



County of Los Alamos

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda - Final County Council - Regular Session

*Denise Derkacs, Council Chair; Theresa Cull, Vice-Chair;
Melanee Hand; Suzie Havemann; Keith Lepsch; David Reagor;
and Randall Rytli, Councilors*

Tuesday, April 9, 2024

6:00 PM

Council Chambers - 1000 Central Avenue

NOTE: This meeting is in person and open to the public. However, for convenience, the following Zoom meeting link and/or telephone call in numbers may be used for public viewing and participation:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84587518059>

Or Telephone:

Dial (for higher quality, dial a number based on your current location):

**US: +1 253 215 8782 or +1 346 248 7799 or +1 669 900 6833 or +1 301 715 8592
or +1 312 626 6799 or +1 929 205 6099**

Webinar ID: 845 8751 8059

- 1. OPENING/ROLL CALL**
- 2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
- 3. STATEMENT REGARDING CLOSED SESSION**

April 9, 2024 Closed Session Motion

- 4. PUBLIC COMMENT**

This section of the agenda is reserved for comments from the public on items that are not otherwise on the agenda.

- 5. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- 6. PRESENTATIONS, PROCLAMATIONS AND RECOGNITIONS**

- A. [18233-24](#)** Proclamation Designating Monday, April 22, 2024, as "Earth Day" and Saturday, April 20, 2024, as the "Earth Day Festival" at the Los Alamos Nature Center (Accepted by the Pajarito Environmental Education Center Representatives Beth Cortright and Kristen O'Hara, Los Alamos County Sustainability Manager Angelica Gurule, and Los

Alamos Department of Public Utilities Representatives Cathy D'Anna and Abbey Hayward).

Presenters: County Council

- B. [18674-24](#) Recognition of Los Alamos County by Darel Madrid, President, Rio de Chama Acequia Association

Presenters: County Council - Regular Session

7. **PUBLIC COMMENT FOR ITEMS ON CONSENT AGENDA**

8. **CONSENT AGENDA**

The following items are presented for Council approval under a single motion unless any item is withdrawn by a Councilor for further Council consideration in the agenda section entitled "Business."

Approval of the Consent Agenda

Consent Motion -

I move that Council approve the items on the Consent Agenda as presented and that the motions in the staff reports be included for the record; or,

I move that Council approve the items on the Consent Agenda and that the motions contained in the staff reports, as amended be included for the record.

- A. [AGR1037-24](#) Approval of Contract for General Services, Agreement No. AGR24-52 with StarHawk Design & Services, LLC, dba TNT Pest Control Service in the Amount of \$525,000, plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax, for the Purpose of Gopher Control Services over a Term of Seven Years

Presenters: Wendy Parker, Parks Superintendent and Cory Styron, Community Services Director

Attachments: [A - Agreement No. AGR24-52 with StarHawk Design & Services, LLC, dba TNT Pest Control Service](#)

- B. [18381-24](#) Approval of Increase in Assessor Certification Pay and the Associated Budget Revision 2024-59

Presenters: George Chandler, County Assessor and Lucas Fresquez, Chief Deputy Assessor

Attachments: [A - Senate Bill 0324](#)
[B - Budget Revision 2024-59](#)

- C. [18549-24](#) Approval of County Council Minutes for the March 19, 2024 Work

Session and March 26, 2024 Regular Session

Presenters: Naomi Maestas, County Clerk

Attachments: [A - County Council Minu](#)
[B - County Council Minutes for March 26, 2024](#)

- D. [18597-24](#) Approval of Budget Revision 2024-57 Associated with the State of New Mexico to Plan and Design Brewer Arena (aka Rodeo Arena) Improvements Grant
- Presenters:** Erika Thomas, Budget and Performance Manager and Melissa Dadzie, Chief Financial Officer
- Attachments:** [A - Budget Revision 2024-57](#)
[B - Agreement 23-ZH5053-23](#)
- E. [18600-24](#) Approval of Revision to Los Alamos County Health Care Assistance Program (HCAP) Policy
- Presenters:** Jessica Strong, Social Services Division Manager and Cory Styron, Community Services Director
- Attachments:** [A - Proposed Revised Health Care Assistance Program Policy](#)
[B - Current HCAP Policy](#)
- F. [18628-24](#) Approval of Extension to the Nuisance Code Implementation Review Task Force Charter Member Term Limits
- Presenters:** Philip Gursky and Theresa Cull, County Council Vice Chair
- Attachments:** [A - Charter for Nuisance Code Imp Review Task Force](#)
- G. [18647-24](#) Board/Commission Appointment - Transportation Board
- Presenters:** David Hampton, Chair of the Transportation Board and Melanee Hand, Councilor
- Attachments:** [A – Transportation Board Member Roster](#)
[B – Application and Interview Packet for Joshua Muck](#)
[C - Interview Panel Recommendation](#)

9. PUBLIC HEARING(S)

- A. [RE0589-24](#) Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-11 A Resolution of Support Authorizing Application for Funding Assistance to the New Mexico Department of Transportation through the Fiscal Year 2025 Transportation Project Fund (TPF) for the Denver Steels Phase 2 Reconstruction Project in Los Alamos, New Mexico

Presenters: Eric Ulibarri, County Engineer and Juan Rael, Public Works Director

Attachments: [A – Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-11](#)
[B – Legal Notice of Publication](#)
[C – Grant Analysis & Financial Matrix Form](#)

- B. [RE0593-24](#) Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-12, Adopting The Los Alamos County, New Mexico Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan in Compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

Presenters: Cody Ulrich, Emergency Management Specialist

Attachments: [A - Publication Notice for Resolution No. 24-12](#)
[B - 2024 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update](#)
[C - Resolution No. 24-12](#)

10. BUSINESS

- A. [18382-24](#) Presentation and Possible Action on the Los Alamos County Assessor Valuation Plan

Presenters: George Chandler, County Assessor and Lucas Fresquez, Chief Deputy Assessor

Attachments: [A - 2024 Valuation and Maintenance Plan Presentation](#)
[B - 2024 Valuation and Maintenance Plan](#)

- B. [18441-24](#) Community Development Department (CDD) Update on County Housing Projects, Programs and Activities

Presenters: Dan Osborn, Housing and Special Project Manager and Paul Andrus, Community Development Director

Attachments: [A - Housing Presentation](#)

11. COUNCIL BUSINESS

- A. *General Council Business*

- B. *Appointments*

- C. *Board and Commission Vacancy Report*

- 1) [18372-24](#) Board and Commission Vacancy Report

Presenters: County Council - Regular Session

Attachments: [A - BCC Vacancy Report April 3, 2024](#)

D. Board, Commission and Working Group Reports**E. County Manager's Report****F. Council Chair Report****G. Approval of Councilor Expenses****H. Preview of Upcoming Agenda Items**

Note: This report shows tentative Council agenda items and is for planning purposes only. All items on the report are subject to changes such as item title, meeting date and/or being removed or not considered by Council.

1) [18648-24](#) Tickler Report of Upcoming Agenda Items

Presenters: County Council - Regular Session

Attachments: [A - Tickler Report dated April 5, 2024](#)

12. COUNCILOR COMMENTS**13. ADJOURNMENT**

If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of a reader, amplifier, qualified sign language interpreter, or any other form of auxiliary aid or service to attend or participate in the hearing or meeting, please contact the County Human Resources Division at 662-8040 at least one week prior to the meeting or as soon as possible. Public documents, including the agenda and minutes can be provided in various accessible formats. Please contact the personnel in the Office of the County Manager at 663-1750 if a summary or other type of accessible format is needed.



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.:

Index (Council Goals):

Presenters:

Title

April 9, 2024 Closed Session Motion

Recommended Action

The following statement should be included in the minutes:

"The matters discussed in the Closed Session of County Council held on April 9, 2024 that began at 4:00 pm were limited only to the topics specified in the notice of the closed session, and no action was taken on any matter in the closed session."



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: A.

Index (Council Goals): Quality Governance - Communication and Engagement

Presenters: County Council

Legislative File: 18233-24

Title

Proclamation Designating Monday, April 22, 2024, as "Earth Day" and Saturday, April 20, 2024, as the "Earth Day Festival" at the Los Alamos Nature Center (Accepted by the Pajarito Environmental Education Center Representatives Beth Cortright and Kristen O'Hara, Los Alamos County Sustainability Manager Angelica Gurule, and Los Alamos Department of Public Utilities Representatives Cathy D'Anna and Abbey Hayward).

Body

WHEREAS, the first Earth Day was enacted in 1970 and engaged more than twenty million Americans to advocate for a cleaner environment; and

WHEREAS, 54 years later, Earth Day has become a worldwide event and has highlighted some of the most critical environmental issues on the world stage and is an annual reminder of the constant need to protect our environment from pollution; and

WHEREAS, communities worldwide are celebrating Earth Day on April 22nd, with activities and educational opportunities to encourage citizens to renew their commitment to protecting our valuable resources here on Earth; and

WHEREAS, Los Alamos County continually seeks to reduce its environmental impact and to provide programs that encourage pollinator conservation, wildlife protection, recycling, backyard composting, energy efficiency and water conservation; and

WHEREAS, Los Alamos County, at the recommendation of the Resiliency Energy and Sustainability citizen task force and the direction of the County Council, conducted a greenhouse gas inventory study and is in the process of developing a Los Alamos Climate Action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and create climate resilience to protect the health and safety of the community and the environment for future generations; and

WHEREAS, the Los Alamos Department of Public Utilities is committed to sourcing a diverse, carbon-neutral power supply and to providing educational and outreach opportunities to conserve our water and energy resources; and

WHEREAS, the Pajarito Environmental Education Center, a non-profit organization that connects people to nature, is a committed partner to the County in educating the community on

the importance of protecting the Earth and the environment through presentations, hikes, outings, classes, school lessons, and field trips; and

WHEREAS, Earth Day falls on a Monday, and therefore, to encourage community-wide awareness, the Pajarito Environmental Education Center will host the annual "Earth Day Festival" on Saturday, April 20th, at the Los Alamos Nature Center located at 2600 Canyon Road, Los Alamos, New Mexico; and

WHEREAS, representatives from the Los Alamos County departments, Environmental Sustainability Board, and Los Alamos Sustainability Alliance will participate in the Pajarito Environmental Education Center's "Earth Day Festival"; and

WHEREAS, when we celebrate Earth Day, we set a good example for our children by demonstrating that we care about protecting our land and open spaces. This in turn, strengthens our community and economy, improves our environment, and respects the Earth.

NOW, THEREFORE, on behalf of the Council of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos, I do hereby designate Monday, April 22nd, as

"EARTH DAY,"

and I encourage all citizens, civic organizations, and businesses to celebrate the **"Earth Day Festival"** on **Saturday, April 20th**, at the Los Alamos Nature Center to promote environmental and climate literacy.

FURTHERMORE, I ask our community members to rededicate themselves to finding ways to protect and preserve the environment by incorporating into their daily lives activities to conserve water and energy, eliminate the use of single-use plastics when feasible, minimize food waste, utilize public transit, walk or ride their bikes, plant pollinator-friendly plants, and reuse and recycle materials.



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Staff Report

April 09, 2024

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Agenda No.: B.

Index (Council Goals): Quality Governance - Intergovernmental and Regional Relations

Presenters: County Council - Regular Session

Legislative File: 18674-24

Title

Recognition of Los Alamos County by Darel Madrid, President, Rio de Chama Acequia Association

Body

Los Alamos County has been selling the San Juan Chama Project of water for the last few years to the Rio de Chama Acequia Association (RCAA). There is a multi-year contract to sell this source of water of 1200 acre feet per year as available. In recognition of this partnership, Mr. Darel Madrid, RCAA President, and Tim Seaman, RCAA Vice-President, will present a certificate of appreciation to James Alarid, DPU Deputy Manager.



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Staff Report

April 09, 2024

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Agenda No.:

Index (Council Goals):

Presenters:

Title

Approval of the Consent Agenda

Recommended Action

I move that Council approve the items on the Consent Agenda as presented and that the motions in the staff reports be included for the record; or,

I move that Council approve the items on the Consent Agenda and that the motions contained in the staff reports, as amended, be included for the record.



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
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Agenda No.: A.

Index (Council Goals): Quality of Life - Open Space, Parks, and Recreation

Presenters: Wendy Parker, Parks Superintendent and Cory Styron, Community Services Director

Legislative File: AGR1037-24

Title

Approval of Contract for General Services, Agreement No. AGR24-52 with StarHawk Design & Services, LLC, dba TNT Pest Control Service in the Amount of \$525,000, plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax, for the Purpose of Gopher Control Services over a Term of Seven Years

Recommended Action

I move that Council approve agreement no. AGR24-52 with StarHawk Design & Services, LLC, dba TNT Pest Control Service in the amount of \$525,000, plus applicable gross receipts tax, for the purpose of gopher control services.

County Manager's Recommendation

The County Manager recommends that Council approve this Contract for General Services as presented.

Body

On February 1, 2024, the County issued Request for Proposals (RFP) No. 24-52 for gopher control services on County property. StarHawk Design & Services, LLC, dba TNT Pest Control Service was responsive to the request and the RFP Review Committee and Procurement. Staff recommend the County enter into an agreement with StarHawk Design & Services, LLC for a seven-year term in the amount not to exceed \$525,000, plus applicable gross receipt tax, to provide gopher control services throughout the County.

The Contractor shall provide all labor, equipment, supplies, and material necessary for the performance of eradication of existing gophers and control of the infestation on County owned and operated parks and recreation sites as identified. The services provided shall be consistent with all safeguards and regulations applicable within Los Alamos County and the State of New Mexico.

Alternatives

Council could not choose to award the contract and provide alternative direction on the scope of services.

Fiscal and Staff Impact/Planned Item

Funds are budgeted and available for these services as part of the County approved FY2024 Budget.

Attachments

A - Agreement No. AGR24-52 with StarHawk Design & Services, LLC, dba TNT Pest Control Service



INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS SERVICES AGREEMENT

This **SERVICES AGREEMENT** ("Agreement") is entered into by and between the **Incorporated County of Los Alamos**, an incorporated county of the State of New Mexico ("County"), and **StarHawk Design & Services, LLC, dba TNT Pest Control Service**, a New Mexico corporation ("Contractor"), to be effective for all purposes April 10, 2024 ("Effective Date").

WHEREAS, the County Purchasing Officer determined in writing that the use of competitive sealed bidding was either not practical or not advantageous to County for procurement of the Services and County issued Request for Proposals No. 24-52 ("RFP") on February 1, 2024, requesting proposals for Gopher Control Services as described in the RFP; and

WHEREAS, Contractor timely responded to the RFP by submitting a response dated February 21, 2024, ("Contractor's Response"); and

WHEREAS, based on the evaluation factors set out in the RFP, Contractor was the successful Offeror for the services listed in the RFP; and

WHEREAS, the County Council approved this Agreement at a public meeting held on April 9, 2024; and

WHEREAS, Contractor shall provide the Services, as described below, to County.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the covenants contained herein, County and Contractor agree as follows:

SECTION A. SERVICES:

Contractor shall provide the following services for eradication of existing gophers and control of the gopher infestation on County owned and operated Parks & Recreation sites as identified in Exhibit B ("Services"). Contractor shall furnish all necessary skilled labor, materials, and equipment to provide Services. The Services provided shall be consistent with all safeguards and regulations applicable within Los Alamos County and the State of New Mexico and shall include, but not be limited to the following:

1. Initial Gopher Assessment

Within 10 business days of execution of this Agreement, Contractor shall conduct a thorough, initial assessment of the locations throughout County identified in Exhibit B, attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes. During the initial assessment Contractor shall identify the presence of gophers, species of gophers, level of gopher infestation, and onsite conditions that contribute to gopher infestation. Ongoing assessment of gopher control needs throughout the Term of this Agreement shall be addressed in the Gopher Control Plan schedule.

Contractor shall provide a written report to the County Project Manager, detailing the findings of the initial assessment, via email.

2. Gopher Control Plan

Prior to initiation of Services, and within fifteen (15) calendar days following the initial assessment, Contractor shall submit a written Gopher Control Plan, for the duration of the Term of this Agreement, to the Project Manager for County approval. The Gopher Control Plan shall consist of the following:

- a. A detailed plan for Contractor to address identified infestation, using mechanical traps, as quickly and effectively as possible, while safeguarding the welfare of all County residents, employees, and visitors, as well as any predators of gophers; Contractor's placement of traps shall be based on infestation level and as agreed upon in the plan.
- b. A detailed description of trapping methodology by site;
- c. A trapping and assessment schedule for each site (park, sports field, recreational area, cemetery, golf course and cultural site), as identified in Exhibit B. The schedule shall be mutually agreed upon by the Contractor and Project Manager; and
- d. Contractor's recommendations for adjustments to onsite practices that contribute to gopher infestation and to mitigate future infestations.

3. General

Upon County approval of the Gopher Control Plan, including the schedule, Contractor shall implement the plan. Contractor shall follow the County-approved Gopher Control Plan and schedule. Contractor shall provide mechanical traps and disposal of gophers in accordance all applicable laws and regulations. Once a site is deemed clear of gophers by Contractor, Contractor shall fill the holes and level the gopher mounds in order to mitigate trip and fall hazards.

4. Reporting

Contractor shall provide a monthly report to Project Manager, via email, containing details on quantity of traps placed and catch count by site. As part of the monthly report, Contractor shall email photos documenting the total gopher count and site location, with time stamp to Project Manager.

5. Structural Recommendations

Structural modifications for gopher control is the responsibility of County. However, during the Term of this Agreement, Contractor shall notify County Project Manager in writing of any structural modifications deemed necessary to abate infestation.

SECTION B. TERM: The term of this Agreement shall commence April 10, 2024, and shall continue through April 9, 2031, unless sooner terminated, as provided herein.

SECTION C. COMPENSATION:

- 1. Amount of Compensation.** County shall pay compensation for performance of the Services in an amount not to exceed SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$75,000.00) per year, which amount does not include applicable New Mexico gross receipts taxes ("NMGR"). Compensation shall be paid in accordance with the rate schedule set out in Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes. Total compensation for the Term of this Agreement shall not exceed FIVE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$525,000.00) exclusive of NMGR.

2. **Total Not-To-Exceed Compensation Amount.** The Parties understand that County can only utilize Contractor's Services, as specified herein, throughout the Term of this Agreement, in a manner that does not surpass the total not-to-exceed compensation amount for Services originally estimated by County and specified herein, unless approved by Amendment to this Agreement. Any increase to the not-to-exceed compensation amount provided herein must be authorized by an Amendment to this Agreement, which must be approved by County Council, if required by County Ordinance. It is the sole responsibility of Contractor to ensure that all work performed, inclusive of reimbursable expenses and optional or additional Services, does not exceed the current not-to-exceed amount of the Agreement or any subsequent Amendment. Any work performed under this Agreement by the Contractor where the costs exceed the then current not-to-exceed amount, inclusive of reimbursable costs and optional or additional Services, is not a just and lawful debt payable to Contractor
3. **Monthly Invoices.** Contractor shall submit itemized monthly invoices for those months that Services are rendered as identified in the Gopher Control Plan, to County's Project Manager showing amount of compensation due, amount of any NMGR, and total amount payable. Payment of undisputed amounts shall be due and payable thirty (30) days after County's receipt of the invoice.

SECTION D. TAXES: Contractor shall be solely responsible for timely and correctly billing, collecting and remitting all NMGR levied on the amounts payable under this Agreement.

SECTION E. STATUS OF CONTRACTOR, STAFF, AND PERSONNEL: This Agreement calls for the performance of services by Contractor as an independent contractor. Contractor is not an agent or employee of County and shall not be considered an employee of County for any purpose. Contractor, its agents, or employees shall make no representation that they are County employees, nor shall they create the appearance of being employees by using a job or position title on a name plate, business cards, or in any other manner, bearing County's name or logo. Neither Contractor nor any employee of Contractor shall be entitled to any benefits or compensation other than the compensation specified herein. Contractor shall have no authority to bind County to any agreement, contract, duty, or obligation. Contractor shall make no representations that are intended to, or create the appearance of, binding County to any agreement, contract, duty, or obligation. Contractor shall have full power to continue any outside employment or business, to employ and discharge its employees or associates as it deems appropriate without interference from County; provided, however, that Contractor shall at all times during the term of this Agreement maintain the ability to perform the obligations in a professional, timely, and reliable manner.

SECTION F. STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE: Contractor agrees and represents that it has and shall maintain the personnel, experience, and knowledge necessary to qualify it for the particular duties to be performed under this Agreement. Contractor shall perform the Services described herein in accordance with a standard that meets the industry standard of care for performance of the Services.

SECTION G. DELIVERABLES AND USE OF DOCUMENTS: All deliverables required under this Agreement, including material, products, reports, policies, procedures, software improvements, databases, and any other products and processes, whether in written or electronic form, shall remain the exclusive property of and shall inure to the benefit of County as works for hire; Contractor shall not use, sell, disclose, or obtain any other compensation for such works for hire. In addition, Contractor may not, with regard to all work, work product, deliverables, or works for

hire required by this Agreement, apply for, in its name or otherwise, any copyright, patent, or other property right, and acknowledges that any such property right created or developed remains the exclusive right of County. Contractor shall not use deliverables in any manner for any other purpose without the express written consent of County.

SECTION H. EMPLOYEES AND SUB-CONTRACTORS: Contractor shall be solely responsible for payment of wages, salary, or benefits to any and all employees or contractors retained by Contractor in the performance of the Services. Contractor agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless County for any and all claims that may arise from Contractor's relationship to its employees and subcontractors.

SECTION I. INSURANCE: Contractor shall obtain and maintain insurance of the types and in the amounts set out below throughout the term of this Agreement with an insurer acceptable to County. Contractor shall assure that all subcontractors maintain like insurance. Compliance with the terms and conditions of this Section is a condition precedent to County's obligation to pay compensation for the Services, and Contractor shall not provide any Services under this Agreement unless and until Contractor has met the requirements of this Section. County requires Certificates of Insurance, or other evidence acceptable to County, stating that Contractor has met its obligation to obtain and maintain insurance and to assure that subcontractors maintain like insurance. Should any of the policies described below be cancelled before the expiration date thereof, notice shall be delivered in accordance with the policy provisions. General Liability Insurance and Automobile Liability Insurance shall name County as an additional insured.

1. **General Liability Insurance:** ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000.00) per occurrence; ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000.00) aggregate.
2. **Workers' Compensation:** In an amount as may be required by law. County may immediately terminate this Agreement if Contractor fails to comply with the Worker's Compensation Act and applicable rules when required to do so.
3. **Automobile Liability Insurance for Contractor and its Employees:** ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000.00) combined single limit per occurrence; ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000.00) aggregate on any owned, and/or non-owned motor vehicles used in performing Services under this Agreement.

SECTION J. RECORDS: Contractor shall maintain, throughout the term of this Agreement and for a period of six (6) years thereafter, records that indicate the date, time, and nature of the services rendered. Contractor shall make available, for inspection by County, all records, books of account, memoranda, and other documents pertaining to County at any reasonable time upon request.

SECTION K. DUTY TO ABIDE: Contractor shall abide by all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and policies and shall perform the Services in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies during the term of this Agreement.

SECTION L. NON-DISCRIMINATION: During the term of this Agreement, Contractor shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for an employment position to be used in the performance of the obligations of Contractor under this Agreement, with regard to race, color, religion, sex, age, ethnicity, national origin, sexual orientation or gender identity, disability, or veteran status.

SECTION M. CHOICE OF LAW: The interpretation and enforcement of this Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Mexico.

SECTION N. VENUE, FORUM NON-CONVENIENS, EXCLUSIVE STATE JURISDICTION: County and Contractor knowingly, voluntarily, intentionally, and irrevocably agree that any and all legal proceedings related to this Agreement, or to any rights or any relationship between the parties arising therefrom, shall be solely and exclusively initiated, filed, tried, and maintained in the First Judicial District Court of the State of New Mexico. County and Contractor each expressly and irrevocably waive any right otherwise provided by any applicable law to remove the matter to any other state or federal venue, consents to the jurisdiction of the First Judicial District Court of the State of New Mexico in any such legal proceeding, waives any objection it may have to the laying of the jurisdiction of any such legal proceeding. County and Contractor also agree that this term is a material inducement for each to enter this Agreement, and that both County and Contractor warrant and represent that each have had the opportunity to review this term with legal counsel.

SECTION O. WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL: In the event of any action or proceeding, (including without limitation, any claim, counterclaim, cross-claim or third party claim) arising out of or, relating to this Agreement, or the transaction contemplated by this Agreement, County and Contractor KNOWINGLY, VOLUNTARILY, INTENTIONALLY, AND IRREVOCABLY WAIVE ANY RIGHT TO A JURY TRIAL, and agree that a court shall determine and adjudicate all issues of law and fact with a jury trial being expressly waived. County and Contractor also agree that this waiver of a jury trial was a material inducement for each to enter this Agreement, and that both County and Contractor warrant and represent that each have had the opportunity to review this jury waiver with legal counsel.

SECTION P. INDEMNITY: Contractor shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless County, its Council members, employees, agents, and representatives, from and against all liability, claims, demands, actions (legal or equitable), damages, losses, costs, or expenses, including attorney fees, of any kind or nature, to the extent that the liability, claims, demands, actions, damages, losses, costs, and expenses are caused by, or arise out of, the acts or omissions of the Contractor or Contractor's officers, employees, agents representatives, and subcontractors in the performance or breach of the Services under this Agreement.

SECTION Q. FORCE MAJEURE: Neither County nor Contractor shall be liable for any delay in the performance of this Agreement, nor for any other breach, nor for any loss or damage arising from uncontrollable forces such as fire, theft, storm, war, or any other force majeure that could not have been reasonably avoided by exercise of due diligence.

SECTION R. NON-ASSIGNMENT: Contractor shall not assign this Agreement or any privileges or obligations herein, and shall not novate this Agreement to another without the prior written consent of the County Manager.

SECTION S. LICENSES: Contractor shall maintain all required licenses including, without limitation, all necessary professional and business licenses, throughout the term of this Agreement. Contractor shall require and shall assure that all of Contractor's employees and subcontractors maintain all required licenses including, without limitation, all necessary professional and business licenses.

SECTION T. PROHIBITED INTERESTS: Contractor agrees that it presently has no interest and shall not acquire any interest, direct or indirect, which would conflict in any manner or degree with the performance of its services hereunder. Contractor further agrees that it shall not employ any person having such an interest to perform services under this Agreement. No County Council member or other elected official of County, or manager or employee of County shall solicit, demand, accept, or agree to accept, a gratuity or offer of employment contrary to Section 31-282 of the Los Alamos County Code.

SECTION U. TERMINATION:

1. **Generally.** The County Manager may terminate this Agreement with or without cause upon ten (10) days prior written notice to Contractor. Upon such termination, Contractor shall be paid for Services actually completed to the satisfaction of County at the rate set out in Section C. Contractor shall render a final report of the Services performed to the date of termination, and shall turn over to County originals of all materials prepared pursuant to this Agreement.
2. **Funding.** This Agreement shall terminate without further action by County on the first day of any County fiscal year for which funds to pay compensation hereunder are not appropriated by County Council. County shall make reasonable efforts to give Contractor at least ninety (90) days advance notice that funds have not been and are not expected to be appropriated for that purpose.

SECTION V. NOTICE: Any notices required under this Agreement shall be made in writing, postage prepaid to the following addresses, and shall be deemed given upon hand delivery, verified delivery by telecopy (followed by copy sent by United States Mail), or three (3) days after deposit in the United States Mail:

County:

Emmanuel Abeyta
Incorporated County of Los Alamos
101 Camino Entrada, Building 5
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

Contractor:

Jesse Trujillo
StarHawk Design & Services, LLC
dba TNT Pest Control Services
10200 Corrales Rd NW, Suite E5A
Albuquerque, NM 87114

With a copy to:

County Attorney's Office
1000 Central Avenue, Suite 340
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

SECTION W. INVALIDITY OF PRIOR AGREEMENTS: This Agreement supersedes all prior contracts or agreements, either oral or written, that may exist between the parties with reference to the services described herein, and expresses the entire agreement and understanding between the parties with reference to said services. It cannot be modified or changed by any oral promise made by any person, officer, or employee, nor shall any written modification of it be binding on County until approved in writing by both authorized representatives of County and Contractor. In the event of any conflict between the terms, conditions, and provisions of this Agreement, and the terms, conditions and provisions of any exhibits or attachments, the terms, conditions and provisions of this Agreement shall control and take precedence.

SECTION X. NO IMPLIED WAIVERS: The failure of County to enforce any provision of this Agreement is not a waiver by County of the provisions, or of the right thereafter, to enforce any provision(s).

SECTION Y. SEVERABILITY: If any provision of this Agreement is held to be unenforceable for any reason: (i) such provision shall be reformed only to the extent necessary to make the intent of the language and purpose of the Agreement enforceable; and (ii) all other provisions of this Agreement shall remain in effect so long as the substantive purpose of the Agreement is possible.

SECTION Z. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION DISCLOSURE FORM: A Campaign Contribution Disclosure Form was submitted as part of the Contractor's Response and is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

SECTION AA. LEGAL RECOGNITION OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES: Pursuant to NMSA 1978 § 14-16-7, this Agreement may be signed by electronic signature.

SECTION AB. DUPLICATE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS: This document may be executed in two (2) counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original.

SECTION AC. NEGOTIATED TERMS: This Agreement reflects negotiated terms between the parties, and each party has participated in the preparation of this Agreement with the opportunity to be represented by counsel, such that neither party shall be considered to be the drafter of this Agreement or any of its provisions for the purpose of any statute, case law, or rule of interpretation or construction that would or might cause any provision to be construed against the drafter of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the date(s) set forth opposite the signatures of their authorized representatives to be effective for all purposes on the date first written above.

ATTEST

INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS

NAOMI D. MAESTAS
COUNTY CLERK

By: _____
ANNE W. LAURENT **DATE**
COUNTY MANAGER

Approved as to form:

J. ALVIN LEAPHART
COUNTY ATTORNEY

STARHAWK DESIGN & SERVICES, LLC DBA TNT
PEST CONTROL SERVICES, A NEW MEXICO
CORPORATION

By: _____
JESSE TRUJILLO **DATE**
PRESIDENT

Exhibit A
Compensation Rate Schedule
AGR24-52

Frequency of Services shall be identified in the Gopher Control Plan and mutually agreed upon by the Contractor and County Project Manager.

COST CATEGORY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Fee per site	\$41.95	\$41.95	\$41.95	\$41.95	\$41.95	\$41.95	\$41.95
Fee per trap set	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
Fee per gopher caught	\$19.88	\$19.88	\$19.88	\$19.88	\$19.88	\$19.88	\$19.88

**Exhibit B
Site List
AGR24-52 Gopher Control Services**

The following represents a comprehensive list of sites that may need gopher control services. Contractor's Services will be based strictly on infestation of the sites. If no infestation exists, Contractor shall not provide its Services to the site.

	Address	Maintained Acres
Los Alamos		
Ashley Pond *	2300 Trinity Dr.	3.2
Barranca Mesa Park **	95 Loma Del Escolar St.	5.4
Brewer Rodeo Arena (North Mesa Stables) *	740 North Mesa Rd.	3
Community Soccer Field **	1670 Nectar St.	2.4
East Park *	300 East Rd.	4.3
Los Alamos Golf Course**	4244 Diamond Drive	80
Mesa Public Library Park *	2400 Central Avenue	2.6
North Mesa Picnic Grounds *	280 North Mesa Rd.	7.2
North Mesa Sports Complex (Soccer, baseball and softball fields)**	555 North Mesa Rd.	18
North Mesa Recreational/Dog Park *	215 North Mesa Rd.	5
North Mesa Soccer Field **	900 North Mesa Rd.	2.7
Urban Park *	2070 North Rd.	8.98
Western Park *	1160 40th St.	4
White Rock		
Grand Canyon Park *	113 Shirlane Place	1.7
Overlook Park (Soccer, baseball and softball fields) **	580 Overlook Rd.	21
Pinon Park *	10 Sherwood Blvd.	3
Rover Park *	2070 North Rd.	6.2

Gopher Control Schedule

* As needed

** Monthly during active season



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: B.

Index (Council Goals): Quality Excellence - Employee Recruitment and Retention

Presenters: George Chandler, County Assessor and Lucas Fresquez, Chief Deputy Assessor

Legislative File: 18381-24

Title

Approval of Increase in Assessor Certification Pay and the Associated Budget Revision 2024-59

Recommended Action

I move that Council approve the Assessor Certification Pay in conjunction with the limits set by state statute NMSA 4-39-5 and the corresponding Budget Revision 2024-59 as summarized on Attachment A and B and that the attachments be made a part of the minutes of this meeting.

County Manager's Recommendation

The County Manager recommends that Council approve both the Assessor Certification Pay as stated in Attachment A and Budget Revision 2024-59 as presented..

Body

The County Assessor is requesting to increase compensation for Assessor staff that achieve the specified levels of certification as described in NMSA 4-39-5. Senate Bill 324 was passed in 2023 with an effective date of July 1, 2023. SB0324 increased the rates of the annual certification pay which is funded by Assessor Valuation Fund. That fund is able to support the increase requested. The amount approved is at the discretion of the Council. The current and requested amounts are shown below. Please note that the amounts compound for each level achieved.

	Current	Requested
Level One	\$ 500	\$750
Level Two	\$ 1,500	\$1750
Level Three	\$ 2,500	\$3,000
Level Four	\$ 3,000	\$3,500

Fiscal and Staff Impact/Planned Item

Financial impact is summarized in the attached budget revision, and there is sufficient budget in the property valuation fund to support this increase annually.

Alternatives

Council could decide not to approve this increase in Assessor Certification Pay and Assessor staff's certification pay would not increase.

Attachments

A - Senate Bill 0324

1 AN ACT
2 RELATING TO COUNTY OFFICIALS; INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF
3 ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION A COUNTY MAY PROVIDE TO ASSESSORS AND
4 CERTAIN CERTIFIED EMPLOYEES IN APPRAISER OFFICES.

5
6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

7 SECTION 1. Section 4-39-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
8 Chapter 269, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

9 "4-39-4. ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO ASSESSORS.--In
10 addition to the salaries provided for county assessors in
11 Sections 4-44-4 through 4-44-5 NMSA 1978, county assessors
12 may receive additional cumulative increments up to:

13 A. an additional seven hundred fifty dollars
14 (\$750) a year for holding an "Appraiser 1" certificate;

15 B. an additional one thousand seven hundred fifty
16 dollars (\$1,750) a year for holding an "Appraiser 2"
17 certificate;

18 C. an additional three thousand dollars (\$3,000) a
19 year for holding an "Appraiser 3" certificate; and

20 D. an additional three thousand five hundred
21 dollars (\$3,500) a year for holding an "Appraiser 4"
22 certificate."

23 SECTION 2. Section 4-39-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977,
24 Chapter 138, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

25 "4-39-5. ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO CERTAIN CERTIFIED

1 EMPLOYEES IN APPRAISER OFFICES.--A board of county
2 commissioners may provide additional cumulative increments to
3 the salary of employees in the office of the assessor as an
4 incentive for obtaining greater qualification levels up to
5 the following amounts:

6 A. an additional seven hundred fifty dollars
7 (\$750) a year for holding an "Appraiser 1" certificate;

8 B. an additional one thousand seven hundred fifty
9 dollars (\$1,750) a year for holding an "Appraiser 2"
10 certificate;

11 C. an additional three thousand dollars (\$3,000) a
12 year for holding an "Appraiser 3" certificate; and

13 D. an additional three thousand five hundred
14 dollars (\$3,500) a year for holding an "Appraiser 4"
15 certificate."

16 SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the
17 provisions of this act is July 1, 2023. _____

SB 324
Page 2

Budget Council Revision 2024-59

Council Date: 4/9/2024

	Fund & Department	Org	Object	Revenue (decrease)	Expenditures (decrease)	Transfers In(Out)	Fund Balance (decrease)
1	Assessor Valuation Fund	18212220	81*		\$ 9,000		\$ (9,000)
2	Assessor Valuation Fund	18212220	8211		\$ 131		\$ (131)
3							\$ -
4							\$ -
5							\$ -
6							\$ -
7							\$ -
8							\$ -
9							\$ -
10							\$ -
Description: The purpose of this budget adjustment is to budget funds for 6 Employees who have achieved the level four certification in the Assesors office and would receive a gross amount of an additional \$1500 which matches the updated amounts allowed by SB324, effective July 1, 2023.							
Fiscal Impact: \$9,131							



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: C.

Index (Council Goals): Quality Governance - Communication and Engagement

Presenters: Naomi Maestas, County Clerk

Legislative File: 18549-24

Title

Approval of County Council Minutes for the March 19, 2024 Work Session and March 26, 2024 Regular Session

Recommended Action

I move that Council approve the minutes for the March 19, 2024 Work Session and March 26, 2024 Regular Session.

Clerk's Recommendation

The County Clerk recommends that Council approve the minutes as presented.

Attachments

- A - County Council Minutes for March 19, 2024
- B - County Council Minutes for March 26, 2024



County of Los Alamos

Minutes

County Council – Work Session

*Denise Derkacs, Council Chair; Theresa Cull, Council Vice-Chair,
Melanee Hand, Suzie Havemann, Keith Lepsch,
David Reagor, and Randall Rytí, Councilors*

Tuesday, March 19, 2024

6:00 PM

Council Chambers – 1000 Central Avenue

1. OPENING/ROLL CALL

The Council Chair, Denise Derkacs, called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Council Chair Derkacs made opening remarks regarding the procedure of the meeting.

Ms. Linda Matteson, Deputy County Manager, listed the county employees in attendance via Zoom.

The following Councilors were in attendance:

**Present: 6 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Hand, Councilor Lepsch,
Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Rytí**

Remote: 1 – Councilor Havemann

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Led by: All.

3. PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

4. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

A motion was made by Councilor Cull, seconded by Councilor Rytí, that Council approve the agenda as presented.

The motion passed with the following vote:

**Yes: 7 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Hand, Councilor Havemann,
Councilor Lepsch, Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Rytí**

5. PRESENTATIONS, PROCLAMATIONS, AND RECOGNITIONS

A. Briefing by Representative Christine Chandler Providing an Overview of the 2023 Legislative Session

Representative Christine Chandler presented.

No action taken.

B. Presentation from Ted Wyka, NNSA Los Alamos Field Office Manager

Mr. Ted Wyka, National Nuclear Security Administration Los Alamos Field Office Manager, presented.

Mr. Paul Holland spoke.

Ms. Anne Laurent, County Manager, spoke.

No action taken.

C. Briefing Presentation to Council by Frances Knudson, Chair Library Board

Ms. Francis Knudson, Chair Library Board, presented.

Ms. Gwen Kalavaza, Library Manager, spoke.

No action taken.

D. Briefing Presentation by James Wernicke, Chair of the Parks and Recreation Board (PRB)

Mr. James Wernicke, Chair of Parks and Recreation Board, presented.

Mr. Cory Styron, Community Services Director, presented.

No action taken.

6. BUSINESS

A. Action to Suspend Council Rules for Work Session

A motion was made by Councilor Cull, seconded by Councilor Havemann, that Council suspend their procedural rules for this work session, March 19, 2024, so that formal action may be taken.

The motion passed with the following vote:

Yes: 7 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Hand, Councilor Havemann, Councilor Lepsch, Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Ryti

B. Possible Approval of County Council Minutes for the February 27, 2024 and March 5, 2024 Regular Session

A motion was made by Councilor Ryti, seconded by Councilor Cull, that Council approve the amended County Council Minutes for February 27, 2024, and the County Council Minutes for March 5, 2024 Regular Sessions.

The motion passed with the following vote:

Yes: 7 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Hand, Councilor Havemann, Councilor Lepsch, Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Ryti

RECESS

Councilor Derkacs called for a recess at 7:55 p.m. The meeting reconvened at 8:10 p.m.

C. Possible Approval of the Termination and Settlement Agreement and Release of Claims between the Incorporated County of Los Alamos, New Mexico and Uniper Global Commodities North America LLC

Mr. Philo Shelton, Utilities Manager, presented.

Public comment:
None.

A motion was made by Councilor Cull, seconded by Councilor Ryti, that Council approve the Termination and Settlement Agreement and Release of Claims between the Incorporated County of Los Alamos, New Mexico, and Uniper Global Commodities North America LLC. She further moved that Council authorize the County Manager, or designee, to enter into and execute the Termination and Settlement Agreement and Release of Claims, and to take all actions necessary to carry out the provisions of the Agreement.

The motion passed with the following vote:

Yes: 7 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Hand, Councilor Havemann, Councilor Lepsch, Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Ryti

D. Possible Approval of a Short-term Power Purchase Agreement with Mercuria Energy America, LLC to Replace the Uniper Agreements

Mr. Ben Olbrich, Deputy Utility Manager – Power Supply, presented.

Public comment:
None.

A motion was made by Councilor Ryti, seconded by Councilor Cull, that Council approve a short-term Power Purchase Agreement with Mercuria Energy America, LLC, in the amount of \$51,334,560.00 and a contingency additional amount of \$3,690,720.00, for a total of \$55,025,280.00, plus applicable gross receipts tax, for the purpose of buying power and energy to serve the Los Alamos Power Pool's electric load.

The motion passed with the following vote:

Yes: 7 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Hand, Councilor Havemann, Councilor Lepsch, Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Ryti

E. Process and General Schedule for the Los Alamos County Development Code, Chapter 16, "Clean-up" and Discussion of Additional Planning and Zoning Recommendations

Mr. Paul Andrus, Community Development Director, spoke.
Ms. Sobia Sayeda, Planning Manager, presented.

Public comment:
Mr. Phil Gursky spoke.
Ms. Akkana Peck spoke.
Ms. Rebecca Shankland spoke.

No action taken.

F. Discussion on Chapter 6 Animal Ordinance

Police Chief Dino Sgambellone presented.
Ms. Katie Thwaites, Deputy County Attorney, spoke.

No action taken.

G. Discussion and Possible Action on Next Steps on Diversity, Equity, and Inclusivity Program including Pros and Cons of Board Versus a Staff Member

Ms. Linda Matteson, Deputy County Manager, presented.
Ms. Anne Laurent, County Manager, spoke.
Mr. Cory Styron, Community Services Director, spoke.

Public comment:
None.

Councilor Derkacs announced that Business Item G will be voted on during the Budget Meetings. There were no objections.

No action taken.

7. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 10:48 p.m.

INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS

Denise Derkacs, Council Chair

Attest:

Naomi D. Maestas, County Clerk

Meeting Transcribed by: Marie Pruitt, Deputy Clerk



County of Los Alamos

Minutes

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

County Council – Regular Session

*Denise Derkacs, Council Chair; Theresa Cull, Council Vice-Chair,
Melanee Hand, Suzie Havemann, Keith Lepsch,
David Reagor, and Randall Rytí, Councilors*

Tuesday, March 26, 2024

6:00 PM

Council Chambers – 1000 Central Avenue

1. OPENING/ROLL CALL

The Council Chair, Denise Derkacs, called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Council Chair Derkacs made opening remarks regarding the meeting procedure.

Ms. Linda Matteson, Deputy County Manager, listed the county employees in attendance via Zoom.

The following Councilors were in attendance:

Present: 4 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Havemann, Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Rytí

Remote: 1 – Councilor Cull

Absent: 2 – Councilor Hand and Councilor Lepsch

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Led by: All.

3. STATEMENT REGARDING CLOSED SESSION

Councilor Rytí read the following statement to be included in the minutes: “The matters discussed in the closed session of County Council held on March 26 that began today at 4:30 p.m. were limited only to the topics specified in the notice of the closed session, and no action was taken on any matter in the closed session.”

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

5. APPROVAL OF COUNCIL AGENDA

Councilor Derkacs requested Consent Item 8.B be heard as item 11.B in the Business agenda. There were no objections.

A motion was made by Councilor Havemann, seconded by Councilor Reagor, that Council approve the agenda as amended.

The motion passed with the following vote:

**Yes: 5 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Havemann,
Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Ryti**

Absent: 2 – Councilor Hand and Councilor Lepsch

6. PRESENTATIONS, PROCLAMATIONS AND RECOGNITIONS

- A. Proclamation Designating March 29, 2024 as "National Vietnam War Veterans Day in Los Alamos County" (Accepted by Linda Carol Alt, Chapter Regent, Valle Grande Chapter, National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution)

Councilor Ryti read and presented the proclamation to Ms. Linda Carol Alt.

Ms. Linda Carol Alt, Chapter Regent, Valle Grande Chapter, National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke.

- B. Proclamation Designating April 7-13, 2024 as "National Library Week in Los Alamos County."

Councilor Havemann read and presented the proclamation to Ms. Gwen Kalavaza.

Ms. Gwen Kalavaza, Library Manager, spoke.

- C. Briefing by County Lobbyist Scott Scanland Providing an Overview of the 2024 Legislative Session

Mr. Scott Scanland presented.

No action taken.

- D. Presentation on the Los Alamos County Comprehensive Health Plan

Ms. Jessica Strong, Social Services Manager, presented.

Ms. Lori Padilla, Los Alamos County Health Council Chair, spoke.

Ms. Lisa Hampton, Los Alamos County Health Council Member, spoke.

Public Comment:

Ms. Brandi Mitchell spoke.

No action taken.

7. PUBLIC COMMENT FOR ITEMS ON CONSENT AGENDA

None.

8. CONSENT AGENDA

- A. Approval of Services Agreement No. AGR 24-47 with Molzen Corbin & Associates Inc. for the Purpose of Engineering Services for the Bayo Non-Potable Booster Station Rehabilitation Project

I move that Council approve Services Agreement No. AGR24-47 with Molzen Corbin & Associates Inc. in the amount of \$313,930.00, plus applicable gross receipts tax, for the purpose of Engineering Services for the Bayo Non-Potable Booster Station Rehabilitation Project; I further move that the Utilities Manager serve as the authorized signatory for the Incorporated County of Los Alamos on this agreement.

- B. Approval of Bid No. 24-40 in the Amount of \$8,871,345.80 plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax to TLC Plumbing & Utility for the DP Road Phase II Reconstruction Project; Establish a Project Budget in the Amount of \$11,043,045 for Roadway and Utility Work and Approve Related Budget Revision 2024-56

I move that Council approve Bid No. 24-40 in the amount of \$8,871,345.80 plus applicable gross receipts tax to TLC Plumbing & Utility for the DP Road Phase II Reconstruction Project; establish a project budget in the amount of \$11,043,045 for roadway and utility work; and approve related Budget Revision 2024-56.

Item moved to Business

- C. Approval of Agreement AGR 24-956 to Dismuke Construction Company for On-Call Services for Crack Seal Pavement Preservation for Public Works Traffic and Streets Division in an Amount Not to Exceed \$2,000,000 Plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax

I move that Council approve Agreement AGR 24-956 to Dismuke Construction Company for On-Call Services for Crack Seal Pavement Preservation for Public Works Traffic and Streets Division in an Amount Not to Exceed \$2,000,000 Plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax.

- D. Approval of Agreement AGR 24-958 to Dismuke Construction Company for On-Call Services for Asphalt Sealant Pavement Preservation for Public Works Traffic and Streets Division in an Amount Not to Exceed \$2,000,000 Plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax

I move that Council approve Agreement AGR 24-958 to Dismuke Construction Company for On-Call Services for Asphalt Sealant Pavement Preservation Pavement Preservation for Public Works Traffic and Streets Division in an Amount Not to Exceed \$2,000,000 Plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax.

- E. Approval of AGR24-959 with Advanced Network Management (ANM) in the Amount of \$1,496,046.19, Plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax, for Purchase and Configuration of Network Switches

I move that Council approve AGR24-959 with Advanced Network Management (ANM) in the amount of \$1,496,046.19, plus applicable gross receipts tax, for purchase and configuration of network switches.

- F. Award of Bid No. IFB 24-02R for the Purpose of Water Production Wells Mechanical and Electrical Upgrades with Pillar Innovations, LLC

I move that Council Award Bid No. IFB 24-02R for the Purpose of Water Production Wells Mechanical and Electrical Upgrades with Pillar Innovations, LLC in the Amount of \$4,061,397.00, a contingency of \$406,100.00 for a total project budget of 4,467,497.00, plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax, I further move that Council approve Budget Revision 2024-55 and include it in the meeting minutes for the record, I further move that Council approve the Grant Analysis and Financial Matrix Form authorizing staff to apply for a Rural Infrastructure Loan and Grant.

- G. Board/Commission Appointment(s) - Art in Public Places Board (APPB)

I move that Council nominate and reappoint Stephanie Haaser to fill one vacancy on the Art in Public Places Board beginning on March 25, 2024 and end on March 24, 2026 (her current appointment expired on March 24, 2024); and that Council nominate and appoint Jasmine Stephens and Timothy Foley to the Art in Public Places Board for a term to begin on March 25, 2024 and end on March 24, 2026.

I further move Council acknowledge that Stephanie Haaser intends to continue serving on the Personnel Board while serving on the Art in Public Places Board. Council finds these positions not incompatible and approves of Ms. Haaser serving concurrently on both boards, and hereby appoints her to the Art in Public Places Board.

- H. Approval of Authorized Signers for County Bank and Investment Accounts

I move that Council approve the individuals authorized to sign on the County of Los Alamos bank and investment accounts as presented in the attachment, to be effective on March 26, 2024.

- I. Appointment of Felicia L. Orth and Jessica M. Maupin as Alternate Judges for Los Alamos Municipal Court

I move that Council approve Felicia L. Orth and Jessica M. Maupin, as submitted by the Municipal Judge, to serve as temporary judges during any temporary incapacity or absence of the duly elected Municipal Judge, for a period not to exceed the Municipal Judge's current term of office.

- J. Approval to Accept a Fiscal Year 2024-E-911 Grant Amendment 1 from the Department of Finance and Administration Acting through the Local Government Division in an Amount Not To Exceed \$367,632

I move that Council approve the request to accept Fiscal Year 2024-E-911 Grant Amendment 1 from the Department of Finance and Administration acting through the Local Government Division in an amount not to exceed \$367,632. I further move that Council direct the County Manager to execute the grant agreement.

- K. Approval of the Revised FY 2024 Fleet Equipment Replacement List/Schedule Amending the Type and Description of Some Equipment and Respective Budget Amount to Reflect the Changes

I move that Council approve the revised FY 2024 Fleet Equipment Replacement list/schedule and respective budget to amend the type and description of some equipment and to reflect the increase costs for the acquisition of equipment as amended on Attachment A.

Consent Motion:

A motion was made by Councilor Ryti, seconded by Councilor Reagor, that Council approve the items on the Consent Agenda as presented and that the motions in the staff reports be included for the record.

The motion passed with the following vote:

**Yes: 5 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Havemann,
Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Ryti**

Absent: 2 – Councilor Hand and Councilor Lepsch

9. INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE(S)

- A.** Introduction of Incorporated County of Los Alamos Ordinance No. 731, an Ordinance Authorizing the Incorporated County of Los Alamos (Borrower) to Enter Into a Loan Agreement With the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) for the Purpose of Obtaining Project Loan Funds in the Principal Amount of \$800,000 Plus (0.01%) Accrued Interest; and Loan Subsidy Grant Funds in the Amount of \$200,000 for a Total Funded Amount of \$1,000,000; Designating the Use of the Funds for the Bayo Non-potable Booster Station Refurbishment As Approved by NMED; Declaring the Necessity for the Loan; Providing That the Loan Will Be Payable and Collectible Solely From the Borrower's Pledged Revenues Defined Below; Prescribing Other Details Concerning the Loan and the Security Therefore

Councilor Havemann introduced, without prejudice, Incorporated County of Los Alamos Ordinance No. 731, an Ordinance Authorizing the Incorporated County of Los Alamos (Borrower) to Enter Into a Loan Agreement With the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) for the Purpose of Obtaining Project Loan Funds in the Principal Amount of \$800,000 Plus (0.01%) Accrued Interest; and Loan Subsidy Grant Funds in the Amount of \$200,000 for a Total Funded Amount of \$1,000,000; Designating the Use of the Funds for the Bayo Non-potable Booster Station Refurbishment As Approved by NMED; Declaring the Necessity for the Loan; Providing That the Loan Will Be Payable and Collectible Solely From the Borrower's Pledged Revenues Defined Below; Prescribing Other Details Concerning the Loan and the Security Therefore.

10. PUBLIC HEARING(S)

- A.** Adoption of Incorporated County of Los Alamos Ordinance No. 730 An Ordinance Ratifying and Authorizing Amendment of a Lease with Cellco Partnership, d/b/a Verizon Wireless for Replacement of Existing Antenna Collocation and Facilities at 280 North Mesa Road, Los Alamos, on the North Mesa Water Tower

Mr. James Martinez, Senior Engineer – Utilities Engineering, presented.

Public Comment:
None.

A motion was made by Councilor Ryti, seconded by Councilor Reagor, that Council adopt Incorporated County of Los Alamos Ordinance No. 730 An Ordinance Ratifying and Authorizing Amendment of a Lease with Cellco Partnership, d/b/a Verizon Wireless for Replacement of an Existing Antenna Collocation and Facilities at 280 North Mesa Road, Los Alamos, on the North Mesa Water Tower; he further moved that, upon passage, the Ordinance be published in summary form.

The motion passed with the following vote:

**Yes: 5 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Havemann,
Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Ryti**

Absent: 2 – Councilor Hand and Councilor Lepsch

- B. Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-10; A Resolution Authorizing the Assignment of Authorized Officer(s) and Agent(s) Signatory Authority to Execute Documents Associated with Clean Water State Revolving Loan (CWSRF) 135 for the Bayo Non-Potable Water Booster Station Refurbishment Project

Mr. James Alarid, Deputy Utility Manager - Engineering, presented.

Public Comment:
None.

A motion was made by Councilor Ryti, seconded by Councilor Reagor, that Council adopt Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-10, a Resolution Authorizing the Assignment of Authorized Officer(s) and Agent(s) Signatory Authority to Execute Documents Associated with Clean Water State Revolving Loan (CWSRF) 135 for the Bayo Non-Potable Water Booster Station Refurbishment Project.

The motion passed with the following vote:

**Yes: 5 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Havemann,
Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Ryti**

Absent: 2 – Councilor Hand and Councilor Lepsch

- C. Approval of Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-07, A Resolution of Support to Amend New Mexico Department of Transportation Local Government Road Fund Cooperative Agreement, Municipal Arterial Program (MAP), Project No. L500516, extending the term of the agreement for the Rose Street Reconstruction project in Los Alamos, New Mexico

Mr. Eric Ulibarri, County Engineer, presented.

Public Comment:
None.

A motion was made by Councilor Ryti, seconded by Councilor Reagor, that Council approve Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-07, A Resolution of support to amend New Mexico Department of Transportation Local Government Road Fund Cooperative Agreement, Municipal Arterial Program (MAP), Project No. L500516, extending the term of the agreement for the Rose Street Reconstruction project in Los Alamos, New Mexico.

The motion passed with the following vote:

**Yes: 5 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Havemann,
Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Ryti**

Absent: 2 – Councilor Hand and Councilor Lepsch

Councilor Derkacs called for a recess at 7:50 p.m. The meeting reconvened at 8:01 p.m.

11. BUSINESS

- A.** Discussion and Possible Approval to Submit a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Grant Application for an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at Fire Station 3

Mr. Eric Martinez, Deputy Public Works Director, spoke.

Mr. Russell Naranjo, Project Manager, presented.

Ms. Beverley Simpson, Emergency Services Commander, presented.

Mr. Wayne Lloyd, President Lloyd & Associates Architects, presented.

Public Comment:

None.

A motion was made by Councilor Ryti, seconded by Councilor Havemann, that Council approve the submission of a Federal Emergency Management Agency Grant Application for the Single-Story Concept in an amount not to exceed \$4,500,000 to plan, design and construct an Emergency Operations Center at Fire Station 3 in White Rock.

The motion passed with the following vote:

**Yes: 5 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Havemann,
Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Ryti**

Absent: 2 – Councilor Hand and Councilor Lepsch

Consent Item 8.D

Award of Bid No. 24-40 in the Amount of \$8,871,345.80 plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax to TLC Plumbing & Utility for the DP Road Phase II Reconstruction Project; Establish a Project Budget in the Amount of \$11,043,045 for Roadway and Utility Work and Approve Related Budget Revision 2024-56

Mr. Eric Ulibarri, County Engineer, spoke.

Mr. Keith Wilson, Project Manager, presented.

Mr. Paul Andrus, Community Development Director, presented.

Mr. Philo Shelton, Utilities Manager, spoke.

Mr. James Alarid, Deputy Utility Manager - Engineering, spoke.

Public Comment:

None.

A motion was made by Councilor Ryti, seconded by Councilor Havemann, that Council approve Bid No. 24-40 in the amount of \$8,871,345.80 plus applicable gross receipts tax to TLC Plumbing & Utility for the DP Road Phase II Reconstruction Project; establish a project budget in the amount of \$11,043,045 for roadway and utility work; and approve related Budget Revision 2024-56.

The motion passed with the following vote:

**Yes: 5 – Councilor Derkacs, Councilor Cull, Councilor Havemann,
Councilor Reagor, and Councilor Ryti**

Absent: 2 – Councilor Hand, and Councilor Lepsch

12. COUNCIL BUSINESS

A. General Council Business
None.

B. Board/Commission Appointments - Planning and Zoning Commission

Ms. Sobia Sayeda, Planning Manager, presented.

Public Comment:
None.

A motion was made by Councilor Reagor, seconded by Councilor Ryti, nominate Ben Hill, Alice Holtzclaw, Joshua Muck, and Catherine Bowman to fill three vacancies on the Planning and Zoning Commission with three-year terms beginning on April 01, 2024 and ending on March 31, 2027. By roll call vote, Councilors vote for three nominees and the three with the highest votes total of four or more be appointed to fill terms beginning on April 01, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2027.

Councilor Derkacs called for a roll call vote to appoint members to the Planning and Zoning Commission:

Councilors Derkacs, Cull, Havemann, Reagor, and Ryti voted for:
Benjamin Hill

Councilors Derkacs and Cull voted for:
Catherine Bowman

Councilors Havemann, Reagor, and Ryti voted for:
Alice Holtzclaw

Councilors Reagor and Ryti voted for:
Joshua Muck

There is a requirement that candidates obtain a minimum of four (4) votes, therefore, after a roll call vote, Mr. Benjamin Hill, the only candidate with four (4) votes was appointed.

C. Board and Commission Vacancy Report

No report.

D. Board, Commission, and Working Group Reports

Councilor Ryti reported on the Parks and Recreation Board meeting, and the Environmental Sustainability Board meeting.

E. County Manager's Report

1) County Manager's Report for February 2024

Ms. Anne Laurent, County Manager, reported on the upcoming Climate Action Plan event, the San Ildefonso Services application, A Library Conversation with Los Alamos County's County Manager, the Chamber Breakfast, the application for the Community Services Department Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation (CAPRA), the construction at the Golf Course, the White Rock Visitor's Center Restroom Pavilion, and the re-roofing of the White Rock Complex.

F. Council Chair Report

Chair Derkacs reported on meetings with the County Manager and County Attorney, the weekly agenda setting, DOE-EM Technical Working Group, the Congressional Representative's Staff, the Department of Motor Vehicles, County Boards and Commissions Luncheon, Los Alamos County Commerce & Development Corporation, and the Community Conversation at the Library.

G. Approval of Councilor Expenses

None.

H. Preview of Upcoming Agenda Items

1) Tickler Report of Upcoming Agenda Items

Councilor Derkacs highlighted upcoming meeting items.

13. COUNCILOR COMMENTS

Councilor Ryti reported on the DOE-EM Technical Working Group meeting, the Waste Management 2024 Conference and board meeting, and the National Association of Counties webinar.

14. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 9:52 p.m.

INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS

Denise Derkacs, Council Chair

Attest:

Naomi D. Maestas, County Clerk

Meeting Transcribed by: Marie Pruitt, Deputy Clerk



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: D.

Index (Council Goals): Quality Governance - Fiscal Stewardship; Quality of Life - Health, Wellbeing, and Social Services

Presenters: Erika Thomas, Budget and Performance Manager and Melissa Dadzie, Chief Financial Officer

Legislative File: 18597-24

Title

Approval of Budget Revision 2024-57 Associated with the State of New Mexico to Plan and Design Brewer Arena (aka Rodeo Arena) Improvements Grant

Recommended Action

I move that Council approve Budget Revision 2024-57 as summarized on Attachment A and the attachments be made part of the minutes of this meeting.

County Manager's Recommendation

The County Manager recommends that Council approve Budget Revision 2024-57 as requested.

Body

The Community Services Department has received a grant from the State of New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration to plan and design improvements for the Brewer Arena. For reference the Agreement # is 23-ZH5053-33 which is shown in Attachment B. This budget adjustment will budget the revenue received and give spending authority.

Alternatives

Council could choose not to approve Budget Revision 2024-57, budget tied to the grant would not be fulfilled.

Fiscal and Staff Impact/Planned Item

Financial impact is summarized in the attached budget revision and grant summary.

Attachments

A - Budget Revision 2024-57

B - Agreement 23-ZH5053-23

Budget Council Revision 2024-57

	Fund & Department	Org	Object	Revenue (decrease)	Expenditures (decrease)	Transfers In(Out)	Fund Balance (decrease)
1	CIP Fund/ CSD Small Capital Projects	CP7018	8369		\$ 150,000		\$ (150,000)
2	CIP Fund/ CSD Small Capital Projects	CP7018	3329	\$ 150,000			\$ 150,000
3							\$ -
4							\$ -
5							\$ -
6							\$ -
7							\$ -
8							\$ -
9							\$ -
10							\$ -
Description: The purpose of this budget adjustment is to budget a grant received from the State of New Mexico with a scope of work described in exhibit B of the Grant Agreement : to plan and design improvements for the Brewer Arena.							
Fiscal Impact: 0.00							

STATE OF NEW MEXICO SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT
FOR
THE REGIONAL RECREATION CENTERS QUALITY OF LIFE PROGRAM

COVER PAGE

State Agency Department of Finance and Administration	Agreement Number <u>23-ZH5053-33</u>		
Subrecipient Name Incorporated County of Los Alamos Subrecipient Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) NUDDNPTPSE45	Subaward Period of Performance Start Date <i>July 1, 2023</i> End Date <i>June 30, 2024</i>		
Subaward Amount \$ 150,000.00 (This amount reflects the amount of federal funds obligated by this action and the current financial obligation)	Subaward Budget Period Start Date <i>July 1, 2023</i> End Date <i>June 30, 2024</i>		
Subaward Project Description (Purpose) Grant of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds To plan and design improvements for the Brewer Arena in Incorporated County of Los Alamos., for the purpose of completing the Scope of Work attached to this Subrecipient Agreement as Exhibit B.			
Exhibits The following are Exhibit and Attachments are included within this Agreement: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exhibit A, Federal Award Information 2. Exhibit B, Scope of Work and Budget 3. Exhibit C, Federal Provisions 4. Exhibit D, Assurances of Compliance with Civil Rights Requirements 5. Exhibit E, Davis-Bacon Act Requirements (If Applicable) 6. Exhibit F, Eligible and Restricted Uses of CSFRF Funds 7. Exhibit G, CSFRF Quarterly Reports 			
Contact Information <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Pass-Through Entity (State):</u> Agency Name: Local Government Division of Department of Finance and Administration Representative: Stephanie Kramer Address: 407 Galisteo Street Address: Room 202 City, State Zip: Santa Fe, NM 87501 Email: Stephanie.Kramer@dfa.nm.gov </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Subrecipient:</u> Name: Incorporated County of Los Alamos Representative: Steven Lynne Title: County Manager Address: 1000 Central Ave Los Alamos NM, 87544 Email: steven.lynne@lacnm.us </td> </tr> </table>		<u>Pass-Through Entity (State):</u> Agency Name: Local Government Division of Department of Finance and Administration Representative: Stephanie Kramer Address: 407 Galisteo Street Address: Room 202 City, State Zip: Santa Fe, NM 87501 Email: Stephanie.Kramer@dfa.nm.gov	<u>Subrecipient:</u> Name: Incorporated County of Los Alamos Representative: Steven Lynne Title: County Manager Address: 1000 Central Ave Los Alamos NM, 87544 Email: steven.lynne@lacnm.us
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FEDERAL AWARD IDENTIFICATION

In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.), 2 C.F.R. Part 200.332 requires that the following information be provided to any Subrecipient of a federal award:

Federal Awarding Office	United States Department of the Treasury
Grant Program	Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund
Assistance Listing Number	21.027
Federal Award Date	June 9, 2021
Award End Date	October 31, 2026
Indirect Cost Rate	
Research and Development Award?	No
Federal Statutory Authority	Title VI of the Social Security Act, Section 602
Total Amount in Federal Award (this is not the amount in the grant agreement)	\$1,751,542,935.00

**SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION
AND
Incorporated County of Los Alamos**

THIS SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENT is hereby made and entered into this 20th day of November 2023, by and between the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (“DFA”) (hereinafter referred to as “**STATE**”), and Incorporated County of Los Alamos (hereinafter referred to as “**SUBRECIPIENT**”).

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Treasury (hereinafter referred to as “Treasury” or “GRANTOR”) has made federal funds available to the STATE under the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (“CSLFRF”) Program (Assistance Listing Number (“ALN”) 21.027);

WHEREAS, Recipients under the CSLFRF Program are the eligible entities identified in sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act as added by section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 that receive a CSLFRF award. Subrecipients under the CSLFRF Program are entities that receive a subaward from a recipient to carry out the purposes (program or project) of the CSLFRF award on behalf of the recipient;

WHEREAS, Recipients are accountable to Treasury for oversight of their subrecipients, including ensuring their subrecipients comply with the CSLFRF statute, CSLFRF Award Terms and Conditions, Treasury’s Interim Final Rule, and reporting requirements, as applicable; and,

WHEREAS, this Agreement addresses the flow of funds from the Treasury above to the STATE who will then provide the same referenced subaward funds to the SUBRECIPIENT, as legally allowed by the relevant law and regulations, for any approved scope of work as further discussed in Section 1 of this agreement;

NOW THEREFORE, the STATE and the SUBRECIPIENT do mutually agree to the following terms and conditions of this agreement:

1. Definitions

- a. “**Agreement Funds**” means the funds that have been appropriated, designated, encumbered, or otherwise made available for payment by the State under this Agreement.
- b. “**Agreement**” means this agreement, including all attached Exhibits, all documents incorporated by reference, all referenced statutes, rules and cited authorities, and any future modifications thereto.
- c. “**Award**” means an award by a Recipient to a Subrecipient funded in whole or in part by a Federal Award. The terms and conditions of the Federal Award flow down to the Award unless the terms and conditions of the Federal Award specifically indicate otherwise.
- d. “**Breach of Agreement**” means the failure of a Party to perform any of its obligations in accordance with this Agreement, in whole or in part or in a timely or satisfactory manner.

The institution of proceedings under any bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar law, by or against State, or the appointment of a receiver or similar officer for State or any of its property, which is not vacated or fully stayed within 30 days after the institution of such proceeding, shall also constitute a breach.

- e. **“Budget”** means the budget for the Work described in Exhibit B.
- f. **“Business Day”** means any day in which the State is open and conducting business, but shall not include Saturday, Sunday or any day on which the State observes one of the legal public holidays.
- g. **“Effective Date”** means the date on which this Agreement is approved and signed by the New Mexico agency, as shown on the Signature for this Agreement.
- h. **“Exhibits”** means the exhibits and attachments included with this Agreement as shown on the Cover Page for this Agreement.
- i. **“Federal Award”** means an award of Federal financial assistance or a cost-reimbursement Agreement, under the Federal Acquisition Regulations or by a formula or block grant, by a Federal Awarding Agency to the Recipient. “Federal Award” also means an agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of the Federal Award. The term does not include payments to an Agreement or payments to an individual that is a beneficiary of a Federal program.
- j. **“Federal Awarding Agency”** means a Federal agency providing a Federal Award to a Recipient. The US Department of the Treasury is the Federal Awarding Agency for the Federal Award, which is the subject of this Agreement.
- k. **“Goods”** means any movable material acquired, produced, or delivered by State as set forth in this Agreement and shall include any movable material acquired, produced, or delivered by the State in connection with the Services.
- l. **“Grant Funds”** means the funds that have been appropriated, designated, encumbered, or otherwise made available for payment by the State under this Agreement.
- m. **“STATE”** means the State agency shown on the Signature and Cover Page of this Agreement, for the purposes of this Federal Award.
- n. **“Incident”** means any accidental or deliberate event that results in or constitutes an imminent threat of the unauthorized access, loss, disclosure, modification, disruption, or destruction of any communications or information resources of the State, which are included as part of the Work. Incidents include, without limitation, (i) successful attempts to gain unauthorized access to a State system or State Records regardless of where such information is located; (ii) unwanted disruption or denial of service; (iii) the unauthorized use of a State system for the processing or storage of data; or (iv) changes to State system

hardware, firmware, or software characteristics without the State's knowledge, instruction, or consent.

- o. **"Initial Term"** means the time period defined in the agreement.
- p. **"IPRA"** means the Inspection of Public Records Act, a New Mexico state law that provides the public and media access to public information. The law requires open access to almost all public records in state and local government, with few exceptions
- q. **"Matching Funds"** means the funds provided the State as a match required to receive the Grant Funds.
- r. **"Party"** means the State or STATE, and **"Parties"** means both the State and Subrecipient.
- s. **"PCI"** means payment card information including any data related to credit card holders' names, credit card numbers, or other credit card information as may be protected by state or federal law.
- t. **"PHI"** means any protected health information, including, without limitation any information whether oral or recorded in any form or medium: **(i)** that relates to the past, present, or future physical or mental condition of an individual; the provision of health care to an individual; or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to an individual; and **(ii)** that identifies the individual or with respect to which there is a reasonable basis to believe the information can be used to identify the individual. PHI includes, but is not limited to, any information defined as Individually Identifiable Health Information by the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.
- u. **"PII"** means personally identifiable information including, without limitation, any information maintained by the State about an individual that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, such as name, social security number, date and place of birth, mother's maiden name, or biometric records; and any other information that is linked or linkable to an individual, such as medical, educational, financial, and employment information.
- v. **"Services"** means the services to be performed by Subrecipient as set forth in this Agreement and shall include any services to be rendered by Subrecipient in connection with the Goods.
- w. **"State Confidential Information"** means any and all State Records not subject to disclosure under IPRA. State Confidential Information shall include, but is not limited to, PII, PHI, PCI, Tax Information, CJI, and State personnel records not subject to disclosure under IPRA. State Confidential Information shall not include information or data concerning individuals that is not deemed confidential but nevertheless belongs to the State, which has been communicated, furnished, or disclosed by the State to Subrecipient which (i) is subject to disclosure pursuant to IPRA; (ii) is already known to Subrecipient without restrictions at the time of its disclosure to Subrecipient; (iii) is or subsequently

becomes publicly available without breach of any obligation owed by Subrecipient to the State; (iv) is disclosed to Subrecipient, without confidentiality obligations, by a third party who has the right to disclose such information; or (v) was independently developed without reliance on any State Confidential Information.

- x. **“State Fiscal Year”** means a 12-month period beginning on July 1 of each calendar year and ending on June 30 of the following calendar year. If a single calendar year follows the term, then it means the State Fiscal Year ending in that calendar year.
- y. **“State Records”** means any and all State data, information, and records, regardless of physical form, including, but not limited to, information subject to disclosure under IPRA.
- z. **“Subcontractor”** means third parties, if any, engaged by Subrecipients to aid in performance of the Work.
- aa. **“Tax Information”** means federal and State of New Mexico tax information including, without limitation, federal and State tax returns, return information, and such other tax-related information as may be protected by federal and State law and regulation. Tax Information includes, but is not limited to all information defined as federal tax information in Internal Revenue Service Publication 1075.
- bb. **“Uniform Guidance”** means the Office of Management and Budget Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.
- cc. **“Work Product”** means the tangible and intangible results of the Work, whether finished or unfinished, including drafts. Work Product includes, but is not limited to, documents, text, software (including source code), research, reports, proposals, specifications, plans, notes, studies, data, images, photographs, negatives, pictures, drawings, designs, models, surveys, maps, materials, ideas, concepts, know-how, information, and any other results of the Work. “Work Product” does not include any material that was developed prior to the Effective Date that is used, without modification, in the performance of the Work.
- dd. **“Work”** means the Goods delivered and Services performed pursuant to this Agreement.
- ee. Any other term used in this Agreement that is defined in an Exhibit shall be construed and interpreted as defined in that Exhibit.

2. Scope of Work

The GRANTOR has provided funds, through its CSLFRF Program, to the STATE who is then providing this same funding to the SUBRECIPIENT in accordance with this Agreement. Information related to the federal award is attached as **“Exhibit A.”** The SUBRECIPIENT shall perform the services and necessary tasks required in order to accomplish the objectives of the GRANTOR’S Program which have been agreed to by the STATE, as outlined in **“Exhibit B.”**

SUBRECIPIENT’S full and timely performance of Exhibit B-Scope of Work shall include strict compliance with all applicable federal, state or local laws, regulations and administrative policies as they relate to the SUBRECIPIENT’S specific approved project including but not limited to the references above as well as the following:

- (a) SUBRECIPIENT will comply with 31 C.F.R. Part 35 Subpart A – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.
- (b) SUBRECIPIENT will comply with 2 C.F.R. Part 200 - Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards as well as any specific federal departmental grant requirement in other sections of the C.F.R.
- (c) SUBRECIPIENT will adhere to both the Federal Procurement Laws contained in 2 C.F.R. Part 200.318 to 200.326 as well as the State Procurement Laws for Political Subdivisions contained in the New Mexico Procurement Code.
- (d) SUBRECIPIENT will adhere to the requirements of the GRANTOR’S CSLFRF Program.
- (e) SUBRECIPIENT will adhere to the Scope of Work and Budget in Exhibit B.
- (f) SUBRECIPIENT will comply with Universal Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM), 2 C.F.R. Part 25 where applicable.
- (g) SUBRECIPIENT will incorporate, where applicable, the contractual provision requirements outlined in 2 C.F.R. Part 200.326 which is further discussed in Section 7 of this agreement.
- (h) SUBRECIPIENT will comply, when applicable, with any applicable National Policy Requirements for federal grants which is further discussed in Section 7 of this agreement.
- (i) SUBRECIPIENT will not pay any contractor who is listed by the federal government as debarred and/or suspended which is further discussed in Section 7 of this agreement. SUBRECIPIENT agrees to alert the STATE immediately if a contractor working for the SUBRECIPIENT becomes debarred or suspended.
- (j) SUBRECIPIENT acknowledges and agrees that the STATE is a “recipient” of CSLFRF funds as such term is used in the CSLFRF regulations, and SUBRECIPIENT shall provide, upon the reasonable request of the STATE, financial and performance reports sufficient to demonstrate SUBRECIPIENT’S compliance with CSLFRF and as otherwise necessary for STATE to satisfy the subrecipient monitoring and management requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 200.331 to 200.333.

Pursuant to information submitted to the STATE for inclusion in the GRANTOR’S CSLFRF Program, the SUBRECIPIENT shall perform the following tasks:

Properly procure and complete the project substantially as described in Exhibit B, Scope of Work and Budget. Any and all expenses associated with the project are the sole responsibility of the SUBRECIPIENT. The ownership of any property furnished hereunder will be the property of the SUBRECIPIENT. The SUBRECIPIENT shall have the sole responsibility to maintain possession of the said property, maintain the property, repair the property when needed and maintain any applicable insurance amounts. Any future costs related to these requirements remain the sole responsibility of the SUBRECIPIENT.

In compliance with the above, the SUBRECIPIENT agrees to notify the STATE and federal GRANTOR, in writing, and request the preferred method of disposition for any property or equipment purchased with federal funds if said property or equipment is no longer of use to the SUBRECIPIENT. In addition, if an annual inventory is requested by the STATE then the SUBRECIPIENT will provide prompt access to all inventory records.

3. **Term of Agreement**

The terms of this agreement shall become effective upon execution by DFA and shall continue for a period of five (5) years after closeout of the grant program. All funds must be obligated by the SUBRECIPIENT by June 1, 2024, and all funds must be expended and reimbursement requested by the SUBRECIPIENT to the STATE by June 1, 2025.

4. **Payment Terms of Grant Funding**

- a. The maximum budget for the scope of work identified in Section 1 above:

\$150,000.00 (One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents)

- b. Taxes. Subaward, budget amount includes applicable New Mexico tax, including but not limited to the New Mexico Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax at N.M.S.A. (1978) § 7-9-1 *et seq.* ("NMGRT"). The SUBRECEIPENT is subject to and shall be liable for payment of all applicable New Mexico taxes, at the prevailing rate, for all work performed under Exhibit B—Scope of Work. The SUBRECIPIENT is solely responsible for the payment of all applicable New Mexico taxes.

c. Payment Procedures

- (1) The STATE shall pay the SUBRECIPIENT in the amounts and in accordance with the schedule and other conditions set forth in Exhibit B. SUBRECIPIENT segregate, on each invoice, the applicable New Mexico tax.
- (2) SUBRECIPIENT shall initiate payment requests by invoice to the STATE, in a form and manner approved by the STATE.
- (3) The STATE shall pay each invoice within forty-five (45) days following the STATE's receipt of that invoice, so long as the amount invoiced correctly represents Work completed by the SUBRECIPIENT and previously accepted by the STATE during the term that the invoice covers. If the STATE determines that the amount of any invoice is not correct, then SUBRECIPIENT shall make all changes necessary to correct that invoice.
- (4) The acceptance of an invoice shall not constitute acceptance of any Work performed or deliverables provided under this Agreement.

Advancement of funds, under this Agreement, is contingent upon the SUBRECIPIENT complying with all of the requirements for allowable uses for funds under the CSLFRF Program and providing sufficient documentation to the STATE as reasonably determined by the STATE. The SUBRECIPIENT is responsible for payment to its vendors unless otherwise specifically approved by the STATE.

d. Financial Documentation

The SUBRECIPIENT will provide copies of all related financial documentation to the STATE with the first quarterly report, supplying sufficient documentation to meet the reporting requirements of the CSLFRF Program. Any questioned costs which may occur at any point in this process (including the five (5) year period after grant closeout by the federal GRANTOR) will be the sole responsibility of the SUBRECIPIENT with respect to any activity covered by this agreement.

If this agreement extends beyond the current fiscal year and notwithstanding anything to the contrary and when applicable, both parties acknowledge and agree that pursuant to the applicable state law, this agreement is subject to an annual appropriation dependency requirement to the effect that the renewal of this agreement is contingent upon the appropriation of funds by either party to fulfill any future payment requirements of this agreement. If either party fails to appropriate sufficient monies to provide for any future payment requirements under this agreement, this agreement shall terminate on the last day of the last fiscal year for which funds were appropriated.

5. Reporting, Monitoring, and Review

a. Requirements

The SUBRECIPIENT is required to participate in monitoring and review activities necessary to assess the work performed under the Subaward and determine whether the Subrecipient has timely achieved the Scope of Work stated in Exhibit B to this Subaward. The ongoing monitoring of the SUBRECIPIENT will reflect its assessed risk and include monitoring, identification of deficiencies, and follow-up to ensure appropriate remediation.

b. Risk Assessment

The risk assessment may include factors such as prior experience in managing Federal funds, previous audits, personnel, and policies or procedures for award execution and oversight.

c. Monitoring

Monitoring and review activities will be detailed in a Monitoring Plan based on the STATE'S risk assessment of the SUBRECIPIENT and will be provided to the SUBRECIPIENT. The Monitoring Plan may include, but not be limited to, the SUBRECIPIENT'S technical progress compared to the intended milestones and deliverables; the SUBRECIPIENT'S actual expenditures compared to the approved budget, review of SUBRECIPIENT'S reimbursement requests including detailed backup documentation, or other subject matter specified by the STATE.

d. Performance and Final Status

SUBRECIPIENT shall submit all financial, performance and other reports to the STATE no later than 45 calendar days after the end of the Initial Term if no Extension Terms are exercised, or the final Extension Term exercised by the STATE, containing an evaluation and review of SUBRECIPIENT's performance and the final status of SUBRECIPIENT's obligations hereunder.

e. Violations Reporting

SUBRECIPIENT shall disclose, in a timely manner, in writing to the State and the Federal Awarding Agency, all violations of federal or State criminal law involving fraud, bribery, or gratuity violations potentially affecting the Federal Award. The STATE or the Federal Awarding Agency may impose any penalties for noncompliance allowed under 2 C.F.R. Part 180 and 31 U.S.C. 3321, which may include, without limitation, suspension or debarment.

f. Inspection

SUBRECIPIENT shall permit the STATE, the federal government, and any other duly authorized agent of a governmental agency to audit, inspect, examine, excerpt, copy and transcribe SUBRECIPIENT Records during the Record Retention Period. SUBRECIPIENT

shall make SUBRECIPIENT Records available during normal business hours at SUBRECIPIENT's office or place of business, or at other mutually agreed upon times or locations, upon no fewer than two Business Days' notice from the STATE, unless the STATE determines that a shorter period of notice, or no notice, is necessary to protect the interests of the STATE.

g. Final Audit Report

SUBRECIPIENT shall promptly submit to the STATE a copy of any final audit report of an audit performed on SUBRECIPIENT's records that relates to or affects this Agreement or the Work, whether the audit is conducted by SUBRECIPIENT or a third party. Additionally, if SUBRECIPIENT is required to perform a single audit under 2 C.F.R. Part 200.501, *et seq.*, then SUBRECIPIENT shall submit a copy of the results of that audit to the STATE within the same timelines as the submission to the federal government.

6. Amendments and Assignments

If there is a need to review and/or revise this agreement, the requesting party shall submit a written amendment to the other party, with the understanding that no amendment to this agreement shall be valid unless it is agreed and signed by both parties. This agreement shall not be assignable by either party without written consent of the other, except for assignment resulting from merger, consolidation, or reorganization of the assigning party.

7. Records, Audits, and Other Grant Compliance Issues

It is understood that this agreement may be utilized as part of the American Rescue Plan Act (Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Relief Fund – ALN 21.027) and therefore both parties agree to maintain accounts and records, including personnel, property, and financial records, adequately to identify and account for all costs pertaining to this agreement and to ensure full compliance with the requirements of the above program. The SUBRECIPIENT will comply with all applicable federal law, regulations, executive orders, grant policies, procedures, and directives. Even though federal funding may be available, the Federal Government is not a party to this agreement and is not subject to any obligations or liabilities to the STATE, SUBRECIPIENT, or any other party pertaining to any matter resulting from the agreement.

a. Work Product Information

- (1) The SUBRECIPIENT may receive from the STATE work product information that the STATE utilizes. The SUBRECIPIENT assumes sole responsibility for verification of the accuracy of all information and for legal compliance with all rules and instructions required herein. The SUBRECIPIENT further acknowledges that the STATE makes and assumes no representations or warranties with regard to the work product information. Work product information may include, but is not limited to, procurement policies, procurement forms, contractor insurance requirements, various standard contracts, specific grant program forms or other relevant documents.

(2) With respect to the SUBRECIPIENT'S use of any work product transmitted by or originally created by the STATE, the SUBRECIPIENT acknowledges it is the SUBRECIPIENT'S decision to act accordingly. The SUBRECIPIENT has the option to either adopt such product as the SUBRECIPIENT'S own or the SUBRECIPIENT may utilize the following other options available to the SUBRECIPIENT:

- i. Modify the STATE'S work product appropriate to the SUBRECIPIENT'S own needs;
- ii. Create and adopt the SUBRECIPIENT'S own work product separate from the STATE'S work products; or,
- iii. Adopt a work product created by other State or Federal agencies when applicable to the SUBRECIPIENT'S needs.

(3) If the SUBRECIPIENT utilizes any of the STATE'S work products in any way then the SUBRECIPIENT acknowledges that the STATE makes no representations or warranties with regard to the same.

b. Audit

For audit purposes, all records will be made available by both parties to any authorized representative of either party and said records will be maintained and retained for five (5) years after closeout of the grant program. If any confidential information is obtained during the course of this agreement, both parties agree not to release that information without the approval of the other party unless instructed otherwise by court order, grantor, auditor, public information request or as required by law.

c. Records

The STATE and SUBRECIPIENT agree that all records shall be made available to either party at no additional charge for such information. The SUBRECIPIENT also agrees to provide the STATE, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the Treasury's Office of Inspector General (OIG), Pandemic Relief Accountability Committee (PRAC), or any of their authorized representatives access to any books, documents, papers, and records of the SUBRECIPIENT which are directly pertinent to this agreement for the purposes of making audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcriptions. The SUBRECIPIENT agrees to permit any of the foregoing parties to reproduce by any means whatsoever or to copy excerpts and transcriptions as reasonably needed at no additional charge.

In compliance with grantor and national policy requirements, including the above referenced federal grant requirements, both parties agree to adhere to the following regulations, where applicable:

(a) Federally Required Contractual Provisions:

- (1) **Administrative, Contractual or Legal Remedies** are required in all contracts in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold amount that are funded with federal funds and are addressed in various sections of this Agreement;
- (2) **Termination Provision** requires all contracts in excess of \$10,000 to contain a provision for termination of the contract for cause or convenience and this provision is addressed in Section 8 of this Agreement;
- (3) For all contracts that meet the definition of “federally assisted construction contract” in 41 CFR Part 60-1.3, **Equal Employment Opportunity**, including Executive Order 11246 which was further amended by Executive Order 11375, which requires equal opportunity for all persons, without regard to race, color, religion, sex or national origin, employed or seeking employment with government contractors or with contractors performing under federally assisted construction contracts (See Exhibit C);
- (4) For all applicable contracts in excess of \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers, **Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act** which prohibits certain unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous working conditions and requires that wages of every mechanic and laborer to be on the basis of a standard work week of forty hours with any work in excess of forty hours per week to be compensated at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay (See Exhibit C);
- (5) For all contracts that meet the definition of “funding agreement” under 37 C.F.R. Part 401.2(a) and involve a contract with a small business firm or nonprofit organization regarding the assignment or performance of experimental, developmental or research work must comply with the **Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement** contained in 37 C.F.R. Part 401 (See Exhibit C);
- (6) All contracts, subcontracts and sub-grants in excess of \$150,000 must contain a provision which requires compliance with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the **Clean Air Act** and the **Federal Water Pollution Control Act** (See Exhibit C);
- (7) **Debarment and Suspension (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689 and 2 C.F.R. Part 180)** which prohibit the contracting with any party listed on the “System for Award Management” (SAM), formerly identified as the “Excluded Parties List System” (EPLS.gov), which identifies all parties that have active exclusions (i.e., suspensions, debarments) imposed by a federal agency (See Exhibit C);
- (8) **Byrd Anti-Lobbying Prohibition (31 U.S.C. 1352)** prohibits the use of federal funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence anyone with any federal contract, grant or other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352 and also requires that Contractors that apply or bid for an award exceeding \$100,000 where federal funds are used must file the required certification stating that the parties will not and have not used federal funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to

influence anyone with any federal contract, grant, or other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352 (*See Exhibit C*);

- (9) For all construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 and required by federal grant regulations, the **Davis Bacon Act** which requires payments of wages for laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the minimum wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor and said wage payments will be made at least weekly (*See Exhibit E*);
- (10) **Prohibition on Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment** wherein 2 C.F.R. Part 200.216 prohibits use of federal grant or loan funds to procure or obtain equipment, services, or systems that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system. As described in Public Law 115-232, section 889, covered telecommunications equipment is telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);
- (11) **Domestic Preferences for Procurements** for when federal funds are utilized, and where appropriate and to the extent consistent with other laws and regulations, 2 C.F.R. Part 200.322 allows a federal award to provide a preference for the purchase, acquisition, or use of goods, products, or materials produced in the United States (including but not limited to iron, aluminum, steel, cement, and other manufactured products); and,
- (12) **Procurement of Recovered Materials** as required by 2 C.F.R. Part 200.323 which requires procurements in excess of \$10,000 to contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable while consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition.

(b) National Policy Requirements:

- (1) **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, including Title VI, which states that no person shall on the grounds of race, color or national origin shall be excluded from participation in, be refused the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance;
- (2) **Age Discrimination Act of 1975** which prohibits discrimination based on age in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance;
- (3) **Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990**, with respect to building construction or alteration, prohibits discrimination based on a disability defined as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity;
- (4) **Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973**, if specifically required by the federal agency, which prohibits the exclusion of an otherwise qualified individual because of a

disability in programs receiving federal financial assistance including program accessibility, accessible new construction and alterations, reasonable accommodations and effective communication with hearing and visually disabled (this requirement may vary with each federal agency);

- (5) For all construction or repair contracts, **Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act** which requires all contracts and sub-grants for construction or repair to contain a provision that prohibits a contractor or sub-contractor from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion or repairs of public work to give up any part of the compensation to which he is otherwise entitled;
- (6) **Energy Policy and Conservation Act** which require the contractors to comply with the mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the state energy conservation plan;
- (7) **Reporting Provision** requires that all contracts should include a requirement that the SUBRECIPIENT assist the STATE, when applicable, with any awarding agency requirements and regulations pertaining to reporting;
- (8) **Record Retention Provision** requires that any contract executed must include a provision that all required records will be maintained by the contractor/firm for a minimum period of three years after the STATE formally closes out each federal program (STATE and SUBRECIPIENT grant managers should verify the three-year record retention period with each respective grant agency to ensure that a longer period is not required);
- (9) **2013 National Defense Authorization Act (41 United States Code (U.S.C.) 4712, Pilot Program for Enhancement of Recipient and Subrecipient Employee Whistleblower Protection)** subjects any subawards and contracts over the federal simplified acquisition threshold to the provisions of the above act regarding rights and remedies for employee whistleblower protections;
- (10) **National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973** which require recipients of federal grants that are acquiring, constructing or repairing property in a special flood hazard area, and with an estimated cost in excess of \$10,000, to purchase flood insurance;
- (11) **Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968** which protects components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system;
- (12) **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act** which requires proper handling and disposal of solid waste;

- (13) **Toxic Substance Control Act** which places restrictions on chemicals that pose unreasonable risks, such as surfaces that could be covered with lead-based paint;
- (14) **Federal Agency Seal(s), Logos, Crests, or Reproductions of Flags or Likeness of Federal Agency Officials** are prohibited from being utilized without specific federal agency pre-approval;
- (15) **False Claims Act and 32 U.S.C. Chapter 38 (Administrative Remedies)** which prohibits the submission of false or fraudulent claims for payment to the federal government identifying administrative remedies for false claims and statements made which the CONTRACTOR herein acknowledges; and,
- (16) **Section 603 Title VI of the Social Security Act** which establishes the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund and identifies eligible and ineligible uses for the Fund monies (See Exhibit E).

In compliance with Section 7(a)(7) above, the SUBRECIPIENT agrees to verify that all contractors or subcontractors employed are not parties listed as active exclusions (i.e., suspensions, debarments) on the “System for Award Management” (SAM) for parties debarred, suspended or otherwise excluded from contracting on any projects involving federal funds. SUBRECIPIENT agrees to require the contractor to provide immediate notice, but in no case later than three (3) business days, after being notified that the contractor, or any subcontractor, has been added to the SAM or otherwise been debarred from contracting on any projects involving federal funds.

In no event shall the SUBRECIPIENT allow any contractor to utilize a subcontractor at any time during the duration of this agreement who has been debarred from contracting on any projects involving federal funds. If the contractor is prohibited in any way from contracting on any projects involving federal funds at any time during the duration of this agreement, then both the SUBRECIPIENT and STATE must be notified. STATE may, at its sole discretion, immediately implement the termination provisions discussed in Section 12 below if the SUBRECIPIENT decides to continue with the project using a “debarred” or “active exclusion” contractor or subcontractor.

8. **Liability and Indemnity**

a. **Liability**

This Agreement is intended for the benefit of the STATE and the SUBRECIPIENT and does not confer any rights upon any other third parties. All rights by and between the STATE and the SUBRECIPIENT are limited to the actions outlined in the applicable local, state and federal laws, regulations and policies.

b. **Indemnity**

Any liability incurred in connection with this Agreement is subject to the immunities and limitation

of the New Mexico Tort Claims Act. This paragraph is intended only to define the liabilities between the parties hereto and not intended to modify, in any way, the parties liabilities as governed by common law or the New Mexico Tort Claim Act. Not provision in this Agreement modifies any provision of the New Mexico Tort Claims Act. Nothing in this Agreement shall require either party to assert or waive its sovereign immunity.

9. Insurance

Subrecipient shall ensure that each Subcontractor shall obtain and maintain, insurance as specified in this section at all times during the term of this Agreement. All insurance policies required by this Agreement that are not provided through self-insurance shall be issued by insurance companies as approved by the STATE.

A. Workers' Compensation

Workers' compensation insurance as required by state statute, and employers' liability insurance covering all SUBRECIPIENT or Subcontractor employees acting within the course and scope of their employment.

B. General Liability

Commercial general liability insurance covering premises operations, fire damage, independent contractors, products and completed operations, blanket contractual liability, personal injury, and advertising liability with minimum limits as follows:

- i. \$1,000,000 each occurrence;
- ii. \$1,000,000 general aggregate;
- iii. \$1,000,000 products and completed operations aggregate; and
- iv. \$50,000 any one fire.

C. Automobile Liability

Automobile liability insurance covering any auto (including owned, hired and non-owned autos) with a minimum limit of \$1,000,000 each accident combined single limit.

D. Cyber/Network Security and Privacy Liability

Liability insurance covering civil, regulatory, and statutory damages, contractual damages, data breach management exposure, and any loss of income or extra expense as a result of actual or alleged breach, violation, or infringement of right to privacy, consumer data protection law, confidentiality or other legal protection for personal information, as well as State Confidential Information with minimum limits as follows:

- i. \$1,000,000 each occurrence; and
- ii. \$2,000,000 general aggregate.

