



Alamogordo City Commission

NOTICE OF MEETING

Regular Meeting Agenda

November 6, 2019 - 6:30 PM
City Hall, City Commission Chambers
1376 E. Ninth St.

Richard Boss Mayor
Jason Baldwin Mayor Pro-Tem, District 1
Nadia Sikes District 2
Susan Payne District 3
Josh Rardin District 4
Al Hernandez District 5
Dusty Wright District 6

Brian Cesar City Manager
Petria Bengoechea City Attorney
Rachel Hughs City Clerk

MISSION STATEMENT as Adopted by the City Commission on March 24, 1995.

The City of Alamogordo is a Municipal Corporation that exists solely for the purpose of providing the best possible services to our customers, the citizens of Alamogordo. We are committed to providing these services with honesty, integrity, compassion, fairness, and a commitment to excellence.

We are committed to the long-term financial stability and responsible growth of the City and all decisions will be driven by our commitment to provide the best services possible in a financially sound and responsible manner given the economic realities facing the City.

In accordance with Section 10-15-1.D, NMSA 1978 (2010 Cumulative Supplement), this agenda has been posted on the bulletin board located in the east/west lobby of the City Hall and in the glass case located outside the north entrance of the City Hall, distributed to the appropriate news media, and posted on the City website: <http://ci.alamogordo.nm.us> within the required time frame. As a courtesy, the entire Agenda Packet has also been posted on the City of Alamogordo website: <http://ci.alamogordo.nm.us>

The Mayor and City Commission request that all cell phones be turned off or set to vibrate. Members of the audience are requested to step outside the Commission Chambers to respond to or to conduct a phone conversation. The Alamogordo Commission Chambers is wheelchair accessible. Other special assistance for disabled attendees must be requested 48 hours in advance by contacting the City Clerk's Office at 575-439-4205.

CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL

Announce the presence of a Quorum.

INVOCATION & PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

PUBLIC COMMENT

Residents must sign up with the City Clerk to address the City Commission. Comments are limited to 3 Minutes, and there will be a maximum of 21 Minutes allowed for Public Comment.

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

REMARKS AND INQUIRIES BY THE CITY COMMISSION

CONSENT AGENDA (Roll Call Vote Required for an Ordinance or Resolution)

All matters listed under the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine by the City Commission and will be enacted by one motion. There will not be separate discussion of these items. If discussion is desired, that item will be removed from the Consent Agenda and will be considered separately.

1. Approve the minutes for the October 22, 2019 Regular meeting. *(Rachel Hughs, City Clerk)*
2. Approve the State Grants-in-Aid award from the New Mexico State Library for local library support. *(Sharon Rowe, Library Manager)*
3. Consider, and act upon, State grant funding from the Aging and Long-Term Services Department for a floor buffer and attachments for the Senior Center kitchen. *(Magdalena Morales, ASC Manager)*

ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA

NEW BUSINESS

4. Consider, and act upon, first publication of Ordinance 1604 amending Chapter 8 of the Alamogordo Code of Ordinances regarding Backflow Prevention. *(Larry Garner, Public Works Director)* **(Roll Call Vote Required)**
5. Consider, and act upon, Resolution No. 2019-45, adopting the City of Alamogordo's newly created Hazard Mitigation Plan. *(Jim LeClair, Fire Chief)* **(Roll Call Vote Required)**

ADJOURNMENT

AGENDA REPORT

CITY OF ALAMOGORDO

CITY COMMISSION

Meeting Date: 11/6/2019

Report Date: 11/1/2019

Report No: 1.

Submitted By: Rachel Hughs

Subject: Approve the minutes for the October 22, 2019 Regular meeting. *(Rachel Hughs, City Clerk)*

Fiscal Impact:

Amount Budgeted:

Fund:

Additional Fiscal Impact:

Recommendation: Approve the minutes.

Background: This is required by the Open Meetings Act.

**CITY OF ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO
CITY COMMISSION REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
6:30 P.M., COMMISSION CHAMBERS
October 22, 2019**

**RICHARD BOSS, MAYOR
AL HERNANDEZ, COMMISSIONER
NADIA SIKES, COMMISSIONER
JOSH RARDIN, COMMISSIONER
SUSAN PAYNE, COMMISSIONER**

**JASON BALDWIN, MAYOR PRO-TEM
DUSTY WRIGHT, COMMISSIONER
BRIAN CESAR, CITY MANAGER
PETRIA BENGOCHEA, CITY ATTORNEY
RACHEL HUGHS, CITY CLERK**

CALL TO ORDER / ROLL CALL / INVOCATION / PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mayor Boss called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. Roll Call was taken by the Deputy City Clerk. Deputy Clerk Barraza announced there was a quorum present. Invocation was given by Pastor Gilloth and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Commissioner Hernandez.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Commissioner Hernandez moved to approve the agenda.
Mayor Pro-Tem Baldwin seconded the motion. Motion carried with a vote of 7-0-0.

PRESENTATIONS

1. Otero County Economic Development Council quarterly update. (*Laurie Anderson, OCDEC President*)

Ms. Anderson gave an update on several projects OCEDC is working on. She said OCEDC has been working diligently on the campaign for the local option's gross receipts tax for economic development. She also spoke on a commercial they did for the local option's gross receipts tax. She talked about business retention and expansion through the "Grow your Own Program". She spoke on the New Mexico Partnership and how they have received three different leads and a lot of interest in the 1-800-Flowers building, as well as, the Cookie Factory. She also talked about their meeting with the Film Office.

Mr. French spoke on the strategy moving forward for economic development for Otero County. He said their goal is to create an aerospace and defense cluster. He said they are planning to bring in aerospace and defense private sector companies that will coordinate with the mission, both current and future, with Holloman. He spoke on some of the challenges that will come up. He said they have partnered with a company named LSI. He said this company is going to help them write federal grants to allow them to create an additional funding stream where they can then hire the consultants that they need to help implement this strategy. He said OCEDC approved this last week, and they have a signed contract as of Monday. He said he would work with City staff to get on the agenda for an upcoming meeting to give an update on the Branding Alliance and PR Task Force.

Commissioner Payne asked if he said they approved it last night or last week at an OCEDC Board meeting. Mr. French answered yes. Commissioner Payne asked if it was a regular Board meeting or an Executive Session. Mr. French answered a regular Board meeting of voting members. Commissioner Payne asked if they ever got a proposal. He answered yes. He also said he does not know if she was invited as an ex-officio member of the committee, to that meeting.

2. Presentation on the Otero County Community Health Assessment. (*Amber Mayhill, Otero County Healthcare Services Director*)

Ms. Mayhall said she is responsible for the mission of the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act. She said this act provides the legal basis for Counties to participate in the financing and promotion of health care to low income persons living within the County through the health care assistance program (HCAP), formerly known as Indigent Care. She spoke on how health care has changed over the years, what they are doing to meet the needs today and the need for a health assessment system. She also described how the assessment system works. She invited everyone to participate in the first community health assessment forum on November 7, 2019 at Sgt. Willie Estrada Civic Center between 2:00 and 7:00 p.m.

Commissioner Sikes asked if it is her expectation that the public will be able to complete the health assessment while they are there at the forum. Ms. Mayhall said the public will be able to express what they want to see most in the community, what they would want to change and also complete the survey. Commissioner Sikes asked how much after November 7th will the people be able to do the assessment online. Ms. Mayhall said it is not available online because they want to make sure that the individuals that respond to the survey are residents of Otero County. She said once it is available online there is no control on who responds.

PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT**City Manager Cesar made the following remarks:**

1. He said the Water Committee took a tour of the City Spring areas.
2. He said NMDOT (New Mexico Department of Transportation) held a meeting last week on the proposed reconstruction of the intersection of Indian Wells and White Sands Boulevard. City Staff is working with DOT and they will be asking DOT to put in additional conduit and have that intersection ready to be a four-way intersection.
3. He said there was a request for an ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) accommodation on the trail that goes from 10th Street to Indian Wells. He said the City does not have an ADA connection, where someone could park their wheelchair or walker and be able to access the trail. He said Project Manager Balderrama had a good plan to make that work. He thanked both Project Manager Balderrama and Community Services Director Ortega for coming up with a solution.

REMARKS AND INQUIRIES BY THE CITY COMMISSION**Commissioner Sikes made the following comments:**

She spoke on the tour of the City's Water Springs. She said the nine people that work for the Water department have cleared out the underbrush and left beautiful trees in these areas and have made these areas look like parks. She thanked City staff for the tour.

Mayor Boss said if we did not have that water coming from those mountains, Alamogordo would not be here. He said it is amazing to see what they have done up there. He said five years ago, you couldn't even see the springs. The City has problems because of neglect, but those problems are being solved right now by our Water Department.

Commissioner Payne made the following comments:

She wanted to go back to OCEDC. She asked how many non-voting members they have. Ms. Anderson answered six. Commissioner Payne said personally, the City has a large vested interest in OCEDC, and she does not appreciate being excluded from a subject that was strategically done. She also did not appreciate being disrespected, and for the City being left out of a conversation that there were issues with to begin with. She would appreciate that in the future they do not do that.

Mr. French said he owes Commissioner Payne an apology. He took 100 percent responsibility and said it was not strategic. He said they sometimes have a difficult time getting a quorum, and so his instruction to Ms. Anderson was to make sure they had all of the voting members. Commissioner Payne said it is her job is to represent the City at the OCEDC Board meeting. At the last meeting, she had some real concerns about the issue and to be blindsided in this public meeting and find out that there was a meeting for only the voting members, and it passed. She finds that disrespectful and not transparent. Mr. French said they would not do that again.

CONSENT AGENDA

3. Approve the minutes for the October 8, 2019 Regular meeting. *(Rachel Hughs, City Clerk)*
4. Approve the statements related to the Executive Closed Session held on October 8, 2019. *(Rachel Hughs, City Clerk)*
5. Approve the 2018 General Obligation Bond Agreement with the New Mexico State Library. *(Sharon Rowe, Library Manager)*
6. Consider, and approve, submission of grant application to NM Department of Cultural Affairs, NM Historic Preservation Division in the amount of \$50,000. *(Brian Peete, Police Chief, Joe Lewandowski, Operational Consultants)*
7. Consider, and approve, submission of STEM Innovation grant application to the New Mexico Library Foundation. *(Sharon Rowe, Library Manager)*
8. Consider, and accept, grant agreement from Paso Del Norte Health Foundation in the amount of \$211,603.57. *(Brian Peete, Police Chief)*
9. Consider, and act upon, Resolution 2019-43 requesting written approval from the Local Government Division of the Department of Finance and Administration, State of NM for the revised budget numbers computed as of October 22, 2019. *(Evelyn Huff, Budget Analyst)* (Roll Call Vote Required)

Commissioner Hernandez asked to remove Item # 6 from the Consent Calendar.

Commissioner Hernandez moved to approve items 3,4,5,7,8 and 9 of the consent calendar.

Commissioner Rardin seconded the motion.

Roll call vote was taken.

Motion carried with a vote of 7-0-0.

ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA

6. Consider, and approve, submission of grant application to NM Department of Cultural Affairs, NM Historic Preservation Division in the amount of \$50,000. *(Brian Peete, Police Chief, Joe Lewandowski, Operational Consultants)*

City Manager Cesar said Mr. Lewandowski is not there tonight on behalf of Operational Consultants, but on behalf of the Tularosa Basin Historical Society (TBHS).

Mr. Lewandowski said any work he does on behalf of the TBHS would be no cost to the citizens, to the City or the citizens of Otero County. He said this one-time grant is for \$50,000 and would be used for the Dudley School. He gave a history of the Dudley School and explained why it would qualify for this grant. He explained what they are planning to use the building for. He also spoke on segregation in Alamogordo and its ties to the Dudley School.

Commissioner Hernandez said he pulled this off is because the property is for sale at this time. Police Chief Peete said this is owned by a City employee that is willing to sell them the property, pending the grants coming through. Commissioner Hernandez said his other concern is that this building is close to his house and there has been a lot of negative stuff that has happened in that building, including a halfway house. He said imagine this being in your neighborhoods and why he has the concerns that he has. He said he supports what is being said, but he would like the City to put it in writing of what is going to be done. He said he understands their idea is, but what happens in 10 years if they are not here. He would also like to see where the City cannot move their liquor license to this facility, just for the protection of the facility and its intended use.

Mayor Boss asked if there would be a problem putting it in writing. Mr. Lewandowski said there would be no problem. He said this would be outlined in the operating agreement. He said it is very specific on what they can or cannot do. If anything would change on that, it would take Commission action to change that. He said this would be a multi-use and multi-ownership situation with the City and the Historical Society would be involved.

Mayor Boss asked City Attorney Bengoechea if there would be a problem putting that into the agreement. He acknowledged that she answered no.

Commissioner Hernandez said he wanted to get it on record, so that 10 years from now, when things change that it is documented that this discussion was had. Commissioner Payne said she agrees with Commissioner Hernandez.

Mr. Lewandowski said it is currently in private hands, and it could be turned into anything. He said if they get it in their hands, they will have control.

Commissioner Hernandez said even under governmental ownership it could still be changed into anything. Mr. Lewandowski agreed and said they could write it strong enough that it is going to take real action to make it happen, if someone tried to change it.

Mayor Boss asked City Attorney Bengoechea if they could add the restrictions that Commissioner Hernandez mentioned and vote on it. She said as Mr. Lewandowski pointed out that would be in the operating agreement and not part of this grant.

Commissioner Sikes said she supports going after grants like this. She said the Department of Interior grant would have been \$400,000 and with this being \$50,000 how are they going to afford to buy the building and do the renovations. Mr. Lewandowski answered the \$50,000 gives them the documents they need, when they go around and try to solicit the funds they need. He said when they get all the numbers together, they would be talking to the City as far as special appropriations with the State. He said they have other fund-raising activities they can do. He referenced what they did with the plaza. He also said there are other grants available for historical preservation, and donors that help. He said they will find the funds and make it happen.

Police Chief Peete said they have been invited to re-apply for the Department of Interior grant. He thinks once they show a plan, they have a strong chance to get that money. He also said that a lot of the Congress folks have reached out to him, so that he can let them know the next time they apply so they could do some lobbying and provide letters of support.

Mr. Lewandowski said knowing the history of Dudley has a lot to do with these types of grants. He said you have got to show the reason why that building is important to this community.

Commissioner Rardin moved to approve.

Commissioner Hernandez seconded the motion.

Motion carried with a vote of 7-0-0.

Commissioner Sikes congratulated Police Chief Peete for receiving the grant for Item 8, the grant for the Mobile Crisis Unit.

NEW BUSINESS

10. Consider, and act upon, final publication of Ordinance 1600 for refunding of the City's outstanding 2009 loan agreement. (*Chris Muirhead and John Archuleta*) (Roll Call Vote Required)

Mr. Archuleta said they are at the stage where they are going to have the final interest rates in the refinancing. He said on the original bond issue they had a low of four percent on their coupons and a high of four and a half percent. On this refinancing it is going to be a low of 1.19 and a high of 1.64. He said they are looking at a savings of a little over \$53,000 a year, which turns out to be \$507,000. He said this is already net of all the expenses concerning the transaction. He said they are going through the New Mexico Finance Authority. Mayor Boss commented that the interest rates have gone down since the last time they were there.

Mr. Muirhead explained the changes to the Ordinance. He said this will close the first week in December, if the City decides to proceed.

Mayor Pro-Tem Baldwin moved to approve as amended.

Commissioner Sikes seconded the motion.

Roll call vote was taken.

Motion carried with a vote of 7-0-0.

11. Consider, and act upon, the award of Public Works Bid No. 2019-002 to Mesa Verde Enterprises, Inc., related to Street Maintenance Program FY2018 (EN1803) in an amount not to exceed \$991,003.17, including NMGR. (*Edward Balderrama, Project Manager*)

Project Manager Balderrama said staff recommends the award of base bid and additive of alternate number one. He explained the scope of work for the bid, and also explained the areas where the work is to be done. He said additive alternate number one is to add curb and gutter on Washington Avenue from 14th Street to Dewey/18th Street. He said staff recommends awarding the project.

Commissioner Hernandez asked if this was under the Street Maintenance Program 2018. He answered correct. Commissioner Hernandez asked Project Manager Balderrama if what he is asking for is \$991,003, because looking at number one it has \$1,076,000. Project Manager Balderrama said number one on the bid tabulation has their base bid, additive alternate number one and additive alternate number two. He said it is confusing because he has all three of them on there. He said the base bid and additive alternate number one equal the \$991,003. Commissioner Hernandez clarified with Project Manager Balderrama that the amount he is asking for is the \$991,003 and he responded correct.

Commissioner Hernandez moved to approve.

Commissioner Rardin seconded the motion.

Motion carried with a vote of 7-0-0.

12. Consider, and act upon, first publication of Ordinance 1602 Amending Chapter 29, Section 04-110 of the Alamogordo Code of Ordinances regarding Specific Requirements on Certain Streets. (*Stella Rael, City Planner and Petria Bengoechea, City Attorney*) (Roll call vote required)

City Planner Rael said after receiving a request from Commissioner Hernandez for her to look into metal buildings within the City's commercial districts and the façade of these metal buildings, she researched the code of ordinances and she found that the best place to amend would be Chapter 29-04-110 "Specific Requirements on Certain Streets". She said what she is looking to add to this is "Metal buildings erected on

Indian Wells Road, North Scenic Drive, South Scenic Drive, First Street, North White Sands Boulevard, South White Sands Boulevard, 10th Street or Florida Avenue. Each building must have either a brick or stone wainscot of at least 35 percent of sidewall height at the front of the building and any side of the building that is adjacent or abuts an arterial or collector street, OR a full stucco façade on the front of the building and any side of the building that is adjacent or abuts an arterial or collector street". She said she agrees with Commissioner Hernandez that this is important. She said staff recommends approval of this amendment to maintain the beautification and integrity of our City.

Commissioner Rardin said he has a bit of an issue with limiting what you can or cannot build on these streets. He used the new NAPA building, as an example, on North Scenic and said 35 percent of that building would mean that the building would have to have a seven-foot-high wainscot which would look ridiculous. He said on the other side of that, the City has trouble attracting businesses and people that develop in Alamogordo anyway so why would the City want to put more restrictions on what they can or cannot build. He said personally he does not think metal buildings look that bad. He also thinks that they should get with the Builder's Association and get some input on the restrictions. He is not 100 percent against it, but they should get some input from the people in the industry that build these. He also mentioned that this brings cost up.

Commissioner Sikes said or they can build someplace else. She said they have only listed out very few streets, which she considers as arterial. She said people drive up and down the streets and they want things to look aesthetically pleasing. She said it is obvious from the comments they have received on a consistent basis, people driving up and down White Sands Boulevard talk about the blight. She said the blight wouldn't be there if people took more consideration into making things look as good as they could possibly look. She said had she known the NAPA building was going to be there, before it started getting built, she probably would have agreed with Commissioner Hernandez to make that building look a little bit more presentable in that neighborhood. She does not find metal buildings that aesthetically pleasing, but everyone has different tastes. She can understand that maybe in a business/commercial area of a town, metal buildings are appropriate, but when people are driving through neighborhoods or arterials, she thinks that attracting business requires the town to look pleasing. She thinks they can certainly find places to build that are not on the streets they have outlined.

Commissioner Rardin asked Commissioner Sikes if she had a business, would she want to be on 23rd Street or on the main drag where everyone can see them. She said if you are going to be on the main drag where everyone is going to see your building, please show a little respect and pride and have a decent looking building. He said they do; it is a brand-new building. He also said that Commissioner Sikes made a comment about two meetings ago that it is a beautiful building, that she liked the way the rock looks on the building. She said she does like the way the rock looks, and she thinks 35 percent rock, seven feet high would make it look even better. Commissioner Rardin said it would look ridiculous, seven feet high would make it look out of place.

Commissioner Payne said maybe they should bump that up to 100 percent. Commissioner Rardin said that is their prerogative if they want to do that. He said the gentleman that did that is has had a lot of problems with the City when they started all of that, he wanted to come in and talk to the City about it. Commissioner Rardin said this gentleman is not the first, there have been numerous people. He said his industry is getting harder and harder because of regulations, material cost and labor cost. He understands where they are coming from on this. He said the steel buildings aren't the eyesore, it is the old run-down buildings that have looked the same for the last 40 years. He feels the City should get some input from the industry, before they go and pass something that they are going to have to live with.

Mayor Boss said this was brought up right after he became Mayor, and he supported Commissioner Hernandez in it. He said they had directed staff to do some research on it and for some reason it fell through the cracks. He is not pointing fingers at anybody, but he thinks if they would have addressed this back then they might not have had that building out there.

Mayor Pro-Tem Baldwin said as it is reads there are only two options. He asked if there are other options other than to have stone at 35 percent or stucco. City Planner Rael said she is sure that there is but, in her research, stucco is a lot more affordable than rock or brick. As she was writing this amendment that is what she wrote in there, but she is open to suggestions. Mayor Pro-Tem Baldwin said that seems very limiting.

He said when they first started talking about this years ago, they had made it a priority of the Commission to start trying to deal with blight on these areas. He said it seems to him that this is happening under the radar. He said he would be willing to move forward with something like this with a little more open wording possibly. He said he would not mind talking to some of the builders in town and making them aware what they are about to do because Commissioner Rardin does have a point. His belief is they all got caught up in the metal fabricated buildings popping up everywhere and things happening on White Sands Boulevard that they were just creating a whole chain of very ugly buildings, potentially ugly buildings especially when tenants left. The real issue is not the metal buildings they have now, it is basically everything else that has been run down and neglected for a number of years. He said he likes what they are trying to do but he does think that it is prohibited to businesses potentially coming to town. Mayor Boss said there aren't many alternatives, stucco is probably the most used and would probably be the cheapest.

Commissioner Rardin explained what was used on the Family Dollars, Dollar Generals and Lowe's Grocery. He also said the way this is worded; they need to take a little bit of a look at it to broaden it to where they are not limited to just specific language. He said they also need to look at cost because they may drive some of these projects out of here. He commented on the Vet Clinic that was just built on College and Indian Wells and said that is a good-looking building, but it would not meet the criteria because it does not have the stone/ brick or stucco. He thinks they should leave a few more options in the Ordinance.

Commissioner Payne said when she hears they need to talk to this person or that person, what about their citizens. She does not believe that it is going to detract business. If you go to other places, there are requirements. She thinks they limit themselves when they start saying things like it's going to drive the cost up or limit this or that. She said they do what they have to do and there is no reason why they can't have a nice-looking town. She said if you want to open a store or business, it is the price you have to pay to open a business in Alamogordo and she gets tired of the City limiting themselves and saying we can't do that because we can't afford it. She said if they pass an ordinance they will do it and if in 10 years from now when it says you have to have stucco on a building or façade, they are just going to do it and everybody is going to be okay with it because that is what our Ordinance says. She also said that she kind of does have an issue with that NAPA building, it is huge. She said if you remember a while back, they had a group of people there that were not happy about apartments being built there and now they got a big blue metal building instead.

City Manager Cesar said as a suggestion, when they go out to bid, they spec out exactly what they want but they also open it up so that they are not limiting a bid to a particular brand. He said the specs maybe very close to what they want but they are not excluding other brands as long as it meets or exceeds what the City was asking for, then the City would consider that bid. He suggested that a "C" be added to this ordinance that allows the builder to present their alternative to the City. He said the builder may not want to do stucco or the 35 percent wainscot or stone, but they may have another method they might want to use. This would allow the builder/developer to come in and present their product. Mayor Boss asked if the Commission would be the ones to make that decision. City Manager Cesar answered no, it would be the City Planner's Office.

Commissioner Payne clarified that there would still need to be some kind of façade. City Manager Cesar said yes, but they could come in with an alternate material.

Commissioner Sikes said they could amend this and pass it tonight rather than table for a future meeting. City Planner Rael said this is for first publication, it will still need to come back for final. Commissioner Sikes said when she goes to other towns, take Las Cruces as an example, on their arterials she does not see a lot of metal buildings and they also seem to comply with a standard. She was wondering what their statutes say. She asked City Planner Rael in doing her research did she look to see what they wrote in their Ordinance. City Planner Rael said basically this. She commented on the Family Dollar in Cloudcroft and said when that was approved there, it was approved only if they made it look like the rest of Cloudcroft. She told Mayor Pro-Tem Baldwin when he is talking about the blight, when she wrote the amendment that is why she included those particular streets because they do have a lot of blight. She said she has a lot of work ahead of her to make a lot of amendments throughout her whole zoning code because pretty much anything is allowed. She said she is working hard with White Sands Beautification to get much of White Sands Boulevard cleaned up. She said when Commissioner Hernandez asked that she look at this, she took it very seriously because she totally agrees with him. The beautification and the integrity of these streets is

very important. She stated some of the comments she hears from the military about how ugly Alamogordo is. She said as part of her job, she is trying to beautify it.

Commissioner Hernandez said he asked for this a while back and if they had gotten it then, a few buildings that would have had to meet the requirements and a lot of them are the dollar stores. He said the blight they have today was built 20 to 40 years ago, so he is looking at 20 to 40 years from now and what that is going to look like. He asked do they want to continue to go down that road. He brought up an education building that was put at the golf course. He asked Mayor Pro-Tem Baldwin if he remembers what happened there. Mayor Pro-Tem Baldwin said they put a doublewide trailer at the golf course. He said the plan was to have stucco and matched to the structure of the golf course of the 19th Hole. When they put it out there, the neighborhood freaked out. Commissioner Hernandez said there is a reason for that and that was because they are bringing that into the neighborhood. He said in this case, it is totally different but it has to do the same type of subject, is if they continue to allow it, 10 to 20 years from now they are going to continue down the same path and at what point are they going to change that. He commented that he has a metal building at his house that is about 16 years old and it has some rust spots. These rust spots are from the metal itself deteriorating from within, from the elements, so imagine a commercial building. He asked the Commission to consider this and they can absolutely make changes to it. He thinks it is something that is necessary if they want to go down a better path.

Commissioner Rardin said there was a building erected on 24th or 25th Street on Florida, but it is not actually on Florida it is on Alaska. He asked if that building falls under this Ordinance. City Planner Rael said it would not fall because it is on Alaska Avenue. Commissioner Rardin said that building is visible from Florida so you are not really achieving the goal because you can still see the building, and there are a lot on White Sands as well. He said they should look at changing the 35 percent to 25 percent. He said on a 20-foot building, the wainscot would be seven feet tall which would look hideous, and with 25 percent it would be about five feet tall which wouldn't look too bad. He also thinks they should have some language in here for building like the one on Alaska. City Planner Rael told Commissioner Rardin with all due respect, you are seeing all those buildings on White Sands Boulevard, but the reason why you are seeing it is because she does not have an Ordinance that says you can't have them there. She is trying to amend their Ordinances to try and beautify the area.

Commissioner Wright said he agrees with this completely. He does think that they should eliminate the 35 percent and make it say that it should have some kind of wainscot. He said City Manager Cesar had a good idea of adding "C", or an approved façade or elevation. He asked if they should put some language in the Ordinance of a major remodeling of an existing metal building. City Planner Rael said if they add another alternative, she is going to get people in her office saying that the Ordinance says they can do it some other way.

City Attorney Bengoechea said she agrees with the City Planner Rael and disagrees with City Manager Cesar. She said this could possibly open the City up to a lot of complaints in saying the City is favoring one over another. She said they would need to have a really thought out mechanism, or a committee that could vote on it. She said as a builder or a business, you want to know what the standards are when coming into a town. They should have set standards, not something open ended. She thinks the strongest Ordinance here would be to set a standard or a set of standards that the builder and the City can live with. Leaving it up, subjective, to City Planner Rael would open the City up to complaints and potentially litigation. Commissioner Rardin said he thinks they should leave a little bit of flexibility.

Mayor Boss asked City Planner Rael how they can handle that, and not make it a nightmare for her to consider different materials, not mentioned in the Ordinance.

Mayor Pro-Tem Baldwin said maybe talk to the builders. City Planner Rael agreed. She also said she can meet with some builders then do more research. She said she would not want to leave it where they have to discuss approval.

Commissioner Rardin said something he might suggest is maybe have staff sit down with some of the bigger builders and get input from them.

Commissioner Payne said she thinks they should have a consistency and that is part of the problem. If they want the City to look nice, they need to be more consistent on what is being built. Consistency is what is going to look nice. She said she can understand the comments from the military wives. She said if they've lived all over the Country, all over the world they go to cities where downtown areas look very consistent, and they need to consider that. She asked City Planner Rael how she came up with 35 percent, and she answered that she looked at different Ordinances throughout New Mexico.

Mayor Boss asked if this is typical of communities of this size in New Mexico. City Planner Rael answered yes. Commissioner Sikes asked if at one point wasn't White Sands Beautification going to be determining standards for building, colors, consistency and signage. City Planner Rael said when the Ordinance was written, and the Committee was created they were given a lot of freedom. She said along the White Sands Beautification corridor; color, beautification and landscaping are things that White Sands Beautification Committee is going to be working on but directed by staff. Commissioner Sikes said they could put a "C" in there, couldn't you.

Mayor Boss said they have two options to table this for tonight or they can pass it and make any changes to it when they bring it back for approval, or they can spend all night there. City Planner Rael asked City Attorney Bengoechea if she could amend it by time it comes for final publication. City Attorney Bengoechea said the changes they are talking about are so numerous that it should be tabled, and a new ordinance should be brought back.

Mayor Pro-Tem Baldwin said in the meantime and if the Commission is okay with it, they also give direction to staff to run this past the builders. Commissioner Rardin said the White Sands Beautification should also be involved because this is all going to fall in their part eventually. He said they need some input from the citizens.

Mayor Boss asked if they can get this done in two week and have it back for the next Commission meeting. City Planner Rael said she cannot, but she can bring it back the first meeting in December.

Commissioner Wright made a motion to table.

Commissioner Rardin seconded the motion

Roll Call vote was taken.

Motion carried with a vote of 7-0-0.

13. Consider, and act upon, Resolution No. 2019-44, adopting the creation of a Census 2020 Complete Count Committee. (Stella Rael, City Planner). (Roll Call Vote Required)

City Planner Rael said this will allow the City of Alamogordo to create a Census 2020 Complete Count Committee. She said everyone is aware the importance that they get an accurate count, not only for the City but for the entire County of Otero. She said she has asked Otero County to join forces to ensure that they do their due diligence in getting the word out to the communities within the entire County regarding the importance of everyone responding to the Census. She said the County passed a Resolution to join efforts with the City. She said Counties were given the opportunity to apply for a grant to help support the efforts with Census 2020, and Otero County applied and was awarded a little over \$92,000. She said that money will be used for advertisement, mailings and whatever they need to do.

Mayor Boss commented that this count is going to be very important. He said they know that the last count that was taken was bad, and so much depends on how accurate that count is and one thing that is very at home right now is the fact that the State is not keeping record on internet sales. As of right now, Alamogordo's share of the gross receipts taken in for all of New Mexico is going to be based on population. He said if their population is inaccurate and too low, that means they will be losing gross receipts tax dollars. He also thanked the County for joining forces.

Mayor Pro-Tem Baldwin asked if there was a committee for the last census count. City Planner Rael said she was in the same department back then and she doesn't know if Census 2010 was even

discussed. She said she could not find a Resolution for 2010. City Manager Cesar said there was not a committee.

Commissioner Sikes said they are pushing people to do this online. City Planner Rael said yes, they are pushing this online. She said if you do not respond online you will be sent up to two notices and if there is still no response then they will pay Census workers to go door to door.

Commissioner Wright moved to approve.

Commissioner Sikes seconded the motion.

Roll Call vote was taken.

Motion carried with a vote of 7-0-0.

14. Consider, and act upon, release of the lien at 2639 Oakmont Dr. (*Petria Bengoechea, City Attorney*)

City Attorney Bengoechea said this property was sold on April 29, 2019. She said they recorded the lien on June 27, 2019 and when this is done, they always check with the Assessor's Office, but the information had not been updated yet. She said this is a 2008 water account lien and the previous owner is now deceased. She said if the Utility Department would have caught the change of ownership, this lien would have never been filed. She said this lien is currently holding up the sale of this home. This is something that they should have not filed.

Commissioner Hernandez moved to approve.

Commissioner Rardin seconded the motion.

Motion carried with a vote of 7-0-0.

15. Appointments to Boards and Committees. (*Richard Boss, Mayor*)

Mayor Boss read the openings and appointed Stephen Ensminger to the Parks and Recreation Board and Samuel Davis to the Senior Volunteer Programs Advisory Council. No one was opposed.

ADJOURNMENT

Commissioner Rardin moved to approve at 8:47p.m.

Commissioner Sikes seconded the motion.

Motion carried with a vote of 7-0-0.

Mayor Richard Boss

ATTEST:

City Clerk Rachel Hughs

(Prepared by Eric Barraza, Deputy Clerk)

Approved at the Regular Meeting held on November 6, 2019.

AGENDA REPORT

CITY OF ALAMOGORDO

CITY COMMISSION

Meeting Date: 11/6/2019

Report Date: 10/30/2019

Report No: 2.

