

Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque/ Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority (AMAFCA)/Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque/Village of Tijeras Hazard Mitigation Plan

FINAL PLAN April 2015

*Prepared --by Bernalillo County, the City of Albuquerque, AMAFCA, the Village of Los Ranchos
de Albuquerque, and the Village of Tijeras*

Technical Assistance provided by URS Corporation of Albuquerque, NM & Germantown, MD



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Acronym List

CABQ	City of Albuquerque
AMAFCA	Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
cfs	cubic feet per second
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DMA2000	Disaster Mitigation Act 2000
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HMPT	Hazard Mitigation Planning Team
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Services
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SOW	Scope of Work
THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USFS	United States Forest Service
WSEL	Water Surface Elevation

PLACEHOLDER

For Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque/
AMAFCA / Village of Los Ranchos de
Albuquerque/Village of Tijeras
Adoption Resolution

**(Once the Plan is ‘Approvable’ by FEMA
Region VI, the Plan shall be formally adopted
and the adoption resolutions provided.)**

1 Introduction

This section provides a general introduction to the Bernalillo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. The Bernalillo County Hazard Mitigation Plan was originally developed, adopted and approved in 2007. This document contains the Bernalillo County's Hazard Mitigation Plan Update incorporating a number of revisions and refinements to the original plan content. This Plan analyzes the 12 natural hazards presenting the greatest threat to the planning area. Two additional hazards identified in the state plan were reviewed but were excluded from additional consideration as they present little to no risk to the planning area. **Each of the five participating jurisdictions reviewed the hazards, independently ranking their relevance to the participating municipality.** The Plan Update includes a detailed characterization of relevant natural hazards in Bernalillo County; a risk assessment that describes potential losses to physical assets, people and operations; a set of goals, objectives, and actions that will guide the county and participation jurisdiction's mitigation program in coming years; and a detailed strategy for implementation and monitoring results.

Bernalillo County has made great strides in reducing potential disasters such as flooding, wildfires, and drought. **Section 5.2**, "Previous Mitigation Action Update", demonstrates that the County and its municipalities not only implemented an impressive amount of actions from the previous plan, but also undertook additional actions beyond those listed in the Plan. Both the County and its incorporated municipalities have adopted ordinances, land use regulations and building codes that are effective policies for mitigating hazards. Zoning regulations prevent construction in hazard-prone areas such as floodplains, and building codes ensure that new buildings are constructed to withstand severe weather and earthquakes. Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for the County and its municipalities, and the Community Rating System (CRS) program for the County and the City of Albuquerque helps identify areas prone to flooding and to reduce potential damage caused by flooding. Many agencies and departments have some responsibility in mitigating hazards but most of the effort is done piecemeal, i.e., there is not a coordinated effort to address hazards in a comprehensive fashion. This Plan outlines a strategy for a coordinated effort across jurisdictional and departmental lines.

In 2000, the U.S. Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA2000) which encourages local, tribal, and state pre-disaster planning and requires local mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project grants. As an incentive to create mitigation plans, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) makes grants available to fund local and state mitigation planning efforts such as this one. With funding from the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NMDHSEM), the Bernalillo County / City of Albuquerque Mitigation Planning Team, composed of county and municipal officials, prepared this *Bernalillo County / City of Albuquerque / AMAFCA / Village of Los Ranchos / Village of Tijeras Hazard Mitigation Plan, New Mexico*. The Plan is the result of

months of work to develop a multi-jurisdictional, multi-hazard mitigation plan that will guide the County toward greater disaster resiliency.

This Hazard Mitigation Plan update focuses on the hazards with the highest potential for causing damage to buildings and other physical assets, injuries and fatalities to the residents of Bernalillo County and disruption of government and business operations in the area. These hazards include high wind, severe thunderstorms (including hail and lightning), floods, wildland fire, drought, severe winter storms, dam failure, landslide, land subsidence, extreme heat, earthquake, and tornadoes. Additional hazards, identified in the State of New Mexico Mitigation Plan are also discussed. This section consists of the following subsections:

- Vision and Purpose of the Plan
- Bernalillo County Community Description and Geography
- Scope
- Authority
- Summary of Plan Contents

1.1 Vision and Purpose of the Plan

The primary purpose of hazard mitigation planning is to organize people and resources to produce long-term and recurring benefits that help break the repetitive cycle of disaster loss. A core assumption of hazard mitigation is that the investments made before a hazard event will significantly reduce the demand for post-event assistance by lessening the need for emergency response, repair, recovery, and reconstruction. Both the localized events that temporarily disrupt normal



FEMA Definition of Hazard Mitigation:

"Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards."

functioning as well as the larger events that receive Presidential disaster declarations will be addressed. Adopting mitigation practices will enable Bernalillo County to re-establish itself in the wake of a larger disaster event, becoming more resilient with less disruption to services and businesses.

An emphasis was placed on wildfire, high wind events, thunderstorms (including lightning and hail), and flood, as these are considered to pose the greatest threat to the planning area. Eight other natural hazards that are part of the 2013 State of New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan were considered to pose a lower risk to the planning area are also profiled in this update.

The benefits of mitigation planning go beyond solely reducing hazard vulnerability. Related measures emanating from a mitigation plan such as preserving open space, protecting vital infrastructure, designing sustainable buildings, maintaining environmental health, and protecting critical facilities meet other important community objectives including public safety,

natural resource protection, and business development. It is important that any mitigation planning process be integrated with other local planning efforts, like the comprehensive plans of the County and its municipalities, and any proposed mitigation strategies must take into account other existing goals or initiatives that will help complement or hinder their future implementation. All information in this HMP is for planning and risk management information purposes only.

In summary, the purpose of the Bernalillo County Hazard Mitigation Plan is to:

- Break the cycle of repetitive natural hazards
- Protect life, safety and property by reducing the potential for future damages and economic losses that result from hazards
- Make the county a safer place to work, visit, and live
- Restore and preserve Bernalillo County's natural and recreational resources
- Help the county thrive economically
- Support preservation of hazard prone natural areas
- Reduce future vulnerability by guiding development and redevelopment
- Avoid interruptions caused by hazards
- Qualify for mitigation grant funding in both the pre-disaster and post-disaster environment
- Document coordination efforts with other stakeholders in the hazard mitigation effort
- Speed recovery following disaster events
- Develop broad based community support for hazard mitigation
- Record successful hazard mitigation projects and programs
- Demonstrate a firm commitment to hazard mitigation principles
- Comply with state and federal legislative requirements for hazard mitigation plans



From FEMA March 2009 Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG-101):

"Planning has a proven ability to influence events before they occur and is an indispensable contribution to unity of effort"

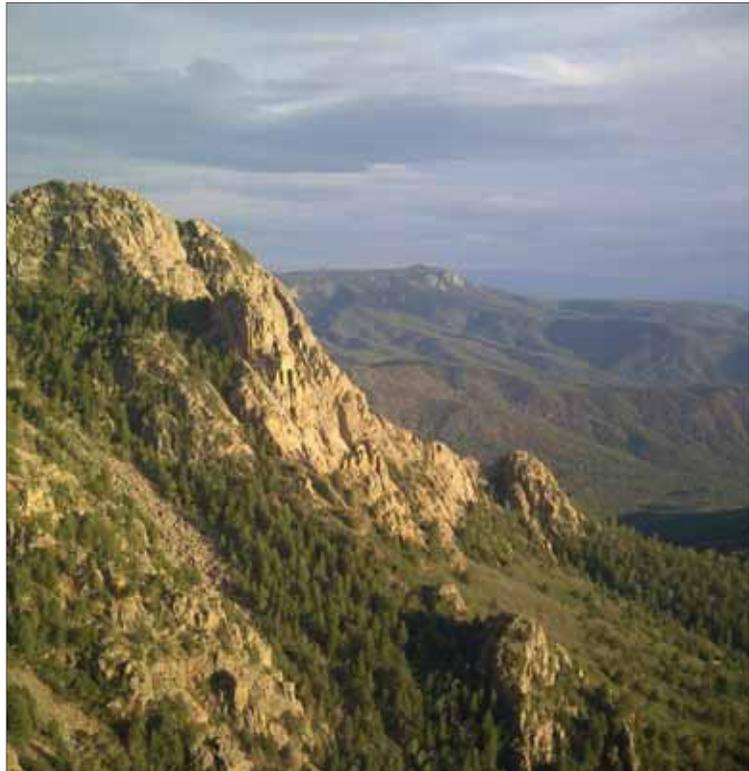
The Bernalillo County Mitigation Plan is a living document, and as such will be reviewed and updated as necessary in order to evaluate the progress made on the risk reduction actions identified through the planning process. The Plan will also be reviewed when new hazards are identified or when large hazard events occur that may require new mitigation priorities in the planning area.

1.2 Bernalillo County Planning Area: History, Demographics, and Geography

Bernalillo County

Bernalillo County is located in central New Mexico, and stretches from the Sandia Mountains in the eastern portion of the county, to the high desert grasslands above the Rio Grande Valley on the western edge. The County consists of an area of nearly 1200 square miles and a population of over 662,564 according to the 2010 US Census. This represents an increase of just over 105,000 people from 2000 (19 percent) with most of the growth in the City of Albuquerque (97,000 people). The number of housing units in the region grew by 45,160¹. The unincorporated portion of the County had a 2010 population of 110,147, a 7.5% increase from its 2000 population of 102,505.

Bernalillo County is represented by five elected officials and five county Commissioners. The Assessor, Clerk, Probate Judge, Sheriff, Treasurer, are elected county-wide and the Commissioners by districts. A County Manager oversees 25 other departments that range from Animal Regulation to Zoning. The County is bordered by Sandoval County to the north, Tarrant and Santa Fe Counties to the east, Cibola County to the west, and Valencia County to the south.

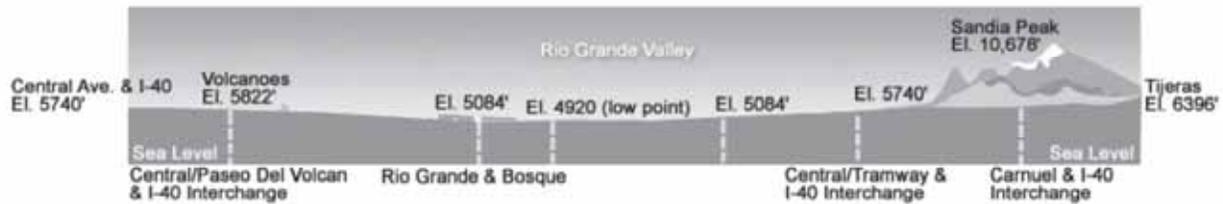


Natural features of the County include the massive Sandia, Manzanitas, and Manzano Mountains to the east and south; the fertile Rio Grande Valley with its lush Bosque which bisects the County, and the mesa uplands and escarpment to the west. Elevations in Bernalillo County range from 10,678 at Sandia Peak to 4,920 in the Rio Grande Valley. The County includes three distinct environmental regions: 1) the forested uplands of the mountains; 2) the semi-arid and flat mesas that flank the Rio Grande Valley; and 3) the Rio Grande Valley itself

¹ Mid-Region Councils of Government website, <http://www.mrcog-nm.gov/region-a-people> Accessed June 2014

which is a wooded greenbelt. The Valley has two distinct areas: the North Valley and South Valley. At the far western boundary is an ancient lava flow which forms an escarpment (cliff) where it meets the mesa.

Figure 1.1: Cross-section of Bernalillo County, NM



Source: Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan 2013

The County has three municipalities (Albuquerque, Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, and Tijeras) and a number of unincorporated villages and communities, especially in the East Mountains area (the eastern part of the County on the eastern slope of the Sandias) including Chilili, Juan Tomas, Escobosa, Ponderosa Pine, Cedro, San Antonio, Sandia Park, Cedar Crest, Sedillo, and Carnuel. The East Mountain area overall encompasses 316 square miles of eastern Bernalillo County. The western and southern portion of the East Mountain Area is primarily under control of the Cibola National Forest.

It also includes a flood control authority, the Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control District (AMAFCA), which manages the primary drainage system. Part of the county's area are Native American tribes including the Isleta Pueblo (south and also into Valencia County), Laguna Pueblo and the To'hajiilee chapter of the Navajo Nation (to the west), and part of the Sandia Pueblo (to the north) which is primarily in Sandoval County. The tribes and the National Forest will be part of the Plan's coordination efforts and are not part of the participating jurisdictions. Tribes generally prepare separate hazard mitigation plans.

The Bernalillo County and Albuquerque area is one of the longest histories of human habitation in North America first being visited by nomadic hunters and then eventually settled by pueblo tribes in an area known as Rio Abajo (valley). European exploration and settlement occurred in the mid-16th Century. Settlements occurred primarily along the fertile river flood plain where it was most suitable for raising livestock and agriculture. In addition, the proximity to the Camino Real route traveling to and from Mexico (New Spain), subsequent stage lines, and eventually the railroad made settlement in Bernalillo County a logical occurrence.

Bernalillo County has evolved as the major metropolitan area in New Mexico as well as a historically rural and agricultural county with a rich natural and cultural heritage. This precious heritage, along with beautiful landscapes, and presence of Albuquerque has made the County a desirable place to live for centuries. In the last decade, the County increased its population by 7.5% (from 2000 to 2010). Most of this growth can be seen in increased housing (residential)

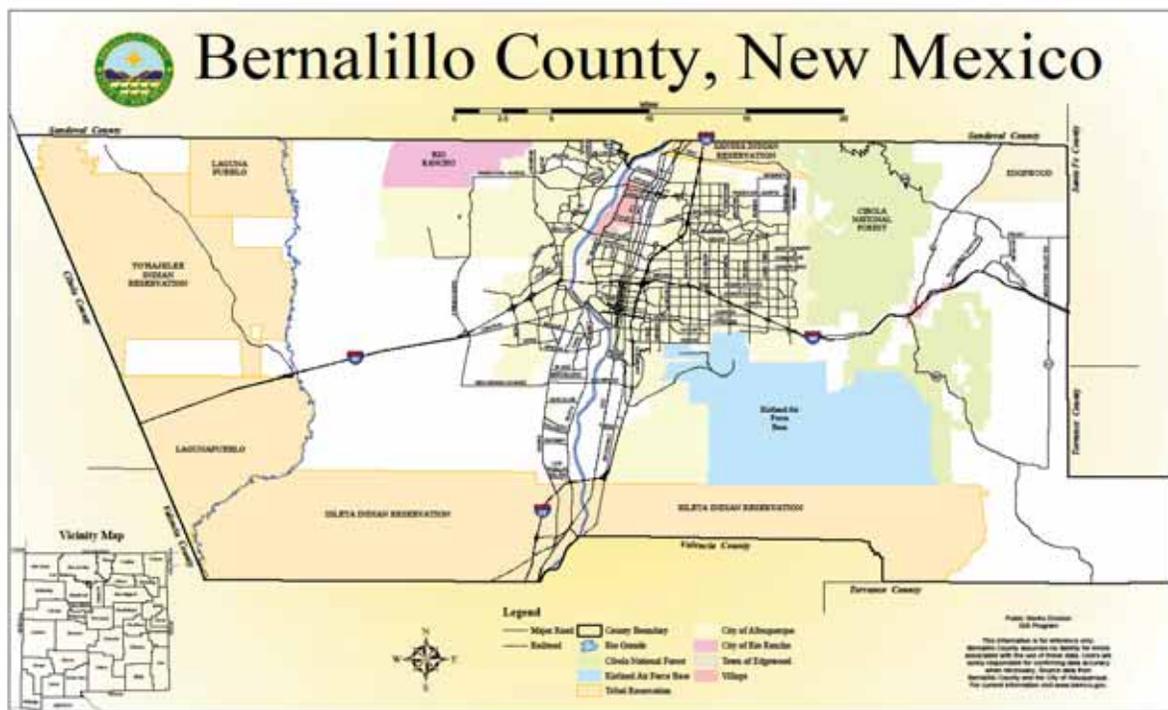
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and businesses (commercial), and the reduction in farm land. The various types of land uses (commercial, residential, industrial, and agricultural, etc.) make up the character of Bernalillo County. However, despite the rapid growth, the County and its municipalities have expressed a strong desire to preserve and protect its unique heritage and lands as witnessed by the 140 properties on the National Historic Register.

The County is intersected by a few designated Scenic Byways. El Camino Real (meaning Royal Road or King's Highway) served as the main road for the Spanish caravans for over three hundred years and originally extended 1,150 miles from Mexico City to Santa Fe. Historic Route 66 travels through Bernalillo County as New Mexico 333, paralleling Interstate-40 in certain areas, and becomes Central Avenue in the Nob Hill neighborhood of Albuquerque.

Three municipalities have been incorporated to date: the City of Albuquerque (1891), the Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque (1958), and the Village of Tijeras (1973). Combined, these municipalities include approximately 83% of the total population of the County with most of the population in Albuquerque, the state's largest city. Although the municipalities, especially Albuquerque contain most of the major commercial centers in the County, some commercial and industrial development occurs in the unincorporated county areas. The City of Rio Rancho, is primarily located in Sandoval County, but has a small portion within Bernalillo County. The Town of Edgewood, is primarily located in Santa Fe County but has a small area within Bernalillo County.

Figure 1.2: Bernalillo County, NM



Source: Bernalillo County GIS <https://www.berncogov/Download-GIS-Maps/> Accessed June 2014

Overall, the Albuquerque metropolitan area is growing at a rate of 1 to 2 percent a year for a projected 7.2 percent over a 5-year timeframe².

City of Albuquerque

The City of Albuquerque (CABQ) is the state's largest City and is located within Bernalillo County. In 2010, it had a population of 545,852, a 21.7% increase from its 2000 population of 448,607. It has an elected mayor and nine city council members. Among the many departments, (the City employs 8,500 people) the city government has an environmental planning commission, and a planning department. The City of Albuquerque was founded in 1706 by the Spanish, and is a city rich in history and tradition. Albuquerque was incorporated in 1891 during the development of railroad infrastructure into New Mexico. The presence of a transcontinental railroad in Albuquerque caused the population to grow and surpass Santa Fe as the largest city in the New Mexico Territory by 1900.

In 1926, the federal government officially designated Route 66, which runs through the center of Albuquerque, and the area continued its reputation as a commercial and transportation hub within the Southwest. It also served as a servicing point for early transcontinental air service. The area is the commercial and financial center of New Mexico.

(<http://www.abq.org/>) and continued to grow in the second half of the 20th Century due to national defense activities and an attractive climate.

Albuquerque is located centrally within Bernalillo County and includes Albuquerque International Sunport to the south). The biggest event hosted by Albuquerque each year is the International Balloon Fiesta held each October. This nine-day event can attract over 100,000 spectators at any given time

Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque

The Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque (commonly referred to as Los Ranchos) is located in the North Valley of Bernalillo County. The village is semi-rural with just over 4 square miles and a population of approximately 6,024, an 18.3% increase from its 2000 population of 5,092. The governing body consists of a Mayor and Board of Trustees (four) and they serve 4-year terms, the trustee terms are staggered. There are seven Planning and Zoning Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Board of Trustees.

Los Ranchos hosts the Los Ranchos Growers' Market from May to November and the Lavender in the Village festival. Los Ranchos is a popular tourist area with several nearby wineries.

² <http://www.abq.org/demographics.aspx> Accessed August 2014

Village of Tijeras

The Village of Tijeras is the only incorporated municipality within the East Mountain Area. In 2010, it had a population of 541, a 14.1% increase from its 2000 population of 474. The Village of Tijeras has a draft zoning map with accompanying regulations, and a development policy plan. The Interstate-40 corridor splits the area into two sub regions. Historic Route 66 (now referred to as State Highway 333) traverses the area, and is still emotionally (if not physically) the core roadway for local residents in an east-west direction (East Mountain Area Plan, Bernalillo County 1992).

Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority (AMAFCA)

AMAFCA was created in 1963 by the New Mexico Legislature with specific responsibility for flooding problems in greater Albuquerque. AMAFCA's purpose is to prevent injury or loss of life, and to eliminate or minimize property damage. AMAFCA does this by building and maintaining flood control structures throughout the Albuquerque area. AMAFCA was not a participating jurisdiction in the previous Plan but because of its core mission of flood protection, it was a logical choice for addition in the Plan update. AMAFCA may also consider applying for future FEMA mitigation grants and its participation in the development of this Plan will help position it for future grant consideration.

AMAFCA maintains the following types of structures in Bernalillo County (see Appendix C for a map showing the responsible entities for drainage facilities in the Albuquerque area including AMAFCA):

- **Flood Control Structures** - Traditional flood control measures focus on protection of existing development through construction of dams (to hold water back) and channels (to divert or confine flows). AMAFCA maintains many but other agencies are also involved with their own structures.
- **North and South Diversion Channels** - The first mission of AMAFCA was to be the local sponsor for construction of two very large federally-funded projects, the North and South Diversion Channels, which were built by the Army Corps of Engineers. The North Diversion Channel drains Northeast Albuquerque and can carry 44,000 cubic feet of water per second at its outlet. The smaller South Diversion Channel protects the Southeast Valley by intercepting flows from Southeast Albuquerque and the Tijeras Arroyo. AMAFCA today is still responsible for these two main flood control structures.
- **Traditional Channels** - The North and South Diversion Channels are examples of traditional channels. The North Diversion Channel is a concrete-lined arroyo, and the South Diversion Channel is mostly made of dirt. Both arroyos move floodwater to the river.

- **Non-Traditional Channels** - The Calabacillas Arroyo is one example of a non-traditional channel built by AMAFCA. Soil-cement, made from a combination of local soil and cement, mimics the look of a natural arroyo while providing greater erosion protection than that of a plain dirt arroyo. The Calabacillas Arroyo also incorporates artwork elements into the design of the arroyo walls, in the section between Coors Boulevard and the Rio Grande.
- **Dams and Levees** - A typical AMAFCA dam contains a principal spillway, which is a pipe under the dam, and an emergency spillway, which is the large channel around the side or over the top of the dam that acts as a safety valve. Dams and other types of detention basins collect floodwater, and release it slowly to prevent downstream damage. AMAFCA dams are capable of fully detaining the one percent (100-year) storm. A storm greater than that, however, could flow through the emergency spillway, and cause some downstream flooding. A levee is like a dam but confines water along a waterway such as a river.

The **Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District (MRGCD)** was created in 1925 to provide flood protection from the Rio Grande, and is responsible for maintaining and operating a network of acequias (shared irrigation) or conservancy ditches that carry water from the Rio Grande to farmland on either side of the river. MRGCD taxes property that is within the irrigation district along the Rio Grande.

The **Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG)** provides services to a consortium of local governments including Bernalillo County. It coordinates infrastructure planning, employment, demographic and housing statistics, and resource management.

Tribal Lands

Bernalillo County contains tribal lands for three Pueblos: Isleta Pueblo extends across most of the southern boundary of the county, Sandia Pueblo is on the north side of the county, and Laguna Pueblo has lands on the west side of the County. Sandia, Isleta, and Laguna Pueblos all have major casinos located in Bernalillo County but virtually no residential population within the County. To'hajiilee, a non-contiguous chapter of the Navajo Nation, has approximately 1,649 residents in the northwestern part of the County. For all three Pueblos, and To'hajiilee, their seats of government are located in adjoining counties. The tribes generally will produce their own mitigation plans or participate in planning efforts where their seats of government are located.

Table 1.1 - Major Institutions and Infrastructure in the Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque area

<i>Type of Institution / Infrastructure</i>	<i>Description of Infrastructure/Institution</i>
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Vehicular	Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque are located at the intersection of Interstate 25 and Interstate 40. I-25 serves north and south travelers, and I-40 serves east and west travelers
Airports	Albuquerque's International Sunport serves local, regional, national, and international airlines as well as air cargo service providers. Double Eagle II Airport on the west side of the City, handle general aviation services
Rail Transportation Routes	The railroad is the initial reason Albuquerque grew so rapidly at the turn of the 20 th century. However, now the majority of the transcontinental east-west cargo passes well south of Albuquerque. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad serves freight traffic in the Albuquerque metro area. Amtrak also maintains a station in downtown Albuquerque.
Water/ Wastewater	The water and wastewater utility is jointly operated by the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA). Most of Albuquerque's water is drawn from an underground aquifer and has adopted a plan for water management that includes the use of river water, recycled water, ground water from both shallow and deep aquifers. The City owns 48,200 acre-feet of water from the San Juan-Chama Diversion Project in Northern New Mexico which supplements the groundwater supply. For wastewater, the Water Utility Authority currently operates a wastewater collection system and reclamation plant. The Southside Water Reclamation Plan recycles about 200 million gallons of water each year and has plans to pipe treated effluent to irrigate major landscaped areas and public golf courses.
Albuquerque Public Schools	Has approximately 96,000 students (Albuquerque Public School system includes Bernalillo County, Village of Tijeras, Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, and the City of Albuquerque)
University of New Mexico	Has approximately 34,700 students
Central New Mexico Community College	Has approximately 35,000 students
Kirtland Air Force Base (KAFB)	KAFB occupies a large area on the south side of the county, employs over 23,000, and is home to the Air Force Laboratory.
Sandia National Laboratories	Employs over 8,000 people in Albuquerque and is located within KAFB. It is a multi-program lab primarily conducting national defense

	research and development (R&D), energy and environment projects.
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1.3 Plan Scope

The planning process included five major elements (see **Table 1.2**), most of which were completed over the course of approximately eight months starting in February 2014. The completion of each of these planning elements contributed to the overall Hazard Mitigation Plan. These elements make up several sections of the Plan as described in detail in **Section 1.5: Summary of Plan Contents**. The overall purpose of mitigation planning is to document the best risk information possible so that it can be used to establish a sustainable on-going process that results in actions to lower the risk. Due to the large scope of mitigating the risk from natural hazards, the Plan helps the county and participating jurisdictions establish both short-term and long-term goals.

Table 1.2: Hazard Mitigation Planning Phases
Phase 1. Planning Process including Pre-Kickoff and Kickoff Meetings
Phase 2. Hazard Identification, Analysis and Risk Assessment
Phase 3. Mitigation Strategy including Capability Assessment, Assessment of Alternative Hazard Mitigation Measures, and Implementation Strategy
Phase 4. Plan Monitoring, Evaluation, and Updating
Phase 5. Plan Adoption

In developing this Plan, URS followed the most up-to-date FEMA guidance available, the March 2013 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, and the most current State Mitigation Plan that was available, the September 2013 State of New Mexico Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

1.4 Authority

This Plan has been developed in accordance with current state and federal rules and regulations governing local hazard mitigation plans:

- Section 322, Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as enacted by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390)
- Current Local Mitigation Planning requirements found in 44 CFR Part 201.6

This Plan shall be routinely monitored and revised to maintain compliance with the above provisions, rules and legislation.

1.5 Summary of Plan Contents

The remaining contents of this Plan are designed and organized to be reader-friendly and functional. **Section 2: Planning Process** (Phase 1), provides a complete narrative description of the process used to prepare the Plan. This includes identification of the planning process participants and descriptions of the meetings. Documentation of the process is in **Appendix A** which includes meeting attendance records, meeting minutes and other results of planning meetings.

The Hazards Identification, Analysis, and Risk Assessment phase (Phase 2) is presented in two sections - **Section 3: Hazard Identification** and **Section 4: Hazards Analysis and Risk Assessment**. **Section 3** identifies the natural hazards addressed in this Plan (the 14 from the 2013 State of New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan). **Section 4** outlines the county's risk from these hazards.

The Risk Assessment provides a record of available historical data from past hazard occurrences and detailed hazard profiles which included general probabilities of recurrence, the spatial extent of the hazard, and its potential impact. The risk assessment serves a critical function as the county and participating jurisdictions seek to determine the most appropriate mitigation actions to pursue and implement – enabling them to prioritize and focus efforts on those hazards of greatest concern and those structures or planning areas facing the greatest risk(s).

The **Mitigation Strategy** (Phase 3), consists of two sections – **Section 5: Mitigation Goals, Objectives and Actions**, where mitigation actions to address vulnerabilities identified in **Section 4** are placed, and **Section 6: Implementation Plan** which includes a capability assessment. The capability assessment describes the regulations and policies in the planning area relevant to addressing the identified hazards. The mitigation actions provide specific implementation mechanisms and target completion dates. The actions are prioritized to help focus future efforts. Together, these sections are designed to make the Plan both strategic (through the identification of long-term goals) but also functional through the identification of short-term and immediate actions that will guide day-to-day decision-making and project implementation.

April 15, 2015

In addition to the identification and prioritization of possible mitigation projects, emphasis is placed on the use of program, regulatory, and policy mitigation alternatives. These types of actions can also help achieve other economic, social and environmental goals. Each action was evaluated for its appropriateness for the planning area.

Plan Maintenance Procedures (Phase 4), found in **Section 7**, includes the measures that the county and participating jurisdictions will take to ensure the Plan's continuous long-term implementation. These procedures provide a framework to keep the plan current, dynamic, and effective so that over time that becomes integrated into the routine decision making process. The procedures also describe how the Plan will be regularly evaluated and updated to remain a current and meaningful planning document and meet FEMA requirements.

For Phase 5, **Plan Adoption**, a resolution for adoption of this Plan will be placed right after the Table of Contents once the Plan has been 'approved pending adoption' by FEMA and each participating jurisdiction passes a resolution.

2 Planning Process

While the hazard mitigation plan update is the final product, it is the planning process, where community resources are organized to best minimize or manage those risks, which is the true legacy of this effort.

This section consists of the following subsections:

- Hazard Mitigation Planning Team
- Data Collection
- Meetings
- Public Involvement and Outreach
- The State Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Agency and Organization Coordination
- Future Development Trends

2.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT)

On January 9th, 2014, Bernalillo County entered into a contractual agreement with the consulting firm URS Group, Inc. (URS) for assistance in the preparation of the Bernalillo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. Participating jurisdictions include Bernalillo County, the City of Albuquerque, the Village of Los Ranchos, the Village of Tijeras, and AMAFCA. The funds for the contract were from a hazard mitigation planning grant approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State of New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM). The planning lead from Bernalillo County is Ms. Kelli Murtagh, Bernalillo County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Coordinator. The lead from CABQ is Mr. Roger Ebner, the Director of Emergency Management for the city.

URS was led by an experienced professional hazard mitigation planner, Mr. Lawrence Frank, who has a Master's Degree in Land Use and Environmental Planning and is Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM); with assistance from another experience professional mitigation planner, Ms. Rhonda Murphy, CFM, and was managed by Mr. Jim DeAngelo, an experienced project manager leading the Albuquerque office Hazard Mitigation Team. URS and the participating jurisdictions followed the hazard mitigation planning steps, activities and process outlined in 44 CFR Part 201.6 and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook to develop this Plan. The completed Mitigation Plan Review Tool in **Appendix B** provides the location of where each requirement is met within the Plan.

The HMPT consists of the following members from a wide range of departments, representing each participating jurisdiction:

Table 2.1: Bernalillo County HMPT

Name	Title
Kelli Murtagh	Bernalillo County Emergency Manager
Roger Ebner	City of Albuquerque Office of Emergency Management Director
Gary Surad	Bernalillo County Deputy Emergency Manager
Fred Hogan	City of Albuquerque OEM Planning Officer
David Downey	City of Albuquerque Fire Department
Vic Padilla	City of Albuquerque Fire Department
Peter Ennen	City of Albuquerque DFAS/Risk
Gary Jones	City of Albuquerque EOC Officer
Lois Blocker	City of Albuquerque Building Inspector
Greg Smith	City of Albuquerque Municipal Development (DMD)
Wilfred Gallegos	City of Albuquerque DMD Deputy Director
Land Clark	City of Albuquerque Chief Building Official (Building Safety)
Kaitlin Greenberg	City of Albuquerque EHD (EPI Specialist)
Hal Senke	City of Albuquerque EHD
Bill McCarty	Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority
Evelyn Chacon	Bernalillo County OHSEM
Donna Hernandez	Bernalillo County OHSEM
Frank Barka	Bernalillo County Fire Department
Jarvis Middleton	Bernalillo County Public Works
Daniel McGregor	Bernalillo County Natural Resource Services
Kurt Wagener	AMAFCA Field Engineer
Bryan Wolfe	City of Albuquerque Planning
M. Conrad	City of Albuquerque Planning
Curtis Cherne	City of Albuquerque Planning
Christopher Romero	City of Albuquerque Animal Welfare Dept (AWD) Field Supervisor
Joel Craig	City of Albuquerque AWD Operations Manager
Doug Walton	Albuquerque Police Department Homeland Security
Bill Slauson	City of Albuquerque Police Department
Kevin Daggett	City of Albuquerque Storm Drainage Manager
Fred Montano	Albuquerque Public Schools (APS)
Van Lewis	Albuquerque Public Schools (APS)
Jenn Daniel	Bernalillo County Health and Social Services
Veronica Espinosa	Bernalillo County Risk Fiscal Officer
Kevin Kinzie	Bernalillo County Risk Management
Elizabeth Eastman	City of Albuquerque EPI Specialist
Don Briggs	Bernalillo County Floodplain Administrator
Flaviano Sanchez	Village of Tijeras Floodplain Manager
Jeff Phillips	Village of Los Ranchos Emergency Manager
Tim McDonough	Village of Los Ranchos Planning and Zoning Director
Kevin Dodge	New Mexico DHSEM Mitigation Specialist

Navida Johnson	New Mexico DHSEM Mitigation Intern
Sandra Simonson	FEMA Region VI Mitigation Division
Cheryl Copeland	FEMA Region VI Mitigation Division

The HMPT is leading the hazard mitigation effort for the planning area and will continue the planning process past approval into implementation and then a future update.

2.2 Data Collection – Existing Plans and Programs

The HMPT and URS were diligent in collecting best available and updated data during the 2014 hazard mitigation planning process. The following plans, studies and reports were evaluated for opportunities to integrate information related to hazard mitigation and incorporated into this planning process where appropriate:

- **Current Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Comprehensive Land Use Plan (Amended Through 2013)** - The Plan provided beneficial information about existing resources, land uses and development in CABQ and the county, as well as goals and objectives for future development. The plan includes recommended actions to limit development on steep slopes, create open space along arroyos and ditches, use drought tolerant landscaping, and use natural drainage and infiltration facilities to irrigate parks, golf courses, and open spaces. For rural areas, it includes a policy to carefully control development in floodplains and valley areas including mapping low density zoning districts in environmentally sensitive areas. It also includes measures on maintaining a City/County major open space acquisition fund, a Capital Implementation Program, policy to encourage maximum absorption of precipitation, and maintain emergency preparedness capabilities.
- **Los Ranchos 2020 Master Plan** – This plan is available on-line at <http://www.hdts.net/losranchosnm/los-ranchos-2020-master-plan/index.html>. It emphasizes maintaining the character of the village including low density lots.
- **2010 Bernalillo County Emergency Operations Plan** – The EOP included hazard-specific appendices, a concept of operations section for mitigation, a damage assessment subsection, a Long-Term Community Recovery subsection and annex, and descriptions of critical infrastructure and facilities. The Plan also includes a Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties annex (annexes and most hazard-specific appendices not available with the EOP document available on-line).
- **2013 State of New Mexico Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update** - A summary of the latest update of the State Mitigation Plan was used to inform this Plan is summarized in **Section 2.5**.

- **2012 Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority Water Resources Management Strategy Implementation Drought Management Strategy**- This document includes conditions for issuing Drought Advisories and Drought Emergencies to reduce water use in droughts. For water conservation measures, the **2006 Bernalillo County Water Conservation Plan** was also reviewed
- **2010-2015 MRCOG Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy** - This document includes beneficial data about future projected growth in Bernalillo County.
- **2013-2022 CABQ Decade Plan for Capital Improvements** – This plan includes 10-year plan for funding of infrastructure and facilities including plans to fund and implement multiple storm drainage projects.
- **2010-2020 City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County Facility Plan (adopted in 2011/2012)** – This document includes a plan for siting new electric power transmission and generation facilities in the future. Gives special consideration to potential conflicts with Special Flood Hazard Areas (p. 5). Also provides listing of proposed electric facility projects through 2020 (Table 5; pdf p.42)
- **2009 Bernalillo County /International Sunport (major airport) Station Area Sector Development Plan** – The plan was developed “to guide quality development in an area that is semi-rural and industrial in nature and to provide a mixture of use more suitable for the area surrounding the International Sunport Rail Station”.
- **Vulnerability Assessment of Downtown Albuquerque (2012)** – This document provides an assessment of vulnerability in downtown Albuquerque through a study of the history of disasters, interviews with key emergency management personnel, and critical infrastructure identification. Three recommendations in the assessment to improve disaster planning and minimizing the effects of disasters are:
 - Evaluate of earthquake vulnerability using FEMA’s Hazus program
 - Implement an emergency notification system that targets specific regions or groups in the city
 - Contact NMDHSEM for assistance in the creation of a disaster recovery plan for CABQ.
- **Sector Development/Neighborhood/Corridor Development Plans include:**
 - **2013 Bridge Boulevard Corridor Redevelopment Plan** – This plan encourages sustainable development practices including drought-resistant vegetation and stormwater drainage (surface runoff directed to landscaped areas). Infrastructure Development Zones (IDZs) are quasi-municipal corporations allowed for commercial or residential development that can be used also for improvements to drainage and flood control systems.
 - **Amended 2011 Isleta Boulevard and Village Centers Sector Development Plan Volume I** – This plan for parts of the South Valley includes design overlay zones in plan include simple and effective low-impact stormwater drainage approaches and techniques.

- **2012 Los Duranes Neighborhood Plan (Sector Development)** – This plan is for a neighborhood located in both CABQ and the County that includes land near the Rio Grande subject to regular flooding until dams, drains and levees were constructed to control flooding. The area is protected by the Rio Grande levee and is subject to stormwater flooding. The plan includes use of water harvesting areas in available green and pervious spaces. Some fire control measures suggested in comments section. Includes implementation strategies to preserve open space, important in the Rio Grande area. It also includes strategies to preserve the acequia system.
- **2006 East Mountain Area Plan** – This plan includes policies to address water conservation and drought. Applications for subdivision development must include a fire mitigation plan. Fire-resistant materials are encouraged for development in forested areas. Seeks to establish construction guidelines for water conservation measures and possible wastewater re-use. Encourages preservation of arroyos and streams and requires these to be placed on maps. Requires an overall drainage management plan to be prepared.
- **2007 Tijeras Canyon/Carnuel Plan** – The policies in this plan include large-lots to maintain the character’s area and mentions the desire of residents to restore the Tijeras Creek. Tijeras Arroyo and some tributaries are included in FEMA FIRMs.
- **2011 Update of East Mountain Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)** – This plan was evaluated for wildfire risk assessment background information, including wildfire hazard mapping and rating, and mitigation project ideas including fuel reduction, encourage defensible space, and encourage Firewise Community participation. Captured appropriate information and project ideas for this plan.
- **2002 Bernalillo County Wildland Urban Interface Area Inventory Assessment** – This assessment document evaluates 42 areas identified by the Bernalillo County Fire Department as Wildland Urban Interface areas. In each area, a hazard rating was assigned based on observed conditions of terrain, water availability, quality of defensible space, building construction, vegetative fuels, access, and distance to fire apparatus.
- **AMAFCA Fiscal Year 2014 Project Schedule** – AMAFCA’s Project Schedule lists their projects that are scheduled for funding over from 2014 to 2019. Relevant projects are listed in Section 5.3.
- **CABQ THIRA** – Includes a hypothetical scenario involving a large-scale flood event.

2.3 Meetings

The members of the HMPT were solicited for their voluntary participation in the development of the Plan. An equal opportunity was given to all planning area residents to participate in the process through public announcements /notifications. HMPT meetings were open to the public and all attendees were encouraged to participate in exercises and discussions. All meeting materials were available online prior to a scheduled meeting. It was the goal of this Plan to have a committee that represented a broad spectrum of community stakeholders, including representatives from city government, emergency response organizations, health care, private businessmen, and local environmental agencies. Appendix A includes a list of stakeholders invited by email invitation to participate in plan development and the planning process. During the next planning cycle, Bernalillo County will continue to broaden the scope of stakeholders by inviting additional surrounding counties, pueblos, and communities to participate in the planning process. The approved plan will be made available to the participating local jurisdictions, residents, and neighboring communities on the county and CABQ website.

The HMPT met several times during the course of preparing this plan. The meetings described below are the formal ones for this planning process. Documentation for these meetings is located in **Appendix A**.

February 27, 2014 Kickoff Meeting – The Kickoff Meeting was the first formal planning meeting after Bernalillo County officially contracted with URS to prepare the plan. Kelli Murtagh of Bernalillo County and Roger Ebner of CABQ opened the meeting and introduced Jim DeAngelo as a contractor with URS to assist in completion of the plan update. Mr. DeAngelo facilitated this meeting which was attended by 33 members of the HMPT. Mr. DeAngelo discussed the overall planning process including the data collection process, hazard identification, risk assessment and the mitigation strategies. Emphasis was given to linking the risk assessment to the mitigation strategy. Ms. Murtagh and Mr. Ebner provided URS with information on where to get documents that captured important planning information from the county and participating jurisdictions. Sandra Simonson and Cheryl Copeland, FEMA Region VI Hazard Mitigation Planners, attended the meeting. A Hazard Mitigation Planning Survey was completed by HMPT members during the meeting. Both Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque post meeting materials to their respective websites to keep the public informed.

June 19, 2014 Risk Assessment Meeting – The Risk Assessment Meeting was the second formal planning meeting in the planning process. This meeting was facilitated by URS (Jim DeAngelo and Lawrence Frank) and attended by 20 members of the HMPT and interested parties. Mr. DeAngelo opened the presentation with an overview of the meeting purpose and the identified

hazards to review. The presentation provided the status of the hazard profiles developed to date, with emphasis on the more significant hazards posing a threat the planning area. The statuses of all mitigation actions identified in the 2007 Plan were reviewed for the update. Actions that were not implemented since the 2007 Plan were discussed and reviewed for relevancy. A range of mitigation actions were discussed for each relevant hazard. The public survey was discussed. Meeting participants were asked to complete a survey form at the end of the presentation. Completed surveys were collected at the end of the meeting. Mr. Frank and Mr. DeAngelo closed the meeting with a brief review of the project schedule.

August 21, 2014 Final Meeting and Public Meeting – Before the Final Meeting, the draft plan was submitted to the HMPT for review the week of August 11, 2014. Comments and suggested revisions from the HMPT were accepted through September 7, 2014. During the Final Meeting, the HMPT reviewed the final risk assessment and provided recommendations for changes which were incorporated into the final Plan. The HMPT also reviewed the actions in draft Plan and provided details to address any gaps. The HMPT also provided information for and additional actions which were incorporated in the final version of the Plan. During this meeting, the HMPT also helped address other gaps in the draft Plan. A meeting for the public to comment on the Plan was held after the HMPT meeting. The draft plan was also posted on both the County and City’s websites the week of August 11, 2014 and comments from the public were accepted through September 7, 2014.

The draft HMP was sent to all participating jurisdictions HMPT members for a review period of four weeks. During this time, members were encouraged to review and edit the document as appropriate for their jurisdiction. The team was encouraged to identify actions specific to their community needs. Recommended revisions and edits submitted to the team lead were incorporated into the final documents as appropriate. Team members that were not able to attend the scheduled HMPT meetings participated in the development of the plan by contributing input and feedback via email and phone calls when necessary.

2.4 Public Involvement and Outreach

The HMPT pursued a number of avenues for notifying Bernalillo County residents of this planning initiative. The planning team met several times during the course of preparing this plan, as detailed in the previous section. HMPT meetings had a wide variety of representation and all attendees were encouraged to participate in exercises and discussions.

The public was notified of the draft Plan’s availability for review through the City and County Emergency Management websites and a legal notice in the primary City/County newspaper, the *Albuquerque Journal*. The draft Plan was posted on the County and CABQ websites to facilitate public review. To solicit public comments on the Plan, a public comment form was also posted

electronically on the County website before the August 21st HMPT meeting, which also had a public meeting following it. The form was also distributed in paper format at the public meeting on the 21st. The draft plan and comment forms were available for 4 weeks on-line through September 7, 2014.

The public input was useful as a gauge on the perception of risk to the different hazards and for mitigation action ideas. The public feedback was reviewed by the HMPT members. Flood hazard ranking (**Section 4.2.5**) and mitigation actions identified in the plan (**Section 5.3.1**) were, in part, influenced by the survey results. The website notices, newspaper legal notice, and a summary of the public feedback are located in **Appendix A**.

2.5 The State Hazard Mitigation Plan and Mitigation Program

The State of New Mexico finalized its hazard mitigation plan update during the development of this Plan. The updated State Plan was a critical document to review for this Plan and a valuable resource for risk assessment background information. The State Plan was reviewed for information on natural hazards and mitigation project ideas so the Bernalillo County's Plan was consistent with State information.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan states that the goal of mitigation is the following:

“...is to save lives, reduce injuries, property damage and recovery times. Mitigation can reduce the enormous cost of disasters to property owners and all levels of government. In addition, mitigation can protect critical facilities, reduce exposure to liability and minimize community disruption. Preparedness, response, and recovery measures support the concept of mitigation and may directly support identified mitigation actions.”

The Bernalillo County Plan addressed 12 natural hazards covered in the State Plan. Not all hazards in the State Plan have a significant impact in the planning area; if a hazard has a very low probability of occurring and/or has negligible impact (and therefore is considered a nuisance), this is summarized in **Section 3**.

The Local Plan Integration section of the State Plan lists four hazards as the most significant in the state:

- Floods
- Wildfires
- Drought
- Thunderstorms

The State Plan divides New Mexico into five preparedness areas. Bernalillo County is included in Preparedness Area #5, along with Sandoval, Valencia, Torrance, and Socorro Counties. In State Preparedness Area #5, three hazards were ranked as the highest priority:

- Floods/Flash Floods
- Severe Winter Storms
- Wildfire

The State's mitigation goals were also reviewed and are closely aligned with Bernalillo County's goals:

- Reduce the number of injuries due to natural hazards
- Reduce the number of fatalities from natural hazards
- Reduce the amount of property damage, both public and private, from natural hazards
- Reduce the number of necessary evacuations
- Shorten recovery times for both community function and the natural environment after natural hazard events
- Improve communication, collaboration and integration among State, tribal and local emergency management agencies
- Increase awareness and understanding of risk and opportunities for mitigation among the citizens and elected officials of New Mexico

The State Plan was reviewed for mitigation action best practices and types of mitigation actions appropriate for Bernalillo County. The State has been a valuable partner of Bernalillo County and provided technical assistance during the development of this Plan.

2.6 Agency and Organization Coordination

From the beginning of the planning process until the final drafting of this Plan, Bernalillo County has actively coordinated with state and federal agencies to discuss and evaluate risk reduction activities. Both the State and FEMA have participated in most of the Bernalillo County HMP plan meetings. The development of this Plan included consideration of several other plans listed in **Section 2.2** and vital contributions from DHSEM and FEMA.

2.7 Future Development Trends

The Bernalillo County/CABQ metro area is primarily land locked due to boundaries with Pueblos, other jurisdictions, and federal and state lands. Future development will be restricted to the current jurisdictional boundaries, limiting substantial future growth potential to available

vacant land or redevelopment. Limited developed has occurred in the participating jurisdictions since the last plan update so the overall vulnerability is similar in each one.

County officials indicated that while there is some new development planned, none of it is considered to represent large growth for the city. The city and county have projected near stagnant growth for the immediate future and are more concerned with population loss due to shrinking government opportunities and low job creation.