E. Professional Liability Insurance

Professional liability insurance covering any damages caused by an error, omission or any negligent act with minimum limits as follows:

- i. \$1,000,000 each occurrence; and
- ii. \$1,000,000 general aggregate.

F. Crime Insurance

Crime insurance including employee dishonesty coverage with minimum limits as follows:

- i. \$500,000 each occurrence; and
- ii. \$500,000 general aggregate.

G. Additional Insured

The STATE shall be named as additional insured on all commercial general liability policies (leases and construction Agreements require additional insured coverage for completed operations) required of SUBRECIPIENT and Subcontractors. This means the certificate of insurance shall explicitly state: "The State of New Mexico is an additional insured."

H. Primacy of Coverage

Coverage required of SUBRECIPIENT and each Subcontractor shall be primary and noncontributory over any insurance or self-insurance program carried by SUBRECIPIENT or the STATE.

I. Cancellation

All commercial insurance policies shall include provisions preventing cancellation or non-renewal, except for cancellation based on non-payment of premiums, without at least 30 days prior notice to SUBRECIPIENT.

J. Subrogation Waiver

All commercial insurance policies secured or maintained by SUBRECIPIENT or its Subcontractors in relation to this Agreement shall include clauses stating that each carrier shall waive all rights of recovery under subrogation or otherwise against SUBRECIPIENT or the STATE, its agencies, institutions, organizations, officers, agents, employees, and volunteers.

K. Certificates

For each commercial insurance plan provided by SUBRECIPIENT under this Agreement, SUBRECIPIENT shall provide to the STATE certificates evidencing SUBRECIPIENT's insurance coverage required in this Agreement within seven (7) Business Days following the Effective Date. SUBRECIPIENT shall provide to the STATE certificates evidencing Subcontractor insurance coverage required under this Agreement within seven Business Days following the Effective Date, except that, if SUBRECIPIENT's Subcontractor is not in effect as of the Effective Date, SUBRECIPIENT shall provide to the STATE certificates showing Subcontractor insurance coverage required under this Agreement within seven Business Days following SUBRECIPIENT's execution of the Subcontractor. No later than fifteen (15) days before the expiration date of SUBRECIPIENT's or any Subcontractor's coverage, SUBRECIPIENT shall deliver to the STATE certificates of insurance evidencing renewals of coverage. At any other time during the term of this Agreement, upon request by the STATE, SUBRECIPIENT shall, within seven (7) Business Days following the request by the STATE, supply to the STATE evidence satisfactory to the STATE of compliance with the provisions of this section.

10. Breach

In the event of a Breach of Agreement, the aggrieved Party shall give written notice of Breach of Agreement to the other Party. If the notified Party does not cure the breach, at its sole expense, within 30 days after the delivery of written notice, the Party may exercise any of the remedies as described in §11 for that Party. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the STATE, in its discretion, need not provide notice or a cure period and may immediately terminate this Agreement in whole or in part or institute any other remedy in this Agreement in order to protect the public interest of the STATE.

11. Remedies

a. STATE's Remedies

If SUBRECIPIENT is in breach under any provision of this Agreement and fails to cure such breach, the STATE, following the notice and cure period set forth in §10, shall have all of the remedies listed in this section in addition to all other remedies set forth in this Agreement or at law. The STATE may exercise any or all of the remedies available to it, in its discretion, concurrently or consecutively.

i. Termination for Breach

In the event of SUBRECIPIENT's uncured breach, the STATE may terminate this entire Agreement or any part of this Agreement. Additionally, if SUBRECIPIENT fails to comply with any terms of the Federal Award, then the STATE may, in its discretion or at the direction of a Federal Awarding Agency, terminate this entire Agreement or any part of this Agreement. SUBRECIPIENT shall continue performance of this Agreement to the extent

not terminated, if any.

1. Obligations and Rights

To the extent specified in any termination notice, SUBRECIPIENT shall not incur further obligations or render further performance past the effective date of such notice, and shall terminate outstanding orders and Subcontractors with third parties. However, SUBRECIPIENT shall complete and deliver to the STATE all Work not cancelled by the termination notice, and may incur obligations as necessary to do so within this Agreement's terms. At the request of the STATE, SUBRECIPIENT shall assign to the STATE all of SUBRECIPIENT's rights, title, and interest in and to such terminated orders or Subcontractors. Upon termination, SUBRECIPIENT shall take timely, reasonable and necessary action to protect and preserve property in the possession of SUBRECIPIENT but in which the STATE has an interest. At the STATE's request, SUBRECIPIENT shall return materials owned by the STATE in SUBRECIPIENT's possession at the time of any termination. SUBRECIPIENT shall deliver all completed Work Product and all Work Product that was in the process of completion to the STATE at the STATE's request.

2. Payments

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the STATE shall only pay SUBRECIPIENT for accepted Work received as of the date of termination. If, after termination by the STATE, the STATE agrees that SUBRECIPIENT was not in breach or that SUBRECIPIENT's action or inaction was excusable.

3. Damages and Withholding

Notwithstanding any other remedial action by the STATE, SUBRECIPIENT shall remain liable to the STATE for any damages sustained by the STATE in connection with any breach by SUBRECIPIENT, and the STATE may withhold payment to SUBRECIPIENT for the purpose of mitigating the STATE's damages until such time as the exact amount of damages due to the STATE from SUBRECIPIENT is determined. The STATE may withhold any amount that may be due SUBRECIPIENT as the STATE deems necessary to protect the STATE against loss including, without limitation, loss as a result of outstanding liens and excess costs incurred by the STATE in procuring from third parties replacement Work as cover.

ii. Remedies Not Involving Termination

The STATE, in its discretion, may exercise one or more of the following additional remedies:

1. Suspend Performance

Suspend SUBRECIPIENT's performance with respect to all or any portion of the Work

pending corrective action as specified by the STATE without entitling SUBRECIPIENT to an adjustment in price or cost or an adjustment in the performance schedule. SUBRECIPIENT shall promptly cease performing Work and incurring costs in accordance with the STATE's directive, and the STATE shall not be liable for costs incurred by SUBRECIPIENT after the suspension of performance.

2. Withhold Payment

Withhold payment to SUBRECIPIENT until SUBRECIPIENT corrects its Work.

3. Deny Payment

Deny payment for Work not performed, or that due to SUBRECIPIENT's actions or inactions, cannot be performed or if they were performed are reasonably of no value to the state; provided, that any denial of payment shall be equal to the value of the obligations not performed.

4. Removal

Demand immediate removal of any of SUBRECIPIENT's employees, agents, or Subcontractors from the Work whom the STATE deems incompetent, careless, insubordinate, unsuitable, or otherwise unacceptable or whose continued relation to this Agreement is deemed by the STATE to be contrary to the public interest or the STATE's best interest.

5. Intellectual Property

If any Work infringes, or if the STATE in its sole discretion determines that any Work is likely to infringe, a patent, copyright, trademark, trade secret or other intellectual property right, SUBRECIPIENT shall, as approved by the STATE (i) secure that right to use such Work for the STATE and SUBRECIPIENT; (ii) replace the Work with noninfringing Work or modify the Work so that it becomes noninfringing; or, (iii) remove any infringing Work and refund the amount paid for such Work to the STATE.

b. SUBRECIPIENT's Remedies

If the STATE is in breach of any provision of this Agreement and does not cure such breach, SUBRECIPIENT, following the notice and cure period in §10 and the dispute resolution process in §12, shall have all remedies available at law and equity.

12. Termination of Agreement and Dispute Resolution

While both parties agree to negotiate all contractual disputes in good faith, the STATE reserves the right to terminate this Agreement at any time upon written notice of termination or if the SUBRECIPIENT has failed to comply with the terms of this Agreement, the grant itself or any

applicable law and regulation. All questioned costs are the sole responsibility of the SUBRECIPIENT.

If the parties are unable to independently and satisfactorily resolve any disagreement, then both parties agree that any contractual disagreement will be resolved under the jurisdiction of the State of New Mexico. In the event that court action is necessary then the parties agree that whoever prevails in the litigation is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs as fixed by the Court.

13. Conflicts of Interest

a. Actual Conflicts of Interest

SUBRECIPIENT shall not engage in any business or activities, or maintain any relationships, that conflict in any way with the full performance of the obligations of SUBRECIPIENT under this Agreement. Such a conflict of interest would arise when a SUBRECIPIENT or Subcontractor's employee, officer or agent were to offer or provide any tangible personal benefit to an employee of the STATE, or any member of his or her immediate family or his or her partner, related to the award of, entry into or management or oversight of this Agreement.

b. Apparent Conflicts of Interest

SUBRECIPIENT acknowledges that, with respect to this Agreement, even the appearance of a conflict of interest shall be harmful to the STATE's interests. Absent the STATE's prior written approval, SUBRECIPIENT shall refrain from any practices, activities or relationships that reasonably appear to be in conflict with the full performance of SUBRECIPIENT's obligations under this Agreement.

c. Disclosure to the State

If a conflict or the appearance of a conflict arises, or if SUBRECIPIENT is uncertain whether a conflict or the appearance of a conflict has arisen, SUBRECIPIENT shall submit to the STATE a disclosure statement setting forth the relevant details for the STATE's consideration. Failure to promptly submit a disclosure statement or to follow the STATE's direction in regard to the actual or apparent conflict constitutes a breach of this Agreement.

14. Notices and Representatives

Each individual identified as a Principal Representative on the Cover Page for this Agreement shall be the principal representative of the designating Party. All notices required or permitted to be given under this Agreement shall be in writing, and shall be delivered:

- a. by hand with receipt required;
- b. by certified or registered mail to such Party's principal representative at the address set forth below; or
- c. as an email with read receipt requested to the principal representative at the email address, if any, set forth on the Cover Page for this Agreement.

If a Party delivers a notice to another through email and the email is undeliverable, then, unless the Party has been provided with an alternate email contact, the Party delivering the notice shall deliver the notice by hand with receipt required or by certified or registered mail to such Party's principal representative at the address set forth on the Cover Page for this Agreement. Either Party may change its principal representative or principal representative contact information or may designate specific other individuals to receive certain types of notices in addition to or in lieu of a principal representative, by notice submitted in accordance with this section without a formal amendment to this Agreement. Unless otherwise provided in this Agreement, notices shall be effective upon delivery of the written notice.

15. General Provisions

a. Assignment

SUBRECIPIENT's rights and obligations under this Agreement are personal and may not be transferred or assigned without the prior, written consent of the STATE. Any attempt at assignment or transfer without such consent shall be void. Any assignment or transfer of SUBRECIPIENT's rights and obligations approved by the STATE shall be subject to the provisions of this Agreement.

b. Subcontractors

SUBRECIPIENT shall not enter into any subgrant or Subcontract in connection with its obligations under this Agreement without the prior, written approval of the STATE. SUBRECIPIENT shall submit to the STATE a copy of each such subgrant or Subcontract upon request by the STATE. All subgrants and Subcontracts entered into by SUBRECIPIENT in connection with this Agreement shall comply with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations, shall provide that they are governed by the laws of the State of New Mexico, and shall be subject to all provisions of this Agreement. If the entity with whom SUBRECIPIENT enters into a Subcontract or subgrant would also be considered a SUBRECIPIENT, then the

Subcontract or subgrant entered into by SUBRECIPIENT shall also contain provisions permitting both SUBRECIPIENT and the STATE to perform all monitoring of that Subcontract in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.

c. Binding Effect

Except as otherwise provided, all provisions of this Agreement, including the benefits and burdens, shall extend to and be binding upon the Parties' respective successors and assigns.

d. Authority

Each Party represents and warrants to the other that the execution and delivery of this Agreement and the performance of such Party's obligations have been duly authorized.

e. Captions and References

The captions and headings in this Agreement are for convenience of reference only, and shall not be used to interpret, define, or limit its provisions. All references in this Agreement to sections (whether spelled out or using the § symbol), subsections, exhibits or other attachments, are references to sections, subsections, exhibits or other attachments contained herein or incorporated as a part hereof, unless otherwise noted.

f. Counterparts

This Agreement may be executed in multiple, identical, original counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same agreement.

g. Entire Understanding

This Agreement represents the complete integration of all understandings between the Parties related to the Work, and all prior representations and understandings related to the Work, oral or written, are merged into this Agreement. Prior or contemporaneous additions, deletions, or other changes to this Agreement shall not have any force or effect whatsoever, unless embodied herein.

h. Digital Signatures

If any signatory signs this agreement using a digital signature in accordance with the STATE Grant and Purchase Order Policies regarding the use of digital signatures issued under the State Fiscal Rules, then any agreement or consent to use digital signatures within the electronic system through which that signatory signed shall be incorporated into this Agreement by reference.

i. Modification

Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, any modification to this Agreement shall only be effective if agreed to in a formal amendment to this Agreement, properly executed and

approved in accordance with applicable New Mexico law and State Fiscal Rules. Modifications permitted under this Agreement, other than Agreement amendments, shall conform to the policies issued by the STATE.

j. Statutes, Regulations, Fiscal Rules, and Other Authority

Any reference in this Agreement to a statute, regulation, fiscal policy or other authority shall be interpreted to refer to such authority then current, as may have been changed or amended since the Effective Date of this Agreement.

k. External Terms and Conditions

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, the STATE shall not be subject to any provision included in any terms, conditions, or agreements appearing on SUBRECIPIENT's or a Subcontractor's website or any provision incorporated into any click-through or online agreements related to the Work unless that provision is specifically referenced in this Agreement.

l. Severability

The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this Agreement shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision of this Agreement, which shall remain in full force and effect, provided that the Parties can continue to perform their obligations under this Agreement in accordance with the intent of this Agreement.

m. Survival of Certain Agreement Terms

Any provision of this Agreement that imposes an obligation on a Party after termination or expiration of this Agreement shall survive the termination or expiration of this Agreement and shall be enforceable by the other Party.

n. Third Party Beneficiaries

Except for the Parties' respective successors and assigns described in this Agreement, this Agreement does not and is not intended to confer any rights or remedies upon any person or entity other than the Parties. Enforcement of this Agreement and all rights and obligations hereunder are reserved solely to the Parties. Any services or benefits which third parties receive as a result of this Agreement are incidental to this Agreement, and do not create any rights for such third parties.

o. Waiver

A Party's failure or delay in exercising any right, power, or privilege under this Agreement, whether explicit or by lack of enforcement, shall not operate as a waiver, nor shall any single or partial exercise of any right, power, or privilege preclude any other or further exercise of such right, power, or privilege.

p. **Standard and Manner of Performance**

SUBRECIPIENT shall perform its obligations under this Agreement in accordance with the highest standards of care, skill and diligence in SUBRECIPIENT's industry, trade, or profession.

q. **Licenses, Permits, and Other Authorizations**

SUBRECIPIENT shall secure, prior to the Effective Date, and maintain at all times during the term of this Agreement, at its sole expense, all licenses, certifications, permits, and other authorizations required to perform its obligations under this Agreement, and shall ensure that all employees, agents and Subcontractors secure and maintain at all times during the term of their employment, agency or Subcontractor, all license, certifications, permits and other authorizations required to perform their obligations in relation to this Agreement.

r. **Compliance with State and Federal Law, Regulations, and Executive Orders**

SUBRECIPIENT shall comply with all State and Federal law, regulations, executive orders, State and Federal Awarding Agency policies, procedures, directives, and reporting requirements at all times during the term of this Grant.

16. Severability, Entire Agreement and Captions

This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State New Mexico. If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, void, or unenforceable under any law or regulation or by a court of competent jurisdiction, such provision will be deemed amended in a manner which renders it valid, or if it cannot be so amended, it will be deemed to be deleted. Such amendment or deletion will not affect the validity of any other provision of this Agreement. This Agreement, any CSLRF Grant Program documentation, any attached documents, and any referenced documents represent the entire agreement between the STATE and the SUBRECIPIENT and supersede all prior negotiations, representations or agreements, either written or oral. In the event of a conflict between this Agreement and other documents, the terms of this Agreement shall control.

Each paragraph of this Agreement has been supplied with a caption to serve only as a guide to the contents. The caption does not control the meaning of any paragraph or in any way determine its interpretation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the STATE and the SUBRECIPIENT do hereby execute this Agreement as of the date of signature by the STATE below.

THIS GRANT AGREEMENT has been approved by:

Incorporated County of Los Alamos:

<i>Steven Lynne</i>	2/25/2024
_____ Steven Lynne, County Manager	_____ Date

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION:

<div>DocuSigned by: <i>Wesley Billingsley</i> D891C24BB85B4E9...</div>	3/4/2024
_____ Wesley Billingsley, Local Government Director	_____ Date

EXHIBIT A

FEDERAL AWARD INFORMATION

In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 2 CFR Section 200.332 requires that the following information be provided to any Subrecipient of a federal award:

Federal Award Identification: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Subrecipient Name: **Incorporated County of Los Alamos**

Subrecipient Unique Identification (ID) Number: **NUDDNPTPSE45**

Federal Award Identification Number: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Subaward Period of Performance (Start and End Date): July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024

Amount of Federal Funds Obligated to Subrecipient: **\$150,000.00**

Federal Award Project Description (in accordance with Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA): Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Name of Federal Awarding Agency: U.S. Department of the Treasury

Name of Pass-Through Entity and Contact Information:

Department of Finance and Administration

407 Galisteo Street
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-4985

Assistance Listing Number (ALN): 21.027

EXHIBIT B

SCOPE OF WORK AND BUDGET

SUBRECIPIENT will use CSLFRF funds to provide full performance of all tasks listed below. CSLFRF funds will be requested monthly according to the Request for Payment procedures specified in this Agreement. All funds shall be obligated and expended by SUBRECIPIENT in accordance with this Agreement. The period of performance to execute work and/or incur costs against the \$150,000.00 subaward funding for this project is July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024, unless extended by the New Mexico legislature. Monthly reports shall be provided to the STATE showing costs incurred to the \$150,000.00 subaward funding.

To plan and design improvements for the Brewer Arena in Incorporated County of Los Alamos.

I. Significant Changes to Scope of Work

The SUB RECIPIENT is required to notify and seek written approval of the STATE in advance of any proposed material changes to the scope of work under this Subaward (i.e., significant changes to the statement of project objectives or the schedule of technical milestones and deliverables). Such changes may require the STATE to re-evaluate the eligibility of the work under this Subaward.

EXHIBIT C

FEDERAL PROVISIONS

1. APPLICABILITY OF PROVISIONS.

- 1.1. The Grant to which these Federal Provisions are attached has been funded, in whole or in part, with an Award of Federal funds. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of these Federal Provisions, the Special Provisions, the body of the Grant, or any attachments or exhibits incorporated into and made a part of the Grant, the provisions of these Federal Provisions shall control.
- 1.2. The State of New Mexico is accountable to Treasury for oversight of their subrecipients, including ensuring their subrecipients comply with the CSFRF statute, CSFRF Award Terms and Conditions, Treasury's Final Rule, and reporting requirements, as applicable.
- 1.3. Additionally, any subrecipient that issues a subaward to another entity (2nd tier subrecipient), must hold the 2nd tier subrecipient accountable to these provisions and adhere to reporting requirements.
- 1.4. These Federal Provisions are subject to the Award as defined in §2 of these Federal Provisions, as may be revised pursuant to ongoing guidance from the relevant Federal or State of New Mexico agency or institutions of higher education.

2. DEFINITIONS.

- 2.1. For the purposes of these Federal Provisions, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them below.
 - 2.1.1. "Award" means an award of Federal financial assistance, and the Grant setting forth the terms and conditions of that financial assistance, that a non-Federal Entity receives or administers.
 - 2.1.2. "Entity" means:
 - 2.1.2.1. a Non-Federal Entity;
 - 2.1.2.2. a foreign public entity;
 - 2.1.2.3. a foreign organization;
 - 2.1.2.4. a non-profit organization;
 - 2.1.2.5. a domestic for-profit organization (for 2 CFR parts 25 and 170 only);
 - 2.1.2.6. a foreign non-profit organization (only for 2 CFR part 170) only);
 - 2.1.2.7. a Federal agency, but only as a Subrecipient under an Award or Subaward to a non-Federal entity (or 2 CFR 200.1); or
 - 2.1.2.8. a foreign for-profit organization (for 2 CFR part 170 only).
 - 2.1.3. "Executive" means an officer, managing partner or any other employee in a management position.

- 2.1.4. “Expenditure Category (EC)” means the category of eligible uses as defined by the US Department of Treasury in “Appendix 1 of the Compliance and Reporting Guidance, State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds” report available at www.treasury.gov.
- 2.1.5. “Federal Awarding Agency” means a Federal agency providing a Federal Award to a Recipient as described in 2 CFR 200.1
- 2.1.6. “Grant” means the Grant to which these Federal Provisions are attached.
- 2.1.7. “Grantee” means the state identified as such in the Grant to which these Federal Provisions are attached.
- 2.1.8. “Non-Federal Entity means a State, local government, Indian tribe, institution of higher education, or nonprofit organization that carries out a Federal Award as a Recipient or a Subrecipient.
- 2.1.9. “Nonprofit Organization” means any corporation, trust, association, cooperative, or other organization, not including IHEs, that:
 - 2.1.9.1. Is operated primarily for scientific, educational, service, charitable, or similar purposes in the public interest;
 - 2.1.9.2. Is not organized primarily for profit; and
 - 2.1.9.3. Uses net proceeds to maintain, improve, or expand the operations of the organization.
- 2.1.10. “OMB” means the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.
- 2.1.11. “Pass-through Entity” means a non-Federal Entity that provides a Subaward to a Subrecipient to carry out part of a Federal program.
- 2.1.12. “Prime Recipient” means the New Mexico State agency or institution of higher education identified as the Grantor in the Grant to which these Federal Provisions are attached.
- 2.1.13. “Subaward” means an award by a Prime Recipient to a Subrecipient funded in whole or in part by a Federal Award. The terms and conditions of the Federal Award flow down to the Subaward unless the terms and conditions of the Federal Award specifically indicate otherwise in accordance with 2 CFR 200.101. The term does not include payments to a Contractor or payments to an individual that is a beneficiary of a Federal program.
- 2.1.14. “Subrecipient” or “Subgrantee” means a non-Federal Entity (or a Federal agency under an Award or Subaward to a non-Federal Entity) receiving Federal funds through a Prime Recipient to support the performance of the Federal project or program for which the Federal funds were awarded. A Subrecipient is subject to the terms and conditions of the Federal Award to the Prime Recipient, including program compliance requirements. The term does not include an individual who is a beneficiary of a federal program.

2.1.15. “System for Award Management (SAM)” means the Federal repository into which an Entity must enter the information required under the Transparency Act, which may be found at <http://www.sam.gov>. “Total Compensation” means the cash and noncash dollar value earned by an Executive during the Prime Recipient’s or Subrecipient’s preceding fiscal year (see 48 CFR 52.204-10, as prescribed in 48 CFR 4.1403(a)) and includes the following:

2.1.15.1. Salary and bonus;

2.1.15.2. Awards of stock, stock options, and stock appreciation rights, using the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2005) (FAS 123R), Shared Based Payments;

2.1.15.3. Earnings for services under non-equity incentive plans, not including group life, health, hospitalization or medical reimbursement plans that do not discriminate in favor of Executives and are available generally to all salaried employees;

2.1.15.4. Change in present value of defined benefit and actuarial pension plans;

2.1.15.5. Above-market earnings on deferred compensation which is not tax-qualified;

2.1.15.6. Other compensation, if the aggregate value of all such other compensation (e.g., severance, termination payments, value of life insurance paid on behalf of the employee, perquisites or property) for the Executive exceeds \$10,000.

2.1.16. “Transparency Act” means the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282), as amended by §6202 of Public Law 110-252.

2.1.17. “Uniform Guidance” means the Office of Management and Budget Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. The terms and conditions of the Uniform Guidance flow down to Awards to Subrecipients unless the Uniform Guidance or the terms and conditions of the Federal Award specifically indicate otherwise.

2.1.18. “Unique Entity ID Number” means the twelve-character alphanumeric ID assigned to an entity by SAM.gov to uniquely identify a business entity. Information on UEs can be found at: sam.gov/content/duns-uei

3. COMPLIANCE.

- 3.1. Subrecipient shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Transparency Act and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, all applicable provisions of the Uniform Guidance, and all applicable Federal Laws and regulations required by this Federal Award. Any revisions to such provisions or regulations shall automatically become a part of these Federal Provisions, without the necessity of either party executing any further instrument. The State of New Mexico, at its discretion, may provide written notification to Subrecipient of such revisions, but such notice shall not be a condition precedent to the effectiveness of such revisions.
- 3.2. Per US Treasury Final Award requirements, State programs or services must not include terms or conditions that undermine efforts to stop COVID-19 or discourage compliance with recommendations and CDC guidelines.

4. SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT (SAM) AND UNIQUE ENTITY IDENTIFIER (UEI) REQUIREMENTS.

- 4.1. SAM. Subrecipient shall maintain the currency of its information in SAM until the Subrecipient submits the final financial report required under the Award or receives final payment, whichever is later. Subrecipient shall review and update SAM information at least annually after the initial registration, and more frequently if required by changes in its information.
- 4.2. UEI. Subrecipient shall provide its UEI number to its State, and shall update Subrecipient's information in SAM at least annually after the initial registration, and more frequently if required by changes in Subrecipient's information.

5. TOTAL COMPENSATION.

- 5.1. Subrecipient shall include Total Compensation in SAM for each of its five most highly compensated Executives for the preceding fiscal year if:
 - 5.1.1. The total Federal funding authorized to date under the Award is \$30,000 or more; and
 - 5.1.2. In the preceding fiscal year, Subrecipient received:
 - 5.1.2.1. 80% or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal procurement Agreements and Subcontractors and/or Federal financial assistance Awards or Subawards subject to the Transparency Act; and
 - 5.1.2.2. \$30,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement Agreements and Subcontractors and/or Federal financial assistance Awards or Subawards subject to the Transparency Act; and
 - 5.1.2.3. 5.1.2.3 The public does not have access to information about the compensation of such Executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d) or § 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

6. REPORTING.

- 6.1. Subrecipient shall report data elements to SAM and to the State as required in this Exhibit. No direct payment shall be made to Subrecipient for providing any reports required under these Federal Provisions and the cost of producing such reports shall be included in the Grant price. The reporting requirements in this Exhibit are based on guidance from the OMB, and as such are subject to change at any time by OMB. Any such changes shall be automatically incorporated into this Grant and shall become part of Subrecipient's obligations under this Grant.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE AND DOLLAR THRESHOLD FOR FEDERAL REPORTING.

- 7.1. Reporting requirements in §8 below apply to new Awards as of October 1, 2010, if the initial award is \$30,000 or more. If the initial Award is below \$30,000 but subsequent Award modifications result in a total Award of \$30,000 or more, the Award is subject to the reporting requirements as of the date the Award exceeds \$30,000. If the initial Award is \$30,000 or more, but funding is subsequently de-obligated such that the total award amount falls below \$30,000, the Award shall continue to be subject to the reporting requirements. If the total award is below \$30,000 no reporting required; if more than \$30,000 and less than \$50,000 then FFATA reporting is required; and, \$50,000 and above CSFRF reporting is required.
- 7.2. The procurement standards in §9 below are applicable to new Awards made by the State as of December 26, 2015. The standards set forth in §11 below are applicable to audits of fiscal years beginning on or after December 26, 2014.

8. SUBRECIPIENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

- 8.1. Subrecipient shall report as set forth below.
- 8.1.1. Subrecipient shall use the CSFRF Subrecipient Quarterly Report Workbook as referenced in Exhibit F to report to the State Agency within ten (10) days following each quarter ended September, December, March and June. Additional information on specific requirements are detailed in the CSFRF Subrecipient Quarterly Report Workbooks and "Compliance and Reporting Guidance, State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds" report available at www.treasury.gov.

EC 1 – Public Health**All Public Health Projects**

- a) Description of structure and objectives
- b) Description of relation to COVID-19
- c) Identification of impacted and/or disproportionately impacted communities
- d) Capital Expenditures
 - i. Presence of capital expenditure in project
 - ii. Total projected capital expenditure
 - iii. Type of capital expenditure
 - iv. Written justification
 - v. Labor reporting

COVID-19 Interventions and Mental Health (1.4, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13)

- a) Amount of total project used for evidence-based programs
- b) Evaluation plan description

COVID-19 Small Business Economic Assistance (1.8)

- a) Number of small businesses served

COVID-19 Assistance to Non-Profits (1.9)

- a) Number of non-profits served

COVID-19 Aid to Travel, Tourism, and Hospitality or Other Impacted Industries (1.10)

- a) Sector of employer
- b) Purpose of funds

EC 2 – Negative Economic Impacts

All Negative Economic Impacts Projects

- a) Description of project structure and objectives
- b) Description of project's response to COVID-19
- c) Identification of impacted and/or disproportionately impacted communities
- d) Amount of total project used for evidence-based programs and description of evaluation plan (*not required for 2.5, 2.8, 2.21-2.24, 2.27-2.29, 2.31, 2.34-2.36*)
- e) Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs
- f) Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs
- g) Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs
- h) Capital Expenditures
 - i. Presence of capital expenditure in project
 - ii. Total projected capital expenditure
 - iii. Type of capital expenditure
 - iv. Written justification
 - v. Labor reporting

Household Assistance (2.1-2.8)

- a) Number of households served
- b) Number of people or households receiving eviction prevention services (2.2 & 2.5 only) (*Federal guidance may change this requirement in July 2022*)
- c) Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed (2.2 & 2.5 only) (*Federal guidance may change this requirement in July 2022*)

Healthy Childhood Environments (2.11-2.13)

- a) Number of children served by childcare and early learning (*Federal guidance may change this requirement in July 2022*)
- b) Number of families served by home visiting (*Federal guidance may change this requirement in July 2022*)

Education Assistance (2.14, 2.24-2.27)

- a) National Center for Education Statistics (“NCES”) School ID or NCES District ID
- b) Number of students participating in evidence-based programs *(Federal guidance may change this requirement in July 2022)*

Housing Support (2.15, 2.16, 2.18)

- a) Number of people or households receiving eviction prevention services *(Federal guidance may change this requirement in July 2022)*
- b) Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed *(Federal guidance may change this requirement in July 2022)*

Small Business Economic Assistance (2.29-2.33)

- a) Number of small businesses served

Assistance to Non-Profits (2.34)

- a) Number of non-profits served

Aid to Travel, Tourism, and Hospitality or Other Impacted Industries (2.35-2.36)

- a) Sector of employer
- b) Purpose of funds
- c) If other than travel, tourism and hospitality (2.36) – description of hardship

EC 3 – Public Health – Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity

Payroll for Public Health and Safety Employees (EC 3.1)

- a) Number of government FTEs responding to COVID-19

Rehiring Public Sector Staff (EC 3.2)

- a) Number of FTEs rehired by governments

EC 4 – Premium Pay

All Premium Pay Projects

- a) List of sectors designated as critical by the chief executive of the jurisdiction, if beyond those listed in the final rule
- b) Numbers of workers served
- c) Employer sector for all subawards to third-party employers
- d) Written narrative justification of how premium pay is responsive to essential work during the public health emergency for non-exempt workers or those making over 150 percent of the state/county’s average annual wage
- e) Number of workers to be served with premium pay in K-12 schools

EC 5 – Infrastructure Projects

All Infrastructure Projects

- a) Projected/actual construction start date (month/year)
- b) Projected/actual initiation of operations date (month/year)
- c) Location (for broadband, geospatial data of locations to be served)
- d) Projects over \$10 million
 - i. Prevailing wage certification or detailed project employment and local impact report
 - ii. Project labor agreement certification or project workforce continuity plan
 - iii. Prioritization of local hires
 - iv. Community benefit agreement description, if applicable

Water and sewer projects (EC 5.1-5.18)

- a) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number (if applicable; for projects aligned with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund)
- b) Public Water System (PWS) ID number (if applicable; for projects aligned with the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund)
- c) Median Household Income of service area
- d) Lowest Quintile Income of the service area

Broadband projects (EC 5.19-5.21)

- a) Confirm that the project is designed to, upon completion, reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.
 - i. If the project is not designed to reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download and upload speeds, explain why not, and
 - ii. Confirm that the project is designed to, upon completion, meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed, and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed.
- b) Additional programmatic data will be required for broadband projects and will be defined in a subsequent version of the US Treasury Reporting Guidance, including, but not limited to (*Federal guidance may change this requirement in July 2022*):
 - i. Number of households (broken out by households on Tribal lands and those not on Tribal lands) that have gained increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload, with the number of households with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download and number of households with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload

- ii. Number of institutions and businesses (broken out by institutions on Tribal lands and those not on Tribal lands) that have projected increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload, in each of the following categories: business, small business, elementary school, secondary school, higher education institution, library, healthcare facility, and public safety organization, with the number of each type of institution with access to the minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download; and number of each type of institution with access to the minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload.
- iii. Narrative identifying speeds/pricing tiers to be offered, including the speed/pricing of its affordability offering, technology to be deployed, miles of fiber, cost per mile, cost per passing, number of households (broken out by households on Tribal lands and those not on Tribal lands) projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload, number of households with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download, number of households with access to minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload, and number of institutions and businesses (broken out by institutions on Tribal lands and those not on Tribal lands) projected to have increased access to broadband meeting the minimum speed standards in areas that previously lacked access to service of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload, in each of the following categories: business, small business, elementary school, secondary school, higher education institution, library, healthcare facility, and public safety organization. Specify the number of each type of institution with access to the minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps symmetrical upload and download; and the number of each type of institution with access to the minimum speed standard of reliable 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload.

All Expenditure Categories

- a) Program income earned and expended to cover eligible project costs

8.1.2. A Subrecipient shall report the following data elements to the State no later than five (5) days after the end of the month following the month in which the Subaward was made.

- 8.1.2.1. Subrecipient UEI Number;
- 8.1.2.2. Subrecipient UEI Number if more than one electronic funds transfer (EFT) account;
- 8.1.2.3. Subrecipient parent's organization UEI Number;
- 8.1.2.4. Subrecipient's address, including: Street Address, City, State, Country, Zip + 4, and Congressional District;
- 8.1.2.5. Subrecipient's top 5 most highly compensated Executives if the criteria in §4 above are met; and
- 8.1.2.6. Subrecipient's Total Compensation of top 5 most highly compensated Executives if the criteria in §4 above met.

8.1.3. To Prime Recipient. A Subrecipient shall report to its State, the following data elements:

- 8.1.3.1. Subrecipient's UEI Number as registered in SAM.
- 8.1.3.2. Primary Place of Performance Information, including: Street Address, City, State, Country, Zip code + 4, and Congressional District.
- 8.1.3.3. Narrative identifying methodology for serving disadvantaged communities. See the "Project Demographic Distribution" section in the "Compliance and Reporting Guidance, State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds" report available at www.treasury.gov. This requirement is applicable to all projects in Expenditure Categories 1 and 2.
- 8.1.3.4. Narrative identifying funds allocated towards evidenced-based interventions and the evidence base. See the "Use of Evidence" section in the "Compliance and Reporting Guidance, State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds" report available at www.treasury.gov. See section 8.1.1 for relevant Expenditure Categories.
- 8.1.3.5. Narrative describing the structure and objectives of the assistance program and in what manner the aid responds to the public health and negative economic impacts of COVID-19. This requirement is applicable to Expenditure Categories 1 and 2. For aid to travel, tourism, and hospitality or other impacted industries (EC 2.11-2.12), also provide the sector of employer, purpose of funds, and if not travel, tourism and hospitality a description of the pandemic impact on the industry.
- 8.1.3.6. Narrative identifying the sector served and designated as critical to the health and well-being of residents by the chief executive of the jurisdiction and the number of workers expected to be served. For groups of workers (e.g., an operating unit, a classification of worker, etc.) or, to the extent

applicable, individual workers, other than those where the eligible worker receiving premium pay is earning (with the premium pay included) below 150 percent of their residing state or county's average annual wage for all occupations, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, whichever is higher, OR the eligible worker receiving premium pay is not exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act overtime provisions, include justification of how the premium pay or grant is responsive to workers performing essential work during the public health emergency. This could include a description of the essential workers' duties, health or financial risks faced due to COVID-19 but should not include personally identifiable information. This requirement applies to EC 4.1, and 4.2.

8.1.3.7. For infrastructure projects (EC 5) or capital expenditures in any expenditure category, narrative identifying the projected construction start date (month/year), projected initiation of operations date (month/year), and location (for broadband, geospatial location data).

8.1.3.7.1. For projects over \$10 million:

8.1.3.7.1.1. Certification that all laborers and mechanics employed by Contractors and Subcontractors in the performance of such project are paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Davis-Bacon Act"), for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the Agreement work in the civil subdivision of the State (or the District of Columbia) in which the work is to be performed, or by the appropriate State entity pursuant to a corollary State prevailing-wage-in-construction law (commonly known as "baby Davis-Bacon Acts"). If such certification is not provided, a recipient must provide a project employment and local impact report detailing (1) the number of employees of Contractors and sub-contractors working on the project; (2) the number of employees on the project hired directly and hired through a third party; (3) the wages and benefits of workers on the project by classification; and (4) whether those wages are at rates less than those prevailing. Recipients must maintain sufficient records to substantiate this information upon request.

8.1.3.7.1.2. A Subrecipient may provide a certification that a project includes a project labor agreement, meaning a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement consistent with section 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158(f)). If the recipient does not provide such certification, the recipient

must provide a project workforce continuity plan, detailing: (1) how the Subrecipient will ensure the project has ready access to a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction throughout the life of the project; (2) how the Subrecipient will minimize risks of labor disputes and disruptions that would jeopardize timeliness and cost-effectiveness of the project; and (3) how the Subrecipient will provide a safe and healthy workplace that avoids delays and costs associated with workplace illnesses, injuries, and fatalities; (4) whether workers on the project will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the local or regional labor market; and (5) whether the project has completed a project labor agreement.

8.1.3.7.1.3. Whether the project prioritizes local hires.

8.1.3.7.1.4. Whether the project has a Community Benefit Agreement, with a description of any such agreement.

8.1.4. Subrecipient also agrees to comply with any reporting requirements established by the US Treasury, Governor's Office and the applicable State agency. The State of New Mexico may need additional reporting requirements after this agreement is executed. If there are additional reporting requirements, the State will provide notice of such additional reporting requirements via Exhibit G – CSFRF Reporting Modification Form.

9. PROCUREMENT STANDARDS.

- 9.1. Procurement Procedures. A Subrecipient shall use its own documented procurement procedures which reflect applicable State, local, and Tribal laws and applicable regulations, provided that the procurements conform to applicable Federal law and the standards identified in the Uniform Guidance, including without limitation, 2 CFR 200.318 through 200.327 thereof.
- 9.2. Domestic preference for procurements (2 CFR 200.322). As appropriate and to the extent consistent with law, the non-Federal entity should, to the greatest extent practicable under a Federal award, provide a preference for the purchase, acquisition, or use of goods, products, or materials produced in the United States (including but not limited to iron, aluminum, steel, cement, and other manufactured products). The requirements of this section must be included in all subawards including all Agreements and purchase orders for work or products under this award.

- 9.3. **Procurement of Recovered Materials.** If a Subrecipient is a State Agency or an agency of a political subdivision of the State, its Contractors must comply with section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The requirements of Section 6002 include procuring only items designated in guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR part 247, that contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable, consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition, where the purchase price of the item exceeds \$10,000 or the value of the quantity acquired during the preceding fiscal year exceeded \$10,000; procuring solid waste management services in a manner that maximizes energy and resource recovery; and establishing an affirmative procurement program for procurement of recovered materials identified in the EPA guidelines.

10. ACCESS TO RECORDS.

- 10.1. A Subrecipient shall permit Prime Recipient and its auditors to have access to Subrecipient's records and financial statements as necessary for Recipient to meet the requirements of 2 CFR 200.332 (Requirements for pass-through entities), 2 CFR 200.300 (Statutory and national policy requirements) through 2 CFR 200.309 (Period of performance), and Subpart F-Audit Requirements of the Uniform Guidance.

11. SINGLE AUDIT REQUIREMENTS.

- 11.1. If a Subrecipient expends \$750,000 or more in Federal Awards during the Subrecipient's fiscal year, the Subrecipient shall procure or arrange for a single or program-specific audit conducted for that year in accordance with the provisions of Subpart F-Audit Requirements of the Uniform Guidance, issued pursuant to the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996, (31 U.S.C. 7501-7507). 2 CFR 200.501.

- 11.1.1. **Election.** A Subrecipient shall have a single audit conducted in accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.514 (Scope of audit), except when it elects to have a program-specific audit conducted in accordance with 2 CFR 200.507 (Program-specific audits). The Subrecipient may elect to have a program-specific audit if Subrecipient expends Federal Awards under only one Federal program (excluding research and development) and the Federal program's statutes, regulations, or the terms and conditions of the Federal award do not require a financial statement audit of Prime Recipient. A program-specific audit may not be elected for research and development unless all of the Federal Awards expended were received from Recipient and Recipient approves in advance a program-specific audit.

- 11.1.2. **Exemption.** If a Subrecipient expends less than \$750,000 in Federal Awards during its fiscal year, the Subrecipient shall be exempt from Federal audit requirements for that year, except as noted in 2 CFR 200.503 (Relation to other audit requirements), but records shall be available for review or audit by appropriate officials of the Federal agency, the State, and the Government Accountability Office.

11.1.3. Subrecipient Compliance Responsibility. A Subrecipient shall procure or otherwise arrange for the audit required by Subpart F of the Uniform Guidance and ensure it is properly performed and submitted when due in accordance with the Uniform Guidance. Subrecipient shall prepare appropriate financial statements, including the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards in accordance with 2 CFR 200.510 (Financial statements) and provide the auditor with access to personnel, accounts, books, records, supporting documentation, and other information as needed for the auditor to perform the audit required by Uniform Guidance Subpart F-Audit Requirements.

12. GRANT PROVISIONS FOR SUBRECIPIENT AGREEMENTS.

12.1. In addition to other provisions required by the Federal Awarding Agency or the State, Subrecipients shall comply with the following provisions. Subrecipients shall include all of the following applicable provisions in all Subcontractors entered into by it pursuant to this Grant.

12.1.1. [Applicable to federally assisted construction Agreements.] **Equal Employment Opportunity**. Except as otherwise provided under 41 CFR Part 60, all Agreements that meet the definition of “federally assisted construction Agreement” in 41 CFR Part 60-1.3 shall include the equal opportunity clause provided under 41 CFR 60-1.4(b), in accordance with Executive Order 11246, “Equal Employment Opportunity” (30 FR 12319, 12935, 3 CFR Part, 1964-1965 Comp., p. 339), as amended by Executive Order 11375, “Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity,” and implementing regulations at 41 CFR part 60, Office of Federal Agreement Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor.

12.1.2. [Applicable to on-site employees working on government-funded construction, alteration and repair projects.] **Davis-Bacon Act**. Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 3141-3148). See Exhibit E.

12.1.3. **Rights to Inventions Made Under a grant or agreement**. If the Federal Award meets the definition of “funding agreement” under 37 CFR 401.2 (a) and the Prime Recipient or Subrecipient wishes to enter into an Agreement with a small business firm or nonprofit organization regarding the substitution of parties, assignment or performance of experimental, developmental, or research work under that “funding agreement,” the Prime Recipient or Subrecipient must comply with the requirements of 37 CFR Part 401, “Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Agreements and Cooperative Agreements,” and any implementing regulations issued by the Federal Awarding Agency.

- 12.1.4. **Clean Air Act** (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.) and the **Federal Water Pollution Control Act** (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387), as amended. Agreements and subgrants of amounts in excess of \$150,000 must contain a provision that requires the non-Federal awardees to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal Awarding Agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- 12.1.5. **Debarment and Suspension** (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689). A Agreement award (see 2 CFR 180.220) must not be made to parties listed on the government wide exclusions in SAM, in accordance with the OMB guidelines at 2 CFR 180 that implement Executive Orders 12549 (3 CFR part 1986 Comp., p. 189) and 12689 (3 CFR part 1989 Comp., p. 235), “Debarment and Suspension.” SAM Exclusions contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549.
- 12.1.6. **Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment** (31 U.S.C. 1352). Contractors that apply or bid for an award exceeding \$100,000 must file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal Agreement, grant or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Each tier must also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the non-Federal award.
- 12.1.7. **Never Agreement with the enemy** (2 CFR 200.215). Federal awarding agencies and recipients are subject to the regulations implementing “Never Agreement with the enemy” in 2 CFR part 183. The regulations in 2 CFR part 183 affect covered Agreements, grants and cooperative agreements that are expected to exceed \$50,000 within the period of performance, are performed outside the United States and its territories, and are in support of a contingency operation in which members of the Armed Forces are actively engaged in hostilities.
- 12.1.8. **Prohibition on certain telecommunications and video surveillance services or equipment** (2 CFR 200.216). The State is prohibited from obligating or expending loan or grant funds on certain telecommunications and video surveillance services or equipment pursuant to 2 CFR 200.216.

- 12.1.9. **Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.** The Subgrantee, Contractor, Subcontractor, transferee, and assignee shall comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits recipients of federal financial assistance from excluding from a program or activity, denying benefits of, or otherwise discriminating against a person on the basis of race, color, or national origin (42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.), as implemented by the Department of Treasury's Title VI regulations, 31 CFR Part 22, which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this Agreement (or agreement). Title VI also includes protection to persons with "Limited English Proficiency" in any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq., as implemented by the Department of the Treasury's Title VI regulations, 31 CFR Part 22, and herein incorporated by reference and made part of this Agreement or agreement.

13. CERTIFICATIONS.

- 13.1. Subrecipient Certification. Subrecipient shall sign a "State of New Mexico Agreement with Recipient of Federal Recovery Funds" Certification Form in Exhibit E and submit to State Agency with signed grant agreement.
- 13.2. Unless prohibited by Federal statutes or regulations, the State may require Subrecipient to submit certifications and representations required by Federal statutes or regulations on an annual basis. 2 CFR 200.208. Submission may be required more frequently if Subrecipient fails to meet a requirement of the Federal award. Subrecipient shall certify in writing to the State at the end of the Award that the project or activity was completed or the level of effort was expended. 2 CFR 200.201(3). If the required level of activity or effort was not carried out, the amount of the Award must be adjusted.

14. EXEMPTIONS.

- 14.1. These Federal Provisions do not apply to an individual who receives an Award as a natural person, unrelated to any business or non-profit organization he or she may own or operate in his or her name.
- 14.2. A Subrecipient with gross income from all sources of less than \$300,000 in the previous tax year is exempt from the requirements to report Subawards and the Total Compensation of its most highly compensated Executives.

EVENT OF DEFAULT AND TERMINATION.

- 14.3. Failure to comply with these Federal Provisions shall constitute an event of default under the Grant and the State of New Mexico may terminate the Grant upon 30 days prior written notice if the default remains uncured five calendar days following the termination of the 30-day notice period. This remedy will be in addition to any other remedy available to the State of New Mexico under the Grant, at law or in equity.
- 14.4. Termination (2 CFR 200.340). The Federal Award may be terminated in whole or in part as follows:
- 14.4.1. By the Federal Awarding Agency or Pass-through Entity, if a Non-Federal Entity fails to comply with the terms and conditions of a Federal Award;

- 14.4.2. By the Federal awarding agency or Pass-through Entity, to the greatest extent authorized by law, if an award no longer effectuates the program goals or agency priorities;
- 14.4.3. By the Federal awarding agency or Pass-through Entity with the consent of the Non-Federal Entity, in which case the two parties must agree upon the termination conditions, including the effective date and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated;
- 14.4.4. By the Non-Federal Entity upon sending to the Federal Awarding Agency or Pass-through Entity written notification setting forth the reasons for such termination, the effective date, and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated. However, if the Federal Awarding Agency or Pass-through Entity determines in the case of partial termination that the reduced or modified portion of the Federal Award or Subaward will not accomplish the purposes for which the Federal Award was made, the Federal Awarding Agency or Pass-through Entity may terminate the Federal Award in its entirety; or
- 14.4.5. By the Federal Awarding Agency or Pass-through Entity pursuant to termination provisions included in the Federal Award.

CONTRACT PROVISIONS FOR NON-FEDERAL ENTITY CONTRACTS UNDER FEDERAL AWARDS

Equal Employment Opportunity. Except as otherwise provided under 41 CFR Part 60, all contracts that meet the definition of “federally assisted construction contract” in 41 CFR Part 60-1.3 must include the equal opportunity clause provided under 41 CFR 60-1.4(b), in accordance with Executive Order 11246, “Equal Employment Opportunity” (30 FR 12319, 12935, 3 CFR Part, 19641965 Comp., p. 339), as amended by Executive Order 11375, “Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity,” and implementing regulations at 41 CFR part 60, “Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor.”

Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3701-3708). Where applicable, all contracts awarded by the non-Federal entity in excess of \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers must include a provision for compliance with 40 U.S.C. 3702 and 3704, as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR Part 5). Under 40 U.S.C. 3702 of the Act, each contractor must be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of 40 U.S.C. 3704 are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.

Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement. If the Federal award meets the definition of “funding agreement” under 37 CFR section 401.2 (a) and the recipient or subrecipient wishes to enter into a contract with a small business firm or nonprofit organization regarding the substitution of parties, assignment or performance of experimental, developmental, or research work under that “funding agreement,” the recipient or subrecipient must comply with the requirements of 37 CFR Part 401, “Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements,” and any implementing regulations issued by the awarding agency.

Clean Air Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Contracts and subgrants of amounts in excess of \$150,000 must contain a provision that requires the non-Federal award to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387). Violations must be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Debarment and Suspension (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689). A contract award (see 2 CFR 180.220) must not be made to parties listed on the governmentwide exclusions in the System for Award Management (SAM), in accordance with the OMB guidelines at 2 CFR 180 that implement Executive Orders 12549 (3 CFR part 1986 Comp., p. 189) and 12689 (3 CFR part 1989 Comp., p. 235), “Debarment and Suspension.” SAM Exclusions contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549.

Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment (31 U.S.C. 1352). Contractors that apply or bid for an award exceeding \$100,000 must file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Each tier must also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the non-Federal award.

EXHIBIT D**AGREEMENT WITH SUBRECIPIENT OF FEDERAL RECOVERY FUNDS**

Section 602(b) of the Social Security Act (the Act), as added by section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), Pub. L. No. 117-2 (March 11, 2021), authorizes the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) to make payments to certain Subrecipients from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund. The State of New Mexico has signed and certified a separate agreement with Treasury as a condition of receiving such payments from the Treasury. This agreement is between your organization and the State and your organization is signing and certifying the same terms and conditions included in the State's separate agreement with Treasury, apply to your organization. Your organization is referred to as a Subrecipient.

As a condition of your organization receiving federal recovery funds from the State, the authorized representative below hereby (i) certifies that your organization will carry out the activities listed in section 602(c) of the Act and (ii) agrees to the terms attached hereto. Your organization also agrees to use the federal recovery funds as specified in bills passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned official certifies that the authorized representative has read and understood the organization's obligations in the Assurances of Compliance and Civil Rights Requirements, that any information submitted in conjunction with this assurances document is accurate and complete, and that the organization is in compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements.

Subrecipient Organization Name: Incorporated County of Los Alamos

Subrecipient Organization Representative: Steven Lynne

Title: County Manager

Signature Steven Lynne

Date: 2/25/2024

Agreement with Subrecipient of Federal Recovery Funds Terms And Conditions

1. Use of Funds.
 - a. Subrecipient understands and agrees that the funds disbursed under this award may only be used in compliance with section 602(c) of the Social Security Act (the Act) and Treasury's regulations implementing that section and guidance.
 - b. Subrecipient will determine prior to engaging in any project using this assistance that it has the institutional, managerial, and financial capability to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of such project.
2. Period of Performance. The period of performance for this subaward is shown on page one of this Agreement. Subrecipient may use funds to cover eligible costs incurred, as set forth in Treasury's implementing regulations, during this period of performance.
3. Reporting. Subrecipient agrees to comply with any reporting obligations established by Treasury as they relate to this award. Subrecipient also agrees to comply with any reporting requirements established by the Governor's Office and State Agency. The State will provide notice of such additional reporting requirements via Exhibit G – Reporting Modification Form.
4. Maintenance of and Access to Records
 - a. Subrecipient shall maintain records and financial documents sufficient to evidence compliance with section 602(c), Treasury's regulations implementing that section, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing.
 - b. The Treasury Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right of access to records (electronic and otherwise) of Subrecipient in order to conduct audits or other investigations.
 - c. Records shall be maintained by Subrecipient for a period of five (5) years after all funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, whichever is later.
5. Pre-award Costs. Pre-award costs, as defined in 2 C.F.R. § 200.458, may not be paid with funding from this award.
6. Administrative Costs. Subrecipient may use funds provided under this award to cover both direct and indirect costs. Subrecipient shall follow guidance on administrative costs issued by the Governor's Office and State agency.

7. Cost Sharing. Cost sharing or matching funds are not required to be provided by Subrecipient.
8. Conflicts of Interest. The State of New Mexico understands and agrees it must maintain a conflict of interest policy consistent with 2 C.F.R. § 200.318(c) and that such conflict of interest policy is applicable to each activity funded under this award. Subrecipient and Contractors must disclose in writing to the Agency or the pass-through entity, as appropriate, any potential conflict of interest affecting the awarded funds in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.112. The Agency shall disclose such conflict to Treasury.
9. Compliance with Applicable Law and Regulations.
 - a. Subrecipient agrees to comply with the requirements of section 602 of the Act, regulations adopted by Treasury pursuant to section 602(f) of the Act, and guidance issued by Treasury regarding the foregoing. Subrecipient also agrees to comply with all other applicable federal statutes, regulations, and executive orders, and Subrecipient shall provide for such compliance by other parties in any agreements it enters into with other parties relating to this award.
 - b. Federal regulations applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:
 - i. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 C.F.R. Part 200, other than such provisions as Treasury may determine are inapplicable to this Award and subject to such exceptions as may be otherwise provided by Treasury. Subpart F – Audit Requirements of the Uniform Guidance, implementing the Single Audit Act, shall apply to this award.
 - ii. Universal Identifier and System for Award Management (SAM), 2 C.F.R. Part 25, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 25 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - iii. Reporting Subaward and Executive Compensation Information, 2 C.F.R. Part 170, pursuant to which the award term set forth in Appendix A to 2 C.F.R. Part 170 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - iv. OMB Guidelines to Agencies on Government wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement), 2 C.F.R. Part 180, including the requirement to include a term or condition in all lower tier covered transactions (Agreements and Subcontractors described in 2 C.F.R. Part 180, subpart B) that the award is subject to 2 C.F.R. Part 180 and Treasury's implementing regulation at 31 C.F.R. Part 19.

- v. Subrecipient Integrity and Performance Matters, pursuant to which the award term set forth in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, Appendix XII to Part 200 is hereby incorporated by reference.
 - vi. Government wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace, 31 C.F.R. Part 20.
 - vii. New Restrictions on Lobbying, 31 C.F.R. Part 21.
 - viii. Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4601-4655) and implementing regulations.
 - ix. Generally applicable federal environmental laws and regulations.
- c. Statutes and regulations prohibiting discrimination applicable to this award include, without limitation, the following:
- i. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d et seq.) and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 22, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin under programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance;
 - ii. The Fair Housing Act, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability;
 - iii. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance;
 - iv. The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq.), and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 23, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of age in programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance; and
 - v. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability under programs, activities, and services provided or made available by state and local governments or instrumentalities or agencies thereto.

Remedial Actions. In the event of Subrecipient's noncompliance with section 602 of

10. the Act, other applicable laws, Treasury's implementing regulations, guidance, or any reporting or other program requirements, Treasury may impose additional conditions on the receipt of a subsequent tranche of future award funds, if any, or take other available remedies as set forth in 2 C.F.R. § 200.339. In the case of a violation of section 602(c) of the Act regarding the use of funds, previous payments shall be subject to recoupment as provided in section 602(e) of the Act and any additional payments may be subject to withholding as provided in sections 602(b)(6)(A)(ii)(III) of the Act, as applicable.
11. Hatch Act. Subrecipient agrees to comply, as applicable, with requirements of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§ 1501-1508 and 7324-7328), which limit certain political activities of State or local government employees whose principal employment is in connection with an activity financed in whole or in part by this federal assistance.
12. False Statements. Subrecipient understands that making false statements or claims in connection with this award is a violation of federal law and may result in criminal, civil, or administrative sanctions, including fines, imprisonment, civil damages and penalties, debarment from participating in federal awards or Agreements, and/or any other remedy available by law.
13. Publications. Any publications produced with funds from this award must display the following language: "This project is being supported, in whole or in part, by federal award number SLFRF0126 awarded to the State of New Mexico by the U.S. Department of the Treasury."
14. Debts Owed the Federal Government.
 - a. Any funds paid to the Subrecipient (1) in excess of the amount to which the Subrecipient is finally determined to be authorized to retain under the terms of this award; (2) that are determined by the Treasury Office of Inspector General to have been misused; or (3) that are determined by Treasury to be subject to a repayment obligation pursuant to sections 602(e) and 603(b)(2)(D) of the Act and have not been repaid by the Subrecipient shall constitute a debt to the federal government.
 - b. Any debts determined to be owed to the federal government must be paid promptly by Subrecipient. A debt is delinquent if it has not been paid by the date specified in Treasury's initial written demand for payment, unless other satisfactory arrangements have been made or if the Subrecipient knowingly or improperly retains funds that are a debt as defined in paragraph 14(a). Treasury will take any actions available to it to collect such a debt.
15. Disclaimer.
 - a. The United States expressly disclaims any and all responsibility or liability to Subrecipient or third persons for the actions of Subrecipient or third persons

resulting in death, bodily injury, property damages, or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any other losses resulting in any way from the performance of this award or any Agreement, or Subcontractor under this award.

- b. The acceptance of this award by Subrecipient does not in any way establish an agency relationship between the United States and Subrecipient.

16. Protections for Whistleblowers.

- a. In accordance with 41 U.S.C. § 4712, Subrecipient may not discharge, demote, or otherwise discriminate against an employee in reprisal for disclosing to any of the list of persons or entities provided below, information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a federal Agreement or grant, a gross waste of federal funds, an abuse of authority relating to a federal Agreement or grant, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a federal Agreement (including the competition for or negotiation of an Agreement) or grant.
- b. The list of persons and entities referenced in the paragraph above includes the following:
 - i. A member of Congress or a representative of a committee of Congress;
 - ii. An Inspector General;
 - iii. The Government Accountability Office;
 - iv. A Treasury employee responsible for Agreement or grant oversight or management;
 - v. An authorized official of the Department of Justice or other law enforcement agency;
 - vi. A court or grand jury; or
 - vii. A management official or other employee of Subrecipient, Contractor, or Subcontractor who has the responsibility to investigate, discover, or address misconduct.
- c. Subrecipient shall inform its employees in writing of the rights and remedies provided under this section, in the predominant native language of the workforce.

17. Increasing Seat Belt Use in the United States. Pursuant to Executive Order 13043, 62 FR 19217 (Apr. 18, 1997), Subrecipient should encourage its Contractors to adopt and enforce on-the-job seat belt policies and programs for their employees when operating company-owned, rented or personally owned vehicles.

- iii. Reducing Text Messaging While Driving. Pursuant to Executive Order 13513, 74 FR 51225 (Oct. 6, 2009), Subrecipient should encourage its employees, Subrecipients, and Contractors to adopt and enforce policies that ban text messaging while driving, and Subrecipient should establish workplace safety policies to decrease accidents caused by distracted drivers.

ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS REQUIREMENTS

As a condition of receipt of federal financial assistance from the Department of the Treasury, the Subrecipient provides the assurances stated herein. The federal financial assistance may include federal grants, loans and Agreements to provide assistance to the Subrecipient's beneficiaries, the use or rent of Federal land or property at below market value, Federal training, a loan of Federal personnel, subsidies, and other arrangements with the intention of providing assistance. Federal financial assistance does not encompass Agreements of guarantee or insurance, regulated programs, licenses, procurement Agreements by the Federal government at market value, or programs that provide direct benefits.

The assurances apply to all federal financial assistance from or funds made available through the Department of the Treasury, including any assistance that the Subrecipient may request in the future.

The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 provides that the provisions of the assurances apply to all of the operations of the Subrecipient's program(s) and activity(ies), so long as any portion of the Subrecipient's program(s) or activity(ies) is federally assisted in the manner prescribed above.

1. Subrecipient ensures its current and future compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, which prohibits exclusion from participation, denial of the benefits of, or subjection to discrimination under programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance, of any person in the United States on the ground of race, color, or national origin (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*), as implemented by the Department of the Treasury Title VI regulations at 31 CFR Part 22 and other pertinent executive orders such as Executive Order 13166, directives, circulars, policies, memoranda, and/or guidance documents.
2. Subrecipient acknowledges that Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency," seeks to improve access to federally assisted programs and activities for individuals who, because of national origin, have Limited English proficiency (LEP). Subrecipient understands that denying a person access to its programs, services, and activities because of LEP is a form of national origin discrimination prohibited under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Department of the Treasury's implementing regulations. Accordingly, Subrecipient shall initiate reasonable steps, or comply with the Department of the Treasury's directives, to

ensure that LEP persons have meaningful access to its programs, services, and activities. Subrecipient understands and agrees that meaningful access may entail providing language assistance services, including oral interpretation and written translation where necessary, to ensure effective communication in the Subrecipient's programs, services, and activities.

3. Subrecipient agrees to consider the need for language services for LEP persons when Subrecipient develops applicable budgets and conducts programs, services, and activities. As a resource, the Department of the Treasury has published its LEP guidance at 70 FR 6067. For more information on taking reasonable steps to provide meaningful access for LEP persons, please visit <http://www.lep.gov>.
4. Subrecipient acknowledges and agrees that compliance with the assurances constitutes a condition of continued receipt of federal financial assistance and is binding upon Subrecipient and Subrecipient's successors, transferees, and assignees for the period in which such assistance is provided.
5. Subrecipient acknowledges and agrees that it must require any sub-grantees, contractors, subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees to comply with assurances 1-4 above, and agrees to incorporate the following language in every Agreement or agreement subject to Title VI and its regulations between the Subrecipient and the Subrecipient's sub-grantees, Contractors, Subcontractors, successors, transferees, and assignees:

The sub-grantee, Contractor, Subcontractor, successor, transferee, and assignee shall comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits Subrecipients of federal financial assistance from excluding from a program or activity, denying benefits of, or otherwise discriminating against a person on the basis of race, color, or national origin (42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.), as implemented by the Department of the Treasury's Title VI regulations, 31 CFR Part 22, which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this Agreement (or agreement). Title VI also includes protection to persons with "Limited English Proficiency" in any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance, 42

U.S.C. § 2000d et seq., as implemented by the Department of the Treasury's Title VI regulations, 31 CFR Part 22, and herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this Agreement or agreement.

6. Subrecipient understands and agrees that if any real property or structure is provided or improved with the aid of federal financial assistance by the Department of the Treasury, this assurance obligates the Subrecipient, or in the case of a subsequent transfer, the transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is provided, this assurance obligates the Subrecipient for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property.
7. Subrecipient shall cooperate in any enforcement or compliance review activities by the Department of the Treasury of the aforementioned obligations. Enforcement may include investigation, arbitration, mediation, litigation, and monitoring of any settlement

agreements that may result from these actions. The Subrecipient shall comply with information requests, on-site compliance reviews and reporting requirements.

8. Subrecipient shall maintain a complaint log and inform the Department of the Treasury of any complaints of discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, and limited English proficiency covered by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and implementing regulations and provide, upon request, a list of all such reviews or proceedings based on the complaint, pending or completed, including outcome. Subrecipient also must inform the Department of the Treasury if Subrecipient has received no complaints under Title VI.
9. Subrecipient must provide documentation of an administrative agency's or court's findings of non-compliance of Title VI and efforts to address the non-compliance, including any voluntary compliance or other agreements between the Subrecipient and the administrative agency that made the finding. If the Subrecipient settles a case or matter alleging such discrimination, the Subrecipient must provide documentation of the settlement. If Subrecipient has not been the subject of any court or administrative agency finding of discrimination, please so state.
10. If the Subrecipient makes sub-awards to other agencies or other entities, the Subrecipient is responsible for ensuring that sub-Subrecipients also comply with Title VI and other applicable authorities covered in this document State agencies that make sub-awards must have in place standard grant assurances and review procedures to demonstrate that that they are effectively monitoring the civil rights compliance of sub- Subrecipients.

The United States of America has the right to seek judicial enforcement of the terms of this assurances document and nothing in this document alters or limits the federal enforcement measures that the United States may take in order to address violations of this document or applicable federal law.

EXHIBIT E

DAVIS-BACON ACT REQUIREMENTS (IF APPLICABLE)

Overview

Section 1606 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, 123 Stat. 115 (Feb. 17, 2009) (the "Recovery Act"), requires grant award recipients, subrecipients, contractors, and subcontractors to comply with the wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 3141 *et seq.*) and related acts, stating:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law and in a manner consistent with other provisions in this Act, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on projects funded directly by or assisted in whole or in part by and through the Federal Government pursuant to this Act shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character

similar in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code. With respect to the labor standards specified in this section, the Secretary of Labor shall have the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267; 5 U.S.C. App.) and section 3145 of title 40, United States Code.

Scope of the Davis-Bacon Act The Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements apply to laborers and mechanics employed under contracts or subcontracts in excess of \$2,000 for construction, alteration, or repair activities (including but not limited to painting and decorating) that are funded, in whole or in part, under BTOP grant awards. In general:

- Laborers and mechanics – Are workers whose duties are manual or physical in nature, including apprentices, trainees and helpers, but do not include workers whose duties are primarily managerial, administrative, executive, or clerical. See 29 C.F.R. section 5.2(m).
- The \$2,000 threshold – Pertains to the amount of the prime construction contract, not to the amount of individual subcontracts. Accordingly, if the prime construction contract exceeds \$2,000, all construction work on the project (including subcontracts) is covered by the Davis-Bacon Act. See 29 C.F.R. section 5.5(a)(6).
- Construction, alteration, or repair activities – Are those occurring at the “site of the work” that involve the alteration, remodeling, or installation of items fabricated off-site; painting and decorating; manufacturing or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies, or equipment on the site of the building or work; and, in certain cases, transportation between the site of the work and other points. See 29 C.F.R. section 5.2(j).
- Site of the work – Is the physical place or places where the building or work called for in the contract will remain, and any other site where a significant portion of the building or work is constructed, provided that such site is established specifically for the performance of the contract or project, and includes job headquarters, tool yards, batch plants, borrow pits, etc., if they are dedicated exclusively, or nearly so, to performance of the contract or project, and are adjacent or virtually adjacent to the site of the work. The site of the work does not include permanent home offices, branch plant establishments, fabrication plants, tool yards, etc., of a contractor or subcontractor whose location and continued operation are determined wholly without regard to a particular Federal or Federally assisted contract or project. See 29 C.F.R. section 5.2(l).
- Application to Governmental Agencies - Governmental agencies, such as states or their political subdivisions, are not subject to the Davis Bacon Act requirements when construction work is being performed by their own employees on a “force account” basis. See 29 C.F.R. section 5.2(h).

Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements are likely to apply to construction and related activities undertaken in connection with Infrastructure Round 1 and Comprehensive Community Infrastructure (CCI) Round 2 projects. In many cases, Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements will also apply to activities under BTOP grants for Sustainable Broadband Adoption

(SBA) and Public Computer Centers (PCC), when construction and related activities (including minor renovation of facilities) can be segregated from the other work contemplated by the grant. See 29 C.F.R. section 4.116; F.A.R. section 22.402(b).

Davis-Bacon Act Requirements

Required contract provisions (appearing at 29 C.F.R. section 5.5) and the applicable wage determination(s) for the activities contemplated by a construction project must be included in any contract or subcontract to which the Davis-Bacon Act applies providing, among other items, that:

- Laborers and mechanics must be paid the full amount of wages and bona fide fringe benefits (or cash equivalents thereof) at least once a week;
- No paycheck deductions or rebates are permitted, except as permitted under Department of Labor (DOL) regulations (29 C.F.R. sections 3.5-3.6);
- Wage and fringe benefit rates must be no less than those contained in DOL wage determination for the labor classification for the work actually performed.

The recipient is responsible for ensuring that the required contract provisions appear in all contracts and subcontracts entered into by recipients, subrecipients, contractors, and subcontractors for construction, alteration and repair activities covered by the Davis-Bacon Act and related acts. Applicable wage determinations included in the contract must be verified by the recipient within 10 days of the contract date.

In cases where state wage rates (determined under state statutes often called “Mini-Davis-Bacon Acts”) are higher than the Federal wage rates, the state wage rates take precedence and should be included in contracts in lieu of the lower, Federal wage rates. In cases of construction projects on tribal lands, the recipient should contact its assigned Federal Program Officer (FPO) for guidance on the interplay among the Davis-Bacon Act, state Mini-Davis-Bacon acts, and the Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance (TERO).

Contracts for amounts over \$100,000 that are covered by the Davis-Bacon Act must include additional standard clauses (also appearing in 29 C.F.R. section 5.5) providing, among other things, that overtime for laborers and mechanics must be paid at a rate 1.5 times the basic rate of pay for time worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

In addition, the DOL Davis-Bacon poster (WH-1321) must be prominently posted at the site of the work. Refer to: (www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/posters/fedprojc.pdf 1321).

Davis-Bacon Wage Rate Determinations

DOL conducts statewide surveys seeking payment data on wage and fringe benefit rates from construction contractors and other interested parties, such as labor unions. Wage determinations

are issued by locality, typically on a county-by-county basis. Davis-Bacon Act wage determinations are published on DOL's Wage Determinations OnLine (WDOL) website accessible at: www.wdol.gov. The Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wages are determined by DOL based on wages paid to various classes of laborers and mechanics employed on specific types of construction projects in an area.

If DOL has not published a wage determination for work that is needed to complete a BTOP construction project, the recipient may seek a Conformance. The recipient must submit a Conformance request using Standard Form (SF) 1444. Please go to www.wdol.gov/library.aspx to obtain a copy of the form and instructions.

To complete the form, the recipient must describe the work to be done (identified with a classification that is used in the subject area in the construction industry) and propose a wage rate that bears a reasonable relationship to existing wage determinations. Typically, the rate must not be less than the wage determination for an unskilled laborer and, for a skilled craft, must be at least equal to the lowest wage determination for any other skilled craft.

Infrastructure and CCI recipients should submit the completed SF-1444 through Grants Online as an "Other Action Request." The SF1444 will be routed to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Grants Officer and transmitted to the DOL Wage and Hour Division for review and approval. The Wage and Hour Division has committed to act on Conformance requests within 30 days.

SBA and PCC recipients should submit completed SF-1444 Conformance requests through the Post-Award Monitoring (PAM) System. To do so, the recipient should create a report package of the type "POR: PAM Other Request." After filling out and attaching the Request Template, recipient should attach the completed SF-1444 form using the "Add File" button. The SF-1444 will be routed to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Grants Officer and transmitted to the DOL Wage and Hour Division for review and approval. The Wage and Hour Division has committed to act on Conformance requests within 30 days.

Recordkeeping and Monitoring Obligations

Recipients, subrecipients, contractors, and subcontractors must prepare weekly certified payroll documentation using Form WH347 (available at: www.dol.gov/whd/forms/wh347.pdf), properly completed for laborers and mechanics performing activities covered by the Davis-Bacon Act requirements of the Recovery Act. Subrecipients, contractors, and subcontractors must submit this information to the BTOP grant award recipient on a weekly basis within seven days of the regular payment date of the subrecipient's, contractor's or subcontractor's payroll period.

A recipient must review the weekly certified payroll documentation it receives from its subrecipients, contractors and subcontractors on an ongoing basis. See 29 C.F.R. sections 3.3-3.4. If a subrecipient receives the original payroll documents, the subrecipient should review these documents and forward the original documents to the recipient on a weekly basis within the time period described above.

The recipient must maintain in its files the original Davis-Bacon Act payroll records it prepares for itself, as well as those prepared by subrecipients, contractors, and subcontractors. The recipient is not required to submit any of the payroll documents to the BTOP Grants Office unless the assigned Grants Officer makes a request for such records. The payroll records must be maintained so as to be easily accessed by BTOP Grants Officers and by other duly authorized officials. The recipient must retain these records as provided in the Department of Commerce (DOC) Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements, 15 C.F.R. section 14.53 or 24.42, as applicable, generally for the later of three years after closeout of the award, or until any litigation, claim, or audit is resolved.

Enforcement and Penalties

Violation of the requirements of Section 1606 of the Recovery Act and the Davis-Bacon Act and related acts is a serious offense. Compliance is subject to audit during OMB Circular A-133 audits (including program-specific audits) of BTOP grant recipients and subrecipients, as well as audits and investigations by the DOC Office of Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the DOL Wage and Hour Division, and other duly authorized officials. A violation of the Davis-Bacon Act wage requirements may lead NTIA to impose appropriate enforcement action in connection with a BTOP grant award, up to and including suspension or termination of the award. In addition, contracting parties are subject to payment of back wages, and suspension or debarment from future contracts for a period of up to three years. Monetary damages may also apply. Falsification of certified payroll records or the required kickback of wages may subject a violator to civil or criminal prosecution, the penalty for which may include fines and/or imprisonment.

EXHIBIT F

ELIGIBLE AND RESTRICTED USES OF CSLFRF FUNDS

As described in the CSLFRF statute and summarized above, there are four enumerated eligible uses of CSLFRF award funds. As a recipient of an award under the CSLFRF program, your organization is responsible for complying with requirements for the use of funds. In addition to determining a given project's eligibility, recipients are also responsible for determining subrecipient's or beneficiaries' eligibility and must monitor use of CSLFRF award funds.

To help recipients build a greater understanding of eligible uses, Treasury's Interim Final Rule establishes a framework for determining whether a specific project would be eligible under the CSLFRF program, including some helpful definitions. For example, Treasury's Interim Final Rule establishes:

- A framework for determining whether a project “responds to” a “negative economic impact” caused by the COVID-19 public health emergency;
- Definitions of “eligible employers”, “essential work,” “eligible workers”, and “premium pay” for cases where premium pay is an eligible use;
- A definition of “general revenue” and a formula for calculating revenue lost due to the COVID-19 public health emergency;
- A framework for eligible water and sewer infrastructure projects that aligns eligible uses with projects that are eligible under the Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds; and,
- A framework for eligible broadband projects designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households, or businesses at speeds sufficient to enable users to generally meet household needs, including the ability to support the simultaneous use of work, education, and health applications, and also sufficiently robust to meet increasing household demands for bandwidth.

Treasury's Interim Final Rule also provides more information on four important restrictions on use of CSLFRF award funds: recipients may not deposit CSLFRF funds into a pension fund; recipients that are States or territories may not use CSLFRF funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue caused by the recipient's change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation; and, recipients may not use CSLFRF funds as non-Federal match where prohibited. In addition, the Interim Final Rule clarifies certain uses of CSLFRF funds outside the scope of eligible uses, including that recipients generally may not use CSLFRF funds directly to service debt, satisfy a judgment or settlement, or contribute to a “rainy day” fund. Recipients should refer to Treasury's Interim Final Rule for more information on these restrictions.

EXHIBIT G

CSFRF SUBRECIPIENT QUARTERLY REPORT

1. CSFRF SUBRECIPIENT QUARTERLY REPORT WORKBOOK

- 1.1 The CSFRF Subrecipient Quarterly Report Workbook must be submitted to the STATE within ten (10) calendar days following each quarter ended September, December, March and June.



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: E.

Index (Council Goals): Quality of Life - Health, Wellbeing , and Social Services

Presenters: Jessica Strong, Social Services Division Manager and Cory Styron, Community Services Director

Legislative File: 18600-24

Title

Approval of Revision to Los Alamos County Health Care Assistance Program (HCAP) Policy

Recommended Action

I move that County Council approve the revised Los Alamos County Health Care Assistance Program (HCAP) Policy as presented in Attachment A.

County Manager's Recommendation

The County Manager recommends approval of the revised Los Alamos County Health Care Assistance Program (HCAP) Policy as presented in Attachment A.

Body

The purpose of this item is to request County Council's approval of the revised Health Care Assistance Program (HCAP) Policy. The proposed changes are to align with the language of the State law to increase payment for Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent expenses not to exceed \$2,000.00.

The proposed changes are summarized as follows:

--Section II.B3 - Payment Limitations- this has been updated to no more than \$1,000.00 for the burial or cremation of any deceased Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent, and no more than \$1,000.00 for the County's cost of opening and closing a grave.

--In addition, throughout the entire document, numerous changes have been proposed to include the appropriate references to division, and other necessary related language.

Fiscal and Staff Impact/Unplanned Item

There is minimal staff impact due to this revision to the Health Care Assistance Program (HCAP) Policy. The fiscal impact is also minimal.

Attachments

A - Proposed Revised Health Care Assistance Program (HCAP) Policy

B - Current HCAP Policy

HEALTH CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (HCAP) POLICY

SECTION I. PURPOSE AND ADMINISTRATION.

A. PURPOSE.

1. This Health Care Assistance Program Policy (this "HCAP Policy") is established pursuant to the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act, Section 27-5-1 through 27-5-18, N.M.S.A. 1978, and pursuant to the Burial of Indigents Act, Sections 24-13-1 through 24-13-8, N.M.S.A. 1978 (together, the "Acts"). The general purpose of this HCAP Policy is to establish rules and regulations for the administration of the Los Alamos County Health Care Assistance Fund ("HCA Fund"). The HCA Fund consists of gross receipts tax revenues and was established by County ordinance for the purpose of disbursing financial payments to eligible HCAP Providers for health care and treatment of Indigent County Patients and Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedents as determined eligible by the regulations and provisions of this HCAP Policy.
2. The HCA Fund exists to assist eligible Indigent County Patients and Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedents with payment of their health care expenses and/or cremation and burial expenses. The HCA Fund is not intended to serve as health care insurance, a substitution for health care insurance, or a substitution for cremation, burial, or funeral arrangements, but is intended to be a payer of last resort.

B. ADMINISTRATION OF HCA FUND. The HCA Fund shall be administered by the County Council of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos ("Council"). The Council shall have and exercise all powers and duties enumerated in the Acts at Section 27-5-6, N.M.S.A. 1978, and Sections 24-13-1 through 24-13-8, N.M.S.A. 1978.

C. HCA ADMINISTRATOR. The County Manager shall supervise an HCA Administrator to manage and administer the provisions and procedures of the HCAP Policy. The Council hereby delegates its power and authority under the Acts, as and to the extent authorized by the Acts, to the HCA Administrator. The HCA Administrator may utilize the facilities and the resources of all County Departments and seek the assistance of the New Mexico Human Services Department, as provided in Section 27-5-16, N.M.S.A. 1978. The HCA Administrator may further delegate specific tasks to other County staff, or to a contractor.

D. INTERPRETATION. This Policy shall be interpreted and construed to conform to the Acts. It shall be HCAP Policy that all persons who possess or are eligible for alternative means to cover their own health care and cremation or burial expenses shall do so. Indigent County Patients and Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedents must demonstrate an inability to provide for their own health care expenses or cremation or burial expenses as determined by the HCA Administrator in conformity with this Policy. The provisions of this HCAP Policy are intended to accomplish this objective and, therefore, the provisions shall be interpreted strictly.

The HCA Administrator shall assure that every reasonable effort has been made to demonstrate that the Indigent County Patient or Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent is eligible for HCA Fund assistance. Interpretations of the provisions of this HCAP Policy shall be made by the HCA Administrator, subject to review by the County Manager and County Attorney.

- E. SUPPLEMENTS.** Supplements to this HCAP Policy that are consistent with the provisions of the Acts may be written by the HCA Administrator and included as a part of the HCAP Policy upon review and approval of the County Manager and County Attorney. Written supplements are not a revision or amendment to the HCAP Policy but are written to provide interpretation or clarification of provisions, to provide illustrations, examples, forms, other additional information or detail procedures deemed appropriate or necessary to administer the HCAP Policy.
- F. REVISIONS.** Amendments or revisions to the HCAP Policy will be effective only if adopted by the Board.
- G. EFFECTIVE DATE.** This HCAP Policy is adopted this 09th day of April, 2024, and is effective for all purposes May 1, 2024. This HCAP Policy supersedes and replaces in its entirety the Los Alamos Indigent Health Care Policy approved by the Council on November 17, 2017, and effective December 01, 2017.
- H. SEVERABILITY.** If any section, subsection, clause, phrase or portion of this HCAP Policy is, for any reason, held invalid or unconstitutional by any government agency or court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

SECTION II. INDIGENT COUNTY PATIENT, INDIGENT OR UNCLAIMED COUNTY DECEDENT ELIGIBILITY.

A. An Indigent County Patient or Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent shall be eligible to receive benefits under this HCAP Policy **only** if:

1. RESIDENCY.

(a) The Indigent County Patient has been a resident of Los Alamos County continuously and without interruption for a period of ninety (90) days prior to the date of service.

(b) The Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent was a resident of Los Alamos County or found and unclaimed in Los Alamos County at the time of death.

- 2. INCOME.** The Indigent County Patient's household annual gross income, less any adjustments permitted under this HCAP Policy, equals or is less than 225% of federal poverty guidelines. An eligible income level as established by this HCAP Policy, including asset limitations, conclusively establishes that an Indigent County Patient, after consideration of that income and those assets, is not able to pay the cost of medical care, as well as other necessities of life for the Indigent County Patient and the Indigent County Patient's dependents; and

3. ASSETS.

(a) The Indigent County Patient's family shall have no more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) in assets or no more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) in assets

if the Indigent County Patient is a single person.

(b) The Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent's estate will be reviewed to determine if it is insufficient to cover the cost of cremation and/or burial. Any known assets or property of sufficient value will be applied to defray the expenses of cremation and/or burial through invoices sent by the Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent's recognized estate administrator, if any.

4. **JAIL DETAINEE.** For purposes of eligibility under this HCAP Policy, any person detained in the Los Alamos County jail is deemed to meet the eligibility requirements while incarcerated.
5. **DECEDENT.** An Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent is one whose body has not been claimed by a friend, relative or other interested person assuming the responsibility for and expense of disposition. An Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent is a deceased person that shall be considered to be indigent if the estate is insufficient to cover the cost of burial or cremation.

B. PAYMENT LIMITATIONS.

1. Payment for all Indigent County Patient services are limited to FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$50,000.00) per person for their lifetime. This amount shall be calculated and include all claims for services rendered and paid out of HCA Funds. An Indigent County Patient whose benefits have reached the specified amount is no longer an eligible Indigent County Patient.
2. Payment for all Indigent County Patient claims eligible for payment shall not exceed FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$15,000.00) per person, per County fiscal year.
3. Payment for Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent expenses shall not exceed TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$2,000.00) per deceased (No more than ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS \$1,000.00 for the burial or cremation of any deceased Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent), and (no more than ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,000.00) for the County's cost of opening and closing a grave).

C. REQUIRED NOTIFICATION. An Indigent County Patient is required to immediately notify the HCA Administrator in writing if there has been any change in the Indigent County Patients' circumstances that has caused or may cause the Indigent County Patient to be ineligible to receive benefits under this HCAP Policy. At the earliest opportunity, an Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin is required to inform the HCA Administrator of any known assets or property of sufficient value, which will be applied to defray the expenses of cremation and/or burial. Should any funeral director or other person allowed by law to conduct the business of a funeral director accept money from the relatives or friend of a deceased person whom the Council has determined to be an Indigent or an Unclaimed County Decedent, the funeral director shall immediately notify the Council of the payment or offer for payment, and the Council shall not thereafter pay for the burial or cremation involved, or, if the Council has already paid for the burial or cremation, the funeral director shall immediately refund the money paid to the funeral director by the Council for the burial or cremation.

SECTION III. APPLICATIONS GENERALLY.

A. COMPLIANCE. The HCA Administrator shall accept and consider for HCA Fund assistance only those applications for which the Indigent County Patient has complied with the provisions

of this HCAP Policy.

- B. PATIENT COOPERATION.** Failure of an Indigent County Patient to cooperate in the investigation of information, or in providing the HCA Administrator with authorization to obtain information, is grounds for rejecting the application.
- C. SUBMITTAL.** An application for HCAP assistance may be submitted at any time to the Social Services Division. The Indigent County Patient, the Indigent County Patient's spouse, the Indigent County Patient's parents or guardian if the Indigent County Patient is a minor, the guarantor of the Indigent County Patient's expenses, or an Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin may submit the application. A minor may initiate an application on the minor's own behalf only if emancipated. An application made on behalf of an Indigent County Patient posthumously for coverage of health care expenses will not be accepted.
- D. APPLICATION VERIFICATION.** The Indigent County Patient or Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin may provide a completed HCAP Application for Assistance to the Social Services Division of Los Alamos County, who will process the Application on behalf of the HCA Administrator. The Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, shall review the application and take additional reasonable steps to verify that the information submitted is true and correct within a reasonable time after submittal of the application. The Social Services Division may, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, require the Indigent County Patient or Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin provide information including, but not limited to, verification from the Human Services Department or New Mexico Health Insurance Exchange indicating ineligibility for assistance and/or affordable health insurance, adult household members' financial contribution affidavits, information from local law enforcement, Office of Medical Investigation, or other information. The Social Services Division may, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, require the Indigent County Patient or Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin to participate in an oral interview to determine eligibility.
- E. INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS.** The Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, will notify the Indigent County Patient or Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin within a reasonable time if the application is incomplete. The Indigent County Patient or Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin will have thirty (30) days after the notification date to provide further supporting documentation. If requested information is not received within the allotted time, the application file will be closed.

SECTION IV. APPLICATION CONTENTS.

Applications shall include the following:

- A. PATIENT IDENTIFICATION.** The HCAP Application for Assistance shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Name, address, or other personal identification of the Indigent County Patient or Indigent County Decedent deemed appropriate by the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator. If the Application is submitted on behalf of the Indigent County Patient or Indigent County Decedent, it shall include the following: name of agency, provider, Indigent County Patient's representative or Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin submitting the application. Indigent County Patients must also submit specific authorization in writing, signed by the Indigent County Patient or the Indigent County Patient's agent if the Indigent County Patient is unable to sign, that the Indigent County Patient's representative is authorized to submit the application on the Patient's behalf.

- B. RESIDENCY.** For purposes of determining residency, the HCA Administrator may consider any evidence of residing in a permanent or principal living quarters or residence within the County, such as utility bills, lease agreements, voter registration, or other documentation, as Social Services Division may find necessary and sufficient, on behalf of the HCA Administrator. If only one parent of a minor child of separated or divorced parents resides in Los Alamos County, the Indigent County Patient, on behalf of the minor child, must provide any Separation or Divorce Decree pertaining to the custody of the minor child. HCA Funds may only be used to pay the eligible costs for a minor child whose custodial parent resides in Los Alamos County and only if the child and the custodial parent qualify to receive the benefit of HCA Funds.
- C. JAIL DETAINEE.** An HCAP Application is not required; however, verification of custody shall be provided by the law enforcement agency to the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, in a timely manner.
- D. INCOME AND ASSETS.** The Indigent County Patient must provide proof of income and assets as required by this HCAP Policy and as may be deemed necessary and sufficient by the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, to verify eligibility. An Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin must provide proof of available assets as required by this HCAP Policy and as may be deemed necessary and sufficient to verify eligibility. Except for allowed assets described in Section IV(D)(4) below, an applicant must also demonstrate that any other available sources of payment assistance have been exhausted or are otherwise unavailable or insufficient.

1. HOUSEHOLD ANNUAL GROSS INCOME DETERMINATION.

- (a) The Indigent County Patient is required to provide current pay stubs or documentation of other earned and unearned income, including most recent state and federal income tax returns, social security, SSI or welfare benefits, and any other documentation necessary to determine the Indigent County Patient's household annual gross income. Household annual gross income shall include all income earned or received, including without limitation amounts that are untaxed or with respect to which taxes are deferred. Child support received by the Indigent County Patient shall not be included in calculating the Indigent County Patient's annual gross income. Child support payments made by an Indigent County Patient shall not be deducted from the Indigent County Patient's household annual gross income.
- (b) Household annual gross income for Indigent County Patients who own their own business shall be demonstrated by the Indigent County Patient's most recent federal income tax returns, including all schedules that support adjusted gross income per the tax return. Depreciation and amortization of goodwill claimed for Patient's business will be added to the household annual gross income for the purpose of computing income eligibility.
- (c) The Indigent County Patient may provide alternate forms of verification of annual gross income for the previous twelve months in lieu of or in addition to the most recent federal income tax return, subject to the approval of the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator.

2. NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS.

- (a) Dependent family members under eighteen (18) years of age will be counted in determining the number of family members in the household. Their earned income, if any, will be exempt in determining the household annual gross income

of the Indigent County Patient. Their unearned income, including but not limited to social security, SSI or welfare benefits, shall be included in determining their parents' annual gross income.

- (b) Dependent family members eighteen (18) years of age or older will be counted in determining the number of family members in the household and such dependent family member's annual gross income shall be included in the Indigent County Patient's household annual gross income unless the dependent is a student, in which case the dependent's income will not be countable. If such a dependent family member is the Indigent County Patient, only their annual gross income shall be counted in determining the Patient's household annual gross income and the number of family members will be determined as one (1).
 - (c) A non-dependent child under 18 years of age who is the Indigent County Patient and who is self-supporting and living with a family unit will be considered as an autonomous adult with the child's income considered separately toward the determination of the child's annual gross income.
- 3. **FINANCIAL OR IN-KIND SUPPORT.** Non-dependent, adult household or non-household member(s) who provide financial or in-kind support for the living expenses of the Indigent County Patient shall sign and submit to the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, a sworn statement indicating the amount of the support to the Indigent County Patient. The value of such support shall be included in the determination of the Indigent County Patient's gross annual income.
- 4. **ASSETS.** Indigent County Patients are required to complete the financial section, listing their liabilities and liquid assets, on the Application to determine financial eligibility for HCA Fund assistance. Indigent County Patients must use any liquid assets in excess of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$10,000.00) per household, or FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000.00) in the case where an Indigent County Patient is the only member of the household, as payment against any bills eligible under HCAP before the Social Services Division will consider payment of these bills, on behalf of the HCA Administrator. An Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin is required to complete the financial section, listing the Indigent County Decedent's assets or property on the application to determine financial eligibility for HCA Fund assistance. An Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin must apply any known assets or property of sufficient value to defray the expenses of cremation and/or burial.

E. EXTENSION OF INDIGENT COUNTY PATIENT BENEFITS. The HCA Administrator, upon the approval of the County Manager and three (3) day advance notice to the Council, may extend benefits in exceptional cases where eligibility requirements are otherwise met, but maximum payments are exceeded upon a finding that a strict, mechanical application of any provision would, to a reasonable degree of medical probability based on medical opinions provided to the HCA Administrator, result in an immediate and substantial limitation of the individual's ability to perform major life activities such as caring for oneself, working, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, or learning. The fiscal condition of the HCA Fund will be a consideration in determining whether to extend benefits pursuant to this section. The burden of persuasion for such finding shall be upon the Indigent County Patient requesting the extension of benefits and must be supported by written certification from the Indigent County Patient's treating physician that such circumstances exist and the basis for such conclusion. The HCA Administrator shall, in all cases, specifically state the reasons for granting an extension of benefits.

SECTION V. CONFIDENTIALITY; AND APPEALS.

A. CONFIDENTIALITY. Confidentiality of an Indigent County Patient's or Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedent's personal health information shall be maintained at all times in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996.

B. CLAIM DENIAL AND APPEAL PROCESS.

1. The Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, shall inform the Indigent County Patient in writing within thirty (30) days after the Application has been denied or claim payment has been denied. The Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, shall state the reasons for the denial and shall inform the Indigent County Patient of the appeal rights afforded by this HCAP Policy. The Indigent County Patient may appeal to the Council any adverse decision by either the Social Services Division or the HCA Administrator not later than thirty (30) days after the date of the written notification of denial. Such requests must be in writing and cite specific reasons for appeal including citation to specific provisions of this HCAP Policy in support of the appeal. The appeal may not seek a waiver of any provision of this HCAP Policy. The appellant or representative may appear at the hearing on the appeal, which may be held in closed session in accordance with the law. The Council will review the basis for the appeal including any new information and may deliberate privately. The Council will render a decision on the appeal in an open session of the Council meeting. If the appellant or representative does not appear for the hearing on the appeal, the Council will proceed to a determination on the appeal and the HCA Administrator will notify the appellant of the Council's decision in writing. Appeal hearings shall be held within forty-five (45) days after receipt of a written appeal of a denied claim.
2. Any eligible HCAP Provider aggrieved by a decision of the Council or its designee may appeal to the district court as provided in Section 27-5-12.1, N.M.S.A. 1978.

SECTION VI. PROVIDERS.

A. ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS. The following providers of health care services who have entered into valid provider agreements with the Council, on terms and conditions acceptable to the HCA Administrator and consistent with this HCAP Policy and the Acts, and who agree to comply with all applicable provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 are eligible to receive payment from the HCA Fund, within the payment limitations stated in Section II.B of this HCAP Policy:

1. Ambulance service providers that are licensed, certified or registered by the appropriate New Mexico state agency. Reimbursements of claims will be paid in an amount not to exceed a predetermined allocation, determined by the County, based on fund availability.
2. Other medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and behavioral health care provider(s) with whom the County has contracted and selected to provide agreed upon services to detainees of Los Alamos County. Reimbursements of claims will be paid in an amount not to exceed a predetermined allocation, determined by the County, based on fund availability.
3. Other medical, dental, and behavioral health care provider(s) with whom the County has contracted and selected to provide agreed upon services to residents of Los Alamos County. Reimbursements of claims will be paid in an amount not to exceed a predetermined allocation, determined by the County, based on fund availability.