Submitted By: Sharon Rowe

Subject: Approve the State Grants-in-Aid award from the New Mexico State Library for local library support. (*Sharon Rowe, Library Manager*)

Fiscal Impact:

Amount Budgeted: \$6,000.00

Fund: 032-7101-317.16-01

Additional Fiscal Impact: \$3403.85.

Recommendation:

Background: The New Mexico State Library has awarded the Alamogordo Public Library funds in the amount of \$9403.85. This supplemental money will be used to purchase books, periodicals, databases and audios, or for general library operational support.

Sharon Rowe

From: Aragon, Carmelita, DCA <Carmelita.Aragon@state.nm.us>
Sent: Wednesday, October 23, 2019 12:25 PM
To: Sharon Rowe
Subject: IMPORTANT: FY20 State Aid Grant Agreement Packet
Attachments: FY20 State Grants-in-Aid Checklist & Instructions.pdf; Alamogordo Public Library Grant Allocation Notification.pdf; Alamogordo Public Library Grant Agreement.pdf; 4.5.2 NMAC .pdf; State Grants-in-Aid Expenditures Guidance Sheet.pdf; State Aid Funds Tracking Sheet.xlsx



NOTIFICATION OF ALLOCATION

October 23, 2019

Library Director,

Please find attached to this email, important documents and information regarding state grants-in-aid for FY20. See the Grant Allocation Notification and Grant Agreement for your library's allocation. Please ensure all attachments are reviewed, as they contain critical information and instructions.

This state grants-in-aid allocation helps to supplement the delivery of local library services. As these are state funds, all state grants-in-aid money must be spent in its *entirety* (down to the penny) by **June 30, 2020**.

Please closely review the following attached documents:

- State Grants-in-Aid Checklist and Instructions (for next steps)
- 4.5.2 NMAC (for requirements to remain eligible for state grants-in-aid)
- State Grants-in-Aid Expenditures Guidance Sheet (for allowable expenditures)

Per the 4.5.2 NMAC (4.5.2.10 D), eligible libraries have 60 days to return two (2) signed copies of the grant agreement. As such, please return two (2) signed copies of the grant agreement to the Development Bureau by **December 23, 2019**. The person who signs the grant agreement, should be an authorized agent who has authority to enter into a legal contract with the State of New Mexico. *If a library does not submit the grant agreement within the required time period, it forfeits the grant award.*

This email is being sent only to you, the Library Director. PLEASE provide the financial officer and any other interested persons with all pertinent information contained in this email.

Sincerely,



State Data Coordinator

New Mexico State Library
Library Development Bureau
Carmelita.Aragon@state.nm.us / 505-476-9740 or 1-800-340-3890

FY2020 State Grants-in-Aid Checklist and Instructions

Attached to this email	What to do with it
Grant Allocation Notification	- Double check that all information is correct - Keep it & keep it handy
Grant Agreement – Print 2 Copies <i>(can be printed 2-sided)</i> NOTE: Only the 2 signed copies need to be returned. There is no need to print and return the entire state aid packet to the Development Bureau	- Print <u>two</u> (2) copies of the grant agreement and have authorized agent who has authority to enter into a legal contract with the State of New Mexico sign <u>both</u> copies in BLUE INK - Return BOTH signed copies to: New Mexico State Library Development Bureau, State Aid 1209 Camino Carlos Rey Santa Fe, NM 87507 - BOTH signed grant agreements must be returned to the Development Bureau by December 23, 2019
4.5.2 NMAC – Revised June 1, 2016	- KEEP it & keep it handy - Ensure compliance with all requirements this year, to remain eligible for funding in FY21
State Grants-in-Aid Expenditures Guidance Sheet	- KEEP it & keep it handy - Refer to this document for how state aid funds can be spent – note that it is not an exhaustive list; contact us with any questions - Provide financial officer with a copy of guidance sheet
State Aid Funds Tracking Sheet	- Use current version and/or make updates to fit your needs

What Happens Next?

1. The State Librarian will sign both grant agreements. The library director will receive one signed copy via USPS.
2. Once the grant agreement is fully executed, request for payment will be made.
3. The library's financial agent will receive a check or ACH payment.
4. Spend **ALL** funds in compliance with 4.5.2 NMAC by **June 30, 2020**.

Contact us with any questions 1-800-340-3890

**New Mexico State Library
1209 Camino Carlos Rey
Santa Fe, NM 87507**

FY2020 STATE GRANTS-IN-AID ALLOCATION NOTIFICATION

1.	Recipient Name:	Alamogordo Public Library
2.	Remit to Name and Address:	Alamogordo Public Library 920 Oregon Ave Alamogordo, NM 88310
3.	State of NM Vendor #:	54303
4.	Project Title and Legal and Fiscal Data:	State Grants-in-Aid to Public Library Statute/Administrative Code NMSA 1978 Section 18-2-4 B, 4.5.2 NMAC
5.	State Library Contact:	Carmelita Aragon New Mexico State Library Carmelita.Aragon@state.nm.us
6.	Source of Funding:	<i>State of N.M. Legislature – General Appropriation Act of 2020</i>
7.	Grant Type and Amount Received:	Library Type Grant: Public Library Branch(es) Grant: \$ 0.00 Total Grant: \$9,403.85
8.	Allocation Period:	Fiscal Year 2020 <i>ALL STATE AID FUNDS MUST BE SPENT BY JUNE 30, 2020</i>
9.	Terms and Conditions of Allocation:	The state aid program is intended to supplement and encourage local effort in providing local library service. <i>State Aid Funds may be used for:</i> <i>1) library collections;</i> <i>2) library staff salaries;</i> <i>3) library staff professional development;</i> <i>4) library equipment; or</i> <i>5) other operational expenditures associated with delivery of library services.</i> Libraries must report how all funds were spent in the FY2020 Annual Report. A library's local budget shall not be reduced by its governing body as a result of eligibility for the state aid program. Upon demonstrated evidence that such a reduction has occurred, the library shall be ineligible to receive funds from the library grants award for one year after the reduction has occurred.
10.	Date:	October 23, 2019

State Grants-in-Aid to Public Libraries Agreement
For FY2020

This Agreement is entered into on the date of last signature, below, by and between the **New Mexico State Library**, hereinafter called **NMSL**, and **Alamogordo Public Library**, located in **Alamogordo, NM**, hereinafter called the Recipient.

WHEREAS, the State Librarian, the division director of NMSL, is required to administer grants-in-aid and encourage local library service and generally promote an effective statewide library system under NMSA 1978, Section 18-2-4;

WHEREAS, Section 18-2-4 also requires the State Librarian to make rules and regulations necessary to administer NMSL and the State Librarian adopted such rules for distributing state grants-in-aid to public libraries, codified as 4.5.2 NMAC; and

WHEREAS, NMSL has determined that Recipient qualifies for a state grant-in-aid under 4.5.2 NMAC.

THEREFORE, the Parties agree to the following terms and conditions:

I. NMSL agrees to pay the Recipient a grant in an amount not to exceed **Nine Thousand Four Hundred Three Dollars and Eighty Five Cents (\$9,403.85)** to support Recipient's library collections; library staff salaries; library staff professional development; library equipment; or other operational expenditures associated with delivery of *library services* as defined in Section 4.5.2.7(B) NMAC.

II. The Recipient agrees to:

1. Use the grant only for library collections; library staff salaries; library staff professional development; library equipment; or other operational expenditures associated with delivery of *library services*, as those services are defined in 4.5.2.7(B) NMAC;
2. Continue to comply with 4.5.2 NMAC and other statutes and rules applicable to developing libraries or public libraries;
3. Engage in good communication and the exchange of information with NMSL regarding library activities and the grant's use;
4. Expend the grant according to the rules outlined in 4.5.2 NMAC, attached hereto as Attachment A;
5. No later than August 10, 2020, provide NMSL with a report on how the grant was spent as part of the Recipient's annual report for the fiscal year; and
6. Sign and return this Agreement to NMSL within 60 days from receipt of the Agreement, which shall be calculated from the date of postmark or electronic postmark. **If Recipient does not submit this Agreement within the required time period, Recipient forfeits the grant award.**

III. The Laws of New Mexico shall govern this Agreement.

IV. If the parties dispute the terms of this Agreement, the Recipient and NMSL hereby agree to and consent to New Mexico state court jurisdiction to decide the dispute.

V. Termination for Lack of Appropriations. The terms of this Agreement are contingent upon sufficient appropriations and authorization being made by the Legislature of New Mexico for the performance of this Agreement. If sufficient appropriations and authorization are not made by the Legislature, this Agreement shall terminate immediately upon written notice being given by NMSL to the Recipient. NMSL's decision as to whether sufficient appropriations are available shall be accepted by the Recipient and shall be final.

The Recipient by its signature certifies that the Recipient will use the grant money only for the uses specified in this Agreement and will comply with all other applicable requirements of this Agreement.

Signed: _____ **Date:** _____

By (print name and title): _____ Authorized Agent of Recipient

Signed: _____ **Date:** _____

By: Eli Guinnee, New Mexico State Librarian

STATE AID FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

TITLE 4 CULTURAL RESOURCES
CHAPTER 5 STATE LIBRARY
PART 2 STATE GRANTS IN AID TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

4.5.2.1 ISSUING AGENCY: Department of Cultural Affairs, New Mexico State Library Division.
[4.5.2.1 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.1 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

4.5.2.2 SCOPE: Public libraries and developing public libraries.
[4.5.2.2 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.2 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

4.5.2.3 STATUTORY AUTHORITY: Subsection I of Section 18-2-4 NMSA 1978 directs the state librarian to make rules and regulations necessary to administer the division and as provided by law. Subsection B of Section 18-2-4 NMSA 1978 directs the state librarian to administer grants-in-aid and encourage local library services and generally promote an effective statewide library system.
[4.5.2.3 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.3 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

4.5.2.4 DURATION: Permanent.
[4.5.2.4 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.4 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

4.5.2.5 EFFECTIVE DATE: June 1, 2016 unless a later date is cited at the end of a section.
[4.5.2.5 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.5 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

4.5.2.6 OBJECTIVE: The objective of this rule is to describe the state grants in aid to public libraries program (hereinafter “the state aid program”) and to establish criteria for reviewing and awarding the grants. The purpose of the state aid program is to provide financial assistance that encourages and supports public library service by public libraries and developing public libraries. The state aid program is intended to supplement and encourage local effort in providing local library service. The state aid program consists of developing library grants and public library grants that may be used for: library collections; library staff salaries; library staff professional development; library equipment; or other operational expenditures associated with delivery of library services.
[4.5.2.6 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.6 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

4.5.2.7 DEFINITIONS:

A. “Annual report” means a report sent once a year from a public library or developing library to the state library. An annual report shall at least accomplish the following tasks:

- (1) provide information in the time, manner, and form prescribed by the state library;
- (2) describe prior fiscal year’s activities, including income, expenditures, statistics on collections and services, and compliance with state aid program criteria;
- (3) be certified by the library as to the accuracy, completeness, and truthfulness of the information provided; and
- (4) be approved by and on file at the state library.

B. “Basic library services” means free services provided in a library’s legal service area, including library collections with circulating materials; reference services; a catalog of library holdings accessible by the public; educational programs; interlibrary loan services; public access computers connected to the internet; and internet connectivity for patrons and staff. Basic library service may include any technology or service that relates to the access to information for patron use.

C. “Bookmobile” means a mobile branch that offers basic library services with the exception of computers and internet connectivity.

D. “Branch” means an auxiliary service administered by a public or developing library that provides the following public services:

- (1) separate quarters from the main library;
- (2) a permanent library collection and reference services;
- (3) offers basic library services;
- (4) staff present during open hours; and
- (5) at least 20 hours of public access to physical quarters per week on an annual basis.

E. “Circulating materials” means items from library collections that are checked out by patrons for use outside of the library.

F. “Collection development policy” means guidelines used by library staff for making decisions about the budget for and selection, management, and preservation of library collections.

G. “Community analysis and needs assessment” means an evaluation of a library’s legal service area, its current and future needs, and the library’s role in meeting those needs.

H. “Developing library” means a New Mexico organization that has initiated and is progressively implementing basic library services within its legal service area.

- (1) A developing library is established through one of the following mechanisms:
 - (a) through an ordinance or legal resolution of a subdivision of state government;
 - (b) by a contract between a private entity and a subdivision of state government;
 - (c) by an Indian nation; or
 - (d) as a non-profit corporation.
- (2) A developing library provides the following public services:
 - (a) staff present during open hours;
 - (b) at least 15 hours of public access to physical quarters per week on an annual basis;
 - (c) at least two days of public access to physical quarters per week on an annual basis; and
 - (d) hours of operation posted on or near the library.

I. “Fiscal year” means July 1 through June 30.

J. “Legal service area” means the geographic area for which a library has been established to offer services and from which, or on behalf of which, the library derives income. The legal service area may be defined by a written agreement with a political subdivision of the state for which the library is the primary service provider. The most recent United States or tribal census determines the population of the legal service area if the population figures are given separately for that area. If the census does not report a discreet population figure for the legal service area, then the state library in its sole discretion shall determine the population for the library’s legal service area.

K. “Library board” means an administrative or advisory group comprised of representative members of the library’s community.

L. “Library collections” means library items for public use. Library collections may include such items as books, videos, sound recordings, licensed databases, and equipment. A portion of the collections must be circulating materials.

M. “Library equipment” means equipment associated with the delivery of library services.

N. “Library staff” means salaried employees or volunteers whose time is regularly dedicated to delivery of library services.

O. “Matching funds” means the amount expended in a fiscal year for library collections from any source other than the state. Sources for matching funds may include municipal funds, county funds, tribal funds, or money acquired through donations, fund-raising, or grants. In-kind contributions are not matching funds. Matching funds do not include funds used for operating costs, administrative costs, or regular staff salaries.

P. “Public library” means a New Mexico organization that offers basic library services within its legal service area.

- (1) A public library is established through one of the following mechanisms:
 - (a) through an ordinance or legal resolution adopted by a subdivision of state government;
 - (b) by a contract between a private entity and a subdivision of state government;
 - (c) by an Indian nation; or
 - (d) as a non-profit corporation.
- (2) A public library provides the following public services:
 - (a) staff dedicated to the library
 - (b) year-round public access to the physical location at least 25 hours per week;
 - (c) at least two days of public access to physical quarters per week on an annual basis; and
 - (d) hours of operation posted on or near the library.

Q. “Reference services” means the provision of library staff to answer reference questions during all the hours the library is open.

R. “Strategic plan” means a detailed program to ensure that library services meet the current and future needs of the library’s legal service area. The strategic plan shall include a vision and mission statement as well as goals and objectives, and it shall cover a period of at least the next three years and not exceed five years.

[4.5.2.7 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.7 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

4.5.2.8 DEVELOPING LIBRARY GRANT:

A. Purpose: To supplement an eligible developing library’s budget for up to five years until it meets the minimum requirements for a public library grant.

B. Description: The developing library grant funds shall be used for library collections, library staff salaries, library staff training, library equipment, or other operational expenditures associated with delivery of basic library services.

C. Criteria for reviewing and awarding developing library grants: The state library shall award developing library grants to developing libraries that meet or exceed the following criteria.

- (1) timely submission of an annual report with the state library;
- (2) receipt of no more than five, consecutive, awards of developing library grants;
- (3) continuous operation for at least nine months;
- (4) demonstration of receipt of financial support from sources other than the state. In particular, matching funds in relation to the population of the library's legal service shall be at least \$0.25 per person in its first year and any non-consecutive years of developing library grant application participation; \$0.50 per person in its second consecutive year; \$0.75 per person in its third consecutive year; \$1.00 per person in its fourth consecutive year; and \$1.25 per person in its fifth consecutive year;
- (5) maintenance of adequate financial and other records to support the library's eligibility for receiving library grants; the state library may audit such records annually, or as needed, as determined in the state library's sole discretion;
- (6) compliance with all state statutes and rules;
- (7) compliance with requirements for developing library grants;
- (8) employment of a designated director;
- (9) creation of a library board that meets at least two times a year and adheres to the state's open meetings law; and
- (10) successful expenditure of all developing library grant funds during the prior fiscal year, if applicable.

[4.5.2.8 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.8 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

4.5.2.9 PUBLIC LIBRARY GRANT:

A. Purpose: To supplement eligible public libraries' budgets.

B. Description: The public library grant funds shall be used for library collections, library staff salaries, library staff training, library equipment, or other operational expenditures associated with delivery of basic library services.

C. Criteria for reviewing and awarding public library grants: The state library shall review and award public library grants to public libraries that have met the following criteria:

- (1) timely submission of an annual report with the state library for the current year and a minimum of two years prior;
- (2) continuous operation for at least one year;
- (3) receipt of a minimum of three consecutive developing library grants;
- (4) demonstration of receipt of financial support from sources other than the state; in particular, matching funds in relation to the population of the library's legal service area shall be at least \$1.50 per person;
- (5) maintenance of adequate financial and other records to support the public library's eligibility for receiving library grants; the state library may audit such records annually, or as needed, as determined in the state library's sole discretion;
- (6) compliance with all state statutes and rules;
- (7) compliance with all requirements for public library grants;
- (8) Formation of a strategic plan that the public library reviews, updates, and files with the state library every three years, and a community analysis and needs assessment, and a collection development policy that the public library reviews, updates, and files with the state library every five years;
- (9) maintain a library board that meets at least two times a year and adheres to the state open meetings law;
- (10) employment of a designated director; and
- (11) successful expenditure of all public library grant funds during the prior fiscal year.

[4.5.2.9 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.9 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

4.5.2.10 DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS: The library division shall distribute state grants in aid in the following manner:

A. Application: The annual report submitted for the immediate prior year shall serve as the developing or public library's application for state grants-in-aid.

B. Allocation: For state grants-in-aid, the state library shall award at least a quarter of a share (0.25) of the annual allocation to developing libraries, one (1) share of the allocation to each public library, and one half (.50) of a share of the allocation to each branch and bookmobile.

C. Notification: Following the end of the application period, the state library shall calculate the grant award for each library. The state library shall notify all eligible public libraries informing them of the amount of their grant.

D. Request for payment: Each library shall return the signed grant agreement to the state library within 60 days of receipt of the agreement measured from the postmark or electronic postmark. Upon timely receipt of the grant agreement,

the state library shall process a payment request form. If a library does not submit the grant agreement within the required time period, it forfeits the grant award.

E. Maintenance of effort: A library's local budget shall not be reduced by its governing body as a result of eligibility for the state aid program. Upon demonstrated evidence that such a reduction has occurred, the library shall be ineligible to receive funds from the library grants award for one year after the reduction has occurred.
[4.5.2.10 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.11 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

4.5.2.11 LIMITATION ON FUNDS:

A. The grant amounts may vary by year, depending on the amount of the appropriation to the state library by the state legislature and the state library's other budgeted expenses.

B. Libraries shall not use grant funds for administrative or indirect expenses such as budgeting, accounting, financial management, information systems, data processing, and legal services

C. Public and developing libraries shall expend all grant funds during the fiscal year in which they are awarded.

D. Should a library cease providing basic library services prior to or within thirty days of funding; grant funds shall revert to the state library.

[4.5.2.11 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.12 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

4.5.2.12 APPEAL OR VARIANCE:

A. In the event that any library is denied a grant by the state library or does not meet a requirement of this rule, that library may appeal the decision of the state library or request a variance from the requirement.

B. Such appeal or variance shall be made in writing to the state librarian within 10 days of notification of denial of funds or within 10 days of discovery of non-compliance with a requirement. The appeal or variance shall state all relevant facts and conditions.

C. The state librarian shall consider each appeal or request for variance and respond in writing to the appealing or requesting party with a decision within 30 days. The state librarian's decision is the department of cultural affairs' final action on the matter.

[4.5.2.12 NMAC - Rp, 4.5.2.14 NMAC, 6/1/2016]

HISTORY OF 4.5.2 NMAC:

Pre-NMAC History:

NMSL 67-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, Revised April 19, 1967, filed 5/3/67.
NMSL 67-2, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, Amended August 28, 1967, filed 8/30/67.
NMSL 68-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, Amended August 28, 1967, filed 12/19/68.
NMSL 69-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, Revised May 26, 1969, filed 6/20/69.
NMSL 69-2, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations; Revised September 16, 1969, filed 10/9/69.
NMSL 70-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, Revised February 26, 1970, filed 4/27/70.
NMSL 73-4, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, June 1973, filed 7/10/73.
NMSL 74-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, July 19, 1974, filed 8/16/74.
NMSL 75-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, 1975, filed 6/9/75.
NMSL 76-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, March 31, 1976, filed 4/27/76.
NMSL 77-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, January 21, 1977, filed 2/4/77.
NMSL Rule 79-1B, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, June 11, 1979, filed 6/25/79.
NMSL 79-3, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, July 1, 1979, filed 7/27/79.
NMSL 81-2, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, May 11, 1981, filed 5/12/81.
NMSL 89-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, filed 10/23/89.
NMSL 93-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations, filed 1/28/93.

History of Repealed Material:

NMSL 93-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations (filed 1/28/93), repealed 7/1/2000.

4.5.2 NMAC, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries (filed 6/19/2000), repealed 7/1/2009.

4.5.2 NMAC, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries (filed 7/1/2009), repealed 6/1/2016.

Other History:

NMSL 93-1, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries, Rules and Regulations (filed 1/28/93) was replaced by 4.5.2 NMAC, State Grants In Aid To Public Libraries, effective 7/1/2000.

4.5.2 NMAC, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries (filed 6/19/2000) was replaced by 4.5.2 NMAC, State Grants In Aid To Public Libraries, effective 7/1/2009.

4.5.2 NMAC, State Grants-In-Aid To Public Libraries (filed 7/1/2009) was replaced by 4.5.2 NMAC, State Grants In Aid To Public Libraries, effective 6/1/2016.

State Grants-in-Aid Expenditures Guidance Sheet

The 4.5.2 New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) governs State Grants-in-Aid to public libraries. To be eligible to receive state aid, New Mexico public libraries must meet eligibility requirements as outlined in the 4.5.2 NMAC. All awarded state grants-in-aid funds must be expended during the fiscal year in which they are awarded.

This informational guidance sheet is not an exhaustive list of all allowable and non-allowable expenditures. If there are questions as how to expend state aid funds, please contact the Library Development Bureau for clarification prior to making purchases 1-800-340-3890.

Allowable Purchases - State aid funds can be used for:

- Library Collections
 - Items traditionally available at the library and intended for public use, such as books, e-books, audiobooks, DVDs, CDs, electronic and digital media, licensed databases (e.g., ancestry.com, mango languages), etc. are allowable. Non-traditional circulating/educational programming items may also be allowable. Please contact the Development Bureau for more information.
- Library Staff Salaries
 - State aid funds can be used to pay regular library staff for their work within the library. Providing pay to a substitute library staff member may also be allowable.
- Library Staff Professional Development
 - Travel (including meals and lodging) for attending in-state (e.g., NMLA) and out-of-state library conferences (e.g., ALA, MPLA, PLA, ARSL), and trainings provided to library staff on library related services/issues, which are organized and held at the library, or held at another location, e.g., state library or other library.
- Library Equipment
 - Items associated with meeting the information needs of library patron's such as public computers, printers, wireless routers, scanners, software and related peripherals, etc.
- Other Operational Expenditures Associated with Delivery of Library Services
 - Expenditures associated with the delivery of library services, such as the library's catalog, programming supplies, electric bills, phone bills, directional signage, copy paper, security costs, etc.
 - Contracts directly related to the delivery of basic library services to patrons, including educational program subject matter experts, etc.

Non-Allowable Purchases - State aid funds cannot be used for:

- Administrative or indirect expenses such as budgeting, accounting, financial management, information systems, data processing, and legal services.
- Food, giveaways/incentives, college classes for library staff (i.e., tuition reimbursement), library decorations, library staff furniture, recreational rentals/purchases (e.g., bouncy houses, party supplies, pony rentals), etc.
- Operational expenditures that do not directly relate to the delivery of basic library services to library patrons, including cost of parties, receptions, fund-raising events, other social functions, maintenance/cleaning supplies, toilet paper, paper towels, cleaning equipment, vacuums, etc.
- Capital improvements and construction.

State Grant-in-Aid Funds FY_____

Total Allocation: \$

[illegible]

AGENDA REPORT

CITY OF ALAMOGORDO

CITY COMMISSION

Meeting Date: 11/6/2019

Report Date: 10/30/2019

Report No: 3.

Submitted By: Britney Courtier

Subject: Consider, and act upon, State grant funding from the Aging and Long-Term Services Department for a floor buffer and attachments for the Senior Center kitchen. *(Magdalena Morales, ASC Manager)*

Fiscal Impact:

Amount Budgeted:

Fund:

Additional Fiscal Impact: The fiscal impact is to accept funding in the amount of \$2,017.00. A budget revision has been completed and submitted.

Recommendation: Approve State grant funding

Background: This funding is through the appropriations of House Bill SB 280 for the purchase of items under \$10,000.

AGENCY: AGING AND LONG TERM SERVICES DEPARTMENT

APPROPRIATION RECIPIENT:

Grantee: City of Alamogordo
Name: Richard Boss / Title: Mayor
Address: 1376 E. Ninth Streetm Alamorgordo, NM 88310
Email: rboss@ci.alamogordo.nm.us / Telephone: (575) 439-4150

<u>APPROPRIATION NUMBER:</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION AMOUNT:</u>	<u>TERMINATION DATE:</u>
A19-D2072 - 160	\$2,017.00	June 30th, 2021

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

In Laws 2019, Chapter 277, Section 4, Paragraph 64 to purchase a floor scrubber and attachments for the Alamorgordo Senior center in the City of Alamogordo. (Grant funds unexpended by June 30th, 2021 will be reverted to the State of New Mexico's general fund.)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the **City of Alamogordo**

1. Will only use the appropriation funds for permissible purposes as described in appropriation language.
2. Will comply with State Procurement Code and execution of binding written obligations or purchase orders with third party contractors or vendors for the provision of services, including professional services, or the purchase of tangible personal property and real property for the project.
3. Ensures that the appropriation funds only benefit entities in accordance with applicable law, including, but not limited to Article IX, Section 14 of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, "Anti-Donation Clause."
4. Will follow the procedure described in "Appropriation Reimbursement" for reimbursement of appropriated funds.

APPROPRIATION REIMBURSMENT

The appropriation funds will be disbursed through a reimbursement process. The Appropriation Recipient will submit to the Agency Exhibit A: Request for Payment form along with supporting document(s) that evidence the expenses to be reimbursed. The Agency will review these documents to ensure all reimbursed expenses reflect the intent and purposed of the appropriation language. All expenditures for which the Appropriation Recipient requests reimbursement must occur prior to the reversion date. The latest date the Appropriation Recipient may submit a Request for Payment is June 30th, 2020. With the submission of the final Exhibit A: Request for Payment, the Appropriation Recipient must include a completed Exhibit B: Final Report form in order to receive the final reimbursement.

/	
Grantee Chief Elected Official Signature / Printed Name	Date

AUTHORITY

State Agency on Aging (28-4-1 to 28-4-9 NMSA 1978: successor agency, Aging and Long-Term Services Department (9-23-1 to 9-23-12 NMSA 1978) may enter into grants and contracts as appropriated by law. I hereby approve this certification for appropriation number

Project #A19-D2072 – 160 Alamogordo Senior center – floor scrubber - \$2,017.00

Agency Designee signature	Date
---------------------------	------

AGENDA REPORT

CITY OF ALAMOGORDO

CITY COMMISSION

Meeting Date: 11/6/2019

Report Date: 10/30/2019

Report No: 4.

Submitted By: Larry Garner

Subject: Consider, and act upon, first publication of Ordinance 1604 amending Chapter 8 of the Alamogordo Code of Ordinances regarding Backflow Prevention. *(Larry Garner, Public Works Director)*
(Roll Call Vote Required)

Fiscal Impact:

Amount Budgeted:

Fund:

Additional Fiscal Impact:

Recommendation: Staff recommends approval of the modified version.

Background: This is an existing Ordinance on backflow prevention that was updated. Replacing outdated language and providing a means to enforce it.

**ORDINANCE 1604, AMENDING CHAPTER 8, SECTION 08 OF THE CITY OF
ALAMOGORDO CODE OF ORDINANCES**

WHEREAS, the City of Alamogordo, New Mexico and its commissioners recognize that the City's water supply is of upmost important to the citizens of Alamogordo;

WHEREAS, the City Commission wishes to strengthen and update its ordinances in order to best protect its water supply;

BE IT ORDAINED by the City Commission of the City of Alamogordo, New Mexico that Chapter 8 of the *Code of Ordinances* be amended as follows:

ARTICLE 8-08. - CROSS CONNECTION, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

8-08-010. - Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the City of Alamogordo through the prevention and control of cross connections by:

- (1) Protecting the municipal water system, owned and operated by the City, hereinafter referred to as the "municipal public water system," from contamination or pollution due to cross connections by containing hazards at the service connection;
- (2) Requiring the elimination or control of existing cross connections, actual or potential, between the customer's potable water system(s) and non-potable water system(s), plumbing fixtures, and industrial piping systems; and
- (3) Providing for the maintenance of a continuing program of cross connection control that will systematically and effectively reduce the risk of the contamination of the municipal Public water system.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 38, 2-12-08)

8-08-020. - Applicability.

The provisions of this article shall apply to all new nonresidential and residential water services. For all other services, unless otherwise specified within individual sections of this article, existing services shall not be required to comply with the requirements of this article. Compliance with this article shall be a precondition of receiving or, in instances where existing installations are covered under this article, continuing to receive water service from the municipal Public water system.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99)

8-08-030. - Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this article.
Definitions put in alphabetic order for simplification.

Air-gap. The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet conveying water or waste to a tank, plumbing fixture, receptor and the flood level rim of the receptacle.

Approved assembly. The term approved assembly refers to a specific (by size, model and make) backflow prevention assembly listed by an approved listing agency as follows:

- (1) Containment backflow prevention assembly. An assembly listed by the Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California or other listing agency, acceptable to the New Mexico Environment Department and approved by the City ~~Building Code Division~~ Planning and Zoning Division, hereinafter referred to as the "Building Code Planning and Zoning Division."
- (2) Isolation backflow prevention assembly. An assembly listed by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials or the International Code Council and approved by the ~~Building Code~~ Planning and Zoning Division.

Atmospheric vacuum breaker assembly. An assembly consisting of a float check, a check seat and an air inlet port. The assembly shall include a tightly closing, full ported, resilient seated shut-off valve immediately upstream of the valve body.

Auxiliary water supply. A water supply on or available to the premise other than the municipal water system supply.

Back pressure. An increased pressure in a customer's water system caused by a pump, elevated tank, boiler, or any other means that may result in backflow.

Back siphonage. A backflow condition wherein water is being drawn or pulled backwards as a result of a negative or decreased pressure in the water supply.

Backflow. The reversal of water flow into a potable water system.

Backflow prevention assembly. An assembly or means to prevent backflow.

Certified backflow prevention assembly repair person. A person who is a certified backflow prevention assembly tester, is cognizant of all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations and is licensed by the New Mexico Regulation and Licensing Department, Construction Industries Division to perform the necessary repair work and has provided the City Planning and Zoning Division with their credentials and has been added to the list of qualified people to perform the necessary repair work.

Certified backflow prevention assembly tester. A person who has demonstrated competence in the testing of backflow prevention assemblies by attending and passing the written and performance examinations administered as part of a training course approved by the ~~Building Code Division~~ New Mexico Regulation and Licensing Division and who has a current certificate issued by the ~~Building Code~~ the New Mexico Regulation and Licensing Division and who has provided the City Planning and Zoning Division a copy of said certifications(s) and added to the list of certified people able to work on such devices.

C.I.D. Construction Industries Division. A division of the Regulation and Licensing Department charged with governing contracted work in the State of New Mexico. NMSA 60-13-01 through 60-13-59.

Contamination. An actual or potential impairment of a potable water system by the introduction, of any substance that could cause the water to be a hazard.

Cross connection. An actual or potential connection between any part of a potable water system and any other environment containing other substances in a manner that, under any circumstances, would allow such substances to enter the potable water system. Other substances may be gases, liquids, or solids, such as chemicals, waste products, steam, water from other sources (potable or non potable), or any matter that may change the taste, color or odor of the water.

Cross connection control by containment. The use of an air-gap or an approved backflow prevention assembly at each service connection to a customer's water system.

Cross connection control by isolation. The use of an air-gap or an approved backflow prevention assembly within the customer's water system at the point of each and every cross connection to effectively isolate the customer's potable water system from the remainder of the customer's water system.

Cross connections, controlled. A connection between a potable water system and a nonpotable water system with an approved backflow prevention assembly or air-gap properly installed and maintained so that it will continuously afford the protection commensurate with the degree of hazard.

Customer. The account holder responsible for payment of fees set forth in article 28-03 of the Alamogordo Code of Ordinances.

Customer's water system. The water system on the customer's premises beginning at the service connection.

Double check valve assembly. An assembly consisting of two (2) internally loaded check valves, either spring loaded or internally weighted, installed as a unit between two (2) tightly closing, full ported, resilient seated shut-off valves and equipped with properly located resilient seated test cocks.

