near the central mountain chain and western high terrain. Flash flooding was observed over the Little Bear burn scar. The Rio Ruidoso was reported to be out of its banks along U.S. Highway 70 at Fox Cave. \$0 in property damage was reported.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Village of Ruidoso City of Ruidoso Downs	8/21/2012	Upper level high pressure was centered over New Mexico resulting in very light and erratic steering winds aloft. This coupled with sufficient moisture aided in the development of slow-moving heavy rain producing thunderstorms over and near the central mountain chain and western high terrain. Flash flooding was observed over the Little Bear burn scar. A swift water rescue was conducted near Gavilan Canyon. \$0 in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	6/22/2012	Slow moving showers and thunderstorms developed early in the afternoon over the Little Bear burn scar. Heavy and prolonged rain was received over portions of a recent wildfire burn scar leading to flash flooding. Three hundred yards of forest service road 107 washed out between Runnels Stables on northwest end of Little Bear burn scar and Bonito Lake. \$50K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	7/5/2012	This pattern maintained a persistent south to north steering component within a deep monsoonal moisture plume over the state. Precipitable water values were 150-200% of normal. Narrow stream channels quickly rose with water levels reaching a depth of 4 feet. the flood waters moved debris and boulders the size of car tires 10 to 15 feet downstream. \$10K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	7/7/2012	Monsoonal moisture plume over much of western and central portions of the state led to continued development of isolated to scattered showers and thunderstorms across much of the area. Development of storms to the north of the Little Bear Fire burn scar led to flooding in portions of the scarred area. A partial road collapse occurred along Old Bonito Lake Rd due to flash flood undercuts and encroachments. \$25K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	9/6/2012	A weak back door cold front pushed into the state ushering in lower level moisture and creating a favorable environment for afternoon shower and thunderstorm development. Large rocks and boulders were washed over portions of Forest Road 107 making it impassable. Rainfall amounts of nearly one inch were reported near the area where the flash flooding took place. \$2K in property damage was reported.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County	8/1/2013	A persistent area of training thunderstorms over south-central Lincoln County produced heavy rainfall over the Little Bear burn scar. The first round of heavy rainfall dumped around 1 inch of rainfall in the area from the White burn scar west across Ruidoso to the Little Bear burn scar. \$1K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	9/13/2013	Heavy rainfall over the Rio Bonito watershed led to a 23 feet rise in Bonito Lake. The lake rose from 22 feet below the spillway to 8 inches over the spillway. Emergency operations were in place due to significant concerns regarding a breach of the spillway. No breach occurred. Eagle Creek was out of banks and flooded a nearby playground along NM 48. There was no property damage.
Lincoln County	9/18/2013	A weak upper level jet axis focused directly over central New Mexico interacted with abundant low level moisture entrenched over the region to produce scattered strong to severe thunderstorms. These storms were slow-moving and in many cases trained over the same areas repeatedly through the afternoon and early evening hours. Heavy rainfall with this convective activity fell on already saturated soil conditions and exacerbated flooding concerns after a historic week of flooding. NM 247 closed between mile markers 0 and 48 due to flooding. \$0 in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	7/14/2014	A couple severe thunderstorms erupted over the area given the presence of strong vertical wind shear. The most severe flooding occurred well after sunset when training thunderstorms around the Espanola area produced prolific rainfall amounts. \$0 in property damage.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Village of Capitan	9/21/2014	Many areas from the upper Gila region of Catron County eastward across Socorro and Lincoln counties into the eastern plains reported 4 day rainfall amounts of 2 to nearly 5 inches. This prolonged heavy rainfall event and abundant remnant moisture set the stage for flash flooding as a second upper disturbance approached from northwestern Mexico on the 21st. A large area of heavy rainfall shifted very slowly north across Lincoln and Chaves counties resulting in flash flooding. Flooding was reported on State Road 246 at mile markers 4,27-29, and 55-56. Pavement was damaged at mile marker 29. The highway was closed from Capitan to Roswell. \$130K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	9/4/2014	A monsoon moisture surge containing the remnants of two tropical systems moved into the state from the south and southwest. Mud and debris was reported on State Road 107 west of Bonito Lake. \$0 in property damage.
Lincoln County	9/21/2014	Many areas from the upper Gila region of Catron County eastward across Socorro and Lincoln counties into the eastern plains reported 4 day rainfall amounts of 2 to nearly 5 inches. This prolonged heavy rainfall event and abundant remnant moisture set the stage for flash flooding as a second upper disturbance approached from northwestern Mexico on the 21st. A large area of heavy rainfall shifted very slowly north across Lincoln and Chaves counties resulting in flash flooding. Flooding was reported on State Road 246 at mile markers 4,27-29, and 55-56. Pavement was damaged at mile marker 29. The highway was closed from Capitan to Roswell. \$130K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	9/24/2014	A strong back door cold front shifted southwest over eastern New Mexico on the 24th, setting the stage for severe thunderstorms and more heavy rainfall. Large rocks that disrupted traffic were swept onto US 380 due to intense runoff.\$0 in property damage.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County	7/12/2015	One storm in particular to the west of Ruidoso near Bonito Lake produced a significant localized flash flood near Orchard Campground and Marthas Canyon. Several points on the road were washed over with flood waters, mud, rocks, and debris. A significant wash out with debris near Orchard Campground west of Bonito Lake. A couple places along highway 107 were impassable due to flowing water and debris. Marthas Canyon was the hardest hit. \$10K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	8/10/2015	The largest hail reported was quarter size near Logan, an area that also received 5.05 inches of rain throughout the event. The heavy rains produced flash flooding along U.S. Highway 54 between Corona and Carrizozo, causing the road to be closed for 45 minutes. \$10K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	9/9/2015	Several storms quickly became strong then eventually severe with large hail and high winds. This activity merged into a large cluster of slow- moving storms around Lincoln County later in the afternoon where localized flash flooding impacted sState rRoad 462. \$0 in property damage was reported.

B-3 Thunderstorms (includes Thunderstorms, Lightning, and Hail)

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Village of Corona	6/21/2011	A strong back door cold front brought moisture into eastern New Mexico and up against the east slopes of the central mountains. The combination of moisture, lift and instability triggered showers and thunderstorms over the eastern half of the state, with a couple of storms turning severe. The magnitude of hail was 0.88 in. with \$0 property damage.
Lincoln County	8/12/2011	A strong thunderstorm with very heavy rain moved squarely over the White Fire burn scar dumping up to 2 inches per radar estimates. A few hours later, a seemingly typical afternoon thunderstorm north of Clovis produced violent wind gusts as the storm quickly collapsed. \$10K in property damage was reported.
Village of Ruidoso	5/21/2012	Numerous reports of severe thunderstorm wind gusts, large hail, and even funnel clouds were received. Quarter size hail reported 2 miles southeast of Ruidoso. No property damage was reported.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
City of Ruidoso Downs	6/16/2012	A complex of thunderstorms that developed over northeastern New Mexico moved southeast and produced a large scale severe outflow boundary with winds of 60 to 70 mph. Hail magnitude was 1.00 in. and no property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	6/22/2012	Slow moving showers and thunderstorms developed early in the afternoon over the Little Bear burn scar. Heavy and prolonged rain was received over portions of a recent wildfire burn scar leading to flash flooding. Three hundred yards of forest service road 107 washed out between Runnels Stables on northwest end of Little Bear burn scar and Bonito Lake. \$50K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	7/5/2012	This pattern maintained a persistent south to north steering component within a deep monsoonal moisture plume over the state. Precipitable water values were 150-200% of normal. Narrow stream channels quickly rose with water levels reaching a depth of 4 feet. the flood waters moved debris and boulders the size of car tires 10 to 15 feet downstream. \$10K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	7/7/2012	Monsoonal moisture plume over much of western and central portions of the state led to continued development of isolated to scattered showers and thunderstorms across much of the area. Development of storms to the north of the Little Bear Fire burn scar led to flooding in portions of the scarred area. A partial road collapse occurred along Old Bonito Lake Rd due to flash flood undercuts and encroachments. \$25K in property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	9/6/2012	A weak back door cold front pushed into the state ushering in lower level moisture and creating a favorable environment for afternoon shower and thunderstorm development. Large rocks and boulders were washed over portions of Forest Road 107 making it impassable. Rainfall amounts of nearly one inch were reported near the area where the flash flooding took place. \$2K in property damage was reported.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County	6/7/2013	Severe outflow winds, localized wind damage, large hail, locally heavy rainfall, and significant blowing dust were reported with some of these storms. The most severe thunderstorms produced baseball size hail around Arabela and damaging wind in excess of 70mph. The magnitude of the hail was 2.15 in. and the property damage was \$1k.
Lincoln County	7/2/2013	Showers and thunderstorms initially developed over the peaks of the northern high terrain and drifted south throughout the day as storms increased in both coverage and intensity. The magnitude of the hail was 1.75 in. and caused \$1K in property damage.
Lincoln County	8/1/2013	A persistent area of training thunderstorms over south-central Lincoln County produced heavy rainfall over the Little Bear burn scar. The first round of heavy rainfall dumped around 1 inch of rainfall in the area from the White burn scar west across Ruidoso to the Little Bear burn scar. \$1K in property damage was reported.
Ruidoso Downs	8/31/2013	A strong thunderstorm that developed around the Ruidoso area produced pea to nickel size hail and heavy rainfall.
Village of Capitan	5/23/2014	Showers and thunderstorms developed over the high plains and moved east as a squall line through the early morning hours on the 24 th . Several reports of pea to quarter size hail, strong damaging winds, and flooding were received across eastern New Mexico. \$0 in property damage was reported.
Village of Corona	6/7/2014	Deep moisture and instability aided in the development of supercell thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening hours along the east slopes of the central mountain chain that moved into the eastern plains. Large, damaging hail, strong winds, heavy downpours, and tornadoes were reported. Hail ranging from 2 to 4 inches in diameter. \$50K <u>in</u> property damage was reported.
Lincoln County	9/4/2014	A monsoon moisture surge containing the remnants of two tropical systems moved into the state from the south and southwest. Mud and debris was reported on State Road 107 west of Bonito Lake. \$0 in property damage.

Location	Date	Detailed Description
Lincoln County	9/24/2014	A strong back door cold front shifted southwest over eastern New Mexico on the 24th, setting the stage for severe thunderstorms and more heavy rainfall. Large rocks that disrupted traffic were swept onto US 380 due to intense runoff. no property damage was reported.
Village of Capitan	5/15/2015	Scattered showers and thunderstorms moved northeast over the region, some of which became strong to severe. Quarter size hail was reported at Pep. Unfortunately, a woman was struck by lightning and later passed away.
Village of Corona	10/20/2015	A widespread burst of showers and thunderstorms with heavy rainfall and severe weather surged across much of the area along and south of Interstate 40. Numerous reports of large hail and flooding were received. Magnitude of hail was 1.00 in., and \$0 property damage was reported in this event.

B-4 Winter Storms

Location	Date 1/2010-1/2016	Detailed Description
Upper Tularosa Valley – covers the region of the Town of Carrizozo	7 reported events	These severe winter storm events consisted of heavy snow ranging from moderate 1 in. to 8 in. \$0 in property damage was reported.
South Central Mountains – covers the region of the Villages of Capitan and Corona	18 reported events	These severe winter storm events consisted of heavy snow ranging from moderate 1 in. to 16 in. \$0 in property damage was reported.
Eastern Lincoln County	16 reported events	These severe winter storm events consisted of heavy snow ranging from moderate 1 in. to 15 in. \$0 in property damage was reported in all events, except for the severe winter storm listed below.
Eastern Lincoln County	12/26/2015	Heavy snow and high winds paralyzed much of eastern Lincoln County through the 30th. Snowfall amounts averaged 12 to 15 inches. The NM EOC reported that a several mile stretch of State Road 246 was buried in a drift up to 15 feet. All roads were closed across this area for a couple days. A large amount of livestock and range land animals were expected to have perished in this event. \$1M in property damage was reported.

B-5 Drought

The count of Drought events listed here is based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture emergency declarations.

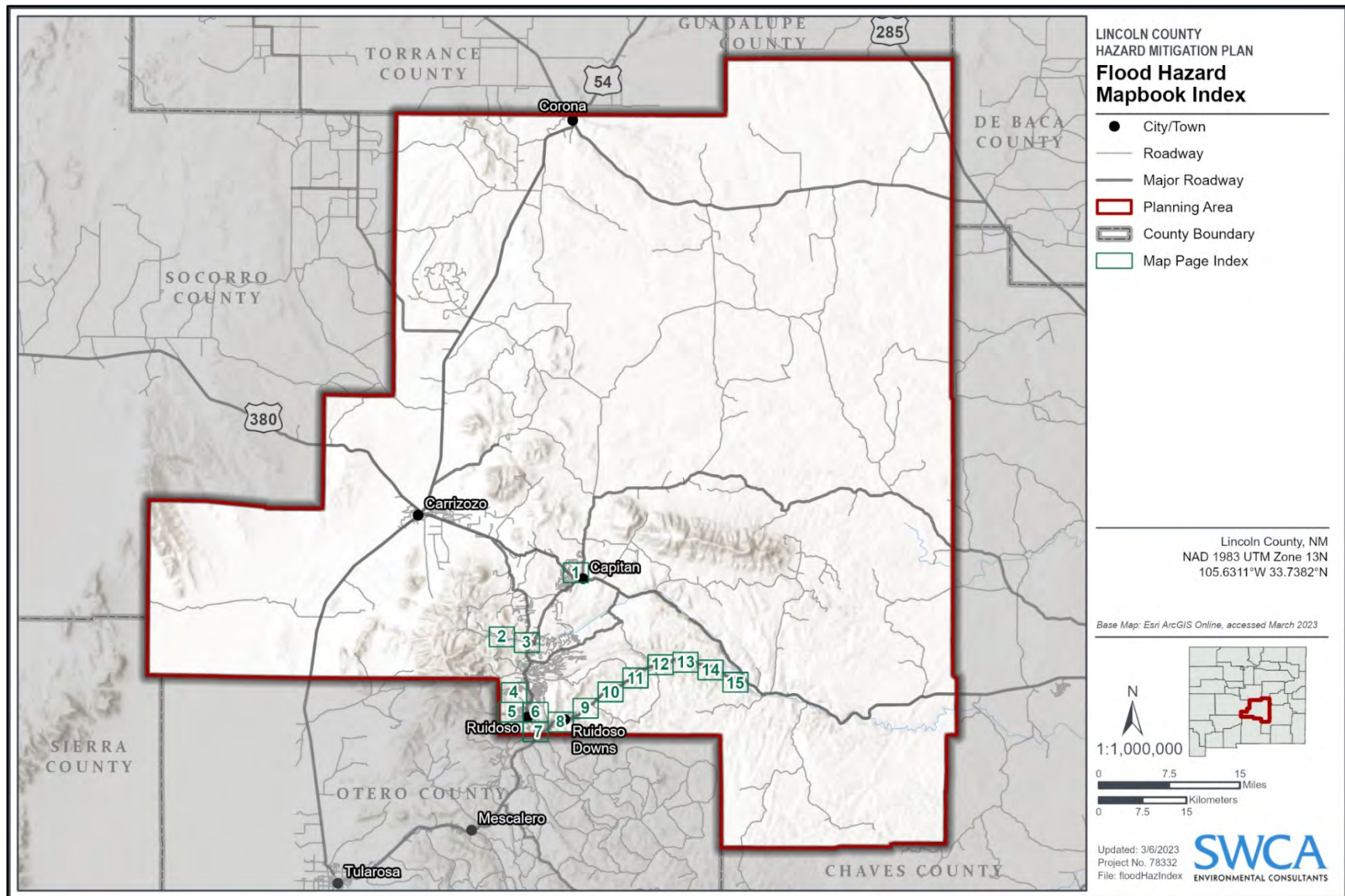
Location	Date 2010-2016	Detailed Description
South Central Highlands – covers the region of the Villages of Corona and Capitan	62 reported events	These reported drought events ranged from moderate drought (D1, Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) between -2.0 and -2.9), severe drought (D2, PDSI between -3.0 and -3.9), extreme drought (D3, PDSI between -4.0 and -4.9), and exceptional drought (D4, PDSI between -5.0 and -5.9).
Upper Tularosa Valley – covers the region of the Town of Carrizozo	55 reported events	These reported drought events ranged from moderate drought (D1, PDSI between -2.0 and -2.9), severe drought (D2, PDSI between -3.0 and -3.9), extreme drought (D3, PDSI between -4.0 and -4.9), and exceptional drought (D4, PDSI between -5.0 and -5.9).
South Central Mountains – covers the region of the Village of Ruidoso and City of Ruidoso Downs	55 reported events	These reported drought events ranged from moderate drought (D1, PDSI between -2.0 and -2.9), severe drought (D2, PDSI between -3.0 and -3.9), extreme drought (D3, PDSI between -4.0 and -4.9), and exceptional drought (D4, PDSI between -5.0 and -5.9).
Eastern Lincoln County – covers the region east of the Sacramento Mountains.	55 reported events	These reported drought events ranged from moderate drought (D1, PDSI between -2.0 and -2.9), severe drought (D2, PDSI between -3.0 and -3.9), extreme drought (D3, PDSI between -4.0 and -4.9), and exceptional drought (D4, PDSI between -5.0 and -5.9).