As of July 1, 2014, Hospitals formerly designated as Sole Community Provider (SCP) Hospitals receive payment for services directly through New Mexico State's Human Services Department and no longer have any contract with the Council as an eligible HCAP Provider. As such, the Council no longer accepts claims submitted by these SCP Hospitals.

B. CLAIMS PREPARATION AND VERIFICATION. An eligible HCAP Provider shall submit

claims to the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, and shall ensure claims submitted on behalf of eligible HCAP Patients are as payment of last resort.

C. DISCLOSURE. Eligible HCAP Providers may be required to provide to the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, reports, financial statements, billing, or other information deemed necessary for processing a claim for eligibility under the HCAP Policy.

D. LIMITATIONS ON COLLECTIONS. Once an Indigent County Patient's claim has been deemed eligible for payment from the HCA Fund, an eligible HCAP Provider shall not pursue any further collection of any portion of the Indigent County Patient's claim from any other person or party. Such payment from the HCA Fund shall be deemed by the eligible HCAP Provider as payment in full.

E. PROVIDER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

1. It is the responsibility of the eligible HCAP Provider to verify with the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, that an Indigent County Patient meets the eligibility requirements of HCAP, as stated in Section II.A, prior to submitting a claim for expenses to the HCA Fund for payment. Once eligibility has been verified, the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, shall then process payment of submitted claims or expenses.
2. It is the responsibility of the eligible HCAP Provider to submit claims or expenses to the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, no later than one hundred twenty (120) days past the date of service.
3. At the request of the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, an eligible HCAP Provider must provide evidence of licensure under the laws of the State of New Mexico, or any state or other governmental entity in which the Provider operates; and also provide any other information or data that may be deemed necessary by the County Council to indicate that medically necessary services have been rendered.
4. As part of any audit of HCAP, eligible HCAP Providers may also be audited to ensure their compliance with the HCAP Policy.

SECTION VII. PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A. PAYMENT RATES.

1. Payment of HCA Funds shall be made only to eligible HCAP Providers for eligible services under this HCAP Policy, and subject to the limitations imposed herein. Claims shall be submitted on itemized bills or on standardized medical claim forms acceptable to the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator. Total charges to eligible Indigent County Patients, prior to any adjustment to a final payment rate, shall not exceed the normal charges to non-indigent patients.
2. Payment of HCA Funds to eligible HCAP Providers shall be reimbursed at a rate not to exceed the Medicaid rate, where a Medicaid rate has been established. Where a Medicaid rate has not been established, HCAP Providers shall be reimbursed at the rates established by the State of New Mexico and posted on the New Mexico Human Services Department's website.
3. The HCA Administrator may initiate an independent medical review to determine if any claim for an Indigent County Patient's treatment is appropriate. The HCA Administrator may contract for this service, as long as the reviewers are independent of the parties to the claim.
4. The Council authorizes the HCA Administrator to approve payment to eligible HCAP

Providers only after determining that: 1) the Indigent County Patient for whom the claim is made is an eligible Indigent County Patient; 2) the costs claimed are allowable; and 3) there is compliance by the eligible HCAP Provider and the eligible Indigent County Patient with this HCAP Policy and with the Acts.

5. Except as otherwise authorized by this HCAP Policy, all claims approved pursuant to this HCAP Policy shall be paid to the eligible HCAP Provider within thirty (30) days after approval based upon availability of funds.

B. HCA FUNDS EVIDENCE OF PAYER OF LAST RESORT. Eligible HCAP Providers shall provide evidence that all other possible sources of payment are unavailable for payment of claims, such as but not limited to veteran's benefits, health insurance, workers compensation, Medicaid and/or Medicare. HCA Funds may then be approved for payment as a payer of last resort, consistent with the provisions of this HCAP Policy.

C. CLAIMS ELIGIBLE FOR PAYMENT. Subject to the payment limitations described in Section II.B of this HCAP Policy, claims eligible for payment to eligible HCAP Providers on behalf of eligible Patients include:

1. Care and treatment that is medically necessary. Medically necessary includes primary, wellness, and preventive visits, as well as acute care related to the diagnosis and/or treatment of illness or injury or emergency medical services.
2. Ambulance transportation, limited to the distance to the nearest acute care hospital where the needed medical care can be provided regardless of where the Indigent County Patient requests to be sent or is actually transported. Subsequent transports for treatment may be eligible for payment if medically necessary and requested by the attending physician.
3. Behavioral health and alcohol or substance abuse treatment services for eligible Indigent County Patients.

D. CLAIMS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PAYMENT. Claims including, but not limited to, the following are not eligible for payment on behalf of an Indigent County Patient; 1) surgery or treatment not medically necessary; 2) physician care by a physician not employed or contracted by an eligible HCAP Provider, or otherwise billed by the hospital; 3) services not rendered by an eligible HCAP Provider; 4) prescribed medication and over the counter medication unless for a detainee Indigent County Patient; 5) elective surgery or treatment; 6) claims for reimbursement of payments made by the Indigent County Patient directly to the HCAP Provider; 7) funerary services beyond cremation and/or burial for Indigent County or Unclaimed Decedents; and 8) services rendered through a hospital qualified to receive Safety Net Care Pool funds administered by the State Human Services Department, and to which the Council directs payment of HCA Funds in conformity with applicable law.

E. OVERCHARGES. Any eligible HCAP Provider found billing for services not rendered or not eligible for payment, overcharging, billing for "no-shows," billing greater than the normal insurance company or government agency for the same services, or engaging in other similar activities is in violation of the provisions of the HCAP Policy and is in breach of contract with the Council and shall not receive further payment of HCA Funds. The provider shall be given the opportunity to provide its justification and documentation to the HCA Administrator and the Council prior to any action being implemented. The Council, or the HCA Administrator on behalf of the Council, may, at its discretion, carry out an investigation to determine overcharges or improper billing. An eligible HCAP Provider shall provide to the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, information requested to verify charges. The HCA Administrator may decline to approve claims made by an eligible HCAP Provider suspected of violating this HCAP Policy until such time as an investigation is complete.

F. PAYMENT LIMITED TO AVAILABLE FUNDS. The Council will pay claims that have been approved pursuant to this HCAP Policy to eligible HCAP Providers provided there are

available monies in the HCA Fund. The HCA Administrator will make payment based upon the order in which claims are approved. If the HCA Fund is exhausted, excluding the allotment for administrative and planning costs as specified in the Acts under Section 27-5-6(A), N.M.S.A. 1978 and Section 24-13-3 and 24-13-4 N.M.S.A. 1978, any outstanding claims will also be paid based upon the order in which they have been approved, as soon as monies become available in the HCA Fund.

- G. SUBROGATION.** Payment to an HCAP Provider, on behalf of an eligible Indigent County Patient shall operate as an assignment to the Council of any cause of action such an eligible Indigent County Patient may have against third parties to the extent of the payment from the Fund to the HCAP Provider.

SECTION VIII. OTHER AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS.

A. EXPENSES FOR CREMATION OR BURIAL.

Payment of HCA Funds for funerary services for Indigent or Unclaimed County Decedents will be made only for cremation or burial services in an amount not to exceed ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,000.00) and for opening and closing a grave in an amount not to exceed ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,000.00). Claims for cremation and/or burial service expense shall be submitted on itemized invoices acceptable to the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator. At the earliest opportunity, an Indigent County Decedent's recognized estate administrator or next of kin is required to inform the HCA Administrator of any known assets and property of sufficient value, which will be applied to defray the expenses of cremation and/or burial. After a determination has been made that a body has not been claimed by next of kin and meets eligibility as an Unclaimed Decedent of the County, the HCA Administrator or designee will ensure that the Unclaimed County Decedent is cremated. Cremation will occur no later than thirty (30) days from this determination, but no less than two (2) weeks from time of death. An Unclaimed County Decedents' remains will be retained and stored for no less than two (2) years in a manner that allows for their identification. After two (2) years' retention, Unclaimed County Decedents' remains may be disposed of, provided a record of the place and manner of disposition is retained for not less than five (5) years.

B. OBLIGATIONS TO COUNTY-SUPPORTED MEDICAID AND SAFETY NET CARE POOL.

HCA Funds may be used to make payments to New Mexico State's County-Supported Medicaid Fund in an amount equal to 1/16th Gross Receipts Tax. HCA Funds may also be used to make payments to the New Mexico State's Safety Net Care Pool in an amount equal to 1/12th Gross Receipts Tax.

C. ADDITIONAL COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

HCA Funds may be used to pay for county administrative and planning expenses associated with this Policy, in accordance with Section 27-5-6.

GLOSSARY

The following terms are defined to be used for the purpose of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos Health Care Assistance Policy, regardless of common usage of such terms, or usage for other purposes.

Acute Care means by order of a physician, care of a patient placed in hospital for emergency care; scheduled surgery requiring inpatient operating room, therapeutic procedures which cannot be performed on an outpatient basis; monitoring of drugs; or specialized therapy on an around-the-clock basis as defined by New Mexico Professional Review Organization and does not include ineligible medical services as specified by the provisions of this HCAP policy.

Adult means an individual who is eighteen (18) years or older, or an individual under eighteen (18) years old who is legally emancipated.

Alcohol or Substance Abuse Service means a service provided to a patient for treatment of alcohol or substance abuse that meet the credentialing and/or licensing standards set forth by New Mexico regulatory agencies.

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

Assets means cash, or other assets that can quickly or easily be converted to cash, such as checking and savings account balances; retirement accounts; stocks and bonds; equity in real estate, other than residence, based on County Assessor's appraised value; and the cash value of any life insurance policy of a Patient or a Decedent.

Behavioral Health Service means a service or services provided to a patient for treatment of substance abuse or mental health issues that meet the credentialing and/or licensing standards set forth by New Mexico regulatory agencies.

Costs means all eligible HCAP claims and expenses for providing funerary and health care services, pursuant to this HCAP Policy, on behalf of an eligible Patient or Decedent

Council means the County Council of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos.

Dependent means a person: (1) whose income is less than the gross amount per year required by the Internal Revenue Service for filing a federal income tax return; and/or (2) who receives over one-half of his support from his parent or custodian; and/or (3) who is legally married and does not file a joint return with his/her spouse.

Fund means the county Health Care Assistance Fund.

Health Care Provider means: (1) an alcohol and drug treatment facility or program; (2) a behavioral or mental health center or program; (3) a New Mexico licensed, certified or registered health care practitioner, dental practitioner, medical doctor or osteopathic physician, and (4) an Ambulance provider as defined above.

Hospital means a hospital qualified to meet the provisions of the federal Centers for Medicare

and Medicaid Services guidelines, or an acute care general or limited hospital licensed by the State Department of Health that is qualified, pursuant to rules adopted by the state agency primarily responsible for the Medicaid program, to receive distributions from the Safety Net Care Pool (SNCP).

Indigent County Decedent means an individual whose estate is insufficient to cover the cost of cremation and/or burial and whose recognized estate administrator or next of kin makes application for HCA Fund assistance for funerary expenses in which an eligible HCAP Provider has rendered services.

Indigent County Patient means an individual who makes application for HCA Fund assistance for payment of bills in which an eligible HCAP Provider has rendered medical care, ambulance transportation or behavioral health care services and who can normally support him/herself and his/her dependents on present income and assets available to him/her but, taking into consideration this income and those assets and his/her requirement for other necessities of life for him/herself and his/her dependents, is unable to pay the cost of these bills.

Medically Necessary means clinical and rehabilitative, physical, mental or behavioral health services as defined in NMSA Chapter 24: Health and Safety, Article 7A: Uniform Health-Care Decisions, 24-7A-1 through 24-7A-18

Safety Net Care Pool means the funding pool set aside for qualified hospitals that is administered by the State Human Services Department and to which the Council directs payments from the HCA Fund each quarter as required by law.

Unclaimed County Decedent is one whose body has not been claimed by a friend, relative or other interested person assuming the responsibility for and expense of disposition.



LOS ALAMOS

where discoveries are made

INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS

County Manager's Office
1000 Central Avenue, Suite 350
Los Alamos, NM 87544
Phone: 505-663-1750
Fax: 505-662-8079

HEALTH CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (HCAP) POLICY

SECTION I. PURPOSE AND ADMINISTRATION.

A. PURPOSE.

1. This Health Care Assistance Program Policy (this "HCAP Policy") is established pursuant to the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act, Section 27-5-1 through 27-5-18, N.M.S.A. 1978 (the "Act"). The general purpose of this HCAP Policy is to establish rules and regulations for the administration of the Los Alamos County Health Care Assistance Fund ("HCA Fund"). The HCA Fund consists of gross receipts tax revenues and was established by County ordinance for the purpose of disbursing financial payment to eligible HCAP Providers for health care and treatment of indigent County Patients as determined eligible by the regulations and provisions of this HCAP Policy.
2. The HCA Fund exists to assist eligible indigent Patients who are residents of Los Alamos County with payment of their health care expenses. The Fund is not intended to serve as health care insurance or a substitution for healthcare insurance, but is intended to be a payer of last resort.

B. ADMINISTRATION OF HCA FUND. The HCA Fund shall be administered by the County Health Care Assistance Board (the "Board"), formerly the County Indigent Hospital and Health Care Board, which shall be composed of the members of the County Council of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos and the Chair and Vice-Chair of the County Council shall be the Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively, of the Board. The Board shall have and exercise all powers and duties enumerated in the Act at Section 27-5-6, N.M.S.A. 1978.

C. HCA ADMINISTRATOR. The County Manager shall designate and supervise an HCA Administrator to manage and administer the provisions and procedures of the HCAP Policy. The Board hereby delegates its power and authority under the Act, as and to the extent authorized by the Act, to the HCA Administrator. The HCA Administrator may utilize the facilities and the resources of all County Departments and seek the assistance of the New Mexico Human Services Department, as provided in Section 27-5-16, N.M.S.A. 1978. The HCA Administrator may further delegate specific tasks to other County staff, or to a contractor.

D. INTERPRETATION. This Policy shall be interpreted and construed to conform to the Act. It shall be HCAP Policy that all persons who possess or are eligible for alternative means to cover their own health care expenses shall do so. Patients must demonstrate an inability to provide for their own healthcare expenses as determined by the HCA Administrator in conformity with this Policy. The provisions of this HCAP Policy are intended to accomplish this objective and, therefore, the provisions shall be interpreted strictly. The HCA Administrator shall assure that every reasonable effort has been made to demonstrate that the person applying for such assistance is eligible. Interpretations of the provisions of this

HCAP Policy shall be made by the HCA Administrator, subject to review by the County Manager and County Attorney.

- E. SUPPLEMENTS.** Supplements to this HCAP Policy that are consistent with the provisions of the Act may be written by the HCA Administrator and included as a part of the HCAP Policy upon review and approval of the County Manager and County Attorney. Written supplements are not a revision or amendment to the HCAP Policy, but are written to provide interpretation or clarification of provisions, to provide illustration, examples, forms, other additional information or detail procedures deemed appropriate or necessary to administer the HCAP Policy.
- F. REVISIONS.** Amendments or revisions to the HCAP Policy will be effective only if adopted by the Board.
- G. EFFECTIVE DATE.** This HCAP Policy is adopted this 29th day of November, 2016, and is effective for all purposes December 1, 2016. This HCAP Policy supersedes and replaces in its entirety the Los Alamos Indigent Health Care Policy approved by the Board on June 27, 2014 and effective July 1, 2014.
- H. SEVERABILITY.** If any section, subsection, clause, phrase or portion of this HCAP Policy is, for any reason, held invalid or unconstitutional by any government agency or court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

SECTION II. PATIENT ELIGIBILITY.

A. A Patient shall be eligible to receive benefits under this HCAP Policy **only** if:

- 1. RESIDENCY.** The Patient has been a resident of Los Alamos County continuously and without interruption for a period of ninety (90) days prior to the date of service.
- 2. INCOME.** The Patient's household annual gross income, less any adjustments permitted under this HCAP Policy, equals or is less than 225% of federal poverty guidelines. An eligible income level as established by this HCAP Policy, including asset limitations, conclusively establishes that a Patient after consideration of that income and those assets, is not able to pay the cost of medical care, as well as other necessities of life for himself and his dependents; and
- 3. ASSETS.** The Patient's family shall have no more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) in assets or no more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) in assets if Patient is a single person.
- 4. JAIL DETAINEE.** For purposes of eligibility under this HCAP Policy, any person detained in the Los Alamos County jail is deemed to otherwise meet the eligibility requirements while incarcerated.

B. PAYMENT LIMITATIONS.

- 1.** Payment for all services is limited to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) lifetime per person. This amount shall be calculated and include all claims for services rendered and paid out of the IHC Funds. A Patient whose benefits have reached the specified amount is no longer an eligible Patient.

2. Payment for all claims eligible for payment shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per person, per County fiscal year.

C. REQUIRED NOTIFICATION. A Patient is required to immediately notify the HCA Administrator in writing if there has been any change in the Patients' circumstances that has caused or may cause the Patient to be ineligible to receive benefits under this HCAP Policy.

SECTION III. APPLICATIONS GENERALLY.

- A. COMPLIANCE.** The HCA Administrator shall accept and consider for HCA Fund assistance only those applications for which the Patient has complied with the provisions of this HCAP Policy.
- B. PATIENT COOPERATION.** Failure of a Patient to cooperate in the investigation of information, or in providing the HCA Administrator with authorization to obtain information, is grounds for rejecting the application.
- C. SUBMITTAL.** An application for HCAP assistance may be submitted at any time to the Provider. The Patient, the Patient's spouse, the Patient's parents or guardian if the Patient is a minor, or the guarantor of the Patient's expenses may submit the application. A minor may initiate an application on his or her own behalf if emancipated. An application made on behalf of a deceased person will not be accepted.
- D. APPLICATION VERIFICATION.** The Patient shall then provide a completed HCAP Application for Assistance to the Social Services Division of Los Alamos County, who will process the Application on behalf of the HCA Administrator. Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, shall review the application and take additional reasonable steps to verify that the information submitted is true and correct within a reasonable time after submittal of the application. Social Services Division may, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, require the Patient to provide information including, but not limited to, verification from the Human Services Department or New Mexico Health Insurance Exchange indicating ineligibility for assistance and/or affordable health insurance, adult household members' financial contribution affidavits, or other information. Social Services Division may, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, require the Patient to participate in an oral interview to determine eligibility.
- E. INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS.** Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, will notify the Patient within a reasonable time if the application is incomplete. The Patient will have thirty (30) days after the notification date to provide further supporting documentation. If requested information is not received within the allotted time, the application file will be closed.

SECTION IV. APPLICATION CONTENTS.

Applications shall include the following:

- A. PATIENT IDENTIFICATION.** The HCAP Application for Assistance shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Name, address, or other personal identification of the Patient deemed appropriate by Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator. If the Application is submitted on behalf of the Patient, it shall additionally include: Name of agency, provider, or Patient's representative submitting the application; along with specific authorization in

writing, signed by the Patient or the Patient's agent if the Patient is unable to sign, that the Patient's representative is authorized to submit the application on the Patient's behalf.

- B. RESIDENCY.** For purposes of determining residency, the HCA Administrator may consider any evidence of residing in a permanent or principal living quarters or residence within the County, such as utility bills, lease agreements, voter registration or other documentation, as Social Services Division may find necessary and sufficient, on behalf of the HCA Administrator. If only one parent of a minor child of separated or divorced parents resides in Los Alamos County, the Patient, on behalf of the minor child, must provide any Separation or Divorce Decree pertaining to the custody of the minor child. HCA Funds may only be used to pay the cost of eligible costs for a minor child whose custodial parent resides in Los Alamos County and only if the child and the custodial parent qualify to receive the benefit of HCA Funds.
- C. JAIL DETAINEE.** For purposes of eligibility under this HCAP Policy, any person detained in the Los Alamos County jail is deemed to meet the Patient eligibility requirements while incarcerated. An HCAP Application is not required; however, verification of incarceration shall be provided by the law enforcement agency to Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, in a timely manner.
- D. INCOME AND ASSETS.** The Patient must provide proof of income and assets as required by this HCAP Policy and as may be deemed necessary and sufficient by the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, to verify eligibility. Except for allowed assets described in Section IV. D.4. below, an applicant must also demonstrate that any other available sources of payment assistance have been exhausted or are otherwise unavailable or insufficient.

1. HOUSEHOLD ANNUAL GROSS INCOME DETERMINATION.

- (a) The Patient is required to provide current pay stubs or documentation of other earned and non-earned income, including most recent state and federal income tax returns, and any other documentation necessary to determine the Patient's household annual gross income. Household annual gross income shall include all income earned or received, including without limitation amounts that are untaxed or with respect to which taxes are deferred. Child support received by the Patient shall not be included in calculating the Patient's annual gross income. Payments made by the Patient of child support shall not be deducted from the Patient's household annual gross income.
- (b) Household annual gross income for Patients who own their own business shall be demonstrated by the Patient's most recent federal income tax returns, including all schedules that support adjusted gross income per the tax return. Depreciation and amortization of goodwill claimed for Patient's business will be added to the household annual gross income for the purpose of computing income eligibility.
- (c) The Patient may provide alternate forms of verification of annual gross income for the previous twelve months in lieu of or in addition to the most recent federal income tax return, at the discretion of Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator.

2. NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS.

- (a) Dependent family members under eighteen (18) years of age will be counted in determining the number of family members in the household. Their earned

income, if any, will be exempt in determining the household annual gross income of the Patient. Their unearned income, including but not limited to social security, SSI or welfare benefits, shall be included in determining their parents' annual gross income.

(b) Dependent family members eighteen (18) years of age or older will be counted in determining the number of family members in the household and such dependent family member's annual gross income shall be included in the Patient's household annual gross income unless the dependent is a student, in which case the dependents income will not be countable. If such a dependent family member is the Patient, only his/her annual gross income shall be counted in determining the Patient's household annual gross income and the number of family members will be determined as one (1).

(c) A non-dependent child under 18 years of age who is the Patient and who is self-supporting and living with a family unit will be considered as an autonomous adult with the child's income considered separately toward the determination of the child's annual gross income.

3. **FINANCIAL OR IN-KIND SUPPORT.** Non-dependent, adult household or non-household member(s) who provide financial or in-kind support for the living expenses of the Patient shall sign and submit to Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, a sworn statement indicating the amount of the support to the Patient. The value of such support shall be included in the determination of the Patient's gross annual income.

4. **ASSETS.** Patients are required to complete the financial section, listing their liabilities and liquid assets, on the Application to determine financial eligibility for HCA Fund assistance. Patients must use any liquid assets in excess of Ten Thousand (\$10,000) per household, or Five Thousand (\$5,000) in the case where a Patient is the only member of his/her household, as payment against any bills eligible under HCAP before Social Services Division will consider payment of these bills, on behalf of the HCA Administrator.

E. **EXTENSION OF BENEFITS.** The HCA Administrator, with the approval of the County Manager and 3-day advance notice to the Board, may extend benefits in exceptional cases where eligibility requirements are otherwise met, but maximum payments are exceeded upon a finding that a strict, mechanical application of any provision would, to a reasonable degree of medical probability based on medical opinions provided to the HCA Administrator, result in an immediate and substantial limitation of the individual's ability to perform major life activities such as caring for oneself, working, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, or learning. The fiscal condition of the HCA Fund will be a consideration in determining whether to extend benefits pursuant to this section. The burden of persuasion for such finding shall be upon the Patient requesting the extension of benefits and must be supported by written certification from the Patient's treating physician that such circumstances exist and the basis for such conclusion. The HCA Administrator shall, in all cases, specifically state the reasons for granting an extension of benefits.

SECTION V. CONFIDENTIALITY; AND APPEALS.

A. **CONFIDENTIALITY.** Confidentiality of a Patient's personal health information shall be maintained at all times in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996.

B. CLAIM DENIAL AND APPEAL PROCESS.

1. Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, shall inform the Patient in writing within thirty (30) days after his/her Application has been denied or his/her claim payment has been denied. The Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, shall state the reasons for the denial and shall inform the Patient of the appeal rights afforded by this HCAP Policy. The Patient may appeal to the Board an adverse decision by either the Division or the HCA Administrator not later than thirty (30) days after the date of the written notification of denial. Such requests must be in writing and cite specific reasons for appeal including citation to specific provisions of this HCAP Policy in support of the appeal. The appeal may not seek a waiver of any provision of this HCAP Policy. The appellant or his representative may appear at the hearing on the appeal, which may be held in closed session in accordance with the law. The Board will review the basis for the appeal including any new information and may deliberate privately. The Board will render a decision on the appeal in open session of the Board meeting. If the appellant does not appear for the hearing on the appeal, the Board will proceed to a determination on the appeal and the HCA Administrator will notify the appellant of the Board's decision in writing. Appeal hearings shall be held within forty-five (45) days after receipt of a written appeal of a denied claim.
2. Any eligible HCAP Provider aggrieved by a decision of the Board or its designee may appeal to the district court as provided in Section 27-5-12.1, N.M.S.A. 1978.

SECTION VI. PROVIDERS.

A. ELIGIBLE PROVIDERS. The following providers of health care services who have entered into valid provider agreements with the Board, on terms and conditions acceptable to the HCA Administrator and consistent with this HCAP Policy and the Act, and who agree to comply with all applicable provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 are eligible to receive payment from the HCA Fund, within the payment limitations stated in Section II.B of this HCAP Policy:

1. Ambulance service providers that are licensed, certified or registered by the appropriate New Mexico state agency. Reimbursements of claims will be paid in an amount not to exceed a predetermined allocation, determined by the County, based on fund availability.
2. Other medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and behavioral health care provider(s) with whom the County has contracted and selected to provide agreed upon services to detainees of Los Alamos County. Reimbursements of claims will be paid in an amount not to exceed a predetermined allocation, determined by the County, based on fund availability.
3. Other medical, dental, and behavioral health care provider(s) with whom the County has contracted and selected to provide agreed upon services to residents of Los Alamos County. Reimbursements of claims will be paid in an amount not to exceed a predetermined allocation, determined by the County, based on fund availability.

As of July 1, 2014, Hospitals formerly designated as Sole Community Provider (SCP) Hospitals receive payment for services directly through New Mexico State's Human Services Department and no longer have any contract with the Board as an eligible HCAP Provider. As such, the Board no longer accepts claims submitted by these Hospitals.

B. CLAIMS PREPARATION AND VERIFICATION. An eligible HCAP Provider shall submit claims to the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, and shall ensure claims submitted on behalf of eligible HCAP Patients are as payment of last resort.

C. DISCLOSURE. Eligible HCAP Providers may be required to provide to Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, reports, financial statements, billing, or other information deemed necessary to processing a claim for eligibility under the HCAP Policy.

D. LIMITATIONS ON COLLECTIONS. Once a Patient's claim has been deemed eligible for payment from the HCA Fund, an eligible HCAP Provider shall not pursue any further collection of any portion of the Patient's claim from any person or party. Such payment from the HCA Fund shall be deemed by the eligible HCAP Provider as payment in full.

E. PROVIDER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

1. It is the responsibility of the eligible HCAP Provider to verify with the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, that a Patient meets the eligibility requirements of HCAP, as stated in Section II.A, prior to submitting a claim to the HCA Fund for payment. Once eligibility has been verified, Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, shall then process payment of submitted claims.
2. It is the responsibility of the eligible HCAP Provider to submit claims to Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, no later than 120 days past the date of service.
3. At the request of the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, an eligible HCAP Provider must provide evidence of licensure under the laws of the State of New Mexico, or any state or other governmental entity in which the Provider operates; and also provide any other information or data that may be deemed necessary by the Board to indicate that medically necessary services have been rendered.
4. As part of any audit of HCAP, eligible HCAP Providers may also be audited to ensure their compliance with the HCAP Policy.

SECTION VII. PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A. PAYMENT RATES.

1. Payment of HCA Funds shall be made only to eligible HCAP Providers, only in payment for eligible services under this HCAP Policy, and subject to the limitations imposed herein. Claims shall be submitted on itemized bills or on standardized medical claim forms acceptable to Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator. Total charges to eligible Patients, prior to any adjustment to a final payment rate, shall not exceed the normal charges to non-indigent patients.
2. Payment of HCA Funds to eligible HCAP Providers shall be reimbursed at a rate not to exceed the Medicaid rate, where a Medicaid rate has been established. Where a Medicaid rate has not been established, HCAP Providers shall be reimbursed at the rates established by the State of New Mexico and posted on the New Mexico Human Services Department's website.
3. The HCA Administrator may initiate an independent medical review to determine if any claim for treatment is appropriate. The HCA Administrator may contract for this service, as long as the reviewers are independent of the parties to the claim.
4. The HCA Board authorizes the HCA Administrator to approve payment to eligible HCAP Providers only after determining that: 1) the Patient for whom the claim is made is an eligible Patient; 2) the costs claimed are allowable; and 3) there is compliance by the eligible HCAP Provider and the eligible Patient with this HCAP Policy and with the Act.

5. Except as otherwise authorized by this HCAP Policy, all claims approved pursuant to this HCAP Policy shall be paid to the eligible HCAP Provider within thirty (30) days after approval based upon availability of funds.
- B. HCA FUNDS EVIDENCE OF PAYER OF LAST RESORT.** Eligible HCAP Providers shall provide evidence that all other possible sources of payment are unavailable for payment of their claims, such as but not limited to health insurance, workers compensation, Medicaid and/or Medicare. HCA Funds may then be approved for payment as a payer of last resort, consistent with the provisions of this HCAP Policy.
- C. CLAIMS ELIGIBLE FOR PAYMENT.** Subject to the payment limitations described in Section II.B of this HCAP Policy, claims eligible for payment to eligible HCAP Providers on behalf of eligible Patients include:
1. Care and treatment that is medically necessary. Medically necessary includes acute care related to the diagnosis and/or treatment of illness or injury or emergency medical services.
 2. Ambulance transportation expense is limited to the distance to the "nearest" acute care hospital where the needed medical care can be provided regardless of where the patient requests to be sent or actually is transported. Subsequent transports for treatment may be eligible for payment if medically necessary and requested by the attending physician.
 3. Behavioral health and alcohol or substance abuse treatment services.
- D. CLAIMS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PAYMENT.** Claims including, but not limited to, the following are not eligible for payment; 1) surgery or treatment not medically necessary; 2) physician care by a physician not employed or contracted by an eligible HCAP Provider, or otherwise billed by the hospital; 3) services not rendered by an eligible HCAP Provider; 4) prescribed medication and over the counter medication; 5) elective surgery or treatment; 6) any claim for less than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00); 7) claims for reimbursement of payments made by the Patient directly to the HCAP Provider and 8) services rendered through a hospital qualified to receive Safety Net Care Pool funds administered by the State Human Services Department, and to which the Board directs payment of HCA Funds in conformity with applicable law.
- E. OVERCHARGES.** Any eligible HCAP Provider found billing for services not rendered or not eligible for payment, overcharging, billing for "no-shows," billing greater than the normal charges to other patients for itemized services paid by HCA Fund, billing more than one insurance company or government agency for the same services, or engaging in other similar activities is in violation of the provisions of the HCAP Policy and is in breach of contract with the Board and shall not receive further payment of HCA Funds. The provider shall be given the opportunity to provide its justification and documentation to the HCA Administrator and the Board prior to any action being implemented. The Board, or the HCA Administrator on behalf of the Board, may, at its discretion, carry out an investigation to determine overcharges or improper billing. An eligible HCAP Provider shall provide to the Social Services Division, on behalf of the HCA Administrator, information requested to verify charges. The HCA Administrator may decline to approve claims made by an eligible HCAP Provider suspected of violating of this HCAP Policy until such time as an investigation is complete.
- F. PAYMENT LIMITED TO AVAILABLE FUNDS.** The Board will pay claims that have been approved pursuant to this HCAP Policy to eligible HCAP Providers provided there are available monies in the HCA Fund. The HCA Administrator will make payment based upon the order in which claims are approved. If the HCA Fund is exhausted, excluding the allotment for administrative and planning costs as specified in the Act under Section 27-5-6(B), NMSA 1978, any outstanding claims will also be paid based upon the order in which they have been approved, as soon as monies become available in the HCA Fund.

G. SUBROGATION. Payment to an HCAP Provider, on behalf of an eligible Patient shall operate as an assignment to the Board of any cause of action such an eligible Patient may have against third parties to the extent of the payment from the Fund to the HCAP Provider.

GLOSSARY

The following terms are defined to be used for the purpose of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos Health Care Assistance Policy adopted by the Board, the 27th day of June, 2014, and effective July 1, 2014, regardless of common usage of such terms, or usage for other purposes.

Acute Care means by order of a physician, care of a patient placed in hospital for emergency care; scheduled surgery requiring inpatient operating room, therapeutic procedures which cannot be performed on an outpatient basis; monitoring of drugs; or specialized therapy on an around-the-clock basis as defined by New Mexico Professional Review Organization and does not include ineligible medical services as specified by the provisions of this HCAP policy.

Adult means an individual who is eighteen (18) years or older, or an individual under eighteen (18) years old who is legally emancipated.

Alcohol or Substance Abuse Service means a service provided to a patient for treatment of alcohol or substance abuse that meet the credentialing and/or licensing standards set forth by New Mexico regulatory agencies.

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

Assets means cash, or other assets that can quickly or easily be converted to cash, such as checking and savings account balances; retirement accounts; stocks and bonds; equity in real estate, other than residence, based on County Assessor's appraised value; and the cash value of any life insurance policy of a Patient.

Behavioral Health Service means a service or services provided to a patient for treatment of substance abuse or mental health issues that meet the credentialing and/or licensing standards set forth by New Mexico regulatory agencies.

Board means the Los Alamos County Health Care Assistance Board (formerly the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Board).

Costs means all eligible HCAP claims for providing health care services, pursuant to this HCAP Policy, on behalf of an eligible Patient.

Dependent means a person: (1) whose income is less than the gross amount per year required by the Internal Revenue Service for filing a federal income tax return; and/or (2) who receives over one-half of his support from his parent or custodian; and/or (3) who is legally married and does not file a joint return with his/her spouse.

Fund means the county Health Care Assistance Fund.

Health Care Provider means: (1) an alcohol and drug treatment facility or program; (2) a behavioral or mental health center or program; (3) a New Mexico licensed, certified or registered

health care practitioner, medical doctor or osteopathic physician, and (4) an Ambulance provider as defined above.

Hospital means a hospital qualified to meet the provisions of the federal Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services guidelines, or an acute care general or limited hospital licensed by the State Department of Health that is qualified, pursuant to rules adopted by the state agency primarily responsible for the Medicaid program, to receive distributions from the Safety Net Care Pool (SNCP).

Indigent Patient means an individual who makes application for HCA Fund assistance for payment of bills in which an eligible HCAP Provider has rendered medical care, ambulance transportation or behavioral health care services and who can normally support him/herself and his/her dependents on present income and assets available to him/her but, taking into consideration this income and those assets and his/her requirement for other necessities of life for him/herself and his/her dependents, is unable to pay the cost of these bills.

Medically Necessary means clinical and rehabilitative, physical, mental or behavioral health services as defined in NMSA Chapter 24: Health and Safety, Article 7A: Uniform Health-Care Decisions, 24-7A-1 through 24-7A-18

Safety Net Care Pool means the funding pool set aside for qualified hospitals that is administered by the State Human Services Department and to which the Board directs payments from the HCA Fund each quarter as required by law.



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: F.

Index (Council Goals): Quality Governance - Communication and Engagement

Presenters: Philip Gursky and Theresa Cull, County Council Vice Chair

Legislative File: 18628-24

Title

Approval of Extension to the Nuisance Code Implementation Review Task Force Charter
Member Term Limits

Recommended Action

I move that Council approve the Nuisance Code Implementation Review Task Force's request for an additional two meetings - April 12th and May 3rd to complete their final report.

Body

This item is a follow-up to the Council action taken at the January 24, 2023 Council Regular Session. The Council asked that a charter be developed for an advisory task force to review the implementation and interpretation of the new Chapter 18 Nuisance Code requirements that went into effect on January 7, 2023. Attachment A contains the approved charter developed with Councilor Cull, Councilor Rytty, staff, and accepted by the Nuisance Code Implementation Review Task Force (NCIRTF).

This charter defined the Member Term limits from April 2, 2023, until April 2, 2024. The NCIRTF members are requesting that an extension to the member terms be granted so two additional meetings may be held, April 12, 2024, and May 3, 2024, to finalize their report that is to be presented to Los Alamos County Council on May 21st, 2024.

Alternatives

Council could not accept this request and ask for additional information.

Fiscal and Staff Impact/Unplanned Item

There is minimal fiscal and staff impact as a result of this item.

Attachments

A - Charter for Nuisance Code Imp Review Task Force



LOS ALAMOS
where discoveries are made

Charter for the 2023 Nuisance Code Implementation Review (NCIR) Task Force

I. Purpose

The Nuisance Code Implementation Review Task Force (“Task Force”) was initiated through an action of the County Council on February 7, 2023. The Task Force will serve as an advisory body to the County Council for the purpose of reviewing the implementation and interpretation of the requirements of the new Chapter 18 Nuisance Code that went into effect on January 7, 2023. This will be a working committee; members will be responsible for collaborating with each other, the community, and County staff.

II. Scope of Work

The scope of work for this task force will include:

1. Independently reviewing the implementation and interpretation by staff of requirements in the new Code;
2. Reviewing one year of data and reports (from January 7, 2023, to January 6, 2024) including monthly property maintenance code enforcement reports, courtesy letters, notices of violation, citations, and photographic evidence;
3. Engaging with directly impacted members of the public as well as relevant Community Development Department (CDD) staff;
4. Reviewing the communication of programs that support implementation of Code requirements, including assistance programs;
5. Preparing and presenting a report on any identified issues and associated recommendations to County Council for consideration of future actions.

The Task Force will present to Council a mid-year status update for the first two quarters by September 1, 2023, with final recommendations, including public commentary and input, by March 31, 2024.

Note: This Task Force will not direct CDD staff nor have oversight of County staff. The scope does not include recommending changes to Chapter 18 except to address issues identified as part of the implementation review.

III. Task Force Representation

The Task Force will be composed of volunteers and will be open to all County residents. The ideal representation will include residents from a diversity of geographical areas. One member of the County Council and the CDD Director, or designee, will serve as liaisons to the Task Force. The total number of members will equal five (5) persons. Task Force members will be individually appointed by the County Council after having submitted letters of interest.

IV. Charter and Member Term

The term of this Charter will be from April 3, 2023 to April 2, 2024 and the term of each member will run until the term of the Charter expires. If during the term of the Charter a member resigns or is otherwise unable to serve, Council will appoint a new member to fill that member's remaining term.

V. Quorum

A quorum of the Task Force is defined as a simple majority of the appointed Task Force members. Task Force actions may be taken and considered valid only if a quorum has been established at the meeting.

VI. Resources

The County will provide staff responsible for coordinating the Task Force meeting logistics and other needs. Other County staff may be available based upon identified needs or specific topics of discussion.

VII. Meetings

This Task Force will meet at least quarterly. All meetings of the Task Force are subject to and will comply with the New Mexico Open Meetings Act, NMSA 1978, Section 10-15-1 to 10-15-4, and will adhere to the requirements outlined in the County's Resolution adopted annually pursuant to Section 10-15-1(D) of the New Mexico Open Meetings Act.

This Task Force will utilize the County's Orientation Manual for the Members of Boards and Commissions as guidance for roles, responsibilities, and procedural rules.



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: G.

Index (Council Goals): Quality Governance - Communication and Engagement

Presenters: David Hampton, Chair of the Transportation Board and Melanee Hand, Councilor

Legislative File: 18647-24

Title

Board/Commission Appointment - Transportation Board

Recommended Action

I move that Council nominate and appoint Joshua Muck to fill one of three vacancies on the Transportation Board that will expire on February 28, 2026.

Body

The purpose of this item is to fill one vacancy on the Transportation Board. The Transportation Board currently has three vacancies. The applicant Joshua Muck is seeking appointment for a first term.

This seven-member board has staggered two-year terms beginning March 1 and ending February 28. The current Transportation Board Member Roster is shown on Attachment A.

The interview panel is recommending appointment of the following applicant:
Joshua Muck [R].

The nominees party affiliation has been verified with the Clerk's Office.

Mr. Muck was interviewed by an interview committee on April 2, 2024. The interview committee recommends appointing Mr. Muck to the Transportation Board.

The interview committee consisted of the following:

Council Liaison: Melanee Hand

Board Chair: David Hampton

Public Works Director: Juan Rael

Party affiliations are noted as [D] Democrat, [R] Republican, [I] Independent, [G] Green, [L] Libertarian, [DTS] Declined to State, and [N] Not Registered to Vote. Appointing Mr. Muck does not violate the party affiliation rules.

Attachments

A - Transportation Board Member Roster

B - Application and Interview Packet for Joshua Muck

C - Interview Panel Recommendation

Los Alamos County, NM

Transportation

Board Roster

David Hampton

1st Term Mar 01, 2023 - Feb 28, 2025

Appointing Authority County Council

Position TB1

Office/Role Chair

Category Independent

Karen Edwards

1st Term Mar 01, 2023 - Feb 28, 2025

Appointing Authority County Council

Position TB4

Office/Role Member

Category Republican

Georgia W Strickfaden

2nd Term Mar 01, 2023 - Feb 28, 2025

Appointing Authority County Council

Position TB2

Office/Role Member

Category DTS

Michael R Altherr

2nd Term Feb 29, 2024 - Feb 28, 2026

Appointing Authority County Council

Position TB3

Office/Role Vice Chair

Category Democrat

Vacancy

Vacancy

Vacancy

General Information

All County Board and Commission members must be residents of Los Alamos County. Lodgers' Tax Advisory Board members, except the at-large community member, do not need to be residents if they are employed/represent an attraction or hotel.

Once a resident fills out and submits this application, an interview is scheduled with the B&C's County Council liaison, the relevant staff liaison, and the B&C Chair. After the interviews, the applicants' names are presented to the full Council during a regularly scheduled Council meeting, where a vote is taken regarding the appointment of each applicant. Each applicant will be notified if they are appointed or not.

Only on-line applications will be considered.

If you are interested in applying for Labor Relations Board, please contact Mary Tapia at 505-662-8040.

Profile

Board and Commission Application

Note: Please be aware that as a public entity, the County of Los Alamos, is obligated to furnish this information to the public if requested. Note also that current LANL employees, if appointed to a Board or Commission, may be required by LANL to complete a 701 form.

Which Boards would you like to apply for?

Transportation: Submitted

Joshua

First Name

Muck

Last Name

Middle
Initial

Street Address

Suite or Apt

City

State

Postal Code

Email Address

Primary Phone

Alternate Phone

Registered to vote in Los Alamos?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Party affiliation as registered: (Select one of the following) *

☒ Republican

How long have you lived in Los Alamos County?

16

How did you learn of this Board/Commission vacancy?

David Hampton

Do you currently serve on any County Board or Commission?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, which one? (Los Alamos County law prohibits residents from serving concurrently on more than one County board except as expressly approved in writing by the County Council before the appointment is made.)

Community Service

List boards, commissions, committees, and organizations on which you are currently serving or have served. Include any offices held.

Trail Life USA, Republican Party Los Alamos

Employment and Education

List your current and past employment experience.

K & M Elite Services, Advanced Contracting Specialists - Construction US Army - Military Police Centerra Los Alamos - DOE Security

List your current and past education including any professional or vocational licenses or certificates.

High School Diploma, Fire and Water Restoration Certification, Mold Remediation, Home Inspector, CA General Contractors License, Army, Military Police Certification, DOE SPO I Lieutenant Certification

Interests & Experiences

Why would you like to serve on this particular Board or Commission?

I would like to advise and help shape the way LAC develops.

What would you like to accomplish during your tenure on this Board or Commission? (Please identify any special interests you have that led you to become interested in serving on this Board or Commission.)

I wish to apply my perspective from operating a business and construction experience to help direct in any way I can a positive outlook and assistance to business and homeowners

Have you had any direct or indirect involvement with this Board or Commission or with the County staff supporting this Board or Commission or County Councilors? If so, please explain.

No

What volunteer or professional activities have you participated in that could apply to this appointment?

I have owned businesses in the past and have construction related experience. I have also served as an elected official within a political party .

The time involved may be 10-15 hours per month or more. Are you able to serve the volunteer hours and attend training needed to perform your duties as an appointee?

Yes

Are there any issue or matters, financial or otherwise, that you are now or might become involved in that may come before the Board or Commission for which you seek appointment?

Not to my knowledge

General

Have you ever worked for Los Alamos County?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please list dates and department.

Current - County Clerk as Election worker as needed

Are you related to any employee of Los Alamos County?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please indicate name and relationship.

Are you aware of any potential conflicts of interest in connection to your occupation or financial holdings in relation to your responsibilities as a member of the advisory body to which you seek appointment?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please indicate any potential conflicts.

Are you aware of the time commitment necessary to fulfill the obligations of the Board or Commission to which you seek appointment?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Can you commit to approximately 10-15 hours per month to this Board or Commission to prepare for and attend monthly meetings and training as needed?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Are you willing to participate in Board and Commission meetings that are recorded and may be live-streamed?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Are you willing to have your name listed on the County Boards and Commissions public webpage?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If you have any questions, please contact Adrienne Lovato at 505-662-8293



County Manager's Office
BOARD & COMMISSION INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Joshua Muck
Applicant's Name

Transportation Board
Board or Commission

Melanee Hand
Interviewer Name

April 2, 2024 at 3:00pm
Date/Time of Interview

Interview Conducted:
☒ Personally
☐ Telephone

NOTE TO INTERVIEW PANEL: Please remember to use this interview as an opportunity to share Council's directives and guidance for B&C's.

#	Question/Documented Response
1	<p>Please tell us a little about yourself and then describe your experience, education, and training that qualify you for this Board or Commission.</p> <p>Raised in AZ then moved to LAC when 8. Moved back to LAC in 2016 and currently working as handyman. Worked LANL proforce. LANL and FEMA training.</p>
2	<p>What do you believe are the greatest issues facing the County? What do you believe are the greatest issues facing the Board/commission you applied for? [Note to interview panel: If the answer to this question appears to be off base with Council's position, please explore a little more.]</p> <p>LANL hiring influx & transportation increase. Growth of transportation. Take advantage of amenities like bikes.</p> <p>LAC challenge to provide challenges of growth. Small businesses to grow & start as a competitor w LANL.</p>
3	<p>How do you perceive the role of County Boards and Commissions in local government?</p> <p>Multi faction - gives opportunity for citizens to communicate w gov't.</p>
4	<p>What specific skills do you feel are important for effective Board or Commission members? Which ones do you possess? Listener, critical thinking and devil's advocate.</p> <p>Listening, critical thinking, pick SME brains for advice, google.</p>
5	<p>What could you do, specifically, to foster a collaborative relationship between staff and the Board or Commission on which you would like to serve?</p> <p>Communication w all different sides of the political spectrum to give best recommendations.</p>

6	<p>Have you served on any Boards, Commissions or Committees (not only County B&Cs – but also church groups, non-profit boards, school committees, etc.) within the last five years? What do you think was your greatest contribution during your tenure?</p> <p><i>Elected to different positions in Republican party, appointed to positions in organizations.</i></p> <p><i>Tried to listen to support the group interest.</i></p>
7	<p>Are you familiar with the County Charter and County Code as they apply to the Board you are applying for?</p> <p><i>Trying to keep up - read it once</i></p>
8	<p>Are you willing to take the time to attend training sessions to become more knowledgeable about your duties and responsibilities in an advisory capacity?</p> <p><i>Absolutely.</i></p>
9	<p>Are you aware that, as a member of a Los Alamos County Board or Commission, your written communications, including e-mails, are public records (even if produced on your personal computer), and as such are subject to the New Mexico Inspection of Public Records Act. If any of these public records are requested for review/inspection under the Act you may need to produce them. Is this a deterrent to your willingness to serve on this Board?</p> <p><i>No.</i></p>
10	<p>Currently, a few boards or commissions are “live streaming” their meetings (for example, the T-Board, Parks and Recreation Board, and the Planning and Zoning Commission.) In the future, this may be required of all boards. If you’re applying for one of the boards currently streaming or if it becomes a requirement for all B&Cs to stream, is this - or will this - be a deterrent to your willingness to serve?</p> <p><i>No,</i></p>
11	<p>[Interview panel: Ask questions you think necessary for clarification of the written answers this applicant provided as part of their application.]</p> <p><i>Handyman in CA</i></p> <p><i>Was an army MP - that experience helped get the proforce job.</i></p>
12	<p>Do you have any questions for the interview panel?</p> <p><i>No.</i></p>

Notes:



County Manager's Office
BOARD & COMMISSION INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Joshua Muck
Applicant's Name

Transportation Board
Board or Commission

David Hampton
Interviewer Name

April 2, 2024 at 3:00pm
Date/Time of Interview

Interview Conducted:
☒ Personally
☐ Telephone

NOTE TO INTERVIEW PANEL: Please remember to use this interview as an opportunity to share Council's directives and guidance for B&C's.

#	Question/Documented Response
1	Please tell us a little about yourself and then describe your experience, education, and training that qualify you for this Board or Commission. <i>Lived back and forth in Los Alamos. Moved back for good 2016, worked for force, went back to handyman 2021, lots of construction training.</i>
2	What do you believe are the greatest issues facing the County? What do you believe are the greatest issues facing the Board/commission you applied for? [Note to interview panel: If the answer to this question appears to be off base with Council's position, please explore a little more.] <i>T-Board: LAMP having policy increased traffic, so transit to support housing & lab. County: again, having. Need to upgrade infrastructure. Support single LAMP employees</i>
3	How do you perceive the role of County Boards and Commissions in local government? <i>Citizen voice, communication</i>
4	What specific skills do you feel are important for effective Board or Commission members? Which ones do you possess? <i>Listening, critical thinking, communication. Josh is a good listener and plays "devils" advocate. Does research to support position.</i>
5	What could you do, specifically, to foster a collaborative relationship between staff and the Board or Commission on which you would like to serve? <i>Communication. Speak to all sides.</i>

6	<p>Have you served on any Boards, Commissions or Committees (not only County B&Cs – but also church groups, non-profit boards, school committees, etc.) within the last five years? What do you think was your greatest contribution during your tenure?</p> <p><i>PLA board & committees, trail life. Having a vested interest in positive outcomes.</i></p>
7	<p>Are you familiar with the County Charter and County Code as they apply to the Board you are applying for?</p> <p><i>Yes.</i></p>
8	<p>Are you willing to take the time to attend training sessions to become more knowledgeable about your duties and responsibilities in an advisory capacity?</p> <p><i>Yes.</i></p>
9	<p>Are you aware that, as a member of a Los Alamos County Board or Commission, your written communications, including e-mails, are public records (even if produced on your personal computer), and as such are subject to the New Mexico Inspection of Public Records Act. If any of these public records are requested for review/inspection under the Act you may need to produce them. Is this a deterrent to your willingness to serve on this Board?</p> <p><i>No Not a deterrent.</i></p>
10	<p>Currently, a few boards or commissions are “live streaming” their meetings (for example, the T-Board, Parks and Recreation Board, and the Planning and Zoning Commission.) In the future, this may be required of all boards. If you’re applying for one of the boards currently streaming or if it becomes a requirement for all B&Cs to stream, is this - or will this - be a deterrent to your willingness to serve?</p> <p><i>Not a deterrent</i></p>
11	<p>[Interview panel: Ask questions you think necessary for clarification of the written answers this applicant provided as part of their application.]</p> <p><i>Army MA qualified Josh for pro-force.</i></p>
12	<p>Do you have any questions for the interview panel?</p> <p><i>No.</i></p>

Notes:



County Manager's Office
BOARD & COMMISSION INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Joshua Muck
Applicant's Name

Transportation Board
Board or Commission

Juan Rael
Interviewer Name

April 2, 2024 at 3:00pm
Date/Time of Interview

Interview Conducted:
☒ Personally
☐ Telephone

NOTE TO INTERVIEW PANEL: Please remember to use this interview as an opportunity to share Council's directives and guidance for B&C's.

#	Question/Documented Response
1	Please tell us a little about yourself and then describe your experience, education, and training that qualify you for this Board or Commission. 8yo Raised in AZ moved to LA in 8yo California - military, general contracting 2016 Proforce-LABS, 2018 Handyman business. Flood fire mold remediation Government building inspection (FEL) FEMA courses.
2	What do you believe are the greatest issues facing the County? What do you believe are the greatest issues facing the Board/commission you applied for? [Note to interview panel: If the answer to this question appears to be off base with Council's position, please explore a little more.] LANE hiring & influx of traffic, new developments Ped & bicycle, outdoors amenities. Advise the county on to meet these needs. County - influx in hiring, ensure county can supply the necessary.
3	How do you perceive the role of County Boards and Commissions in local government? Multi-faction gives the citizen another voice. Staff & Council liaison Stakeholders, communication
4	What specific skills do you feel are important for effective Board or Commission members? Which ones do you possess? listening, critical thinking, being able to look up & talk to SME's. Good listener, think critically. Don't mind doing research.
5	What could you do, specifically, to foster a collaborative relationship between staff and the Board or Commission on which you would like to serve? communication, all sides of Political Spectrum, get a well rounded view of Stakeholders.

6	<p>Have you served on any Boards, Commissions or Committees (not only County B&Cs -- but also church groups, non-profit boards, school committees, etc.) within the last five years? What do you think was your greatest contribution during your tenure?</p> <p><i>elected to different positions to Rep. Party. Delegate</i></p> <p><i>Serve on trail guide.</i></p> <p><i>Being able to listen to those who voted for me.</i></p>
7	<p>Are you familiar with the County Charter and County Code as they apply to the Board you are applying for?</p> <p><i>As much as I can be. living document.</i></p> <p><i>read through whole thing once.</i></p>
8	<p>Are you willing to take the time to attend training sessions to become more knowledgeable about your duties and responsibilities in an advisory capacity?</p> <p><i>Absolutely. Further knowledge.</i></p>
9	<p>Are you aware that, as a member of a Los Alamos County Board or Commission, your written communications, including e-mails, are public records (even if produced on your personal computer), and as such are subject to the New Mexico Inspection of Public Records Act. If any of these public records are requested for review/inspection under the Act you may need to produce them. Is this a deterrent to your willingness to serve on this Board?</p> <p><i>No it is not.</i></p>
10	<p>Currently, a few boards or commissions are "live streaming" their meetings (for example, the T-Board, Parks and Recreation Board, and the Planning and Zoning Commission.) In the future, this may be required of all boards. If you're applying for one of the boards currently streaming or if it becomes a requirement for all B&Cs to stream, is this - or will this - be a deterrent to your willingness to serve?</p> <p><i>No</i></p>
11	<p>[Interview panel: Ask questions you think necessary for clarification of the written answers this applicant provided as part of their application.]</p> <p><i>Pro force, military & cop. Had simultaneous offer from LAPD & Pro Force.</i></p>
12	<p>Do you have any questions for the interview panel?</p> <p><i>± don't.</i></p>

Notes:

Date: 4/2/2024

Board or Commission: Transportation Board

Interview Panel:

Name : Melanee Hand

Name : David Hampton

Name: Juan Rael

Applicant interviewed:

Name: Joshua Muck

Date of Interview: 04/02/2024

Interview Panel Recommendations:

The interview panel for the Transportation Board would like to recommend the following applicant for appointment for term March 1, 2024 through February 28, 2026:

Name : Joshua Muck

(circle one: incumbent or new applicant)

Name :

(circle one: incumbent or new applicant)

Name :

(circle one: incumbent or new applicant)

Name :

(circle one: incumbent or new applicant)



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: A.

Index (Council Goals): Quality Governance - Fiscal Stewardship; Quality of Life - Mobility;
Quality Excellence - Infrastructure Asset Management

Presenters: Eric Ulibarri, County Engineer and Juan Rael, Public Works Director

Legislative File: RE0589-24

Title

Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-11 A Resolution of Support Authorizing Application for Funding Assistance to the New Mexico Department of Transportation through the Fiscal Year 2025 Transportation Project Fund (TPF) for the Denver Steels Phase 2 Reconstruction Project in Los Alamos, New Mexico

Recommended Action

I move that Council approve Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-11, A Resolution of Support Authorizing Application for Funding Assistance to the New Mexico Department of Transportation through the Fiscal Year 2025 Transportation Project Fund (TPF) for the Denver Steels Phase 2 Reconstruction Project in Los Alamos, New Mexico.

..County Manager's Recommendation

The County Manager recommends that Council approve the motion as presented.

Body

On February 1, 2024, the New Mexico Department of Transportation issued a call for projects and working through the Metropolitan and Regional Transportation Planning Organizations invited local governments to submit grant applications for eligible transportation projects.

Funds awarded through Transportation Project Fund (TPF) are distributed statewide and are limited. If the County's application is successful, funds will be utilized to offset construction costs for the reconstruction of 36th Street between Orange Street and Ridgeway Drive, Ridgeway Drive, Questa Drive, and Pueblo Drive between 36th street and 35th Street. The project is programmed in fiscal year 2025 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) in accordance with the 5-Year Transportation CIP which is based upon pavement condition ratings.

The project scope consists of a full roadway reconstruction 36th Street between Orange Street and Ridgeway Drive, Ridgeway Drive, Questa Drive, and Pueblo Drive between 36th street and 35th Street and includes targeted improvements to ADA ramps, sidewalks, curb, gutter, driveways, along with utility upgrades.

As part of NMDOT's application requirements and in accordance with the County's grant application policy, a Council resolution of support authorizing the application is required (Attachments A). The Attorney's Office has reviewed the attached resolution and has been

published as required by County Code (Attachment B).

Fiscal and Staff Impact/Planned Item

The total funding requested in the amount of \$2,900,000 is comprised of a 95% State Share (\$2,755,000) and 5% County Match (\$145,000). Funds for the County's share are programmed in the fiscal year 2025 Capital Improvement Program. See Grant Analysis & Financial Matrix Form (Attachment C).

The Public Works Department will oversee the contract work and administer the grant in cooperation with the County's Finance Division.

Attachments

A - Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-11

B - Legal Notice of Publication

C - Grant Analysis & Financial Matrix Form

INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS RESOLUTION NO. 24-11

**A RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT AUTHORIZING APPLICATION
FOR FUNDING ASSISTANCE FROM THE NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION THROUGH THE
FISCAL YEAR 2024 TRANSPORTATION PROJECT FUND
(TPF) FOR THE DENVER STEELS PHASE 2
RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT**

WHEREAS, pursuant to NMSA 1978, Section 67-3-78, assistance for local road construction and repair is available through the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) from the Transportation Project Fund (TPF); and

WHEREAS, the Incorporated County of Los Alamos ("County") wishes to submit a grant application for Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25) TPF funds in the amount of Two Million Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,900,000.00) for the Denver Steels Phase 2 Reconstruction Project ("Project"); and

WHEREAS, the 0.59 miles Denver Steels Phase 2 Reconstruction Project includes major local residential streets including 36th Street, Ridgeway Drive, Questa Drive, and Pueblo Drive. The scope of work includes full reconstruction of roadway, targeted improvements to ADA ramps, sidewalks, curb, gutter, and driveways infrastructure, and is an eligible project under the NMDOT TPF program; and

WHEREAS, to obtain funds from the TPF, a local government must agree to provide matching funds pursuant to NMSA 1978, Section 67-3-78; and

WHEREAS, to obtain funds from the TPF, a local government must agree to provide a 5% local match, and Council of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos ("Council") supports the Project, approved County FY 2025 Capital Improvement Program funds for the Project, and has the available funds to provide the 5% local match for the Project as required under the TPF; and

WHEREAS, County agrees, to the extent permitted by New Mexico law and subject to a budget approved by the Council, to pay any costs that exceed the Project amount if the application is selected for funding; and

WHEREAS, County agrees to maintain the Project constructed with funds from the TPF program for the life of the Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos that:

Section 1. The adoption of this Resolution hereby authorizes the County Engineer to submit an application for FY25 TPF funds in the amount of Two Million Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,900,000.00) to the NMDOT on behalf of the citizens of the County.

Section 2. County assures the NMDOT that if TPF funds are awarded, sufficient funding for the local match and for upfront project costs are available, and that any costs exceeding the award amount shall be paid for by County, to the extent permitted by New Mexico law and subject to a budget approved by the Council.

Section 3. County assures the NMDOT that if awarded TPF funds, sufficient funding for the operation and maintenance of the TPF Project shall be available for the life of the Project, to the extent permitted by New Mexico law and subject to a budget approved by the Council.

Section 4. The County Manager is authorized to enter into a Cooperative Project Agreement with the NMDOT for construction of the TPF Project using these funds as set forth by the NMDOT on behalf of the citizens of the County. The County Manager is also authorized to execute any future amendments to the Agreement, including requests for extensions of time. The County Engineer is also authorized to submit additional information as may be required and act as the official representative of County in this and subsequent related activities.

Section 5. The Council also authorizes the County Manager to submit additional information as may be required to finalize the funding assistance application.

Section 6. County assures the NMDOT that County is willing and able to administer all activities associated with the Project.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of April 2024.

**COUNCIL OF THE INCORPORATED
COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO**

**Denise Derkacs,
Council Chair**

ATTEST:

**Naomi D. Maestas,
Los Alamos County Clerk**

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION NO. 24-11

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos, State of New Mexico, has directed publication of Los Alamos County Resolution No. 24-11. This will be considered by the County Council at a public hearing on Tuesday, April 9, 2024, 6:00 p.m., at the County Municipal Building, located at 1000 Central Avenue, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544. The full copy is available for inspection or purchase, during regular business hours, in the County Clerk's Office: 1000 Central Avenue, Suite 240.

INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS RESOLUTION NO. 24-11

A RESOLUTION OF SUPPORT AUTHORIZING APPLICATION FOR FUNDING ASSISTANCE FROM THE NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION THROUGH THE FISCAL YEAR 2024 TRANSPORTATION PROJECT FUND (TPF) FOR THE DENVER STEELS PHASE 2 RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Council of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos

By: /s/ Denise Derkacs, Council Chair

Attest: /s/ Naomi D. Maestas, County Clerk

LA DAILY POST

Publication Date: Thursday, March 28, 2024

Type of Publication: Notice of Public Hearing of Resolution No. 24-11

County of Los Alamos
GRANT ANALYSIS AND FINANCIAL MATRIX FORM

This form is to be completed and submitted for review and approval prior to applying for any grant on behalf of the County of Los Alamos.

GRANT APPLICANT:

Matrix Form Submission Status: X Initial Revised
 Name of Department: Public Works
 Name of Department Head: Juan Rael
 Contact Information: Email juan.rael@lacnm.us Phone # 663-1777
 Person Completing This Form: Justin Gibson
 Contact Information: Email justin.gibson@lacnm.us Phone # 662-8117

GRANT INFORMATION:

Grant Agency/Source NMDOT Name of Grant Program Transportation Project Fund
 Application Submission Deadline: 05/31/2024
 Federal Grantor/Program Title: NA/State Program
 Federal CFDA Number: NA
 Check Only One: Federal Direct OR Federal Indirect
 State Grantor/Program Title: NMDOT/Transportation Project Fund
 Private Organization: NA
 Grant **Application**: \$ 2,755,000.00 **Match**: \$ 145,000(5%) **Total**: \$ 2,900,000.00
 Estimated Date for Notice of Award (if awarded): 09/01/2024

Review and Approvals

Department Head: <u>Juan Rael</u>	3/6/2024
Juan Rael	Date
Other Department Head: <u>Philo Shelton</u>	3/7/2024
(if applicable) Philo Shelton	Date
Finance Grants Mgr: <u>David Griego</u>	3/8/2024
David Griego	Date
Budget Manager: <u>Erika Thomas</u>	3/8/2024
Erika Thomas	Date
Chief Financial Officer: <u>Melissa Dadzie</u>	3/8/2024
Melissa Dadzie	Date
County Manager: <u>Anne Laurent</u>	3/8/2024
Anne Laurent	Date

Date to Council for Approval to Apply for Grant: April, 9, 2024

- A. Describe the purpose of the grant and what will be accomplished: This grant would aid in funding the reconstruction of Denver Steels Phase 2 project area including: 36th Street from Orange Street to Ridgeway Drive, Ridgeway Drive from 36th Street to 35th Street, Questa Drive from 36th Street to 35th Street, Pueblo Drive from 36th Street to 35th Street. Improvements include reconstruction of pavement and targeted improvements to ADA Ramps, Sidewalks, valley Gutters, Curb and Gutter, and Driveways along with utility improvements.

B. Grant Budget

Expense Type	Grant	Match/In Kind Requirement	Budget Authority (Yes or No)
Operational	\$	\$	
Outside Services	\$	\$	
Capital Outlay	\$2,755,000 Estimated	\$145,000 Estimated	NO, pending award
TOTAL	\$2,755,000 Estimated	\$145,000 Estimated	NO, pending award

- C. Source of Match/In Kind: FY25 CIP
- D. Will a budget revision be required if grant awarded? Yes X No _____
- E. Do the resources exist in your department to accomplish the goals of the grant? YES
- F. Will resources (\$ or people) from another department be required? Yes X No _____
If yes, describe: This project will require funding from the Department of Utilities; however, the Transportation Project Funding grant will only be applied to the roadway and pedestrian improvements infrastructure.
- G. Frequency of reporting requirement Monthly X Quarterly _____ Annually _____
- H. Frequency of pay requests for reimbursement Monthly _____ Quarterly X Annually _____
- I. What, if anything, is the County's obligation (personnel or \$) beyond the life of the grant? NA
- J. Is the County the final recipient of the grant proceeds or will there be a sub-recipient?
County is final recipient
- K. Who within the department will have responsibility for this grant?
Programmatic Reporting? Justin Gibson
Financial Reporting? Justin Gibson / David Griego



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: B.

Index (Council Goals): Quality of Life - Public Safety

Presenters: Cody Ulrich, Emergency Management Specialist

Legislative File: RE0593-24

Title

Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-12, Adopting The Los Alamos County, New Mexico Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan in Compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

Recommended Action

I move that Council approve Resolution No. 24-12, a Resolution formally adopting the Los Alamos County, New Mexico Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan in Compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

County Manager's Recommendation

The County Manager recommends that Council approve the motion as presented.

Body

A hazard mitigation plan is a strategic document developed by communities to identify risks associated with natural and man-made disasters, such as floods, earthquakes and wildfires. It assesses the potential impact of these hazards and outlines strategies to reduce or eliminate the risk to people, property, and the environment. The plan prioritizes mitigation actions based on risk assessments and provides a framework for implementing and monitoring these strategies over time. By proactively addressing vulnerabilities, a hazard mitigation plan aims to minimize the damage and economic disruption caused by disasters, ultimately enhancing community resilience and public safety. Additionally, having an approved hazard mitigation plan enables communities to qualify for federal grant programs, supporting the implementation of mitigation projects and efforts.

To develop the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), a dedicated planning team that included representatives from all departments and the community participated and collaborated for a whole community planning approach. Each department conducted a comprehensive review of hazards that have been noted across the county. Based on the planning teams recommendations and review of local hazards, the LHMP was created and ensures that Los Alamos County follows the recommendations put forth by the Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to ensure the plan is up-to-date, thorough, and inclusive of our diverse community.

Across the United States, natural and human-caused disasters have led to increasing levels of death and, injury. Los Alamos County recognizes the consequences of disasters and the need to respond to, recover from, prepare for and mitigate against disasters and emergencies that may befall our community. If approved, the Los Alamos Local Hazard Mitigation Plan of January 2024

will serve as the official hazard mitigation plan for Los Alamos County, superseding any previous hazard mitigation plan.

Attachments

A - Publication Notice for Resolution No. 24-12

B - 2024 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

C - Resolution No. 24-12

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION NO. 24-12

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos, State of New Mexico, has directed publication of Los Alamos County Resolution No. 24-12. This will be considered by the County Council at a public hearing on Tuesday, April 9, 2024, 6:00 p.m., at the County Municipal Building, located at 1000 Central Avenue, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544. The full copy is available for inspection or purchase, during regular business hours, in the County Clerk's Office: 1000 Central Avenue, Suite 240.

INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS RESOLUTION NO. 24-12

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS 2024 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Council of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos

By: /s/ Denise Derkacs, Council Chair

Attest: /s/ Naomi D. Maestas, County Clerk

Publication Date: Thursday, March 28, 2024

Los Alamos County

L  **S** **A** **L** **A** **M**  **S**
where discoveries are made

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Comprehensive Update January 2024



Attachment B

Executive Summary

The purpose of hazard mitigation is to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards. Los Alamos County developed this Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) update to make the County and its residents less vulnerable to future hazard events. This plan was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 so that Los Alamos County would be eligible for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Pre- Disaster Mitigation and Hazard Mitigation Grant programs.

The County followed a planning process prescribed by FEMA, which began with the formation of a hazard mitigation planning committee (HMPC) comprised of key County representatives, and other regional stakeholders. The HMPC conducted a risk assessment that identified and profiled hazards that pose a risk to the County, assessed the County's vulnerability to these hazards, and examined the capabilities in place to mitigate them. The County is vulnerable to several hazards that are identified, profiled, and analyzed in this plan. Wildfires, floods and severe weather are among the hazards that can have a significant impact on the County.

Based on the risk assessment, the HMPC identified goals for reducing the County's vulnerability to hazards. The goals of this multi-hazard mitigation plan are:

Mission Statement and Goals:

To develop sustainable communities to preserve life, protect property, the environment, and the economy from natural hazards by improving the communities' capabilities to prevent losses.

Goal 1: Minimize Risk from Natural Hazards

Goal 2: Improve & Sustain Capacity to Mitigate Hazard/Disaster Impacts Goal 3:

Improve and Sustain Emergency Management Capabilities

This plan was originally developed in 2006 and was comprehensively updated in 2014-2015 and again in 2022-2023.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Planning Process

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C: Adoption Resolution

1 INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Los Alamos County prepared this Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) update in 2022-2023 to the previous Los Alamos County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2016. The purpose of this plan is to better protect the people and property of the County from the effects of hazard events. This plan demonstrates the community's commitment to reducing risks from hazards and serves as a tool to help decision makers direct mitigation activities and resources. This plan was also developed, among other things, to ensure Los Alamos County's continued eligibility for certain federal disaster assistance: specifically, the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM), and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA). Mitigation planning can also earn credits for the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS) which provides for lower flood insurance premiums in CRS communities.

Background and Scope

Each year in the United States, natural disasters take the lives of hundreds of people and injure thousands more. Nationwide, taxpayers pay billions of dollars annually to help communities, organizations, businesses, and individuals recover from disasters. These monies only partially reflect the true cost of disasters, because additional expenses incurred by insurance companies and nongovernmental organizations are not reimbursed by tax dollars. Many natural disasters are predictable, and much of the damage caused by these events can be reduced or even eliminated.

Hazard mitigation is defined by FEMA as "any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from a hazard event." The results of a three-year, congressionally mandated independent study to assess future savings from mitigation activities provides evidence that mitigation activities are highly cost-effective. On average, each dollar spent on mitigation saves society an average of \$4 in avoided future losses in addition to saving lives and preventing injuries (National Institute of Building Science Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council 2005).

Hazard mitigation planning is the process through which hazards are identified, likely impacts determined, mitigation goals set, and appropriate mitigation strategies determined, prioritized, and implemented. This plan documents Los Alamos County's hazard mitigation planning process and identifies relevant hazards and vulnerabilities and strategies the County will use to decrease vulnerability and increase resiliency and sustainability in the community.

This plan update was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) and the implementing regulations set forth by the Interim Final Rule

published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, (44 CFR §201.6) and finalized on October 31, 2007. (Hereafter, these requirements and regulations will be referred to collectively as the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) or DMA 2000.) While the act emphasized the need for mitigation plans and more coordinated mitigation planning and implementation efforts, the regulations established the requirements that local hazard mitigation plans must meet in order for the County to be eligible for certain federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (Public Law 93-288). This planning effort also follows FEMA's *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook* (March 2013). Because the Los Alamos County Planning Area is subject to many kinds of hazards, access to FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs is vital.

Information in this plan will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and decisions for local land use policy in the future. Proactive mitigation planning will help reduce the cost of disaster response and recovery to communities and their residents by protecting critical community facilities, reducing liability exposure, and minimizing overall community impacts and disruptions. This plan is a single-jurisdictional plan that includes the entire jurisdiction of Los Alamos County, including the unincorporated townsites of Los Alamos and White Rock. The planning area has been affected by hazards in the past and is thus committed to reducing future impacts from hazard events and maintaining eligibility for mitigation-related federal funding.

Plan Organization

The Los Alamos County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Community Profile
- Chapter 3: Planning Process
- Chapter 4: Risk Assessment
- Chapter 5: Mitigation Strategy
- Chapter 6: Plan Adoption
- Chapter 7: Plan Implementation and Maintenance
- Appendices

2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Community Profile

The County of Los Alamos is located in northern New Mexico. It is approximately 35 miles northwest of Santa Fe. The County sits on the Pajarito Plateau, nestled on the east-facing slopes of the Jemez Mountains and surrounded by Bandelier National Monument, the Valles Caldera National Preserve, the Rio Grande, and historic pueblo lands.

Location and Geography

The County of Los Alamos, which includes the townsites of Los Alamos and White Rock, is located in northern New Mexico, and geographically isolated from its neighbors. It is approximately 35 miles northwest of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. The town-site is built on a series of fingers of land (mesas) separated by deep canyons. The canyons are a result of water runoff from the Sierra de los Valles, a branch of the Jemez Mountains, one of the southernmost extensions of the Rocky Mountains. Most of the Los Alamos townsite is located on the top of the mesas, with an elevation around 7,500 feet above sea level. The White Rock community sits at the base of the mesas around 7,000 feet, overlooking the Rio Grande valley.

Land Ownership and Population

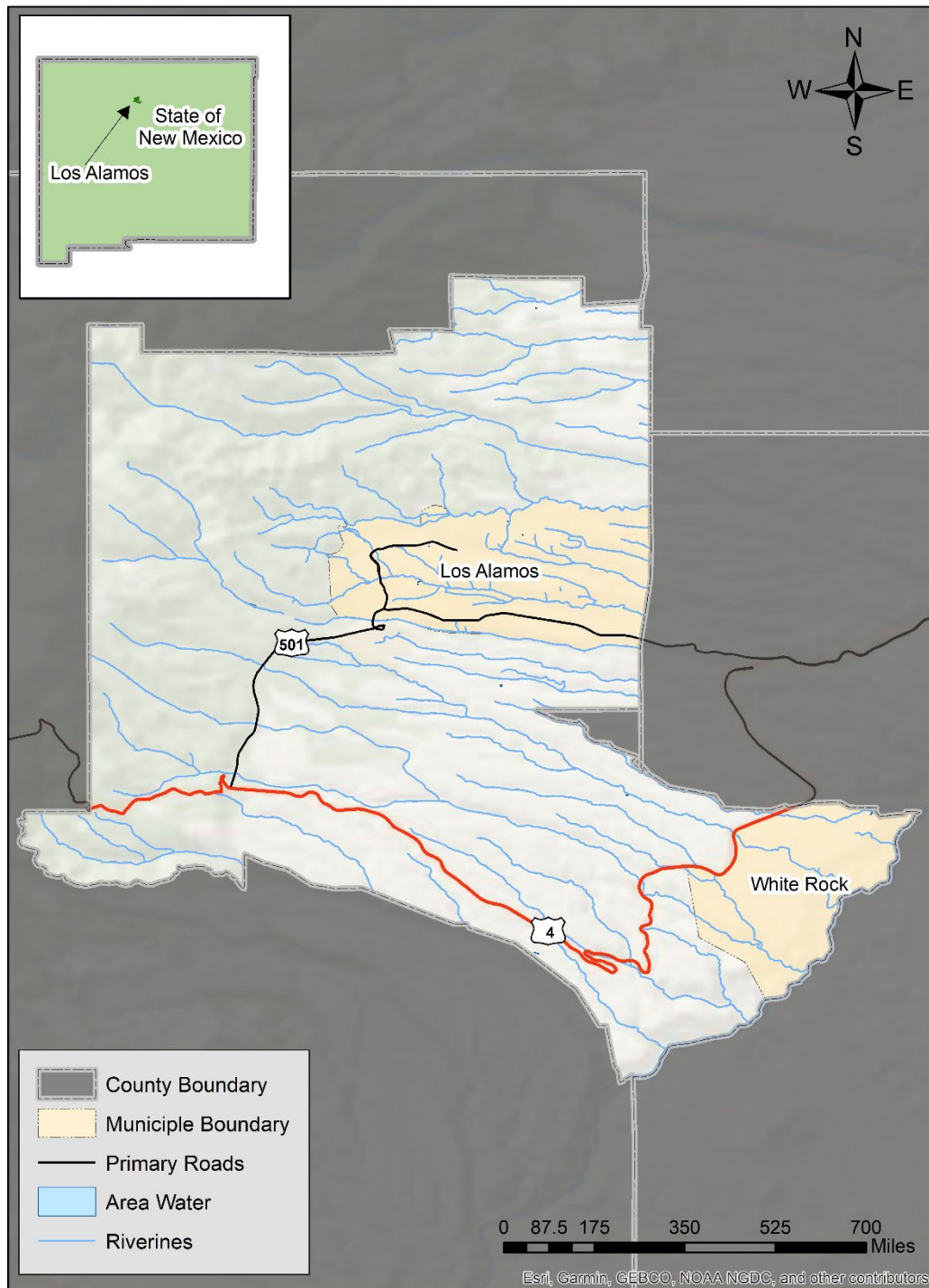
The County covers approximately 109 square miles, of which 41.3% is National Forest Service, 33.4% is the Department of Energy –Los Alamos National Laboratory, 16.3% is County and private, and 9% is the Bandelier National Monument. The County owns only 6,043 acres, 8.6% of the 69,979 acres of land comprising the total of LAC. Because most of the land in the County is federally owned (87%), the population density per square mile of land area is high: in the 2010 Census 164.4, and the 2020 Census 178. The townsites of Los Alamos and White Rock have a combined population of 19,031.

Table 2.1 Los Alamos County Land Ownership

Owner	Acres	Square Miles
BIA	15.09	0.02
LAC	6,081.43	9.5
USFS	28,609.62	44.7
NPS	6,652.84	10.4
Private	3,670.07	5.73
School	219.14	0.34
LANL/DOE	24,533.31	38.33

TOTAL	69,781.49	109.03
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Figure 2.1 **Los Alamos County Base Map**



History

The Laboratory, now called the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), was established in 1943. Before then, the land was used for the Los Alamos Ranch School, a preparatory school for boys. By the 1930s, the school had become an exclusive preparatory school. In 1942, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, chosen to lead the Manhattan Project, needed an isolated location with housing for 30 scientists. After spending several summers as a young man in the Jemez Mountains, Oppenheimer decided to use the Los Alamos Ranch School. The federal government condemned the school in 1943 and by the end of the war the population of Los Alamos had grown to nearly 5,000 people. Congress made the Laboratory a permanent facility under control of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). The government remained in control of the town and Laboratory and access to the area was tightly controlled. In 1946, the Zia Company was created to construct, maintain and run the community's operation which had previously been managed by the Army.

In 1949, the New Mexico Legislature created the County as a separate political subdivision from three other existing counties. The town remained closed to outsiders until 1957. In 1958, the government began selling residential lots to the public. On December 10, 1968, the County was incorporated. Most of the Laboratory's technical sites and offices were moved out of the townsite area to "across the bridge," the south side of Los Alamos Canyon. Since that time, in gradual stages, the federal government has slowly relinquished its control over community operations.

LASL (now LANL) and the federal government through the Department of Energy/National Security Administration (DOE/NNSA) have a substantial interest to ensure the safety of the environment, property and residents of Los Alamos County. Los Alamos County, LANL and DOE/NNSA all benefit from this collaborative relationship.

Economy

U.S. Census estimates show economic characteristics for the County. These are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Los Alamos County Civilian Employed Population 16 years and Over

Industry	Estimated Employment	Percent
Management	956	9.3%
Business and Financial	600	5.8%
Computer and Mathematical	962	9.4%
Architecture and Engineering	1,068	10.4%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1,931	18.8%
Community and Social Service	101	0.9%
Legal	113	1.1%
Educational and Library	601	5.9%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	368	3.6%
Healthcare Practitioners	477	4.6%
Healthcare Support	110	1.1%
Firefighters and Protective Service	161	1.6%
Law Enforcement	144	1.4%
Food Preparation and Serving	393	3.8%
Building and Grounds Cleaning	197	1.9%
Personal Care and Service	179	1.7%
Sales	313	3.0%
Office and Administrative Support	659	6.4%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	7	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	288	2.8%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	227	2.2%
Production	261	2.5%
Transportation and Material Moving	125	1.2%

Source: uspopulation.org

3 PLANNING PROCESS

Requirements §201.6(b) and §201.6(c)(1): An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include:

- 1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;**
- 2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia, and other private and nonprofit interests to be involved in the planning process; and**
- 3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.**

[The plan shall document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.

Background on Mitigation Planning in Los Alamos County

The Los Alamos County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan was originally developed in 2004-2006 and contained a risk assessment of identified hazards for the Los Alamos County planning area and a mitigation strategy to address the risk and vulnerability from these hazards. Since approval of the plan by FEMA in 2006, much progress has been made by Los Alamos County on implementation of the mitigation strategy. The Los Alamos County Office of Emergency Management recognized the need and importance of this plan and was responsible for initiating the plan's original development and 2013-2015 update process, which included securing internal funding. The County contracted with Integrated Solutions Consulting to facilitate the 2022-2023 plan update :

Assist in establishing the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) as defined by the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA);

Meet the DMA requirements as established by federal regulations and following FEMA's planning guidance;

Support objectives under the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System and the Flood Mitigation Assistance program;

Facilitate the entire planning process;

Identify the data requirements that HMPC participants could provide and conduct the research and documentation necessary to augment that data,

Assist in facilitating the public input process;

Produce the draft and final plan documents; and

Coordinate New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NMDHSEM) and FEMA Region VI plan reviews.

The remainder of this chapter provides a narrative description of the steps taken to prepare and update the hazard mitigation plan.

What's New in the Plan Update

Requirements §201.6(d)(3): A local jurisdiction must review and revise its plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit it for approval within 5 years in order to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding.

This LHMP update involved a comprehensive review and update of each section of the 2016 plan and includes an assessment of the success of the County in evaluating, monitoring and implementing the mitigation strategy outlined in the initial plan. Much of the 2016 plan has been revised and updated to be in conformance with FEMA's 2023 Plan Review Tool and Plan Review Guidelines. Only certain information and data still relevant from the 2016 plan was carried forward as applicable into this LHMP update. The plan update reflects the 2022-2023 planning process as described further in the next section; details on the planning process followed in the original plan development have been removed but can be referenced in the 2016 plan.

Also to be noted, Section 7 Implementation and Maintenance of this plan update addresses key requirements for plan updates, including:

- Consideration of changes in vulnerability due to action implementation;
- Documentation of success stories where mitigation efforts have proven effective;
- Documentation of areas where mitigation actions were not effective;
- Documentation of any new hazards that may arise or were previously overlooked;
- Incorporation of new data or studies on hazards and risks;
- Incorporation of new capabilities or changes in capabilities;
- Incorporation of growth and development-related changes to inventories; and
- Incorporation of new action recommendations or changes in action prioritization.

These requirements and others as detailed throughout this plan were also addressed during this Plan update process.

The impacts and mitigation opportunities from this event is incorporated into this update. Chapter 5 addresses progress in local mitigation efforts, changes in priorities, and new mitigation actions identified during the update process.

Local Government Participation

This LHMP update is a single-jurisdictional plan that covers Los Alamos County. The townsites of Los Alamos and White Rock are included as unincorporated communities within the County but are not separate municipalities. The DMA planning regulations and guidance stress that local governments seeking FEMA approval of their mitigation plan must participate in the planning effort in the following ways:

Participate in the process as part of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC);
Detail where within the planning area the risk differs from that facing the entire area;
Identify potential mitigation actions; and
Formally adopt the plan.

For the Los Alamos County Planning Area's HMPC, "participation" was defined at the outset of the plan update as the following:

Providing facilities for meetings;
Attending and participating in the HMPC meetings;
Collecting and providing other requested data (as available);
Managing administrative details;
Making decisions on plan process and content;
Identifying mitigation actions for the plan;
Reviewing and providing comments on plan drafts; including annexes
Informing the public, local officials, and other interested parties about the planning process and providing opportunity for them to comment on the plan;
Coordinating, and participating in the public input process; and
Coordinating the formal adoption of the plan by the governing board.

The County is seeking FEMA approval, and met all of these participation requirements. In most cases one or more representatives for each agency attended the HMPC meetings described in Table 3.2 and also brought together department staff to help collect data, identify mitigation actions and implementation strategies, and review and provide data on plan drafts. Appendix A provides additional information and documentation of the planning process.

The 10-Step Planning Process

The process for updating the Los Alamos County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan followed the DMA 2000 planning requirements and FEMA's associated guidance. This guidance is structured around a four-phase process:

Organize Resources;
Assess Risks;
Develop the Mitigation Plan; and
Implement the Plan and Monitor Progress.

The sections that follow describe each planning step in more detail.

Table 3.1. Mitigation Planning Processes Used to Develop and Update the Los Alamos County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

FEMA 4 Phase Guidance		FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Tasks (44 CFR Part 201)	Location in Plan
Phase I: Organize Resources	Task 1. Organize Resources	1: Determine the Planning Area and Resources	Chapters 1, 2 and 3
		2: Build the Planning Team 44 CFR 201.6(c)(1)	Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1
	Task 2. Involve the public	3: Create an Outreach Strategy y 44 CFR 201.6(b)(1)	Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1
	Task 3. Coordinate with Other Agencies	4: Review Community Capabilities 44 CFR 201.6(b)(2) & (3)	Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1 and Chapter 4, Section 4.4
Phase II: Assess Risks	Task 4. Assess the hazard	5: Conduct a Risk Assessment 44 CFR 201.6(c)(2)(i) 44 CFR 201.6(c)(2)(ii) & (iii)	Chapter 4, Sections 4.1-4.2
	Task 5. Assess the problem		Chapter 4, Section 4.3
Phase III: Update the Mitigation Strategy	Task 6. Set goals	6: Develop a Mitigation Strategy 44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)(i); 44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)(ii); and 44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)(iii)	Chapter 5, Section 5.2
	Task 7. Review possible activities		Chapter 5, Section 5.4
	Task 8. Draft an action plan		Chapter 5, Section 5.4
Phase IV: Adopt and Implement the Plan	Task 9. Adopt the plan	8: Review and Adopt the Plan	Chapter 6, Appendix C
	Task 10. Implement, evaluate, revise	7: Keep the Plan Current	Chapter 7
		9: Create a Safe and Resilient Community 44 CFR 201.6(c)(4)	Chapter 7

Phase 1: Organize Resources

Planning Step 1: Organize the Planning Effort

With Los Alamos County's commitment to update the plan, Integrated Solutions Consulting worked with the Los Alamos County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) to establish the framework and organization for the update process. Organizational efforts were initiated with the County to inform and educate the plan participants of the purpose and need for updating the countywide hazard mitigation plan. An initial meeting was held to discuss the organizational aspects of this plan update process with County OEM, who took the lead on this project. Invitations to the kickoff meeting for this plan update were extended to key county departments, representatives from special districts for the county and townsites, as well as to other federal, tribal, state, and local stakeholders, including representatives from the public, that might have an interest in participating in the planning process. Representatives from the County and HMPC members to the 2016 plan were used as a starting point for the invite list, with additional invitations extended as appropriate throughout the planning process. The list of initial invitees is included in Appendix A.

The HMPC was established as a result of this effort, as well as through interest generated through outreach conducted for this project. The HMPC, comprising key county, special district, and other government and stakeholder representatives, developed the plan with leadership from the County OEM and facilitation by Integrated Solutions Consulting. The HMPC also included other agency and public stakeholders with an interest in hazard mitigation. Included in the stakeholders invitees list, are those agencies responsible for regulating and implementing mitigation activities and development, those with the authority to implement activities are located within the Los Alamos County Planning Department and were included in the planning process. For each identified project/action item the responsible agency for implementation is included within the mitigation strategy for each identified mitigation action/project. The following participated on the HMPC:

Los Alamos County

Los Alamos County Fire Department
Los Alamos County Police Department, Office of Emergency Management
Los Alamos County Information Technology/Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
Los Alamos County Department of Parks, Recreation and Open Space
Los Alamos County – Public Information Officer
Los Alamos County Department of Public Utilities
Los Alamos County Department of Public Works
Los Alamos Public Schools
Los Alamos County, Risk Management

Other Government and Stakeholder Representatives

Los Alamos National Laboratory, Engineering Services
Los Alamos National Laboratory, Emergency Operations
National Park Service

A list of participating HMPC representatives for the County is included in Appendix A. Note that the above list of HMPC members also includes several other government and stakeholder representatives that contributed to the planning process. Specific participants from these other agencies are also identified in Appendix A.

The planning process officially began with a kick-off meeting held on September 28, 2022. The meeting covered the scope of work and an introduction to the Hazard Mitigation Planning Requirements. Participants were provided an overview of hazard mitigation planning, what to expect in the plan update process, roles and expectations, public and stakeholder involvement, initial data requests and a project timeline.

During the planning process, the HMPC communicated through virtual meetings, email, telephone conversations and a stakeholder workshop.

The HMPC met three times during the planning period (September 2022-February, 2023). The purposes of these meetings are described in Table 3.2. Agendas for each of the meetings are included in Appendix A.

Table 3.2. HMPC Meetings

Meeting Type	Meeting Topic	Meeting Date(s)
HMPC #1	Introduction to the planning process	28-Sept-22
Kick-off Meeting	Roles and Expectations	
	Organize Resources: the role of the HMPC, planning for public involvement, coordinating with other agencies/stakeholders	
	Introduction to Hazard Identification	
Workshop 1	Mitigation Overview/Recap	8-Feb23
	Hazard Summary Worksheet Review	
	Mitigation Goals	
	Mitigation Strategies	
	Review Ongoing Mitigation Actions/Projects	
	Identify New Mitigation Actions	
Workshop 2	Mitigation Overview/Recap	9-Feb-23
	Hazard Summary Worksheet Review	
	Mitigation Goals	
	Mitigation Strategies	
	Review Ongoing Mitigation Actions/Projects	
	Identify New Mitigation Actions	

Planning Step 2: Involve the Public

Early discussions with the Los Alamos County OEM established the initial plan for public involvement. Public outreach for this plan update began at the beginning of the plan development process with an informational press release to inform the public of the purpose of the DMA and the hazard mitigation planning process for the Los Alamos County Planning Area and to invite the public to participate in an upcoming public meeting. At the planning team kick-off meeting, the HMPC discussed additional strategies for public involvement and agreed to an approach using established public information mechanisms and resources within the community. Public involvement activities for this plan update included: press releases; development of a backgrounder for the County webpage and associated website postings; stakeholder and public meetings; and the collection of public and stakeholder comments on the draft plan.

A community survey was developed and distributed via county websites and social media platforms. The public was encouraged to participate in the survey and provide feedback to assist on driving the plan update process with hazards to be mitigated and general mitigation and preparedness feedback. The public survey was opened from November 1-18, the survey received 245 responses from the public. For full survey responses and questions please see appendix A.

Formal public meetings were held to solicit public and stakeholder input prior to finalizing the updated plan. Public Outreach for the February 8th and 9th 2023 Public Meetings on the Hazard Mitigation Plan included a news release was issued January 27, 2023 to local media announcing the meeting. The press release was also posted to the County's intranet (internal posting for employees), on the News section of the County's webpage. The news release was also sent to all County Boards and Commissions via email. Three members of the public attended the meetings, the County PIO and a member of the HMPC showed up for the meeting. All press releases and website postings are on file with the Los Alamos County OEM (see Figure 3.1 for an example of a press release) and in Appendix A. Other outreach on the plan is noted in Table 3.3. A draft of the plan was made available on the County website for a 14 day public comment period. Where appropriate, stakeholder and public comments and recommendations were incorporated into the final plan, including the sections that address mitigation goals and strategies.

Underserved and Equitable Communities:

Throughout the planning process the HMPC made all possible efforts to reach out to all members of the community to ensure the underserved portions of the community were provided an opportunity to participate in both in person public meeting as well as the online survey. To ensure that all community members were provided an opportunity to provide feedback in the planning process the HMPC included the draft HMP document to members of the "Los Alamos Racial Equity and Inclusivity Task Force" for dissemination throughout the community, as part of the public comment period prior to submittal of the HMP for State and FEMA review. Comments were incorporated into the document where appropriate. [Racial Equity and Inclusivity Task Force - Los Alamos County \(losalamosnm.us\)](https://losalamosnm.us)

Table 3.3. Public and Stakeholder Meetings

Meeting Topic	Meeting Date	Meeting Locations
Presentation of HMP update and overview of local mitigation actions	Feb 8th, 2023	Fuller Lodge, Los Alamos
Presentation of Draft LHMP, Hazards and Mitigation Actions HMP update and overview of local mitigation actions	Feb 9 2023	White Rock Fire Station

Figure 3.1. Example of Press Release Used to Involve the Public

The image is a screenshot of the Los Alamos Daily Post website. At the top, the masthead reads "DAILY POST" in large, bold letters, with "LOS ALAMOS" in smaller red text above the "O". Below the masthead, it says "Official Newspaper of Record in Los Alamos County". To the right of the masthead are two circular logos: "Member National Newspaper Association" and "Member New Mexico Press Association". A red navigation bar contains links: Front, News, Sections (with a dropdown arrow), Letters, Columns, Classifieds, Legals, FAQ, Advertise, and About/Contact.

Below the navigation bar is a blue banner for Enterprise Bank & Trust. It features a photo of a man and a woman looking at a laptop. The text reads: "PROTECTING YOURSELF FROM FRAUD IS ESSENTIAL." and "Click here for resources on how to best protect yourself and your business." The Enterprise Bank & Trust logo is on the right.