Enforcement authority. The Building Code Planning and Zoning Division of the City of Alamogordo, authorized to administer and enforce the provisions of the cross connection, backflow Prevention and control ordinance as adopted and amended. Enforcement authority may also refer to the authorized agent of the Building Codes Planning and Zoning Division.

Hazard, degree of. Degree of hazard is determined by the enforcement authority based on evaluation of conditions within the customer's premises. Hazards are classified as follows:

- (1) Health hazard. An actual or potential threat of contamination of a physical or toxic nature to the municipal water system or the customer's water system that could be a danger to the public health.
- (2) Non-health hazard. An actual or potential threat of pollution of a physical nature to the municipal water system but which would not constitute a health hazard. The maximum degree of intensity of pollution to which the potable water system could be degraded would be that which would cause a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable.
- (3) System hazard. An actual or imminent threat of contamination to the municipal water system which presents an imminent danger to public health.

Industrial fluids. Fluid or solution that may be chemically, biologically, or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration, such as would constitute a hazard if introduced into a potable water system. This may include, but is not limited to: polluted or contaminated waters; all types of process waters and used waters originating from the municipal potable water system that may have deteriorated in sanitary quality; chemicals in fluid form, plating acids and alkalis; circulating cooling towers that are chemically or biologically treated or stabilized with toxic substances; contaminated natural waters, such as wells, springs, streams, rivers, irrigation canals or systems, and so forth; oils, gasses, glycerin, paraffin, caustic and acid solutions, and other liquid and gaseous fluids used in industrial areas for the purposes of suppressing fires.

Municipal Public water system. The potable water system owned and operated by the City to supply residential and nonresidential water users within and beyond the corporate city limits of the city.

Nonresidential service. Any service connected to the municipal water system that supplies water for a premises intended for uses other than those defined as single-family residential within the current adopted building codes.

Pollution. An actual or potential impairment of a potable water system by the introduction or admission of any substance that does or tends to degrade the taste, color, odor or aesthetic quality of the water system but does not constitute a health hazard.

Pressure vacuum breaker assembly. An assembly consisting of one (1) independently operating spring loaded check valve and an independently operating spring loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve, installed as a unit between two (2) tightly fitting, full ported, resilient seated shut-off valves and equipped with properly located resilient seated test cocks.

Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly. An assembly consisting of two (2) independently acting approved check valves together with hydraulically operating, mechanically independent pressure differential relief valves located between the check valves and below the first check valve. These units are located between two (2) tightly closing, full ported, resilient seated shut-off valves as an assembly and equipped with properly located resilient seated test cocks.

Residential service. Any service connected to the municipal water system that supplies water for a premises intended for uses defined as any dwelling that has four (4) residential units or less.

Service connection. The terminal end of a water service from a municipal water system

(1). The terminal end of the water service from a Public Water System.

(2). For metered water services, the terminal end is the customers side of the city's water meter to a customer's water system.

(3). For unmetered water services and fire lines which serve private fire protection systems the terminal end, is located at the property boundary or at the water utility easement boundary to a customer's premises.

(4). For the use of a fire hydrant and all other temporary or emergency water services, the terminal end is located at the point of connection to the ~~municipal~~ **Public** water system.

Thermal Expansion. The resulting effect when water is heated in a closed system. In effect the heat causes the water to expand but since the system is closed, the pressure increases.

Water, fire sprinkler. Water contained in a fire protection system intended for extinguishing fires and begins at the point of connection to the ~~municipal~~ **Public** water mains for unmetered fire line services and for metered fire line services, the fire sprinkler water begins at the customer's side of the city water meter.

Water, nonpotable. Water that is not safe for human consumption or that has questionable quality.

Water, potable. Water delivered by the ~~municipal~~ **Public** water system or water located within the customer's ~~nonmunicipal~~ **non-Public** owned plumbing intended for human consumption.

Water, used. Any water delivered by the ~~municipal~~ **Public** water system to a customer's water system after it has passed the service connection.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1114, § 19, 3-27-01; Ord. No. 1321, § 39, 2-12-08)

8-08-040. - Regulations and technical specifications.

The ~~building code division~~ **Public Works Department** shall be responsible for development of rules and regulations necessary to carry out the intent of this article. Said rules and regulations are subject to reasonable compliance with the standards set forth within this article and are subject to the review of the city manager. Said rules and regulations shall include specifications to define back flow prevention assembly standard installation, details, and criteria. Initial and subsequent changes to the rules and regulations, and technical specifications shall be published by the ~~building code division~~ **Public Works Department**.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 40, 2-12-08)

8-08-050. - Responsibilities and enforcement.

It shall be the responsibility of the ~~building code~~ **Planning and Zoning** division, the public works department and to the utility billing division to administer and enforce the provisions of this article. Customers, certified backflow prevention assembly testers and repair persons are responsible for compliance as described in the following sections:

- (1) *Public works department.* The public works department shall be responsible for the protection of the ~~municipal~~ **Public** water system from contamination or pollution due to the backflow of contaminants or pollutants through the water service connections. The public works department shall work in close concert with the ~~building code~~ **Planning and Zoning** division in locating possible violations and providing assistance as may be needed in the successful enforcement of this article. The public works department shall

not knowingly install or maintain a water service connection unless the ~~municipal~~ **Public** water system is protected as required by this article.

The public works department shall where possible ensure that a double check backflow prevention assembly is provided when any meter is being replaced by the city on any existing connection to the ~~municipal~~ **Public** water system, including all existing residential services. Reconnections are subject to inspections and must comply with the Ordinance prior to being turned on. The public works department shall be responsible for the maintenance of all double check backflow prevention assemblies installed at the connection to the municipal water system except where responsibility for maintenance is otherwise specified within this article.

~~(2) *Building code division.* The building code division shall be responsible for reviewing and approving plans, issuing plumbing permits, and conducting inspections of backflow prevention assembly installations for new and remodeled structures within the jurisdictional limits of the division. The building code division's responsibilities begin at each service connection and extend throughout the entire length of the customer's water system.~~

(2). Planning and Zoning Division. The planning and Zoning Division shall be responsible for reviewing and approving plans (through the technical review committee), issuing permits, and referring inspectors from contractors on the City's list of qualified inspectors to conduct inspections of backflow prevention assembly(s) information for new and remodeled structures within the jurisdiction limits of the division. The Public Works Department's responsibilities begin at each service connections from the Public Water System and end at the water meter for all customer's water system.

~~Building code~~ The Planning and Zoning division shall enforce the provisions of this article that relate to cross connection control by containment and shall administer a continuing cross connection control program **through the Public Works Department.**

(3) *Utility billing division.* After the effective date of this article the utility billing division shall not connect any new service without establishing, at a minimum, that a double check valve assembly is installed at the service connection.

In the event that the utility billing division personnel become aware of any cross connection creating an actual or potential health hazard the utility billing division shall immediately notify the ~~building code division~~ **Public Works Inspector** of the location and hazard noted.

(4) *Customer.* All customers shall be responsible for the prevention of contaminants, items of potential health hazard, system hazard as defined within this article or water from auxiliary water supplies from entering the customer's water system within the premises and the ~~municipal~~ **Public** water system. Customers shall provide backflow prevention assembly(s) or air-gap(s) as required by the plumbing codes. The customer's responsibility begins at the service connection and extends throughout the entire length of the water system within the premises. Customers shall install, have tested, and maintain, at their own expense, backflow prevention assembly(s) and/or air-gap(s) as directed by the enforcement authority. Accurate records of all inspections, tests, repairs,

overhauls and replacements of backflow prevention assembly(s) or air-gap(s) shall be maintained by the customer for a period of at least two (2) years.

- (5) *Certified backflow prevention assembly tester.* Certified backflow prevention assembly testers shall inspect and test backflow prevention assemblies in accordance with city approved methods and procedures; shall be equipped with and be competent in the use of all the necessary tools and gauges required to properly conduct testing of backflow prevention assemblies; complete and submit accurate and timely reports to the ~~building code~~ Planning and Zoning division; and report to the customer and the enforcement authority any discovered discrepancies associated with an existing backflow prevention assembly or existing cross connection within a customer's water system.
- (6) *Certified backflow prevention assembly repair person.* Certified backflow prevention assembly repair persons shall: make competent repairs on backflow prevention assemblies; not change the design, material or operation characteristics of a backflow prevention assembly without prior approval from the enforcement authority; complete and submit accurate and timely reports to the ~~building code~~ Planning and Zoning division; and report to the customer ~~and the building code division~~ any discovered discrepancies associated with an existing backflow prevention assembly or existing cross connections within the customer's water system.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 41, 2-12-08)

8-08-060. - Specific requirements.

Specific requirements for cross connection control and backflow prevention assemblies are as follows:

- (1) *Mandatory cross-connection control by containment.* Premises where any of the following conditions or activities exist or occur are deemed to present a sufficient backflow contamination hazard such that cross connection control by containment is required: hospitals and clinics; nursing and convalescent homes; dental offices; laboratories; mortuaries and cemeteries; sewage and storm water pumping and treatment plants; radiator facilities; metal plating industries; veterinary and animal grooming clinics; taxidermists; food and beverage processing plants; chemical plants; electric and electronic component manufacturer; vehicle car washes; hydraulic testing facilities; premises where inspection is restricted; ready mix concrete, sand and gravel plants; schools and colleges with laboratories; water services dedicated solely to landscape irrigation systems; greenhouses; premises with auxiliary water supplies; water tank trucks or water tanks filled from fire hydrants; buildings with a height greater than thirty (30) feet; and other conditions and or activities as may be deemed by the ~~building code division to constitute similar hazards to those listed above.~~ Public Works Department.
- (2) *Containment backflow prevention assembly requirements.* The type of backflow prevention assembly used for containment shall be required commensurate with the hazard in the premises as follows:

- a. In cases of premises having an auxiliary water supply, the ~~municipal~~ **Public** water system shall be protected against back flow from the premises by installing an approved air-gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly.
- b. In cases of premises on which any individual fluids or any other contaminants are handled in such a fashion as to create an actual or potential hazard to the ~~municipal~~ **Public** water system, the ~~municipal~~ **public** water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installing an approved air-gap or an approved reduced pressure backflow prevention assembly. This shall include the handling of process waters and waters originating from the customer's water system that have been subjected to deterioration in quality. Examples of premises where these conditions or activities exist include but are not limited to hospitals and clinics, dental office, laboratories, mortuaries and cemeteries, radiator shops, car washes, plating industries, photographic film processing facilities, commercial laundries, food and beverage processing plants, ready-mix concrete, sand and gravel plants, sewage and storm water treatment plants, veterinary and animal grooming clinics, schools and colleges with laboratories and greenhouses.
- c. In cases of premises having internal cross connection or water piping systems that are impractical or impossible to ascertain whether or not cross connections exist on such systems, the ~~municipal~~ **public** water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by installing an approved air-gap or an approved reduced pressure backflow prevention assembly. The premises owner is also required to install an expansion tank on their system to eliminate the possibility of thermal expansion, if a closed system has been created by the installation of a backflow prevention assembly. Any damage accruing to the customer's water system due to thermal expansion will be solely the responsibility of the owner of the customers water system. The public water system shall be held harmless if the owner of the customer's water system fails to install such devices.
- d. In the case of a premises having multiple water services connected at more than one (1) point to the ~~municipal~~-**public** water system and where the services create a looped water system with the customer's water system, the ~~municipal~~ **public** water system shall be protected against backflow from these premises by installing an approved backflow prevention assembly (type of backflow prevention assembly to be determined by the city) at each service connection to the ~~municipal~~ **public** water system.
- e. In the case of water services to landscape irrigation systems connected to the ~~municipal~~ **public** water system, the ~~municipal~~ **public** water system shall be protected against backflow by installing an approved pressure vacuum breaker or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly.
- f. In the case of any premises where there is water or a pollutant that would be objectionable but not hazardous to health if introduced into the ~~municipal~~ **public** water system, the ~~municipal~~ **public** water system shall be protected against backflow by an approved double check valve assembly. In cases of nursing homes and buildings taller than thirty (30) feet not having a contamination hazard, the

municipal public water system shall be protected against backflow by an approved double check valve assembly.

- g. In the case of any premises where there are uncontrolled cross connections, either actual or potential, the municipal public water system shall be protected against backflow by an approved air-gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly.
 - h. In the case of any premises where, because of security requirements or other prohibitions or restrictions, it is impossible or impractical to make a complete premises cross connection survey, the municipal public water system shall be protected against backflow from the premises by an approved air-gap or an approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly.
 - i. In the case of any premises where an undue health hazard is posed because of the presence of extremely toxic substances, the ~~building code division~~ Public Works Department may require an air-gap at the service connection to protect the municipal public water system.
 - j. In the case of public fire hydrants approved for drawing water for filling tanks and tank trucks and for temporary irrigation systems, the municipal public water system shall be protected against backflow by an approved air-gap or an approved reduced pressure backflow prevention assembly.
 - k. In the case of any premises having existing private wells and the owner desires to connect to the municipal public water system, the options are as follows:
 - 1. Customers shall agree to permanently abandon wells by plugging the wells in accordance with the City of Alamogordo technical standards section of water supply item 6.0 Well Abandonment and with AWWA standards, ~~code administration procedures~~ prior to connection to the municipal public water system; or
 - 2. Customers who choose to maintain their private wells active plumbing system, the property owner will install an approved dual check valve at the water meter. The owner of the premises shall also sign a covenant that runs with the land that the private well shall not be reconnected to the premises plumbing without complying with item 3 of this subsection.
 - 3. If the customer chooses to maintain the well as a dual application use for the premises and maintain both connections, the municipal public water system shall be protected against backflow by an approved air-gap or approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device.
 - l. Atmospheric vacuum breakers shall not be used for containment applications. Atmospheric vacuum breakers may be used on isolation applications only.
- (3) Fire protection systems. Fire protection systems begin at the service connection and include sprinklers, hose connections, hydrants, reservoirs, tanks, stand pipes, pumps, distribution pipes and other appurtenances within a premises that are owned, operated and maintained by the customer for the purposes of fire suppression. For all fire

protection systems, except those described in paragraphs a and b below, an approved backflow prevention assembly is required to be installed at the service connection.

- a. Fire protection systems with no reservoirs, no fire pumper connections, no connections from auxiliary water systems, no antifreeze or other additives, and with all sprinkler drains discharging to atmosphere, constructed with acceptable potable water piping materials (approved listed products certified for conformance with ANSI/NSF standard 60 or 61) except as otherwise required by this article will not require an approved backflow protection assembly other than a double check valve assembly at the service connection.
- b. Fire protection systems with pumps, fire pumper connections, and no antifreeze or other additives, and with all sprinkler drains discharging into the atmosphere, constructed prior to this article with nonpotable water piping materials shall either retrofit with an approved backflow prevention assembly or have the fire protection system sampled annually at the customer's expense. Annual water sampling procedures shall be conducted by collecting first draw water samples and having them analyzed by a laboratory certified by the New Mexico Environment Department or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The requirement shall be established from the implementation date of this article or from the date in which the system described by this subsection was placed in service. If water sample analysis is acceptable, no further action is necessary until the next annual inspection. If the annual water sample analyses are unacceptable, then the customer shall have an approved backflow prevention assembly installed at the service connection. The first draw of water shall be collected before any water runs through the fire protection system and shall be taken from the downstream side of the single check valve. The water samples shall be collected by a compliance water sampler who is certified by the New Mexico Environment Department Certification Office. Laboratory results shall be sent directly to the ~~Building Code~~ Public Works Department, Water Filter Division as soon as the laboratory results are available. The water samples shall be analyzed for concentrations of iron, lead, copper, cadmium, and chromium and for the presence/absence of total coliform bacteria and for density of heterotopic bacteria. Water sample analysis results are acceptable if no total coliform are present, the number of colonies per milliliter is less than five hundred (500) in the heterotopic plate count analysis and concentrations of iron, lead, copper, cadmium and chromium do not exceed the maximum containment levels as established by the New Mexico Drinking Water Regulations. The laboratory shall use approved methods for testing water samples in accordance with one (1) of the methods cited in the 16th or most current edition of the Standard Methods for the examination of water and wastewater. The ~~Building Code~~ Planning and Zoning Division shall maintain an inventory of customers opting to have fire protection systems sampled annually and shall notify customers that are out of compliance.
- c. Where backflow protection is required on an industrial domestic service that is located on the same premises, backflow protection shall be provided on the fire service connection. The industrial domestic system and the fire protection systems

shall both require an approved backflow prevention assembly at the service connections.

- d. Fire protection systems that are connected at more than one (1) point to the ~~municipal~~ public water system shall contain approved backflow prevention assemblies at each service connection.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 42, 2-12-08)

8-08-070. - Inspections.

- (a) *Right of entry.* Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce the provisions of this article, or wherever the building code division or its authorized representative has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises, any condition which makes such building or premises unsafe as defined in this article, the building code division or its authorized representative may enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or to perform any duty imposed upon the enforcement authority by this article. If such building is occupied, the inspector shall present proper credentials and demand entry. If such building or premises are not occupied, the inspector shall first make reasonable effort to locate the owner or other person having charge or control of the building or premises, and demand entry. If entry is refused, the enforcement authority shall proceed to obtain a search warrant from the district court.

No owner or occupant or any other person having charge, care, or control of any building or premises shall fail or neglect, after proper demand is made as herein provided, to promptly permit entry therein by the enforcement authority or an authorized agent thereof for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to this article. Any person violation this subsection shall be subject to the same penalties as provided for violation of other city ordinances.

- (b) *Containment inspection of premises.* Premises considered to pose an actual or potential contamination, health hazard or system hazard threat to the ~~municipal~~ public water system shall be subject to an inspection by the ~~building-code~~ Planning and Zoning division and Public Works Department or authorized agent of the ~~either~~ division. Inspections shall be scheduled at a reasonable time by the division. The ~~building-code~~ Planning and Zoning division or Public Works Department shall give the customer written notice prior to a containment inspection. The purpose and authority to conduct such an inspection shall be disclosed in the notice. If actual or potential cross connections, which could result in backflow of contaminants, any product of a potential health hazard, system hazard, or water from auxiliary water supplies through the water service connection and into the ~~municipal~~ public water system, are determined to exist during the premises inspection, the ~~building-code~~ Planning and Zoning division or Public Works Department shall evaluate the degree of hazard and proceed in accordance with one (1) of the following criteria.

- (1) In the event a system hazard is determined to exist, the ~~building-code division~~ Public Works Department shall immediately instruct the water utility to terminate water service to the premises and the customers water will be cut off at that time. The water utility shall restore services to the premises once the ~~building-code division~~ Public Works Department has determined that the system hazard has been controlled or eliminated.

- (2) In the event an actual or potential cross connection presents a substantial endangerment to the ~~municipal public~~ water system, the ~~building-code division~~ **Public Works Department** shall enlist the assistance of the customer to immediately control or eliminate the hazard. If the immediate hazard is not resolved within one (1) day, water service to the premises shall be terminated until the hazard has been eliminated.
- (3) In the event no system hazard or substantial dangers are determined to exist, but actual or potential cross connections require control or containment, the ~~building-code division~~ **Public Works Department** shall give the customer written notice to comply with the following requirements:
 - a. Submit a design and plan of implementation to the ~~building-code~~ **Planning and Zoning** division within sixty (60) days; and,
 - b. Have an approved backflow prevention assembly(s) installed, inspected and tested within an additional sixty (60) days.

For good cause, the ~~building-code~~ **planning and zoning** division may extend the time to comply with the requirements of this article. The customer shall install such backflow prevention assembly(ies) as directed by the ~~building-code~~ **planning and zoning** division at the customer's own expense; and failure, refusal, or inability on the part of the customer to install, have tested, and maintain said assembly(ies) shall constitute grounds for disconnecting water services to the premises until such requirements have been satisfactorily met.

- (c) *Isolation inspections on premises served by the municipal water system.* The customer shall be responsible, without further notice, for the prevention of contaminants or pollutants or water from auxiliary water supplies from entering the potable water system within the premises. The customer's responsibility begins at the service connection and carries throughout the entire length of the water system within the premises. To accomplish this mandate, customers are required to comply with the most current adopted plumbing code (2006) and all related amendments as may be adopted by the state and the **City of Alamogordo**.

- (1) The ~~building-code~~ **planning and zoning** division is authorized to conduct inspections or audits of premises within the city limits to determine compliance with the provision of cross connection isolation requirements in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare. Approved backflow prevention assembly(s) or air-gap(s), commensurate with the degree of hazard shall be installed, as required by the ~~building-code~~ **planning and zoning** division, within the customer's water system for the safety and protection of the customer's water system for the safety and protection of the customer's potable water system. Premises considered to pose an actual or potential contamination to the customer's water system may be subject to audit by the building code division. The ~~building-code~~ **planning and zoning** division may direct the customer to upgrade its water plumbing system in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Codes in the "Regulation of Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control." If the actual or potential unprotected cross connections, which could result in backflow of contaminants, pollutants, or water from auxiliary water supplies into the customer's water system are discovered during the audit or inspection of the premises, the ~~building~~

~~code division~~ Public Works Department, Water Filter Division shall evaluate the degree of hazard.

- (2) In the event a system hazard is determined to exist, the ~~building code~~ planning and zoning division shall notify the utility billing division to immediately discontinue service to the premises. The utility billing division shall restore water service to the premises once the system hazard has been controlled or eliminated and the ~~building code~~ planning and zoning division has approved restoration of service.
 - (3) In the event an actual or potential cross connection presents a substantial endangerment to the customer's water system, the ~~building code~~ planning and zoning division shall enlist the assistance of the customer to immediately control or eliminate the hazard. If the immediate hazard is not resolved within one day, water service to the premises shall be terminated until the hazard has been eliminated.
 - (4) In the event no system hazards or substantial danger is determined to exist, but actual or potential cross connections require control by isolation, the ~~building code~~ planning and zoning division shall direct the customer to have approved backflow prevention assemblies or air-gaps, commensurate with the degree of hazard, installed at specific location(s) within the customer's water system. Such approved backflow prevention assemblies or air-gaps must be installed, inspected and tested, within a reasonable time period as determined by the ~~building code~~ planning and zoning division, not to exceed thirty (30) days of such notification.
- (d) *Isolation inspections on premises not served by the ~~municipal~~ public water system.* In order to protect the public health, safety and welfare at premises not served by the ~~municipal~~ public water system, the building code division may conduct inspections and require the elimination or control of existing cross connections, actual or potential, between the potable water system and nonpotable water systems, plumbing fixtures and industrial piping systems contained within premises located within the city limits or otherwise connected to the ~~municipal~~ public water system.
- (e) *Isolation control in lieu of containment.* At specific residential or commercial premises where specific cross connection hazards can be controlled by isolation without compromise to the safety of the ~~municipal~~ public water system, the ~~building code division~~ Public Works Department, Water Filter Division may allow cross connection control for containment purposes with a backflow prevention assembly located at the point of cross connection rather than at the service connection.
- (1) *Applicability.* Isolation in lieu of containment shall be applicable only to make-up water connections to commercial space heating boilers rated at less than 200,000 BTU/H input where no water treatment is provided to the circulating heating water, landscape irrigation systems, or automated photo-processing unit with a single water connection.
 - (2) *Assemblies considered to be contaminant devices.* A backflow prevention assembly installed to provide isolation control of a cross connection in lieu of containment shall be considered a containment device rather than an isolation device and shall be subject to all containment device requirements.

- (f) *Reinspection.* Reinspection of premises shall be conducted by the ~~building-code division~~ **Public Works Inspector** to verify corrective action as required by this article within one hundred twenty (120) days of correction notification.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 43, 2-12-08))

8-08-080. - Plan review, permits, and plumbing inspections on premises within the city limits.

The ~~building-code~~ **planning and zoning division** ~~through the TRC (Technical Review Committee)~~ shall be responsible for checking plans and issuing building and plumbing permits for new and remodel construction to ensure compliance with this article. The ~~building-code division~~ **Public Works Inspector** shall conduct inspections and approve all installations of backflow prevention assemblies.

- (1) The customer shall submit plans for review and approval by the ~~building-code~~ **planning and zoning division** for installation of backflow prevention assemblies. Where actual or potential cross connections are called for by the plans, the plans shall include the make, model, size and type of any backflow prevention assembly(s) to be installed.
- (2) The customer's licensed contractor shall obtain a ~~plumbing~~ permit from the ~~building-code~~ **planning and zoning division** for such installations. All new installations or air-gaps and backflow prevention assemblies shall be inspected and approved by a ~~building-code division Certified Installer (preferably from the City's list of Certified Contractors)~~ . The ~~building-code~~ **planning and zoning division** shall notify the utility billing division when installations are completed. Customers shall correct any faults within thirty (30) days of notification. Failure to correct faulty backflow prevention systems(s) or air-gap systems(s) will result in suspension of public water system services to the customer.
- (3) In instances of failure, refusal or inability on the part of the customer to install and have tested said assembly(s) or air-gap(s), the ~~building-code~~ **planning and zoning division** shall suspend or revoke a ~~plumbing~~ permit issued under the administrative provisions of the plumbing code as adopted by the city.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 44, 2-12-08)

8-08-090. - Inspection of premises outside the city limits served by the municipal water system.

Customer services located outside the inspection jurisdiction of the city **of Alamogordo**, which are connected to the ~~municipal~~ **public** water system, shall be subject to this article and all rules and regulations adopted in accordance with these provisions with the exception of permitting requirements. The customer's contractor, when outside of the city jurisdiction, shall obtain a plumbing permit from the construction industries division of the state regulation and licensing department for the installation of air-gaps and backflow prevention assemblies. Installations must comply with the city specifications. It shall be the responsibility of the customer's contractor to arrange for required inspection by the inspection jurisdiction and provide proof of inspection to the city ~~building-code~~ **planning and zoning division**. As a condition of continued service, the customer shall be required to provide access for inspection by the ~~building-code~~ **Public Works Inspector division** or authorized agent at reasonable times to

inspect the air-gaps and backflow prevention assemblies, and to make all required corrections arising out of said inspection(s). The customer must meet all applicable specifications in the AWWA/ANSI C511-97. These specifications are always kept current.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 45, 2-12-08)

8-08-100. - Installation of backflow assemblies.

With the exception of backflow assemblies installed by city employees under the direction of certified city staff, all backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed by a contractor licensed by the state construction industries division and certified in accordance with the provisions of this article to install backflow prevention assemblies. The contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all required approvals, such as approved plans, permits and inspections. The Planning and Zoning Division has a list of qualified contractors that meet the required criteria. If a contractor desires to be included on the Cities list, they must produce the required documentation to prove they are qualified and at that time that contractor may be added to (in alphabetic order) the Cities list of qualified contractors.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99)

8-08-110. - Test and maintenance of backflow prevention assemblies.

All approved containment and isolation backflow prevention assemblies which are classified as testable devices shall be tested at least once per year. The ~~building code division~~ Public Works Department, Water Filter Division may require tests at more frequent intervals, if the ~~building code division~~ Public Works Department deems the hazard in the premises to be great enough or if previous tests have failed. Tests shall be performed by certified backflow prevention assembly testers. Assemblies that fail a test shall be repaired, overhauled and re-tested within one (1) week, or, in accordance with a time period established by the building code division. Said test shall be performed by a certified backflow prevention assembly repair person. The certified testers shall submit all test results to the ~~building code~~ planning and zoning division. Tests and repairs shall be at the expense of the customer. Backflow prevention assemblies must be tested in accordance with the test procedures set forth in the ~~building code~~ planning and zoning division. The customer for ~~the life of the building~~ a minimum of two (2) years must maintain all records of inspections, tests, repairs, overhauls, and replacements.

- (1) *Testing of backflow prevention assemblies.* With the exception of assemblies which are owned by the city, the testing of containment backflow prevention assemblies shall be performed by a ~~private sector~~ licensed contractor who is a certified tester. City owned assemblies may be tested by city staff or by a ~~private sector~~ licensed contractor who is a certified tester. The initial test of any containment backflow prevention assembly shall be performed by a ~~private sector~~ licensed contractor who is a certified tester and witnessed by the ~~building code division~~ Public Works Inspector or authorized agent.
 - a. All new installation of air-gaps and backflow prevention assemblies at the service connection shall be tested immediately upon installation and before water service is turned on or restored to the premises. The customer's certified tester shall then

notify the building code planning and zoning division that the backflow prevention assembly is ready for inspection and for the initial acceptance test.

- b. The customer shall make the necessary arrangements for subsequent annual testing and containment backflow prevention assemblies with a private sector licensed contractor who is a certified tester. The tester shall notify the building code planning and zoning division in advance when the tests are to be undertaken so that the building code division Public Works Inspector may witness the testing if so desired. Testers shall submit test reports to the building code planning and zoning division within one (1) week from the time that the contractor has provided the results to the customer. .
 - c. If a test discloses that the backflow prevention assembly(s) is not operating satisfactorily, the customer shall arrange for a certified repair person to immediately make the necessary repairs. The repair person shall prepare a detailed report on each test requiring repairs of each backflow prevention assembly and submit the report to the building code planning and zoning division within one (1) week from the time that the repairs were completed. Failure to do so will result in the customer's service to the Public Water System to be suspended and disconnected until such time as the backflow prevention assembly(s) are brought into compliance.
- (2) Testing isolation backflow prevention assemblies. New installations of backflow prevention assemblies within the customer's water system shall be tested immediately upon installation and before water service is turned on or restored to the unit requiring the backflow prevention assemblies. The testing of backflow isolation prevention assemblies shall be conducted by a licensed contractor and certified tester that is on the required listing with planning and zoning division that have shown proof of their credentials and are certified to conduct such tests. If a test discloses that the backflow prevention assemblies are not operating satisfactorily, the customer shall arrange for a certified repair person to immediately make the necessary repairs. The repair person shall prepare a detailed report and submit that report to the building code division customer within one (1) week from the time the repairs were done which must then be presented to the planning and zoning division in order to have services restored..

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 46, 2-12-08)

8-08-120. - Existing backflow prevention assemblies.

Any existing backflow prevention assemblies are to be approved to continue service unless a higher degree of protection is required. In premises where the hazard has increased, as in the case of a change of occupancy, any existing backflow prevention assembly(s) shall be upgraded to comply with this article, or in the event that no assemblies are present, any premises where the building code planning and zoning division has determined that a real or potential health hazard or system hazard exists shall be brought into compliance with this article. Any existing backflow prevention assemblies that are not on the current list of approved backflow prevention assemblies may be approved to continue in service provided that the assemblies can be maintained, tested and that repair parts are available through the manufacturer. Whenever

obsolete assemblies are replaced, they shall be replaced with current approved backflow prevention assemblies.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 47, 2-12-08)

~~8-08-130.— Certification of testers and repairpersons.~~

- ~~(a) — *Initial certification.* To initially certify as a backflow prevention assembly tester, a person shall attend a forty-hour training course that has been approved by the building code division and successfully completed the written and performance examinations administered as part of the approved training course. A person who is employed by the appropriate licensed contractor in accordance with the New Mexico Construction Industries Licensing Act and attends and successfully completes the approved training course may be certified as a backflow prevention assembly repair person. The initial training shall be valid for the duration of three (3) years from the completion date of the approved training course. The building code division shall issue a certificate to any person who meets the above requirements.~~
- ~~(b) — *Recertification of testers and repair persons.* A certified tester or repair person who wishes to remain active as a backflow assembly tester or repair person must renew their training requirements every three (3) years. To renew training requirements, certified testers and repair persons shall complete one (1) of the following methods for recertification:~~
 - ~~(1) — Repeat an approved training course; or~~
 - ~~(2) — Successfully complete an approved eight-hour recertification training course; or~~
 - ~~(3) — Accrue twenty (20) hours of approved continuing education credits; or~~
 - ~~(4) — Successfully complete an approved re-certification examination administered by the building code division.~~
- ~~(c) — *Approved training courses and examinations.* The building code division shall be responsible for approval of training courses. The approved training course shall meet the following minimum criteria:~~
 - ~~(1) — The instructor shall be a certified tester or repair person;~~
 - ~~(2) — The duration of the course shall be at least forty (40) hours, including laboratory time and examinations; and~~
 - ~~(3) — The material covered shall be equivalent to the University of Southern California's Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research training course.~~
- ~~(d) — *Examinations.* Other than recertification examinations as may be administered by the building code division, examinations shall be administered by the instructor conducting the training course or by an independent organization approved by the building code division. For initial certification examinations a performance of seventy (70) percent or better on the written portion of the examination and satisfactory completion of the laboratory examination constitutes successful completion of the course. For recertification testing administered by the building code division or authorized agent of the building code division a performance of seventy-five (75) percent or greater is required for recertification application.~~

- (e) ~~Recertification training course.~~ The building code division shall be responsible for approval of a recertification training course(s). The approved recertification training course shall meet the following minimum requirements:
- (1) ~~The duration of the course shall be at least eight (8) hours; and~~
 - (2) ~~The course shall include a laboratory examination consisting of the actual testing of the three (3) testable types of backflow prevention assemblies and a written examination.~~
- (f) ~~Continuing education credits.~~ Continuing education credits may be approved for participation in workshops and seminars whose curriculum is approved by the building code division, such as the workshops and seminars conducted by the New Mexico Backflow Prevention Society and other professional organizations.