Potential future development might occur in several areas that have open land not in federal or tribal ownership/control including the East Mountain area and the northwest part of the county (West Mesa) which had been growing west and north toward Sandoval County. These areas experienced some growth since 2000 and growth is expected to continue at some point in the future. Redevelopment is occurring in neighborhoods near the Rio Grande. All new development, including redeveloped sites, are subject to the building codes and ordinances currently in place. In the CABQ this would include the 2009 International Building Codes, adopted since the last planning cycle. Redevelopment located along the river in a designated floodplain must comply with the current floodplain ordinance in place and must meet the criteria set forth for each jurisdiction including elevation requirements. Any future development and redevelopment is likely to be moderate and will not represent a substantive change in the area’s risk profile.

3 Hazards Identification

In 2013, the NMDHSEM updated its State Hazard Mitigation Plan and identified 14 natural hazards which had the greatest impact on the State:

Table 3.1 Hazards Identified in State Plan

Hazard Category	Hazard Type
Atmospheric	Extreme Heat High Wind Thunderstorm (Hail/Lightning) Tornado Severe Winter Storms
Hydrologic	Drought Flood

Geologic	Earthquake Expansive Soils Land Subsidence Volcano Landslide
Other	Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Dam Failure

This Plan uses the State’s hazard identification as a basis to analyze the impacts of these 14 natural hazards. The HMPT carefully screened each hazard with the goal of refining the list to reflect the hazards that pose the greatest risk to the jurisdictions represented in this Plan. 12 hazards were selected, based on the historical record and expertise of the HMPT members, as having the greatest potential for significant impact on Bernalillo County and the participating jurisdictions. These hazards are profiled including detailed descriptions and analyses in **Section 4**.

A few hazards listed in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan were excluded from additional consideration as they present little to no risk to the planning area. Hazards that were dropped from further profiling and evaluation are:

- **Volcano** - Most volcanism that occurred near Bernalillo County took place more than 1 million years ago; the youngest volcanic deposits are tens of thousands of years old³. The 2013 State Plan states that there are no estimates of future occurrence of volcanic activity in New Mexico in the near future. New Mexico’s numerous volcanoes are considered dormant, but not extinct. The State Plan reports an extremely low probability of a volcano in the next 10 years (.01%) and therefore the probability of volcanic eruption is considered “**Highly Unlikely**”. Given the very low probability of occurring and the lack of previous occurrences, this hazard was not deemed a significant threat to the planning area and is not addressed further in the Plan.
- **Expansive Soils** - Due the low frequency of this hazard and its minor potential impact, it is considered a nuisance and is not addressed in the rest of the Plan.

³ Kues, Barry S., and Callender, John, F., 1986, Geologic History, Contribution to New Mexico in Maps, edited by Jerry L. Williams: University of New Mexico Press.)

AMAFCA is a water resources district and its jurisdiction includes channelized arroyos, diversion channels, dams, levees and water quality improvement facilities throughout Bernalillo County. The 12 profiled hazards have different impacts on AMAFCA's jurisdiction than the other four participating jurisdictions because it is not a county or an incorporated municipality. Several of the 12 hazards present little or no risk to AMAFCA's facilities and these will be noted in Section 4. The following hazards will not affect AMAFCA:

- Severe Winter Storms
- Drought
- Thunderstorms
- High Wind
- Tornado
- Extreme Heat

See **Section 4** for hazard-specific information and analysis for the 12 profiled hazards.

3.1 Major and National Emergency Disaster Declarations

Complementing the Hazards Analysis and Risk Assessment Section is a review of the past major disaster declarations that impacted Bernalillo County and the participating jurisdictions. Major disasters are declared by the President of the United States when the magnitude of a disaster event is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the local governments. In these situations, eligible applicants may apply for a wide range of federal disaster assistance that include funds for public assistance, individual assistance, and hazard mitigation assistance.⁴

Since 1954, Bernalillo County received four presidential or emergency disaster declarations for flood and wildfire as listed in **Table 3.2**. Please note that this listing does not include all state or local emergency declarations issued for localized disaster events that did not warrant a presidential or federal emergency declaration.

⁴ For more information on the disaster declaration process and federal disaster assistance, see <http://www.fema.gov/disasters> Accessed October 2013

Table 3.2: Four Presidential and Emergency Disaster Declarations in Bernalillo County (1954 – July 31, 2014)

Event	Declaration Date	Declaration Number
New Mexico Fire (Emergency Declaration)	05/10/2000	FEMA-3154-EM
New Mexico Wildfire	05/13/2000	FEMA-1329-DR
Severe Storms and Flooding	04/29/2004	FEMA-1514-DR
Severe Storms and Flooding	09/30/2013	FEMA-4148-DR

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

4 Hazards Analysis and Risk Assessment

In this section of the Plan, the HMPT reviewed the 12 natural hazards identified as having the greatest risk to the jurisdictions represented in this Plan. **Section 4.1** provides a source of data used to profile the hazards. In **Sections 4.2 to 4.13**, each hazard was reviewed for its potential to impact the planning area, the locations that can be affected, the potential severity, and previous occurrences of the hazard in Bernalillo County. This information is used to estimate the probability of an occurrence of the hazard in any given year. The Plan also describes the impact of each hazard and the planning areas' vulnerability to it. **Section 4.14** provides a vulnerability summary including tables that reflect the category and degree of risk to the participating jurisdictions from the 12 identified hazards (**Tables 4.13 through 4.17**).

4.1 Methodology

Seven primary sources of data were used to profile, describe, and analyze the hazards.

1. Experience, input and knowledge from the HMPT as captured in site visits, meetings, and surveys
2. Existing local plans and data
3. The National Climactic Data Center (NCDC) information
4. The September 2013 New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

5. Studies, data, and reports by USACE and other federal agencies
6. The FEMA 2014 Disaster Declaration database on the FEMA.gov website
7. Resources published on the Internet with relevant information. These sources are referenced in footnotes.

Each hazard profile is organized in the following manner:

- *Overview* – General description of the hazard
- *Location and Spatial Extent* – Specific areas in Bernalillo County that may be affected and the extent. Any available maps displaying risk are shown.
- *Previous Occurrences* – List and description of past events where available.
- *Probability and Extent of Future Events* – Establishes the likelihood of the hazard occurring annually and extent of damages if it occurred (severity)
- *Vulnerability and Impact* – The level of impact currently and on future development
- *Conclusions* – Includes summary statements about the hazard, any mitigation accomplishments, and establishes link to Mitigation Actions in **Section 5**.

In each hazard profile, hazards are assigned varying degrees of risk in five categories (probability, impact, spatial extent, warning time, and duration) as shown in **Table 4.1**.

	Table 4.1: Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level	Criteria	Index Value	
Probability	Highly Unlikely	Probability so remote close to 0% annual probability	0	40%
	Unlikely	Less than 1% annual probability	1	
	Possible	Between 1 and 10% annual probability	2	
	Likely	Between 10 and 50% annual probability	3	
	Highly Likely	Between 50 to 100% annual probability	4	
Impact	Minor	Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption on quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	1	20%
	Limited	Minor injuries only. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	2	
	Critical	Multiple deaths/injuries possible. More than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than 1 week.	3	
	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	4	

Spatial Extent	Negligible	Less than 1% of area affected	1	20%
	Small	Between 1 and 10% of area affected	2	
	Moderate	Between 10 and 50% of area affected	3	
	Large	Between 50 and 100% of area affected	4	
Warning Time	More than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	1	10%
	12 to 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	6 to 12 hours	Self-explanatory	3	
	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	4	
Duration	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	1	10%
	Less than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	Less than 1 week	Self-explanatory	3	
	More than 1 week	Self-explanatory	4	

At the end of this section is a summary of the vulnerability of Bernalillo County, and the participating jurisdictions to the 12 identified natural hazards using the evaluation of each hazard with the categories from **Table 4.1**. Each jurisdiction independently evaluated the degree of risk posed by each hazard specific to their community.

4.2 Flood

4.2.1 Overview

The Rio Grande flows southward through the center of Bernalillo County, with the land rising on both sides of the river and forming mesas at elevations above 5,000 feet. To the east, the Sandia and Manzano Mountains rise to a maximum elevation of 10,678 feet and parallel the Rio Grande. The valley and mesa areas are arid, with an average annual precipitation near 8 inches. In the mountains, average precipitation ranges from 15 to 30 inches, generally increasing with elevation. The climate is classified as arid continental, characterized by fairly hot summers, mild winters, and short, temperate spring and fall seasons. Approximately half of the precipitation falls as summer rains during brief, but often intense, thunderstorms. Winter precipitation falls as either rain or snow and is caused by frontal activity associated with storms moving across the country from the Pacific Ocean.⁵

Three types of flooding appear to be of the most concern in the planning area: flash flooding, storm water drainage, and riverine flooding.

⁵ Flood Insurance Study, Bernalillo County, 2011;
http://www.riskmap6.com/documents/Meeting_228/bernalillo_nm_fis_tables1.pdf

Flash flood. 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 channels, it begins to collect. As these channels merge together, the amount of water increases and picks up speed and force. This collection of water becomes a wall of water that can wash vegetation, structures and other debris along with it. This 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 that is in place along the banks of the water course. The slope that a flash flood traverses has a definite relation to the overall speed in which the water will travel. The steeper the incline, the faster the water will travel. The incline on which the water moves affects the width of the flooding area. Generally, the faster the water moves, the narrower the channel will be created, since the water digs the channel deeper as it flows.



When the water flows on a shallower slope, the water tends to spread out more, which can decrease its potential to cause mass damage. However, it must still be considered dangerous. Finally, the type of vegetation located along the flood's path can prevent further erosion of the channel banks. A structure that lies along a flood channel that has no surrounding vegetation is at risk of having its foundation undercut, which can cause structural damage, or in some cases, a building's complete collapse. The hazard and risk from flash floods are greatly increased in areas downstream from lands that have recently experienced wildfire (see Section 4.2.5 for more detail).

Storm drainage. As rain falls on any given area, some of the water will be absorbed into the ground. However, the water that is not absorbed or ponded on site will run off. Depending on the area's flatness and the presence of a storm drainage system, this water can create localized flooding. Since the water will flow to the lowest possible location, these areas become temporary holding ponds. The water then evaporates back into the atmosphere, is absorbed back into the earth, or is physically removed

using pumps or other equipment. Depending on the angle of the slope, passing storm waters develop a tremendous amount of force. In such instances these waters can damage structures, push debris in front of them much like a flash flood, and cause soil erosion.

Riverine Flooding. The Rio Grande River runs through Bernalillo County. Though protected by a levee system, some deteriorated conditions throughout the system have left areas of Bernalillo County susceptible to flooding. The river flow is also controlled by dams upstream. When it rains, it can cause flooding along its path. The amount of water flowing through a river at any given time determines the river's depth. When a higher than normal amount of water finds its way into a river or stream, the height of the water relative to its path increases. When this occurs, the river will overflow its normal banks and flood the surrounding area to the water's present height. The height of the river's banks determines how far out a flood will spread. This type of flooding, like flash flooding, will begin at some point above where the flooding occurs. In the Bosque along the Rio Grande, jetty jacks have been installed to capture debris. The jetty jacks can also be a hindrance to fire-fighting operations.

In Bernalillo County, there are seasonal differences in the causes of floods. In the winter and early spring (February to April), major flooding has occurred as a result of heavy rainfall on dense snow pack throughout contributing watersheds. During most winters, the snow pack is generally moderate and associated flooding is infrequent. Summer floods are more frequent and generally are the result of summer thunderstorms that deposit large quantities of rainfall over a short period of time, causing localized flooding. Flash floods peak during the "Southwest Monsoon" (or "North American Monsoon") season of July and August.



Flash floods are more likely to occur in places with steep slopes and narrow stream valleys, and along small tributary streams. In urban areas, parking lots and other impervious surfaces that shed water rapidly contribute to flash floods. In rugged, hilly, and steep terrain, the high-velocity flows and short warning time make flash floods hazardous and very destructive. In the arid environments of the southwest, steep topography, sparse vegetation, and infrequent precipitation in the form of intense thunderstorms typify the flash flood hazard areas.

Erosion can play a large role in flash floods. Extensive erosion damage can occur with major flooding. Erosion results in access disruption, road closures, driving hazards, drainage facility damage and blockage, and sedimentation. Erosion can occur rapidly during a storm event, or can occur over time due to minor storms or breaks in water lines. Accelerated soil erosion has created problems ranging from loss of productive agricultural soil to displacement of human structures to sediment buildup in water reservoirs. Water erosion is one of the most common geologic phenomena. The detachment and transportation of soil particles by water can cause sheet erosion, rill erosion, or gully erosion. Sheet erosion occurs with soil being removed in a uniform manner across the surface but is often accompanied by tiny channels cut into the surface creating rill erosion. Where the volume of runoff water is more concentrated, larger channels or gullies may occur within the landscape, creating gully erosion. Rill and gully erosion can cause serious land use problems. Storm events in New Mexico can result in flash floods which also creates serious rill and gully erosion.

Incorporated and unincorporated areas of Bernalillo County were re-studied in 2012. The resulting updated FIRM maps have an effective date of 08/16/2012.

4.2.2 Location and Spatial Extent

The Rio Grande passes through the city of Albuquerque in the form of an “S”. The areas, locally known as the North and South Valleys, nestle in the hollows of the “S” formation, one east and the other west of the river. The valley contains a long, narrow flood plain that has been extensively modified by agriculture and development. The Bosque (the woodland along the river) provides a riparian wildlife habitat and a natural greenbelt area.



The lower lying valley has been subject to flooding from two sources: the Rio Grande, and from storm water run-off on the higher

mesas flanking the valley. The valley has also been subject to sheet flows and widespread flooding in its lowest lying areas from water carried by arroyos. The spread of urbanization across the east mesa created extensive impermeable surfaces. Storm water run-off from localized weather events would often exceed the capacity of arroyos to carry the water from

the Sandia Mountain foothills across the mesa to the valley. Entering the valley the arroyos diffused into broad alluvial fans on the valley floor where water ponded. The construction of the North and South Diversion Channels, networked with the arroyos, has provided a level of protection thorough the conveyance of storm run-off to the Rio Grande in an efficient manner.

Flooding within the unincorporated areas of Bernalillo County is most likely to occur during late summer as a result of intense short-duration thunderstorms. The resulting peak flows can be large but usually produce relatively small volumes of water. Historically, flooding in the Albuquerque area can be divided into two categories: flooding from the Rio Grande and runoff generated from local thunderstorms.

Flooding from the Rio Grande can be from rapid snowmelt induced by warm rains or from widespread thunderstorms. Floodwaters from the Rio Grande can also block irrigation and drainage ditches with sediment, increasing the flood potential. Before the 1930s, flooding from the river had been widespread within the North and South Valley areas of the City. The present flood potential in the City of Albuquerque from the Rio Grande is much less than historical data may suggest because of a levee system built in the 1930's as well as several flood control structures built upstream of the City.

Other flooding within the City of Albuquerque can result from brief, intense thunderstorms causing substantial localized flash flooding and serious sedimentation and erosion problems. The Sandia Mountains, east of Albuquerque, have steep bedrock outcrops, which have high runoff potential. Flow runoff paths are unpredictable at the base of the mountains as the runoff spreads onto several alluvial fans. Continued development on the East Mesa at the base of the mountains and on the alluvial areas complicates the flow patterns and increases the potential for flood damage.

Flooding on the West Mesa can also result from intense thunderstorms, and the area has serious sedimentation and erosion problems. The area contains mostly fine sands and silts with minimal ground cover, which is highly prone to erosion. Flood flows can pond behind ditch levees and in low spots, depositing large quantities of sediment, or the floodwaters can flow into irrigation ditches, filling the ditches with sediment and causing the banks to be overtopped.

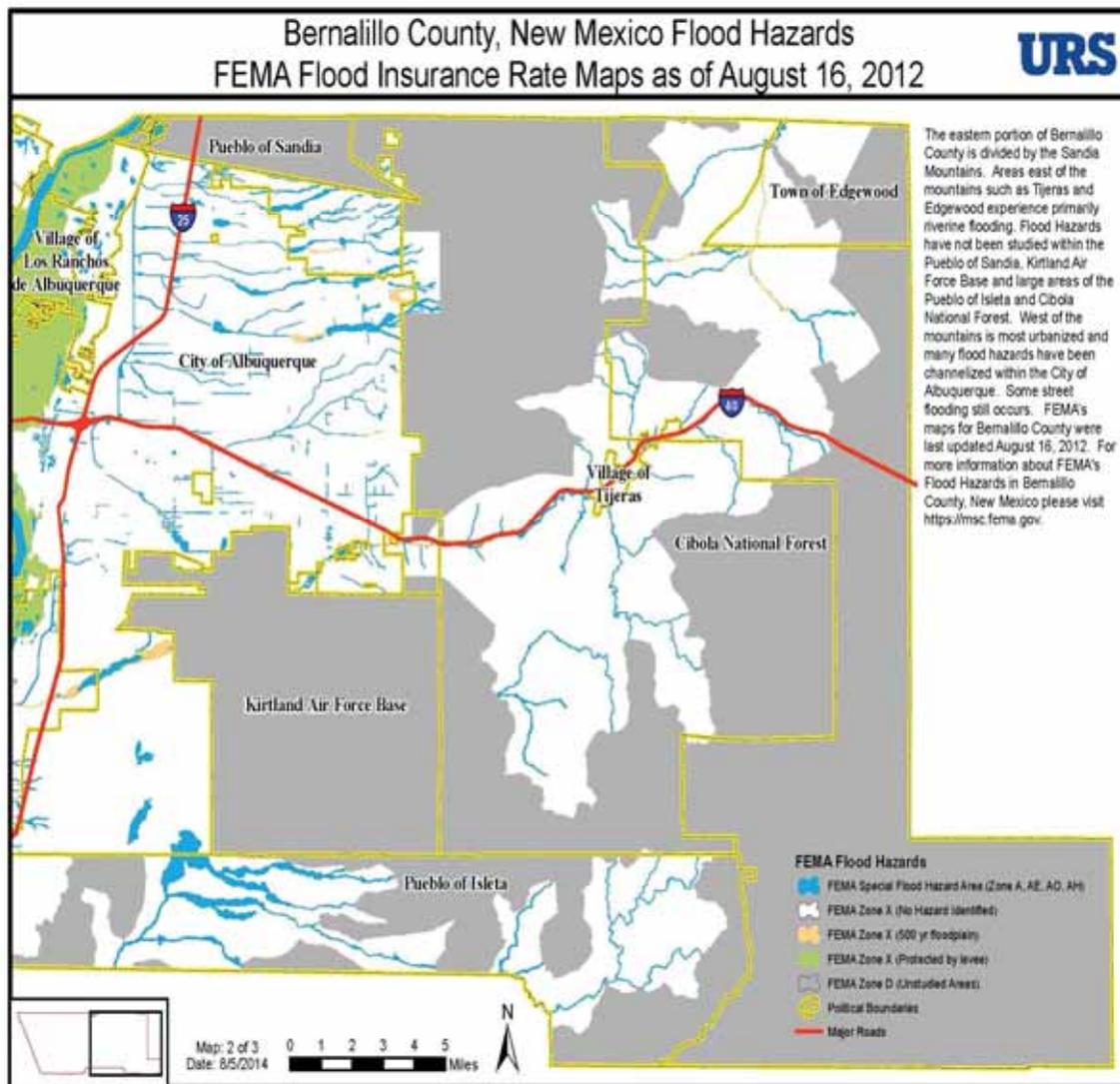
The low-lying valley areas along the Rio Grande are also subject to flooding from runoff from the east and west uplands. Residential and commercial development, channel levees, and irrigation embankments have obstructed the natural outfalls to the river and increased the flood hazards in many areas. Floodwaters flow rapidly into the valley areas and then spread into ponding areas because of the flat slopes and limited outlets to the river.

The areas with the greatest vulnerability are concentrated in the older neighborhoods of the City and along the Rio Grande. There is only one record of repetitive losses for properties in the floodplain (a residential property in the CABQ), but there are areas with chronic flooding problems. For example, downtown Albuquerque has some of the lowest elevations in the City and requires pumping stations to lift stormwater out of the area and towards the river. Several areas in the County that are near the river have inadequate storm sewer capacity to handle

flows from large storm events. The City is also concerned about localized flooding that crosses City jurisdiction onto Kirtland Air Force Base near Zuni and Wyoming SE.

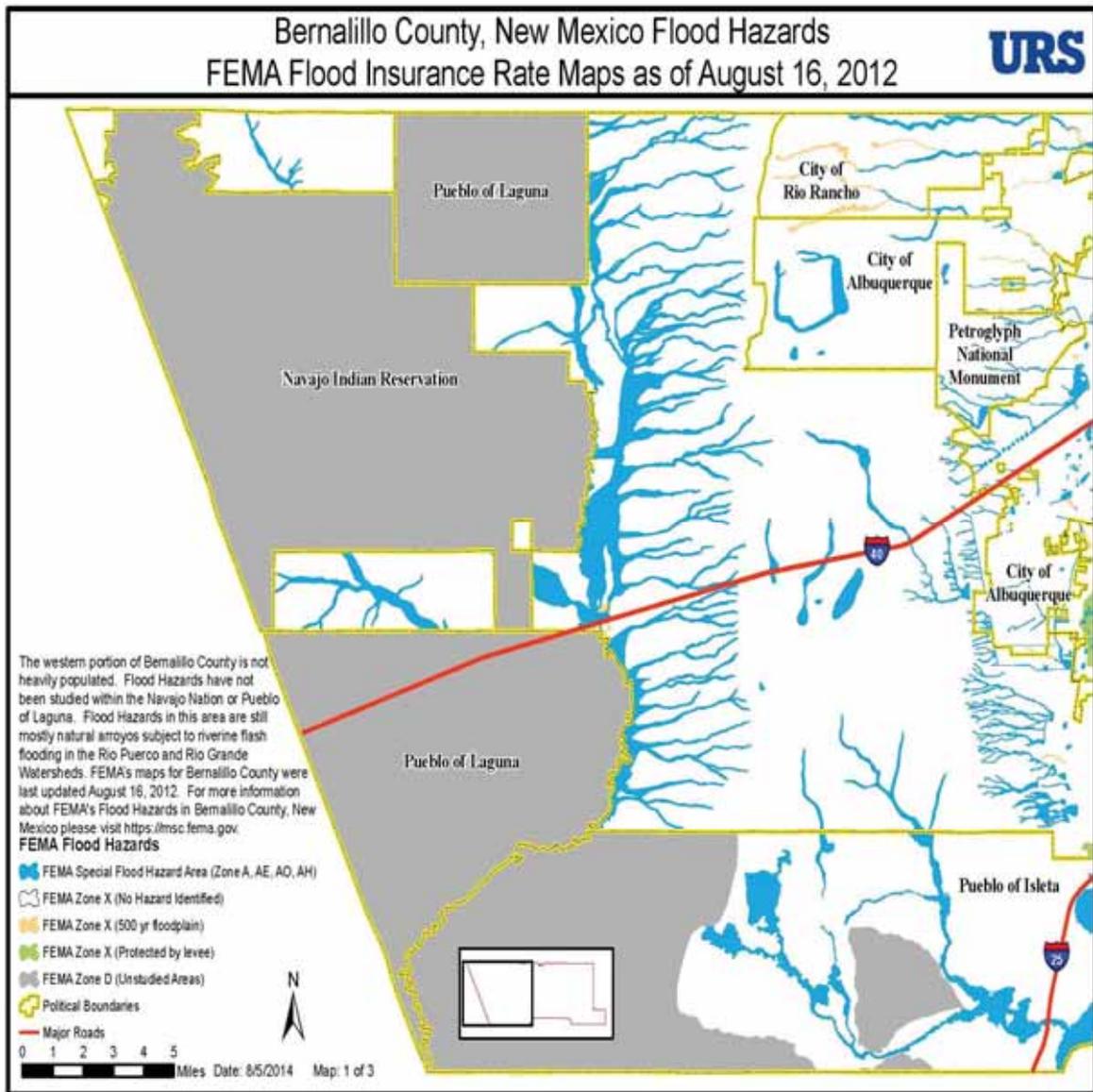
The Village of Tijeras has experienced localized flooding along the Tijeras Arroyo. The Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque identified several areas subject to flooding including: Garduno Road west of 4th Street, Ranchitos Road west of 4th Street, and Ortega Road west of 4th Street. **Figures 4.1 to 4.3** show the locations of FEMA mapped flood zones in the County.

Figure 4.1: Flood Zones for Eastern Bernalillo County, 2013



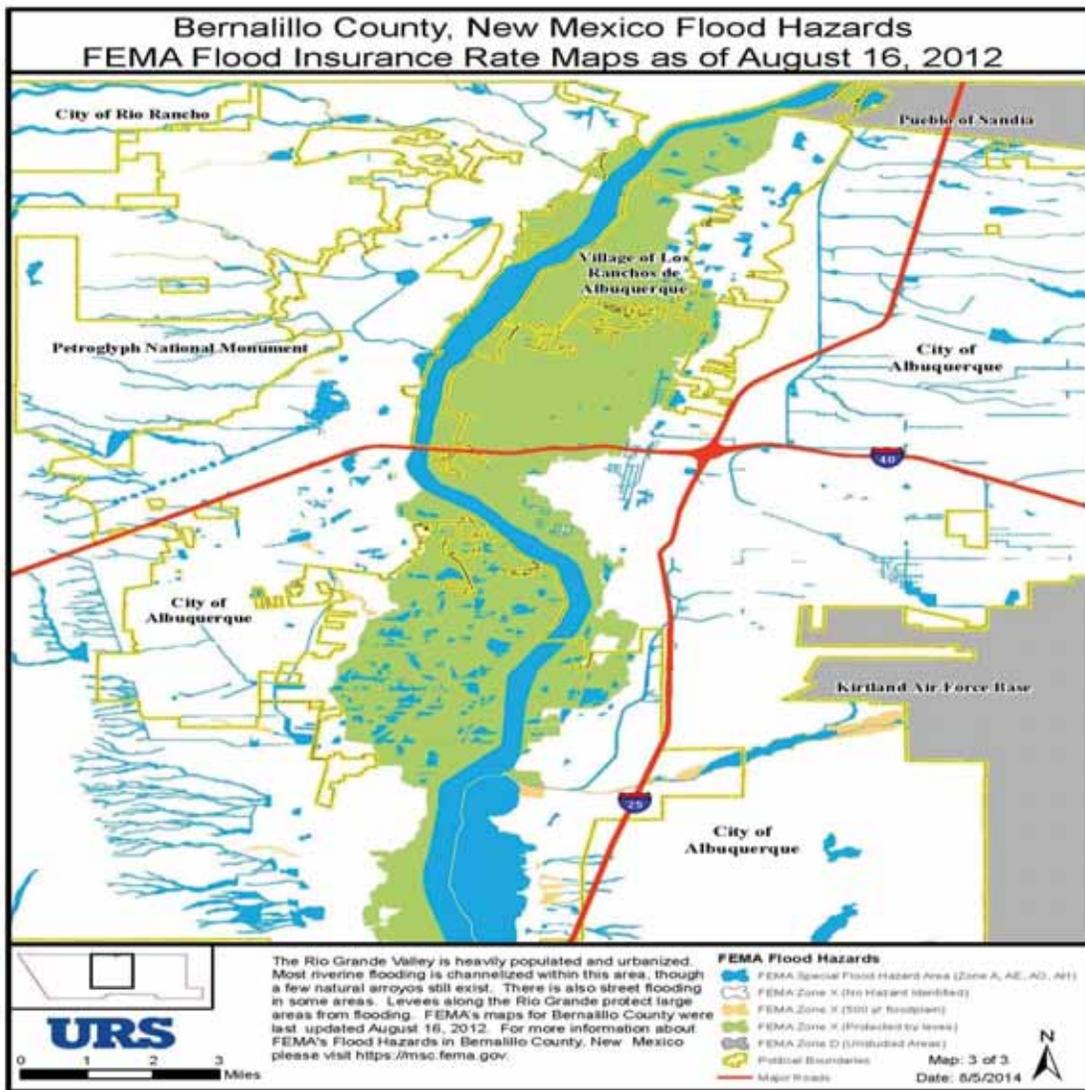
Source: FEMA / URS

Figure 4.2: Flood Zones for Western Bernalillo County, 2013



Source: FEMA / URS

Figure 4.3: Flood Zones for Central Bernalillo County, 2013



Source: FEMA / URS

4.2.3 Previous Occurrences

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), there have been 52 reported flood events in Bernalillo County from January 1, 1994 (the earliest recordings of floods in the County in the Storm Events Database) through July 1, 2014 in **Table 4.2**. AMAFCA reported flooding events as shown in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.2: NCDC Reported Flood Events

Location	Date	Event Type	Property Damage
Bernalillo County	09/14/2013	Flash Flood	\$60,000
Bernalillo County	09/01/2013	Flash Flood	\$5,000
Carnuel	07/19/2013	Flash Flood	\$10,000
ABQ International Airport	07/26/2013	Flash Flood	0
Double Eagle II Airport	07/14/2013	Flash Flood	0
Paradise Hills	07/08/2013	Flash Flood	\$20,000
Escabosa	07/20/2013	Flash Flood	0
Paradise Hills	07/26/2013	Flash Flood	0
Sandia Park	08/09/2013	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	07/26/2013	Flash Flood	\$50,000
ABQ International Airport	07/08/2013	Flash Flood	\$50,000
Albuquerque	07/25/2013	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	07/26/2013	Flash Flood	\$2,600,000
Albuquerque	07/19/2013	Flash Flood	\$1,000
Kirtland AFB	07/19/2013	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	07/26/2013	Flash Flood	\$10,000
Paradise Hills	07/26/2013	Flash Flood	\$5,000
Albuquerque	07/24/2012	Flash Flood	\$2,000
ABQ Airport	07/31/2010	Flash Flood	\$5,000
Albuquerque	07/28/2010	Flash Flood	\$4,000
Carnuel	07/24/2010	Flash Flood	\$1,000

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Carnuel	07/28/2010	Flash Flood	\$1,000
Carnuel	09/22/2010	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	09/09/2009	Flash Flood	\$1,000
Carnuel	07/21/2009	Flash Flood	\$2,000
Albuquerque	08/04/2008	Flash Flood	\$1,000
Albuquerque	08/04/2008	Flash Flood	\$500
Adobe Acres	08/16/2008	Flash Flood	\$50,000
Hahn	08/08/2008	Flash Flood	\$300,000
ABQ Airport	07/22/2008	Flash Flood	\$20,000
Hahn	07/21/2008	Flash Flood	\$2,000
Hahn	07/19/2008	Flash Flood	\$500
Albuquerque	07/31/2007	Flash Flood	\$4,000
Albuquerque	08/18/2006	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	08/13/2006	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	08/06/2006	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	08/06/2006	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	07/08/2006	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	07/31/2006	Flash Flood	\$100,000
Albuquerque	08/13/2005	Flash Flood	0
ABQ Airport	07/17/2005	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	07/12/2004	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	08/04/2004	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	07/20/2002	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	08/02/1999	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	08/02/1999	Flash Flood	0
Tijeras	08/08/1999	Flash Flood	0
Albuquerque	06/16/1999	Flash Flood	\$1,200,000
Albuquerque	07/25/1998	Flash Flood	\$30,000
Albuquerque	07/28/1997	Flash Flood	\$100,000
Albuquerque	07/10/1996	Flash Flood	0

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Tijeras	07/10/1996	Flash Flood	\$35,000
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Source: NCDC at <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=35%2CNEW+MEXICO> – Accessed June 2014

Table 4.3: Additional Reported Flood Events

Date	Location	Type of Impact	Estimated Losses
2006	COA Embudo Channel near Moon NE	concrete channel failure	\$10,000*
2006	Embudo/I-40 Channel NMDOT	concrete channel failure	\$500,000*
2006	COA Hahn Arroyo	concrete channel failure	\$45,000*
2006	COA Embudo Channel near Moon NE	concrete channel failure	\$75,000*
2006	Calabacillas Arroyo near Eagle Ranch	extreme erosion	\$20,000*
2006	Calabacillas Arroyo near Eagle Ranch	pipe failure	\$10,000*
2006	Calabacillas Arroyo McMahan private	extreme erosion	\$8,000*
2006	Broadway Pump Station COA	force main failure	\$1,600,000*
2006	Calabacillas Arroyo - Caliche Hills	extreme erosion	\$20,000*
2006	Pino Arroyo Tanoan private	extreme erosion	\$30,000*
August 2006	Tijeras Arroyo @ Los Picaros Road	extreme erosion	\$25,000*
2007	North Pino Arroyo	concrete channel failure	\$5,000*
2007	Raymac Dam Road	extreme erosion	\$10,000*
July 2007	COA Embudo Channel near Moon NE	concrete channel failure	\$100,000*
2008	Gun Club Ditch (MRGCD)	sediment/overtopping	\$5,000*
August 2008	COA Embudito Channel	concrete channel failure	\$5,000*
6/23/09	Embudo/North Diversion Channel	rescue	none
2009	Embudo/North Diversion Channel	drowning	loss of life
7/28/10	Embudo Arroyo near Morningside	rescue	none
9/23/10	Embudo /North Diversion Channel	drowning	loss of life
7/24/11	Embudo/North Diversion Channel	rescue	none
7/2/13	Embudo Channel near Moon	concrete channel failure	\$50,000*
July 2013	NMDOT I-40/Embudo Channel	concrete channel failure	\$100,000*
2013	Calabacillas Arroyo - Caliche Hills	extreme erosion	\$10,000*
2013	Calabacillas Arroyo near Blacks	extreme erosion	\$30,000*
2013 & 2014	closed South Broadway landfill	Mass wasting (slope failure and slumping)	n/a

July 2014	Gun Club Ditch (MRGCD)	overtopping	\$5,000*
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* - estimates only

Source: AMAFCA and HMPT

At the early part of the 2014 monsoon season, there has been a heavy rainfall event that led to flash flooding in downtown Albuquerque on August 1st and a State Emergency Declaration. A recent Presidential Disaster Declaration in 2013, DR-4148, for severe weather with flooding and high winds from July 23-28 included Bernalillo County. Intense heavy rainfall from thunderstorms moving over the west side of Albuquerque forced mudslides up to 3 feet deep into the backyards of several homes along the Petroglyph National Monument. Some of this mud and water entered a few homes in the area. Roads were also reported as covered in mud. Record high wind gusts were recorded at 89 mph in the Albuquerque area and the sustained wind speed at the time was 64 mph. More than 30,000 homes lost power due to downed trees. Widespread tree and structural damage along with flooding resulted in over 3 million dollars in damages throughout the declared area. See **Figures 4.4** and **4.5** for a picture of the flooding from this event and a map showing rainfall amounts.

In September 2013, there was flooding in North Albuquerque Acres (NAA) and the East Mountain area. Types of damages reported were damage to yards/landscaping and one home with minor flooding due to poor lot development. Other reported flooding included a breached stock tank, and damage to yards, livestock, and propane tanks in the Juan Tomas Canyon Arroyo. There was also one reported flood rescue along the Juan Tomas Canyon Arroyo. Other reported flooded includes properties flooded west of the Sandia Pueblo at the railroad tracks.

In July of 2009, flooding was reported in the Carnuel area with one home flooded, most likely due to poor lot development. Heavy sediment removal from this flood was required from yards and roads. In July 2008, flooding in the South Broadway area impacted businesses in the area and damaged railroad tracks. Heavy sediment removal from roadways was required.

Downtown Albuquerque received some significant flooding in August 2006 when a series of thunderstorms hit the city on August 13, 2006. Flooding damaged several homes in two communities, including Barelás. The primary cause of this flooding was due to storm drainage system pumps being inoperable during the thunderstorm⁶. Other areas that were flooded in August 2006 include NAA and South Valley where homes, yards and roads were reported as flooded. One loss of life was reported in August 2006.

In April 2004, \$3.8 million in damages occurred when a flash flood caused massive sewer line breaks near downtown Albuquerque. Flood waters also deposited 4,500 cubic yards of sand and gravel in the City's wastewater treatment plant, damaging equipment.

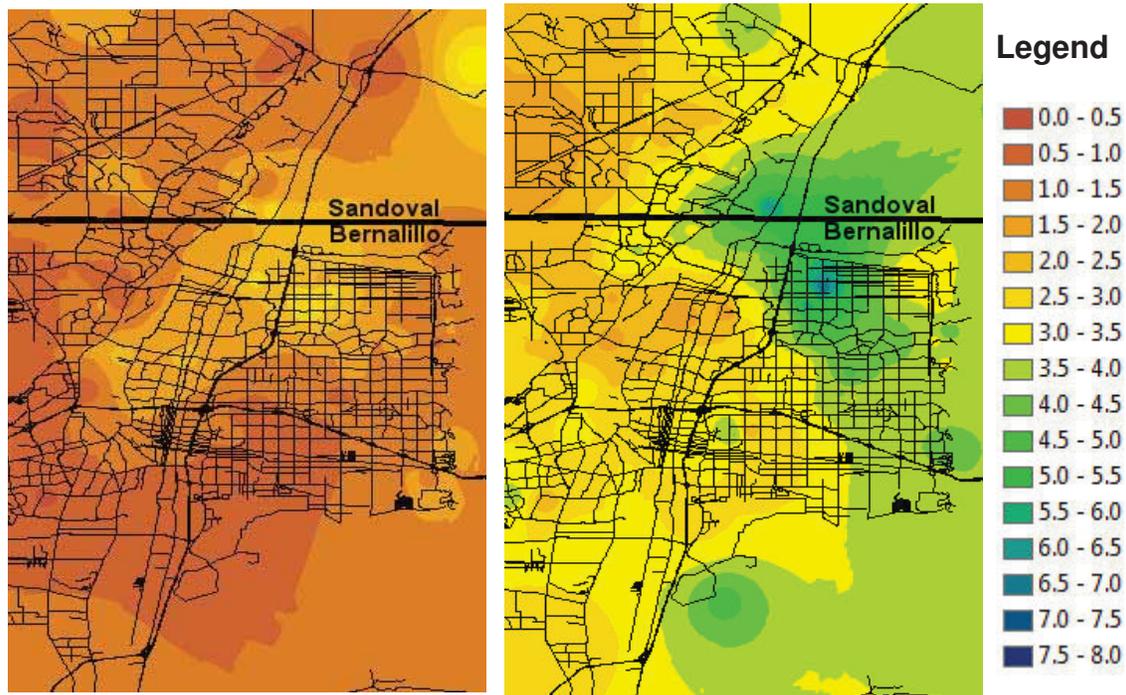
⁶ David Downey, *Vulnerability Assessment of Albuquerque*, p.22. Accessed June 2014.

Figure 4.4: Flooding along the Osuna Bike Notch on July 26th, 2013



Source: Photo Courtesy of Kevin Troutman of the Albuquerque Metro Arroyo and Flood Control Authority (<http://www.srh.noaa.gov/abq/?n=july2012vsjuly2013abqprecip> Accessed June 2014)

Figure 4.5: July 2012 rainfall (on left) versus July 2013 rainfall (on right) which caused flooding.



Source: Albuquerque July 2012/2013 Rainfall at <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/abq/?n=july2012vsjuly2013abqprecip>
 (Rainfall amount listed in inches in the legend) Accessed June 2014

4.2.4 Probability and Extent of Future Events

To establish the potential extent of flooding in Bernalillo County and its municipalities, the Flood Insurance Study dated August 16, 2012 was studied. **Table 4.4** is the range of potential flood depths within the 100-year Floodplain (Base Flood Elevation) for many waterways.

Table 4.4: Potential Flood Depth Range within the 100-Year Floodplain

Jurisdiction	Waterway	BFE Depth Range
Albuquerque/County	Arroyo A-B	12-18 inches
Albuquerque/County	Arroyo A-C	3-12 feet
Albuquerque/County	Arroyo B-A	9-12 inches
Albuquerque/County	Arroyo B-B	18-24 inches
Albuquerque/County	Arroyo B-C	11-14 inches
Albuquerque	Arroyo de Las Calabacillas	3-17.5 feet
Albuquerque	Bear Arroyo Tributary	5-9 feet
County	Borrega Arroyo	6-26 inches
County	San Pedro Canyon Arroyo	8.5-15 feet
County	Frost Arroyo	3-14.5 feet

County	Rio Grande	3.5-10.5 feet
County	Rio Puerco	19.5-23 feet
County	San Pedro Creek	3-9.5 feet
Albuquerque/County/Tijeras	Tijeras Arroyo	2.5-21.5 feet

Source: AMAFCA

Flooding occurs on a regular basis in Bernalillo County and can be expected to continue. The impact of these events will depend on their location and the specific circumstances existing at the time. Bernalillo County and all participating jurisdictions rank the future probability of floods as “**Highly Likely**”.

4.2.5 Vulnerability and Impact

Flash flooding resulting from the summer monsoon thunderstorms can result in swift waters flowing through commercial areas like downtown as occurred in July/August 2014, stormwater drainage overflow, or overtopping arroyos and spilling over into the surrounding neighborhood. Longer term rainfall events may result in riverine flooding in the Rio Grande with possible levee overtopping. AMAFCA facilities are planned and constructed to carry a design flood event but there are some events that may exceed the design capacity and damage the arroyos through scour and erosion. Extreme flood events could also affect dams and levees causing breaches. However, the primary purpose of AMAFCA facilities are to protect surrounding development from flooding so the PRI will show how AMAFCA protects other development.

Vulnerability from flash flood events is greatly increased in areas downstream from a recent wildfire event. Any future wildfires in the higher elevation parts of Bernalillo County (including both the Sandias and Manzanos) will significantly impact the hydrology of the affected watersheds. The burning of forestlands causes a virtually impervious surface due to the destruction of forest floor vegetation, burned tree material like sap, and the ash itself. Rainfall simply runs off this hardened surface, known as ‘hydrophobic’ soils, and there is very little ground absorption of the water. The resulting diminished water storage and steep slope of higher elevation areas will create high quantity and velocity flows. Another issue related to flood risk after fire is that with mountainsides denuded of protective vegetation, rainfall events also cause severe erosion resulting in debris flows and can damage water control facilities which will quickly become full of sediment. All jurisdictions in Bernalillo County are at equal risk from the threat of increased water flows and debris flow downstream of a burn area because all jurisdictions include vulnerable areas downstream from high elevations.

As shown in the two tables from **Section 4.2.3**, the damages to flooding have ranged from \$500 to \$1.6 million. While the more typical flood event may be more localized in nature and well under \$1 million in damages, it is possible for larger type events. A truly catastrophic flood event caused by several days of heavy rainfall during the monsoon season or a Pacific hurricane

that moved inland over Bernalillo County which resulted in both flash flooding and riverine flooding during could cause multi-million damages as well as severe economic disruption. In a larger event, it could be expected that homes in the 100-year floodplain would receive several feet of flooding, that roads were washed out or covered in sedimentation, drainage systems would be overwhelmed and back up, and that businesses could be closed for several days to weeks.

Flooding, especially during the monsoon season, has the potential to become a regional disaster which would dramatically stretch local and state resources to respond to events. In a regional flood event, fewer flood response and recovery assets would be available to the County and its municipalities. Flooding will cause an increase in the demands placed on first response capabilities and increase delays in providing normal service to the community. The current US Census provides information that Bernalillo County has 286,134 housing units at a median value of \$190,200.00.

4.2.6 Conclusion

Flooding is a significant concern for all five participating jurisdictions. Heavy rains during the typical monsoon season could result in homes and businesses flooding, damaging the sensitive economy of Bernalillo County. Flash flooding and impassable egress routes are primary concerns during flood events.

4.3 Wildland Fire/Wildland-Urban Interface (Wildfire)

4.3.1 Overview

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, threatening and possibly consuming structures and other community assets. Wildfires can begin unnoticed in wild areas and can spread quickly, creating dense smoke that may be seen for miles. A wildland fire is a wildfire in an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities. A wildland urban interface fire is a wildfire in an area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels.

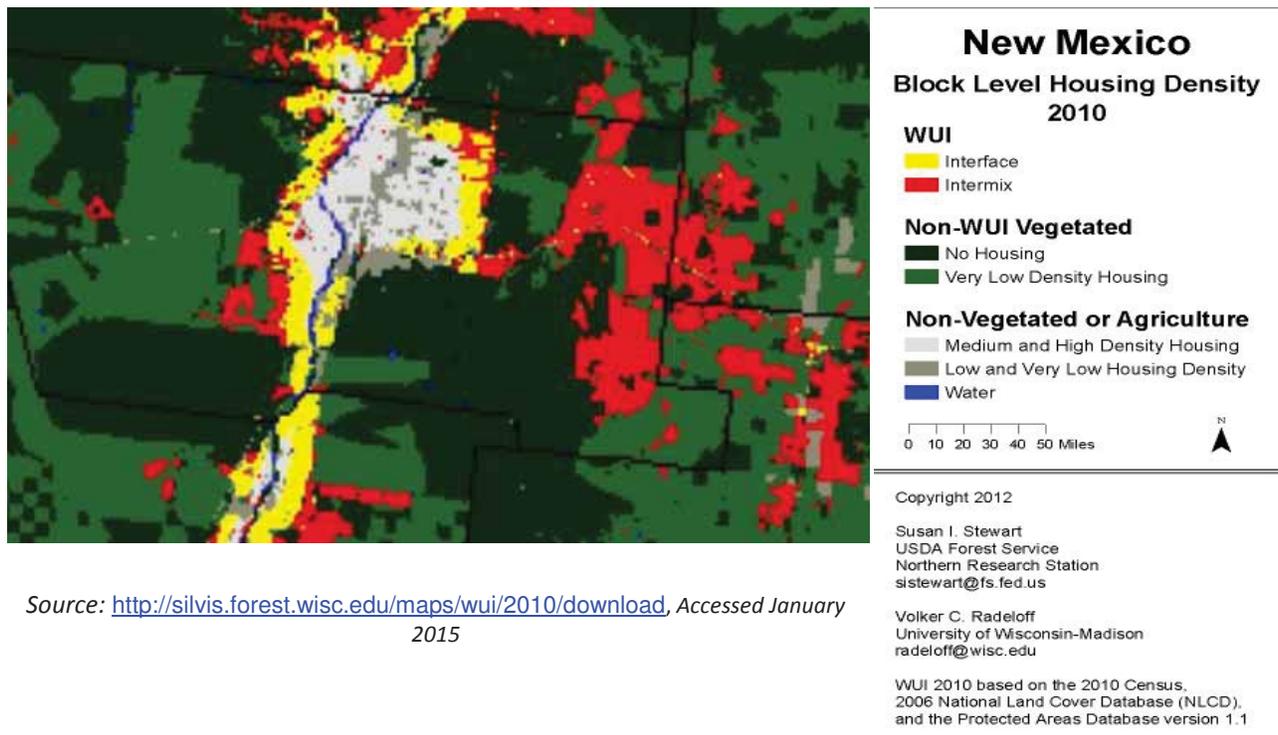
In New Mexico, periodic prolonged droughts lead to higher wildfire risk. To exacerbate the wildfire risk problem is windblown dry air (typical of New Mexico). This dry wind creates a 'hairdryer' effect and further dries out vegetation making it more combustible.

After a fire starts, it can burn as three different burn types: surface, ground, and crown fire. It can also be a combination of all three. A surface burn consumes the ground cover and is

limited to the surface, a ground fire burns roots and plants beneath the soil, and a crown fire burns the tops of trees and vegetation⁷.