Below the blue banner is a white banner for Northern New Mexico College. It features a photo of two graduates in caps and gowns. The text reads: "BASICS TO BACHELOR'S, TRADES PROGRAMS & CAREER PATHWAYS", "NORTHERN NEW MEXICO COLLEGE", "PLUS, you may qualify for TUITION-FREE COLLEGE with the NEW MEXICO OPPORTUNITY SCHOLARSHIP.*", "APPLY TODAY FOR SPRING 2023! (505) 747-2111 / nnmc.edu", and a small footnote: "*Based on NM Higher Education Department residency requirements."

The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column has a headline "County Hazard Mitigation Survey Launches Today" and a sub-headline "Submitted by Carol A. Clark on November 1, 2022 - 7:46 pm". Below this is a large blue box with the text "HAZARD MITIGATION SURVEY OPEN NOW". Below the blue box is a white box with the text "TAKE THE SURVEY", "Help communicate preparedness needs and risk perceptions", "November 1-18", "www.lacnm.com/HazardSurvey", and the "LOS ALAMOS Office of Emergency Management" logo.

The right column has a red search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the text "Search the Daily Post". Below the search bar is a red box with the text "In And Around Town", "Subscribe FREE to News Alerts", "Make the Daily Post your Homepage", and "More News - Like us on Facebook". Below the red box is a white box with the text "Live-streamed Sports", "Volleyball vs Moriarty", "6 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 1 Home", and the "HILLTOPPERS" logo. Below the white box is a purple box with the text "YOU'VE WORKED HARD TO MAKE IT A HOME" and a photo of a person sitting on a bench.

Figure 3.2. Los Alamos County Hazard Mitigation Plan Webpage

County Hazard Mitigation Survey Launches Today

Submitted by Carol A. Clark on November 1, 2022 - 7:46 pm

HAZARD MITIGATION SURVEY OPEN NOW

TAKE THE SURVEY

Help communicate preparedness needs and risk perceptions

November 1-18

www.lacnm.com/HazardSurvey

LOS ALAMOS
Office of Emergency Management

COUNTY News:

Los Alamos County Emergency Management (EM) Division is conducting a study to better understand the preparedness needs and risk perceptions of those who live and work in the County as part of the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process.

To do so, a questionnaire has been created, and EM encourages the entire community to participate. The [Hazard Mitigation Survey](#) is open to the public today, Nov. 1-18.

The purpose of hazard mitigation planning is to identify policies and actions that can be implemented before a disaster occurs to reduce risk and future losses. Mitigation forms the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

"Understanding community perceptions when assessing potential risks will help us prioritize and plan mitigation projects accordingly," explains Cody Ulrich, Los Alamos County Emergency Management Specialist.


The questionnaire should only take about 10 minutes to complete. All responses will be kept confidential, and the community's participation is strictly voluntary. The public's input will enable the County to better serve the community through the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process.

Members of the public with any questions, contact Cody Ulrich at 505.662.8290.

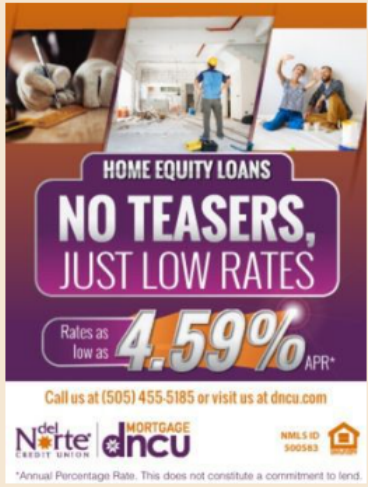
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Live-streamed Sports
Volleyball vs Moriarty
6 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 1 Home



With Voice of the Hilltoppers Gene Mortensen, Mike Cote, John McHale & Nate Limback



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LOS ALAMOS



43°F

scattered clouds

Wednesday		57°F	41°F
Thursday		50°F	34°F
Friday		39°F	27°F

Planning Step 3: Coordinate with Other Departments and Agencies

Early in the planning process, the HMPC determined that data collection, mitigation strategy

development, and plan approval would be greatly enhanced by inviting other local, state and federal agencies and organizations to participate in the process. In addition to the engagement of Los Alamos National Laboratory the following groups were invited to participate in the planning

process based on their involvement in hazard mitigation planning, their landowner status in the County, and/or their interest as a neighboring jurisdictions.

New Mexico Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
New Mexico State University
University of New Mexico Earth Data Analysis Center
Santa Clara Pueblo (neighboring pueblo)
San Ildefonso Pueblo (neighboring pueblo)
Rio Arriba County Emergency Management (neighboring County)
Los Alamos National Laboratory
National Park Service – Bandelier National Monument
FEMA Region VI
Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Agency
National Weather Service

Coordination with key agencies, organizations, and advisory groups throughout the planning process allowed the HMPC to review common problems, development policies, and mitigation strategies as well as identifying any conflicts or inconsistencies with regional mitigation policies, plans, programs and regulations. LANL was actively engaged throughout the process and incorporated a seismic monitoring effort into the Plan's mitigation strategy. FEMA Region VI provided a courtesy review on the Plan's draft risk assessment. The University of New Mexico's Earth Data Analysis Center provided input to the Plan's earthquake vulnerability assessment with HAZUS modeling. The above stakeholders were made aware of the effort and were provided opportunities for input but in some instances no additional input was received, which was the case for the neighboring pueblos and Rio Arriba County.

Phone calls and emails were used during plan development to directly coordinate with key individuals representing other agencies or regional programs. The County Emergency Manager also worked as the liaison to this plan and other regional planning efforts to ensure successful coordination and input with other ongoing plans.

As part of the public review and comment period for the draft plan, key agencies and were again specifically solicited to provide any final input to the draft plan document. This input was solicited both through membership on the HMPC and by direct emails to key groups and associations to review and comment on the plan. As part of this targeted outreach, these key stakeholders were also specifically invited to attend the public meeting to discuss any outstanding issues and to provide input on the draft document and final mitigation strategies.

Individuals solicited (via a direct email, with a link to the plan on the County website) as part of this targeted outreach for input on the draft plan included: National Weather Service, American Red Cross, Santa Clara Pueblo, San Ildefonso Pueblo, NMDHSEM, USACE, and NM Fire. Appendix A includes documentation of these email solicitations.

The HMPC also used technical data, reports, and studies from the following agencies and groups:

LANL
DHSEM
US Fish and Wildlife Service
New Mexico Drought Task Force
State and Federal Historic Preservation Districts
New Mexico State Department of Highways
New Mexico State Forestry Service
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology
University of New Mexico Earth Data Analysis Center
U.S. Geological Survey
National Weather Service

Appendix B References provides a detailed list of references used in the preparation of this plan update. Specific references relied on in the development of this plan are also sourced throughout the document as appropriate.

Other Community Planning Efforts and Hazard Mitigation Activities

Coordination with other community planning efforts is also paramount to the success of this plan. Hazard mitigation planning involves identifying existing policies, tools, and actions that will reduce a community's risk and vulnerability to hazards. Los Alamos County uses a variety of comprehensive planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive plans and ordinances, to guide growth and development. Integrating existing planning efforts and mitigation policies and action strategies into this plan establishes a credible and comprehensive plan that ties into and supports other community programs. The development of this plan incorporated information from the following existing plans, studies, reports, and initiatives listed in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4. Incorporated Planning Mechanisms

Plan	How Incorporated
LAC Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2016	Incorporated into Risk and Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Strategy; goals and objectives referenced during goals update process, resulting in modified objectives aligning both plans.
LAC Open Space Management Plan 2015	Incorporated by reference in Mitigation Strategy
LANL Forest Management Plan 2014	Incorporated into Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
2018 State of New Mexico Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan	Used as reference for Risk and Vulnerability Assessment. Goals referenced during mitigation goals update.
LAC Comprehensive Plan 2019	Informed Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, use of White Rock and Los Alamos townsite land use maps.
LAC Snow and Ice Control Plan 2010-2011	Noted in capabilities assessment
LAC Community Trail Plan 2013	Reviewed for relevant links
LAC Utility Curtailment Plan	Noted in capabilities assessment
LAC Sustainability Plan 2017	Noted in capabilities assessment

A key example of coordinating with other planning efforts is the coordination of this LHMP with the Community Wildfire Protection Plan and the Open Space Management Plan. Both of these plans address wildfire mitigation, one of the most significant hazards affecting the County. A successful mitigation strategy requires that these planning efforts be coordinated. Other documents were reviewed and considered, as appropriate, during the collection of data to support Planning Steps 4 and 5, which include the hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, and capability assessment. Appendix B References provides a detailed list of references used in the preparation of this plan update. Specific references relied on in the development of this plan are also sourced throughout the document as appropriate.

Phase 2: Assess Risks

Planning Steps 4 and 5: Identify the Hazards and Assess the Risks

Integrated Solutions Consulting led the HMPC in a data discovery and research effort to identify, document, and profile all the hazards that have, or could have, an impact in the planning area. Data collection worksheets were developed and used in this effort to aid in updating hazards and vulnerabilities where the risk varied across the planning area. Updated Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data were used to display, analyze, and quantify hazards and vulnerabilities. The HMPC also updated the plan's capability assessment to review and document the planning area's current capabilities to mitigate risk from and vulnerability to hazards.

By collecting information about existing government programs, policies, regulations, ordinances, and emergency plans, the HMPC could assess those activities and measures already in place that contribute to mitigating some of the risks and vulnerabilities identified. A more detailed description of the risk assessment process, methodologies, and results are included in Chapter 4 Risk Assessment.

Phase 3: Develop the Mitigation Plan

Planning Steps 6 and 7: Set Goals and Review Possible Activities

Integrated Solutions Consulting facilitated meetings with the HMPC that included a description of the purpose and process of developing planning goals and objectives, as well as discussion of a comprehensive range of mitigation alternatives, and a method of selecting and defending recommended mitigation actions using a series of selection criteria. Additional details of the process to update goals and actions is included in Chapter 5 Mitigation Strategy. Additional documentation on the process the HMPC used to develop the goals and strategy is in Appendix A.

Planning Step 8: Draft an Action Plan

Based on input from the HMPC regarding the draft risk assessment and the goals and activities identified in Planning Steps 6 and 7, Integrated Solutions Consulting produced a complete first draft of the plan. This complete draft was distributed electronically to the HMPC and the LEPC for review and comment. Other agencies were invited to comment on this draft as well. Comments were integrated into a public review draft, which was advertised and distributed to collect public input. Integrated Solutions Consulting integrated comments and issues from the public, as appropriate, along with additional internal review comments and produced a final draft for the NMDHSEM and FEMA Region VI to review and approve, contingent upon final adoption by the Los Alamos County Council.

Phase 4: Implement the Plan and Monitor Progress

Planning Step 9: Adopt the Plan

In order to secure buy-in and officially implement the plan, the plan was adopted by the Los Alamos County Council using the sample resolution contained in Appendix C.

Planning Step 10: Implement, Evaluate, and Revise the Plan

The true worth of any mitigation plan is in the effectiveness of its implementation. In the previous steps of the plan update process the HMPC's efforts have been directed at researching data, gathering updated information for the plan, and developing appropriate mitigation actions. Each recommended action includes key descriptors, such as a lead manager and possible funding sources, to help initiate implementation. An overall implementation strategy is described in Chapter 7 Plan Implementation and Maintenance.

Finally, there are numerous organizations within the Los Alamos County Planning Area whose goals and interests interface with hazard mitigation. Coordination with these other planning efforts, as addressed in Planning Step 3, is paramount to the ongoing success of this plan and mitigation in Los Alamos County and is addressed further in Chapter 7. A plan update and maintenance schedule and a strategy for continued public involvement are also included in Chapter 7.

Implementation and Maintenance Process: 2023

The 2006 Los Alamos County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan included a process for implementation and maintenance, which is excerpted below. This process as set forth in the 2006 plan was generally followed, with some variation. The plan was not updated within the five year period due to other priorities, including Emergency Management and other department personnel being engaged with the response and recovery efforts from the 2011 Las Conchas wildfire, 2013 Flooding events and the 2022 Cerro Pelado wildfire.

2023 Implementation & Maintenance Process Excerpt

“Plan maintenance implies an ongoing effort to monitor and evaluate Plan implementation and to update the plan as progress, roadblocks or changing circumstances are recognized. This monitoring and updating will take place through a semi-annual review by the LAC OEM, an annual review through the Mitigation Coordinating Committee, and a 5-year written update to be submitted to the state and FEMA Region VI, unless disaster or other circumstances (e.g., changing regulations) lead to a different time frame.

In order to best evaluate any changes in vulnerability as a result of Plan Implementation, the Mitigation Coordinating Committee will follow the following process:

A representative from the Responsible Office identified in each Mitigation Measure will be responsible for tracking and reporting on an annual basis to the Mitigation Coordinating Committee on the status of a given project and provide input on whether the project as implemented meets the defined objectives and is likely to be successful in reducing vulnerabilities;

If the project does not meet identified objectives, the committee will determine what additional measures may be implemented and an assigned individual will be responsible for defining project scope, implementing project; monitoring success of project, and making any required modifications to the Plan; and

Updating of the plan will be by written changes and submissions, as the Committee deems appropriate and necessary, and as approved by the County Councilors.”

4 RISK ASSESSMENT

Requirement §201.6(c)(2): [The plan shall include] A risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.

As defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), risk is a combination of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure. It is the impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community and refers to the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage.

The risk assessment process identifies and profiles relevant hazards and assesses the exposure of lives, property, and infrastructure to these hazards. The process allows for a better understanding of the County's potential risk to natural hazards and provides a framework for developing and prioritizing mitigation actions to reduce risk from future hazard events.

This LHMP update involved a comprehensive review and update of each section of the 2016 risk assessment. As part of the risk assessment update, new data was used, where available, and new analyses were conducted. This risk assessment builds upon the methodology described in the FEMA publication *Understanding Your Risks—Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses (FEMA 386-2, 2002)*, which breaks the assessment down to a four-step process:

- Identify Hazards
- Profile Hazard Events
- Inventory Assets
- Estimate Losses

The 2023 FEMA *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook* recommends a similar, four step process for conducting a risk assessment:

- Describe Hazards;
- Identify Community Assets
- Analyze Risks
- Summarize Vulnerability

Data collected through this process has been incorporated into the following sections of this chapter:
Section 4.1: Hazard Identification: Natural Hazards identifies the natural hazards that threaten the Planning Area and describes why some hazards have been omitted from further consideration.
Section 4.2: Hazard Profiles discusses the threat to the Planning Area and describes previous occurrences of hazard events and the likelihood of future occurrences (2013 FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Risk Assessment Step 1).
Section 4.3:

Vulnerability Assessment assesses the Planning Areas’ exposure to natural hazards; considering assets at risk, critical facilities, and future development trends (2023 FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Risk Assessment Steps 2, 3 and 4). Section 4.4: Capability Assessment inventories existing mitigation activities and policies, regulations, and plans that pertain to mitigation and can affect net vulnerability (2013 FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Planning Task 4).

This risk assessment covers the entire geographical extent of the Los Alamos County Planning Area (Planning Area), including the county and the unincorporated communities of Los Alamos and White Rock. In addition to standard analyses, data provided via FEMA through the National Risk Index (NRI) is provided below. In some instances where hazard analyses data is difficult to quantify the NRI data can be considered best available data for analyses purposes.

FEMA NRI RISK SCORES

The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for 18 natural hazards: Avalanche, Coastal Flooding, Cold Wave, Drought, Earthquake, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricane, Ice Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Riverine Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornado, Tsunami, Volcanic Activity, Wildfire, and Winter Weather. Because not all hazards are applicable to the County, only those hazards with a defined risk to the County are included.

The National Risk Index leverages available source data for Expected Annual Loss due to these 18 hazard types, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience to develop a baseline relative risk measurement for each United States county and Census tract. These measurements are calculated using average past conditions, but they cannot be used to predict future outcomes for a community. The National Risk Index is intended to fill gaps in available data and analyses to better inform federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial decision makers as they develop risk reduction strategies.

Social Vulnerability

Social Vulnerability measures the susceptibility of social groups to the adverse impacts of natural hazards, including disproportionate death, injury, loss, or disruption of livelihood.

Per the FEMA National Risk Index, Los Alamos County has a Social Vulnerability Rating of “Relatively Moderate” and a Social Vulnerability Score of “37.01” (source: FEMA National Risk Index, 2023h).

The “Social Vulnerability Score” and “Rating” represent the relative level of a community’s social vulnerability compared to all other communities at the same level. A community’s Social Vulnerability Score is also proportional to a community’s risk. A higher Social Vulnerability Score results in a higher Risk Index Score (FEMA National Risk Index, 2023h).

Social vulnerability is also one of five components included in the formulation of the “National Risk Index Score”, in addition to community resilience, estimated annual loss (EAL) based on exposure, annualized frequency, and historic Loss Ratio (HLR) factors (source: FEMA National Risk Index, 2023h).

Community	Social Vulnerability Score	Rating
Los Alamos County, NM	1.21	Very Low

Community Resilience

Community Resilience measures a community's ability to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions.

Community	Community Resilience Score	Rating
Los Alamos County, NM	97.71	Very High

Expected Annual Loss

Community	Expected Annual Loss Score	Rating
Los Alamos County, NM	19.44	Very Low

Overall NRI Score

Community	FEMA National Risk Index Score	Rating
Los Alamos County, NM	11.49	Very Low

*OVERALL RISK SCORE (COUNTY)

Hazard Event	Probability Factor	Sum of Weighted Extent Factors	Sum of Weighted Vulnerability Factors	Sum of Weighted Impact Factors	Consequence Score	Total Risk Score (Probability x Consequence)
Dam Failure	1	4	6	17	27	17
Drought	2	8	10	21	39	43
Earthquake	2	12	12	28	52	55
Floods: 100/500 year	2	8	9	27	44	48
Floods: Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding	2	8	6	15	29	33
Landslide (includes Rockfall)	3	8	14	25	47	72
Severe Weather: High Winds (J), Lightning,	3	8	13	27	48	73

Hail.						
Severe Weather: Winter Storm and Severe Cold	3	12	17	36	65	95
Wildfire	1	12	10	24	46	27
Volcanoes	2	8	15	24	47	51

For a full listing of hazard rankings and methodologies please click the below link:



LosAlamos_Rankings
preadsheet_5.22.23.xl

Hazard Identification: Natural Hazards

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the type of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction.

The Los Alamos County HMPC conducted a hazard identification study to determine the hazards that threaten the Planning Area. This section details the methodology and results of this effort.

Methodology and Results

Using existing natural hazards data and input gained through planning meetings, the HMPC agreed upon a list of natural hazards that could affect Los Alamos County. Hazards data from the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NMDHSEM), FEMA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and many other sources were examined to assess the significance of these hazards to the Planning Area. Significance of each identified hazard was measured in general terms and focused on key criteria such as frequency and resulting damage, which includes deaths and injuries, as well as property and economic damage. The natural hazards evaluated as part of this plan include those that have occurred historically or have the potential to cause significant human and/or monetary losses in the future. In general, this plan goes into greater detail, depth, and analysis.

The following hazards in Table 4.1, listed alphabetically were identified and investigated for this plan update. As a starting point, the updated 2018 New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan was consulted to evaluate the applicability of hazards of concern to the State to the Planning Area. The State Plan includes three hazards not considered to be a concern to Los Alamos County based on local geography, geology, climatology and hazard history; these include extreme heat, expansive soil and land subsidence.

Building upon this effort, hazards from the past plan were also identified, and comments explain how hazards were updated from the previous plan. All hazards from the 2016 plan were profiled in this plan. The Comment column in Table 4.1 explains how hazards were updated from the previous plan.

Table 4.1. Hazard Identification and Comparison

2023 Hazards	2016 Hazards	Comment
Dam Failure	Dam Failure	More detailed analysis was performed, using inundation information from the County.
Drought	Drought	History updated; Similar analysis was performed
Earthquake	Earthquakes	LANL seismic risk studies incorporated
Floods	Floods	Greater analysis was performed using the 2011 Los Alamos County DFIRM; Added additional detail on Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding
Landslide (includes Rockfall)	Rockfall	Landslide was added and a GIS analysis was performed.
Severe Weather: Lightning	Severe Weather: Heavy rains/thunderstorm/wind/lightning	This was broken out as a separate hazard. Events updated.
Severe Weather: Thunderstorm (includes Hail and Monsoon)	Severe Weather: Heavy rains/thunderstorm/wind/lightning	Events updated; Similar analysis was performed
Severe Weather: Wind	Severe Weather: Heavy rains/thunderstorm/wind/lightning	This was broken out as a separate hazard. Events updated.
Severe Weather: Winter Storm and Severe Cold	Severe Weather : Winter Storms	This was broken out as a separate hazard. Events updated.
Wildfire	Wildfires	Greater analysis was performed using the CWPP data
Volcanoes	Volcanoes	Similar analysis was performed

The worksheet below was completed by the County with input from the HMPC to identify, profile, and rate the significance of identified hazards. All of these hazards have a detailed hazard profile and are analyzed further in Section 4.3 Vulnerability Assessment.

Table 4.2.

Los Alamos County Hazard Identification Worksheet

Hazard	Spatial Extent	Probability of Future Occurrences	Magnitude/Severity	Significance
Dam Failure	Limited	Low	Medium	Medium
Drought	Extensive	Medium	Low	Low
Earthquake	Extensive	Low	High	Medium-High
Floods: 100/500 year	Limited	Low	Medium	Medium
Floods: Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding	Significant	High	Medium	High
Landslide (includes Rockfall)	Limited	Medium	Low	Medium
Severe Weather: High Winds (includes Straight Line Winds and Microbursts)	Extensive	High	Low	Low
Severe Weather: Lightning	Limited	High	Low	Medium
Severe Weather: Thunderstorm (includes Hail and Monsoon)	Extensive	High	Medium	Medium
Severe Weather: Winter Storm and Severe Cold	Extensive	High	Low	Low
Wildfire	Significant	High	High	High
Volcanoes	Extensive	Low	High	Low
<p>Spatial Extent Limited: Less than 10% of planning area Significant: 10-50% of planning area Extensive: 50-100% of planning area Probability of Future Occurrences Low: Occurs less than once every 10 years or more Medium: Occurs less than once every 5 to 10 years High: Occurs once every year or up to once every five years Significance Low: minimal potential impact Medium: moderate potential impact High: widespread potential impact</p> <p>Magnitude/Severity Low: Negligible property damages (less than 5% of all buildings and infrastructure) Negligible loss of quality of life. emergency response capability is sufficient to manage the hazard. Medium: Moderate property damages (15% to 50% of all buildings and infrastructure) Some loss of quality of life. Emergency response capability, economic and geographic effects of the hazard are of sufficient magnitude to involve one or more counties. High: Property damages to greater than 50% of all buildings and infrastructure. Significant loss of quality of life Emergency response capability, economic and geographic effects of the hazard are of</p>				

Disaster Declaration History

One method to identify hazards based upon past occurrence is to look at what events triggered federal and/or state disaster declarations within the Planning Area. Disaster declarations are granted when the severity and magnitude of the event's impact surpass the ability of the local government to respond and recover. Disaster assistance is supplemental and sequential. When the local government's capacity has been surpassed, a state disaster declaration may be issued, allowing for the provision of state assistance. Should the disaster be so severe that both the local and state government's capacity is exceeded, a federal disaster declaration may be issued allowing for the provision of federal disaster assistance.

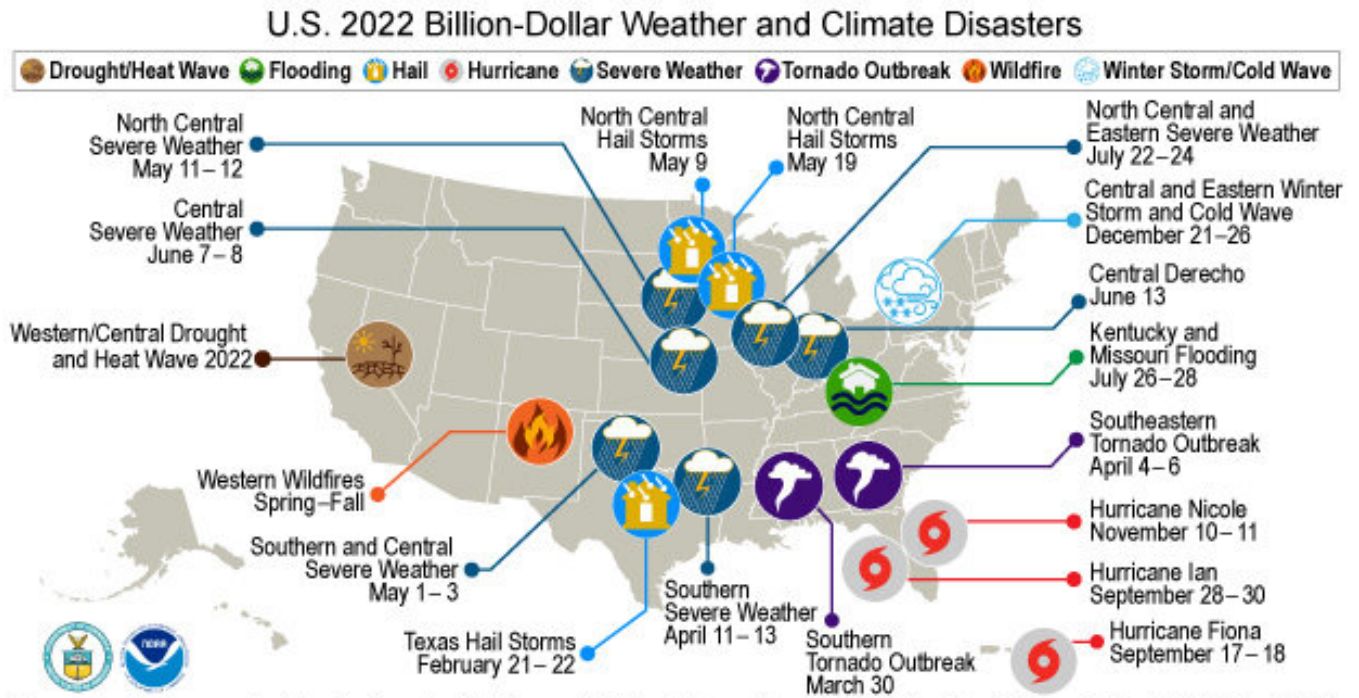
Los Alamos County has experienced seven federal disaster declarations, four emergency declarations and one fire management declaration since 1950. Three of the federal declarations were associated with flood events, while three were related to wildfire and one was the global COVID-19 pandemic. Of the emergency declarations, two were for wildfire, one was for the evacuation from Hurricane Katrina, and one was for drought. A summation of federal disaster declarations is shown in Table 4.3. Figure 4.1 shows the billion dollar disasters throughout the United States for just the year 2022 to highlight the growing number of costly disasters nationwide.

Table 4.3 Los Alamos County Federal and State Disaster Declaration History

Disaster Declaration	Hazard Type	Incident Period	Declaration Date	Declaring Agency
DR-4652	New Mexico Wildfires Flooding, Mudflows and Straight-line Winds	4/5/2022-7/23/2022	5/4/2022	Federal
DR-4529	New Mexico Covid-19 Pandemic	1/20/2020-5/11/2023	4/5/2020	Federal
DR-4152	Severe Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides	9/9/2013-9/22/2013	10/29/2013	Federal
DR-4079	Flooding	6/22/2013-7/12/2013	8/24/2013	Federal
DR-4047	Flooding	8/19/2011-8/24/2011	11/23/2011	Federal
FM-2933	Los Conchas Fire	6/26/2011-8/25/2011	6/26/2011	Federal
EM-3229	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	8/29/2005-10/1/2005	9/7/2005	Federal
DR-1329	Cerro Grande Wildfire	5/5/2000-6/9/2000	5/13/2000	Federal
EM-3154	New Mexico Wildfire (this would become the Cerro Grande fire above)	5/5/2000-7/7/2000	5/10/2000	Federal
EM-3128	New Mexico Extreme Fire Hazard	6/29/1998-10/15/1998	7/2/1998	Federal
EM-3034	New Mexico Drought	3/2/1977	3/2/1977	Federal

Source: FEMA

Figure 4.1. Billion Dollar disasters 2022 in the US and Los Alamos County



This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 18 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States in 2022.

Source: NOAA

Hazard Profiles

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the...location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

The hazards identified in Section 4.1 Hazard Identification Natural Hazards, are profiled individually in this section. In general, information provided by planning team members is integrated into this section with information from other data sources. These profiles set the stage for Section 4.3 Vulnerability Assessment, where the vulnerability is quantified for each of the priority hazards. Each hazard is profiled in the following format:

Hazard/Problem Description—This section gives a description of the hazard and associated issues followed by details on the hazard specific to the Los Alamos County Planning Area. Where known, this includes information on the hazard extent, seasonal patterns, speed of onset/duration, and magnitude and/or any secondary effects.

Previous Occurrences—This section contains information on historical incidents, including impacts where known. The extent or location of the hazard within or near the Los Alamos County Planning Area is also included here. Available hazard data and historical incident worksheets were used to capture information from the HMPC on previous occurrences.

Frequency/Likelihood of Future Occurrence—The frequency of past events is used in this section to gauge the likelihood of future occurrences. Where possible, frequency was calculated based on existing data. This was determined by dividing the number of events observed by the number of years on record and multiplying by 100. This gives the percent chance of the event happening in any given year (e.g., three droughts over a 30-year period equates to a 10 percent chance of a experiencing a drought in any given year). The likelihood of future occurrences is categorized into one of the following classifications:

Low: Occurs less than once every 10 years or more

Medium: Occurs less than once every 5 to 10 years

High: Occurs once every year or up to once every five years

The following sections provide profiles of the natural hazards that the HMPC identified in Section 4.1 Hazard Identification. Given that most disasters that affect the Planning Area are directly or indirectly related to severe weather events, this section begins with severe weather hazards, and the other hazard profiles follow alphabetically.

Severe Weather: General

Severe weather is generally any destructive weather event, but usually occurs in the Los Alamos

County Planning Area as localized storms that bring heavy rain, hail, lightning, and strong winds.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Climatic Data Center (NCEI) has been tracking severe weather since 1950. Their Storm Events Database contains data on the following: all weather events from 1993 to current (except from 6/1993-7/1993); and additional data from the Storm Prediction Center (1950-1992), thunderstorm winds (1955-1992), and hail (1955-1992). This database contains 181 severe weather events that occurred in Los Alamos County between January 1, 1950, and July 31, 2022. Table 4.4 summarizes these events.

NCEI

Table 4.4 NCEI Severe Weather Reports for Los Alamos County, 1950-2022

Hazard	Occurrences	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Drought	47	0	0	\$0	\$0
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	1	0	0	\$0	\$0
Flash Flood	13	0	0	\$9,610,000	\$0
Hail	33	0	0	\$110,000	\$0
Heavy Snow	53	0	0	\$135,000	\$0
High Wind	24	0	0	\$48,000	\$0
Thunderstorm Wind	2	0	0	\$0	\$0
Wildfire	8	0	0	1,517,005,000	\$0
Totals	181	0	0	\$1,526,908,000	\$0

Source: NCEI

*Note: Losses reflect totals for all impacted areas

The HMPC supplemented NCEI data with data from SHELDUS (Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States). SHELDUS is a county-level data set for the United States that tracks 18 types of natural hazard events along with associated property and crop losses, injuries, and fatalities for the period 1960-2012. Produced by the Hazards Research Lab at the University of South Carolina, this database combines information from several sources (including the NCEI). The database includes every loss causing and/or deadly event between 1960 through 1979 and from 1995 onward. Between 1980 and 1995, SHELDUS reflects only events that caused at least one fatality or more than \$50,000 in property or crop damages. For events that covered multiple counties, the dollar losses, deaths, and injuries were equally divided among the affected counties (e.g., if four counties were affected, then a quarter of the dollar losses, injuries, and deaths were attributed to each county). From 1995 to 2008 all events that were reported by the NCEI with a specific dollar amount are included in SHELDUS.

It is important to note that SHELDUS data was available at no charge until 2012. Since then the data has become prohibitively expensive, and has not been updated in this plan beyond 2012. However, SHELDUS data sometimes includes impacts and damages not included by other data sources, including NCEI. It helps to paint a more complete picture of specific hazard impacts in Los Alamos County; for this reason, the data is still included in the assessment.

SHELDUS contains information of 78 severe weather events that occurred in Los Alamos County between 1960 and 2012. These events are shown and summarized in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 SHELDUS Severe Weather Report for Los Alamos County 1960-2012

Hazard	Occurrences	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Flooding	4	0	0	\$9,610,000	\$0
Hail	9	0	0	\$120,706	\$1,563
Hail - Lightning	1	0	0	\$5,000	\$0
Hail – Wind	1	0.08	0	\$2,000	\$200
Lightning	3	3	1	\$50,000	\$0
Severe Storm/Thunder Storm - Winter Weather	1	0	0	\$0	\$3,846
Wildfire	4	0	0	\$1,506,142,857	\$0
Wind	27	0.18	0	\$72,435	\$0
Wind - Winter Weather	5	0	0	\$19,926	\$0
Winter Weather	23	0.74	1.11	\$453,880	\$209,619
Totals	78	4	2.11	\$1,516,476,804	\$215,228

Source: SHELDUS

*Events may have occurred over multiple counties, so damage may represent only a fraction of the total event damage and may be not specific to Los Alamos County

The NCEI and SHELDUS tables above summarize severe weather events that occurred in Los Alamos County. Only a few of the events actually resulted in state and federal disaster declarations. As noted previously these different data sources sometimes capture different events during the same time period, and often display different information specific to the same events. While the HMPC recognizes these inconsistencies, they see the value this data provides in depicting the County's big picture hazard environment.

For this plan, severe weather is discussed in the following subsections:

High Winds (includes Straight Line, Microbursts, and Tornadoes)

Lightning

Thunderstorms (includes Hail and Monsoon)

Winter Storms and Severe Cold

Risk Index

Hazard	FEMA Risk Index Score	Rating
Strong Wind	11.49	Very Low

Expected Annual Losses

Hazard	Score	Expected	Exposure	Frequency	Historic	Expected
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		Annual Loss			Loss Ratio	Annual Loss Rating
Strong Wind	7.7	\$14k	\$.23T	.2 Events/year	Relatively Low	Very Low

Severe Weather: High Winds (includes Straight Line Winds and Microbursts)

Hazard/Problem Description

Wind is defined as the motion of air relative to the earth's surface, and the hazard of high wind is commonly associated with severe thunderstorm winds (exceeding 58 mph) as well as tornadoes, hurricanes, tropical storms and nor'easters. High winds can also occur in the absence of other definable hazard conditions, events often referred to as simply "windstorms." High wind events might occur over large, widespread areas or in a very limited, localized area. They can occur suddenly without warning, at any time of the day or night.

Typically, high winds occur when large air masses of varying temperatures meet. High winds, often accompanying severe thunderstorms, can cause significant property and crop damage, threaten public safety, and have adverse economic impacts from business closures and power loss. Rapidly rising warm moist air serves as the "engine" for severe thunderstorms and other windstorm events. These storms can occur singularly, in lines or in clusters. They can move through an area very quickly or linger for several hours. While scales exist to measure the effects of wind, they can be conflicting or leave gaps in the information. For the purposes of this plan, we use the Beaufort Wind Scale (Table 4.6) because it is specifically adapted to wind effects on land.

Table 4.6 Beaufort Wind Scale

Force	Wind (Knots)	World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Classification	On Land
0	Less than 1	Calm	Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light Air	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4-6	Light Breeze	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	7-10	Gentle Breeze	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	11-16	Moderate Breeze	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move
5	17-21	Fresh Breeze	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	22-27	Strong Breeze	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	28-33	Near Gale	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind

8	34-40	Gale	Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress
9	41-47	Strong Gale	Slight structural damage occurs.
10	48-55	Storm	Trees broken or uprooted, "considerable structural damage"
11	56-63	Violent Storm	Widespread structural damage.
12	64+	Hurricane	Considerable and widespread damage to structures.

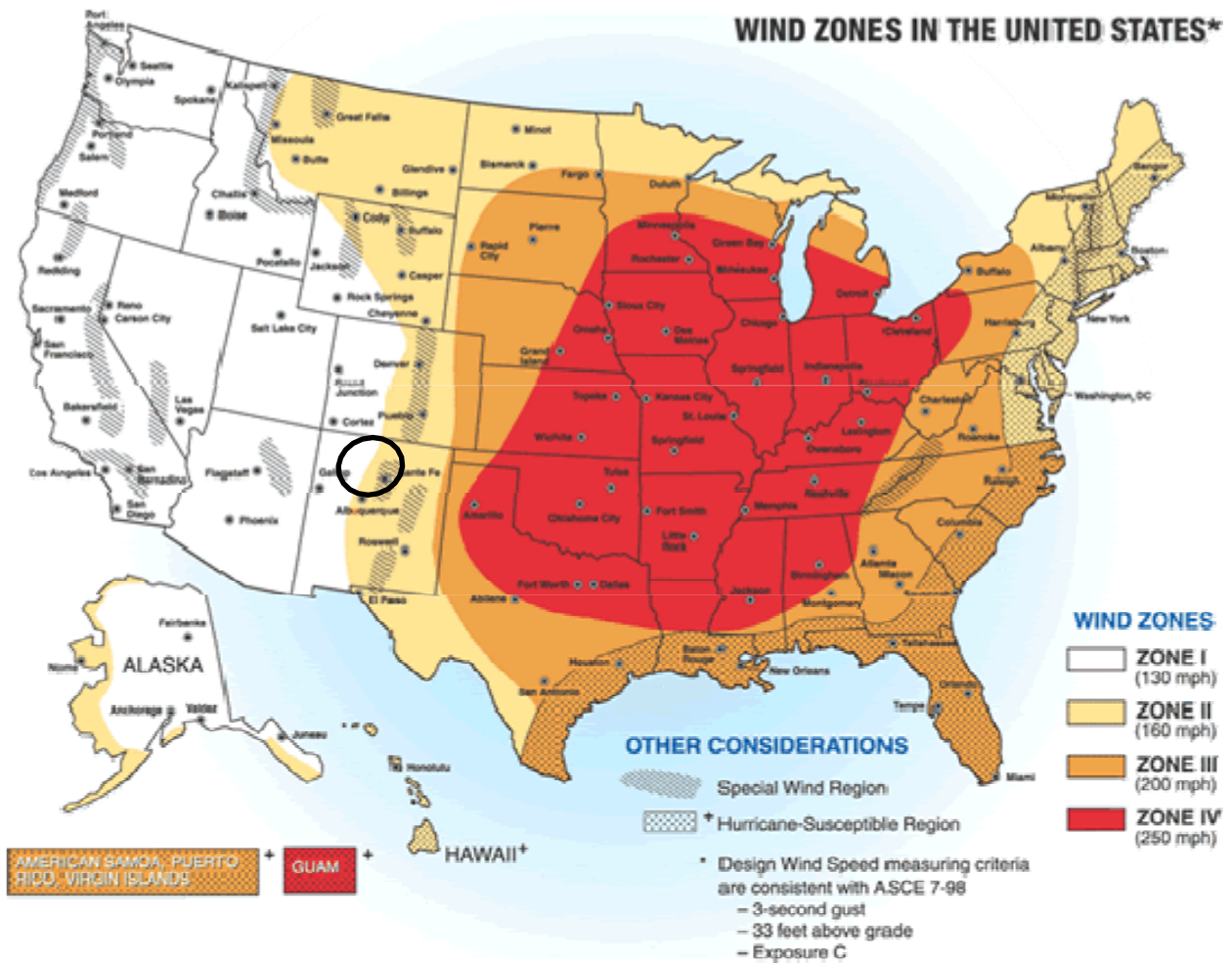
Source: NOAA

All areas of the state can experience all 12 Beaufort categories. Winds in Los Alamos County are typically straight-line winds. Straight-line winds are generally any thunderstorm wind that is not associated with rotation (i.e., is not a tornado). These winds can overturn mobile homes, tear roofs off of houses, topple trees, snap power lines, shatter windows, and sandblast paint from cars. Other associated hazards include utility outages, arcing power lines, debris blocking streets, dust storms, and an occasional structure fire.

Straight-Line Winds

Figure 4.2 depicts wind zones for the United States. The approximate location of Los Alamos County is circled in black. The map denotes that the majority of the Planning Area falls into Zone I, which is characterized by high winds of up to 130 mph. Portions of the County are also located in Zone II, which is characterized by high winds of up to 160 mph, and adjacent to a Special Wind Region

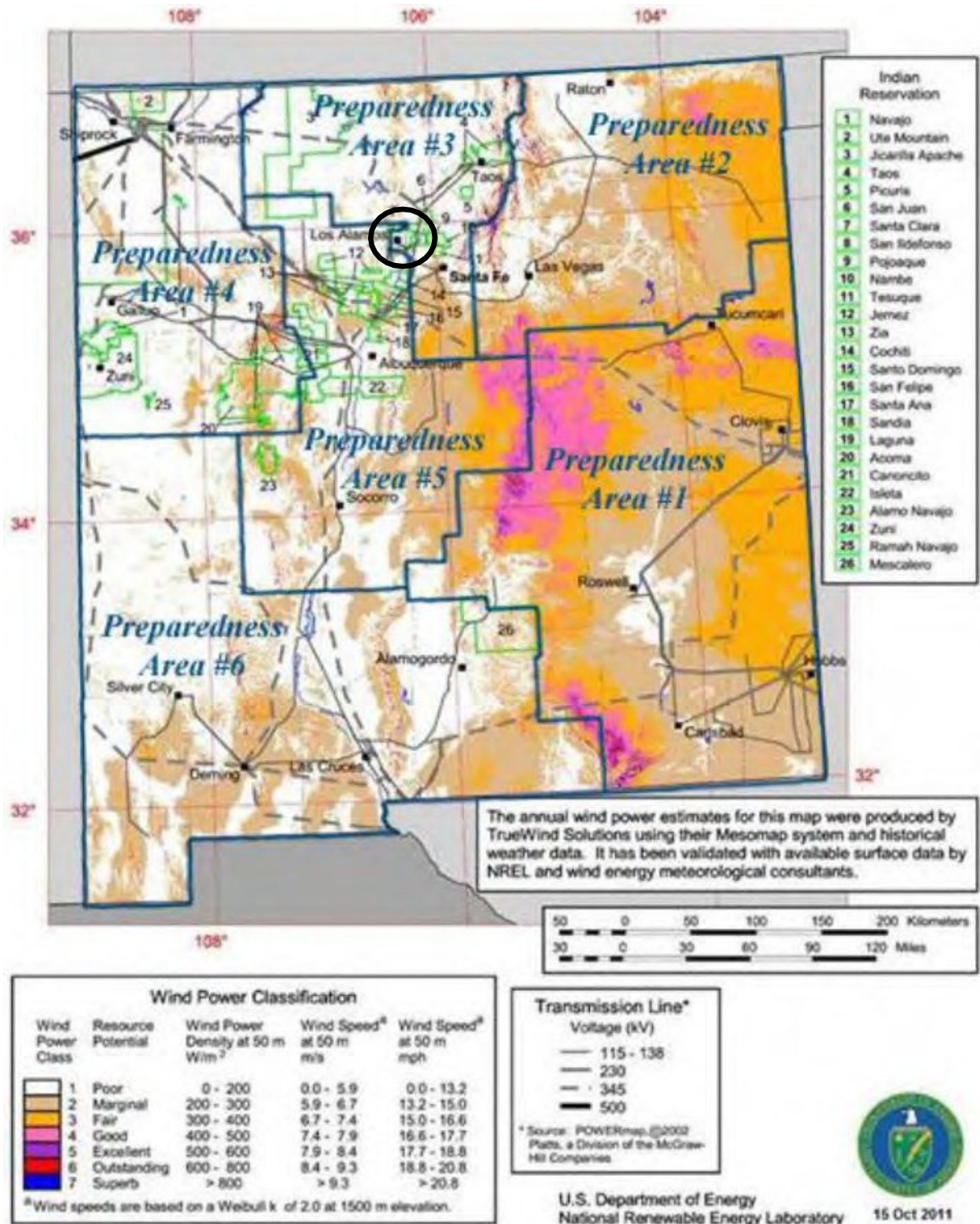
Figure 4.2. Wind Zones in the United States



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

The entire State of New Mexico is subject to high wind conditions, but areas most vulnerable include locations where the population is concentrated and buildings are of older design. Figure shows average wind speeds in New Mexico as provided by the U.S. Department of Energy's Wind Program and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, which is excerpted from the New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan. This resource map shows estimates of wind power density at 50 m above the ground. Los Alamos County, located in NM Preparedness Area 3, is circled in black.

Figure 4.3. Average Wind Speeds by NM Preparedness Area



* Los Alamos County highlighted by black oval Source:
New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018

Microbursts

Los Alamos County is subject to high winds from microbursts as well. A **microburst** is a small, concentrated downburst that produces an outward burst of strong winds at or near the surface. Microbursts are small — less than 2.5 miles across — and short-lived, lasting only five to 10 minutes, with maximum windspeeds sometimes exceeding 100 mph. There are two kinds of microbursts: wet and dry. A wet microburst is accompanied by heavy precipitation at the surface. Dry microbursts, common in places like the high plains and the intermountain west, occur with little or no precipitation reaching the ground (NOAA, 2023).

Changes in Development and Impact of Future Development: There is no impact based on current development trends.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: With increasing global surface temperatures, the potential for storm intensity will likely increase. As more water vapor is evaporated into the atmosphere, it becomes fuel for more powerful storms to develop (USGS, 2023)

Previous Occurrences

Table 4.9 depicts the total number of high wind events reported and recorded by SHELDUS in the planning region. A total of 33 events have been recorded since 1960.

Table 4.9 SHELDUS Wind Events in Los Alamos County 1960 to 2012

Date	Hazard Type Combo	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
2/9/1960	Wind	0	0	\$1,563	\$0
3/22/1964	Wind	0	0	\$83	\$0
5/23/1965	Hail - Wind	0.08	0	\$2,000	\$200
4/12/1967	Wind	0	0	\$152	\$0
4/13/1967	Wind	0	0	\$152	\$0
12/13/1967	Wind - Winter Weather	0	0	\$152	\$0
4/14/1970	Wind	0	0	\$56	\$0
5/22/1972	Wind	0	0	\$50	\$0
12/5/1972	Wind	0	0	\$1,563	\$0
4/2/1974	Wind	0	0	\$1,563	\$0
4/17/1974	Wind	0	0	\$500	\$0
1/28/1975	Wind - Winter Weather	0	0	\$152	\$0
2/22/1977	Wind	0.15	0	\$152	\$0
12/5/1977	Wind	0	0	\$500	\$0
6/22/1980	Wind	0	0	\$500	\$0
2/10/1981	Wind - Winter Weather	0	0	\$152	\$0
3/29/1982	Wind	0.03	0	\$1,562	\$0
4/1/1982	Wind	0	0	\$5,000	\$0

4/2/1982	Wind	0	0	\$10,000	\$0
12/25/1982	Wind - Winter Weather	0	0	\$3,846	\$0
2/14/1987	Wind	0	0	\$1,563	\$0
12/12/1987	Wind - Winter Weather	0	0	\$15,625	\$0
3/11/1991	Wind	0	0	\$15,000	\$0
3/11/1991	Wind	0	0	\$1,515	\$0
11/10/1995	Wind	0	0	\$2,000	\$0

Date	Hazard Type Combo	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
3/23/1996	Wind	0	0	\$7,692	\$0
4/2/1998	Wind	0	0	\$1,353	\$0
4/7/1999	Wind	0	0	\$6,667	\$0
7/20/2000	Wind	0	0	\$10,000	\$0
6/6/2007	Wind	0	0	\$278	\$0
3/30/2009	Wind	0	0	\$1,875	\$0
4/26/2009	Wind	0	0	\$100	\$0
10/25/2010	Wind	0	0	\$1,000	\$0
Total		0.26	0	\$94,366.00	\$200.00

Source: SHELUDS

Table 4.10 depicts the total number of high wind events reported and recorded by NCEI in the planning region. A total of 27 events have been recorded since 1950.

Table 4.10 NCEI Wind Events in Los Alamos County 1950 to 2022

Date	Wind Speed	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
12/6/1977	Unknown	0	0	\$0	\$0
7/13/1990	58 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
4/29/2010	63 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
10/25/2010	58 mph	0	0	\$3,000	\$0
6/19/2011	59 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
12/31/2011	58 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/22/2012	72 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
3/18/2012	63 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
4/26/2012	62 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
1/11/2013	58 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
10/10/2013	58 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
2/19/2014	61 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
3/27/2014	41 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
4/26/2014	59 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
12/22/2014	67 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
11/11/2015	63 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
3/2/2016	59 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
3/22/2016	67 mph	0	0	\$10,000	\$0
11/17/2016	60 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0

3/6/2017	73 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
3/18/2018	65 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
4/12/2018	63 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
4/17/2018	61 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
4/17/2018	60 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
4/19/2018	65 mph	0	0	\$35,000	\$0
4/10/2019	63 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total		0	0	\$48,000	\$0

Source: NCEI

Although there was no NCEI or SHELDUS record of tornado, the NCEI reported that on August 5, 2013 a funnel cloud was reported over White Rock. Additionally, NCEI reported that on May 22, 2013, a dust devil struck the County. Warm, dry, and unstable conditions with a very weak layer of mid-level moisture produced a destructive dust devil over Los Alamos. This dust devil produced damage to Barranca Mesa Elementary school. The roof of the gymnasium was torn off and dropped onto the library and playground area. \$30,000 in damages was reported.

Likelihood of Future Occurrences

High –High winds are an annual occurrence in the County.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Climate change will increase the incidence of extreme weather and precipitation events and change weather patterns. Some types of weather are easy to attribute to climate change. However, there are many questions and factors yet to be resolved about wind with some studies suggesting climate change may even reduce wind speeds. Uncertainty remains high as it relates to climate change and its impact on this hazard. Further analysis and studies need to be conducted, specifically for this region.

Severe Weather: Lightning

Hazard/Problem Description

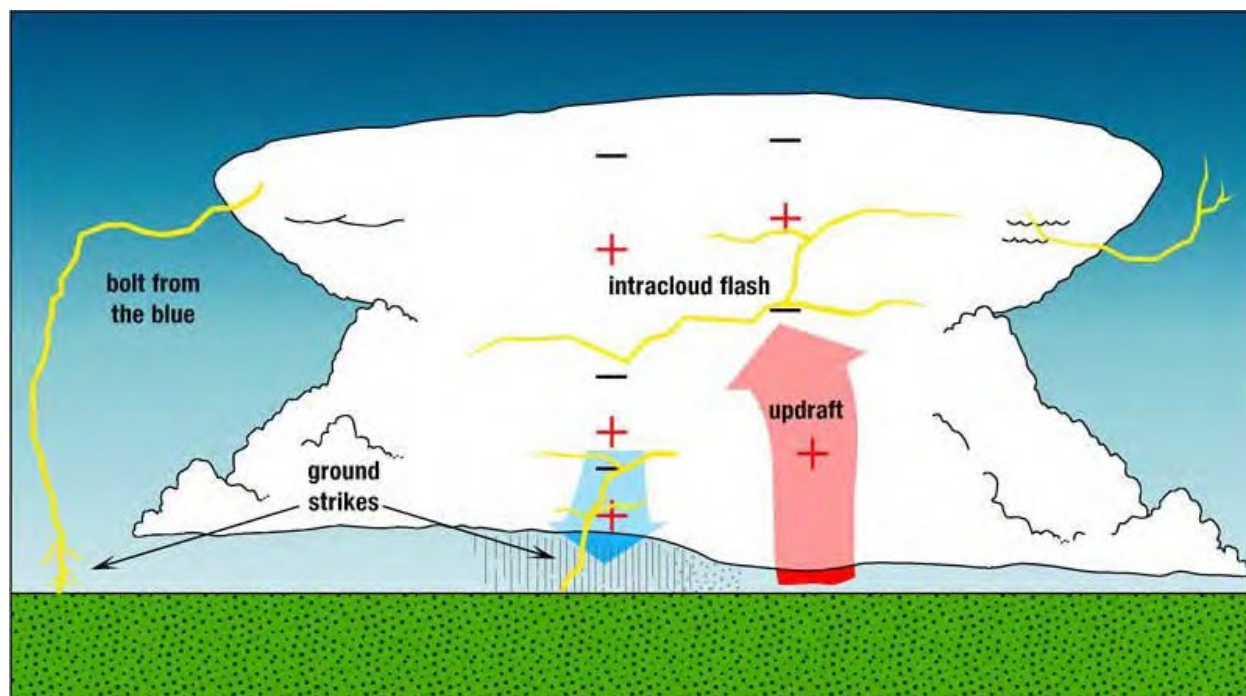
Lightning is defined as any and all of the various forms of visible electrical discharge caused by thunderstorms. Thunderstorms and lightning are usually (but not always) accompanied by rain. Cloud-to-ground lightning can kill or injure people by direct or indirect means. Objects can be struck directly, which may result in an explosion, burn, or total destruction. Or, damage may be indirect, when the current passes through or near an object, which generally results in less damage.

Intra-cloud lightning is the most common type of lightning. This occurs between oppositely charged centers within the same cloud. Usually it takes place inside the cloud and looks from the outside of the cloud like a diffuse brightening that flickers. However, the flash may exit the boundary of the cloud, and a bright channel, similar to a cloud-to-ground flash, can be visible for many miles.

Cloud-to-ground lightning is the most damaging and dangerous type of lightning, though it is also

less common. Most flashes originate near the lower-negative charge center and deliver negative charge to earth. However, a large minority of flashes carry positive charge to earth. These positive flashes often occur during the dissipating stage of a thunderstorm's life. Positive flashes are also more common as a percentage of total ground strikes during the winter months. This type of lightning is particularly dangerous for several reasons. It frequently strikes away from the rain core, either ahead or behind the thunderstorm. It can strike as far as 5 or 10 miles from the storm in areas that most people do not consider to be a threat (see Figure 4.4). Positive lightning also has a longer duration, so fires are more easily ignited. And, when positive lightning strikes, it usually carries a high peak electrical current, potentially resulting in greater damage.

Figure 4.4. Cloud to Ground Lightning



Source: National Weather Service

Lightning is measured by the Lightning Activity Level (LAL) scale, created by the National Weather Service to define lightning activity into a specific categorical scale. The LAL is a common parameter that is part of fire weather forecasts nationwide. The LAL is reproduced below:

Figure 4.5. Lightning Activity Scale

LIGHTNING ACTIVITY LEVEL	
LAL 1	No thunderstorms
LAL 2	Isolated thunderstorms. Light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent, 1 to 5 cloud to ground strikes in a five minute period
LAL 3	Widely scattered thunderstorms. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground. Lightning is infrequent, 6 to 10 cloud to ground strikes in a five minute period.
LAL 4	Scattered thunderstorms. Moderate rain is commonly produced. Lightning is frequent, 11 to 15 cloudto ground strikes in a five minute period.
LAL 5	Numerous thunderstorms. Rainfall is moderate to heavy. Lightning is frequent and intense, greater than 15 cloud to ground strikes in a five minute period.
LAL 6	Dry lightning (same as LAL 3 but without rain). This type of lightning has the potential for extreme fire activity and is normally highlighted in fire weather forecasts with a Red Flag warning.
Source: National Weather Service	

Los Alamos County is at risk to experience lightning in any of these categories.

Location

Lightning can strike/occur anywhere within Los Alamos County, the entire planning area is equally susceptible to a lighting event.

Previous Occurrences

Lightning in Los Alamos County occurs on a yearly basis everywhere in the county. Not all lightning causes damages. Specific events were detailed by the SHELDUS database (see Table 4.11). No lightning specific events were recorded in the NCEI database.

Table 4.11 SHELDUS Incidences of Lightning in Los Alamos County from 1960 to 2012

Hazard Begin Date	Hazard Type Combo	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
5/28/1972	Lightning	0	0	\$5,000	\$0
8/15/1963	Lightning	3	0	\$0	\$0
7/8/1976	Lightning	0	1	\$0	\$0
8/13/1987	Lightning	0	0	\$50,000	\$0
Totals		3	1	\$55,000	\$0

Source: SHELDUS

Lightning in Los Alamos County is one of the causes of wildfires.

NCEI Incidences of Lightning in Los Alamos County from 1950 to 2022

Hazard Begin Date	Hazard Type Combo	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
8/19/2016	Lightning	0	0	\$0	\$100
Totals		0	\$0	\$0	\$100

Risk Index

Hazard	FEMA Risk Index Score	Rating
Lightning	47.7	Relatively Low

Expected Annual Losses

Hazard	Score	Expected Annual Loss	Exposure	Frequency	Historic Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Loss Rating
Lightning	61.0	\$.12M	\$.23T	53.5 Events/year	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Low

Likelihood of Future Occurrences

High— Lightning is a well-documented seasonal occurrence that will continue to impact the Los Alamos County Planning Area.

Effects of Climate Change Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Climate change will increase the incidence of extreme precipitation events and change weather patterns. Climate change is expected to result in an increase in the frequency of lightning (Nature Journal, 2023).

Severe Weather: Thunderstorms (includes Hail and Monsoon)

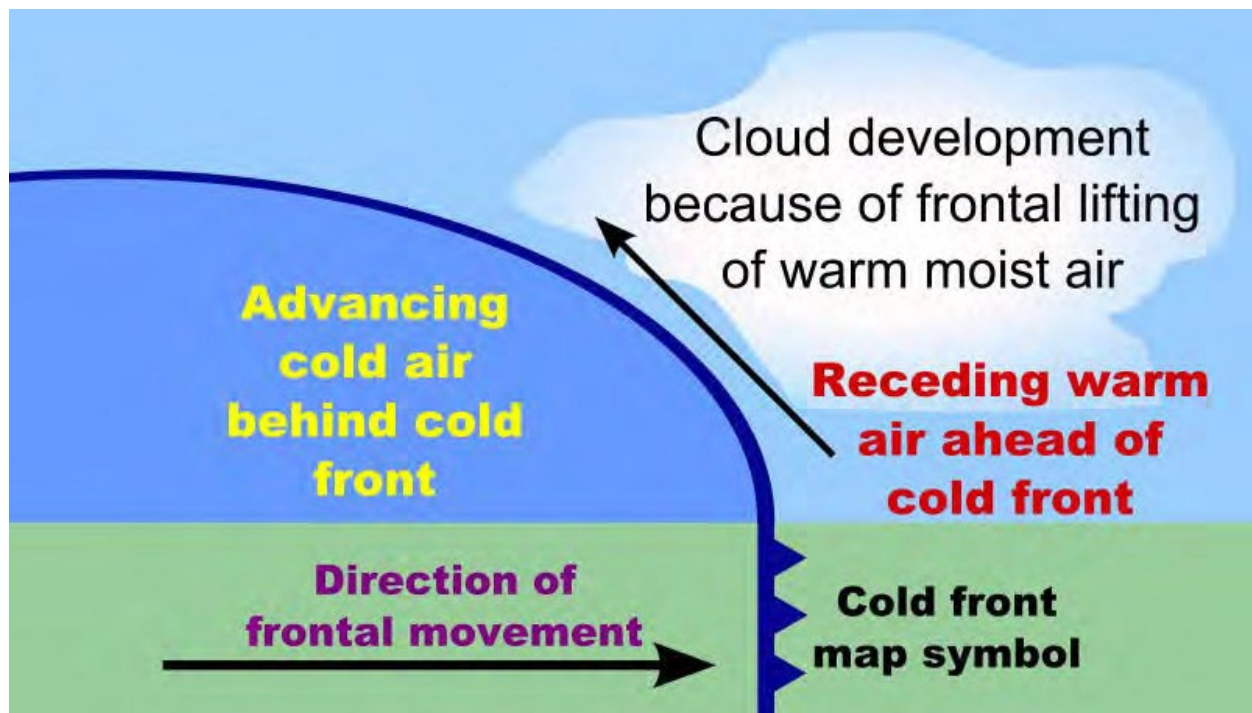
Hazard/Problem Description

Storms in the Los Alamos County Planning Area are generally characterized by heavy rain often accompanied by strong winds and sometimes lightning and hail. Approximately 10 percent of the thunderstorms that occur each year in the United States are classified as severe. A thunderstorm is classified as severe when it contains one or more of the following phenomena: hail that is three-quarters of an inch or greater, winds in excess of 50 knots (57.5 mph), or a tornado. In an average year, Los Alamos experiences 61 thunderstorm days a year, about twice the national average.

Thunderstorms and Monsoon

Thunderstorms result from the rapid upward movement of warm, moist air (see Figure 4.6). They can occur inside warm, moist air masses and at fronts. As the warm, moist air moves upward, it cools, condenses, and forms cumulonimbus clouds that can reach heights of greater than 35,000 feet. As the rising air reaches its dew point, water droplets and ice form and begin falling the long distance through the clouds towards earth's surface. As the droplets fall, they collide with other droplets and become larger. The falling droplets create a downdraft of air that spreads out at Earth's surface and causes strong winds associated with thunderstorms.

Figure 4.6. Formation of a Thunderstorm



Source: NASA. http://rst.gsfc.nasa.gov/Sect14/Sect14_1c.html

The term monsoon generally refers to a seasonal wind shift, or monsoon circulation, that produces a radical change in moisture conditions in a given area or region. In the southwestern United States, this shift in wind direction is primarily the result of two meteorological changes:

The movement northward from winter to summer of the huge upper level subtropical high pressure system, specifically known as the Bermuda High, and

The intense heating of the Mohave Desert creates rising air and surface low pressure, called a thermal low.

These two features then combine to create a strong southerly flow that helps bring in moisture (i.e., from the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of California, and the Pacific Ocean) that lifts and forms thunderstorms when it encounters the higher terrain of New Mexico, including Los Alamos. The monsoons are significant to Los Alamos County (LAC) for two reasons. First, on the positive side, the monsoons can temper the fire season. Second, since the Cerro Grande and Los Conchas fire,

much of the flooding in LAC is directly related to monsoon thunderstorms and the associated precipitation running off the burned areas. The runoff causes flooding and erosion and creates an ongoing maintenance need to maintain clear passage of runoff through culverts.

Location

Thunderstorms can occur anywhere within Los Alamos County; the entire planning area is equally susceptible to thunderstorm events.

Previous Occurrences

Thunderstorms in Los Alamos County occurs on a yearly basis everywhere in the county. Not all cause damage. Specific events were detailed by the NCEI database (see Table below).

NCEI Incidences of Thunderstorms in Los Alamos County from 1950 to 2022

Hazard Begin Date	Hazard Type Combo	Magnitude	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
12/06/1977	Thunderstorm Wind	0 mph	0	0	\$0	\$0
07/13 / 1990	Thunderstorm Wind	58 mph	0	0	0	\$0
Totals			0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Likelihood of Future Occurrences

High—Thunderstorms will continue to impact the Los Alamos County Planning Area.

Hail

Hail is formed when water droplets freeze and thaw as they are thrown high into the upper atmosphere by the violent internal forces of thunderstorms. Hail is sometimes associated with severe storms within the Los Alamos County Planning Area. Hailstones are usually less than two inches in diameter and can fall at speeds of 120 miles per hour (mph). Severe hailstorms can be quite destructive, causing damage to roofs, buildings, automobiles, vegetation, and crops.

The National Weather Service classifies hail by diameter size, and corresponding everyday objects to help relay scope and severity to the population. Table 4.12 indicates the hailstone measurements utilized by the National Weather Service. Los Alamos County could be vulnerable to any size hail, based on the conditions of the storm; based on an average of 26 NCEI-recorded hailstorms in Los Alamos County, the average hailstone size is between 1 and

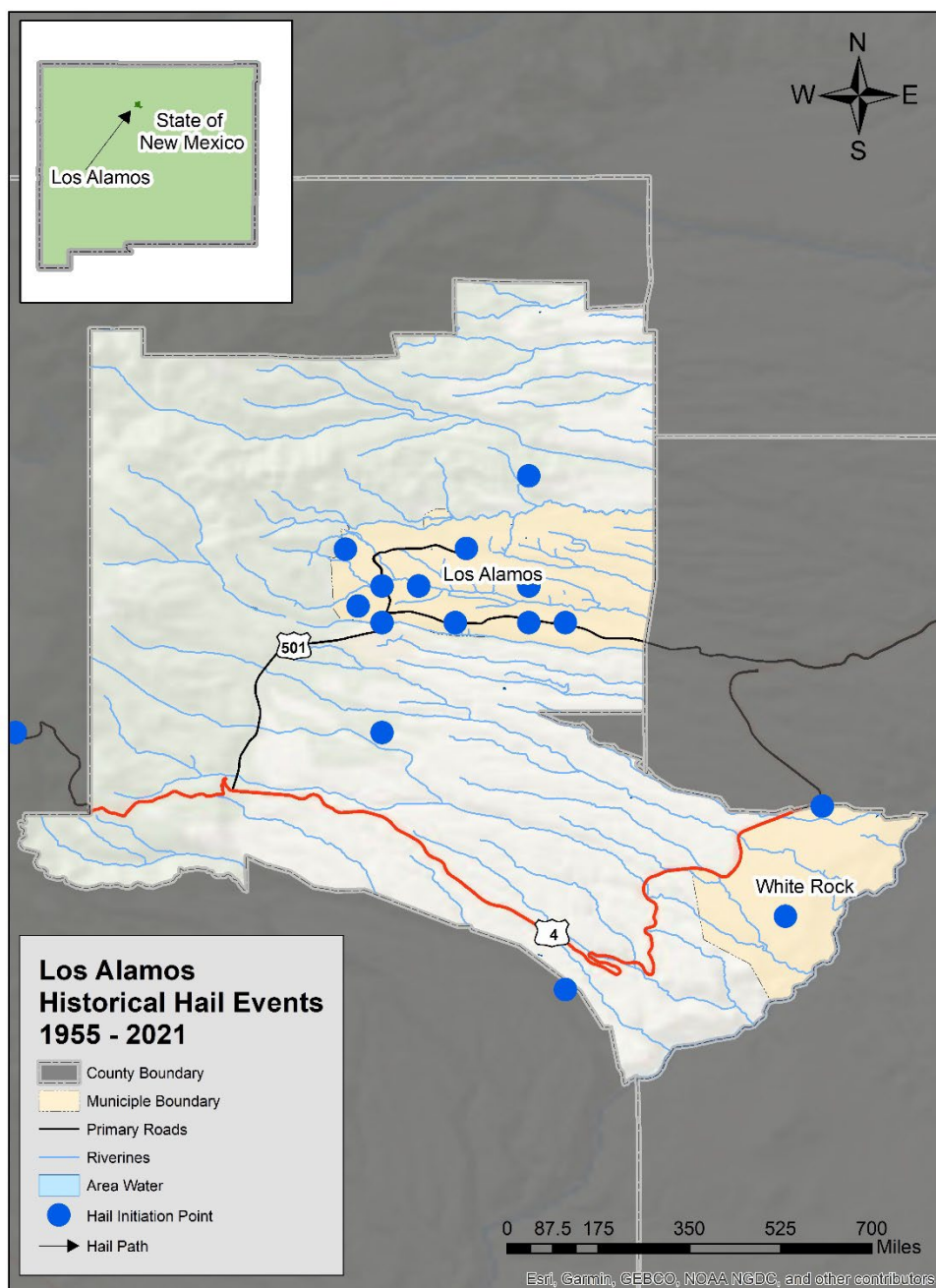
1.5 inches, with the county never seeing a hailstone with a diameter over two inches. **Table 4.12 Hailstone Measurements**

Average Diameter	Corresponding Household Object
.25 inch	Pea
.5 inch	Marble/Mothball

.75 inch	Dime/Penny
.875 inch	Nickel
1.0 inch	Quarter
1.5 inch	Ping-pong ball
1.75 inch	Golf-Ball
2.0 inch	Hen Egg
2.5 inch	Tennis Ball
2.75 inch	Baseball
3.00 inch	Teacup
4.00 inch	Grapefruit
4.5 inch	Softball

Source: National Weather Service

Historic Hail Events Los Alamos County: 1950-2021



Risk Index

Hazard	FEMA Risk Index Score	Rating
Hail	16.4	Very Low

Expected Annual Losses

Hazard	Score	Expected Annual Loss	Exposure	Frequency	Historic Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Loss Rating
Hail	23.9	\$23k	\$.23T	0.9 Events/Year	Relatively Low	Very Low

Related Hazards

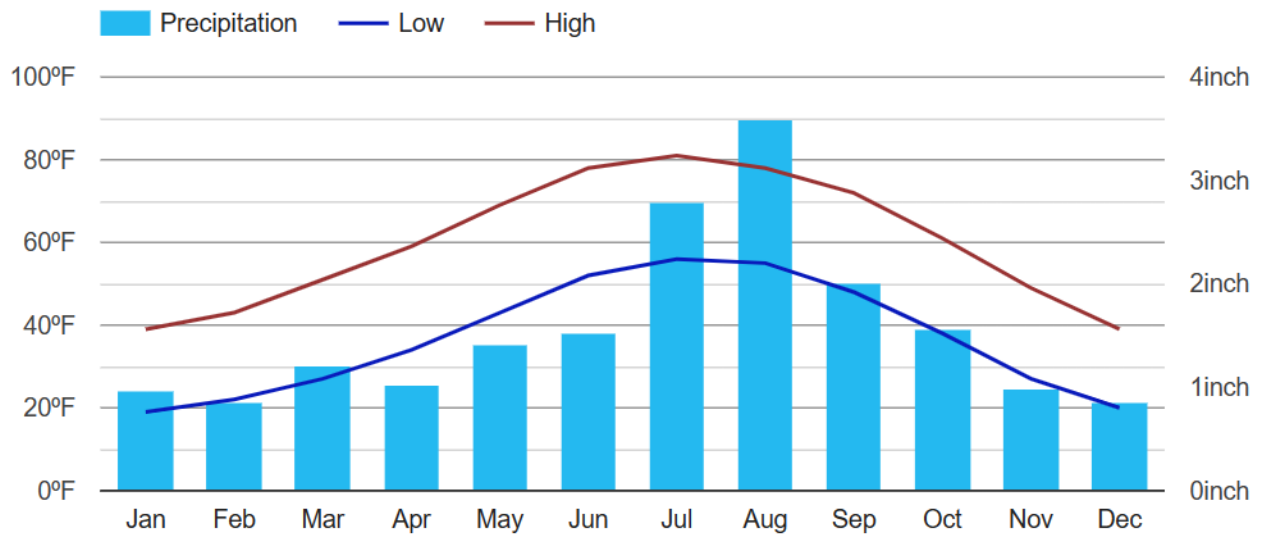
High winds, often accompanying severe thunderstorms, can cause significant property and crop damage, threaten public safety, and have adverse economic impacts from business closures and power loss. Winds are discussed in more detail in Section 4.2.2.

Previous Occurrences

In Los Alamos County, summer begins with warm, and often dry, conditions in June, followed by a 2-month rainy season. This rainy season in July and August, often referred to as the “monsoon” season, is really just predictable afternoon rainstorms that comprise approximately 36% of the annual 18.7 inches of precipitation. However, the annual total fluctuates considerably from year to year and the monsoon can start as early as mid June. The lowest recorded annual precipitation is 6.8 inches in 1956; the highest is 30.3 inches in 1941. The maximum recorded precipitation for a 24-hour period is 3.5 inches in 1952. Because of the eastward slope of the terrain, there is a large east-to west gradient in precipitation across the plateau. As a result, White Rock often receives noticeably less annual precipitation than the official observing station within the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) boundaries, while the eastern flanks of the Jemez Mountains often receive more. Average monthly precipitation totals for Los Alamos County are shown in Figure 4.7. Precipitation extremes for the County are shown in Figure 4.8.

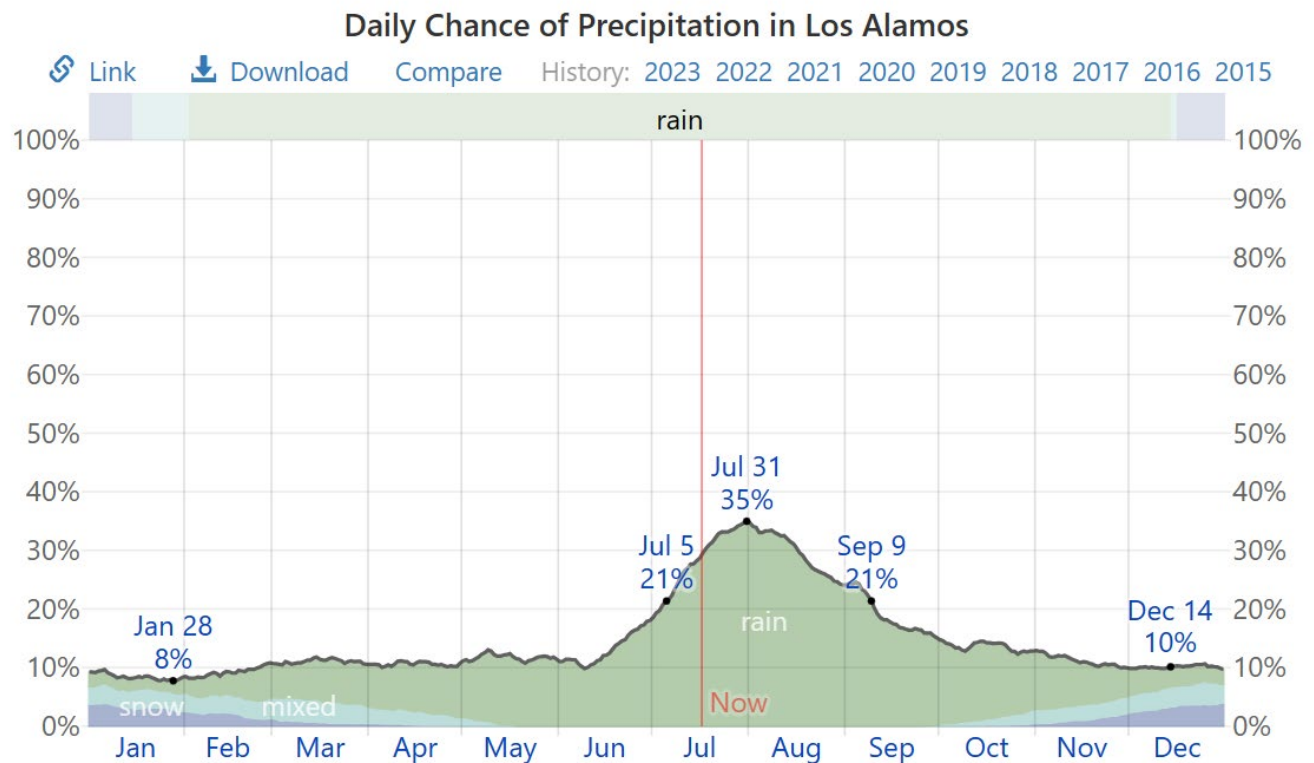
Figure 4.7. Los Alamos County Monthly Average Total Precipitation

Los Alamos Climate Graph - New Mexico Climate Chart



Source: www.usclimatedata.com/climate/los-alamos/new-mexico/united-states/usnm0179

Figure 4.8. Los Alamos County Daily Precipitation Chances

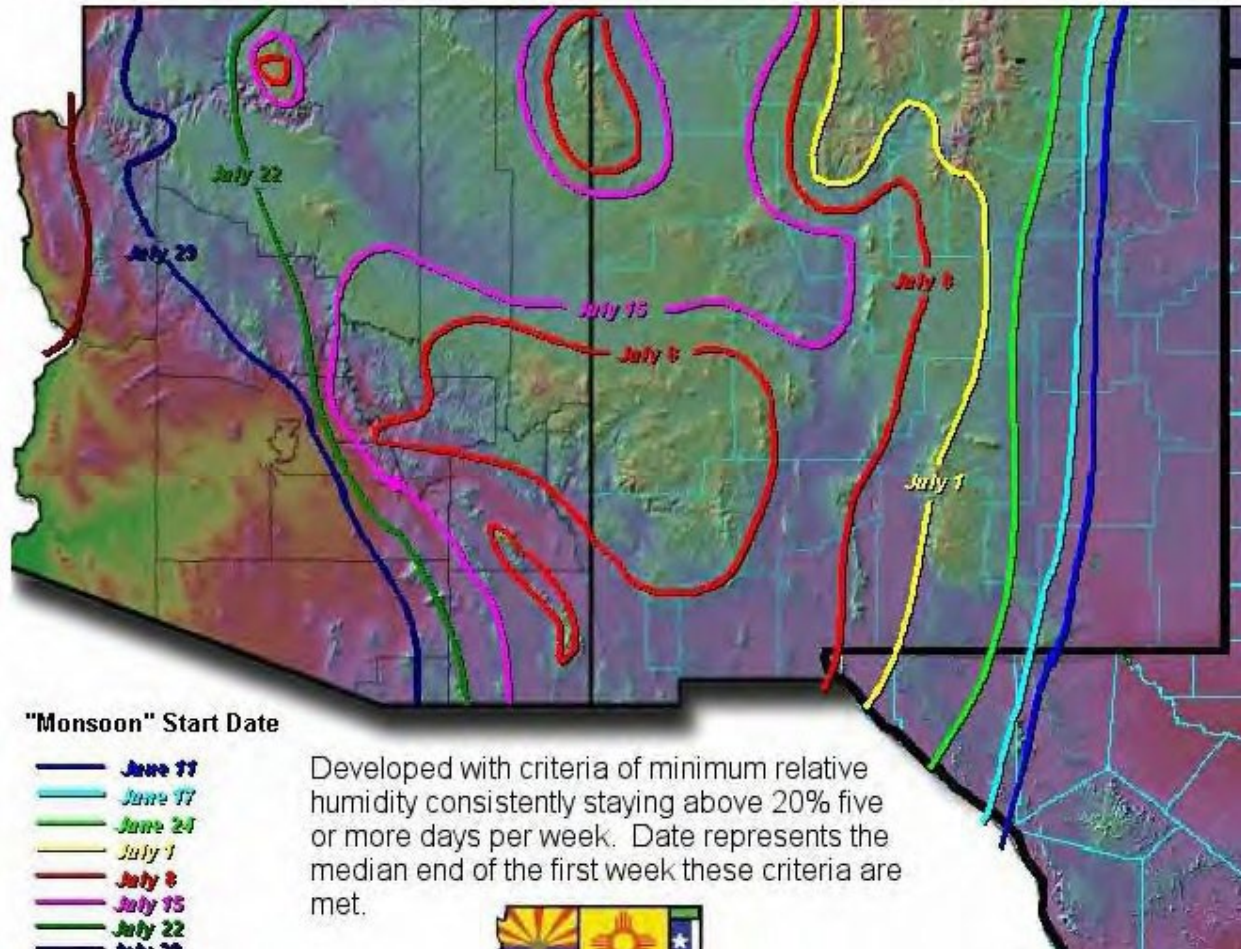


The percentage of days in which various types of precipitation are observed, excluding trace quantities: rain alone, snow alone, and mixed (both rain and snow fell in the same day).

Source: weatherspark.com/y/3330/Average-Weather-in-Los-Alamos-New-Mexico-United-States-Year-Round

Consistent with the monthly annual precipitation records, Figure 4.9 illustrates the typical monsoon season “start date” in New Mexico and Los Alamos County.

Figure 4.9. Monsoon Start Dates in New Mexico and Los Alamos County



Source: Southwest Area Predictive Services

Heavy rain, monsoons, thunderstorms, lightning, and hail in Los Alamos County are many in number and occur on a yearly basis. Specific events were detailed by the SHELDUS database (see Table 4.13). Specific events in the NCEI database are shown in Table 4.14.

Table 4.13. SHELDUS Incidences of Heavy Rain and Hail in Los Alamos County from 1960 to 2012

Hazard Begin Date	Hazard Type Combo	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
7/10/1961	Hail	0	0	\$5,000	\$0
5/13/1965	Hail	0	0	\$156	\$1,563
6/18/1965	Hail	0	0	\$50	\$0
9/6/1968	Hail	0	0	\$5,000	\$0
7/13/1990	Hail	0	0	\$500	\$0
7/6/2009	Hail	0	0	\$25,000	\$0
7/6/2009	Hail	0	0	\$25,000	\$0

Hazard Begin Date	Hazard Type Combo	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
10/12/2012	Hail	0	0	\$50,000	\$0
5/28/1972	Hail - Lightning	0	0	\$5,000	\$0
5/23/1965	Hail - Wind	0.08	0	\$2,000	\$200
4/1/1988	Severe Storm/Thunder Storm - Winter Weather	0	0	\$0	\$3,846
Totals		0.08	0	\$117,706	\$5,609

Source: SHELDUS

Table 4.14. NCEI Incidences of Heavy Rain and Hail in Los Alamos County from 1960 to 2022

Hazard Begin Date	Hazard Type	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
7/10/1961	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
6/18/1965	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
9/6/1968	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
5/9/1989	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
7/14/1989	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
7/14/1989	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
7/13/1990	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
7/20/1990	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
9/12/2000	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
7/15/2005	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
6/22/2006	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
6/22/2006	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
5/28/2008	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
5/28/2008	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
7/6/2009	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
7/6/2009	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
7/6/2009	Hail	0	0	\$25,000	\$0
7/6/2009	Hail	0	0	\$25,000	\$0
7/6/2009	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
7/30/2009	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
5/12/2012	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
5/21/2012	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
10/12/2012	Hail	0	0	\$50,000	\$0
10/12/2012	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
10/12/2012	Hail	0	0	\$10,000	\$0
10/12/2012	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
10/19/2015	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
6/25/2017	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0

5/25/2020	Hail	0	0	\$0	\$0
Totals		0	0	\$110,000	\$0

Source: NCEI

Likelihood of Future Occurrences

High –Severe weather, including monsoon, thunderstorms, and hail is a well-documented seasonal occurrence that will continue to occur in the Los Alamos County Planning Area.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Climate change will increase the incidence of extreme weather, high wind and precipitation events and change weather patterns. However, there are many questions and factors yet to be resolved about regional hail trends, and uncertainty remains high as it relates to climate change and its impact on this hazard. Further analysis and studies need to be conducted, specifically for this region.

Severe Weather: Winter Storms and Severe Cold

Hazard/Problem Description

Winter Storms

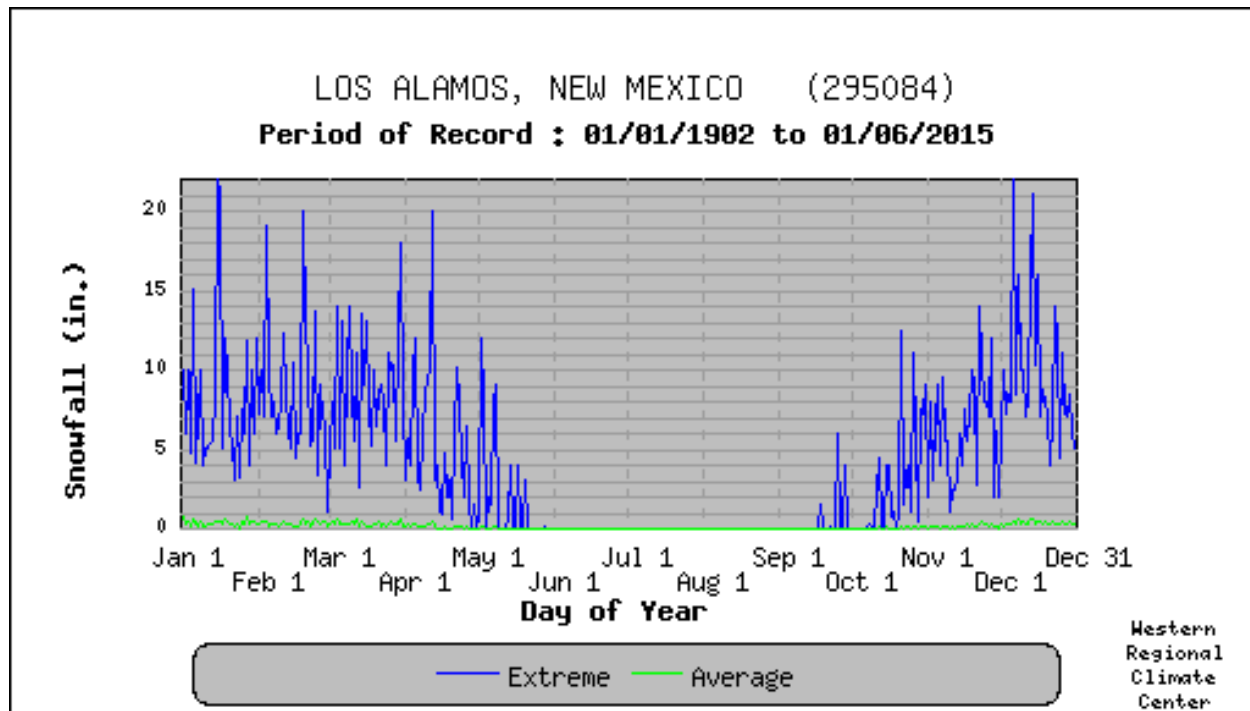
Los Alamos County receives snowfall on a regular seasonal basis, mostly between the months of October and April; because of the size of average storms, every area of the county is usually affected. Winter storms occur when precipitation and freezing temperatures mix to produce a significant accumulation of snow or ice. Winter storms are often worsened by wind that produces blowing and drifting snow and reduced visibility. Winter storms can be quite disruptive. Road closures can occur causing people to become stranded; accidents occur; power, water and sewer services can be temporarily interrupted. These events can cause great impact to a community depending on the severity and duration of a storm. Due to LAC's remote location, winter storms can easily hamper the limited access from other communities, including even White Rock.

Snowfall can be measured using the Regional Snowfall Index (RSI) from NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information. Currently the scale is only used on significant storms that impact the eastern two-thirds of the United States and has not been applied for storms in New Mexico.

Los Alamos County Station—Period of Record 1991 to 2020

According to NOAA, between the period from 1991 to 2020 and based on the sum of monthly averages, Los Alamos County received an annual average of 42.1 inches of snow per year. In 1987, the County received 172.1 inches of snow for the year. 1987 had snow totals of 64.8 inches in January, and 48.5 inches in February.

At the time of the 2023 HMP update Figures 4.10 and 4.11 remain the most recent data available.
Figure 4.10. Los Alamos County Daily Snowfall Average and Extreme



Source: Western Regional Climate Center

Figure 4.11. Los Alamos County Daily Snow depth Average and Extreme

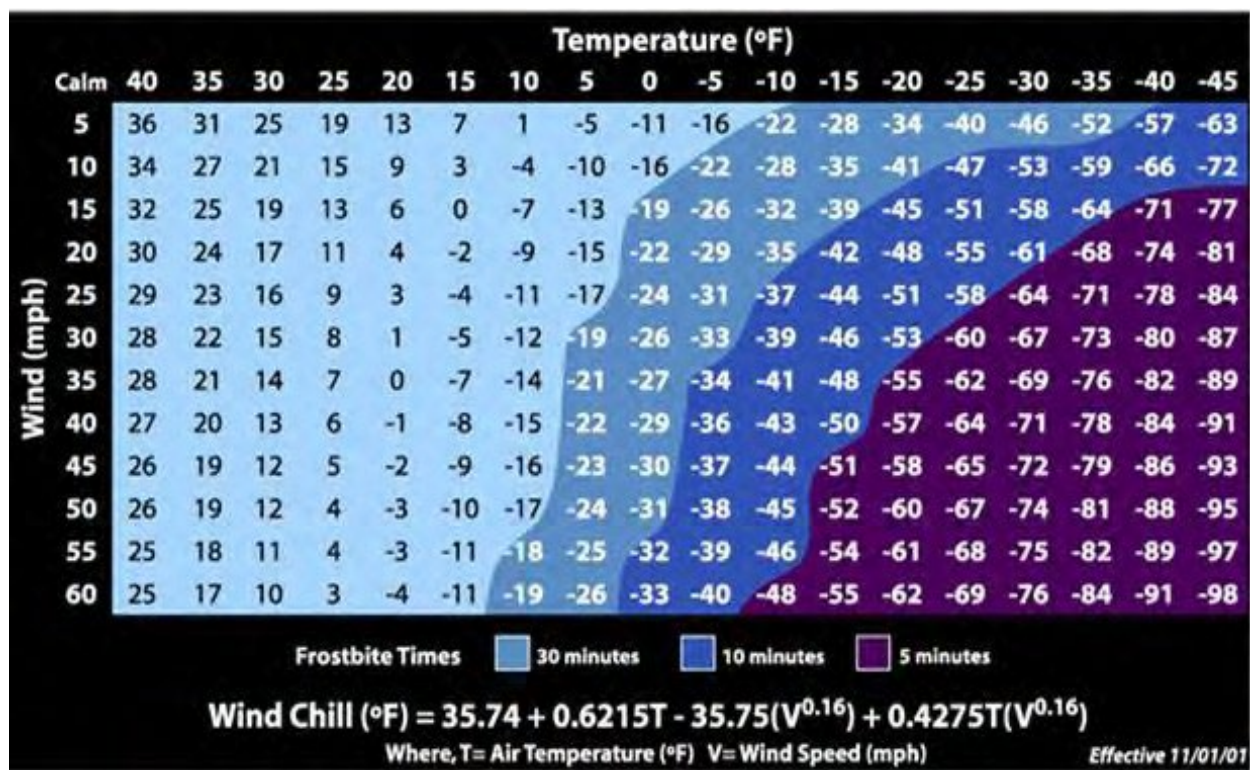
Source: Western Regional Climate Center

Severe Cold

Extreme cold often accompanies a winter storm or is left in its wake. It is most likely to occur in the winter months of December, January, and February. Prolonged exposure to the cold can cause frostbite or hypothermia and can become life-threatening. Infants and the elderly are most susceptible. Pipes may freeze and burst in homes or buildings that are poorly insulated or without heat. Extreme cold can disrupt or impair communications facilities.

In 2001, the NWS implemented an updated Wind Chill Temperature index, which is provided in Figure 4.12. This index was developed to describe the relative discomfort/danger resulting from the combination of wind and temperature. Wind chill is based on the rate of heat loss from exposed skin caused by wind and cold. As the wind increases, it draws heat from the body, driving down skin temperature and eventually the internal body temperature.

Figure 4.12. Wind Chill Temperature Chart



Source: National Weather Service

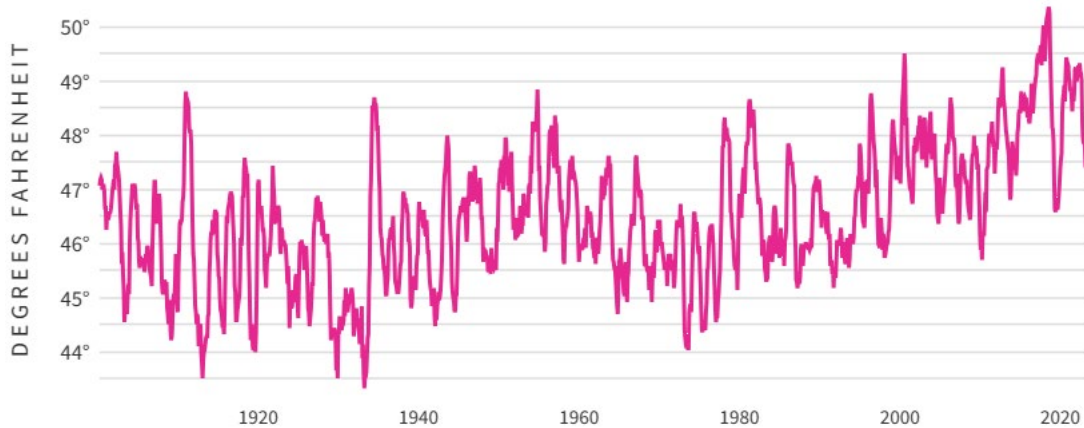
Information from the representative weather station in the County is summarized below.

Los Alamos County Station - Period of Record 11/1/1910 to 12/31/2022

In Los Alamos County, monthly average minimum temperatures from November through March range from the upper 10s to the upper 20s. The lowest recorded daily extreme was -18°F on January 13, 1963. In a typical year, minimum temperatures fall below 32°F on 153.3 days with

1.9 days falling below 0°F. Between 1902 and 2015, the lowest temperature reached in Los Alamos was -20. Depending on the wind speed, wind chill extent can be extrapolated from the Wind Chill Temperature Chart. Temperature extremes for Los Alamos County are shown in Figure 4.13. At the time of the 2023 HMP update table 4.13 remains the most recent available data.

Figure 4.13. Los Alamos County 12 Month Temperature Averages



Source: USA Facts

Location

Winter storms can occur anywhere within Los Alamos County; the entire planning area is equally susceptible to winter storm events.