8-08-130 Requirements for Certification.

(A). Certification. No person shall engage in any activity listed in this section unless he or she is a certified backflow repairman or tester and holds a current City Business License and certificate issued by the City of Alamogordo and is on the list of certified contractors to perform such acts. Certified backflow repairmen must also be licensed in accordance with the New Mexico Construction Industries Licensing Act and produce proof to the City's Planning and Zoning Division in order to be added to the list.

(1). Initial Certification. To initially certify as a backflow prevention assembly tester, a person shall attend a 40-hour training course that has been approved by the planning and zoning division and the person must successfully complete the written and performance examinations administered as part of the approved training course. A person who is employed by the appropriate licensed contractor in accordance with the New Mexico Construction Licensing Act, attends, and successfully completes the approved training course may be certified as a backflow prevention assembly repairman. The planning and zoning division will issue a certificate and add to the City's list of qualified contractors any person who meets the above requirements.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 48, 2-12-08)

8-08-140. - Revocation of certification.

(1). Recertification of testers and repairmen. A certified tester or repairman who wishes to remain an active backflow prevention assembly tester must renew his/her certification every three (3) years. To re-certify, testers and repairmen must either:

(a). Complete an approved 40-hour backflow prevention training course; or

(b). Complete an approved eight-hour backflow prevention refresher training course and accrue 16 hours of approved continuing education credits related to backflow prevention.

Testers or repairmen shall provide proof of training credits earned and training courses attended to the planning and zoning division. The planning and zoning division will re-certify any person who meets the above requirements.

(2). Approved training courses and examinations. The planning and zoning division shall be responsible for approval of backflow prevention training courses. The approved training course shall meet the following minimum criteria:

(a). Instructor shall be a certified backflow prevention tester and repairman;

(b). The material covered shall be equivalent to the University of Southern California's

Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research training course.

~~All certifications for backflow prevention testers and backflow prevention repair persons shall be subject to revocation by the city.~~

~~(1) The city building code division may revoke certification of any certified backflow prevention assembly tester or certified backflow prevention assembly repair person:~~

~~a. Who fails to comply with the provisions of this article; or~~

~~b. Who falsifies tests, records or report; or~~

~~c. Who fails to submit copies of test reports to the building code divisions; or~~

~~d. Who fails to properly maintain test equipment; or~~

~~e. Who alters an existing backflow prevention assembly without approval of the building code division.~~

~~(2) Any person who falsifies backflow prevention assembly tests, records and reports shall be subject to the penalties provided within this article.~~

(3) The building code **planning and zoning** division shall advise the certified backflow prevention tester or certified backflow prevention repair person in writing of the revocation of certification and include the cause thereof. The certificate holder may appeal the decision and request a hearing before the **code official**. **Planning and zoning division**. Said request must be filed in writing with the **building code planning and zoning** division within ten (10) days of the mailing of notification of revocation. Said hearing shall be scheduled within three (3) working days of the receipt of the request for hearing by the **building code planning and zoning** division. **The building official** **Planning and Zoning division** may enforce the original decision or overturn the decision. Any action to overturn may include probationary periods in which no further issues of violations may take place. If the **building official** **planning and zoning division**

reaffirms the original decision to revoke certification, the ~~building official~~ **planning and zoning division** shall notify the certificate holder through certified mail service. Said letter to be mailed within three (3) working days of the date of the hearing. The certificate holder may further appeal the revocation before the city commission. Within ten (10) days of the receipt of notification of final determination from the ~~building official~~, **planning and zoning division**, the certificate holder may file a written request for hearing before the city commission with the city clerk's office. The matter will be placed on the next available agenda to be heard before the commission. The decision rendered by the commission shall be considered final.

(Ord. No. 1321, § 49, 2-12-08; Ord. No. 1340, § 3, 8-11-08)

8-08-150. - Fees.

The ~~building code~~ **planning and zoning division** shall assess fees associated with the implementation of this article. The fees imposed by this article are as follows:

- (1) *Containment inspection fees.* An inspection fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) shall be assessed to all customers required to have premises inspections to cover the costs incurred by the ~~building code~~ **planning and zoning division** during the initial inspection of the premises. The inspection fee will only be assessed to those customers whose premises are not in compliance with this article at the time of inspection.
- (2) *Backflow prevention assembly administrative charge.* All customers required to provide cross connection control containment and/or isolation shall be assessed an annual administrative fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00) (fee is not to be prorated in case of change of ownership) for each testable backflow prevention assembly(s) located at the premises. This fee incorporates expenses incurred by the ~~building code~~ **planning and zoning division** to maintain records, to process required testing notices and to enter data as required. **Proof and records of testing must be submitted at the time of Business Registration with the City of Alamogordo**
- (3) *Initial installation registration fee.* New testable backflow prevention assemblies shall be subject to an initial registration fee by the ~~city building code~~ **planning and zoning division**. A fee of fifty-five dollars (\$55.00) shall be assessed to cover the initial registration and cost of first year notifications expenses as incurred by the ~~building code~~ **planning and zoning division**.
- (4) *Work schedule.* Inspections which are required to be witnessed by the ~~building code division~~ **Public Works Inspector** shall be scheduled between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 ~~2:30~~ p.m., Monday through Friday, **no weekends**. ~~excluding regularly scheduled holidays. Required notice of inspections shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the building code division. Testing outside regular hours will be allowed at the discretion of the code official at an additional charge of forty dollars (\$40.00) per hour or fraction thereof for hours outside those list above and for Saturdays, and seventy dollars (\$70.00) per hour or fraction thereof for Sundays and holidays. In case of emergency, fees may be waived at the discretion of the city manager.~~

- (5) *Backflow tester and repairman certification.* An administrative fee of fifteen dollars ~~(\$15.00)~~ (\$30.00) shall be assessed by the city for each application for backflow prevention certification and certification renewal. Replacement cards shall be made available through the city for a fee of five dollars ~~(\$5.00)~~ (\$15.00) for each replacement card issued. Cost of course curriculum shall be the responsibility of the applicant.
- (6). *Filing Fee.* An administrative fee of (\$10.00) shall be assessed and paid to the planning and zoning division for a filing fee per inspection by the contractor.

The fees listed in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section do not apply to non-testable containment devices installed on residential services by the city to protect the ~~municipal~~ public water supply.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1114, § 20, 3-27-01; Ord. No. 1321, § 50, 2-12-08; Ord. No. 1340, § 3, 8-11-08)

8-08-160. - Other fees and charges.

Other fees and charges may include but are not necessarily limited to the type shown within this section. Items not covered within this section will be charged for based on reasonable charges and existing charges for similar items as may be charged by the city. All fees in the Ordinance may increase according to CPI annually.

- (1) *Regulation documents.* All persons may obtain a copy of the regulations from the city for a fee not less than actual costs to reproduce the document.
- (2) *Technical specifications document.* All persons may obtain copies of the technical specifications from the city for a fee of not less than the actual cost to reproduce the document.
- (3) *Application for alternative methods and materials.* All persons filing an application for alternative methods and materials under section 8-08-170, shall include with said application a nonrefundable fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) to cover costs incurred by the city in review of the alternate methods and materials proposed.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 51, 2-12-08)

8-08-170. - Alternate materials and methods.

Alternate methods for compliance to achieve the objectives of this article may be submitted for review to the ~~building code~~ planning and zoning division. Approval requires that the customer show that compliance with the requirements would pose an unreasonable burden and that the proposed alternate would provide equivalent backflow prevention.

- (1) *Procedures for requesting an alternate method for compliance to achieve the objectives of this article.* A written application requesting an alternative method for complying with this article shall be addressed to ~~the code official~~ the Public Works Department through planning and zoning division. In order to be considered, the application shall describe the specific requirement(s) for which an alternate installation

is requested, justify the request by explaining the site specific circumstances that make compliance with the requirements of this article and associated rule, regulations and specifications is unreasonably difficult or impossible, and propose specific alternate specifications that will provide equivalent cross connection protection. The code official shall provide a written decision to the applicant within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete application.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 52, 2-12-08; Ord. No. 1340, § 3, 8-11-08)

8-08-180. - Remote installation of containment backflow prevention assemblies.

In instances where containment backflow prevention assemblies cannot be installed at the service connection, the customer may install the approved backflow prevention assembly at a remote location from the service connection.

- (1) On retrofit containment backflow prevention assembly installations, the customer must prove to the satisfaction of the ~~building code~~ Public Works Department through ~~planning and zoning~~ division that the water service line between the city meter and the location of the containment backflow prevention assembly is completely protected from actual or potential cross connections. The customer shall implement steps satisfactory to the ~~building code division~~ Public Works Department to assure that no future connections will be made to this portion of the service line.
- (2) On new construction, the customer shall protect the service line between the meter and the containment backflow prevention assembly(s) by encasing it in concrete as per standard details and specifications, which are included in the technical specifications. The customer shall implement steps satisfactory to the ~~building code~~ ~~planning and zoning~~ division and the TRC committee to assure that no future connections will be made to the service line between the city meter and the containment backflow prevention assembly(s).

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 53, 2-12-08)

8-08-190. - Grounds for termination of water service.

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article, in the event a system hazard is determined to exist; the ~~building code division~~ Public Works Department shall immediately terminate water service to the premises. The city shall attempt to notify the customer of the water service termination to the premises and of the system hazard in the premises. The city shall restore water service to the premises once the customer has controlled or eliminated the system hazard.
- (b) Failure to install required backflow prevention assembly(s) as directed by the ~~building code~~ ~~planning and zoning division~~, failure to conduct required tests, failure to submit accurate and timely reports, failure to perform testing and maintenance of backflow prevention assemblies, or failure to allow the ~~building code division~~ Public Works Inspector entry into a premises shall constitute grounds for termination of water service to the premises. Service shall not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected. If

water service is terminated for any of these reasons, a turn off and turn on water service fee will be assessed to the customer as per the requirements of city ordinance governing water, sewer rates.

- (c) The city may terminate water service for nonpayment of the fees included in this article in accordance with the provisions of the city ordinance governing water, sewer rates within 30 days of notification.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 54, 2-12-08)

8-08-200. - Effective date of this article.

The effective date of this Article is ~~March 1, 2000~~ January 1st, 2020. In the event that the building code planning and zoning division determines that a system hazard presents the potential of immediate hazard, the building code planning and zoning division may direct immediate correction within existing facilities in accordance with the provisions of this article.

(Ord. No. 1068, 12-14-99; Ord. No. 1321, § 55, 2-12-08)

DONE this ____ day of _____, 2019.

CITY OF ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO
a New Mexico municipal corporation

By: _____
Richard A. Boss, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rachel Hughs, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Petria Bengoechea, City Attorney

AGENDA REPORT

CITY OF ALAMOGORDO

CITY COMMISSION

Meeting Date: 11/6/2019

Report Date: 11/1/2019

Report No: 5.

Submitted By: Jim LeClair

Subject: Consider, and act upon, Resolution No. 2019-45, adopting the City of Alamogordo's newly created Hazard Mitigation Plan. (*Jim LeClair, Fire Chief*) **(Roll Call Vote Required)**

Fiscal Impact:

Amount Budgeted:

Fund:

Additional Fiscal Impact: N/A

Recommendation: Staff recommends the adoption of this plan.

Background: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires the update of Hazard Mitigation Plans every Five (5) years. The formal adoption of this newly created plan may present many benefits to City of Alamogordo, such as identifying problems and possible solutions in advance of a disaster, qualifying for pre- and post-disaster funding from FEMA, reducing the loss of life and property due to natural disasters; and providing the framework and coordination to encourage government, both public and private sector organizations to undertake mitigation to minimize potential disasters and to employ mitigation strategies in the recovery effort following disasters.



City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan

July 2019

Encompassing the Jurisdictions of:
City of Alamogordo, New Mexico



Prepared by:

Fulton Wold, CBCP
CEO
BOLDplanning Inc.
4515 Harding Pike #325
615.468.5558 / fulton@boldplanning.com

Brittney Whatley, CBCP
Mitigation Planner
BOLDplanning Inc.
4515 Harding Pike #325
615.469.5558 / brittney@boldplanning.com



Contents

Executive Summary	6
Acronyms.....	7
Introduction to Mitigation	8
Section 1 – Planning Process	10
1.1 – Plan Introduction	10
1.2 – Plan Update	10
1.3 – Plan Development.....	11
1.3.1 – Plan Drafting Stage	11
1.3.2 - <i>Jurisdictions</i>	12
<i>Table 1: Jurisdictional Contribution by Planning Phase</i>	12
1.3.3 – <i>Major Mitigation Planning Meetings</i>	13
1.4 – Stakeholder Participation	14
<i>Table 1: Stakeholders and MPC Members</i>	15
<i>*Denotes employee no longer works for the city, positions have been filled by employees listed under the New MPC Members list</i>	15
1.5 – Community Involvement	16
<i>Table 2: Partner Involvement by Entity</i>	16
Section 2 – Local Procedures & Resources	17
2.1 – Available Resources	17
2.1.1 – <i>Documentation Resources</i>	17
2.1.2 – Fiscal Resources	17
2.1.3 – Technical Resources	18
2.2 – Continued Public Involvement	18
2.3.1 – <i>Plan Monitoring</i>	19
2.3.2 – <i>Plan Evaluating</i>	20
2.3.3 – <i>Plan Updating</i>	20
2.3.4 – <i>Evaluation Report</i>	21
Section 3 – Planning Area	22
<i>Table 3: Critical Facilities Summary</i>	22
<i>Table 4: Critical Facilities Summary</i>	22
3.1 – Demographics.....	23
<i>Table 5: Community Demographics</i>	23
<i>Map 1: City of Alamogordo, Community Profile</i>	24



3.2 – Land Use & Development Trends	25
3.3 – Critical Facilities	26
<i>Map 2: City of Alamogordo, Critical Facilities</i>	27
<i>Table 7: Presidential Disaster Declarations, City of Alamogordo</i>	28
4.1 – Identified Hazards	29
<i>Table 8: State of New Mexico Identified Hazards</i>	29
4.2 – Profiling Hazards	30
<i>Table 9: Probability Categories</i>	30
4.3(D) – Drought	31
4.3.1 – Hazard Description	31
4.3.2 – Location & Extent	32
<i>Table 10: Palmer Drought Severity Index</i>	33
<i>Table 11: Standard Precipitation Index</i>	33
<i>Table 12: Probability, Droughts</i>	35
4.3.4 – Vulnerability & Impact, Drought	36
<i>Table 13: Historical Impacts, Drought</i>	36
4.3(F) – Flooding	37
4.3.1 – Hazard Description	37
4.3.2 – Location & Extent	38
<i>Table 15: Flood Zone Classifications</i>	38
4.3.3 – Previous Occurrences	39
<i>Table 16: Probability, Flash Floods</i>	39
4.3.4 – Vulnerability & Impact, Flooding	40
<i>Table 17: Vulnerable Structures, Flash Floods</i>	40
4.3.4C – Unique & Varied Risk	41
<i>Table 19: Unique & Varied Risk, Riverine Flooding</i>	41
4.3(WF) – Wildfire	42
4.3.1 – Hazard Description	42
4.3.2 – Location & Extent	43
<i>Table 18: Burn Severity Index</i>	43
<i>Map 6: City of Alamogordo, WUI, Fire Rate of Spread with Critical Facilities</i>	44
<i>Map 7: City of Alamogordo, WUI, Fire Risk Main Model with Critical Facilities</i>	45
4.3.4 – Vulnerability & Impact, Wildfire	46
<i>Table 19: Vulnerable Structures, Wildfire</i>	47



Table 20: Infrastructure & Critical Facilities, Wildland & Brush Fires.....	48
Table 21: Unique & Varied Risk, Wildland & Brush Fires	48
4.3(Ws) – Winter Storms	49
4.3.1 – Description	49
4.3.2 – Location & Extent	50
4.3.3 – Previous Occurrences	50
Table 22: Probability, Winter Storms	50
4.3.4 – Vulnerability & Impact, Winter Storms.....	51
Table 23: Vulnerable Structures, Winter Storms	51
4.4 – Hazard Risk Summary	53
Table 24: Hazard Risk Summary.....	53
4.5 – Excluded Hazards.....	53
Section 5 – Mitigation Strategies	54
5.1 Mitigation Capabilities	54
5.1.1 – Authorities & Regulations.....	55
5.1.2 – Floodplain Programs	57
5.2 – Mitigation Goals	58
5.3 – Mitigation Projects.....	59
5.3.1 – Mitigation Project Summary	60
Table 25: STAPLE+E Criteria.....	60
5.3.2 – Mitigation Project Updates	61
Table 26: Mitigation Project Updates.....	61
5.4 – Mitigation Project Evaluations & Prioritization	62
5.4.1 – STAPLE+E	62
Table 27: STAPLE+E Criteria.....	63
Table 28: STAPLE+E Rankings	64
5.5 – Planning Integration	65
Appendix A – Public Participation.....	67
Appendix B – Critical Facilities.....	72
Table 29: Critical Facilities.....	74
Appendix C – Mitigation Projects	76
Appendix D – Mitigation Project Prioritization	79
Table 30: Mitigation Project Prioritization, City of Alamogordo.....	79
Appendix E – FEMA Firm Maps	80



Appendix F – Plan Adoption Resolutions.....	91
Appendix G – FEMA Approval Letter	92



Executive Summary

The City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan is being developed to update and revise hazard mitigation activities for City of Alamogordo, New Mexico. The City of Alamogordo Mitigation Planning Committee (MPC) will evaluate mitigation measures to be undertaken and outline a strategy for implementation of mitigation projects. This plan covers one jurisdiction, the City of Alamogordo.

Formal adoption and implementation of a hazard mitigation plan may present many benefits to City of Alamogordo. By identifying problems and possible solutions in advance of a disaster, City of Alamogordo will be in a better position to obtain pre- and post-disaster funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).



This document aims to produce the following strategic outcomes:

- 1) Reduce loss of life and decrease property losses to City of Alamogordo due to natural disasters; and
- 2) Provide the framework and coordination to encourage government, and both public and private sector organizations at all levels, to undertake mitigation to minimize potential disasters and to employ mitigation strategies in the recovery following disasters.

Specifically, these strategic outcomes will be brought about through the following planning process:

- 1) Identify, describe and characterize the hazards to which City of Alamogordo are susceptible
- 2) Assess the risk of each hazard, including probability, frequency, exposure and vulnerability
- 3) Examine feasible mitigation opportunities appropriate for the identified hazards, and prioritize those opportunities
- 4) Implement mitigation actions to reduce loss of lives and damage to property
- 5) Identify mitigation opportunities for long-term planning consideration



Acronyms

BFE – Base Flood Elevation
BPS – Bold Planning Solutions
DFIRM – Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map
DMA 2000 – Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
EMS – Emergency Medical Services
EMA – Emergency Management Agency
EOP – Emergency Operations Plan
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM – Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMA – Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
FP&S – Fire Prevention and Safety Grants
FOUO – For Official Use Only
GIS – Geographic Information System
HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMP – Hazard Mitigation Plan
MPC – Mitigation Planning Committee
ICS – Incident Command System
I/CFs – Infrastructure and Critical Facilities
AEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee
MPC – Mitigation Planning Committee
MTDES – New Mexico Disaster and Emergency Services
MTDNRC – New Mexico Department of Natural Resources Conservation
NEHRP – National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program
NEIC – National Earthquake Information Center
NFHL – National Flood Hazard Layer
NFIP – National Flood Insurance Program
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NCEI – National Center for Environment Information
NWS – National Weather Service
OEM – Office of Emergency Management
HMP – Hazard Mitigation (Plan)
POC – Point of Contact
RFP – Request for Proposal
SS – Severe Storms
SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
SRL – Severe Repetitive Loss
SSURGO – Soil Survey Geographic Database
USACE – United States Army Corps. Of Engineers
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
USGS – United States Geological Survey
WID – Watershed Improvement District
WS – Winter Storm
WUI – Wildland Urban Interface



Introduction to Mitigation

The Emergency Management Cycle & Mitigation

Understanding this cycle is the first step in effectively planning and operating in relation to all disaster-related activities. The emergency management cycle is an open-ended and ongoing process. The four phases in the process are mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Each phase of the cycle can last years, or only moments in length, while different paths can exist simultaneously.

Mitigation planning is the process of determining how to reduce or eliminate loss of life and damage to property resulting from natural disasters.

It is carried out as any sustained action to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event. Mitigation encourages long-term reduction of hazard vulnerability. As is the goal of emergency management, so is the goal of mitigation to save lives and reduce property damage.



The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000)

In the past, federal legislation has provided funding for disaster relief, recovery, and some hazard mitigation planning. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 became law on October 30, 2000 and amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the "Stafford Act") (Public Law 93-288, as amended). Regulations for this activity can be found in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 206, Subpart M.

This legislation reinforces the importance of mitigation planning and emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. This act establishes a hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

Section 322 of the act specifically addresses mitigation planning at the state, local, and tribal levels. It identifies new requirements that allow HMGP funds to be used for mitigation planning activities and increases the amount of HMGP funds available to states that have developed a comprehensive, enhanced mitigation plan prior to a disaster. States and communities must have an approved mitigation plan in place prior to receiving post-disaster HMGP funds. Local and tribal mitigation plans must demonstrate that their proposed mitigation measures are based on a sound planning process that accounts for the risk to and the capabilities of the individual communities and identifiable gaps.

DMA 2000 is intended to facilitate cooperation between state and local authorities, prompting them to work together. It encourages and rewards local and state hazard planning and promotes sustainability as a strategy for disaster resistance. This enhanced planning network will better enable local and state governments to articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more effective risk reduction projects. To implement the new DMA 2000 requirements, FEMA prepared an interim final rule, published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, at 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, which establishes planning and funding criteria for states and local communities.

On October 31, 2007, FEMA subsequently published an Interim Rule in the Federal Register, which ensures the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program planning requirements are consistent with the



mitigation planning regulations as cited in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at Title 44, Chapter 1, Part 201 (44CFR Part 201).

This interim rule established that local communities must comply with mitigation planning requirements to be eligible to apply for FEMA mitigation project grant funding, including Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program and FEMA's Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program. Meeting the requirements of the regulations cited above ensures participating jurisdictions in the planning area will be eligible to receive disaster assistance, including hazard mitigation grants available through the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended.

City of Alamogordo has the responsibility to coordinate activities relating to hazard evaluation and mitigation, and to prepare and submit to FEMA a local hazard mitigation plan, following the criteria established in 44 CFR 201.6 and Section 322 of the DMA 2000 (Public Law 106- 390).



Section 1 – Planning Process

1.1 – Plan Introduction

The City of Alamogordo hazard mitigation plan is a single jurisdictional plan. Planning team members actively participated in meetings, solicited input from community members, and ensured that all jurisdiction information was reflected in the plan.

If a planning team member could not attend a meeting they were called via telephone, and all documentation which was presented at the meeting was delivered to the team member. The phone call consisted of a brief overview of the meeting along with time for the planning team member to make his or her suggestions or comments. A detailed description of the planning process, including a list of contributions from each jurisdiction, is provided in Section 1.3.2 Jurisdictions while a complete list of planning team participation is in section 1.4 – Stakeholder Participation.

1.2 – Plan Update

The City of Alamogordo hazard mitigation plan has undergone significant revision and upgrading since its last edition. Not only has the city made significant efforts to improve the functionality and effectiveness of the plan itself but it has significantly improved its hazard mitigation program. The level of analysis and detail included in this risk assessment is far greater than the previous edition of the plan. This grants the cities improved and robust hazard mitigation program a better base to further mold and improve its mitigation strategy over the next five years.

As part of this planning effort, each section of the previous mitigation plan was reviewed and analyzed. The sections were reviewed against the following elements:

- Compliance with the current regulatory environment
- Completeness of data
- Correctness of data
- Capability differentials
- Current state environment

Based on the above criteria, each section of the previous hazard mitigation plan was reviewed and revised, as required. In addition to data revisions, the format and sequencing of the previous plan was updated for ease of use and plan clarity.

Planning Process

- Plan Development
- Stakeholder Participation
- Community Involvement

Local Procedures & Resources

Planning Area

Hazard Risk Assessment

Mitigation Strategy



1.3 – Plan Development

1.3.1 – Plan Drafting Stage

City of Alamogordo's revision process began in 2015, when the City of Alamogordo applied for a planning grant via the State of New Mexico Department of Homeland Security Emergency Management. The City was awarded the grant to begin the process of updating their previously approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). Following the funding commitments, International Consulting Associates, LTD was hired to update the plan. Due to unforeseen circumstances, the plan write-up was stalled.

City of Alamogordo then contracted with BOLDplanning to complete the process. BOLDplanning's hazard mitigation plan process was initiated on December 14, 2017. BOLDplanning is editing the previously started project and completing the HMP. Based upon BOLDplanning the circumstances (editing an already started plan), the HMP team decided to use the previous community involvement meetings.

September 23, 2014 was the kick-off meeting for plan stakeholders and was attended by community members and stakeholders. During this meeting the HMP purpose and goals were explained to the community. Input on potential hazards was solicited from community members and stakeholders. The initial HMP team was instructed to solicit interested persons from their community to participate on the planning team.

Three other planning events were held throughout the planning process and attendance included citizens from the City, City Departments, and stakeholders for facilitating a public discussion on the public's concerns for natural hazards within the city.

The final meeting was held on August 20 - 24, 2018 with written notification for those who could not be in attendance soliciting input from the public. This was done in conjunction with an on-line questionnaire to ensure that all residents and stakeholders were provided an opportunity to participate in the discussions. On August 22, 2018 Chief Jim LeClair made himself available all day for any members of the public who wanted to review the plan in person and ask questions or give suggestions.

Throughout the HMP process, the public was provided with opportunities to review HMP drafts, ask questions, and provide input on hazards. The public was invited to provide feedback on mitigation project prioritization, hazard identification, and hazard ranking. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meetings addressed the plan's progress and purpose at each monthly meeting. Details and documentation of the LEPC's and the public's participation can be found in Appendix A – Public Participation.

Planning Process Summary

- 1) City of Alamogordo appointed a jurisdictional representative along with other stakeholders and the BOLDplanning Mitigation department.
- 2) The City of Alamogordo engaged BOLDplanning to provide staff support in facilitating the planning process and preparing the plan.
- 3) Meetings were held with team members to understand and agree on planning processes and steps required including organizing resources, assessing hazards, developing a mitigation plan, implementing the plan, and monitoring progress.



1.3.2 - Jurisdictions

The following table lists the participating jurisdictions of City of Alamogordo, their lead representative contact during the HMP's development, and their MPC contributions by development phase.

Table 1: Jurisdictional Contribution by Planning Phase

Table 1 - Jurisdictional Contribution by Planning Phase				
Jurisdiction & Representative	Planning Process	Risk Assessment	Mitigation Strategy	Plan Maintenance
City of Alamogordo Chief Jim LeClair, Fire Chief of the Alamogordo Fire Department, Emergency Manager for the City of Alamogordo	• Participated in MPC • Provided information on critical facilities, hazards, POCs • POC and lead jurisdiction for the MPC	• Completed hazard history documentation • Completed risk assessment questionnaire • Reviewed risk assessment	• Provided mitigation projects and actions history • Proposed mitigation projects • Prioritizing mitigation projects using STAPLE+E	• Will participate in the AEPC as prescribed in Section 2 – Plan Maintenance



1.3.3 – Major Mitigation Planning Meetings

The City of Alamogordo MPC held various public meetings to discuss the mitigation plan update process as well as gain public support and input for the plan. The following is a brief synopsis of those meetings. Proof of meetings, sign in sheets, and public notification documentation can be found in Appendix A – Public Participation.

Mitigation Planning Committee Kick-Off Meeting

23 September 2014

International Consulting Associates, ITD met with the MPC to conduct an initial kick-off meeting. The hazard mitigation process was defined, the purpose of an HMP was explained, the MPC discussed how to get the community involved, and what hazards they thought should be included in the plan.

Stakeholder and Public Kick-Off Meeting

14 May 2015

A public announcement was made by International Consulting Associates, ITD in partnership with the City of Alamogordo. ITD met with stakeholders and the public to conduct a kick-off meeting. The hazard mitigation process was defined, the purpose of an HMP was explained and a discussion was had on what hazards the city thought should be included in the plan.

Stakeholder Kick-Off Meeting

26 May 2015

A public announcement was made by International Consulting Associates, LTD in partnership with the City of Alamogordo. They met with stakeholders and the public to conduct a kick-off meeting. The hazard mitigation process was defined, the purpose of an HMP was explained and a discussion was had on what hazards the stakeholders thought should be included in the plan.

Plan Review Meeting

20 August – 24 August 2018

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft was posted on the City of Alamogordo website and emailed directly to stakeholders so that the public could review and comment on the draft of the plan. Fire Chief Jim LeClair also made himself and the plan physically available on August 22, 2018 at the Fire House so that the public had the opportunity to read and comment in person. BOLDplanning's Hazard Mitigation Plan writer, Brittney Whatley, was available by phone for any questions or comments the public may have had.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption Signing

To be Determined

The City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan adoption letters will be disseminated and signed by the City. The signing of this resolution codifies the adoption of the HMP by the participating stakeholders.



1.4 – Stakeholder Participation

The City of Alamogordo MPC is made up of stakeholders working together for the development and ongoing maintenance of this plan. The participants are grouped into actively participating representatives from the participating communities within City of Alamogordo.

Mitigation Planning Committee

This group consists of planners from the city of Alamogordo to include the Fire department, the city manager's office, the Police department, the Hazard mitigation department, the GIS Department, representatives from the state of New Mexico, and BOLDplanning.

The public

FEMA requires this planning effort to be open to constant input from interested citizens in compliance with the Sunshine Laws. In New Mexico, public meetings must comply with the New Mexico Open Meetings Law unless established by statutory exemption. Therefore, any citizen who wishes to be involved in this effort to mitigate future disasters is encouraged to attend the MPC meetings and to solicit relevant comments to be included in the draft sections of the written plan.

The following table (Table 2) details the stakeholders and MPC members who participated in the hazard mitigation planning process. This list contains all relevant local and state agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, and any appropriate neighboring communities. Due to employee turnover and departmental changes, the table below also contains new MPC members. These members were not a part of previous planning meetings. However, they have filled positions of the former MPC members. For consistency we have denoted MPC members who no longer work for the city and we have also added the new members. New members have been an integral part of this plan update and they will also be key partners in the updates moving forward.



Table 1: Stakeholders and MPC Members

Table 1 - Stakeholders & MPC Members			
Name	Organization	Position	Collaboration/Invitation
Principal Plan Developers			
Brittney Whatley	BOLDplanning	Mitigation Planner	Project Manager and Mitigation Specialist
Cassandra Wolff	BOLDplanning	GIS Analyst	GIS coordinator
Local Governments			
Jim LeClair	City of Alamogordo	Fire Chief / Emergency Manager	Represented jurisdiction and provided input
Brian Cesar	City of Alamogordo	Assistant City Manager	Provided additional support and input
Tony Pistilli	City of Alamogordo	GIS Technician	Provided additional support and input
*Marc South	City of Alamogordo	City Planner	Provided additional support and input
Nancy Beshaler	City of Alamogordo	Project Manager / Flood Plain Manager	Provided additional support and input
*Nancy Jacobs	City of Alamogordo	City Clerk	Provided additional support and input
*Mikel Ward	City of Alamogordo	Fire Chief	Provided additional support and input
*Jim Stahle	City of Alamogordo	City Manager	Provided additional support and input
*Robert Duncan	City of Alamogordo	Police Chief	Provided additional support and input
J Armstrong	City of Alamogordo	Executive Administrator for the Alamogordo Fire Department	Provided additional support and input
*Julia Garza	City of Alamogordo	Executive Assistant to City Manager	Represented jurisdiction and provided input
*Ruben Segura	City of Alamogordo	City Planner	Provided additional support and input
State & Federal Agencies			
Kevin Dodge	State of New Mexico		Provided additional support and input
New MPC Members			
Darron Williams	City of Alamogordo	City Planner	Provided additional support and input
Rachel Hughs	City of Alamogordo	City Clerk	Provided additional support and input
Maggie Paluch	City of Alamogordo	City Manager	Provided additional support and input
Brian Peete	City of Alamogordo	City Police Chief	Provided additional support and input
Cheryl Otero – Baker	City of Alamogordo	Executive Assistant to City Manager	Provided additional support and input

*Denotes employee no longer works for the city, positions have been filled by employees listed under the New MPC Members list



1.5 – Community Involvement

The City of Alamogordo MPC provided opportunities for neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, academia, nonprofits and other interested parties to be involved in the planning process. The public was notified of open meetings via City of Alamogordo's website, letters and emails. BOLDplanning and the City of Alamogordo invited all non-covered jurisdictions, including school districts, to participate in the plan. Any jurisdiction or school district not covered in this HMP is either covered under another plan or declined to participate. Emergency managers from neighboring counties were invited to attend the public draft review meeting. For two weeks prior to each public meeting, an announcement was placed on the City of Alamogordo website and sent via letters. Please see Appendix A – Public Participation for documentation.