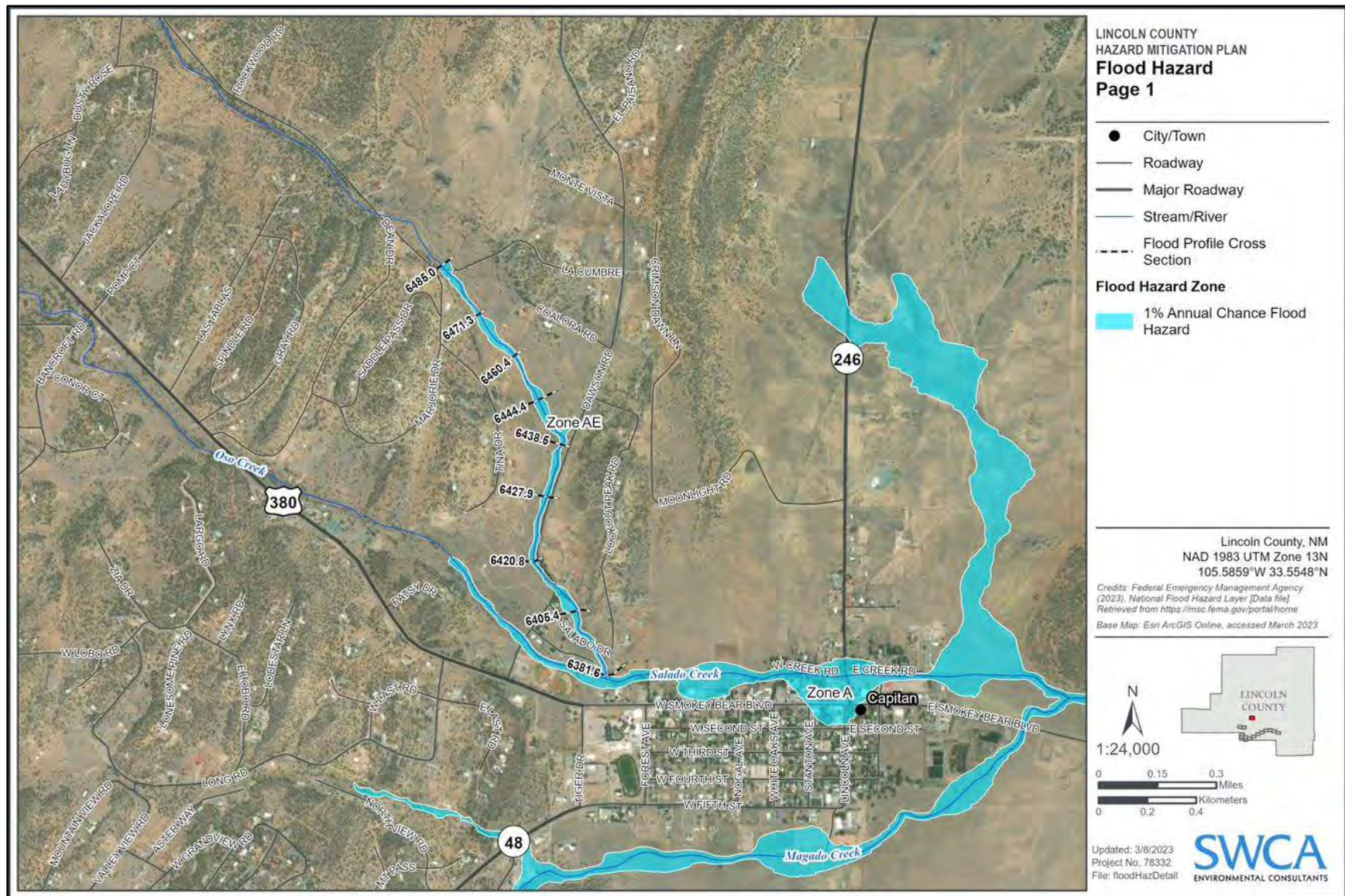
APPENDIX C
Flood Hazard Mapbook

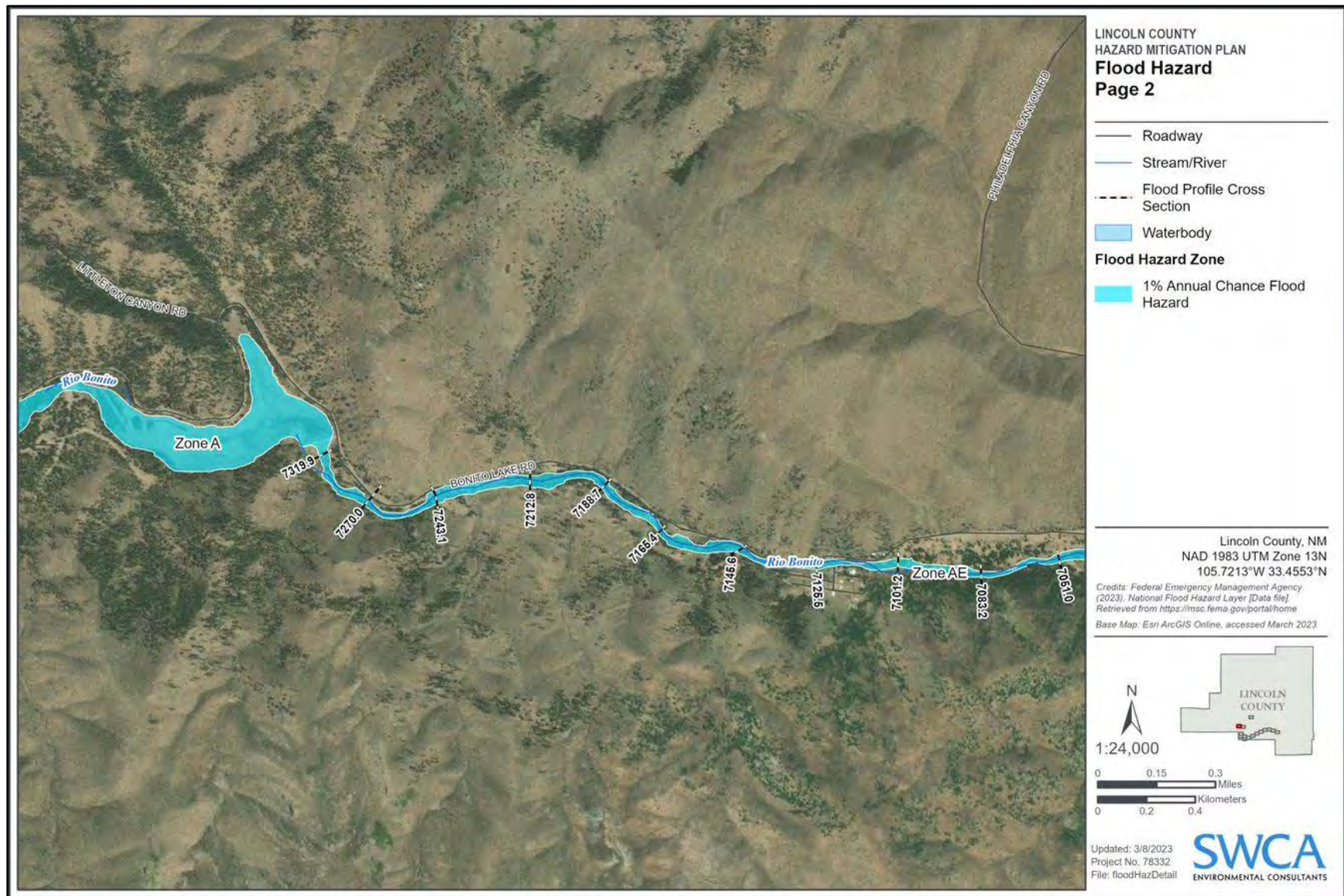
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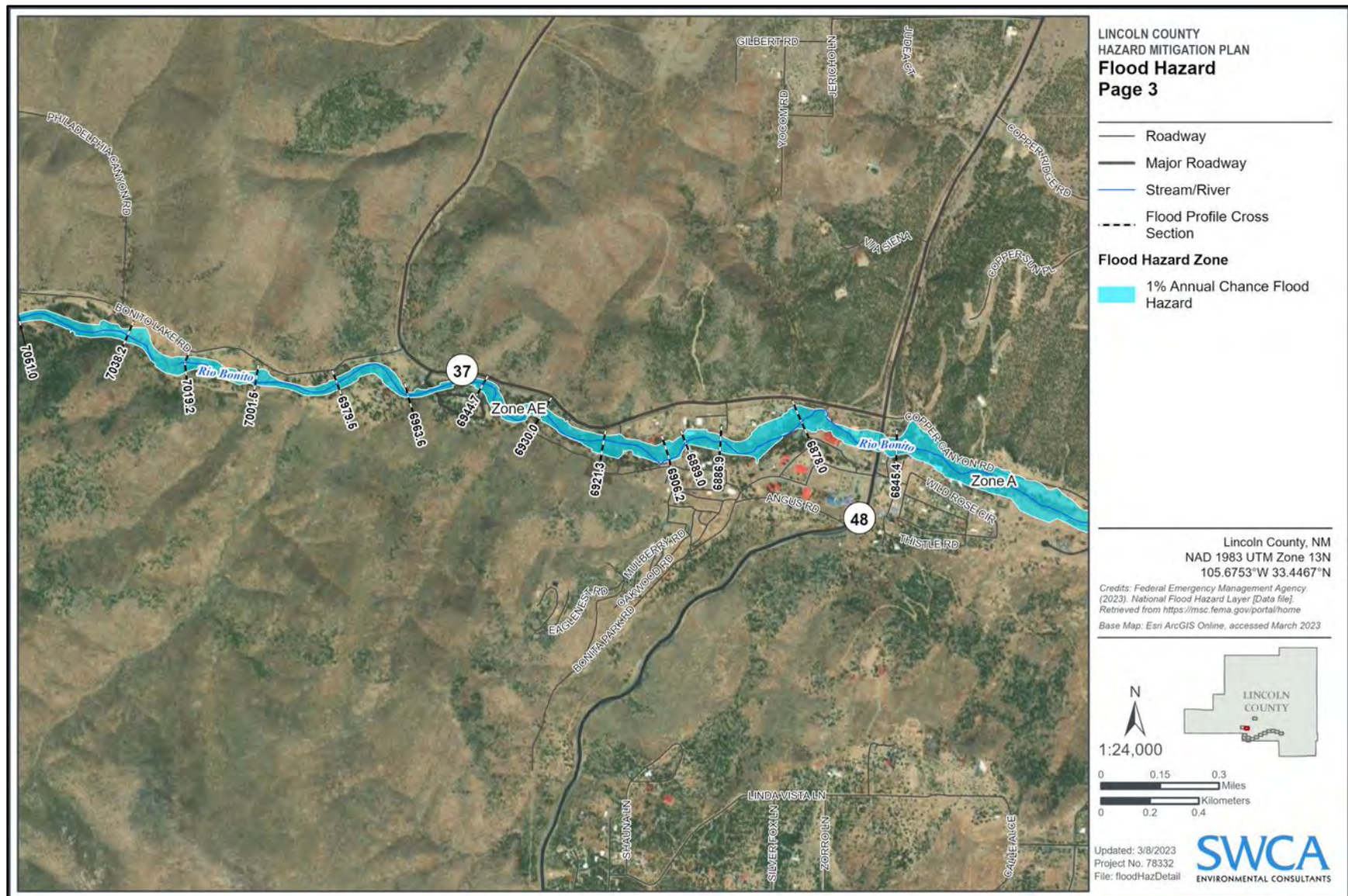
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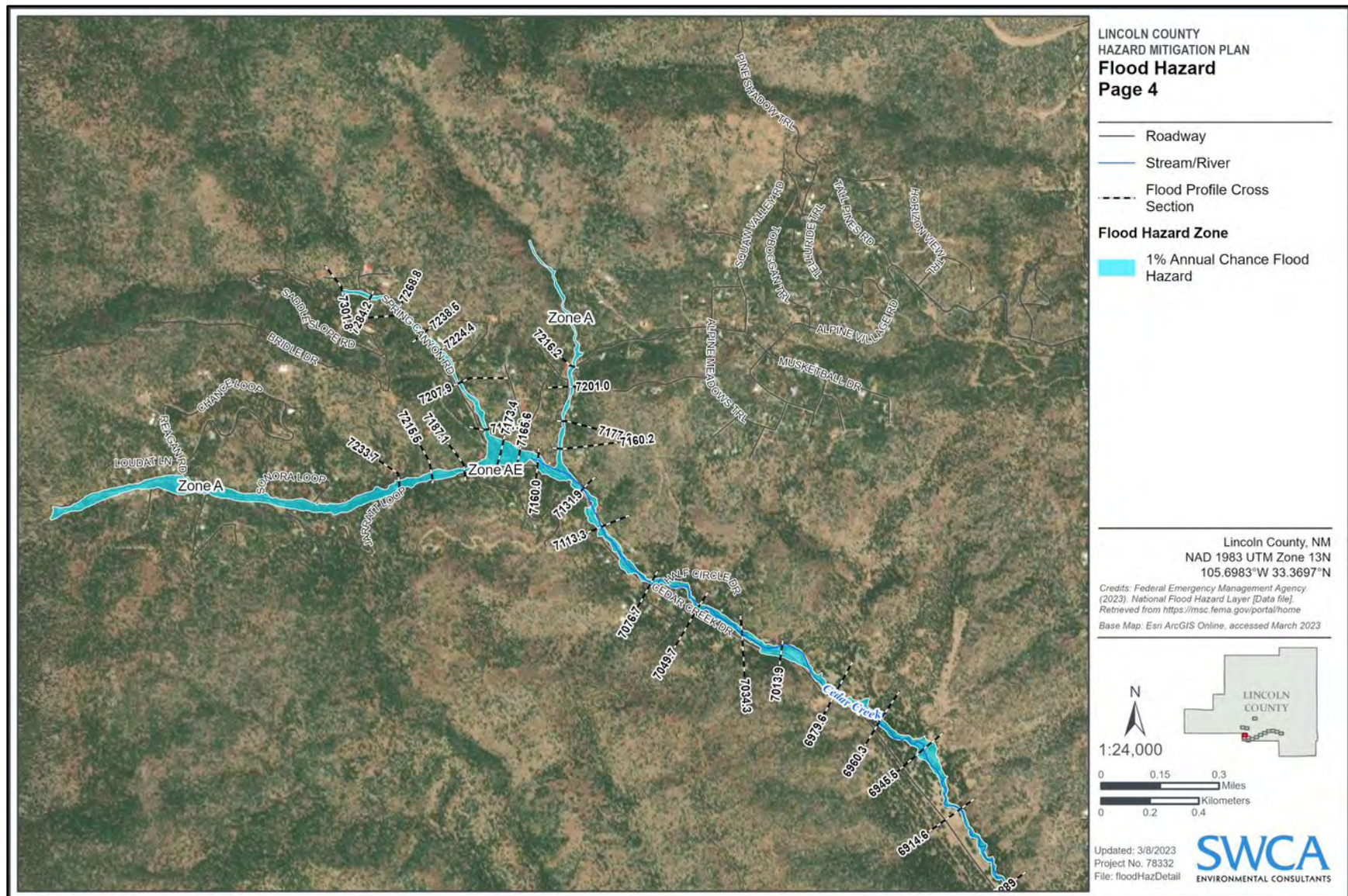
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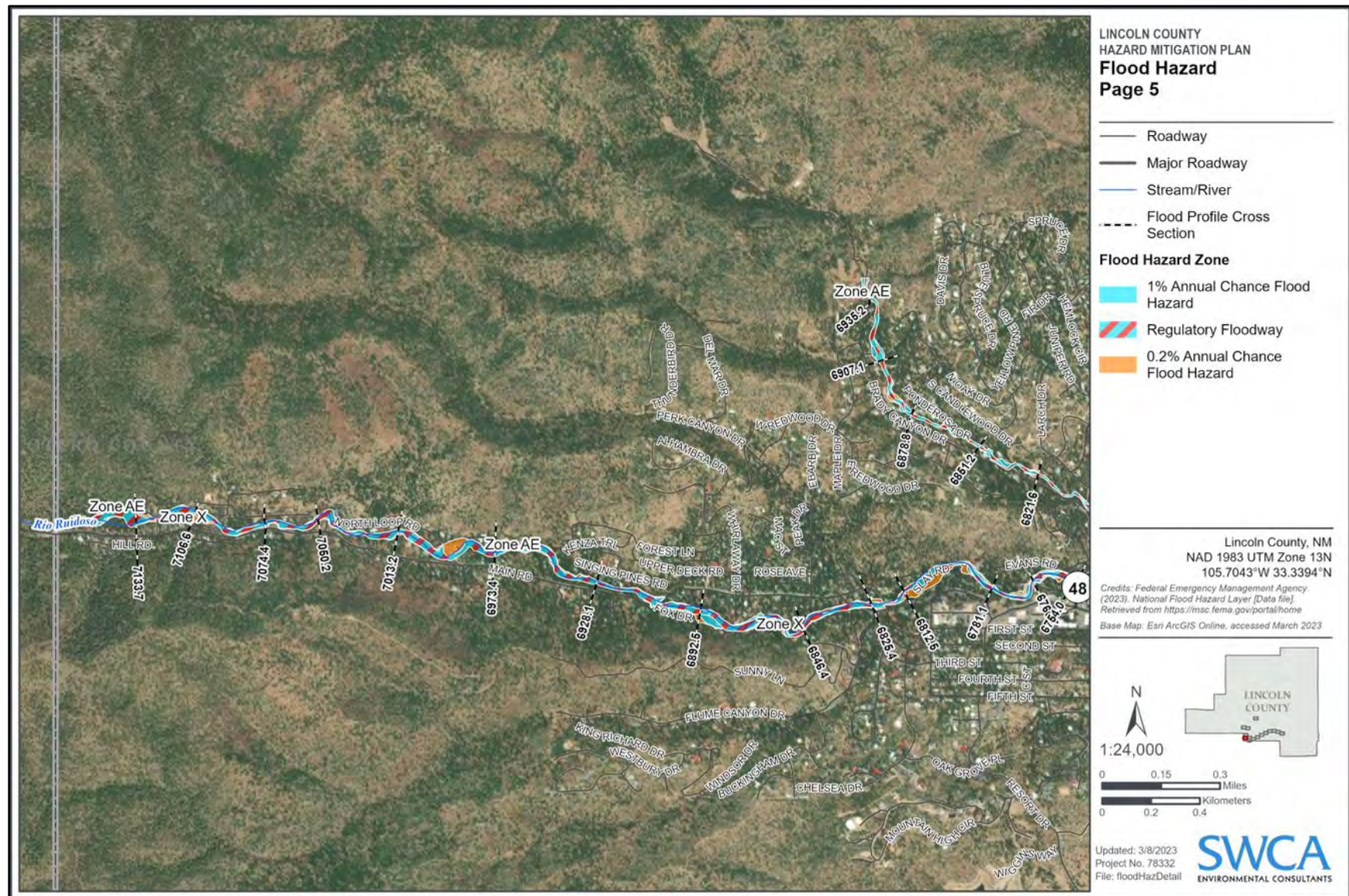