The most common catastrophic wildfires are usually in forested areas where the fuel load is high. Potential consequences of wildfires include severe erosion and the silting of streambeds and reservoirs, which causes damage to the watershed and flooding due to a loss of ground cover. The following Bernalillo County Wildland interface map (Figure 4.6) shows the housing density for the planning area:

Figure 4.6: Bernalillo County Wildland Interface 2010



Source: <http://silvis.forest.wisc.edu/maps/wui/2010/download>, Accessed January 2015

⁷ Cohen, Jerry, 2003. *The Impact of Fire on Ecosystem*, University of Texas

4.3.2 Location and Spatial Extent

The Keetch-Bryam Drought Index (KBDI) was developed specifically for fire potential assessment. It is a number representing the net effect of evapotranspiration and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture deficiency in deep duff and upper soil layers. It is a continuous index, relating to the flammability of organic material in the ground.

The KBDI (see **Table 4.5**) attempts to measure the amount of precipitation necessary to return the soil to full field capacity. It is a closed system ranging from 0 to 800 units and represents a moisture regime from 0 to 8 inches of water through the soil layer. At 8 inches of water, the KBDI assumes saturation. Zero is the point of no moisture deficiency and 800 is the maximum drought that is possible. At any point along the scale, the index number indicates the amount of net rainfall that is required to reduce the index to zero, or saturation.

The inputs for KBDI are weather station latitude, mean annual precipitation, maximum dry bulb temperature, and the last 24 hours of rainfall. KBDI levels and its relationship to expected fire potential are reflected in the following table:

Table 4.5: Keetch-Byram Drought Index Range Categories

Keetch-Byram Drought Index Fire Rating System	
0 – 200	Soil and fuel moisture are high. Most fuels will not readily ignite or burn. However, with sufficient sunlight and wind, cured grasses and some light surface fuels will burn in spots and patches.
200 – 400	Fires more readily burn and will carry across an area with no gaps. Heavier fuels will still not readily ignite and burn. Also, expect smoldering and the resulting smoke to carry into and possible through the night.
400 – 600	Fire Intensity begins to significantly increase. Fires will readily burn in all directions exposing mineral soils in some locations. Larger fuels may burn or smolder for several days creating possible smoke and control problems.
600-800	Fires will burn to mineral soils. Stumps will burn to the end of underground roots and spotting will be a major problem. Fires will burn through the night and heavier fuels will actively burn and contribute to fire intensity.

Source: from Keetch-Byram Drought Index narrative at: <http://www.wfas.net/index.php/keetch-byram-index-moisture--drought-49> Accessed July 2014

Typical conditions in the planning area from September through December usually centers on the 200-400 rating while January through August are usually drier months and, depending on fuel and moisture, usually will rate in the 400-600 range. During extreme dry and drought times, typically in the months of May, June, and July the county may be rated at 600-800.

Due to the arid climate, current drought conditions, and degraded timber stands, the probability of catastrophic wildfire occurrence is extremely high in Bernalillo County. Areas especially vulnerable are the western slopes of the Sandia Mountains in the eastern portion of

the county (referred to as the East Mountains), and the cottonwood Bosque along the Rio Grande. Wildfires in Bernalillo County can also occur in the grasslands of the western portion of the County, known locally as the West Mesa. In addition, some of the heavily forested areas in the eastern part of the County are located on steep slopes, which aid in the spread of fires and add to the difficulty of fighting a wildfire.

Wildland fire is historically an intermediate disturbance in riparian forests of the southwestern United States and not part of a semi-annual disturbance regime, like flooding. More recently, wildfires have become a key component of the Bosque ecosystem, as the natural hydrologic regime has been altered and invasive species have become more common throughout the area. Treatments to fuels in these Bosque areas contribute to decreasing the likelihood of wildfire's negative impacts on communities in the Bernalillo County wildland urban interface (WUI). Continued preventive activities are needed however to further reduce the negative impacts that wildland fire can have on communities and community members living in the WUI.

Table 4.6: Wildland Interface Rating (2002, most recent available)

Number of Areas	Hazard Rating Assigned	Acreage
12	Moderate	87,160
28	High	91,345
2	Extreme	1,280
Total Acres		179,785

Source: 2002 Bernalillo County Wildland Urban Interface Assessment

Several factors contribute to the increased risk of catastrophic fires in the Southwest, and Bernalillo County in particular:

- Increased tree density and decreased grass and forb (broad-leaved herbs that grow in fields, prairies, or meadows) cover.
- Past forest fire suppression practices and livestock overgrazing that resulted in the unnaturally heavy accumulation of live and dead vegetation and led to "doghair" thickets of ponderosa pine trees in the Sandia Mountains.
- Fire suppression in the Bosque for many years has resulted in a high fuel load of dry, dead, and dying vegetation.
- Early logging activity in different regions that creates artificial fuel breaks, alters the local microclimate, and modifies forest composition and age structure.

- The Bark Beetle outbreak in Southwest is highly visible in the East Mountains, and greatly increases the risk of wildfire. Populations of several native bark beetle species are increasing dramatically due to several years of extended drought. Many trees are extremely stressed from the drought and are highly susceptible to bark beetle attack. The resulting outbreak has killed millions of ponderosa pine and piñon trees in Arizona and New Mexico. Due to the continued drought and the widespread extent of the bark beetle outbreak, there is little or nothing that can be done on a large scale to prevent the mortality of these trees. Once a stand of piñon trees have been killed as a result of the bark beetle infestation and the trees drop their needles, the intensity of a potential fire is lessened because there is less fuel to burn.
- Drought in the Southwest region of the United States has greatly affected vegetation in Bernalillo County and greatly contributes to the increased risk of wildfire.

Traditional settlement patterns in New Mexico began with concentrated development of homes and farms along the river and within the Bosque. In the past 25 years, development has accelerated in the East Mountains. Wildland-urban interface areas of Bernalillo County, where urban areas meet the natural environment in both the East Mountains and Bosque, contain tree densities that are several times greater than what is considered to be a healthy forest, with thick stands of stunted trees and large accumulations of fuels. The higher than normal tree densities and accumulation of fuels present a significant continued threat of a wildfire to structures located in the wildland-urban interface area.

4.3.3 Previous Occurrences

The state HMP highlights significant wildfires directly or indirectly impacting Bernalillo County in the last decade:

- **June, 2003** - Fireworks ignited the Bosque Fire in Albuquerque, which burned hundreds of acres. The threat to surrounding residences, businesses, and infrastructure was very high, response costs and losses were approximately \$1 million.
- **November 19, 2007** – A small human caused wildfire which began in the southern Manzano Mountains early in the morning on the 19th grew to around 7000 acres early on the 21st. Three residences and 4 outbuildings were destroyed. Nearly 100 people were evacuated prior to Thanksgiving Day in the villages of Punta de Agua and Manzano. Cost was \$500K.
- **April 30, 2008** - A human caused fire turned into a large wildfire during several days of strong winds. Very dry conditions were present prior to the wildfire due to a lack of precipitation in the preceding weeks. The Trigo Wildfire began on the west slopes of the Manzano Mountains and was initially spread by southwest wind gusts to 35 mph.

The fire reached Osha Peak during the evening of April 16th. On the 20th, the fire spread rapidly northeast due to 40 mph winds. It entered flatter terrain on the east side of the Manzanos, and by April 21st, 3750 acres were burned including nine homes, nine outbuildings and two recreational vehicles. The 4800 acre fire was 95 percent contained by April 29th, but was fanned by strong southwest winds of 40 to 50 mph on the 30th, forcing the evacuation of Sufi and Apple Mountain Campgrounds and the Sherwood Forest subdivision, west of Torreon. Over 50 additional homes and one communications tower were damaged or destroyed, mainly in the Sherwood Forest area as the fire grew to more than 11,000 acres. The fire continued to be uncontained into the month of May. Cost was \$8.5 Million

- **June 23, 2008** - Lightning started a wildfire in heavy timber on the east side of the Manzano Mountains, not far from the area of the Trigo Wildfire, which had burned earlier in the spring. Over 5000 acres were consumed before the fire was contained June 30th. The Big Springs Wildfire consumed 5478 acres on the east slopes of the Manzano Mountains about 3 to 6 miles west northwest of Tajiue. Six homes and ten outbuildings were destroyed in the fire in the Apache Canyon area. Property damage was \$1 Million.
- **June 23, 2010** - Thunderstorms were the result of a back door cold front which slid through the eastern plains of New Mexico during the day. Initially, thunderstorms brought hail and gusty winds across southeast New Mexico. Then later, the thunderstorms evolved into a cluster which slowly moved east into Texas. This cluster of storms brought rainfall amounts of up to 2 inches in one hour's time across the east. Later that night, the front pushed through the gaps of the central mountain chain resulting in east winds topping 60 mph. Tree damage was noted across much of Albuquerque. A 2-acre fire resulted in damage of the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad by the Lobato Trestle. The fire, which was approximately 5 miles north-northeast of Chama near the Colorado border, destroyed the wooden ties that support the rail bed. As a result, the railroad had to halt train operations through the area. The cause of the fire remains unknown, though arson and natural causes have been ruled out. Property damage was \$1 Million
- **June 16, 2011** - The Swallow Wildfire quickly engulfed 9 homes amidst breezy, hot and very dry conditions. This human caused fire, named the Swallow Fire for starting on Swallow Drive, burned 10 acres of land in a wooded Ruidoso neighborhood. Nine homes were lost to the blaze. Total Property damage was \$3.5 Million.
- **June 26, 2011** - Hot, dry and windy conditions allowed this human caused fire in the Bosque to quickly destroy a few residences and outbuildings. The 346 Fire, located 5 miles south of Belen in the Bosque, burned 262 acres over a five day period. The fire destroyed 3 residences and 7 outbuildings, and also damaged another 3 residences and 7 outbuildings. Total property damage was \$700K.

- **June 20, 2012** - The Romero Fire burned 360 acres.

As of August 2014, there have been two wildfires in Valencia County to the south, but no major wildfires in Bernalillo County.

4.3.4 Probability and Extent of Future Events

The potential for wildfire is present throughout Bernalillo County. The location where a wildfire occurs becomes the overriding concern. The major concern caused by wildfires has historically been focused around the Bosque along the Rio Grande River. The probability of another wildfire in Bernalillo County is “**Highly Likely**”.



4.3.5 Vulnerability Assessment and Impact

Two older studies were analyzed for this report to determine a baseline of the minimal wildfire threat for the planning area including the Wildland-Urban Interface (WU/) Area Inventory Assessment and the Bosque Wildfire Risk Assessment Report and City of Albuquerque Bosque Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Run book. The WU/ Area Inventory Assessment was created by the Bernalillo County Fire Department and the New Mexico State Forestry division and published in 2002. The Bosque Wildfire Risk Assessment Report was developed by the Albuquerque Fire Department, Albuquerque Open Space, Albuquerque Public Works Division, and the Bernalillo County Assessor’s Office and published in 2004.

According to the WUI Assessment, there are 179,785 acres located in areas vulnerable to fire damages in all areas of the County. This report indicates an estimated 1,082 residential structures located in the Bosque WUI. With a median home value of \$190,200, these homes have an estimated total value in excess of \$205,000,000. The total value of critical infrastructure at risk from wildfires in the Bosque can be based upon estimates of potential losses from commercial assets, residential property values, and critical infrastructure. The value of commercial assets and critical facilities is more challenging, as the value is not available or as consistent as it is for residential structural values.

The two major fires in the Rio Grande Bosque in 2003 demonstrated that wildfires are a significant threat to the citizens, structures, infrastructure, and natural resources within the County. In the Bosque WUI, there are over 1,500 residential structures with a reported total value of over 150 million dollars. The East Mountain area and the Village of Tijeras also face a threat from wildfires. The County has identified 22 areas in the East Mountains and one area in the Village of Tijeras that have a High or Extremely High rating for potential wildfires. The entire county, excluding the urban areas, is subject to wild fires. County-wide it is the grasslands along roadways that are most vulnerable to wildfire because of human caused events (catalytic converter heat or lit cigarettes). The majority of Albuquerque and Los Ranchos have low susceptibility to wildfire except in areas bordering the Bosque, because of development there is little to no wildfire fuel. However, the outskirts of all incorporated jurisdictions, as well as less developed areas of the county are equally subject to wildfires. Additional areas with greater potential for wildfires are in the Rio Grande Bosque and in the East Mountain area.

AMAFCA dry dams could potentially be directly impacted by wildfires but the damages would be minimal. While AMAFCA facilities are designed for these type events, a wildfire in areas upstream of AMAFCA facilities like arroyos and dams could lead to massive sedimentation and debris blockage from floods and resulting debris flows occurring in fire burn areas.

4.3.6 Conclusions

Bernalillo County is clearly aware of its fire risk, specifically near the river Bosque areas. Effective land use restrictions along the Bosque have lessened the impacts of wildfire in the planning area and the County and its municipalities are active in their fuel reduction activities. The USGS, as of September 2014, was set to publish a post-fire debris vulnerability study. Future plan updates should reference this study.

4.4 Drought

4.4.1 Overview

A drought is a period of prolonged dryness that contributes to depletion of water supplies, both underground and on the surface. Drought is a natural climatic condition caused by an extended period of limited rainfall (less than normal) in a broad geographic area. High temperatures, high winds, and low humidity exacerbate drought conditions. Human demands and actions also exacerbate drought-related impacts.

Droughts are often categorized as meteorologic, hydrologic, agricultural, or socioeconomic:

- A meteorologic drought is defined by a period of less than average or normal precipitation.
- A hydrologic drought occurs when a meteorologic drought begins to affect surface and subsurface water supplies.
- An agricultural drought refers to the effects of a meteorologic or hydrologic drought in terms of soil moisture and its relation to plant life, usually crops.
- A socioeconomic drought is when the water shortages affect public health and economic activity including agriculture.

The National Weather Service (NWS) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)'s collaborate with academic institutions to categorize drought. Taking input from these entities and local sources, the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) through the US Drought Monitor website issues a state by state weekly drought severity assessment using these categories shown in increasing intensity from top to bottom:

- **D0** – Abnormally dry
- **D1** – Drought - Moderate
- **D2** – Drought - Severe
- **D3** – Drought - Extreme
- **D4** – Drought - Exceptional

Droughts do the worst damage when they are prolonged and in New Mexico this is possible over multiple years like the droughts of the 1950s and the multi-year drought still in effect as of June 2014. While drought is a cyclical process, a growing population in New Mexico and threat from wildfire as a result of dry conditions make it a significant hazard.

4.4.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Droughts are common in New Mexico and Bernalillo County. Drought is generally a broad geographic hazard that is not tied to site specific topographic and geologic features like flooding. The Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico averages around 10 inches of rainfall a year⁸. The East Mountain area of Bernalillo County can receive up to 23 inches of rain per year⁹. The climate in the Bernalillo County area is arid with January, May and November typically the

⁸ From the Western Regional Climate Center at <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/narratives/newmexico/> Accessed August 2014

⁹ From the Bernalillo County Water Conservation Development Standards and Guidelines at http://www.bernco.gov/upload/images/public_works/WCDSG-new/1wc.pdf Accessed September 2014

driest months. In addition, due to the monsoon effect, most of the precipitation occurs from July to September annually. This normally small and concentrated annual precipitation causes extended periods of low flow in the State's rivers and streams. Any measurable decrease in precipitation rates can create drought conditions in a relatively short time. The entire county is at risk from all levels of drought.

When the majority of Bernalillo County is in a D2 (severe drought) rating on the drought monitor scale, the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority (ABCWUA) will issue a Drought Advisory to educate the public about the drought conditions and to encourage voluntary water conservation. If the Drought Advisory is not effective at meeting water use goals, the ABCWUA Board may adopt additional measures.¹⁰

4.4.3 Previous Occurrences

In the last 115 years, New Mexico has suffered four devastating periods of drought; 1900-1910, 1931-1941, 1942-1956, and 1974-1979. Other periods of drought include short-duration droughts in New Mexico in 1996¹¹ and 2008 (specific to northern New Mexico), and a severe drought that affected the State and the rest of the western US in 2002-2003. As seen in **Figure 4.7**, as of June 2014, a U.S. Drought Monitor map shows that all of New Mexico was in various stages of drought severity which had generally lessened considerably from May 2013. This drought had also been in effect in 2012 when the Governor of New Mexico declared a Drought State of Emergency on May 15, 2012. This drought declaration convened the New Mexico Drought Task Force, led by the State Engineer, to determine ways the State can prepare for and mitigate the effects of the drought.

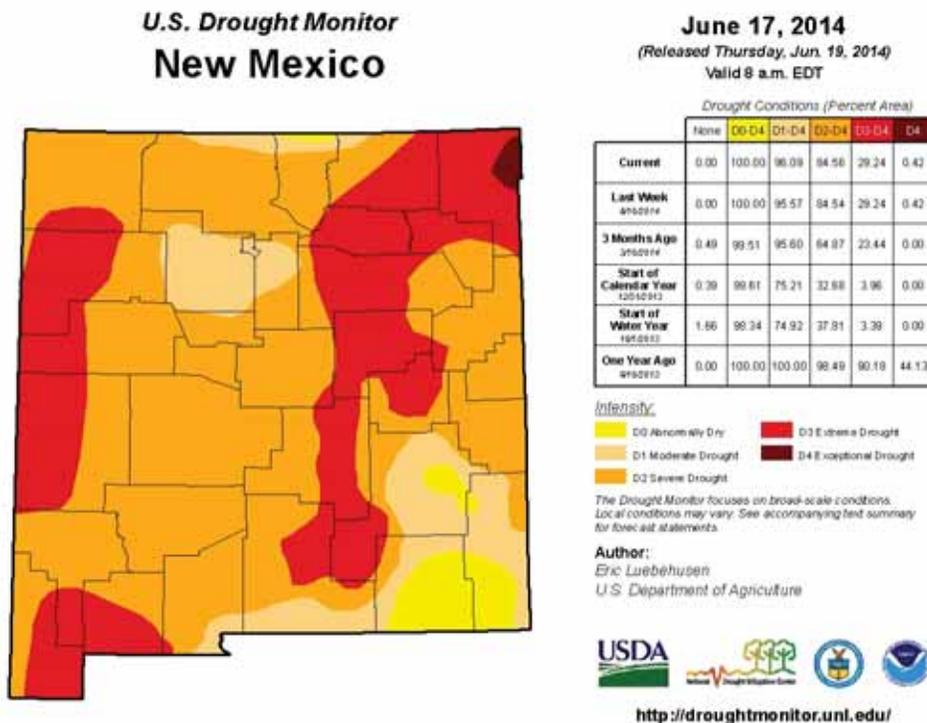
Due to the fact that in May 2013, 44.14% of the state was at the highest level of drought intensity (Exceptional), and 81.68% was either Exceptional or Extreme (the second highest level), the drought that continues through 2014 is considered by some federal meteorologists as the worst one since the 1950s drought¹². Bernalillo County, as of June 2014, is located primarily in an area with a "Severe" level of drought.

Figure 4.7: New Mexico Drought Map (as of June 17, 2014)

¹⁰ 2012 ABCWUA Drought Management Strategy, <http://www.abcwua.org/uploads/files/Your%20Drinking%20Water/dms2012.pdf>, Accessed August 2014

¹¹ New Mexico Drought Task Force, May 2002

¹² <http://www.abqjournal.com/192344/news/drought-is-worst-since-the-1950s.html> Accessed July 2014



Source: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Home/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?NM> Accessed July 2014

4.4.4 Probability and Extent of Future Events

In an arid region such as Bernalillo County, the probability of recurring droughts with moderate to exceptional severity is “Likely”. The drought would likely affect the entire county. Droughts can last from one season to over 40 years and should be expected at any time. The length of the recovery period is a function of the intensity of the drought, its length, and the quantity of precipitation received as the drought ends. The NWS Climate Prediction Center website shows that in the short-term (June 19, 2014 – September 30, 2014), the drought remains but may improve for the planning area. There is scientific evidence suggesting that prolonged periods of drought are increasingly likely in the future in the planning area¹³.

¹³ Long Term Trends and their Implications for Emergency Management from http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/programs/oppa/climate_change_paper.pdf Accessed July 2014

4.4.5 Vulnerability and Impact

When severe to exceptional droughts occur, they have significant consequences for water supply (drinking water and agriculture uses), water quality, fighting forest fires, and navigation and recreation. Droughts also create 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. Dryland farming and ranching are most at risk from drought. Impact on these activities can be seen during a short-term drought. Water uses depending on in-stream flows, such as irrigated farms; aquatic, wetland, and riparian environmental communities; and recreational uses are at high risk. Urban and agricultural water users who rely on reservoirs and wells that are not dependent on high rates of aquifer recharge are the last to feel the effects¹⁴. East Mountain area wells show measurable and increased decline during drought and some individual wells may become unusable.

Drought affects the entire county and is a hazard that cannot be eliminated. In addition, drought is cyclic and will always be a potential problem. The effect on the county/city/village government infrastructure is the same as for the general public and a drought may interrupt the normal operation of government in some places. For example, county facilities on wells may lose water supply. Due to the fact that AMAFCA facilities are generally dry and designed to accommodate different level flood events, drought is not expected to have any impact on the facilities.

Drought affects the entire community by placing a higher demand on the present water supply systems. Drought also limits the amount of growth that can be expected for the county and its municipalities due to the lack of recharge of the already finite water supply. Additionally, a higher demand on the water system infrastructure can lead to disruption of service due to line breakage.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the amount of dollar damages from a drought because of the slow-moving nature of droughts and the lack of direct immediate impacts. The 2013 State Plan reports on page 51 that from 2003-2012, the costs of droughts were \$500,000, state wide. For the planning area, drought impacts cattle-grazing, other agricultural activities, the tourist economy, and reduced charge to the aquifer. Droughts in Bernalillo County leaves exposed soils susceptible to erosion, and flash flooding. A particularly long spell of drought could mean water restrictions.

Using Table 2.18 found in the 2013 State Plan and applying it to the county's assets, **Table 4.7** of this Plan lists specific potential impacts of drought to the county:

¹⁴ New Mexico Drought Task Force, 2002

Table 4.7: Potential Impacts from the Drought

Subject	Potential Impacts
HEALTH and SAFETY of the PUBLIC	Increased number of wildfires; Health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality; Health problems related to dust
HEALTH and SAFETY of RESPONDERS	Increased wildfire risk coupled with limited water supply makes it more challenging for responders to fight fires and puts responders at greater risk
ENVIRONMENT	Animal habitat and food supply can dwindle causing species die-off; poor soil quality; loss of wetlands; increased soil erosion; migration of wildlife
ECONOMIC CONDITION	Decreased tourism; Crop loss; Decreased land prices; Unemployment from drought-related declines in production; Increased importation of food; Rural population loss
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE	Reduced incomes; Fewer recreational activities; Increase in food costs due to loss of crops and livestock; Loss of aesthetic values; Loss of cultural sites

Source: 2013 State of New Mexico Mitigation Plan

4.4.6 Conclusions

In New Mexico, drought conditions are often the norm rather than the exception. In most cases, the dry weather conditions that cause droughts will need to persist for months or even years before it becomes clear that drought conditions exist. It is also difficult in an arid state like New Mexico to verify when an affected area has actually recovered from a drought. Many drought events are followed by years of average or slightly below average rainfall that do not restore surface water and/or groundwater levels to pre-drought conditions. More accurate monitoring of groundwater levels in critical aquifers would help to establish base conditions and to assess levels of recovery from a drought and this is already being implemented at some wells in the network. There are also data limitations in determining the available quantity and quality of groundwater.

Mitigation management for drought is a proactive process. The best practices include early assessment, public education, and water conservation programs. Identifying the first phases of the drought and reacting with water conservation at the earliest time will help to mitigate drought later in the disaster. At the State level, the Governor’s Drought Task Force Monitoring

Working Group monitors the drought situation and can help determine best practices for mitigating the drought effects.

4.5 Earthquake

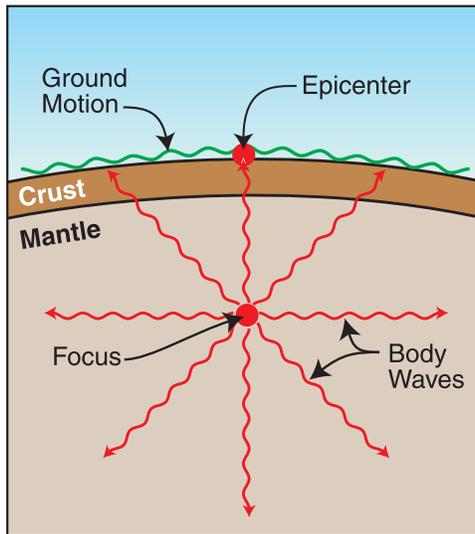
4.5.1 Overview

Earthquakes result from sudden ground motion or trembling caused by a release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of the Earth's crustal plates. Earthquakes occur most frequently in the boundaries between the great crustal plates that form the earth's outer shell. As these plates move, stress accumulates. Eventually, when faults along or near plate boundaries slip abruptly, an earthquake occurs. Earthquakes can also occur in active rift zones, like the Rio Grande Rift zone in Albuquerque, and in volcanic zones like at Socorro Fracture Zone (creating the Socorro Seismic Anomaly).

The severity of an earthquake depends on the amount of energy released from the fault or epicenter of the earthquake. The severity is described in terms of magnitude and intensity. Magnitude characterizes the total energy released, and intensity subjectively describes effects at a particular place. While an earthquake has only one magnitude, its intensity varies throughout the affected region.

The Richter scale is a logarithmic magnitude scale that defines magnitude in terms of the motion that would be measured by a standard type of seismograph. On the Richter scale, magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimals. For every increase of 1.0 on the Richter scale, the energy released by the earthquake increases 10-fold. In more qualitative terms, an earthquake of 5.0 is a moderate event, 6.0 is a strong event, 7.0 is a major earthquake, and 8.0 or higher is catastrophic. The effect of an earthquake on the Earth's surface is called the intensity. In the U.S., the most commonly used intensity scale is the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale (MMI).

Figure 4.8: Definition Sketch for Earthquake



Source: *Understanding Your Risks – FEMA Publication 386-2, page 2-16.*

Another way to express earthquake severity is through peak ground acceleration (PGA) which compares the rate at which the ground surface accelerates due to an earthquake’s force with the rate of acceleration experienced by a falling object due to gravity. PGA measures the strength of ground movements in this manner. Although the specific damages caused by different magnitudes of earthquakes are listed in **Table 4.8**, generally when the PGA exceeds 15, significant damage will occur. **Table 4.8** also shows the relationship between PGA, magnitude, and intensity (for the most accurate picture of risk, locational variables such as the distance from the epicenter and depth of the epicenter would need to be factored in as well):

Table 4.8: Earthquake Magnitude/Intensity Comparison

PGA (% g)	Magnitude (Richter)	Intensity (MMI)	Description
<0.17	1.0 - 3.0	I	I. Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
0.17 - 1.4	3.0 - 3.9	II - III	II. Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings. III. Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
1.4 - 9.2	4.0 - 4.9	IV - V	IV. Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably. V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
9.2 - 34	5.0 - 5.9	VI - VII	VI. Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight. VII. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction;

April 15, 2015

			slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
34 - 124	6.0 - 6.9	VII - IX	VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned. IX. Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
>124	7.0 and higher	VIII or higher	X. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent. XI. Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly XII. Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

Source: Wald, D., et al., 1999, "Relationship between Peak Ground Acceleration, Peak Ground Motion, and Modified Mercalli Intensity in California," *Earthquake Spectra*, v. 15, p. 557 – 564.

USGS Magnitude/Intensity Comparison http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/topics/mag_vs_int.php Accessed July 2014.

Although earthquakes in the U.S. have caused less economic loss annually than other hazards like flood, they have the potential to cause great and immediate losses, especially near the epicenter. Within one to two minutes, an earthquake can devastate a city through ground shaking, surface-fault ruptures, and ground failures. Seismic hazards often trigger other devastating events, such as landslides, fires, and damage to dams and levees. Earthquakes can even trigger volcanic eruptions or cause tsunamis in coastal areas.

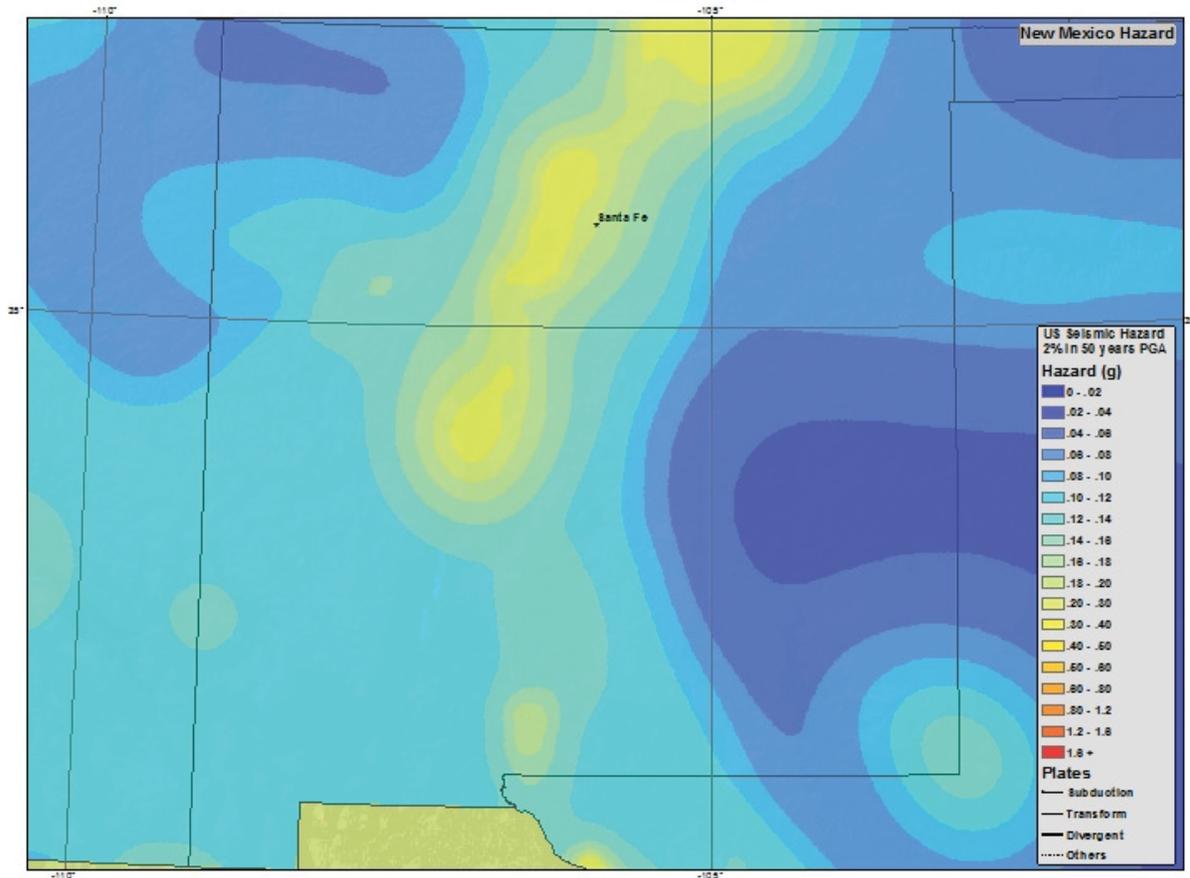
The most significant area of seismic activity in the state is located in the Rio Grande River valley and is centered in Socorro, New Mexico. This area is particularly active because it is at the intersection of the Rio Grande Rift Zone and the Socorro Fracture Zone. This area also has a magma body beneath it. Eight seismic events have occurred there between 1869 and 1992. The largest recorded seismic event in New Mexico occurred in Socorro in 1906. The effects of this event were felt from El Paso, Texas to Las Vegas, New Mexico; however, little damage was reported and there were no fatalities. This event would have been felt in Bernalillo County, approximately 25 miles north of Socorro.

4.5.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Though not nearly as intense or as numerous as in some other parts of the world, earthquakes have occurred in New Mexico. In the last 110 years, New Mexico has experienced earthquakes with an estimated magnitude as high as 6.5 (1906). In 1935 and 1966, earthquakes with a magnitude of 5.5 in 1935 and 1966, causing damage to homes and schools. A seismic event would generally have the same magnitude across the County similarly as the effects are widespread. **Figure 4.9** below depicts seismic risk across the state. It shows a low to moderate risk

(yellow area on the map) in the central part of the state including Bernalillo County. The spatial extent of a potential earthquake would be large. Areas in blue are at the lowest risk.

Figure 4.9: New Mexico Seismic Hazard Map



Source: USGS, http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/states/new_mexico/hazards.php

4.5.3 Previous Occurrences

Bernalillo County is more vulnerable to earthquakes than many areas of the state.

Several of the strongest New Mexico earthquakes recorded in the 2013 State Plan (earthquakes over 4.5 on the Richter Scale) have occurred in Bernalillo County or are close enough in proximity to be felt throughout the planning area. In 1931 and 1947, 4.5 Magnitude earthquakes occurred centered in Albuquerque. The closest additional noteworthy and larger New Mexico earthquakes outside the county located from 30 to approximately 150 miles away include:

- 1869; Socorro; Magnitude 5.2
- From 1895 to 1906, eight earthquakes in Socorro ranging from 4.5 to 5.8
- September 7, 1893; Belen; Magnitude 5.2
- May 28, 1918; Los Cerrillos; Magnitude 5.5
- December 22, 1935; Belen; Magnitude 4.5
- August 3, 1955; Dulce; Magnitude 4.5
- July 3, 1961; Socorro; Magnitude 4.5
- January 23, 1966; Dulce; Magnitude 4.8

While earthquakes are possible in Bernalillo County, the potential of one occurring is fairly small. Additionally, of the earthquakes that have occurred in New Mexico since 1869, none have produced significant damage to property or injury to the population. Although there will always be the potential of an earthquake occurring in Bernalillo County, it is not presently anticipated that one of significant magnitude will occur. Historically, no infrastructure of Bernalillo County, or any of the participating jurisdictions have been impacted by earthquakes.

4.5.4 Probability and Extent of Future Events

Given the relatively rare past occurrence and moderate risk in magnitude of earthquakes to the County and its municipalities, the probability of a future event is “**Unlikely**”. However, earthquakes are nearly impossible to predict and the consequences can be devastating.

4.5.5 Vulnerability and Impact

Earthquakes with epicenters in or near Bernalillo County have been detected in the past, although they have been small and damage has been relatively minor. The 2013 State of New Mexico Plan includes Bernalillo County in Preparedness Area #5, the central part of the State comprised of Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, Torrance, and Socorro Counties. The State Plan shows that the maximum probable earthquake in this Area would have a magnitude of 7.5 on the Richter scale and an epicenter in Albuquerque. This type of event would cause significant damage in the entire planning area with higher concentration of damage in more densely populated areas. In terms of total damage, the more densely populated areas would have the highest amounts of damage but the less populated areas would still have high degrees of damage in proportion to the population. The potential impact from the State’s maximum probable earthquake is critical with most buildings and bridges destroyed. Due to the lack of warning and the peril of falling objects in an earthquake, there would also likely be moderate to severe injuries to Bernalillo County residents including a few deaths. Earthquakes could impact

AMAFCA facilities by buckling and cracking channelized arroyos/diversion channels and causing structural damage to levees and dams.

The HMPT would need to study the structures in the planning area—their age, condition, and construction type—to rate their relative vulnerability. Unreinforced masonry and adobe structures built before current building codes are more susceptible to damage than other types of structures built to seismic-resistant codes. Future plan updates should consider more study of the earthquake risk.

4.5.6 Conclusions

Damage from earthquakes can be mitigated for existing buildings by structural retrofits and non-structural retrofits for interior contents that can be damaged by a fall (e.g., computer) or can cause harm by falling (e.g., bookshelves). Structures erected before standard building codes, such as un-reinforced adobe and masonry buildings, are typically vulnerable to earthquake damage. Structural retrofits are generally very expensive whereas non-structural can be relatively inexpensive.

More detailed information on other structures in Bernalillo County is required to identify those that are highly vulnerable. The City of Albuquerque requires designation of the seismic zone category for all commercial permits with structural implications and the 2009 International Building Code (IBC), International Residential Code (IRC), and International Existing Building Code (IEBC) have been adopted. For example, when submitting a permit to the Albuquerque Planning Department Building Safety Division for new construction or a change in occupancy, the applicant must adhere to the seismic zone and an engineer has to determine appropriate seismic category according to the function of buildings, use and types of soil and build to 2009 IBC requirements accordingly.

4.6 Severe Winter Storms

4.6.1 Overview

Winter storms in New Mexico generally begin as low-pressure systems that move through the state following the jet stream. These systems are usually generated in the Pacific Ocean and move eastward across California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah before reaching New Mexico, if strong enough. Severe winter storms may bring bursts of heavy snow accumulating three to six inches in short periods or one to two feet in 12 to 24 hours. Blizzard conditions can develop with winds over 35-mph. Freezing rain and drizzle can create a coating of ice that is hazardous to walk or drive on. Unusually heavy ice accumulations can damage trees, power lines and other utilities, and buildings.

Table 4.9 provides descriptions of the various types and impacts of winter storms that are consistent with NWS approved definitions found in the 2013 State Plan:

Table 4.9: Types of Winter Storms

Storm Type	Description
Heavy Snowstorm / Snowfall	Accumulations of 6 inches or more in a 12-hour period, or 8 inches or more in a 24-hour period. The most common effects are traffic accidents; interruptions in power supply and communications; and the failure of inadequately designed and/or maintained roofing systems.
Sleet / Sleet Storm	Significant accumulations of solid grains or pellets of ice that form from the freezing of raindrops or partially melted snowflakes. While this ice does not cling to surfaces, it causes slippery surfaces, posing hazards to pedestrians and motorists.
Ice Storm	Significant accumulations of rain or drizzle freezing on exposed objects (trees, power lines, roadways), causing slippery surfaces and damage from the weight of ice accumulation.
Blizzard	Wind velocity of 35 mph or more, temperatures below freezing, considerable blowing snow with visibility frequently below one-quarter mile, prevailing over an extended period of time.
Severe Blizzard	Wind velocity of 45 mph or more, temperatures of 10 degrees Fahrenheit or lower, a high density of blowing snow with visibility frequently measured in inches, prevailing over an extended period of time.
Wind Chill	An apparent temperature that describes the combined effect of wind and low air temperatures on exposed skin
Freezing drizzle/freezing rain	The effect of drizzle or rain freezing upon impact on objects that have a temperature of 32° F or below

Source: 2013 State of New Mexico Mitigation Plan

The 2013 State Plan lists the likely severe winter storm scenarios for New Mexico:

- 4 or more inches of snowfall below 7,500 feet
- 6 or more inches of snowfall above 7,500 feet in a 12 hour period

- 6 or more inches of snowfall below 7,500 feet
- 9 inches of snowfall above 7,500 feet in a 24-hour period

Severe winter storms are not of significant concern to the citizens of Bernalillo County because they only rarely occur in the county and do not cause a major problem throughout the area. Generally when such a storm hits, it may cause some traffic slow-down, but it rarely causes major transportation routes to be closed for more than a day. This situation creates more of an inconvenience than a hazard. During winter storms, heavy/wet snowfall can create a risk to flat-roofed residential structures, but the damage is generally limited. Snowfall in Bernalillo County is infrequent and it melts off quickly.

4.6.2 Location and Spatial Extent

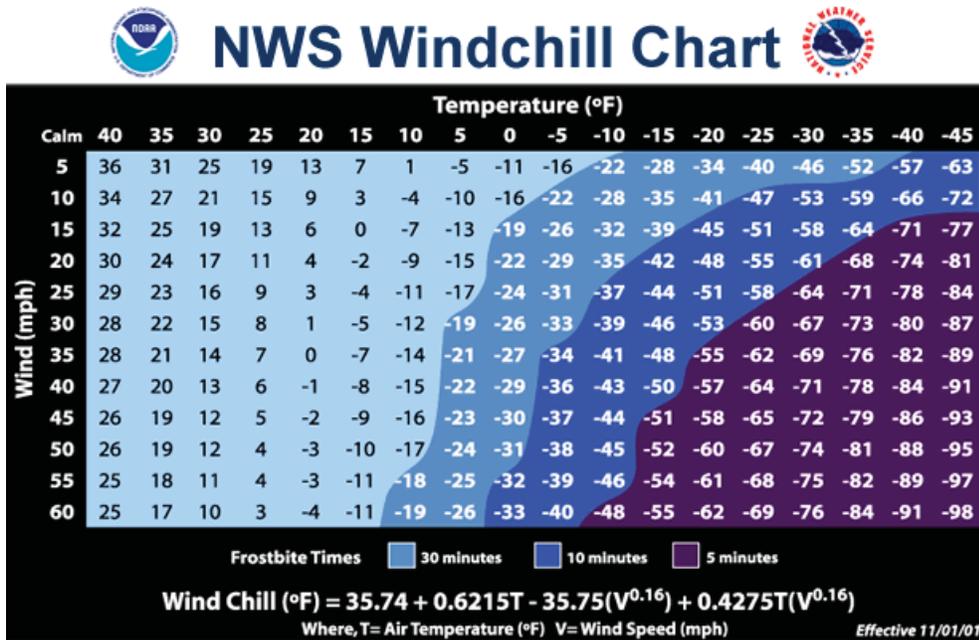
The complex terrain of New Mexico, ranging from the eastern plains, to the high mountains across the northern and western regions, to the Rio Grande Valley, creates weather systems that change quickly over relatively short distances. The weather may be relatively mild and sunny along the Rio Grande Valley with near blizzard conditions found across the high plains east of the central mountain chain.

Severe winter storms are generally large enough to affect the entire planning area. Historically, winter storms in the planning area are rare. The most severe conditions would typically include very little snowfall (1-2 inches) but would result in extreme wind chills.

Wind chills play the most significant role in Bernalillo County's severe winter weather since the welfare of residents is directly related to wind chill. Local officials encourage citizens to heed the warning and take extra precautions. Wind chill is the combination of wind and temperature that serves as an estimate of how cold it actually feels to exposed human skin. Local officials throughout the planning area consider wind chill values below -10 degrees to be extremely dangerous to the population although hypothermia can occur at higher temperatures and cause death. The following table gives a range of physical intensities from winter storms along with the potential effect¹⁵:

¹⁵ <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/os/windchill/index.shtml>, Accessed July 2014

Table 4.10: National Weather Service Windchill Chart

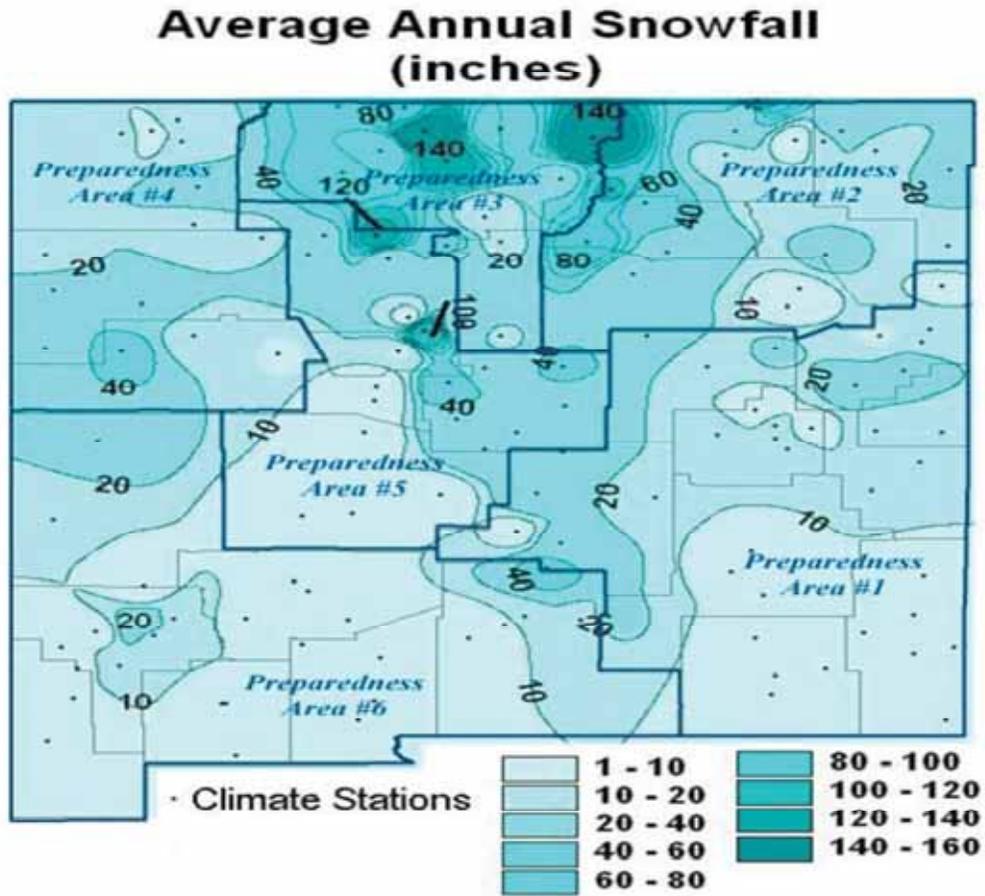


Source: National Weather Service

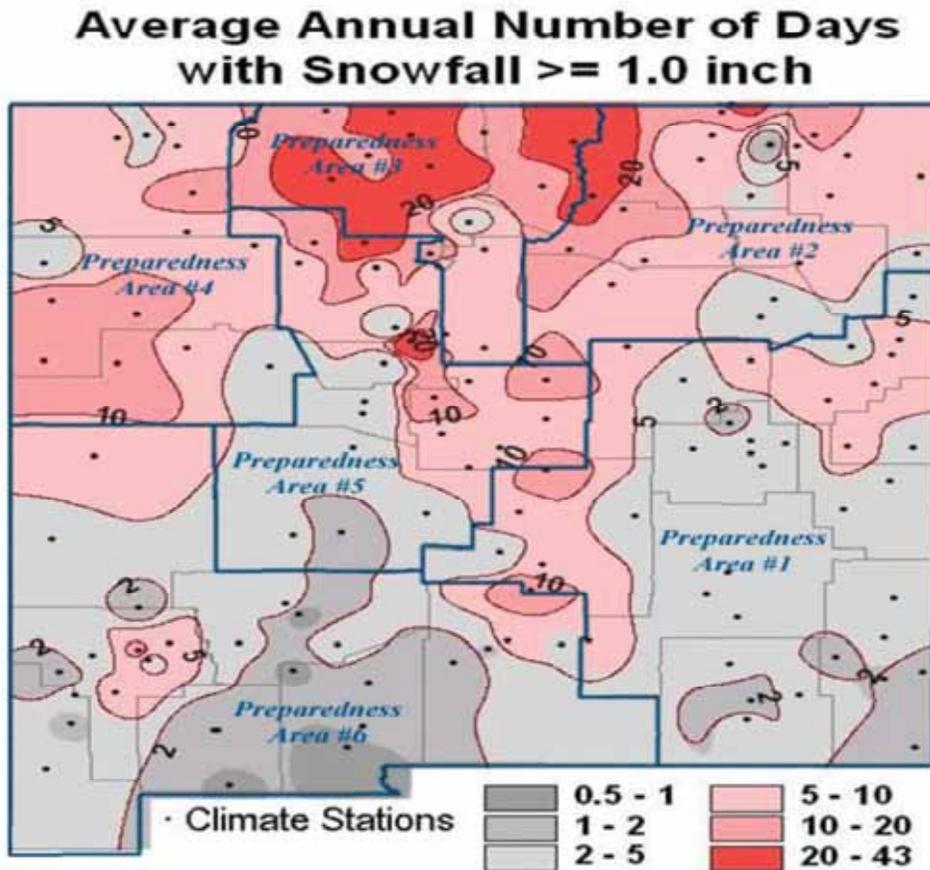
Figures 4.10 and 4.11 from SRH of NOAA show annual snowfall amounts across New Mexico¹⁶:

¹⁶ Source: <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/abq/?n=prepwinterwxclimo>, Accessed July 2014

Figure 4.10: Average Annual Snowfall in New Mexico



Source: NOAA Southern Region Headquarters (SRH)

Figure 4.11: Average Annual Number of Days With Snowfall in New Mexico

Source: NOAA Southern Region Headquarters (SRH)

4.6.3 Previous Occurrences

Five heavy snow events were reported for Bernalillo County from January 1, 1996 through June 30, 2014. The following narrative from the NCD and other sources summarizes each event:

- **February 3, 2014** - Heavy bursts of snowfall reported that accumulated very quickly late in the evening on the 3rd. Areas from Rio Rancho to Placitas and much of the Albuquerque east side picked up 2 to 6 inches. Hazardous travel conditions were noted around Rio Rancho with numerous accidents.
- **December 5, 2013** – Storm total snowfall accumulations of roughly 2 to 7 inches were reported. Several traffic accidents were reported in the Albuquerque Foothills where

the highest amounts were reported. This was the greatest 24 hour snowfall in several years for many reporting stations in the metro area. Sergeant Robert Baron with Sandoval County who was responding to a weather-related traffic incident early on the 5th was struck by another car and later died from his injuries on the 6th despite significant efforts by paramedics.