Previous Occurrences

Winter Storm and Severe Cold

The heavy levels of snow in Los Alamos County combined with other inclement weather in the County create many issues that impact the area. Extreme weather events associated with snow and blizzard events occur almost on an annual basis. Winter storms occur countywide and involve heavy rains, snow, ice, and high winds causing downed trees and power lines, power outages, accidents, and road closures. There are typically few injuries and limited damages. The SHELDS database contains the following winter storm and severe cold events shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15.
1967-2008

Los Alamos County SHELDUS Winter Storm and Severe Cold Events

Date	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Remarks
12/13/1967	0	0	\$152	\$0	Heavy snow, high wind, glaze
1/28/1975	0	0	\$152	\$0	Wind and snow
2/10/1981	0	0	\$152	\$0	Statewide
12/25/1982	0	0	\$3,846	\$0	Snow/Wind
12/12/1987	0	0	\$15,625	\$0	Heavy Snow, High Wind
12/6/1960	0.03	0	\$15,625	\$0	Heavy Snow And Glaze
1/3/1971	0	0	\$15,625	\$0	Extreme Cold
12/25/1974	0.03	0	\$0	\$0	Winter Storm
11/28/1975	0	0	\$1,563	\$0	Winter Storm
11/27/1976	0	0	\$16,129	\$0	Blizzard, Snow, Cold
1/8/1977	0	0	\$15,625	\$0	Snow, Cold
5/20/1978	0	0	\$4,167	\$0	Snowstorm
12/9/1982	0	0	\$222,222	\$0	Ice Storm
2/1/1983	0	0.43	\$71,429	\$0	Heavy Snowstorm
10/16/1984	0	0	\$0	\$2,941	Snow
1/15/1987	0	0	\$15,625	\$156	Winter Storm
2/16/1987	0	0	\$152	\$0	Winter Storm/Heavy Snow
2/24/1987	0	0	\$556	\$0	Winter Storm, Heavy Snow
5/3/1988	0	0	\$0	\$150,000	Extreme Cold
12/4/1992	0	0	\$1,613	\$0	Winter Storm
1/5/1995	0.26	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow
12/17/1995	0.42	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow
10/20/1996	0	0.09	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow
4/24/1997	0	0	\$65,217	\$56,522	Winter Storm
3/17/1999	0	0	\$8,333	\$0	Winter Storm
1/27/2001	0	0.33	\$0	\$0	
12/15/2008	0	0.13	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow
12/15/2008	0	0.13	\$0	\$0	Heavy snow
Totals	0.74	1.11	\$473,808.00	\$209,619.00	

Source: SHELDUS

The NCEI database contains the information shown in Table 4.16 for winter storm and severe cold events in Los Alamos County. Remarks and details are shown in the narrative below the table.

Table 4.16.
2009-2022

Los Alamos County NCEI Winter Storm and Severe Cold Events

Date	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Hazard Type	Size
12/7/2009	0	0	\$10,000	\$0	-	-
12/22/2009	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
1/18/2010	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
1/20/2010	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
1/21/2010	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
1/28/2010	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
2/3/2010	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
2/21/2010	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
3/9/2010	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
3/14/2010	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
12/16/2010	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
12/29/2010	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
1/31/2011	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
2/1/2011	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
2/2/2011	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
5/1/2011	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
12/4/2011	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
12/12/2011	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
12/19/2011	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
12/22/2011	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
4/2/2012	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
12/14/2012	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
12/19/2012	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
12/30/2012	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
1/1/2013	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
2/19/2013	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
3/8/2013	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
11/21/2013	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
12/13/2014	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
1/12/2015	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
1/21/2015	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
1/30/2015	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
2/26/2015	0	0	\$0	\$0	-	-
10/19/2015	0	0	\$0	\$0	Hail	0.88 in.
10/19/2015	0	0	\$0	\$0	Hail	0.88 in.
11/16/2015	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
12/14/2015	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
12/22/2015	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
1/7/2016	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	

2/1/2016	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
4/17/2016	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
12/16/2016	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
1/15/2017	0	0	\$50,000	\$0	Heavy Snow	
1/20/2017	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
1/22/2017	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
4/3/2017	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
4/28/2017	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
6/25/2017	0	0	\$0	\$0	Hail	0.88 in.
6/25/2017	0	0	\$0	\$0	Hail	1.25 in.
6/25/2017	0	0	\$0	\$0	Hail	0.88 in.
6/25/2017	0	0	\$0	\$0	Hail	1.00 in.
12/27/2018	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
12/31/2018	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
1/1/2019	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
1/13/2019	0	0	\$75,000	\$0	Heavy Snow	
2/14/2019	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
2/17/2019	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
2/21/2019	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
3/11/2019	0	0	\$0	\$0	Heavy Snow	
5/25/2020	0	0	\$0	\$0	Hail	0.88 in.
Totals	0	0	\$135,000	\$0		

Source: NCEI

Risk Index

Hazard	FEMA Risk Index Score	Rating
Winter Weather	50.2	Relatively Low

Expected Annual Losses

Hazard	Score	Expected Annual Loss	Exposure	Frequency	Historic Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Loss Rating
Winter Weather	61.8	\$78k	\$.23T	12.9 Events/Year	Relatively Low	Relatively Moderate

December 7, 2009—A potent storm system brought heavy snow and high winds across the state. Snowfall started on December 6th across the San Juan Mountains. Snow increased in coverage and intensity on the 7th, and a final blast of snow came early on the 8th as a cold front swept from west to east across New Mexico. Many locales on the west facing slopes of the northern mountains were measuring snow in feet rather than inches. Meanwhile, a mid level jet streak in excess of 80 knots was moving across the southwest mountains northeastward onto the plains. The strong winds combined with the heavy snow resulted in blizzard conditions across the southwest mountains as well as portions of central New Mexico. Widespread surface wind gusts in excess of 60 mph were measured across this area. Several buildings, vehicles and trees sustained damage. Over a foot of snow was reported across the Jemez Mountains. Strong winds around Los Alamos resulted in downed power lines in the North Mesa and Barranca Mesa areas.

December 22, 2009—Widespread snow fell over northern and central New Mexico, with the highest amounts over the northern, western and south central Mountains as well as a portion of the eastern plains. Five to eight inches of snow was common across the Jemez Mountains with up to 14 inches.

January 18, 2010—Over eight inches of snow accumulated across the higher terrain, while amounts of 2 to 6 inches were common across the western and northern valleys. The hardest hit areas stretched from the Jemez Mountains, eastward across the Santa Fe Metro Area, to the southern Sangre De Cristo Mountains. Up to 9 inches of snow fell across the highest elevations of the Jemez Mountains.

January 20, 2010—The second storm in two days crossed New Mexico on the 20th, with widespread light to moderate snow. Overall snow amounts were less than the previous storm. Up to eight inches of snow fell over the higher peaks of the Jemez Mountains.

January 21, 2010—The third and final storm during the week of January 18th delivered heavy snow

to much of western and central New Mexico from the morning of the 21st through the day on the 23rd. The first band of snow occurred on the morning of the 21st over far west and northwest sections of the state. Then, a strong cold front swept through the state on the 22nd, bringing a round of heavy snow across much of western and central New Mexico. An additional upper level disturbance crossed the southern portion of the state on the 23rd, bringing central and southern areas some additional snowfall. In general, between 6 and 14 inches of snow fell across the Jemez Mountains.

February 21, 2010—Over a foot of snow was noted in many mountain locales, while low lying areas generally received between 2 and 8 inches of snow.

March 14, 2010—A strong closed upper low pressure system slid south across western New Mexico while dragging a strong back door cold front across the eastern plains. The snow was responsible for several road closures, including portions of Interstate 25 and Interstate 40. The Jemez Mountains received up to a foot of snow.

December 16, 2010—Ski sites and SNOTELS in the Jemez Mountains picked up between 8 and 12 inches of snow. The White Rock and Los Alamos areas received between 5 and 8 inches of snow.

December 29, 2010—Snowfall amounts over 8 inches were common across the Jemez Mountains.

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.

May 1, 2011—Various heavy snowfall amounts between 6 and 11 inches reported over the Jemez Mountains.

December 4, 2011—Between 12 and 13 inches were reported across the Jemez Mountains by both the cooperative observer and the Pajarito Ski Area.

December 19, 2011—Around 8 inches of snow fell in Los Alamos, but at the Pajarito Ski site, more than a foot of snow fell.

December 22, 2011—The east slopes of the Jemez Mountains picked up more than a foot of new snow in some areas, including at Pajarito Ski Area, which received approximately 16 inches. Near Los Alamos, 8 inches of snow was reported.

April 2, 2012—Between 6 and 12 inches of snow was reported across the Jemez Mountains. Strong winds and blowing snow caused near zero visibilities which caused many roads to close.

December 30, 2012—Snowfall amounts of 4 to 12 inches were reported from COOP, ski sites, and SNOTEL data. Very cold temperatures created hazardous travel conditions across this region.

February 19, 2013—Snowfall amounts around 10 inches were reported from various sources across the region.

March 8, 2013—Snowfall amounts of 4-13 inches were reported.

November 21, 2013—Storm total snowfall amounts ranging from 2 to 13 inches were reported. The highest amounts and greatest impacts occurred along the south and east facing aspects of the Jemez Mountains.

December 13, 2014—A subtropical moisture tap in association with this system produced heavy snow across the northern mountains on the 13th. Additional snow fell as the system exited on the 14th due to wrap around moisture, resulting in snowfall storm totals of up to 20 inches in the

Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Strong mid-level winds and lee side trough quickly shifted the focus to high winds on the 14th, with the strongest reports across the east central plains.

January 12, 2015—A series of winter storm systems tracked slowly through New Mexico from the 12th to the 14th and produced a long duration period of winter weather. The most significant accumulations occurred along the Continental Divide and the northwest mountains where 6 to 12 inches were reported. Several schools and businesses were closed or operated on 2-hour delays.

January 21, 2015—The system produced heavy snow and blowing snow across much of north central and eastern New Mexico. The highest snowfall totals were reported along the east slopes of the Sandia and northern Sacramento mountains, where anywhere from 10 inches to 2 feet fell. Numerous schools and businesses were closed, as well as U.S. Highway 82 in southwest Chaves County, state road 72 east of Raton, and state road 53 near El Morro.

January 30, 2015—COOP Observer, SNOTEL, and ski resort reports indicated between 6 and 15 inches of snow.

February 26, 2015—COOP, CoCoRaHS, SNOTEL, and public reports averaged between 13 and 33 inches storm total snow during this extended winter storm. The 33 inches at Wolf Canyon was the 5th heaviest 4-day snowfall event ever reported at the site dating back to 1912. The 16 inches on the 28th also set a new record for the date.

Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Winter Storm and Severe Cold

High—Winter storms with snow and freezing temperatures in the County are a frequent event, and occur annually.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

The effects of climate change on the probability of future events and severity of impacts for this hazard is currently unknown. Further analysis and studies need to be conducted.

Dam Failure

Hazard/Problem Description

Dams are manmade structures built for a variety of uses including flood protection, power generation, agriculture, water supply, and recreation. When dams are constructed for flood protection, they are usually engineered to withstand a flood with a computed risk of occurrence. For example, a dam may be designed to contain a flood at a location on a stream that has a certain probability of occurring in any one year. If prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding occur that exceed the design requirements, that structure may be overtopped and fail. Overtopping is the primary cause of earthen dam failure in the United States.

Dam failures can also result from any one or a combination of the following causes:

Earthquake;

Inadequate spillway capacity resulting in excess overtopping flows;

Internal erosion caused by embankment or foundation leakage, or piping or rodent activity;

Improper design;

Improper maintenance;

Negligent operation; and/or

Failure of upstream dams on the same waterway.

Water released by a failed dam generates tremendous energy and can cause a flood that is catastrophic to life and property. A catastrophic dam failure could challenge local response capabilities and require evacuations to save lives. Impacts to life safety will depend on the warning time and the resources available to notify and evacuate the public. Major loss of life could result as well as potentially catastrophic effects to roads, bridges, and homes. Electric generating facilities and transmission lines could also be damaged and affect life support systems in communities outside the immediate hazard area. Associated water supply, water quality and health concerns could also be an issue. Factors that influence the potential severity of a full or partial dam failure are the amount of water impounded; the density, type, and value of development and infrastructure located downstream; and the speed of failure.

In general, there are three types of dams: concrete arch or hydraulic fill, earth and rockfill, and concrete gravity. Each type of dam has different failure characteristics. A concrete arch or hydraulic fill dam can fail almost instantaneously; the flood wave builds up rapidly to a peak then gradually declines. An earth-rockfill dam fails gradually due to erosion of the breach; a flood wave will build gradually to a peak and then decline until the reservoir is empty. And, a concrete gravity dam can fail instantaneously or gradually with a corresponding buildup and decline of the flood wave.

Dams and reservoirs have been built throughout New Mexico to supply water for agriculture and domestic use, to allow for flood control, as a source of hydroelectric power, and to serve as recreational facilities. The storage capacities of these reservoirs range from a few thousand acre feet to five million acre-feet.

The Office of the State Engineer Dam Safety Bureau regulates the design, construction, reconstruction, modification, removal, inspection, operation, and maintenance of dams over 10 feet high or dams that store more than 10 acre-feet of water. Federal dam owners are required to obtain a permit for a new dam; however, the Office of the State Engineer by law does regulate the continued safety of federal dams. Dams 10 feet or less in height or dams that store 10 acre- feet or less, are generally not regulated and are considered non-jurisdictional dams. However, if a non-jurisdictional dam threatens life and property due to an unsafe condition, the state engineer can issue a safety order to the owner requiring action to remove the threat.

Standard practice among federal and state dam safety offices is to classify a dam according to the

potential impact a dam failure (breach) or mis-operation (unscheduled release) would have on downstream areas. The hazard potential classification system categorizes dams based on the probable loss of human life and the impacts on economic, environmental and lifeline facilities.

Dams are classified in three categories that identify the potential hazard to life and property:

High hazard indicates that a failure would most probably result in the loss of life

Significant hazard indicates that a failure could result in appreciable property damage

Low hazard indicates that failure would result in only minimal property damage and loss of life is unlikely

According to data provided by the National Performance of Dams Program, there is one dam in Los Alamos County – Los Alamos Canyon Dam. It is rated a high hazard dam and has an Emergency Action Plan (EAP). Its location can be seen on Figure 4.14. 07 gives details of this dam.

Figure 4.14. Location of High Hazard Dams in Los Alamos County

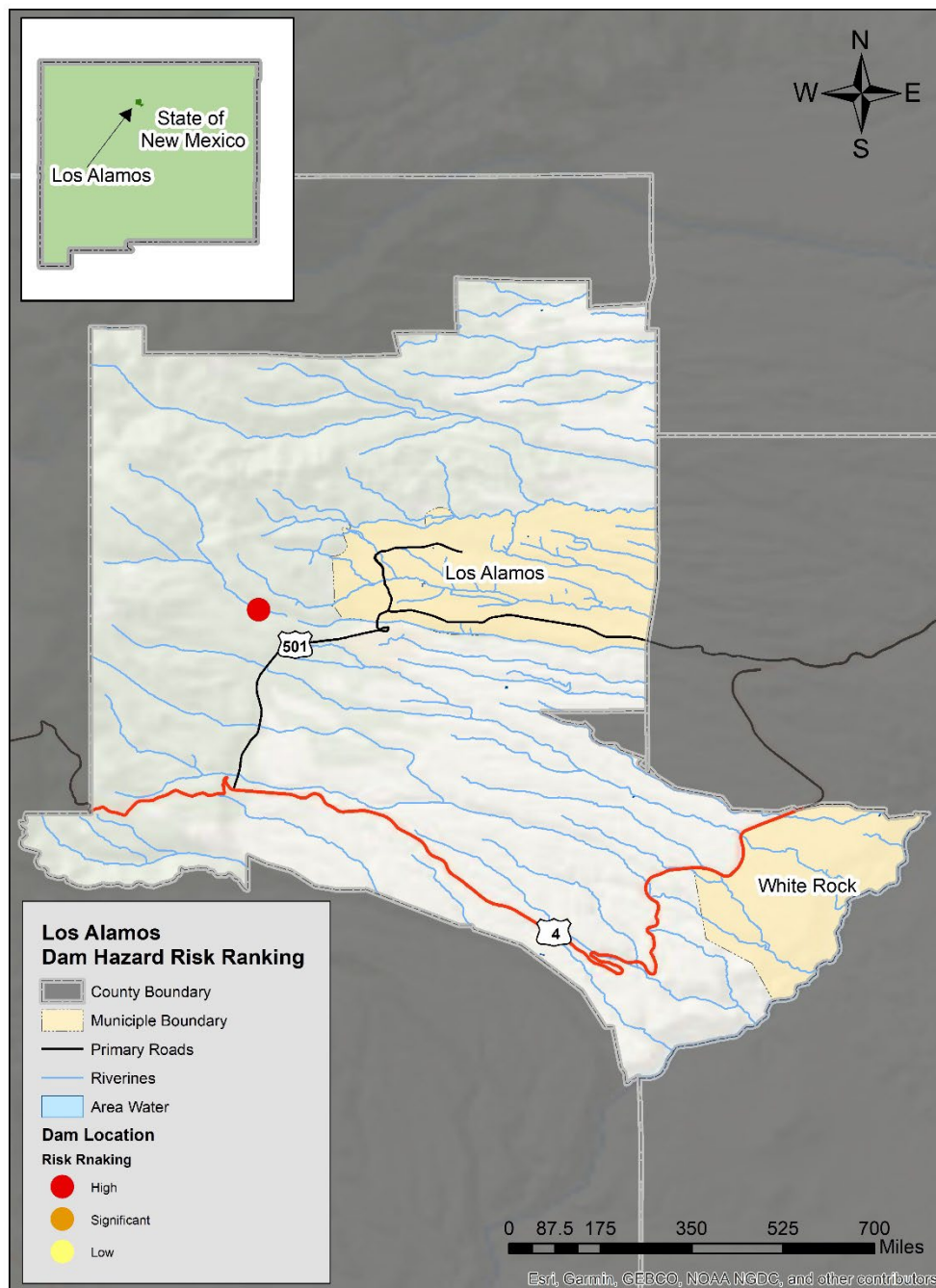


Table 4.17 Los Alamos County Dam Inventory

Name of Dam	Stream	Nearest City/ Distance/ Population	Hazard at Class	Type	Capacity (Acre- feet)	Dam Height	Year Built	Owner	EAP
Los Alamos Canyon Dam	Los Alamos Creek	Los Alamos mile	High 1	Earth	49	40	1938	Federal	Y

Source: National Performance of Dams Program

*One Acre Foot=326,000 gallons

In September of 2001, LAC acquired ownership of the Los Alamos Dam from the Federal Government. The dam is an earth embankment dam that is approximately 40 feet high and 175 feet long with an approximate reservoir storage capacity of 49 acre-feet based on the permit application dated August 16, 1937. The drainage area above the dam is approximately 5 square miles and the entire watershed was burned during the Cerro Grande fire, and also suffered damage during the Los Conchas fire.

The dam was used as a flood control dam. However, LAC returned the reservoir to a water supply reservoir after the watershed recovered from the Cerro Grande fire. Although the dam was previously listed as a low hazard dam in the Office of State Engineer's dam inventory, based on the 2003 inspection it was recommended that the dam be classified as a high hazard potential dam on the dam inventory. A dam failure could impact future water supply plans, as well as cause downstream erosion, though the resulting flood would be confined to Los Alamos Canyon. The only potential downstream damage would possibly be to the Ice Rink, which should be evacuated if there are indications of a dam failure, and debris blockage to the culverts at Highway 502. There have been no historic flood events in LAC as a result of dam failure.

Los Alamos County Emergency Management and the dam Emergency Action Plan has more data tied to spillway elevations and discharge data; this information is not reproduced in this plan.

Previous Occurrences

A search of the National Performance of Dams Program database indicated that there have been no past incidents of dam failure or any dam incidents. In 2011, there was a potential for overtopping of the Los Alamos Canyon dam while the dam was undergoing rehabilitation. The dam held, and no damage was reported. Since the completion of dam improvements in 2013 there is less likelihood of overtopping in the future.

Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Low—No dam failure events have occurred in the County. Further, based on input from the

HMPC, it is unlikely that a major dam failure event will occur in Los Alamos County. The State Hazard Mitigation plan made efforts to determine a probability of occurrence for dam failure. Los Alamos County falls in Preparedness Area 3, which the State determined had a 6% chance of a dam failure occurring in a given year.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Climate change will increase the incidence of extreme weather and precipitation events and change weather patterns. Extreme and prolonged precipitation events will likely increase the risk of dam failure. However, there are many factors yet to be resolved about dam failure trends as it relates to climate change and its impact on this hazard. Further analysis and studies need to be conducted, specifically for this region.

Drought

Hazard/Problem Description

A drought is a prolonged period when an area or community has a water shortage. This often occurs during an absence of precipitation for an extended period. According to (NOAA, 2023).

Drought is a complex issue involving (see Figure 4.15) many factors—it occurs when a normal amount of moisture is not available to satisfy an area’s usual water-consuming activities. Drought can often be defined regionally based on its effects:

Palmer Drought Severity Index: The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) uses readily available temperature and precipitation data to estimate relative dryness. It is a standardized index that generally spans -10 (dry) to +10 (wet). Maps of operational agencies like NOAA typically show a range of -4 to +4, but more extreme values are possible. The PDSI has been reasonably successful at quantifying long-term drought. As it uses temperature data and a physical water balance model, it can capture the basic effect of global warming on drought through changes in potential evapotranspiration. Monthly PDSI values do not capture droughts on time scales less than about 12 months; more pros and cons are discussed in the Expert Guidance. The entire planning area within Los Alamos County can experience any level of the Palmer Drought Index at a given time. The current drought levels at the time of the plan update are included in **Figure 4.16**.



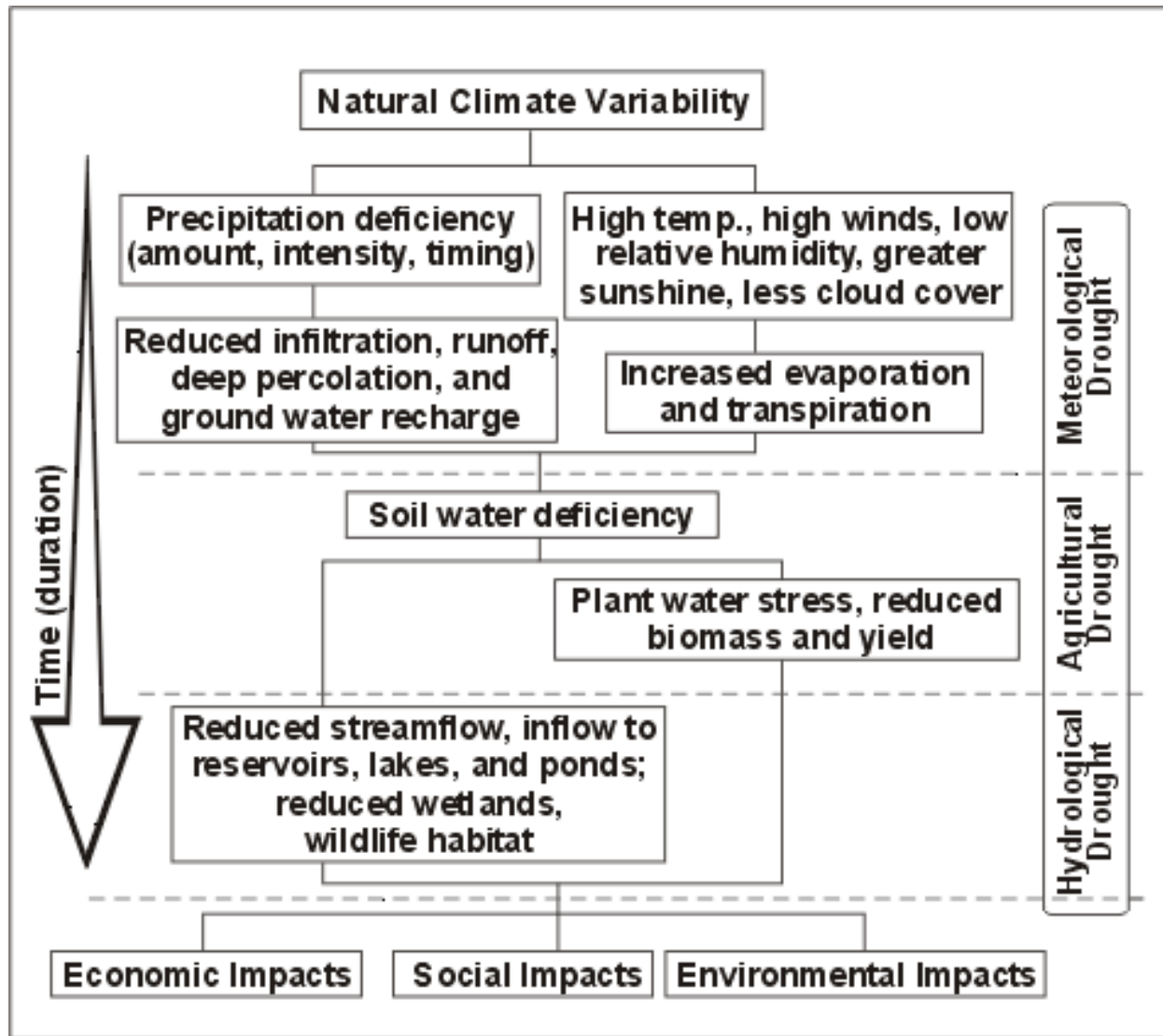
Meteorological drought is usually defined by a period of below average water supply.

Agricultural drought occurs when there is an inadequate water supply to meet the needs of the state’s crops and other agricultural operations such as livestock.

Hydrological drought is defined as deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. It is generally measured as streamflow, snowpack, and as lake, reservoir, and groundwater levels.

Socioeconomic drought occurs when a drought impacts health, well-being, and quality of life, or when a drought starts to have an adverse economic impact on a region.

Figure 4.15. Causes and Impact of Drought

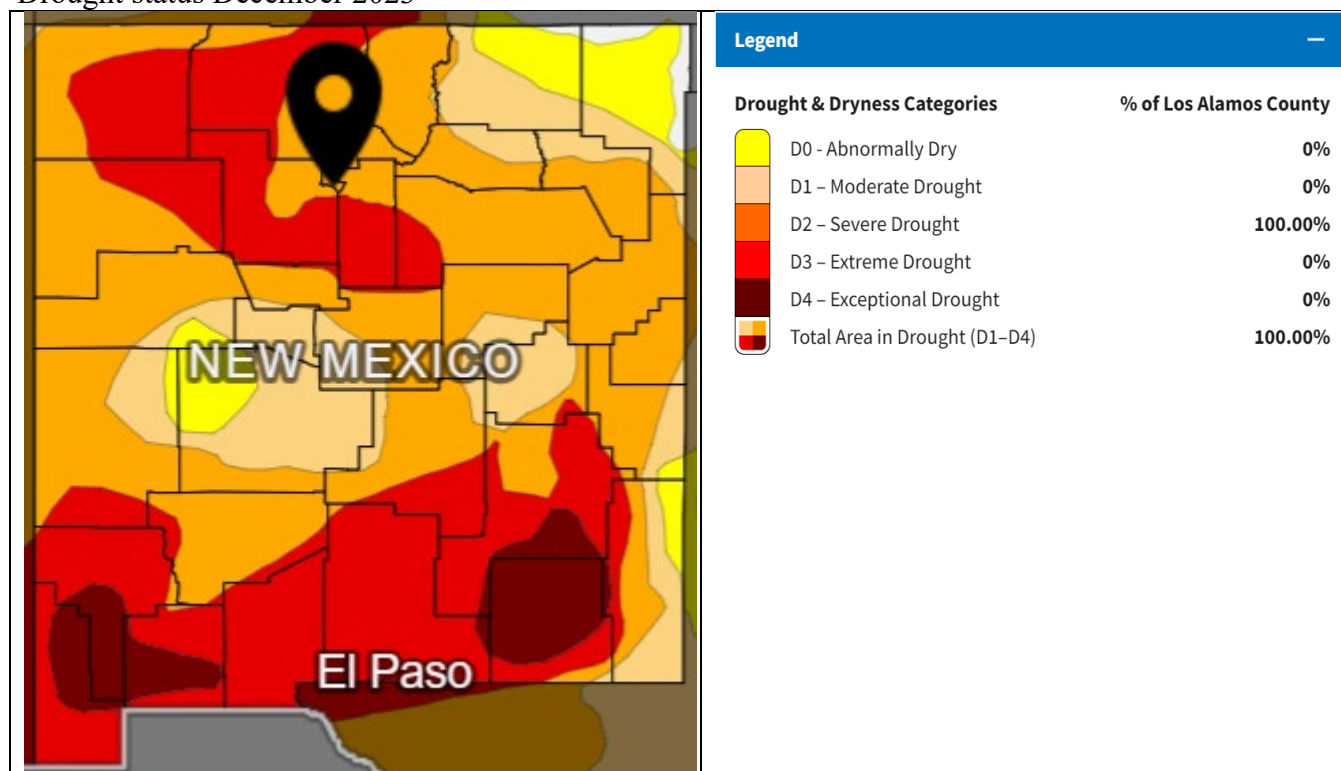


Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

Drought in the United States is monitored by the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS). A major component of this portal is the U.S. Drought Monitor. The Drought Monitor concept was developed jointly by the NOAA's Climate Prediction Center, the NDMC, and the USDA's Joint Agricultural Weather Facility in the late 1990s as a process that synthesizes multiple indices, outlooks and local impacts, into an assessment that best represents current drought conditions. The final outcome of each Drought Monitor is a consensus of federal, state, and academic scientists who are intimately familiar with the conditions in their respective regions. A snapshot of the drought conditions in New Mexico as of October 20, 2022 can be found in Figure 4.16.

Figure 4.16. Current Drought Status in Los Alamos County

Drought status December 2023



* Los Alamos County highlighted by black oval Source:
US Drought Monitor

Drought impacts are wide-reaching and may be economic, environmental, and/or societal. The most significant impacts associated with drought in the Planning Area are those related to water intensive activities such as agriculture, wildfire protection, municipal usage, commerce, tourism, recreation, and wildlife preservation. Also, during a drought, allocations go down, which results in reduced water availability. Voluntary conservation measures are typically implemented during extended droughts. A reduction of electric power generation and water quality deterioration are also potential problems. Drought conditions can also cause soil to compact and not absorb water well, potentially making an area more susceptible to flooding.

Location

Droughts can occur anywhere within Los Alamos County; the entire planning area is equally susceptible to drought events.

Previous Occurrences

SHELDUS contains no record of drought in Los Alamos County, even though there was a federal

disaster declaration for the entire state in 1977. The NCEI database shows only records from the drought that has persisted since 2011. The 2018 State of New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan noted the following for Preparedness Areas 2 and 3 (Los Alamos County falls in Area 3):

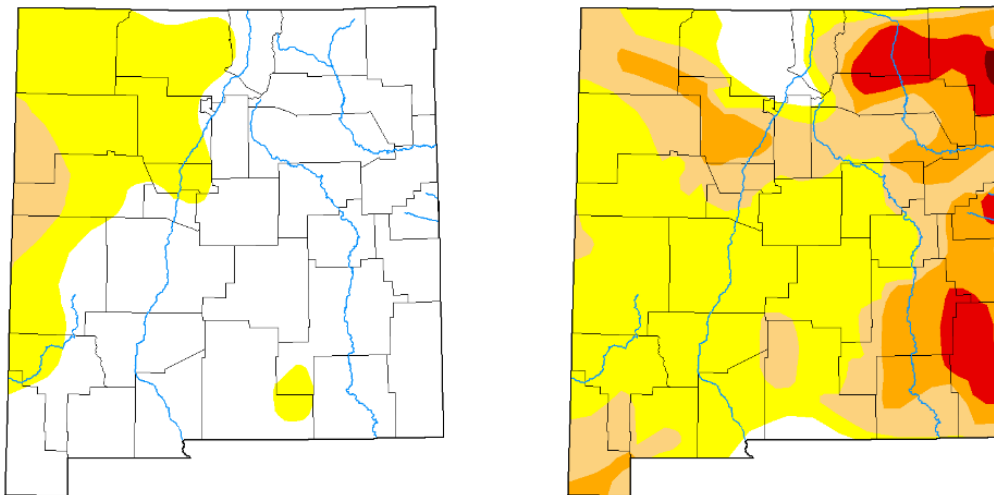
This area reported drought conditions from 2003 to 2014. As drought conditions persist (coupled with the extreme heat events the region is susceptible to) wildfire risk also increases. In populated areas that are already struggling with limited water resources, fighting fires becomes more difficult. Additionally, in rural communities resources to fight wildfires may be limited. As a result, the vulnerability of people and structures within the region increase significantly. Wood frame construction makes up 52% of the Preparedness Area's building inventory, elevating vulnerability even further as well as the risk of catastrophic losses of life and property. Prolonged drought can also contribute to flash flooding events if the soil is unable to absorb moisture quickly after a rain event. Additionally, reservoir levels throughout New Mexico are at their lowest levels since the mid-1970s.

Specific to Los Alamos County the HMPC identified the loss of ponderosa pine trees as an impact of ongoing drought. With longer periods between precipitation incidents, most ponderosa pine (and other fir trees) suffer from drought stress. According to Los Alamos County, anywhere from 5-10% of the ponderosa and Douglas fir trees along major roads are dead, or are showing signs of severe drought stress. Trees along roads experience more stress because temperatures are higher along the black road surface; temperatures are higher because there is no shade for the first row of trees adjacent to an open area; the first row of trees also experiences stronger wind speeds; salt used to melt ice increases drought stress by requiring the tree to transpire more water to eliminate the salt absorbed by tree roots; and often, the soil around these trees has been compacted by vehicle traffic.

According to the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer, droughts occur on average every 10 years within the state. New Mexico experienced some of its worst drought conditions during the 1950's. The year 2000 was one of the hottest and driest on record for the state. Another severe drought year occurred two years later in 2002, followed by another multi-year drought that began in 2011 and continues. At the end of 2022 roughly 90% of the State of New Mexico was experiencing extreme or exceptional drought conditions. Los Alamos was considered in Severe Drought.

Table 4.17. New Mexico Drought History Comparison November and October 2022

Drought Classification



Likelihood of Future Occurrences: High - Climate change has been contributing to more dry periods . Drought is occurring in Los Alamos and nationwide.

hazard, it can be extrapolated that conditions in Los Alamos County would generally correlate with this average, and that Los Alamos would suffer some level of drought conditions every ten years.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Los Alamos County is expected to experience some of the hottest temperatures in the U.S. in the coming years, which may affect cooling methods and costs. Many residents in the county rely on swamp coolers to cool their homes and businesses, which requires water to create evaporative cooling. If water lines or power go out due to extreme temperatures and/or drought, residents may be unable to adequately cool their homes and places of work. Climate change considerations will likely lead to a higher probability of future drought occurrences.

Risk Index

Hazard	FEMA Risk Index Score	Rating
Drought	N/A	N/A

Expected Annual Losses

Hazard	Score	Expected Annual Loss	Exposure	Frequency	Historic Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Loss Rating
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.8 Events/Year	N/A	N/A

Earthquake

Hazard/Problem Description

An earthquake is caused by a sudden slip on a fault. Stresses in the earth's outer layer push the sides of the fault together. Stress builds up, and the rocks slip suddenly, releasing energy in waves that travel through the earth's crust and cause the shaking that is felt during an earthquake. The amount of energy released during an earthquake is usually expressed as a magnitude and is measured directly from the earthquake as recorded on seismographs. An earthquake's magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimals (e.g., 6.8). Seismologists have developed several magnitude scales. One of the first was the Richter Scale, developed in 1932 by the late Dr. Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology. The Richter Magnitude Scale is used to quantify the magnitude or strength of the seismic energy released by an earthquake. Another measure of earthquake severity is intensity. Intensity is an expression of the amount of shaking at any given location on the ground surface (see Table 4.18). Seismic shaking is typically the greatest cause of losses to structures during earthquakes.

Table 4.18. Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale

MMI	Felt Intensity
I	Not felt except by a very few people under special conditions. Detected mostly by instruments.
II	Felt by a few people, especially those on upper floors of buildings. Suspended objects may swing.
III	Felt noticeably indoors. Standing automobiles may rock slightly.
IV	Felt by many people indoors; by a few outdoors. At night, some people are awakened. Dishes, windows, and doors rattle.
V	Felt by nearly everyone. Many people are awakened. Some dishes and windows are broken. Unstable objects are overturned.
VI	Felt by everyone. Many people become frightened and run outdoors. Some heavy furniture is moved. Some plaster falls.
VII	Most people are alarmed and run outside. Damage is negligible in buildings of good construction, considerable in buildings of poor construction.
VIII	Damage is slight in specially designed structures, considerable in ordinary buildings, and great in poorly built structures. Heavy furniture is overturned.
IX	Damage is considerable in specially designed buildings. Buildings shift from their foundations and partly collapse. Underground pipes are broken.
X	Some well-built wooden structures are destroyed. Most masonry structures are destroyed. The ground is badly cracked. Considerable landslides occur on steep slopes.
XI	Few, if any, masonry structures remain standing. Rails are bent. Broad fissures appear in the ground.
XII	Virtually total destruction. Waves are seen on the ground surface. Objects are thrown in the air.

Source: Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, FEMA 1997

The actual movement of the ground in an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of injury or death. Casualties typically result from falling objects and debris, or from forces that damage or demolish buildings and other structures. Disruption of communications, electrical power supplies, and gas, sewer, and water lines should be expected in a large earthquake. Earthquakes can trigger widespread fires, dam failures, landslides, or releases of hazardous material, compounding their hazards.

Faults

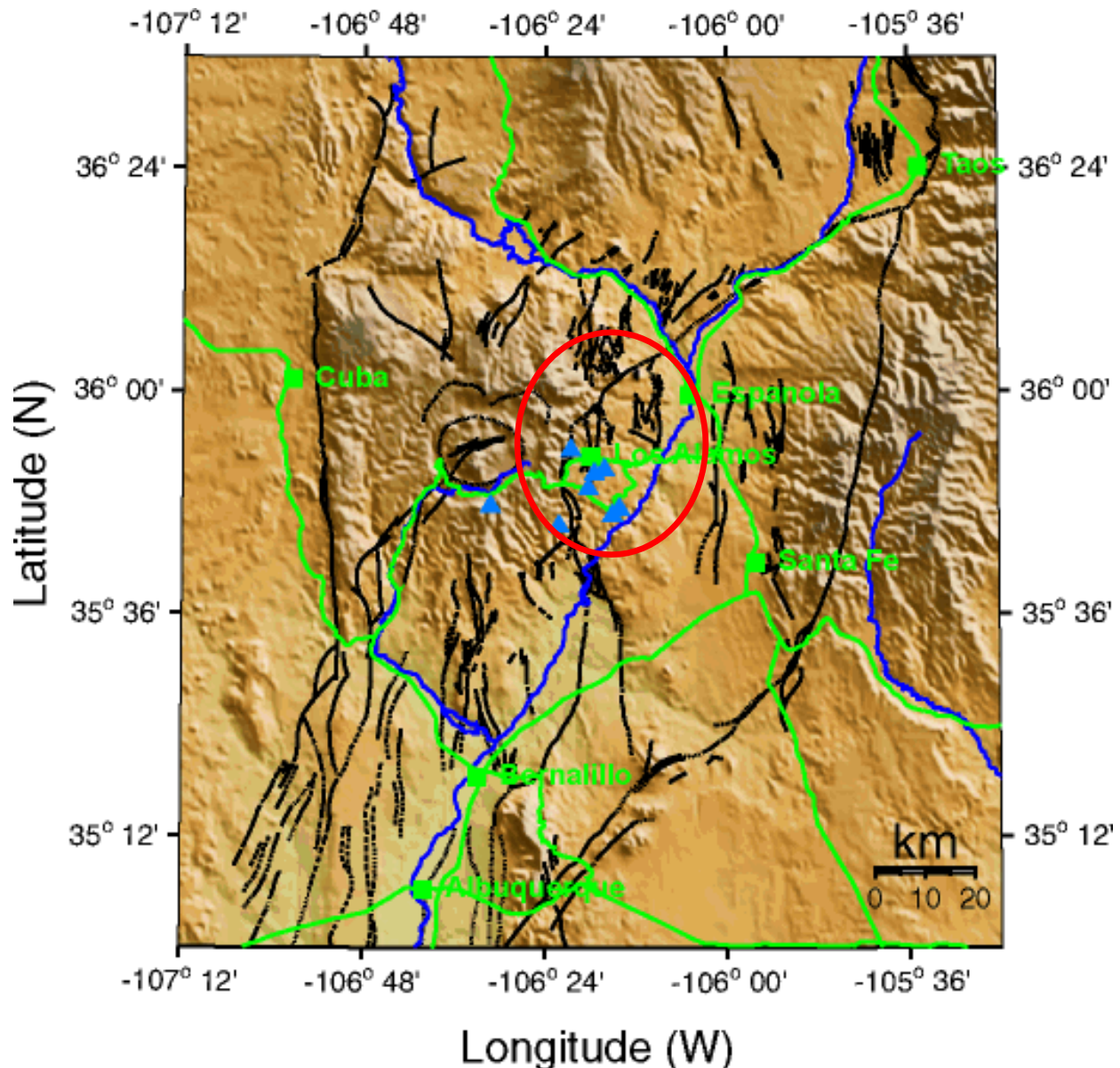
A fault is defined as “a fracture or fracture zone in the earth’s crust along which there has been displacement of the sides relative to one another.” For the purpose of planning there are two types of faults, active and inactive. Active faults have experienced displacement in historic time, suggesting that future displacement may be expected. Inactive faults show no evidence of movement in recent geologic time, suggesting that these faults are dormant.

Two types of fault movement represent possible hazards to structures in the immediate vicinity of the fault: fault creep and sudden fault displacement. Fault creep, a slow movement of one side of a fault relative to the other, can cause cracking and buckling of sidewalks and foundations even without perceptible ground shaking. Sudden fault displacement occurs during an earthquake event and may result in the collapse of buildings or other structures that are found along the fault zone when fault displacement exceeds an inch or two. The only protection against damage caused directly by fault displacement is to prohibit construction in the fault zone.

Los Alamos lies near several major boundary faults of the Rio Grande Rift in north central New Mexico. The margin of the Rio Grande Rift in the Los Alamos area is locally defined by the Pajarito fault system. The Pajarito Fault extends some 50 kilometers, oriented north-south from near Bland Canyon nearly to Santa Clara Canyon. Two other faults in the area include the Guaje Mountain Fault and the Rendija Canyon that transect the plateau. LANL data suggests that a magnitude 7.0 earthquake occurred along the Guaje Mountain Fault between 4,000 and 6,000 years ago. A quake of similar magnitude apparently occurred on the Rendija Canyon Fault either 8,000 or 22,000 years ago (a discrepancy due to different age results of two different materials: charcoal deposits, which yielded the more recent date, and soil.) The magnitude of the earthquakes along the Guaje Mountain Fault and Rendija Canyon Fault were based on documented displacements of one and a half to two meters. However, according to researchers at LANL, this information is being updated. There is new evidence of three surface rupturing earthquakes (i.e., magnitude 6.0 or larger; probably closer to magnitude 7.0) in the last 10,000 years. The most recent of these earthquakes was about 2,000 years ago.

Figure 4.18 shows the fault areas in or near the County. The red circle approximates the area of the County.

Figure 4.18. Faults in or Near Los Alamos County

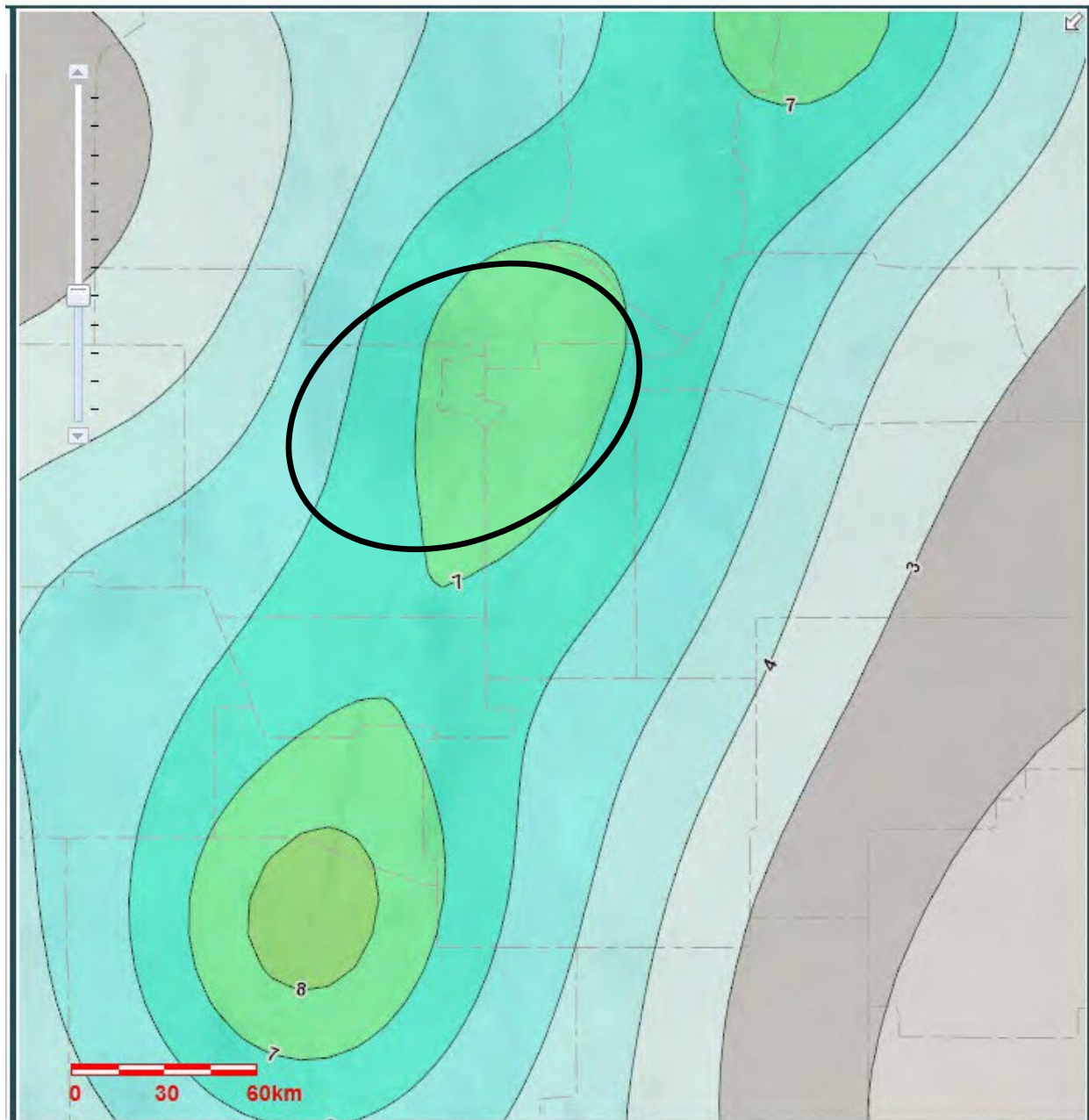


* Los Alamos County highlighted by red oval Source: Los Alamos Seismic Network

Ground Shaking

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) issues National Seismic Hazard Maps as reports every few years. These maps provide various acceleration and probabilities for time periods. Figure 4.19 depicts the peak horizontal acceleration (%g) with 10% probability of exceedance in 50 years for the planning region. The figure demonstrates that the County falls in the 7%g area. This data indicates that the expected severity of earthquakes in the region is somewhat limited, as damage from earthquakes typically occurs at peak accelerations of 30%g or greater.

Figure 4.19. Peak Horizontal Acceleration with 10% Probability of Occurrence in 50 Years



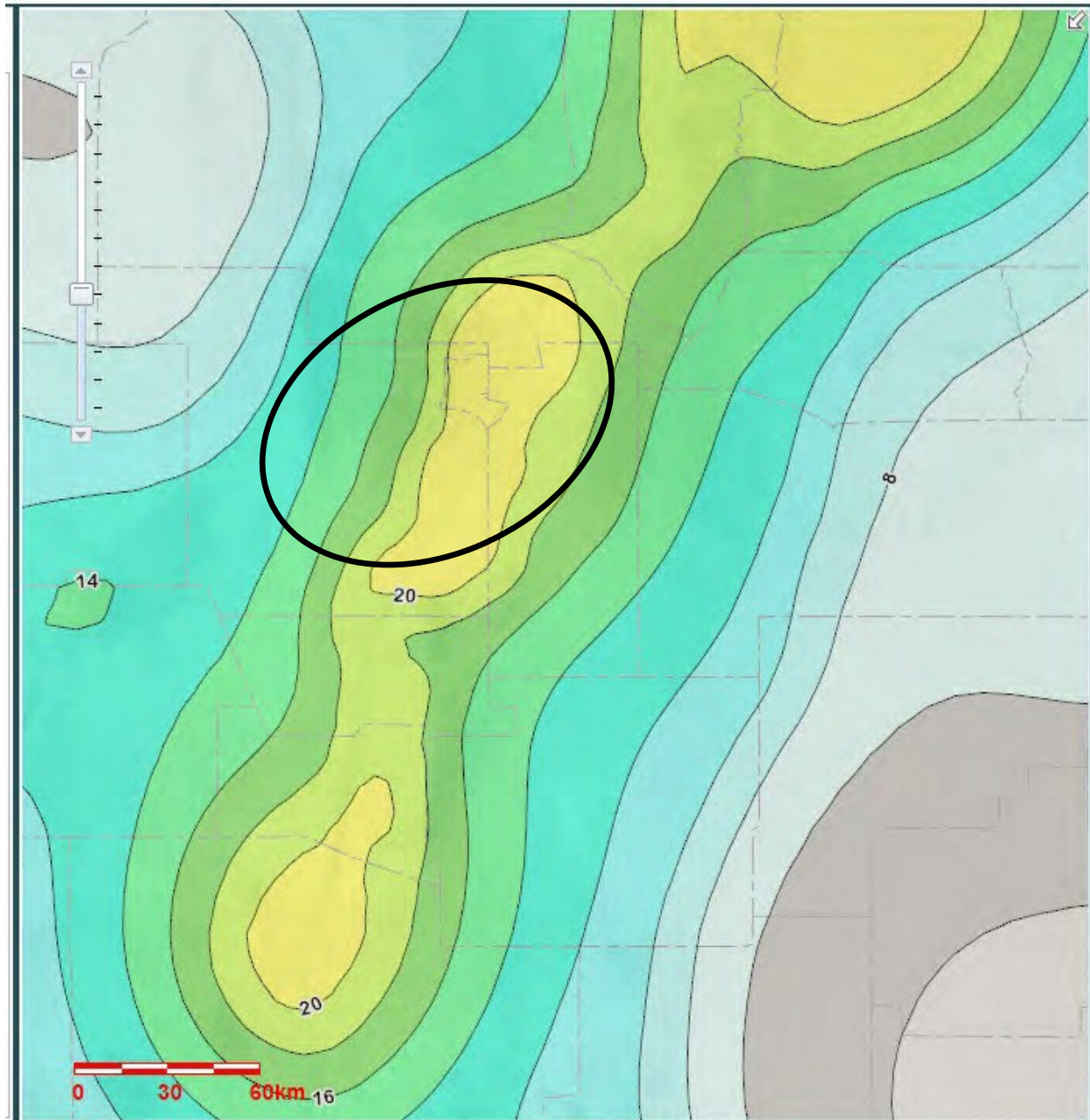
* Los Alamos County highlighted by black oval

Source: USGS National Seismic Hazard Maps - 2008 Interactive Tool. Available online at <http://gldims.cr.usgs.gov/nshmp2008/viewer.htm>

Figure 4.20 depicts the peak horizontal acceleration (%g) with 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years for the County. The figure demonstrates that the County falls in the 20%g area. Ground motions become structurally damaging when average peak accelerations reach 10 to 15 percent of gravity, average peak velocities reach 8 to 12 centimeters per second, and when the

Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale is about VII (18-34 percent peak ground acceleration), which is considered to be very strong (general alarm; walls crack; plaster falls).

Figure 4.20. Peak Horizontal Acceleration with 2% Probability of Occurrence in 50 Years



* Los Alamos County highlighted by black oval

Source: USGS National Seismic Hazard Maps - 2008 Interactive Tool.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a process whereby soil is temporarily transformed to a fluid form during intense and prolonged ground shaking. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, that is, soils in which the

space between individual particles is completely filled with water. This water exerts a pressure on the soil particles that influence how tightly the particles themselves are pressed together. Prior to an earthquake, the water pressure is relatively low. However, earthquake shaking can cause the water pressure to increase to the point where the soil particles can readily move with each other. When liquefaction occurs, the strength of the soil decreases and the ability of soil to support foundations for buildings is reduced. Typically liquefaction occurs in alluvial soils along rivers and wetland areas. During the 2015 update there were no available maps; the likely areas prone to liquefaction would be limited within the County based on the geology of the region.

Risk Index

Hazard	FEMA Risk Index Score	Rating
Earthquake	70.5	Relatively Low

Expected Annual Losses

Hazard	Score	Expected Annual Loss	Exposure	Frequency	Historic Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Loss Rating
Earthquake	73.1	\$.57M	\$.23T	.126% Chance/Year	Relatively High	Relatively Low

Previous Occurrences

Most of New Mexico's historical seismicity has been concentrated in the Rio Grande Valley between Socorro and Albuquerque. About half of the earthquakes of Modified Mercalli (MM) intensity VI or greater that occurred in the State between 1868 and 1973 were centered in this region.

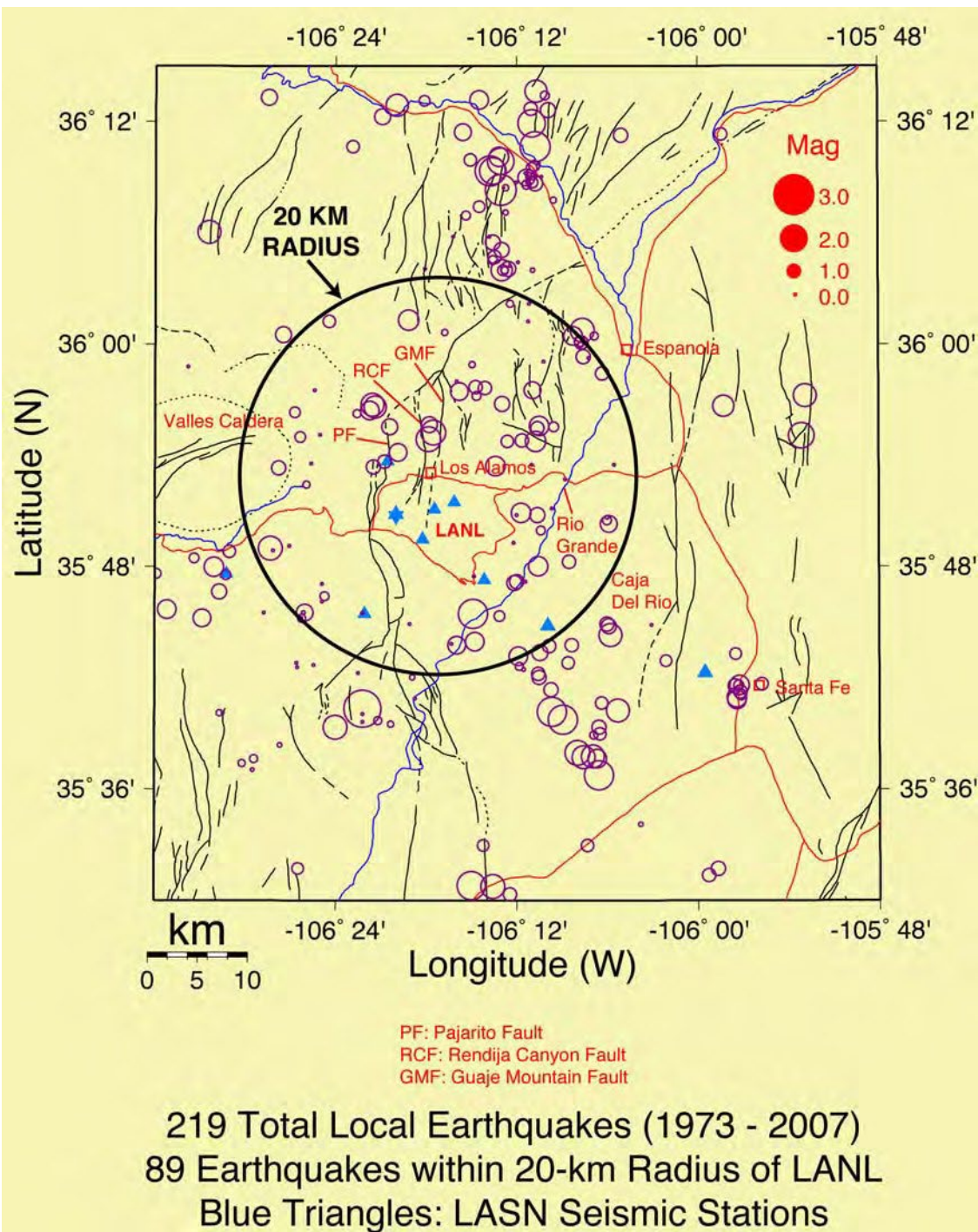
This earliest documented 6.0+ earthquake in New Mexico was in the Socorro area, in 1906, MM Intensity VII. Four rebuilt chimneys were shaken off the Socorro County Courthouse, and two others were cracked severely. Plaster fell at the courthouse, and a cornice on the northwest corner of the two-story adobe Masonic Temple was thrown onto its first floor. Several bricks fell from the front gable on one house. Plaster was shaken from walls in Santa Fe, about 200 kilometers from the epicenter. The earthquake was felt over most of New Mexico and in parts of Arizona and Texas. From this information, the Planning Team assumes that the earthquake could have been felt in Los Alamos.

In 1918, an earthquake with strong local effects in nearby Santa Fe County, where people in the village of Cerrillos were thrown off their feet and fallen plaster was reported (intensity VII - VIII).

The Los Alamos Seismic Network (LASN)—The Los Alamos Seismograph Network is located in North-Central New Mexico, about 60 miles north of Albuquerque. This network has been operated by Los Alamos National Laboratory since September, 1973. For the first 10-15 years (to 1985), stations were located throughout Northern New Mexico. It now has a more limited geographic extent, but is continually being upgraded and expanded.

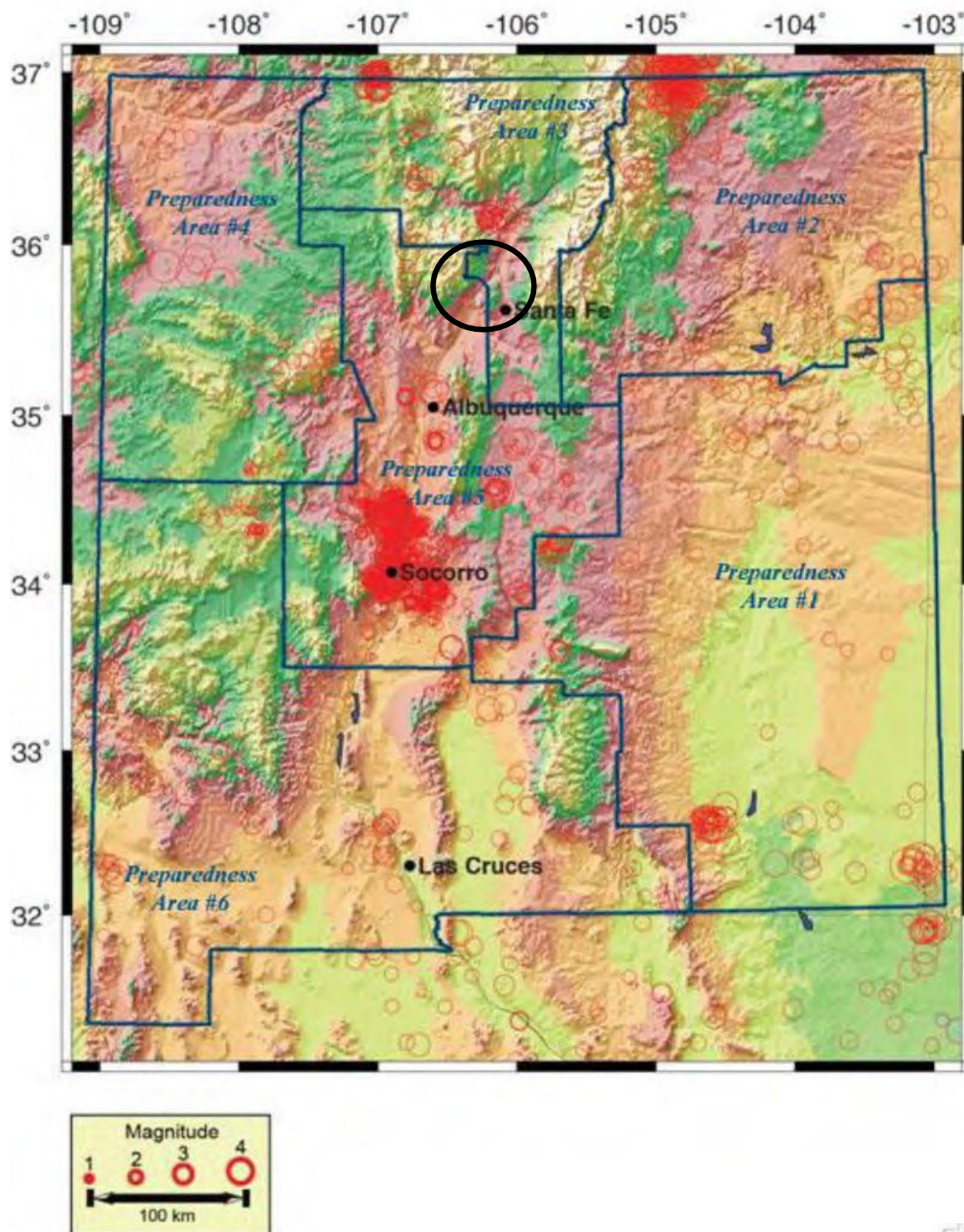
Figure 4.21 shows the earthquake activity within the Los Alamos area from 1973-2007 from the Los Alamos Seismic Network. It is a close up view of earthquake activity near the County. Figure 4.22 is from the 2013 New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan and shows a broader picture of earthquakes in both the Planning Area and the State.

Figure 4.21. Earthquakes in the Los Alamos Area 1973-2007



Los Alamos County highlighted by black oval Source:
 Los Alamos Seismic Network

Figure 4.22. Earthquakes in New Mexico 1962-2012



Los Alamos County highlighted by black oval
Source: 2018 New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan

Since the establishment of LANL during the early 1940's, there have been seven earthquakes felt by the residents of LAC. The largest of these were a magnitude 4 (Richter) in 1952 and a magnitude 3.3 in 1971, both reported as Modified Mercalli Intensities of V in Los Alamos. More recently, in 1991 and 1998, LAC experienced very small magnitude earthquakes ($M < 2$) with unusually high Modified Mercalli Intensities up to V, indicating significant felt effects. This is due to the unusually shallow nature of these earthquakes. Two of these earthquakes happened on the same day in 1991; the other earthquake occurred in 1998. The areas where residents felt the quakes are built on a thick package of old, alluvial material deposited atop the Bandelier tuff or on artificial fill. Residences built directly on the tuff area were far less likely to feel the small quakes. Although the County has felt ground shaking from earthquakes with epicenters located elsewhere, no major earthquakes have been recorded within the County. There have been no disaster declarations in the County for earthquakes.

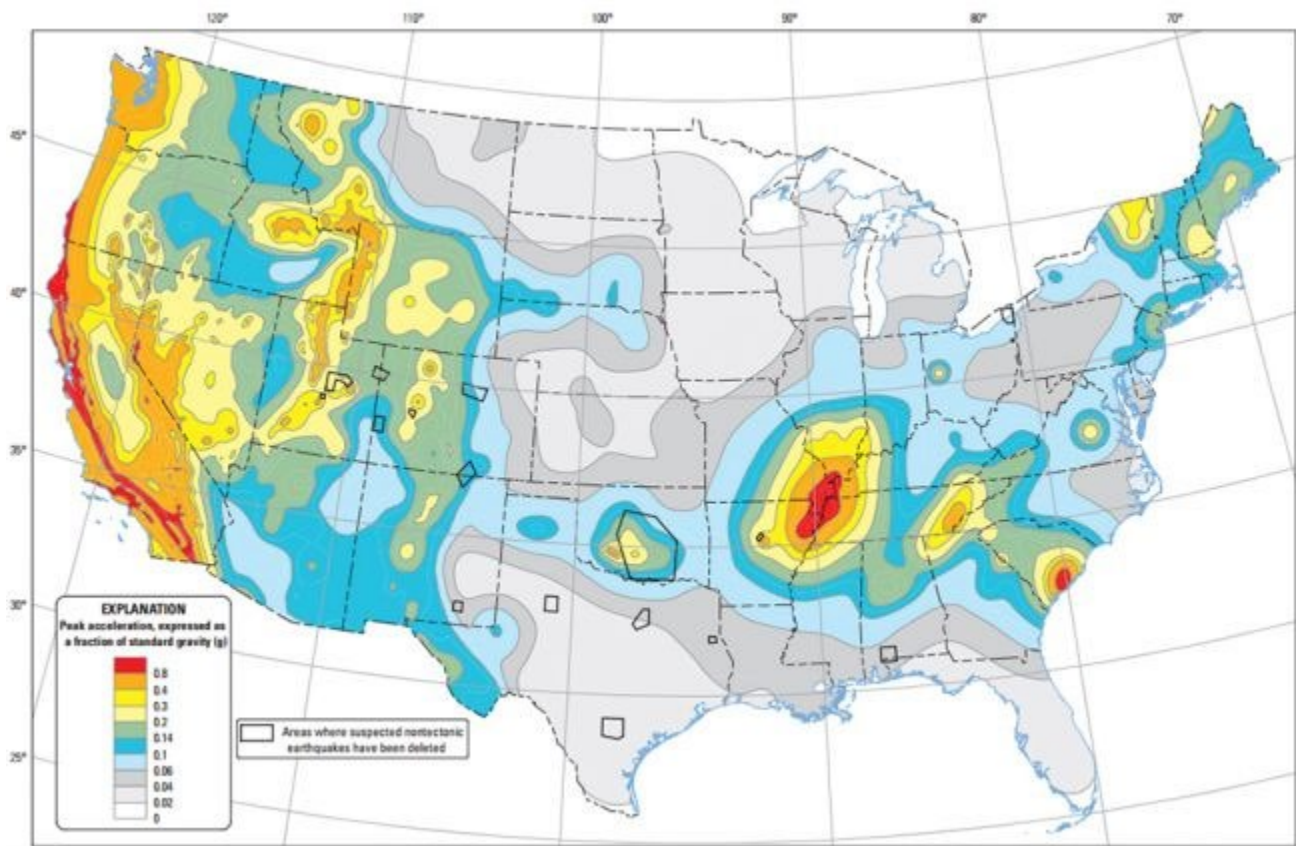
Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Low – No major earthquakes have been recorded within the County; although the County has felt ground shaking from earthquakes with epicenters located elsewhere. In 2009, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) released probability maps that are computed from the source model of the 2008 USGS-National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project (NSHMP) update. The low rate of historic seismicity in New Mexico does not reflect the earthquake potential for the state or LAC. LANL has prepared seismic hazard assessments for the purposes of critical and lifeline facility risk assessments. Based on these studies the seismic hazard for LAC is significantly higher than what is presented in the USGS National Map hazard. The map is shown in Figure 4.23 and indicates that Los Alamos County has a lower risk of earthquake occurrence, which coincides with the likelihood of future occurrence rating of medium.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Climate change is not expected to impact the earthquake risk directly nor the probability of future events or increase the severity of impacts for this hazard. This section is included as required by FEMA's Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool 44 CFR § 201.6; B1-e [44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)].

Figure 4.23. Probability of Earthquake Magnitudes Occurring in 30 Year Time Frame



Source: www.americangeosciences.org/critical-issues/maps/national-seismic-hazard-map

Flood: 100/500-year and Localized Flooding

Hazard/Problem Description

A flood is a natural event for rivers and streams and occurs when a normally dry area is inundated with water. Excess water from snowmelt or rainfall accumulates and overflows onto the stream banks and adjacent floodplains. Floods are among the most costly natural disasters in terms of human hardship and economic loss nationwide. Floods can cause substantial damage to structures, landscapes, and utilities as well as life safety issues. Floods can be extremely dangerous, and even six inches of moving water can knock over a person given a strong current. A car will float in less than two feet of moving water and can be swept downstream into deeper waters. This is one reason floods kill more people trapped in vehicles than anywhere else. During a flood, people can also suffer heart attacks or electrocution due to electrical equipment short outs. Floodwaters can transport large objects downstream which can damage or remove stationary structures. Ground saturation can result in instability, collapse, or other damage. Objects can also be buried or destroyed through sediment deposition. Floodwaters can also break utilities lines and interrupt services. Standing water can cause damage to crops, road, foundations, and electrical circuits. Direct impacts, such

as drowning, can be limited with adequate warning and public education about what to do during floods. Where flooding occurs in populated areas, warning and evacuation will be of critical importance to reduce life and safety impacts from any type of flooding.

Health Hazards from Flooding

Certain health hazards are also common to flood events. While such problems are often not reported, three general types of health hazards accompany floods. The first comes from the water itself. Floodwaters carry anything that was on the ground that the upstream runoff picked up, including dirt, oil, animal waste, and lawn, farm and industrial chemicals. Pastures and areas where cattle and hogs are kept or their wastes are stored can contribute polluted waters to the receiving streams.

Floodwaters also saturate the ground, which leads to infiltration into sanitary sewer lines. When wastewater treatment plants are flooded, there is nowhere for the sewage to flow. Infiltration and lack of treatment can lead to overloaded sewer lines that can back up into low-lying areas and homes. Even when it is diluted by flood waters, raw sewage can be a breeding ground for bacteria such as e. coli and other disease causing agents.

The second type of health problem arises after most of the water has gone. Stagnant pools can become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, and wet areas of a building that have not been properly cleaned breed mold and mildew. A building that is not thoroughly cleaned becomes a health hazard, especially for small children and the elderly.

Another health hazard occurs when heating ducts in a forced air system are not properly cleaned after inundation. When the furnace or air conditioner is turned on, the sediments left in the ducts are circulated throughout the building and breathed in by the occupants.

Flooding can also impact drinking water quality. If a water system loses pressure, a boil order may be issued to protect people and animals from contaminated water.

The third problem is the long-term psychological impact of having been through a flood and seeing one's home damaged and irreplaceable keepsakes destroyed. The cost and labor needed to repair a flood-damaged home puts a severe strain on people, especially the unprepared and uninsured. There is also a long-term problem for those who know that their homes can be flooded again. The resulting stress on floodplain residents takes its toll in the form of aggravated physical and mental health problems.

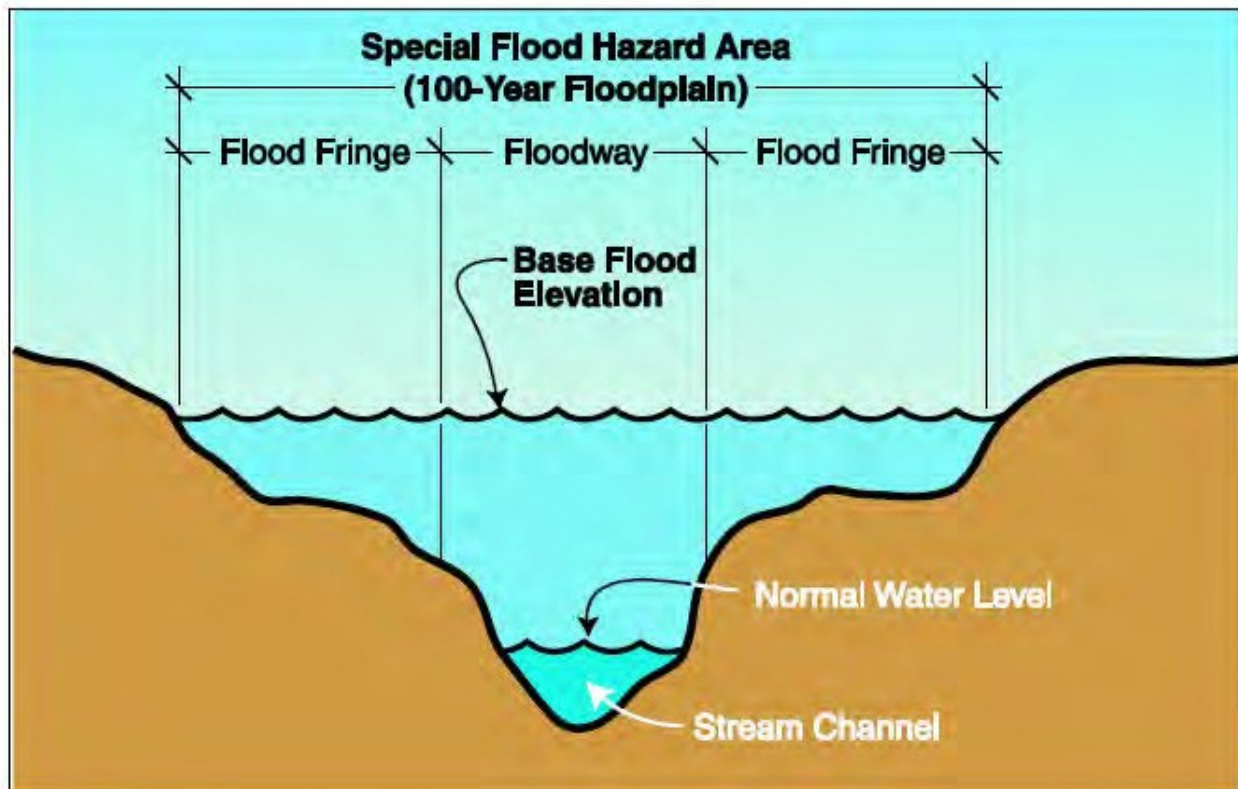
100-/500-year Flooding

Floodplains

The area adjacent to a channel is the floodplain (see Figure 4.24). Floodplains are illustrated on inundation maps, which show areas of potential flooding and water depths. In its common usage, the floodplain most often refers to that area that is inundated by the 100-year flood, the

flood that has a one percent chance in any given year of being equaled or exceeded. The 100- year flood is the national minimum standard to which communities regulate their floodplains through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The 500-year flood is the flood that has a 0.2 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The potential for flooding can change and increase through various land use changes and changes to land surface, which result in a change to the floodplain. A change in environment can create localized flooding problems inside and outside of natural floodplains by altering or confining natural drainage channels. These changes are most often created by human activity.

Figure 4.24. Floodplain Definitions



Source: 2013 New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan

According to the 2011 Flood Insurance Study for Los Alamos County, the County is minimally flood prone, with the primary threat being flash floods. Monsoon season in New Mexico starts in June and lasts through mid-September. It is characterized by heavy to severe downpours, lasting anywhere from five minutes to an hour. Such downpours can create flash floods.

The Los Alamos County Planning Area is susceptible to various types of flood events: riverine, flash, and localized stormwater flooding. The area is also at risk to flooding resulting from dam failures (discussed separately in Section 4.2.6). Regardless of the type of flood, the cause is often the result of severe weather and excessive rainfall, either in the flood area or upstream reach.

Riverine flooding – Riverine flooding, defined as when a watercourse exceeds its “bank-full” capacity, generally occurs as a result of prolonged rainfall, or rainfall that is combined with snowmelt and/or already saturated soils from previous rain events.. This type of flood occurs in river systems whose tributaries may drain large geographic areas and include one or more independent river basins. Riverine flooding is rare in Los Alamos County.

Flash flooding – Flash floods are intense, short-duration floods. Usually they abate within an hour, but can last as long as 24 hours. They occur throughout the southwest, and generally start high up on a mountain or in a canyon. Rain torrents follow the path of least resistance, initially canyons and arroyos. But along the way they pick up speed and debris. They can roll boulders, destroy footbridges, and uproot cottonwoods and piñons. This is the most prevalent type of flooding in Los Alamos County.

Localized flooding – Localized, stormwater flooding problems are often caused by flash flooding, severe weather, or an unusual amount of rainfall. Flooding from these intense weather events usually occurs in areas experiencing an increase in runoff from impervious surfaces associated with development and urbanization as well as inadequate storm drainage systems.

Major Sources of Flooding

Los Alamos County encompasses multiple rivers, streams, creeks, and arroyos. During most of the year, these watercourses are often dry. Damaging floods in Los Alamos County occur primarily in the developed areas of the County. Flood flows generally follow defined stream channels, drainages, and watersheds. Floods are often exacerbated by wildfires in the County. Normally, vegetation absorbs rainfall, reducing runoff. However, wildfires leave the ground charred, barren, and unable to absorb water, creating conditions ripe for flash flooding and mudflow. Flood risk remains significantly higher until vegetation is restored—up to five years after a wildfire. Wildfire is discussed in more detail in Section 4.2.12.

Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding

Localized, stormwater flooding also occurs throughout the County. Urban storm drainpipes and pump stations have a finite capacity. When rainfall exceeds this capacity, or the system is clogged, water accumulates in the street until it reaches a level of overland release. This type of flooding may occur when intense storms occur over areas of development or wildfire burn areas

According to Los Alamos County, numerous parcels and roads throughout the County not included in the FEMA 100- and 500-year floodplains are subject to flooding in heavy rains. In addition to flooding, damage to these areas during heavy storms includes pavement deterioration, washouts, mudslides, debris areas, and downed trees. The frequency and type of damage or flooding that occurs varies from year to year, depending on the quantity of runoff. As of 2023 the County currently does not have maps of these problem areas, but 13 sites had damage that were identified as eligible for FEMA Public Assistance following the September 2013 flooding. These sites include:

Los Alamos Airport
Bayo Canyon
Camp May Road
Entrada Pond
Guaje Canyon
Los Alamos County Landfill
North Road Drainage
PCS Pond
Quemazon Drainage
Guaje Canyon Road
School Canyon Drainage
Upper Rendija Canyon and access through San Ildefonso land to NM 502
White Rock Visitors

As roads have a history of flooding, some pavement deterioration, undermining, washouts and debris deposits have occurred. Additional problem areas include:

West Road
Unpaved road leading to reservoir
Maple Drive in Ponderosa Estates
Sewer Road to the Wastewater Treatment Plant

Extent

According to the National Weather Service (NWS) flood levels definitions are described as:

-Action Flooding represents the level where the NWS or a partner/user needs to take some type of mitigation action in preparation for possible significant hydrologic activity.

-Minor Flooding is defined to have minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat. A FLOOD ADVISORY product is issued to advise the public of flood events that are expected not to exceed the minor flood category.

-Moderate Flooding is defined to have some inundation of structures and roads near the stream. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations may be necessary. A FLOOD WARNING should be issued if moderate flooding is expected during the event.

-Major Flooding is defined to have extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations are necessary. A FLOOD WARNING should be issued if major flooding is expected during the event.

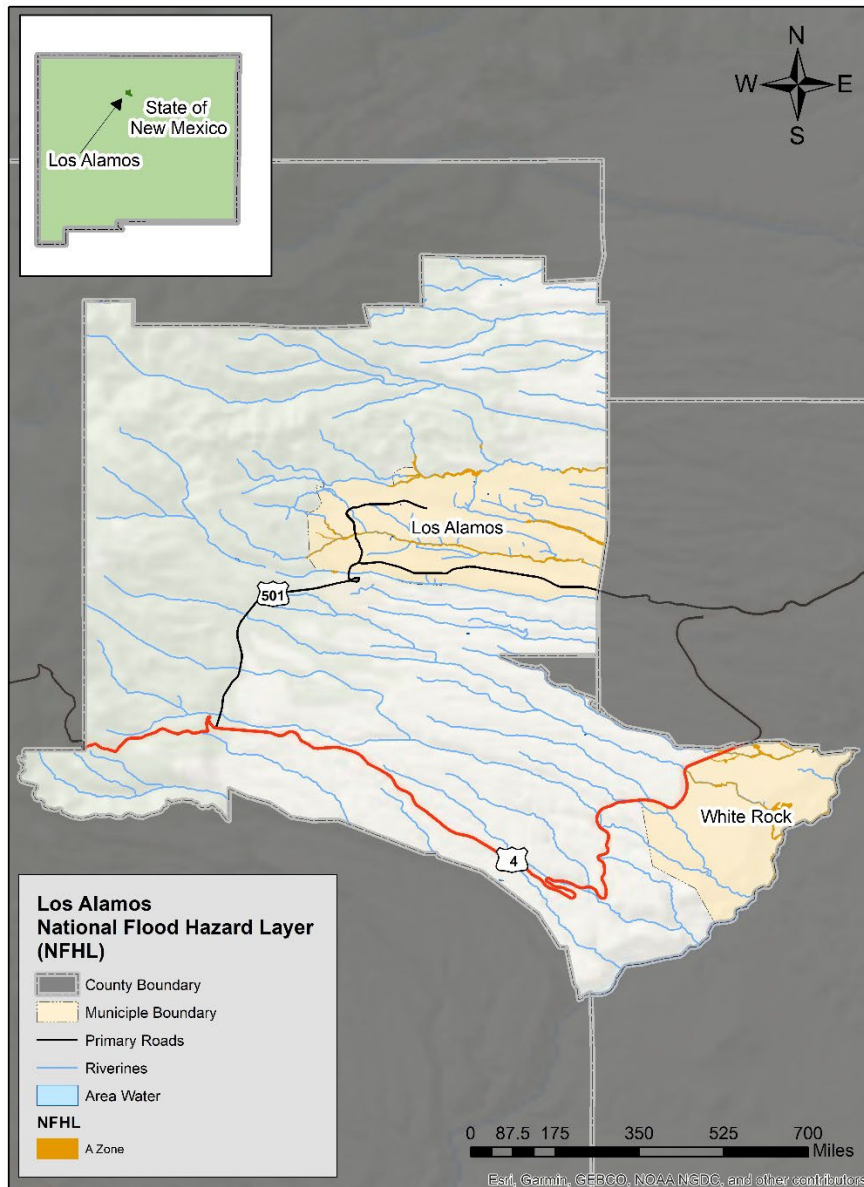
Based on historic occurrences Los Alamos County has experienced 4 of these minor flood events, although no moderate or major events have been recorded some low lying areas throughout the county could experience more significant events in the future. Due to a limited history of flood occurrences in Los Alamos County and a lack of inundation analyses, no flood depth data is currently available for the county.

[Flood Inundation Mapper \(usgs.gov\)](https://www.usgs.gov/flood-inundation-mapper)

Flood Maps

As part of the County's ongoing efforts to identify and manage their flood prone areas, Los Alamos County generally relies on FEMA mapping efforts. What follows is a brief description of FEMA mapping efforts covering the Los Alamos County Planning Area.

Los Alamos National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) map 2023:



FEMA Floodplain Mapping

FEMA established standards for floodplain mapping studies as part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP makes flood insurance available to property owners in participating communities adopting FEMA-approved local floodplain studies, maps, and regulations. Floodplain studies that may be approved by FEMA include federally funded studies; studies developed by state, city, and regional public agencies; and technical studies generated by private interests as part of property annexation and land development efforts. Such studies may include entire stream reaches or limited stream sections depending on the nature and scope of a study. A general overview of floodplain mapping and associated products is provided in the following paragraphs.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS)

The FIS develops flood-risk data for various areas of the community that will be used to establish flood insurance rates and to assist the community in its efforts to promote sound floodplain management. The current Los Alamos County FIS is dated July 18, 2011. This study covers the entire County. As of the 2023 HMP update the 2011 data remains the most recent available.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

The FIRM is designed for flood insurance and floodplain management applications. For flood insurance, the FIRM designates flood insurance rate zones to assign premium rates for flood insurance policies. For floodplain management, the FIRM delineates 100- and 500-year floodplains, floodways, and the locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analysis and local floodplain regulations. The County FIRMs have recently been replaced by new digital flood insurance rate maps (DFIRMs) as part of FEMA's Map Modernization program. DFIRM maps for greater Los Alamos County and the townsites of Los Alamos and White Rock can be found in Section 4.36.

These digital maps:

- Incorporate the latest updates (LOMRs and LOMAs);
- Utilize community supplied data;
- Verify the currency of the floodplains and refit them to community supplied basemaps;
- Upgrade the FIRMs to a GIS database format to set the stage for future updates and to enable support for GIS analyses and other digital applications; and
- Solicit community participation.

DFIRMs, dated July 2011 for Los Alamos County were released and are used for this plan's flood hazard analysis.

Risk Index		
Hazard	FEMA Risk Index Score	Rating

Riverine Flooding	12.2	Very Low
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Expected Annual Losses

Hazard	Score	Expected Annual Loss	Exposure	Frequency	Historic Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Loss Rating
Riverine Flooding	17.5	\$47k	\$.59B	0.5 Events/Year	Relatively Low	Very Low

Previous Occurrences

Historically, portions of Los Alamos County have always been at risk to flooding because of monsoon rainfall, topography, and the location of development adjacent to flood-prone areas. Flooding events generally occur countywide, and have caused significant damage in the populated areas of the County. Flooding has occurred, both within the 100-year floodplain and in other localized areas. Past events and descriptions from the NCEI database are as follows.

June 2, 2000—Heavy showers developed over the southern sections of the Cerro Grande Burned area. Ash and debris from Water and Pajarito Canyons blocked Highway 501 just south of Los Alamos. No property damage estimates were available. No injuries or deaths were reported.

June 28, 2000—Heavy ash and debris swept off the Cerro Grande Burn area into Water and Pajarito Canyons during heavy rain of 1 inch just west of Los Alamos. No property damage estimates were available. No injuries or deaths were reported.

July 16, 2000—Heavy rain over sections of the Cerro Grande burned area produced heavy mud and debris flow that swept through Garcia Canyon passing from Los Alamos County east into Rio Arriba County and reaching to the Rio Grande River in Santa Fe County. No property damage estimates were available. No injuries or deaths were reported.

August 28, 2000—Heavy storm water runoff flooded Guaje and Garcia Canyons below the Cerro Grande Burn area during a burst of 1 inch rainfall. No property damage estimates were available. No injuries or deaths were reported.

July 2, 2001—A storm with heavy rain of 1 to 2 inches in an hour developed over Pueblo Canyon on the west edge of Los Alamos. Storm runoff from the burned forest was brief, but intense with water and mudflows estimated at 1,500 cubic feet per second, which overwhelmed the inlet structure west of North Road and then breached the street 60 feet above. A 150-yard section of road surface was destroyed and one of the city's main sewer lines was undercut and then broken. Debris filled the basements of at least five homes along Alabama Avenue. The total damage estimate for this event

was \$3.5 million. No injuries or deaths were reported.

August 11, 2001—Brief heavy rain and strong runoff caused more damage to North Road in Los Alamos where recent drainage upgrades and repairs were washed away. North Road continued to suffer damage with such rapid and high runoff from the burned areas of Pueblo Canyon which had not recovered from the Cerro Grande fire storm. \$100,000 in property damage occurred as a result of the flooding. No injuries or deaths were reported.

August 4, 2008—A southerly flow of moist, unstable air poured into New Mexico, causing a few reports of flash flooding and large hail in the Jemez Mountains. Boulders and several rock slides poured onto Route 4 between White Rock and the Bandelier National Monument due to heavy rain. \$10,000 in property damage occurred as a result of the flooding. No injuries or deaths were reported.

August 3, 2011—One of the most active monsoonal days occurred on August 3rd, with heavy rains noted across much of the state. However, the biggest impact came to the recently burned areas, particularly to the Las Conchas and White Fire burn scars. A few storms also reported severe wind gusts in outflow boundaries, including around White Sands Missile Range. Both Highway 4 and 501 were closed in the Jemez Mountains due to flooding. Heavy rains on the Las Conchas burn scar caused significant runoff and debris flow over the roadways. At least a 50 yard stretch of debris several inches deep was noted along State Highway 501. Both roads had to be cleared by the Highway Department before traffic was allowed to pass. No property damage estimates were available. No injuries or deaths were reported.

August 21, 2011—Flash flooding in the County resulted in a federal disaster declaration (DR- 4047). Early in the afternoon, showers and thunderstorms developed over the central and northern portions of the burn scar. These storms generally produced 1 to 2 inches of rainfall. Later in the afternoon and early evening, even stronger and very slow moving storms developed across the southern portions of the burn scar. Radar estimated 3 to 4 inches of rain across a widespread area. Flash flooding was reported with each of these storms. The storms moved eastward over Santa Fe in the evening, and produced additional flooding. 1 to 1.5 inches of rain fell on the northern portion of the Las Conchas burn scar, flash flooding was reported in Santa Clara Canyon. Four people that were working in the canyon had to be rescued by helicopter. Water and debris flowed over Highway 501 after approximately one inch of rain fell over central portions of the Las Conchas burn scar. The highway was temporarily closed. The total damage estimate for this event was \$6.0 million. No injuries or deaths were reported.

July 11, 2012—An upper level high pressure system shifted westward centering over portions of Utah and western Colorado. With sufficient moisture as well as instability, storms initially developed over northern portions of the state during the afternoon hours. These storms increased in coverage into the early evening with general storm motions toward the west and southwest. The thunderstorms, though not severe, did produce significant amounts of rainfall in very short time durations. This led to flooding of the Las Conchas Fire burn scar as the storms moved from north to south covering the entire burn scar. Mud, logs and large rocks washed onto State Road 501 (West Jemez Rd.) near State Road 4, as well as in Los Alamos Canyon and along Camp May road. The intersection of State Road

4 and State Road 501 was closed due to flash flooding. Heavy equipment and road graders were needed to clear the debris. \$50,000 in property damage occurred as a result of the flooding. No injuries or deaths were reported.

September 13, 2013—Flash flooding in the County resulted in a federal disaster declaration (DR-4079). Flooding developed at Los Alamos National Labs as an isolated thunderstorm formed directly overhead and remained nearly stationary for an extended period of time. Power outages as well as flooding in the basement at Los Alamos National Labs were reported. An isolated strong cell formed over the area and stayed generally stationary for 2 hours. Rainfall amounts over 1.5" were recorded at sites across LANL. No injuries or deaths were reported. Property damages were reported at 13 sites including noted previously and described in the text and photos that follow:

Figure 4.25. West Holding Pond at Pajarito Cliffs Site



Source: Los Alamos County

Figure 4.26. Six-Foot Deep Gravel and Mud Covering Drainage Inlet at Ponderosa Estates.



Source: Los Alamos County

Figure 4.27. Timber, silt and debris blocking box culvert inlet on North Road



Source: Los Alamos County

Figure 4.28. Airport Retention Pond Sediment



Source: Los Alamos County

Figure 4.29. Landfill Sedimentation Pond Erosion



Source: Los Alamos County

Figure 4.30. LANL Remediation Site Sediment



Source: Los Alamos County

Figure 4.31. Damage to Retaining Wall at ECO Station



Source: Los Alamos County

Figure 4.32. Debris/Fence Damage at Airport



Source: Los Alamos County

During this flood event, the Los Alamos Reservoir filled with silt and debris and the access road was washed out and the underlying waterline exposed and damaged. The estimated cost to repair was \$2.4 million.

Figure 4.33. Debris at Los Alamos Reservoir Spillway



Source: Los Alamos County

Figure 4.34. Sediment Filled Reservoir



Source: Los Alamos County

Other damages associated with the storm include:

Rendija Canyon Road – San Idefonso Access – \$50,000

The road to the Guaje Canyon well field has washed out in several locations, and access to Guaje Canyon from the east end of Rendija Canyon Road (San Idefonso) allows for a more economical means of mobilizing equipment to the well field.

Manhattan Loop Sewer Project – \$40,000

Ongoing sewer reconstruction project in Pueblo Canyon was inaccessible after the flooding when the road washed out.

Composting Facility Project – \$10,000

Ongoing project to construct a composting facility experienced large amounts of erosion damage.

Guaje Canyon – \$2.25 million

The road has washed out in several locations, waterline has been exposed/damaged, one concrete low water crossing has been damaged beyond repair, and multiple low water crossings will require significant repair and armoring.

Table 4.19. Flooding Events in Los Alamos County 2000 to 2022

Date	Hazard Type	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Remarks
7/2/2001	Flooding	0	0	\$3,500,000	\$0	
8/11/2001	Flooding	0	0	\$100,000	\$0	
8/4/2008	Flooding	0	0	\$10,000	\$0	Flash Flood
8/21/2011	Flooding	0	0	\$6,000,000	\$0	
08/12/2022	Flooding	0	0	0	0	Flash Flood
Total		0	0	\$9,610,000	\$0	

Source: SHEL DUS

Likelihood of Future Occurrences

100-Year Flood

Low—The term “100-year flood” is misleading. It is not the flood that will occur once every 100 years. Rather, it is the flood elevation (or depth) that has a 1- percent chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. Thus, the 100-year flood could occur more than once in a relatively short period of time.

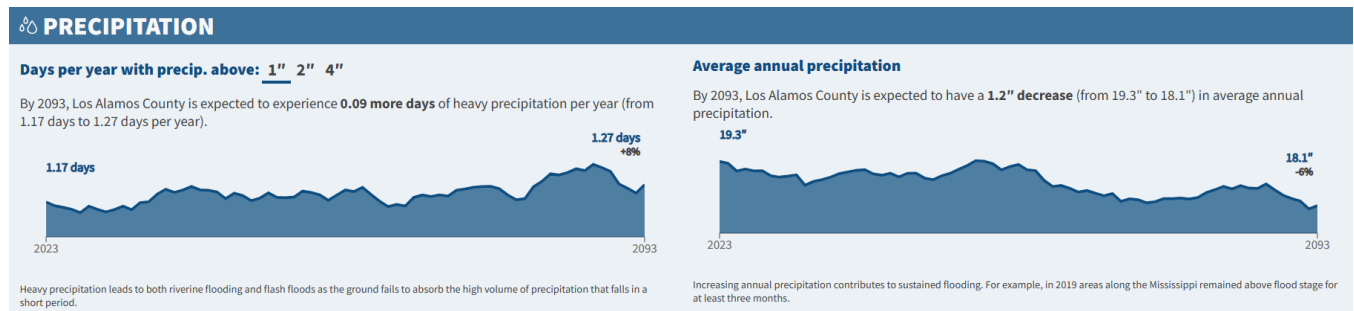
500-Year Flood

Low—The 500-year flood is the flood elevation or depth that has a 0.2 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. There is no area of the County that falls in the FEMA 500-year floodplain.

Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding

High—Based on historical data, flooding events less severe than a 100-year flood and those outside of the 100-year floodplain occur frequently during periods of heavy rains. The State Hazard Mitigation plan made efforts to determine a probability of occurrence for flash flooding. Los Alamos County falls in Preparedness Area 3, which the State determined had a 33% chance of flash flooding occurring in a given year.