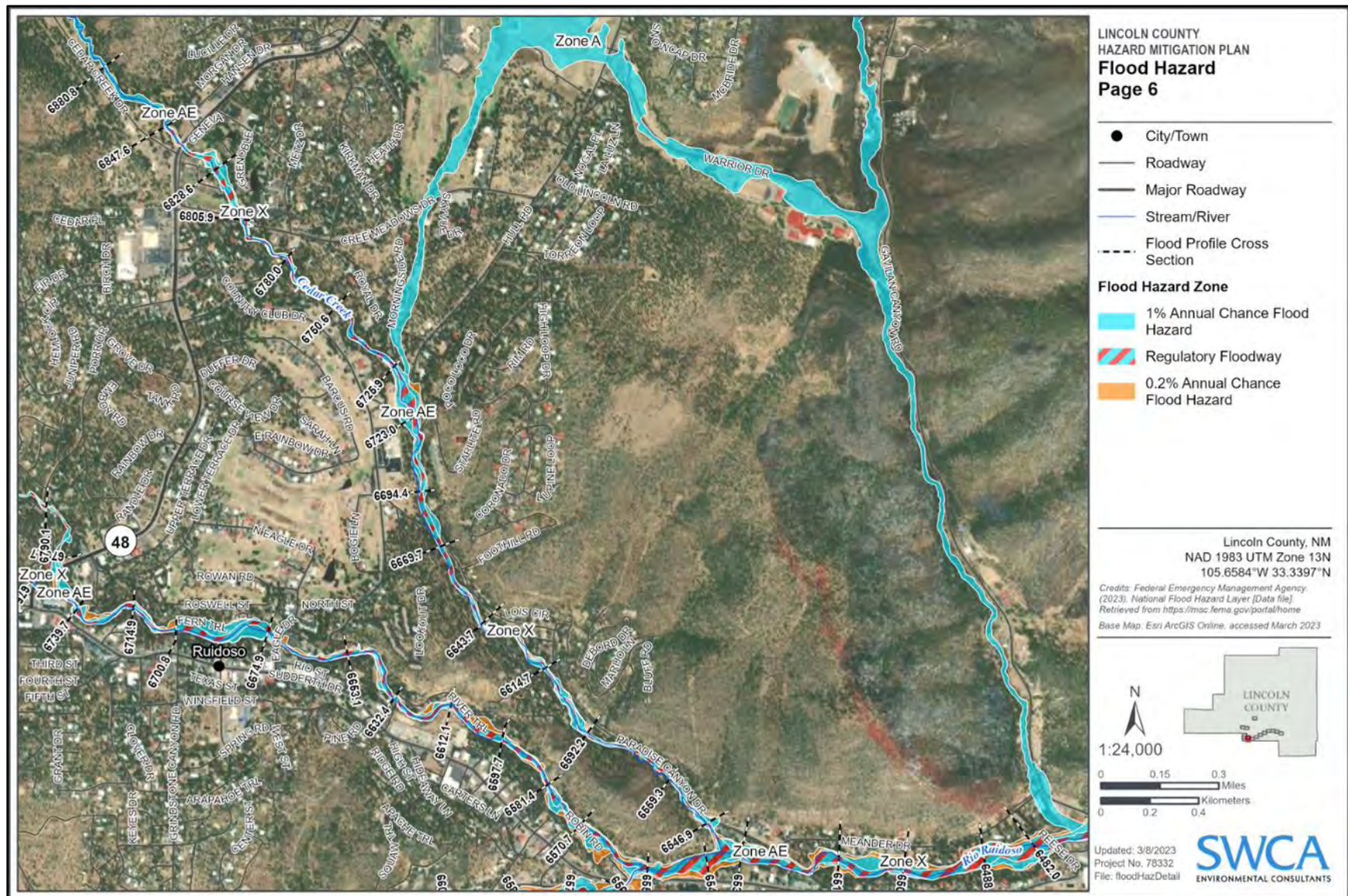


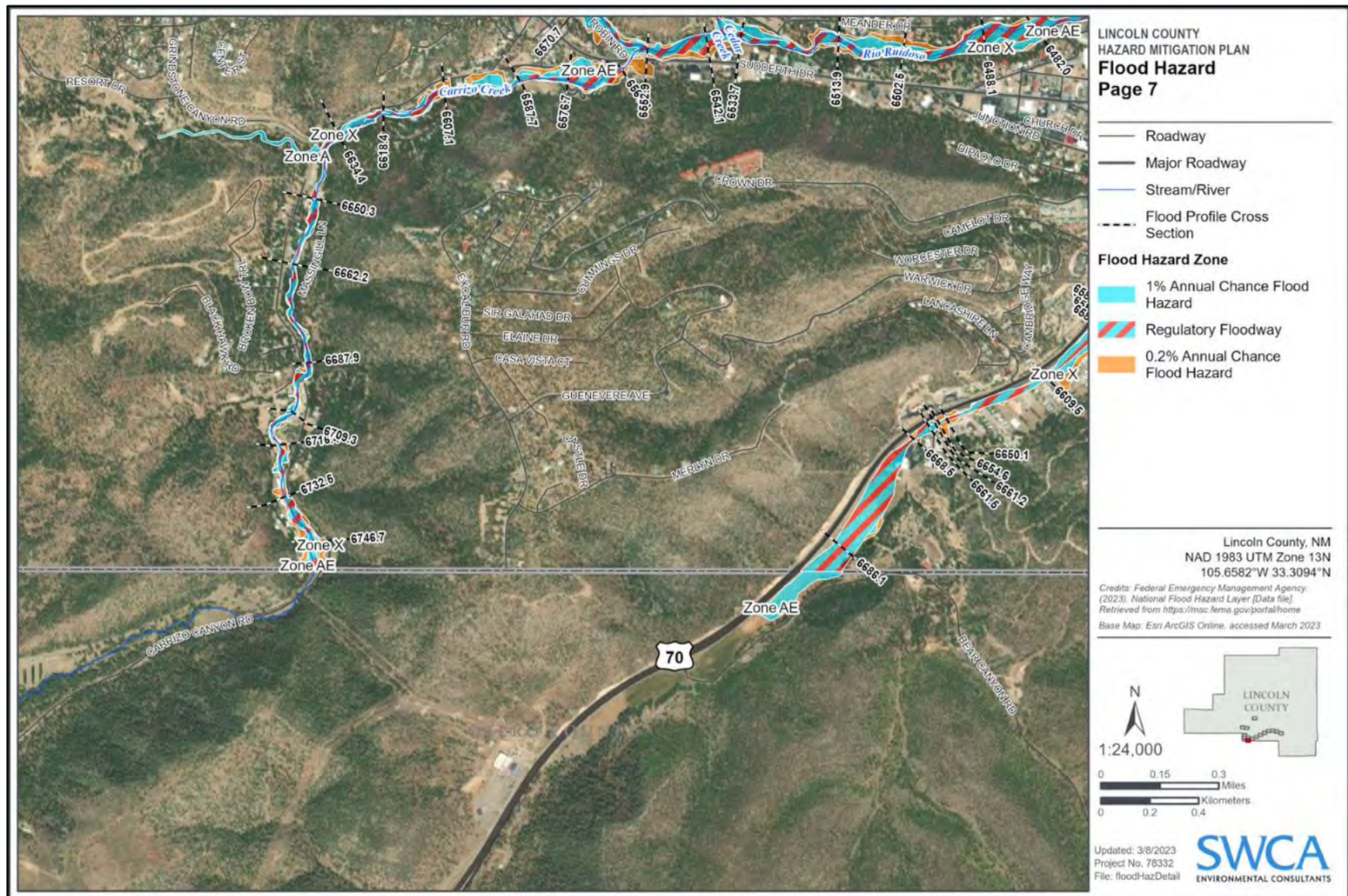


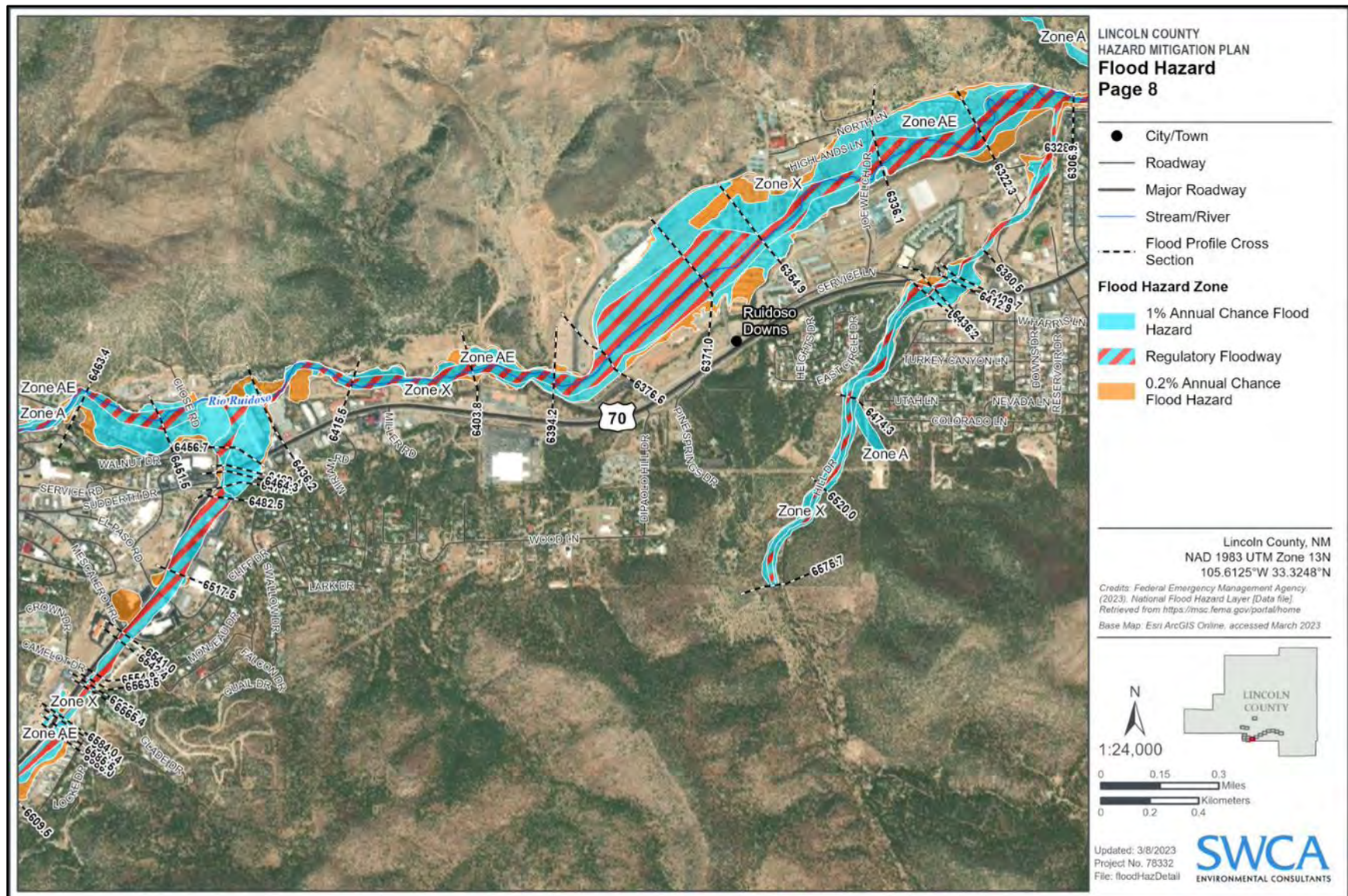


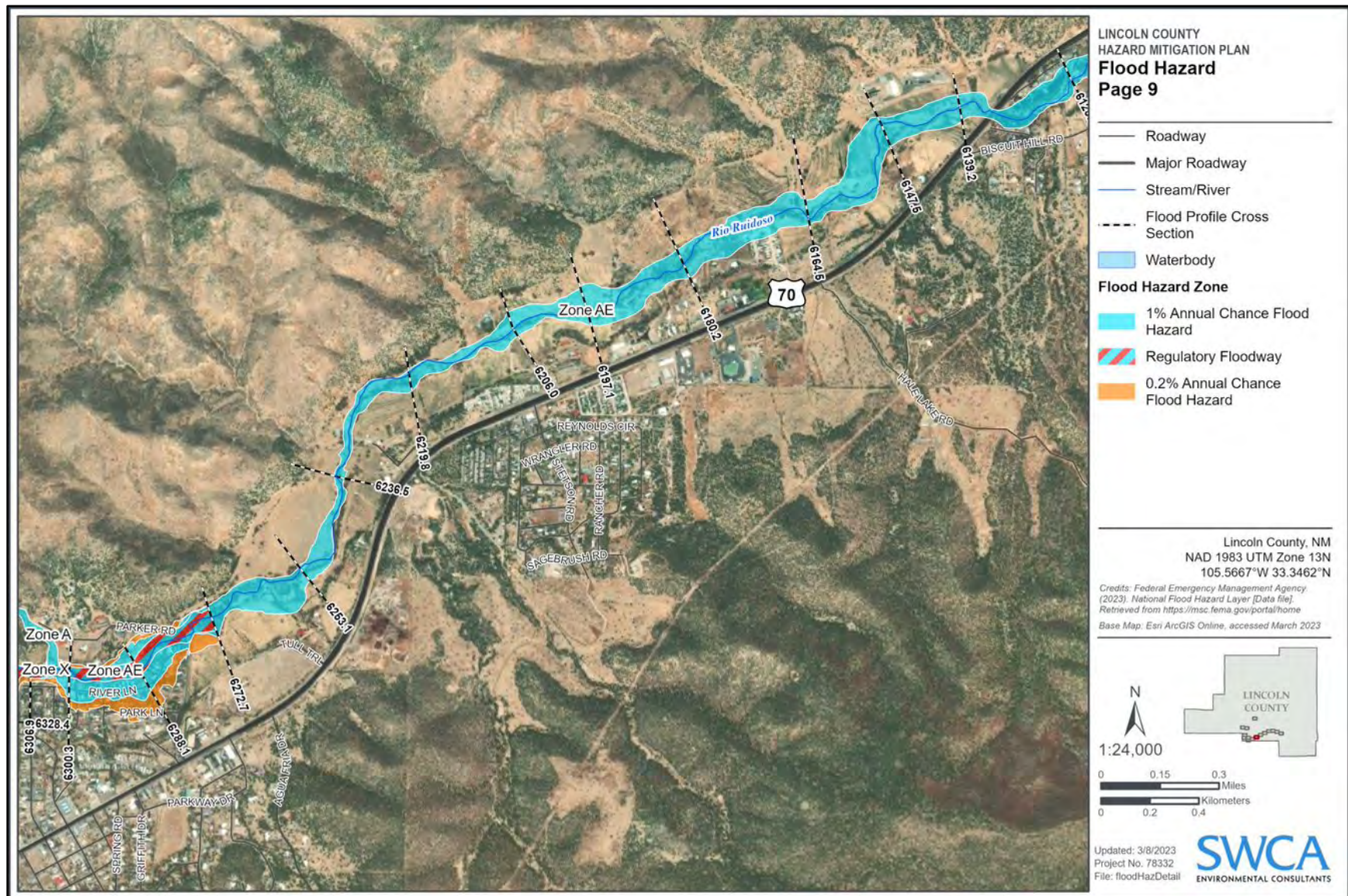


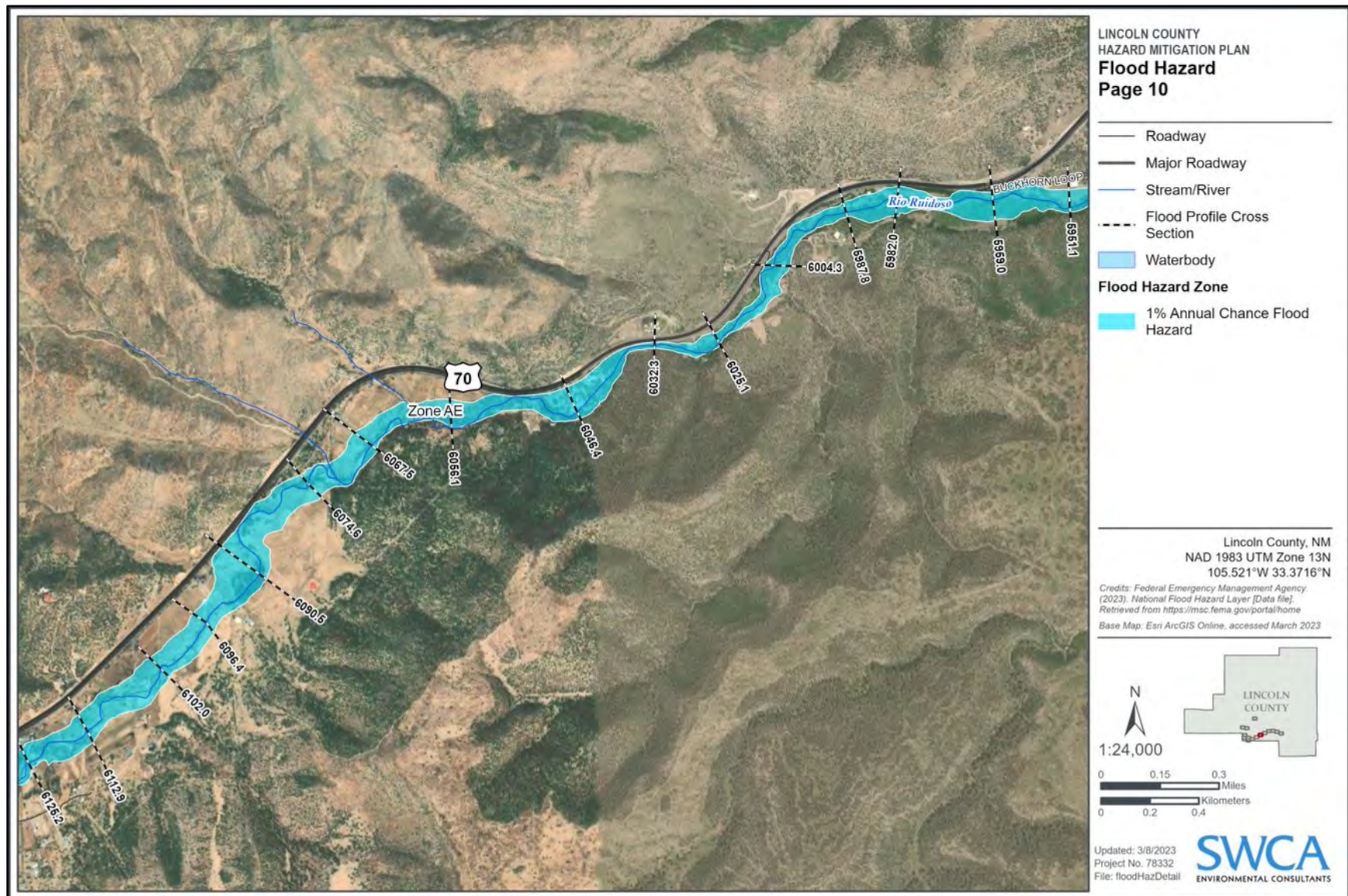


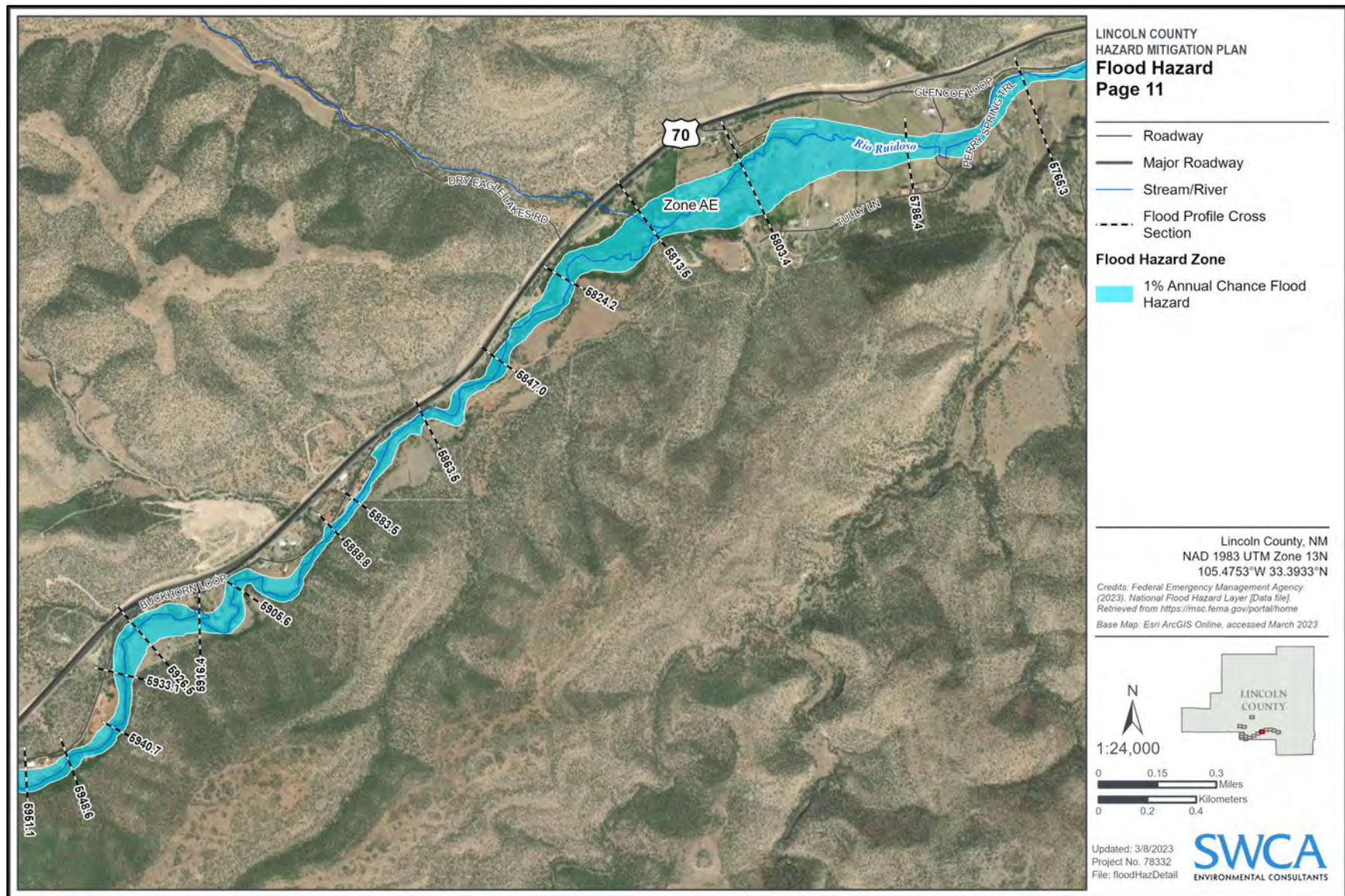


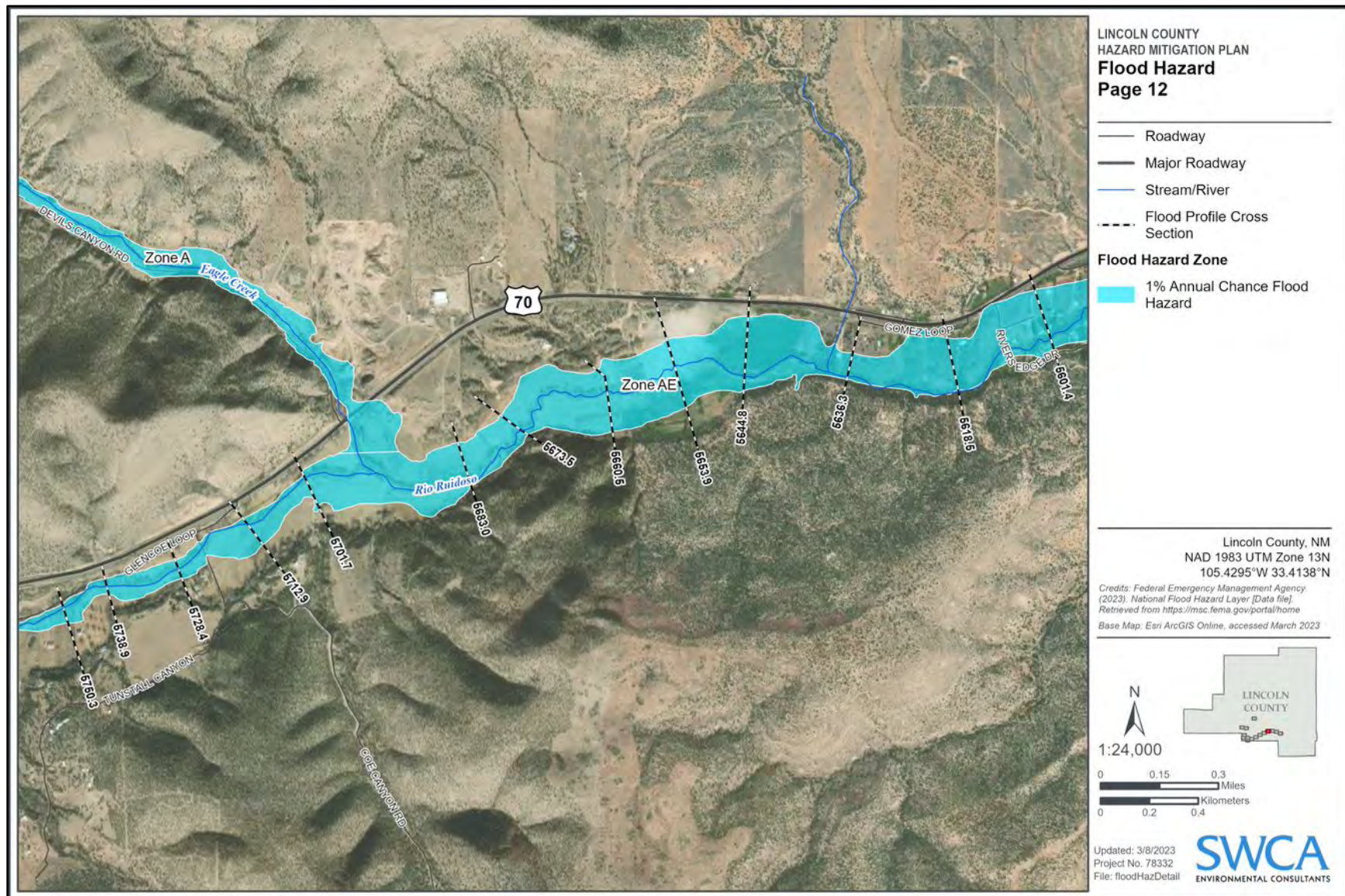


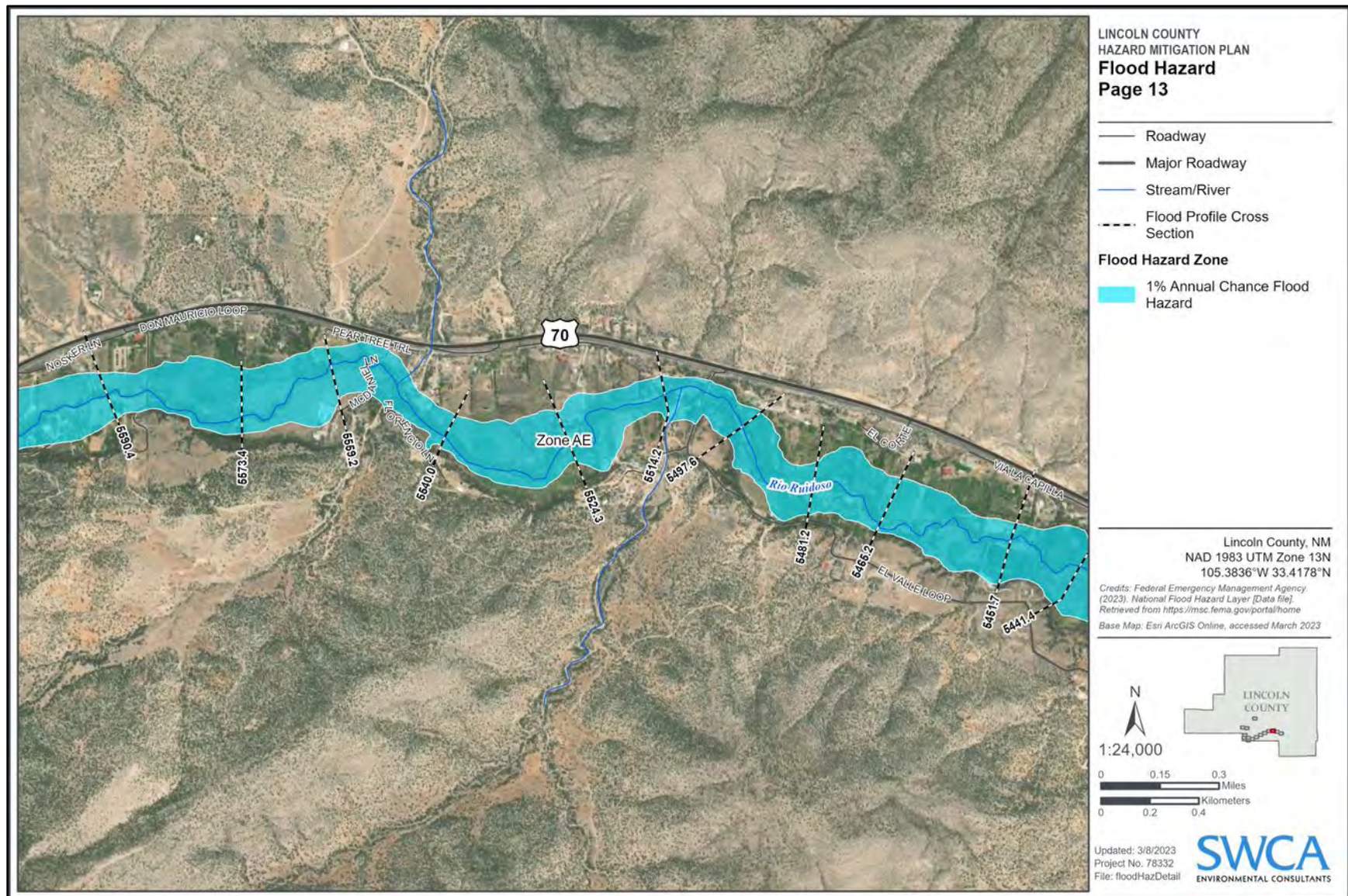


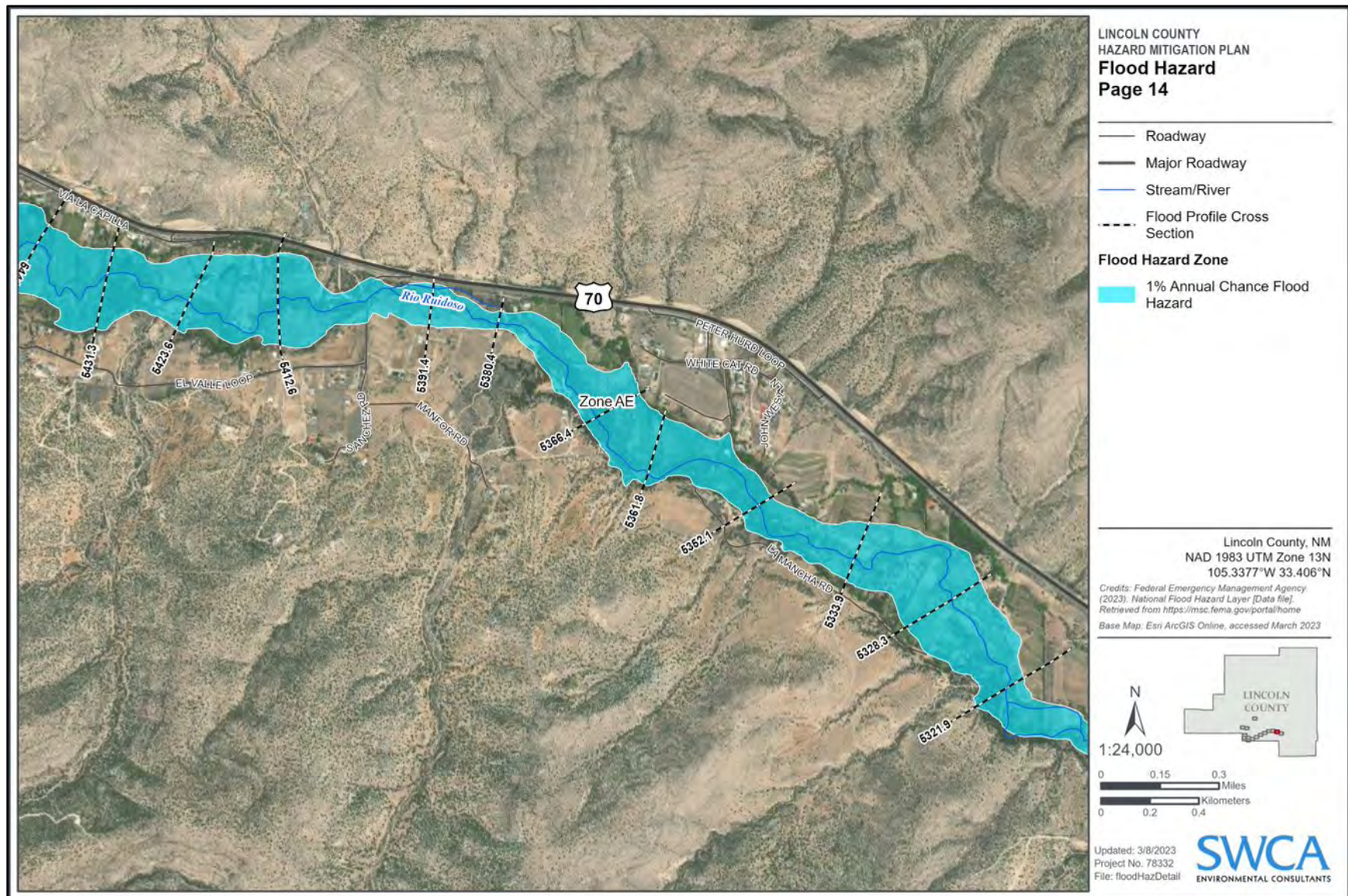


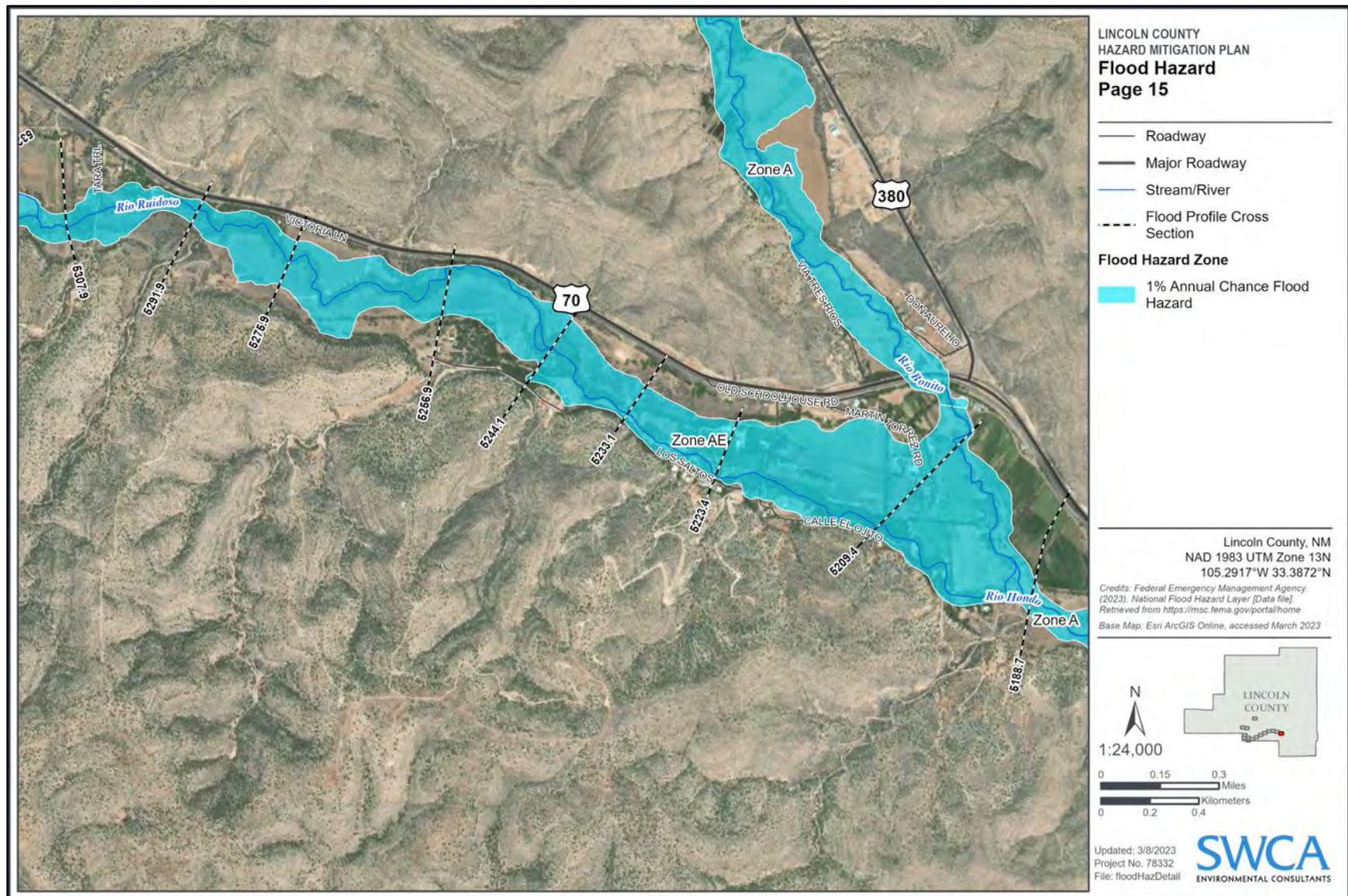












APPENDIX D

Village of Ruidoso Fuels Ordinance

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VILLAGE OF RUIDOSO FUELS MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE

Sec. 42-80. Fuels management standards.