At the first public planning meeting, attendees ranked and identified hazards and completed a risk assessment questionnaire. During this meeting and the last public review hearing, concerned citizens and other parties were invited to review the most current draft, provide any input or feedback, and ask any relevant questions of the City of Alamogordo MPC and BOLDplanning.

Relevant federal, regional, state, local, and tribal governments, as well as any private and non-profit organizations were invited to provide input and technical expertise. The entities, who volunteered, either in person or by providing hazard data, are listed in the following table.

The final draft of the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan was made available to the public. However, no comments were made for inclusion into the update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Table 2: Partner Involvement by Entity

Table 2 - Partner Involvement by Entity		
Entry Classification	Entity	Entity Input
Federal Agencies	National Parks, NOAA	Provided weather data, land use data and geological data.
State Agencies	NM DHSEM	Provided oversight and technical assistance.
Local Governments	City of Alamogordo GCRM Hospital Cloudcroft EMS Otero County Sheriff's Office Otero County Emergency Management National Forestry Department of Health Holloman Air Force Base American Medical Response	MPC members, principle subjects. Provided input.
Private Organizations	BOLDplanning	Directed planning effort, principle planners. Provided input from various interests.



Section 2 – Local Procedures & Resources

2.1 – Available Resources

2.1.1 – Documentation Resources

The MPC conducted a comprehensive review of City of Alamogordo to determine the availability of existing emergency management and preparedness information.

City of Alamogordo Critical Facilities List

The MPC compiled a list of critical facilities and pertinent information on those facilities. This list is used throughout the plan and is the basis for the vulnerability assessments and loss estimates. The complete list is posted in Appendix D.

City of Alamogordo Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)

The City of Alamogordo OEM/DES has developed a city-wide LEOP. Using a commercial template to follow “best practices” methodology, this plan was completed in 2006 and is constantly being developed, tested, and updated. Relevant information regarding what was pulled from the LEOP was integrated into this plan.

City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan

City of Alamogordo is currently covered by a FEMA approved local hazard mitigation plan. The current HMP plan has been reviewed and is incorporated throughout this plan per FEMA requirements.

City of Alamogordo CEMP

City of Alamogordo provided a document describing the planning and zoning practices for the city. b

2.1.2 – Fiscal Resources

The MPC assessed their available funding options. The following is a list of federal, state and local funding sources that are either available or relevant to the City of Alamogordo HMP.

Fire Prevention and Safety Grants (FP&S)

These grants are administered by FEMA to enhance safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to target high-risk populations and reduce injury. Fire departments, local governments, and recognized community organizations are eligible to receive this funding.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)

The FMA program is designed to aid in the buyout of Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties as well as assist in the funding of flood mitigation projects and activities.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The HMGP is managed by FEMA and administered by New Mexico Department of Emergency Management. City of Alamogordo does not have any HMGP funds available for mitigation planning.

Local Revenues & Budgets

Recognizing the importance of hazard mitigation planning, City of Alamogordo has self-funded the 25% in-kind match required by the FEMA HMP grant.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

HMGP is managed by FEMA and is a nationally competitive grant program. The development of this plan has been funded by a HMGP grant at a 75% match.

Planning Process

Local Procedures & Resources

- Available Resources
- Continued Public Involvement
- Plan Maintenance Process

Planning Area

Hazard Risk Assessment

Mitigation Strategy



2.1.3 – Technical Resources

The City of Alamogordo MPC employed a variety of technical resources in its plan development. These technical resources were instrumental in completing an accurate vulnerability and risk assessment.

BOLDplanning

With over 14 years of experience in hazard mitigation planning, BOLDplanning's Hazard Mitigation Department was the principle plan writer.

ESRI ArcGIS v10

All maps developed for this plan, along with the HAZUS® model, were developed using ESRI's ArcGIS v10.

FEMA DFIRM – Map Data Center

FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) data was instrumental in mapping floodplain locations and estimating potential flood impacts and loss estimates.

NOAA/NCEI

Weather data and historical events were primarily provided by NOAA's NCEI (formerly NCDC).

University of Wisconsin – Madison SILVIS Labs

SILVIS Labs collects and distributes the raw Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) information used in calculating City of Alamogordo wildfire risk.

2.2 – Continued Public Involvement

City of Alamogordo is dedicated to involving the public in the continual shaping of its HMP plan and the development of its mitigation projects and activities.

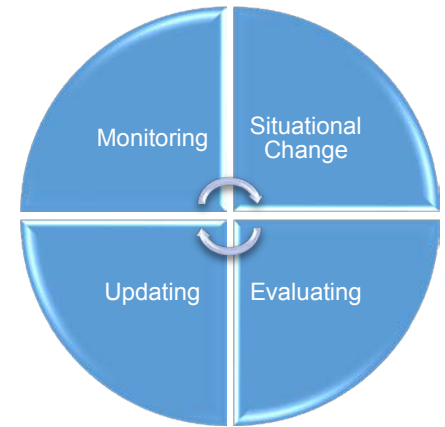
The City of Alamogordo MPC will continue to keep the public informed about its hazard mitigation project and activities through its website. Additionally, it will provide a "comments/suggestions" option for the public to submit input through the website.

The public will also be invited to participate in annual MPC meetings to review and discuss the HMP events of the past year.

Copies of the City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan will be available on the city's website and distributed to the participating jurisdiction.

2.3 – Plan Maintenance Process

The City of Alamogordo MPC has developed a method to ensure monitoring, evaluation, and updating of its HMP. Upon adoption of the City of Alamogordo HMP, City of Alamogordo will utilize its AEPC to provide HMP updates, revisions, and data collection for future HMP planning purposes. The AEPC Chair will form a subcommittee for proposed mitigation projects comprised of City of Alamogordo's Emergency Manager and city representatives from the MPC. The chair of the subcommittee will be determined by a vote in the sub-committee. Additional members may be added based on necessity. The sub-committee will submit a quarterly report to the AEPC which in turn will submit an annual report to the City Manager. Please see the City of Alamogordo HMP Quarterly Report form at the end of this section.



The City of Alamogordo City Manager may request a non-scheduled report on the monitoring, evaluation, or updating of any portion of the HMP due to irregular progress on mitigation actions and or projects, in the aftermath of a hazard event, or for any reason deemed appropriate.

2.3.1 – Plan Monitoring

Plan monitoring can be defined as the ongoing process by which stakeholders obtain regular feedback on the progress being made towards achieving their goals and objectives. In the more limited approach, monitoring may focus on tracking projects and the use of the agency's resources. In the broader approach, monitoring involves tracking strategies and actions being taken by partners and non-partners and figuring out what new strategies and actions need to be taken to ensure progress towards the most important results.

Regularly report on mitigation actions' and projects' progress from start to finish



A monitoring report will be written and submitted for review to the AEPC and after the annual MPC meeting or when triggered by a situation change. The monitoring report answers these questions:

- Is the mitigation project under, over, or on budget?
- Is the mitigation project behind, ahead of, or on schedule?
- Are there any changes in City of Alamogordo's capabilities which impact the HMP?
- Are there any changes in City of Alamogordo's hazard risk?
- Has the mitigation action been initiated or its initiation planned?
- Is the current process of prioritizing mitigation actions and projects appropriate and accurate?
- Has the current method of incorporating mitigation actions and projects yielded a comprehensive action and project strategy to address seen and unforeseen hazards?
- If applicable, has participation in a mitigation action's collaboration been regular?
- Was a negative result caused directly or indirectly by insufficient levels of public outreach?
- If any, what plan updates occurred, why they occurred, and what is their impact?

The plan maintenance process is cyclical and maintenance items can operate simultaneously within the process.

2.3.2 – Plan Evaluating

A plan evaluation is a rigorous and independent assessment of either completed or ongoing activities to determine the extent to which they are achieving stated objectives and contributing to decision making.

An evaluation report (see example on the next page) will be written and submitted to the AEPC when the situation dictates. The following situations are typical examples of when an evaluation will be necessary.

- Post hazard event
- Post training exercise
- Post tabletop or drill exercise
- Significant change or completion of a mitigation project
- Significant change or completion of a mitigation action

An evaluation report will ask the following questions in response to the previously listed events.

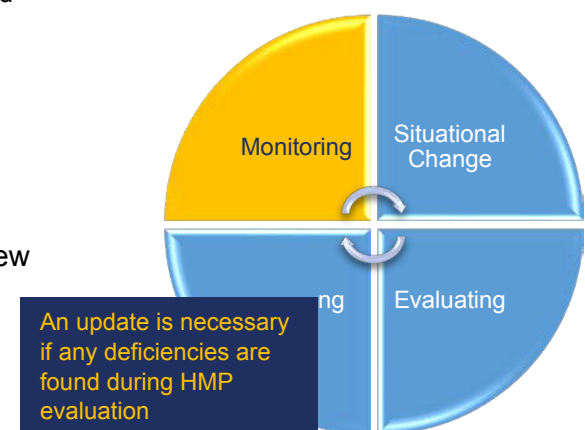
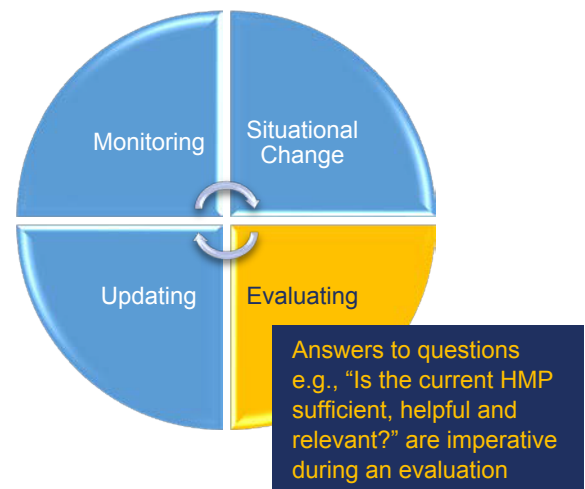
- Do the mitigation objectives and goals continue to address the current hazards?
- Are there new or previously unforeseen hazards?
- Does a change in hazard vulnerability demand a change of or addition of mitigation actions or projects?
- Does a change in the mitigation strategy demand a change of or addition of mitigation actions or projects?
- Are current resources appropriate for implementing a mitigation project?
- Was the outcome of a mitigation action/project expected?
- Are there implementation problems?
- Was the public engaged to the point where they were satisfied with current engagement strategies?
- Did the public participate in a number that produced a positive yield on the plan, action, or project?
- Are there coordination problems?

2.3.3 – Plan Updating

Typically, an HMP update is initiated upon the completion of a plan evaluation and even then, only when the evaluation determines an update is appropriate. Additionally, when new hazard data becomes available it will be added to the HMP. New data will be confirmed or denied at annual MPC meetings.

For whatever reason, an HMP update can be written anytime it is deemed necessary by the City of Alamogordo OEM.

City of Alamogordo will begin its update process under the direction of the City of Alamogordo Emergency Manager three years from this plan's adoption according to FEMA DMA 2000 guidelines on local mitigation plan updates.





2.3.4 – Evaluation Report

City of Alamogordo Local Emergency Planning Committee City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan

Evaluation Report

Hazard Mitigation Plan Sub-Committee Chair: _____

Meeting Date: _____

Plan Approval Date: _____

Plan Expiration Date: _____

Have there been any disasters or training events since the last report? If so, list them below:

Disaster Number/ Training Event	Hazard Type(s)	Was the hazard expected or unforeseen?	Is a plan update required?
<i>Example: DR-1000</i>	<i>Volcanic Eruption</i>	<i>Unforeseen</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Example: Annual Training</i>	<i>Flash Flooding</i>	<i>Expected</i>	<i>No</i>

Mitigation Projects:

Mitigation Project	Participating Jurisdiction(s)	Proposed/Scheduled/In Progress/Completed	Behind/Ahead/On- Schedule	Estimated Completion Date
-----------------------	----------------------------------	---	------------------------------	------------------------------

Example: Tornado Safe Room Cash In Progress On-Schedule 1/1/2016

Public Engagement and Outreach Notes:

Miscellaneous Notes:



Section 3 – Planning Area

Alamogordo is the county seat and economic center of Otero County in south-central New Mexico, United States. A city in the Tularosa Basin of the Chihuahuan desert, it is bordered on the east by the Sacramento Mountains and to the west by White Sands National Monument. It is the city nearest to Holloman Air Force Base. The population was 31,403 as of the 2016 census. Alamogordo is known for its connection with the Trinity test, the first explosion of an atomic bomb, and for the Atari video game burial of 1983.

Humans have lived in the Alamogordo area for at least 11,000 years. The present settlement established in 1898 to support the construction of the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad is an early example of a planned community. The city was incorporated in 1912. Tourism became an important economic factor with the creation of White Sands National Monument in 1934. During the 1950-60s, Alamogordo was an unofficial center for research on pilot safety and the developing United States' space program.

Alamogordo is a charter city with a commission-manager form of government. City government provides many recreational and leisure facilities for its citizens including a large park in the center of the city, many smaller parks scattered through the city, a golf course, Alameda Park Zoo, a network of walking paths, Alamogordo Public Library, and a senior citizens' center. Gerald Champion Regional Medical Center is a nonprofit shared military/civilian facility which is also the hospital for Holloman Air Force Base.

Planning Process

Local Procedures & Resources

Planning Area

- Demographics
- Land Use & Development
- Critical Facilities & Infrastructure

Hazard Risk Assessment

Mitigation Strategy

Table 3: Critical Facilities Summary

Table 3 - Structural Summary		
Jurisdiction	Commercial	Government
City of Alamogordo	\$301,283,000	\$299,183,000
	Total:	\$314,683,000

Table 4: Critical Facilities Summary

Table 4 - Populations Summary		
Jurisdiction	Housing Units	Population
City of Alamogordo	11,909	31,248

*The data is from the U.S. Census Bureau.



3.1 – Demographics

The population of the City of Alamogordo is on average declining. Between 2000 and 2010 the total population of City of Alamogordo decreased by 17.03%. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates as of 2017, City of Alamogordo had a total of 31,248 people residing within its boundaries. Since 2000 the city has decreased in growth by 13.87%. The table below details the City of Alamogordo's demographic information. Increases in populations are highlighted in green and decreasing populations highlighted in red.

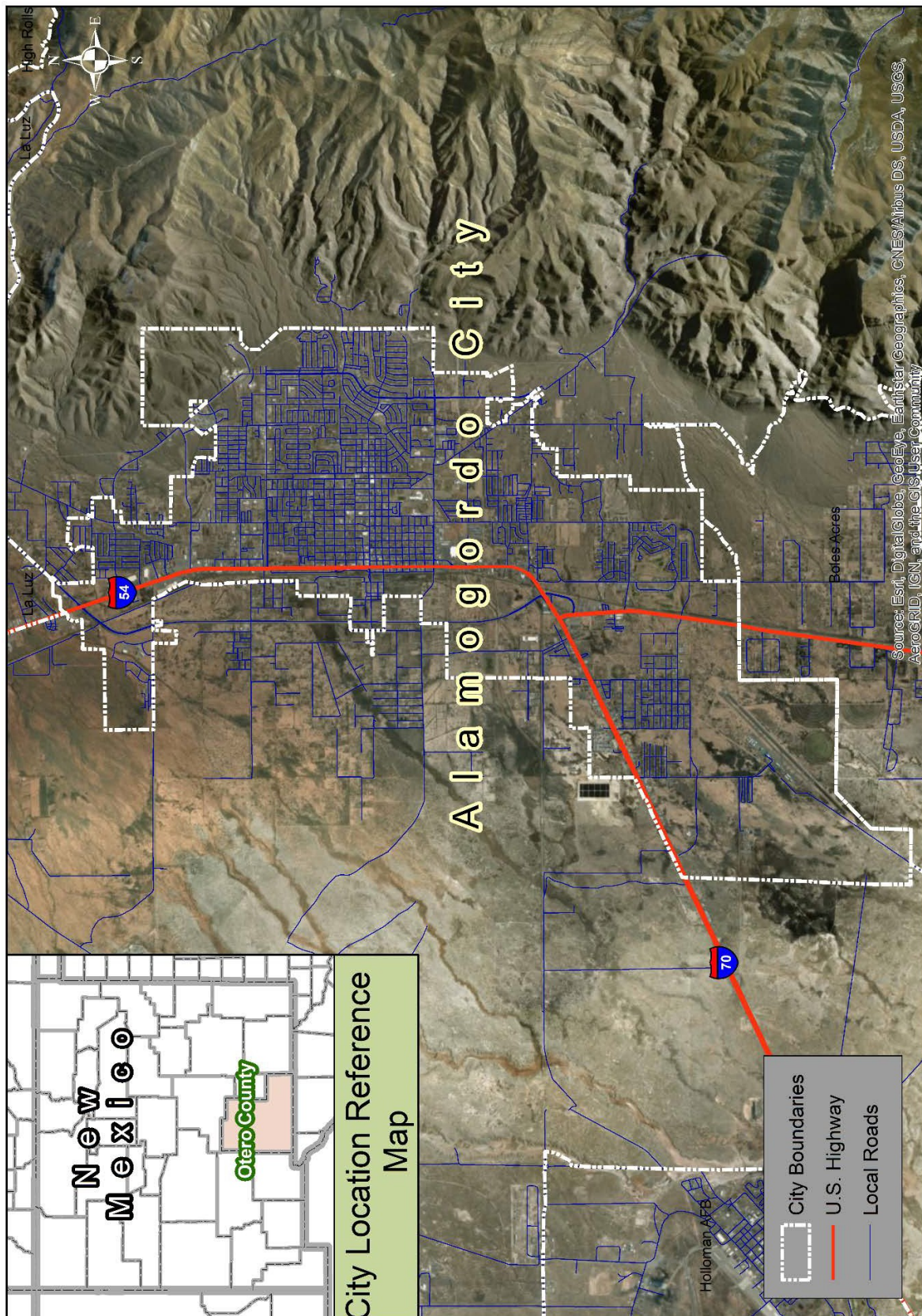
Table 5: Community Demographics

Table 5 – Community Demographics							
Jurisdiction	Size (Sq. Mi)	Population			% Population Change		
		2000	2010	2017	2000-2010	2010-2017	2000-2017
City of Alamogordo	19.3	35,582	30,403	31,248	-17.03%	2.7%	-13.87%

*The data is from the U.S. Census Bureau.



Map 1: City of Alamogordo, Community Profile





3.2 – Land Use & Development Trends

3.2 – Land Use & Development Trends

The City of Alamogordo has seen a gradual decrease in population throughout the planning area. Although there was a minor increase between the years 2000 and 2017, the average population for City of Alamogordo has been declining. Due to this, it is unlikely the whole planning area has a significantly changing hazard vulnerability, and thus, no significant changes to City of Alamogordo's Hazard Mitigation Plan are necessary. Municipalities with stagnant growth or low, sustainable growth can seize an opportunity to focus its mitigation efforts on its current vulnerabilities by continuing to enforce and inspect its zoning, ordinances, and building codes. Similarly, these methods can be used in the growing communities to ensure hazard resiliency through new construction.

For hazards that affect the entire planning area, increased population growth increases a jurisdiction's overall vulnerability while decreased population growth decreases it. It is difficult to quantify the exact change in vulnerability in either direction but can be depicted as generally directly proportional to the population change itself. For more information on each hazards' effect on the entire planning area, see Section 4 – Hazard Risk Assessment.

For hazards with easily measured extents, changes in vulnerability are more difficult to calculate. Over the past three years, dramatic improvements in available geographic data and improvements in risk assessment methodology make this plan update's risk assessment far superior to the previous plan. However, the downside of utilizing improved methodologies and data is that they are incapable of being directly compared to the previous plans' methods and data. For instance, the previous plan does not geographically and accurately depict the locations of the WUI or the WUI intermix. Without knowing where they existed in 2010 the current methodology does not allow for a comparison of vulnerability.

For the sake of having a comparison, although not as accurate as desired, this plan considers any positive population growth rate. In this case, the city has a population decrease overall. Therefore, the vulnerability to hazards has decreased within the City of Alamogordo.

A hazard specific analysis, as it pertains to land use and development trends, is covered under each hazard in Section 4 – Hazard Risk Assessment.



3.3 – Critical Facilities

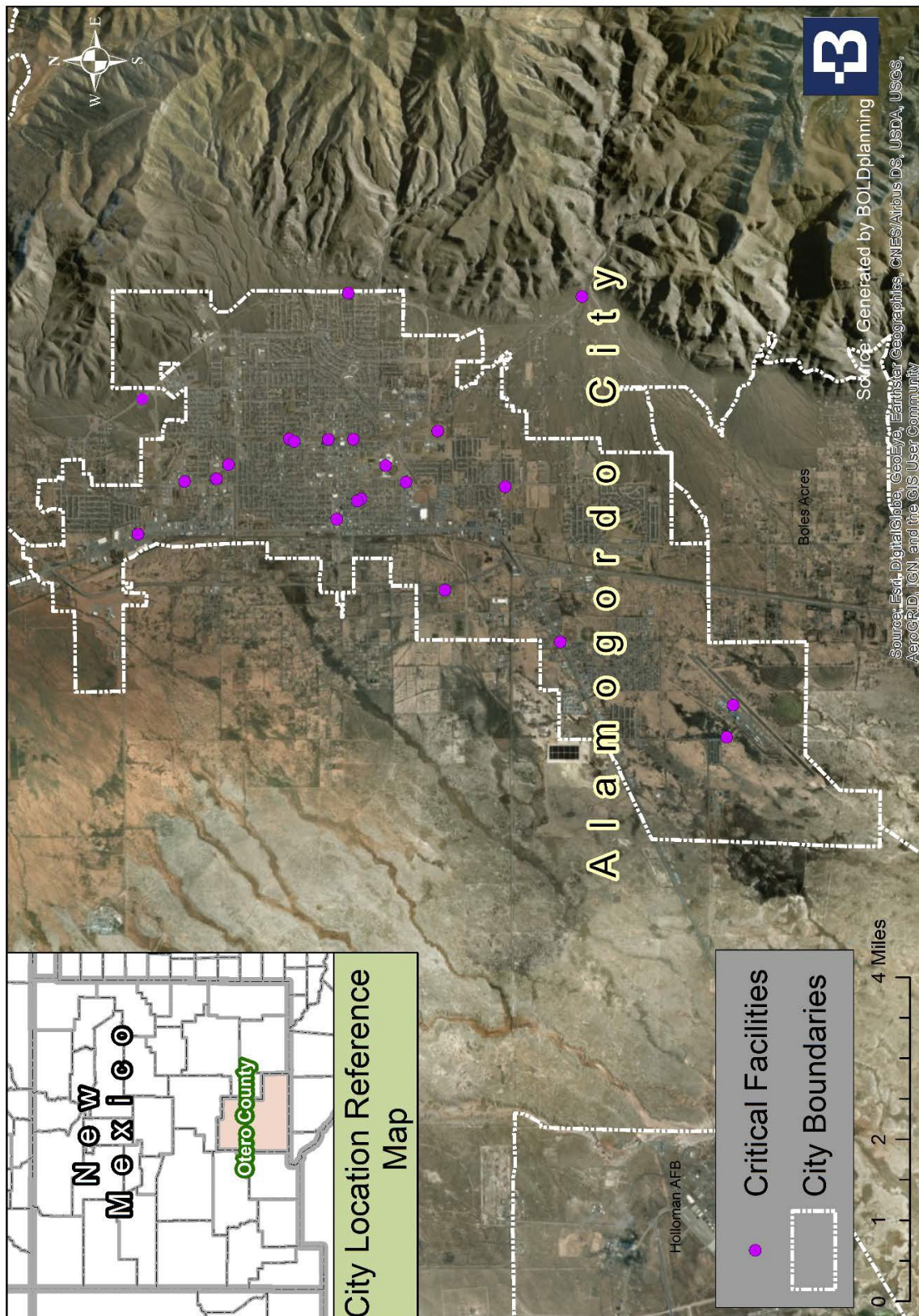
Certain facilities have a net positive value on the community, that is, they contribute to the public good by facilitating the basic functions of society. These facilities maintain order, public health, education, and economic function. Additionally, there are infrastructure and facilities integral to disaster response and recovery operations. Conversely, some infrastructure and facilities are of extreme importance due to the negative externalities created when they are impacted by a disaster. What fits these definitions will vary slightly from community to community, but the definitions remain as a guideline for identifying infrastructure and critical facilities. For the City of Alamogordo, the table below summarized their identified infrastructure and critical facilities. A complete list can be found in Appendix B.

Table 6: Critical Facilities Summary

Table 6 – Critical Facilities Summary		
Jurisdiction	Commercial	Government
City of Alamogordo	2	21



Map 2: City of Alamogordo, Critical Facilities





Section 4 – Hazard Risk Assessment

The goal of mitigation is to reduce the impact of hazards including property damage, disruption to local and regional economies, and the amount of public and private funds spent to assist recovery. To be done correctly, mitigation decision making should be based on risk assessment.

A risk assessment consists of three components: hazard profiling, exposure, and vulnerability assessment. The process entails past hazard events, probability of future events, asset lists, loss estimation, and other sections where appropriate.

A history of declared disasters helps capture an overview of the hazards facing City of Alamogordo. Since 1953, City of Alamogordo has suffered from one declared disaster. This disaster declaration was due to flooding, severe storms, and mudslides. A list of the declared disasters occurring in City of Alamogordo since 1953 is presented in the table below. These disaster declarations affected the county of Otero which is where the planning area resides in. Smaller disasters are more frequent and are not reflected in the table.

Table 7: Presidential Disaster Declarations, City of Alamogordo

Table 7 - Presidential Disaster Declarations, City of Alamogordo		
Designation	Declaration Date	Incident Type
EM – 3229	09/07/2005	Severe Storm, Flooding
DR – 1659	08/30/2006	Severe Storm, Flooding
DR – 1783	08/14/2008	Severe Storm, Flooding
DR – 1962	04/28/2011	Winter Storm, Cold
DR – 4152	08/24/2012	Severe Storm, Flooding
DR – 4197	10/06/2014	Severe Storm, Flooding
DR - 4199	10/29/2014	Severe Storm, Flooding

Planning Process

Local Procedures & Resources

Planning Area

Hazard Risk Assessment

- Identifying Hazards
- Profiling Hazards
- Hazards
- Land Use & Development Trends
- Hazard Risk Summary
- Excluded Hazards

Mitigation Strategy



4.1 – Identified Hazards

The first step in developing a hazard assessment is identifying the hazards with reasonable potential to strike City of Alamogordo. Identification allows appropriate and well-planned action to mitigate the extent and impact of a hazard event as well as facilitating emergency response and recovery operations. Not all disaster contingencies can be planned for. By using an all-hazards approach to planning, the mitigation process yields increased awareness and preparedness for unforeseen hazard events.

Table 9 (below) lists the 12 natural and human-caused hazards profiled in the State of New Mexico Multi-Hazard Plan and Statewide Hazard Assessment. Research indicates seven of these hazards—dam failure, earthquake, expansive soil, high winds, landslides, tornadoes and volcanoes—pose no reasonable risk to City of Alamogordo. As such, they are excluded from this plan. An analysis of why these hazards have been excluded can be found in Section 4.5 – Excluded Hazards. Five of the State-identified hazards do pose some level of risk to the planning area. These are Drought, flooding, severe winter weather and wildfire. Details for each of these hazards, and their potential impact on City of Alamogordo are in Section 4.3.

Note: Extreme heat is included as an aspect in the drought profile. Thunderstorms are included as an aspect in the flood profile.

Table 8: State of New Mexico Identified Hazards

Table 8 - State of New Mexico Identified Hazards			
Hazards in State/Previous HMP	Previous Inclusions	Included/Excluded	Justification
Dam Failure	State Plan	Excluded	No Reasonable risk
Drought (to include Extreme Heat)	State Plan	Included	Disaster History
Earthquakes	State Plan	Excluded	No Reasonable risk
Expansive Soils	State Plan	Excluded	No Reasonable risk
Flood (to include Thunderstorms)	State Plan	Included	Disaster History
High Winds	State Plan	Excluded	No Reasonable risk
Landslides/Subsidence	State Plan	Excluded	No Reasonable risk
Severe Winter Storms	State Plan	Included	Disaster History
Tornadoes	State Plan	Excluded	No Disaster History
Volcanoes	State Plan	Excluded	No Reasonable Risk
Wildfire	City Plan	Included	Disaster History



4.2 – Profiling Hazards

Hazard profiles are outlined in the proceeding sections of the City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan.

4.3.1 – Hazard Description

This section describes the general characteristics of the specified hazard.

4.3.2 – Location & Extent

This section contains information about the location, i.e., the geographic area(s) within the planning area that are affected by the hazard, along with the extent (strength and magnitude) of the specific hazard.

4.3.3 – Previous Occurrences

This section contains a history of previous hazard events for the profiled hazard.

Methodology: Most of the historical data used in the risk assessment originates from NOAA. In most instances, the hazard affects a large geographic area and thus the hazard data is reported at the county level. This is the best available data for these hazards. The calculations for Previous Occurrences and the Probability of Future Events are based on county-level data.

4.3.3 A – Probability of Future Events

Contains the likelihood of the hazard occurring.

Table 9: Probability Categories

Table 9 - Probability Categories	
Category	Range (Per Year)
Rare	0% - 25%
Not Likely	25% - 50%
Likely	50% - 75%
Highly Likely	75% - 100%

4.3.4 – Vulnerability & Impact

Describes the potential impacts of the hazard for each participating jurisdiction and provides an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazard through structures, systems, populations, and community assets that are susceptible to damage and loss from the hazard.

4.3.4A – Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

When appropriate, this section details the infrastructure and facilities pertinent to the hazard.

4.3.4B – Land Use & Development Trends

Provides a general description of land use and development trends within the jurisdiction(s).

4.3.4C – Unique & Varied Risk

Assesses each jurisdiction's risk where it varies from the risks facing the entire planning area.

4.3.4 D – Repetitive Loss Structures

If applicable to the profiled hazard, a description of the location types, along with estimates for the number of repetitive loss properties, will be provided in this section.

4.3.5 E – HAZUS Models

HAZUS was not used for this plan write up, therefore will not be referenced throughout the plan.

4.3(D) – Drought

4.3.1 – Hazard Description

Drought is a normal recurrent feature of climate; it occurs in all climatic zones. Drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity or environmental sector. Drought should be considered relative to some long-term balance, timing and effectiveness between precipitation and evaporative- transpiration.



Photo Courtesy of Las Cruces Sun-News

- Agricultural: When the amount of moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of previously grown crops.
- Hydrological: When surface and subsurface water levels are significantly below their normal levels.
- Meteorological: When there is a significant departure from the normal levels of precipitation.
- Socio-Economic: When the water deficiency begins to significantly affect the population.

When severe to exceptional drought occurs, there is a significant consequence to the water supply, i.e., water used for drinking and agriculture uses, water quality, fighting wildfire and recreation. Drought also creates conditions that make wildfires more likely. When a drought begins agriculture is usually first to be affected because of its heavy dependence on stored moisture in the soil. Soil moisture can be rapidly depleted during extended dry periods.

Droughts are regularly monitored by multiple federal agencies using several different indices. Typically, they are seasonal occurring in the late spring through early fall. Drought monitoring focuses on precipitation and temperature. When precipitation is less than normal and natural water supplied begins to decrease, a drought is occurring.

Drought affects the entire jurisdiction and is a hazard that cannot be eliminated. Drought is cyclical and will always remain a potential problem.

The City of Alamogordo is located in the southwest and falls within what is called the Chihuahua Desert. Water in this part of the country is a precious commodity. Several water systems are used in the City. Alamogordo is situated at the foot of the Sacramento Mountains where water flows directly to reservoirs.

When below average, little or no rain falls, soil can dry out and plants can die. If unusually dry weather persists and water supply problems develop, the time period is defined as a drought. Human activity such as over farming, excessive irrigation, deforestation, and poor erosion controls can exacerbate a drought's effects. It can take weeks or months before the effects of below average precipitation on bodies of water are observed. Depending on the region droughts can happen quicker, noticed sooner, or have their effects naturally mitigated. The more humid and wet an area is, the quicker the effects will be realized. A naturally dry region, which typically relies more on subsurface water will take more time to actualize its effects.

The City also has ten wells that provide 4,925 gallons per minute that supplement adjacent surface water surfaces. There are also three reservoirs with a total capacity of 180,000,000.00 gallons. Eight water tanks are located throughout the system with a total capacity of 22,000,000.00 gallons.



The annual demand for water for the City of Alamogordo is approximately 1,562,520,000 gallons. The population has been increasing since 1898, even though from 2000 to 2017 we have seen a gradual decline in population. It is estimated that by the year 2040 the population is expected to increase from 31,500 to 56,137 over 56 percent. This increase will increase the demand of water from 1,562,520,000 gallons to approximately 2,731,545,050.

The City of Alamogordo has water rights that exceed 13,348.9 -acre feet per year but may only realize approximately 9,794-acre feet per year (firm yield). The difference between water rights and wet water demand, leads to the goal of procuring or otherwise developing additional water sources. It should be noted that a total of 4,795-acre feet is produced annually due to demand.