Effects of Climate Change on Severity of Impacts: Heavy precipitation leads to riverine flooding and flash floods as the ground fails to absorb the high volume of precipitation that falls in a short period. Increasing annual precipitation contributes to sustained flooding. (Neighborhoods At Risk, 2023). According to 70 year projections provided via Neighborhoods at Risk Los Alamos County could expect .09 more days of heavy precipitation with an expected overall decrease of 1.2” of total precipitation on an annual basis.



Landslides and Rockfall

Hazard/Problem Description

Landslides are the downward and outward movement of loose material on slopes. Landslides include a wide range of ground movement, such as rock falls, deep failure of slopes, and shallow debris flows. Although gravity acting on and over steepened slopes is the primary reason for a landslide, landslides are often prompted by the occurrence of other disasters such as seismic activity or heavy rain fall. Landslides may be triggered by both natural and human-induced changes in the environment that result in slope instability.

A landslide is the breaking away and gravity-driven downward movement of hill slope materials, which can travel at speeds ranging from fractions of an inch per year to tens of miles per hour depending on the slope steepness and water content of the rock/soil mass. Landslides range from the size of an automobile to a mile or more in length and width and, due to their sheer weight and speed, can cause serious damage and loss of life. Their secondary effects can be far-reaching; such as catastrophic flooding due to the sudden release of river water impounded by landslide debris or slope failure of an earthen dam.

Debris flows are a mixture of rock fragments, soil, vegetation, water and, in some cases, entrained air that flows downhill as a fluid. Debris flows can range in consistency from that of freshly mixed concrete to running water. Debris flows can be further classified as mudflows and earth flows

depending on the ratio of water to soil and rock debris. Lahars are a special form of debris flow caused by volcanic eruptions.

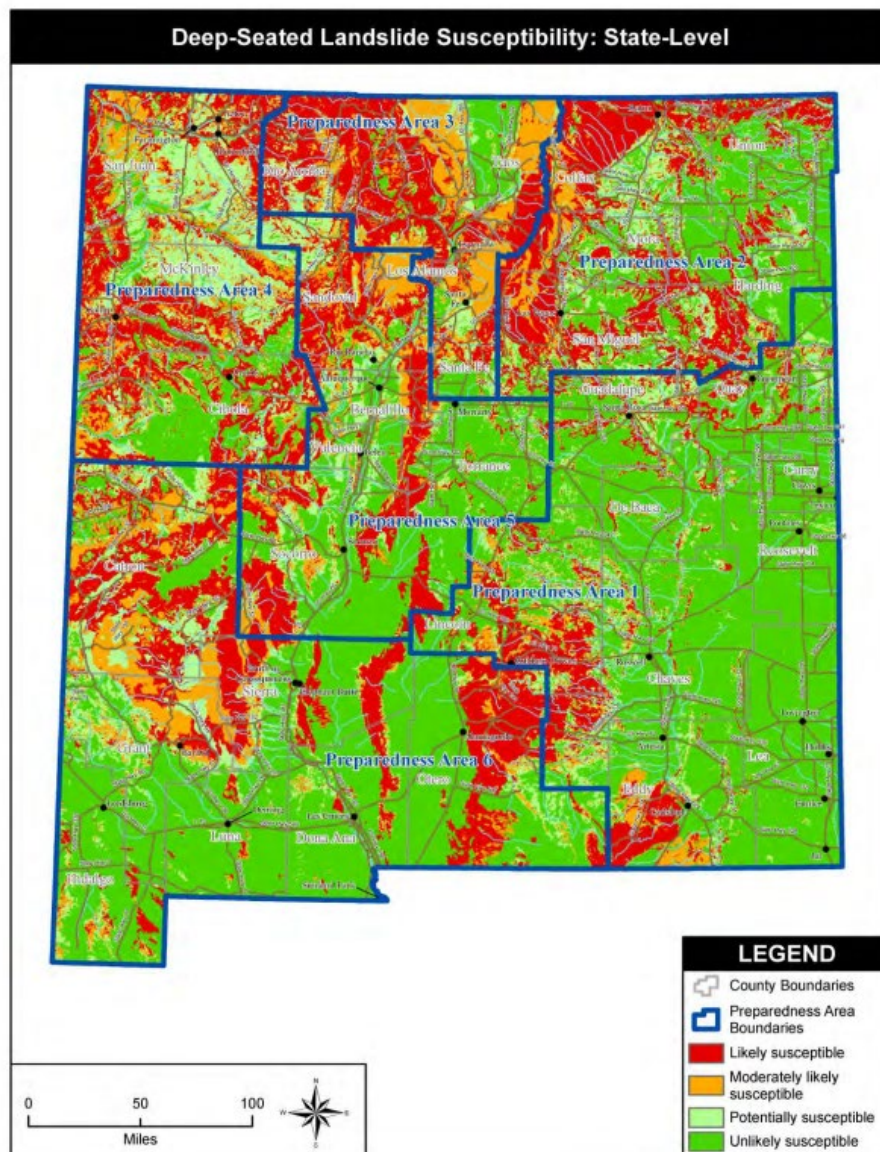
Landslide and debris flow problems can be caused by land mismanagement, particularly in mountain, canyon, and coastal regions. In areas burned by forest and brush fires, a lower threshold of precipitation may initiate landslides and debris flows. Land-use zoning, professional inspections, drainage and erosion control, and proper design can minimize many landslide and debris flow problems.

The susceptibility of an area to landslides depends on many variables including steepness of slope, type of slope material, structure and physical properties of materials, water content, amount of vegetation, and proximity to areas undergoing rapid erosion or changes caused by human activities. These activities include mining, construction, and changes to surface drainage areas.

Landslides often accompany other natural hazard events, such as floods, wildfires, or earthquakes. Landslides can occur slowly or very suddenly and can damage and destroy structures, roads, utilities, and forested areas, and can cause injuries and death.

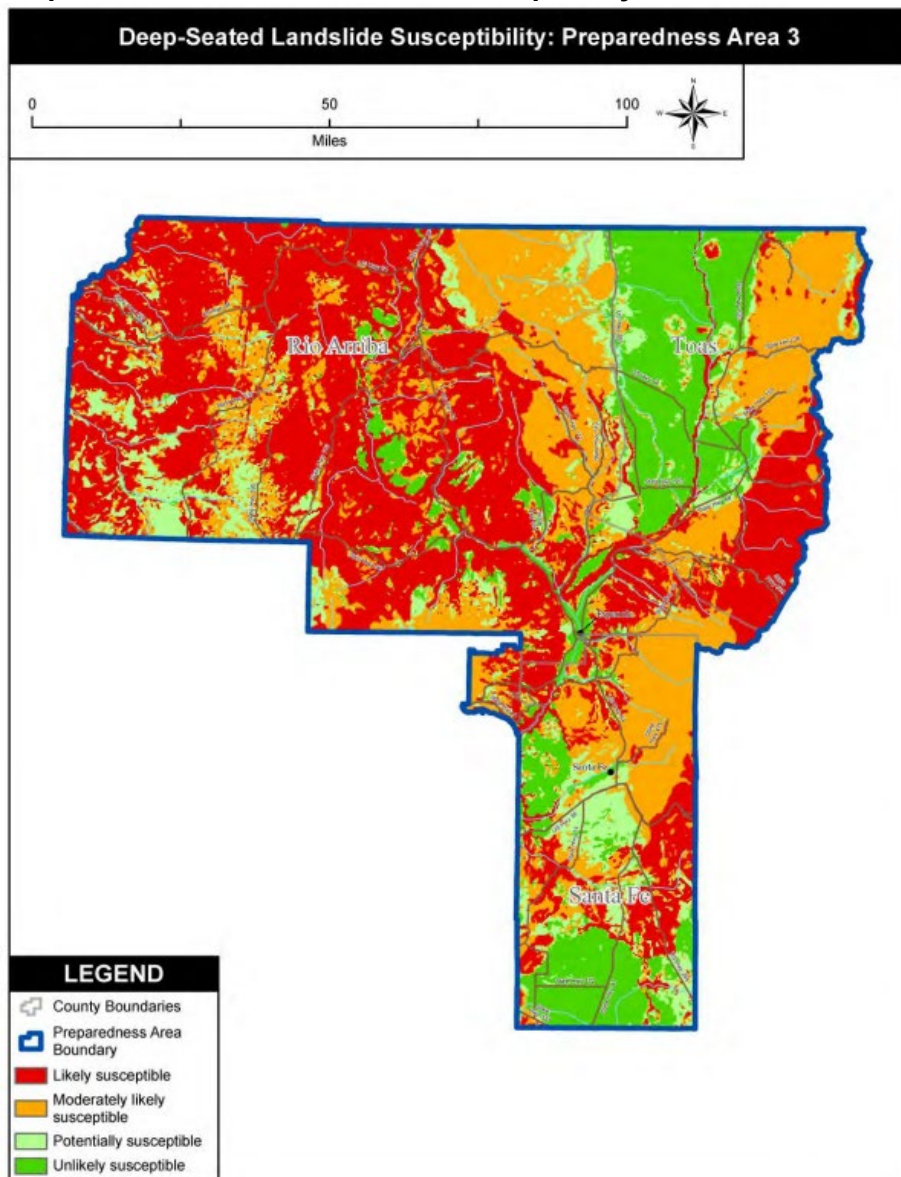
The USGS National Atlas landslide map is the best available landslide hazard mapping data for the County. The map in Figure 4.35 shows the Rio Grande River as being potentially susceptible. This area has little or no development. What is not shown on the map are areas prone to rockfall on the sides of the mesas, or areas susceptible to debris flow from wildfire burns.

New Mexico Landslide Susceptibility



Source: New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018

Preparedness Area 3 Landslide Susceptibility



Source: New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018

Landslides directly damage buildings in two general ways: 1) disruption of structural foundations caused by differential movement and deformation of the ground upon which the structure sits; and 2) physical impact of debris moving down slope against structures located in the travel path. In addition to buildings, other types of engineered structures are vulnerable to the impact and ground deformation caused by slope failures, particularly utilities and transportation infrastructure. These belong to a category of structures called lifelines. Transmission lines such as telephone lines, electric power, gas, water, sewage, roadways, etc., are necessary for today's functioning society. They present a particular vulnerability because of their geographic extent and susceptibility to physical distress. Lifelines are generally linear structures that, because of their geographic extent, have a greater opportunity for impact by ground failure. Landslides can be classified using the Alexander Scale, as shown in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20 Alexander Landslide Scale

Level	Damage	Description
0	None	Building is intact
1	Negligible	Hairline cracks in walls or structural members; no distortion of structure or detachment of external architectural details
2	Light	Buildings continue to be habitable; repair not urgent. Settlement of foundations, distortion of structure, and inclination of walls are not sufficient to compromise overall stability.
3	Moderate	Walls out of perpendicular by one or two degrees, or there has been substantial cracking in structural members, or the foundations have settled during differential subsidence of at least 6 inches; building requires evacuation and rapid attention to ensure its continued life.
4	Serious	Walls out of perpendicular by several degrees; open cracks in walls; fracture of structural members; fragmentation of masonry; differential settlement of at least 10 inches compromising foundations; floors may be inclined by one or two degrees or ruined by heave. Internal partition walls will need to be replaced; door and window frames are too distorted to use; occupants must be evacuated and major repairs carried out.
5	Very Serious	Walls out of plumb by five or six degrees; structure grossly distorted; differential settlement has seriously cracked floors and walls or caused major rotation or slewing of the building [wooden buildings are detached completely from their foundations]. Partition walls and brick infill will have at least partly collapsed; roofs may have partially collapsed; outhouses, porches, and patios may have been damaged more seriously than the principal structure itself. Occupants will need to be re-housed on a long-term basis, and rehabilitation of the building will probably not be feasible.
6	Partial Collapse	Requires immediate evacuation of the occupants and the cordoning off of the site to prevent accidents with falling masonry.
7	Total Collapse	Requires clearance of the site.

Source: 2013 New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan

Rockfall. Rockfall is the falling of a detached mass of rock from a cliff or down a very steep slope. Weathering and decomposition of geological materials produce conditions to support rockfall. Rockfalls are caused by the loss of support from underneath through erosion or triggered by ice wedging, root growth, or ground shaking. Changes to an area or slope such as cutting and filling activities can also increase the risk of a rockfall. Rocks in a rockfall can be of any dimension, from the size of baseballs to houses. Rockfall occurs most frequently in mountains or other steep areas during the early spring when there is abundant moisture and repeated freezing and thawing.

Rockfalls are a serious geological hazard that can threaten human life, impact transportation corridors and communication systems and result in other property damage.

Risk Index

Hazard	FEMA Risk Index Score	Rating
Landslide	16.7	Relatively Low

Expected Annual Losses

Hazard	Score	Expected Annual Loss	Exposure	Frequency	Historic Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Loss Rating
Landslide	\$36.7	\$22k	\$0.15T	0 Events/Year	Very Low	Relatively Low

Previous Occurrences

According to the HMPC, past rockfalls in the area have primarily occurred along State Highway 502, which is maintained by the State Department of Transportation, and in the area of the switchback located along State Route 4. Depending on the severity of an incident, blockages may last from hours to days.

There are a few other areas within the County that also experience some minor rockfall occurrences. The steep canyons that lace Los Alamos County can produce rockfall hazards, but only the occasional hiker may be at risk since the valley floors are largely undeveloped. One documented rockfall fatality is associated with the naming of the “Deadman Trail” in Los Alamos Canyon. This trail was named for a 1930’s homesteader who was killed by a rockfall while working on the trail.

Although, historically, there have been few reported injuries and little property damage associated with the rockfall hazard in LAC, the potential for damages in the future remains. In addition to potential damages to people and property, the greatest potential impact from rockfalls is the impact to transportation routes. The HMPC did not have records of past damaging landslide events. Although specific documentation is not available, debris flows and erosion/deposition associated with increased runoff in wildfire burn areas have been witnessed in recent years.

Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Medium - Based on historical data, and given the sloped terrain along many of the roads within the Los Alamos area, landslide and rockfall hazards are likely to continue.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Climate change will increase the incidence of extreme weather and precipitation events and change

weather patterns. It is likely that increased and prolonged precipitation events may be a catalyst for landslides in certain areas. Further analysis and studies need to be conducted, specifically for this region.

Volcano

Hazard/Problem Description

A volcano is a vent through which molten rock escapes to the earth's surface. Unlike other mountains, which are pushed up from below, volcanoes are built by surface accumulation of their eruptive products (e.g., layers of lava, pyroclastic flows, and ash). When pressure from gases within the molten rock becomes too great, an eruption occurs. Volcanic hazards include gases; lava and pyroclastic flows; airborne ash; landslides; earthquakes; and explosive eruptions.

Eruptions can be relatively quiet; producing lava flows that creep across the land at 2 to 10 mph. Explosive eruptions can shoot columns of gases and rock fragments tens of miles into the atmosphere, spreading ash hundreds of miles downwind. Lava flows are streams of molten rock that either pour from a vent quietly or explosively by lava fountains. Because of their intense heat, lava flows are also great fire hazards. Lava flows destroy everything in their path, but most move slowly enough that people can move out of the way. The speed at which lava moves across the ground depends on several factors, including the type of lava erupted, the steepness of the ground, and the rate of lava production at the vent.

Steam blasts commonly produce large pits or craters. Explosive eruptions, which may create fiery flows of hot ash (pyroclastic flows), are usually followed by the pushing up of a lava dome. Some less violent eruptions only produce lava flows.

Populations living near volcanoes are most vulnerable to volcanic eruptions and lava flows, although volcanic ash can travel and affect populations many miles away and cause problems for aviation. The USGS notes specific characteristics of volcanic ash. Volcanic ash is composed of small jagged pieces of rocks, minerals, and volcanic glass the size of sand and silt. Very small ash particles can be less than 0.001 millimeters across. Volcanic ash is not the product of combustion, like the soft fluffy material created by burning wood, leaves, or paper. Volcanic ash is hard, does not dissolve in water, is extremely abrasive and mildly corrosive, and conducts electricity when wet.

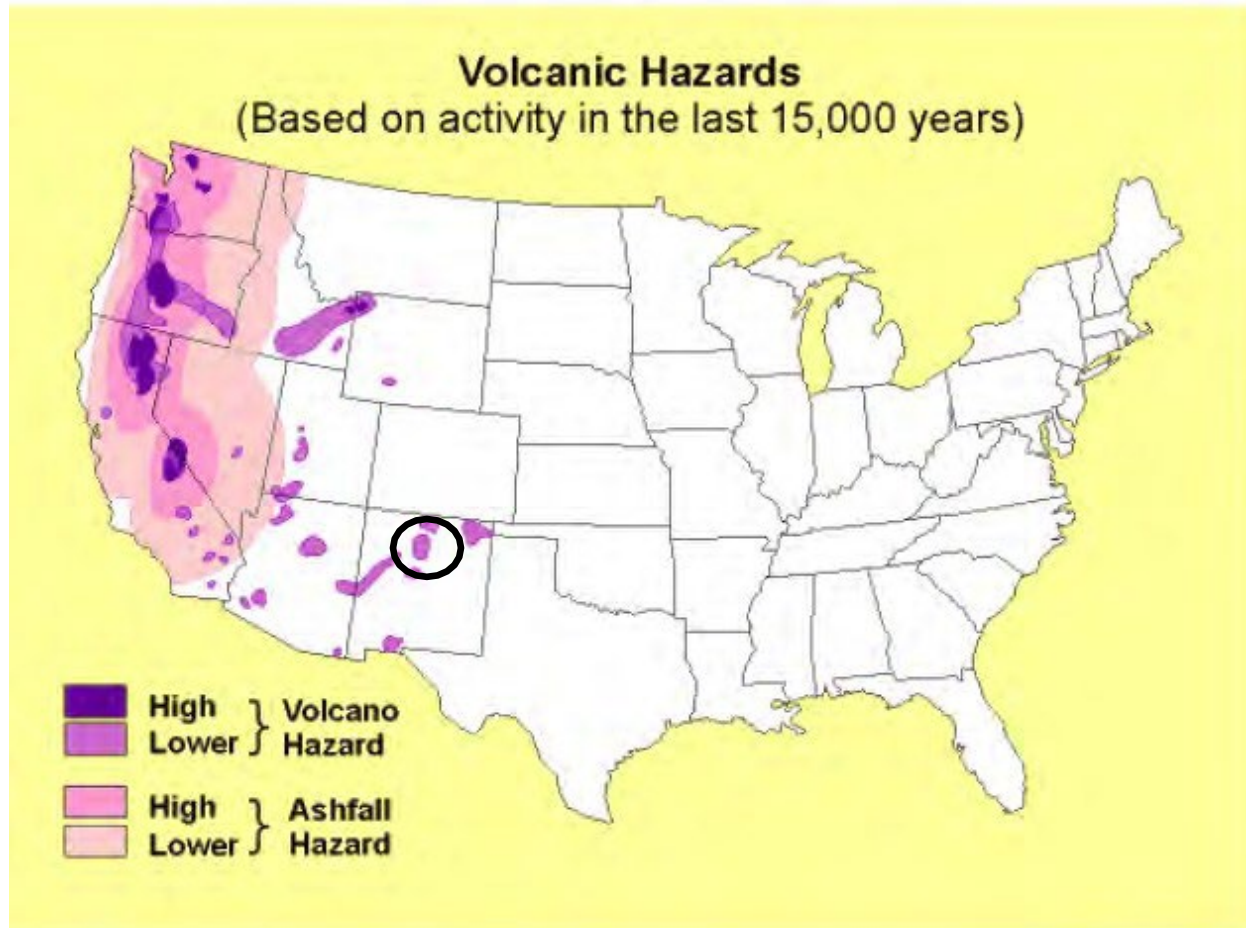
Volcanic ash is formed during explosive volcanic eruptions. Explosive eruptions occur when gases dissolved in molten rock (magma) expand and escape violently into the air, and also when water is heated by magma and abruptly flashes into steam. The force of the escaping gas violently shatters solid rocks. Expanding gas also shreds magma and blasts it into the air, where it solidifies into fragments of volcanic rock and glass. Once in the air, wind can blow the tiny ash particles tens of thousands of miles away from the volcano.

The United States is third in the world, after Japan and Indonesia, for the number of active volcanoes. Since 1980, as many as five volcanoes have erupted each year in the United States. Eruptions are most likely to occur in Hawaii and Alaska. For the Cascade Range in Washington, Oregon, and California, volcanoes erupt on the average of once or twice each century. Volcanoes produce a wide variety of hazards that can kill people and destroy property. Large explosive eruptions can endanger

people and property hundreds of miles away and even affect global climate.

Figure 4.36 illustrates the volcanic hazard areas in the United States based on events over the last 15,000 years. Areas in blue or purple show regions at greater or lesser risk of local volcanic activity, including lava flows, ashfalls, lahars (volcanic mudflows), and debris avalanches. Areas in pink show regions at risk of receiving 5 cm or more of ashfall from large or very large explosive eruptions, originating at the volcanic centers (shown in blue). These projected ashfall extents are based on observed ashfall distributions from an eruption (“large”) of Mt. St. Helens that took place 3,400 years ago, and the eruption of Mt. Mazama (“very large”) that formed Crater Lake, Oregon, 6,800 years ago.

Figure 4.36 Volcanic Hazards in the US



* Los Alamos County highlighted by black oval
Source: 2013 and 2018 New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan

Risk Index

Hazard	FEMA Risk Index Score	Rating
Volcanic Activity	85.9	Relatively Low

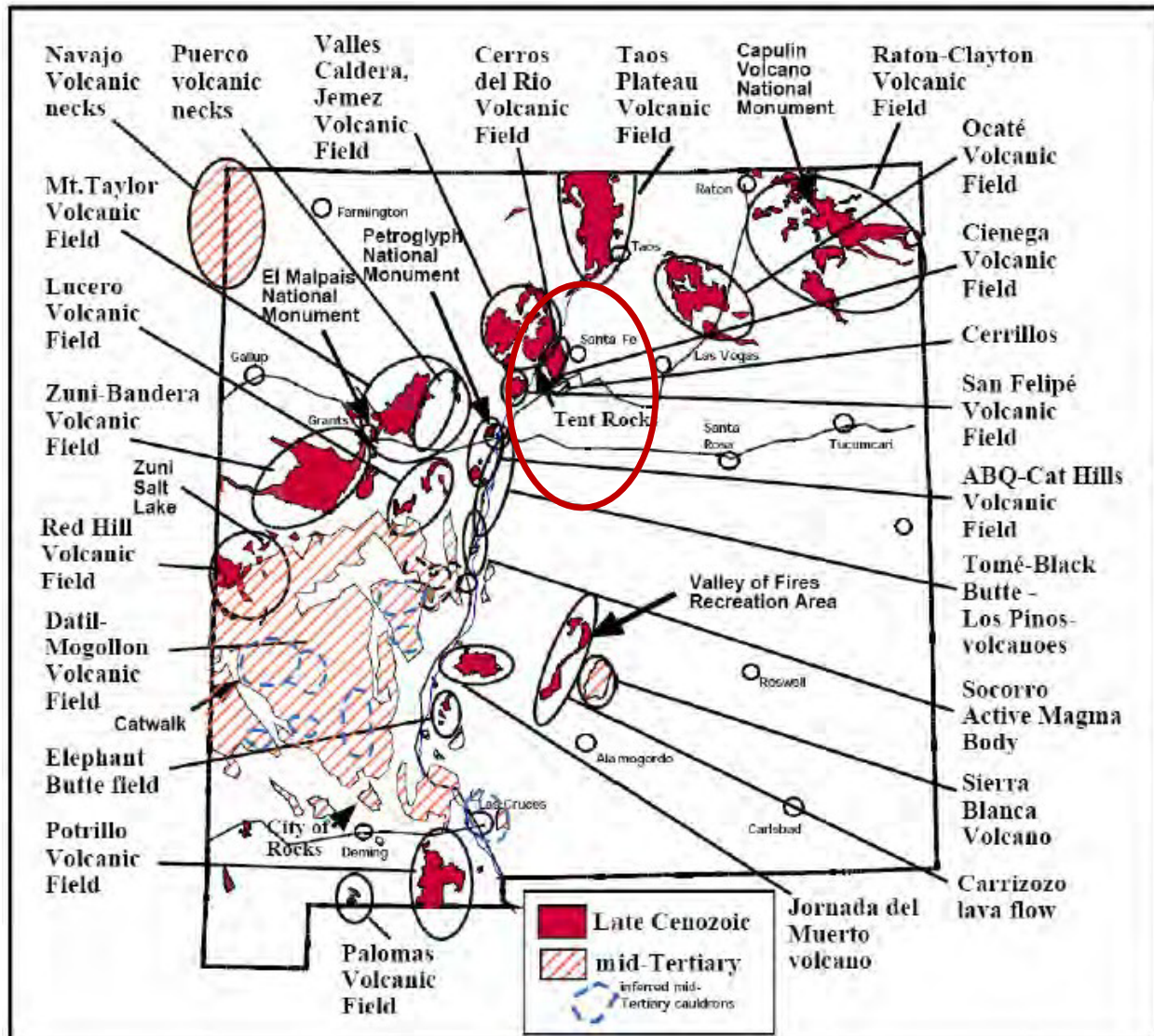
Expected Annual Losses

Hazard	Score	Expected Annual Loss	Exposure	Frequency	Historic Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Loss Rating
Volcanic Activity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Previous Occurrences

New Mexico has one of the greatest concentrations of young, well-exposed, and un-eroded volcanoes on the continent. This can be seen on Figure 4.37. The Jemez Mountains, located to the northwest of Los Alamos County and circled in red, are a volcanic field that overlies the west edge of the Rio Grande rift.

Figure 4.37 Volcanic Areas of New Mexico



* Los Alamos County highlighted by red oval

Source: http://nmnaturalhistory.org/sci_volcanoes.html

This volcanic field, which is located in and near Los Alamos County, is best known for the Valles Caldera (see 8). A Caldera is formed when huge amounts of magma are erupted out of sub-surface magma chambers. The removal of all this magma leaves a void below the surface and the top collapses in to form the caldera. Subsequent eruptions usually fill them in partially so that the

jumbled debris is buried. At 15 miles in diameter, the Valles Caldera is believed to have been formed during two explosive events, 1.6 and 1.2 million years ago, when the volcanic pile collapsed in response to this eruption of ash and rock from the magma chamber.

Figure 4.38 Mesas and Valles Caldera



This view is looking west across the dissected Bandelier Tuff of the Pajarito Plateau. The view looks across the lava domes and composite cones of the pre-2-million-year Jemez volcanic field (middle) into the Valles caldera. The grassy area, located at the center top, is the southeast quarter of the caldera. The Los Alamos townsite is in the foreground.

During these events over 90 cubic miles of ash/rock spewed out, forming the Bandelier tuff (see Figure 4.40). Subsequent resurgence of magma formed domes along the caldera ring fracture, including Redondo Peak, which is over 3,000 feet above the caldera floor. The geothermal and hot springs systems in the area are caused by flow of groundwater through the caldera. The water flows near the top of a subsurface body of igneous rock that still may be partially molten. Some of the water rises to the surface to supply fumaroles and hot springs. Geothermal activity continues.

Figure 4.39 **Looking west towards the Los Alamos National Laboratory, up a Canyon**



The skyline is the topographic rim of the Valles Caldera. The cliffs on the right are Bandelier Tuff, and the layers represent the two major eruptions of the tuff, and different cooling rates in each tuff deposit. The center of an ash-flow tuff sheet cools slower than the top and bottom, so its fragments of volcanic glass become welded to each other. This rock is massive and strong, unlike the unwelded ash-flows and air-fall tuffs, which can commonly be crumbled by hand. So, the center of an ash-flow tuff holds up cliff tops, and the top and bottom tend to form slopes.

Figure 4.40 Bandelier Tuff, Jemez Canyon



The pale rock here is Bandelier tuff, erupted from the Valles Caldera. The cliff-forming layers are the centers of ash-flows, and the slopes are weaker rock from the tops and bottoms. Beneath the Bandelier tuff are red shales and sandstones of the Permian aged Abo formation, and brown limestone of Pennsylvanian age. Some of the white patches on the hillside are hot-spring deposits – with heat courtesy of the Valles volcano. This scene is near Jemez Pueblo and the Soda Dam hot springs.

Having been studied since the 1920's to learn about the fundamental processes of magmatism, hydrothermal systems and ore deposition, the Valles Caldera is one of the most well-known resurgent calderas in the United States. Researchers from LANL estimate that the most recent volcanic activity ended 50,000 years ago.

Likelihood of Future Occurrences

Low—The New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan noted that based on past occurrence of volcanism in the state, it is estimated that there is roughly a 1% chance that some type of volcanic eruption could occur somewhere in the entire State of New Mexico in the next 100 years, and a 10% chance that an eruption will occur in the next 1,000 years. For Los Alamos County, these estimates would be lower, and it is highly unlikely that volcanic activity will resume any time soon. Several studies, including those conducted by LANL and other studies conducted in conjunction with the New Mexico Bureau of Mines & Mineral Resources, indicate that based on the long history of the Jemez volcanic field and past cycles in activity, Valles Caldera should be considered a dormant volcano that will probably erupt again. Further, should an eruption occur, based on past record, any future eruption would probably be, in part, explosive. When or if the

next cycle of volcanic activity could begin is unknown. Renewed activity would likely be preceded with increased seismic activity that would provide some warning of the potential hazard.

Effects of Climate Change on Probability of Future Events and Severity of Impacts

Climate change is not expected to impact the volcano risk directly nor the probability of future events or increase the severity of impacts for this hazard. This section is included as required by FEMA's Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool 44 CFR § 201.6; B1-e [44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)].

Wildfire

Hazard/Problem Description

A wildfire means a fire burning uncontrolled on lands covered wholly or in part by timber, brush, grass, grain or other inflammable vegetation. There are several types of wild fires. Prescribed fires are planned fires ignited by land managers to accomplish specific natural resource improvement objectives. Fires that occur from natural causes, such as lightning, that are then used to achieve management purposes under carefully controlled conditions with minimal suppression costs are known as wildland fire use (WFU). Wildfires are unwanted and unplanned fires that result from natural ignition, unauthorized human-caused fire, escaped WFU, or escaped prescribed fire. A wildland-urban interface (WUI) fire is a wildfire occurring in areas where structures and other human developments meet or intermingle with wildland vegetation-fuels. WUI fires are a specific concern because they directly pose risks to human lives, property, structures, and critical infrastructure more so than the other types of wildland fires.

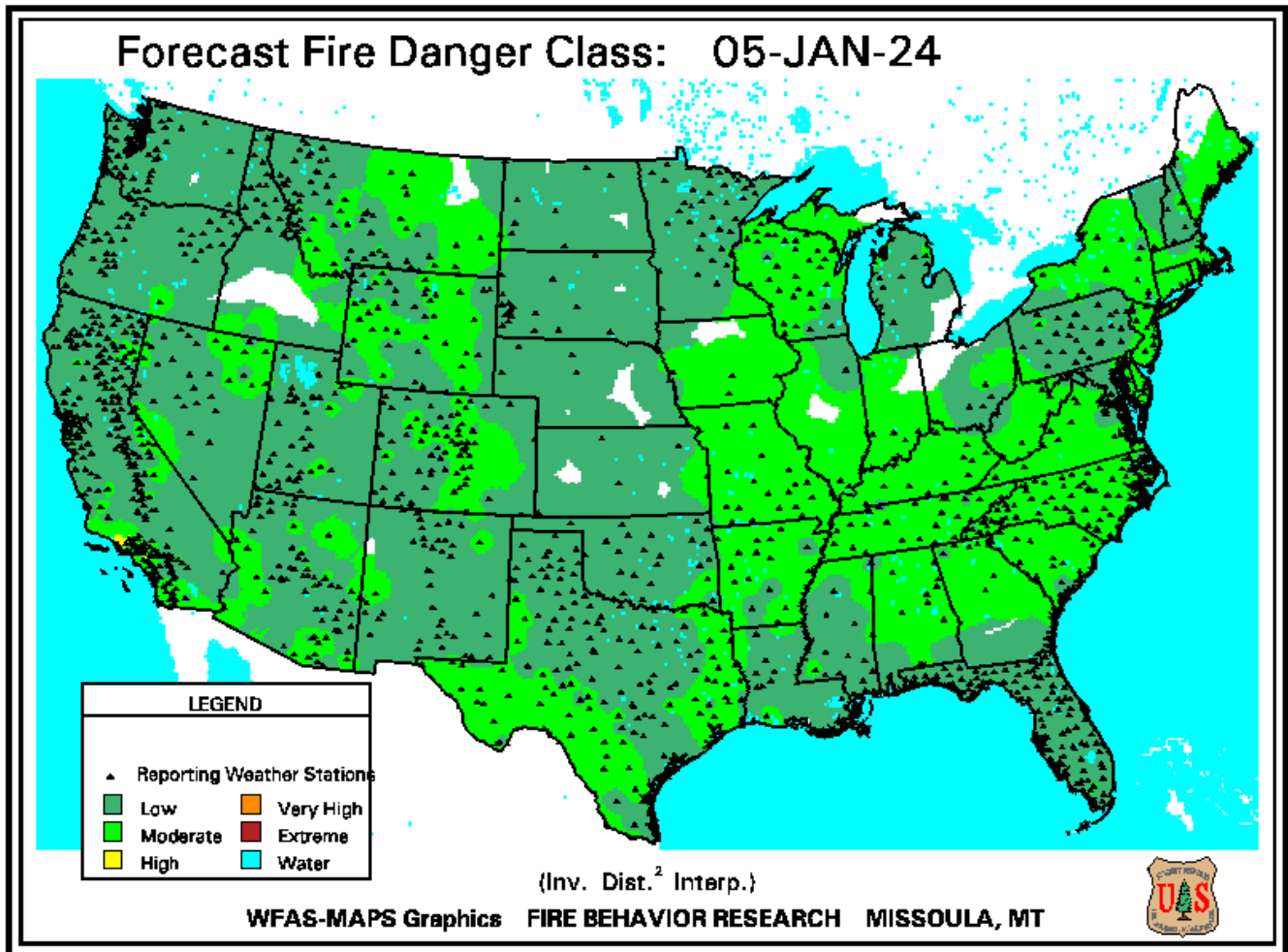
According to the 2009 Los Alamos County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), Los Alamos is located in a ponderosa pine forest. Ponderosa pine is the most common and widespread pine in North America. Ponderosa forests developed in this part of the Southwest about 8,000 years ago as the climate warmed at the end of the last ice age. These forests were open with individual trees, or small clumps of trees, spread widely apart. Tree densities were from about 50 to 150 trees per acre. Locally, ponderosa forests occur from about 7,000 to about 8,500 feet above sea level.

In the 2016 Los Alamos County Community Wildlife Protection Plan (CWPP) there is mention of changes in the ecology and wildland which increases the severity of wildfires since the previous planning period. Climate change has prolonged the periods of dry periods and increase the frequency of intense storms. Although natural events have increased the likelihood of large fires, in the last 50 years they have all been human caused. The 2016 CWPP describes the behaviors of fires in different vegetative environments.

Extent: Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) – U.S. Forest Service, assesses the risk of fire by representing the net effect of evapotranspiration and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture deficiency in deep duff and upper soil layers.

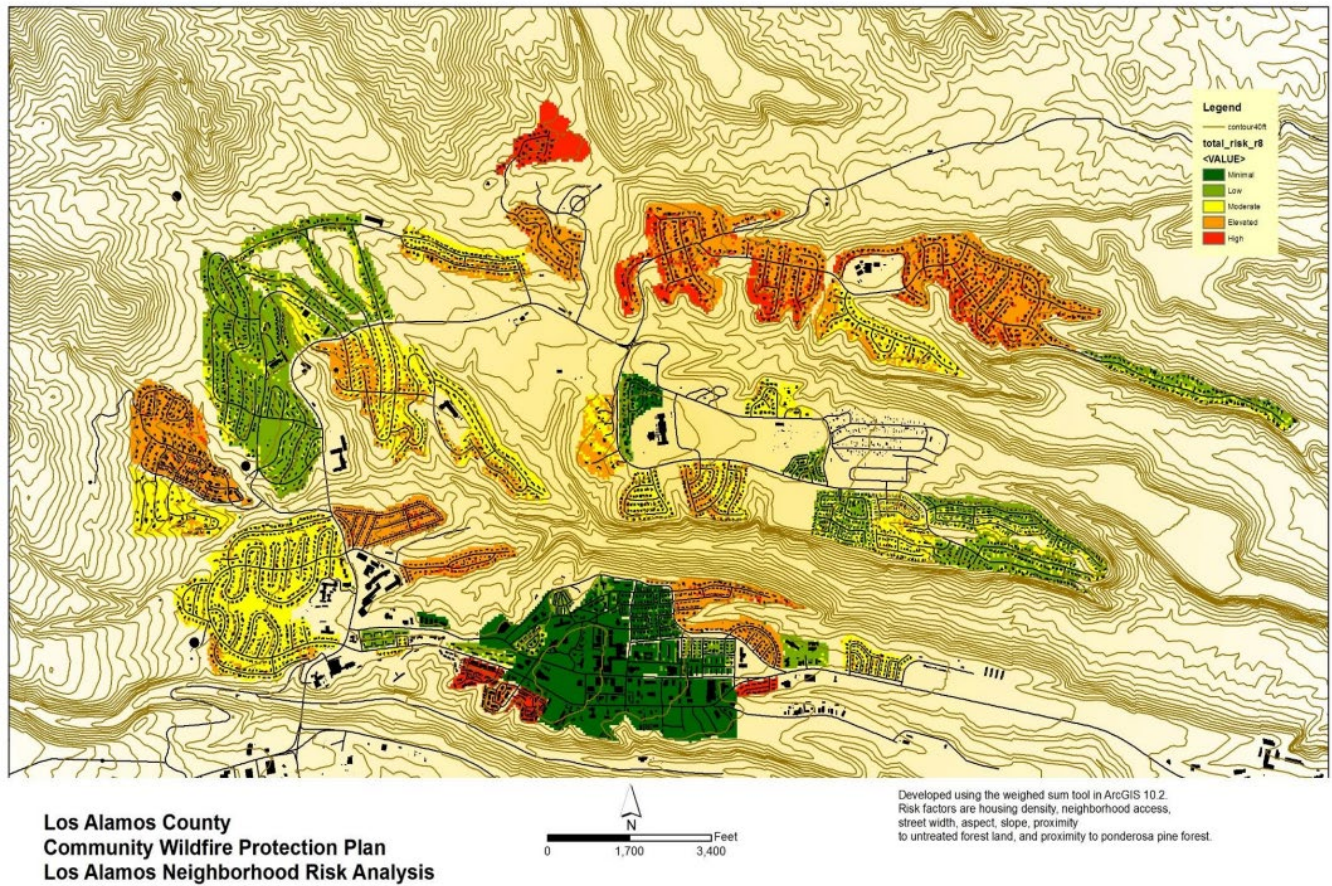
The KBDI attempts to measure the amount of precipitation necessary to return the soil to full field capacity. The index ranges from zero, the point of no moisture deficiency, to 800, the maximum drought that is possible, and represents a moisture regime from 0 to 8 inches of water through the soil layer. At 8 inches of water, the KBDI assumes saturation. 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. Based on historic occurrences Los Alamos County can experience any level of the Fire Danger Class.



[Keetch-Byram Drought Index \(KBDI\) – U.S. Forest Service | Drought.gov](https://www.drought.gov)

Los Alamos Neighborhood Wildfire Risk Analysis



Source: 2022 Los Alamos Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Figure 4.41 Open Stands of Ponderosa Pine in and around Los Alamos



Source: Los Alamos County CWPP

Fire is a keystone ecological process in these forests: if fire is removed, the system collapses. Ponderosa pine is a fire-adapted species with thick, scaly bark that insulates the tender growing tissue beneath. The trees are self-pruning, losing their lower branches so that a fire burning on the ground does not have a “fuel ladder” to climb into the crowns. The species has long needles, which protect the growing branch tips from drying out.

Prior to about 1890, ponderosa pine forests had the highest fire frequency of all forest types found in the Jemez Mountains. But these fires were much different than what we see today. Frequent low intensity surface fires burned through the grassy understory of these open forests about every seven to ten years. These fires, mostly ignited by the abundant lightning that occurs during the spring and summer months, kept the forests open by thinning out young trees. They also consumed old wood and needles on the forest floor, recycling nutrients, especially nitrogen, in the process. Plant species, wildlife habitat opportunities and food sources for animals and birds were numerous.

Due to the combined effects of overgrazing, high-grade logging, fire suppression, and a highly variable climate, the forests became much denser, choked with ground, ladder, and crown fuels in a continuous blanket across the landscape. Locally, tree densities increased from 50 to 150

trees per acre to between 400 and 1,300 trees per acre or more. Dead fuel loads have increased from a few tons per acre to as much as 20 tons per acre of needles, branches, and logs.

Wildland fire is an ongoing concern for the Los Alamos County Planning Area. Generally, the fire season extends from April to July 1 of each year during the hotter, dryer months. Fire conditions arise from a combination of high temperatures, low moisture content in the air and fuel, accumulation of vegetation, and high winds.

WUI fires are the most damaging. WUI fires occur where the natural and urban development intersect. Even relatively small acreage fires may result in disastrous damages. In the WUI, structures and vegetation are sufficiently close so that a wildland fire could spread to structures or a structure fire could ignite vegetation.

In Los Alamos County, geography, vegetation patterns, and the ponderosa pine ecosystem combine to create a widespread WUI. Due to the interlacing neighborhoods and forest, the extensive and winding canyon rims, and the frequent lightning strikes and high winds, the entire community lies within the WUI. Ninety percent of the County is undeveloped land and any location is the potential source for a fire that moves into the urban area. The damages are primarily reported as damage to infrastructure, built environment, loss of socio-economic values and injuries to people.

Generally, there are three major factors that sustain wildfires and allow for predictions of a given area's potential to burn. These factors include fuel, topography, and weather. The CWPP for Los Alamos County gives great detail regarding these factors, which are summarized from the CWPP below.

Fuel

Fuel is the material that feeds a fire and is a key factor in wildfire behavior. Fuel is generally classified by type and by volume. Fuel sources are diverse and include everything from dead tree needles and leaves, twigs, and branches to dead standing trees, live trees, brush, and cured grasses. Also to be considered as a fuel source, are man-made structures and other associated combustibles. The type of prevalent fuel directly influences the behavior of wildfire. Light fuels such as grasses burn quickly and serve as a catalyst for fire spread. Fuel is the only factor that is under human control.

Los Alamos County supports four distinct fire-affected ecosystems, as shown in 2. Each plant association type offers distinct characteristics of potential fire intensity, fire rate of spread, and probability of fire ignition.

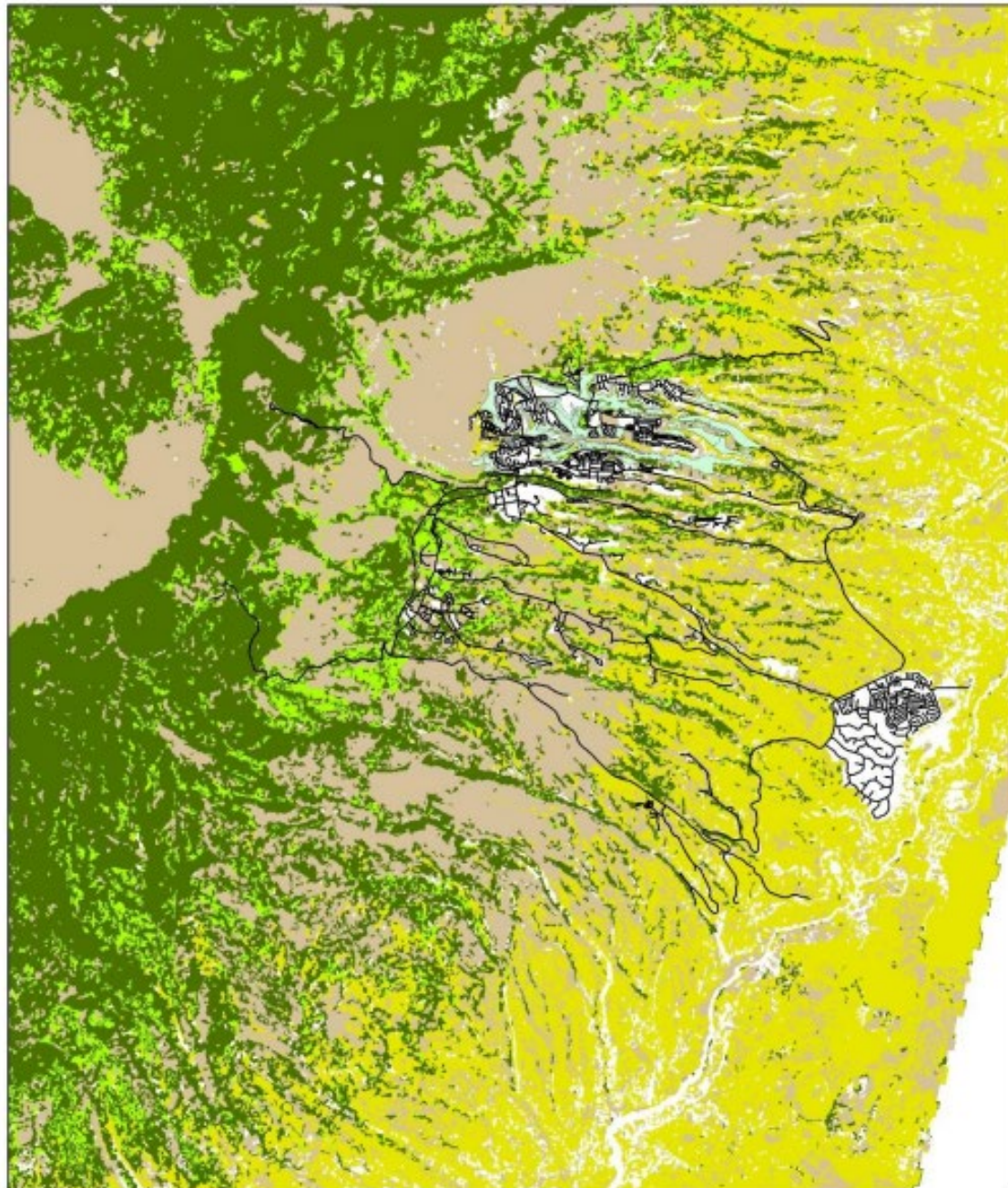
Mid-Elevation Grassland

Pinon-Jumper Savannas and Woodlands

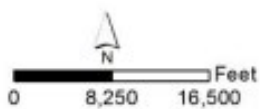
Ponderosa Pine Forests

Mixed Conifer

Figure 4.42 Vegetative Fuel Types in Los Alamos County



**Los Alamos County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Vegetative Fuel Types**



Legend

-  Grassland
-  Pinyon-Juniper
-  Ponderosa Pine, treated
-  Ponderosa Pine, untreated
-  Mixed Conifer
-  Mixed Conifer, treated

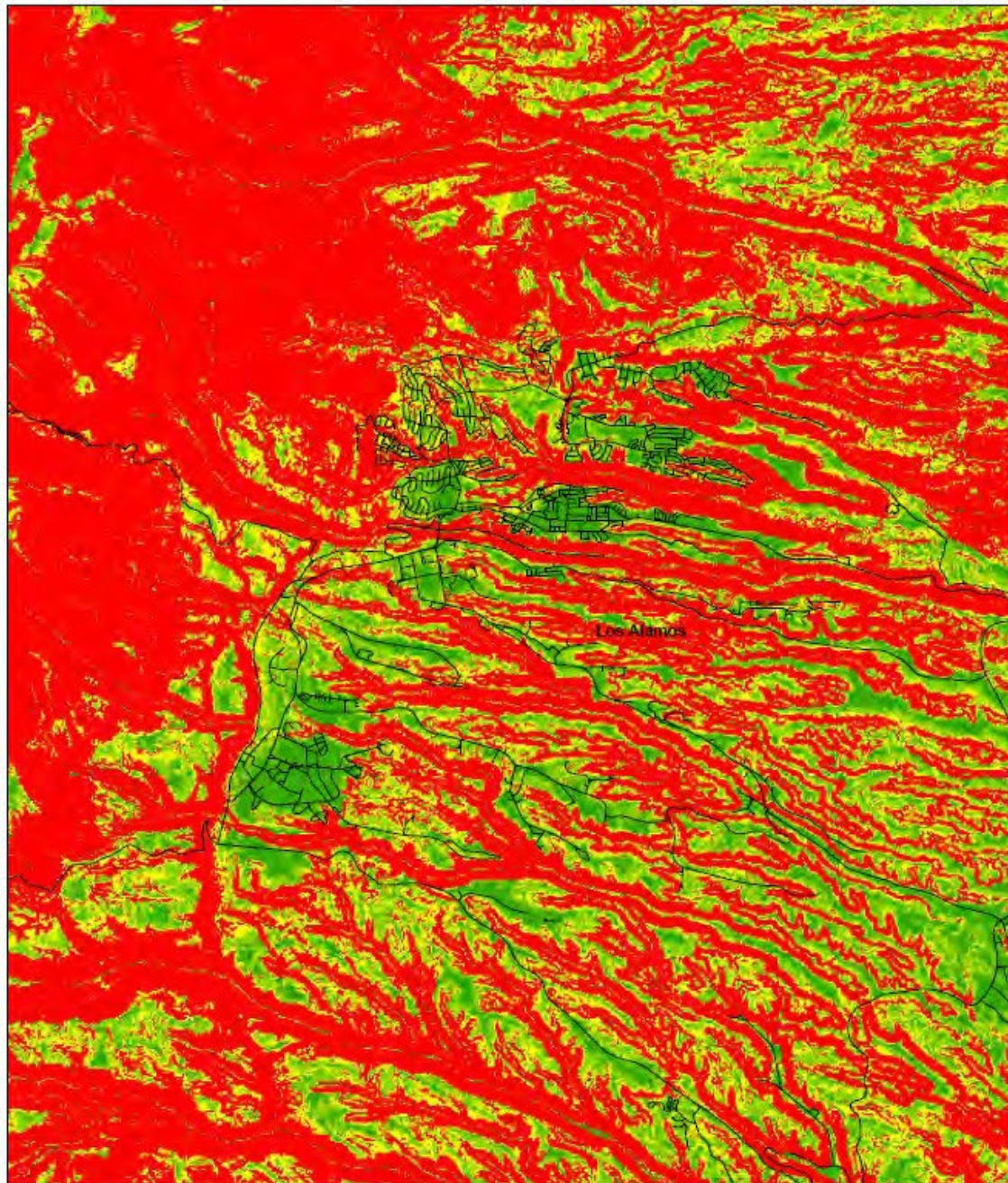


Source: Los Alamos County CWPP2022

Topography

An area's terrain and land slopes affect its susceptibility to wildfire spread. Fire intensities and rates of spread increase as slope increases due to the tendency of heat from a fire to rise via convection. The natural arrangement of vegetation throughout a hillside can also contribute to increased fire activity on slopes. Terrain factors influencing fire behavior cannot be modified. In conjunction with the urban structure of Los Alamos—about one of every seven houses in Los Alamos lies on a canyon edge—slope is a critical criterion for evaluating fire risk. Fires often run rapidly up steep slopes and are often pushed up or down canyons by daily cycles of wind direction. Because Los Alamos and White Rock are dissected by numerous canyons, fire hazard for neighborhoods is strongly influenced by their distance from steep canyons.

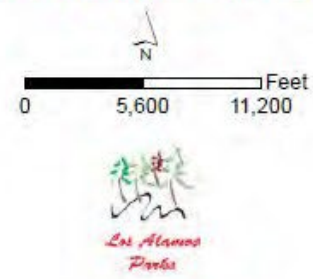
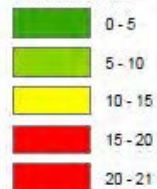
Figure 4.43 Topography and Slope in Los Alamos County



Map 6
Los Alamos County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Slope Class

Legend

Percent Slope



Source: Los Alamos County CWPP

Despite active maintenance of fire access roads and trails, difficult terrain makes direct suppression attack impossible on a wildfire ignition in many locations in Los Alamos. Although Los Alamos and White Rock are laced with an extensive road and trail network, many locations within the county are inaccessible by vehicle or difficult to reach on foot. Due to steep terrain without escape routes, suppression of a wildfire ignition in many canyon areas would put firefighters at great risk.

Weather

Weather components such as temperature, relative humidity, wind, and lightning also affect the potential for wildfire. High temperatures and low relative humidity dry out the fuels that feed the wildfire creating a situation where fuel will more readily ignite and burn more intensely.

Although Los Alamos and White Rock sit at about 7,300 and 6,300 feet above sea level respectively, the climate of both sites is generally warm and dry. Precipitation averages about 18 inches per year in the Los Alamos townsite, and about 8 inches per year in White Rock. Fire risk is influenced by characteristically dry periods from April to July. The majority of large fires have occurred in these months. Following the dry spring, seasonal wind patterns bring moisture to the area in July and August. Daily heating and rising air along the mountain fronts combine with this moisture to produce frequent thunderstorms. The summer storms provide the area with more than 50 percent of its annual precipitation.

Drought is a recurring climate condition in New Mexico and the increase in large fires in the past two decades is related to extended dry periods. Recent climate data suggests long-term drought conditions will continue in the southwest, which affects forest health, fire risk and fire behavior. Changing rainfall patterns continue to contribute to ponderosa pine mortality in the forested areas in Los Alamos County. The most critical factor is the five-year average precipitation average which is about three inches below normal (as of April 2015). Also, in the past two years total precipitation has been average, but the pattern of delivery has been different. In both years, longer than average dry spells (up to four months without significant precipitation according to the HMPC) have been followed by periods of above average and often intense precipitation. Much of the water from an intense storm runs off before the ponderosa pines can absorb the moisture. A secondary effect of drought stress is the susceptibility of trees to bark beetles and other insect or fungal infestations. Pockets of dead trees continue to appear around the county, and the fuel mitigation project continues to address the problem by mapping the areas and removing the dead trees when necessary.

Historically, large wildfires in northern New Mexico occur in mid- to-late spring (with a peak in June) and are driven by prevailing spring winds out of the southwest. With each passing cold front, spring winds blow strongly and can reach up to 70 mph. Thus, housing areas with forested terrain to the southwest are most vulnerable to direct fire spread and to showers of firebrands.

A recent example of a wind-driven fire, the Cerro Grande fire, moved steadily to the northeast, and at times advanced as much as two miles an hour in that direction. The wind factor is

complicated by the concentration of dense forest areas to the south and west of Los Alamos. As a result, fires originating in the forests southwest of the townsite and White Rock have the potential to be readily driven into the community.

The critical wildfire corridor for Los Alamos lies in the mixed conifer forests of the Upper Frijoles Watershed, the ponderosa pine forests of the east-facing flank of the Valles caldera, and within heavily forested canyons reaching out from the foothills of the Sierra de los Valles.

Lightning also ignites wildfires, often in difficult-to reach terrain for firefighters. Studies of lightning strikes in the Jemez Mountains reveal between 9,000 and 23,000 strikes per year in the range. The highest risk is from June 12 to July 4 when frequent dry storms develop before there is enough atmospheric moisture to produce precipitation. More than 5,000 historic fires have been mapped in the range since 1909. Since 1977, 3 fires have burned more than 5,000 acres; the largest fire, Las Conchas, burned over 126,500 acres. All three of these fires were human- caused.

Potential losses from wildfire include human life, structures and other improvements, natural and cultural resources, quality and quantity of water supplies, cropland, timber, and recreational opportunities. Economic losses could also result. Smoke (and its related effects) and air pollution from wildfires can be a severe health hazard. In addition, catastrophic wildfire can create favorable conditions for other hazards such as flooding, landslides, and erosion during the rainy season.

The neighborhood design of all of the government-built neighborhoods in North Community and the Western Area exerts a huge influence on the urban fire risk factors. These neighborhoods have houses spaced less than 40 feet apart. Most houses are constructed with at least partial wood siding, no enclosed eaves, and flat roofs.

Wildland fires that burn in natural settings with little or no development are part of a natural ecological cycle and may actually be beneficial to the landscape. Century old policies of fire exclusion and aggressive suppression have given way to better understanding of the importance fire plays in the natural cycle of certain forest types.

Risk Index

Hazard	FEMA Risk Index Score	Rating
Wildfire	85.9	Relatively Low

Expected Annual Losses

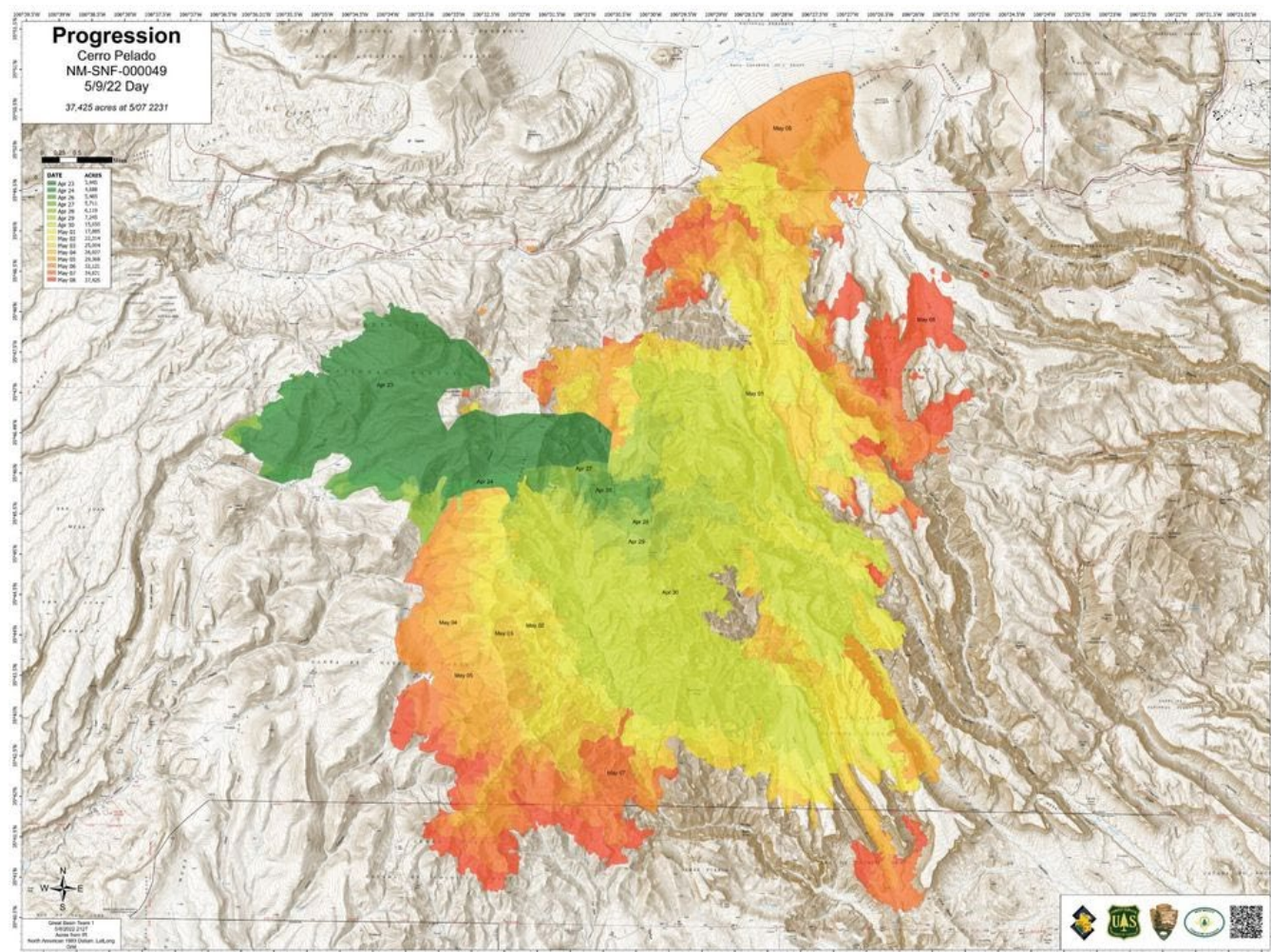
Hazard	Score	Expected Annual Loss	Exposure	Frequency	Historic Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Loss Rating
Wildfire	88.7	\$1.3M	\$69B	0.250% Chance/Year	Relatively low	Relatively Moderate

Previous Occurrences

There have been numerous wildland fires within Los Alamos County and vicinity. Los Alamos County has had two disaster declaration in 2000 (for the Cerro Grande fire) and in 2022 (for the Cerro Pelado fire) one fire management assistance grant declaration (for the 2011 Los Conchas fire), and two emergency management grants (in 1998 and 2000) related to wildfire. See a description in 0, for wildfire declarations within Los Alamos County between 1955 and 2022.

The Federal Wildland Fire Occurrence database, maintained by the USGS and other agencies, includes perimeter and point GIS layers for fires on public lands throughout the United States. The data includes fires back to 1980. The National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and US Forest Service reports include fires of 10 acres and greater. The database is limited to fires on federal lands. Some fires may be missing altogether or have missing or incorrect attribute data. Some fires may be missing because historical records were lost or damaged, fires were too small for the minimum cutoffs, documentation was inadequate, or fire perimeters have not yet been incorporated into the database. Also, agencies are at different stages of participation. For these reasons, the data should be used cautiously for statistical or analytical purposes.

Cerro Pelado Fire 2022



Source: <https://losalamosreporter.com/>

The data provides a reasonable view of the spatial distribution of past large fires in the County. Using GIS, fire perimeters that intersect Los Alamos County were extracted and are listed in Table 4.21 and shown in Figure 4.44. There are 22 fires recorded in this database for Los Alamos County that exceeded 10 acres. There were also 37 fires that occurred that were less than 10 acres. These are not included in Table 4.21. Each of them was tracked by the National Fire Database; this database was last updated in 2012. Table 4.21 lists each fire's alarm date, name, cause, and calculated acreage. Figure 4.44 also shows fires, colored by fire size. More information on specific fires is described below.

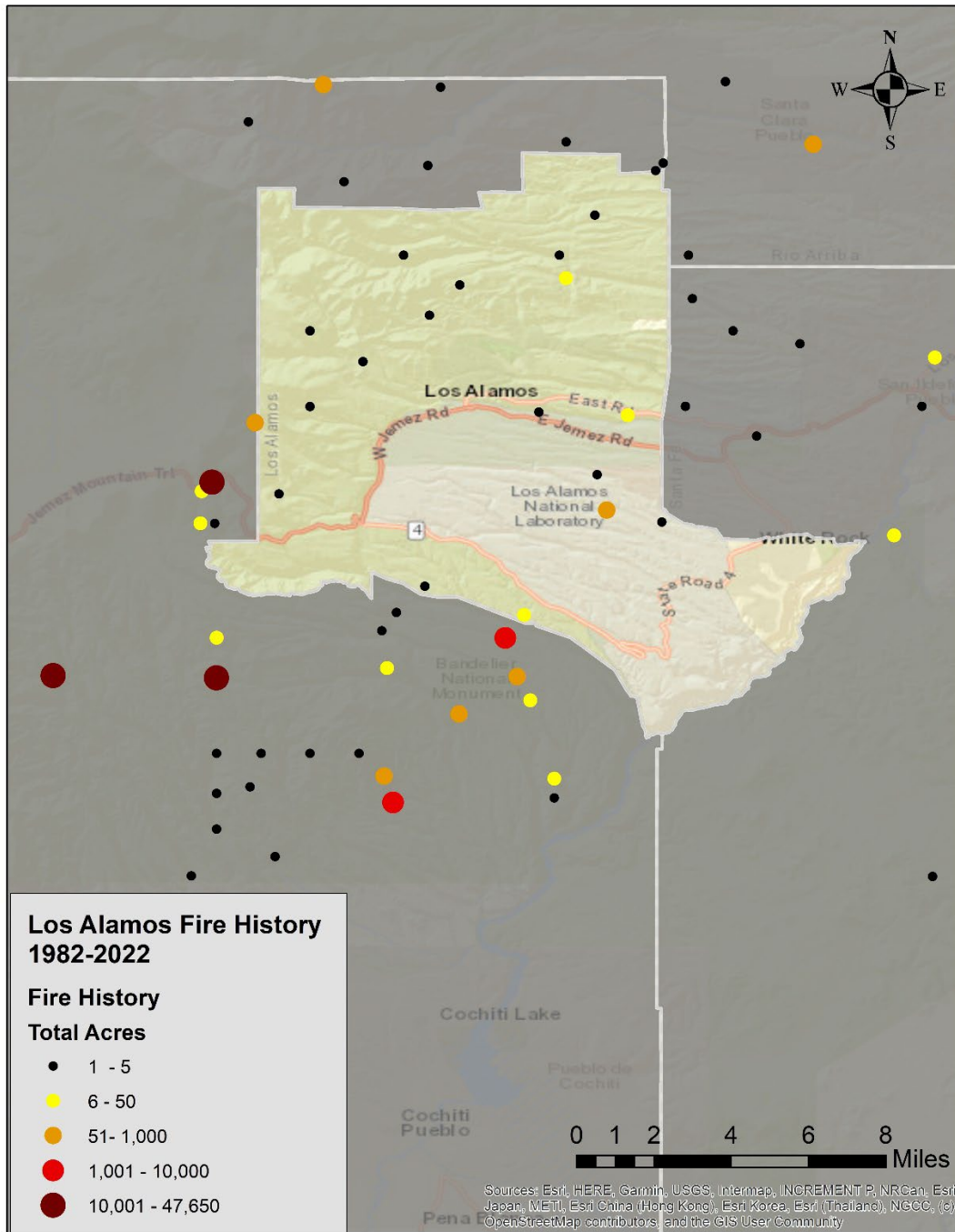
Table 4.21 Los Alamos County Fire History*

Year	Fire/Treatment Name	Acres	Cause
2022	Cerro Pelado	45,605	Under Investigation
2014	Jemez Mountains	3626	Natural
2013	Jemez Mountains (ZONE)	23,937	Natural
2011	Las Conchas	126,554	Human
2011	Cerro (UF-1) Piles	313	Human
2011	Valle Canyon	95	Human
2010	PA 14 and 27 Rx	235	Human
2007	Upper Frijoles RX	1,505	Human
2004	Highway 4	271	Human
2003	Hwy#4FB	196	Human
2000	Cerro Gran	47,650	Human
2000	C. Grande2	6,695	Human
2000	Unit 40	350	Human
2000	C. Grande	294	Human
1999	Unit 38	1,404	Human
1998	Unit 30	600	Human
1998	Cochiti	10	Human
1997	Lummis	1,655	Natural
1997	Burnt Mesa	19	Natural
1996	HQ Unit40	218	Human
1995	Unit 8	175	Human
1990	–	15	Natural
1990	–	10	Natural
1987	–	120	Natural

Source: Federal Fire Occurrence database; *Fires intersecting with the Los Alamos County limits with > than 10 acres burned.

Figure 4.44

Los Alamos County Fire History 1982-2022



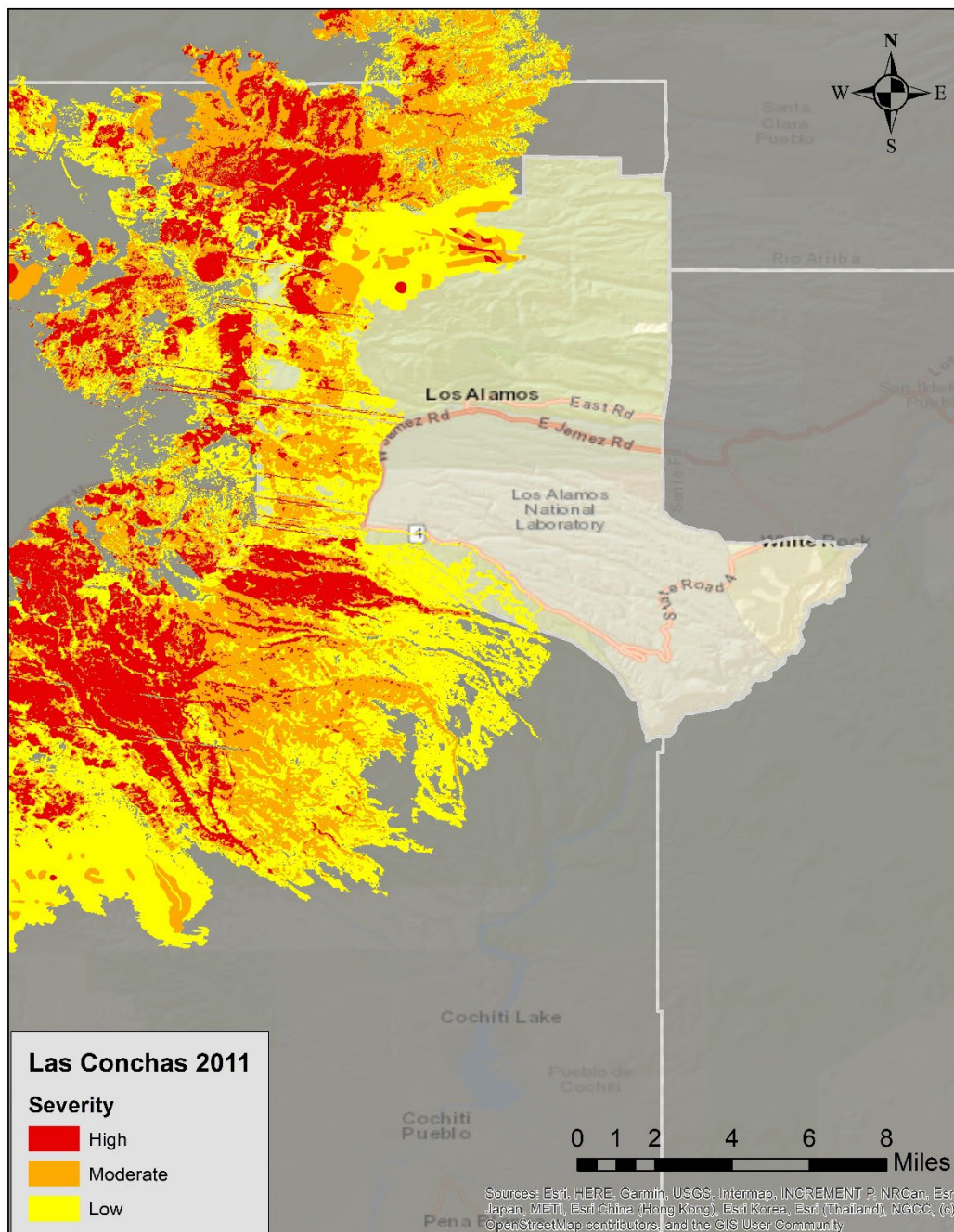
Los Conchas Wildfire (2011)

The Las Conchas Wildfire began when a tree fell on a power line 12 miles southwest of Los Alamos on June 26th. The fire quickly spread eastward under windy and unstable conditions, covering more than 40,000 acres the first day. The fire was contained by the end of the month.

In all, this fire burned 156,593 acres, making it the largest fire in New Mexico history (see Figure 4.45). The Las Conchas wildfire damaged 80 homes, of which, 15 were primary residences. The other 65 homes were seasonal. Numerous outbuildings were also damaged or destroyed and 10 vehicles were completely destroyed. The fire prompted evacuations of Los Alamos National Labs, Bandelier National Monument, the city of Los Alamos, as well as numerous other campgrounds and homes within the burn area itself. The fire burned portions of the Santa Clara, Cochiti, San Ildefonso and Santa Domingo Indian Reservations as well as portions of Bandelier National Monument and the Valles Caldera National Preserve. This fire burned on both sides of Highway 4, and up to Highway 501, causing both highways to be closed for a time. Some of this area was previously burned by the Cerro Grande Fire in 2000. Fortunately, no member of the public or any emergency responders were seriously injured during the fire suppression efforts. Total property damage was \$17 million. A federal fire management assistance grant (FMAG #2933) was issued as a result of the Los Conchas fire.

Figure 4.45

Los Conchas Burn Area



Cerro Grande Wildfire

The Cerro Grande Wildfire was the costliest fire in the state's history. The Cerro Grande Fire began on Thursday, May 4, 2000, when National Park Service personnel ignited a prescribed burn with the intent of mitigating future fire risks by reducing the increasing fuel loads. Sporadic and changing winds carried fire embers up and away causing the fire to "spot" across the fire line. Control was lost and the prescribed burn was declared a wildfire on May 5th. The fire was initially contained on May 6 and 7 until significant wind speed increases resulted in a major wildfire outbreak. On May 10, carried by still increasing winds, the wildfire entered Los Alamos Canyon and moved towards the townsite of Los Alamos. Approximately 18,000 people, the entire populations of Los Alamos and White Rock, were evacuated. The fire spread rapidly over the next few days, burning public, private and Pueblo lands.

In Los Alamos, 239 residential structures were burned, displacing over 400 families. More than 25% of LANL lands were burned, including numerous small buildings, historic structures, vehicles, utilities and environmental monitoring stations. The fire continued to spread onto private lands and lands of San Ildefonso and Santa Clara Pueblos. The fire encompassed approximately 47,000 acres. The event resulted in a federal disaster declaration, FEMA-1329.

Other Wildfires

Other major wildfires within LAC and the immediate vicinity include:

Water Canyon Fire, 1953, 6,000 acres
Burnt Mountain Fire, 1954, 1000+ acres
La Mesa Fire, 1977, 15,444 acres
Dome Fire, 1996, 16,683 acres
Oso Complex Fire, 1998, 5,820 acres

Likelihood of Future Occurrences

High – From approximately May to October of each year, Los Alamos County faces a wildfire threat. Fires will continue to occur on an annual basis in the County. The threat of wildfire and potential losses constantly increase as human development and population increase in the wildland urban interface area in the County. This results in a **High** rating of future occurrence.

Effect of Climate Change on Wildfires

According to the USGS, Over the last several decades, climate conditions, especially in the western United States, have grown hotter and drier. If climate change continues to play out as predicted, the likelihood of wildfires will worsen. Our understanding of fire's role in the natural world and fire management policies has changed over the last century. We have learned that fire is an important part of many ecosystems. It "cleans out" dead leaves and branches, adds nutrients to the soil, and helps the seeds of some plants to sprout. Knowing this, policies have shifted away from full fire suppression to that of more natural fire cycles.

Unfortunately, while we are working to improve fire management, we are also dealing with the compounding issue of climate change. Many regions of the U.S. are now experiencing prolonged periods of drought and record temperatures. These areas often also have an excessive buildup of fallen leaves and understory brush. Conditions remain ripe to drive intense wildfires that damage natural areas and, sadly, nearby communities.

Source: www.usgs.gov/science-explorer/climate/wildfire

Vulnerability Assessment

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas.

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate.

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

With Los Alamos County's hazards identified and profiled, the HMPC conducted a vulnerability assessment to describe the impact that each priority hazard would have on the County. The vulnerability assessment quantifies, to the extent feasible using best available data, assets at risk to natural hazards and estimates potential losses. This section focuses on the risks to the County as a whole.

This vulnerability assessment follows the methodology described in the FEMA publication *Understanding Your Risks—Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses*. The vulnerability assessment first describes the total vulnerability and values at risk and then discusses vulnerability by hazard.

Data used to support this assessment included the following:

County GIS data (hazards, base layers, and assessor's data);

Statewide GIS datasets to support mitigation planning;

US Forest Service GIS datasets;

FEMA's HAZUS-MH GIS-based inventory data

Written descriptions of inventory and risks provided by the County;

Data and information from existing plans and studies; and
Input from planning team members and staff from the County and local, state, and federal agencies.

Los Alamos County Vulnerability and Assets at Risk

As a starting point for analyzing the Planning Area's vulnerability to identified hazards, the HMPC used a variety of data to define a baseline against which all disaster impacts could be compared. If a catastrophic disaster was to occur in the Planning Area, this section describes significant assets at risk in the Planning Area. Data used in this baseline assessment included:

Total assets at risk;
Critical facility inventory;
Cultural, historical, and natural resources; and
Growth and development trends.

Total Assets at Risk

The following data in Table 4.22 from the Los Alamos County Assessor's Office is based on the assessor's data for 2013. This data presents an inventory of the total exposure of developed properties within LAC. It is important to note that depending on the nature and type of hazard event or disaster, it is generally the value of the infrastructure or improvements to the land that is of concern or at risk. Generally, the land itself is not a total loss, but may see a reduction in value.

Methodology

The 2013 Los Alamos County's assessor data and parcel layer were joined together using GIS and used as the basis for the inventory of parcels. Analysis that was performed are shown in tables to show the number of structures, land value and total structure value for each parcel by property type and by Land Area/Owner. Each parcel record was attributed with its land area/owner name (Los Alamos and White Rock townsites, Santa Fe National Forest, Bandelier National Monument and Los Alamos National Laboratory) based on whether its geographic center fell in or out of those boundaries. For the purposes of tabulating data, the unincorporated county was considered to be anything that didn't fall within the sited jurisdictions above and is listed in the table as Other County Areas. The account type field within the assessor database and parcel layer was used to categorize the property types.

59 parcels did not join to the assessor's database and, as such, do not have any land or assessed values attached to them but they were still considered in the analysis for number of structure and risk to hazards. A building footprint layer was intersected with the parcel layer to obtain the number of structures that were within each parcel. This analysis was imperative to help show more depth in the parcel analysis since the parcels were converted into centroids for analysis purposes.

Los Alamos County has 7,272 total parcels with a total land value of \$1,163,728,250. There are 6,455 improved parcels in the County with a total structure value of \$1,443,082,160. The townsites

of Los Alamos has the most structures and value of the County's jurisdictions; there are

4,087 improved parcels in the Los Alamos townsite with a total value of \$1.6 billion. 0 shows the 2013 assessor values for the entire Los Alamos County Planning Area (i.e., the total values at risk) by land area/owner. The assessor values for Los Alamos County by property type are provided in 0

A limitation to this analysis was created by the parcel layer in that there are only 20 total parcels that make up Los Alamos National Laboratory when there are 2,708 building footprints mapped within that area. Due to this limitation, detailed hazard analysis could not be performed in this area.

Table 4.22 Los Alamos County Assets at Risk: By Land Area/Owner

Land Area/Owner	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
Los Alamos townsite	4,741	4,087	5,345	\$1,014,897,190	\$608,867,830	\$1,623,765,020
White Rock townsite	2,501	2,361	3,128	\$421,198,150	\$330,199,750	\$751,397,900
Other County Area	6	3	113	\$2,961,200	\$6,176,500	\$9,137,700
Total	7,248	6,451	8,586	\$1,439,056,540	\$945,244,080	\$2,384,300,620
Santa Fe National Forest	3	0	5	\$0	\$21,655,850	\$21,655,850
Bandelier National Monument	1	0	15	\$0	\$39,458,100	\$39,458,100
Los Alamos National Laboratory	20	4	2,708	\$4,035,620	\$157,370,220	\$161,405,840
Grand Total	7,272	6,455	11,314	\$1,443,092,160	\$1,163,728,250	\$2,606,820,410

Source: 2013 Los Alamos County Assessor's Office

Table 4.23 Incorporated Los Alamos County Total Assets at Risk by Property Type

Land Area/ Owner	Property Type	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
Los Alamos townsite	Commercial	128	98	185	\$101,770,370	\$37,777,950	\$139,548,320
	Exempt Church	19	19	33	\$26,865,580	\$10,161,990	\$37,027,570
	Exempt Commercial	5	4	6	\$1,018,730	\$1,347,620	\$2,366,350
	Exempt County	232	16	290	\$45,386,640	\$175,227,490	\$220,614,130
	Exempt Federal	5	2	9	\$1,986,160	\$1,740,730	\$3,726,890
	Exempt School	18	13	64	\$68,980,120	\$18,325,550	\$87,305,670
	Open Area	37	0	15		\$0 \$3,722,180	\$3,722,180
	Residential	4,097	3,934	4,736	\$768,881,740	\$337,886,130	\$1,106,767,870
	Vacant Commercial	6	0	0		\$0 \$1,605,870	\$1,605,870
	Vacant Residential	194	1	7	\$7,850	\$21,072,320	\$21,080,170
	Total	4,741	4,087	5,345	\$1,014,897,190	\$608,867,830	\$1,623,765,020
White Rock townsite	Commercial	48	22	61	\$12,725,760	\$7,279,080	\$20,004,840
	Exempt Church	11	11	17	\$7,423,460	\$4,734,140	\$12,157,600
	Exempt County	82	2	60	\$1,532,940	\$105,226,320	\$106,759,260
	Exempt Federal	2	0	0		\$0 \$1,331,200	\$1,331,200
	Exempt School	2	2	15	\$10,429,110	\$2,573,550	\$13,002,660
	Open Area	7	0	1		\$0 \$666,910	\$666,910
	Residential	2,326	2,324	2,973	\$389,086,880	\$206,660,500	\$595,747,380
	Vacant Commercial	1	0	0		\$0 \$86,290	\$86,290
	Vacant Residential	22	0	1		\$0 \$1,641,760	\$1,641,760
	Total	2,501	2,361	3,128	\$421,198,150	\$330,199,750	\$751,397,900
Other County Areas	Commercial	2	1	9	\$2,817,690	\$1,438,460	\$4,256,150
	Exempt County	2	1	3	\$100,570	\$3,094,730	\$3,195,300
	Residential	1	1	101	\$42,940	\$1,575,630	\$1,618,570
	Vacant Residential	1	0	0		\$0 \$67,680	\$67,680
	Total	6	3	113	\$2,961,200	\$6,176,500	\$9,137,700
Grand Total		7,248	6,451	8,586	\$1,439,056,540	\$945,244,080	\$2,384,300,620

Source: 2013 Los Alamos County Assessor's Office

Critical Facility Inventory

Critical facilities as defined by the HMPC include: (1) Essential Facilities and Services - those essential in providing services before, during, and after response and recovery operations, (2) At-

Risk Populations – those facilities that house discrete populations that may require greater assistance in the event of a hazard, and (3) Hazardous Materials Facilities – those that produce, use or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic and/or water reactive materials.

A fully detailed list of all critical facilities in the planning area can be found in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24 Los Alamos County Critical Facilities Summary Table

Facility	Critical Facility Category	Facility Type	Address
Ark Child Development Center	At-Risk Population	Daycare	715 Diamond Dr
Aspen Elementary	At-Risk Population	School	2182 33Rd St
Aspen Ridge Lodge Assisted Living	At-Risk Population	Adult Care	1010 Sombrillo Ct
Barranca Mesa Elementary	At-Risk Population	School	57 Loma Del Escolar
Bilingual Montessori School	At-Risk Population	School	115 Longview Dr
Canyoncito Montessori School	At-Risk Population	School	2525 Canyon Rd
Chamisa Elementary	At-Risk Population	School	301 Meadow Ln
Children's Montessori Preschool	At-Risk Population	Daycare	1060 Nugget St
High School	At-Risk Population	School	1300 Diamond Dr
Horizon Preschool Day Care	At-Risk Population	Daycare	580 Meadow Ln
Little Forest Playschool	At-Risk Population	Daycare	3880 Villa St
Mesa Public Library	At-Risk Population	Library	2400 Central Ave
Middle School	At-Risk Population	School	2101 Hawk Dr
Mountain Elementary	At-Risk Population	School	2280 North Road
Pinion Elementary	At-Risk Population	School	90 Grand Canyon Dr
Ponderosa Montessori School	At-Risk Population	School	304 Rover St
Quemazon Montessori School	At-Risk Population	School	4600 Esperanza
Sage Montessori School	At-Risk Population	School	142 Meadow Ln
Sombrillo Nursing Home	At-Risk Population	Adult Care	1011 Sombrillo Ct
Airport	Essential Facility	Airport	1040 Airport Rd
Arizona Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Ashley Pond	Essential Facility	Gathering Area	
Barranca Tank 1	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Barranca Tank 2	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Bstr Sta 3 Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Century Link Communications	Essential Facility	Communications	1907 Trinity Dr

Facility	Critical Facility Category	Facility Type	Address
Century Link Communications	Essential Facility	Communications	2075 Trinity Dr
Community Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
County Municipal Building	Essential Facility	Government Building	1000 Central Ave
County Reservoir And Dam	Essential Facility	Dam	
EOC LANL	Essential Facility	EOC	63 TD-Site Rd
Fill Bridge	Essential Facility	Bridge	
Fire Administration	Essential Facility	Fire Facility	999 Central Ave
Fire Station	Essential Facility	Fire Facility	4401 Diamond Dr
Fire Station	Essential Facility	Fire Facility	457 East Rd
Fire Station 1	Essential Facility	Fire Facility	397 Crossroads / LANL Bldg. 16-0180
Fire Station 2	Essential Facility	Fire Facility	132 Dp Rd
Fire Station 3 Police Substation White Rock	Essential Facility	Fire Facility	129 State Road 4
Group 12 Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Guaje Bstr Sta 1 Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Guaje Bstr Sta 2 Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Guaje Bstr Sta 3 Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Hospital	Essential Facility	Hospital	3917 West Rd
Ice Rink	At-Risk Population	Recreation/Day-Care	4475 West Rd
LAC Fleet	Essential Facility	Transportation	101 Camino Entrada
LAC Traffic	Essential Facility	Transportation	101 Camino Entrada
LAC Warehouse	Essential Facility	Government Building	101 Camino Entrada
North Mesa/Hawk Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Omega Bridge	Essential Facility	Bridge	
Otowi #1 Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Otowi Bstr 2 Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Otowi Well 4 Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Pajarito Bstr Sta 2 Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Pajarito Bstr Sta 3 Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Pajarito Tank 1	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Pajarito Tank 4	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Pajarito Tank 4A	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Pajarito Well #2	Essential Facility	Well	
Pajarito Well & Bstr #3	Essential Facility	Well	
Pajarito Well 5 Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Police Station Admin EOC	Essential Facility	EOC	2500 Trinity Dr
Pump Station	Essential Facility	Pump Station	
Pump Station	Essential Facility	Pump Station	

Facility	Critical Facility Category	Facility Type	Address
Quemazon Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
School Maintenance	Essential Facility	School Facilities	101 Camino Entrada
Schools Administration	Essential Facility	School Facilities	2075 Trinity Dr
S-Site Tank 1	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
S-Site Tank 2	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
TA-3 Substation	Essential Facility	Electrical Substation	
Townsite Substation	Essential Facility	Electrical Substation	
Twin Tank	Essential Facility	Water Tank	
Urgent Care	Essential Facility	Urgent Care	1470 Trinity Dr
Utilities Facilities	Essential Facility	Utility	101 Camino Entrada
Waste Water Treatment Los Alamos	Essential Facility	Waste Water Treatment	3500 Pueblo Canyon Rd
Waste Water Treatment White Rock	Essential Facility	Waste Water Treatment	700 Overlook Rd Overlook Rd

Source: Los Alamos County GIS

Cultural, Historical, and Natural Resources

Assessing Los Alamos County's vulnerability to disaster also involves inventorying the natural, historical, and cultural assets of the area. This step is important for the following reasons:

The community may decide that these types of resources warrant a greater degree of protection due to their unique and irreplaceable nature and contribution to the overall economy.

In the event of a disaster, an accurate inventory of natural, historical and cultural resources allows for more prudent care in the disaster's immediate aftermath when the potential for additional impacts is higher.

The rules for reconstruction, restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement are often different for these types of designated resources.

Natural resources can have beneficial functions that reduce the impacts of natural hazards, for example, wetlands and riparian habitat which help absorb and attenuate floodwaters and thus support overall mitigation objectives.

Cultural and Historical Resources

Los Alamos County has a large stock of historically significant homes, public buildings, and landmarks. To inventory these resources, the HMPC collected information from a number of sources. The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division (NMHPD) was the primary source of information. The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) is responsible for the administration of federally and state mandated historic preservation programs to further the identification, evaluation, registration, and protection of New Mexico's irreplaceable archaeological and historical resources. NMHPD administers the National Register of Historic Places and the State

Register of Cultural Properties. Each program has different eligibility criteria and procedural requirements.

The **National Register of Historic Places** is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. Properties listed include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value.

Historical resources included in the programs above are identified in Table 4.25.

Table 4.25 Los Alamos County Historical Resources – State and National Register

Resource Name	Location	State Register	National Register
Chupaderos Canyon Small Structural Site	Espanola Range	–	11/7/1990
Chupaderos Mesa Village	Espanola Range	–	11/7/1990
Guaje Water/Soil Control Site	Espanola Range	–	11/7/1990
Bandelier National Monument (2 portions) NHL and CCC National Register Historic District	Los Alamos	5/21/1971	10/15/1966
Bandelier National Monument (2 portions) NHL and CCC National Register Historic District	Los Alamos	5/21/1971	5/28/1987
Bayo Canyon Road	Los Alamos	–	11/7/2003
Beanfield Mesa Road	Los Alamos	4/11/2003	–
Beanfield Notch Road	Los Alamos	4/11/2003	–
Camp Hamilton Road	Los Alamos	6/13/2003	–
Gonzales Road	Los Alamos	6/13/2003	–
Grant Road	Los Alamos	4/11/2003	1/14/2004
Guaje Site	Los Alamos	3/12/1982	12/7/1982
Homestead and Ranch School Era Roads & Trails of Los Alamos MPL	Los Alamos	6/13/2003	9/20/2003
Homestead Crossing	Los Alamos	6/13/2003	–
Los Alamos Canyon Bridge	Los Alamos	5/9/1997	–
Los Alamos County Historical Museum and Archives	Los Alamos	2/9/1973	–
Los Alamos Ranch School	Los Alamos	5/23/1969	–
Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory NHL	Los Alamos	–	10/15/1996
Los Alamos Sherriff's Posse Lodge	Los Alamos	8/10/2012	–

Resource Name	Location	State Register	National Register
Los Alamos United States Post Office	Los Alamos	10/10/2003	–
Luhan, Martin Homestead	Los Alamos	8/8/2003	–
Lujan Road	Los Alamos	6/13/2003	1/12/2005
Mesa Public Library	Los Alamos	11/18/1994	–
Pond Cabin (Dwight Young Cabin)	Los Alamos	5/12/1989	–
Ranch School Trail	Los Alamos	6/13/2003	–
Rendija Canyon Traditional Cultural Properties District	Los Alamos	4/4/2008	–
Roybal Road	Los Alamos	6/13/2003	–
Pajarito Springs Site	White Rock	3/12/1982	12/6/1982
White Rock Canyon Archaeological District	White Rock	2/9/1990	5/18/1990
White Rock Canyon Archaeological District	White Rock	2/9/1990	5/28/1992

Source: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division

The National Park Service administers two programs that recognize the importance of historic resources, specifically those pertaining to architecture and engineering. While inclusion in these programs does not give these structures any sort of protection, they are valuable historic assets.

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) document America's architectural and engineering heritage. Table 4.26 lists the HABS and HAER structures in Los Alamos County:

Table 4.26 Los Alamos County HABS and HAER Structures

Area	Historic Building/Structure
Los Alamos	Fuller Lodge, Central & Twentieth Streets
Los Alamos	Romero Cabin, Parajito Road

Source: The Library of Congress, American Memory, http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/

It should be noted that these lists may not be complete, as they may not include those currently in the nomination process and not yet listed. Additionally, as defined by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), any property over 50 years of age is considered a historic resource and is potentially eligible for the National Register. Thus, in the event that the property is to be altered, or has been altered, as the result of a major federal action, the property must be evaluated under the guidelines set forth by NEPA. Structural mitigation projects are considered alterations for the purpose of this regulation.

Natural Resources

Natural resources are important to include in benefit/cost analyses for future projects and may be used to leverage additional funding for mitigation projects that also contribute to community goals for protecting sensitive natural resources. Awareness of natural assets can lead to

opportunities for meeting multiple objectives. For instance, protecting wetlands areas protects sensitive habitat as well as reducing the force of and storing floodwaters.

Natural and Beneficial Functions

Floodplains can have natural and beneficial functions. Wetlands function as natural sponges that trap and slowly release surface water, rain, snowmelt, groundwater and flood waters. Trees, root mats, and other wetland vegetation also slow the speed of floodwaters and distribute them more slowly over the floodplain. This combined water storage and braking action lowers flood heights and reduces erosion. Wetlands within and downstream of urban areas are particularly valuable, counteracting the greatly increased rate and volume of surface- water runoff from pavement and buildings. The holding capacity of wetlands helps control floods and prevents water logging of crops. Preserving and restoring wetlands, together with other water retention, can often provide the level of flood control otherwise provided by expensive dredge operations and levees.

Section 4.3.6 illustrates the locations of floodplains. These areas, as well as areas of riparian habitat along the rivers and streams in the County may accommodate floodwaters for purposes of groundwater recharge and stormwater management.

Special Status Species

To further understand natural resources that may be particularly vulnerable to a hazard event, as well as those that need consideration when implementing mitigation activities, it is important to identify at-risk species (i.e., endangered species) in the Planning Area. The US Fish and Wildlife Service maintains a list of threatened and endangered species in New Mexico. State and federal laws protect the habitat of these species through the environmental review process. Several additional species are of special concern or candidates to make the protected list.

Table 4.27 summarizes Los Alamos County's special status animal species in the Fish and Wildlife Service database. A search for Los Alamos County's special status plant species in the Fish and Wildlife Service database yielded no results.

Table 4.27 Threatened and Endangered Animals in Los Alamos County

Name	Scientific Name	Status
Jemez Mountains salamander	<i>Plethodon neomexicanus</i>	Endangered
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Proposed Threatened
Mexican spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Threatened
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Endangered
Rio Grande cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis</i>	Candidate
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i>	Proposed Endangered

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service

Growth and Development Trends

As part of the planning process, the HMPC looked at changes in growth and development, both past and future, and examined these changes in the context of hazard-prone areas, and how the changes in growth and development affect loss estimates and vulnerability. Information from the US Census Bureau forms the basis of this discussion.