The intent of these standards is to reduce the potential for a catastrophic crown fire within the village while preserving the forested appearance of the village. The goal is to retain a forest environment with a 40 square foot per acre minimum basal area density of mature trees. This translates to 40, 14-inch diameter trees per acre. When computing minimum required basal area, trees smaller than 14-inch diameter will be projected to grow to 14-inch diameter.

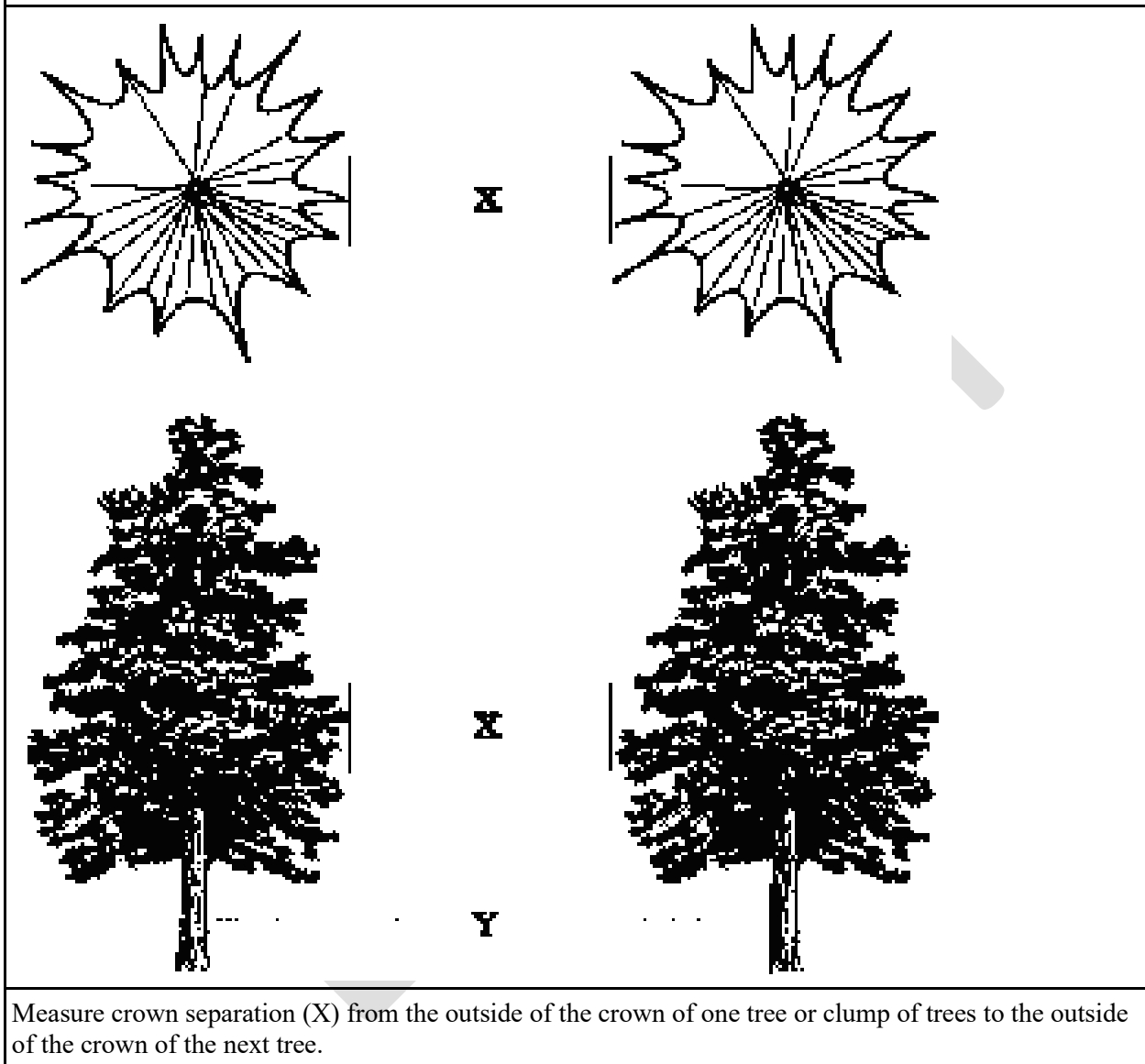
- (a) All properties shall meet the following requirements for each particular zone. Upon determination by the village that a property is in compliance, the village will issue a letter to the property owner. Initial thinning should normally last a period of ten years before ladder fuels and tree growth are sufficient to require a maintenance thinning. Maintenance activities such as pine needle raking and ladder fuel removal shall be conducted on a yearly basis. However, circumstances such as drought and bark beetle mortality can cause a property to deviate from these standards and become non-compliant. Should a property not be maintained or otherwise become non-compliant, the property owner will be notified to correct the problem and be given a timeframe for coming back into compliance. Should compliance not be obtained in the established timeframe, the property shall be designated non-compliant and the landowner of record will be assessed a fine, increase in billing, or other penalties that are in effect until such time as the property is again in compliance.
- (1) *Zone 1 Structure Protection (zero to ten feet from structure or deck).* This zone should be devoid of flammable vegetation as much as possible. Trees within this zone shall be considered a part of the structure and the zone extended accordingly.
 - a. Remove all non-decomposing pine needles, flammable ground materials and activity slash. Pine needles are to be raked and placed appropriately for Village removal.
 - b. Remove all ladder fuels including shrubs beneath the crown of conifers.
 - c. Separation between crowns is per chart 42-80 #2.
 - d. Maximum of five similar sized trees with overlapping crowns then there must be separation as per chart 42-80 #2.
 - e. Prune all species at least 15 feet above ground and, if tree height permits, ten feet above structure eave.
 - f. Ornamental spruce and planted tree-form conifers that can't be trimmed to structure eave shall be removed or modified through mitigation measures as approved by the Village of Ruidoso such as xeriscaping or vertical and horizontal spacing to reduce ignition risk.
 - g. Removal of any live tree greater than 20 DBH requires a permit.
 - h. No wood chips allowed except in planting beds.
 - i. No firewood stored unless covered by approved fire retardant cover.
 - j. No flammable construction material stored unless covered by fire retardant cover.
 - k. No standing dead trees allowed.
 - l. Grass and common weeds shall be trimmed low to ground or eliminated.
 - m. Planted vegetation shall be fire resistant and low growing.

- n. There shall be no low growing flammable vegetation such as juniper (including ornamental juniper).
 - o. Roofs and gutters shall be kept free of pine needles and other debris.
- (2) *Zone 2 Defensible Space (greater than ten feet up to 200 feet from structure or deck as dictated by slope chart 42-80 #3).* The intent of this zone is to reduce the threat to a structure from an advancing wildfire.
- a. Remove all non-decomposing pine needles, flammable ground materials and activity slash within 30 feet of a structure,
 - b. Remove all ladder fuels including brush beneath crowns.
 - c. Minimum crowns separation of trees or "clumps" (maximum five similar sized trees per clump) as per chart 42-80 #2.
 - d. Separation of brush species shall be as per chart 42-80 #2.
 - e. Pine needles and grasses on vacant properties adjacent to residences and within residential areas shall be removed on a yearly basis so as not to provide a continuous fuel source in the event of a wildfire.
 - f. Prune all species a minimum of ten feet from ground within 30 feet of structure or one third of tree height, whichever is less. Ornamental conifers such as Blue Spruce may be left untrimmed providing spacing and low ground fuels are maintained to minimize ignition potential.
 - g. Minimum ten feet recommended between planting beds.
 - h. Removal of any live tree greater than 20 inches DBH requires a permit.
 - i. No wood chips allowed except in planting beds within 30 feet of structure.
 - j. No firewood stacked within 20 feet of structures unless under approved fire retardant cover. All firewood must comply with the beetle habitat reduction requirements contained in subsection 54-133(c)(5)c. Firewood must be stacked with no more than two cords per stack.
 - k. No flammable conifers less than eave height within 20 feet of vents, windows or doors.
 - l. No standing dead trees within 60 feet of structure
- (3) *Zone 3 Forest Woodlands (from the end of zone 2 to the edge of the property).* This zone includes vacant lots and properties less than five acres in size. Where the property is within the defensible space of another property, zone 2 standards shall apply. This zone shall maintain an open forested appearance with well-spaced trees and openings. The zone should contain a variety of tree species of various ages. Groups of trees should be of similar ages and heights. Different groups will provide the multiple age structure and size structure.
- a. Remove all ladder fuels.
 - b. Separation shall be as per chart 42-80 #2.
 - c. Every effort shall be made to remove and utilize bole wood over six inches in diameter.
 - d. Trim all species to six feet or one-third the height of the tree, whichever is less, measuring from the uphill side of the tree. Insure that shorter tree groups are upwind of taller tree groups (acts as ladder fuel).

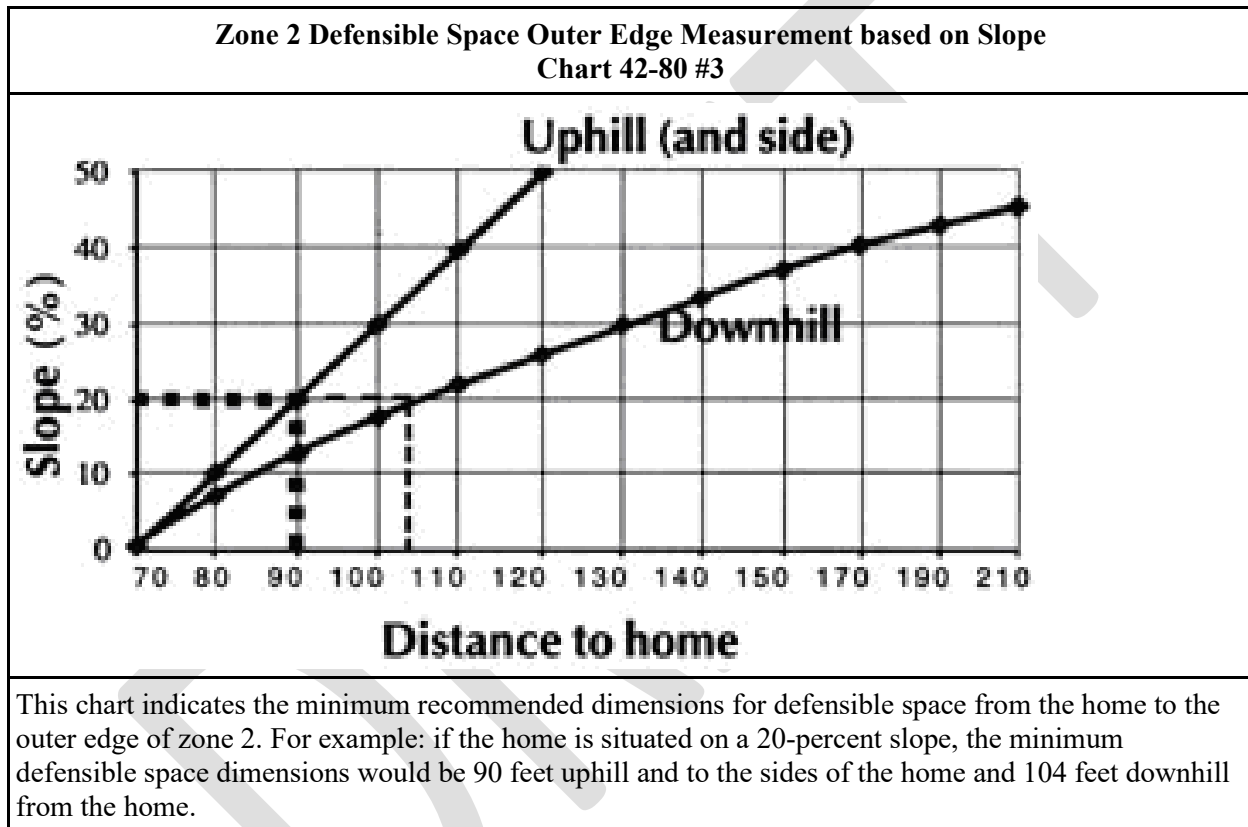
- e. Except when the property has a fuels management plan approved by the director of forestry, removal of any live tree greater than 20 DBH requires a permit.
 - f. Mastication and chipping of slash are allowed for slash disposal. Wood depth shall not exceed two inches. Bole wood over six inches in diameter shall be removed.
 - g. Where possible all slash shall be removed, masticated or chipped. On steep slopes or where access is limited, alternative fuels management slash treatments may be approved by the director of forestry.
 - h. Green wood retained for firewood shall be treated for beetle habitat per subsection 54-133(c)(5)c.
 - i. Up to three, 12-inch DBH or larger non-hazardous standing dead trees may be retained per acre for wildlife habitat. Recent beetle killed trees must be harvested and removed or treated as per subsection 54-133(c)(5)c.
 - j. All non-decomposing ground debris greater than five inches in diameter shall be removed, except up to five downed logs per acre greater than 12 inches in diameter may be retained for wildlife habitat.
- (4) *Large tracts (more than five acres with or without structures).* A fuels reduction plan shall be prepared and/or approved on a case by case basis by the director of forestry. Where structures are involved they shall be treated as in zones 1 and 2. The zone shall have an open forested appearance. These properties shall be treated with the intent to keep a wildfire on the ground to minimize spotting potential. The goal of treatment is to prevent a stand replacing crown fire. Some untreated areas may remain to meet agreed upon objectives providing there is sufficient treated area surrounding the untreated areas to mitigate crown fire spread.
- a. Treated areas of the properties shall have no ladder fuels.
 - b. Separation of trees shall be as per chart 42-80 #2 as near as possible. Modification of this Separation may be approved by the director of forestry to meet specific objectives.
 - c. Perimeter thinning shall be of sufficient width to prevent a sustainable crown fire from advancing to an adjacent property.
 - d. Every effort shall be made to remove and utilize bole wood over five inches in diameter. Bole wood not removed shall be felled along the contour or otherwise treated upon direction of the director of forestry.
 - e. Except when the property has a fuels management plan approved by the director of forestry, removal of any live tree greater than 20 DBH requires a permit.
 - f. Where possible, slash shall be treated with full removal, mastication or chipping. Lop and scatter may be used as a less desirable alternative.
 - g. If lop and scatter is allowed, slash shall be lopped and scattered to less than two feet in depth to accelerate decomposition. Lopped and scattered slash shall not be placed under the drip line of residual trees.
 - h. No standing dead trees are allowed within 150 feet of the property perimeter.
 - i. Trees shall be pruned where appropriate to meet objectives but may be left un-pruned if Separation is adequate to prevent fire movement from tree to tree.

- j. If a zone 4 property is used for a commercial purpose, a fuels management plan shall be developed in partnership with the landowner to meet the commercial objectives and manage fuels on the site. The signed plan will be an agreement between the director of forestry and the landowner for the certification period. If the director of forestry and the landowner cannot come to agreement, the matter will be presented to the planning and zoning commission for resolution.

Crown Separation Measurement Diagram
Chart 42-80 #1



Minimum Tree Crown and Shrub Clump Separation Chart 42-80 #2			
Percent (%) Slope	Individual Tree Crown Separation	Tree Group Crown Separation	Brush and Shrub Clump Separation in feet
0-10 %	10'	15'	2½ times shrub height
11-20%	15'	20'	3 times shrub height
21-40%	20'	25'	4 times shrub height
40%	30'	35'	6 times shrub height



(Ord. No. 2002-04, 6-25-02; Ord. No. 2002-06, 6-25-02; Ord. No. 2004-04, 5-11-04; Ord. No. 2006-04, 6-27-06; Ord. No. 2013-06, 7-9-13; Ord. No. 2016-05, 3-8-16)

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APPENDIX E

Acequia Listing

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ACEQUIA LISTING FOR LINCOLN COUNTY

#	Acequia Name	Stream System	Total in System
Rio Bonito			
1	Bradstreet & Vorwerk Ditch	Rio Bonito	
2	Cruz De Jara Ditch	Rio Bonito	
3	Ditch No 2	Rio Bonito	
4	Elena Vigil Ditch	Rio Bonito	
5	Emil Fritz Spring Ditch	Rio Bonito	
6	F. Chavez Ditch (A.K.A. Dow)	Rio Bonito	
7	Fritz & Gonzales Ditch (A.K.A. Gonzales Ditch)	Rio Bonito	
8	Government Spring Ditch	Rio Bonito	
9	H. Fritz Spring Ditch	Rio Bonito	
10	Hulbert Spring Ditch	Rio Bonito	
11	Kirkland Ditch	Rio Bonito	
12	Las Chosas Ditch	Rio Bonito	
13	Lincoln Acequia Water Users	Rio Bonito	
14	Lincoln Ditch (A.K.A. Underground Ditch/ Lincoln Underground Ditch)	Rio Bonito	
15	Lutz Ditch	Rio Bonito	
16	North Laws Ditch	Rio Bonito	
17	Padilla Spring Ditch	Rio Bonito	
18	Protectora Ditch	Rio Bonito	
19	Providencia-Upper Providencia-Nicanora Ditch	Rio Bonito	
20	Sedillo Ditch (A/K/A La Fortuna)	Rio Bonito	
21	South Laws Ditch	Rio Bonito	
22	Titsworth Ditch	Rio Bonito	
	Total	Rio Bonito	22
Rio Hondo			
1	Analla Spring Ditch	Rio Hondo	
2	Bloom Ditch	Rio Hondo	
3	Buck Guyse Ditch (A/K/A South Side Casey)	Rio Hondo	
4	Casey & Ramon Vigil Ditch	Rio Hondo	
5	Circle Diamond Ditch	Rio Hondo	
6	Diamond A Ditch	Rio Hondo	
7	F. & M. Analla Ditch	Rio Hondo	
8	High Line Ditch	Rio Hondo	
9	J. & P. Analla Ditch	Rio Hondo	
10	Kline Ditch	Rio Hondo	

#	Acequia Name	Stream System	Total in System
11	Main Ditch	Rio Hondo	
12	Michaelis Ditch	Rio Hondo	
13	Montano Ditch	Rio Hondo	
14	P. Chavez Spring Ditch	Rio Hondo	
15	Pablo Chavez Ditch	Rio Hondo	
16	Pas Torres Ditch	Rio Hondo	
17	Picacho Ditch	Rio Hondo	
18	Serrano Ditch	Rio Hondo	
	Total	Rio Hondo	18
Rio Ruidoso			
1	A. Sanchez Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
2	A. Silva Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
3	Ambrocio Chavez Ditch (This ditch combined with Pablo Chavez Ditch to become Ambrocio Chavez/ Pablo Chavez Ditch)	Rio Ruidoso	
4	Ambrocio Chavez Ditch No.1	Rio Ruidoso	
5	Analla and Barragan Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
6	Avent Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
7	Barragan & West Ditch, (A.K.A. Newcome)	Rio Ruidoso	
8	Bracken Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
9	C. Hilbern Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
10	Chosas Ditch North	Rio Ruidoso	
11	Chosas Ditch South (A/K/A Lower Chosas South)	Rio Ruidoso	
12	Drainage Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
13	E. Silva Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
14	F. Coe Ditch (North)	Rio Ruidoso	
15	F. Coe Ditch (South)	Rio Ruidoso	
16	F. Herrera Ditch South (A.K.A. Gomez Ditch)	Rio Ruidoso	
17	F. Hilbern Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
18	F. Sanchez Ditch North	Rio Ruidoso	
19	F. Sanchez Ditch South	Rio Ruidoso	
20	F. Sanchez NO. 2 Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
21	Frank Allison Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
22	G. Coe Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
23	Hale Ditch North	Rio Ruidoso	
24	Hale Ditch South	Rio Ruidoso	
25	Hale Ditch South Lateral (<i>note: this might be Hale Ditch North</i>)	Rio Ruidoso	
26	Hewitt Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	

#	Acequia Name	Stream System	Total in System
27	J & P Analla Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
28	J. Tully Ditch South	Rio Ruidoso	
29	J. V. Tully Ditch North	Rio Ruidoso	
30	L. Gallegos Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
31	Leopoldo Gonzales Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
32	Limacher Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
33	Loterol Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
34	Lower Chosas Ditch South (A/K/A Middle)	Rio Ruidoso	
35	Maxwell Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
36	Mes Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
37	Miller Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
38	Mirabel & Norman Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
39	P. Gallegos Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
40	P. Gonzales Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
41	Pope Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
42	R. Coe Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
43	R. Herrera Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
44	San Patricio Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
45	Storm Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
46	Upper Chosas South Ditch	Rio Ruidoso	
	Total	Rio Ruidoso	46
Total Acequias in Lincoln County			86

Source: Earth Data Analysis Center (2023), in consultation with the New Mexico Acequia Association, and the Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District.