- **November 23, 2013** - Storm total snowfall amounts of 8 to 10 inches were reported across this area. Severe driving conditions and numerous accidents were reported.
- **February 2, 2011** - A powerful storm and arctic cold front combined to bring fresh snow cover to nearly all of northern and central New Mexico on the 1st and 2nd, as well as extremely cold, record setting minimum temperatures. This resulted in dangerously low wind chill values over many areas. This storm, known as the “Big Freeze”, had the coldest temperatures in the state in 40 years. The storm affected several power grids in west Texas that impacted the pumps that supply natural gas to the pipelines in New Mexico. The resulting high demand due to the cold and lack of supply created a huge pressure drop in the system forcing the New Mexico Gas Company to shut down the natural gas supply to 11 communities across the state affecting 32,000 homes and businesses. The supply was fully re-established on February 8, 2011¹⁷.
- **December 2006** –A storm spinning over New Mexico for nearly 36 hours dumped up to 36 inches of snow, stranding New Mexicans in their homes and forced the closure of roads across the state. Most highways including I-25 and I-40 were closed for extensive periods. The National Guard performed training missions to airlift supplies to trapped residents and hay to stranded livestock for five days afterward. Eighteen counties reported storm related damages, as snow remained on the ground until January 12. The Governor issued a State Declaration of emergency.

4.6.4 Probability and Extent of Future Events

The 2013 State Plan reports a probability of 1.2% annual chance that heavy snowfall or extreme cold/wind chill events will occur in Preparedness Area #5. Given this approximate frequency, the probability of a future severe winter storm event to the entire planning area is “**Possible**”. Winter storm events in Bernalillo County are typically short-lived resulting in a few inches of snowfall.

¹⁷ David W. Downey, Vulnerability Assessment of Albuquerque, p.22. Accessed June 2014.

4.6.5 Vulnerability and Impact

The entire county 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 that can both create whiteout conditions, hazardous to safety, and impacts to structures and infrastructure. While higher elevations may be more accustomed to colder temperatures, severe winter storms generally impact the planning area with equal severity. The types of facilities within AMAFCA's jurisdiction would not be susceptible to this hazard. A severe winter storm in Bernalillo County would have the following types of impacts:

- overwhelm local capabilities to handle disruptions to emergency services, traffic, communications, and electric power when snow and ice-laden branches fall across power lines and interrupt service;
- cause school and business closures, as well as disruptions in transportation systems, electric power, telecommunications, and emergency services;
- Residents potentially running out of basic supplies, including food and fuel;
- livestock suffer from severe cold and lack of feed; and
- in extreme cases, building roof systems fail due to snow loading.

Severe Winter Storms with over 5 inches of snow have occurred in the past and will occur again in the future. However, given the infrequent recurrence of the extreme cold events and the relatively limited impact of this type of event, the overall vulnerability is considered to be low.

4.6.6 Conclusions

Severe winter storms have been and will continue to be a threat to the economic and social well-being of Bernalillo County. Disruptions of emergency and other essential services are the main threats to the people and property.

One important part of mitigating severe weather is forecasting and warning so people can prepare. Communities can prepare for winter storms by stocking sand and salt to improve road conditions, advising people to stay home or to use caution if they must go out, and recommending that people stock up on food, water, batteries, and other supplies.

Future development should take into consideration the effects of winter storms, including excessive snow loading on roofs. Interior piping that is not insulated or protected can burst causing damage.

4.7 Thunderstorm (including Lightning / Hail)

4.7.1 Overview

Thunderstorms are generally produced when dry and cool air converges with warm moist air. Large cold fronts moving through areas of warm moist air can produce long lines of thunderstorms cells. Thunderstorms are responsible for much of the severe weather across New Mexico, particularly during the North American Monsoon season in the summer. The thunderstorm season in New Mexico is well defined, from early July to September. Thunderstorms are a frequent occurrence in July and August, especially over the northwest and north central mountains of New Mexico.

Thunderstorms are characterized by high winds, heavy rain, hail, lightning, and, on rare occasions, tornados. The National Weather Service defines a severe thunderstorm as a thunderstorm with any of the following attributes: downbursts with winds of 58 miles (50 knots) per hour or greater (often with gusts of 74 miles per hour or greater), hail 0.75 of an inch in diameter or greater, or a tornado. Due the fact that high rainfall impacts are covered in the “Flood” section (4.2) and that both high winds and tornadoes have their own sections in this plan (4.8 and 4.9 respectively), this section primarily focuses on hail and lightning.

The 2013 State Plan describes lightning as “a sudden and violent discharge of electricity, usually from within a thunderstorm, due to a difference in electrical charges. Lightning is a flow of electrical current from cloud to cloud or cloud to ground.” Hail is described as the movement of water droplets up and down inside the cloud, through cold, where the droplets freeze and then warmer temperatures. Layers of ice can be added to the frozen droplets which can become quite large, sometimes round or oval shaped and sometimes irregularly shaped. The frozen droplets of various sizes finally fall to the ground as hail. Hail sizes can range from pea-sized to the size of a softball. The 2013 State Plan states that severe hailstorms most commonly occur in May, followed by June, July and April.

4.7.2 Location and Spatial Extent

All areas of Bernalillo County are susceptible to thunderstorms, although local topography, such as elevation and land contours, plays a significant role in how weather affects a particular area. Thunderstorms can be either localized or widespread so their impact can vary depending on the

size, strength and speed of the storm. At the time of storm occurrence, one neighborhood may experience severe damage while another, located nearby, escapes with minimal impact. Large-scale thunderstorms with multiple lightning strikes, hail and high wind would create the most impact over a wide area.

The table below (Figure 4.12) combines the NOAA and TORRO hailstorm intensity scales as a way of describing the size of hail based on the intensity and diameter of the hail.¹⁸ NOAA data indicates that the majority of hail events in the planning area since 1950 produced hail less than 1 inch in diameter (H0 – H2).¹⁹ Officials of each participating jurisdiction consider all thunderstorm events which contain hail to be severe events and warrant evasive actions due to the unpredictable nature of such storms.

Figure 4.12: Combined NOAA/TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale

	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (mm)*	Probable Kinetic Energy, J-m ²	Description	Typical Damage Impacts
H0	Hard Hail	5	0-20	Pea	No damage
H1	Potentially Damaging	5-15	>20	Mothball	Slight general damage to plants, crops
H2	Significant	10-20	>100	Marble, Grape	Significant damage to fruit, crops, vegetation
H3	Severe	20-30	>300	Walnut	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
H4	Severe	25-40	>500	Pigeon's Egg> Squash Ball	Widespread glass damage, vehicle bodywork damage
H5	Destructive	30-50	>800	Golf Ball> Pullet's Egg	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	40-60		Hen's Egg	Bodywork of grounded aircraft dented, brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	50-75		Tennis Ball> Cricket Ball	Severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
H8	Destructive	60-90		Large	(Severest recorded in the British Isles) Severe

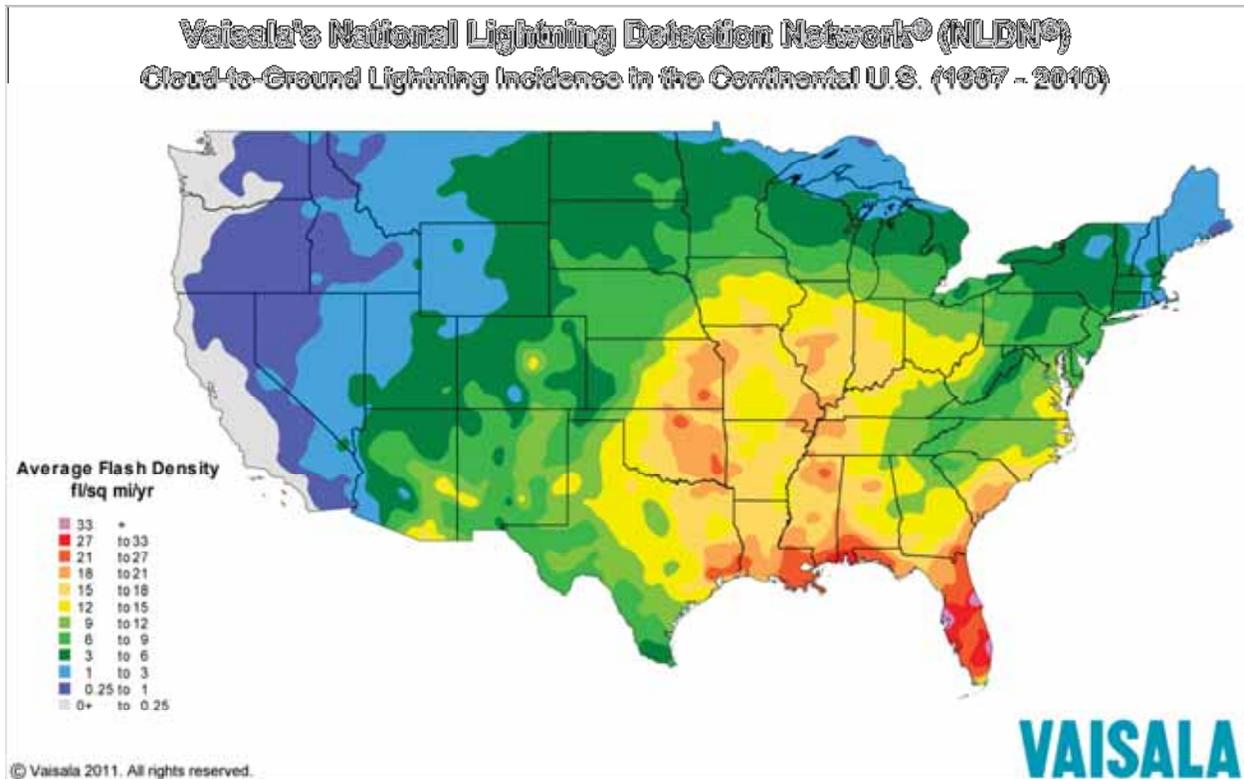
¹⁸ <http://www.torro.org.uk/site/hscale.php>, Accessed April, 2014

¹⁹ <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/images/abq/svr/HailDistSizeCountyLg.png>, Accessed April, 2014

	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (mm)*	Probable Kinetic Energy, J-m ²	Description	Typical Damage Impacts
				Orange> Softball	damage to aircraft bodywork
H9	Super Hailstorms	75-100		Grapefruit	Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open
H10	Super Hailstorms	>100		Melon	Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

The Vaisala map in **Figure 4.1**– shows a flash density of 6-9 flashes/square mile/year for the majority of the planning area and a flash density of 3 to 6 flashes in a small portion of the county. Specific records are not kept at the local level. Officials of each participating jurisdiction consider all thunderstorm events which contain lightning to be severe events and warrant evasive actions.

Figure 4.13: Flash Density Map



Source: Vaisala

The complex terrain of New Mexico, ranging from the eastern plains, to the high mountains across the northern and western regions, to the Rio Grande Valley, creates weather regimes that change quickly over relatively short distances. Thunderstorms in Bernalillo County may directly only affect a small portion of it. The spatial extent of thunderstorms is small.

4.7.3 Previous Occurrences

The NOAA Southern Region Headquarters website shows that May (879 events) and June (1,014) have had the most hail events in New Mexico from 1955 to 2012²⁰.

In the central New Mexico region, the 2013 State Plan reports that there were 90 hail events in Bernalillo County from 1955 to 2012. By comparison, the counties experiencing the highest number of hail events during this timeframe are Eddy (383) and Lea (369). The National Climatic Data Center reports 103 hail events from 1950 to 2014 within the planning area. Only 5 of those events resulted in property damage. The total property damage of just over \$10,000,000 for the 5 reported events were caused by hail measuring between 1.75 and 2.0 inches in diameter.²¹

4.7.4 Probability and Extent of Future Events

Bernalillo County experiences thunderstorms with hail and/or lightning on a fairly frequent basis. The 2013 State Plan reports that New Mexico ranks sixth in the nation in lightning fatalities with 0.55 deaths per million people annually. The State ranks 22nd in lightning frequency overall. While typical thunderstorms can be expected almost 100% annually, thunderstorms that are capable of producing lightning and hail severe enough to threaten safety and property are considered “**Likely**”.

²⁰ <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/abq/?n=prephazards> Accessed July 2014

²¹ https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=%28C%29+Hail&beginDate_mm=01&beginDate_dd=01&beginDate_yyyy=1950&endDate_mm=12&endDate_dd=31&endDate_yyyy=2014&county=BERNALILLO%3A1&hailfilter=0.00&tornfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitButton=Search&statefips=35%2CNEW+MEXICO, Accessed April, 2014

4.7.5 Vulnerability and Impact

Vulnerability to the effects of thunderstorms on buildings is dependent on the age of the building (and what building codes were in effect at the time it was built), type of construction, and condition of the structure (how well the structure has been maintained). All of the planning areas critical facilities are vulnerable to potential disruption of services and transportation systems as well as disruptions to emergency communications capabilities. Electric and telephone services are particularly vulnerable to disruption.

The most probable impact of a thunderstorm in Bernalillo County is lightning. Other impacts of thunderstorms, flood and wildfire ignition, are addressed in **Sections 4.2** and **4.3** respectively. The potential impacts of hail and lightning to Bernalillo County are:

- local capabilities to handle disruptions to emergency services, traffic, communications, and electric power are overwhelmed;
- hail causes damage to property (particularly crops, roof systems of building, and vehicles);
- lightning strikes a person or animal causing severe injury or death;
- lightning directly strikes a building causing damage or strikes a tree that falls on a building, person, animal or vehicle.
- lightning strikes ignite a wildfire that threatens the safety of people and destroy property; and,
- lightning causes a power surge in a building's electrical system that damages the system and/or electronic equipment plugged into the system.

The types of facilities within AMAFCA's jurisdiction (arroyos, channels, dams and levees) would not be susceptible to hail and lightning.

4.7.6 Conclusions

One important part of mitigating severe weather is forecasting and warning so people can prepare. Communities can be notified of approaching severe thunderstorms with lightning and take action to seek shelter or get out of the path of the storm. An example near Albuquerque is a lightning detector alarm at the State Farm Soccer Complex on the Santa Ana Pueblo. Important community structures and critical facilities should have their electric and roof systems evaluated for vulnerability to hail and lightning. Electronic systems should be unplugged once warning of a thunderstorm has been issued.

4.8 High Wind

4.8.1 Overview

High winds that damage property and endanger the safety of people and animals come from a variety of sources. High winds in New Mexico are usually generated by severe thunderstorms and severe winter storms. Bernalillo County is Wind Speed Zone II, experiencing wind speeds up to 160 mph (see **Figure 4.14**).

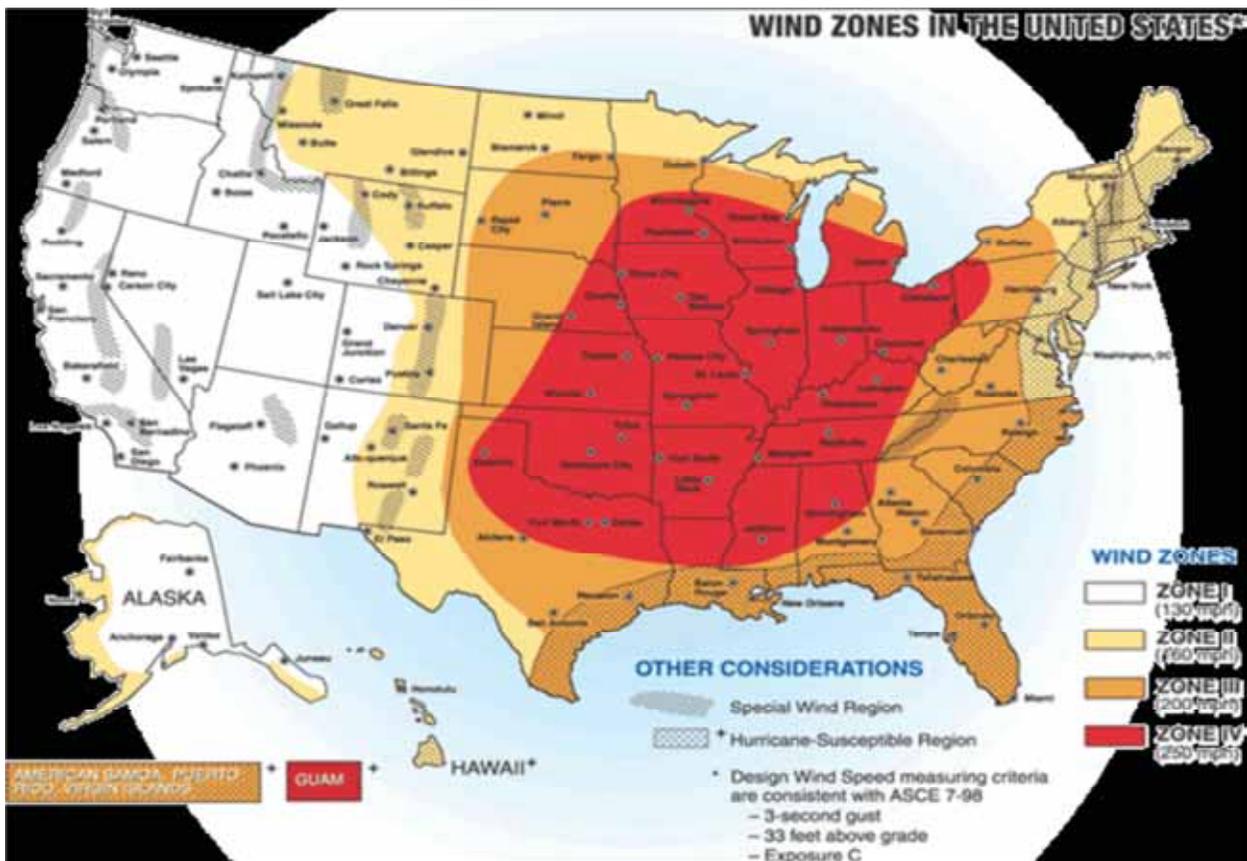
Wind is defined by FEMA's Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment as "the motion of air relative to the earth's surface." A microburst is a strong, localized thunderstorm downdraft which, when it strikes the surface, produces winds affecting an area less than 2.5 miles across. A microburst according to the US Weather Service "is a small area of rapidly descending air beneath a thunderstorm. When the descending air hits the ground, it quickly spreads out in all directions, causing very strong, straight-line winds." A microburst forms "inside a thunderstorm, [when] water vapor condenses into raindrops, which then fall to the ground. When these raindrops fall through the air, they start to evaporate. The evaporation cools the air, causing it to become denser than the air around it. This rain-cooled air, along with the falling raindrops, accelerates downwards; it is this down-rushing air that eventually hits the ground ... causing the damaging straight-line winds."

High winds are considered hazards when the winds cause direct damage to crops, buildings or infrastructure through impacts to the buildings themselves or causing debris or trees to crash into the asset creating damage. Flying debris in high winds can also cause injuries to people and animals.

4.8.2 Location and Spatial Extent

High winds are a hazard that generally has a large geographic impact being caused by larger scale storms, like thunderstorms and winter storms. Bernalillo County's location in wind speed zone II means a fairly low possibility of extreme wind speeds up to 160 mph. Wind can affect any area of the county, but is worse along the Rio Grande valley where the incorporated jurisdictions are located. Wind gusts on Interstate 25, which runs parallel to the Rio Grande through most of the county, can make travel more difficult.

Figure 4.14: Wind Zones of the United States



Source: 2013 State Plan (originally from ASCE 7-10)

The Beaufort Wind Scale in Figure 4.15 shows the specific effects that various wind speed has on land.

Figure 4.15: Beaufort Scale

Beaufort number	Mean wind speed (kt / km/h / mph)	Description	Land conditions
0	0 / 0 / 0	<u>Calm</u>	Calm. Smoke rises vertically.
1	2 / 4 / 2	<u>Light air</u>	Wind motion visible in smoke.
2	5 / 9 / 6	Light <u>breeze</u>	Wind felt on exposed skin. Leaves rustle.
3	9 / 17 / 11	Gentle breeze	Leaves and smaller twigs in constant motion.
4	13 / 24 / 15	Moderate breeze	Dust and loose paper raised. Small branches begin to move.
5	19 / 35 / 22	Fresh breeze	Smaller trees sway.
6	24 / 44 / 27	Strong breeze	Large branches in motion. Whistling heard in overhead wires. Umbrella use becomes difficult.
7	30 / 56 / 35	Near <u>gale</u>	Whole trees in motion. Effort needed to walk against the wind.
8	37 / 68 / 42	Gale	Twigs broken from trees. Cars veer on road.
9	44 / 81 / 50	Strong gale	Light structure damage.
10	52 / 96 / 60	<u>Storm</u>	Trees uprooted. Considerable structural damage.
11	60 / 111 / 69	Violent storm	Widespread structural damage.
12	N/A	<u>Hurricane</u>	Massive and widespread damage to structures

Source: 2013 State Plan (originally from NOAA)

The entire planning area can experience all 12 Beaufort wind categories.

4.8.3 Previous Occurrences

Between January 1, 1950 and July 1, 2014, the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) reported 63 thunderstorm wind events impacting Bernalillo County with an average of \$19,777 in property damage per event. During the same reporting period, 86 high wind events were reported for the planning area with an average of \$64,140 in property damage per event.

One of the worst severe weather events in Bernalillo County occurred in December 2011. A powerful cold front plunged south and west across the eastern plains of New Mexico on the 1st and spilled over the top of the Central Mountains into the Rio Grande Valley. Wind gusts between 60 and 90 mph caused widespread damage to roofs and power lines around Albuquerque, Socorro and even Grants. Sustained winds between 40 and 55 mph and gusts between 60 and 90 mph were common across the Albuquerque Metro Area with numerous reports of roof damage, downed power lines, evaporative coolers blown off roofs, tree limbs snapped and trees toppled over. Over \$4.5 million in damages were reported.

The 2013 State Plan reports that Preparedness Area #5, including Bernalillo County, has had 28 high/strong wind events that have cumulatively caused \$5.2 million in property damage from January 1, 2006 through December 1, 2012.

4.8.4 Probability and Extent of Future Events

Given the fairly frequent occurrence of high wind in Bernalillo County, the probability of a future event is “**Likely**”.

4.8.5 Vulnerability and Impact

Bernalillo County experiences high wind frequently, based on seasonal meteorological patterns and local topographical conditions. All areas of the County are vulnerable to high winds, although local topography plays a significant role in how wind affects a particular area. Compared to the hurricane-prone southeastern U.S. coast, the vulnerability is not as high.

The likely impacts of high winds in Bernalillo County would be damage to manufactured homes, disruption of power and telephone services, highway closures, and disruptions to emergency communications capabilities. The flood control and water quality facilities within AMAFCA’s jurisdiction are not susceptible to this hazard. Additional future studies should focus on the vulnerability of key public facilities to high wind.

4.8.6 Conclusions

Mitigation opportunities for high wind in Bernalillo County include the adoption of the 2009 International Building Code (IBC), International Residential Code (IRC), and International Existing Building Code (IEBC) by the County and the two villages (CABQ has adopted these codes). The 2009 IBC design criteria for high wind is 90 mph for a 3 second gust for new commercial construction or a change in occupancy. For existing residential structures, the most effective mitigation actions focus on the most vulnerable structures, particularly manufactured and mobile homes. These structures can be inspected for adequate tie-downs and retrofitted if necessary. Bernalillo County should examine its critical facilities for wind retrofits first. Subsequent updates to this Plan will explore this further.

4.9 Tornado

4.9.1 Overview

A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud extending to the ground. Tornadoes are most often generated by thunderstorm activity (but sometimes result from hurricanes and other tropical storms) when cool, dry air intersects and overrides a layer of warm, moist air forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage caused by a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity and wind-blown debris, also accompanied by lightning or large hail. According to the National Weather Service, tornado wind speeds normally range from 40 to more than 300 miles per hour. The most violent tornadoes have rotating winds of 250 miles per hour or more and are capable of causing extreme destruction and turning normally harmless objects into deadly missiles.

Each year an average of over 800 tornadoes are reported nationwide, resulting in an average of 80 deaths and 1,500 injuries²². While tornadoes are most likely to occur during the months of March through May and can occur at any time of day, but are more likely to form in the late afternoon and early evening. Most tornadoes are a few dozen yards wide and touch down briefly. Even small short-lived tornadoes can inflict tremendous damage. Highly destructive tornadoes may carve out a path over a mile wide and several miles long.

The destruction caused by tornadoes ranges from light to incredible depending on the intensity, size, and duration of the storm. Typically, tornadoes cause the greatest damage to structures of

²² NOAA, 2007 information

light construction such as residential homes (particularly mobile homes). The Enhanced Fujita Scale for Tornadoes was developed to measure tornado strength and associated damages (see **Table 4.11**).

Table 4.11: Enhanced Fujita Scale for Tornadoes

EF-Scale Number	Intensity Phrase	3 Second Gust (MPH)	Type of Damage Done
EF0	GALE	65–85	Some damage to chimneys; breaks branches off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees; damages to sign boards.
EF1	MODERATE	86–110	The lower limit is the beginning of hurricane wind speed; peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off the roads; attached garages may be destroyed.
EF2	SIGNIFICANT	111–135	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
EF3	SEVERE	136–165	Roof and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted.
EF4	DEVASTATING	166–200	Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
EF5	INCREDIBLE	Over 200	Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distances to disintegrate; automobile sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters; trees debarked; steel re-enforced concrete structures badly damaged.

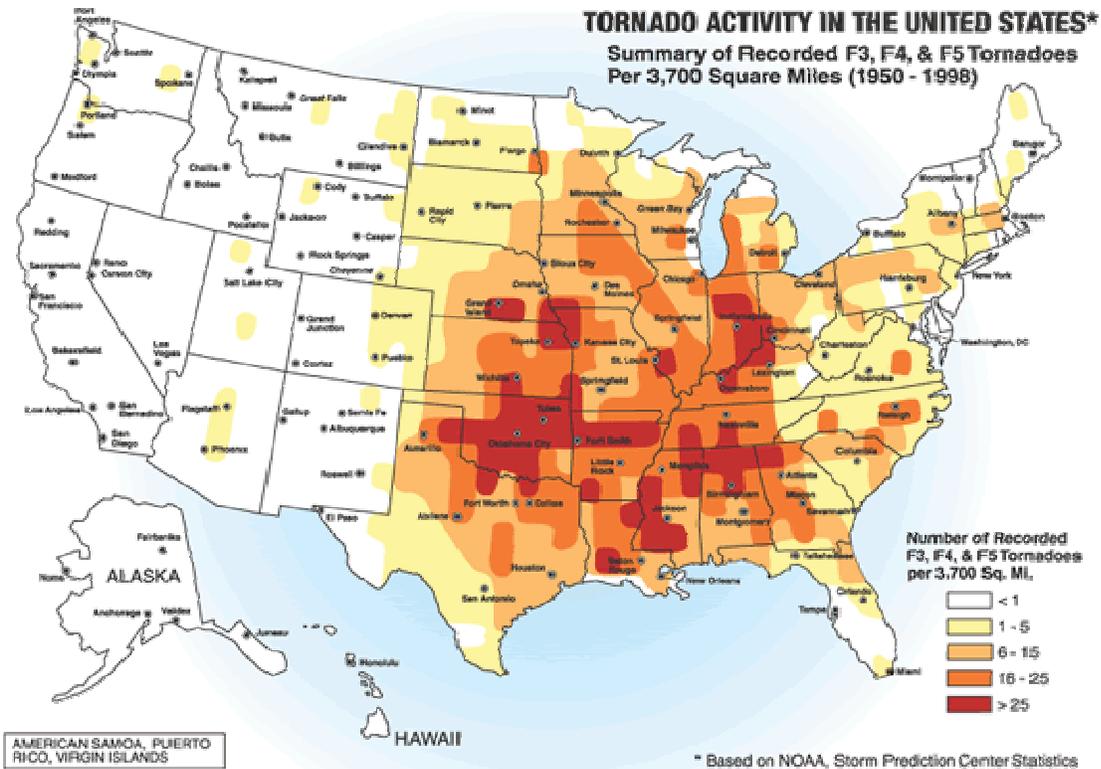
Source: NOAA

4.9.2 Location and Spatial Extent

According to the NOAA Storm Prediction Center (SPC), the highest concentration of tornadoes in the United States has been in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and Florida respectively. The Great Plains region of the Central United States favors the development of the largest and most dangerous tornadoes (earning the designation of “tornado alley”). **Figure 4.16** shows tornado activity in the United States based on the number of recorded tornadoes per 1,000 square miles. Only small parts of eastern New Mexico have more than 1 tornado reported for 1,000 square miles indicating a low risk for the rest of New Mexico (including Bernalillo County). **Figure 4.17** shows the average annual number of EF0-EF5 tornadoes per 10,000 square miles, which is just under 1 for all of New Mexico.

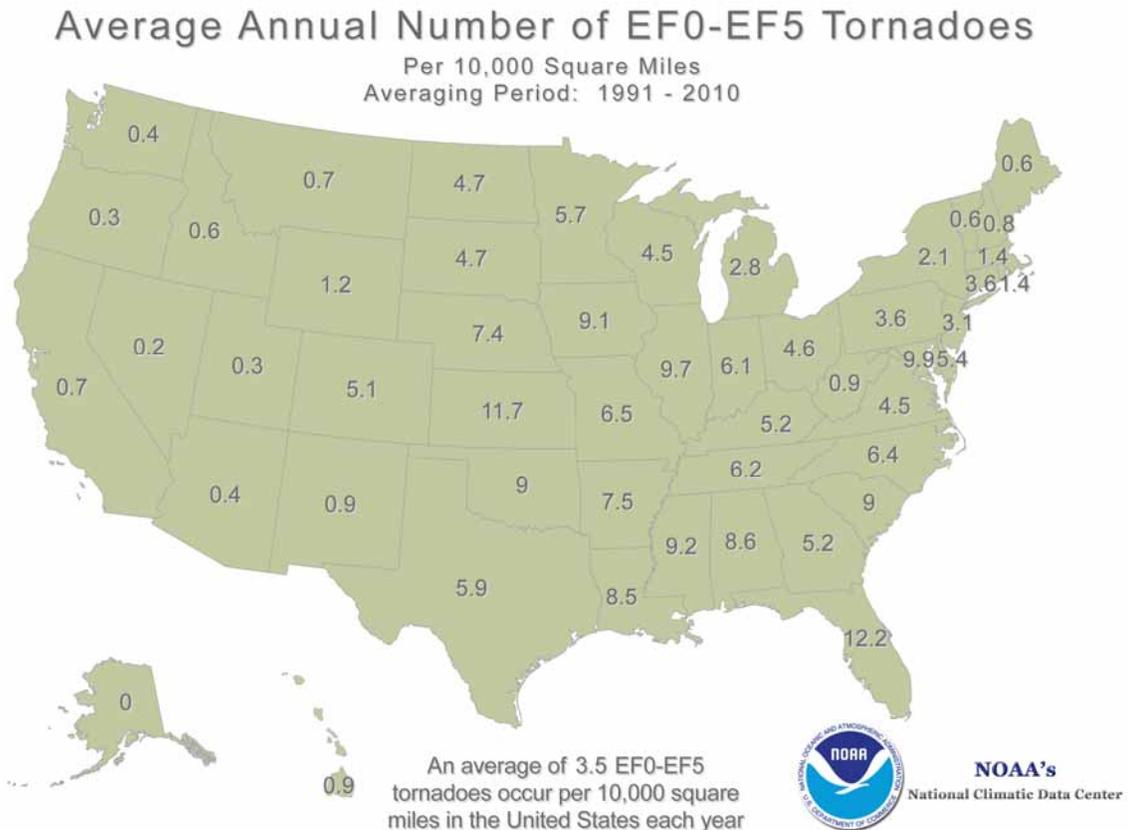
While the entire planning area is subject to the threat of tornadoes, the planning area's lower elevations are at a slightly greater risk. The spatial extent of a tornado is small.

Figure 4.16: Tornado Activity in the United States



Source: FEMA (<http://www.fema.gov/safe-rooms/tornado-activity-united-states>)

Figure 4.17: Average Annual Tornado Activity in the United States



Source: NCDC (<http://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/cmb/images/tornado/clim/avg-ef0-ef5-torn1991-2010.gif>)

4.9.3 Previous Occurrences

There were 12 tornado events reported in Bernalillo County from January 1950 through June 2014, according to the NOAA. The maximum tornado magnitude was recorded as an EF1 with no associated property damages or injuries. The New Mexico State Plan indicates the same data for Preparedness Area 5, which includes Bernalillo County through 2013.

4.9.4 Probability and Extent of Future Events

Given the relatively rare occurrence of tornadoes in Bernalillo County, the probability of a future event is “**Unlikely**”. If a tornado did occur, it will most likely be an EF0 or EF1, the weakest types.

4.9.5 Vulnerability and Impact

While the magnitude and location of tornadoes are unpredictable, the strongest tornado to have occurred in the planning area in the past 60 years was classified as low intensity (F1), with no reported damages. However, Bernalillo County would be vulnerable to a direct strike by even a low intensity tornado. The impact of a future EF-0 or EF-1 tornado in Bernalillo County would include damage to trees, roofs, chimneys, sign boards, gutters, windows, and siding. Mobile homes may be pushed off foundations or overturned. Due to the potential of a stronger tornado, the impact would be considered critical. The entire planning area is equally vulnerable to tornadoes with greater potential damages and injury in densely populated areas. The types of flood control and water quality facilities within AMAFCA’s jurisdiction are not susceptible to this hazard.

4.9.6 Conclusions

The potentially strong winds of a tornado and random location make it a difficult hazard to mitigate. Most tornado mitigation activities across the nation focus on life safety. Safe rooms, both community and individual ones, are common mitigation actions to protect people in a tornado event.

4.10 Dam Failure

4.10.1 Overview

This section refers to the failure of large dams that are operated for hydropower, navigation or large-scale flood control and impound large pools of water. Dam failures occur when the structural stability of a dam gives way and results in a large release of water downstream that typically causes a high degree of damage to any nearby structures or infrastructure.

Hydrologic or structural deficiencies are the primary cause of dam failure but the safety of the structure can be influenced by reservoir operations. Hydrologic deficiencies result from the following:

- Inadequate spillway capacity
- Excessive runoff after heavy precipitation
- Large waves generated from landslides into the reservoir
- Sudden inflow from upstream dam failures

Structural deficiencies may be a result of the following:

- Seepage through the embankment
- Piping along internal conduits
- Erosion
- Cracking
- Sliding
- Overturning
- Rodent tunneling
- Landslides hitting the dam
- Other weaknesses in the structure

When a dam failure occurs due to structural deficiencies, the subsequent flooding is characterized by a sudden rise in stream level, much like a flash flood from a thunderstorm. Dam failures can occur at any time; however, the risk of structural failure is increased during the monsoon season, through July and August, because of increased precipitation and the runoff of melting mountain snow.

Dam failure can occur when a dam is overtopped (i.e., when it overflows). Overtopping is especially dangerous for an earthen dam because the down rush of water will erode the dam face and could breach the dam.

4.10.2 Location and Spatial Extent

The USACE National Inventory of Dams (NID) lists 47 dams in Bernalillo County. In addition, the New Mexico Dam Safety Program in the Office of State Engineer (OSE) maintains a list of dams

also. The hazard potential classification is listed below and the ranking of each jurisdictional/non-jurisdictional dam in Bernalillo County is listed below in **Table 4.12**.

The NID utilizes 4 categories to indicate the potential hazard to the downstream area resulting from failure including: Low, Significant, High, and Undetermined. The NID Data Dictionary²³ defines these categories. Dams assigned the "high hazard potential" classification are those for which failure or disoperation would probably cause a loss of life. Dams assigned the "significant hazard potential" classification are those dams where failure results in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environment damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or impact other concerns. Dams assigned the "low hazard potential" classification are those where failure results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses (typically limited to the owner's property).

The Association of State Dam Safety Officials indicates that, in the absence of a formal inundation map, for dams with a maximum storage capacity of 100,000 acre-feet or more "high" hazard dams, downstream development within five miles were considered to be at risk to potential dam failure hazards. For dams with a maximum storage capacity between 10,000 and 100,000 acre-feet or "significant" hazard dams, downstream development within three miles were considered to be at risk to potential dam failure hazards. For dams with a maximum storage capacity of less than 10,000 acre-feet, or "low" hazard dams, downstream developments within one mile were considered to be at risk to potential dam failure hazards.

All dams owned by the USACE, as federally owned dams, are required to have completed Emergency Action Plans (EAPs). These EAPs include inundation maps as well as lists of critical facilities that may be threatened by the dams. Copies of the EAPs are located at the Bernalillo County Emergency Manager's Office. **Table 4.12** list dams located within Bernalillo County as provided by the New Mexico Dam OSE. The hazard potential classification ranges from low to high to significant based on dams are rated as low or significant hazard. This list overlaps with the NID list.

Table 4.12: Dams in Bernalillo County

Dam Name	Maximum Storage (AF)	Hazard Potential	Year Built	Jurisdictional (Y/N)
Ladera Dam No. 12	99.65	High	1976	Y
John Robert Dam	659	High	1976	Y

²³ NID Data Dictionary, 2013:

http://geo.usace.army.mil/pgis/NID2009.downloadFile?InFileName=NID_DataDictionary2013.pdf, accessed July 2014

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Settled Water Storage Dam No. 1	173	High	2005	Y
Manzano Mesa Detention Basin	38	Significant	2000	N
Albuquerque Inflatable Diversion Dam	51.2	Low	2006	N
Kinney Dam	200	High	1995	Y
Ladera Dam No. 10	66.04	High	1976	Y
Tohajilee	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Westgate Detention Dam	920	High	1976	Y
Piedra Lisa Detention Dam	47	High	1982	N
Swinburne Dam	1630	High	1991	Y
North Domingo Baca Dam	325	High	1982	Y
Bridge Blvd Detention Basin	15.65	High	1986	N
Renaissance Detention Basin	29	High	1987	N
North/South Coors Detention Dam	78	High	1988	N
Amole Del Norte Detention Dam	101.81	High	1997	Y
Ladera Dam No. 7	29.78	High	1976	N
Raymac Detention Dam	249.9	High	1989	Y
Sunport Blvd Detention Dam	10	Significant	1997	N
Ladera Dam No. 3	55.82	Low	1976	N
Sandia Peak Phase 2 Pond	20	Low	1986	Y
Ladera Dam No. 14	134.4	High	1976	Y
Piedras Marcadas Detention Dam	649	High	1984	Y
Amole Arroyo Detention Dam	582	High	1979	Y
Black Arroyo Detention Dam	486	High	1992	Y
Embudo Dam	340	High	1979	Y
West Detention Dam	105	High	2005	N
McCoy Detention Dam	365	High	1991	Y
Ladera Dam No. 9	30.57	High	1976	N
Ladera Dam No. 8	49.14	High	1976	N
Hubbell Lake Detention Dam	620	High	1979	Y
Borrega Detention Dam	169	High	2001	Y
Las Ventanas Detention Dam	323	High	1999	Y
Ladera Dam No. 15	1128.34	High	1976	Y

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Tower/Sage Park Detention Dam	106	High	2001	N
South Domingo Baca Dam	720	High	1979	Y
Ladera Dam No. 13	51.45	High	1976	Y
Don Felipe Detention Dam	525	High	1989	Y
Ladera Dam No. 11	36.17	High	1976	Y
Ladera Dam No. 5	52.7	Low	1976	N
Menaul Detention Dam	98	High	1994	N
Mariposa Dam	670	High	1983	Y
Arroyo Del Oso Detention Dam	840	High	1856	Y
Kirtland AFB Detention Dam	95	High	1985	N
Pino Dam	890	High	1979	Y
Ladera Dam No. 6	40.71	High	1976	N
Griegos Detention Dam	73.66	High	2002	N
Boca Negra Detention Dam	n/a	High	2014	Y
98th Street Surge Pond Dam	56.2	High	2008	N
Claremont Detention	150	Low	1994	N
Highland Detention	32	Low	1986	N
Ladera Dam No. 1	48.5	Low	1976	N
Ladera Dam No. 2	40.5	Low	1976	N
Ladera Dam No. 4	31.8	Low	1976	N
Odelia Park Dam	58	Low	1984	N
South Broadway Detention Basin	11	Low	1990	N
Special Assessment District 212 Detention Dam	20	Low	1985	N

Source: New Mexico OSE

Larger dams managed by the USACE and outside of Bernalillo County that could impact it in the unlikely event of a dam failure include:

- Cochiti Dam on the Rio Grande in Sandoval County is a large dam that created Cochiti Lake (50,000 acre-feet) and is maintained by the USACE.
- Jemez Canyon Dam on the Jemez River, a tributary of the Rio Grande, is located in the Santa Ana Pueblo in Sandoval County upstream of Albuquerque. It created the Jemez Canyon lake (with 1,414 water acres) and is maintained by the USACE.

4.10.3 Previous Occurrences

No known dam incidents and/or failures involving notable property damage have occurred in Bernalillo County according to the Association of State Dam Safety Officials. The 2013 State Plan reports that one dam failure occurred in Bernalillo County at the Renaissance Detention Basin in 1987. No other dam incident notifications were reported in the planning area since 1890.

4.10.4 Probability and Extent of Future Events

The State studied the risk of dam failure in its 2013 Plan and determined the probability of each Preparedness Area experiencing future dam failure, the probability or chance of occurrence was calculated based on historical data provided by local authorities. Probability was determined by dividing the number of events observed by the number of years and multiplying by 100. In the multi-county Preparedness Area #5, there is a 2% chance of dam failure in any given year.

There is a low probability of occurrence of dam failure in Bernalillo County and the probability of a future event is “**Unlikely**”.

4.10.5 Vulnerability and Impact

During periods of drought, communities along river systems are generally not as vulnerable to dam failure because of lower water levels behind the dam. While the chance of dam failure is low, a dam failure could have a critical impact in the planning area while affecting a more limited spatial extent (areas near the waterways downstream from the dam). The flood waters would be swift moving and would likely sweep structures off their foundation. A dam failure incident would likely result in a loss of life due to the lack of warning, swift flow of water, and the critical impact. The impact of dam failure is not fully known without comprehensive dam inundation studies. The HMPT has identified dam inundation mapping as an action item in section 5.3.1 of this plan to assist participating jurisdictions, including the approximately 17 AMAFCA dams, in better understanding their vulnerability and potential impacts of dam failure.

4.10.6 Conclusions

Dam failure is a concern in central New Mexico area due to the presence of several dams. This hazard may be overlooked during times of drought. Due to data limitations related to mapped dam inundation zones in the planning area; it is not entirely clear what the impacts of a dam failure would be. Therefore, an initial step towards mitigating the risk would be a dam failure inundation map and study, which has been added as an action item.

4.11 Extreme Heat

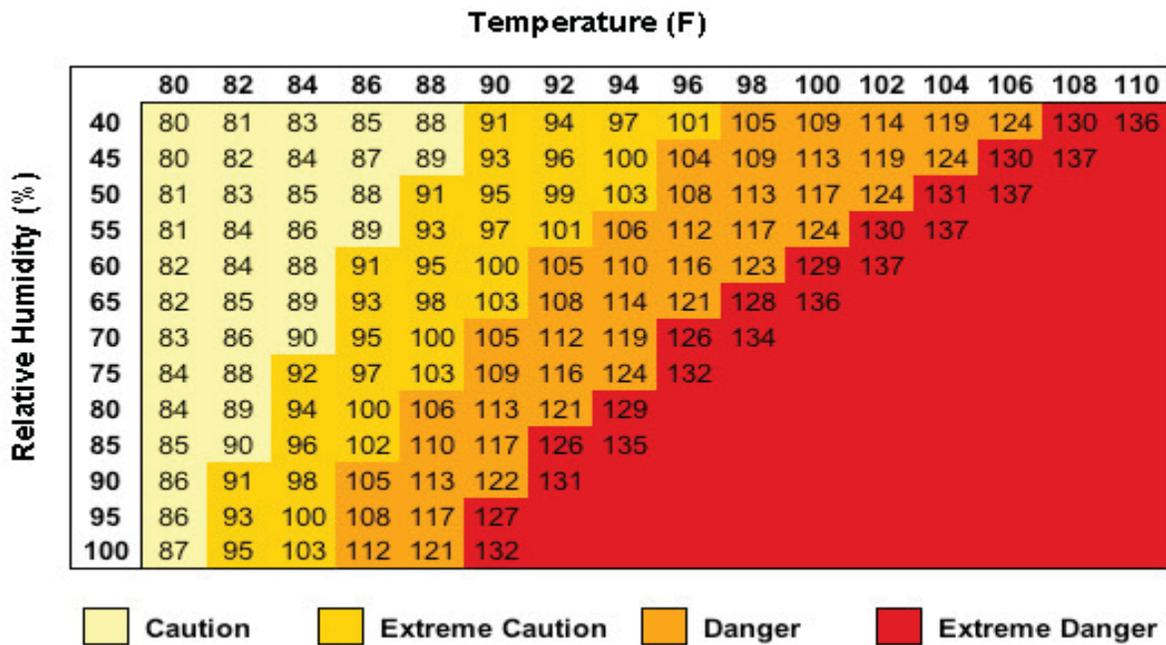
4.11.1 Overview, Previous Occurrences, Location, Probability and Severity

Extreme heat is defined as temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and that last for an extended period of time. Humid conditions may also add to the discomfort of high temperatures. Health risks from extreme heat include heat cramps, heat fainting, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. According to the National Weather Service, heat is one the leading weather-related killer in the United States and kills hundreds of people every year²⁴. However, most deaths are attributed to prolonged heat waves in large cities that rarely experience hot weather. It is important to note however that while extreme temperatures threaten human health they typically do not cause significant damage to the built environment. The elderly and the ill are most at-risk, along with those who exercise outdoors in hot, humid weather.