Periods of drought can have significant environment, agricultural, health, economic, and social consequences. The effects vary depending on vulnerability and regional characteristics. Droughts can also reduce water quality through a decreased ability for natural rivers and streams to dilute pollutants and increase contamination. The most common effects are diminished crop yield, increased erosion, dust storms, ecosystem damage, reduced electricity production due to reduced flow through hydroelectric dams, shortage of water for industrial production, and increased risk of wildfires.

4.3.2 – Location & Extent

Extended periods without enough rainfall can and do occur across City of Alamogordo affecting the entire planning area, causing damage to lawns, gardens, flora and fauna. The events, when they do occur, occur on a massive geographic scale often affecting multiple counties, regions, and states. Severe drought can cause enormous economic consequences, not only in the county but in the region and nation as well. There is no set speed of onset or warning period. A drought may begin in as short of period as a week or it may take months to reach an official declared drought.

When a drought begins, and ends is difficult to determine. Rainfall data alone won't tell if an area is in a drought, how severe the drought may be, or how long the area has been in drought. However, one can identify various indicators of drought, such as rainfall, snowpack, stream flow, and more, and track these indicators to monitor drought. Researchers have developed several tools to help define the onset, severity and end of droughts. Drought indices take thousands of bits of data on rainfall, snowpack, stream flow, etc., analyze the data over various time frames, and turn the data into a comprehensible big picture. A drought index value is typically a single number, which is interpreted on a scale of abnormally wet, average, and abnormally dry. There are three primary drought indices that are all used to determine the onset and the severity of a drought: The Standard Precipitation Index, the Palmer Drought Severity Index, and the Crop Moisture Index. During a drought event, City of Alamogordo can expect to see a range anywhere from 0.0 to – 4.0 on the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) or a -1.0 to -2 on the Standard Precipitation Index. Please see below and the following page for descriptions and tables of the primary drought indices.

Crop Moisture Index (CMI)

A derivative of the PDSI is the CMI. It looks at moisture supply in the short term for crop producing regions. The CMI monitors week-to-week crop conditions, whereas the PDSI monitors long-term meteorological wet and dry spells. The CMI was designed to evaluate short-term moisture conditions across major crop-producing regions. Because it is designed to monitor short-term moisture conditions affecting a developing crop, the CMI is not a good long-term drought monitoring tool. The CMI's rapid response to changing short-term conditions may provide misleading information about long-term conditions. The CMI uses the same index as the PDSI, but in its own redefined context.



The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)

The PDSI has been used the longest for monitoring drought. The PDSI allows for a categorization of various levels of wetness and dryness that are prominent over an area. The PDSI is calculated based on precipitation and temperature data as well as the local Available Water Content (AWC) of the soil. Palmer values may lag emerging droughts by several months, are less well suited for mountainous land or areas of frequent climatic extremes, and are complex—has an unspecified, built-in time scale that can be misleading.

Table 10: Palmer Drought Severity Index

Table 10 - Palmer Drought Severity Index	
Extremely Wet	4.0 or more
Very Wet	3.0 to 3.99
Moderately Wet	2.0 to 2.99
Slightly Wet	1.0 to 1.99
Incipient Wet Spell	0.5 to 0.99
Near Normal	0.49 to -0.49
Incipient Dry Spell	-0.5 to -0.99
Mild Drought	-1.0 to -1.99
Moderate Drought	-2.0 to -2.99
Severe Drought	-3.0 to -3.99
Extreme Drought	-4.0 or less

The Standard Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI shows the actual precipitation compared to the probability of precipitation for various time frames. The SPI is an index based on precipitation only. It can be used on a variety of time scales, which allows it to be useful for both short-term agricultural and long-term hydrological applications. A drought event occurs any time the SPI is continuously negative and reaches an intensity of -1.0 or less. The event ends when the SPI becomes positive. Each drought event, therefore, has a duration defined by its beginning and end, and intensity for each month the event continues. The positive sum of the SPI for all the months within a drought event can be termed the drought's magnitude.

Table 11: Standard Precipitation Index

Table 11 - Standard Precipitation Index	
Extremely Wet	2.0+
Very Wet	1.5 to 1.99
Moderately Wet	1.0 to 1.49
Near Normal	-.99 to .99
Moderately Dry	-1.0 to -1.49
Severely Dry	-1.5 to -1.99
Extremely Dry	-2 and less

4.3.3 – Previous Occurrences

Comprehensive data on droughts, drought impacts, and drought forecasting is extremely limited and often inaccurate. Due to the complexity of drought monitoring, the complexity of agricultural and livestock market pricing, and the large areas droughts impact, the USDA and USGS have difficulty quantifying and standardizing drought data. Each of these contributing drought factors has confounding variables within them.



Photo Courtesy of Las Cruces Sun-News

The USGS partners with the USDA for drought monitoring by mean of ground water and aquifer measurement. Since ground water and aquifer levels are highly variable from year to year, this indicator is useful for reporting whether there is a current shortage or surplus but is unhelpful in forecasting future events. Additionally, ground water and aquifer levels correlate only in a lagged model to climatic conditions further compounding their usefulness in predicting future droughts.

Drought's primary impact is on agriculture and livestock. However, there are many factors it can affect: most notably livestock count, crop prices, crop losses, livestock size, and livestock by products such as milk. Absent a drought, these factors vary significantly from season to season. Prices vary with international market factors influenced by conditions across the globe. Crop yields vary with other climate conditions such as too much rain during planting season or insect abundance, and even marketing campaigns developed to sell more meat from one type of livestock. Drought is only one factor in an equation of many variables.

The USDA monitors these conditions and aggregates the data to create its drought monitor. However, due to the reasons discussed, it is limited in its ability to quantify how severe a drought was over a specified period and for a specific jurisdiction.

The City of Alamogordo has no recorded deaths of injuries from droughts. The City of Alamogordo has not recorded any property or crop damage from drought events.



4.3.3 A Probability, Droughts

In Table 13 below, you will find a list of previous drought events located in or affecting Otero County. The City of Alamogordo falls within the county lines of Otero. This search was completed from 1950 to 2018. Only the years 2004-2018 are charted below due to having zero recorded events from 1950 to 2012. The City of Alamogordo can expect a drought event with a 261.76% probability per year, or 2.61 events per year.

Table 12: Probability, Droughts

Table 12 - Probability, Drought	
Event Year	Event Count
2004	0
2005	0
2006	0
2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0
2011	0
2012	58
2013	66
2014	50
2015	0
2016	0
2017	0
2018	4
Total Recorded Events =	178
Total Years =	68
Yearly Probability =	261.76%

*The data is from NOAA, NCDC, Storm Events Database



4.3.4 – Vulnerability & Impact, Drought

City of Alamogordo has recorded 178 drought events since 1950, of which the range and magnitude was between “slightly dry” and “extremely dry.” Based on the future probability in Table 13, City of Alamogordo can expect 2.61 drought events per year which can range anywhere below 0 and -4 on the Palmer Drought Severity Index and 0 to -2 on the Standard Precipitation Index.

Table 13: Historical Impacts, Drought

Table 13 - Historical Impacts, Drought	
Count of Events	178
Impacts Per Year	2.61
Average Magnitude	-
Magnitude Range	-
Average Cost	\$0
Magnitude of Cost	\$0 - \$0
Total Recorded Cost	\$0
Average Fatalities	0.00
Total Fatalities	0
Average Injuries	0.00
Total Injuries	0

** The data is from NOAA, NCDC, Storm Events Database*

Vulnerability of Facilities

Drought does not pose any risk to City of Alamogordo facilities.

Vulnerability of Population

Drought itself poses no direct risk of injury or death to City of Alamogordo population.

Vulnerability of Systems

Drought can have a significant effect on a jurisdiction's agriculture and tourism economies. If the precipitation level is below normal, farmers and ranchers will struggle to grow their crops and feed their livestock. If rivers, streams, and lakes dry up, tourist will be less likely to enjoy a jurisdiction's amenity resources. Droughts can be intensified when combined with extreme heat.

4.3.4A – Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

Drought does not pose any risk to City of Alamogordo's infrastructure and critical facilities. A complete list of infrastructure and critical facilities can be found in Appendix B.

4.3.4B – Land Use & Development Trends

Currently, there are no significant development projects in City of Alamogordo. Additionally, City of Alamogordo populations are decreasing slightly.

4.3.4C – Unique & Varied Risk

The entire planning area is at equal risk to droughts.

4.3.4D – Repetitive Loss Structures

Not applicable.

4.3(FL) – Flooding

4.3.1 – Hazard Description

Flooding is the most prevalent and costly disaster in the United States. Flooding occurs when water, due to dam failures, rain, or melting snows, exceeds the absorptive capacity of the soil and the flow capacity of rivers, streams or coastal areas. At this point, the water concentration hyper extends the capacity of the flood way and the water enters the floodplain. Floods are most common in Monsoon season. Floods can be associated with other natural phenomenon such as earthquakes and rapidly melting snow.



Photo Courtesy of Alamogordo Daily News

Alamogordo is located at the foot of the Sacramento Mountains in the flood path of several arroyos. The City is built on a series of alluvial fans which were formed by drainage from these arroyos. There are four major and several smaller watersheds contributing to flood flow. The major watersheds from the north to the south are the Dry, Beeman, Marble and Alamo Canyons. The Beeman and Marble Canyon alluvial fans flow into the central part of the City.

Two types of flooding appear to be of the most concern in the planning area: flash flooding and storm water drainage. A flash flood is a very dynamic event in which a large volume of water moves through an area at high velocity in a very short time. This type of flooding can be very difficult to predict and can occur with little or no warning. In many cases, flash floods can move through an area miles from where rain has occurred, thereby increasing the danger to persons within the flood's path. Flash floods are created as a result of rainfall. As rainwater runs into small arroyos, it begins to collect. As these arroyos merge together, the amount of water along with the velocity and force increase.

This collection becomes a wall of water that can wash vegetation, structures and other debris. The debris then increases the amount of force available and increases its destructive power. In addition to the amount of water that creates a flash flood, other factors also affect the dynamics of this type of flood including slope, width, and vegetation along the banks of the waterway.

The slope of a flash flood traverse is related to the overall speed the water travels. The steeper the incline, the faster the water travels. The incline affects the width of the flooding area. As a rule of thumb, the faster the water moves, the arroyos are narrower. When the water flows on a shallower slope, the water tends to spread out more, which can decrease its potential to cause mass damage, although must still be considered dangerous. The type of vegetation located along the flood path can prevent further erosion of the arroyo banks.

Intense rainfall in City of Alamogordo may result in water flowing rapidly from higher elevations into valleys, collecting in, and sometimes overtopping the low-lying streams which creates off stream flooding. Various types of floods can happen quickly in the form of a flash flood or accumulate seasonally over a period of weeks as is the case in a riverine flood. Flooding can occur anytime throughout the year but is typically associated with the spring season.

4.3.2 – Location & Extent

A variety of factors affect the severity of flash and riverine flooding within the planning area. These include topography, weather characteristics, development, and geology. Intense flooding will create havoc in any jurisdictions affected. The predicative magnitude of flash and riverine floods varies greatly. The City of Alamogordo flood maps indicate flooding depths of one to three feet due to sheet flow and ponding.



Photo Courtesy of Alamogordo Daily News

Flash Flooding

Flash flooding is unpredictable and can occur anywhere throughout the entire planning area. City of Alamogordo does not have any centralized or identified recurring locations that are more likely to experience flash flooding than other areas, based on previous events and historical documentation. The reviewed historical documentation repeatedly mentions roads and ditches being flooded, but no specific areas continually experiencing flash flooding. Additionally, when property damage occurred, none of the locations were repeatedly mentioned.

Riverine Flooding

Intense and widespread flooding can trap people and entire communities without basic goods or services. Any amount of damage can render a structure unusable for as long as recovery operation would take depending on the level of damage.

The following maps show effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) floodplains identified by FEMA to depict the location of 100 and 500-year floodplains throughout City of Alamogordo. The FEMA FIRM maps are located in Appendix E.

Table 15: Flood Zone Classifications

Table 15 - Flood Zone Classifications	
Zone	Description
A	No Base Flood Elevations Determined
AE	Base Flood Elevations determined
AH	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined
AO	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on stopping terrain); average depths determined for areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined
Shaded X	Areas of 500-year flood; areas of 100-year flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 100-year flood. An area inundated by 0.2% annual chance flooding.

For the following FEMA NFHL maps the A and AE zones have been combined as they are both considered 100-year floodplains.



4.3.3 – Previous Occurrences

The City of Alamogordo planning area resides within Otero County. Table 16 below depicts the occurrences of flooding within Otero County. Since 1950, NOAA has recorded one (1) riverine flood impact in the City of Alamogordo. The City has not recorded any loss of life or injury from riverine flooding. These events have caused \$25,000 in property damage.

Since 1950, NOAA has recorded 88 flash flood impacts in the planning area. The City of Alamogordo has recorded 0 (zero) fatalities and 0 (zero) injuries related to flash flooding. These events have cost the planning area 3.525 million dollars in property damage.



Photo Courtesy of Alamogordo Daily News

4.3.3 A – Probability of Future Events

The City of Alamogordo can expect a flash flood event with 129.41% probability per year or 1.29 events per year.

Table 16: Probability, Flash Floods

Table 16 - Probability, Flash Floods	
Event Year	Event Count
1999	3
2000	2
2001	1
2002	1
2003	0
2004	0
2005	1
2006	10
2007	1
2008	3
2009	3
2010	1
2011	1
2012	0
2013	6
2014	4
2015	3
2016	0
2017	2
2018	0
Total Recorded Events =	88
Total Years =	68
Yearly Probability =	129.41%

*The data are from the NOAA/NCEI Storm Events Database



4.3.4 – Vulnerability & Impact, Flooding Flooding Impacts

Based on the FIRM maps in Appendix E the City of Alamogordo is exposed to 100-year floodplains and can expect 0.014 riverine floods per year. The probability of flash is equal throughout the planning area and is as depicted in Section 4.3.3A at 1.29 events per year.

Vulnerability of Facilities

Flooding can cause minimal or complete damage to facilities taking them offline for days to years depending on the resources available after an event.

The City of Alamogordo has incurred property damage from flooding. Facilities have the potential to be damaged from these quick onset floods. Please see the table 17 (below) for a breakdown of these values by type of flooding.



Photo Courtesy of After Wildfire

Table 17: Vulnerable Structures, Flash Floods

Table 17 – Vulnerable Structures in FEMA Flood Zones		
Jurisdiction	Commercial	Government
City of Alamogordo		
Zone X	1	1
Zone AE	0	1
Zone A	0	1
Zone AH	0	18
Zone A0	0	0
Total =	1	21

*The data are from FEMA's HAZUS CDMS Database.

Vulnerability of Population

If evacuation is not heeded or flood waters rise quickly, citizens of the planning area can be swept away by floodwater currents, become trapped on rooftops or points of high elevations, and even sustain injury or death. Depending on conditions, this could expose them to elements and deprive them of basic needs and services.

As described in Vulnerability of Facilities, water that's slow to drain will encourage growth of mold and other bio-hazardous material, rendering a facility unusable. Extra care, assessment, and sanitization are required before citizens can re-inhabit a facility or they may face serious health concerns. Long term care facilities housing vulnerable populations can take longer to evacuate.

Additionally, the potential presence of mold after a flood requires extra care to be taken before their population can re-inhabit a long-term care facility.

The City of Alamogordo has 0 (zero) recorded fatalities from riverine floods and 0 (zero) fatalities from flash flood events. The population total of the planning area is 31,248. Of the 31,248, all are considered vulnerable and at risk to flash flooding.



Vulnerability of Systems

Critical facilities and infrastructure can be rendered unusable or permanently destroyed, having a significant impact on a jurisdiction's ability to conduct its day to day or current flood event operations. Significant damage to residential and or commercial structures can irrevocably damage a community and its economy creating refugees and economic hardship.

4.3.4A – Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

All infrastructure and critical facilities are equally at risk to flash flooding since it indiscriminately can affect the entire planning area. A complete list of infrastructure and critical facilities can be found in Appendix B.

4.3.4B – Land Use & Development Trends

Currently, there are no significant development projects in the City of Alamogordo. Additionally, the population has a slight decrease. Therefore, vulnerability has decreased due to land use, growth, or development trends.

4.3.4C – Unique & Varied Risk

Flash flooding has ability to affect a portion of or the entire planning area. Unfortunately, there is no accurate method of predicting the location or extent of a flash flood's impact. That being said, if it were to occur it will affect the planning area.

Additionally, it is not possible to predict varying probability in the planning area except for varying risk as it is proportionate to the area's demographics. Logically, areas with a greater population are at a higher risk than areas with a lower population.

Table 19: Unique & Varied Risk, Riverine Flooding

Table 19 - Unique & Varied Risk, Riverine Floods	
Jurisdiction	Risk Characteristics
City of Alamogordo	The jurisdiction is in the 100-year floodplain

4.3.4D – Repetitive Loss Structures

There is only one repetitive loss structure that has not been mitigated according to the City of Alamogordo flood plain manager.

4.3(WF) – Wildfire

4.3.1 – Hazard Description

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire in an area of combustible vegetation that occurs in the countryside or a wilderness area. Other names such as brush fire, bush fire, forest fire, desert fire, grass fire, hill fire, peat fire, vegetation fire, and wildfire may be used to describe the same phenomenon depending on the type of vegetation being burned.

A wildfire differs from other fires by its extensive size, the speed at which it can spread from its original source, its potential to change direction unexpectedly and its ability to jump gaps such as roads, rivers and fire breaks. Wildfires are characterized in terms of the cause of ignition, their physical properties such as speed of propagation, the combustible material present, and the effect of weather on the fire.

Alamogordo is located at the foot of the Sacramento Mountains and has been subjected to the effects of numerous historical wildfires located within the Alamogordo region. This region encompasses the Lincoln National Forest to the North and East as well as other undeveloped or natural habitat. Although wildfire may not directly present an immediate threat to the community, there lays the propensity for ephemeral and long-term effects and impact to the Community, resulting in a cascade effect.

An expansive area where the community derives its water is attributed as part of a watershed prone to wildfire. Contributory to the increased frequency of wildfire is a combination of low moisture, persistent drought, winds and warm weather in southern New Mexico.

The potential for wildfire is significant to the planning jurisdiction. The probability of another wildfire in affecting the planning area is highly likely. They can occur naturally, by human accident, and on rare occasions by human action. Typically, their point of origin is far from human development except for roads, power lines, and similar infrastructure. There is a constant threat to hikers, campers, and other people engaging in outdoor activities. Significant danger to life and property occurs when human development meets and becomes intertwined with wildland's vegetation. The threat of wildfire increases in areas prone to intermittent drought or are generally arid or dry.

Population de-concentration in the U.S. has resulted in rapid development in the outlying fringe of metropolitan areas and in rural areas with attractive recreational and aesthetic amenities especially forests, communities bordering forests and prairies where fires branch off. This demographic change is increasing the size of the wildland-urban interface (WUI), defined as the area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland. Its expansion has increased the likelihood that wildfires will threaten life and property.

Rampant destruction can be mitigated by fire services regularly engaging in preventative burns and land use measures such as creating defensible spaces for residential land owners to minimize the spread of wildland and brush fires. These modifications may reduce the threat to property and can become a critical component of a residential building that can survive without firefighters.



Photo Courtesy of After Wildfire



4.3.2 – Location & Extent

The expansion of the WUI in recent decades has significant implications for wildland or brush fire management and its impact. The WUI creates an environment in which fire can move readily between structural and vegetation fuels. Two types of WUI are mapped: intermixed and interface. Intermix WUI are areas where housing and vegetation intermingle; interface WUI are areas with housing near dense, contiguous wildland vegetation.

The duration of a wildland depends on the weather conditions, how dry it is, the availability of fuel to spread, and the ability of responders to contain and extinguish the fire. Historically, some wildfires have lasted only hours while other fires have continued to spread and grow for an entire season. They spread quickly and can go unnoticed until they have grown large enough to be seen by their dense smoke. If fuel is available, and the high wind speeds hit, a wildland or brush fire can spread over a large area in a very short amount of time. These factors make the difference between small upstart fires easily controlled by local fire services to fires destroying thousands of acres requiring multiple state and federal assets for containment and suppression.

Given the WUI and Intermix depictions in Maps 6 and 7, all participants have a theoretical exposure to wildfires. Based on historical events, the planning area should be prepared for rank 0 events on the Burn Severity Index, shown below, but be prepared for a wildfire up to rank 3.

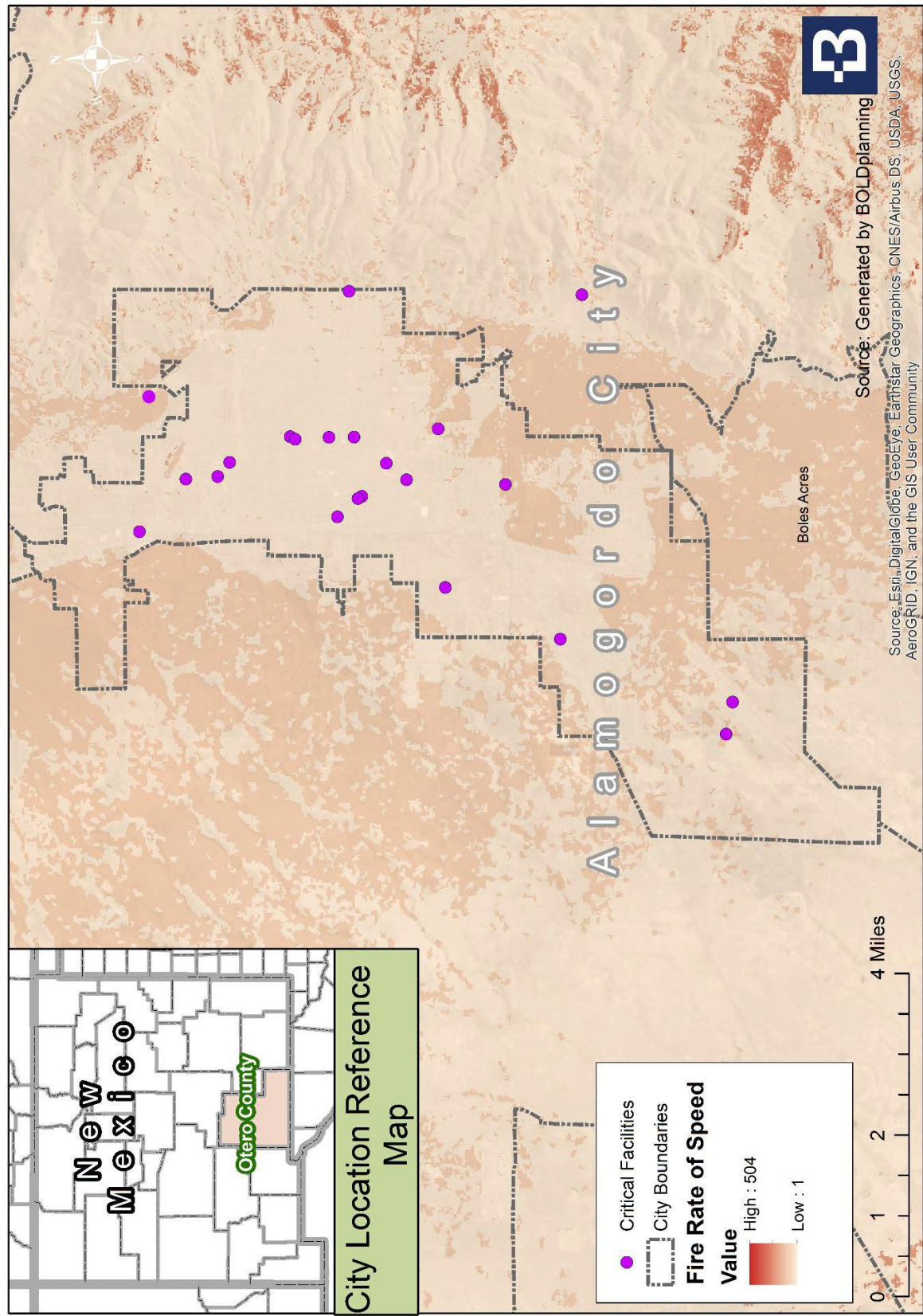
The table shown below details the range of wildfire damages. The severity of the wildfire depends on several quickly changing environmental factors. It is impossible to strategically estimate the severity of a wildfire as the quickly changing factors, drought conditions and wind speed have such a great influence on the wildfire conditions. The exposed participating jurisdiction(s) could experience a wildland or brush fire ranging anywhere from 0 to 4 on the Burn Severity Index.

Table 18: Burn Severity Index

Table 18 - Burn Severity Index			
Rank	Burn Severity	Description	Characteristics
0	Unburned	Fire extinguished before reaching microsite.	• Leaf litter from previous years intact and uncharred • No evidence of char around base of trees and shrubs • Pre-burn seedlings and herbaceous vegetation present.
1	Low Severity Burn	Surface fire which consumes litter yet has little effect on trees and understory vegetation.	• Burned with partially consumed litter present • Evidence of low flame heights around base of trees and shrubs • No significant decreases in overstory & understory basal area, diversity or species richness from pre-burn assessments • Usually burning below 80° C
2	Medium-Low Severity Burn	No significant differences in overstory density and basal area, & no significant differences in species richness. However, understory density, basal area, and species richness declined.	• No litter present and 100% of the area covered by duff • Flame lengths <2m • Understory mortality present, little or no overstory mortality
3	Medium-High Severity Burn	Flames that were slightly taller than those of Medium-low intensity fires, but these fires had occasional hot spots that killed large trees with significant reduction in the understory.	• Soil exposure on 1-50% of the area • Flame lengths <6m • High understory mortality with some overstory trees affected
4	High Severity Burn	Crown fires, usually a stand replacing burn with relatively high overstory mortality.	• Soil exposure >50% • Flame lengths >6m • Higher overstory mortality >20% • Usually burning above 800° C

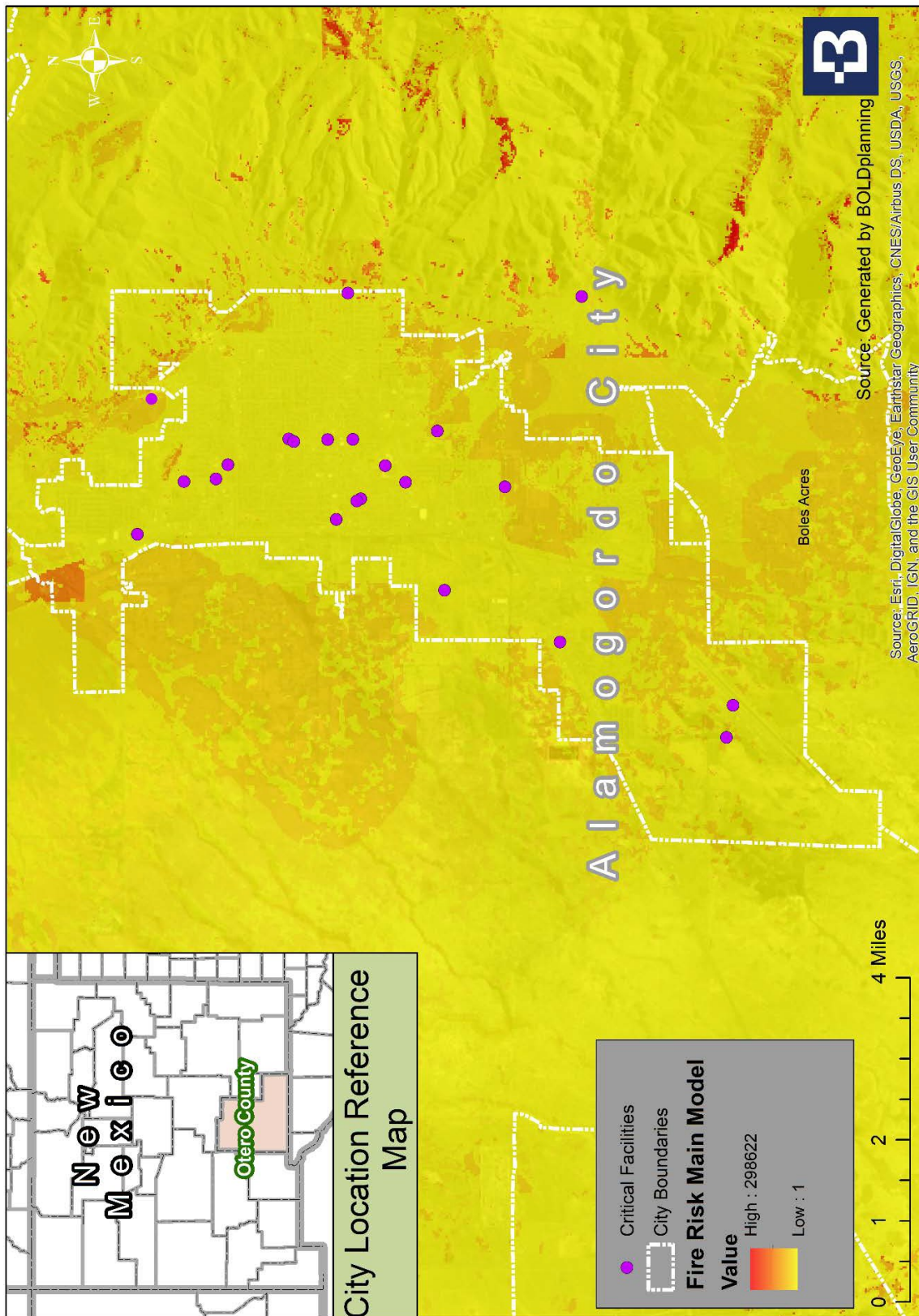


Map 6: City of Alamogordo, WUI, Fire Rate of Speed with Critical Facilities





Map 7: City of Alamogordo, WUI, Fire Risk Main Model with Critical Facilities



4.3.3 – Previous Occurrences

According to the National Center for Environmental Information, the City of Alamogordo has zero recorded previous occurrences of wildfires from 1950-2018.

Although historical fires in the planning area are limited, climatic conditions can change over the next five years and City of Alamogordo needs to be aware of the vulnerability.



Photo Courtesy of Alamogordo Daily News

4.3.3 A – Probability of Future Events

Given the lack of historical evidence of wildfires, it is difficult to quantify the probability of future events. Based on surveys completed by citizens, the probability of future wildfires is “likely”. It is difficult to make assumptions based on very limited historical evidence.

4.3.4 – Vulnerability & Impact, Wildfire

Wildfire & Brush Fire Impacts

Given the data deficiency described in Section 4.3.3, the current impacts of wildland and brush fires throughout the planning area are unknown but are expected to be severe. The City of Alamogordo will seek out this data as soon as it can be made available and update this portion of the plan with that information.

Vulnerability of Facilities

A wildfire burning near a jurisdiction may cover it in soot, cause secondary fires from traveling coals, or directly engulf facilities burning them to the ground. Facilities can be protected by creating defensible spaces or buffer zones, maintaining a fuel free environment, and structural modifications to prevent the growth of a wildfire.

City of Alamogordo and its participating jurisdiction(s)’ structures are valued at \$314,683,000. A GIS analysis puts all but three critical facilities in vulnerable areas for wildfires. However, due to the unpredictable nature of wildfires, we categorized the three critical facilities left over in the Low WUI category in Table 19 (below).



Table 19: Vulnerable Structures, Wildfire

Table 19 – Vulnerable Structures, Wildfire		
Jurisdiction	Commercial	Government
City of Alamogordo		
<i>Low WUI</i>	1	3
<i>Medium WUI</i>	1	5
<i>High WUI</i>	0	10
<i>Municipal Total =</i>	2	18

*The data is compiled from the 1990-2010 Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) of the conterminous United States - SILVIS Lab geospatial data

Vulnerability of Population

A jurisdiction populations' greatest vulnerability is an inability to properly evacuate. They can be caught off guard due to improper warning systems and become trapped in a growing wildland or brush fire. No injuries or deaths have occurred due to wildland fires. The City of Alamogordo's population has had a slight decrease, which means the populations vulnerability has also decreased slightly.

Vulnerability of Systems

In the event a wildland or brush fire begins to burn and grow, evacuation routes may become blocked by the fire or by other people attempting to evacuate. The impingement of the local transportation system makes appropriate warning and information paramount in mitigating City of Alamogordo systems vulnerability to wildland and brush fires.



4.3.4A – Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

The following table breaks down the critical facilities and infrastructure that are at risk to wildland and brush fires based on their location in the WUI.

A complete list of infrastructure and critical facilities can be found in Appendix B.

Table 20: Infrastructure & Critical Facilities, Wildland & Brush Fires

Table 20 - Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, Wildfires	
Jurisdiction	Risk Characteristics
Low WUI	Fire Prevention (1), Medical (1), Municipal (1)
Medium WUI	Fire Prevention (1), Hospital (1), Long-Term Care (1), Municipal (1), Shelter (3)
High WUI	Long-Term Care (3), Municipal (1), School (1)

4.3.4B – Land Use & Development Trends

Currently, there are no significant development projects in City of Alamogordo. Additionally, the City has a decrease in population from 2000 to 2017. Therefore, they have a decreased hazard vulnerability due to land use, growth, or development trends.