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APPENDIX F

Planning Team Meetings

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APPENDIX G
Community Outreach

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APPENDIX H
Evaluation and Status Form

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LINCOLN COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN EVALUATION AND ACTION STATUS FORM

January 2023 through June 2025

Instructions: This Form is to be filled out and submitted by the jurisdiction's primary point of contact on the Planning Team as part of the preparation for the next Planning Team Meeting. It is to be submitted to the Lincoln County Emergency Manager and the Village of Ruidoso Emergency Manager in June 2025. *Note: This Word document will expand as you type your responses (include as descriptive a response as possible).*

Your Name:

Jurisdiction:

Phone and email:

Date Form Completed:

1. Planning Process (Section 3): What has been effective and what changes do you recommend? Consider and document:

- responsibilities and commitments of the Planning Team
- implemented public involvement activities
- decision maker or public support changes

Enter Response Here:

2. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (Section 5): What has changed that should be added to the hazard profiles and vulnerability assessment? Consider and document:

- hazard type, date, and impacts starting January 2023 (data collection ended December 2022 for the 2023 HMP)
- new sources of data, studies, or reference material
- changes in development trends or critical infrastructure that may impact risk

Enter Response Here:

3. Mitigation Strategy (Section 6): What capabilities have changed and what progress has been made on mitigation actions? Consider and document:

- changes to staffing, contract services, fiscal resources
- updated plans, policies, regulations
- individual action progress, accomplishments, challenges

Enter Response Here:

4. Plan Maintenance (Section 7): What has worked as expected and what changes do you recommend for the remainder of the planning cycle (through the 2028 HMP Update)? Consider and document:

- aspects of the 2023 HMP incorporated into other planning mechanism updates
- Planning Team responsibilities that were implemented
- recommended changes to the evaluation, maintenance, and update process

Enter Response Here:

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APPENDIX I

Literature Cited

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APPENDIX J
Adoption Resolutions

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APPENDIX K
FEMA Approved Plan Review Tool

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2023 Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

11/18/2023

Planning Team Listing

Kevin	Kennedy	Capitan, Village of	Fire Chief/Emergency Management	KKennedy@villageofcapitan.org	575-937-0222	
Ron	Lowrance	Capitan, Village of	Mayor	RLowrance@villageofcapitan.org		
Ray	Dean	Carrizozo, Town of	Mayor	zozomayor@tularosa.net	575-648-2372	505-227-3755
Lisa	Maue	Carrizozo, Town of	Administrative Assistant	zozocityhall@tularosa.net	575 648-2372	
Leann	Weibrecht	Carrizozo, Town of	Town Clerk	zozocityhall@tularosa.net	575-648-2372	575-921-4821
Brad	Gage	Corona, Village of	Fire Chief	Brad.Gage2@gmail.com	575-799-0907	
Terri	Racher	Corona, Village of	Village Clerk	villageofcorona@plateautel.net	575-849-5511	
Samuel	Seely	Corona, Village of	Mayor	Mayor@villageofcorona.com	575-849-5511	
Arron	Griewahn	Lincoln County	Office of Emergency Services Coordinator	AGriewahn@lincolncountynm.gov	575-336-8602	575-937-2824
Francesca	Herrera	Lincoln County	Public Works Director/Floodplain Manager	FHerrera@lincolncountynm.gov	575-258-5934	575-937-6531
Jeffrey	Honeycutt	Lincoln County	Road Superintendent	JHoneycutt@lincolncountynm.gov	575-354-2922	
Joe (JP)	Kenmore	Lincoln County	Emergency Management Director (retired)	JKenmore@lincolncountynm.gov	575-336-8600	575-808-1381
Ira	Pearson	Lincoln County	County Manager (retired)	IPearson@lincolncountynm.gov	575-648-2385	575-808-1379
Brian	Samson	Lincoln County	Interim Emergency Manager	BSamson@lincolncountynm.gov	575-336-8603	575-740-0894
Makayla	Zonfrilli	Lincoln County	County Manager	MZonfrilli@lincolncountynm.gov	575-648-2385	575-808-1379
Roy	Burkham	Ruidoso Downs, City of	Fire Chief/Emergency Manager	RBurkham@ruidosodowns.us	575-378-1624	575-937-3140
Joe	Commander	Ruidoso Downs, City of	Police Chief	JCommander@ruidosodowns.us	575-378-4001	
Dean	Holman	Ruidoso Downs, City of	Mayor	DHolman@ruidosodowns.us	575-378-4422	
Robert	Knight	Ruidoso Downs, City of	Deputy Police Chief	RKnight@ruidosodowns.us	575-973-1679	575-348-4421
Jennet	Recendez	Ruidoso Downs, City of	Planning Services Director	Jrecendez@ruidosodowns.us	575-378-1342	575-937-3146
Christella	Armijo	Ruidoso, Village of	Water Resources Director	ChristellaArmijo@ruidoso-nm.gov	575-973-3868	
Lawrence	Chavez	Ruidoso, Village of	Police Chief	LawrenceChavez@ruidoso-nm.gov	575-973-4610	
Ross	Coleman	Ruidoso, Village of	Assistant Fire Chief/Fire Marshal	HenryColeman@ruidoso-nm.gov	575-257-3473	
Dick	Cooke	Ruidoso, Village of	Village Forestry Director	DickCooke@ruidoso-nm.gov	575-257-5544	575-973-3891
Joe	Kasuboski	Ruidoso, Village of	Fire Chief	JoeKasuboski@ruidoso-nm.gov	575-257-3473	575-973-1696
Steven	Minner	Ruidoso, Village of	Deputy Police Chief	StevenMinner@ruidoso-nm.gov		
Eric	Queller	Ruidoso, Village of	Emergency Management Coordinator	EricQueller@ruidoso-nm.gov	575-257-3473	575-973-8963
Adam	Sanchez	Ruidoso, Village of	Public Utilities Director	AdamSanchez@ruidoso-nm.gov	575-257-2386 #2052	575-937-0544
Ron	Sena	Ruidoso, Village of	Village Manager	RonaldSena@ruidoso-nm.gov	575-258-4343	
Samantha	Serna	Ruidoso, Village of	Community Development Director	SamanthaSerna@ruidoso-nm.gov	575-258-6999	505-973-3982
J.W.	McCoy	USFS, Lincoln National Forest	Fire Management Officer	John.McCoy@usda.gov	575-808-9572	
Jennifer	Thomas	USFS, Lincoln National Forest	District Ranger	Jennifer.R.Thomas@usda.gov	575-361-1562	



County of Lincoln

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www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 22

SUBJECT:

Road Department:

- a. Approval of Title VI Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan
- b. Update from Wilson & Co. Fairgrounds and Water Trust Board
- c. Update from Renegade Regarding Lower Eagle Creek

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

Title VI Plan

County of Lincoln

December 19, 2023

I. Nondiscrimination Statement of Policy

Title VI Policy Statement

The County of Lincoln is committed to compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 49 CFR, part 2, and all related regulations and directives. The County of Lincoln assures that no person shall on the grounds of race, color, national origin, gender, age, or disability be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity under any County of Lincoln program, activity or service.

Prohibited discrimination may be intentional or unintentional. Seemingly neutral acts that have disparate impacts on individuals of a protected group and lack a substantial legitimate justification are a form of prohibited discrimination. Harassment and retaliation are also prohibited forms of discrimination.

Examples of prohibited types of discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or age include: Denial to an individual any service, financial aid, or other benefit; Distinctions in the quantity, quality, or manner in which a benefit is provided; Segregation or separate treatment; Restriction in the enjoyment of any advantages, privileges, or other benefits provided; Discrimination in any activities related to highway and infrastructure or facility built or repaired; and Discrimination in employment.

Environmental Justice/Limited English Proficiency Policy Statement

The County of Lincoln is also committed to assure every effort will be made to prevent the discrimination of low-income and minority populations as a result of any impact of its programs or activities in accordance with Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and in Low-Income Populations.

In addition, the County of Lincoln also assures every effort will be made to provide meaningful access to persons that have Limited English Proficiency, in accordance with Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency.

Definition of Federal financial assistance and recipients affected

Federal financial assistance is defined as any Federal dollars that are assigned to the County of Lincoln to support any program and activity, by way of grant, loan or contract, other than a contract of insurance or guaranty.

Specific Forms of Discrimination Prohibited

The County of Lincoln efforts to prevent discrimination must address, but are not limited to:

- The denial of services, financial aid, or other benefits provided under a program.
- Distinctions in the quality, quantity, or manner in which the benefit is provided.
- Segregation or separation in any part of the program.
- Restriction in the enjoyment of any advantages, privileges, or other benefits provided to others.
- Different standards or requirements for participation.
- Methods of administration which directly or indirectly or through contractual relationships would defeat or impair the accomplishment of effective nondiscrimination.
- Discrimination in any activities related to a highway, infrastructure or facility built or repaired in whole or in part with Federal funds.
- Discrimination in any employment resulting from a program, the primary purpose of which is to provide employment.

The County of Lincoln programs and services covered by Title VI

The County of Lincoln Title VI Plan applies to all of the County of Lincoln programs, activities and services, regardless of funding source. Some sections deal with specific requirements (e.g. FTA funded programs).

Authorities

1. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*, 78 stat. 252), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin);
2. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 (23 U.S.C. §324 *et seq.*), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex);
3. The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, (42 U.S.C. § 6101 *et seq.*), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of age);
4. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, (29 U.S.C. § 794 *et seq.*) as amended, (prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability);
5. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, (42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability)
6. The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Policies Act of 1970, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 4601
7. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. § 4321;
8. 49 C.F.R. Part 21 (entitled *Nondiscrimination In Federally-Assisted Programs Of The Department of Transportation-Effectuation of Title VI Of The Civil Rights Act of 1964*);
9. 49 C.F.R. Part 27 (entitled *Nondiscrimination On The Basis Of Disability In Programs Or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance*);
10. 49 C.F.R. Part 28 (entitled *Enforcement Of Nondiscrimination On the Basis Of Handicap In Program Or Activities Conducted By The Department Of Transportation*);
11. 49 C.F.R. Part 37 (entitled *Transportation Services For Individuals With Disabilities (ADA)*);

- 12.23 C.F.R. Part 200 (FHWA's Title VI/Nondiscrimination Regulation);
- 13.28 C.F.R. Part 35 (entitled *Discrimination On The Basis Of Disability In State And Local Government Services*);
- 14.28 C.F.R. Part 50.3 (DOJ Guidelines for Enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964).

Signed by Chief Administrative Officer or Designee

Date

II. Title VI and Environmental Justice – The Public Participation Plan (PPP)

The County of Lincoln Public Participation Plan (PPP) describes how our organization communicates and distributes information to the public as well as how the public can interact and provide comments to our organization. The needs of those traditionally under served by the existing system will be sought and considered by the County of Lincoln.

Through its public involvement efforts, the County of Lincoln will strive to achieve the following Title VI and Environmental Justice (EJ) goals:

- To avoid, minimize, or mitigate disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects, including social and economic effects, on minority populations and low-income populations.
- To ensure the full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the transportation decision-making process.
- To prevent the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of benefits by minority and low-income populations.

Title VI states that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin be excluded from participation in, denied benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. The County of Lincoln **will** ensure that the input and feedback from all people will be considered in the development of County of Lincoln planning documents and activities.

The following actions related to Environmental Justice and Title VI are meant to reduce the barriers for participation in the decision-making process by low income, minority or disabled individuals.

1. When possible, public meetings will be held in locations that are convenient to low and moderate income neighborhoods and accessible to disabled populations. Such locations include community centers, senior centers and schools. Where possible, members of our organization will meet at the locations of businesses, neighborhood groups, stakeholders, and other agencies.
2. Upon request, **all** of our organization's work products and documents will be made available in alternative formats, including Braille, large type and languages other than English.
3. The following statement will be included in all of our organization's documents: The County of Lincoln does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in the provision of services. This document can be made available in alternative formats by contacting our organization at (575) 648-2385.

4. The following statement will be included in all meeting announcements: *If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of a reader, amplifier, qualified sign language interpreter, or any other form of auxiliary aid or service to attend or participate in the hearing or meeting, please contact the County Manager's office at least one week prior to the meeting or as soon as possible. Public documents, including the agenda and minutes, can be provided in various accessible formats. Please contact the County Manager if a summary or other type of accessible format is needed.*
5. Agencies and organizations that represent low income, minority and disabled populations will be identified and included in our organization's mailings. Our staff will maintain an active listing of contacts for these organizations.
6. Our organization will evaluate Environmental Justice actions and Title VI requirements on an annual basis to ensure effectiveness of public involvement. This document will be reviewed and updated in conjunction with the Public Participation Plan.

III. Organization/Staff Responsibilities

Organizational Overview: This section should describe the structure of your organization. A comprehensive Organizational Chart should be provided as well. **SEE APPENDIX G**

Title VI Coordinator Responsibilities: The Title VI Coordinator is responsible for the development and implementation of the Title VI plan. The Coordinator must also ensure that all entities of the County of Lincoln are compliant with Title VI requirements. The Title VI Coordinator is also responsible for:

- Submitting a Title VI plan and updates when there are changes in procedure, organizational structure, or complaints, to the NMDOT Title VI Coordinator. Submitting a Title VI plan every three years and an annual update to the NMDOT Title VI Coordinator. The annual updates should include, but are not limited to, any changes in procedure and organizational structure. If there are no changes, correspondence should be submitted stating there are no changes. All Title I complaints should be reported to the NMDOT Title VI Coordinator as they occur, as well as in the annual report. Annual updates are due by October 1.
- Developing procedures for receiving, processing, investigating and reporting Title VI complaints.
- Maintaining a Title VI complaint log so that three years of complaints are documented.
- Developing procedures for the collection and analysis of statistical data.
- Developing a program to conduct Title VI reviews or program areas.
- Conducting annual assessments of identified Title VI program areas.
- Developing Title VI information for dissemination.
- Establishing procedures for resolving deficiency status and reducing to writing the remedial action agreed to be necessary.

IV. Primary Program Area & Review Procedures

The County of Lincoln engages in the following program areas.

Program Area	General Description	Title VI/ Nondiscrimination Concerns and Responsibilities	Review Procedures for Ensuring Nondiscrimination
Ex. Planning			
Ex. Right of Way			
Ex. Environmental			
Ex. Research			

V. Title VI Complaint Procedures

The County of Lincoln is committed to ensuring that all residents have equal access to all transportation services. It is further the intent of the County of Lincoln that all residents are aware of their rights to such access. Any person believing he or she has been excluded from, denied participation in, denied the benefits of, or otherwise has been subjected to discrimination under any transportation service, program or activity (whether Federally funded or not) due to that person's race, color, national origin, gender age, disability, economic status, or limited English proficiency has the right to file a complaint.

The complaint procedures cover the following:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1973
- Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- Executive Order 12898
- Executive Order 13166

An individual, group of individuals or entity may file a formal Title VI complaint. Complaints must be submitted to the NMDOT Title VI Coordinator in writing, signed and dated, within

180 days of the alleged discriminatory act (or latest occurrence). The complaint should be submitted to the following address:

Attn: Title VI Coordinator
New Mexico Department of Transportation
Construction and Civil Rights Bureau
1570 Pacheco St.
Suite A-10
Santa Fe, NM 87505

The complaint should include the name, address, phone number and signature of complainant. The formal complaint should describe the alleged discriminatory act that violates Title VI in detail.

Title VI complaints may also be filed directly with the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) or the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) within the 180 day period of the alleged discriminatory act (or latest occurrence).

Title VI complaints must be investigated within 60 days. Investigating a complaint includes interviewing all parties involved and key witnesses. The investigator may also require relevant information. The County of Lincoln may specify if there is a particular individual(s) that the County of Lincoln should not investigate the complaint due to conflict of interest or other reasons.

Title VI complaints may be forwarded to either the New Mexico Department of Transportation or the Federal Highway Administration for investigation. If the complaint is forwarded to one of these agencies, the County of Lincoln will provide the name and contact information for the person handling the Title VI complaint to the complainant.

Federal law prohibits retaliation against individuals because they have filed a discrimination complaint or otherwise participated in a discrimination investigation. Any alleged retaliation should be reported in writing to the investigator.

Title VI complaints may also be filed directly with the following agencies as stated above:

New Mexico Department of Transportation
Construction and Civil Rights Bureau
1570 Pacheco St. Suite A-10
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: (505) 470-9668

or

Federal Highway Administration, New Mexico
4001 Office Court Dr.
Suite 801
Santa Fe, NM
Phone: (505) 820-2021

Sample Title VI Complaint Form

Section I	
Name:	
Address:	
Telephone (Home/Cell):	Telephone (Work):
Email Address:	
Section II	
Are you filing this complaint on your own behalf: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
*If you answered "yes" to this question, go to Section III.	
If you answered "no" please enter the name and relationship of the person you are filing the complaint against:	Name:
	Relationship:
If you are filing a complaint as a third party, please explain why in the space below:	
Have you obtained permission of the aggrieved party if you are filing on behalf of a third party: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Section III	
I believe the discrimination I experienced was based on (check all that apply):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Race	<input type="checkbox"/> Color <input type="checkbox"/> National Origin
Date of Alleged Discrimination (Month, Day, Year):	Date:
Explain, as clearly as possible, what happened and why you believe you were discriminated against. Describe all persons who were involved. Include the name and contact information of the person(s) who discriminated against you (if known) as well as the names and contact information of any witnesses. If more space is needed please attach additional sheets to this form:	

Section IV

Have you previously filed a Title VI complaint)? Yes ☐ No ☐

Section V

Have you filed this complaint with any other Federal, State, or local agency, or with any Federal or State court? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please check and name all that apply:

☐ Federal Agency: _____

☐ Federal Court: _____

☐ State Agency: _____

☐ State Court: _____

☐ Local Agency: _____

Please provide information about a contact person at the agency/court where the complaint was filed.

Name: _____

Title: _____

Agency: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Section VI

Name of agency complaint is against: _____

Contact person: _____

Title: _____

Telephone number: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Please submit this form in person at the address below, or mail form to:

*County of Lincoln
300 Central Ave.
Carrizozo, NM 88301*

VI. Title VI Program Management Procedures

To efficiently manage infrastructure services for the citizens and visitors who live, work, and play in the County of Lincoln.

The County of Lincoln Title VI Coordinator shall ensure the following occurs:

- The transportation planning process fully complies with the requirements of Title VI.
- Monitor the transportation planning process overall strategies and goals and ensure compliance with Title VI requirements.
- Review operational policies and procedures to ensure Title VI compliance.
- Monitor the service equities of planning data collection and analysis for potential impacts on social, economic, and/or ethnic groups.
- Ensure the planning organizational membership attempts to reflect the makeup of the population served. This would include periodically reporting the MPO/RPO racial, ethnic, and gender composition of public involvement organizations or groups.
- Ensure the opinions and views of all groups within their populations are solicited and considered in the planning of transportation projects.
- Monitor compliance with Environmental Justice issues to identify low-income and minority populations that may be impacted by transportation planning process.
- Evidence that input from minority groups/persons has been considered in the transportation planning process. Evidence could include but is not limited to the participation level and composition of participants in public information settings. Also reporting any follow-up and conclusions to issues communicated throughout the planning process.
- Monitor the gathering and utilization of demographic data used to identify and locate low-income and minority populations in order to investigate the possible benefits and detriments of transportation plans on these populations.
- Monitor compliance with Limited English Proficiency populations to improve access and comprehension of the transportation planning process for individuals comprising the LEP population.

VII. Title VI Related Training

The County of Lincoln Title VI Coordinator shall ensure that staff is trained and familiar with the County of Lincoln related policies and procedures.

VIII. Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan

Executive Order 13166, titled Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, indicates that differing treatment based upon a person's inability to speak, read, write, or understand English is a type of national origin discrimination. Any agency receiving federal funds needs to develop a Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan.

The primary element of the LEP Plan is the Four Factor Analysis.

The Four Factor Analysis includes the following factors:

- **Number or Proportion of LEP Individuals:** This factor should describe your efforts to provide meaningful opportunities to your Limited English Proficient population. Your organization should ask *"What number or proportion of individuals will be excluded from benefits or services absent efforts to remove language barriers?"*
- **Frequency of Contact with the Program:** If LEP persons must access your program/activity daily; the recipient of federal funds has a greater responsibility to tailor their services to the needs of LEP persons. This factor should be data driven and decisions should be in direct correlation through whatever data gathering exercises your organization uses.
- **Nature and Importance of the Program:** The need LEP individuals have to access benefits and services amplify with programs where the denial or delay of access may have life or death implications. Recipients of federal funds should identify programs of this type of importance and describe the process to ensure LEP persons are not denied or delayed in receiving the service or benefit of that service.
- **Resources Available:** Your organization may have limited resources and may not have to take the same steps as a larger organization to provide LEP assistance in programs that have a limited number of LEP persons (e.g., where contact is infrequent, where the total cost of providing language services is relatively high,

and/or where the program is not crucial to a person's day to day existence.) Claims of limited resources will need to be well-substantiated.

In addition, your organization should address the appropriate mix of written and oral language assistance. Your organization should identify the following:

- Documents that should be translated
- Process to identify when oral translation is needed
- When services should be immediately available

IX. External Communication (Notification to Public Beneficiaries)

Your organization should provide information to members of the public detailing their Title VI obligation and notify members of the public of the protections against discrimination afforded to them by Title VI. Requirements include:

- Dissemination of Information: Your organization should disseminate this information to members of the public via accessible printed and electronic media, including posting on your organization's website.
- Contents of Notification: At a minimum, the notification should include the following:
 1. Statement that your organization operates the Federal Program(s) without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability.
 2. Identify procedures to be followed by members of the public to request additional information regarding your organizations Title VI obligation.
 3. Identify procedures to be followed by members of the public to file a discrimination complaint against your organization.

X. Data Collection

Program Area	Type of Data Collected & Process for Collecting	Intended Outcome of Data Analysis (i.e. Title VI Purpose for Collecting Data)
All	Surveying of Community	Collecting Data for Title VI Purpose

XI. Notice of Rights

Your Rights Against Discrimination Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

The County of Lincoln operates its programs and services without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, age, and disability. Anyone who believes they have been excluded from participation in, denied benefits of, or otherwise subjected to discrimination under any County of Lincoln program or activity because of their race, color, national origin, age, sex, or disability may file a discrimination complaint with the *County of Lincoln* or the New Mexico Department of Transportation.

To file a Title VI discrimination complaint, please contact:

County of Lincoln ATTN: ADA Coordinator
300 Central Ave.
Carrizozo, NM 88301

575-648-2385

Appendix A: FHWA Assurances for Title VI and Other Nondiscriminatory Statutes

The County of Lincoln (hereafter referred to as the "Recipient") HEREBY AGREES THAT, as a condition to receiving any Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is subject to and will comply with the following:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*, 78 stat. 252), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin);
- 49 C.F.R. Part 21 (entitled *non-discrimination, In Federally-Assisted Programs Of The Department of Transportation-Effectuation Of Title VI Of The Civil Rights Act Of 1964*);
- 28 C.F.R. section 50.3 (U.S. Department of Justice Guidelines for Enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964);

The preceding statutory and regulatory cites hereinafter are referred to as the "Acts" and "Regulations," respectively.

General Assurances

In accordance with the Act, the Regulations, and other pertinent directives, circulars, policy, memoranda, and/or guidance, the Recipient hereby gives assurance that it will promptly take any measure necessary to ensure that:

"No person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity," for which the Recipient receives Federal financial assistance from the DOT, including the FHWA."