The 2013 State Plan reports that that in New Mexico, at elevations below 5,000 feet, individual day-time temperatures often exceed 100°F during the summer months. However, during July, the warmest month, temperatures range from slightly above 90°F in the lower elevations to 70°F in the higher elevations. The danger of extreme heat is gauged by using the Extreme Heat Index in **Figure 4.18**. The Heat Index, as seen below, displays the relative danger in regards to Air Temperature and Relative Humidity.

²⁴ <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/os/heat/index.shtml#heatindex> Accessed July 2014

Figure 4.18: Extreme Heat Index



Source: http://www.nc-climate.ncsu.edu/images/climate/heat_index.jpg

The 2013 State Plan reports that there have been 2 extreme heat events in Preparedness Area #5. There have been two reported deaths as a result of these events. Both deaths were young children left unattended in vehicles.

Bernalillo County considers any extended period with temperatures above 90 degrees to be hazardous and cause for concern. The entire planning area is equally subject to extreme heat. The probability of extreme heat occurring in the future is “Likely” and the impact is minor.

4.11.2 Vulnerability and Conclusions

While extreme heat events will occur again in the future, Bernalillo County’s existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities are not considered vulnerable as the impact on these facilities would be minor with no disruption of services. Therefore any estimated property losses are anticipated to be minimal across the area. The types of flood control and water quality facilities within AMAFCA’s jurisdiction are not susceptible to this hazard. Extreme heat does however present a considerable safety risk to Bernalillo County’s vulnerable populations. Heat casualties are usually caused by lack of adequate air conditioning or heat exhaustion. The

most vulnerable population to heat are the elderly or infirmed, who frequently live on low fixed incomes, and cannot afford to run air-conditioning on a regular basis. The elderly may also be isolated with no immediate family or friends to look out for their well-being. Young children are also extremely vulnerable to heat, particularly when left unattended in the elements.

During extreme heat episodes, the elderly should seek shelter in air-conditioned spaces. The main focus of mitigation for extreme heat is to activate shelters in Bernalillo County during times of extreme heat to serve as public cooling centers.

4.12 Landslide

4.12.1 Overview

The term “landslide” describes the downward and outward movement of slope-forming materials (e.g., dirt, trees, and rocks) under the force of gravity. The term covers a broad array of events, including mudflows, mudslides, debris flows, rock falls, rock slides, debris avalanches, debris slides, and earth flows. Several natural and human factors may contribute to landslides. The principal natural factors are topography, geology, and precipitation—either periods of sustained above-average precipitation, specific rainstorms, or snowmelt events. Significant landslide susceptibility exists on the margins of major uplift areas and near deeply incised river channels where slopes are steep and unconsolidated materials are present. Other elements that determine slope stability are vegetative cover and slope aspect.

The principal human activities that can contribute to slope failure are altering the slope gradient, increasing the soil water content, and removing vegetative cover (e.g., mining and the construction of highways, buildings, and railroads).

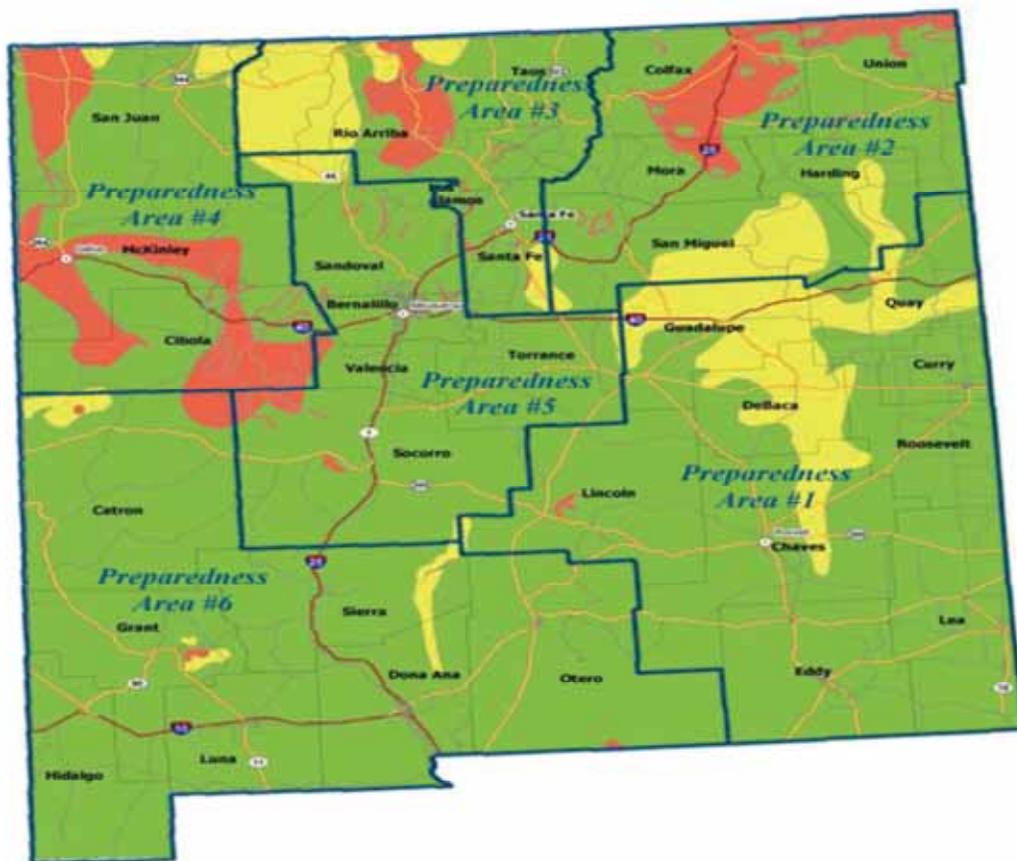
4.12.2 Location and Spatial Extent

In 1997, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) published a national map to illustrate landslide risk areas. The map combines past incidents with a measure of “susceptibility”, defined as the “probable degree of response of rocks and soils to natural or artificial cutting or loading of slopes, or to anomalously high precipitation.” **Figure 4.19** displays the USGS landslide map for the State of New Mexico (from 2013 State Plan)²⁵. The map indicates that the majority of the

²⁵ Source: http://landslides.usgs.gov/html_files/landslides/nationalmap/

planning area, is shown as having had less than 1.5% of its land area affected by movement of soils on slopes (no planning period is identified). The map shows that some small portions of the planning area along the Rio Grande River north of the Albuquerque metropolitan area and a small section of the northeast portion of the county near Sandia Crest having high susceptibility. The risk of landslides is generally greater in the mountainous steep-sloped part of Bernalillo County where it can damage roads and culverts and also act as a dam across streams and tributaries. The extent of the hazard is geographically small. The spatial extent is moderate.

Figure 4.19: Landslide Hazard Areas in New Mexico



Source: 2013 State Plan

For **Figure 4.19**, Green = Low (less than 1.5% of area); Yellow = Moderate (between 1.5 -15 % of area); Red = High (more than 15% of area). Bernalillo County is in the green area and is considered low risk.

4.12.3 Previous Occurrences

In referencing the NCDC, no previous occurrences are listed in the database. There is little information capturing previous landslide events in New Mexico, specifically at the county level. Per the 2013 State Plan and other past research, no records of past landslides have been found for Bernalillo County. However, as reported by the HMPT, landslides can occur in the mountainous areas near the Sandia Crest in Bernalillo County.

4.12.4 Probability and Extent of Future Events

The 2013 State Plan shows a 3% annual probability of landslides in Preparedness Area #5. The probability of an annual chance of a landslide is generally “**Possible**”.

4.12.5 Vulnerability and Future Impacts

Landslides in Bernalillo County generally pose a low risk to life and property because the landslide susceptibility areas are relatively small and generally lie outside the populated area. All participating jurisdictions in Bernalillo County, except for Los Ranchos, are susceptible to impacts of landslides because they include or are directly adjacent to steeper terrain. Los Ranchos, a smaller jurisdiction in the Rio Grande valley where the slopes are relatively flat, and is not directly adjacent to areas with steeper terrain. A landslide could undermine AMAFCA arroyos in higher elevation areas and create debris flows that are carried into these arroyos causing blockage.

4.12.6 Conclusions

The county actively monitors conditions along the Rio Grande for potential landslides. To prevent the most severe impacts of landslides, the planning area must monitor potential landslide areas and be ready to respond.

4.13 Land Subsidence

4.13.1 Overview, Spatial Extent, Previous Occurrences, and Probability

Land subsidence, the loss of surface elevation due to the removal of subsurface support, ranges from broad, regional lowering of the land surface to localized collapse. Land subsidence can occur slowly and continuously over time or abruptly, such as in the sudden formation of sinkholes. A sinkhole can be defined as a subsidence feature that can form rapidly and is characterized by a distinct break in the land surface and the downward movement of surface material into the resulting hole or cavity.

Subsidence is caused by a diverse set of human activities and natural processes that include the mining of coal, metallic ores, limestone, salt, and sulfur; the withdrawal of groundwater, petroleum, and geothermal fluids; dewatering of organic soils; the wetting of dry, low-density deposits known as hydrocompaction; dissolution of underground strata; natural sediment compaction; liquefaction; and crustal deformation.

No records of past subsidence have been found for Bernalillo County. The 2013 State Plan does not report any land subsidence or sinkhole issues in the planning area. The probability of land subsidence occurring in the future is “**Unlikely**”. The spatial extent of the damage is likely to be negligible.

4.13.2 Vulnerability, Impact, and Conclusions

Based on historic records, Bernalillo County has few subsidence incidents. However, studies by the USGS suggest that vulnerability to subsidence could increase if groundwater pumping becomes non-sustainable²⁶. Any impact would be minor. For AMAFCA facilities, this could be mean a sinkhole underneath part of an arroyo creating the need for repair. Therefore the hazard is considered a nuisance and is **not addressed further** in the rest of the Plan. If future conditions or events warrant further investigation, a future update to this Plan will address it.

²⁶ Heywood, C.E., Galloway, D.L., and Stork, S. V., 2003, InSAR-derived temporal and spatial patterns of land subsidence and uplift caused by aquifer-system deformation controlled in part by ground-water-level variations and geologic structures near Albuquerque, New Mexico, in Prince, K.R. and Galloway, D.L., eds., U.S. Geological Survey Subsidence Interest Group Conference, Proceedings of the Technical Meeting, Galveston, Texas, November 27-29, 2001: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 03-308, p. 129-142. Accessed from <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2003/ofr03-308/pdf/OFR03-308.pdf> in September 2014.

4.14 Summary of Vulnerability

The findings presented in **Section 4** were developed using the best available data and methods that provide an approximation of hazard risk. These approximations should be used to understand relative hazard risk. However, uncertainties are inherent in risk assessment methodology, arising in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning specific hazards and their effects on the built environment and from generalities that are necessary to provide a comprehensive analysis and overview of hazard risk for large planning areas.

The preparers of this Plan’s hazard risk assessment relied heavily on historical data, stakeholder input, and professional and experienced judgment regarding projected hazard impacts. The preparers also considered the findings in other relevant plans, studies, and technical reports.

To draw some meaningful planning conclusions on hazard risk for Bernalillo County, the results of the combined risk assessment process were used to generate hazard profiles according to a “Priority Risk Index” (PRI). The purpose of the PRI, described further below, is to categorize and prioritize the 12 identified hazards for Bernalillo County and the participating jurisdictions as high, moderate, or low risk (see **Table 4.18**).

Priority Risk Index

The prioritization and categorization of identified hazards for the planning area is based principally on the Priority Risk Index (PRI), a tool used to measure the degree of risk for identified hazards in a particular planning area. The PRI is used to assist the HMPT in gaining consensus on the determination of those hazards that pose the most significant threat to Bernalillo County based on a variety of factors. The PRI is by no means scientific, but is rather meant to be utilized as an objective planning tool for classifying and prioritizing hazard risks in Bernalillo County based on standardized criteria. The hazard profiles developed earlier in this section allows for the prioritization of high hazard risks for mitigation planning purposes.

The numerical PRI results allow identified hazards to be ranked against one another (the higher the PRI value, the greater the hazard risk). PRI values are obtained by assigning varying degrees of risk to five categories for each hazard (probability, impact, spatial extent, warning time, and duration) which occurred in the **Section 4** hazard profiles. Each degree of risk was assigned a value (1 to 4) and a weighting factor, as summarized in **Table 4.1**. To calculate the PRI value for a given hazard, the assigned risk value for each category is multiplied by the weighting factor.

The sum of all five categories is the final PRI value using this example equation:

$$\text{PRI VALUE} = [(\text{PROBABILITY} \times .40) + (\text{IMPACT} \times .20) + (\text{SPATIAL EXTENT} \times .20) + (\text{WARNING TIME} \times .10) + (\text{DURATION} \times .10)]$$

Using the weighting scheme used by Bernalillo County, the highest possible PRI value is 4.0. **Tables 4.13 through 4.17** summarize the degree of risk assigned to each category for all identified hazards (note AMAFCA has water control structures in its jurisdiction so not all identified hazards are applicable). The PRI Score for each hazard is in the last column on the right.

	Table 4.13 Category/Degree of Risk for Bernalillo County					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Flood	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	3.4
Wildfire	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate	12 to 24 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	3.0
Drought	Likely	Limited	Large	More than 24 Hours	More than 1 Week	2.9
Earthquake	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Large	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.5
Severe Winter Storms	Possible	Limited	Large	More than 24 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	2.4
Thunderstorm	Likely	Minor	Small	More than 24 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.0
High Wind	Likely	Minor	Small	12 to 24 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.1
Tornado	Unlikely	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.7
Dam Failure	Unlikely	Critical	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.8
Extreme Heat	Likely	Minor	Moderate	More than 24 Hours	Less than 1 Week	2.4
Landslide	Possible	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.9
Land Subsidence	Unlikely	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.5

	Table 4.14 Category/Degree of Risk for City of Albuquerque					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Flood	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	3.4
Wildfire	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate	12 to 24 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	3.0
Drought	Likely	Limited	Large	More than 24 Hours	More than 1 Week	2.9
Earthquake	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Large	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.5
Severe Winter Storms	Possible	Limited	Large	More than 24 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	2.4
Thunderstorm	Likely	Minor	Small	More than 24 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.0
High Wind	Likely	Minor	Small	12 to 24 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.1
Tornado	Unlikely	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.7
Dam Failure	Unlikely	Critical	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.8
Extreme Heat	Likely	Minor	Moderate	More than 24 Hours	Less than 1 Week	2.4

	Table 4.14 Category/Degree of Risk for City of Albuquerque					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Landslide	Possible	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.9
Land Subsidence	Unlikely	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.5

	Table 4.15 Category/Degree of Risk for AMAFCA					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Flood	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	3.4
Wildfire (Flood after Fire)	Likely	Limited	Moderate	12 to 24 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	2.6
Earthquake	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Large	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.5
Dam Failure	Unlikely	Critical	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.8
Landslide	Possible	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.9
Land Subsidence	Unlikely	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.5

	Table 4.16 Category/Degree of Risk for Village of Tijeras					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Flood	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	3.4
Wildfire	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate	12 to 24 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	3.0
Drought	Likely	Limited	Large	More than 24 Hours	More than 1 Week	2.9
Earthquake	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Large	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.5
Severe Winter Storms	Possible	Limited	Large	More than 24 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	2.4
Thunderstorm	Likely	Minor	Small	More than 24 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.0
High Wind	Likely	Minor	Small	12 to 24 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.1
Tornado	Unlikely	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.7
Dam Failure	Unlikely	Critical	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.8
Extreme Heat	Likely	Minor	Moderate	More than 24 Hours	Less than 1 Week	2.4
Landslide	Possible	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.9
Land Subsidence	Unlikely	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.5

	Table 4.17 Category/Degree of Risk for Village of Los Ranchos					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Flood	Highly Likely	Critical	Moderate	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	3.4

	Table 4.17 Category/Degree of Risk for Village of Los Ranchos					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Wildfire	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate	12 to 24 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	3.0
Drought	Likely	Limited	Large	More than 24 Hours	More than 1 Week	2.9
Earthquake	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Large	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.5
Severe Winter Storms	Possible	Limited	Large	More than 24 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	2.4
Thunderstorm	Likely	Minor	Small	More than 24 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.0
High Wind	Likely	Minor	Small	12 to 24 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	2.1
Tornado	Unlikely	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.7
Dam Failure	Unlikely	Critical	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 24 Hours	1.8
Extreme Heat	Likely	Minor	Moderate	More than 24 Hours	Less than 1 Week	2.4
Landslide	Highly Unlikely	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.1
Land Subsidence	Unlikely	Limited	Small	Less than 6 Hours	Less than 6 Hours	1.5

Table 4.18 shows the 12 natural hazards categorized by hazard risk:

- **High** – PRI score over 2.5
- **Moderate** – PRI score between 1.8 and 2.5
- **Low** – PRI score 1.5 or below

Table 4.18 – Hazards organized by Risk

Hazard Risk	Hazard Type
High	Flood Wildfire Drought
Moderate	Severe Winter Storms High Wind Thunderstorm Earthquake Extreme Heat

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	Dam Failure
Low	Landslide Land Subsidence Tornado

5 Mitigation Goals, Measures, and Actions

The preparation of goal, measures and actions to address the risk defined in **Section 4** is the culmination of the mitigation plan. The implementation of these measures will lead to the fulfillment of risk reduction and ultimately, a higher quality of life for the citizens of Bernalillo County.

5.1 Mitigation Measures

5.1.1 Hazard Mitigation Goals

The mitigation goals reflect the aspirations of the Bernalillo County HMPT to provide a safe environment in the planning area while preserving historic and cultural sites, the natural environment and a quality of life. The goals formulation process is linked to the risk and vulnerability findings. The resulting mitigation actions are the specific measures needed to meet the goals. The mitigation goals of Bernalillo County are:

- I. Make the County and its municipalities safer from natural hazards
- II. Reduce the damage to historical/cultural sites and natural resources from natural hazards
- III. Reduce property damages caused by natural hazards
- IV. Make the county, its municipalities, and AMAFCA more resilient by shortening the recovery time after a natural hazard event
- V. Increase the capability of the County, its municipalities, and AMAFCA to mitigate natural hazards
- VI. Enhance the collaborative process with federal, state and local agencies to mitigate natural hazards in the planning area
- VII. Increase awareness and understanding of risks and opportunities for mitigation among residents

5.1.2 NFIP Participation and Continued Compliance

Flood insurance offered through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is the best way for home and business owners to protect themselves financially against the ravages of flooding. The Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) were recently updated and became effective as of August 16, 2012. As of June 2014, Bernalillo County and all participating jurisdictions, except

AMAFCA, are participants in the NFIP and are in good standing²⁷. AMAFCA is not a municipality and therefore does not participating in the NFIP.

Bernalillo County currently mitigates risks due to flooding using the following methods.

- 1) Restricts development within the identified Special Flood Hazard Areas shown on the current FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map for Bernalillo County.
- 2) Performs an annual outreach to real estate agents, mortgage companies and the general public to let them know where they can find flood risk information.
- 3) Provides a flood risk information service on the Bernalillo County web site and through the Floodplain Administrators office available to anyone.
- 4) Adopted a higher elevation standard than the minimum FEMA requirement for construction within flood zones.
- 5) Participates with local agencies on the development of regional Drainage Management Plans that direct development away from flood prone areas and provides guidance on what drainage infrastructure is needed to provide protection for existing development.
- 6) Has a Capital Improvements Program to provide funding for flood protection activities.

Bernalillo County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and uses the FIRMs developed for the NFIP to identify high flood risk areas. In general, these maps are updated when new development occurs or when FEMA reviews the community for changes that would require new mapping. Some of the flood zones in Bernalillo County have not been revisited since their initial mapping in 1983. There are also many areas where approximate methods were used to develop the flood zones rather than detailed methods. Portions of the East Mountain area have never been mapped and development has occurred in this area, potentially at high risk.

The maps need to be updated in these areas: north and south valley, south west escarpment, North Albuquerque Acres and Sandia Heights. New mapping is needed along the large arroyos south of I-40 that flow east towards Edgewood in the East Mountain area.

Both Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque participate in the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS), which is an incentive program for communities to go beyond minimum NFIP requirements. Both Bernalillo County and CABQ are at Class 8 which means flood insurance policyholders with properties in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) receive a 10 percent

²⁷ <http://www.fema.gov/cis/NM.pdf>

discount on premiums and policyholders with properties not in the SFHA receive a five percent discount.

As of September 2014, the City of Albuquerque has one repetitive loss property which is single-family residential while the other participating jurisdictions do not have any repetitive loss properties under the NFIP.

NFIP policies in effect for each jurisdiction (as of July 2014):

Bernalillo County	944
Albuquerque	1,157
Los Ranchos	54
Tijeras	6

Bernalillo County and all participating jurisdictions will continue to ensure compliance in the NFIP through action items identified in this Plan.

5.2 Previous Mitigation Action Plan Update

Below is a listing of the actions from the 2007 Plan and their current status.

1) ***Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Code for entire County***

Description: The WUI Code shall apply to the construction, alteration, movement, repair, maintenance, and use of any building, structure or premises within the WUI areas of the County. The objective of this code is to establish minimum regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practices for safeguarding of life and property. Regulations in this code are intended to mitigate the risk to life and structures from the intrusion of fire. The purpose of the rules is to prohibit wildland exposures from spreading to adjacent structures and vice versa. Certain requirements may not be applicable depending on the type of construction and the hazard rating. The Fire Chief or the code may allow alternative materials or methods as long as they meet the intent of the WUI Code.

Cost: City / County administrative costs.

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque and Village of Tijeras

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque Fire Departments and Planning and Zoning for all jurisdictions

Funding Sources: Self-funded

Timeline: 3 -6 Months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Regulations in this code are intended to mitigate the risk to life and structures from the intrusion of fire.

Status: *Complete. Adoption of the 2009 Fire Code by the City of Albuquerque includes NFPA 1 Chapter 17 Wildland Urban Interface and NFPA 1144 Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire.*

2) *Continue training fire fighters in advanced Wildland firefighting techniques to respond and control wildfires*

Description: Bernalillo County has developed comprehensive firefighting techniques to respond to wildfire type situations that require on-going training of fire-fighting personnel:

Cost: On-going.

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque and Village of Tijeras

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County Fire Department/Training Commander

Funding Sources: County/General Fund

Timeline: 12 months and on-going

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Comprehensive firefighting techniques for wildfire will lead to increased safety of fire fighters and rapid response.

Status: *Completed*

3) *Integrated Wildland Resource Group*

Description: Develop a program to integrate planning and training efforts for local emergency response for wildfire. The group will function as a platform for sharing lessons learned and strategies for an integrated city/county/volunteer response to wildfires.

Cost: \$25,000

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque and Village of Tijeras Fire Departments

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County Fire Department/Training Commander and Office of Emergency Management ; City of Albuquerque Fire Department/Training Commander; City of Albuquerque Wildland Fire Task Force; Village of Tijeras Fire Department/Fire Chief; Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque Fire Department/Fire Chief

Funding Sources: General budget

Timeline: 6 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Integrated planning will lead to faster and more efficient response to wildfire.

Status: *Completed*

4) *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 and National Weather Radio*

Description: Part 1 - Identify facilities with large venues and evaluate appropriate warning systems. Part 2 - Create building codes to increase number of warning sirens.

Cost: \$40,000

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque and Village of Tijeras Offices

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque and Village of Tijeras Fire Departments and Offices of the Emergency Managers/Bernalillo County EOC Manager; Albuquerque EOC Manager; Los Ranchos de Albuquerque Fire Chief; Tijeras Fire Chief

Funding Sources: General Budget

Timeline: 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis:

Hail damage from recent storm could total more than 40 million dollars. Early warning systems could have enabled people to get vehicles under protected areas.

Status: *Albuquerque Fire Department in collaboration with CABQ OEM has worked towards a public announcement system at Balloon Fiesta Park during special events which can be used as an Emergency Alert System including weather related incidents. Additional efforts to implement will be carried forward to the 2015 plan.*

5) *Develop and implement a county-wide StormReady Program*

Description: Develop a StormReady program to enable preparedness for the impacts of severe weather through better planning, education, and awareness. Program shall be county-wide and include participation at the local community level.

Cost: \$50,000

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque Emergency Services/EOG Manager

Funding Sources: General Budget

Timeline: 12 Months.

Cost-Benefit Analysis:

April 15, 2015

Cost is minimal compared to recent annual storm damage in Bernalillo County. Flash flood event in April 2004 cost 3.8 million dollars.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. It will be carried forward to the 2015 Plan.*

6) Create a State Drought Management Plan Work Group

Description: Convene a work group of city, county, and village officials to participate in the creation and implementation of the State Drought Management Plan by identifying staff to attend meetings.

Cost: Salary and travel costs for meetings

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: Village of Tijeras

Funding Sources: General budget

Timeline: 12 Months; on-going

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Increased knowledge of staff in drought management will facilitate a comprehensive response to drought.

Status: *No progress as this action is better suited for a State agency and will not be carried forward. A revised action has been identified for this plan to encourage each jurisdictions participation in the existing State Drought management Plan Work Group.*

7) Create a Wellhead Protection Awareness Program

Description: Create a program to be implemented through the neighborhood associations to educate communities about wellhead protection. Target communities with domestic wells.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$25,000

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Authority/Water Resources Division Leader and Bernalillo County (for rural systems and individual domestic well owners)

Funding Sources: EPA

Timeline: approximately 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Small cost to help protect the area's major source of potable water. Cost is equal to purchasing eight acre-feet of water rights.

Status: *Village of Tijeras reports that a wellhead protection awareness program has been created.*

8) Create and maintain defensible space around all critical facilities and structures, including housing, administrative, and other structures

Description: Biopark and Interstate-40 area over the Bosque most at risk.

Cost: Project cost estimated at:

- Hazardous fuels reduction \$1500-3000 per acre
- Herbicide \$500-800 per acre
- 5-year restoration \$6000 per acre
- Continued monitoring \$2200 year per acre

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque, and Office of Cultural Affairs (Hispanic Center), Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, and Village of Tijeras

Responsible Agency: City of Albuquerque Open Space Division and Middle Rio Grande Conservancy

Funding Sources: USACE

Timeline: 12 months and on-going

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Value of assets at-risk total more than 250 million dollars.

Status: *In progress with continuing efforts as needed. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) has been assessing our bridges and removing vegetation as needed to prevent wildland fire damage. (Note: Some grasses and small brush are needed for erosion control.). Continuing to maintain a reduced fuel load within the Bosque (between levees). The Albuquerque Fire Department is using the Ready, Set, Go campaign in collaboration with Firewise Community Program to educate the citizens and neighborhood associations in and around identified WUI areas of the City of Albuquerque the importance of wildland fire preparedness, defensible space, and fuel reduction. Defensible space has been created around the Village of Tijeras buildings. This project will not be carried forward as a new mitigation action as it is a part of standard operating procedures.*

9) Further investigations to examine the vulnerability of structures to severe weather and hailstorms.

Description: County has high percentage of manufactured homes and a number of historic critical facilities. Identify specific vulnerabilities and distribute information about how to strengthen their ability to resist high wind events and hailstorms.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$80,000.

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County Building Section; City of Albuquerque Building Inspection Section; Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque Planning Department

April 15, 2015

Funding Sources: Bernalillo County, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Assistance funds administered by NMOEM, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Technical Assistance funds administered by NMOEM

Timeline: Within 24 months of adoption of Plan

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Recent damage due to hailstorms estimated at 40 million dollars.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. It will be carried forward to the 2015 Plan.*

10) Expand existing projects to use treated effluent for non-potable uses.

Description: City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County already use treated effluent to irrigate golf course and limited number of city parks. Existing programs can be expanded and thereby reduce current use of potable water.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$250,000

Jurisdictions: City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County Public Works departments

Funding Sources: Office of State Engineer, State legislative funds, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Assistance funds administered by NMOEM, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Technical Assistance funds administered by NMOEM

Timeline: 12 Months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: New water sources cost more than \$6,000/acre-foot of water. Each acre-foot of water typically serves three households. Re-use of treated effluent equals cost of adding 125 new households.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. It will be carried forward to the 2015 Plan.*

11) Create water conservation programs for residential, commercial and industrial users

Description: Expand City water conservation programs to encourage and provide incentives for residents to use water-saving landscaping techniques. Promote City Water Awareness Programs/Water Audits and County Water Conservation Plan, Ordinance and Guidelines. Employ municipal and county, subdivision, and building regulations to promote water conservation. Implement aggressive program to repair leaks in existing municipal water system. Implement drought emergency plan to: implement residential, business and watering restrictions, water use violation fees, and a drought emergency surcharge for excessive water usage.

Cost: Part of City Water Conservation Program

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County | City of Albuquerque

Responsible Agency: Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Authority and Bernalillo County for unincorporated areas

Funding Sources: Self-funding by the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Authority

Timeline: 12 Months; On-going

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Increased knowledge of staff in water conservation methods will facilitate a comprehensive response to drought.

Status: *Albuquerque Fire Department in collaboration with ABCWUA has developed a water conservation program while testing hydrants to limit the wasted water during the annual hydrant inspections. This has saved hundreds of thousands of gallons of waste water yearly. The Bernalillo County Code includes a section requiring three water conservation options for new development (Chapter 30; Article VII; Section 30-249 of the County Code). The Code also includes water conservation requirements for remodels/additions and restrictions on landscape planting/ponds/irrigation systems. The City of Albuquerque has a similar ordinance referred to as the "Water Conservation Landscaping and Water Waste Ordinance". Permit requirements for accessing surface water from the San Juan Chama Diversion Project called for an eventual reduction in Albuquerque's per capita water usage to 155 gallons per day. That goal has already been met and surpassed as of 2014.*

12) Increase awareness of potential for earthquakes in Bernalillo County

Description: Although earthquakes are rare in Bernalillo County, earthquakes should be included in other disaster information literature and programs already in place. Information should include what to do before, during, and after an earthquake.

Cost: Staff time and printing costs

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County Office of Emergency Management

Funding Sources: General fund

Timeline: 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Increased awareness of potential earthquakes will protect lives and property.

Status: *Partially implemented. Project carried forward for further implementation (Section 5.3.1). The City of Albuquerque requires designation of the seismic zone category for all commercial permits with structural implications.*

13) Review and update existing building codes for earthquakes

Description: Building codes are the first line of defense against earthquake damage. Adopt new building codes, as necessary, to ensure adequacy in respect to potential earthquake risk.

Cost: Minimal

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County Building, Planning, and Zoning Department/Building Official

Timeline: 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Updated building codes will minimize damage to structures and protect lives in the event of an earthquake.

Status: *Higher standards adopted completed, however, project is carried forward for additional consideration of earthquake standards during the next planning cycle. Adoption of the 2009 International Building Code (IBC), International Residential Code (IRC), and International Existing Building Code (IEBC) by CBAQ.*

14) Conduct Technical Assistance Visits to help homeowners implement non-structural earthquake retrofits of their home

Description: Work with home owners to conduct inexpensive, non-structural retrofitting such: as securing appliances, bookcases, cabinet drawers and doors to prevent tipping/opening during an earthquake; securing pictures and framed art to walls; securing hanging fixtures to the ceiling, and applying safety film to glass windows and doors.

Cost: \$500/per home or less

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County Office of Emergency Management; Bernalillo County Zoning, Building & Planning/Building Inspector

Funding Sources: Homeowner

Timeline: 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Non-structural retrofits are an inexpensive means of mitigating property damage and personal damage due to the effects of earthquakes.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. It will be carried forward to the 2015 Plan.*

15) Map areas vulnerable to landslides and land subsidence and input into GIS

Description: Areas of eastern Bernalillo County are susceptible to landslides. The northeast quadrant of the City of Albuquerque is potentially vulnerable to land subsidence due to ground

water pumping. Mapping vulnerable areas will enable planners when developing land-use zoning maps and guide mitigation activities for landslide/land subsidence hazards.

Cost: City/County Administrative Costs

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque Planning, Zoning, and Mapping

Funding Sources: City/County government budgets

Timeline: Within 12 months of adoption of Plan

Cost-Benefit Analysis: This project will identify the areas vulnerable to landslides and land subsidence and decrease, if not eliminate, this hazard as future development of the County and City of Albuquerque continues.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. It has been classified as a nuisance hazard and will not be carried forward in this update.*

16) Anchor slope mesh over areas prone to landslides that threaten infrastructure and critical facilities

Description: Areas within Bernalillo County are vulnerable to landslides due to slope erosion. Anchor heavy-gauge metal slope mesh over areas prone to landslides along transportation routes and near critical facilities in areas of high vulnerability.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$100,000

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County Office of Emergency Management/Emergency Manager and Bernalillo County Public Works Department

Funding Sources: General Fund

Timeline: 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Protection of transportation routes and critical facilities will minimize damage and protect lives in the event of a landslide.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. It will be carried forward to the 2015 Plan.*

17) Implement aggressive program to repair leaks in existing municipal water system, including lines to homes

Description: Due to the on-going drought, value of water as an asset is rising. Water leakage not only wastes water, but can also contribute to subsidence and sinkholes.

Cost: Costs will be on a project by project basis

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority/Engineering & Planning

Timeline: 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: An aggressive program to repair leaks in municipal water systems will increase water conservation and protect against infrastructure damage.

Status: *Albuquerque Fire Department in collaboration with ABCWUA has developed a water conservation program while testing hydrants to limit the wasted water during the annual hydrant inspections. This has saved hundreds of thousands of gallons of waste water yearly.*

18) *Increase water storage capacity for fire suppression in the Bosque*

Description: Study needed on best way to increase water availability for fire suppression in the Bosque by increasing capability for water storage via new wells or dry hydrants.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$40,000

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority/ Water Resources Division

Funding Sources: USFS, NM State Forestry, New Mexico State Fire Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Technical Assistance funds administered by NMOEM

Timeline: Within 18 months of adoption of Plan

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Increased water capacity in Bosque will increase fire fighting capabilities in a high- risk area.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. It will be carried forward to the 2015 Plan.*

19) *Continue thinning and fuel reduction projects in Bosque*

Description: Continue Middle Rio Grande Bosque Initiative, Middle Rio Grande Bosque Restoration, and Bosque Ecosystem Revitalization Programs. Through these programs dead and downed trees and non-native plants are cleared out of areas within the Bosque. This keeps fire from spreading vertically to the upperstory; preserves native plants such as cottonwoods and willows and improves wildlife habitat.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$80 M total, \$3M City of Albuquerque, \$8M USACE, \$10M per

year Federal funding per year for 10 years; Hazardous fuels reduction \$1500-3000 per acre; Herbicide \$500-800 per acre; 5-year restoration \$6000 per acre; Continued monitoring \$2200 year per acre

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque

Responsible Agency: USACE, City of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, Albuquerque Fire Department, Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District

Funding Sources: Federal, City of Albuquerque, State

Timeline: 12 Months; On-going

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Value of residential assets at-risk in the Bosque area due to wildfire total more than 150 million dollars. Thinning will help reduce the threat of catastrophic fires.

Status: *Partially implemented. Project carried forward for additional future implementation (Section 5.3.1). Bernalillo County became an Open Space Partner with the Bosque Ecological Management Program, which provides data not only for fuel loads but for effective thinning strategies that provide for long term sustainable biosystems versus continually dying invasive species that increase fuel loads.*



20) Remove jetty jacks from along the Rio Grande in targeted high-risk areas to aid first responder access to the Bosque during wildfires

Description: Continue Middle Rio Grande Bosque Initiative, Middle Rio Grande Bosque Restoration and Bosque Ecosystem Revitalization Programs are currently working to improve conditions in Middle Rio Grande Bosque. Non-functional jetty jack fields often have a build-up of vegetation and contribute to wildfire fuel loads. Removal of non-functional jacks improves access to the Bosque and reduces wildfire fuel loads.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$1,100,000.00 for removal

Jurisdictions: City of Albuquerque (in coordination with Bernalillo County)

Responsible Agency: USACE, City of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, Albuquerque Fire Department, Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District

Funding Sources: United States Army Corps of Engineers

Timeline: 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Value of residential assets at-risk in the Bosque area due to wildfire total more than 150 million dollars. Quicker response to fires can contain them before they become major wildfire events.

Status: *Complete. The Bureau of Reclamation Bosque Restoration project removed jetty jacks along the Rio Grande that were critical impediments to access and restoration in the Bosque.*

21) Participate in State's program to use bio mass fuels as a way to dispose of tree thinning debris in the Bosque and East Mountain areas

Description: Thinning projects create an overabundance of debris for disposal. Using the debris as a bio mass fuel source should be studied as an effective and cost effective solution for disposal.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$65,000

Jurisdictions: City of Albuquerque Open Space Division, New Mexico State Parks

Responsible Agency: City of Albuquerque Open Space Division, New Mexico State Parks

Funding Sources: USFS, NM State Forestry, New Mexico State Fire Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Technical Assistance funds administered by NMOEM

Timeline: 24 months from adoption of Plan

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Disposal costs for slash average \$8.00/cubic yard. Bio-fuel could be means to eliminate disposal costs and create additional fuel source.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. It will be carried forward to the 2015 Plan.*

22) Develop mitigation strategies for known roads and buildings in flood areas in Bernalillo County

Description: Fund and construct drainage improvements in areas of City of Albuquerque and unincorporated areas of Bernalillo County that are subject to chronic flooding including:

- Broadway Boulevard near Lomas Avenue
- Streets near City of Albuquerque Zoo
- Areas in South Valley

Cost: Costs to be defined after further study and engineering

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque

Responsible Agency: City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County Public Works/Technical Services Division

Funding Sources: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Technical Assistance funds administered by NMOEM, AMAFCA

Timeline: Within 36 months of adoption of Plan

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Albuquerque Zoo has assets valued at more than 234 million dollars. Each identified area is in densely developed part of County. The 100-year flood could cause millions of dollars of damage.

Status: *Complete resulting in the following strategies being developed: A South Broadway (area south of Lomas Avenue between I-25 and the BNSF railroad), a Mid Valley (area south of Central Avenue between the Rio Grande and the BNSF railroad), and a South East Valley Master Drainage Plan (South East Valley and the Mountainview Neighborhoods) have been prepared to provide development guidelines and propose infrastructure to reduce the impacts of flooding in these areas. Costs have been estimated from the Mid Valley Drainage Management Plan and the South Broadway Drainage Management Plan. These plans identify storm drainage capital improvement projects to help mitigate the potential for flooding in low lying areas (i.e. Barelás and Martineztown Neighborhoods). Engineering design will further refine the estimated costs. O&M has refurbished the pumping trucks used for pumping water after storm events.*

23) Improve access into the Bosque and to identified East Mountain areas for emergency response

Description: Several areas of limited access were identified in the Wildland-Urban Interface Assessment. Improved access can be completed by building bridges across conservancy ditches and roads in the Bosque. Several areas of limited access were identified in the Wildland-Urban Interface Assessment. Access can be improved by upgrading bridges and roads in the East Mountain areas

Cost: \$150,000/ bridge and Improving road access: average of \$100,000/mile. New bridges: \$200,000 each

Jurisdictions: Bernalillo County

Responsible Agency: Bernalillo County Fire Department and Public Works

Funding Sources: USFS, NM State Forestry, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Technical Assistance funds administered by NMOEM

Timeline: 12 Months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Improved access will save lives by providing evacuation routes and protect property by allowing access by emergency vehicles.

Status: *Complete. Bernalillo County has aggressively increased its paved vs. unpaved road mileage going from 113 miles out of 300 to 169 of 300 miles in the rural east mountain wildland urban interface since 2006, improving the resiliency of the roadway to flood damage and providing for all weather access. The cost in 2014 dollars is \$17million invested.*

24) *Update first floor elevation certificates and incorporate them into City of Albuquerque GIS system*

Description: City currently has parcel data but does not have accurate information concerning elevations within the floodplain. This project will help improve the city's rating in the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS). The CRS is a voluntary incentive program that encourages communities to implement floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirement, and results in discounted flood insurance premium rates that reflect the reduction of flood risk.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$50,000

Jurisdictions: City of Albuquerque

Responsible Agency: City of Albuquerque

Timeline: 12 Months; On-going

Cost-Benefit Analysis: City has over one billion dollars' worth of assets in defined 100 year flood zones.

Status: *First floor Elevation Certificates were updated and installed into AGIS in April of 2014, as reported by CABQ Hydrology Section.*

25) *Create monitoring system to track land subsidence due to groundwater depletion in the northeast quadrant of the City of Albuquerque*

Description: The northeast quadrant of the City is potentially vulnerable to subsidence due to groundwater pumping. Create a system to monitor groundwater levels and stop pumping when the water level drops low enough to increase the risk of land subsidence.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$150,000

Jurisdictions: City of Albuquerque

Responsible Agency: Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority

Funding Sources: City of Albuquerque general budget

Timeline: 24 months from adoption of Plan

Cost-Benefit Analysis: The northeast quadrant is the largest geographical and most populous area of the city. The effects of not having a system to monitor groundwater pumping could cause millions of dollars of damage.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. This hazard was no longer considered to pose a significant risk to the planning area and the hazard was not addressed further in the 2015 plan update.*

26) Create Firewise Communities through the National Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Program in the Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque

Description: Continue efforts to create Firewise Communities. Utilize the Village newsletter to educate the public on information pertaining to maintaining defensible space around their homes as well as clearing all debris from rooftops. Provide information to the public on evacuation routes and procedures. We will circulate wildfire safety and prevention materials.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$1,500

Jurisdictions: Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque

Responsible Agency: Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque (District 12)

Funding Source: General Fund

Timeline: 12 Months; On-going

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Firewise Communities are eligible for lower insurance rates.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. It will be carried forward to the 2015 Plan.*

27) Select a village official to participate in the State Drought Management Plan Work Group

Description: Currently no Village representatives are participating in the Plan. The Village should identify a staff member to participate. The Work Group shall be composed of city, county and village officials who will participate in the creation and implementation of the State Drought Management Plan through attendance at planning meetings.

Cost: Salary and travel costs

Jurisdictions: Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque

Responsible Agency: Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque

Timeline: 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Increased knowledge of village officials in State Drought Management Plan will facilitate a comprehensive response to drought.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. It will be carried forward to the 2015 Plan.*

28) Implement Los Ranchos de Albuquerque Incident Action Plan (IAP)

Description: The purpose of the Los Ranchos de Albuquerque Incident Action Plan (IAP) is to provide a pre-planned coordinated mechanism to establish a safe, efficient, and organized inter- agency response and unified incident command system in the event of a large wildfire occurring within the Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque area.

The six primary agencies responsible for the implementation plan include the Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque Fire Department, Village of Tijeras Fire Department, Bernalillo County Fire Department, City of Albuquerque Fire Department, New Mexico State Forestry, and the USDA Forest Service, Cibola National Forest. The IAP will include incident support locations and facilities, radio plan, contact phone list, dispatch, evacuation plan, jurisdiction, wildland command and will specify minimum training levels for responders and advanced training requirements as specified with the National Wildland Coordinating Group (NWCG).

Cost: Printing, estimated at less than \$500

Jurisdictions: Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque

Responsible Agency: Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque (District 12)

Funding Sources: Within current budget

Timeline: 6 – 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: The Los Ranchos de Albuquerque Incident Action Plan (IAP) will provide a pre- planned coordinated mechanism to establish a safe, efficient, and organized inter- agency response and unified incident command system in the event of a large wildfire occurring within the Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque area.

Status: *No longer being pursued. Alternative methods were identified and implemented to more effectively meet objective. Progress on wildfire specific planning but no event specific IAP:*

- *2008 Resolution adopting National Incident Management System (NIMS)*
- *2008 Emergency Management Ordinance*
- *2011 Emergency Operations Plan*

29) *Continue efforts as a Firewise Community through the National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Program to educate the community in defensible space*

Description: Continue efforts to create Firewise Community in Tijeras including education to the public on information pertaining to maintaining defensible space around their homes as well as clearing all debris from rooftops.

Cost: Minimal

Jurisdictions: Village of Tijeras

Responsible Agency: Village of Tijeras

April 15, 2015

Funding Sources: General Fund

Timeline: 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Firewise Communities are eligible for lower insurance rates.

Status: *Due to resource and time constraints, this action was not completed. It will be carried forward to the 2015 Plan.*

30) *Create a program for green waste disposal at transfer stations to encourage tree thinning by facilitating disposal of debris.*

Description: Provide area for residents to dispose of tree trimming debris to help protect against wildfire.

Cost: Minimal

Jurisdictions: Village of Tijeras

Responsible Agency: Village of Tijeras

Funding Sources: General Fund

Timeline: 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Low cost way to encourage residents' participation in this fuel reduction activity.

Status: *Complete. Village of Tijeras has initiated clean-up days to support this activity.*

31) *Secure additional sources of water for emergency use.*

Description: Community water supply limited by present storage capacity; impacts ability to suppress wildland-urban fires.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$250,000

Jurisdictions: Village of Tijeras

Responsible Agency: Village of Tijeras

Funding Sources: New development impact fees, Office of State Engineer

Timeline: 12 months

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Increased community water supply will increase ability to suppress wildfires.

Status: *Incomplete, project will be carried forward for future implementation (Section 5.3.1). Additional sources of water have not yet been secured for emergency use.*

32) Flood Control Projects: Arroyo Crossing Points

Description: Create a structural arroyo crossing at Primera Agua Bridge, Cresencino Project, and Camino de Constanca

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$400,000 for each crossing (\$1,200,000 total)

Jurisdictions: Village of Tijeras

Responsible Agency: New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) Municipal Arterial Project (MAP)

Funding Sources: NMDOT

Timeline: 6 Months; On-going

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Assets at risk for flooding in Tijeras total more than 2 million dollars.

Status: *Village of Tijeras reports as completed*

33) Flood Control Projects Stabilization of Arroyos

Description: Study of stabilizing arroyos within Village of Tijeras. Study to identify additional areas where low-water crossings should be engineered and mitigated. Install fabric baskets.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$400,000

Jurisdictions: Village of Tijeras

Responsible Agency: NMDOT MAP

Funding Sources: NMDOT

Timeline: 6 months; ongoing

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Assets at risk for flooding in Tijeras total more than 2 million dollars.

Status: *Village of Tijeras reports as not completed and this action will be carried forward.*

34) Hire a Floodplain Manager for the Village

Description: Hire a Floodplain Manager (position can be part time) to enforce and manage existing floodplain ordinance. Floodplain Manager should have ASFPM certification.

Cost: Project cost estimated for part-time position at \$15,000

Jurisdictions: Village of Tijeras

Responsible Agency: Village of Tijeras

Funding Sources: General Fund

Timeline: 12 Months; On-going

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Assets at risk for flooding in Tijeras total more than 2 million dollars.

Status: *The Village of Tijeras maintains a certified floodplain manager.*

35) *Participate in State's program to use bio mass fuels as a way to dispose of tree thinning debris in the Village of Tijeras.*

Description: Thinning projects create an overabundance of debris for disposal. Forest residues from fire mitigation activities can be turned into power instead of being burned in the woods. Using the debris as a bio mass fuel source should be studied.