Current Status and Past Development

The US Census Bureau estimated population of Los Alamos County for January 1, 2012 was 18,159, representing a small increase from just over 17,500 people in 1980. Table 4.28 illustrates the pace of population growth in Los Alamos County dating back to 1980. Table 4.29 shows more recent population trends for each townsite.

Table 4.28 Historical Population of Los Alamos County

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012
Population	17,560	18,104	18,343	17,950	18,159
Change	—	2.93%	1.26%	-2.2%	1.2%

Source: US Census Bureau

Table 4.29 Population Growth for Los Alamos County from 1990-2010

	2000	2010	Growth 2000-2010
Los Alamos	11,909	12,019	0.9%
White Rock	6,045	5,725	-5.3%

Source: US Census Bureau

Future Population Growth

The University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research tracks future population growth for cities and counties in the State of New Mexico. Future population projections for Los Alamos County are shown in Table 4.30. Overall, population is expected to have flat growth in the near term and small population losses after 2025.

Table 4.30 Los Alamos County Population Projections

Projections	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Los Alamos County	18,058	18,063	18,106	17,880	17,603	17,210

Source: University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research

Land Use/Zoning

Future land use and growth management strategies in Los Alamos County aim to concentrate future development into and toward existing communities through various policies relating to zoning and minimum development standards and requirements. Zoning designations prescribe allowed land uses and minimum lot sizes for the purpose of supporting efficient infrastructure design, conservation of natural resources, and to avoid conflicting uses. Figure 4.46 shows proposed land use designations in the townsite of Los Alamos. Figure 4.47 shows proposed land use designations in the townsite of White Rock.

Figure 4.46 White Rock Townsite Land Use

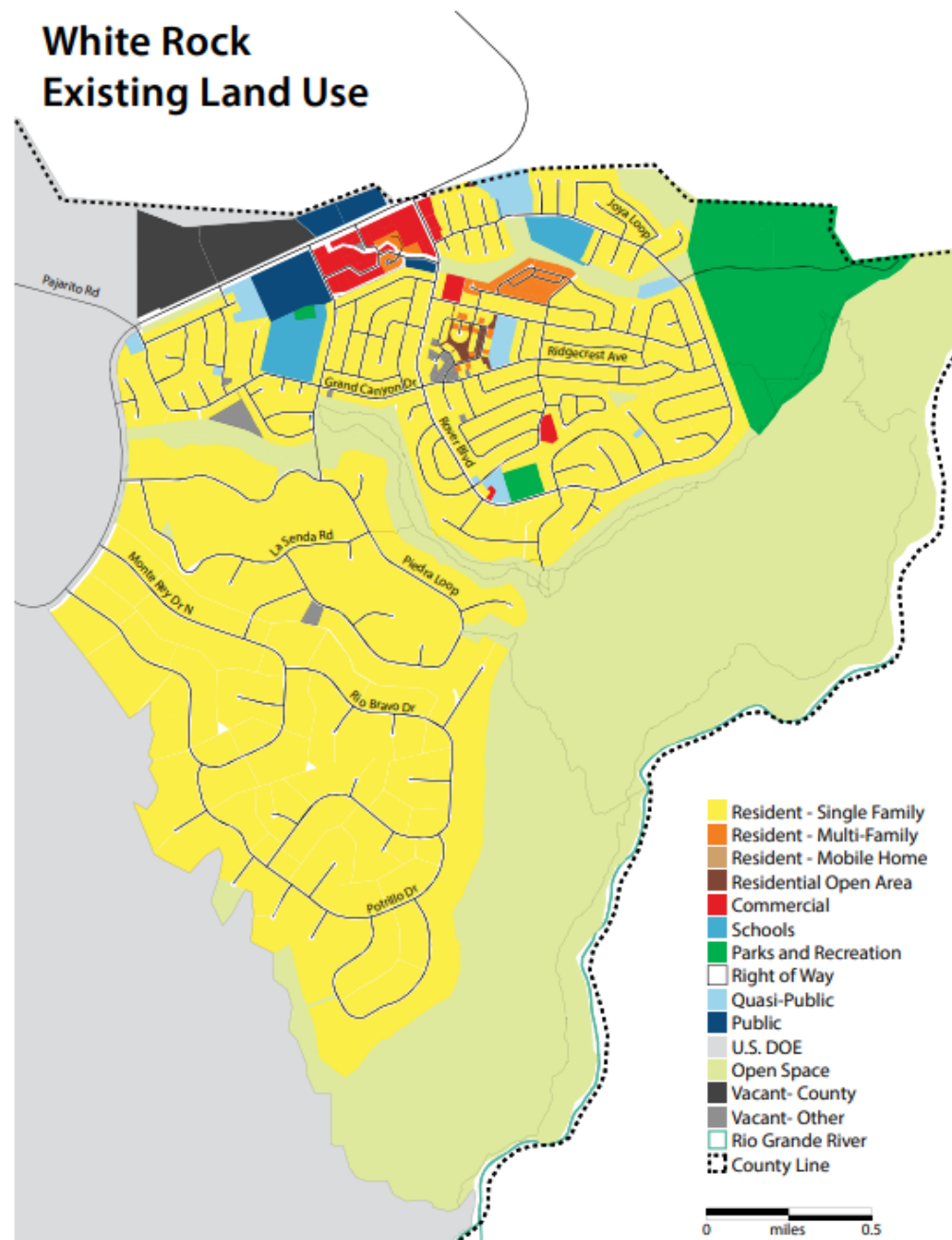
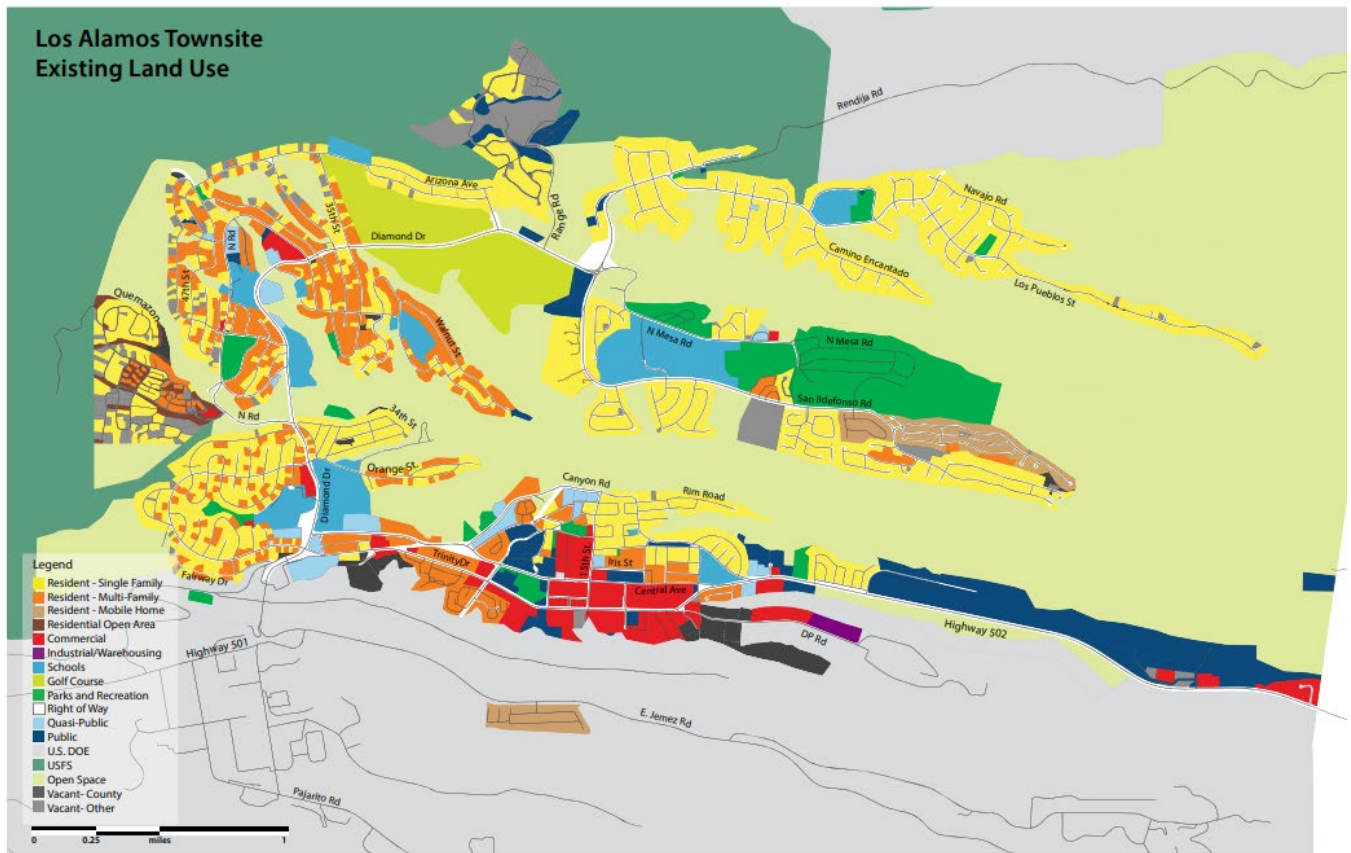


Figure 4.47 Los Alamos Townsite Land Use



Future Growth Areas

Parcel A-19 was transferred from the DOE to the County for economic sustainability purposes in the fall of 2002 and is an area currently being slated for development as of 2015. The land parcel is located on the north side of State Rd 4 in White Rock (across from the Hampton Inn). It is approximately 70 acres in size. Sixty acres lie on the west side of a drainage channel and 10 acres are located on the east side of the channel. Approximately four acres on the east side were developed for the new White Rock Fire Station No. 3 in 2007. The remaining 6 acres on the east side are reserved for future municipal uses and/or possible commercial uses. The White Rock Implementation Committee and Los Alamos County have hosted several public meetings on the A-19-a master plan project since work began in 2010, with assistance from a consultant. Canada de Buey is a significant arroyo that passes through Tract A-19-A and includes flood hazard areas mapped on FIRM Map No 350035 Panel 0135C. A 2012 master drainage report for Tract A-19- A provides a framework for development of the master plan area in the context of flood and drainage issues on the site. A preliminary analysis of anticipated land treatments, runoff flow rates and trunk storm drain pipes sizes is included in the report (<https://www.losalamosnm.us/projects/cdd/Documents/A-19-a%20Drainage%20Report.pdf>).

Although the west side of A-19 is 60 acres in size, its estimated net developable acreage (remaining acreage once right-of-ways, parks, open space, roads, sidewalks, easements, setbacks and topographical limitations are accounted for) is approximately 42 acres.

In approximately 2004, the Department of Energy accelerated the transfer of the parcel the County used to build the new wastewater treatment plant in Pueblo Canyon. The DOE has since transferred the rest of the Pueblo Canyon tract to the County.

Changes in Development

According to the HMPC there has been no development in the flood plains, and no growth has taken place in areas prone to wildfire or other hazard prone areas. Changes in development throughout the County, have not shown to have any adverse impacts or vulnerabilities related to the identified hazards within the planning area.

Los Alamos County Vulnerability to Specific Hazards

The Disaster Mitigation Act regulations require that the HMPC evaluate the risks associated with each of the hazards identified in the planning process. This section summarizes the possible impacts and quantifies, where data permits, the County's vulnerability to each of the identified hazards including:

Dam Failure
Drought
Earthquake
Flooding

Landslide and Rockfall

Severe Weather: High Winds (includes Straight Line Winds and Microbursts,)

Severe Weather: Lightning

Severe Weather: Thunderstorm

Severe Weather: Winter Storm and Severe Cold

Wildfire

Volcanoes

An estimate of the vulnerability of the County to each identified hazard, in addition to an estimate of likelihood of future occurrence, is provided in each of the hazard-specific sections that follow. A summary of vulnerability is categorized into the following classifications expressed based on previous occurrences, extent, and damage and casualty potential.

Extremely Low—The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is very minimal to nonexistent.

Low—Minimal potential impact. The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is minimal.

Medium—Moderate potential impact. This ranking carries a moderate threat level to the general population and/or built environment. Here the potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a more widespread disaster.

High—Widespread potential impact. This ranking carries a high threat to the general population and/or built environment. The potential for damage is widespread. Hazards in this category may have occurred in the past.

Extremely High—Very widespread with catastrophic impact.

Vulnerability can be quantified in those instances where there is a known, identified hazard area, such as a mapped floodplain. In these instances, the numbers and types of buildings subject to the identified hazard can be counted and their values tabulated. Other information can be collected in regard to the hazard area, such as the location of critical community facilities, historic structures, and valued natural resources (e.g., an identified wetland or endangered species habitat). Together, this information conveys the impact, or vulnerability, of that area to that hazard.

The HMPC identified five hazards in Los Alamos County for which specific geographical hazard areas have been defined and for which sufficient data exists to support a quantifiable vulnerability analysis. These five hazards are dam failure, earthquake, flood, landslide, and wildfire. Because these hazards have discrete hazard risk areas, their risk varies by location within the County. For dam failure, the EAP was used to give an account of possible damages. For flood, landslide, and wildfire, the HMPC inventoried the following for each community, to the extent possible, to quantify vulnerability in identified hazard areas:

General hazard-related impacts, including impacts to life, safety, and health

Insurance coverage, claims paid, and repetitive losses

Values at risk (i.e., types, numbers, and value of land and improvements)

Identification of critical facilities at risk

Identification of cultural and natural resources at risk
Development trends within the identified hazard area

The HMPC incorporated a DHSEM study using FEMA's loss estimation software, HAZUS-MH, to analyze the County's vulnerability to earthquakes. The vulnerability and potential impacts from priority hazards that have neither specific mapped areas nor the data to support additional vulnerability analysis are discussed in more general terms. These include:

Drought

Severe Weather: High Winds

Severe Weather: Lightning

Severe Weather: Thunderstorm

Severe Weather: Winter Storms

Volcano

Dam Failure Vulnerability Assessment

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Low

Vulnerability—Medium

To determine vulnerability to dam failure in Los Alamos County, the 2010 Los Alamos Canyon Dam EAP was used. With the exception of the ice rink and the West Road Crossing of Los Alamos Creek, there currently appears to be minimal development immediately within Los Alamos Canyon, thus it would be expected that the evacuation area will have a limited size. Due to the relatively steep canyon walls, there does not appear to be much difference in the lateral extent of the flood wave generated for a sunny day dam breach simulation with the reservoir at the elevation of the spillway crest versus a dam breach simulation with water flowing through the spillway and a peak water surface at the elevation of the dam crest. Thus, a single evacuation map based on a breach of the dam with water flowing through the spillway with a peak water surface at the elevation of the dam crest was created to alleviate the potential for confusion if an actual emergency situation involving the dam were to occur.

A major flood caused by a sudden breach of the dam could affect one business and the two roads shown below in Table 4.31. Flooding would reach the ice rink in approximately 16 minutes.

Table 4.31 Dam Inundation Analysis from EAP

Business/Highway	Address	Distance Downstream from Dam	Max Water Depth above Stream Bed	Velocity of Flow (ft/s)
Unpaved Rd to Los Alamos Res	West Road to Los Alamos Reservoir	0 to 1.4 miles	6.3-4.7 feet	Approx 21-14
West Road	From Los Alamos Creek crossing to Omega Bridge crossing	1.4 miles	5.5 feet	14
Los Alamos County Ice Rink	4475 West Road	1.7 miles	4.7 feet	14

Source: Los Alamos Canyon Dam EAP, 2010

Future Development

There is no planned development in the inundation area according to the HMPC.

Drought Vulnerability Assessment

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Medium

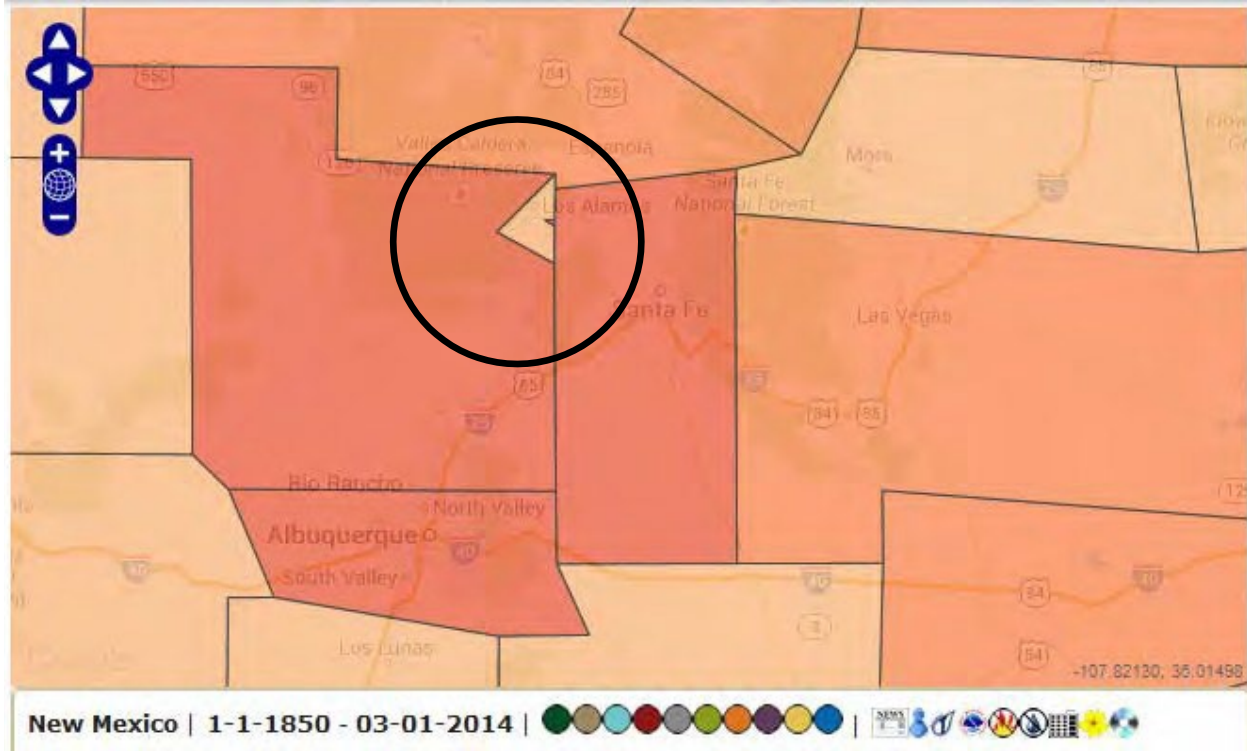
Vulnerability—Medium

Drought is different than many of the other natural hazards in that it is not a distinct event and usually has a slow onset. Drought can severely impact a region both physically and economically. Drought affects different sectors in different ways and with varying intensities. Adequate water is the most critical issue for agricultural, manufacturing, tourism, recreation, and commercial and domestic use. As the population in the area continues to grow, so too will the demand for water.

Based on historical information, the occurrence of drought in New Mexico, including Los Alamos County, is cyclical, driven by weather patterns. Drought has occurred in the past and will occur in the future. Periods of actual drought with adverse impacts can vary in duration, and the period between droughts is often extended. Although an area may be under an extended dry period, determining when it becomes a drought is based on impacts to individual water users. The vulnerability of Los Alamos County to drought is countywide, but impacts may vary and include reduction in water supply and an increase in dry fuels.

Drought impacts are wide-reaching and may be economic, environmental, and/or societal. Tracking drought impacts can be difficult. The Drought Impact Reporter from the NDMC is a useful reference tool that compiles reported drought impacts nationwide. Figure 4.48 and Table 4.32 show drought impacts for the Los Alamos County Planning Area from 1850 to March 2014. The data represented is skewed, with the majority of these impacts from records within the past ten years.

Figure 4.48 Drought Impact Reporter for Los Alamos County (1850 to 2014)



* Los Alamos County highlighted by black oval Source:
National Drought Mitigation Center

Table 4.32 Los Alamos County Drought Impacts

Category	Number
Agriculture	92
Business and Industry	15
Energy	2
Fire	57
Plans & Wildlife	31
Relief, Response, and Restrictions	57
Society and Public Health	28
Tourism and recreation	8
Water Supply and Quality	24
Total	314

Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

The most significant qualitative impacts associated with drought in the Planning Area are those related to water intensive activities such as wildfire protection, municipal usage, commerce, tourism, recreation, and wildlife preservation. Mandatory conservation measures are typically implemented during extended droughts. Water quality deterioration is also a potential problem.

Drought conditions can also cause soil to compact and not absorb water well, potentially making an area more susceptible to flooding.

It is difficult to quantitatively assess drought impacts to Los Alamos County because not many county-specific studies have been conducted. The vulnerability to the County from drought is somewhat different than what might be expected. Typically, drought impacts include a reduction in water supply and/or agricultural losses.

The community's primary water supply is from extremely deep wells that, according to the HMPC, are not impacted by drought conditions. In November 2003, when the USDA declared all 33 counties in New Mexico as designated disaster areas due to losses caused by drought, only Los Alamos County was not considered eligible for financial assistance because LAC had not sustained any quantifiable losses – probably due to the lack of commercial agriculture within the county.

Development Trends

As previously stated, Los Alamos County has access to large quantities of water through deep water wells. However, future population growth in the County will add additional pressure during periods of drought and water shortage. The County will need to continue to plan for and add infrastructure capacity for population growth.

Earthquake Vulnerability Assessment

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Low

Vulnerability—Medium

Earthquakes represent a low probability, but potentially high consequence hazard for the County. HAZUS is FEMA's loss estimation model that can be used to simulate earthquake consequences.

With the assistance of New Mexico State University Earth Data Analysis Center (EDAC), further analysis and additional information was provided to DHSEM and Los Alamos County regarding the Santa Clara Canyon segments of the Pajarito fault system. A level 1 HAZUS scenario was modeled to estimate the impacts of a Mw 7 event on the Pajarito Fault. The results of this analysis (preliminary as of 8-26-2015) are captured in the table below. Hazus estimates that about 4,070 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 54% of the buildings in the County. There are an estimated 556 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The Rendija Canyon and Guaje Mountain segments of the fault were not included because those segments would add little to the ground motion prediction and damage estimate for an Mw 7 event on the Pajarito Fault and Santa Clara Canyon segments.

Table 4.33 HAZUS-MH Earthquake Loss Estimation M 7 Scenario Results

Type of Impact	Impacts to County
Total Buildings Damaged	Slight: 1,992 Moderate: 2,246 Extensive: 1,268 Complete: 557
Building and Income Related Losses	\$711 million 78% of damage related to residential structures 13% of loss due to business interruption
Total Economic Losses (includes building, income and lifeline losses)	\$716 million
Casualties (based on 2 a.m. time of occurrence)	Without requiring hospitalization: 156 Requiring hospitalization: 43 Life threatening: 7 Fatalities: 13
Casualties (based on 2 p.m. time of occurrence)	Without requiring hospitalization: 275 Requiring hospitalization: 83 Life threatening: 14 Fatalities: 27
Casualties (based on 5 p.m. time of occurrence)	Without requiring hospitalization: 194 Requiring hospitalization: 57 Life threatening: 10 Fatalities: 18
Damage to Transportation and Utility Systems and Essential Facilities	Some damage to utility pipeline systems including numerous breaks in potable water, waste water, and natural gas lines. 682 households without potable water service; 3,304 households without electric service No damage shown to essential facilities
Displaced Households	717
Shelter Requirements	311

Source: HAZUS-MH: Earthquake Event Report, New Mexico State University Earth Data Analysis Center (EDAC); Pajarito fault, epicenter location:-106.36, 35.84. Attenuation Function: Western US Extensional 2008-Normal

A review of these results from Los Alamos County Emergency Management noted that transportation and displaced population impacts could be greater depending on the time of day. This is due to the large influx of LANL employees from outside the region during the work week, many of whom rely on public transportation. Fire following earthquake would likely be a real possibility in the older neighborhoods on Bathtub row and Hilltop House area. Potable water, wastewater, natural gas, electric and communications impacts would likely be higher. Despite these limitations this initial analysis provides a baseline for the significance of a large earthquake affecting the County.

Development Trends

Building codes substantially reduce the costs of damage to future structures from earthquakes.

LANL has prepared seismic hazard assessments for the purposes of critical and lifeline facility risk assessments and to ensure future facilities are built to account for potential earthquake shaking.

Flood

For the purposes of the assessment, the flood hazard is broken out into two categories: 100/500- year Flood and Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding.

Flood: 100/500-year Vulnerability Assessment

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Low

Vulnerability—Medium

Flooding is another risk to which LAC is vulnerable to but in a much different manner than wildfire or other hazards. As discussed, the risk potential or likelihood of a flood event occurring in the county increases with the annual onset of monsoons in July and August. The monthly average total precipitation during these months for the period of record, 1942 to 2003, is 3.0 and 3/5+ inches of rainfall respectively.

However, LAC's vulnerability to the 100-year flood (i.e., the FEMA mapped floodplain – the area that has a 1% chance in any given year of being equaled or exceeded) is extremely low. Further, given the topography of the area, a series of fingers of land (mesas) separated by deep canyons, the 500-year floodplain (although not shown on the FIRMs) is located in the same general area as the 100-year floodplain-at the bottom of a steep canyon with no development. As a result, LAC's vulnerability to the 500-year flood is also quite low.

Methodology

Los Alamos County has mapped FEMA flood hazard areas. GIS was used to determine the possible impacts of flooding within the County. The following methodology was followed in determining improved parcel counts and values at risk to the 1% and 0.2% annual chance flood events.

The 2013 Los Alamos County's assessor data and parcel layer were joined together using GIS and used as the basis for the inventory of parcels falling within identified FEMA Flood zones. Property Type categories were assigned to the County Assessor's parcel data and included in this analysis. The Los Alamos County DFIRM, effective 7/18/2011, only has Zone A mapped as a flood zone within small areas of the townsites of Los Alamos and White Rock. Zone A is designated as a FEMA 1% Annual Chance (100-year) flood risk with no base flood elevations. Zone X which designates areas with limited flood hazard risk is the other mapped zone found within the townsites. Santa Fe National Forest and Bandelier National Monument have also

been mapped as Zone X. Los Alamos National Laboratory is a No Special Flood Hazard Area. A No Special Flood Hazard Area is an area that is generally in a moderate to low risk flood zone (Zones B, C, X). Table 4.34 explains the difference between mapped flood zones. 05 shows the parcels and value that fall in each of these zones. These zones are shown on Figures 4.49 through 4.51.

Table 4.34 Flood Hazard Zones in Los Alamos County Planning Area

Flood Zone	Description
A	100-year Flood: no base flood elevations provided
X	No flood hazard
NSFHA	No Special Flood Hazard Area - an area that is in a moderate-to-low risk flood zone (Zones B, C, X Pre- and Post-FIRM).

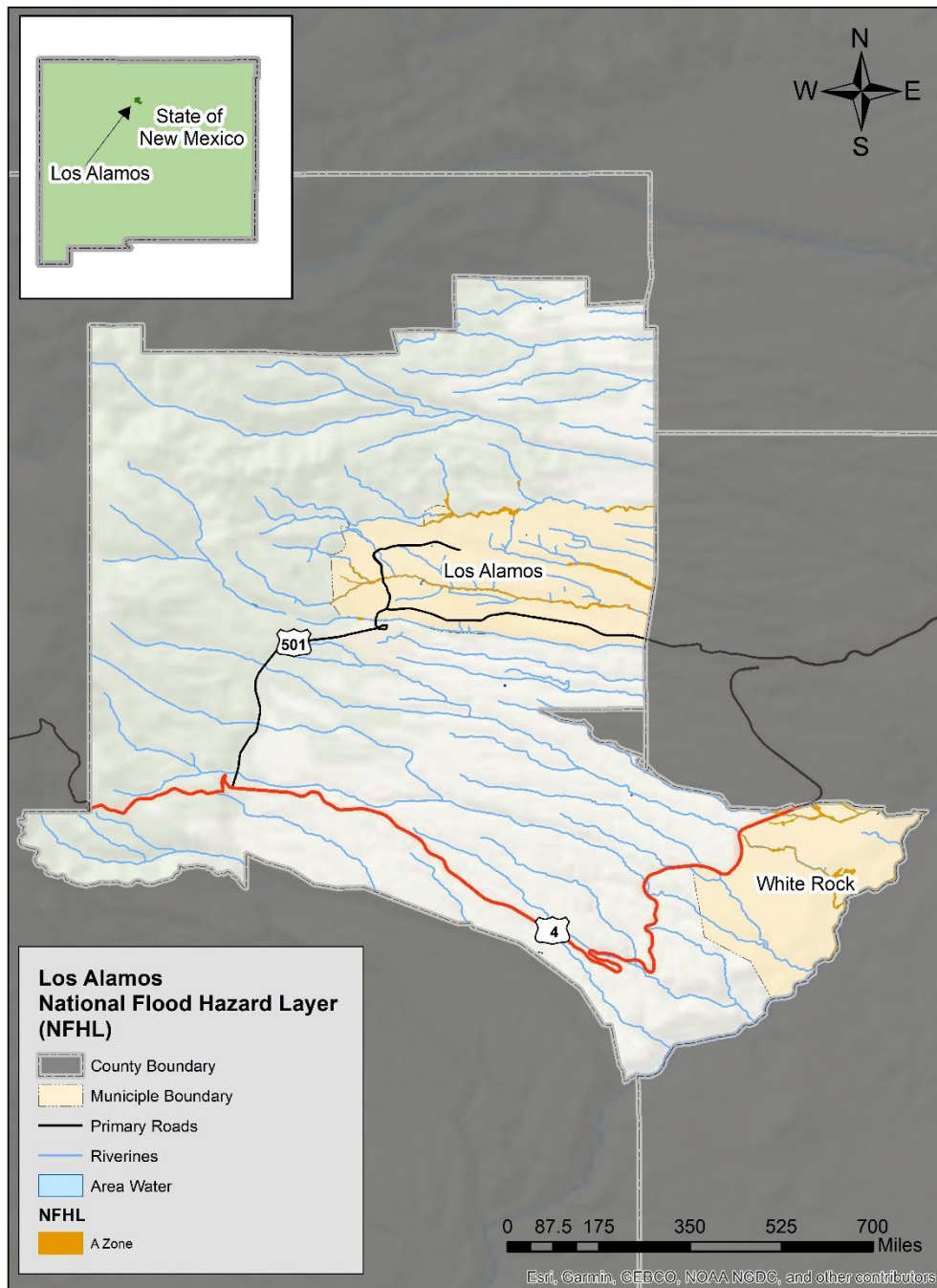
Source: NFIP

Table 4.35 Los Alamos County Planning Area Flood Zone Summary

Land Area/Owner	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value
1% Annual Chance Flood Zone				
Los Alamos townsite	2	0	0	\$0
White Rock townsite	17	13	17	\$2,276,000
Other County Areas	1	1	3	\$100,570
Total	20	14	20	\$2,376,570
Zone X Flood Zone				
Los Alamos townsite	4,739	4,087	5,345	\$1,014,897,190
White Rock townsite	2,484	2,348	3,111	\$418,922,150
Other County Areas	5	2	110	\$2,860,630
Bandelier National Monument	1	0	15	\$0
Santa Fe National Forest	3	0	5	\$0
Total	7,232	6,437	8,586	\$1,436,679,970
No Special Flood Hazard Area Zone				
Los Alamos National Laboratory	20	4	2,708	\$4,035,620
Total	20	4	2,708	\$4,035,620

Source: Los Alamos County 2013 Roll Assessor & Parcel Data; Los Alamos County DFIRM, July 2011

Figure 4.49 Los Alamos County Planning Area DFIRM



In some cases, there are parcels in multiple zones, such as Zone A (or 1% Annual Chance) and Zone X. As a result of some parcels falling within one or more flood zone, GIS was used to create a centroid, or point, representing the center of each parcel polygon, which was overlaid on the floodplain layer. For the purposes of this analysis, the flood zone that intersected the centroid was assigned as the flood zone for the entire parcel. The parcels were segregated and analyzed for the entire Los Alamos County Planning Area. The results are summarized in the tables and maps provided within this vulnerability section.

Using the property type categories assigned to the county assessor's data as previously described, content values estimations utilize Hazus methodologies which estimate content replacement value as a percent of improved structure values by property type. Table 4.36 shows the breakdown of the different property types in Los Alamos County and their estimated content replacement value percentages using Hazus content factors.

Table 4.36 Hazus Content Replacement Value Factors

Property Type	Content Replacement Values
Commercial	100%
Exempt Church	100%
Exempt Commercial	100%
Exempt County	100%
Exempt Federal	100%
Exempt School	100%
Open Area	100%
Residential	50%
Vacant Commercial	0%
Vacant Residential	0%

Source: Hazus 2.1

Values at Risk

This risk assessment of the improved parcel counts and values at risk in Los Alamos County's DFIRM zones is presented in two parts. Flood risks to the County are analyzed in the following way:

A detailed table (Table 4.36) shows the count and improved value of parcels by property type that fall in a floodplain by flood zone and by land area/owner.

A summary table (Table 4.37) sorts the parcel count and value data from the first table to show a loss estimate. Contents values were estimated as a percentage of improved value based on their property type, using FEMA/HAZUS estimated content replacement values shown in Table 4.35. Estimated losses assume that a flood is unlikely to cause total destruction. Actual losses are related to a variety of factors, including flood depth, flood velocity, building type and construction. Using FEMA's recommendations, average damage

is estimated to be 20 percent of the total building and estimated contents value which is based on a two foot flood depth as an estimate of a flood event.

The methodology described previously produced loss estimates for this vulnerability assessment should be used for flood risk mitigation, emergency preparedness, and response and recovery. The methodology and results should be considered “reasonable.” Uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology, and losses will vary depending on the magnitude of the flood event. Other limitations may include incomplete or inaccurate inventories of the built environment. Also, this loss estimation assumes no mitigation and does not account for buildings that may have been elevated above the 1% annual chance event according to local floodplain management regulations.

Tables 4.37 and 4.38 contain flood analysis results for Los Alamos County. These tables show the number of parcels and values at risk to the 1% annual chance flood events for the County. There are no 0.2% annual chance properties in the County.

Table 4.37 Incorporated Los Alamos County - Count and Improved Value of Parcels in 1% Chance Floodplain by Zone and Property Type

Land Area/Owner	Property Type	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Los Alamos townsite	Exempt County	2	0	0		\$0	\$0
	Total	2	0	0		\$0	\$0
White Rock townsite	Exempt Church	1	1	3	\$382,610	\$382,610	\$765,220
	Exempt County	4	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Residential	12	12	14	\$1,893,390	\$946,695	\$2,840,085
	Total	17	13	17	\$2,276,000	\$1,329,305	\$3,605,305
Other County Areas	Exempt County	1	1	3	\$100,570	\$100,570	\$201,140
	Total	1	1	3	\$100,570	\$100,570	\$201,140
Grand Total		20	14	20	\$2,376,570	\$1,429,875	\$3,806,445

Source: Los Alamos County 2013 Roll Assessor & Parcel Data; Los Alamos County DFIRM, July 2011

Table 4.38 Incorporated Los Alamos County - Flood Loss Estimates

Land Area/Owner	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value	Estimated Loss
Los Alamos townsite	2	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
White Rock townsite	17	13	17	\$2,276,000	\$1,329,305	\$3,605,305	\$721,061
Other County Areas	1	1	3	\$100,570	\$100,570	\$201,140	\$40,228
Total	20	14	20	\$2,376,570	\$1,429,875	\$3,806,445	\$761,289

Source: Los Alamos County 2013 Roll Assessor & Parcel Data; Los Alamos County DFIRM, July 2011

According to the information in Tables 4.36 through 4.37, the Planning Area has 20 improved

parcels and roughly \$3.8 million of value (of the total assets of the County of \$2.4 billion) in the 1% annual chance floodplain. There are no additional improved parcels at risk to the 0.2% annual chance flood.

Applying the 20 percent damage factor as previously described, there is a 1% annual chance of a flood event causing \$760,000 in damages in the County. The majority of the flood risk in the County is to residential structures in the White Rock townsite.

Flooded Acres

Also of interest is the land area affected by the various flood zones. The following is an analysis of flooded acres in the County in comparison to total area within the County.

Methodology

GIS was used to summarize acres within FEMA flood zones by land ownership. Zone A is the only 1% annual chance flood zone in the Los Alamos County DFIRM. The Los Alamos County parcel layer and effective DFIRM data were intersected using GIS to identify parcels within potential flood hazard areas. This process was conducted for 1% flood chance areas and their acres. The resulting data tables with flooded acreages were then imported into a database and linked back to the original parcels, including total acres and improvement values, by parcel number. In the tables below each flood zone is represented by Land Owner for their total flooded acres, total improved flooded acres and then broken out by parcel count in each category. Table 4.39 represents the analysis of total acres for each FEMA DFIRM flood zone.

Limitations

One limitation of this analysis is that the parcel layer does not contain right-of-ways. Due to this there are voids of land that are not calculated; thus the analysis only represents total parcel acres. The other limitation created by this type of analysis is that improvements are uniformly found throughout the parcel, while in reality, only portions of the parcel are improved, and improvements may or may not fall within the flood zone portion of a parcel; thus, areas of improvements flooded calculated through this method may be higher or lower than those actually seen in a similar real world event.

Table 4.39 Los Alamos County– Flooded Acres by Zone and Land Owner

Flood Zone	Land Area/Owner	Total Parcel Count	Total Acres	Improved Parcel Count	Improved Acres
Zone A	Los Alamos townsite	2	4	0	0
	White Rock townsite	17	48	13	6
	Other County Areas	1	2	1	2
	Total	20	54	14	8
Zone X	Los Alamos townsite	4,739	5,814	4,087	1,525
	White Rock townsite	2,481	3,399	2,347	1,527
	Other County Areas	5	605	2	559
	Bandelier National Monument	1	6,653	0	0
	Santa Fe National Forest	3	28,609	0	0
	Total	7,229	45,081	6,436	3,611
NSFHA*	Los Alamos National Laboratory	20	24,646	4	10
	Total	20	24,646	4	10

Source: Los Alamos County 2013 Assessor & Parcel Data; Los Alamos County DFIRM, July 2011

*NSFHA – No Special Flood Hazard Area

Insurance Coverage, Claims Paid, and Repetitive Losses

Los Alamos County joined the NFIP on September 24, 1984. The County does not participate in the CRS. NFIP insurance data provided by FEMA indicates that as of December 31, 2019, there were 41 policies in force in the County, resulting in \$12,614,000 of insurance in force. According to the National Resource Defense Council (NRDC) There have been 10 paid losses totaling \$30,867.

Based on this analysis of insurance coverage, Los Alamos County has assets at risk to the 100- year and greater floods. Of the 20 improved parcels within the 100-year floodplain, only 4 (20 percent) of those parcels maintain flood insurance.

Code enforcement data from the Los Alamos County Code enforcement plan chapter 24, the county has adopted NFIP minimum floodplain management criteria and base flood related information on the latest available floodplain mapping dated 7/18/2011. Implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in special flood hazard areas is located within the Code Enforcement Plan.

The Los Alamos County Community Development Department is responsible for providing solution-oriented land use planning, building permitting and inspection processes and housing policy and program development with the highest level of customer service in mind. To ensure code compliance the Community Development Department has individuals assigned as Code Compliance Officers, these officers are in part responsible for insuring compliance with NFIP standards along with building codes.

Repetitive Loss Data

According to the 2022 data from the state on NFIP communities, there are no repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the County.

Populations at Risk

A separate analysis was performed to determine population in flood zones. Using GIS, the DFIRM Flood dataset was overlayed on the improved residential parcel data. Those parcel centroids that intersect a flood zone were counted and multiplied by the Census Bureau Los

Alamos County household factor (2.33); results were tabulated (see Table 4.40). According to this analysis, there is an estimated population of 26 in the County in the 1% annual chance flood event, and 0 in the 0.2% annual chance flood event.

Table 4.40 Incorporated Los Alamos County - Improved Residential Parcels and Population in Floodplain

1% Annual Chance		
Jurisdiction	Improved Residential Parcels	Population*
Los Alamos townsite	0	0
White Rock townsite	12	26
Other County Areas	0	0
Total	12	26

Source: DFIRM, US Census Bureau, Los Alamos County 2013 Secured Roll Assessor & Parcel Data

* Census Bureau 2010 average household sizes are: Los Alamos County – 2.33.

Critical Facilities at Risk

GIS was used to identify risk to critical facilities within mapped floodplains. The ice rink is the only identified facility within the 100 year floodplain. It contains a day care (At-Risk Population) but according to the HMPC this facility will no longer include this service after the summer of 2015.

Cultural and Natural Resources at Risk

The Los Alamos County Planning Area has significant cultural and natural resources located throughout the County as previously described. Risk analysis of these resources was not possible due to data limitations. However, natural areas within the floodplain often benefit from periodic flooding as a naturally recurring phenomenon. These natural areas often reduce flood impacts by allowing absorption and infiltration of floodwaters.

Development Trends

Tract A-19-A is located near the intersection of Sherwood Boulevard and NM4 in White Rock, NM. The master plan for this site proposes single family residential, mixed use and retail development. Canada de Buey is a significant arroyo that passes through Tract A-19-A and includes flood hazard areas mapped on FIRM Map No 350035 Panel 0135C. A 2012 master drainage report for Tract A-19-A provides a framework for development of the master plan area in the context of flood and drainage issues on the site. A preliminary analysis of anticipated land treatments, runoff flow rates and trunk storm drain pipes sizes is included in the report (<https://www.losalamosnm.us/projects/cdd/Documents/A-19-a%20Drainage%20Report.pdf>).

Any development in mapped flood hazard areas would conform to the County's floodplain ordinance to minimize impacts.

Flood: Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding Vulnerability Assessment

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—High

Vulnerability—High

Historically, the Planning Area has been at risk to flooding primarily during the monsoon season and during times of heavy rainfall. Significant flooding, including flash flooding, outside of the 100-year floodplain has caused temporary utility outages, road closures and major damage to county infrastructure and private property in the area. Based on NFIP claims data, properties located on Alabama Avenue and Yucca Street, located in the northern area of the Los Alamos townsite, have been damaged from flooding. Other areas include street flooding in the townsite of White Rock, based on reports from the Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network (<http://www.cocorahs.org/ViewData/ListIntensePrecipReports.aspx>). Localized flooding also occurs throughout the County at various times throughout the year, but these areas are currently not mapped. A stormwater master plan action proposed in this plan should improve the availability of vulnerability information in the future. Locations of damage from the 2013 flooding are another source of areas vulnerable to flash flooding. Of these sites many of them had more than one FEMA Public Assistance Project Worksheet associated with them. Many sites had multiple categories of emergency work or permanent and mitigation work was awarded after emergency measures were performed. Most of the maintenance that will be required to keep the drainages in good working order will include periodic maintenance of culverts crossing under roadways and an effort to re-vegetate some of the drainages with indigenous species (Willow or Aspen) to decrease runoff coefficients and slow water velocities during larger storm events.

Another area of concern in Canada Del Buey Drainage in White Rock that was not a subject of FEMA funding, however, it is anticipated that this drainage will require periodic maintenance.

Development Trends

Future plans to reduce the risk of future development to localized stormwater/flash flooding can be enhanced by accurate recordkeeping of repetitive localized storm activity. Mitigating the root causes of the localized stormwater or choosing not to develop in areas that often are subject to localized flooding will reduce future risks of losses due to stormwater/localized flooding.

Landslide/Rockfall Vulnerability Assessment

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Medium

Vulnerability—Medium

Based on information provided by the HMPC, rockfall hazard is a concern in the County, though not on County maintained roadways. Although there are certain areas where the risk of rockfall is greatest (i.e., State Highway 502 and State Route 4), no injury or damage to people or property have been reported outside of the one hiker-death in the 1930's. As a result, the HMPC concluded that the vulnerability to LAC from rockfall hazards is low. A GIS analysis was

performed during the 2023 update using the USGS national landslide hazard map as best available data. Based on this analysis, there is one parcel centroid in the high hazard and slide zone located in the southeast corner of the County. This parcel is an exempt property type with no improved value (undeveloped), owned by White Rock Town Site. It has a land value of \$55,477,450.

Development Trends

There is no anticipated future development in landslide/rockfall areas, but lack of adequate hazard mapping should be taken into consideration.

Severe Weather: Lightning Vulnerability Assessment

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—High
Vulnerability—Medium

The Los Alamos County Planning Area experiences thunderstorms in the summer. These summer storms can include significant amounts of lightning. According to historical hazard data, severe weather is an annual occurrence in Los Alamos County. Damage and disaster declarations related to severe weather have occurred and will continue to occur in the future. Heavy rain and thunderstorms are the most frequent type of severe weather occurrences in the County. Utility outages, downing of trees, ignition of wildfires, and damage to property can be a direct result of these storm events. Given the nature of these types of storms, the entire LAC community is potentially at risk.

However, based on historic information, the primary effect of these storms has not resulted in significant injury or damages to people and property. It is the secondary hazards caused by lightning, such as wildfires, that have had the greatest impact on the County. The risk and vulnerability associated with these secondary hazards are discussed in other sections (Section 4.3.12 Wildfire).

Future Development

New critical facilities such as communications towers should be built to withstand lightning. While damages have occurred in the County in the past due to lightning, it is difficult to quantify future deaths, injuries, or damages due to lightning. Future development projects should consider severe weather hazards at the planning, engineering and architectural design stage with the goal of reducing vulnerability. Development trends in the County are not expected to increase vulnerability to the hazard.

Severe Weather: Wind Vulnerability Assessment (Includes High Winds, Straight-Line Winds and Microbursts)

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—High

Vulnerability—Medium

Los Alamos County experiences a stormy season in the summer, often referred to as the “monsoon” season. These summer storms can include high winds. Utility outages, downing of trees, debris blocking streets and damage to property can be a direct result of these storm events. Given the nature of these types of storms, the entire LAC community is potentially at risk. Based on historic information, however, the winds associated with these storms has not resulted in significant injury or damages to people and property.

Future Development

New development designed and constructed in accordance with modern building codes should better withstand future wind events, however construction materials should be secured to prevent flying debris during wind events.

Severe Weather: Thunderstorm (Including Monsoon and Hail) Vulnerability Assessment

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—High

Vulnerability—Medium

The Los Alamos County Planning Area experiences a rainy season in the summer, often referred to as the “monsoon” season. These summer storms can include significant precipitation, winds, and hail. According to historical hazard data, severe weather is an annual occurrence in Los Alamos County. Damage and disaster declarations related to severe weather have occurred and will continue to occur in the future. Heavy rain and thunderstorms are the most frequent type of severe weather occurrences in the County. Utility outages, downing of trees, debris blocking streets and damage to property can be a direct result of these storm events. Given the nature of these types of storms, the entire LAC community is potentially at risk. According to the NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 1, Version 5, Los Alamos County experiences a 100-year rainfall event if the county receives 2.19 inches of rain over a period of one hour, 2.55 inches over a period of two hours, and 3.19 inches over a period of 24 hours. While it is rare to have hail greater than 1.5 inches in diameter (ping-pong ball sized) in the County, this would be the lower limit of hail extent that could cause damage to vehicles, roofs and physical harm. The caveat to this is that sometimes smaller diameter hail in intense volumes accompanied with high winds can also be damaging. However, based on historic information, the primary effect of these storms has not resulted in significant injury or damages to people and property. Typically hail losses are covered by insurance. It is the secondary hazards caused by weather, such as floods, losses that have had the greatest impact on the County. The risk and vulnerability associated with these secondary hazards are discussed in Section 4.3.6 Flood.

Future Development

New critical facilities such as communications towers should be built to withstand heavy rain, monsoon, and hail damage. Future development projects should consider severe weather hazards at the planning, engineering and architectural design stage with the goal of reducing vulnerability. Stormwater master planning should be considered for all new development. Development trends in the County are not expected to increase vulnerability to the hazard.

Severe Weather: Winter Storm and Cold

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—High

Vulnerability—Low

Impacts to LAC as a result of a winter storm could include damage to infrastructure, particularly overhead power lines, road closures, and interruption in business and school activities. Utility outages can impact anything relying on electricity without a redundant power supply (e.g., a generator), and include secondary impacts such as interruption to water and sewage services, heat and refrigeration, fuel supplies, computers and even cell phones. If interruption to business occurs for an extended period, economic impacts can be severe. Also of concern would be the impact to populations with special needs such as the elderly and those requiring the use of medical equipment. Although typically short-lived, delays in emergencies response services can also be of concern. Depending on the nature of a given storm, all areas within LAC are potentially at risk; however, those areas relying on above ground utilities would potentially suffer the greatest damage.

The National Climatic Data Center (NCEI) has identified reportable damage to people or property as a result of winter storms in the last 50 years. According to the HMPC, school and lab closures generally occur a couple of times each year due to heavy snows.

The extent of winter storms and cold that cause issues in Los Alamos County includes storms forecasted to be Winter Storm Warnings, Wind Chill Warnings or Blizzard Warnings. The National Weather Service in Albuquerque issues a Winter Storm Warning when conditions that can quickly become life threatening and are more serious than an inconvenience are imminent or already occurring. Heavy snows, or a combination of snow, freezing rain or extreme wind chill due to strong wind, may bring widespread or lengthy road closures and hazardous travel conditions, plus threaten temporary loss of community services such as power and water. Deep snow and additional strong wind chill or frostbite may be a threat to even the well dressed individual or to even the strongest person exposed to the frigid weather for only a short period.

A Wind Chill Warning is issued when the wind chill temperatures at or colder than minus 50 degrees F. At this level, frostbite can occur on exposed flesh within minutes. As the wind chill temperature drops, the frostbite time decreases, especially with higher wind speeds.

The most dangerous of all winter storms is the blizzard. While rare in Los Alamos County the

northeast highlands and northeast plains of New Mexico are the most blizzard-prone areas where the deadly combination of fierce winds and snow can reduce visibility to near zero and create wind chills well below zero. A blizzard warning is issued when winds of 35 miles an hour will occur in combination with considerable falling and/or blowing snow for at least 3 hours. Visibilities will frequently be reduced to less than 1/4 mile and temperatures are usually 20 degrees Fahrenheit or lower.

Development Trends

Future residential or commercial buildings built to code should be able to withstand snow loads from severe winter storms. Population growth in the County and growth in visitors will increase problems with road, business, and school closures and increase the need for snow removal and emergency services related to severe winter weather events. Development trends in the county are not expected to increase vulnerability to this hazard.

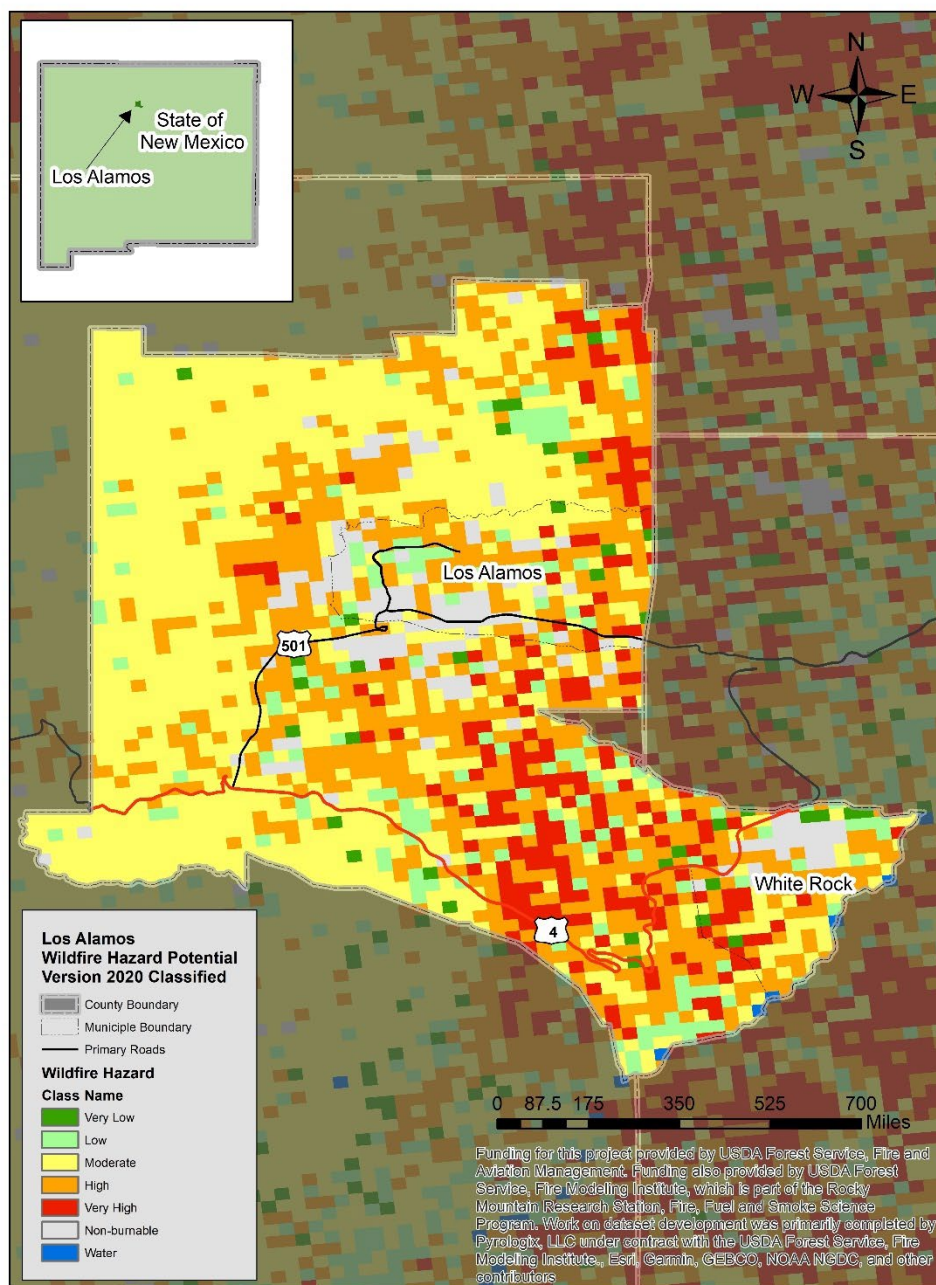
Wildfire Vulnerability Assessment

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—High Vulnerability—High

Risk and vulnerability to Los Alamos County from wildfire is of significant concern. High fuel loads in the County and interlacing neighborhoods and forest, along with geographical and topographical features, create the potential for both natural and human-caused fires that can result in loss of life and property. These factors, combined with natural weather conditions common to the area, including periods of drought, high temperatures, low relative humidity, and periodic winds, can result in frequent and sometimes catastrophic fires. During the fire season, the dry vegetation and hot and sometimes windy weather results in an increase in the number of ignitions. Any fire, once ignited, has the potential to quickly become a large, out-of-control fire. The HMPC has noted that both developed and undeveloped areas are at risk. Localized road and school closures have been reported during wildfires. Roads, bridges, telecommunications and high voltage transmission lines are also at risk to wildfire. As development continues throughout the County, especially in these interface areas, the risk and vulnerability to wildfires will likely increase.

For the CWPP, the boundaries of the WUI are drawn to include surrounding areas where fuel buildup and fire could threaten the community. As demonstrated in the La Mesa, Dome, Oso, and Cerro Grande fires, wind-driven wildfire spread from southwest to northeast can cover several miles in a single day. Thus, heavily forested land to the south, southwest and west of the urbanized area of Los Alamos are included in the WUI. Figure 4.52 shows the area for which CWPP wildfire data was completed and a WUI was defined. County areas outside of this are not included in this assessment.

Figure 4.52 Los Alamos County Planning Area Boundary and WHP Area



Baseline conditions in the wildland and in the urbanized areas of Los Alamos County have been thoroughly studied and documented. The following assessments are broken down to present conditions that were used in formulating priority treatment areas, implementation actions within the treatment areas, and plans for reducing structural ignitability and strengthening preparedness.

Assessment of Wildland Fire Hazards

This overview of the characterization of existing wildland conditions in Los Alamos County looks at the three components of wildland fire behavior: fuels, weather, and topography. Data were drawn from the Fuel Mitigation/Forest Restoration Project monitoring project by the United States Geological Survey (USGS); the Southwest Environmental Consultants' (SEC) report on defensible space in Los Alamos; from the Bandelier National Monument Fire Plan and from Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis by the Los Alamos County Parks Division.

To make sense of the data, a variety of methods were used to assess fire hazard or to make general predictions about fire behavior. A computer simulation was used to predict future forest conditions and visually display the effects of past forest restoration treatments. A fire model was used to generate scenarios of fire threat based on present conditions. Fire predictions were generated by Behave Plus3 and by the Forest Vegetation Simulator, both of which are commonly used fire modeling applications produced by the USDA Forest Service. Also, GIS was used to synthesize a variety of data and generate maps of areas of greatest potential threat from wildland fire.

In order to analyze the risk and vulnerability of the Los Alamos County Planning Area to wildfire, Integrated Solutions Consulting utilized the data and methodologies contained in the 2009 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for Los Alamos County. Data from the CWPP was then combined with County GIS and assessor data to identify improved and unimproved parcels by area and property type at risk to wildfire. Loss estimates of County assets at risk to wildfire was also developed utilizing this information.

The following section describes the methodologies behind the CWPP data and the maps and tables created for this wildfire vulnerability assessment for purposed of this LHMP Update.

CWPP Results: Wildland Wildfire Hazard

Methodology

Using GIS mapping of open space data, aerial photographs, and GIS spatial data, forested and woodland areas in Los Alamos were assessed for four characteristics and rated for the risk factor for each of the characteristics. The data were generated with a pixel size of 20 feet. Analysis was done in ArcGIS 9.2 using the weighted overlay function in Spatial Analyst.

Wildlands were rated for fuel model, aspect, slope, and inaccessibility to fire suppression equipment. A combined wildfire risk model was the result of this analysis, which ranks areas

from low to extreme depending on the combination of various factors. The resulting map (see Figure 4.53) indicates areas adjacent to the Los Alamos townsite where additional fuel reduction treatments are required. It should be noted that even areas ranked low or moderate could burn. Typically fires 10 acres or more begin to incur substantial suppression costs, but this is heavily dependent on where the fire burns. Smaller fires in populated areas can have devastating results.

Wildland Risk GIS Analysis

Methodology

2013 Los Alamos County's assessor data and parcel layer (by parcel PIN) were joined together using GIS and used as the basis for the inventory of for this wildland risk analysis. As previously described, property type categories were assigned to the County Assessor's parcel data and included in this analysis. The Los Alamos County CWPP wildland risk raster layer was used to identify fire risk to each parcel that fell within the wildland fire risk raster layer through a spatial analysis tool called extract values to points. This tool extracted cell values of the fire risk raster where the parcel centroids intersected and placed the values in the attribute table for analysis. The raster values were broken out, as shown in Table 4.41, to help show the fire severity breakdown.

Table 4.41 Wildland Risk Raster Classifications

Severity	Range
Low	1-2
Moderate	3-4
Elevated	5-6
High	7-9
Severe	10-10
Extreme	11-16

For the purposes of this analysis, the fire classification that intersected the parcel centroid was assigned as that fire severity classification for the entire parcel. The parcels were segregated and analyzed for the areas around the Los Alamos townsite shown in (see 0). The results of this analysis are summarized in the tables and maps that follow. Table 4.42 shows wildland values at risk in the Los Alamos area in detail.

Table 4.42 Los Alamos County Planning Area - Wildland Fire Risk by Severity, Land Area, and Property Type

Land Area/Owner	Property Type	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
Severe Wildland Fire Risk							
Los Alamos townsite	Exempt County	1	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Residential	4	3	4	\$776,470	\$365,550	\$1,142,020
	Total	5	3	4	\$776,470	\$365,550	\$1,142,020
Extreme Wildland Fire Risk							
Los Alamos townsite	Residential	3	3	3	\$604,010	\$206,720	\$810,730
	Total	3	3	3	\$604,010	\$206,720	\$810,730
High Wildland Fire Risk							
Los Alamos townsite	Commercial	1	0	0	\$0	\$27,290	\$27,290
	Exempt Church	1	1	1	\$267,270	\$536,770	\$804,040
	Exempt County	11	0	7	\$0	\$18,138,560	\$18,138,560
	Residential	97	92	109	\$18,949,690	\$8,103,080	\$27,052,770
	Vacant Residential	8	0	0	\$0	\$643,410	\$643,410
	Total	118	93	117	\$19,216,960	\$27,449,110	\$46,666,070

Land Area/Owner	Property Type	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
Los Alamos National Laboratory	Exempt Federal	1	0	0		\$0 \$525,460	\$525,460
High Grand Total		119	93	117	\$19,216,960	\$27,974,570	\$47,191,530
Elevated Wildland Fire Risk							
Los Alamos townsite	Commercial	3	0	0	\$0	\$77,970	\$77,970
	Exempt County	13	0	7	\$0	\$14,106,360	\$14,106,360
	Exempt Federal	1	0	3	\$0	\$890,600	\$890,600
	Exempt School	1	1	4	\$3,876,140	\$1,214,340	\$5,090,480
	Open Area	1	0	0	\$0	\$56,220	\$56,220
	Residential	208	204	233	\$41,624,070	\$18,335,110	\$59,959,180
	Vacant Residential	34	0	0	\$0	\$2,975,230	\$2,975,230
	Total	261	205	247	\$45,500,210	\$37,655,830	\$83,156,040
Moderate Wildland Fire Risk							
Los Alamos townsite	Commercial	32	22	42	\$19,750,790	\$7,227,440	\$26,978,230
	Exempt Church	3	3	8	\$6,996,670	\$1,862,050	\$8,858,720
	Exempt Commercial	1	1	2	\$255,460	\$427,910	\$683,370
	Exempt County	42	3	84	\$10,085,180	\$46,676,110	\$56,761,290
	Exempt Federal	2	0	2	\$0	\$105,120	\$105,120
	Exempt School	5	5	27	\$19,867,690	\$6,610,940	\$26,478,630
	Open Area	8	0	1	\$0	\$886,820	\$886,820
	Residential	755	723	889	\$135,799,670	\$60,611,450	\$196,411,120
	Vacant Residential	31	0	0	\$0	\$4,028,540	\$4,028,540
	Total	879	757	1,055	\$192,755,460	\$128,436,380	\$321,191,840
Other County Areas	Exempt County	1	1	3	\$100,570	\$580,600	\$681,170
	Total	1	1	3	\$100,570	\$580,600	\$681,170
City and County of Los Alamos	Total	880	758	1,058	\$192,856,030	\$129,016,980	\$321,873,010
Los Alamos National	Exempt County	1	0	8	\$0	\$1,355,810	\$1,355,810

Land Area/Owner	Property Type	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
Laboratory	Exempt Federal	1	0	0		\$0	\$3,264,620
	Total	2	0	8	\$0	\$4,620,430	\$4,620,430
Moderate Grand Total		882	758	1,066	\$192,856,030	\$133,637,410	\$326,493,440
Low Wildland Fire Risk							
Los Alamos townsite	Commercial	92	76	143	\$82,019,580	\$30,445,250	\$112,464,830
	Exempt Church	15	15	24	\$19,601,640	\$7,763,170	\$27,364,810
	Exempt Commercial	4	3	4	\$763,270	\$919,710	\$1,682,980
	Exempt County	165	13	192	\$35,301,460	\$96,306,460	\$131,607,920
	Exempt Federal	2	2	4	\$1,986,160	\$745,010	\$2,731,170
	Exempt School	12	7	33	\$45,236,290	\$10,500,270	\$55,736,560
	Open Area	28	0	14	\$0	\$2,779,140	\$2,779,140
	Residential	3,027	2,906	3,494	\$570,315,870	\$249,992,300	\$820,308,170
	Vacant Commercial	6	0	0	\$0	\$1,605,870	\$1,605,870
	Vacant Residential	116	1	7	\$7,850	\$13,093,490	\$13,101,340
	Total	3,467	3,023	3,915	\$755,232,120	\$414,150,670	\$1,169,382,790
Los Alamos National Laboratory	Exempt County	9	3	13	\$738,070	\$7,450,440	\$8,188,510
	Exempt Federal	5	1	17	\$3,297,550	\$1,541,590	\$4,839,140
	Total	14	4	30	\$4,035,620	\$8,992,030	\$13,027,650
Low Grand Total		3,481	3,027	3,945	\$759,267,740	\$423,142,700	\$1,182,410,440

Source: 2009 Los Alamos County CWPP; 2013 Assessor's Data

Table 4.43 summarizes wildfire risk from Table 4.42.

Table 4.43 Los Alamos County Planning Area - Wildland Fire Risk Summary Table

Total Land Area/Owner	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
Severe Wildland Fire Risk						
Los Alamos townsite	5	3	4	\$776,470	\$365,550	\$1,142,020
Total	5	3	4	\$776,470	\$365,550	\$1,142,020
Extreme Wildland Fire Risk						
Los Alamos townsite	3	3	3	\$604,010	\$206,720	\$810,730
Total	3	3	3	\$604,010	\$206,720	\$810,730
High Wildland Fire Risk						
Los Alamos townsite	118	93	117	\$19,216,960	\$27,449,110	\$46,666,070
Los Alamos National Laboratory	1	0	0	\$0	\$525,460	\$525,460
Total	119	93	117	\$19,216,960	\$27,974,570	\$47,191,530
Elevated Wildland Fire Risk						
Los Alamos townsite	261	205	247	\$45,500,210	\$37,655,830	\$83,156,040
Total	261	205	247	\$45,500,210	\$37,655,830	\$83,156,040
Moderate Wildland Fire Risk						
Los Alamos townsite	879	757	1,055	\$192,755,460	\$128,436,380	\$321,191,840
Other County Areas	1	1	3	\$100,570	\$580,600	\$681,170
Los Alamos National Laboratory	2	0	8	\$0	\$4,620,430	\$4,620,430
Total	882	758	1,066	\$192,856,030	\$133,637,410	\$326,493,440
Low Wildland Fire Risk						
Los Alamos townsite	3,467	3,023	3,915	\$755,232,120	\$414,150,670	\$1,169,382,790
Los Alamos National Laboratory	14	4	30	\$4,035,620	\$8,992,030	\$13,027,650
Total	3,481	3,027	3,945	\$759,267,740	\$423,142,700	\$1,182,410,440

Source: 2009 Los Alamos County CWPP; 2013 Assessor's Data

Assessment of Neighborhood Wildfire Risk

CWPP Neighborhood Wildfire Risk

Using GIS mapping of intersection and open space data, aerial photographs, site visits, and historical documents, each neighborhood in Los Alamos and White Rock was assessed for eight characteristics and rated for the risk factor for each of the characteristics. The data were generated with a pixel size of 20 feet. Analysis was done in ArcGIS 9.2 using the weighted overlay function in Spatial Analyst.

Each neighborhood was rated for street width, access to fire suppression equipment, the defensible space category, proximity to slopes greater than 20 percent, aspect, distance from untreated forest lands, and probability of experiencing wind-driven firebrands.

There were two separate analyses done for the Los Alamos and White Rock townsites because of vegetation types; fire approaching White Rock is very different than fire coming into Los Alamos. A fast-moving fire through piñon and juniper hits the perimeter lots in White Rock before there can be much of a suppression response, whereas it takes a while to crank up a crown fire in ponderosa. The classifications are different to make certain those differences were expressed in the map.

The resulting maps indicate the areas at the greatest risk of wildfire. These neighborhoods should be the initial focus of continued efforts for treatments and improvements on private land, particularly in relation to the home ignition zone. Neighborhoods rated extreme and severe should receive priority.

Neighborhood Fire Risk Methodology and Analysis

2013 Los Alamos County's assessor data and parcel layer (by parcel PIN) were joined together using GIS and used as the basis for the inventory for this neighborhood fire risk analysis. As previously described, property type categories were assigned to the county assessor's parcel data and included in this analysis. The Los Alamos County CWPP Neighborhood Risk raster layers were used to identify fire risk to each parcel that fell within the neighborhood fire risk raster layers through a spatial analysis tool called extract values to points. This tool extracted cell values of the fire risk raster where the parcel centroids intersected and placed the values in the attribute table for analysis. The raster values were broken out in Tables 4.44 and 4.45 to help show the fire severity breakdown.

Table 4.44 **Los Alamos Townsite Area**

Severity	Range
Low	1-4
Moderate	5-10
Elevated	11-14.9
High	15-19.9
Severe	20-22
Extreme	23-37

Table 4.45 **White Rock Townsite Area**

Severity	Range
Low	0-5
Moderate	6-16
Elevated	17-18
High	19-20
Severe	21-27.9
Extreme	28-28

For the purposes of this analysis, the fire classification that intersected the parcel centroid was assigned as that fire severity classification for the entire parcel. The parcels were segregated and analyzed for the areas around the Los Alamos and White Rock townsites shown in Figures 4.54 and 4.55. The results are summarized in the maps and tables that follow.

Table 4.46 shows the wildfire risk and associated values at risk in the County by property type.

Table 4.46 Los Alamos County Planning Area - Neighborhood Fire Risk by Severity, Land Area, and Property Type

Land Area/Owner	Property Type	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
Severe Neighborhood Fire Risk							
White Rock townsite	Exempt County	4	0	0		\$0	\$181,940
	Residential	41	41	71	\$9,823,180	\$7,402,420	\$17,225,600
	Total	45	41	71	\$9,823,180	\$7,584,360	\$17,407,540
Extreme Neighborhood Fire Risk							
Los Alamos townsite	Commercial	25	6	16	\$2,724,420	\$3,037,180	\$5,761,600
	Exempt Church	7	7	10	\$8,684,990	\$3,237,200	\$11,922,190
	Exempt County	64	1	56	\$545,940	\$58,787,850	\$59,333,790
	Exempt Federal	1	0	1	\$0	\$57,830	\$57,830
	Exempt School	3	2	8	\$5,937,010	\$1,825,540	\$7,762,550
	Open Area	19	0	7	\$0	\$1,407,470	\$1,407,470
	Residential	1,487	1,415	1,738	\$275,455,850	\$118,352,910	\$393,808,760
	Vacant Residential	88	0	3	\$0	\$8,889,380	\$8,889,380
	Total	1,694	1,431	1,839	\$293,348,210	\$195,595,360	\$488,943,570
White Rock townsite	Exempt County	2	0	0	\$0	\$286,430	\$286,430
	Residential	1	1	4	\$233,920	\$307,920	\$541,840
	Total	3	1	4	\$233,920	\$594,350	\$828,270
City and County of Los Alamos	Total	1,697	1,432	1,843	\$293,582,130	\$196,189,710	\$489,771,840
Los Alamos National Laboratory	Exempt Federal	1	0	2	\$0	\$37,880	\$37,880
Extreme Grand Total		1,698	1,432	1,845	\$293,582,130	\$196,227,590	\$489,809,720
High Neighborhood Fire Risk							
Los Alamos townsite	Commercial	11	9	18	\$3,100,670	\$2,648,750	\$5,749,420
	Exempt Church	2	2	2	\$2,890,520	\$1,095,040	\$3,985,560

Total Land Area/Owner	Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
	Exempt Commercial	1	1	1	\$170,020	\$273,850	\$443,870
	Exempt County	75	1	163	\$321,370	\$24,054,420	\$24,375,790
	Exempt Federal	1	0	1	\$0	\$47,290	\$47,290
	Exempt School	5	5	36	\$47,189,280	\$8,391,590	\$55,580,870
	Open Area	10	0	8	\$0	\$1,235,820	\$1,235,820
	Residential	1,904	1,845	2,191	\$341,081,690	\$157,938,820	\$499,020,510
	Vacant Residential	69	0	3	\$0	\$6,477,800	\$6,477,800
	Total	2,078	1,863	2,423	\$394,753,550	\$202,163,380	\$596,916,930
White Rock townsite	Commercial	3	2	3	\$767,480	\$345,990	\$1,113,470
	Exempt County	15	0	0	\$0	\$9,403,910	\$9,403,910
	Residential	312	312	652	\$70,841,900	\$50,011,480	\$120,853,380
	Vacant Residential	2	0	1	\$0	\$260,600	\$260,600
	Total	332	314	656	\$71,609,380	\$60,021,980	\$131,631,360
City and County of Los Alamos	Total	2,410	2,177	3,079	\$466,362,930	\$262,185,360	\$728,548,290
Los Alamos National Laboratory	Exempt Federal	1	0	1	\$0	\$77,360	\$77,360
High Grand Total		2,411	2,177	3,080	\$466,362,930	\$262,262,720	\$728,625,650
Elevated Neighborhood Fire Risk							
Los Alamos townsite	Commercial	26	21	34	\$16,145,040	\$7,518,830	\$23,663,870
	Exempt Church	3	3	3	\$2,096,230	\$1,081,850	\$3,178,080
	Exempt Commercial	1	1	1	\$348,860	\$364,670	\$713,530
	Exempt County	29	4	29	\$11,781,320	\$18,573,050	\$30,354,370
	Exempt School	5	3	6	\$2,546,870	\$2,865,420	\$5,412,290
	Open Area	4	0	0	\$0	\$641,750	\$641,750
	Residential	588	564	671	\$121,054,820	\$49,052,460	\$170,107,280
	Vacant Residential	17	1	1	\$7,850	\$1,725,040	\$1,732,890
	Total	673	597	745	\$153,980,990	\$81,823,070	\$235,804,060
White Rock	Commercial	1	0	0	\$0	\$35,150	\$35,150

Total Land Area/Owner	Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
townsite	Exempt County	3	0	0	\$0	\$126,400	\$126,400
	Residential	53	53	62	\$10,112,050	\$4,826,480	\$14,938,530
	Total	57	53	62	\$10,112,050	\$4,988,030	\$15,100,080
City and County of Los Alamos	Total	730	650	807	\$164,093,040	\$86,811,100	\$250,904,140
Los Alamos National Laboratory	Exempt County	1	0	1	\$0	\$663,060	\$663,060
Elevated Grand Total		731	650	808	\$164,093,040	\$87,474,160	\$251,567,200
Moderate Neighborhood Fire Risk							
Los Alamos townsite	Commercial	47	43	90	\$59,679,000	\$18,071,950	\$77,750,950
	Exempt Church	5	5	11	\$8,335,700	\$2,975,850	\$11,311,550
	Exempt Commercial	3	2	4	\$499,850	\$709,100	\$1,208,950
	Exempt County	33	9	23	\$21,160,100	\$33,618,290	\$54,778,390
	Exempt Federal	2	2	4	\$1,986,160	\$745,010	\$2,731,170
	Exempt School	2	1	2	\$3,432,360	\$2,166,540	\$5,598,900
	Open Area	1	0	0	\$0	\$111,650	\$111,650
	Residential	50	44	61	\$11,154,870	\$4,427,200	\$15,582,070
	Vacant Commercial	2	0	0	\$0	\$244,260	\$244,260
	Vacant Residential	6	0	0	\$0	\$2,623,540	\$2,623,540
	Total	151	106	195	\$106,248,040	\$65,693,390	\$171,941,430
White Rock townsite	Commercial	43	20	58	\$11,958,280	\$6,367,780	\$18,326,060
	Exempt Church	11	11	17	\$7,423,460	\$4,734,140	\$12,157,600
	Exempt County	47	2	18	\$1,532,940	\$80,286,000	\$81,818,940
	Exempt School	2	2	15	\$10,429,110	\$2,573,550	\$13,002,660
	Open Area	7	0	1	\$0	\$666,910	\$666,910
	Residential	1,918	1,916	2,183	\$297,919,940	\$144,041,490	\$441,961,430
	Vacant Commercial	1	0	0	\$0	\$86,290	\$86,290
	Vacant Residential	19	0	0	\$0	\$1,306,520	\$1,306,520

Total Land Area/Owner	Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
Total		2,048	1,951	2,292	\$329,263,730	\$240,062,680	\$569,326,410
Other County Areas	Exempt County	1	1	3	\$100,570	\$580,600	\$681,170
	Total	1	1	3	\$100,570	\$580,600	\$681,170
City and County of Los Alamos	Total	2,200	2,058	2,490	\$435,612,340	\$306,336,670	\$741,949,010
Los Alamos National Laboratory	Exempt Federal	2	0	2,666	\$0	\$139,921,900	\$139,921,900
Moderate Grand Total		2,202	2,058	5,156	\$435,612,340	\$446,258,570	\$881,870,910
Low Neighborhood Fire Risk							
Los Alamos townsite	Commercial	19	19	27	\$20,121,240	\$6,501,240	\$26,622,480
	Exempt Church	2	2	7	\$4,858,140	\$1,772,050	\$6,630,190
	Exempt County	29	1	19	\$11,577,910	\$32,429,270	\$44,007,180
	Exempt School	3	2	12	\$9,874,600	\$3,076,460	\$12,951,060
	Open Area	3	0	0	\$0	\$325,490	\$325,490
	Residential	39	37	46	\$9,251,490	\$3,736,570	\$12,988,060
	Vacant Commercial	4	0	0	\$0	\$1,361,610	\$1,361,610
	Vacant Residential	6	0	0	\$0	\$746,430	\$746,430
	Total	105	61	111	\$55,683,380	\$49,949,120	\$105,632,500
White Rock townsite	Commercial	1	0	0	\$0	\$530,160	\$530,160
	Exempt County	9	0	0	\$0	\$3,480,870	\$3,480,870
	Exempt Federal	2	0	0	\$0	\$1,331,200	\$1,331,200
	Residential	1	1	1	\$155,890	\$70,710	\$226,600
	Vacant Residential	1	0	0	\$0	\$74,640	\$74,640
	Total	14	1	1	\$155,890	\$5,487,580	\$5,643,470
Other County Areas	Residential	1	1	101	\$42,940	\$1,575,630	\$1,618,570
	Total	1	1	101	\$42,940	\$1,575,630	\$1,618,570
City and County of Los Alamos	Total	120	63	213	\$55,882,210	\$57,012,330	\$112,894,540
Los Alamos National	Exempt County	10	3	20	\$738,070	\$9,336,950	\$10,075,020

Total Land Area/Owner	Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
Laboratory	Exempt Federal	4	1	14	\$3,297,550	\$1,951,810	\$5,249,360
	Total	14	4	34	\$4,035,620	\$11,288,760	\$15,324,380
Low Grand Total		134	67	247	\$59,917,830	\$68,301,090	\$128,218,920

Source: 2009 Los Alamos County CWPP; 2013 Assessor's Data

Table 4.47 summarizes the previous table and shows values at risk to wildfire by land area/owner.

Table 4.47 Los Alamos County Planning Area - Neighborhood Fire Risk Summary Table

Land Area/Owner	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
Severe Neighborhood Fire Risk						
White Rock townsite	45	41	71	\$9,823,180	\$7,584,360	\$17,407,540
Total	45	41	71	\$9,823,180	\$7,584,360	\$17,407,540
Extreme Neighborhood Fire Risk						
Los Alamos townsite	1,694	1,431	1,839	\$293,348,210	\$195,595,360	\$488,943,570
White Rock townsite	3	1	4	\$233,920	\$594,350	\$828,270
Los Alamos National Laboratory	1	0	2	\$0	\$37,880	\$37,880
Total	1,698	1,432	1,845	\$293,582,130	\$196,227,590	\$489,809,720
High Neighborhood Fire Risk						
Los Alamos townsite	2,078	1,863	2,423	\$394,753,550	\$202,163,380	\$596,916,930
White Rock townsite	332	314	656	\$71,609,380	\$60,021,980	\$131,631,360
Los Alamos National Laboratory	1	0	1	\$0	\$77,360	\$77,360
Total	2,411	2,177	3,080	\$466,362,930	\$262,262,720	\$728,625,650
Elevated Neighborhood Fire Risk						
Los Alamos townsite	673	597	745	\$153,980,990	\$81,823,070	\$235,804,060

Land Area/Owner	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Total Structure Count	Improved Value	Land Value	Total Value
White Rock townsite	57	53	62	\$10,112,050	\$4,988,030	\$15,100,080
Los Alamos National Laboratory	1	0	1	\$0	\$663,060	\$663,060
Total	731	650	808	\$164,093,040	\$87,474,160	\$251,567,200
Moderate Neighborhood Fire Risk						
Los Alamos townsite	151	106	195	\$106,248,040	\$65,693,390	\$171,941,430
White Rock townsite	2,048	1,951	2,292	\$329,263,730	\$240,062,680	\$569,326,410
Other County Areas	1	1	3	\$100,570	\$580,600	\$681,170
Los Alamos National Laboratory	2	0	2,666	\$0	\$139,921,900	\$139,921,900
Total	2,202	2,058	5,156	\$435,612,340	\$446,258,570	\$881,870,910
Low Neighborhood Fire Risk by Land Area/Owner and Property Type						
Los Alamos townsite	105	61	111	\$55,683,380	\$49,949,120	\$105,632,500
White Rock townsite	14	1	1	\$155,890	\$5,487,580	\$5,643,470
Other County Areas	1	1	101	\$42,940	\$1,575,630	\$1,618,570
Los Alamos National Laboratory	14	4	34	\$4,035,620	\$11,288,760	\$15,324,380
Total	134	67	247	\$59,917,830	\$68,301,090	\$128,218,920

Source: 2009 Los Alamos County CWPP; 2013 Assessor's Data

Critical Facilities at Risk

Using GIS, the neighborhood fire risk layer was overlaid on the critical facilities layer. Those that intersected a zone of at least moderate are noted in the following table.

Table 4.50. Critical Facilities at Risk to Wildfire

Neighborhood Fire Risk	Facility Name	Facility Category
Severe	Quemazon Montessori School	At-Risk Population
Severe	PRV 34	Essential Facility
Severe	Quality Auto body	HAZMAT
Elevated	Mountain Elementary	At-Risk Population
Elevated	Canyon Glen Bridge	Essential Facility
Elevated	PRV 18	Essential Facility
Elevated	NAPA - Knect Automotive	HAZMAT
Moderate	Aspen Ridge Lodge Assisted Living	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Sombrillo Nursing Home	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Ark Child Development Center	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Children's Montessori Preschool	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Horizon Preschool Day Care	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Little Forest Playschool	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Mesa Public Library	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Ice Rink	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Aspen Elementary	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Bilingual Montessori School	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Canyoncito Montessori School	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Chamisa Elementary	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Pinion Elementary	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Ponderosa Montessori School	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Sage Montessori School	At-Risk Population
Moderate	Century Link Communications	Essential Facility
Moderate	Century Link Communications	Essential Facility
Moderate	TA-3 Substation	Essential Facility
Moderate	Townsite Substation	Essential Facility
Moderate	Police Station Admin EOC	Essential Facility
Moderate	Fire Administration	Essential Facility
Moderate	Fire Station 6	Essential Facility
Moderate	Fire Station 2	Essential Facility
Moderate	Fire Station 3 Police Substation	Essential Facility
Moderate	White Rock	
Moderate	Ashley Pond	
Moderate	County Municipal Building	
Moderate	Fuller Lodge	
Moderate	Natural Gas City Gate	Essential Facility
Moderate	PRV 1	Essential Facility

Moderate	PRV 33	Essential Facility
Moderate	PRV 36	Essential Facility
Moderate	PRV 7	Essential Facility
Moderate	Pump Station	Essential Facility
Moderate	Schools Administration	Essential Facility
Moderate	White Rock Sub Station Electric	Essential Facility
Moderate	Pueblo Canyon Drainage Tunnel	Essential Facility
Moderate	Urgent Care	Essential Facility
Moderate	Barranca Tank 2	Essential Facility
Moderate	Group 12 Tank	Essential Facility
Moderate	North Mesa/Hawk Tank	Essential Facility
Moderate	Otowi Bstr 2 Tank	Essential Facility
Moderate	Otowi Well 4 Tank	Essential Facility
Moderate	Pajarito Bstr Sta 2 Tank	Essential Facility
Moderate	Pajarito Bstr Sta 3 Tank	Essential Facility
Moderate	Pajarito Tank 1	Essential Facility
Moderate	Pajarito Well 5 Tank	Essential Facility
Moderate	Water Tank	Essential Facility
Moderate	Western Tank	Essential Facility
Moderate	Pajarito Well #2	Essential Facility
Moderate	Conoco Quick Stop	HAZMAT
Moderate	Giant Shell Service Station	HAZMAT
Moderate	Metzgers Mobil Gas Station	HAZMAT
Moderate	Metzger's True Value/Mobil Gas Station	HAZMAT
Moderate	Smith's Fuel Center	HAZMAT
Moderate	Los Alamos Monitor	HAZMAT
Moderate	Ace Hardware Los Alamos Home Improvement	HAZMAT
Moderate	Auto Zone	HAZMAT
Moderate	Frank's Supply Company	HAZMAT
Moderate	Metzger's Hardware	HAZMAT
Moderate	Canyon Vista Pool Association	HAZMAT
Moderate	East Park Pool	HAZMAT
Moderate	Los Alamos County Aquatic Center	HAZMAT
Moderate	Pinon Park Pool Association, Inc.	HAZMAT

Cultural and Natural Resources at Risk

The Los Alamos County Planning Area has substantial cultural and natural resources located throughout the County as previously described. In addition, there are other natural resources at

risk when wildland-urban interface fires occur. One is the watershed and ecosystem losses that occur from wildland fires. This includes impacts to air quality. Another is the aesthetic value of the area. Major fires that result in visible damage detract from that value. Other assets at risk include wildland recreation areas, wildlife and habitat areas, and timber resources. The loss to these natural resources can be significant.

Development Trends

The pattern of increased damages is directly related to increased urban growth spread into historical forested areas that have wildfire as part of the natural ecosystem. Many WUI fire areas have long histories of wildland fires that burned only vegetation in the past. However, with new development, a wildland fire following a historical pattern now burns developed areas. WUI fires can occur where there is a distinct boundary between the built and natural areas or where development or infrastructure has encroached or is intermixed in the natural area. WUI fires may include fires that occur in remote areas that have critical infrastructure easements through them, including electrical transmission towers, railroads, water reservoirs, communications relay sites or other infrastructure assets. Recent wildfires have altered the fire regime for many parts of Los Alamos. The formerly forested areas to the west and north of town are now oak grasslands. Fires in such grasslands are fast-moving, low intensity fires that require a quick response. Stand density and fuel loads of the mature pine forests in the canyons within the community have been reduced through thinning and pile burning operations, but there is a continuing hazard from firebrands blown into adjacent neighborhoods from torching trees in a wildfire situation.

Volcano Vulnerability Assessment

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Low

Vulnerability—Medium

Although LAC is situated on the flanks of a volcanic cone, known as the Valles Caldera, the risk from renewed volcanic activity resulting in an eruption is unlikely. Should an eruption occur, however, the potential impact to LAC would likely be catastrophic. In the event of a cataclysmic eruption, the entire County would truly be at risk, and the vulnerability would be the total values of all development, infrastructure and cultural and natural resources within LAC (and beyond).

The Valles Caldera is presently considered a dormant volcano, but based on recent studies and the long history of the Jemez volcanic field predictions are that it will probably erupt again. A notable increase in seismic activity would be a likely indicator of changing conditions. If that occurs, the community should reevaluate its options. Given the low probability though extremely high consequence of this hazard, the HMPC has determined it would not be cost effective or technically feasible to further address the implications associated with the volcanic hazard, other than continuing the monitoring by LANL, and required of DOE facilities.

The Volcanic Explosivity Index was developed by the United States Geological Survey and the

University of Hawaii to provide a relative measure of the explosiveness of volcanic eruptions. The Index determines the explosivity value of a volcano using factors including product volume, eruption cloud height, and qualitative observations of the eruption. The scale is logarithmic from VE2 and up; an increase of 1 index indicates an eruption is 10 times as powerful as the previous rating. The specific eruption volumes are as follows:

VE0 – Less than 10,000 cubic meters of ejecta volume; described as “effusive;” plume less than 100 meters; constant frequency; tropospheric injection negligible; no stratospheric injection.

VE1 – Between 10,000 and 100,000 cubic meters of ejecta volume; described as “gentle;” plume between 100 meters and 1 kilometer; daily frequency; minor tropospheric injection; no stratospheric injection.

VE2 – Between 100,000 and 1,000,000 cubic meters of ejecta volume; described as “explosive;” plume between 1-5 kilometers; weekly frequency; tropospheric injection moderate; no stratospheric injection.

VE3 – Between 1,000,000 and 10,000,000 cubic meters of ejecta volume; described as “catastrophic;” plume between 3-15 kilometers; frequency every few months; substantial tropospheric injection; possible stratospheric injection.

VE4 – Between 10,000,000 cubic meters and .1 cubic kilometer; described as “cataclysmic;” plume greater than 10 kilometers; frequency approximately 1 year; substantial tropospheric injection; definite stratospheric injection.

VE5 – Between .1 and 1 cubic kilometer ejecta volume; described as “paroxysmic;” plume greater than 10 kilometers; frequency approximately every 10 years; substantial tropospheric injection; substantial stratospheric injection.

VE6 – Between 1 and 10 kilometers ejecta volume; described as “colossal;” plume greater than 20 kilometers; frequency approximately every 100 years; substantial tropospheric injection; substantial stratospheric injection.

VE7 – Between 10 and 100 cubic kilometer ejecta volume; described as “super-colossal;” plume greater than 20 kilometers; frequency approximately every 1,000 years; substantial tropospheric injection; substantial stratospheric injection.

VE8 – Greater than 1,000 cubic kilometers of ejecta volume; described as “mega-colossal;” plume greater than 20 kilometers; frequency approximately every 10,000 years; vast tropospheric injection; vast stratospheric injection.

Los Alamos County is susceptible to an eruption that measures up to VE8 on the Volcanic Explosivity Index, though the probability of an event occurring to that magnitude is extremely low. The effects that this could cause on Los Alamos County could be cataclysmic.

Development Trends

Because of Los Alamos County's proximity to a potential volcanic eruption, it would be extremely difficult to steer development in ways that mitigate the risk from this hazard.

Los Alamos County's Mitigation Capabilities

Thus far, the planning process has identified the natural hazards posing a threat to the Planning Area and described, in general, the vulnerability of the County to these risks. The next step is to assess what loss prevention mechanisms are already in place. This part of the planning process is the mitigation capability assessment. Combining the risk assessment with the mitigation capability assessment results in the County's net vulnerability to disasters, and more accurately focuses the goals, objectives, and proposed actions of this plan.

The HMPC used a two-step approach to conduct this assessment for the County. First, an inventory of common mitigation activities was made through the use of a matrix. The purpose of this effort was to identify policies and programs that were either in place, needed improvement, or could be undertaken if deemed appropriate. Second, the HMPC conducted an inventory and review of existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs to determine if they contributed to reducing hazard-related losses or if they inadvertently contributed to increasing such losses.

This section presents Los Alamos County's mitigation capabilities and discusses select state and federal mitigation capabilities that are applicable to Los Alamos County.

Similar to the HMPC's effort to describe hazards, risks, and vulnerability of Los Alamos County, this mitigation capability assessment describes the County's existing capabilities, programs, and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This assessment is divided into four sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities are discussed in Section 4.4.1; administrative and technical mitigation capabilities are discussed in Section 4.4.2; fiscal mitigation capabilities are discussed in Section 4.4.3; and mitigation outreach and partnerships are discussed in Section 4.4.4. A discussion of other mitigation efforts follows in Section 5.

Los Alamos County's Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table 4.51 lists planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities, and indicates those that are in place in Los Alamos County. Excerpts from applicable policies, regulations, and plans and program descriptions follow to provide more detail on existing mitigation capabilities.

Table 4.51 Los Alamos County Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (Ordinances, Codes, Plans)	Y/N	Date	Comments
Comprehensive plan	Y	1987	Completed 2016
Zoning ordinance	Y		
Subdivision ordinance	Y		
Growth management ordinance	Y		
Floodplain ordinance	Y		
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Y		
Building code	Y		New Mexico State Building codes 2023
BCEGS Rating	Y		
Fire department ISO rating	Y		Los Alamos County Fire Department – ISO Class 1
Erosion or sediment control program	Y		
Stormwater management program	Y		
Site plan review requirements	Y		
Capital improvements plan	Y		
Economic development plan	Y		
Local emergency operations plan	Y		Being updated in at same time as HMP
Community Wildfire Protection Plans	Y	2014	Updated 2016
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	Y		
Elevation certificates			
Other			

As indicated in the table above, Los Alamos County has several plans and programs that guide the County's mitigation of development of hazard-prone areas. Starting with the Los Alamos County Comprehensive Plan, which is the most comprehensive of the County's plans when it comes to mitigation, some of these are described in more detail below. Building codes adopted and enforced by Los Alamos County align with hazard mitigation initiatives to reduce impacts from hazards by ensuring all measures are taken to avoid future development in hazard prone areas.

Los Alamos County Comprehensive Plan

The Los Alamos County Comprehensive Plan is a comprehensive, long-term framework for the protection of the County's resources and for development in the County. State statutes and the County Code require that the County have and maintain a Comprehensive Plan, and give the responsibility for plan updates to the Planning and Zoning Commission subject to final approval by the County Council. While the Community Development Department and the P & Z have updated some sections of the plan over the last several years, other sections still date to the last complete revision in 1987. The County's Comprehensive Plan was updated in 2016:

Los Alamos Land Use Map
White Rock Land Use Map
Vision Statement and Policy
Los Alamos Downtown Element
White Rock Center Element
Historic Preservation Plan
Economic Vitality Element Remaining

sections to be updated include:

Affordable Housing
Land Use Map
Parks, Open Space, Recreation and Culture
Transportation
Public Facilities
Utilities
Sustainable Development

Los Alamos County Ordinances

The Los Alamos County Comprehensive Plan provides policy direction for land use, development, open space protection, and environmental quality; however, this policy direction must be carried out through numerous ordinances, programs, and agreements. The following ordinances are among the most important tools for implementing the Comprehensive Plan and/or are critical to the mitigation of hazards identified in this plan.