Specific Assurances

More specifically and without limiting the above general Assurance, the Recipient agrees with and gives the following Assurances with respect to its Federally assisted programs and activities:

1. The Recipient agrees that each "activity," "facility," or "program," as defined in §§ 21.23(b) and 21.23(e) of 49 C.F.R. § 21 will be (with regard to an "activity") facilitated, or will be (with regard to a "facility") operated, or will be (with regard to a "program") conducted in compliance with all requirements imposed by, or pursuant to the Acts and the Regulations.
2. The Recipient shall insert the following notification in all solicitations for bids, Request For Proposals for work, or material subject to the Acts and the Regulations and made in connection with the Federal Aid Highway Program, and in adapted form, in all proposals for negotiated agreements regardless of funding source:

"The County of Lincoln in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d to 2000d-4) and the Regulations, hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively ensure that any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, disadvantaged business enterprises will be afforded full and fair opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in consideration for an award."

3. The Recipient will insert the clauses of Appendix B and F of this Assurance in every contract or agreement subject to the Act and Regulations.
4. The Recipient shall insert the clauses of Appendix C of this Assurance, as a covenant running with the land, in any deed from the United States effecting or recording a transfer of real property, structures, use, or improvements thereon or interest therein to a Recipient.
5. That where the Recipient receives Federal financial assistance to construct a facility, or part of a facility, the Assurance will extend to the entire facility and facilities operated in connection therewith.
6. That where the Recipient receives Federal financial assistance in the form, or for the acquisition of real property or an interest in real property, the Assurance will extend the right to space on, over, or under such property.
7. That the Recipient will include the clauses set forth in Appendix D and Appendix E of this Assurance, as a covenant running with the land, in any future deeds, leases, licenses, permits, or similar instruments entered into by the Recipient with other parties.
 - a. for the subsequent transfer of real property acquired or improved under the applicable activity, project, or program; and
 - b. for the construction or use of, or access to, space on, over, or under real property acquired, or improved under the applicable activity, project, or program.
8. That this Assurance obligates the Recipient for the period during which Federal financial assistance is extended to the project, except where the Federal assistance is to provide, or is in the form of, personal property, or real property or interest therein or structures or improvements thereon, in which case the Assurance obligates the Recipient or any transferee for the longer of the following periods:
 - a. the period during which the property is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended, or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits; or
 - b. the period during which the Recipient retains ownership or possession of the property.
9. The Recipient will provide for such methods of administration for the program as are found by the Secretary of Transportation or the officials to whom he/she delegates

specific authority to give reasonable guarantee that it, other recipients, sub-recipients, sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, consultants, transferees, successors in interest, and other participants of Federal financial assistance under such program will comply with all requirements imposed or pursuant to the Act, the Regulations and this Assurance.

10. The Recipient agrees that the United States has a right to seek judicial enforcement with regard to any matter arising under the Act, the Regulations, and this Assurance.

By signing this Assurance, the County of Lincoln also agrees to comply (and require any sub-recipients, sub-grantees, contractors, successors, transferees, and/or assignees to comply) with all applicable provisions governing the Federal Highway Administration access to records, accounts, documents, information, facilities, and staff. You also recognize that you must comply with any program or compliance reviews, and/or complaint investigations conducted by the Federal Highway Administration. You must keep records, reports, and submit the material for review upon request to the Federal Highway Administration, or its designee in a timely, complete, and accurate way. Additionally, you must comply with all other reporting, data collection, and evaluation requirements, as prescribed by law or detailed in program guidance.

The County of Lincoln gives this ASSURANCE in consideration of and for obtaining any Federal grants, loans, contracts, agreements, property, and/or discounts, or other Federal-aid and Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the recipients by the U.S. Department of Transportation under Federal-Aid Highway Program. This ASSURANCE is binding on it, other recipients, sub-recipients, sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors and their subcontractors', transferees, successors in interest and other participants in the Federal-Aid Highway Program. The person(s) signing below is authorized to sign this ASSURANCE on behalf of the Recipient.

Signed by Chief Administrative Officer or Designee

Date

Appendix B

During the performance of this contract, the contractor, for itself, its assignees and successors in interest (hereinafter referred to as the "contractor") agrees as follows:

1. **Compliance with Regulations:** The contractor (hereinafter includes consultants) will comply with the Regulations relative to Non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 21, as they may be amended from time-to-time, (hereinafter referred to as the "Regulations"), which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this contract.
2. **Non-discrimination:** The contractor, with regard to the work performed by it during the contract, will not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment. The contractor will not participate either directly or indirectly in the discrimination prohibited by the Acts and the Regulations, including employment practices when the contract covers any activity, project, or program set forth in Appendix B of the 49 CFR Part 21.
3. **Solicitations for Subcontracts, Including Procurements of Materials and Equipment:** In all solicitations, either by competitive bidding or negotiation made by the contractor for work to be performed under a subcontract, including procurements of materials or leases of equipment, each potential subcontractor or supplier will be notified by the contractor of the contractor's obligations under this contract and the Acts and the Regulations relative to Non-discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin.
4. **Information and Reports:** The contractor will provide all information and reports required by the Acts, the Regulations, and directives issued pursuant thereto and will permit access to its books, records, accounts, other sources of information, and its facilities as may be determined by the New Mexico Department of Transportation or the Federal Highway Administration to be pertinent to ascertain compliance with such Acts, Regulations, and instructions. Where any information required of a contractor is in the exclusive possession of another who fails or refuses to furnish this information, the contractor shall so certify to the County of Lincoln or the Federal Highway Administration, as appropriate, and will set forth what efforts it has made to obtain the information.
5. **Sanctions for Noncompliance:** In the event of the contractor's non-compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of this contract, the County of Lincoln will impose such contract sanctions as it or the Federal Highway Administration may determine to be appropriate, including, but not limited to:
 - a. withholding payments to the contractor under the contract until the contractor complies; and/or
 - b. cancelling, terminating or suspending the contract, in whole or in part.

6. **Incorporation of Provisions:** The contractor will include the provisions of paragraphs one through six in every subcontract, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment, unless exempt by the Acts, the Regulations and directives issued pursuant thereto. The contractor shall take such action with respect to any subcontract or procurement as the County of Lincoln or the Federal Highway Administration may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions including sanctions for noncompliance. Provided, that if the contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with litigation by a subcontractor, or supplier because of such direction, the contractor may request the County of Lincoln to enter into any litigation to protect the interests of the County of Lincoln. In addition, the contractor may request the United States to enter into the litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

Appendix C

Covenant Running with the Land Assurance

The following clauses shall be included in deeds effecting or recording the transfer of real property, structures or improvements thereon, or interest therein from the United States pursuant to the provisions of Assurance 4:

NOW, THEREFORE, the U.S. Department of Transportation as authorized by law and upon the condition that the State of New Mexico will accept title to the lands and maintain the project constructed thereon, in accordance with Title 23, United States Code, the Regulations for the Administration of Federal Aid for Highways and the policies and procedures prescribed by the Federal Highway Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation in accordance and in compliance with all requirements imposed by or pursuant to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, U.S. Department of Transportation, Subtitle A, Office of the Secretary, Part 21, Non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the U.S. Department of Transportation pertaining to and effectuating the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252; 42 U.S.C. §2000d to 2000d-4), does hereby remise, release, quitclaim and convey unto the State of New Mexico all the right, title and interest of the U.S. Department of Transportation in and to said lands described in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof.

(Habendum Clause)

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD said lands and interests therein unto the State of New Mexico and its successors forever, subject, however, to the covenants, conditions, restrictions and reservations herein contained as follows, which will remain in effect for the period during which the real property or structures are used for a purpose for which Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits and will be binding on the State of New Mexico, its successors and assigns.

The State of New Mexico, in consideration of the conveyance of said lands and interests in lands, does hereby covenant and agree as a covenant running with the land for itself, its successors and assigns, that (1) no person will on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination with regard to any facility located wholly or in part on, over or under such lands hereby conveyed [,] [and]* (2) that the State of New Mexico will use the lands and interests in lands so conveyed, in compliance with all requirements imposed by or pursuant to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, U.S. Department of Transportation, Subtitle A, Office of the Secretary, Part 21, Non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and as said Regulations and Acts may be amended [, and (3) that in the event of breach of any of the above-mentioned non-discrimination conditions, the Department shall have a right to enter or re-enter said lands and facilities on said land, and the above described land and facilities will thereon revert to and vest in

and become the absolute property of the U.S. Department of Transportation and its assigns as such interest existed prior to this instruction].*

(*Reverter clause and related language to be used only when it is determined that such clause is necessary in order to Make clear the purposes of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.)

Appendix D

Clauses for Transfer of Real Property Acquired or Improved Under the Activity, Facility, or Program

The following clauses shall be included in deeds, licenses, leases, permits, or similar instruments entered into by the State of New Mexico, pursuant to the provisions of Assurance 7(a):

- A. The (grantee, lessee, permittee, etc., as appropriate) for himself/herself, his/her heirs, personal representatives, successors in interest, and assigns, as a part of the consideration hereof, does hereby covenant and agree [in the case of deeds and leases add "as a covenant running with the land"] that:
 - 1. In the event facilities are constructed, maintained, or otherwise operated on the said property described in this (deed, license, lease, permit, etc.) for a purpose for which a U.S. Department of Transportation activity, facility, or program is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits, the (grantee, licensee, lessee, permittee, etc.) will maintain and operate such facilities and services in compliance with all requirements imposed by the Acts and Regulations (as may be amended) such that no person on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, will be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the use of said facilities.
- B. With respect to licenses, leases, permits, etc., in the event of breach of any of the above Non-discrimination covenants, the State of New Mexico will have the right to terminate the (lease, license, permit, etc.) and to enter, re-enter, and repossess said lands and facilities thereon, and hold the same as if the (lease, license, permit, etc.) and never been made or issued.*
- C. With respect to a deed, in the event of breach of any of the above Non-discrimination covenants, the State of New Mexico will have the right to enter or re-enter the lands and facilities thereon, and the above described lands and facilities will there upon revert to and vest in and become the absolute property of the State of New Mexico and its assigns.*

(* Reverter clause and related language to be used only when it is determined that such a clause is necessary in order to make clear the purpose of Title VI.)

Appendix E

Clauses for Transfer of Real Property Acquired or Improved Under the Activity, Facility or Program

The following clauses will be included in deeds, licenses, leases, permits, or similar instruments entered into by the State of New Mexico pursuant to the provisions of Assurance 7(b):

- A. The (grantee, licensee, permittee, etc., as appropriate) for himself/herself, his/her heirs, personal representatives, successors in interest, and assigns, as a part of the consideration hereof, does hereby covenant and agree (in the case of deeds and leases add, "as a covenant running with the land") that (1) no person on the ground of race, color, or national origin, will be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination in the use of said facilities, (2) that in the construction of any improvements on, over, or under such land, and the furnishing of services thereon, no person on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, will be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination, (3) that the (grantee, licensee, lessee, permittee, etc.) will use the premises in compliance with all other requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Acts and Regulations, as amended, set forth in this Assurance.
- B. With respect to (licenses, leases, permits, etc.), in the event of breach of any of the above Non-discrimination covenants, the State of New Mexico will have the right to terminate the (license, permit, etc., as appropriate) and to enter or re-enter and repossess said land and the facilities thereon, and hold the same as if said (license, permit, etc., as appropriate) had never been made or issued.*
- C. With respect to the deeds, in the event of breach of any of the above Non-discrimination covenants, the State of New Mexico will there upon revert to and vest in and become the absolute property of the State of New Mexico and its assigns.*

(*Reverter clause and related language to be used only when it is determined that such a clause is necessary to make clear the purpose of Title VI.)

Appendix F

During the performance of this contract, the contractor, for itself, its assignees, and successors in interest (hereinafter referred to as the "contractor") agrees to comply with the following non-discrimination statutes and authorities; including but not limited to:

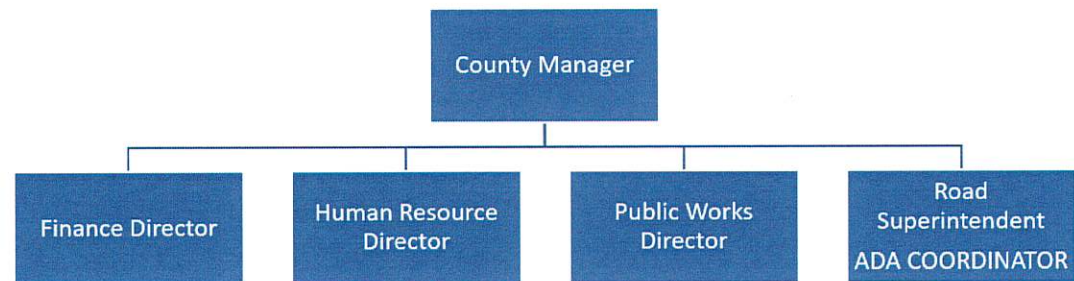
Pertinent Non-Discrimination Authorities:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*, 78 stat. 252), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color national origin); and 49 CFR Part 21.
- The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, (42 U.S.C. § 4601), (prohibits unfair treatment of persons displaced or whose property has been acquired because of Federal or Federal-aid programs and projects);
- Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973, (29 U.S.C. § 324 *et seq.*), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex);
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, (29 U.S.C. § 794 *et seq.*), as amended, (prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability); and 49 CFR Part 27;
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, (42 U.S.C. § 6101 *et seq.*), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of age);
- Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982, (49 U.S.C. § 471, Section 47123), as amended, (prohibits discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or sex);
- The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, (PL 100-209), (Broadened the scope, coverage and applicability of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, The Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, by expanding the definition of the terms "programs or activities" to include all of the program or activities of the Federal-aid recipients, sub-recipients and contractors, whether such programs or activities are Federally funded or not);
- Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability in the operation of public entities, public and private transportation systems, places of public accommodation, and certain testing entities (42 U.S.C. §§ 12131 – 12189) as implemented by Department of Transportation regulations at 49 C.F.R. parts 37 and 38;
- The Federal Aviation Administration's Non-discrimination statute (49 U.S.C. § 47123) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, and sex);
- Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, which ensures discrimination against minority populations by discouraging programs, policies, and activities with disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations;
- Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, and resulting agency guidance, national origin discrimination includes discrimination because of limited English proficiency (LEP). To ensure

compliance with Title VI, you must take reasonable steps to ensure that LEP persons have meaningful access to your program (70 Fed. Reg. at 74087 to 74100);

- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, which prohibits you from discriminating because of sex in education programs or activities (U.S.C. 1681 *et seq.*)

County of Lincoln Organizational Chart
2023





County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

County of Lincoln Resolution of Title VI Program Adoption Resolution No. 2024-38

A resolution adopting the County of Lincoln's Title VI Policy and ADA Transition Plan and Statement prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in federally funded programs and activities.

Whereas, the County of Lincoln, New Mexico, is a sub-recipient of Federal Funds from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) that pass through the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) and;

Whereas, the County of Lincoln, New Mexico, is a sub-recipient through NMDOT of Federal Funding, is mandated by FTA C4702.1A to adopt Title VI regulations (49 CFR part 21) and to integrate into their programs and activities considerations expressed in the Department Order on Environmental Justice (Order 5610.2) and Policy Guidance Concerning recipients' Responsibilities to Limited English Proficient (LEP) Persons (70 FR 74087, December 14, 2005).

Now, therefore be it resolved by the governing body of the County of Lincoln, that;

The County Commission hereby adopts the Title VI policy for recipients and/or sub-recipients of Federal funding (through the State), ADA transition Plan and Statement.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 16th day of January, 2023.

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**

Todd F. Proctor, Chairman

Jon F. Crunk, Vice Chairman

Mark G. Fischer, Member

Pierre S. Pfeffer, Member

Samantha J. Serna, Member

ATTEST:

Shannan Hemphill, County Clerk



County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385

www.lincolncountynm.gov

AGENDA ITEM NO. 23

SUBJECT:

Lincoln County Planning Department:

a. Approval to File Solid Waste Liens:

1. Irene Howcroft and Richard Kessell (#5881)- **\$419.62**
2. Irene Howcroft and Richard Kessell (#2879)- **\$567.70**
3. Kenneth T. Dunlap & Carol A. Dunlap; Dunlap Revocable Living Trust- **\$567.70**
4. Sulema Marmolejo-**\$567.70**
5. Effie Popejoy- **\$567.70**
6. Jessica Lynne Freeman- **\$567.70**
7. David J. Hall and Alice Warder- **\$567.70**
8. The Anthony F. Spolidoro 1999 Living Trust- **\$567.70**
9. Luke Austin Griggs- **\$567.70**
10. Courtney Tate and Bill Pippin- **\$540.78**

b. Approval of the Lodgers' Tax Requests

1. Event: **World Art Day Carrizozo 2024 - Concert**
Date of Event(s): **April 13, 2024**
Requester: **Carrizozo Music Inc.**
Amount Requested: **\$7,500.00**
2. Event: **Capitan Mountain 34 Hour**
Date of Event(s): **April 19-20, 2024**
Requester: **Wanderlust Running/Yeti Trail Runners**
Amount Requested: **\$5,000.00**

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

CLAIM OF LIEN OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

To all concerned and to Irene Howcroft and Richard Kessell owner and/or reputable owner of the herein described property. YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the County of Lincoln, whose address is 300 Central, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 88301, (hereinafter "Claimant", pursuant to the authority given it by New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 4-56-1 et. seq. N.M.S.A. 1978 and Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2024-01, hereby claims a lien against the property described below:

1. Ordinance Under Which the Lien is Established: This Lien is established pursuant to the County of Lincoln Ordinance No. 2024-01 titled An Ordinance Repealing Ordinance 2016-02 and 2020-04 and enacting an ordinance which regulates acceptable and unacceptable waste in Lincoln County, and providing for efficient and sanitary collection of waste, providing for mandatory disposal and assessment of fees, providing a penalty for violation of this ordinance, repealing ordinances in conflict; providing for the severability of parts hereof; and providing an effective date.

2. General Purpose of the Lien: The general purpose of this Lien is to obtain payment for collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.

3. Owner of the Subject Property: The County Tax Assessor's records indicate that the subject property is owned by: Irene Howcroft and Richard Kessell

4. Property Legal Description: The Lien is claimed upon the following property:
See Exhibit A

#5881

5. Amount of Lien: After deducting all just credits and offsets, there is now due and owing to Claimant the sum of \$ 419.62 representing the balance due and the administrative fee for preparation and filing of this Lien of \$100.00. (Note: Interest will accrue at the rate of 12% per year from the date of filing of this Lien, in addition to an additional Administrative Fee in the sum of \$100.00 for preparation and filing of a Release of Lien.)

6. Lien Assessment Period: The Lien amount above, is claimed for unpaid quarterly billing statements and late charges for the period from October 1, 2022 to November 16, 2023 the later statement being for service through December 31, 2023. Charges for solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal will continue to accrue.

SIGNATURE/NOTARY PAGE TO CLAIM OF LIEN

(Non-Payment of Solid Waste Collection Services Fees)

Irene Howcroft and Richard Kessell

[illegible]

Todd F. Proctor, being first duly sworn according to law, upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, that he has read the statements contained in the Claim of Lien, and that the matters therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

By: _____
Todd F. Proctor
Its: Chairman

Acknowledged, subscribed, and sworn to before me on this the _____ day of _____, 20____, by Todd F. Proctor, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, for and on behalf of said County.

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public

CLAIM OF LIEN OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

To all concerned and to Irene Howcroft and Richard Kessell owner and/or reputable owner of the herein described property. YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the County of Lincoln, whose address is 300 Central, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 88301, (hereinafter "Claimant", pursuant to the authority given it by New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 4-56-1 et. seq. N.M.S.A. 1978 and Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2024-01, hereby claims a lien against the property described below:

1. Ordinance Under Which the Lien is Established: This Lien is established pursuant to the County of Lincoln Ordinance No. 2024-01 titled An Ordinance Repealing Ordinance 2016-02 and 2020-04 and enacting an ordinance which regulates acceptable and unacceptable waste in Lincoln County, and providing for efficient and sanitary collection of waste, providing for mandatory disposal and assessment of fees, providing a penalty for violation of this ordinance, repealing ordinances in conflict; providing for the severability of parts hereof; and providing an effective date.

2. General Purpose of the Lien: The general purpose of this Lien is to obtain payment for collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.

3. Owner of the Subject Property: The County Tax Assessor's records indicate that the subject property is owned by: Irene Howcroft and Richard Kessell

4. Property Legal Description: The Lien is claimed upon the following property:

See Exhibit A

#2879

5. Amount of Lien: After deducting all just credits and offsets, there is now due and owing to Claimant the sum of \$ 567.70 representing the balance due and the administrative fee for preparation and filing of this Lien of \$100.00. (Note: Interest will accrue at the rate of 12% per year from the date of filing of this Lien, in addition to an additional Administrative Fee in the sum of \$100.00 for preparation and filing of a Release of Lien.)

6. Lien Assessment Period: The Lien amount above, is claimed for unpaid quarterly billing statements and late charges for the period from October 1, 2022 to November 16, 2023, the later statement being for service through December 31, 2023. Charges for solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal will continue to accrue.

SIGNATURE/NOTARY PAGE TO CLAIM OF LIEN

(Non-Payment of Solid Waste Collection Services Fees)

Irene Howcroft and Richard Kessell

[illegible]

Todd F. Proctor, being first duly sworn according to law, upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, that he has read the statements contained in the Claim of Lien, and that the matters therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

By: _____
Todd F. Proctor
Its: Chairman

Acknowledged, subscribed, and sworn to before me on this the _____ day of _____, 20____, by Todd F. Proctor, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, for and on behalf of said County.

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public

CLAIM OF LIEN OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

To all concerned and to **Kenneth T. Dunlap & Carol A. Dunlap; Dunlap Revocable Living Trust** owner and/or reputable owner of the herein described property. YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the County of Lincoln, whose address is 300 Central, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 88301, (hereinafter "Claimant", pursuant to the authority given it by New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 4-56-1 et. seq. N.M.S.A. 1978 and Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2024-01, hereby claims a lien against the property described below:

1. Ordinance Under Which the Lien is Established: This Lien is established pursuant to the County of Lincoln Ordinance No. 2024-01 titled An Ordinance Repealing Ordinance 2016-02 and 2020-04 and enacting an ordinance which regulates acceptable and unacceptable waste in Lincoln County, and providing for efficient and sanitary collection of waste, providing for mandatory disposal and assessment of fees, providing a penalty for violation of this ordinance, repealing ordinances in conflict; providing for the severability of parts hereof; and providing an effective date.

2. General Purpose of the Lien: The general purpose of this Lien is to obtain payment for collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.

3. Owner of the Subject Property: The County Tax Assessor's records indicate that the subject property is owned by: **Kenneth T. Dunlap & Carol A. Dunlap; Dunlap Revocable Living Trust**

4. Property Legal Description: The Lien is claimed upon the following property:
See Exhibit A

5. Amount of Lien: After deducting all just credits and offsets, there is now due and owing to Claimant the sum of \$ 567.70 representing the balance due and the administrative fee for preparation and filing of this Lien of \$100.00. (Note: Interest will accrue at the rate of 12% per year from the date of filing of this Lien, in addition to an additional Administrative Fee in the sum of \$100.00 for preparation and filing of a Release of Lien.)

6. Lien Assessment Period: The Lien amount above, is claimed for unpaid quarterly billing statements and late charges for the period from April 1, 2022 to November 16, 2023 the later statement being for service through December 31, 2023. Charges for solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal will continue to accrue.

SIGNATURE/NOTARY PAGE TO CLAIM OF LIEN
(Non-Payment of Solid Waste Collection Services Fees)

Kenneth T. Dunlap & Carol A. Dunlap; Dunlap Revocable Living Trust

[illegible]

Todd F. Proctor, being first duly sworn according to law, upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, that he has read the statements contained in the Claim of Lien, and that the matters therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

By: _____
Todd F. Proctor
Its: Chairman

Acknowledged, subscribed, and sworn to before me on this the _____ day of _____, 20____, by Todd F. Proctor, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, for and on behalf of said County.