4.3.4C – Unique & Varied Risk

Table 21: Unique & Varied Risk, Wildland & Brush Fires

Table 21 - Unique & Varied Risk, Wildfires	
Jurisdiction	Risk Characteristics
City of Alamogordo	Low and medium risk WUI identified.

4.3.4D – Repetitive Loss Structures

There are no repetitive loss structures due to wildfire within City of Alamogordo.

4.3(WS) – Winter Storms

4.3.1 – Description

Freezing, or solidification, occurs when liquid turns into a solid when its temperature is lowered below its freezing point.

Crystallization consists of two major events, nucleation and crystal growth. Nucleation is the step wherein the molecules start to gather into clusters, on the nanometer scale, arranging in a defined and periodic manner that defines the crystal structure. The crystal growth is subsequent growth of the nuclei that succeeds in achieving the critical cluster size. Frost is known to damage crops or reduce future crop yields, therefore farmers in those regions where frost is a problem, often invest substantial means to prevent it forming. Damages are not limited to crop production but extend to certain infrastructure areas that are susceptible to frost and freeze. The infrequent occurrence of an event is often accompanied by severe intensity.



Photo Courtesy of Alamogordo Daily News

the

The probability that frost/freeze or extreme cold/wind chill events will occur in planning jurisdiction historically has been somewhat infrequent. In recent years this event frequency has increased and the probability of a future severe winter storm event to the entire planning area has become likely.

Winter storm events within the City of Alamogordo planning area are typically short-lived but resulting in an increased disruptive impact to city infrastructure and services. The entire planning area is vulnerable to severe winter storms with wind and light snow or ice. The severity of winter storms may vary from mild impacts to an extremely dangerous storm that can bring wind, snow and ice creating hazardous conditions and impacts to structures and infrastructure. While higher elevations may be more adapted to colder temperatures, severe winter storms generally affect the planning area with equal severity.

Severe winter storms have occurred infrequently in the past. However, given the recent past increase in frequency recurrence of extreme cold events and the increased impact of this type of event the overall vulnerability is likely.

4.3.2 – Location & Extent

As winter storms occur intermittently throughout the City of Alamogordo, they often affect the entire planning area. These events occur on a massive geographic scale often affecting multiple counties, regions, and states.

Winter storms typically form with warning and are often anticipated. Like other large storm fronts, the severity of a storm is not as easily predicted and when it is, the window of notification is up to a few hours to under an hour. Although meteorologists estimate the amount of snowfall a winter storm will drop, it is not known exactly how many feet of snow will fall, whether it will form an ice storm, or how powerful the winds will be until the storm is already affecting a community.



Photo Courtesy of Double Nickel Farm

Winter storms can range from moderate snow over a few hours to blizzard conditions with high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snowfall with blinding wind-driven snow, and extremely cold temperatures that last several days.

Historically, according to NOAA, the planning area will typically receive an average of 10 inches during a winter storm, but in the most extreme cases can see up to 10 to 15 inches throughout the city. City of Alamogordo has recorded snow storm events. Based on these historical values, City of Alamogordo should be prepared to experience an ice storm with accumulation of up to 15 inches of snow.

4.3.3 – Previous Occurrences

City of Alamogordo has a record of zero injuries and zero fatalities due to winter storms.

Since 1950, NOAA has recorded eight (8) winter storm events in the county of Otero, where the planning area resides. City of Alamogordo has recorded \$15,000 of property damage from these winter storms.

4.3.3 A – Probability of Future Events

City of Alamogordo can expect a winter storm with a 11.76% probability per year, or 0.117 events per year.

Table 22: Probability, Winter Storms

Table 22 - Probability, Winter Storms	
Event Year	Event Count
2015	8
Total Recorded Events =	8
Total Years =	68
Yearly Probability =	11.76%



4.3.4 – Vulnerability & Impact, Winter Storms

Winter Storm Impacts

City of Alamogordo has recorded eight (8) winter storm events since 1950, of which the magnitude can be any combination of winter storms but always be considered severe. Based on the future probability in Table 38, City of Alamogordo can expect 0.117 winter storms per year which could impact in the form of heavy accumulated snow, accumulated ice, extreme and prolonged cold temperatures, or any combination of the three.



Photo Courtesy of Alamogordo Daily News

Vulnerability of Facilities

Structural vulnerability to winter storms is the same throughout City of Alamogordo. Heavy snow accumulation can cause roofing to collapse on old or poorly constructed facilities. Ice storms will coat a facility's exterior but is unlikely to cause anything more than superficial damage. Prolonged, extremely cold temperatures can cause significant damage to poorly insulated or heated facilities. The cold temperatures can cause a facility's water pipes and plumbing systems to freeze. As the water in these systems turns to ice it expands and eventually will cause pipes to burst.

City of Alamogordo structures are valued at \$314,683,000. Since winter storms threaten the entire planning area equally, all municipal structures are considered exposed and vulnerable. Please see the table below for a breakdown of these values.

Table 23: Vulnerable Structures, Winter Storms

Table 23 – Vulnerable Structures, Winter Storms		
Jurisdiction	Commercial	Government
City of Alamogordo	\$301,283,000	\$299,183,000
	Total:	\$314,683,000

Vulnerability of Population

City of Alamogordo populations are equally vulnerable throughout the planning area. City of Alamogordo citizens are at risk from prolonged, cold temperatures if they fail to be sheltered in an adequately heated structure or are unable to reach shelter. Some structures are dependent on electricity for their heating, making them vulnerable if a winter storm causes power outage. Additionally, if a winter storm restricts travel, people may become immobile on roadways and be at the mercy of their vehicle's gas supply. Exposure from winter storms in any of these cases can lead to frostbite and hypothermia. Both conditions, if untreated, can lead to death.

City of Alamogordo has a total population of 31,248 in 11,909 housing units all of which are highly vulnerable and at risk to winter storms.

Historically, there has been zero recorded fatalities and zero injuries relating to winter storms across region wide fronts in City of Alamogordo.

Vulnerability of Systems

City of Alamogordo's asset and system vulnerability to winter storms is the same throughout the



planning area. Winter storms create havoc on roads impacting travel from decreased speeds and traffic jams to an ice storm or blowing snow drifts making any travel impossible or extremely dangerous. Additionally, ice storms and snow accumulation can directly bring down power lines or bring down vegetation onto power lines. From these scenarios, City of Alamogordo can suffer power outages making it difficult to heat structures and exposing its citizens to prolonged cold temperatures.

4.3.4A – Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

All infrastructure and critical facilities are equally at risk, since winter storms indiscriminately affect the entire planning area. A complete list of infrastructure and critical facilities can be found in Appendix B.

4.3.4B – Land Use & Development Trends

Currently, there are no significant development projects in City of Alamogordo. Additionally, the planning area has a decrease in population from 2000 to 2017. Therefore, the hazard vulnerability rating has decreased for the entire planning area and does not have a significant enough change in rate to denote a reasonable increase in their hazard vulnerability due to land use, growth, or development trends.

4.3.4C – Unique & Varied Risk, Winter Storms

Winter storms have the potential to affect a portion of the entire planning area. Unfortunately, there is no accurate method of predicting the location or extent of a winter storm's impact. If it will affect the planning area it will affect the entire planning area. Logically, the planning areas with a greater population are at a higher risk.

Although this plan addresses vulnerability to winter storms, without the possibility of being able to calculate all components of risk at a jurisdictional level, each jurisdiction's individual risk to winter storms is not possible to determine.

4.3.4D – Repetitive Loss Structures

Not applicable



4.4 – Hazard Risk Summary

The following table (Table 24) outlines the planning area's general risk to this plan's profiled hazards. The rankings are based on a composite evaluation of this plan's risk assessment, namely, a hazard's probability of occurring in the future, the vulnerability of a jurisdiction to a specific hazard, the intensity of past hazard impacts, and a joint evaluation of local experts and stakeholders.

Table 24: Hazard Risk Summary

Table 24 – Hazard Risk Summary				
Jurisdiction	Drought	Floods	Wildfire	Winter Storm
City of Alamogordo	Highly Likely	Highly Likely	Likely	Rare

4.5 – Excluded Hazards

Dam Failure

For the City of Alamogordo hazard mitigation plan, only natural hazards are included. Therefore, manmade structures like dams are not included in the hazard vulnerability section.

Earthquakes

Earthquake does not pose a threat to the City of Alamogordo in a risk area that would constitute reasonable threat or risk to be included in the hazard mitigation plan.

Landslides

The State of New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan (2013) does not identify City of Alamogordo as at risk from landslides. Additionally, the USGS's landslide risk database corroborates this claim.

Volcanic Eruption

The State of New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan (2013) does not identify City of Alamogordo as at risk from a volcanic eruption. Further, there is no evidence or documentation from USGS that says the planning area is at any risk, reasonable or otherwise, to a volcanic eruption.

Windstorm

The previous City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan lists windstorm as a hazard. Upon further research and decision made by the MPC, it was decided the hazard was ranked so low that is not considered a threat to the city.

Note: Human-caused hazards, though identified in the State of New Mexico Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Statewide Hazard Assessment are not included in the City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan. These include: Communicable Disease, Hazardous Materials Incidents, and Terrorism.



Section 5 – Mitigation Strategies

5.1 Mitigation Capabilities

The stakeholder provides a set of capabilities, in some cases broad and in some cases narrow, by which they can increase the planning area's resiliency.

City and Municipal Governments

The broadest form of mitigation capabilities come from the city and municipal governments. Their inherent legal authority allows them to institute the greatest regulatory and developmental changes.

Institutional Capability

City of Alamogordo is a whole community that can implement the strategies identified herein. In addition, they can promote the mitigation process and educate the public about the hazards prevalent to their area, as well as implementing mitigation processes necessary to mitigate those hazards. The City of Alamogordo values that ability to mitigate and recover from hazards that affect the planning area. One way to assist this goal is to have subject matter experts working for the City. Among the many subject matter experts, the City has land use planners, engineers and an emergency manager who are familiar with the hazards that affect the planning area, personnel skilled in geographic information systems, and grant writers.

In an emergency, the cities response is an extraordinary extension of responsibility and action, coupled with normal day-to-day activity. Normal governmental duties will be maintained, with emergency operations carried out by those agencies assigned specific emergency functions under the City of Alamogordo Emergency Operations Plan. In addition to the emergency operation plan, the City also has a disaster recovery plan, evacuation plan, and continuity of operations plan.

Political Capability

During the process of the development of this plan, opposition to mitigation measures was not evident in City of Alamogordo. In fact, the community political capability is ranked as very willing. The primary limiting factor is funding, which is made more difficult by the current situation in the local, state, and national economy.

The city and their partnerships with the participating agencies are well-organized and responsive to community needs. Leadership is informed and remains up-to-date on the hazards that threaten the area. Citizens who did participate in the public meetings and presentations showed an interest in doing things to promote a safer county. Therefore, the city (the governing board, staff, and citizen population) appear willing to promote the economic efficiency and social utility of the mitigation measures contained in this plan, if appropriate funding can be identified. If some of these cannot be met during or after a disruption, the City has partnering arrangements and intergovernmental agreements.

Technical Capability

The participating stakeholders have the basic technology needed to mitigate and respond to natural disasters. They are equipped with telephone and fax lines and a functional Emergency Operations Center in case of disaster. Many key persons are equipped with cellular phones, which can act as a backup to land lines in case service is lost. The city is connected to the Internet, which is a valuable source of information on approaching hazards and mitigation measures. GIS (mapping) services are available and continue to be updated as GIS information.

Planning Process

Local Procedures & Resources

Planning Area

Hazard Risk Assessment

Mitigation Strategy

- Mitigation Capabilities
- Floodplain Programs
- Mitigation Goals
- Mitigation Projects
- Mitigation Evaluations & Prioritizations
- Planning Integration



Fiscal Capability

The stakeholders in this mitigation plan are not unique in the issues felt by small governments to retain the staff and resources necessary to accomplish the strategies necessary to mitigate the hazards in their area. However, they are aware of potential diverse funding sources available to communities for assisting in the fiscal needs required to implement local hazard mitigation plans, including both government and private programs. The City of Alamogordo has an economic plan that was adopted on August 13, 1996 and was last updated in 2018. The City also has an economic development plan and Capital improvement programs. All of these plans play a part in mitigating financial hardships that typically follow large disruptions.

While federal and state programs carry out the bulk of disaster relief programs that provide funds for mitigation, local governments can search for alternative funding sources to supplement the local hazard mitigation budget. The participants in the mitigation planning process are aware that before effective mitigation strategies can be applied, stable funding sources and effective incentives must be established on a per project basis to encourage participation by the private and public sectors. One way to insure financial stability are taxes and fees. The City of Alamogordo sees these as an opportunity to protect the City in a financial way. Some of the City fees and taxes include: Special purpose taxes, water and sewer fees, developmental fees, revenue and special tax bonds.

5.1.1 – Authorities & Regulations

General Authority

New Mexico State law provides the legal authority for local governments to implement regulatory measures. The basis for much of this authority is the local government power designed to protect public health, safety and welfare. This authority enables local government to enact and enforce ordinances, and to define and abate nuisances. Hazard mitigation is a form of protecting public health, safety, and welfare, and falls under the general regulatory powers of local government. This also extends to building codes and inspections, land use, acquisition, and floodplain development regulation.

Building Codes and Inspections

Building codes and inspections provide local governments with the means to maintain county structures that are resilient to natural hazards. City of Alamogordo has adopted the 2015 IBC (International Building Code, and IRC (International Residential Code). These codes prescribe minimum standards for building construction, which ensures that new buildings and structures are built to standards that are seismically sound, fire resistant and developed within flood-proofing measures. These codes also require appropriate hazard code updating and compliance when certain thresholds are met for remodel and renovation of existing buildings. These codes also authorize local governments to carry out building inspections to ensure local structures adhere to the minimum state building standards. The planning and zoning department has zoning and subdivision regulations that they also enforce and regulate. The fire department enforces the fire code to reduce the fire hazard City of Alamogordo faces.

The City of Alamogordo relies on the New Mexico Construction Industry Division, and currently has given them the primary role in the enforcement of the International Building Code structural regulations. The City of Alamogordo Planning and Zoning Department also take part in the inspection process for general public safety, construction, and building inspections. They enforce the appropriate codes both at the plan approval stage and the site inspection stage. The City of Alamogordo has subdivision regulations Ord. No. 1197 adopted on March 23, 2004. Among these regulations include: Zoning regulation Ord. No. 1234 adopted on March 22, 2005, building code originally adopted on July 10, 1979 but has been updated as of 2015. City of Alamogordo is committed to the high standards of building provided through the respective codes and requires that the same codes and the same enforcement procedures apply during routine permitting procedures as well as following a disaster



Land Use Planning

Through land use regulatory powers granted by the state, local governments can control the location, density, type and timing of land use and development in the community. Provisions of the land use plans are implemented through regulatory tools that include zoning and subdivision ordinances, and taxation. All participating municipal governments have direct land use planning programs through ordinances, codes, and zoning policies. The City of Alamogordo has a comprehensive land use plan and it was updated in 2018. In addition, the City has an open space management plan that was last update in 2012.

Taxation

Taxation can be a powerful mitigation tool by providing local governments with a way to guide development. Tax abatements may be used to encourage landowners and developers to integrate mitigation measures into the process of building new developments and retrofitting existing properties in the floodplain. These tools can be especially effective in encouraging the mitigation of existing structures.



5.1.2 – Floodplain Programs

City of Alamogordo is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Floodplain management is the operation of a community program of measures for reducing flood damage. These measures take a variety of forms; and generally, include zoning, subdivision, or building requirements, and special-purpose floodplain ordinances. Each participating jurisdiction has codified floodplain development regulations in place.

Each NFIP participating community's floodplain program is administered by the city's floodplain administrator. NFIP Coordinators/Floodplain Administrators utilize by adoption federally created flood hazard maps to administer their programs and to actuarially rate new construction for flood insurance or development restrictions.

In City of Alamogordo development in a floodplain is restricted. This restriction is enforced through the building permit application process. When an individual or business applies for a construction permit, its location within or outside of an identified floodplain is noted and reviewed by City of Alamogordo's NFIP Coordinator/Floodplain Administrator. This process meets the minimum federal regulations set forth by the NFIP.

The established floodplain management measures have proven to be successful in restricting current and future construction within the planning area's identified floodplains. There is one repetitive loss structures associated with the hazard. The City of Alamogordo's NFIP Coordinators/Floodplain Administrator will maintain the rigorous standards that have been established to prevent future growth within the planning area's identified floodplains. They will accomplish this through the continued enforcement of the regulations and permitting process described above.



5.2 – Mitigation Goals

Goals for City of Alamogordo were established based upon results from the local and state risk assessments, stakeholder meetings, and input from non-planning team local jurisdiction and state officials. These goals represent City's long-term vision for the continued reduction of hazard risks and the enhancement of mitigation capabilities.

Goal 1: Reduce the impact of flood in the community

Goal 2: Procuring and developing alternative water sources

Goal 3: Minimize the effects of hazardous conditions that might cause loss of life and property. Reduce the economic impact of wildfires.

Goal 4: Protect structures from winter storm damage.

Goal 5: Maintain road system circulation capacity



5.3 – Mitigation Projects

To support the mitigation goals, the City of Alamogordo MPC identified a comprehensive range of 10 possible and unique mitigation projects and activities. The selected set carefully takes an all-hazards approach to mitigation while simultaneously addressing each of the plan's profiled hazards.

The new plan's list of projects and actions were selected based upon their potential to reduce the risk to life and property with an emphasis on new and existing infrastructure, ease of implementation, community and agency support, consistency with local jurisdiction(s)' plans and capabilities, available funding, vulnerability, and total risk. The new plan does include a few "carryover" projects (listed below) from City of Alamogordo's previous hazard mitigation plan, as they are still relevant, in progress or ongoing.

The City of Alamogordo has completed a few mitigation projects since the last plan was approved. One project, Select a city official to participate in the state drought management plan work group, was completed. This mitigation project incorporated a hazard mitigation action into the drought management plan which is a separate initiative. The City makes integration a priority and will continue to integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other planning initiatives across the city.

For further information on evaluation criteria, please see Section 5.4.1. The full list of mitigation projects, their descriptions, and prioritization per jurisdiction and stakeholder can be found in Appendix C.

For the status of mitigation projects since the development of City of Alamogordo's previous hazard mitigation plan, see Section 5.3.2.

The table on the following page summarizes the hazards addressed by each mitigation project and activity.

Note: *Some projects and actions mitigate risk and vulnerability to multiple hazards.*



5.3.1 – Mitigation Project Summary

Table 25: STAPLE+E Criteria

Table 25 - Mitigation Projects Summary			
Mitigation Action Number	Mitigation Project or Activity	Hazards	Jurisdiction
Action #1	Development of Desalination plant	Drought	City of Alamogordo
Action #2	Hire floodplain Manager	Drought, Flood, Wildfire, Winter Storm	City of Alamogordo
Action #3	North diversion project	Flood	City of Alamogordo
Action #4	McKinley ditch improvement project	Flood	City of Alamogordo
Action #5	Alternate water source through reclaimed water	Drought	City of Alamogordo
Action #6	Develop comprehensive education process that includes fire safety education/prevention and organize community	Wildfire	City of Alamogordo
Action #7	Hire Emergency Manager	Drought, Flood, Wildfire, Winter Storm	City of Alamogordo
Action #8	Water Shed Thinning Project	Drought, Flood, Wildfire	City of Alamogordo
Action #9	Re-Design and Construction of Coffe Dam	Drought, Flood, Wildfire, Winter Storm	City of Alamogordo
Action #10	Generators for Facilities	Drought, Flood, Wildfire, Winter Storm	City of Alamogordo



5.3.2 – Mitigation Project Updates

Table 26: Mitigation Project Updates

Table 26 – Mitigation Project Updates		
Project	Status	Justification
Development of Desalination plant	Included, Ongoing	Project has not yet been completed but ongoing
Hire floodplain Manager	Included, Ongoing	The City of Alamogordo needs to create and budget for this position in the future.
Construction of drainage channels within the jurisdiction	Not Included	Project has been combined with the north diversion project and the McKinley ditch improvement plan
Development of critical facilities outside of the flood prone areas	Not Included	Not feasible
North diversion project	Included, Ongoing	Project is necessary for mitigation, no funding available
McKinley ditch improvement project	Included, New Ongoing	Has been separated from the north diversion project, into its own project.
Increase number of sirens and radios/televisions with warning capabilities in public buildings, parks, and recreational areas to announce alerts from the emergency alert system	Not Included	The warning systems that currently exist are enough
Lining and covering of the raw water storage reservoirs and reclaimed water storage reservoirs	Not included, Completed	This project has been completed
Desalination of the vast reserves of brackish ground water	Not included	Similar to the first project
Select a city official to participate in the state drought management plan work group	Not included, Completed	The city currently participates and is ongoing
Alternate water source through reclaimed water	Included, Ongoing	Necessary mitigation project, waiting for funding
Secure additional sources of water for emergency use	Not Included	This mitigation action item has been combined with the action item above.
Develop comprehensive education process that includes fire safety education/prevention and organize community cleanups in high fuel areas	Included, Ongoing	This project has begun and will continue to be ongoing
Educate the community on firewise	Not Included	This project has been combined with the project above
Identify structures susceptible to extreme cold	Not included, Completed	The city has completed an assessment of the susceptible structures
Extend emergency management outreach program	Not Included	This project has been combined with a new mitigation project



5.4 – Mitigation Project Evaluations & Prioritization

5.4.1 – STAPLE+E

City of Alamogordo primary hazard risks, and thus priorities are drought, flooding, wildfire and winter storms. The City continued to use the same prioritization methods as the last hazard mitigation plan did.

A composite evaluation matrix was used to prioritize City of Alamogordo mitigation projects and activities. The evaluation was conducted for each mitigation project and activity. The composite evaluation matrix is comprised of the three factors detailed below.

The first factor is the STAPLE+E evaluation which is best for measuring feasibility and ease of implementation. The tables in Section 5.4.1 provide the STAPLE+E evaluation criteria and the evaluation itself.

The second factor is the effectiveness of the mitigation project. How well does it mitigate the impact of a particular hazard? This is determined by its ability to protect citizens, property, and systems. For instance, wires installed to pin down trees and other objects will reduce their ability to become uprooted or take flight during hazards of high wind but are not as effective at reducing impacts from tornadoes or strong winds as are properly constructed and reinforced buildings. This factor is rated as: Low = 0.5, Medium = 1, and High = 1.5.

The third factor is a hazard risk-based evaluation. It draws on the hazard risk summary found in Section 4.4 of this plan. Each risk rating is assigned a value based on the assessment (None = 0, Low = 5, Medium = 10, and High = 15). A summary of these results is displayed in Table 28 while the full, per jurisdiction per hazard tables are located in Appendix D.

$$(HRT) = (HR_1 + HR_2 + HR_n)$$

The total evaluation score is based on the hazard risk total multiplied by the effectiveness factor, added to the STAPLE+E score.

- **Hazard Risk Total (HRT):** The sum of values (low through high) of each hazard the project is designed to mitigate.
- **Mitigation Project Effectiveness (MPE):** A multiplier based on the project's effectiveness to mitigate against a chosen hazard.
- **STAPLE+E Evaluation:** A raw score comprised of positive and negative feasibility.

$$(Priority) = (STAPLE+E) + (MPE * HRT)$$

Upon completing the evaluations, a composite score is calculated and prioritized based on their total score (Low = 0 – 25, Medium = 26 – 50, High = > 50).



Table 27: STAPLE+E Criteria

Table 27 - STAPLE+E Criteria	
Evaluation Category	Sources of Information
Social	Mitigation actions are acceptable to the community if they do not adversely affect a particular segment of the population, do not cause relocation of lower income people, and if they are compatible with the communities' social and cultural values.
Technical	Mitigation actions are technically most effective if they provide long-term reduction of losses and have minimal secondary adverse impacts.
Administrative	Mitigation actions are easier to implement if the jurisdiction has the necessary staffing and funding.
Political	Mitigation actions can truly be successful if all stakeholders have been offered an opportunity to participate in the planning process and if there is public support for the action.
Legal	It is critical that the jurisdiction or implementing agency have the legal authority to implement and enforce a mitigation action.
Economic	Budget constraints can significantly deter the implementation of mitigation actions. Hence, it is important to evaluate whether an action is cost-effective, as determined by a cost-benefit review, and possible to fund.
Environmental	Sustainable mitigation actions that do not have an adverse effect on the environment, that comply with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, and that are consistent with the community's environmental goals, have mitigation benefits while being environmentally sound.



Table 28: STAPLE+E Rankings

Table 28 - STAPLE+E Rankings																									
X = N/A - Even Impact		+ = Positive Influence										- = Negative Influence													
STAPLE+E Criteria		Social		Technical			Administrative			Political			Legal			Economic				Environmental					
Considerations		Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance/Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contribute to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land/Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Goals	Consistent with Federal Laws	Total Impact
Desalination plant		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	X	X	X	+	+	14
Hire Floodplain Manager		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	19
North diversion project		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	X	X	X	+	+	13
McKinley ditch project		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	X	X	X	+	+	14
Alternate water source		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	X	X	X	+	+	15
Community involvement projects		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	X	X	X	+	+	17
Hire Emergency Manager		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	19
Water Shed Thinning Project		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	X	X	X	+	+	13
Re-Design and Construction of Cofferd Dam		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	X	X	X	+	+	13
Generators for Facilities		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	16

*The same prioritized method was used as the last Hazard Mitigation Plan update.



5.5 – Planning Integration

Mitigation doesn't end at plan approval. Plan approval is only the beginning. The successful implementation of any number of mitigation activities and projects requires the coordination and collaboration of several local agencies, departments, and organizations. Each group has varying decision-making processes and authorities governing their actions. This plan, once approved, must be integrated into their decision-making processes as a tool for improving their respective resiliencies.

This plan is not only useful for implementing mitigation activities and projects but is also critical in making development plans and capital improvement projects. The risk assessment in this plan can prevent unmanaged and dangerous development into identified hazard areas or other portions of the planning area that decrease a community's overall resiliency.

The previously approved City of Alamogordo hazard mitigation plan was not integrated into any other planning types. However, the City has every intention to include the newly approved HMP into many different plan types that are listed below.

Democratic Governments and Boards

These organizations rely on agenda proposals, deliberation and discussion, and voting to solidify their decision-making. This type of decision-making makes up the majority of City of Alamogordo and stakeholders.

This plan should be integrated into agenda proposal's designs and cross-referenced during deliberation and discussion of the proposed activity. By using this plan's risk assessment, development and capital improvement projects can be appropriately implemented taking into consideration a community's resiliency.

The City of Alamogordo HMP will be incorporating into existing planning mechanisms in varying processes. These processes will be tailored to the unique characteristics of the planning mechanism and the governing structure of City of Alamogordo.

Budget Reviews

The local governments conduct an annual budget review for a period of two months (although the dates are not rigid from year to year). Typically, they begin in the summer months. During this period, each adopting jurisdiction will review this and future hazard mitigation plans and conduct a feasibility and resiliency review of the suggested mitigation actions and projects. The City of Alamogordo City Manager and Fire Chief will assist in the process as needed.

Emergency Management Planning

The City of Alamogordo HMP have deferred their emergency management authority to the City of Alamogordo Fire Chief and City Manager until an Emergency Manager has been hired.

Emergency Operations Plans – The City of Alamogordo EOP's next update will reflect the most probable and dangerous hazard event scenarios from the HMP's risk assessment. Additionally, the HMP will be added in its entirety as an Appendix to the EOP. This revision is the responsibility of the City of Alamogordo. Upon revision completion all appropriate emergency services will be notified of the revisions and sent out new copies of the EOP.

State of New Mexico Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – The state's HMP is required by FEMA regulations to include assessments and integration of local and tribal HMPs. The process of integrating the City of Alamogordo HMP into this plan is already an established process and is managed by the City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan



NMDES

Infrastructure, Development & Construction Projects

All jurisdictions in City of Alamogordo approach infrastructure, development, and construction projects in the same way. The demographics City of Alamogordo allows for planning to exist only through collaboration with their AEPC.

City of Alamogordo Local Emergency Planning Committee (AEPC)

The City of Alamogordo AEPC is a conduit for all mitigation actions and projects. It is headed by the City of Alamogordo Fire Chief and meets monthly, although there is flexibility in their schedule.

Their meetings are held in the City of Alamogordo Annex/EOC. Members of the AEPC come from all jurisdictions and a wide variety of local agencies and departments.

Mitigation Projects & Actions Implementation

Upon adoption of an HMP or other EM related plans, the City of Alamogordo will notify all stakeholders when the next AEPC meeting topic will be reviewing mitigation project and action selections. Each jurisdiction then approves a list of mitigation actions and projects they want to pursue according to the mechanism listed in the table on the following page. During the AEPC meeting, the City of Alamogordo will assist in determining which grant program and path will be appropriate for the project. If additional funding is necessary, the stakeholder will have to return to their community and pass a resolution to secure the funding.

The City of Alamogordo may assist in every facet from project inception to completion as well as working with other external organizations for tasks such as grant writing, project monitoring, and project management where appropriate.

Capital Improvement & Economic Development Planning

The City has an existing Capital Improvement and Economic Development plan.

All economic development plans initiated or supported by a jurisdiction, will undergo a hazard application process in which all hazard risk assessments from the HMP will be weighed into the benefit cost analysis. This can be done at the local level prior to working with the City of Alamogordo AEPC or exist as a known future consideration and requirement. However, if done at the local level, it must be reviewed and approved by the City of Alamogordo AEPC.

Infrastructure, Development & Construction Projects

The City of Alamogordo approaches infrastructure, development, and construction projects in the same way the state of New Mexico does. The demographics of the City of Alamogordo allows for planning to exist only through collaboration with their AEPC.



Appendix A – Public Participation



ALAMOGORDO FIRE DEPARTMENT

619 Texas Avenue
Alamogordo, NM 88310
(575) 439-4298

CITY VOLUNTEERS TRAINING REPORT

DATE: 9-23-14 TIME: 1500 TOTAL HOURS: _____

SUBJECT: MEETING ☒ DAY ☐ NIGHT

SUB-GROUP: (check one)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ☐ ISO Live Training | ☐ ISO Company | ☐ COA Safety Training |
| ☐ Multi-Company Training | ☐ ISO Officer Continue Ed (Leadership) | ☐ ISO Existing Driver/Operator |
| ☐ ISO New Driver Operator | ☐ ISO HAZ-MAT | ☐ ISO Recruit Training 1 st Year |
| ☐ Pre-Fire Planning | ☐ Pump Testing | ☐ Hose Testing |
| ☒ Other(Explain): <u>MEETING W/ MAJOR PLAYERS / CONSULTANT / STATE ANHMP</u> | | |

INSTRUCTOR(S): N/A (DO NOT SIGN IN BELOW)

TOTAL STUDENTS: _____ TOTAL STUDENT HRS: _____ TOTAL INSTRUCTOR HRS: _____

NAME	ID#	SIGNATURE	NAME	ID #	SIGNATURE
J LECLAIR		<i>J LeClair</i>	City		
B CESAR		<i>B Cesar</i>	City		
Tony Pistone		<i>Tony Pistone</i>	City		
Marc Smith		<i>Marc Smith</i>	City		
Nancy Beshalen		<i>Nancy Beshalen</i>	City		
Nancy Jacobs		<i>Nancy Jacobs (meeting secretary)</i>	City		
Mikel Ward		<i>Mikel Ward Fire Chief</i>	City		
Kevin Dodge		<i>Kevin Dodge</i>	NM State		
Raymond Lopez		<i>Raymond Lopez</i>	Consultant		
Mark H. H. H.		<i>Mark H. H. H.</i>	City		
J Stahl		<i>J Stahl</i>	City		
Robert Duncan		<i>Robert A. Duncan</i>	City		

Supervisor Trainer

Revised 3/24/2011



City of Alamogordo
Alamogordo Fire Department
619 Texas Avenue, Alamogordo, New Mexico 88310
Administration 575-439-4119, Code Enforcement 575-439-3337



Agenda

For

City of Alamogordo

Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting

When: May 14th 2015, 1300-1500hrs

Where: Alamogordo Fire Station #5
1492 South Florida
Alamogordo, NM 88310

- Welcome & Introductions
- Review Purpose/Goals
- Summary of Work/Tasks Completed to date
- Discuss/Review Identified Hazards, Risk Assessment, & Analysis of Risks
 - Review Current Hazards
 - Review Hazard Events Profile
 - Review Community Asset Inventory
 - Review Risk Assessment/loss estimations
 - Identify and discuss know Gaps
- Discuss/Review Capability Assessment
 - Identify and discuss new/updated plans
 - Identify and discuss complete mitigation activities
 - Identify and discuss new/future mitigation activities
 - Discuss and identify mitigation resources
- Public Input/Comments
- Adjournment



DATE: 5-14-15 TIME: 1300 TOTAL HOURS: 2 hrs.