Cost: Project cost estimated at \$65,000

Jurisdictions: Village of Tijeras

Responsible Agency: Village of Tijeras

Funding Sources: USFS, NM State Forestry, New Mexico State Fire Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Technical Assistance funds administered by NMOEM

Timeline: 24 months after adoption of Plan

Cost-Benefit Analysis: Disposal costs for slash average \$8.00/cubic yard. Bio-fuel could be means to eliminate disposal costs and create additional fuel source.

Status: *The Village of Tijeras will have a green waste day.*

Other Mitigation Actions Completed by Bernalillo County and its participating jurisdictions since 2007:

- The Ditch & Water Safety Task Force sponsors the “Ditch the Ditches” program which has public safety awareness regarding the dangers of arroyos and flash flooding. It is led by CABQ, Bernalillo County, MRGCD, and AMAFCA (see <http://ditchesaredeadly.com>).
- Bernalillo County Public Works requested that FEMA map flood prone areas in the East Mountains. Partially completed with the new 2012 Flood Insurance Rate Maps.
- Bernalillo County Public Works implemented new higher standards for development within flood prone areas. Developed a cooperative outreach program with the City of Albuquerque to help constituents determine their flood risk (web and flyers). Elevation Certificates are now available electronically on the County web site. Participated in the Community Rating System (CRS) and received a Class 8 rating in 2013. Received training in implementation and documentation for the new 2013 CRS program.

- Bernalillo County Public Works started implementation of the South Valley Flood Damage Reduction Project in conjunction with the Corps of Engineers, Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, and the Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority. We participated in the reconstruction of the South West Levee along the Rio Grande. The County implemented remapping of old flood zones to provide accurate flood risk data to constituents.
- CABQ started preparation of Emergency Action Plans for its jurisdictional dams. Technical analyses and hazard mapping for the Embudo Dam Emergency Action Plan have been reviewed and accepted by the Office of the State Engineer (Dam Safety Bureau). Technical analyses for the Mariposa Detention Basin Dam have been initiated.
- CABQ started preparation of a general Emergency Action Plan for Dams – Volume I.
- CABQ started preparation of a site-specific Emergency Action Plan for the Embudo Dam – Volume 2.
- CABQ started preparation of an Operations and Maintenance Manual for Dams.
- CABQ participated in exercises of the Emergency Action Plans for Dams in Bernalillo County.
- CABQ participated in an exercise of the Hazard Specific Flood Incident Annex for the City of Albuquerque.
- AMAFCA conducted a flood fighting workshop on May 11/12, 2011 which including elected officials, emergency managers, maintenance personnel, and emergency responders at Albuquerque Convention Center and hands-on training at South Diversion Channel.
- AMAFCA accepted the Operations and Maintenance Manual for Dams.
- AMAFCA started preparation of Emergency Action Plans for its jurisdictional dams and accepted the Emergency Action Plans for Dams – Volume I.
- AMAFCA submitted Emergency Action Plans for the Pino Dam and Boca Negra Dam – Volume II to Office of the State Engineer (Dam Safety Bureau).
- AMAFCA developed and accepted the Hazard Specific Flood Incident Annex by AMAFCA, City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County.
- AMAFCA exercised the Emergency Action Plan for Dams in Bernalillo County.
- AMAFCA exercised the Hazard Specific Flood Incident Annex for the City of Albuquerque.
- The State of New Mexico will participate in the FEMA ‘Great Shakeout’ for the first time in 2014.

- Los Ranchos has worked with EPA on improving its storm water quality.

Projects Not Implemented and Not Carried Forward to 2015 Plan

Due to limited resources and need to focus on hazards more likely to have an impact on Bernalillo County, the following action items from the 2007 Plan were not carried forward:

- “Create a volcano awareness program to educate citizens on the potential dangers of the Albuquerque Volcanic Fields.”
- “Map areas vulnerable to volcanic explosion and assign a high/medium/low risk value.”
- “Create a State Drought Management Plan Work Group.”
- “Create and maintain defensible space around all critical facilities and structures, including housing, administrative, and other structures.”
- “Map areas vulnerable to landslides and land subsidence and input into GIS.”
- “Create monitoring system to track land subsidence due to groundwater depletion in the northeast quadrant of the City of Albuquerque.”
- “Implement Los Ranchos de Albuquerque Incident Action Plan (IAP).”

5.3 Mitigation Action Plan

The mitigation actions and strategies in this section address, to the extent possible, the risk from the hazards described in **Section 4**. The actions and strategies also address areas where additional coordination with other agencies and organizations could benefit Bernalillo County goals to reduce risk. The actions and strategies are the specific measures to help meet the goals of **Section 5.1.1** and include estimated timeframes for completion. Where a specific dollar estimate was not available, a range of costs was used:

- **High** – Over \$500,000
- **Medium** - \$100,000 to \$499,000
- **Low** – \$5,000 to \$100,000
- **Minimal** – Less than \$5,000

The actions were prioritized using a basic format to encourage immediate action (see **Table 5.1**). Flood projects originally receiving a “High” prioritization were also reviewed with STAPLEE criteria considerations (See **Section 6.2.1** for criteria). The pass/fail results of the STAPLEE evaluation for these types of projects are listed in **Sections 5.3.1** for project undergoing the evaluation.

Table 5.1: Prioritization Categories

Category	Timeframe	Comments
High	Begin within 1 year from Plan adoption	Top organizational priority and is generally a well-detailed project idea. Protects population, resource or property at high risk. Uses feasible methods, techniques or technology.
Medium	2-3 years from Plan adoption	A good idea that needs more information or is an action that addresses a moderate hazard.
Low	3-5 years from Plan adoption	An idea that needs a lot more information or will take a lot of preliminary action to build support.

Multiple funding sources have been identified (see **Section 6.1.**) for suitability. The priority for each action is at the bottom of each action box. When a proposed project mitigates multiple hazards, this is noted.

5.3.1 Mitigation Actions and Projects

Increase Warning Capabilities	
Project Description/Comments:	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 and National Weather Radio for the public. Alert the public of potential severe weather including wind, tornado, hail storms or other severe weather.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, AMAFCA, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque and Village of Tijeras Offices
Hazard(s) Addressed:	High Wind, Tornado, Hail Storms, Flash Flooding
Responsible Organization:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque and Village of Tijeras Fire Departments and Offices of the Emergency Managers/Bernalillo County EOC Manager; Albuquerque EOC Manager; Tijeras Fire Chief
Estimated Costs:	Medium (~\$40,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	Local budgets, FEMA
Timeline for	Within 12 months of Plan adoption

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Implementation:	
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to relatively low cost and life safety benefits, the overall benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Medium

Install Generators at Critical Facilities	
Project Description/Comments:	This project would allow for fixed diesel powered generators be installed at critical facilities to ensure continuity of emergency services to the public during high hazard events.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood, Drought, Severe Winter Storms, High Wind, Thunderstorm, Earthquake, Dam Failure, Tornado
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Management Divisions
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Possible Funding Sources:	Local budgets, New Mexico Department of Transportation, FEMA
Timeline for Implementation:	Within 2 to 3 years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety benefits expected to outweigh the relatively low costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Medium

Multi-hazard Public Education Program	
Project Description/Comments:	Educate residents on natural hazard threats, impacts, mitigation opportunities, and advanced preparations to make in advance of events. Print materials will be developed and distributed at local government buildings and public libraries. Include the Los Ranchos Citizen Corps Program as part of this effort.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, AMAFCA, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood, Wildfire, Drought, Severe Winter Storms, High Wind, Thunderstorm, Extreme Heat, Dam Failure, Tornado
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Management Divisions
Estimated Costs:	Low
Possible Funding Sources:	Local budgets, FEMA
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption

April 15, 2015

Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety benefits expected to outweigh the low costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Continue to evolve a county-wide StormReady Program	
Project Description/Comments:	Develop a StormReady program, and any other related programs, to enable preparedness for the impacts of severe weather through better planning , education, and awareness. Program shall be county-wide and include participation at the local community level.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Tornadoes, Floods, Lightning
Responsible Organization:	Bernalillo County Homeland Security and Emergency Management and City of Albuquerque Emergency Management
Estimated Costs:	\$50,000
Possible Funding Sources:	General Budget
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs. Cost is minimal compared to recent annual storm damage in Bernalillo County. Flash flood event in April 2004 cost 3.8 million dollars.
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Medium

Bernalillo County Drainage Projects	
Project Description/Comments:	<p>Stormwater projects to address the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vista del Rio Phase IV Storm Drain and Pump Station – To address localized flooding in South Valley area • Browning Culvert Crossings – To provide safe access during flood events to North Albuquerque Acres • Avenal Storm Drain – To reduce roadway flooding on Avenal • Barcelona Storm Drain – To reduce roadway flooding and localized flooding along Barcelona Road
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	Bernalillo County
Estimated Costs:	High
Possible Funding Sources:	General Funds
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs

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STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

10th Street Storm Drain	
Project Description/Comments:	This project will replace the existing storm drain pipe, laterals and inlets in 10 th Street from Park Street to Iron Street. It will mitigate the flooding that was observed during the July and September storms of 2013.
Jurisdiction:	City of Albuquerque
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	City of Albuquerque
Estimated Costs:	High (\$800,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	Local municipal funds, New Mexico State Grants, FEMA
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE+C Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Stover Street Storm Drain	
Project Description/Comments:	This project will replace the existing storm drain pipe, laterals and inlets in Stover Street from 8 th Street to 11 th Street. It will mitigate the flooding that was observed during the July and September storms of 2013.
Jurisdiction:	City of Albuquerque
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	City of Albuquerque
Estimated Costs:	High (\$700,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	Local municipal funds, New Mexico State Grants, FEMA
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE+C Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

South Broadway Pond Expansion	
Project Description/Comments:	This project will increase the capacity of the South Broadway Pond, thus mitigating the flooding that occurred repeatedly during 2006, 2013 and 2014.
Jurisdiction:	City of Albuquerque
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood

Responsible Organization:	City of Albuquerque
Estimated Costs:	High (\$2,938,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	Local municipal funds, New Mexico State Grants FEMA
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE+C Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Montano Levee Project Feasibility Study	
Project Description/Comments:	Study the feasibility of installing nearly three miles of riverside levee on the west side of the Rio Grande to remove floodplain from hundreds of acres of developed properties.
Jurisdiction:	City of Albuquerque
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	City of Albuquerque, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Estimated Costs:	High (\$1,000,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	Local municipal funds , Federal funds
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE+C Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Adobe Acres Pump Station Outfall	
Project Description/Comments:	This project will construct a 10 acre-foot pond on the east side of Harrison Middle School or adjoining park to collect flows from the Adobe Acres residential area which will then drain to the existing Adobe Acres Pump Station. This project will potentially remove more than 100 properties from the FEMA floodplain.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, MRGCD, APS
Estimated Costs:	High (\$1,700,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	Bernalillo County, USACE, AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018)
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised

Priority	High
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Arroyo Flash Flood Indication System Phases I-III	
Project Description/Comments:	<p>This project will consist of the installation of sensors, warning lights, and radio communication when the following arroyos meet a threshold flow amount:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embudo Arroyo (I-40 to Morris) • Upper North Diversion Channel from Indian School to I-25 and Embudo Arroyo to Carlisle • North Diversion Channel from I-25 to Balloon Fiesta Park <p>It will send signals to the downstream warning indicators and the CABQ Fire Department Alarm Room</p>
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	CABQ, AFD, AMAFCA
Estimated Costs:	High (over \$1 Million)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), CABQ
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

AMAFCA Miscellaneous Projects	
Project Description/Comments:	Miscellaneous concrete repairs, access control, and minor modifications to existing conveyance, detention, and stormwater quality facilities as identified in an on-going inspection program.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA
Estimated Costs:	High (\$1,800,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018).
Timeline for Implementation:	Within five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Amole Dam Gravity Outlet	
Project Description/Comments:	This project consists of constructing a primary spillway gravity outfall pipe from the Amole Dam east through Navajo Elementary School and in to the Isleta Drain. It will assist drainage at the school and remove a floodplain on the school.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, MRGCD, USACE, APS, Bernalillo County
Estimated Costs:	High (\$671,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	USACE, AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018).
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one to two years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Barr Main Canal Improvements	
Project Description/Comments:	This project consists of widening and deepening the existing irrigation channels to create a drainage system which will have a series of inline detention ponds.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, MRGCD
Estimated Costs:	High (\$4,792,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	Bernalillo County, AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), MRGCD
Timeline for Implementation:	Within five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Storm Drain Projects – Various Locations	
Project Description/Comments:	<p>Storm Drain improvements, extensions, enhancement and repairs at various locations including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benavides Storm Drain Extension (\$391,000) • Black Mesa (Don Felipe Dam) Storm Drain (\$4,803,000) • Black Mesa (McCoy Dam) Storm Drain (\$3,541,000) • Black Mesa (Raymac) Storm Drain (\$2,746,000)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bobby Foster Storm Drain (\$4,715,000) • North Fourth Street (\$2,999,000) • North Johniece Storm Drain (\$3,764,000) • South Johniece Storm Drain (\$632,000) • Tower Road Storm Drain (\$1,520,000)
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, MRGCD, USACE, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque , CABQ
Estimated Costs:	High
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), Bernalillo County, Village of Los Ranchos
Timeline for Implementation:	Within five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Black Mesa Storm Drain and Pump Station Outfall Upgrades	
Project Description/Comments:	The Black Mesa Pond on Malpais Road will be excavated to 115 acre-feet to accept overflow runoff from the Los Padillas Drain and the Isleta Drain.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	NMDOT, Bernalillo County, MRGCD, USACE
Estimated Costs:	High (\$1,014,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018).
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Bryn Mawr/Aztec System	
Project Description/Comments:	This project will install a new large diameter storm drain and channel between Aztec and Bryn Mawr east of the North Diversion Channel to alleviate dangerous driving conditions during storm events.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood

Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Estimated Costs:	High (\$1,500,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	CABQ, AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018).
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Calabacillas Arroyo Bank Monitoring and Enhancement (Reaches 1-4)	
Project Description/Comments:	This project's primary focus is to evaluate and enhance the bank protection and grade control structures on the Calabacillas Arroyo to provide erosion protection.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Estimated Costs:	High (over \$1 million)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018).
Timeline for Implementation:	Within five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Calabacillas Grade Control Structures 1a, 6a, and 7a	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to construct grade control structures to control the depth, width, and slope of the Calabacillas Arroyo to stabilize the arroyo and reduce erosion, scour and structure bypass.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Estimated Costs:	High (over \$1.5 million)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018).
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs

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STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Don Felipe/Raymac Miscellaneous Projects, Drainage Management Plan and Right of Way Acquisition	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to install master planned drainage facilities in the Don Felipe Dam/Raymac Dam Watershed Drainage Management Plan. This project is to also acquire right of way for corridors for the outfalls of two proposed ponding areas.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Estimated Costs:	High (\$1,500,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), Bernalillo County
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Drainage Comprehensive and Feasibility Studies	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is for the preparation of plans and feasibility studies to do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gibson-San Mateo Flood Plain Restudy (\$100,000) • Glenrio (Loma Hermosa) Feasibility Study (\$450,000) • North Camino Arroyo Drainage Management Plan (\$200,000) • North Valley Drainage Management Plan (\$500,000) • Upper Snow Vista Channel Improvements Study (\$100,000) • Valle de Oro Site Plan (\$100,000)
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ, Kirtland Air Force Base, Bernalillo County, Pueblo of Sandia, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, MRGCD, NMDOT, US Fish and Wildlife
Estimated Costs:	High
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), CABQ, Bernalillo County, Village of Los Ranchos, US Fish and Wildlife
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh

	the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Guac Detention Basin Phase I	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to provide additional detention volume (around 500 acre-feet) in the Guac-Amole Detention Dam system for a drainage area of nearly 18 square miles.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, CABQ
Estimated Costs:	High (\$1,173,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018).
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Hahn Arroyo Rehabilitation and Modification Phase 2	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to continue the rehabilitation and modification of the Hahn Arroyo corridor to replace a distressed channel and prevent a catastrophic failure.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Estimated Costs:	High (\$4,055,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), CABQ
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Hamilton Dam Stormwater Detention Basin	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to construct a dam between Glendale and Florence west of Eubank to control and maintain flows in the El Camino Arroyo. The

	proposed dam will hold 104 acre-feet of stormwater to reduce downstream flow rates.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, USACE, Office of State Engineer (OSE)
Estimated Costs:	High (\$8,656,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018).
Timeline for Implementation:	Within five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Kirtland Air Force Base (KAFB) South Detention Basin Study and Project	
Project Description/Comments:	Investigate the feasibility and benefits of constructing a regional stormwater detention basin on Kirtland AFB to remove floodplain in southeast Albuquerque. This project will likely involve the development of a 20 to 30 acre-foot detention pond at the southeast quadrant of the Louisiana/Gibson intersection to collect and limit runoff from KAFB.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ, KAFB, FEMA
Estimated Costs:	High (\$1,481,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), CABQ, US Air Force
Timeline for Implementation:	Within five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Marble-Arno Pump Station	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to construct an additional pump station to supplement the Broadway Pump Station. In combination with additional storage and wet well requirements, this pump station will make the drainage control in the Mid Valley DMP more efficient.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ

Estimated Costs:	High (\$18,000,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	CABQ, AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018)
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption - \$5,000,000 part of the overall project
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Mid Valley Drainage Management Plan and Implementation Components	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to install master planned drainage facilities identified in the Mid Valley Drainage Management Plan including purchase of right of way.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Estimated Costs:	High (\$7,000,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations, to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), CABQ
Timeline for Implementation:	Within five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Montano Levee	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to install nearly three miles of riverside levee on the west side of the Rio Grande to complete the levee system that keeps the river within the prescribed floodway. Toe drains will be included.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, MRGCD, USACE, CABQ, Bernalillo County
Estimated Costs:	High (\$5,141,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	USACE, AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), CABQ, Bernalillo County
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised

Priority	High
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North Camino Inlet Improvements, Channel Extension, and North Camino/El Camino Arroyos Earthen Berm	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to reconfigure and possibly relocate the North Camino inlet to reduce waves that may overtop the channel. This project will also include completing the North Camino Channel from the existing channel near San Mateo to the inlet into the North Diversion Channel. The project also includes construction of an earthen berm to prevent runoff from flowing into either the North Camino Arroyo or the El Camino Arroyo from the other watershed.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ, Pueblo of Sandia
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, USACE, CABQ, Pueblo of Sandia
Estimated Costs:	High
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), CABQ, Pueblo of Sandia
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

North Geologic Window Dam Detention Basin	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to design a proposed detention basin west of the North Geologic Window as identified in the Boca Negra Drainage Management Plan. It will be designed to hold 173 acre-feet of storage and will control flows in the Boca Negra Arroyo.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Petroglyph National Monument
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, National Park Service, OSE
Estimated Costs:	High (\$4,084,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018).
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Northwest Mesa Miscellaneous Drainage Projects	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to install master planned drainage facilities in the West I-40 Drainage Management Plan and the Boca Negra DMP to control runoff.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, CABQ
Estimated Costs:	High (\$1,000,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), Bernalillo County, CABQ
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Old Coors Ponding Area	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to construct a ponding area that will provide flood mitigation near the corner of Old Coors and Coors.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, MRGCD, NMDOT
Estimated Costs:	High (\$600,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), Bernalillo County
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Pond 187 and 187A Construction and Outfall	
Project Description/Comments:	This project to construct Ponds 187 and 187A to accept high flows from the Isleta Drain. It is part of the master planned drainage facilities identified in the Southwest Valley Flood Reduction Project.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, CABQ, NMDOT, MRGCD, Albuquerque Public Schools
Estimated Costs:	High (over \$10,000,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	CABQ, AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond

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	Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), Bernalillo County
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Expo New Mexico Racetrack Pond Modifications	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to modify existing ponds in the infield of the Expo New Mexico racetrack to maximize the efficiency of the system draining to the San Pedro Storm drain removing properties from the floodplain and controlling excess runoff.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ, NMDOT, ExpoNM
Estimated Costs:	High (\$2,232,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	CABQ, AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018)
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

South Diversion Channel Freeboard Improvements	
Project Description/Comments:	This project will construct 2-foot sill walls along the west side of the South Diversion Channel which will help contain the 500-year flood water surface plus wave action.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ, University of New Mexico (UNM)
Estimated Costs:	Medium (\$419,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), CABQ, UNM
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Southeast Valley Drainage Management Plan Projects Implementation and Right of Way Acquisition	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to construct various projects that can alleviate local drainage problems as identified in the Southeast Valley Drainage Management and Storm Water Quality Plan. This project is also to include the acquisition of drainage right of way for ponding and/or conveyance of stormwater generated within the Southeast Valley and Mesa del Sol bluff area.
Jurisdiction:	AMFCA, Bernalillo County, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMFCA, Bernalillo County, CABQ, MRGCD, BOR, USACE
Estimated Costs:	High (\$2,000,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), Bernalillo County, Private sources
Timeline for Implementation:	Within five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Southwest Mesa Miscellaneous Drainage Projects	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to install master planned drainage facilities identified in the Don Felipe Dam, Raymac Dam, and McCoy Dam Drainage Management Plans to ensure downstream facilities function correctly.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Estimated Costs:	High (\$500,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), Bernalillo County
Timeline for Implementation:	Within five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Valle de Oro Bosque Outfall and Drainage/Water Quality Infrastructure	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to provide a stormwater conveyance outfall through the Valle de Oro Urban Wildlife Refuge. This project also includes the design and construction of infrastructure to convey stormwater runoff from the

	area east of Second Street and detain approximately 48 acre-feet of runoff. This project will help reduce flooding in the southeast valley.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, Bernalillo County, MRGCD, FWS, SLO, BOR
Estimated Costs:	High (just under \$5,000,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), Bernalillo County, FWS, SLO, BOR
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

West I-40 Diversion Channel	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to upgrade an existing earthen channel to include a concrete channel lining or a naturalistic design. This project will allow for the stable, long-term conveyance of storm water.
Jurisdiction:	AMAFCA, CABQ
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ, NMDOT
Estimated Costs:	High (\$2,538,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), CABQ, Private sources
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Fix North 4th Street NW drainage problems	
Project Description/Comments:	This project is to address drainage issues on North 4 th Street NW, especially at Garduno Road, Ranchitos Road, and Ortega Road.
Jurisdiction:	Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque
Estimated Costs:	Medium to High
Possible Funding Sources:	Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque
Timeline for Implementation:	Within five years of Plan adoption

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Cost-Benefit Review	Life safety, environmental, and economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Well Safety Education Program	
Project Description/Comments:	Local Emergency Managers will work with the New Mexico Department of Health to provide educational information for residents of the county's unincorporated areas on avoiding water well contamination due to flooding. Materials will include methods for well decontamination after flood events. Some notification for County residents is already in place. Attach educational information to County permits and website. The Health Department can help address waterborne disease. Materials should be multi-lingual.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, AMAFCA, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	Bernalillo County Emergency Management, Bernalillo County Health Department, New Mexico Environment Department, New Mexico State Engineer's Office, New Mexico Department of Health
Estimated Costs:	Low
Possible Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	Within 2 to 3 years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to low cost, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Medium

Flood Insurance Awareness Program	
Project Description/Comments:	A public awareness program will provide the unprotected property owners throughout the planning area with information concerning their risk and available insurance. Informational materials should be multi-lingual.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque Planning Department, AMAFCA, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	County and local Floodplain Managers
Estimated Costs:	Low
Possible Funding Sources:	Local budgets

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Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to low cost, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Multi-Jurisdiction Storm Water Management Plans	
Project Description/Comments:	Investigate the feasibility and buy-in for regional stormwater management planning approach. Establish committee and coordinate with neighboring communities to establish better water management planning. Evaluate linkage to MS4 Permit Issuance (90 th Percentile Storm Retention Requirement).
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	County and local public works and planning departments
Estimated Costs:	Low
Possible Funding Sources:	Local municipal funds, New Mexico State Grants
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to low cost, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	Should be integrated within MS4 EPA Permit Constraints. Committee may already exist via Memorandum of Understandings with AMAFCA.
Priority	High

Continue Drainage Ditch Improvements and Maintenance	
Project Description/Comments:	Continue cleaning and repairing drainage ditches, arroyos and culverts to increase or maintain capacity. Continuing implementing maintenance plans.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	Local and county public works departments
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Possible Funding Sources:	FEMA
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to the repetitive losses, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	Maintenance costs should be budgeted.
Priority	High

Flood Control Projects Stabilization of Arroyos	
Project Description/Comments:	Study of stabilizing arroyos within Village of Tijeras. Study to identify additional areas where low-water crossings should be engineered and mitigated. Install fabric baskets.
Jurisdiction:	Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Organization:	NMDOT MAP
Estimated Costs:	High- Project cost originally estimated at \$400,000
Possible Funding Sources:	NMDOT
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Assets at risk for flooding in Tijeras total more than 2 million dollars, well above the estimated project cost.
STAPLEE Review	Political jurisdiction must be established as large areas of the arroyo are unclaimed by any jurisdiction.
Priority	High

Continue thinning and fuel reduction projects in Bosque	
Project Description/Comments:	Continue Middle Rio Grande Bosque Initiative, Middle Rio Grande Bosque Restoration, and Bosque Ecosystem Revitalization Programs. Through these programs dead and downed trees and non-native plants are cleared out of areas within the Bosque. This keeps fire from spreading vertically to the upper story; preserves native plants such as cottonwoods and willows and improves wildlife habitat.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Wildfire
Responsible Organization:	USACE, City of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, Albuquerque Fire Department, Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District
Estimated Costs:	Low
Possible Funding Sources:	Rio Grande Water Fund, Municipal Budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	Some planning efforts on-going. Implement within one year of Plan adoption.
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to risk of wildfire in the area, and the low cost, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Continue Implementation of Wildfire Public Education and Outreach Activities	
Project Description/Comments:	Develop comprehensive education process that includes Fire safety education/prevention and organize community cleanups in high fuel areas. Some efforts are currently in process with the County offering biannual

	green waste days at County owned facilities and monthly fire prevention classes.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Wildfire
Responsible Organization:	Local emergency managers
Estimated Costs:	Low
Possible Funding Sources:	USFS; County and Municipal Budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to low cost of awareness programs, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	No concern raised but funds will need to be continually budgeted for this activity.
Priority	Medium

Bury Power Lines	
Project Description/Comments:	Bury all power lines in Bernalillo County to reduce the incident of a downed tree hitting a power line or ice affecting lines. New development in the City is required to bury power lines (except high voltage lines).
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Wildfire, Severe winter storms, thunderstorms, high wind
Responsible Organization:	Municipal utilities, PNM
Estimated Costs:	High
Possible Funding Sources:	Work with utility companies and Incorporate into capital improvements plans
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Costs are high; individual BCA would need to be run
STAPLEE Review	Costs (economic) are a concern.
Priority	Low

Increase water storage capacity for fire suppression in the Bosque	
Project Description/Comments:	Study needed on best way to increase water availability for fire suppression in the Bosque by increasing capability for water storage via new wells or dry hydrants.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Wildfire
Responsible Organization:	Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority/ Water Resources Division, AMAFCA (potentially through its dams)

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Estimated Costs:	Low - Project cost estimated at \$40,000
Possible Funding Sources:	USFS, NM State Forestry, New Mexico State Fire Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Technical Assistance funds administered by NMDHSEM
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one to two years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Increased water capacity in Bosque will increase fire fighting capabilities in a high- risk area. Economic and life-safety benefits are anticipated to outweigh low costs.
STAPLEE Review	Legal - for new wells, an agreement on water environmental rights will need to be obtained. Additionally, water rights issues for well will need to be resolved. Economic – need sources of funding.
Priority	High

Participate in State's program to use bio mass fuels as a way to dispose of tree thinning debris in the Bosque and East Mountain areas	
Project Description/Comments:	Thinning projects create an overabundance of debris for disposal. Using the debris as a bio mass fuel source should be studied as an effective and cost effective solution for disposal. Evaluate possible sale of firewood from thinning projects.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Wildfire
Responsible Organization:	City of Albuquerque Open Space Division, New Mexico State Parks
Estimated Costs:	Low - Project cost estimated at \$65,000
Possible Funding Sources:	Rio Grande Water Fund, USFS, NM State Forestry, New Mexico State Fire Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Technical Assistance funds administered by NMDHSEM
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one to two years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Disposal costs for slash average \$8.00/cubic yard. Bio-fuel could be means to eliminate disposal costs and create additional fuel source.
STAPLEE Review	Technical – need to work with the Rio Grande Water Trust and some studies may already be available.
Priority	High

Continue and expand water conservation programs for residential, commercial and industrial users	
Project Description/Comments:	Continue and expand existing County and City water conservation programs to encourage and provide incentives for residents to use water-saving landscaping techniques. Promote City Water Awareness Programs/Water Audits and County Water Conservation Plan, Ordinance and Guidelines. Employ municipal and county, subdivision, and building regulations to promote water conservation. Implement aggressive program

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	to repair leaks in existing municipal water system. Implement drought emergency plan to: implement residential, business and watering restrictions, water use violation fees, and a drought emergency surcharge for excessive water usage.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought
Responsible Organization:	Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Authority
Estimated Costs:	Low (Part of City Water Conservation Program)
Possible Funding Sources:	Local municipal funds
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to low cost, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	Economics drive differences in programs.
Priority	High

Continue to implement aggressive program to repair leaks in existing municipal water system, including lines to homes	
Project Description/Comments:	Due to the recurrent and persistent drought, value of water as an asset is rising. Water leakage not only wastes water, but can also contribute to subsidence and sinkholes.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought, Land Subsidence
Responsible Organization:	Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority/Engineering & Planning
Estimated Costs:	Low to medium
Possible Funding Sources:	Local municipal funds
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to relatively low cost, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	Social – need to work with other water associations and private homeowners. Technical – need to determine if subsidence was caused by groundwater withdrawal. Economic – need funding.
Priority	High

Expand existing projects to use treated effluent for non-potable uses.	
Project Description/Comments:	City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County already use treated effluent to irrigate golf course and limited number of city parks. Existing programs can

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	be expanded and thereby reduce current use of potable water.
Jurisdiction:	City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought
Responsible Organization:	City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County Public Works departments
Estimated Costs:	Moderate - Project cost estimated at \$250,000
Possible Funding Sources:	Office of State Engineer, State legislative funds, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Assistance funds administered by NMOEM, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Technical Assistance funds administered by NMOEM
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Economic benefits expected to outweigh the costs. New water sources cost more than \$6,000/acre-foot of water. Each acre-foot of water typically serves three households. Re-use of treated effluent equals cost of adding 125 new households.
STAPLEE Review	Economic – need funding.
Priority	Medium

Select a village official to participate in the State Drought Management Plan Work Group	
Project Description/Comments:	Currently no Village representatives are participating in the Plan. The Village should identify a staff member to participate. The Work Group shall be composed of city, county and village officials who will participate in the creation and implementation of the State Drought Management Plan through attendance at planning meetings. Consider adding representatives from Bernalillo County, CABQ, AMAFCA, and the Village of Tijeras.
Jurisdiction:	Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought
Responsible Organization:	Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque
Estimated Costs:	Minimal
Possible Funding Sources:	Staff time
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Increased knowledge of village officials in State Drought Management Plan will facilitate a comprehensive response to drought.
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Medium

Promote and Expand Drought Indicator/Early Warning System	
Project Description/Comments:	Promote and expand a system that detects levels of soil moisture and stream/river levels to determine when conditions are trending toward a drought. Some warning is available from USDA.

Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought
Responsible Organization:	Local emergency management
Estimated Costs:	Low
Possible Funding Sources:	NRCS, USDA
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Benefits relative to costs would have to be explored in greater detail
STAPLEE Review	Economic – need funding.
Priority	Medium

Increase awareness of potential for earthquakes in Bernalillo County	
Project Description/Comments:	Although earthquakes are rare in Bernalillo County, earthquakes should be included in other disaster information literature and programs already in place. Information should include what to do before, during, and after an earthquake. Part of the education effort will be on the dangers of how an earthquake may affect AMAFCA facilities and what the public should be aware of if high rains occur after a flood event in relation to damaged AMAFCA facilities.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Earthquake
Responsible Organization:	Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management; City of Albuquerque Office of Emergency Management
Estimated Costs:	Minimal
Possible Funding Sources:	FEMA Earthquake Program, General Fund
Timeline for Implementation:	Within 12 months of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to low cost of awareness programs, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Medium

Review and update existing building codes for earthquakes	
Project Description/Comments:	Building codes are the first line of defense against earthquake damage. Adopt new building codes, as necessary, to ensure adequacy in respect to potential earthquake risk. AMAFCA to evaluate its facilities for vulnerability to earthquakes.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque; Village of Tijeras; AMAFCA

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Hazard(s) Addressed:	Earthquake
Responsible Organization:	Bernalillo County Building, Planning, and Zoning Department/Building Official
Estimated Costs:	Low
Possible Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	Within 12 months of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Relative low costs for review and consideration so the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	Political – code changes are difficult to implement.
Priority	Low

Conduct Technical Assistance Visits to help homeowners implement non-structural earthquake retrofits of their home	
Project Description/Comments:	Work with home owners to conduct inexpensive, non-structural retrofitting such: as securing appliances, bookcases, cabinet drawers and doors to prevent tipping/opening during an earthquake; securing pictures and framed art to walls; securing hanging fixtures to the ceiling, and applying safety film to glass windows and doors.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Earthquake
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Managers
Estimated Costs:	\$500/per home or less
Possible Funding Sources:	HUD funds, FEMA, Homeowner
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Non-structural retrofits are an inexpensive means of mitigating property damage and personal damage due to the effects of earthquakes.
STAPLEE Review	Administrative and economic – who is able to support and fund this.
Priority	Low

Prepare Public Education Effort for Winterizing Measures	
Project Description/Comments:	Provide educational information to local residents on insulating pipes to reduce damage from winter storms. Find ready-made brochures to distribute.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Severe Winter Storm
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Managers
Estimated Costs:	Low

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Possible Funding Sources:	HUD if funds are needed
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to low cost of awareness programs, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Implement Tree Trimming to Protect Power Lines	
Project Description/Comments:	Trim trees along roadways to prevent interference with power lines during high winds and winter storms. The Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) does this through a contract. Public education needs to be a component of the project.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Severe Winter Storm, High Winds
Responsible Organization:	Local Forestry Department, PNM
Estimated Costs:	Low to Medium
Possible Funding Sources:	Incorporate into capital improvements plans
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to multiple benefits from tree-trimming, benefits expected to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Medium

Explore Feasibility of Insulating Water Pipes on Exterior of Public Buildings	
Project Description/Comments:	Insulating the pipes can reduce incidences of pipes bursting and causing interior water damage and loss of water in public buildings. Also consider insulation for unheated spaces.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Severe Winter Storm
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Managers
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Possible Funding Sources:	Incorporate into capital improvements plans
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Benefits relative to costs would have to be explored in greater detail
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Low

Establish Lightning Safety Program for Bernalillo County Residents	
Project Description/Comments:	Raise awareness among Bernalillo County residents of dangers of lightning and what to do in a lightning storm. Obtain ready-made guides and brochures from sources like FEMA. Draft a Plan for lightning safety at outdoor events where large crowds of people are expected to gather.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Thunderstorms
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Managers
Estimated Costs:	Minimal
Possible Funding Sources:	Some staff time needed
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to low cost of awareness programs, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Medium

Evaluate Methods for Protecting Public Buildings from Lightning Strike Damage	
Project Description/Comments:	Install a surge protector system for protecting electronic equipment from direct lightning strikes. Severe weather plan to take the extra step of disconnecting especially sensitive equipment.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Thunderstorms
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Managers
Estimated Costs:	Low to Medium
Possible Funding Sources:	Incorporate into capital improvements plans
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to high cost of data loss and relative low cost of project, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Medium

Further investigations to examine the vulnerability of structures to severe weather and hailstorms	
Project Description/Comments:	As public buildings are constructed or renovated, use hail-resistant metal roofing. County has high percentage of manufactured homes and a number of historic critical facilities. Identify specific vulnerabilities and

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	distribute information about how to strengthen their ability to resist high wind events and hailstorms.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Thunderstorms
Responsible Organization:	Bernalillo County Building Section; City of Albuquerque Building Inspection Section; Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque Planning Department
Estimated Costs:	Low / \$80,000
Possible Funding Sources:	Incorporate into capital improvements plans / Bernalillo County, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Assistance funds administered by NMOEM, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Technical Assistance funds administered by NMOEM
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption / Within 24 months of adoption of Plan
Cost-Benefit Review	Benefits relative to costs would have to be explored in greater detail
STAPLEE Review	Economic – retrofits can be costly and funding needs to be identified.
Priority	Low

Implement Residential Safe Room Rebate Program	
Project Description/Comments:	Implement program to encourage individuals to construct safe rooms at residential homes by implementing a safe room rebate program to reimburse a portion of the construction costs.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Tornados, High Winds
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Managers
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Possible Funding Sources:	FEMA
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Benefits relative to costs would have to be explored in greater detail
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Low

Tornado Warning System	
Project Description/Comments:	Purchase and install a tornado warning system
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Tornados
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Managers

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Estimated Costs:	Low to Medium
Possible Funding Sources:	FEMA
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Benefits relative to costs would have to be explored in greater detail
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Low

Evaluate Options for Dam Failure Warning System	
Project Description/Comments:	Coordinate with other communities and dam operators to develop a gauge and communication system that would provide warning in event of a dam failure. The City and AMAFCA are working with AFD to evaluate systems for arroyo flooding.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras , AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Dam Failure
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Managers
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Possible Funding Sources:	USGS, FEMA
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Benefits relative to costs would have to be explored in greater detail
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Low

Explore Options for Mapping of Dam Failure Inundation Areas	
Project Description/Comments:	Map potential dam failure inundation area. The City and AMAFCA are working with the NM Dam Safety Bureau (part of OSE) on preparing Emergency Action Plans for jurisdictional dams.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Dam Failure
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Managers
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Possible Funding Sources:	FEMA Risk MAP
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Benefits relative to costs would have to be explored in greater detail
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Low

Prepare Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for Several AMAFCA Dams	
Project Description/Comments:	<p>Prepare EAPs, a plan that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and outlines the procedures to follow to minimize property damage and loss of life, at the following dams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John B. Robert and Arroyo del Oso Dams (\$100,000) • Ladera Dams 0-15 (\$250,000) • North Domingo Baca and Kinney Dams (\$50,000) • South Domingo Baca Dam (\$50,000) • Westgate, Amole and Hubbell Dams (\$200,000)
Jurisdiction:	City of Albuquerque, AMAFCA, Bernalillo County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Dam Failure
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, CABQ, OSE, Bernalillo County
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA Funds (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018), CABQ for John B. Robert and Arroyo del Oso Dams
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one to two years of Plan adoption except Ladera Dams which will within 5 years of adoption
Cost-Benefit Review:	Benefits of planning for life safety relatively low compared to costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Pino Dam Emergency Spillway Modifications	
Project Description/Comments:	<p>For Pino Dam, which is presently an earthen dam, either construct a secondary emergency spillway on the west or south side of the dam and/or add erosion resistant structural elements to the primary emergency spillway. Either proposal must be approved by the Office of the State Engineer.</p>
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Dam Failure
Responsible Organization:	AMAFCA, OSE
Estimated Costs:	High (\$3,726,000)
Possible Funding Sources:	AMAFCA (dependent on voter approval of \$25 Million Bond Authorizations to be held in 2014, 2016, and 2018)
Timeline for Implementation:	Within 5 years of adoption
Cost-Benefit Review:	Benefits of planning for life safety relatively low compared to costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	High

Activate Shelter Plan to Set up a Public Cooling Centers	
Project Description/Comments:	Activate and set up cooling centers in well-known centrally located public facilities that will serve as a shelter to vulnerable populations (particularly the elderly and families with infants and toddlers) during periods of extreme heat following the existing procedures from Annex J of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Work with NM Department of Health-BHEM Vulnerable Populations Coordinator for specifics on addressing vulnerable populations.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Extreme Heat
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Managers
Estimated Costs:	Low to Medium (cost of generators)
Possible Funding Sources:	HUD, potentially FEMA
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years from Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to potential health risks due to extreme heat, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Medium

Conduct fan drive to prepare for periods of extreme heat	
Project Description/Comments:	Collect and distribute fans to most vulnerable citizens (generally the elderly) during periods of extreme heat. Develop a list of vulnerable citizens ahead of any extreme heat.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Extreme Heat
Responsible Organization:	Local Emergency Managers
Estimated Costs:	Volunteer time and efforts
Possible Funding Sources:	Local donations
Timeline for Implementation:	Within three to five years from Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Due to potential health risks due to extreme heat and voluntary nature of this effort, the benefits are anticipated to outweigh the costs
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Low

Map known landslide areas and debris flow run-out zones	
Project Description/Comments:	USGS produced landslide maps approximately 20 years ago based on aerial photographs of steep regions throughout New Mexico. There is a need to

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	produce landslide maps in digital format based on this mapping for the use of individual counties and municipalities. The Department of Transportation also has landslide information that is used for design and maintenance priorities. This information, as well as reported landslide areas, should could enhance the accuracy of the USGS product and produce beneficial information for Bernalillo County and its jurisdictions.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Landslide
Responsible Organization:	Bernalillo County, CABQ, USGS, assistance from State of New Mexico
Estimated Costs:	Low to medium
Possible Funding Sources:	State and local budget possibly from current staff and resources, USGS, DOT, HMGP, PDM
Timeline for Implementation:	60 months
Cost-Benefit Review	Mapping may range from low to medium cost but provides essential information needed for other projects.
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Medium

Anchor slope mesh over areas prone to landslides that threaten infrastructure and critical facilities	
Project Description/Comments:	Areas within Bernalillo County are vulnerable to landslides due to slope erosion. Anchor heavy-gauge metal slope mesh over areas prone to landslides along transportation routes and near critical facilities in areas of high vulnerability.
Jurisdiction:	Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Village of Tijeras, Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, AMAFCA
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Landslide
Responsible Organization:	Bernalillo County Office of Emergency Management/Emergency Manager and Bernalillo County Public Works Department
Estimated Costs:	Medium – estimated originally at \$100,000
Possible Funding Sources:	General Fund
Timeline for Implementation:	Within one year of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Protection of transportation routes and critical facilities will minimize damage and protect lives in the event of a landslide.
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Low

<i>Create Firewise Communities through the National Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Program in the Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque</i>	
<i>Project Description/Comments:</i>	Continue efforts to create Firewise Communities. Utilize the Village newsletter to educate the public on information pertaining to maintaining defensible space around their homes as well as clearing all debris from rooftops. Provide information to the public on evacuation routes and procedures. Circulate wildfire safety and prevention materials.
<i>Jurisdiction:</i>	Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque
<i>Hazard(s) Addressed:</i>	Wildfire
<i>Responsible Organization:</i>	Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque (District 12)
<i>Estimated Costs:</i>	Low – Project cost originally estimated at \$1,500
<i>Possible Funding Sources:</i>	Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque general budget
<i>Timeline for Implementation:</i>	Within one to two years of Plan adoption
<i>Cost-Benefit Review</i>	Firewise Communities are eligible for lower insurance rates. Benefits will far exceed low cost of project.
<i>STAPLEE Review</i>	No concerns raised
Priority	Low

<i>Continue efforts as a Firewise Community through the National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Program to educate the community in defensible space</i>	
<i>Project Description/Comments:</i>	Continue efforts to create Firewise Community in Tijeras including education to the public on information pertaining to maintaining defensible space around their homes as well as clearing all debris from rooftops.
<i>Jurisdiction:</i>	Village of Tijeras
<i>Hazard(s) Addressed:</i>	Wildfire
<i>Responsible Organization:</i>	Village of Tijeras
<i>Estimated Costs:</i>	Low – Minimal cost expected to continue on-going effort
<i>Possible Funding Sources:</i>	Village of Tijeras general budget
<i>Timeline for Implementation:</i>	Within one to two years of Plan adoption
<i>Cost-Benefit Review</i>	Firewise Communities are eligible for lower insurance rates. Benefits will far exceed low cost of project.
<i>STAPLEE Review</i>	No concerns raised
Priority	Low

<i>Secure additional sources of water for emergency use</i>	
<i>Project Description/Comments:</i>	Community water supply limited by present storage capacity; impacts ability to suppress wildland-urban fires.
<i>Jurisdiction:</i>	Village of Tijeras
<i>Hazard(s) Addressed:</i>	Wildfire
<i>Responsible Organization:</i>	Village of Tijeras

Estimated Costs:	Medium – estimated originally at \$250,000
Possible Funding Sources:	New development impact fees, Office of State Engineer
Timeline for Implementation:	Within two to three years of Plan adoption
Cost-Benefit Review	Benefits of protecting community assets will far exceed relatively low cost of project.
STAPLEE Review	No concerns raised
Priority	Low

6 Implementation Strategy

6.1 Capability Assessment

Bernalillo County and the municipalities have the following internal capabilities related to hazard mitigation which serve as a baseline of what they can accomplish with relation to hazard mitigation goals and strategies:

Table 6.1: Bernalillo County Capabilities

Type of Capability	Listing of Capabilities
Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the 2009 IBC, IRC, and IEBC; and 2003 International Fire Code (IFC) by CABQ • Adoption of 2003 IFC by Bernalillo County and the Los Ranchos Fire Department • Bernalillo County Planning and Development Services, County Planning Commission, County Development Review Authority, and Zoning Administrator • Bernalillo County Water Conservation Development Standards and Guidelines • Bernalillo Water Conservation Ordinance (Chapter 30, Article VII (Water Conservation Requirements)) • City of Albuquerque Planning Department , Albuquerque Development Commission and Development Review Board • City of Albuquerque Subdivision Regulations • Tijeras Planning and Zoning Commission and Comprehensive Zoning • Los Ranchos Planning and Zoning Commission, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance and Stormwater Management Regulations
Emergency Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management • City of Albuquerque Office of Emergency Management • Bernalillo County Sheriff’s Department (largest sheriff department

	<p>in the state)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse 911 System in the County for landlines and cellphones (if resident opts in) – for use for any type of hazard • County has conducted monthly emergency response trainings and a full-scale exercise in February/March 2014 which included evacuation with pets (and drills and exercises) • 12 County Fire Districts including four in the North Valley, four in the South Valley, and four in the East Mountains. Response capacity includes a daily minimum on-duty staffing level of 57 firefighters, paramedics, lieutenants, captains and battalion commanders. Six tenders (water tankers) are available for firefighting in outlying areas with no fire hydrants. Eight brush trucks are available for difficult to reach areas. An airboat is available for fires in the Bosque. • Bernalillo County Emergency response capacity includes 25 first responders and 6 fire rescue trucks • 22 CABQ fire stations covering 10 districts with 700 personnel throughout the city. • 6 CABQ police substations throughout Albuquerque • Tijeras Police and Volunteer Fire Departments
<p>Programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFIP ordinance for all participating municipalities • Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque CRS Program • AMAFCA Fiscal Year 2014 Project Schedule • Middle Rio Grande Conservancy • 2012 ABCWUA Drought Management Strategy with Drought Advisories and Drought Emergencies Water Use Reductions • Ciudad Soil and Water Conservation District (encompasses most of Bernalillo County, including the City of Albuquerque and Villages of Los Ranchos and Tijeras, and part of southern Sandoval County). Includes the East Mountain Forest Health Program • Valencia Soil and Water Conservation District encompasses the parts of Bernalillo County not part of Ciudad (far western and southern parts of the County) • Mid-Region Councils of Government
<p>Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Mountain CWPP • 2014 Bernalillo County Capital Improvement Plan • 2013-2022 CABQ Decade Plan for Capital Improvements • Bernalillo County / City of Albuquerque Comprehensive Plan • Los Ranchos Master Plan 2020 • 2011 Los Ranchos Emergency Operations Plan • Tijeras Ordinance Comprehensive Zoning • 2010 Bernalillo County Emergency Operations Plan • 2010-2020 City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County Facility Plan • 2002 Bernalillo County Wildland Urban Interface Area Inventory

	<p>Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various Sector and Neighborhood Development Plans • 2014 Rio Grande Water Fund: Comprehensive Plan for Wildfire and Water Source Protection (http://www.nmconservation.org/RGWF/RGWF_CompPlan.pdf)
Critical Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNM Electric Utility Substation • New Mexico Second Judicial District Court • Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court • Albuquerque International Sunport (Airport) • Eagle II Airport • 24 area hospitals throughout all participating jurisdictions including the UNM Hospitals and academic health complex • Los Ranchos Village Hall • Village of Tijeras Hall • South Valley Waste Water Treatment Facility • Bernalillo County Radio Communications Hub

Funding sources for hazard mitigation projects that the HMPT will consider for its identified mitigation actions are:

Table 6.2: Federal, State and Other Funding Sources

Name of Program	Primary Purpose
FEMA Public Assistance 406 Mitigation	For damaged public structures in a Presidential disaster declaration area that are otherwise eligible to receive Public Assistance funds, mitigation measures to reduce future risk can be considered. See http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit/hazard-mitigation-funding-under-section-406-0 for more information.
FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	Following a Presidential disaster declaration, this program funds mitigation projects and actions that are projected to reduce future losses in excess of the projects' costs. See http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program for more information.
FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)	From an annual Congressional appropriation, this program funds mitigation projects and actions that are projected to reduce future losses in excess of the projects' costs. See http://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-

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	program for more information.
Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Emergency Watershed Protection Programs ²⁸	Provides technical and financial assistance for relief from imminent hazards in small watersheds, and to reduce vulnerability of life and property in small watershed areas damaged by severe natural hazard events. EWP is an emergency recovery program. All projects undertaken, with the exception of the purchase of floodplain easements, must have a project sponsor. 75% federal/25% non-federal cost-share
NRCS Watershed and Flood Prevention Operation Program	Assistance may be provided for authorized watershed projects to install conservation practices and project measures (works of improvement) throughout the watershed project area. The planned works of improvement are described in watershed project plans and are normally scheduled to be installed over multiple years.
USDA Rural Development Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants (ECWAG)	USDA can provide grants from \$150,000 to \$500,000 to assist a rural community that has experienced a significant decline in quantity or quality of drinking water due to an emergency, or in which such decline is considered imminent, to obtain or maintain adequate quantities of water that meets the standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This emergency is considered an occurrence of an incident such as, drought, earthquake, flood, tornado, hurricane, disease outbreak or chemical spill, leakage or seepage. See http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/UWEP_HomePage.html for more information.
USACE Section 205 Authority	Provides authority to the Corps of Engineers to plan and construct small flood damage reduction projects (structural and nonstructural) that have not already been specifically authorized by Congress.
USACE Section 219 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (WRDA92), Environmental Infrastructure, as amended	Provides assistance to non-federal interests for carrying out water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects, including wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply, storage, treatment, and distribution facilities. Such assistance may be in the form of technical, planning, and design assistance as well as construction assistance for defined projects and locations with specific amounts authorized for each location.