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public

CLAIM OF LIEN OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

To all concerned and to Sulema Marmolejo owner and/or reputable owner of the herein described property. YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the County of Lincoln, whose address is 300 Central, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 88301, (hereinafter "Claimant", pursuant to the authority given it by New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 4-56-1 et. seq. N.M.S.A. 1978 and Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2024-01, hereby claims a lien against the property described below:

1. Ordinance Under Which the Lien is Established: This Lien is established pursuant to the County of Lincoln Ordinance No. 2024-01 titled An Ordinance Repealing Ordinance 2016-02 and 2020-04 and enacting an ordinance which regulates acceptable and unacceptable waste in Lincoln County, and providing for efficient and sanitary collection of waste, providing for mandatory disposal and assessment of fees, providing a penalty for violation of this ordinance, repealing ordinances in conflict; providing for the severability of parts hereof; and providing an effective date.

2. General Purpose of the Lien: The general purpose of this Lien is to obtain payment for collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.

3. Owner of the Subject Property: The County Tax Assessor's records indicate that the subject property is owned by: Sulema Marmolejo

4. Property Legal Description: The Lien is claimed upon the following property:

See Exhibit A

#3061

5. Amount of Lien: After deducting all just credits and offsets, there is now due and owing to Claimant the sum of \$ 567.70 representing the balance due and the administrative fee for preparation and filing of this Lien of \$100.00. (Note: Interest will accrue at the rate of 12% per year from the date of filing of this Lien, in addition to an additional Administrative Fee in the sum of \$100.00 for preparation and filing of a Release of Lien.)

6. Lien Assessment Period: The Lien amount above, is claimed for unpaid quarterly billing statements and late charges for the period from April 1, 2022 to November 16, 2023, the later statement being for service through December 31, 2023. Charges for solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal will continue to accrue.

SIGNATURE/NOTARY PAGE TO CLAIM OF LIEN

(Non-Payment of Solid Waste Collection Services Fees)

Sulema Marmolejo

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) ss
COUNTY OF LINCOLN)

Todd F. Proctor, being first duly sworn according to law, upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, that he has read the statements contained in the Claim of Lien, and that the matters therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

By: _____
Todd F. Proctor
Its: Chairman

Acknowledged, subscribed, and sworn to before me on this the _____ day of _____, 20____, by Todd F. Proctor, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, for and on behalf of said County.

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public

CLAIM OF LIEN OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

To all concerned and to Effie Popejoy owner and/or reputable owner of the herein described property. YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the County of Lincoln, whose address is 300 Central, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 88301, (hereinafter "Claimant", pursuant to the authority given it by New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 4-56-1 et. seq. N.M.S.A. 1978 and Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2024-01, hereby claims a lien against the property described below:

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2. General Purpose of the Lien: The general purpose of this Lien is to obtain payment for collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.

3. Owner of the Subject Property: The County Tax Assessor's records indicate that the subject property is owned by: Effie Popejoy

4. Property Legal Description: The Lien is claimed upon the following property:
See Exhibit A Beneficiary Crystal Lucero and Robert Lopez

5. Amount of Lien: After deducting all just credits and offsets, there is now due and owing to Claimant the sum of \$ 567.70 representing the balance due and the administrative fee for preparation and filing of this Lien of \$100.00. (Note: Interest will accrue at the rate of 12% per year from the date of filing of this Lien, in addition to an additional Administrative Fee in the sum of \$100.00 for preparation and filing of a Release of Lien.)

6. Lien Assessment Period: The Lien amount above, is claimed for unpaid quarterly billing statements and late charges for the period from April 1, 2022 to November 16, 2023 the later statement being for service through December 31, 2023. Charges for solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal will continue to accrue.

***SIGNATURE/NOTARY PAGE TO CLAIM OF LIEN
(Non-Payment of Solid Waste Collection Services Fees)***

Effie Popejoy

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) ss
COUNTY OF LINCOLN)

Todd F. Proctor, being first duly sworn according to law, upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, that he has read the statements contained in the Claim of Lien, and that the matters therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

By: _____
Todd F. Proctor
Its: Chairman

Acknowledged, subscribed, and sworn to before me on this the _____ day of _____, 20____, by Todd F. Proctor, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, for and on behalf of said County.

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public

CLAIM OF LIEN OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

To all concerned and to Jessica Lynne Freeman owner and/or reputable owner of the herein described property. YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the County of Lincoln, whose address is 300 Central, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 88301, (hereinafter "Claimant", pursuant to the authority given it by New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 4-56-1 et. seq. N.M.S.A. 1978 and Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2024-01, hereby claims a lien against the property described below:

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2. General Purpose of the Lien: The general purpose of this Lien is to obtain payment for collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.

3. Owner of the Subject Property: The County Tax Assessor's records indicate that the subject property is owned by: Jessica Lynne Freeman

4. Property Legal Description: The Lien is claimed upon the following property:
See Exhibit A

5. Amount of Lien: After deducting all just credits and offsets, there is now due and owing to Claimant the sum of \$ 567.70 representing the balance due and the administrative fee for preparation and filing of this Lien of \$100.00. (Note: Interest will accrue at the rate of 12% per year from the date of filing of this Lien, in addition to an additional Administrative Fee in the sum of \$100.00 for preparation and filing of a Release of Lien.)

6. Lien Assessment Period: The Lien amount above, is claimed for unpaid quarterly billing statements and late charges for the period from April 1, 2022 to November 16, 2023 the later statement being for service through December 31, 2023. Charges for solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal will continue to accrue.

SIGNATURE/NOTARY PAGE TO CLAIM OF LIEN
(Non-Payment of Solid Waste Collection Services Fees)

Jessica Lynne Freeman

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
COUNTY OF LINCOLN) ss

Todd F. Proctor, being first duly sworn according to law, upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, that he has read the statements contained in the Claim of Lien, and that the matters therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

By: _____
Todd F. Proctor
Its: Chairman

Acknowledged, subscribed, and sworn to before me on this the _____ day of _____, 20____, by Todd F. Proctor, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, for and on behalf of said County.

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public

CLAIM OF LIEN OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

To all concerned and to David J. Hall and Alice Warder owner and/or reputable owner of the herein described property. YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the County of Lincoln, whose address is 300 Central, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 88301, (hereinafter "Claimant", pursuant to the authority given it by New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 4-56-1 et. seq. N.M.S.A. 1978 and Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2024-01, hereby claims a lien against the property described below:

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2. General Purpose of the Lien: The general purpose of this Lien is to obtain payment for collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.

3. Owner of the Subject Property: The County Tax Assessor's records indicate that the subject property is owned by: David J. Hall and Alice Warder

4. Property Legal Description: The Lien is claimed upon the following property:
See Exhibit A Adriana Palacios Cano and Brian Randell Hunt (Real Estate Contract)

5. Amount of Lien: After deducting all just credits and offsets, there is now due and owing to Claimant the sum of \$ 567.70 representing the balance due and the administrative fee for preparation and filing of this Lien of \$100.00. (Note: Interest will accrue at the rate of 12% per year from the date of filing of this Lien, in addition to an additional Administrative Fee in the sum of \$100.00 for preparation and filing of a Release of Lien.)

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***SIGNATURE/NOTARY PAGE TO CLAIM OF LIEN
(Non-Payment of Solid Waste Collection Services Fees)***

David J. Hall and Alice Warder

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) ss
COUNTY OF LINCOLN)

Todd F. Proctor, being first duly sworn according to law, upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, that he has read the statements contained in the Claim of Lien, and that the matters therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

By: _____
Todd F. Proctor
Its: Chairman

Acknowledged, subscribed, and sworn to before me on this the _____ day of _____, 20____, by Todd F. Proctor, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, for and on behalf of said County.

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public

CLAIM OF LIEN OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

To all concerned and to The Anthony F. Spolidoro 1999 Living Trust owner and/or reputable owner of the herein described property. YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the County of Lincoln, whose address is 300 Central, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 88301, (hereinafter "Claimant", pursuant to the authority given it by New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 4-56-1 et. seq. N.M.S.A. 1978 and Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2024-01, hereby claims a lien against the property described below:

1. Ordinance Under Which the Lien is Established: This Lien is established pursuant to the County of Lincoln Ordinance No. 2024-01 titled An Ordinance Repealing Ordinance 2016-02 and 2020-04 and enacting an ordinance which regulates acceptable and unacceptable waste in Lincoln County, and providing for efficient and sanitary collection of waste, providing for mandatory disposal and assessment of fees, providing a penalty for violation of this ordinance, repealing ordinances in conflict; providing for the severability of parts hereof; and providing an effective date.

2. General Purpose of the Lien: The general purpose of this Lien is to obtain payment for collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.

3. Owner of the Subject Property: The County Tax Assessor's records indicate that the subject property is owned by: The Anthony F. Spolidoro 1999 Living Trust

4. Property Legal Description: The Lien is claimed upon the following property:
See Exhibit A J.B.N Properties INC (Real Estate Contract)

5. Amount of Lien: After deducting all just credits and offsets, there is now due and owing to Claimant the sum of \$ 567.70 representing the balance due and the administrative fee for preparation and filing of this Lien of \$100.00. (Note: Interest will accrue at the rate of 12% per year from the date of filing of this Lien, in addition to an additional Administrative Fee in the sum of \$100.00 for preparation and filing of a Release of Lien.)

6. Lien Assessment Period: The Lien amount above, is claimed for unpaid quarterly billing statements and late charges for the period from April 1, 2022 to November 16, 2023 the later statement being for service through December 31, 2023. Charges for solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal will continue to accrue.

SIGNATURE/NOTARY PAGE TO CLAIM OF LIEN
(Non-Payment of Solid Waste Collection Services Fees)

The Anthony F. Spolidoro 1999 Living Trust

[illegible]

Todd F. Proctor, being first duly sworn according to law, upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, that he has read the statements contained in the Claim of Lien, and that the matters therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

By: _____
Todd F. Proctor
Its: Chairman

Acknowledged, subscribed, and sworn to before me on this the _____ day of _____, 20____, by Todd F. Proctor, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, for and on behalf of said County.

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public

CLAIM OF LIEN OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

To all concerned and to Luke Austin Griggs owner and/or reputable owner of the herein described property. YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the County of Lincoln, whose address is 300 Central, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 88301, (hereinafter "Claimant", pursuant to the authority given it by New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 4-56-1 et. seq. N.M.S.A. 1978 and Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2024-01, hereby claims a lien against the property described below:

1. Ordinance Under Which the Lien is Established: This Lien is established pursuant to the County of Lincoln Ordinance No. 2024-01 titled An Ordinance Repealing Ordinance 2016-02 and 2020-04 and enacting an ordinance which regulates acceptable and unacceptable waste in Lincoln County, and providing for efficient and sanitary collection of waste, providing for mandatory disposal and assessment of fees, providing a penalty for violation of this ordinance, repealing ordinances in conflict; providing for the severability of parts hereof; and providing an effective date.

2. General Purpose of the Lien: The general purpose of this Lien is to obtain payment for collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.

3. Owner of the Subject Property: The County Tax Assessor's records indicate that the subject property is owned by: Luke Austin Griggs

4. Property Legal Description: The Lien is claimed upon the following property:
See Exhibit A

5. Amount of Lien: After deducting all just credits and offsets, there is now due and owing to Claimant the sum of \$ 567.70 representing the balance due and the administrative fee for preparation and filing of this Lien of \$100.00. (Note: Interest will accrue at the rate of 12% per year from the date of filing of this Lien, in addition to an additional Administrative Fee in the sum of \$100.00 for preparation and filing of a Release of Lien.)

6. Lien Assessment Period: The Lien amount above, is claimed for unpaid quarterly billing statements and late charges for the period from April 1, 2022 to November 16, 2023, the later statement being for service through December 31, 2023. Charges for solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal will continue to accrue.

***SIGNATURE/NOTARY PAGE TO CLAIM OF LIEN
(Non-Payment of Solid Waste Collection Services Fees)***

Luke Austin Griggs

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) ss
COUNTY OF LINCOLN)

Todd F. Proctor, being first duly sworn according to law, upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, that he has read the statements contained in the Claim of Lien, and that the matters therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

By: _____
Todd F. Proctor
Its: Chairman

Acknowledged, subscribed, and sworn to before me on this the _____ day of _____, 20____, by Todd F. Proctor, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, for and on behalf of said County.

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public

CLAIM OF LIEN OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

To all concerned and to Courtney Tate and Bill Pippin owner and/or reputable owner of the herein described property. YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the County of Lincoln, whose address is 300 Central, Carrizozo, New Mexico, 88301, (hereinafter "Claimant", pursuant to the authority given it by New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Section 4-56-1 et. seq. N.M.S.A. 1978 and Lincoln County Ordinance No. 2024-01, hereby claims a lien against the property described below:

1. Ordinance Under Which the Lien is Established: This Lien is established pursuant to the County of Lincoln Ordinance No. 2024-01 titled An Ordinance Repealing Ordinance 2016-02 and 2020-04 and enacting an ordinance which regulates acceptable and unacceptable waste in Lincoln County, and providing for efficient and sanitary collection of waste, providing for mandatory disposal and assessment of fees, providing a penalty for violation of this ordinance, repealing ordinances in conflict; providing for the severability of parts hereof; and providing an effective date.

2. General Purpose of the Lien: The general purpose of this Lien is to obtain payment for collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.

3. Owner of the Subject Property: The County Tax Assessor's records indicate that the subject property is owned by: Courtney Tate and Bill Pippin

4. Property Legal Description: The Lien is claimed upon the following property:
See Exhibit A

5. Amount of Lien: After deducting all just credits and offsets, there is now due and owing to Claimant the sum of \$ 540.78 representing the balance due and the administrative fee for preparation and filing of this Lien of \$100.00. (Note: Interest will accrue at the rate of 12% per year from the date of filing of this Lien, in addition to an additional Administrative Fee in the sum of \$100.00 for preparation and filing of a Release of Lien.)

6. Lien Assessment Period: The Lien amount above, is claimed for unpaid quarterly billing statements and late charges for the period from April 1, 2022 to November 16, 2023, the later statement being for service through December 31, 2023. Charges for solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal will continue to accrue.

***SIGNATURE/NOTARY PAGE TO CLAIM OF LIEN
(Non-Payment of Solid Waste Collection Services Fees)***

Courtney Tate and Bill Pippin

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) ss
COUNTY OF LINCOLN)

Todd F. Proctor, being first duly sworn according to law, upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, that he has read the statements contained in the Claim of Lien, and that the matters therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

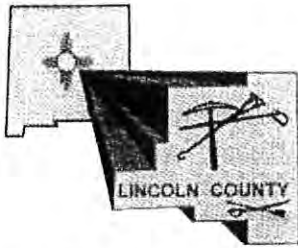
THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN

By: _____
Todd F. Proctor
Its: Chairman

Acknowledged, subscribed, and sworn to before me on this the _____ day of _____, 20____, by Todd F. Proctor, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, for and on behalf of said County.

My Commission Expires:

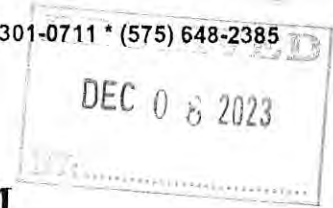
Notary Public



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County of Lincoln

PO Box 711 * 300 Central Ave. * Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301-0711 * (575) 648-2385



LODGER'S TAX REQUEST FORM

Name of Event: World Art Day Carrizozo 2024 - Concert

Date(s) of Event: April 13, 2024

Name of Organization(s) applying for Funding: Carrizozo Music Inc

Amount Requested: 7,500

Total estimated cost of the Event listed above? 27,800

Describe Event: Live Music Concert in Carrizozo, NM, USA - Lincoln County, NM - held on Saturday, April 13, 2024 as part of the celebration of World Art Day, an international celebration of the Arts. The World Art Day (WAD) celebration in Carrizozo on April 15, 2023 was very well attended and brought many people from out of Town to the concert. We anticipate an even greater crowd in 2024

Have Lincoln County Lodger's Tax funds been requested for this event before? ☒ YES ☐ NO

List past year years' requested funding amount(s):

Year: <u>2023</u>	Amount requested: <u>48,900*pls see attch</u>	Amount funded: <u>21,750*pls see attch</u>
Year: <u>2022</u>	Amount requested: <u>5000</u>	Amount funded: <u>5000</u>
Year: <u>2021</u>	Amount requested: <u>5000</u>	Amount funded: <u>5000</u>
Year: _____	Amount requested: _____	Amount funded: _____

How will the Event track the utilization of County lodging as a result of the Event? _____

Google Analytics and in person survey.

Are there any in-kind or matching funds anticipated for the event? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Describe: Each performance has a matching grant.

Have you requested funding from other sources? ☒ YES ☐ NO Amount Requested? 15,375

Please list the anticipated amounts to be used for advertising:

Newspaper: <u>1825</u>	Radio: _____	Social Media: <u>3500</u>
Internet: <u>500</u>	Printing: <u>1175</u>	Other: <u>500</u>

Total amount of Out-of-County advertising: 6500

Are you a current vendor of the County of Lincoln? ☒ YES ☐ NO

If I am not a vendor: I will contact Lincoln County Purchasing prior to the next Board of County Commissioners meeting (purchasing@lincolncountynm.gov / 575-648-2385) ☐ YES ☒ NO

STATEMENTS OF UNDERSTANDING

I understand that I am requesting public funds and they are to be administered according to State Law and Lincoln County Ordinances. ☒ YES ☐ NO

I agree to submit a follow-up report with a financial statement within ninety (90) days following the Event or I may forfeit the reimbursable funds. ☒ YES ☐ NO

I understand that funding recommended by the Lincoln County Lodger's Tax Committee must be approved by the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners. I also understand that approved funding amounts may differ from the amount requested on this application. ☒ YES ☐ NO

I understand that a written agreement must be signed by the County of Lincoln and myself BEFORE any expenditures can be made. ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name of Applicant: Carrizozo Music, Inc.

Date: 12/8/2023

Address: P O BOX 335

City: CARRIZOZO

State: NM

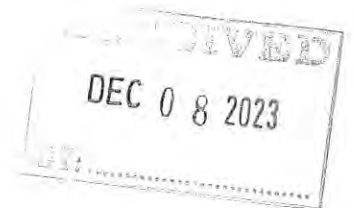
Zip: 88301

Phone: 213-330-6337 (Cynthia Johnson)

Email: CINDY@CYNTHIAJOHNSONART.COM

Signature: Cynthia Johnson, Board Member

Email this form to: mwilliams@lincolncountynm.gov.



DEC 08 2023

To the Lincoln County Lodger's Tax Committee and the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners:

Thank you for your consideration of this request. Your support of our events over the past years has been a crucial aid to our ability to provide quality musical experiences to the residents of Lincoln County **and** to expand the reach of these events to people near and far through advertising and promotions. Lincoln County is a wonderful place and we are thankful to be able to share some of her beauty and contribute to the quality of Lincoln County lifestyle as we invite people to our performances.

This request is for the World Art Day concert to be held in Carrizozo on April 13, 2024. *Please note that the 2023 request was based on 5 events, and this request is based on 1 event. The World Art Day concert is not the only event that CMI will produce in 2024, but we understand that we should now apply for funding on an event specific basis.

Attached are a few pictures of the 2023 concert as well as examples of our advertising and promotions from last year. We are very proud of what we accomplished last year and want to continue to expand our advertising reach.

There were over 200 people at the World Art Day concert in 2023 and many more that participated in the day's events. We are aware of attendees from all over our wonderful State of New Mexico, as well as California, Arizona, Texas, and Oklahoma.

The day was advertised in The Ink, Alamadoso Magazine, ArtZoZo Magazine, Facebook, Instagram, www.worldartdaycarrizozo.com and we were mentioned in an article in New Mexico Magazine devoted to Carrizozo, and listed as one of the "Five Things to Do This Weekend" email article that distributes to New Mexico Magazine's email list.

<https://www.newmexicomagazine.org/blog/post/five-things-to-do-this-weekend-april-14-16/>

<https://www.newmexicomagazine.org/blog/post/artists-find-permanent-home-in-carrizozo/>

It is hard to say what specific thing "tipped the scale" to bring out-of-town and out-of-county guests to the 2023 event, but it is absolutely sure that the advertising budget which you contributed to was vital to the success of the day. Thank you. The plans for World Art Day 2024 are in the works, ongoing, and are "headlined" and "anchored" by our concert.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Carrizozo Music, Inc.

Estimated Cost for Requested Funds

Newspaper

Lodgers' Tax Request	\$1,825.00
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TV

Lodgers' Tax Request	\$0.00
----------------------	--------

Social Media

Lodgers' Tax Request	\$3,500.00
----------------------	------------

Webpage	Yes	No	\$300.00
Facebook	Yes	No	\$1,450.00
Instagram	Yes	No	\$1,000.00
Other	Yes	No	\$750.00

Internet - Consists of digital marketing including ads on different websites

Lodgers' Tax Request	\$1,000.00
----------------------	------------

Printing - This consists of Flyers, banners, posters, brochures, awards & attire

Lodgers' Tax Request	\$1,175.00
----------------------	------------

Estimated no. of Brochures	500
Estimated no. Banners	5
Billboard Advertising	
Billboard Sign	

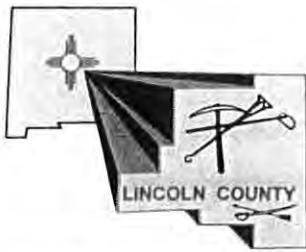
Other - This consists of outside Porta Potty's and Security

Lodgers' Tax Request	\$0.00
----------------------	--------

Porta Potty's	\$0.00
Security	\$0.00

Total Lodgers' Tax Requested	\$7,500.00
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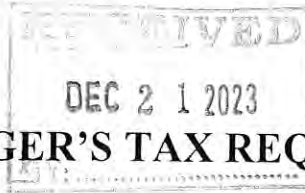
These are all estimated costs, all estimated costs are subject to change



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County of Lincoln

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LODGER'S TAX REQUEST FORM

Name of Event: CAPITAN MOUNTAIN 34 HOUR Date(s) of Event: APRIL 19-20, 2024

Name of Organization(s) applying for Funding: WANDERLUST RUNNING/YETI TRAIL RUNNERS

Amount Requested: \$5000.00 Total estimated cost of the Event listed above? \$30K - \$40K

Describe Event: 100 MILE TRAIL RUN AND 80 MILE TRAIL RUN CELEBRATING SMOKEY BEAR 80TH BIRTHDAY PACKET PICKUP @ SMOKEY BEAR MUSEUM TO FAR WE HAVE OVER 200 PARTICIPANTS WITH 37 STATES REPRESENTED RUNNERS WILL BE STAYING FOR A MINIMUM OF 3 DAYS MOST LIKELY 4 DAYS

Have Lincoln County Lodger's Tax funds been requested for this event before? YES X NO

List past year years' requested funding amount(s):

Year: _____	Amount requested: _____	Amount funded: _____
Year: _____	Amount requested: _____	Amount funded: _____
Year: _____	Amount requested: _____	Amount funded: _____
Year: _____	Amount requested: _____	Amount funded: _____

How will the Event track the utilization of County lodging as a result of the Event? ULTRASIGNUP REGISTRATION REPORT WILL BE PRESENTED TO COMMITTEE.