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF ALL NATURAL HAZARD PLAN ☒ DAY ☐ NIGHT

SUB-GROUP: (check one)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ☐ Multi-Company Training | ☐ Officer Training (Leadership) | ☐ Driver/Operator |
| ☐ New Driver Operator | ☐ HAZ-MAT | ☐ Recruit Training |
| ☐ Pre-Fire Planning | ☐ Pump Testing | ☐ Hose Testing |
| ☒ MEETING: <u>W/ CONTRACTOR/INPUT W/ MAJOR PLAYERS FOR</u> | | |

THE ALL NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

TOTAL IN ATTENDANCE: _____

NAME	ID#	SIGNATURE
J. LECLAIR	FDZ	J. Leclair
R. Lopez	ICA	R. Lopez
S. Rael	COA	S. Rael
R. Duncan	APD	R. Duncan
M. Ward	FD	M. Ward
R. S. S. S.	COA	R. S. S. S.
J. S. S. S.	FD	J. S. S. S.
M. S. S. S.	FD	M. S. S. S.
Julia Garza		Julia Garza

N/A
Trainer

NAME	ID #	SIGNATURE

J. Leclair
Supervisor



City of Alamogordo
Alamogordo Fire Department
619 Texas Avenue, Alamogordo, New Mexico 88310
Administration 575-439-4119, Code Enforcement 575-439-3337



Agenda

For
City of Alamogordo
Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting

When: May 26th 2015, 1300-1500hrs

**Where: Alamogordo Fire Station #5
1492 South Florida
Alamogordo, NM 88310**

- Welcome & Introductions
- Review Purpose/Goals
- Summary of Work/Tasks Completed to date
- Discuss/Review Assessment of Alternative Hazard Mitigation Measures
 - Review Goals/Objectives
 - Review Mitigation Alternatives
 - Review Mitigation Strategies and develop measures
- Discuss/Review Plan Needs and discuss Implementation Strategies
 - Discuss document review and comment period
 - Discuss Plan update cycle and process
- Public Input/Comments
- Adjournment



DATE: 5-26-15 TIME: 1300 HRS TOTAL HOURS: 1 HR.

SUBJECT: PUBLIC MEETING / ALL NATURAL HAZARD ☒ DAY ☐ NIGHT
MITIGATION PLAN

SUB-GROUP: (check one)

☐ Multi-Company Training

☐ New Driver Operator

☐ Pre-Fire Planning

☒ MEETING:

☐ Officer Training (Leadership)

☐ HAZ-MAT

☐ Pump Testing

☐ Driver/Operator

☐ Recruit Training

☐ Hose Testing

Review of the ALL NATURAL HAZARD mitigation plan -

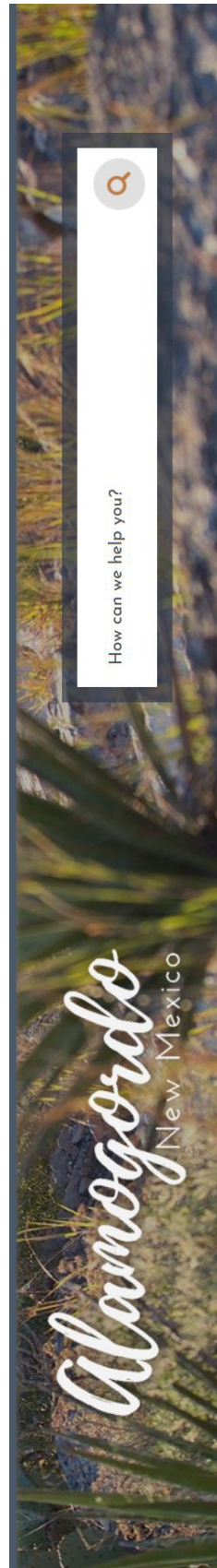
TOTAL IN ATTENDANCE: 7

NAME	ID#	SIGNATURE
<u>LECLAIR</u>	<u>#2</u>	<u>J. Leclair</u>
<u>R. Lopez</u>	<u>ICA</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Shadcraft</u>	<u>5348</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Julia Garza</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Ruben Segura</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Tony Pistone</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Ward</u>	<u>FD1</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

NAME	ID #	SIGNATURE

NIA
Trainer

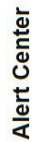
J. Leclair
Supervisor



How can we help you?



[Home](#) » [Alert Center](#)



Alert Center

Alert Center allows you to view all alerts and emergencies in your area. If there are alerts or emergencies, they will be listed below by category. To be instantly notified of alerts and emergencies subscribe to [Notify Me®](#) or [RSS](#).

▼ Public Service Announcements

8 Alerts



August 17, 2018 2:07 PM

City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan

Public Input and Comments Invited for the City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan

Search

Word or Phrase

All Categories

Tools



Categories



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Public Information Office
City of Alamogordo
1376 E. 9th Street, Alamogordo, NM 88310
Office: 575-439-4264
Email: coapio@ci.alamogordo.nm.us



PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

CITY OF ALAMOGORDO

City of Alamogordo

Public Input and Comments Invited for The City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan

Alamogordo, NM Friday, August 17, 2018 The City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan is being developed to update and revise hazard mitigation activities for City of Alamogordo, New Mexico. Formal adoption and implementation of a hazard mitigation plan may present many benefits to City of Alamogordo. By identifying problems and possible solutions in advance of a disaster, the City of Alamogordo will be in a better position to obtain pre- and post-disaster funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The goal of mitigation is to reduce the impact of hazards including property damage, disruption to local and regional economies, and the amount of public and private funds spent to assist recovery. To be done correctly, mitigation decision making should be based on risk assessment.

As part of the planning process, gathering input from the public is an important and required step. The public is invited to make comments or suggestions with overall consideration to the final draft of the plan, and all comments received from the public will be documented and considered for inclusion into the plan.

From Monday, August 20th through Friday, August 24th, there will be an online form available to the public to submit input/comments. On Wednesday, August 22nd, Fire Chief Jim LeClair will be available at Alamogordo Fire House #1, at 619 Texas Avenue, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and will have several hard copies available for review by those that may not have access to a computer or would rather look at a hard copy.

###

Contact for this Release

Name: Jim LeClair
Title: Fire Chief
Phone: 575-439-4298
Email: jleclair@ci.alamogordo.nm.us

Learn more about the City of Alamogordo, services, happenings and other information at <http://ci.alamogordo.nm.us>, www.alamogordonnmtrue.com or @CityOfAlamogordo on Facebook





Appendix B – Critical Facilities

Table 29: Critical Facilities

Table 29 - Critical Facilities, City of Alamogordo	
Name	Type
City of Alamogordo	
Fire Station 1	Government
Alamogordo Police Department	Government
Fire Station 2	Government
Fire Station 3	Government
Fire Station 4	Government
Fire Station 5	Government
Fire Station 6	Government
Fire Station 7	Government
City Hall	Government
Alamogordo Senior Center	Government
Alamogordo Civic Center	Government
Alamogordo Recreational Center	Government
Alamogordo Regional Airport	Commercial
Water Treatment Plant 1	Government
Water Treatment Plant 2	Government
Public Works Yard	Government
Waste Water Treatment Plant 3	Government
Desal Plant	Government
Alamogordo High School	Government
Mountain View Middle School	Government
Oregon Elementary	Government
Otero County Sheriff's Office	Government
Hospital	Commercial
Critical Facilities, Wildfire	Risk Zone
Fire Station 1	High Risk
Alamogordo Police Department	High Risk
Fire Station 2	Medium Risk
Fire Station 3	Very Low Risk
Fire Station 4	High Risk
Fire Station 5	High Risk
Fire Station 6	High Risk
Fire Station 7	Medium Risk
City Hall	High Risk
Alamogordo Senior Center	High Risk
Alamogordo Civic Center	Medium Risk
Alamogordo Recreational Center	Medium Risk
Alamogordo Regional Airport	Very Low Risk
Water Treatment Plant 1	Not in Risk Zone
Water Treatment Plant 2	Very Low Risk
Public Works Yard	High Risk
Waste Water Treatment Plant 3	Very Low Risk
Desal Plant	Not in Risk Zone
Alamogordo High School	Not in Risk Zone
Mountain View Middle School	Medium Risk
Oregon Elementary	High Risk
Otero County Sheriff's Office	High Risk
Hospital	Medium



Critical Facilities, City of Alamogordo

Name	
City of Alamogordo	Flood Zone
Fire Station 1	AH
Alamogordo Police Department	AH
Fire Station 2	AH
Fire Station 3	AH
Fire Station 4	X
Fire Station 5	AH
Fire Station 6	AH
Fire Station 7	AH
City Hall	AH
Alamogordo Senior Center	AH
Alamogordo Civic Center	AH
Alamogordo Recreational Center	AH
Alamogordo Regional Airport	AH
Water Treatment Plant 1	AH
Water Treatment Plant 2	AE
Public Works Yard	AH
Waste Water Treatment Plant 3	AH
Desal Plant	AH
Alamogordo High School	AH
Mountain View Middle School	A
Oregon Elementary	AH
Otero County Sheriff's Office	X
Hospital	X



Appendix C – Mitigation Projects

#1 – Development of Desalination Plant			
Description	This mitigation project will be for the design and build of a desalination plant for the City of Alamogordo. This facility will provide an additional 1 (one) million gallons of potable water daily to help offset the current demands for water consumption and/or fire protection activities. The desalination plant is a source to convert unusable water to potable water that can then be used for other purposes.		
Hazard/s Addressed	Drought, Wildfire		
Status	On-going	Infrastructure Emphasis	New & Existing
Funding Source/s	Local Budgets, State and Federal	Cost Estimate	\$8,000,000
Lead Department/s	City of Alamogordo Planning and engineering, Army Corps	Effectiveness	High
Jurisdictional Priority			
City of Alamogordo	High		
#2 – Hire Floodplain Manager			
Description	This mitigation project is to create a new position (Flood Plain Manager) for the City of Alamogordo. This position will be directly responsible for the management of floodplain resources and flood mitigation.		
Hazard/s Addressed	Flood		
Status	Proposed	Infrastructure Emphasis	New & Existing
Funding Source/s	City Funds	Cost Estimate	\$78,046.26
Lead Department/s	City of Alamogordo Engineering	Effectiveness	High
Jurisdictional Priority			
City of Alamogordo	High		
#3 – North Diversion Project			
Description	This mitigation project will be for the design and build of a detention basin along with drainage improvements to safely contain and control the release of flood waters in respect to a 100-hundred-year flood event on the Northern portion of the City of Alamogordo.		
Hazard/s Addressed	Flood		
Status	On-going & Proposed	Infrastructure Emphasis	New
Funding Source/s	Local Budgets, Army Corps of Eng.	Cost Estimate	\$55,000,000
Lead Department/s	City of Alamogordo, public works, Engineering & Army Corps of Eng.	Effectiveness	High
Jurisdictional Priority			
City of Alamogordo	High		
#4 – South Diversion Project			
Description	This mitigation project will be for the design and build and completion of the Southern diversion project. At the completion of the project, channels will be concrete lined allowing flood waters and debris to be controlled safely away from the Southern portions of the City into the desert basin.		
Hazard/s Addressed	Flood		
Status	On-going	Infrastructure Emphasis	Existing
Funding Source/s	Local Budgets, Army Corps of Eng.	Cost Estimate	\$10,000,000
Lead Department/s	City of Alamogordo Public works, engineering, and Army Corps	Effectiveness	High
Jurisdictional Priority			
City of Alamogordo	High		



#5 – Alternate Water Source

Description	This mitigation project will be for the purchase, design and development of surface water sources in the Snow Smith Spring area. Once completed, it will allow the City of Alamogordo to introduce an additional water source to help offset the current demands for consumption and/or fire protection activities.		
Hazard/s Addressed	Drought, Wildfire		
Status	Proposed	Infrastructure Emphasis	Existing, On-going
Funding Source/s	Local Budgets, State, Federal	Cost Estimate	\$1,500,000-3,000,000
Lead Department/s	City of Alamogordo Public works and Engineering and Legal	Effectiveness	High
Jurisdictional Priority			
City of Alamogordo	High		

#6 – Community Involvement

Description	This mitigation project will be for the education and empowerment of the community. By involving the community we can ensure mitigation of potential natural hazards.		
Hazard/s Addressed	Drought, Flood, Wildfire, Winter Storm		
Status	Proposed	Infrastructure Emphasis	Existing, On-going
Funding Source/s	Local Budgets, Federal	Cost Estimate	\$5,000-15,000
Lead Department/s	City of Alamogordo	Effectiveness	High
Jurisdictional Priority			
City of Alamogordo	High		

#7 – Hire Emergency Manager

Description	This mitigation project is to create a new position (Emergency Manager) for the City of Alamogordo. This position will be directly responsible for the direct management of all disasters, manmade or natural, plan creations, up-dates, review and grant writing.		
Hazard/s Addressed	Drought, Flood, Wildfire, Winter Storm		
Status	Proposed	Infrastructure Emphasis	New
Funding Source/s	Local Budgets	Cost Estimate	\$78,046.26
Lead Department/s	City of Alamogordo Fire Department	Effectiveness	High
Jurisdictional Priority			
City of Alamogordo	High		

#8 – Water Shed Thinning Project

Description	This mitigation project is to design and implement a thinning program in respect to the Bonito Lake water shed for the City of Alamogordo. Once this project has been implemented, it will better protect the City of Alamogordo water shed regarding structures and infrastructure related to defensible space. In addition, with the thinning efforts it will allow existing ground litter (pine needles, dead grass, etc.) to be removed allowing new growth thus preventing erosion.		
Hazard/s Addressed	Drought, Flood, Wildfire		
Status	Proposed	Infrastructure Emphasis	New
Funding Source/s	Local Budgets, Federal	Cost Estimate	\$260,000
Lead Department/s	City of Alamogordo Fire Department, Public Works, Forest Service	Effectiveness	Medium
Jurisdictional Priority			
City of Alamogordo	High		



#9– Re-design and Construction of Coffe Dam

Description	This mitigation project is to re-design and construct the Coffe Dam above Bonito Lake and finish the dredging efforts that are currently taking place. Once this project is completed, the Coffe dam will prevent downstream flooding, preventing debris and other material from entering the Bonito Lake intake tower thus preventing the intake from being plugged. In addition to the above, the dredging efforts will allow the City of Alamogordo to contain more of the water shed runoff which will help during drought and high consumption periods. The re-design and construction of the Coffe Dam will greatly improve winter storm impacts to the City by eliminating the snow pack runoff from heavy winter storms.		
Hazard/s Addressed	Drought, Flood, Wildfire, Winter Storm		
Status	Proposed	Infrastructure Emphasis	New, Existing and On-going
Funding Source/s	Local Budgets, State, Federal	Cost Estimate	\$9,200,000
Lead Department/s	Public Works, Army Corps of ENG, New Mexico Dam Safety Bureau, FEMA, and the Office of the State Engineer	Effectiveness	High
Jurisdictional Priority			
City of Alamogordo	High		

#10 – Generators for Facilities

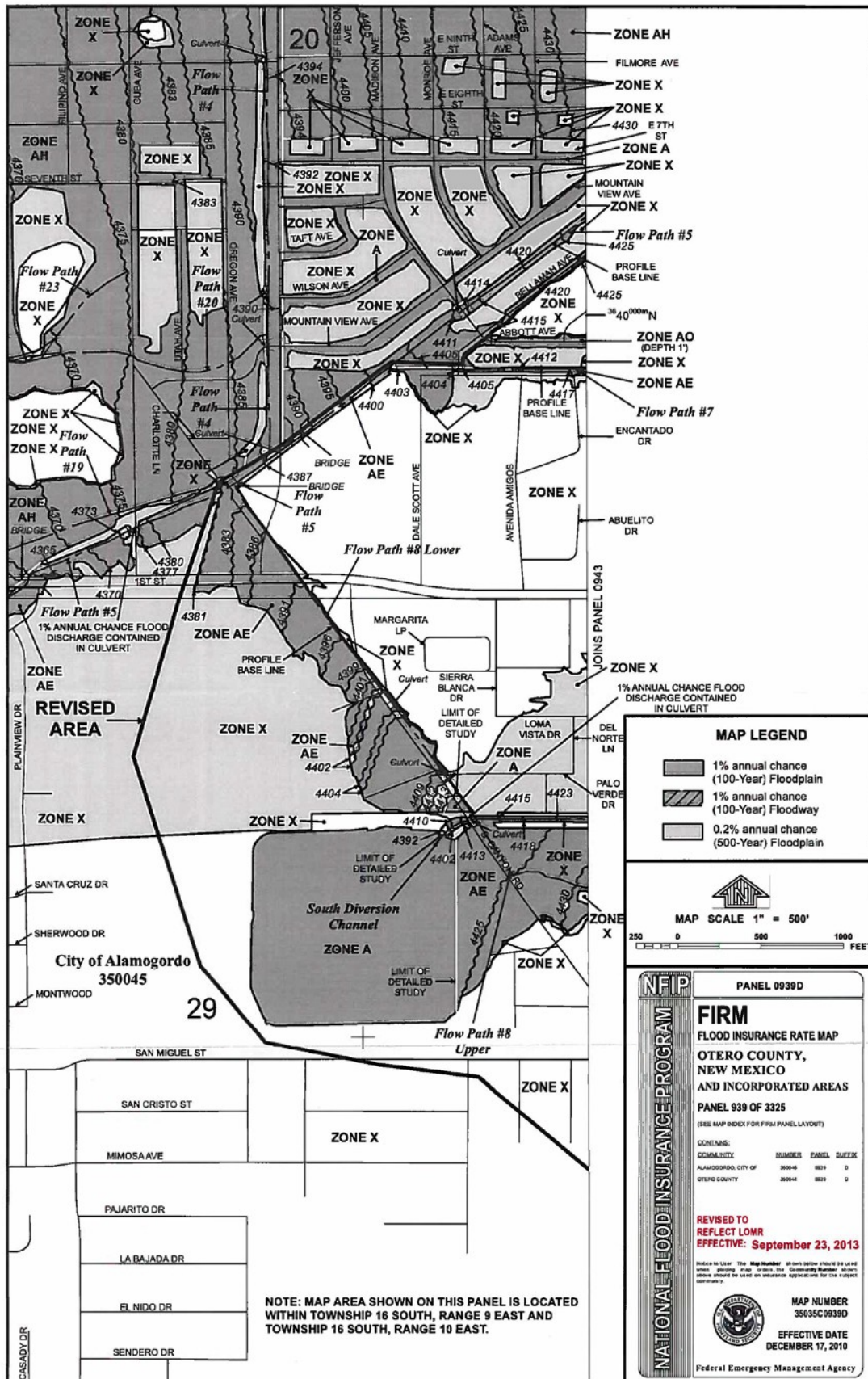
Description	This mitigation project will be for the addition of generators to all critical facilities to include emergency operations centers, alternate facilities, and shelters. This will ensure that these facilities will be viable for use if the city is to be impacted by any natural hazard.		
Hazard/s Addressed	Drought, Flood, Wildfire, Winter Storm		
Status	On-going	Infrastructure Emphasis	New & Existing
Funding Source/s	Local Budgets, State and Federal	Cost Estimate	\$185,000- 250,000
Lead Department/s	City of Alamogordo Planning and engineering, city facility maintenance	Effectiveness	High
Jurisdictional Priority			
City of Alamogordo	High		



Appendix D – Mitigation Project Prioritization

Table 30: Mitigation Project Prioritization, City of Alamogordo

Table 30 - Mitigation Project Prioritization, City of Alamogordo								
Mitigation Project or Activity	STAPLE+E	Effectiveness Multiplier	Hazard				Total	Priority
			Droughts	Flood	Wildfire	Winter Storms		
Desalination plant	14	0.5	-	15	-	-	29.5	Medium
Hire Floodplain Manager	19	1.5	15	15	10	5	86.5	High
North diversion project	13	1.5	-	15	-	-	35.5	Medium
McKinley ditch project	14	1.5	-	15	-	-	36.5	Medium
Alternate water source	15	1.5	15	-	-	-	37.5	Medium
Community involvement projects	17	0.5	-	-	10	-	22	Low
Hire Emergency Manager	19	1.5	15	15	10	5	86.5	High
Watershed Thinning Project	13	1.0	15	15	10	-	53	High
Re-Design and Construction of Cofferd Dam	13	1.0	15	15	10	15	68	High
Generators for Facilities	16	1.5	15	15	10	15	98.5	High























RESOLUTION NO. 2019-__

**RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF ALAMOGORDO; ADOPTING THE
FINALIZED CITY OF ALAMOGORDO HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN;
PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES:**

WHEREAS, the participating jurisdictions of the City of Alamogordo have worked together to develop a strategy known as the City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan to improve disaster resistance in the planning area; and,

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2000) pursuant 44 CFR Part 201 and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) require communities to adopt an approved hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible to receive pre-disaster and post disaster federal funding for mitigation purposes; and,

WHEREAS, the participating jurisdiction has participated in the hazard mitigation plan by the formation of a Mitigation Planning Committee (MPC); and,

WHEREAS, the MPC recommends the formal adoption of the City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan by the passing of this resolution.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of the City of Alamogordo that:

Section 1: The participating stakeholder hereby approves and adopts the hazard mitigation plan in its entirety with projects as adopted by the MPC; AND agree to be governed by the Hazard Mitigation Plan attached hereto and incorporated.

Section 2: The participating stakeholder authorizes the appropriate participating officials to pursue funding opportunities for implementation of proposals designated therein; AND will upon receipt of such funding or other necessary resources, seek to implement the actions contained in the pre-disaster mitigation plan.

DONE this _____ day of November 2019.

CITY OF ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO
a New Mexico municipal corporation

By: _____
Richard A. Boss, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rachel Hughs, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Petria Bengoechea, City Attorney



Appendix G – FEMA Approval Letter

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region 6
800 North Loop 288
Denton, TX. 76209-3698



FEMA

October 10, 2019

Wendy Blackwell, State Hazard Mitigation Officer
New Mexico DHS and Emergency Management, Preparedness Bureau
Office of Emergency Management
P.O. Box 27111
Santa Fe, NM 87502-1628

RE: Approvable Pending Adoption of the Alamogordo, New Mexico Single Jurisdiction
Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Ms. Blackwell:

This office has concluded its review of the referenced plan, in conformance with the Final Rule on Mitigation Planning (44 CFR § 201.6). Formal approval of this plan is contingent upon the adoption by resolution by the participants on Enclosure A, as well as the receipt of a CD containing all components of this plan.

Adopting resolutions must be submitted to this agency for review and approval no later than 1 year from the date of this letter. Failure to submit these resolutions in a timely manner could lead to a required update of the plan prior to FEMA approval.

Once this final requirement has been met, a letter of official approval will be generated. The Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Tool, with the reviewer's comments has been enclosed to further assist the jurisdictions in complying with planning requirements.

If you have any questions, please contact Shanene Thomas, HM Community Planner, at (940) 898-5492.

Sincerely,

Ronald C. Wanhanen
Chief, Risk Analysis Branch

Enclosures

cc: Jeffrey Brewer, R6-MT-HM

www.fema.gov

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

The *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool* demonstrates how the Local Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers States and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the community.

- The Regulation Checklist provides a summary of FEMA's evaluation of whether the Plan has addressed all requirements.
- The Plan Assessment identifies the plan's strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement.
- The Multi-jurisdiction Summary Sheet is an optional worksheet that can be used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of the each Element of the Plan (Planning Process; Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation; and Plan Adoption).

The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference this *Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide* when completing the *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*.

Jurisdiction: City of Alamogordo	Title of Plan: City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan	Date of Plan: April 5, 2019
Local Point of Contact: Jim LeClair	Address: Alamogordo Fire House #1 619 Texas Avenue NM 88310	
Title: Fire Chief		
Agency: Alamogordo Fire Department		
Phone Number: 575-439-4298	E-Mail: jleclair@ci.alamogordo.nm.us	

State Reviewer: Lorenzo Espinoza Wendy Blackwell	Title: LPC SHMO	Date: 3/21/2019 4/5/2019
---	------------------------------	---------------------------------------

FEMA Reviewer: David Freeborn Shanene Thomas Lisa Hecker	Title: Community Planner Community Planner Emergency Mgmt. Specialist	Date: 7/11/2019 10/1/2019 10/10/19
Date Received in FEMA Region 6	4/9/2019	
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	10/10/19	
Plan Approved		

SECTION 1: REGULATION CHECKLIST

INSTRUCTIONS: The Regulation Checklist must be completed by FEMA. The purpose of the Checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the Plan by Element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been 'Met' or 'Not Met.' The 'Required Revisions' summary at the bottom of each Element must be completed by FEMA to provide a clear explanation of the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions must be explained for each plan sub-element that is 'Not Met.' Sub-elements should be referenced in each summary by using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable. Requirements for each Element and sub-element are described in detail in this *Plan Review Guide* in Section 4, Regulation Checklist.

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS				
A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))	Pp. 10-16		X	
A2. Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))	Pp. 14-16		X	
A3. Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))	Pp. 13- 16 Appendix A		X	
A4. Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))	Pp. 10-11, 17-18, 65, 66		X	
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))	Pp. 18		X	
A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))	Pp. 19-21		X	
ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS				

ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT			
B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction(s)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Pp. 29-53	X	
B2. Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Pp. 35, 39, 46, 50	X	
B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Pp. 31, 40, 42, 46, 51-52	X	
B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Pp. 41	X	
<u>ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>			
ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY			
C1. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))	Pp. 17,18, 54-56	X	
C2. Does the Plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Pp. 57	X	
C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))	Pp. 58	X	
C4. Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Pp. 60, 76-78,	X	
C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))	Pp. 62-64, 76, 78	X	
C6. Does the Plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))	Pp. 65	X	
<u>ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>			

ELEMENT D. PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION (applicable to plan updates only)			
D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Pp. 25, 61 4.3.4B within each hazard profile	X	
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Pp. 59, 61	X	
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Pp. 62, 64	X	
<u>ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>			
ELEMENT E. PLAN ADOPTION			
E1. Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	Upon approval, resolution letters will be signed by the City Appendix F Pp. 89		X
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>			
E1: Once all Requirements have been met, the jurisdiction must provide documentation demonstrating that the plan has been adopted.			
ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS (OPTIONAL FOR STATE REVIEWERS ONLY; NOT TO BE COMPLETED BY FEMA)			
F1.			
F2.			
<u>ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>			

SECTION 2: PLAN ASSESSMENT

INSTRUCTIONS: The purpose of the Plan Assessment is to offer the local community more comprehensive feedback to the community on the quality and utility of the plan in a narrative format. The audience for the Plan Assessment is not only the plan developer/local community planner, but also elected officials, local departments and agencies, and others involved in implementing the Local Mitigation Plan. The Plan Assessment must be completed by FEMA. The Assessment is an opportunity for FEMA to provide feedback and information to the community on: 1) suggested improvements to the Plan; 2) specific sections in the Plan where the community has gone above and beyond minimum requirements; 3) recommendations for plan implementation; and 4) ongoing partnership(s) and information on other FEMA programs, specifically RiskMAP and Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. The Plan Assessment is divided into two sections:

1. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement
2. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement is organized according to the plan Elements listed in the Regulation Checklist. Each Element includes a series of italicized bulleted items that are suggested topics for consideration while evaluating plans, but it is not intended to be a comprehensive list. FEMA Mitigation Planners are not required to answer each bullet item, and should use them as a guide to paraphrase their own written assessment (2-3 sentences) of each Element.

The Plan Assessment must not reiterate the required revisions from the Regulation Checklist or be regulatory in nature, and should be open-ended and to provide the community with suggestions for improvements or recommended revisions. The recommended revisions are suggestions for improvement and are not required to be made for the Plan to meet Federal regulatory requirements. The italicized text should be deleted once FEMA has added comments regarding strengths of the plan and potential improvements for future plan revisions. It is recommended that the Plan Assessment be a short synopsis of the overall strengths and weaknesses of the Plan (no longer than two pages), rather than a complete recap section by section.

Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan provides a place for FEMA to offer information, data sources and general suggestions on the overall plan implementation and maintenance process. Information on other possible sources of assistance including, but not limited to, existing publications, grant funding or training opportunities, can be provided. States may add state and local resources, if available.

A. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

This section provides a discussion of the strengths of the plan document and identifies areas where these could be improved beyond minimum requirements.

Element A: Planning Process

It is strongly recommended that any revisions made be highlighted or otherwise indicated.

The plan states that the planning effort was stalled and that the previous public meetings were utilized. With such a long span of time, having new meetings would have been advised.

Additionally, it remains unclear if who participated as stakeholders along with the specific titles of each person representing the entities listed. At minimum, the requirement is met but there seems to be inaccurate/incomplete information.

Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Notes on the mitigation actions from appendix C

- 1. Development of a desalination plant: page 61 states the plant has not yet been completed but is ongoing. The Region requires two new actions per hazard. This action appears to have been started sometime after the previous plan approval and therefore cannot be accepted to meet the requirement.*
- 2. Hire floodplain manager: Page 57 indicates that the city participates in the NFIP. Participation in that program requires that there be a person or office that oversees the NFIP within the community. Complying with program requirements is not a mitigation action. Additional clarification may clarify why this is a mitigation action.*
- 6. Community involvement: This action requires additional detail to show what is envisioned. If there are specific activities like education, seminars, etc., this should be provided.*
- 7. Hire emergency manager: The description shows that this new position would oversee response actions and grants, it is not clear that this reduces overall risk within the community.*
- 8. Water shed thinning project: The description shows flood and wildfire considerations; however, the action is listed as also addressing drought, and there are no details explaining this.*
- 10. Generators for facilities: The addition of generators to critical facilities is an important project. However, how the specific hazards are addressed needs to be included.*

Element D: Plan Update, Evaluation, and Implementation (Plan Updates Only)

B. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

Ideas may be offered on moving the mitigation plan forward and continuing the relationship with key mitigation stakeholders such as the following:

- *What FEMA assistance (funding) programs are available (for example, Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)) to the jurisdiction(s) to assist with implementing the mitigation actions?*
- *What other Federal programs (National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Community Rating System (CRS), Risk MAP, etc.) may provide assistance for mitigation activities?*
- *What publications, technical guidance or other resources are available to the jurisdiction(s) relevant to the identified mitigation actions?*
- *Are there upcoming trainings/workshops (Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA), HMA, etc.) to assist the jurisdictions(s)?*
- *What mitigation actions can be funded by other Federal agencies (for example, U.S. Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Smart Growth, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Sustainable Communities, etc.) and/or state and local agencies?*



FEMA

October 10, 2019

Wendy Blackwell, State Hazard Mitigation Officer
New Mexico DHS and Emergency Management, Preparedness Bureau
Office of Emergency Management
P.O. Box 27111
Santa Fe, NM 87502-1628

RE: Approvable Pending Adoption of the Alamogordo, New Mexico Single Jurisdiction
Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Ms. Blackwell:

This office has concluded its review of the referenced plan, in conformance with the Final Rule on Mitigation Planning (44 CFR § 201.6). Formal approval of this plan is contingent upon the adoption by resolution by the participants on Enclosure A, as well as the receipt of a CD containing all components of this plan.

Adopting resolutions must be submitted to this agency for review and approval no later than 1 year from the date of this letter. Failure to submit these resolutions in a timely manner could lead to a required update of the plan prior to FEMA approval.

Once this final requirement has been met, a letter of official approval will be generated. The Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Tool, with the reviewer's comments has been enclosed to further assist the jurisdictions in complying with planning requirements.

If you have any questions, please contact Shanene Thomas, HM Community Planner, at (940) 898-5492.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ronald C. Wanhanen", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ronald C. Wanhanen
Chief, Risk Analysis Branch

Enclosures

cc: Jeffrey Brewer, R6-MT-HM

RESOLUTION NO. 2019-45

**RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF ALAMOGORDO; ADOPTING THE
FINALIZED CITY OF ALAMOGORDO HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN;
PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES:**

WHEREAS, the participating jurisdictions of the City of Alamogordo have worked together to develop a strategy known as the City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan to improve disaster resistance in the planning area; and,

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2000) pursuant 44 CFR Part 201 and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) require communities to adopt an approved hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible to receive pre-disaster and post disaster federal funding for mitigation purposes; and,

WHEREAS, the participating jurisdiction has participated in the hazard mitigation plan by the formation of a Mitigation Planning Committee (MPC); and,

WHEREAS, the MPC recommends the formal adoption of the City of Alamogordo Hazard Mitigation Plan by the passing of this resolution.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of the City of Alamogordo that:

Section 1: The participating stakeholder hereby approves and adopts the hazard mitigation plan in its entirety with projects as adopted by the MPC; AND agree to be governed by the Hazard Mitigation Plan attached hereto and incorporated.

Section 2: The participating stakeholder authorizes the appropriate participating officials to pursue funding opportunities for implementation of proposals designated therein; AND will upon receipt of such funding or other necessary resources, seek to implement the actions contained in the pre-disaster mitigation plan.

DONE this _____ day of November 2019.

CITY OF ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO
a New Mexico municipal corporation

By: _____
Richard A. Boss, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rachel Hughs, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Petria Bengoechea, City Attorney