²⁸ See the following website for more information and examples of funded projects:
http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/?cid=nrcs143_008263

	A non-federal cost share of not less than 25% is required for all assistance under Section 219.
Bureau of Reclamation	Various funding may be available for activities like removal of exotic vegetation in the Bosque and removal of jetty jacks
USFS Collaborative Forest Restoration Program (CFRP)	Assists public or private forest owners with an opportunity to reduce wildfire dangers that threaten the community as a whole. 80% Federally funded
USFS Forestland Enhancement Plan	This program is administered directly to private landowners who have at least 10 acres of forestland. It provides 75% federal funding for the reduction of fuel loading to improve forest health and reduce fire risk. A side benefit is the improvement of wildlife habitat and water quality.
USFS Rural Community Assistance Economic Action Program (RCA-EAP)	The main purpose of the RCA-EAP is to use local forest products to produce value-added materials for resale or for the conversion of biomass materials (waste wood) to energy for heating of public buildings or other uses. It has a multi-objective component as a fuel reduction project in forests thereby mitigation wildfire potential. 80% Federally funded
HUD CDBG Program/Infrastructure Program	
HUD CDBG Tornado Shelters Act (TSA)	TSA allows local governments to use CDBG funds to create community tornado shelters (“safe rooms”) in manufactured housing communities. No cost-share info available
US EPA Water Quality grants	
State Fire Assistance – Wildland/Urban Interface (SFA-WUI) Program	This grant program, funded at 50/50 cost-share by various federal agencies, is administered by the NM Forestry Division of the NM Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD). SFA-WUI seeks to benefit local communities where the Wildland/Urban Interface is a concern through fuel reduction and creation of defensible space. Local governments are the grant recipients, and projects may be done on private land in conjunction with landowners.
State Water Trust Board	The Water Trust Board was created in the Act. Its purpose is to: 1) oversee and administer the Water Trust Fund and Water Project Fund; 2) review and recommend funding for qualifying water projects to the Legislature; and 3) pursue additional funding opportunities. See http://governor.state.nm.us/Water_Trust_Board.aspx for additional information.
New Mexico Community Foundation (NMCF)	NMCF is a statewide endowment-building and grant-making organization that serves and invests in New Mexico’s people, communities and environment. With partners in every county, NMCF promotes philanthropy as a tool for building

	community assets, relationships and self-reliance. NMCF provides grants in several areas related to hazard mitigation and forest stewardship. See www.nmcf.org for more information.
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Opportunities for increased capability:

- *UBC* – Building codes are important mitigation tools because they are tailored to fit specific hazards present in each region. Consequently, structures that are built to applicable codes are resistant to hazards, such as strong winds, floods, and wildfires, and can help mitigate the effects of these hazards. New Mexico has adopted the 1997 UBC code as a minimum standard for all communities and provides inspection services through the Construction Industry Division of the New Mexico Department of Regulations and Licensing. Individual counties and municipalities are at liberty to adopt the most current UBC. Bernalillo County should consider adoption of the 2009 IBC, IRC, and IEBC as CABQ has done.
- *Floodplain Ordinance and Community Rating System (CRS)* – Bernalillo County and all participating jurisdictions are already participants in the NFIP. All jurisdictions can benefit from adopting higher standards in their floodplain ordinances to ensure additional protection for development in the floodplain or prohibit future development. Bernalillo County and CABQ should consider additional actions to continually improve their CRS ratings. Los Ranchos and Tijeras should consider joining the NFIP CRS to receive credit and potential flood insurance premium discounts for its policyholders for any adopted higher standards and other enhanced flood risk reduction activities.
- *Public Warning System* - Warning systems are needed to ensure timely and accurate information to minimize the effects of disasters in the county
- *Formal Mitigation Function* - For developing and implementing projects as well as maintaining the planning process
- *Firewise Communities/USA*: a project of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group’s Wildland-Urban Interface Working Team. It provides information and guidance for communities in the wildland-urban interface area (www.firewise.org).

6.2 Prioritization

6.2.1 STAPLEE Criteria

FEMA developed a comprehensive set of criteria that allows communities to evaluate proposed actions in categories that reflect community values and sound principles for finding appropriate and cost-effective mitigation actions. The HMPT used these criteria, known by the acronym

STAPLEE, to evaluate the potential impact of high priority proposed flood mitigation actions (which are the most actionable ones):

Table 6.3: STAPLEE Criteria

Evaluation Criteria	Considerations
Social	<i>Does the measure treat people fairly? (i.e., Are different social and demographic groups, different generations, different creeds treated equally?)</i>
Technical	<i>Will it work? (i.e., Does it actually solve the problem and is it feasible?)</i>
Administrative	<i>Does the County and/or its municipalities have the capacity to implement and manage the project?</i>
Political	<i>Does support exist from public and political stakeholders?</i>
Legal	<i>Does the County and/or its municipalities have the legal authority to implement and assume any reasonable liability?</i>
Economic	<i>Is it cost-effective? Is there a federal, state or non-profit source for funding? If federal, can the non-federal match be met locally or through another source? Does it contribute to the local economy?</i>
Environmental	<i>Does it comply with environmental regulations? Will it preserve, protect, or enhance existing natural resources?</i>

The prioritization methodology involved comparing each proposed mitigation measure against the established criteria to determine if the measure would help the County and its municipalities meet the mitigation goals and objectives established for this Plan. Then the mitigation measures were compared against each other to determine a priority order.

7 Plan Maintenance

This section discusses how the Bernalillo County Hazard Mitigation Plan will be implemented, evaluated and enhanced over time.

7.1 Implementing the Plan

Bernalillo County and participating jurisdictions will integrate this Plan into existing decision making processes or mechanisms. This includes integrating the requirements of the Plan into other planning documents; processes or mechanisms such as development plans, land use plans, continuity of operations plans, and capital improvement plans, when appropriate. The HMPT will be charged with monitoring, evaluating and implementing the Plan. It will also be responsible for ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated planning documents are consistent and do not conflict with the goals and actions of the Plan, and will not contribute to increased hazard risk for the planning area. Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this Plan into other planning mechanisms shall continue to be identified through future meetings of HMPT and through the five-year review process described herein.

7.2 Incorporation into Other Planning Mechanisms and Existing Programs

As part of the on-going planning process, the HMPT will continue to identify additional plans and programs that will augment or help support mitigation planning efforts. Since the last planning cycle, hazards identified in the plan were considered in the drafting stages of the Bernalillo County, Albuquerque, Tijeras, and Los Ranchos 2012 floodplain ordinance as well as several Albuquerque redevelopment plans. The HMPT will look to incorporate mitigation into additional existing planning mechanisms including updates to plans and ordinances identified in **Section 2.2** of this Plan.

Bernalillo County, the City of Albuquerque, AMAFCA, the Village of Tijeras, and the Village of Los Ranchos acknowledge that it is necessary to ensure that future growth in the county should avoid or control the use of all areas containing known potentially hazardous environments. Further, hazard mitigation will not stop upon completion of each of the specific actions listed in this Plan. Therefore, hazard mitigation will become a county-wide, ongoing and coordinated effort. The following areas of consideration will take place as part of this effort.

Evaluation of declared emergencies and activations of area emergency operations centers.

In the event that an emergency declaration is made within the county or its participating jurisdictions, an evaluation of the events leading to this declaration will be made in order to identify possible mitigation actions that can be taken to reduce or eliminate this hazard in the future. In addition, the activation of an emergency operations center within the county will

require this same type of evaluation in order to identify possible mitigation actions that can be taken.

Incorporation into existing efforts. Successful efforts at eliminating or reducing the consequences of future hazard events cannot occur without controlling the growth of new development within known hazardous areas. For each investment considered by the County and its municipalities like construction or renovation of infrastructure and facilities, hazard mitigation should be considered. As part of implementing the resolutions of the Bernalillo County Mitigation Plan, all proposed new development should be evaluated against identified hazard-prone areas. Therefore, the building permit approval system should include a review of all newly-proposed development projects to keep them from being built in known hazard-prone areas such as floodplains. If a proposed project falls within such an area, the permit may be disapproved or additional construction requirements may be established to eliminate any dangers that could be caused by the existence of the hazard.

In addition, county and city planning staffs should ensure that all comprehensive land use plans that are developed based on the community's predicted growth patterns consider both hazard locations and the mitigating action plans to eliminate or reduce them. To accomplish this, the planning staff and the mitigation team should collaborate during the revision and updating of future comprehensive plans. Melding these two efforts would help steer growth away from identified hazard locations, wherever possible, and avoid increasing the potential damage risk they represent. When the hazard locations cannot be avoided, building codes and zoning codes can be utilized to minimize the danger.

Additional projects may also be developed by the cooperative works of the planning staffs and the mitigation planning team during the revision and updating process of the comprehensive plans. Projects identified in this manner should be included in the revision and updating of the Bernalillo County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

To address the concerns and desires of the general public, efforts will be made to obtain their input. Obtaining this input will be accomplished in the form of questionnaires and advertised public meetings. In addition, the comprehensive plan will be made available through public libraries and the internet. Contact numbers and addresses will be made available to the public so that input can be generated at any time. Questionnaires and public meetings will also be scheduled after the occurrence of a major disaster to provide an avenue for public input.

Additional Functions. In addition to incorporating the ideas of hazard mitigation into all planning efforts, other programs routinely take place in Bernalillo County and the participating jurisdictions to provide for the public's general safety. These programs are forms of mitigation. The road departments at each government level, including the state, work to maintain a safe transportation system through such projects as repaving and maintenance of road signs. Crews also maintain street sweeping capability, which removes dangerous debris

from road surfaces and aids in keeping storm drains clean, which reduces the potential of flooding.

Municipal, county, and state law enforcement of traffic regulations aids in maintaining safe transportation routes. Laws are in place concerning the illegal dumping of debris and restrictions on open burning. The New Mexico Department of Transportation further monitors and inspects commercial transports in an effort to ensure that hazardous material movement is conducted in compliance with mandated regulations.

Additionally, emergency operations plans are in place and exercised regularly to ensure that area response agencies coordinate their efforts during emergency situations. The emergency operations plans are reviewed annually and revised as necessary. Training for first responders is an ongoing project and further ensures that police, fire, and emergency medical personnel are kept up-to-date in their respective areas of expertise.

7.3 Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

It is critical that the Bernalillo County Mitigation Plan remains a living document, with the goal of continuing the process of eliminating or reducing potential threats and resulting damage due to existing hazards in the county and participating jurisdictions. The HMP reflects what Bernalillo County community will do to protect itself from its unique hazards and threats within its available resources. The general success of the HMP is dependent upon a well-established planning process and well-constructed maintenance process. The formal adoption of the HMP by the Bernalillo Board of County Commissioners, Councils of the City of Albuquerque and the Village of Tijeras, the AMAFCA Board of Directors, and the Board of Trustees of Los Ranchos is an imperative step to effectively executing the HMP and the continuing the planning process.

This HMP will be updated and maintained by Bernalillo County Homeland Security and Emergency Management with support from the HMPT in order to continually address hazards and risks. To monitor the Plan, the HMPT will continue to **meet at least annually** to oversee and review updates and revisions to the HMP. Progress on mitigation actions will be recorded. The HMPT will prepare a brief annual Plan update capturing key information and progress. When significant hazard events occur, the Bernalillo County Emergency Manager will convene members of the HMPT outside of the annual meeting to review the Plan to identify if any modifications and/or additions are necessary. In addition, the HMP will be **re-evaluated every five years** and forwarded to the New Mexico State Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for approval as required to remain eligible for Pre-Disaster Mitigation and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding.

The Plan will be revised based on local, state, and national guidelines. As laws, government regulations, political, public, and financial changes occur; the HMP should be adjusted if affected by these changes. The Bernalillo County Emergency Manager will evaluate these changes as they occur and call on the HMPT to modify the plan accordingly when necessary. Additionally, the HMP should be analyzed following applicable disasters to update and add mitigation actions. This will ensure the continued viability of the HMP.

The Bernalillo County Emergency Manager will inform and obtain approval from the HMPT for all changes to the Plan. Updates requiring resolution will be forwarded to DHSEM upon approval. Changes to the HMP will be tracked. A system to track accomplishments and outstanding mitigation actions should be developed and maintained. Agencies, departments, and other partners who complete related mitigation actions are responsible for providing Bernalillo County Homeland Security and Emergency Management and the HMPT with a summary of actions undertaken. The annual HMPT review should allow for further evaluation and identification of completed projects.

The exercise of evaluating the HMP will occur annually as the HMPT will assess goals and objectives of the current HMP and appraise the mitigation project's effectiveness to expected conditions using the following criteria:

- Evaluate the resulting benefit of all completed action plans.
- Evaluate the progress of action plans still being implemented.
- Evaluate public input relating to completed projects, ongoing projects, or developing trends or concerns within the mitigation process.
- Determine if new hazard threats have been identified and devise action plans accordingly.
- Revise, if necessary, the schedule of pending mitigation action plans.

7.4 5 Year Plan Effectiveness Review and Update

The Plan will be thoroughly reviewed and updated every 5 years by the HMPT. The update process will begin 3 years into the current planning cycle to ensure the current HMP does not expire. This process will determine whether there have been any significant changes that may, in turn, necessitate changes in the types of mitigation actions proposed. New development in identified hazard areas, an increased exposure to hazards, the increase or decrease in capability to address hazard risk, and changes to federal or state legislation are examples of factors that may affect the necessary content of the Plan.

The Plan review provides Bernalillo County and participating jurisdiction officials and the HMPT with an opportunity to evaluate those actions that have been successful, and to explore the

possibility of documenting potential losses avoided due to the implementation of specific mitigation measures. The Plan review also provides the opportunity to address mitigation actions that may not have been successfully implemented as assigned. The Bernalillo County Emergency Manager will be responsible for reconvening the HMPT and conducting the 5 year plan review.

During the 5 year plan review process, the following questions will be considered as criteria for assessing the effectiveness and appropriateness of the Plan:

- Do the goals address current and expected conditions?
- Has the nature or magnitude of risk to hazards changed?
- Are current human and capital resources appropriate for implementing the Plan?
- Are there planning and mitigation action implementation obstacles such as social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic, environmental, or coordination issues?
- Have new issues or needs been identified which are not adequately addressed in the Plan?
- Has there been a change in information, data, or assumptions from those on which the Plan is based?
- Have the outcomes occurred as expected?
- Are there errors, inaccuracies, or omissions made in the identification of issues or needs in the Plan?
- Did the identified agencies, individuals, and/or other partners participate in the plan implementation process as assigned?

Following the 5 year plan review and update, any revisions deemed necessary will be summarized and implemented according to the reporting procedures and plan amendment process outlined herein. Upon completion of the review and update/amendment process, the Plan will be submitted to the entire HMPT for review.

7.5 Continued Public Involvement

Input from the public is vital to an effective HMP. Bernalillo County and its participating jurisdictions will continue their transparent government and all-inclusive public involvement efforts established in the development of this HMP by continuing to include public input in the ongoing hazard mitigation planning processes. The County and CABQ will post the final HMP on their respective websites. In addition, the final approved and adopted HMP will be posted on the Bernalillo County Homeland Security and Emergency Management and the Albuquerque Office of Emergency Management websites. A hardcopy of the HMP will be available for public review at the main branch of the Albuquerque-Bernalillo County library at 501 Copper Ave NW in Albuquerque. The HMPT will recommend that all participating jurisdictions post a notice

April 15, 2015

about the location of the HMP once approved and adopted. An annual public update will be prepared to inform residents and stakeholders on the progress of action items within the HMP. Where possible, a public meeting should be held in conjunction with this annual update to allow for a review process to assess existing goals and mitigation actions and to examine the action plan. The public update will be announced on participating jurisdiction websites along with instructions for submitting comments and feedback.

Residents are also welcome to submit comments (by letter or electronically) to the Bernalillo County Homeland Security and Emergency Management about the HMP at any time.

Statement of Limitations - This Plan is intended for the sole use of Bernalillo County, its participating jurisdictions, the State of New Mexico DHSEM and FEMA. The scope of services performed during the development of this Plan may not be appropriate to satisfy the needs of other users, and any use or re-use of this document or of the findings, conclusions, or recommendations presented herein is at the sole risk of said user.

APPENDIX A

Meeting Documentation

Invite list from Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque

Same members invited for all meetings.

2/27/2014

Tom Zdunek <tzdunek@bernc.gov>; Tom Swisstack <tswisstack@bernc.gov>; Jarvis Middleton <jmittleton@bernc.gov>; David Mitchell <davem@bernc.gov>; Dan Houston <dhouston@bernc.gov>; Frank Barka (Fire Chief) <fbarka@bernc.gov>; Veronica C. Espinosa <vcespinosa@bernc.gov>; Nano Chavez <nchavez@bernc.gov>; Ed Chismar <echismar@bernc.gov>; 'DeAngelo, Jim' (jim.deangelo@urs.com); George Schroeder <gschroeder@bernc.gov>; Gary S Surad <gssurad@bernc.gov>; Donna Hernandez (OEM) <dhernandez@bernc.gov>; Evelyn Chacon <echacon@bernc.gov>; 'villageclerk@villageoftijeras.com'; 'kward@losranchosnm.gov'; 'jphillips@losranchosnm.gov'; 'Sandra.Simonson@fema.dhs.gov'; 'KevinG.Dodge@state.nm.us'; 'Wendy.Blackwell@state.nm.us'; 'Larry.Trujillo1@state.nm.us'; 'lewis_v@aps.edu'; 'Leonardu@mrgcd.us'; Larry Gallegos <lagallegos@bernc.gov>; 'superintendent@aps.edu'; Gina M. Ortega <gmortega@bernc.gov>; 'Tellez, Steve L' <tellez_s@aps.edu>; Greg E. Perez <gperez@bernc.gov>; Matthew Pepper <mpepper@bernc.gov>; Montano, Fred MONTANO_F@aps.edu

8/21/2014

Tom Swisstack <tswisstack@bernc.gov>; Jarvis Middleton <jmittleton@bernc.gov>; Dan Houston <dhouston@bernc.gov>; Greg Rees <grees@bernc.gov>; Frank Barka (Fire Chief) <fbarka@bernc.gov>; Joseph Crelier <jcrelier@bernc.gov>; Veronica C. Espinosa <vcespinosa@bernc.gov>; George Schroeder <gschroeder@bernc.gov>; 'gssurad@bernc.gov'; 'kmurtagh@bernc.gov'; 'villageclerk@villageoftijeras.com'; 'kward@losranchosnm.gov'; 'jphillips@losranchosnm.gov'; 'Sandra.Simonson@fema.dhs.gov'; 'Wendy.Blackwell@state.nm.us'; 'Larry.Trujillo1@state.nm.us'; 'lewis_v@aps.edu'; 'KevinG.Dodge@state.nm.us'; 'kwagener@amafca.org'; Don R. Briggs <drbriggs@bernc.gov>; David Mitchell <davem@bernc.gov>; Dan McGregor <dmcgregor@bernc.gov>; 'DeAngelo, Jim' (jim.deangelo@urs.com); 'Blackwell, Wendy, DHSEM' <Wendy.Blackwell@state.nm.us>; 'Dodge, Kevin G, DHSEM' <KevinG.Dodge@state.nm.us>; 'Jeffrey Phillips' <JPhillips@losranchosnm.gov>; 'Frank, Lawrence' <lawrence.frank@urs.com>; 'Timothy McDonough' <tmcdonough@losranchosnm.gov>; 'Trujillo, Larry, EXPO' <Larry.Trujillo1@state.nm.us>; Kelly Ward KWard@losranchosnm.gov

6/19/2014

Tom Zdunek <tzdunek@bernc.gov>; Tom Swisstack <tswisstack@bernc.gov>; Jarvis Middleton <jmittleton@bernc.gov>; Don Mitchell <dmitchell@bernc.gov>; Dan Houston <dhouston@bernc.gov>; Frank Barka (Fire Chief) <fbarka@bernc.gov>; Veronica C. Espinosa <vcespinosa@bernc.gov>; Nano Chavez <nchavez@bernc.gov>; Ed Chismar <echismar@bernc.gov>; George Schroeder <gschroeder@bernc.gov>; gssurad@bernc.gov; kmurtagh@bernc.gov; villageclerk@villageoftijeras.com; kward@losranchosnm.gov; jphillips@losranchosnm.gov;

Sandra.Simonson@fema.dhs.gov; Wendy.Blackwell@state.nm.us; Larry.Trujillo1@state.nm.us;
lewis_v@aps.edu; KevinG.Dodge@state.nm.us

DeAngelo, Jim <jim.deangelo@urs.com>; Ebner, Roger (rebner@cabq.gov)

****You and I met on march 26th as well in my office*****

<p>Curtis Cherne City of Albuquerque Principal Engineer Planning Department 505 /924-3986 CCherne@cabq.gov</p>	<p>Clark, Land City of Albuquerque Chief Bldg Official Planning Department 505 /9243313 lclark@cabq.gov</p>	<p>Ennen, Peter M. City of Albuquerque Risk Manager FA-Finance 505 /768-3209 PEnnen@cabq.gov</p>
<p>Smith, Gregory P. City of Albuquerque Deputy Director- Municipal Dev 505 /768-2756 GSmith@cabq.gov</p>	<p>Mitchell, Kenneth D. City of Albuquerque Facilities Official 505 /768-5310 kmitchell@cabq.gov</p>	<p>Lozoya, Melissa City of Albuquerque Assoc Director/dmd Engineering 505 /7683661 mlozoya@cabq.gov</p>
<p>Wilfred Gallegos City of Albuquerque Director 505 /768-3858 WGallegos@cabq.gov</p>	<p>Garry Wolfe City of Albuquerque Asst. Director Parks and Recreation 505 /7685363 gwolfe@cabq.gov</p>	<p>Downey, David W. City of Albuquerque Fire Chief 505 /768-9322 DDowney@cabq.gov</p>
<p>Greenberg, Kaitlin City of Albuquerque Environmental Health 505-768-2632 kgreenberg@cabq.gov</p>	<p>Greenberg, Kaitlin City of Albuquerque Environmental Health 505-768-2632 kgreenberg@cabq.gov</p>	<p>Senke, Harold W. City of Albuquerque Epidemiologist 505 /768-2628 hsenke@cabq.gov</p>
<p>Eric Garcia City of Albuquerque Deputy Chief 505 /7682205 ericgarcia@cabq.gov</p>	<p>Dave Eubanks PNM Director of Power Operations (505) 269-6265 deubank@pnm.com</p>	<p>Judy Montanes NM Gas Company Large/Industrial Commercial Account Manager 505-697-3534 Judy.Montanes@nmgco.com</p>
<p>William McCarty Operations Manager wmccarty@abcwua.org (505) 842-9287 </p>	<p>Christina Leclerc RED-CROSS Emergency Services 505) 265-8514 Christina.leclerc@redcross.org</p>	<p>Erika Wilson City of Albuquerque Police Emergency Comm Manager 505 /8337201 elwilson@cabq.gov</p>

Hello! Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque are updating their Hazard Mitigation Plan to help reduce risk from natural hazards. Its successful completion will also mean access to FEMA mitigation funding. URS Corporation has been contracted by the County and City of Albuquerque to update this plan. Overall, the plan update process will:

- a) Identify and profile the communities' risk from natural hazards;
- b) Track past mitigation efforts;
- c) Develop goals, objectives, and actions to reduce the risk; and
- d) Involve a comprehensive group of stakeholders (where you fit in!) including neighboring jurisdictions, businesses, non-profits, state/federal agencies, and academic institutions.

You and your organization are being asked to participate because of past participation in similar planning efforts and because your organization can provide unique insights and feedback on the successful development of this plan. Accordingly, on behalf of the County, we would like to invite you to attend the Hazard Mitigation Plan Stakeholder meetings scheduled **February 27th, 2014 at 1:30 PM**. The meeting will be held at the Vincent Griego Chambers, 1 Civic Plaza NW, Basement Level, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

If participation in this planning process is more appropriate for someone else in your organization, please forward this to him or her and carbon copy (cc) me. Also, if you know of another organization that would be interested in this project, please forward it to them and cc me.

At the meeting, we will have a brief overview of the planning process and then provide some key information for you to review. Attached is the meeting agenda and a questionnaire for you to review and complete either before or during the meeting. It will help you understand what kind of information we are looking for and for us to learn the most effective ways to support and promote risk reduction in your community.

We understand that this is not part of your normal duties; however, the process does not require a great deal of your time—just feedback at critical points in the plan development—and your input could make our community safer. Once a draft plan is developed (estimated to be July 2014), we would like you to review it and provide comments. Thank you for your support. If you have any questions, please email me at jim.deangelo@urs.com or call 505-206-1750. My County contact is Ms. Kelli Murtagh at kmurtagh@bernco.gov.

We look forward to working with you!

AGENDA

Bernalillo County/ City of Albuquerque, Hazard Mitigation Plan
Kickoff Meeting
Thursday, February 27, 2014 – 1:30 PM – 3:30 PM

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Introduction | Kelli Murtagh/ Roger Ebner |
| 2) Scope and Objectives of Mitigation Plan | Jim DeAngelo, URS |
| 3) Bernalillo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Team | Jim DeAngelo, URS |
| 4) Overview of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Process | Jim DeAngelo, URS |
| 5) Complete Questionnaire | Attendees |
| 6) Action Items | Jim DeAngelo, URS
Kelli Murtagh/ Roger Ebner |
| a) Data Collection | |
| b) Communication Methods | |
| c) Schedule | |
| d) Public Outreach | |
| 7) Open Discussion | Jim DeAngelo, URS |
| 8) Adjournment | Kelli Murtagh/ Roger Ebner |

ABQ/BernCo Hazard Mitigation Plan meeting

Sign-in Sheet: February 27, 2014

Hazard Mitigation

INITIAL PLANNING CONFERENCE SIGN-IN SHEET

(PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)

Name	Agency/Department	Phone Number	E-Mail
Roger Ebner	CABQ OEM-Director	505-833-7381	rebner@cabq.gov
Fred Hogan	CABQ OEM Planner	505-833-7247	fhogan@cabq.gov
Jim DeAngelis	URS	505-206-1750	Jim.DeAngelis@URS.com
Evelyn Chavez	Bernalillo County DHS	505-468-1358	e.chavez@berneo.gov
GARY SURAD	BC-OHSEM	505-468-1304	G.SURAD@BERNEO.GOV
Kelli Murtagh	BC-OHSEM	505-468-1309	Kmurtagh@berneo.gov
Cheryl Copeland	FEMA	609-864-0339	cheryl.copeland@fema.dhs.gov
Sandra Simonson	FEMA	347-635-0175	Sandra.Simonson@FEMA.dhs.gov
Frank Barcha	BCFD	468-1310	fbarcha@berneo.gov
FRED MONTAÑO	ARS	505-765-5950	montano-f@aps.edu

ABQ/BernCo Hazard Mitigation Plan meeting

Sign-in Sheet: February 27, 2014

Hazard Mitigation

Jenn Daniel	Bern Co - Health + Social Services	314-0333	jdanield@berncoco.gov
Jeff Phillips	Los Ranchos	505 385 9992	jphillip@losranchosnm.gov
DONNA HETNAMER	BC-OTSER	468-1304	dhetnamer@berncoco.gov
DAVID DOWNEY	AFT	934-8717	ddowney@cabq.gov
Greg Smith	DMD COA	768 2756	gsmith@cabq.gov
MICHELLE GARCIA	DMD CITY		mgarcia@cabq.gov
Veronica Espinosa	BernCo Risk	314-0445	vespinosa@berncoco.gov
Lina O'Hara	Burn's Risk	314 0449	glohar@berncoco.gov
Bryan Wolfe	COA/Planning	924-3599	bwolfe@cabq.gov
M. Chavez	COA/Planning	924-3860	MAFCHAVEZ@CABQ.GOV
Bell McCreary	ABCWUA	264-9684	bellmc@ABCWUA.ORG
Jarvis Milliken	BC-DCW	848-1500	jmilliken@berncoco.gov
Curtis Cherner	COA/Planning	924-3906	ccherne@cabq.gov

ABQ/BernCo Hazard Mitigation Plan meeting

Sign-in Sheet: February 27, 2014

Hazard Mitigation

Bruce Scarson	APD	768-2427	BSCARSON@CABQ.GOV
Vaylenz	APS	765-5950 ext 324	Kevin3-V@aps.edu
Vic Padilla	AFO	934-3064	victor.padilla@cabq.gov
Peter Kunkin	COA DFA/RISK	768-3009	PENNER@CABQ.GOV
Melissa Lopez	COA DMO	768-3601	mlopez@cabq.gov
Tom Zdzicki	County	468-7121	TZdzicki@bernco.gov
Karin Greenberg	EHD	468-2629	Kgreenberg@cabq.gov
Hal W Senke	EHD	768-2632	hsenke@cabq.gov
KEVIN DAGGETT	DMO DRNG.	768-2778	Kdaggett@cabq.gov
LAND CLARK	BUILDING SAFETY	924-3313	LCLARK@CABQ.GOV
Karin Kinzie	BC RISK MGT	468-7000	KKinzie@bernco.gov
Larry Gallegos	BC PID	468-1283	lagallegos@bernco.gov
Sam Mitchell	DMO	768-5355	Kmitchev@cabq.gov

Project Name:	<i>Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque HMP Update</i>		
Meeting:	<i>Kickoff Meeting</i>		
Date:	February 27, 2014	Time:	1:30 PM-2:30PM
Place:	9th Floor Conference Room, 1 Civic Plaza, Albuquerque, NM		

Attendees:

See Attached Sign In Sheet

1. Greetings and Introductions

- **Roger Ebner and Kelli Murtagh opened the meeting and introduced Jim DeAngelo as a contractor with URS to assist Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque in completion of the plan update.**
- J. DeAngelo briefly introduced himself.
- J. DeAngelo opened the presentation by reminding the audience that the surveys would be collected and will be used to better assess the communities risks, and stressed that the primary purpose of the meeting was to inform the team of the need for Hazard Mitigation, the goals of the mitigation and to review the scope and timeline of the revision. (Slides Attached)
- The presentation reviewed the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, and discussed community resources that could help URS identify mitigation actions and risks.
- Resilience was discussed
- J. DeAngelo discussed the role of meeting participants and laid out the contact plan, project schedule and deliverables.

J. Deangelo asked to have completed copies of the surveys handed in before the team left.

- Action Items:
 - URS will collect and review surveys
 - URS will collect and review provided resources from the community
 - Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque will post materials to web pages
 - Planning tem will review dates for next meeting.



May 28th 2014

Hello!

You are being contacted to participate in the continued development of the Bernalillo County/ City of Albuquerque Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, which will help reduce the risk to natural hazards. Its successful completion will also mean access to FEMA mitigation funding.

Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque (hereafter BernCo/ABQ) contracted URS Corporation to assist in the development of this plan. On behalf of the County, URS would like to invite you to attend the Hazard Mitigation Plan Stakeholder and Public Meeting scheduled Thursday June 19, 2014. The meeting is scheduled for 1330 to 1500. The meeting will be held at: The Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 6840 2nd St. NW, Suite 100.

Since the initial kickoff meeting, the plan has been updated to reflect and reference the information URS collected and also includes updates from the state plan. Historical hazard information for a range of hazards that impact the planning area has also been reviewed and incorporated into the plan.

This meeting is designed to rank natural hazards that pose the greatest threat to the area, as well as to gather and discuss specific mitigation strategies and actions for your community. It is important to consider assets that may be damaged by natural hazards when determining each hazard's ranking. We will review the identified hazards and seek your feedback on potential mitigation activities. Remember, the plan needs two mitigation actions per hazard per community, so your involvement is crucial to the success of the plan.

At the meeting, we will have a brief overview of the planning process and then discuss hazard rankings. Hazards that pose a significant threat to BernCo/ABQ will be reviewed to develop potential mitigation goals and strategies. Mitigation actions will be developed that complement the overall strategies and mitigate the impacts of hazards before a natural disaster strikes. Please come prepared to discuss potential mitigation projects that would benefit your community.

Attached to this email is a survey to help you prepare for the mitigation discussion. We invite you to complete the survey and bring it with you to the Hazard Mitigation Plan Stakeholder and Public Meeting. It will help you understand what kind of information we are looking for, and help us learn the most effective ways to support and promote risk reduction in your community. Thank you for your support. If you have any questions, please email me at jim.deangelo@urs.com or call 505-206-1750. The county contact is Ms. Kelli Murtagh at kmurtagh@bernco.gov and the city contact is Fred Hogan fhogan@cabq.gov. We look forward to working with you!

Sincerely,

Jim DeAngelo, CFM

Hazard Mitigation Team Leader

URS Corporation 6501 Americas Parkway NE, Suite 100

Albuquerque, NM 87110-6367

505.206.1750 (mobile)

505.855.7490 (main)

AGENDA

Bernalillo County/ City of Albuquerque Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard
Mitigation Plan Update

Mitigation Update Meeting

June 19, 2014 1:30 PM

The Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency
Management, 6840 2nd St. NW, Suite 100

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Introduction | Kelli Murtagh/ Fred Hogan |
| 2) Overview/ Planning Benefits | Jim DeAngelo |
| 3) Preliminary Assessment | Lawrence Frank |
| 4) Summary of Risk Assessment | Lawrence Frank |
| 5) Previous Mitigation Actions | Lawrence Frank |
| 6) Potential Mitigation Actions | Lawrence Frank |
| 7) Surveys | Lawrence Frank |
| 8) Next Steps | Jim DeAngelo |
| 9) Questions/ Open Discussion | Jim DeAngelo/ Lawrence Frank |
| 10)Adjournment | Kelli Murtagh/ Fred Hogan |



Meeting Minutes

Project Name:	<i>Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque HMP Update</i>	
Meeting:	<i>Mitigation Review Meeting</i>	
Date:	June 19, 2014	Time: 1:30 PM-3:00PM
Place:	The Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 6840 2 nd St. NW, Suite 100	

Attendees:

See Attached Sign In Sheet

1. Greetings and Introductions

- **Kelli Murtagh opened the meeting and introduced Jim DeAngelo as a contractor with URS to assist Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque in completion of the plan update, offered the floor to Fred Hogan who echoed Kelli's welcome.**
- J. DeAngelo briefly introduced himself and reviewed the purpose of the meeting and encouraged attendees to participate.
- Kelli Murtagh then asked for introductions
- J. DeAngelo returned to the presentation and started the slides (attached).
- J. DeAngelo introduced Lawrence Frank who continued the slides and worked through the presentation. Topics included a review of the summary of risk assessment, previous mitigation actions, alternative and potential mitigation actions, and closed with a review of the provided survey (attached) and the project timeline and next steps.
- During the presentation the following items were brought up by attendees:
 - Tijeras has a new floodplain administrator and the team should reach out to contact him.
 - AMAFCA should be a listed adoptee, Curt Wenger will discuss with AMAFCA leadership, and additional outreach may be needed by Jim DeAngelo. The AMAFCA Annex plan is ready to be incorporated and may be an appendix to the plan.
 - L. Frank explained that the surveys were used to gather information but also spur conversation, so the professional responses weigh more than the general public.
 - Recent winter storms have a large impact on the area. Feb 2011 a cold snap shut of gas delivery to NM. Lots of broken pipes, schools shut down, and Air force base evacuation. December of 2006, 3 feet of snow.
 - The county is seeing an increase in the levels of sink holes and is considering increasing risk of expansive soils
 - Extreme heat has a large impact on the homeless.
 - Landslide risk increases dramatically in areas after a fire.
 - L. Frank explained that the natural risk cost levels were gathered from available webpages and that if more detailed info was available it could be used. F. Hogan indicated he had some online sources of info. L. Frank asked F. Hogan to forward them.



Meeting Minutes

- There was a discussion about FEMA's requirements for submitting Hazard mitigation Grant requests. K. Dodge and L. Frank answered the question in conjunction with the FEMA representative.
- In the Bosque some thinning projects are complete and underway; also some of the Jetty Jacks have been removed. For further info contact the MRGCD. Some of the local communities are "firewise"
- There is no repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss structures in the ABQ/ BernCo area.
- Education was stressed as a mitigation measure.
- The ABQ CRS rating has recently changed.
- There are lots of ongoing and planned drainage improvements within the city completed by AMAFCA and the City. These maybe eligible for mitigation funding, and planned projects should be part of the plan for future funding.
- ABQWUA has a new water use conservation Ord. and should be contacted as part of this plan.
- For earthquakes, K. Dodge indicated NM is participating in the "Great Shakeout" event this year.
- The survey for public use was discussed at length. J. DeAngelo indicated he would send the MS word version to K. Murtagh to facilitate revisions. Some specific revisions were noted:
 - For question 12, change "Project" to "Solution" also be sure text in survey is consistent.
- L. Frank reminded the group that a follow up worksheet asking for specific actions will follow the meeting and its importance to have answers returned.
- The timeline and next steps were reviewed with the group. Once a draft has been completed and reviewed by the group the last meeting will have a public review and comment portion.
- K. Murtagh indicated August 4-8 was a good date range for the next meeting, with a preference to the 7th.
- Action Items:
 - URS will collect and review surveys sent to K. Murtagh or F. Hogan
 - URS will collect and review provided resources from the community
 - URS will complete DRAFT plan
 - URS will begin coordination to plan final meeting.
 - BernCo and CABQ will review and provide changes to public survey, to J. DeAngelo

MEETING SIGN-IN

▶ **Bernalillo Co. / City ABQ Haz. Mit. Plan Update Meeting** ▶ **TIME:** June 19, 2014
PLACE: Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security
 Emergency Management, 6840 2nd St. NW, Suite 100

Name	Title	Organization	Phone	Email
Fred Hogan	Planning off	CABQ	331-2793	fhogan@cabq.gov
GARY JONES	EOC OFFICER COA	CABQ	270-3758	gjones@cabq.gov
Lois Blocker	BUILDING INSP.	CABQ	804-6055	lblocker@cabq.gov
Kelli Murtagh	Emergency Mgr	BC	239-8483	kmurtagh@bernco.gov
HERBERT GARCIA	DEPUTY DIRECTOR DMD	CABQ		HERBERT@CABQ.GOV
LARRY CLARK	CHIEF BUILD OFF	CABQ	924-3313	LCLARK@CABQ.GOV
Navid Johnson	Mitigation Intern	DNSEM	262-5907	njohnson@unm.edu
Katlin Greenberg	EPI Specialist	CABQ EHD	760-2629	kgreenberg@cabq.gov
Rogay Stony	Dil ESM	ABQ EHM	933-1607	vobner@cabq.gov
Jim DeAngelis	URS PM	URS	505-206 1750	Jim.DeAngelis@URS.com



MEETING SIGN-IN

► Bernalillo Co. / City ABQ Haz. Mit. Plan Update Meeting ► TIME: June 19, 2014
 PLACE: Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security Management, 6840 2nd St. NW, Suite 100

Name	Title	Organization	Phone	Email
Sandra Simmons	Participation Puerto	FEMA	347-635 0 875	Sandra-Simmon@fema.dhs.gov
Kurt Wagner	Field Engr.	AMAFCA	362- 1272	kwagner@amafca.org
CHRISTOPHER V. ROMERO	FIELD SUP	CABQ AWD	764-1134	CRROMERO@CABQ.GOV
Loel Craig	Ops Manager	CABQ AWD	768-1942	jcraig@cabq.gov
Doug Waiton	APP HS	APD	235-378	dwaiton@cabq.gov
KEVIN DAGGETT	STORM DRAS MGR	COA	878-278	Kdaggett@cabq.gov
Kevin Dodge	Mitigation Specialist	DHSEM	476-9608	kevin.g.dodge@state.nm.us
GARY SURAD	Dep. Emergency Mgr	BCOHSEN	553-0864	
VERONICA ESPINOSA	FISCAL OFFICER	BETY RISK	314-0445	vcespinosa@bernmco.gov
Elizabeth Eastman	EPI Specialist	CABQ EHD	768-2638	leasman@cabq.gov
Dawn Briggs	Floodplain Admin	BernCo	848-1511	dbriggs@bernmco.gov
Lawrence Frank		URS		



Natural Hazard Questionnaire

Bernalillo County, in conjunction with the City of Albuquerque, is developing a Hazard Mitigation Plan. The purpose of the Plan is to better understand the natural hazards that pose a threat to the area and develop actions that reduce the risk associated with these hazards. This survey was designed to help gauge local household and business preparedness for disasters and to identify actions that would reduce risk and loss from natural hazards. The information you provide will help prioritize local risk reduction activities.

Schedule

Responses may be mailed or emailed to the following location:

Bernalillo County Office of Emergency Management
ATTN: Kelli Murtagh
6840 2nd Street NM

Albuquerque, NM 87107

kmurtagh@bernco.gov

All responses must be received no later than July 17, 2014.

Please answer the following questions to help us learn more about the history of hazard events in your area. Some of the questions are geared toward your personal and professional experience with natural hazard events. Other questions are included to receive your input on which natural hazards pose the greatest threat to your area and what type of actions could reduce the risk from them. Please indicate the appropriate answer for each question and/or write in a response as necessary. More detail in a response will help us understand the risk better.

Hazard Mitigation Survey

Questions about you and your experience with natural hazards

- 1) **Please indicate the municipality you reside in:**
 - a. Bernalillo County
 - b. City of Albuquerque
 - c. Other: _____

- 2) **Are you responding as:**
- a. Citizen
 - b. Local Jurisdiction
 - c. Community Organization
 - d. Company
 - e. Non-Profit Organization
 - f. Other: _____

- 3) **Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster**
- a. Yes (Please describe what type of hazard and how it affected you):

 - b. No

- 4) **How concerned are you about the possibility of your neighborhood being impacted by a disaster?**
- a. Not concerned
 - b. Somewhat concerned
 - c. Very concerned
- Please explain (If answer is b or c):
- _____
- _____

- 5) **Is your home located in a FEMA-designated floodplain?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Unsure

- 6) **Do you have flood insurance?**
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Unsure

- 7) **If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
- a. Not located in a floodplain
 - b. Located in floodplain but insurance is not required (no mortgage)
 - c. Not necessary because it never floods
 - d. Not necessary because my home is elevated or otherwise protected
 - e. Too expensive
 - f. Other (Please specify):
-

- 8) **What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to protect your family and prepare your home from hazard events?**
- a. Television
 - b. Radio
 - c. Internet
 - d. Mail
 - e. Email
 - f. Public Meetings/Workshops
 - g. School Meetings

Questions about your community and risk from natural hazards

- 9) **Please rank the following hazards according to the degree of threat faced by your community. One (1) represents the highest/greatest threat and ten (10) represents the lowest/least threat. Use each number once.**
- a. Flood _____
 - b. Wildfire _____
 - c. Drought _____
 - d. Earthquake _____
 - e. Severe Winter Storm _____
 - f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail) _____
 - g. High Wind/Dust Storms _____
 - h. Tornado _____
 - i. Dam Failure _____
 - j. Extreme Heat _____

10) Is there another significant natural hazard that is a threat to your neighborhood that is not listed above?

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please specify):

11) Have you or your community taken any actions to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please explain):

12) We would like your opinion on how to best reduce risk from the natural hazards in your community. Please briefly describe at least one project to mitigate each of the following hazards:

- a. Flood:

- b. Wildfire:

- c. Drought:

- d. Earthquake:

- e. Severe Winter Storm:

- f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail):

- g. High Wind/Dust Storms:

- h. Tornado:

- i. Dam Failure:

- j. Extreme Heat:

Sand Scan to Kurt

Natural Hazard Questionnaire

Bernalillo County, in conjunction with the City of Albuquerque, is developing a Hazard Mitigation Plan. The purpose of the Plan is to better understand the natural hazards that pose a threat to the area and develop actions that reduce the risk associated with these hazards. This survey was designed to help gauge local household and business preparedness for disasters and to identify actions that would reduce risk and loss from natural hazards. The information you provide will help prioritize local risk reduction activities.