Are there any in-kind or matching funds anticipated for the event? X YES NO

Describe: \$5000 FROM THE VILLAGE OF RUIDOSO

Have you requested funding from other sources? YES X NO Amount Requested? _____

Please list the anticipated amounts to be used for advertising:

Newspaper: <u>0</u>	Radio: <u>0</u>	Social Media: <u>\$1000</u>
Internet: <u>\$150-\$250</u>	Printing: <u>0</u>	Other: <u>SHIRTS/MISC/STAY</u>

Total amount of Out-of-County advertising: \$1500.00

Are you a current vendor of the County of Lincoln? YES X NO

If I am not a vendor: I will contact Lincoln County Purchasing prior to the next Board of County Commissioners meeting (purchasing@lincolncountynm.gov / 575-648-2385) X YES NO

STATEMENTS OF UNDERSTANDING

I understand that I am requesting public funds and they are to be administered according to State Law and Lincoln County Ordinances. X YES NO

I agree to submit a follow-up report with a financial statement within ninety (90) days following the Event or I may forfeit the reimbursable funds. X YES NO

I understand that funding recommended by the Lincoln County Lodger's Tax Committee must be approved by the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners. I also understand that approved funding amounts may differ from the amount requested on this application. X YES NO

I understand that a written agreement must be signed by the County of Lincoln and myself BEFORE any expenditures can be made. X YES NO

Name of Applicant: SHANE A. ASSURY


Date: 12/21/2024

Address: 20522 N. 94TH WAY

City: SCOTTSDALE State: AZ Zip: 85255

Phone: 512-400-8485

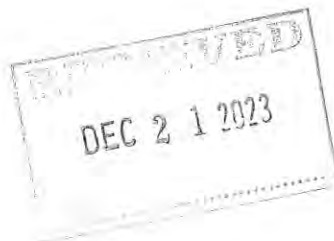
Email: SHANE@WANDERLUSTRUNNING UNLIMITED
.COM

Signature: 

OR

INFO@WANDERLUST.RUN

Email this form to: mwilliams@lincolncountynm.gov.





County of Lincoln

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AGENDA ITEM NO. 24

SUBJECT:

Discussion and update on COG Grants - Dora Batista, Council of Governments (COG)

Tuesday, January 16, 2024



County of Lincoln

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AGENDA ITEM NO. 25

SUBJECT:

Approval to Issue Request for Proposal (RFP) for Opioid Crisis Funding

Tuesday, January 16, 2024



County of Lincoln

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AGENDA ITEM NO. 26

SUBJECT:

Authorization to Schedule Public Hearing to Consider Other Outdated or New Lincoln County Ordinances

Tuesday, January 16, 2024



County of Lincoln

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AGENDA ITEM NO. 27

SUBJECT:

Lincoln County Executive Session Pursuant to the Open Meetings Act: Discussion of all Threatened and/or Pending Litigation, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(7); and Discussion of the Purchase, Acquisition or Disposal of Real Property or Water Rights by the Public Body, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(8); and Limited Personnel Matters, Section 10-15-1, Subparagraph (H)(2)

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

Alan P. Morel, P.A.

Attorney at Law

700 Mechem Drive, Suite 12
Post Office Box 1030
Ruidoso, New Mexico 88355-1030

Jira Plaza
Telephone (575) 257-3556
Facsimile (575) 257-3558

January 16, 2024

LINCOLN COUNTY EXECUTIVE SESSION PURSUANT TO THE OPEN MEETINGS ACT: DISCUSSION OF ALL THREATENED AND/OR PENDING LITIGATION, SECTION 10-15-1, SUBPARAGRAPH (H)(7); DISCUSSION OF THE PURCHASE, ACQUISITION OR DISPOSAL OF REAL PROPERTY OR WATER RIGHTS BY THE PUBLIC BODY, SECTION 10-15-1, SUBPARAGRAPH (H)(8); AND LIMITED PERSONNEL MATTERS, SECTION 10-15-1, SUBPARAGRAPH (H)(2)

New or Updated Matters since last report *

1. **Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County v. Roger Romero D-1226-CV-2018-00055**
Complaint for Foreclosure. Complaint was filed February 20, 2018. Defendant Roger Romero filed an Answer to the Complaint asserting a Counterclaim to be filed in the U.S. District Court on April 2, 2018. A Judicial Inquiry Hearing took place September 4, 2018. The case is still pending.

2. **Roger Romero v. State of New Mexico – D-1226-CV-2018-00113 (Underlying Cases are: Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln County v. Roger Romero, D-1226-CV-2018-00055, and State of N.M. v. Roger Romero M-30-MR-2016-00142)** A Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus was filed requesting that the Judgment & Sentence entered by Judge Vega in Cause No. M-30-MR-2016-00142 be vacated and set aside. George Romero's Answer to Complaint and Counterclaim was filed April 30, 2018 in Cause No. D-1226-CV-2018-00055. On February 26, 2019, an Order Setting Aside Conviction was entered by Judge Counts.

On March 25, 2019, a Notice of Appeal was filed with the N.M. Supreme Court, Case No. S-1-SC-37602 On January 8, 2021, the Supreme Court entered its Dispositional Order of Transfer transferring the case to the Court of Appeals for consideration and review.

On January 28, 2021, a Dispositional Order was entered transferring the case to the NM Court of Appeals for consideration and review. Case No. A-1-CA-39446 On December 8, 2022, the case was submitted to a 3 Judge Panel for a decision and, the case is still pending.

3. **Romero, et al. v. Stone, et al, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2019-00271** Request for Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem for Plaintiffs and Complaint for Violation of Civil and Constitutional Rights, Negligence, Prima Facie Tort and Wrongful Taking was filed on October 9, 2019 along with a Jury Demand. Lisa B. Riley is the presiding Judge. The case is still pending.

4. **Brd. of County Commissioners of Lincoln County v. Amerisourcebergen Drug Corp., et. al – U.S. Dist. Court Case No. 2:19-cv-00462** – Complaint for Public Nuisance, Violations of Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO)... filed on May 20, 2019 by Attorneys Robles, Rail & Anaya, P.C., et. al. After receiving no oppositions to the transfer of the case, on June 17, 2019, the case was transferred to the Northern District of Ohio noting that as of December 5, 2017, 1,534 cases have been

transferred to Ohio for further proceedings. Settlement has been reached with some of the Defendants and, Lincoln County has begun receiving payments from some of the settling Defendants. The case is still pending.

5. **Greentree Solid Waste Authority v. Lincoln County, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2014-00095** – Compromise and Settlement Agreement and Release executed on December 17, 2015.

6. ***Debra Wilcox v. Board of County Commissioners, Deputy Samuel C. Hanna, Caroline McCoy and Former Sheriff Robert Shepperd, Cause No. D-1215-CV-2021-00574** Complaint for Damages was filed on the 2nd day of September, 2021 by Steven Sanders alleging personal injury resulting from an improper and grossly negligent investigation and for “malicious abuse of process”. County Defendants were served on November 2, 2021. On December 12, 2023, County Defendants filed their Motion for Summary Judgment. The case is still pending.

7. **Eby Revocable Trust AND William R. Moser v. Lincoln County Assessor, et al, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2021-0260** A Notice of Appeal of Decision of Tax Protest Board was filed on the 14th day of December, 2021 by Attorney Zach Cook. On January 27, 2022, New Mexico Counties assigned Attorney Daniel Macke to represent Lincoln County. The case is still pending.

8. **Crystal Buster v. Board of County Commissioners for Lincoln County, Correctional Solutions Group, LLC, et al, Cause No. 2:21-cv-01208** A Complaint for Recovery of Damages Caused by the Deprivation of Civil Rights with a Jury Demand was filed on the 12th day of December, 2021, by Coyte Law P.C., and the Law Offices of Matthew Vance, P.C. The case is still pending.

9. **Lionel Burns v. Lincoln County Sheriff’s Department; Deputy Daniel Brawley; in their individual and official capacities, and Rhonda Burns, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2022-00032** A Complaint for Damages was filed on the 4th day of March, 2022, by Clayton E. Crowley, Esq. and Joseph J. Gribble, Esq.

On April 22, 2022 the case was removed to the U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico, Cause No. 1:22-cv-000304. The case is still pending.

10. **Rosarita Brady, et al v. The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lincoln, et al, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2022-00199** A Verified Complaint was filed by Attorneys Alexandra Bobbit and McKenzie St. Denis on the 27th day of September, 2022. Lincoln County was served on the 22nd day of November, 2022. Lincoln County Defendants filed their Motion to Dismiss in Lieu of an Answer to the Complaint on the 6th day of January, 2023. A hearing on Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss took place on May 1, 2023. A ruling on the Motion to Dismiss has yet to be entered.

11. ***Board of County Commissioners of Catron County, et al v. Secretary Robert E. Doucette, Jr., Cause No. D-725-CV-2023-00085**. A Complaint for Declaratory Judgment was filed on June 30, 2023 requesting that GSD’s Health Plan Assessments to Counties are unconstitutional and void. Petitioners filed their Motion for Summary Judgment on November 3, 2023 and Respondent has also filed a Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment. A hearing on the Motion and Counter-Motion took place on December 18, 2023. As of January 9, 2024, a ruling on the Motion for Summary Judgment had not been entered. The case is still pending.

12. ***Brandon A. Gonzales and Kevin D. Trapp, on behalf of themselves and other similarly situated v. Lincoln County Board of County Commissioners, and Lincoln County Sheriff’s Office, Michael Wood, John Doe #1, John Doe #2, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2023-00192** A Complaint alleging improper oaths of office given to the Sheriff, Sheriff’s Deputies, for false arrest, false imprisonment, and denial of due process as guaranteed by the NM Constitution was filed on July 28, 2023 by Attorneys Lauren Temple and Luke

Ragsdale. A hearing on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss took place on December 15, 2023 at 3:00 p.m. As of January 9, 2024, a ruling on the Motion to Dismiss had not been entered. The case is still pending.

13. **KC Dorgan and Sara Cummins v. Deputy Levi Wrye, Yancy Darby, Matthew Cude and Lincoln County Sheriff's Department, Cause No. D-1226-CV-2023-00147** A Third-Party Complaint was filed by Third-Party Plaintiffs, KC Dorgan and Sara Cummins, on July 25, 2023 by Attorneys Freda Howard McSwane, and Edward Dev Bunn, Jr. alleging negligent infliction of emotional distress, violation of due process rights, and loss of financial resources. Lincoln County Defendants filed their Motion to Dismiss Third-Party Complaint on September 13, 2023. A hearing on County Defendants' Motion to Dismiss is scheduled to place on January 31, 2024 at 1:30 p.m. The case is still pending.

Tort Claims Notices Received or Threatened

2023

Ornelas, Mark – Tort Claim Notice received on January 4, 2023, alleging injuries sustained on October 11, 2022, as a result of an automobile accident / rollover of the Detention Center Transport Van owned by Lincoln County while being transported from Eddy County Detention Center to Lincoln County Detention Center.

Booth, Marcus – Tort Claim Notice received January 26, 2023, alleging injuries sustained by Claimants head due to the actions by staff of the Lincoln County Detention Center and staff's refusal to take Claimant for medical treatment.

Ramos, Heber – Tort Claim Notice received on February 17, 2023, alleging Civil Rights Violations and injuries sustained while Mr. Ramos was incarcerated at the Lincoln County Detention Center.

Smoley, Cinthia – Tort Claim Notice received February 24, 2023, [Claimant also sent the Tort Claim directly to New Mexico Counties Claims Department] alleging that beginning on November 28, 2022, she was subjected to a conspiracy of constitutional deprivations when she was unlawfully removed from her home at 105 Bluebird Lane, Ruidoso, NM. Her claims include that: she sustained injuries while being detained, she was abused during her incarceration at the Lincoln County Detention Center, she was assigned a Public Defender without her consent, and that all of her pets were immediately euthanized by the Lincoln County Humane Society the day of her arrest. Claimant has named the following agencies in her claim: Twelfth Judicial District Court, Lincoln county Sheriff's Office, Ruidoso Police Department, New Mexico State Police, Ruidoso Animal Control, Lincoln County Animal Control, Humane Society, Lincoln County Magistrate Court Judge, Katie Lund.

Smoley, Robert – Tort Claim Notice received February 24, 2023, [Claimant also sent the Tort Claim directly to New Mexico Counties Claims Department] alleging that beginning on November 28, 2022, he was subjected to a conspiracy of constitutional deprivations when he was unlawfully removed from his sister's home at 105 Bluebird Lane, Ruidoso, NM where is resided. His claims include that he was abused during his incarceration at the Lincoln County Detention Center, he was assigned a Public Defender without his consent, and that all of his pets were immediately euthanized by the Lincoln County Humane Society the day of his arrest. Claimant has named the following agencies in his claim: Twelfth Judicial District Court, Lincoln county Sheriff's Office, Ruidoso Police Department, New Mexico State Police, Ruidoso Animal Control, Lincoln County Animal Control, Humane Society, Lincoln County Magistrate Court Judge, Katie Lund.

Provine, Allison – Tort Claim Notice received March 14, 2023, referencing the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office stating: "faulty tail light"

Mendoza, George – Tort Claim Notice received March 20, 2023, alleging that on or about December 10, 2022, Lincoln County Medical Center and/or its agents fell below the standard of care resulting in injuries and damages to Claimant.

Soden, Sue – Tort Claim Notice received March 31, 2023, alleging that on or about March 1, 2022 and continuing thereafter to on or about April 12 and May 5, 2022, Lincoln County Medical Center and/ or its agents fell below the standard of care resulting injuries and damages to Claimant.

Vargas, Luis A. – Tort Claim Notice received June 7, 2023, alleging personal injuries sustained during a motor vehicle collision as a result of a large pothole. Claimant alleges that the Village of Ruidoso, Lincoln County and/or the State of New Mexico may have an exposure for liability in connection with this loss.

Sambrano, Patrick – Tort Claim Notice and Intent to Sue received August 4, 2023, alleging violation of Claimant's 5th and 6th Amendments of the U.S. Constitution, violations of Article II, Section 10, 13, 14, and 18 of the NM Constitution, false reporting, and indifference to the impact and consequences of Claimant's arrest based on false pretenses, and detained for 72 days before his arraignment.

Wall, Ronald Gordon – Tort Claim Notice received September 28, 2023 alleging that Lincoln County Medical Center, by and through its employees, acted under the standard of care resulting in Mr. Wall's death on July 9, 2023.

2022

Schwartz, Neil – Tort Claim Notice received on February 10, 2022 alleging malicious and/or tortious actions and/or omissions by the State of New Mexico, the Lincoln County Sheriff's Department, the New Mexico State Police, and the Twelfth Judicial District Attorney's Office resulting in damages to Claimant including, but not limited to, infliction of mental pain and suffering, injuries to Claimant's reputation, and current and future loss of earnings.

Downs, Barbara – Tort Claim Notice received May 6, 2022 alleging improper road and/or waterline maintenance resulting in a vehicle collision due to the icy road at the intersection of Sudderth Drive and Paradise Canyon in Ruidoso, New Mexico. A 2nd Tort Claim Notice was received on May 9, 2022 for a separate source with the same allegations as those set out in the May 6, 2022 notice.

McMinn, David – Tort Claim Notice received on July 6, 2022, alleging multiple, serious issues due to the use of excessive force by BIA law enforcement who may have been agents of or acting on behalf of the Village of Ruidoso, Ruidoso Police Department, Lincoln County, N.M. State Police and the State of New Mexico.

New Mexico Boys and Girls Ranches, Inc. and its Employee, Bridgman, Ted – Tort Claim Notice received on August 9, 2022, alleging violation of civil rights and tort claims act, including a demand to cease and desist and the return of promotional materials confiscated by County representatives at the Lincoln County Fair.

Estates of Wesley Clark and Linda Clark – Tort Claim Notice received on October 11, 2022 alleging wrongful deaths as a result of the McBride Fire due in part to faulty siren warning systems.



County of Lincoln

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AGENDA ITEM NO. 28

SUBJECT:

Approval of Prior Year Invoices:

1. Jarmie & Rogers, P.C.
 - a. Invoice #1993 - **\$1,560.95**
 - b. Invoice #2206 - **\$2,413.60**
 - c. Invoice #2072 - **\$9,428.71**
 - d. Invoice #2130 - **\$12,197.92**
- TOTAL AMOUNT - \$25,601.18**

Tuesday, January 16, 2024

Jarmie & Rogers, P.C.

2540 El Paseo, Suite D
Las Cruces, NM 88001
Phone: (575) 288-1453
www.jarmielaw.com

Invoice # 1993
Date: 06/17/2022

Lincoln County

Lincoln County Investigation

Client Reference Number:

Professional Services

Date	Description	Initials	Hours	Rate	Total
05/19/2022	Review employment file and documentation, multiple phone calls regarding facts of case and scope of investigation	MDJ	2.00	\$200.00	\$400.00
05/23/2022	Travel to Carrizozo for initial interview of complainant	MDJ	2.50	\$200.00	\$500.00
05/23/2022	Initial interview of complainant and meeting with County manager	MDJ	2.30	\$200.00	\$460.00
Professional Services Subtotal					\$1,360.00

Expenses

Date	Description	Total
05/23/2022	Travel to Carrizozo (150 mi)	\$87.00
Expenses Subtotal		\$87.00
Subtotal		\$1,447.00
ABQ GRT (7.875%)		\$113.95
Total		\$1,560.95

Jarmie & Rogers, P.C.

2540 El Paseo, Suite D
Las Cruces, NM 88001
Phone: (575) 288-1453
www.jarmielaw.com

Invoice # 2206
Date: 10/14/2022

Lincoln County

Lincoln County Investigation

Client Reference Number:

Date	Description	Initials	Hours	Rate	Total
08/01/2022	Complete investigative report	MDJ	10.50	\$200.00	\$2,100.00
08/02/2022	Phone calls and correspondence to client re report	MDJ	0.70	\$200.00	\$140.00
Subtotal					\$2,240.00
ABQ GRT (7.75%)					\$173.60
Total					\$2,413.60

Please make all amounts payable to: Jarmie & Rogers, P.C.

Jarmie & Rogers, P.C.

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Phone: (575) 288-1453
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Invoice # 2072
Date: 07/13/2022

Lincoln County

Lincoln County Investigation

Client Reference Number:

Professional Services

Date	Description	Initials	Hours	Rate	Total
06/01/2022	Correspondence and phonecalls to client setting up next round of interviews	MDJ	0.30	\$200.00	\$60.00
06/02/2022	Travel to Ruidoso for witness interviews	MDJ	3.40	\$200.00	\$680.00
06/02/2022	Conduct witness interviews	MDJ	5.00	\$200.00	\$1,000.00
06/02/2022	Return travel from Ruidoso	MDJ	3.50	\$200.00	\$700.00
06/07/2022	Phone call to client regarding preliminary conclusions	MDJ	0.50	\$200.00	\$100.00
06/07/2022	Correspondence to complainant regarding second interview	MDJ	0.50	\$200.00	\$100.00
06/08/2022	Review of documentation provided by clients and multiple correspondence re same	MDJ	1.40	\$200.00	\$280.00
06/09/2022	Second interview with [EMPLOYEE]	MDJ	3.20	\$200.00	\$640.00
06/09/2022	Telephone call to [EMPLOYEE] regarding investigation needs	MDJ	0.40	\$200.00	\$80.00
06/09/2022	Review written materials provided by witnesses	MDJ	0.70	\$200.00	\$140.00
06/16/2022	Begin drafting investigative opinion	MDJ	1.50	\$200.00	\$300.00
06/17/2022	Interview witnesses and integrate notes into timeline	MDJ	2.80	\$200.00	\$560.00
06/21/2022	Confer with client regarding investigation status	MDJ	0.40	\$200.00	\$80.00
06/21/2022	Review documentary evidence	MDJ	0.80	\$200.00	\$160.00

06/21/2022	Conduct additional interviews	MDJ	2.30	\$200.00	\$460.00
06/22/2022	Continue review of documentation and preparation of timeline of events	MDJ	1.70	\$200.00	\$340.00
06/23/2022	Begin synthesizing information and prepare initial draft of facts section of report	MDJ	5.30	\$200.00	\$1,060.00
06/27/2022	Prepare for and assess scope of investigation and relationship	MDJ	0.30	\$200.00	\$60.00
06/27/2022	Phone conversation with [[EMPLOYEE] regarding scope of investigation	MDJ	0.30	\$200.00	\$60.00
06/29/2022	Continue drafting report of interview	MDJ	6.00	\$200.00	\$1,200.00
06/29/2022	Phone call to [EMPLOYEE]	MDJ	0.30	\$200.00	\$60.00
06/29/2022	Correspondence to [EMPLOYEE] re materials needed	MDJ	0.30	\$200.00	\$60.00
06/30/2022	Prepare for interviews of [EMPLOYEE] and [EMPLOYEE]	MDJ	1.70	\$200.00	\$340.00

Professional Services Subtotal \$8,520.00

Expenses

Date	Description	Total
06/02/2022	E110 Out-of-town travel: Roundtrip travel to Ruidoso for interviews (380 mi)	\$220.40
Expenses Subtotal		\$220.40
Subtotal		\$8,740.40
ABQ GRT (7.875%)		\$688.31
Total		\$9,428.71

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Jarmie & Rogers, P.C.

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Las Cruces, NM 88001
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Invoice # 2130
Date: 08/11/2022

Lincoln County

Lincoln County Investigation

Client Reference Number:

Professional Services

Date	Description	Initials	Hours	Rate	Total
07/01/2022	Travel to Ruidoso for interviews	MDJ	3.70	\$200.00	\$740.00
07/01/2022	Conduct interviews	MDJ	4.40	\$200.00	\$880.00
07/01/2022	Return travel to Albuquerque	MDJ	3.70	\$200.00	\$740.00
07/13/2022	Review first portion of recorded interview	MDJ	1.50	\$200.00	\$300.00
07/14/2022	Continued review of taped interview	MDJ	0.80	\$200.00	\$160.00
07/17/2022	Review interview and continue outlining response	MDJ	3.00	\$200.00	\$600.00
07/18/2022	Legal research re potential claims	MDJ	2.50	\$200.00	\$500.00
07/18/2022	Continue drafting investigative report	MDJ	6.60	\$200.00	\$1,320.00
07/19/2022	Complete initial draft of report	MDJ	5.20	\$200.00	\$1,040.00
07/19/2022	Phone call to Association of Counties	MDJ	0.40	\$200.00	\$80.00
07/19/2022	Phone call to County Attorney	MDJ	0.20	\$200.00	\$40.00
07/20/2022	Lengthy phone call to Mr. Allen (NMAC)	MDJ	1.50	\$200.00	\$300.00
07/21/2022	Multiple phonecalls to Mr. Allen regarding additional interviews and continue drafting outline for [EMPLOYEE] final interview	MDJ	2.20	\$200.00	\$440.00
07/25/2022	Begin outline for final interview with complainant	MDJ	1.50	\$200.00	\$300.00
07/27/2022	Interview Region VI Coordinator [XXXXXXXX]	MDJ	3.30	\$200.00	\$660.00

07/27/2022	Telephone call to Mr. Allen regarding report	MDJ	1.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
07/27/2022	Continue drafting report	MDJ	1.80	\$200.00	\$360.00
07/28/2022	Continue drafting report	MDJ	2.00	\$200.00	\$400.00
07/29/2022	Continue drafting investigative report	MDJ	5.50	\$200.00	\$1,100.00
07/30/2022	Prepare for and conduct supplemental interview of	MDJ	3.00	\$200.00	\$600.00
[EMPLOYEE]					
07/31/2022	Continue drafting investigative report	MDJ	2.80	\$200.00	\$560.00
Professional Services Subtotal					\$11,320.00

Expenses

Date	Description	Total
07/01/2022	E110 Out-of-town travel	\$0.58
Expenses Subtotal		\$0.58
Subtotal		\$11,320.58
ABQ GRT (7.75%)		\$877.34
Total		\$12,197.92

Please make all amounts payable to: Jarmie & Rogers, P.C.