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ATTN: Kelli Murtagh
6840 2nd Street NM

Albuquerque, NM 87107

kmurtagh@berncoco.gov

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Please answer the following questions to help us learn more about the history of hazard events in your area. Some of the questions are geared toward your personal and professional experience with natural hazard events. Other questions are included to receive your input on which natural hazards pose the greatest threat to your area and what type of actions could reduce the risk from them. Please indicate the appropriate answer for each question and/or write in a response as necessary. More detail in a response will help us understand the risk better.

Hazard Mitigation Survey

Questions about you and your experience with natural hazards

1) **Please indicate the municipality you reside in:**

a. Bernalillo County

b. City of Albuquerque

c. Other: AMAFCA Jurisdiction

- 2) **Are you responding as:**
- a. Citizen
 - b. Local Jurisdiction: Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority (AMAFCA)
 - c. Community Organization
 - d. Company
 - e. Non-Profit Organization
 - f. Other: _____

- 3) **Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster**
- a. Yes (Please describe what type of hazard and how it affected you):
Storm flows causing damage to drainage facilities

 - b. No

- 4) **How concerned are you about the possibility of your neighborhood being impacted by a disaster?**
- a. Not concerned
 - b. Somewhat concerned
 - c. Very concerned
Please explain (If answer is b or c):
AMAFCA is concerned that our drainage facilities work properly

- 5) **Is your home located in a FEMA-designated floodplain?**
- a. Yes – most AMAFCA facilities are in a floodplain
 - b. No
 - c. Unsure

- 6) **Do you have flood insurance?** N/A
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Unsure

- 7) **If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
- a. Not located in a floodplain
 - b. Located in floodplain but insurance is not required (no mortgage)
 - c. Not necessary because it never floods
 - d. Not necessary because my home is elevated or otherwise protected
 - e. Too expensive
 - f. Other (Please specify):

Most of our drainage facilities are designed to be contain the 100 yr storm

- 8) **What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to protect your family and prepare your home from hazard events?**
- a. Television
 - b. Radio
 - c. Internet
 - d. Mail
 - e. Email
 - f. Public Meetings/Workshops: Flood fighting exercises we do with COA/BernCo
 - g. School Meetings

Questions about your community and risk from natural hazards

- 9) **Please rank the following hazards according to the degree of threat faced by your community. One (1) represents the highest/greatest threat and ten (10) represents the lowest/least threat.**

a. Flood	<u>1</u>
b. Wildfire	<u>2</u>
c. Drought	<u>8</u>
d. Earthquake	<u>9</u>
e. Severe Winter Storm	<u>3</u>
f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail)	<u>4</u>
g. High Wind/Dust Storms	<u>5</u>
h. Tornado	<u>10</u>
i. Dam Failure	<u>6</u>
j. Extreme Heat	<u>7</u>

10) Is there another significant natural hazard that is a threat to your neighborhood that is not listed above?

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please specify):

11) Have you or your community taken any actions to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please explain):

AMAFCA Emergency Action Plans for Dam/Floodfighting Annex with COA/BernCo

12) We would like your opinion on how to best reduce risk from the natural hazards in your community. Please briefly describe at least one project to mitigate each of the following hazards:

a. Flood:

AMAFCA Emergency Action Plans for Dam/Floodfighting Annex with COA/BernCo

b. Wildfire:

*public awareness thru BernCo/COA/
AMAFCA storm team "Ditch the*

c. Drought:

Ditches program

d. Earthquake:

e. Severe Winter Storm:

f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail):

g. High Wind/Dust Storms:

h. Tornado:

i. Dam Failure:

AMAFCA Emergency Action Plans for Dam/Floodfighting Annex with COA/BernCo

j. Extreme Heat:

Natural Hazard Questionnaire

Bernalillo County, in conjunction with the City of Albuquerque, is developing a Hazard Mitigation Plan. The purpose of the Plan is to better understand the natural hazards that pose a threat to the area and develop actions that reduce the risk associated with these hazards. This survey was designed to help gauge local household and business preparedness for disasters and to identify actions that would reduce risk and loss from natural hazards. The information you provide will help prioritize local risk reduction activities.

Schedule

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ATTN: Kelli Murtagh
6840 2nd Street NM
Albuquerque, NM 87107
kmurtagh@bernco.gov

All responses must be received no later than July 17, 2014.

Please answer the following questions to help us learn more about the history of hazard events in your area. Some of the questions are geared toward your personal and professional experience with natural hazard events. Other questions are included to receive your input on which natural hazards pose the greatest threat to your area and what type of actions could reduce the risk from them. Please indicate the appropriate answer for each question and/or write in a response as necessary. More detail in a response will help us understand the risk better.

Hazard Mitigation Survey

Questions about you and your experience with natural hazards

- 1) Please indicate the municipality you reside in:
- Bernalillo County
 - City of Albuquerque
 - Other: _____

2) **Are you responding as:**

- a. Citizen
- b. Local Jurisdiction
- c. Community Organization
- d. Company
- e. Non-Profit Organization
- f. Other: _____

3) **Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster**

- a. Yes (Please describe what type of hazard and how it affected you):

HAIL DAMAGE TO ROOF

- b. No

4) **How concerned are you about the possibility of your neighborhood being impacted by a disaster?**

- a. Not concerned
- b. Somewhat concerned
- c. Very concerned

Please explain (If answer is b or c):

WIND DAMAGE, LIGHTNING STRIKES, HAIL, LOCALIZED FLOODING ON LOT

5) **Is your home located in a FEMA-designated floodplain?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Unsure

6) **Do you have flood insurance?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Unsure

- 7) **If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
- a. Not located in a floodplain
 - b. Located in floodplain but insurance is not required (no mortgage)
 - c. Not necessary because it never floods
 - d. Not necessary because my home is elevated or otherwise protected
 - e. Too expensive
 - f. Other (Please specify):
-

- 8) **What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to protect your family and prepare your home from hazard events?**
- a. Television
 - b. Radio
 - c. Internet
 - d. Mail
 - e. Email
 - f. Public Meetings/Workshops
 - g. School Meetings

Questions about your community and risk from natural hazards

- 9) **Please rank the following hazards according to the degree of threat faced by your community. One (1) represents the highest/greatest threat and ten (10) represents the lowest/least threat. Use each number once.**
- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. Flood | <u>1</u> |
| b. Wildfire | <u>8</u> |
| c. Drought | <u>4</u> |
| d. Earthquake | <u>10</u> |
| e. Severe Winter Storm | <u>6</u> |
| f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail) | <u>2</u> |
| g. High Wind/Dust Storms | <u>3</u> |
| h. Tornado | <u>9</u> |
| i. Dam Failure | <u>7</u> |
| j. Extreme Heat | <u>5</u> |

10) Is there another significant natural hazard that is a threat to your neighborhood that is not listed above?

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please specify):

11) Have you or your community taken any actions to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please explain):

REBUILT ROOF

12) We would like your opinion on how to best reduce risk from the natural hazards in your community. Please briefly describe at least one project to mitigate each of the following hazards:

a. Flood:

UPSIZE/REBUILD STORM DRAINS IN FLOODED AREAS

b. Wildfire:

CLEAR BRUSH/FUEL FROM NEAR HOMES NEAR PERIMETER OF CITY

c. Drought:

CONSERVE WATER SUPPLIES

d. Earthquake:

N/A - EARTHQUAKES IN NEW MEXICO ARE RAPE & LOW INTENSITY

e. Severe Winter Storm:

ALTERNATE/EMERGENCY FUEL CONTINGENCY, SHELTERS

f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail):

PUBLIC OUTREACH & EDUCATION, HAIL RESISTANT ROOFS

g. High Wind/Dust Storms:

PUBLIC OUTREACH & EDUCATION, EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

h. Tornado:

INSTALL SAFE ROOMS IN SENIOR CENTERS/OTHER CITY FACILITIES

i. Dam Failure:

PRE- & POST MONSOON INSPECTIONS, EVENT INSPECTIONS, EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

j. Extreme Heat:

SHELTERS, AT RISK POPULATIONS IDENTIFIED

Natural Hazard Questionnaire

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Hazard Mitigation Survey

Questions about you and your experience with natural hazards

- 1) Please indicate the municipality you reside in:
- a. Bernalillo County
 - b. City of Albuquerque
 - c. Other: _____

2) **Are you responding as:**

- a. Citizen
- b. Local Jurisdiction
- c. Community Organization
- d. Company
- e. Non-Profit Organization
- f. Other: _____

3) **Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster**

a. Yes (Please describe what type of hazard and how it affected you):

AS CITY EMPLOYEE, WE HAVE TO RESPOND TO CLEAN UP EFFORTS

b. No

2 NOT AS A CITIZEN

4) **How concerned are you about the possibility of your neighborhood being impacted by a disaster?**

- a. Not concerned
- b. Somewhat concerned
- c. Very concerned

Please explain (If answer is b or c):

5) **Is your home located in a FEMA-designated floodplain?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Unsure

6) **Do you have flood insurance?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Unsure

- 7) **If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
- a. Not located in a floodplain
 - b. Located in floodplain but insurance is not required (no mortgage)
 - c. Not necessary because it never floods
 - d. Not necessary because my home is elevated or otherwise protected
 - e. Too expensive
 - f. Other (Please specify):
-

- 8) **What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to protect your family and prepare your home from hazard events?**
- a. Television
 - b. Radio
 - c. Internet
 - d. Mail
 - e. Email
 - f. Public Meetings/Workshops
 - g. School Meetings

Questions about your community and risk from natural hazards

- 9) **Please rank the following hazards according to the degree of threat faced by your community. One (1) represents the highest/greatest threat and ten (10) represents the lowest/least threat. Use each number once.**

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. Flood | <u>1</u> |
| b. Wildfire | <u>7</u> |
| c. Drought | <u>5</u> |
| d. Earthquake | <u>10</u> |
| e. Severe Winter Storm | <u>2</u> |
| f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail) | <u>6</u> |
| g. High Wind/Dust Storms | <u>4</u> |
| h. Tornado | <u>9</u> |
| i. Dam Failure | <u>3</u> |
| j. Extreme Heat | <u>8</u> |

10) **Is there another significant natural hazard that is a threat to your neighborhood that is not listed above?**

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please specify):

11) **Have you or your community taken any actions to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please explain):

12) **We would like your opinion on how to best reduce risk from the natural hazards in your community. Please briefly describe at least one project to mitigate each of the following hazards:**

- a. Flood:

- b. Wildfire:

- c. Drought:

- d. Earthquake:

- e. Severe Winter Storm:

- f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail):

- g. High Wind/Dust Storms:

- h. Tornado:

- i. Dam Failure:
PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW IF THEY ARE DOWNSTREAM FROM A DAM.

- j. Extreme Heat:

Natural Hazard Questionnaire

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Hazard Mitigation Survey

Questions about you and your experience with natural hazards

- 1) Please indicate the municipality you reside in:
- Bernalillo County
 - City of Albuquerque
 - Other: Valencia County

2) Are you responding as:

- a. Citizen
- b. Local Jurisdiction
- c. Community Organization
- d. Company
- e. Non-Profit Organization
- f. Other: _____

3) Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster

a. Yes (Please describe what type of hazard and how it affected you):

Tornado, no impact in the neighborhood but surrounding area

b. No

4) How concerned are you about the possibility of your neighborhood being impacted by a disaster?

- a. Not concerned
- b. Somewhat concerned
- c. Very concerned

Please explain (If answer is b or c):

Concern is fire or high winds

5) Is your home located in a FEMA-designated floodplain?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Unsure

6) Do you have flood insurance?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Unsure

- 7) **If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
- a. Not located in a floodplain
 - b. Located in floodplain but insurance is not required (no mortgage)
 - c. Not necessary because it never floods
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- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. Flood | <u>6</u> |
| b. Wildfire | <u>3</u> |
| c. Drought | <u>1</u> |
| d. Earthquake | <u>7</u> |
| e. Severe Winter Storm | <u>8</u> |
| f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail) | <u>5</u> |
| g. High Wind/Dust Storms | <u>2</u> |
| h. Tornado | <u>9</u> |
| i. Dam Failure | <u>10</u> |
| j. Extreme Heat | <u>4</u> |

10) **Is there another significant natural hazard that is a threat to your neighborhood that is not listed above?**

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please specify):

11) **Have you or your community taken any actions to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?**

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please explain):

12) **We would like your opinion on how to best reduce risk from the natural hazards in your community. Please briefly describe at least one project to mitigate each of the following hazards:**

- a. Flood:

- b. Wildfire:

- c. Drought:

- d. Earthquake:

- e. Severe Winter Storm:

- f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail):

- g. High Wind/Dust Storms:
Preparations for these dust storms, driving, home
- h. Tornado: *Protection, etc*

- i. Dam Failure:

- j. Extreme Heat:

Sand Scan to Kurt

Natural Hazard Questionnaire

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Hazard Mitigation Survey

Questions about you and your experience with natural hazards

1) **Please indicate the municipality you reside in:**

a. Bernalillo County

b. City of Albuquerque

c. Other: AMAFCA Jurisdiction

- 2) **Are you responding as:**
- a. Citizen
 - b. Local Jurisdiction: Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority (AMAFCA)
 - c. Community Organization
 - d. Company
 - e. Non-Profit Organization
 - f. Other: _____

- 3) **Have you ever experienced or been impacted by a disaster**
- a. Yes (Please describe what type of hazard and how it affected you):
Storm flows causing damage to drainage facilities

 - b. No

- 4) **How concerned are you about the possibility of your neighborhood being impacted by a disaster?**
- a. Not concerned
 - b. Somewhat concerned
 - c. Very concerned
Please explain (If answer is b or c):
AMAFCA is concerned that our drainage facilities work properly

- 5) **Is your home located in a FEMA-designated floodplain?**
- a. Yes – most AMAFCA facilities are in a floodplain
 - b. No
 - c. Unsure

- 6) **Do you have flood insurance?** N/A
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Unsure

- 7) **If you do not have flood insurance, why not?**
- a. Not located in a floodplain
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 - c. Not necessary because it never floods
 - d. Not necessary because my home is elevated or otherwise protected
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 - f. Other (Please specify):

Most of our drainage facilities are designed to be contain the 100 yr storm

- 8) **What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to protect your family and prepare your home from hazard events?**
- a. Television
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b. Wildfire	<u>2</u>
c. Drought	<u>8</u>
d. Earthquake	<u>9</u>
e. Severe Winter Storm	<u>3</u>
f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail)	<u>4</u>
g. High Wind/Dust Storms	<u>5</u>
h. Tornado	<u>10</u>
i. Dam Failure	<u>6</u>
j. Extreme Heat	<u>7</u>

10) Is there another significant natural hazard that is a threat to your neighborhood that is not listed above?

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please specify):

11) Have you or your community taken any actions to make your home or neighborhood more resistant to hazards?

- a. No
- b. Yes (Please explain):

AMAFCA Emergency Action Plans for Dam/Floodfighting Annex with COA/BernCo

12) We would like your opinion on how to best reduce risk from the natural hazards in your community. Please briefly describe at least one project to mitigate each of the following hazards:

a. Flood:

AMAFCA Emergency Action Plans for Dam/Floodfighting Annex with COA/BernCo

b. Wildfire:

*public awareness thru BernCo/COA/
AMAFCA storm team "Ditch the*

c. Drought:

Ditches program

d. Earthquake:

e. Severe Winter Storm:

f. Thunderstorm (Including Lightning/Hail):

g. High Wind/Dust Storms:

h. Tornado:

i. Dam Failure:

AMAFCA Emergency Action Plans for Dam/Floodfighting Annex with COA/BernCo

j. Extreme Heat:

August 13, 2014

Hello! You are being contacted to participate in the continued development of the Bernalillo County/ City of Albuquerque Hazard Mitigation Plan Update that will help reduce the risk to natural hazards. Its successful completion will also mean access to FEMA mitigation funding.

We would like to invite you to attend the Final Hazard Mitigation Plan Stakeholder Meeting scheduled **Thursday August 21, 2014**. The meeting is scheduled for 1330 to 1500. The meeting will be held at: The Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 6840 2nd St. NW, Suite 100. A DRAFT plan has been completed and is available for your review. If you have not received a digital copy of the DRAFT plan, please contact Kelli Murtagh or Fred Hogan. The DRAFT plan incorporates the information received from the previous meetings and the State Mitigation Plan.

At the meeting, we will have a brief overview of the planning process and then review the DRAFT plan. Comments will be collected throughout the entire meeting. Please come prepared to discuss specific changes to the document. After comments have been considered and incorporated, the revised plan will be presented to the State and FEMA for their review.

AGENDA

Bernalillo County/ City of Albuquerque Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard
Mitigation Plan Update

Mitigation Update Meeting

August 21, 2014 1:30 PM

The Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency
Management, 6840 2nd St. NW, Suite 100

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Introduction | Kelli Murtagh/ Fred Hogan |
| 2) Overview | Jim DeAngelo |
| 3) Developing Plan and Current Status | Lawrence Frank |
| 4) Summary of Risk Assessment | Lawrence Frank |
| 5) Summary of Risk Assessment | Lawrence Frank |
| 6) Capability Assessment | Lawrence Frank |
| 7) Mitigation Action Summary | Lawrence Frank |
| 8) Next Steps | Jim DeAngelo |
| 9) Questions/ Open Discussion | Jim DeAngelo/ Lawrence Frank |
| 10) Adjournment | Kelli Murtagh/ Fred Hogan |



Meeting Minutes

Project Name:	<i>Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque HMP Update</i>		
Meeting:	<i>Mitigation Review Meeting (Final Meeting)</i>		
Date:	August 21, 2014	Time:	1:30 PM-3:00PM
Place:	The Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 6840 2 nd St. NW, Suite 100		

Attendees:

See Attached Sign In Sheet

1. Greetings and Introductions

- **Kelli Murtagh opened the meeting and introduced Jim DeAngelo as a contractor with URS to assist Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque in completion of the plan update, offered the floor to Fred Hogan who echoed Kelli's welcome.**
- J. DeAngelo briefly introduced himself and reviewed the purpose of the meeting and encouraged attendees to participate.
- Kelli Murtagh then asked for introductions of all participants
- J. DeAngelo then introduced Lawrence Frank who continued the slides and worked through the presentation. Topics included a review of the plan development, the summary of the risk assessment, explanation of the capability assessment, and description of the Mitigation action summary. The group then completed a handout which included the current plan actions for the identified hazards of high and moderate risk which allowed the attendees to comment on, revise and add to the list of specific mitigation actions identified in the planning process. The presentation closed with a review of next steps and a reminder to get final plan comments to Kelli Murtagh by September 7th 2014.
- During the presentation the following items were brought up by attendees:
 - The City of Albuquerque completed a THIRA, it will be included if provided to J. DeAngelo
 - There have been damages in the past due to collapsible soils, check into the NRCS report
 - If new specific actions are identified by the group during the comment period they should be sent to J. DeAngelo or K. Murtagh and will be incorporated if applicable.
 - Projects do not need to be shovel ready; this is more of a long term planning process.
 - Please update the project list if the project is already completed or underway.
 - An arroyo flood warning system has been completed and should be added, F. Hogan will provide information related to it to J. DeAngelo
 - URS is looking for specific comments. If you want a MS Word version please contact J. DeAngelo.
 - A public meeting was set up and conducted following the planning committee meeting on 8.21.14, in the same room as the planning committee meeting.
- L. Frank collected the completed worksheets and asked any outstanding worksheets to be submitted to K. Murtagh by 9.7.14. This is also the deadline for public comments.
- The timeline and next steps were reviewed with the group. Once the comments are collected, a final draft will be compiled and transmitted to the State and FEMA for review. The review process could take several months.



Meeting Minutes

- Action Items:
 - URS will collect and review comments sent to K. Murtagh.
 - URS will complete a FINAL DRAFT plan
 - URS will submit the FINAL DRAFT plan to the State with County and City Concurrence

MEETING SIGN-IN

► Bernalillo Co. / City ABQ Haz. Mit. Plan Update Meeting TIME: August 21, 2014
 PLACE: Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security Management, 6840 2nd St. NW, Suite 100

Name	Title	Organization	Phone	Email
GARY JONES	EMER OPS OFFICER	CASQ O&EM	831-7917	gjones@casq.gov
WILFRED GARCIA	DEPUTY DIRECTOR DMD COA	COA		WILFRED@CASQ.GOV
HOGAN, FRED	CASQ EM Planner	CASQ O&EM	831-2793	fhogan@casq.gov
Jim DeAngelis	PM	URS		
Lawrence Frank	Lead Planner	URS		lawrence.frank@URS.COM
Kurt Wagner	Field Engr.	AMAFCA	888-2215	kwagner@amafca.org
Veronica Espinosa	Fiscal Off	Risk	314-0445	vespinosa@bermco.gov
Don Briggs	FP Admin.	Bermco	848-1511	dbriggs@bermco.gov
Frank Parker	BCFD Chief		768-1310	fparker@bermco.gov
MIKE ROSE	DOH/PHD	EPS	231-3017	MICHAEL.ROSE@STATE.NM.UY
PETER ENNEN	COA/RISK MGT	CASQ	768-3205	PENNEN@CASQ.GOV
DAN MCGREGOR	NRS/BCPD	BCPD	848-1578	Dmgregor@bermco.gov
LAND CLARK	CBO	COA	924-3313	LCLARK@CASQ.GOV



MEETING SIGN-IN

▶ **Bernalillo Co. /City ABQ Haz. Mit. Plan Update Meeting** ▶ **TIME:** August 21, 2014
 ▶ **PLACE:** Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security Management, 6840 2nd St. NW, Suite 100

Name	Title	Organization	Phone	Email
GREG REES	CHIEF DEPUTY	BCSO	980-2495	grees@berncoco.gov
TIM MCDONOUGH	Director P&Z DEP. EMERG.	Village of Los Ranchos	344-6582	timcdonough@losranchosnm.gov
GARY SURAD	MGR - B.C.	BC-ORSEM	468-1304	G.SURAD@BERNCO.GOV
Kelli Murlough	- in attendance			



WORKSHEET FOR PREVIOUS ACTIONS

Action from 2007 Plan	Update/Status *
All Jurisdictions	
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Code for entire County.	
Continue training fire fighters in advanced Wildland fire fighting techniques to respond and control wildfires.	
Integrated Wildland Resource Group	
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 and National Weather Radio.	
Develop and implement a county-wide StormReady Program.	
Create a State Drought Management Plan Work Group.	
Create a Wellhead Protection Awareness Program.	
Create and maintain defensible space around all critical facilities and structures, including housing, administrative, and other structures.	
Further investigations to examine the vulnerability of structures to severe weather and hailstorms.	
Expand existing projects to use treated effluent for non-potable uses.	Don't forget to check the ABCWUA's plan
Create water conservation programs for residential, commercial and industrial users.	Don't forget to check the ABCWUA's plan
Increase awareness of potential for earthquakes in Bernalillo County.	
Review and update existing building codes for earthquakes.	
Conduct Technical Assistance Visits to help homeowners implement non-structural earthquake retrofits of their home.	

<p>Map areas vulnerable to landslides and land subsidence and input into GIS.</p>	<p>Don't forget to check the ABCWUA's plans</p>
<p>Anchor slope mesh over areas prone to landslides that threaten infrastructure and critical facilities.</p>	
<p>Other Mitigation Related Actions in all jurisdictions Implemented Since 2007 Plan (list below)</p>	
<p>Bernalillo County</p>	
<p>Implement aggressive program to repair leaks in existing municipal water system , including lines to homes.</p>	<p>Don't forget to check the ABCWUA's plans</p>
<p>Increase water storage capacity for fire suppression in the Bosque.</p>	
<p>Continue thinning and fuel reduction projects in Bosque.</p>	
<p>Remove jetty jacks from along the Rio Grande in targeted high-risk areas to aid first responder access to the Bosque during wildfires.</p>	
<p>Participate in State's program to use bio mass fuels as a way to dispose of tree thinning debris in the Bosque and East Mountain areas .</p>	
<p>Develop mitigation strategies for known roads and buildings in flood areas in Bernalillo County.</p>	
<p>Improve access into the bosque and to identified East Mountain areas for emergency response</p>	
<p>Develop mitigation strategies for known roads and buildings in flood area in Bernalillo County.</p>	
<p>Other Mitigation Related Actions in Bernalillo County Implemented Since 2007 Plan (list below)</p>	

City of Albuquerque	
Update first floor elevation certificates and incorporate them into City of Albuquerque GIS system.	
Create monitoring system to track land subsidence due to groundwater depletion in the northeast quadrant of the City of Albuquerque.	Don't forget to check the ABCWUA's plan
Implement aggressive program to repair leaks in existing municipal water system , including lines to homes.	Don't forget to check the ABCWUA's plan
Increase water storage capacity for fire suppression in the Bosque.	
Continue thinning and fuel reduction projects in Bosque.	
Remove jetty jacks from along the Rio Grande in targeted high-risk areas to aid first responder access to the Bosque during wildfires.	
Participate in State's program to use bio mass fuels as a way to dispose of tree thinning debris in the Bosque and East Mountain areas.	
Develop mitigation strategies for known roads and buildings in flood areas in Bernalillo County.	
Other Mitigation Related Actions in Albuquerque Implemented Since 2007 Plan (list below)	
City of Los Ranchos	
Create Firewise Communities through the National Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Program in the Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque.	
Select a village official to participate in the State	

Drought Management Plan Work Group	
Implement Los Ranchos de Albuquerque Incident Action Plan (IAP).	
Implement aggressive program to repair leaks in existing municipal water system , including lines to homes.	Don't forget to check the ABCWUA's plans
Remove jetty jacks from along the Rio Grande in targeted high-risk areas to aid first responder access to the Bosque during wildfires.	
Other Mitigation Related Actions in Los Ranchos Implemented Since 2007 Plan (list below)	
City of Tijeras	
Continue efforts as a Firewise Community through the National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Program to educate the community in defensible space.	
Create a program for green waste disposal at transfer stations to encourage tree thinning by facilitating disposal of debris. (wildfire)	
Secure additional sources of water for emergency use.	
Flood Control Projects: Arroyo Crossing Points.	
Flood Control Projects Stabilization of Arroyos.	
Hire a Floodplain Manager for the Village.	
Participate in State's program to use bio mass fuels as a way to dispose of tree thinning debris in the Village of Tijeras.	
Improve access to identified East Mountain areas for emergency response	
Other Mitigation Related Actions in Tijeras Implemented Since 2007 Plan (list below)	

AMAFCA – Flood Mitigation Actions Since 2007

* = If no action, then provide reason why and whether or not the action should be advanced to the 2014 Plan

Other Questions:

DETAILS ON HAZARD EVENTS SINCE 2006

HAZARD EVENT / DATE	LOCATION / TYPES OF IMPACT	ESTIMATED LOSSES
Flood		
Wildfire		
High Wind		
Severe Winter Storm		
Drought		
Hail / Lightning		

Other Hazards (Sinkholes, etc.)		
---------------------------------	--	--

IDENTIFY AREAS OF HIGH GROWTH SINCE 2007

JURISDICTION	AREA OF HIGH GROWTH (neighborhood, subdivision name, etc.)	DATA (e.g., # of development permits issued; # of house built, etc.)

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HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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Homeland Security and Emergency Management 

Location:

6840 2nd Street NW
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107

Phone:

(505) 468-1306

Fax:

(505) 462-9751

Hours:

Mon. - Fri.
8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Email:

OHSEM@bernco.gov



Mission Statement:

A state-of-the-art emergency management program that has the required resources and competencies needed to provide comfort, care and confidence to Bernalillo County citizens affected by a hazardous event.

Services (What We Do):

The Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Management (OHSEM) coordinates effective use of county resources to protect the lives and health of the citizens of Bernalillo County from the effects of natural or human-caused disasters, including acts of terrorism. Emergency preparedness includes, but is not limited to, maintaining emergency operations plans, training members of the county and coordinating mutual aid resources.

Enacting Legislation:

Chapter 22, Bernalillo County Code.

Kickoff Meeting - Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque Hazard Mitigation Plan

Final Report - Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque Hazard Mitigation Plan

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State Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Encourages Participation in New Mexico Shake Out Oct. 16



The New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management announced that the New Mexico Shake Out has been scheduled for October 16, 2014. This event focuses on earthquake preparedness for families, individuals, businesses organizations and government agencies across the state. It is estimated that over 15 million people worldwide will participate in the 2014 Shake Out exercise. For the first time this year, participants can register for the event and be counted as New Mexico participants. There are several active geologic areas capable of producing damaging earthquakes statewide.

[read more](#)

Public Invited to Hearing on City/County Hazard Mitigation Plan



Bernalillo County and The City of Albuquerque would like to invite the public to attend a Public Hazard Mitigation Plan meeting scheduled for Thursday, Aug. 21 from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 6840 Second NW, Suite 100, Albuquerque NM 87107.

A draft plan has been completed and is available for review. The plan can be found online [here](#) and [here](#).

[read more](#)

BernCo Reminds Residents to Prepare for Monsoon Flash Floods



Bags and sand are available at Bernalillo County's South Valley fire stations; and officials are reminding residents to stay away from ditches and arroyos.

[read more](#)

Bernalillo County OHSEM Sends Text Alerts

Bernalillo County OHSEM utilizes a service to send important, valuable community information to you when you need it, using the latest technology.



www.nixle.com

Initial notifications will include advisories on pending inclement weather situations and alerts for immediate threats to the community.

The service is reliable, a free service to the county, and **free for the public to use**. There is NO spam and no hidden cost; you receive messages as part of your cell phone text messaging plan. YOU decide what information you want and whether you want it sent to your cell phone, email, or just simply over the web.

Sign up today at www.nixle.com.

See the most recent messages from Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt, powered by Nixle.

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 - How To Be Prepared For An Emergency
 - How To Be Prepared For An Emergency (Espanol)
 - Creating a Go Bag
 - Pet Friendly Hotels for Evacuees
 - Red Cross Earthquake Application
- **Bernalillo County
Emergency Operations Plan**
- BernCo Text Alerting
- **OHSEM Partners**
 - American Red Cross
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PUBLIC INVITED TO HEARING ON CITY/COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



Friday, August 15, 2014

Bernalillo County and The City of Albuquerque would like to invite the public to attend a Public Hazard Mitigation Plan meeting scheduled for Thursday, Aug. 21 from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 6840 Second NW, Suite 100, Albuquerque NM 87107.

A draft plan has been completed and is available for review. The plan can be found online [here](#) and [here](#).

Hard copies of the draft plan are available for review at the Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security as well as the City of Albuquerque Office of Emergency Management, 11510 Sunset Gardens Rd SW, Albuquerque, NM 87121.

The draft plan incorporates the information received from the previous meetings and the state mitigation plan.

At the meeting, there will be a brief overview of the planning process and a review of the draft plan.

Comments will be collected for consideration. Please come prepared to discuss specific changes to the draft document. The comment period will continue through the meeting.

If you cannot attend the meeting, you can click [here](#) for a comment form.

The Bernalillo County contact is Kelli Murtagh (505) 468-1309 and the City of Albuquerque contact is Fred Hogan (505) 833-7247.

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PUBLIC INVITED TO HEARING ON CITY/COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



Friday, August 15, 2014

Bernalillo County and The City of Albuquerque will host a Public Hazard Mitigation Plan meeting scheduled to 6 p.m. at the Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security Management, 6840 Second NW, Suite 100, Albuquerque, NM 87107.

A draft plan has been completed and is available online [here](#) and [here](#).

Hard copies of the draft plan are available for review at the County Office of Homeland Security as well as the City of Albuquerque Office of Homeland Security Management, 11510 Sunset Gardens Rd SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

The draft plan incorporates the information received from the public regarding the state mitigation plan.

At the meeting, there will be a brief overview of the draft plan.

Comments will be collected for consideration. Please come prepared to discuss specific changes to the draft plan. Comments will continue through the meeting.

If you cannot attend the meeting, you can click [here](#) for a comment form.

The Bernalillo County contact is Kelli Murtagh (505) 468-1309 and the City of Albuquerque contact is Fred H.

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Albuquerque's Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies natural and human made hazards that impact our city, identifies actions the city can take to reduce the impact of those hazards, and establishes a process for implementing the plan.

Quick Links



- [2014 New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan](#)
- [2007 Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Hazard Mitigation Plan](#)
- [About Hazard Mitigation](#)
- [Hazard Mitigation Meetings](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Guidance and Regulations](#)

2007 Hazard Mitigation Plan

The existing Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved in 2007 and Albuquerque is currently updating the plan in collaboration with Bernalillo County.

Albuquerque's Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies natural and human-made hazards that impact our city, identifies actions the city can take to reduce the impact of those hazards, and establishes a process for implementing the plan. Hazard mitigation is sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate risk to human life and property from hazards such as earthquakes, flooding, or terror attacks.

Information about hazard mitigation and the revision planning process is available on this site.

A revised Hazard Mitigation Plan will be released for comment in July 2014. For questions about Albuquerque's current Hazard Mitigation Plan or the City's hazard mitigation planning process, please contact Fred Hogan, OEM Planning Officer, at 505-833-7247. He may also be reached by email at fhogan@cabq.gov.

The 2007 Hazard mitigation plan is available in PDF format. To review and/or download the plan please visit the following link.

[2007 Hazard Mitigation Plan](#)

Hazard Mitigation Planning

Hazard mitigation is any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards.

The purpose of mitigation planning is to identify policies and actions that can be implemented over the long term to reduce risk and future losses. Mitigation Plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The planning process is as important as the plan itself. It creates a framework for risk-based decision making to reduce damage to lives, property and the economy from future disasters. State, Local and Tribal governments benefit from Mitigation Planning by:

- Identifying cost effective actions for risk reduction that are agreed upon by stakeholders and the public.

- Focusing resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities.
- Building partnerships by involving people, organizations and businesses.
- Increasing education and awareness of hazards and risk.
- Communicating priorities to state and federal officials.
- Aligning risk reduction with other community objectives.

What is the Benefit of a Hazard Mitigation Plan to Local Governments?

Local Governments who adopt a hazard plan may be eligible for the following benefits:

- A more disaster-resistant and resilient community/region.
- Hazard mitigation assistance programs, including Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Flood Mitigation Assistance and Severe Repetitive Loss Grant Programs.
- Points under the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS)

Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) Meetings

The Emergency Management Office wants to keep the public informed as to the HMP planning process. As a result, meeting documents (agendas, minutes, presentations and attendance rosters) are available for download in PDF format.

Meetings: Hazard Mitigation Plan		
Meeting Date and Time	Intended Audience	Meeting Documents
August 21, 2014 ~ 1:30 p.m.	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes • First Draft Plan
February 27, 2014 ~ 1:30 p.m.	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes • Kick-Off Slides • Natural Hazard Questionnaire • HMP Survey • Attendance Roster
June 19, 2014 ~ 1:30 p.m.	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda • Minutes • HMP Update • Attendance Roster

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Mitigation Planning?

Mitigation planning is a process through which communities assess risks and identify actions to reduce vulnerability to hazards through hazard mitigation.

What is a Mitigation plan?

A Mitigation Plan is a community-driven, living document that communities use to reduce their vulnerability to hazards.

Why assess and plan for risk?

The plan and its process show the link between land-use decisions and vulnerability. It serves as a tool to be used by planners or other officials to advise and inform decision makers.

What is the Stafford Act?

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288), as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, provides the legal basis for State, Local, and Indian Tribal governments to obtain Federal assistance during declared major disasters and emergencies.

Guidance and Regulations

- [FEMA Hazard Mitigation Planning](#)
- [Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 \(PDF\)](#)
- [FEMA How To Guide #1, Getting Started: Building Support for Mitigation Planning \(PDF\)](#)
- [FEMA How To Guide #2, Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses \(PDF\)](#)
- [FEMA How To Guide #3, Developing the Mitigation Plan: Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementation Strategies \(PDF\)](#)
- [FEMA How To Guide #4, Bringing the Plan To Life: Implementing the Hazard Mitigation Plan \(PDF\)](#)
- [FEMA How To Guide #5, Using Benefit-Cost Review in Mitigation Planning\(PDF\)](#)
- [FEMA How To Guide #6, Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning \(PDF\)](#)
- [FEMA How To Guide #7, Integrating Manmade Hazards into Mitigation Planning \(PDF\)](#)
- [FEMA How To Guide #8, Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Planning State and Local\(PDF\)](#)
- [FEMA How To Guide #9, Using the Hazard Mitigation Plan to Prepare Successful Mitigation Projects \(PDF\)](#)
- [Planning for a Sustainable Future \(PDF\)](#)
- [Disaster Recovery and Mitigation Handbook \(PDF\)](#)
- [Mandatory Purchase of Flood Insurance Guidelines \(PDF\)](#)
- [44CFR Interim Rule \(PDF\)](#)
- [FEMA Mitigation Directorate](#)

Legals

{ACCESSED AUGUST 22, 2014}

NEWEST LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE The Bernalillo County Housing Department has developed its Streamlined 5 year/annual plans in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Housing Quality and Work Responsibility Act of 1999. The plan along with supporting documentation will be available for review at the Administrative Offices of the Bernalillo County Housing Department located at 1900 Bridge Blvd., SW, Albuquerque, NM from July 13, 2014 thru August 27, 2014. On August 27, 2014 from 10:00AM-11:00AM a public hearing will be held to entertain any written comments that the public may have. Questions may be addressed to Mark A. Garcia, Rehab and Construction Coordinator at 314-0208. Journal: July 12 - August 25, 2014    **PUBLISHED ON: WED AUGUST 20, 2014**

PUBLIC NOTICE of Public Meeting Bernalillo County /City of Albuquerque HAZARD Mitigation Plan Update August 21, 2014 (4-6PM) The Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 6840 2nd St. NW, Suite 100, Albuquerque, NM 87107 A draft plan can be found here: <http://www.bernco.gov/news/227520/> and hard copies can be found at the Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security, 6840 2nd St. NW, Suite 100, 87107 and the City of Albuquerque Office of Emergency Management, 11510 Sunset Gardens Rd SW, 87121. Journal: August 20, 2014    **PUBLISHED ON:**
WED AUGUST 20, 2014

Natural Hazard Questionnaire

The Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is almost complete. The purpose of the Plan is to better understand the natural hazards that pose a threat to the area and develop actions that reduce the risk associated with these hazards. This comment collection form is for your use to comment on the DRAFT Hazard Mitigation Plan. Please complete the form and forward to Kelli Murtagh.

Schedule

Responses may be mailed or emailed to the following location:

Bernalillo County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management,
ATTN: Kelli Murtagh,
6840 2nd St. NW, Suite 100, Albuquerque, NM 87107

kmurtagh@bernco.gov

All responses must be received no later than September 5, 2014

Comment Collection

- 1) **Please indicate the municipality you reside in: (Please circle one)**
 - a. Bernalillo County, City of Albuquerque, Tijeras, Los Ranchos, Other _____

- 2) **Are you commenting as** (please list name of organization):
 - a. Citizen
 - b. Local Jurisdiction Name: _____
 - c. Community Organization Name: _____
 - d. Company Name: _____
 - e. Non-Profit Organization Name: _____
 - f. Other: _____

- 3) **Your contact information: (optional)**

PUBLIC COMMENTS – from August 21, 2014 Public Meeting held at Bernalillo County EOC 4 pm-6 pm

- Bridges across the Rio Grande are of particular concern and should be a priority mitigation action for fire and flood. There are limited number of bridges and access to one side of the Rio Grande could be cut off if bridges are compromised due to flooding from the Rio Grande or a fire in the Bosque. One bridge that was specifically cited was the Paseo Del Norte Bridge.
- There was concern about sinkholes.
- One suggestion was to encourage volunteerism with the CERT Team and Red Cross. Another suggestion was to link the HMP to the Emergency Operations Plan.

APPENDIX B

Plan Review Tool

APPENDIX A: 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 and 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: Bernalillo County	Title of Plan: Hazard Mitigation Plan	Date of Plan: February 2015
Local Point of Contact: Kelli Murtagh	Address: 6840 2 nd St. NW Albuquerque, NM 87107	
Title: Emergency Manager		
Agency: Bernalillo County		
Phone Number: 505-468-1309	E-Mail: kmurtagh@bernco.gov	

State Reviewer:	Title:	Date:
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FEMA Reviewer: Cheryl Copeland Cheryl Copeland	Title: HM Community/Tribal Planner HM Community/Tribal Planner	Date: November 7, 2014 April 1, 2015
Date Received in FEMA Region <i>(insert #)</i>		
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption		
Plan Approved		

**SECTION 1:
REGULATION CHECKLIST**

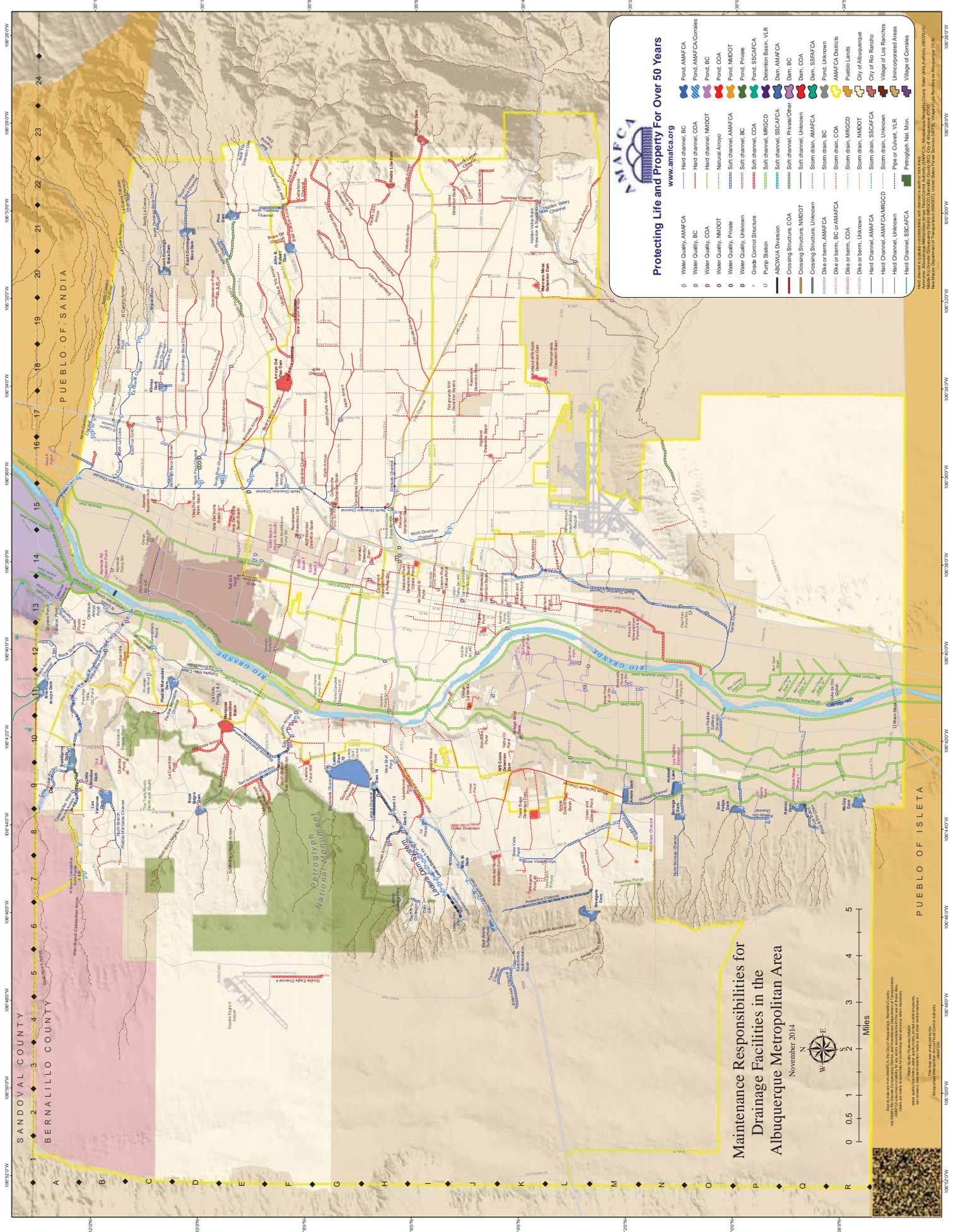
INSTRUCTIONS: The Regulation Checklist must be completed by FEMA. The purpose of the Checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the Plan by Element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been ‘Met’ or ‘Not Met.’ The ‘Required Revisions’ summary at the bottom of each Element must be completed by FEMA and must give 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 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. 1-2 and 14-22	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.18-22	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.20-22	X	
A4. Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))	pp.16-18	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))	P. 161	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. 159-161	X	
ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS			

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
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.28-92	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.28-92. Each hazard section includes this.	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))	Summary pp.92-96; Each identified hazard pp.28-92	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.97-99	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.150-156	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.93-95	X		
C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))	P.93	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. 115-150	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.114-115, 155-156	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.157-159, pp.16-18	X		
<u>ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
<u>Recommend Revisions:</u>				

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
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.22-23	X		
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Pp. 99-119	X		
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Pp.99-155; each 2014 action has a priority	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))		X		
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	(future action)	X		
<u>ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
E1. Reference: Guide; p.28, Element E1. Requirements: The plan must include documentation of plan adoption, usually a resolution by the governing body or other authority.				
E2. Reference: Guide; p.29, Element E2. Requirements: Each jurisdiction that is included in the plan must have its governing body adopt the plan prior to FEMA approval, even when a regional agency has the authority to prepare such plans.				
ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS (OPTIONAL FOR STATE REVIEWERS ONLY; NOT TO BE COMPLETED BY FEMA)				
F1.				
F2.				
<u>ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				

APPENDIX C
AMAFCA Map Showing Drainage Facility
Responsibilities in Albuquerque Area



Protecting Life and Property For Over 50 Years
www.amafca.org

Water Quality, AMAFCA	Pond, AMAFCA
Water Quality, BC	Hard channel, COA
Water Quality, COA	Hard channel, NIMDOT
Water Quality, NIMDOT	Natural Arroyo
Water Quality, Private	Soft channel, AMAFCA
Water Quality, Unknown	Soft channel, BC
Grade Control Structure	Soft channel, COA
Pump Station	Soft channel, MRGCD
ABQDMA Division	Soft channel, SSCAFCA
Crossing Structure, COA	Soft channel, Private Other
Crossing Structure, NIMDOT	Soft channel, Unknown
Crossing Structure, Unknown	Storm drain, AMAFCA
Dike or berm, AMAFCA	Storm drain, BC
Dike or berm, BC or AMAFCA	Storm drain, COA
Dike or berm, COA	Storm drain, MRGCD
Dike or berm, Unknown	Storm drain, NIMDOT
Hard Channel, AMAFCA	Storm drain, Unknown
Hard Channel, AMAFCA/MRGCD	Storm drain, Unknown
Hard Channel, Unknown	Pipe or Culvert, VLR
Hard Channel, SSCAFCA	Pipe or Culvert, VLR
	Pyrograph Nat. Mon.

**Maintenance Responsibilities for
 Drainage Facilities in the
 Albuquerque Metropolitan Area**
 November 2014



Map data from AMAFCA, City of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, Sandoval County, and the United States Department of Agriculture. AMAFCA is not responsible for any errors or omissions. Users are advised to consult with the appropriate authority for the most current information. © 2014 AMAFCA. All rights reserved. Prepared by AMAFCA.