Buildings and Building Regulation (Los Alamos County Code Chapter 10)

There is adopted, so far as it is not in conflict with this Code or any law of the state or with any valid regulation issued by any board or agency of the state authorized to make such regulations, for the purpose of regulating the erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, conversion, demolition, occupancy, equipment, use, height, area and maintenance of all buildings or structures, and for the purpose of providing for the issuance of permits and the collection of fees, that certain code known as the New Mexico Building Code, as adopted, amended and revised by the New Mexico Construction Industries Commission, and such code is adopted by reference and incorporated as fully as if set out in this section.

Flood Damage Prevention (Los Alamos County Chapter 24)

The flood hazard areas of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos, Los Alamos, New Mexico (County) are subject to periodic inundation, which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, and extraordinary public

expenditures for flood protection and relief, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.

These flood losses are created by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains which cause an increase in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy of flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods and hazardous to other lands because they are inadequately elevated, flood-proofed, or otherwise protected from flood damage.

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

Protect human life and health;

Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

Minimize prolonged business interruptions;

Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;

Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and

Insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

In order to accomplish its purposes, this chapter uses the following methods:

Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood, or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities;

Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities, which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;

Control filling, grading, dredging and other development, which may increase flood damage;

Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

Implementing the substantial improvements/substantial damage provisions of the floodplain management regulations after an event: A tracking process occurs and if a residence exceeds 50% of the value of the structure in improvements or damages the current effective flood regulations would apply. Substantial Improvement/Substantial Damage is treated as new construction, all regulations pertaining to new construction would apply. Substantially damaged/improved properties will adhere to all floodplain management requirements set forth in the flood damage/prevention ordinance.

Fire Prevention and Protection (Los Alamos County Code Chapter 22)

These are adopted by the incorporated county for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life, the environment and property from fire or explosion, those certain codes known as:

The NFPA 1 Uniform Fire Code, and Annexes D, H, I and J published by the Western Fire Chiefs Association and the National Fire Protection Association, being particularly the 2003

editions excepting only chapter 17 regarding "Wildland Urban Interface" which are not adopted and integrated by reference;

The Life Safety Code (NFPA-101) published by the National Fire Protection Association, being particularly the 2003 edition and the whole of such code; which codes are hereby referred to, adopted and made a part of this article, as if fully set out in this article. The provisions of such codes shall be controlling within the limits of the incorporated county, except those areas under the exclusive ownership and control by the United States of America. A copy of the codes adopted by reference in this section shall be maintained in the office of the authority having jurisdiction, the office of the county clerk and shall be made available for review by the public upon request.

The adopted codes including all inspections and permits authorized thereunder, and the provisions of this chapter of the county code shall be enforced by the authority having jurisdiction through its fire marshal.

Development Code (Los Alamos County Code Section 16)

The purpose and scope of this chapter is to encourage the implementation of the comprehensive plan as follows:

Promote the health, safety and welfare of the county;

Facilitate orderly growth and development of the county consistent with the goals, concepts, strategies and policies of the comprehensive plan or amendments thereto;

Provide adequate light and air; minimize congestion in the streets and public ways; secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers; avoid undue concentration of population; and prevent the overcrowding of lands;

Facilitate adequate provision for transportation, utilities, schools, parks and other public requirements;

Conserve the value of buildings and land pursuant to NMSA 1978, § 3-21-5.B, and to encourage the most appropriate use of land throughout the county;

Establish land use districts and provide for the appropriate regulation of land use within those districts;

Divide the county into zoning districts according to the use of land and structures and the intensity of such use;

Guide the location and use of structures and land for commercial, industrial, public and residential uses where they are, or can be made to be, compatible with neighboring land uses;

Provide for harmonious development in the county;

Provide for coordination of street plans;

Provide for needed school and park lands;

Provide for safety in the community;

Preserve the natural beauty, vegetation and topography, and prevent the pollution of air, water and the general environment;

Ensure adequate drainage and availability of utility resources and facilities;
Create conditions preserving the health, safety, order and convenience, and promoting the prospering and general welfare of the community;
Control and abate the unsightly use of buildings or land;
Provide flexible regulations which encourage compatible, creative and efficient uses of land;
Provide for the administration and enforcement of this chapter; and
Provide service to applicants and property owners in understanding and working with the provisions and procedures of this chapter.

Zoning and Subdivision Ordinance (Los Alamos County Code Section 16-6)

Zoning. The purpose and authority to regulate the use of land shall be as follows:

Promote the health, safety and welfare of the county;
Facilitate orderly growth and development of the county consistent with the goals, concepts, strategies and policies of the comprehensive plan or amendments thereto;
Provide adequate light and air; minimize congestion in the streets and public ways; secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers; avoid undue concentration of population; and prevent the overcrowding of lands;
Facilitate adequate provision for transportation, utilities, schools, parks and other public requirements;
Conserve the value of buildings and land pursuant to NMSA 1978, § 3-21-5.B, and to encourage the most appropriate use of land throughout the county;
Establish land use districts and provide for the appropriate regulation of land use within those districts;
Divide the county into zoning districts according to the use of land and structures and the intensity of such use;
Guide the location and use of structures and land for commercial, industrial, public and residential uses where they are, or can be made to be, compatible with neighboring land uses;
Provide for harmonious development in the county;
Provide for coordination of street plans;
Provide for needed school and park lands;
Provide for safety in the community;
Preserve the natural beauty, vegetation and topography, and prevent the pollution of air, water and the general environment;
Ensure adequate drainage and availability of utility resources and facilities;
Create conditions preserving the health, safety, order and convenience, and promoting the prospering and general welfare of the community;
Control and abate the unsightly use of buildings or land;
Provide flexible regulations which encourage compatible, creative and efficient uses of land;
Provide for the administration and enforcement of this chapter; and

Provide service to applicants and property owners in understanding and working with the provisions and procedures of this chapter.

Subdivisions. The scope and authority to regulate the subdivision of land shall be as follows:

The regulations governing the subdivision of land shall have been adopted by the county council following consideration of recommendations by the planning and zoning commission.

The planning and zoning commission shall be the official body to hear and act upon subdivision requests as set forth in this chapter.

The community development director shall be the official person or body to hear and act upon summary plat requests as set forth in this chapter.

Regulation of Weeds, Brush, Rubbish and Outdoor Furniture and the Storage of Outdoor Materials (Los Alamos County Code Section 18-41)

All weeds, brush piles, refuse and rubbish on a property within the county are hereby declared to be a nuisance and a menace to the health and safety of the inhabitants of the county.

It is unlawful for the owner or occupants of any property to permit refuse, rubbish or brush piles to accumulate on any part of the property.

Allegations that weeds upon a property constitute a nuisance pursuant to subsection (a) shall set forth with particularity which plants are deemed weeds, why, and the abatement measures required, all of which shall be included in the notice issued pursuant to this chapter 18

The property owners and the prime contractors in charge of any construction site shall maintain the construction site in such a manner that refuse and rubbish will be prevented from being carried by the elements to adjoining premises. All refuse and rubbish from construction or related activities shall be picked up at the end of each workday and placed in containers which will prevent refuse and rubbish from being carried by the elements to adjoining premises.

The accumulation of weeds, grasses, refuse and rubbish which constitutes or create a fire, health or safety hazard is unlawful and is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

The owner or occupant of any premises within the county, whether business, commercial, industrial or residential premises, shall maintain the property in a neat, tidy, methodical, systematic, clean and orderly condition, permitting no deposit or accumulation of materials other than those ordinarily attendant upon the use for which the premises are legally intended. If a property is used for a purpose (including, without limitation, a junkyard) which, by its fundamental nature, cannot be maintained as required above, then, in lieu thereof, such property, or any affected portion thereof, shall be screened from public view and from the view of any abutting property that is used for residential purposes.

Los Alamos County Plans/Studies

Los Alamos County Emergency Operations Plan (currently under revision)

The Los Alamos County Office of Emergency Services coordinates planning, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts for disasters in Los Alamos County. The Los Alamos County Emergency Operations Plan addresses the County's planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents and national security emergencies in or affecting Los Alamos County. The County is updating the EOP concurrently with the 2023 update to the LHMP.

Los Alamos Canyon Dam Emergency Action Plan (2010)

An EAP was completed for the Los Alamos Canyon Dam in 2010. The plan includes a detailed analysis of the dam, and an evacuation map for those who would possibly be affected by a failure of the Los Alamos Canyon Dam.

Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2016

The Los Alamos CWPP is designed to define, prioritize, and outline implementation strategies for the wildland/urban interface in Los Alamos. The plan defines the forested area that, with an uncontrolled ignition, has the potential to threaten life and property in Los Alamos and White Rock, as well as Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). It assesses the wildfire risk of individual neighborhoods, and describes priority actions for the reduction of fuels through forest thinning, prescribed fire, and mitigation actions within home ignition zones.

Rather than a standing document designed to last ten years, this CWPP will adhere to the principles of adaptive management. The plan will be reviewed annually in December and revised based on changes in climate, residential and commercial development, unexpected delays in implementation, citizen response, and available funding.

Goals for the CWPP are as follows:

To the extent feasible, reduce the risk to human health and safety, and to homes and other structures in Los Alamos and LANL from future forest fires by reducing hazardous fuels on county and federal lands within and adjacent to the wildland urban interface and along highways, forest roads, and trails
Minimize the risk of crown fires entering Los Alamos, White Rock, LANL, and important natural areas such as Bandelier National Monument and Santa Fe National Forest

Reduce the fire risk from firebrands in Los Alamos neighborhoods

Improve conditions for suppression efforts in the event of a wildfire

Utilize the opportunities and progress made in the wake of the Cerro Grande fire to continue active management of fuel loads on wildlands, to foster interagency cooperation, to promote

forest health, improve watershed conditions, and to increase public awareness of and involvement in protection against wildland fire

To meet these stated goals, a mitigation action plan summary was agreed upon. Mitigation actions would be related to the following

Continue fuel reduction projects on public lands on all jurisdictions through mechanical and hand thinning.

Where and when appropriate, continue prescribed burning through broadcast and pile burn operations on public lands on all jurisdictions.

Provide education to homeowners on the home ignition zone through site visits and public information campaigns.

Continue community outreach through public schools, local nature centers, service learning projects, print media, and Internet resources.

Los Alamos County Evacuation Procedures/Plan

As part of the Los Alamos County Emergency Operations Plan, Annex F, Appendix 8 includes the Los Alamos County Evacuation Plan. The primary agencies tasked with this are the Los Alamos Police Department, Public Works, Traffic Engineering, and the Fire Department. Actions include:

Transmit evacuation notices using all media possible, enlisting the Public Information Officer's assistance.

Certain areas such as the Betty Ehart Senior Center, Sombrillo Nursing Home and Los Alamos Medical Center may require additional advance notice. Consider notifying and/or evacuating these institutions first, or last.

EOC staff should be in regular contact with Traffic staff and Police officers in the field and support their efforts at guiding evacuation.

The routes by which the Los Alamos townsite is evacuated depends upon the nature of the incident and the available egress routes. The order in which zones are evacuated will also depend on the nature of the incident. The town is divided into eight zones. These zones have distinct routes associated with them.

The routes by which the White Rock townsite is evacuated depends upon the nature of the incident and the available egress routes. The order in which Zones are evacuated will also depend on the nature of the incident. The town is divided into five zones. These five zones have distinct routes associated with them.

Los Alamos Community Trail Plan

The Los Alamos Community Trail Plan evaluates the current conditions and layout of the network, and makes recommendations for specific projects to improve not only individual trails

but also the organization of the entire network. It calls out more than 25 specific projects that would enhance the network. These range from network-wide improvements, like upgraded signage, to specific maintenance projects, such as consolidating the trails in Graduation Canyon

Los Alamos Open Space Management Plan

The Los Alamos County Open Space Management Plan provides a guiding framework for effective stewardship of the county's outstanding open space resources by identifying a County Open Space System and by suggesting projects to restore or maintain ecosystem health and to provide outdoor recreations experiences while maintaining flexible long-term strategies that adapt to changing biotic and abiotic conditions so that residents and visitors of Los Alamos can revel in their surroundings through the 21st century and beyond.

Los Alamos Utilities Department Distribution Integrity Management Plan

Los Alamos County is required by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) to have a Distribution Integrity Management Program (DIMP) that evaluates all risks associated with its natural gas distribution system, and sets forth mitigation processes for each identified threat. The written DIMP is maintained by the Department of Public Utilities (DPU) Engineering Section. In addition to the DIMP program, the County has emergency plans for its utility infrastructure; these plans are updated on a regular basis.

County Departments/Agencies

Los Alamos County has structured its governmental organization to mitigate and respond to natural hazards. The discussion below highlights offices that have either direct or indirect responsibility for planning for or responding to natural hazards.

Los Alamos County Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

The Los Alamos County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for the administration of the county emergency management program on a day to day basis and during disasters. The office is charged with providing the necessary planning, coordination, response support and communications with all agencies affected by large scale emergencies or disasters. OEM helps enhance public safety by assisting other County departments with disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. 2023 OEM projects include expanding means of alerting the community in the event of a disaster, educating the public on emergency preparedness, and using federal homeland security and emergency planning funds to the improve the County's overall disaster and terrorism preparedness. OEM works closely with the NM Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, LANL Emergency Management & Response, the Los Alamos Medical Center, Los Alamos Public Schools, the American Red Cross, the Los Alamos Amateur Radio Club, and all County departments to help protect those who live, work, and visit here.

OEM runs an Emergency Alert radio station. Broadcasting 24/7 on AM 1610, WQFJ 525 is the County's emergency alert advisory radio station. Purchased with a Homeland Security Grant, Los Alamos Emergency Management Radio went on the air in November 2006 playing a recorded loop of the National Weather Service in addition to local public service announcements. The signal is audible in most of the Los Alamos townsite, White Rock and much of the Laboratory. This is a low-power AM signal and, it's subject to radio propagation. Totally non-commercial, this is strictly a tool via which OEM can use to disseminate information to the public. The following emergency alert advisories are broadcast:

- Alerts and Notifications
- Coordination and Control
- Communication
- Emergency Public Information
- Evacuation Procedures
- Emergency Sheltering Locations
- Emergency Response
- Controlled-burn Information
- Winter-storm Warnings
- Road Closures
- Electrical and Telephone Outages

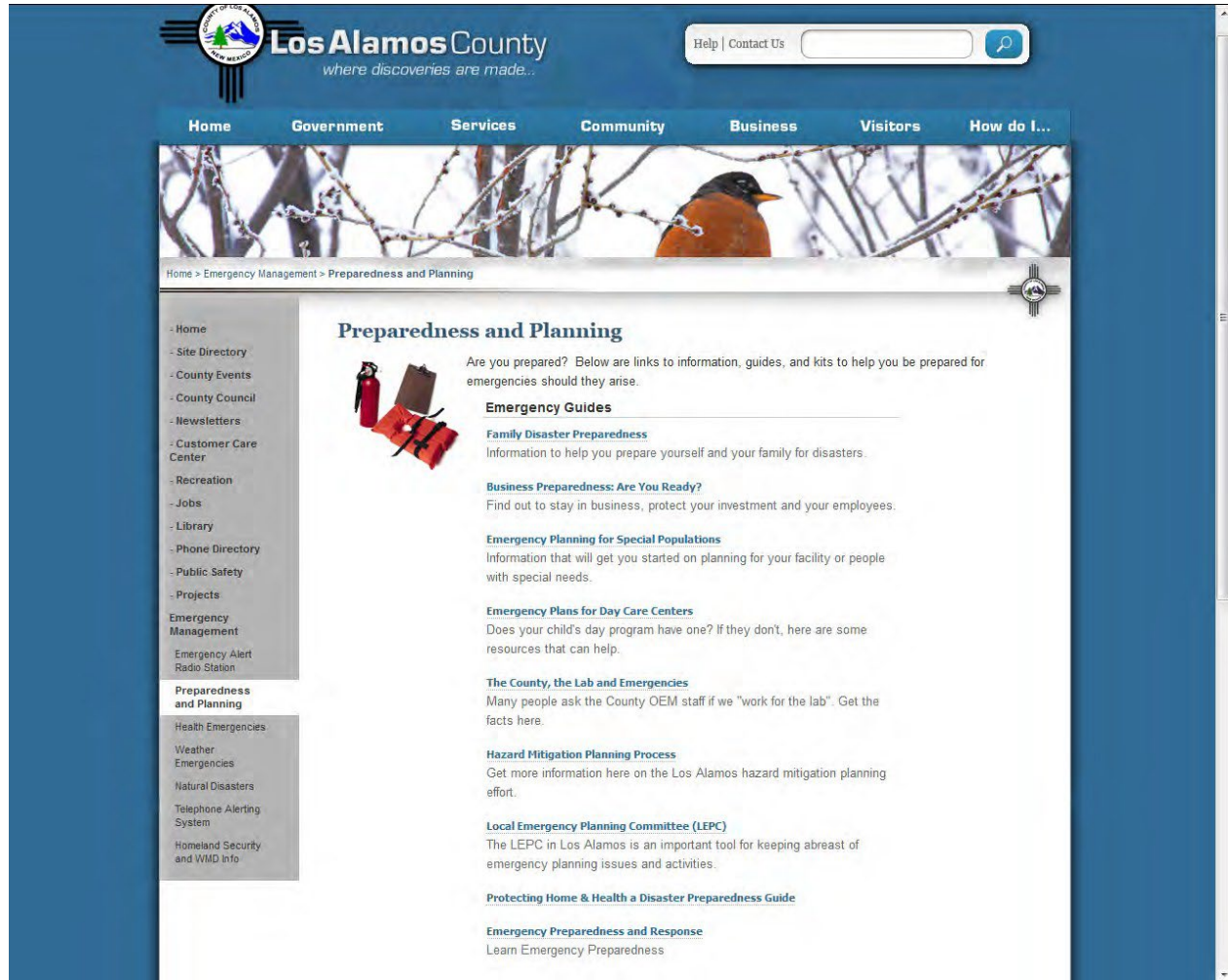
When there are no emergency activities in progress, this station broadcasts:

- Emergency Preparedness Tips
- Weather

OEM also provides updated emergency-related information to the public on their website (shown in Figure 4.57). This site provides guidance on protecting your homes and businesses from flooding, monsoons, and preparation for what to do before, during and after floods, etc. Also provided are links to national, state, and local information on fires, earthquakes, highway and road information, and general federal and state emergency information.

Figure 4.57

Los Alamos County Preparedness Website



Source: <http://www.losalamosnm.us/emo/Pages/PreparednessPlanning.aspx>

County Sheriff

The Sheriff's Office enforces all Federal, State, and County laws. The Office is also responsible for response and recovery support. The Office is also responsible for the service of legal process from various courts and court support services.

Fire Department

Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD) is the second largest career fire department in the state of New Mexico. The department provides a multi-disciplined, multi-dimensional mission of fire, rescue, emergency medical, public education and life safety services to the citizens and visitors of Los Alamos County. Included in the services LAFD provides are the protection of the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), a large nuclear research and development complex; protection of the communities of Los Alamos and White Rock; and assistance in the provision of emergency response for an extensive urban wildland interface. Currently, LAFD operates 6 fire

Stations.

Los Alamos County Community and Economic Development

The Community & Economic Development Department was formed by merging the former Community Development Department, Capital Projects & Facilities Department, and transferring Economic Development staff from the County Administrator's Office in May 2012. This Department contains eight Divisions which are:

Administration includes the Department Director and administrative support for all department divisions except Planning & Building Safety who have their own administrative support within their divisions.

Building Safety issues Building Permits, provides Plan Reviews (residential & commercial), conducts Inspections, and provides Code Enforcement of the Nuisance Code (Municipal Code Chapter 18) with support from the Fire, Police, and Public Works & Utilities Departments.

Capital Projects manages Major Facility Maintenance (MFM) and Capital Projects from the study phase through construction completion. Staff is liaison to the Fuller Lodge Historic Districts Advisory Board.

Custodial provides building cleaning services for all County owned facilities, heating/cooling systems support, and support for all special events held at County buildings in collaboration with Community Services. They support Public Works in snow removal operations.

Economic Development manages the County's Self-Sufficiency fund to invest in the future sustainability of Los Alamos County's GRT through opportunities to re-develop DOE land transferred to the County, the LEDA grants and loan program, managing contracts with the LACDC, and the marketing/branding of our community. Staff acts as liaison to the Creative District Advisory Committee.

Facilities Maintenance maintains all County buildings with heating/cooling systems including preventive/routine maintenance, repair maintenance and response to work orders submitted by building occupants. They support Public Works in snow removal operations.

Housing supports the Economic Development and Planning Divisions in all housing related initiatives and expands the current affordable housing plan to address all types of housing needs. They implement programs to improve and increase the housing stock in the County to attract and retain more people to live here – especially students and a workforce for our local businesses. More senior housing and short term/high quality housing is also in demand. Staff is liaison to the Lodgers' Tax Advisory Board and the White Rock Master Plan Implementation Committee.

Planning acts in an advisory role to appointed and elected officials in providing professional review, analysis, and recommendations regarding all land use related matters including the following applications: residential and commercial site plans, re-zoning, waivers, special use permits, subdivisions, Comprehensive Plan changes, and Development Code (Municipal

Code Chapter 16) changes. With support from the Inter Departmental Review Committee (IDRC), Planning staff acts as case managers for most land use and placement permit applications. The IDRC is comprised of representatives from many County departments. Staff acts as liaison to the Planning & Zoning Commission and the Board of Adjustment and issues local business licenses.

Los Alamos County Public Works Department

The Public Works Department is made up of three sub-departments:

The Engineering Division provides professional engineering technical services and project management for County projects. Responsibilities include the design and management of the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for Streets; maintenance of as-built and construction drawings and plats; Certificate of Occupancy inspections; oversight of County drainage ways; performs boundary, design, and construction surveys; provides drafting, drawing, and mapping support services; develops and maintains design and construction standards; and provides engineered cost estimates. The Division also manages various consultant contracts for architect-engineering design and technical support and provides assistance in the subdivision planning review process.

Fleet Management is responsible for purchasing and maintenance of all County equipment, the County's Radio Communication system, maintaining the fueling system and providing fuel for Los Alamos County and Los Alamos Public Schools.

The Traffic and Streets Division oversees traffic and street operations, including maintenance of traffic signals, school flashers, site distance, streetlights, signs, traffic safety, and pavement markings, potholes, concrete curb and gutter, drivepads (apron area where the driveway meets the street), sidewalk repair, and right-of-way vegetation control. This Division also performs professional traffic engineering services including traffic impact studies, traffic counts, speed studies, pedestrian walkability, bicycle accessibility, and various other traffic engineering studies and reports. This Division also provides interdepartmental support within the County and manages the Neighborhood Traffic Management Program, a program designed to help residents address neighborhood traffic problems, such as speeding. The Traffic and Streets Division also publishes the annual Snow and Ice Control Plan that establishes guidelines for winter storm emergency response.

Los Alamos County Department of Utilities

Los Alamos County owns and operates a number of utility systems including its natural gas distribution system, which provides service to approximately 7,486 residential and 433 commercial/municipal customers. The natural gas system is comprised of both steel and plastic distribution mains and service lines ranging in size from ½" to 8" in diameter. There are approximately 38 miles of coated steel pipeline primarily in the White Rock community and at various locations in the Los Alamos Townsite. The vast majority of steel pipeline facilities in around the Los Alamos Townsite are in the Barranca Mesa area. The remaining 87 miles of

pipeline are plastic. These mains serve approximately 2816 steel service lines and 4969 plastic service lines.

The County systems are supplied from transmission pipelines owned and operated by New Mexico Gas Company. The White Rock Community has a City Gate Station which is also owned by NMGC. It is located east of the intersection of NM State Road 4 and Rover Blvd. The delivery pressure to this station operates at pressures between 500-700 PSIG. The NMGC transmission main route begins at the New Mexico 502 and the State Road 4 interchange. It is a 4" steel pipeline and is the sole supply transmission pipeline for White Rock. The community of White Rock service line's operating pressure is 58 psig with an MAOP of 60 psig. The Los Alamos Township is fed from NMGC's transmission system. There are two sources of supplies available for Los Alamos. The first City Gate Station and is located at the East Gate station located directly across from Camino Entrada along State Road 502, and the second City Gate Station is located in the Quemazon subdivision. The transmission lines are capable of feeding Los Alamos from either or both transmission pipelines. The Los Alamos Mainline feeds up from Santa Fe, and the Old DOE Mainline feeds from the Cuba side; both originate in the San Juan Basin near Farmington. Recent improvements made by the Utilities Department have enhanced the County's capability to provide a sustainable supply of natural gas throughout the system by completing a high pressure loop to 18 district regulator stations.

The County has established and maintains an emergency plan required to comply with federal regulations. The County has established a means for receiving, identifying and classifying notices of events.

Los Alamos County's Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table 4.52 identifies the County personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Los Alamos County.

Table 4.52 Los Alamos County Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position	Comments
Planner/Engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Y		
Engineer/Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y		
Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Y		
Personnel skilled in GIS	Y		
Full time building official	Y		
Floodplain Manager	Y		
Emergency Manager	Y		

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position	Comments
Grant writer			
Other personnel	Y		
GIS Data – Hazard areas	Y		
GIS Data - Critical facilities	Y		
GIS Data – Building footprints	Y		
GIS Data – Land use	Y		
GIS Data – Links to Assessor's data	Y		
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	Y		

Los Alamos County's Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table 4.53 identifies financial tools or resources that the County could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table 4.53 Los Alamos County Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Y/N)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Y	
Capital improvements project funding	Y	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Y	
Impact fees for new development	N	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Y	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Y	
Incur debt through private activities	N	
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	N	

Los Alamos County ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation.

Tables 4.52 and 4.53 provide existing capabilities to achieve mitigation activities, the county reserves the right to expand upon these capabilities as needed to achieve identified mitigation goals and objectives.

Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

Other federal agencies have been involved in mitigation actions in the County. The USDA Forest Service performs fuel mitigation work on County land, and the County provides the funding for their work through a Collection Agreement. The work is accomplished by staff from the Santa Fe National Forest.

5 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Requirement §201.6(c)(3): [The plan shall include] a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction’s blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.

This section describes the mitigation strategy process and mitigation action plan for the Los Alamos County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update. It describes how the County met the following requirements from the 10-step planning process:

Planning Step 6: Set Goals

Planning Step 7: Review Possible Activities

Planning Step 8: Draft an Action Plan

Mitigation Strategy: Overview

The results of the planning process, the risk assessment, the goal setting, the identification of mitigation actions, and the hard work of the HMPC led to the mitigation strategy and mitigation action plan for this LHMP update. As part of the plan update process, a comprehensive review and update of the mitigation strategy portion of the plan was conducted by the HMPC. The mitigation actions from 2016 were reviewed and assessed for their value in reducing risk and vulnerability to the planning area from identified hazards and evaluated for their inclusion in this plan update (See Section 2 What’s New). Section 5.2 below identifies the new goals and objectives of this plan update and Section 5.4 details the new mitigation action plan.

Taking all of the above into consideration, the HMPC developed the following umbrella mitigation strategy for this LHMP update:

Communicate the hazard information collected and analyzed through this planning process as well as HMPC success stories so that the community better understands what can happen where and what they themselves can do to be better prepared.

Implement the action plan recommendations of this plan.

Use existing rules, regulations, policies, and procedures already in existence.

Monitor multi-objective management opportunities so that funding opportunities may be shared and packaged and broader constituent support may be garnered.

Goals and Objectives

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i): [The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

Up to this point in the planning process, the HMPC has organized resources, assessed hazards and risks, and documented mitigation capabilities. The resulting goals, objectives, and mitigation actions were developed based on these tasks. The HMPC held a series of meetings and exercises designed to achieve a collaborative mitigation strategy as described further throughout this section.

During the initial goal-setting meeting, the HMPC reviewed the results of the hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, and capability assessment. This analysis of the risk assessment identified areas where improvements could be made and provided the framework for the HMPC to formulate planning goals and objectives and to develop the mitigation strategy for the Los Alamos County Planning Area.

Goals were defined for the purpose of this mitigation plan as broad-based public policy statements that:

- Represent basic desires of the community;
- Encompass all aspects of community, public and private;
- Are nonspecific, in that they refer to the quality (not the quantity) of the outcome;
- Are future-oriented, in that they are achievable in the future; and
- Are time-independent, in that they are not scheduled events.

Goals are stated without regard to implementation. Implementation cost, schedule, and means are not considered. Goals are defined before considering how to accomplish them so that they are not dependent on the means of achievement. Goal statements form the basis for objectives and actions that will be used as means to achieve the goals. Objectives define strategies to attain the goals and are more specific and measurable.

To facilitate the goals update of this plan HMPC members were provided a worksheet with the list of goals from the 2016 plan. Related plan goals were listed on the worksheet including the State of New Mexico Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018) and the Los Alamos County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2016) This review was to ensure that this plan's mitigation strategy was aligned and integrated with existing plans and policies. They were told that they could use, combine, or revise the goals and objectives provided or develop new ones, keeping the risk assessment in mind. Based on discussion at the HMPC meeting the group felt that the 2016 plan goals and objectives were comprehensive and still valid.

Based on the risk assessment review and goals update process, the HMPC identified the following goals and objectives, which provide the direction for reducing future hazard-related losses within the Los Alamos County Planning Area.

Goal 1: Minimize Risk from Natural Hazards

Objective 1.1: Develop, sponsor and undertake programs to protect developed property and community infrastructure from hazard related losses.

Objective 1.2 Develop a Multi-Hazard Public Education Program to inform citizens about the natural hazard risks in Los Alamos County and what actions they can take to minimize hazard impacts.

Objective 1.3 Minimize impacts to natural and cultural resources

Objective 1.4 Reduce the fire risk from firebrands in Los Alamos neighborhoods

Goal 2: Improve & Sustain Capacity to Mitigate Hazard/Disaster Impacts

Objective 2.1 Develop an on-going and coordinated hazard mitigation program that is integrated throughout the policies and activities of Los Alamos County and those of neighboring property owners/managers (LANL, USFS, NPS, and NMSF).

Objective 2.2 Improve conditions for suppression efforts in the event of a wildfire.

Goal 3: Improve and Sustain Emergency Management Capabilities

Objective 3.1 Develop a coordinated emergency management communications system, both external and internal.

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy shall include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

In order to identify and select mitigation actions to support the mitigation goals, each hazard identified in Section 4.1 Identifying Hazards: Natural Hazards was evaluated.

The HMPC analyzed viable mitigation options that supported the identified goals and objectives. The HMPC was provided with the following list of categories of mitigation actions, which originate from the Community Rating System:

Prevention: Administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.

Property protection: Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or remove them from the hazard area.

Structural: Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard.

Natural resource protection: Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Emergency services: Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event.

Public information/education and awareness: Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

At the mitigation strategy meeting the HMPC was also provided with a matrix showing examples of potential mitigation action alternatives for each of the above categories, for each of the identified hazards. The HMPC was also instructed to consider both future and existing buildings in considering possible mitigation actions. A facilitated discussion then took place to examine and analyze the options. Appendix A provides the matrix of alternatives considered. Also utilized in the review of possible mitigation measures is FEMA's publication on Mitigation Ideas, by hazard type. Each proposed action was written on a large sticky note and posted on flip charts in meeting room underneath the hazard it addressed.

Based upon the key issues identified in the risk assessment, including the existing capabilities of jurisdictions, and the overall political, technical, and financial feasibility of the potential actions, the HMPC came to consensus on new mitigation actions for each hazard. Certain hazards were best addressed through multi-hazard actions. A lead for each new action was identified. The leads were responsible for filling out worksheets with additional details on the project so they could be captured in the plan. Additional discussion and refinement of proposed mitigation actions took place within individual departments. The refined mitigation actions were provided to the HMPC lead and planning consultant by filling out details on a mitigation action worksheet (See Appendix A). The final action strategies are captured in Section 5.4.

Prioritization Process

Once the mitigation actions were identified, the HMPC was provided with several decision-making tools, including FEMA's recommended prioritization criteria STAPLEE to assist in deciding why one recommended action might be more important, more effective, or more likely to be implemented than another. STAPLEE is an acronym for the following:

Social: Does the measure treat people fairly? (e.g., different groups, different generations)

Technical: Is the action technically feasible? Does it solve the problem?

Administrative: Are there adequate staffing, funding, and other capabilities to implement the project?

Political: Who are the stakeholders? Will there be adequate political and public support for the project?

Legal: Does the jurisdiction have the legal authority to implement the action? Is it legal?

Economic: Is the action cost-beneficial? Is there funding available? Will the action contribute to the local economy?

Environmental: Does the action comply with environmental regulations? Will there be negative environmental consequences from the action?

In accordance with the DMA requirements, an emphasis was placed on the importance of a benefit-cost analysis in determining action priority. Other criteria used to assist in evaluating the benefit- cost of a mitigation action includes:

Does the action address hazards or areas with the highest risk?

Does the action protect lives?

Does the action protect infrastructure, community assets or critical facilities?

Does the action meet multiple objectives (Multiple Objective Management)?

What will the action cost?

What is the timing of available funding?

The mitigation categories, multi-hazard actions, and criteria are included in Appendix A.

At the mitigation strategy meeting the HMPC used STAPLEE to determine which of the identified actions were most likely to be implemented and effective. Keeping the STAPLEE criteria in mind, each member ‘voted’ for the new mitigation actions by sticking a colored dot on the sticky note on which the action was written. The number of dots next to each action was totaled as an indication of relative priority and translated into ‘high,’ ‘medium’ and ‘low.’ The results of the STAPLEE evaluation process produced prioritized mitigation actions for implementation within the planning area.

The process of identification and analysis of mitigation alternatives allowed the HMPC to come to consensus and to prioritize recommended mitigation actions. During the voting process, emphasis was placed on the importance of a benefit-cost review in determining project priority; however, this was not a quantitative analysis. The Disaster Mitigation Act regulations state that benefit-cost review is the primary method by which mitigation projects should be prioritized. Recognizing the federal regulatory requirement to prioritize by benefit-cost, and the need for any publicly funded project to be cost-effective, the HMPC decided to pursue implementation according to when and where damage occurs, available funding, political will, jurisdictional priority, and priorities identified in the New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan. Cost-effectiveness will be considered in additional detail when seeking FEMA mitigation grant funding for eligible projects identified in this plan.

Benefit-cost was also considered in greater detail in the development of the Mitigation Action Plan detailed in Section 5.3. Specifically, each action developed for this plan contains a description of

the problem and proposed project, the entity with primary responsibility for implementation, any other alternatives considered, a cost estimate, expected project benefits, potential funding sources, and a schedule for implementation. Development of these project details for each action led to the determination of a high, medium, or low priority for each.

While the preference is to provide definitive costs (dollar figures) for each mitigation strategy/action, this is not possible for every mitigation strategy/action. Therefore, the estimated costs for the mitigation initiatives identified in this plan are identified as high, medium, or low, using the following ranges:

- **High**—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the project; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (e.g., bonds, grants, and fee increases).
- **Medium**—The project could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.
- **Low**—The project could be funded under the existing budget. The project is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.

Mitigation Action Plan

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii): [The mitigation strategy section shall include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

This section outlines the development of the updated mitigation action plan. The action plan consists of the specific projects, or actions, designed to meet the plan's goals. Over time the implementation of these projects will be tracked as a measure of demonstrated progress on meeting the plan's goals.

Progress on Previous Mitigation Actions

During the 2023 update process the HMPC reviewed and evaluated the 2016 mitigation strategy to determine the status of the actions. The purpose of this was to measure progress by determining which actions were completed, and to revisit the remaining actions to determine if they should be carried forward or removed from the plan.

The 2016 mitigation strategy contained 13 separate mitigation actions. Of these 13 actions, 11 have been completed; seven are continuing. One has not yet been started due to a variety of reasons such as changes in priorities, lack of funding, or changes to the projects themselves, and one action deleted after it was determined that it was not cost effective to the County. Because many of these projects are implemented on an annual or other continuous basis, seven 2006 projects have been identified to

be carried forward, with some modification, in this plan update. Figure 5.1 provides a status summary of the mitigation action projects from the 2006 LHMP. Following the table are descriptions of the status of each project, noting success stories where applicable. Projects marked “complete” have been implemented. Projects marked “continuing” have been implemented, but require annual maintenance to continue. Projects indicated as carrying on into the 2023 update build off the initial implementation of 2016 initiatives.

*Actions carried forward or modified from 2016 Plan

Figure 5.1. Los Alamos County Mitigation Action Summary Table

Action ID	Action Title	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Agency	Address Existing or Future Development	Priority	Related Goal	2023 Status
1	Multi-Hazard Shelter for Domestic Animals and Livestock to Enhance Overall Public Safety	Wildfire; Winter Storm and Severe Cold	Animal Control	Both	Low	1, 3	Shelter trailer purchased for LAPD PSA's (Ongoing) -
2	Utility Curtailment/Bury utility lines	Earthquake; Lightning; Thunderstorms-Hail; High Wind; Severe Cold	DPU	Both	Low	2	Ongoing amended in 2023 to include burying lines.
3	Critical Utility Systems Protection	Flood; Earthquake; Dam Failure	DPU	Existing	High	1	Ongoing
4	Gas System Pressure-Reducing Stations Wildfire Protection	Wildfire	DPU	Existing	Low	1	Ongoing
5	Critical Facility Backup Electric Generation	Earthquake; High Wind; Severe Cold; Lightning; Thunderstorms; Flood; Landslide/Rock Fall; Dam Failure; Volcano; Wildfire; Hail	DPU	Existing	Medium	2	Ongoing
6	All-Hazards Community Resilience*	Dam Failure; Drought; Earthquake; High Wind;	LAEM/Fire/Police/PIO	Both	Low	1	Ongoing

Action ID	Action Title	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Agency	Address Existing or Future Development	Priority	Related Goal	2023 Status
		Landslide/Rockfall; Lightning; Thunderstorms- Hail; Volcano; Wildfire; Winter Storm and Severe Cold					
7	Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Implementation	Dam Failure; Earthquake; Winter Storm and Severe Cold; Wildfire	LAEM	Both	Low	2	Ongoing
8	Community Shelters	Dam Failure; Earthquake; Winter Storm and Severe Cold; Wildfire; Volcano, High Wind, Flood	LAEM	Both	Low	3	Shelter assessments with ARC completed (Ongoing)
9	Vulnerable Population Planning	Earthquake; Winter Storm and Severe Cold; Wildfire	LAEM	Both	Medium	3	Completed (Ongoing)
10	Multi Hazard Communication and Warning Systems*	Dam Failure; Earthquake; Flood; Thunderstorms- Hail; Winter Storm and Severe Cold; Volcano; Wildfire; Drought; High Wind; Lightning; Wildfire; Landslide/Rock Fall	LAEM	Both	Medium	3	Completed (Ongoing)
11	Neighborhood Wildfire Mitigation and Public Education	Wildfire	LAFD	Both	High	1	Ongoing
12	Pre and Post	Flood	Public Works	Existing	Low	1	Ongoing

Action ID	Action Title	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Agency	Address Existing or Future Development	Priority	Related Goal	2023 Status
	Disaster Flood Mitigation for County Roads and At-risk Facilities						
13	Landslide/Debris Flow Risk Reduction	Landslide/Rock Fall; Earthquake	Public Works	Existing	Low	1	Ongoing
14	North Mesa Rock Fall Mitigation*	Landslide/Rock Fall; Earthquake	Public Works	Existing	Low	1	Ongoing
15	Los Alamos Townsite Evacuation	Flood; Wildfire; Earthquake; Volcano; Landslide/Rock Fall; Dam Failure	Public Works	Existing	High	3	Ongoing (yearly) Resurfacing of Rendija Canyon Road complete
16	Fuels Management	Wildfire	LAFD	Both	Medium	1	Ongoing
17	Open Space Management *	Drought; Flood; Wildfire	Community Services Department, Recreation and Open Space Division	Both	High	1	Ongoing
18	Los Alamos National Labs (LANL) Seismic and Volcanic Monitoring and Warning Program*	Earthquake; Volcano; Landslide/Rock Fall	LANL	Both	Medium	1	Ongoing
19	Countywide Stormwater Management*	Flood, Thunderstorm - Monsoon	Public Works	Both	Medium	1	Ongoing
20	Enhance county mitigation/removal of flammable items inc. abandoned vehicles, trees, brush, trash	Wildfire	Los Alamos County Fire Department	Both	High	1,2,3	New
21	Enhance defensible space at certain LAPS	Wildfire	LAPS	Both	Medium	1,3	New

Action ID	Action Title	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Agency	Address Existing or Future Development	Priority	Related Goal	2023 Status
	school properties						
22	Move repeater from Barranca Mesa water tower at elementary school to old water tower at top of hill at entrance of Barranca Mesa	Dam Failure; Earthquake; Flood; Thunderstorms-Hail; Winter Storm and Severe Cold; Volcano; Wildfire; Drought; High Wind; Lightning; Wildfire; Landslide/Rock Fall	Los Alamos ARC/Los Alamos County	Existing	High	3	New
23	Upgrade Evacuation route in Rendija Canyon. Resurface road entering canyon and grade dirt road at least every 6 months to allow lower clearance vehicles to access	Earthquake, Landslides, Wildfire, Volcano	Los Alamos County Public Works	Both	Medium	1,2,3	New
24	Convert bus fleet to electric to eliminate above ground fuel dependency in time of hazardous event (flood, etc)	Floods, (100 year and local), Severe Weather: High Winds, Thunderstorm (Hail/Monsoon) Winter Storm and Extreme Cold	Public Works/Atomic City Transit	Both	Low	1,2,2	New
25	Prescribed burning by state of NM	Wildfire	State Fire Marshals	Both	High	2	New
26	Jernez Mountain Fire Protection Project. Provide consistent water supply for wildfire	Dam Failure; Earthquake; Flood; Thunderstorms-Hail; Winter Storm and Severe Cold;	Los Alamos County Dept. Public Utilities	Both	High	1,2,3	New

Action ID	Action Title	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Agency	Address Existing or Future Development	Priority	Related Goal	2023 Status
	suppression on western flank of Los Alamos County and at LANL, underground camp may overhead electrical line for fire mitigation, provide potable water fo ski area/campground, provide water for snowmaking at ski area	Volcano; Wildfire; Drought; High Wind; Lightning; Wildfire; Landslide/Rock Fall					
27	Provide mechanisms (email, phone, text, etc, potentially through Tyler 311,) for trail users to report dead/leaning trees so trees can be removed	Drought, Wildfire	Los Alamos County Parks and Recreation	Both	Medium	1,2	New
28	Provide redundant/backup major HVAC equipment in county buildings	Severe Weather: Winter storm and Extreme Cold	Los Alamos County OEM	Both	High	1,2,3	New
29	(Purchase) water buffalo for rapid deployment during wildfire	Wildfire	Los Alamos County Fire Department	Both	High	1,2,3	New
30	Public education and outreach for all hazard community	Severe Weather: High Winds, Lightning,	Los Alamos County OEM	Both	High	1,2,3	New

Action ID	Action Title	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Agency	Address Existing or Future Development	Priority	Related Goal	2023 Status
	preparedness	Thunderstorms (Hail/Monsoon,) Winter Storm/Extreme cold, Wildfire					
31	Hardening buildings for wildfire- require stronger building materials resistant to fire. Class A roofs, double paned windows, metal netting around openings, Codes, incentives, require new buildings to comply	Wildfire	Building Dept. Wildland Division, Fire Marshal's office	Both	Med/High	1	New
32	Widening of truck route and state road to accommodate Evacuation surges	Earthquake, Landslides, Wildfire, Volcano	State Dept. of Transportation	Both	Medium	2,3	New
33	Slope stabilization and clearing of growth along the canada del Buey in White Rock due to increased development (Mirador) and improve drainage into the area	Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding	Los Alamos County OEM	Both	Medium	1	New
34	Clear trees near powerlines	Dought, Severe Weather: High Winds, Lightning,	Los Alamos County Utilities	Existing	High	1,2	New

Action ID	Action Title	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead Agency	Address Existing or Future Development	Priority	Related Goal	2023 Status
		Thunderstorms (Hail/Monsoon), Winter Storm and Extreme Cold, Wildfire					
35	Inundation analyses and updated H&H Study associated with the Los Alamos Canyon Dam	Dam Failure	OSE Dam Safety Bureau	Existing and Future	Medium	1,2 and 3	New

*Actions carried forward or modified from 2016 Plan

Los Alamos County Action #1

Action Title: Multi-Hazard Shelter for Domestic Animals and Livestock to enhance overall Public Safety

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

Project Description, Issue and Background: Los Alamos County residents are familiar with disasters and have evacuated twice in the last fifteen years due to wildfires. Currently Los Alamos County does not have a Companion Animal and Pet Sheltering plan for the overall management, coordination and prioritization of statewide resources that support the care that pets and livestock need before, during and following a declared emergency. In the event of an impending disaster or evacuation, the assumption is that 10-20% of the population is in the transportation-disadvantaged category, and these populations will require expanded services of assistance for domestic and livestock animals. Should a disaster occur, it would likely overwhelm the capacity of Animal Control as some pets become separated from their owners requiring rescue and sheltering assistance from other organizations. *Conversely, many citizens will not go to public shelters if it means separation from their pet.* Los Alamos County should develop a displaced pet/shelter plan for domestic animals and livestock to include tracking of lost pets, quarantine of Animals, collocating of pets and citizens, and pet disaster shelters should pets require containment separate from their owners.

Implementation:

- Assessment of facilities to support sheltering people and their pets.

Public Education-Fact sheets need to be written to ID Shelter animals and give important information (such as medical or behavioral problems) to include ID tags to make for easy reunification.

Development of Rescue Teams (recruit, organize and train) to assist with rescuing and moving pets and livestock.

Training of staff and Exercising of plan

Pet shelter trailers (stockpile of shelter supplies)

Establish MOUs with agencies for assistance, climate controlled vehicles, facilities

Supply public shelters with generators

Other Alternatives: The American Red Cross is in the process of developing a pet shelter operations plan; utilize the Red Cross plan instead of developing a Los Alamos-specific plan

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Animal Control

Partners: Department of Agriculture, Neighboring Animal Shelters, Friends Of The Shelter (Volunteers), Stable Club & Animal Protection of NM

Potential Funding: State Homeland Security Grant Program, County General Funds

Cost Estimate: High

Benefits: Increased compliance (higher likelihood of citizen evacuation), decreased life safety issues, increased partnerships, decreased staffing requirements,

(Losses Avoided) decreased public health concerns (zoonotic diseases)

Timeline: Shelter trailer purchased for LAPD PSA's (Ongoing 2023)

Los Alamos County Action #2

Action Title: Utility Curtailment

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

Project Description, Issue and Background: Los Alamos County Department of Public Utilities (LAC-DPU) has developed curtailment plans for each of the lifeline utilities: Gas, Water and Electric systems. The curtailment plans provide for first stage measures to impact government institutions and entities such as County Government Facilities, Public Schools and Los Alamos National Laboratory. Second stage measures, if necessary, would begin to impact private residences and commercial establishments. A number of Los Alamos County lifeline utilities (electrical power) reside in arroyos susceptible to flooding. The plan needs to be regularly exercised.

Implementation: Los Alamos County ordinances and policies have been developed and implemented such that, in the event that curtailment is necessary, the policies can be enforced to ensure public compliance.

Relocate utilities, power lines, gas and sewer that are susceptible to flooding, high wind, earthquake, dam failure and winter storm and severe cold.

Eliminate Bayou Canyon Lift Station by building new sewer mains to maintain critical infrastructures.

Implement and test plan on an annual basis. Periodically review and revise based on

exercising.

Other Alternatives: Increase hazard resistance when repairing or replacing utility infrastructure; incorporate hazard mitigation into capital improvement programs

Responsible Agency: Department of Public Utilities

Partners: Department of Energy/Los Alamos National Laboratory

Potential Funding: Annual County Department of Public Utilities rate payer based operation & maintenance funding and Grant funding.

Cost Estimate: High

Benefits: Curtailment

(Losses Avoided)

Timeline: Exercise plan on an annual basis.

Los Alamos County Action #3

Action Title: Critical Utilities Systems Protection

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: High

Project Description, Issue and Background: Los Alamos County Department of Public Utilities (LAC_DPU) has a limited number of critical facilities located within a flood or dam failure inundation zone. These facilities are limited to underground pipelines (gas, water & sewer). Pipeline washouts are inspected and repaired immediately under emergency authority. Sewer shut off is not an option so temporary bypass with surface pipelines is accomplished. For water and gas distribution, key isolation valves have been identified and are inspected on a routine basis in the event they are needed for shut down or startup of a particular section of the system. Both natural gas and potable water are non-toxic and do not pose a threat to the environment.

Utility facilities subject to earthquake damage will be dependent on the magnitude and epicenter of the earthquake. Existing facilities were constructed to the building codes at the time of construction. Many of the remote utility facilities were constructed in the 1950's and 1960's and appear to be very robust structures. LAC-DPU personnel are experienced in emergency response from past fire and flood events. Critical isolation valves are monitored and exercised routinely.

Implementation: This project would entail evaluating options to further assess risk to these critical lifelines. This might include options to elevate, relocate or otherwise protect electrical and mechanical systems to minimize or eliminate service disruption. In some cases it could mean relocating, hardening or retrofitting facilities or infrastructure to reduce risk

Asset management activities include preventive maintenance and testing and reporting of all abnormal operating conditions that may exist. Continue excellence in operations and maintenance through intimate knowledge of all systems for all emergency standby personnel. Continue 24/7/365 GWS standby crew stationing on site.

Install additional water gauges and warning systems for water production facilities prone to flooding.

Construct overhead power line across LA Canyon (TA-3 to Townsite hub) for TC1 and TC2 manhole failure (electrical distribution).

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Department of Public Utilities

Partners: None

Potential Funding: Annual County Department of Public Utilities rate payer based operation & maintenance funding and Grant funding.

Cost Estimate: High

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Minimization of the loss of natural gas or potable water. Limiting the quantity of a raw wastewater spill. Avoidance of potential regulatory fines (environmental or gas pipeline safety) through quick response and detailed reporting pursuant to regulatory requirements

Timeline: Continue operation, maintenance and monitoring (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #4

Action Title:	Gas System Pressure Reducing Stations Wildfire Protection
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Jurisdiction:	Countywide
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Priority:	Low
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Project Description, Issue and Background:	<p>The natural gas distribution system operated by Los Alamos County Department of Public Utilities (LAC_DPU) is fed from high pressure gas feeders from Gas Company of New Mexico and is distributed throughout the County in a high pressure pipeline backbone system. Individual lower pressure service areas, which connect to service lines feeding natural gas customers, are fed through Pressure Reducing Valve stations. LAC-DPU gas system pressure reducing valve (PRV) stations have been built to ensure safe and reliable operations and must meet federal gas pipeline safety requirements for design, operation and maintenance. Station design includes limited access, overpressure protection, redundancy, locking devices and remote isolation valves.</p>
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Each individual lower pressure service area is fed from at least two separate and geographically spaced PRV stations. If one PRV station is damaged due to vandalism or a hazard situation then the remaining PRV station is sized to enable continued service to all customers within that individual service area. Access to each PRV station is limited by locked chain link fencing with wood privacy slats or a block wall with steel plate access doors.

Implementation:	Wildfire mitigation should be incorporated into PRV stations that are due for rehabilitation or replacement. Gas system PRV stations that need rehabilitation or replacement should have the chain link fencing removed and new block wall installed for increased security and fire protection. Continue routine preventative maintenance and testing and reporting of all abnormal operating conditions that may exist. Stations are inspected on an annual basis to ensure safe operating conditions exist; including weed (fire suppression) control and the reporting of abnormal operating conditions.
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Other Alternatives:	No action
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Responsible Agency:	Department of Public Utilities
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Partners:	None
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Potential Funding:	Annual County Department of Public Utilities rate payer based operation & maintenance and capital improvement program (CIP) funding and Grant funding
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Cost Estimate:	\$35,000 annually plus \$15,000 per station for new block wall and steel doors, as necessary
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Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)

Damage to a gas distribution system PRV station could result in a discharge of gas and possibly a serious fire if an ignition source were present. This type of situation could lead to serious injury or death both to the public and County Utility personnel having to respond.

Timeline: continue annual operation & maintenance activities that mitigate impacts from wildfires and vandalism. (Ongoing)Los Alamos County Action #5

Action Title: **Critical Facility Backup Electric Generation**

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Medium

Project Description, Issue and Background: The water production and wastewater collection and treatment systems are dependent on electric power for their operation, but not all elements of these systems have a backup power source. The water distribution system is gravity powered and the natural gas distribution system is fully pressurized. Neither of the water or gas distribution systems have electrically controlled valves. The County needs to ensure that all critical utility facilities that are dependent on electric powered equipment have adequate standby power sources available to them in case power is out due to a hazard situation.

Facilities with dedicated standby power are Los Alamos & White Rock WWTP; Bayo Canyon Sewer Lift Station; Pajarito Well 4; Guaje Fill Water Booster Station. Mobile trailer mounted standby power gen-sets, one in Water Production and one in GWS, provide mobile power to remote facilities through a separate standby power connection.

Implementation: Continue routine preventive maintenance and testing of all existing standby power systems. Use existing staff for routine work. Contract for outside maintenance and testing of specialty equipment or for repairs of equipment outside the scope of existing personnel capabilities. Additional power generation is required for critical facilities.

Install back up power generator and/or generator quick connects to critical facilities to include Municipal Building, sewer lift stations, wells and waste water plant.

Add additional gauges

Protection of electric transmission lines.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Department of Public Utilities

Partners: None

Potential Funding: Annual County Department of Public Utilities rate payer based operation & maintenance funding, General fund and Grants.

Cost Estimate: \$50,000/year

Benefits: (Losses Avoided) Potential catastrophic loss of facility function. Environmental damage from wastewater spills due to power loss to wastewater facilities. Health and safety concerns, including potential loss of firefighting water volume, for power loss to water production facilities. Continuous supply of clean water,

safe natural gas distribution and sustained wastewater collection and treatment would benefit the community during any hazard incident.

Timeline: Monthly and annual operation & maintenance activities; evaluate needs for additional generators and infrastructure improvements. (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #6

Action Title: All-Hazards Community Resilience

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

Project Description, Issue and Background: Increase community resiliency through focused education programming efforts. This effort would supplement existing outreach efforts with additional web-based technology, emergency notification systems and exercises related to all hazards. Consistent with DOE requirements, in case of an operational emergency with an actual or potential significant hazardous materials release, LANL may communicate Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) to Los Alamos County for consideration for protection of residents. Due to the proximity of the Laboratory to Los Alamos County, PARs conveyed from LANL to the LAC Consolidated Dispatch Center must be sent quickly and clearly. To aid in both the speed and clarity of these communications, representatives worked together to pre-designate emergency sectors. These sectors have been loaded into the LAC CodeRed system to expedite any emergency communication of PARs to residents.

Implementation:

- Update EM website to include hazard information, personal preparedness information, emergency preparedness guides, resources and tools.

Develop Facebook page, twitter account and RSS feeds to increase outreach efforts and information flow to educate public and stakeholders and promote resiliency prior to and during an emergency.

Update CodeRed System and exercise the system to ensure community preparedness.

Become a Storm Ready community.

Educate citizens on lightning hazard awareness/safety and hail storm safety.

Educate public on landslide hazards and appropriate risk reduction alternatives.

Expand road maintenance and debris management capabilities.

Enhance situational awareness and improve early warning capabilities through the investment of a county wide video camera system. This would be useful for evacuations, flooding (monitoring areas for evacuation), traffic control, terrorist activities (situational awareness), crisis communications, crowd control, search and rescue, active shooter (schools).

Educate public on dam failures and evacuation routes by providing information on inundation zones and high risk areas via public outreach.

Educate public on drought hazards and appropriate conservation techniques on ways to conserve water.

Educate public on volcano and earthquake hazards to understand risks and apply mitigation techniques such as window and door

seals, earthquake building codes, securing heavy items, and participating in National Shakeout Day. Educate public on winter cold and storms mitigation techniques such as winterizing homes, insulating pipes, structural ability of roofs, family communication plans, roofing via community education flyers.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Office of Emergency Management

Partners: Fire/Police/PIO/All planning partners

Potential Funding: Grants (SHSP and HMGP), local and in-kind staff time

Cost Estimate: Staff time, outreach material cost Low

Benefits: Benefits include reduced impacts to life, limb and property as a result of a more
(Losses Avoided) hazard aware and better prepared community. A better prepared community will reduce the impacts on emergency services during hazard events. Reduction in flood insurance rates for business and private property owners.

Timeline: Implemented annually 2023-2028 (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #7

Action Title: CERT Implementation

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

Project Description, Issue and Background: Reduce public risk from natural hazards in partnership between community members, local government, emergency management and response agencies to develop a CERT team. During a large-scale disaster, the response of any community's emergency services may be delayed or overwhelmed for a variety of reasons. This leaves the citizens of the community - family, neighbors, and co-workers - to provide for their own well-being and safety until professional responders arrive.

Implementation: -Train and qualify CERT instructors and program manager
-Recruit instructors
-Coordinate CERT curriculum and team/program management with community partners

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Office of Emergency Management

Partners: Los Alamos Police Department (LAPD), Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD), American Red Cross, New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), Los Alamos Medical Center (LAMC)

Potential Funding: Local and Grants (SHSGP and EMPG)

Cost Estimate: \$45,000

Benefits: (Losses Avoided) Community resiliency, immediate first aid, assistance with evacuations and traffic control, community awareness of potential hazards and preparedness measures and supplementation of staffing at special events.

Timeline: Implemented annually 2023-2028 (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #8

Action Title: Community Shelters

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

Project Description, Issue and Background: The county has developed systems to alert the public when there is an emergency or disaster using CodeRed and AM1610. There is a shelter plan that provides for the protection and care of the population from the effects of disasters and other hazards through the activation of shelters and provision of mass care and social service for those sheltered but the plan is outdated, does not identify shelter locations for emergency situations and the County has not established MOUs with shelter facilities. Although Los Alamos County has overall responsibility for their jurisdiction, where possible, Red Cross will serve as the principle organization for mass sheltering. Issues: Local mass care and shelters must comply with ADA requirements and provide functional needs support services, families should not be separated, individuals may arrive with an illness, and service animals should not be separated from their owners. A fraction of those individuals seeking shelter will require transportation. There is currently a lack of SafeRooms for public protection during high winds, winter storms and severe cold, wildfires and earthquakes.

Implementation:

- Identify and Survey Shelter Facilities

Establish MOUs with facilities (Shelter Agreements)
Establish MOU with Red Cross
Designate a County Care and Shelter Coordinator
Train Shelter Staff
Develop community education (social media, website, newsletters)
Develop Shelter Plan
Exercise Shelter Plan (Coordinate shelter evacuation practice drills annually)
Ensure the Shelter Operations Plan is reviewed annually and updated as needed.
Obtain mobile generators to ensure continuous power.
Identify and strengthen facilities that function as SafeRooms in White Rock Fire Station 3 and White Rock Public Library for public safety during high winds, dam failure, wildfires and earthquakes, warming centers for winter storm and severe cold, and volcano.
Install back up power generation to include generator and quick connect emergency generator hook-ups for SafeRooms.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Office of Emergency Management

Partners: NMDOT, LAPS	Community Partners, Red Cross, Volunteer Organizations, LAPD, LAMC,
Potential Funding:	Grants; County General Funds
Cost Estimate:	High
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Life Safety, improved and coordinated evacuation to shelters, response and recovery. Knowledge of shelter location and access to these locations.
Timeline:	Shelter assessments with ARC completed (Ongoing Annual Review)

Los Alamos County Action #9

Action Title: **Vulnerable Populations Planning**

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

Project Description, Issue and Background: Individuals in the community with physical, mental or medical care needs who may require assistance before, during, and/or after a disaster or emergency after exhausting their usual resources and support network. Special needs populations may also include economically or culturally isolated populations within the community. It is anticipated that a majority of special needs individuals will need evacuation assistance and transportation. Many special needs care facilities will not have the resources to evacuate and will need assistance from the county.

Implementation:

- Launch an outreach campaign

Develop warning messages with provisions made for special needs, including blind, hearing impaired and non-English speakers
Exercise messaging systems
Develop Special Needs Population Registry
Coordination plans with Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF), Schools, Hospitals and Health Clinics
Prioritize Special Needs Issues
Train staff and volunteers on emergency procedures
Educate general public on multi hazards and evacuation

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County of Emergency Management

Partners: LAFD, Los Alamos County Sheriff, Red Cross, Public Works/Roads, Humane Society, DHSEM, LANL, UNM-LA, LAPS, SNF, LAMC, Community Partners and Daycares

Potential Funding: Grants; County General Fund

Cost Estimate: Limited direct financial costs through use of existing staff time, Low

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Benefits include reduced impacts to life and property as a result of a better prepared community, increased preparedness, and response and recovery capabilities.

Timeline: 1-5 years; evaluated annually at plan review (Completed/Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #10

Action Title: Multi Hazard Communication and Warning Systems

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

Project Description, Issue and Background: The County of Los Alamos (LAC) is at risk from Hazards that could threaten public health, public safety, private property and government assets. A reliable communications system is essential to obtain information on emergencies and to direct and control LAC resources responding to those situations. In almost every case, the 9-1-1- communications center will be a citizen's first point of contact when faced with an emergency or crisis situation. The CDC provides that vital link between citizen and public safety agencies that depend on a dedicated staff to quickly, accurately and efficiently relay and maintain vital emergency response information. The Los Alamos County Consolidated Dispatch Center provides service for 9-1-1, public safety, police, fire, EMS, and EMD. LAC does not have backup capabilities for the consolidated dispatch center (CDC) and the current CDC network structure exposes the county to a single point of failure. Any situation due to imminent threat that puts the CDC out of service will essentially shut down all dispatch capabilities in Los Alamos County and will be routed to Santa Fe NM, thereby delaying all public safety services. The 9-1-1 and seven digit public telephone numbers for the CDC should have the capability of being re-routed and the CAD network should be accessible from an alternate location. The radio transmitter and receiver sites should be linked to the backup location.

Implementation:

- Purchase, program and install backup dispatch capabilities at Fire Station 3 to include Radio and CAD.

Purchase, program and install EOC communications systems
Develop County Continuity of Operations Plans for mission critical emergency applications.
Test and exercise back up functionality.
Upgrade existing towers in the county.
Increase communications alternatives, distribute NOAA radios to critical facilities and vulnerable populations.
Enhance community alert notifications and warning systems.
Install emergency alert warning system at Dam to include backup UPS and/or generator.
Install emergency alerting signage throughout Los Alamos County.
Install additional radio coverage capabilities on existing tower at White Rock Fire Station 3, which could include NOAA all hazard radio and emergency communications.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos Police Department

Partners:	LAFD, LANL, Utilities, DHSEM, NOAA
Potential Funding:	Grant (SHSP and HMG and County General Fund
Cost Estimate:	Medium
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Improved response time, minimized disruptions of basic service, reduced impacts to life safety, improved coordination, improved resource allocation and tracking.
Timeline:	Completed/Ongoing

Los Alamos County Action #11

Action Title: **Neighborhood Wildfire Mitigation and Public Education**

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: High

Project Description, Issue and Background: The Los Alamos Fire Department will lead wildfire mitigation activities by working with individual neighborhoods on assessments, prescription, mitigation, reassessment, and evaluation. Once these actions have been completed, the department will move to the next neighborhood.

This action also includes wildfire mitigation public education efforts including Fire Wise, Fire Adapted Communities, Ready, Set, Go, Defensible Space, Home Assessments, and education in public schools (including seeding using area math and field trips of mitigation).

Implementation: LAFD recently launched a Facebook page, giving the department better social media options for public education on concepts of defensible space.

Utilize Firewise literature, distribute via paper, radio, etc. to improve public outreach and education of citizens in communities at risk.

Utilize prescribed burning and presuppression fire breaks where applicable. Utilize other fuel modifications or reduction (chipping, valuing and piling).

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos Fire Department

Partners: PIO

Potential Funding: Departmental budget and Grant Funding

Cost Estimate: Approximately \$5,000 annually

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Reduced risk to people and property from damaging wildfires

Timeline: Implement on an annual basis 2023-2028 (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #12

Action Title: Pre and Post Disaster Flood Mitigation for County Roads and At-risk Facilities

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

**Project Description,
Issue and
Background:**

Over the last 15 years wildfires have greatly affected the landscape in and around Los Alamos County. As a result of the wildfire activity in the area, the runoff coefficient for the watershed surrounding Los Alamos has been greatly affected. In September of 2013, a flood was experienced that caused a substantial amount of damage in the area. As a result of this event, a presidential disaster declaration was issued and FEMA was activated. There were many sites within Los Alamos County where FEMA claims were submitted for repair under the Public Assistance Program. While the PA program (Section 406 of the Stafford Act) pays for public infrastructure repairs under certain cases funding can be increased to mitigate losses during the restoration of damaged facilities and infrastructure. Other areas that were not damaged but remain at risk may be potential candidates for the Pre Disaster Mitigation grant or Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

As a result of the September 2013 flood event, 13 sites across Los Alamos County were identified as areas eligible for FEMA funding. The sites identified are as follows:

Los Alamos Airport
Bayo Canyon
Camp May Road
Entrada Pond
Guaje Canyon
Los Alamos County Landfill
North Road Drainage
PCS Pond
Quemazon Drainage
Guaje Canyon Road
School Canyon Drainage
Upper Rendija Canyon
White Rock Visitors Center

Of the sites listed above, many of them had more than one FEMA worksheet associated with them. Many sites had multiple categories of emergency work or permanent and mitigation work was awarded after emergency measures were performed. Maintenance that will be required to keep the drainages in good working order will include periodic maintenance of culverts crossing under roadways. Additional effort is needed

to decrease runoff coefficients and slow water velocities during larger storm events.

Another area of concern in Canada Del Buey Drainage in White Rock that was not a subject of FEMA funding, however, it is anticipated that this drainage will require stream stabilization and periodic maintenance.

Another area of concern is the Ice Rink facility, which was identified in the risk assessment as being located within the 1% annual chance floodplain of Los Alamos Creek. Pre-disaster mitigation options should be explored to reduce flood risk to this facility, which might include floodproofing, containment ponds, drainage improvements, and/or warning and evacuation procedures.

The West Road area is another problem spot and candidate for mitigation. Additional pre-disaster mitigation would be to install additional stream gauges for the purposes of flood detection and warning. The installation of a detection system and alarm at the Los Alamos Reservoir could enhance outdoor warning when spillway flows are released.

Implementation: Continue The Los Alamos County Public Works Department, Traffic & Streets Division Right of Way Maintenance Program.

Improve structure protection and erosion control of Los Alamos Reservoir Road. This road is the only access point to Los Alamos Dam and is susceptible to flooding.

Other Alternatives: None

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Public Works Department, Traffic & Street Division

Partners: NMDOT, San Ildefonso Pueblo, Santa Clara Pueblo, Los Alamos National Laboratory, US Forest Service, Los Alamos Public School System

Potential Funding: Los Alamos County General Fund and Grant funding

Cost Estimate: \$100,000/year

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** FEMA funding to date as a result of the September 2013 flooding is in excess of \$3 Million; the benefits include reduced losses through regular maintenance and upkeep to keep culverts clear.

Timeline: Primary work takes place March-October each year (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #13

Action Title: **Landslide/Debris Flow Risk Reduction**

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

Project Description, Issue and Background: Over the last 15 years wildfires have greatly affected the landscape in and around Los Alamos County. As a result of the wildfire activity in the area, the runoff coefficient for the watershed surrounding Los Alamos has been greatly affected. The increased runoff has produced flooding events during the past several years that have affected the stability of some sloped areas within Los Alamos County. In addition, the spring freeze/thaw cycle and earthquakes can affect steep slopes and trigger landslides.

As a result of the increased runoff during the past several years, several areas around Los Alamos County are monitored for slope stability. Areas identified as an increased risk are assessed and mitigated. The County has successfully completed the first phase of mitigation in one area of concern and is considering the installation of rock bolts into the rock face in question. An additional area of concern is currently being assessed. The New Mexico State Department of Transportation has mitigated one area within Los Alamos County that is within State Highway right-of-way. The County is also coordinating with Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Los Alamos County staff continuously monitors areas of potential concern and mitigates these areas as issues arise.

Implementation: The Los Alamos County Public Works Department, Traffic & Streets Division Right of Way Maintenance Program.

Identify and Implement debris flow measures to reduce risk (stabilization, energy dissipation and flow control) and Implement monitoring mechanisms on areas at risk.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Public Works Department, Traffic & Street Division

Partners: NMDOT, LANL

Potential Funding: Grant and County funding

Cost Estimate: \$75,000 for rock bolting. \$20,000/year monitoring and maintenance;

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Public safety; avoidance of property damage

Timeline: Ongoing

Los Alamos County Action #14

Action Title: North Mesa Rock Fall Mitigation

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

Project Description, Issue and Background: Over the last 15 years wildfires have greatly affected the landscape in and around Los Alamos County. As a result of the wildfire activity in the area, the runoff coefficient for the watershed surrounding Los Alamos has been greatly affected. The increased runoff has produced flooding events during the past several years that have affected the stability of some sloped areas within Los Alamos County. In addition, the spring freeze/thaw cycle has a tendency to affect steep slopes with southern exposure. There is an exposed cliff area along San Ildefonso Road south of Diamond Drive that is subject to runoff erosion and rock fractures due to spring freeze/thaw cycles. Earthquakes could also trigger rockfalls and landslides in this area.

This area has been identified as an area of concern and is currently being assessed for mitigation activity. Currently, County Staff is considering the installation of ditch/clearing existing debris against the rock face and the installation of concrete barricades adjacent to a pedestrian sidewalk and motor vehicle roadway. Other mitigation strategies are also being explored, including cutting trees that may weaken the structure of the rock slope, and covering the entire slope with wire mesh.

Implementation: The Los Alamos County Public Works Department, Engineering Division and Traffic & Streets Division Right of Way Maintenance Program.

Expand road maintenance and debris management capabilities.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Public Works Department, Traffic and Street Division

Partners: NMDOT, LANL

Potential Funding: County Funding and Grant funding.

Cost Estimate: \$150,000

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Public safety; Avoidance of property damage

Timeline: Ongoing

Los Alamos County Action #15

Action Title: Los Alamos Townsite Evacuation

Jurisdiction: Los Alamos Townsite

Priority: High

**Project Description,
Issue and
Background:**

Over the last 15 years wildfires have greatly affected the landscape in and around Los Alamos County. As a result of the wildfire activity in the area, the runoff coefficient for the watershed surrounding Los Alamos has been greatly affected leading to an increased number of flash flood events. In addition, there is limited means of evacuation from Los Alamos and a dirt access road through Rendija Canyon and Guaje Canyon has been used as an evacuation route in the past.

Since Rendija Canyon Road and Guaje Canyon Road are dirt and in canyons, they are susceptible to flooding damage. This situation is exasperated due to the increased runoff from the recent water shed damage resultant from wildfire activity. These roads were used as an evacuation route during the Cerro Grande Fire and again during the Las Conchas Fire. In September of 2013 a substantial flood event was experienced in Los Alamos County that lead to a FEMA disaster declaration. During this flood event, large sections of these roads were destroyed and left impassible due to flood waters and subsequent debris flows. Portions of this road have received limited FEMA funding and engineering for mitigation measures are anticipated to start in the near future. It is anticipated that implementation of these measures will be complete by the fall of 2015.

Additionally, County Staff monitors and periodically maintains these roads since they are not only used as an evacuation route, they also serve as access to several wells that service the community's water system. The lower portion of Guaje Canyon Road crosses through San Ildefonso Tribal property. Verbal agreements have been made between the County and the Tribe, however, an effort is being made to generate a formal Memorandum of Understanding between the two entities.

Implementation: Integration with other county planning activities and MOU development. Tribe and local government collaboration to improve transportation corridor and coordinate evacuation.

This project will also include:

Development of evacuation routes and signage. Preplanning prime evacuation points and shelter locations. Enhanced road stabilization and erosion control.

Investment in road improvements.

Install automatic barricade arms for evacuation routes and road closures.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Public Works Department, Traffic & Streets Division

Partners: Santa Clara Pueblo, San Ildefonso Pueblo, Los Alamos National Laboratory, US Forest Service, Santa Fe County, Rio Arriba County

Potential Funding: Grant funding; Los Alamos County funding

Cost Estimate: \$350,000 initial investment; \$30,000 yearly maintenance

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Public Safety

Timeline: Ongoing (yearly) Resurfacing of Rendija Canyon Road complete

Los Alamos County Action #16

Action Title: Fuel Management

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Medium

Project Description, Issue and Background: Overgrown forests in the Los Alamos area have contributed to two large and destructive wildfires. Los Alamos has many neighborhoods on the wildland-urban interface, and many of the homes were constructed in the 1940s and 1950s when fire codes were far less effective than at present. During the Cerro Grande fire, these factors contributed to the loss of more than 400 homes.

Beginning with the post-Cerro Grande FEMA-funded Fuel Mitigation and Forest Restoration Project in 2004, Los Alamos has engaged in active fuel reduction on County-owned land within the community. Between 2004 and 2006, about 1,500 acres of forest were thinned with mechanical and hand treatments. Continuing fuel reduction with County funding began with prescribed burn operations in 2006 with the cooperation of the USDA Forest Service. Broadcast and pile burn operations further reduced the firebrand and crown fire hazards in the thinned and some un-thinned areas.

After initial treatments, in 2009 Los Alamos developed a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to guide continuing fuel reduction operations. The plan was approved by the State Forest in 2010. The CWPP used GIS analysis to prioritize treatments to protect high hazard neighborhoods from firebrand and crown fire hazards. Fuels management has been documented to be effective in reducing wildfire threats in general, and cost-effective in reducing threats in the Los Alamos selected fuels sites. The current effort is limited by funding and by the "treatable acres."

Implementation: Implement through the Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

This project may also include:

Constructing a new fire training center.

Developing a structural protection plan.

Increased fire hazard mitigation crew funding

Prescribed burning and presuppression fire breaks.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos Fire Department

Partners: USFS, NPS, LANL, Rio Grande Water Fund

Potential Funding: Continued county funding; Community Forest Restoration Grants; Rio Grande Water Fund and Grant funding.

Cost Estimate: \$200,000/year

Benefits: Fire suppression and post-Cerro Grande community reconstruction costs were
(Losses Avoided) over \$100 million.

Timeline: Implement annually contingent upon funding availability. (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #17

Action Title: Open Space Management

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: High

Project Description, Issue and Background: With a trend of continuing long-term drought, warming climate, and disruption of normal storm patterns, the natural landscape in and around Los Alamos is changing. Wildfire has removed vegetation cover from about 100,000 acres in the Los Alamos area, invasive species have increased their coverage, drought-related insect infestations have killed hundreds of old-growth ponderosa pines, and damaging runoff during summer storms is not unusual. As temperature increases and precipitation patterns are altered, tree species are shifting their elevation ranges higher into the mountains.

To mitigate flood and wildfire hazards, open space around Los Alamos must be managed effectively. The Open Space Management Plan identifies current problems on open space and proposed actions to correct or mitigate the issues. Addressed in the plan are invasive species management, protection of contiguous wildlife corridors, revegetation of disturbed areas using drought tolerant vegetation, continued trail improvements to reduce sediment transport, and maintenance of access roads to reduce runoff and erosion. The Community Wildfire Protection Plan is based on forest health measures established in the Open Space Management Plan. The plan had been written, reviewed by the public, commented on by the County Council, and revised based on feedback received. The plan was adopted in May 2015.

Implementation: Implement the recommendations of the Open Space Management Plan and related CWPP and Trails Master Plans as elements of the LAC Strategic Leadership Plan.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Community Services Department; Parks, Recreation & Open Space Division

Partners: LANL, USFS, Rio Grande Water Fund

Potential Funding: County budget; forest restoration grants; Rio Grande Water Fund and Grant funding.

Cost Estimate: Medium

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Reduced sediment clean up; reduced legacy waste transport; increased water infiltration to the aquifer; attractive outdoor recreation

Timeline: Annually for next 5 years. (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #18

Action Title: Los Alamos National Labs (LANL) Seismic and Volcanic Monitoring and Warning System

Jurisdiction: LANL

Priority: Medium

Project Description, Issue and Background: DOE requires seismic monitoring systems for its critical facility sites containing hazardous materials (DOE O 420.1). For LANL, these systems should be capable of monitoring/detecting low level seismicity and recording on-scale strong ground motion for the purposes of: (1) monitoring seismic activity on known or unknown faults (location, magnitude, mechanism); (2) detecting volcanic related earthquakes/tremors; (3) establishing site effects and shallow crustal attenuation based on recorded earthquakes; (4) establishing whether a facility design basis may have been exceeded following a large earthquake.

Project Description: In addition to a facility-based strong motion array, the laboratory now has 4 broadband microseismic monitoring stations, 3 broadband seismo-acoustic stations, 1 broadband strong motion vertical array, 6 short-period microseismic monitoring stations, and 1 short-period seismo-acoustic monitoring station. During an event LANL Emergency Management and Response notifies LANL staff and LAC Emergency Management for warning dissemination.

Implementation: Leverage existing monitoring program to function as a planning tool to aid in seismic mitigation efforts.

Establish seismic and volcano monitoring and warning system for Los Alamos County to provide early warning to residents.

Set up GPS base station to support mapping and monitoring of hazard areas including landslide, rockfall, liquefaction, storm water drainage and flooding.

Other Alternatives: None

Responsible Agency: LANL Design Engineering and Los Alamos County GIS

Partners: Los Alamos County Emergency Management

Potential Funding: General funds and Grant Funding

Cost Estimate: \$50,000

Benefits:	Meet DOE Orders and requirements; collect and interpret seismic data to avoid unnecessary and costly conservatisms in facility design.
(Losses Avoided)	
Timeline:	Ongoing

Los Alamos County Action #19

Action Title: Countywide Stormwater Management

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Medium

Project Description, Issue and Background: Stormwater Management Plans plan address run-off and flooding resulting from “normal” rainfall events. Generally, the plans are made for sub-watersheds, and include master drainage planning, construction and maintenance elements. They can also propose new development regulations and drainage utility fees to pay for the necessary improvements. Their overall intent is to allow a community to address increasing runoff due to increases in impervious surfaces (roofs, sidewalks, roads, parking lots), and to plan for drainage in a comprehensive manner so development in one area has minimal impacts on another, minimizing future flood damage.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requires communities to analyze and manage watershed and drainage basins in a similar manner in order to improve water quality standards and minimize point and non-point pollution sources, illicit discharges, and erosion and sediment issues. Since NPDES is an unavoidable requirement, coordination with a stormwater management program will provide additional benefits to the community. At a minimum, there is overlap between Hazard Mitigation and the NPDES requirements, in that public input and public education are fundamental elements of both programs, and monitoring equipment can serve both programs.

Implementation: The Stormwater Management Plan should evaluate:

Clean out of debris that is blocking streamflow.

Culvert upsizing.

Installation of erosion control measures.

Upgrade and / or expand watershed capabilities.

Install, reroute, increase capacity of storm drainage systems.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Public Works –Engineering

Partners: EPA, NM Environment Department

Potential Funding: EPA Clean Water Act 319 Grant

Cost Estimate: \$150,000 for watershed studies and storm water feasibility analysis

Benefits: (Losses Avoided) Even though the County has not been identified as a MS4 community required to follow NPDES Phase II requirements, it will be a benefit to the community and State if protection measures are implemented.

Timeline: Ongoing

2023 New Actions

Los Alamos County Action #20 (New)

Action Title: Enhance County Mitigation/removal of flammable items inc. abandoned vehicles, trees, brush, trash

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: High

Project Description, Issue and Background: Enact program to remove flammable items including vehicles, trees , brush and trash. Enhancing defensible spaces around properties both public and private throughout the county.

Implementation: County OEM and Fire Service will coordinate programs and activities.

Other Alternatives: TBD

Responsible Agency: LAC Fire

Partners: LAC OEM

Potential Funding: Local funds and Grants funding

Cost Estimate: Medium

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Increase defensible space around all identified at risk properties throughout the county.

Timeline: Ongoing 2026

Los Alamos County Action #21 (NEW)

Action Title: Install tornado warning devices (system) communication, training, incorporate public outreach

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Medium

Project Description, Issue and Background: Implement warning system for tornado and severe weather alerts.

Implementation: Review of feasible locations for outdoor warning sirens.

Other Alternatives: TBD

Responsible Agency: LAC OEM

Partners: TBD

Potential Funding: HMGP, BRIC

Cost Estimate: Medium

Benefits:
(Losses Avoided) Provide early warnings/notifications to residents of severe weather events.

Timeline 2028

Los Alamos County Action #22 (NEW)

Action Title: **Defensible space at certain LAPS school properties**

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Medium

Project Description, Issue and Background: Identify vulnerable LAPS school properties, that need enhancements for defensible space.

Implementation: Develop priorities for identifying locations and implement enhancements.

Other Alternatives: TBD

Responsible Agency: LAPS

Partners: LAC Fire

Potential Funding: Local Funds, Grant funding
(BRIC, HMGP)

Cost Estimate: Medium

Benefits:
(Losses Avoided) Increased defensible space around schools to mitigate wildfire hazard.

Timeline: Ongoing 2028

Los Alamos County Action #23 (NEW)

Action Title: **Upgrade Evacuation route in Redenija Canyon.**

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Medium

Project Description, Issue and Background: Resurface road entering canyon and grade dirt road at least every 6 months to allow lower clearance vehicle access.

Current canyon road conditions are not conducive to lower clearance vehicles being able to readily access the area.

Implementation: Development of plans to resurface roads and evacuation route.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Public Works

Partners: Los Alamos County OEM

Potential Funding: Local and Grants

Cost Estimate: Medium

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** assistance with evacuations and traffic control

Timeline: 2026

Los Alamos County Action #24 (NEW)

Action Title: **Convert Bus fleet to electric**

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

**Project Description,
Issue and
Background:** Eliminate
Above ground fuel dependency in times of hazardous events.

Implementation: Systematically eliminate current fossil fuel bus fleet and replace with electric busses.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos Public Works/Atomic City Transit

Partners: TBD

Potential Funding: Local and Grants

Cost Estimate: High

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Community resiliency, assistance with evacuations and traffic control

Timeline: 2028 (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #25 (NEW)

Action Title: **Prescribed burning by State of NM**

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: High

Project Description, Issue and Background:	Reduce fuel sources to mitigate wildfires via prescribed burns throughout the county.
Implementation:	-partner with State of NM to identify areas of high risk to wildfire and plan prescribed burns.
Other Alternatives:	No action
Responsible Agency:	NM State Forestry
Partners:	Los Alamos County Fire and OEM
Potential Funding:	State Funding
Cost Estimate:	High
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Decrease fuel sources for wildfires.
Timeline:	2025 (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #26 (NEW)

Action Title:	Jernez Mountain Fire Protection Project
Jurisdiction:	Countywide
Priority:	High
Project Description, Issue and Background:	Provide consistent water supply for wildfire suppression on western flank of Los Alamos county and LANL underground camp. Provide potable water for ski area/campground and provide water for snow making at ski area.
Implementation:	-Identify water source -Develop action to actions to implement water supply
Other Alternatives:	No action
Responsible Agency:	Los Alamos County Fire
Partners:	TBD
Potential Funding:	Local and Grants
Cost Estimate:	Medium
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Consistent water supply to aid in fire suppression

Timeline: 2028

Los Alamos County Action #27 (NEW)

Action Title: Provide mechanisms for reporting trail tree removal needs

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Medium

Project Description, Issue and Background: Provide mechanisms (phone, email, text through Tyler 311) for trail users to report dead/leaning trees for removal.

Implementation: partner with Tyler 311 to develop and implement reporting system.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Public Works

Partners: Tyler 311

Potential Funding: Local and Grants (HMGP)

Cost Estimate: Low

Benefits: (Losses Avoided) Provide an expedited reporting system for on the ground users to report incidents.

Timeline: 2026

Los Alamos County Action #28 (NEW)

Action Title: Backup HVAC equipment at county buildings

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Low

Project Description, Issue and Background: Reduce public risk from lack of HVAC at county buildings, by supplying redundant systems.

Implementation: -Identify county buildings that are priority
-Purchase and install backup HVAC systems.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Public Works

Partners: Los Alamos Police Department (LAPD), Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD), American Red Cross, New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), Los Alamos Medical Center (LAMC)

Potential Funding: Local and Grants (HMGP and BRIC))

Cost Estimate: High

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Community resiliency

Timeline: 2028

Los Alamos County Action #29 (NEW)

Action Title: **Purchase Water Buffalo**

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: High

Project Description, Issue and Background: Purchase water buffalo for rapid deployment during wildfire events.

Implementation: -Secure funding to purchase water buffalo
-Purchase water buffalo

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Fire

Partners: Los Alamos County OEM

Potential Funding: Local and Grants (SHSGP)

Cost Estimate: \$45,000

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Community resiliency, immediate assistance with wildfire prevention and response

Timeline: 2025

Los Alamos County Action #30 (NEW)

Action Title:	Public Education
Jurisdiction:	Countywide
Priority:	High
Project Description, Issue and Background:	Public education and outreach for all hazard community preparedness
Implementation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Identify strategies for outreach-Purchase needed materials for handouts-Direct public to relevant news and social media sites for information
Other Alternatives:	No action
Responsible Agency:	Los Alamos County Office of Emergency Management
Partners:	Los Alamos Police Department (LAPD), Los Alamos Fire Department (LAFD), American Red Cross, New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), Los Alamos Medical Center (LAMC)
Potential Funding:	Local and Grants (SHSGP and EMPG)
Cost Estimate:	Low
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Community resiliency, community awareness of potential hazards and preparedness measures and supplementation of staffing at special events.
Timeline:	Implemented annually 2023-2028 (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #31 (NEW)

Action Title:	Hardening public buildings for wildfire
Jurisdiction:	Countywide
Priority:	Medium/High
Project Description, Issue and Background:	Hardening public buildings for wildfire resistance including double paned windows, and metal netting around opening

Implementation: -require new construction to use stronger building materials resistant to fire

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Code Enforcement

Partners: Los Alamos County OEM, LAFD

Potential Funding: Local and Grants (HMGP and BRIC)

Cost Estimate: High

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Community resiliency

Timeline: Implemented annually 2023-2028 (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #32 (NEW)

Action Title: **Widening of truck route**

Jurisdiction: Countywide

Priority: Medium

**Project Description,
Issue and
Background:** Widening of truck route and state road to accommodate evacuations for all hazards.

Implementation: -Identify main evacuation routes
-Secure funding to enhance evacuation routes.

Other Alternatives: No action

Responsible Agency: Los Alamos County Public Works

Partners: Los Alamos County OEM, NM State DOT

Potential Funding: Grant Funding (State and Federal)

Cost Estimate: High

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)** Community resiliency, evacuations

Timeline: 2028\

Los Alamos County Action #33 (NEW)

Action Title:	Slope Stabilization and Drainage Improvement
Jurisdiction:	Countywide
Priority:	Medium
Project Description, Issue and Background:	Slope stabilization and hardening along the Canada del Buey in White Rock due to increased development (Mirador) and improve drainage into the area.
Implementation:	-Slope stabilization hardening -Enhance drainage capacity
Other Alternatives:	No action
Responsible Agency:	Los Alamos County Public Works
Partners:	White Rock Townsite
Potential Funding:	Grants (HMGP and BRIC)
Cost Estimate:	Medium
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Community resiliency
Timeline:	2028

Los Alamos County Action #34 (NEW)

Action Title:	Tree Removal
Jurisdiction:	Countywide
Priority:	High
Project Description, Issue and Background:	Clear trees near power lines to enhance defensible space around power lines to prevent loss of power during all hazard events.
Implementation:	-removal of trees around power line right of ways

Other Alternatives:	No action
Responsible Agency:	Los Alamos County public works
Partners:	TBD
Potential Funding:	Local and Grants
Cost Estimate:	Medium
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Community resiliency .
Timeline:	Implemented annually 2023-2028 (Ongoing)

Los Alamos County Action #35 (New)

Action Title: Inundation analyses and updated H&H Study associated with the Los Alamos Canyon Dam

Jurisdiction:	Countywide
Priority:	Medium
Project Description, Issue and Background:	Inundation analyses and H&H Study for the Los Alamos Canyon Dam and downstream impact areas.
Implementation:	Upon funding sources received full study to be conducted.
Other Alternatives:	TBD
Responsible Agency:	OSE Dam Safety Bureau
Partners:	DEM, Public Works, and Public Utilities
Potential Funding:	FEMA, FMA, HMGP and BRIC
Cost Estimate:	Medium
Benefits:	Implement flood analyses and modeling

6 PLAN ADOPTION

Requirement §201.6(c)(5): [The local hazard mitigation plan shall include] documentation that the plan has been formally approved by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, county commissioner, Tribal Council).

The purpose of formally adopting this plan is to secure buy-in from Los Alamos County, raise awareness of the plan, and formalize the plan's implementation. The adoption of this plan completes Planning Step 9 of the 10-step planning process: Adopt the Plan, in accordance with the requirements of DMA 2000. The Los Alamos County Council has adopted this Local Hazard Mitigation Plan by passing a resolution. A copy of the resolution is included in Appendix C.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

Requirement §201.6(c)(4): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

Implementation and maintenance of the plan is critical to the overall success of hazard mitigation planning. This is Planning Step 10 of the 10-step planning process. This chapter provides an overview of the overall strategy for plan implementation and maintenance and outlines the method and schedule for monitoring, updating, and evaluating the plan. The chapter also discusses incorporating the plan into existing planning mechanisms and how to address continued public involvement.

Section 3.0 Planning Process includes information on the implementation and maintenance process since the 2016 plan was adopted. This section includes information on the implementation and maintenance process for this plan update.

Implementation

Once adopted, the plan faces the truest test of its worth: implementation. While this plan contains many worthwhile actions, the County will need to decide which action(s) to undertake first. Two factors will help with making that decision: the priority assigned the actions in the planning process and funding availability. Low or no-cost actions most easily demonstrate progress toward successful plan implementation.

An important implementation mechanism that is highly effective and low-cost is incorporation of the hazard mitigation plan recommendations and their underlying principles into other plans and mechanisms, such as the comprehensive plan and community wildfire protection plan for Los Alamos County. The County already implements policies and programs to reduce losses to life and property from hazards. This plan builds upon the momentum developed through previous and related planning efforts and mitigation programs and recommends implementing actions, where possible, through these other program mechanisms.

Mitigation is most successful when it is incorporated into the day-to-day functions and priorities of government and development. Implementation will be accomplished by adhering to the schedules identified for each action and through constant, pervasive, and energetic efforts to network and highlight the multi-objective, win-win benefits to each program and the Los Alamos County community and its stakeholders. This effort is achieved through the routine actions of monitoring agendas, attending meetings, and promoting a safe, sustainable community. Additional mitigation strategies could include consistent and ongoing enforcement of existing policies and vigilant review of programs for coordination and multi-objective

opportunities. Simultaneous to these efforts, it is important to maintain a constant monitoring of funding opportunities that can be leveraged to implement some of the more costly recommended actions.

This will include creating and maintaining a bank of ideas on how to meet local match or participation requirements. When funding does become available, the County will be in a position to capitalize on the opportunity. Funding opportunities to be monitored include special pre- and post-disaster funds, state and federal earmarked funds, benefit assessments, and other grant programs, including those that can serve or support multi-objective applications.

Role of Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee in Implementation and Maintenance

With adoption of this plan, the County will be responsible for the plan implementation and maintenance. Los Alamos County, led by the Office of Emergency Management (OEM), will reconvene the HMPC for plan implementation and maintenance. This HMPC will be the same committee (in form and function, if not actual individuals) that developed this LHMP Update and will also be responsible for the next formal update to the plan in five years. The HMPC will:

- Act as a forum for hazard mitigation issues;
- Disseminate hazard mitigation ideas and activities to all participants;
- Pursue the implementation of high-priority, low/no-cost recommended actions;
- Ensure hazard mitigation remains a consideration for community decision makers;
- Maintain a vigilant monitoring of multi-objective cost-share opportunities to help the community implement the plan's recommended actions for which no current funding exists;
- Monitor and assist in implementation and update of this plan;
- Report on plan progress and recommended changes to the Los Alamos County Council; and
- Inform and solicit input from the public.

The HMPC will not have any powers over County staff; it will be purely an advisory body. The primary duty is to see the plan successfully carried out and to report to the County Council and the public on the status of plan implementation and mitigation opportunities. Other duties include reviewing and promoting mitigation proposals, considering stakeholder concerns about hazard mitigation, passing concerns on to appropriate entities, and posting relevant information on the County website (and others as appropriate).

Maintenance

Plan maintenance implies an ongoing effort to monitor and evaluate plan implementation and to update the plan as progress, roadblocks, or changing circumstances are recognized.

Maintenance Schedule

The Los Alamos County OEM is responsible for initiating plan reviews and consulting with the heads of participating departments. In order to monitor progress and update the mitigation strategies identified in the action plan, Los Alamos County OEM and the standing HMPC will conduct an annual review of this plan and/or following a hazard event. An annual mitigation action progress report will be prepared by the HMPC and kept on file to assist with for future updates.

This plan will be updated, approved and adopted within a five-year cycle as per Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i) of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 unless disaster or other circumstances (e.g., changing regulations) require a change to this schedule. The County will inquire with DHSEM and FEMA for funds to assist with the update. It is recommended to begin seeking funds in 2026 as most applicable grants have multiple years to expend the funds. Funding sources may include the Emergency Management Performance Grants, Pre- Disaster Mitigation, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (if a presidential disaster has been declared), and Flood Mitigation Assistance grant funds. The next plan update should be completed and reapproved by DHSEM and FEMA Region VI by July 2028.

Maintenance Evaluation Process

Evaluation of progress can be achieved by monitoring changes in vulnerabilities identified in the plan. Changes in vulnerability can be identified by noting:

Decreased vulnerability as a result of implementing recommended actions;
Increased vulnerability as a result of new or altered hazards
Increased vulnerability as a result of new development.

Updates to this plan will:

Consider changes in vulnerability due to action implementation;
Document success stories where mitigation efforts have proven effective;
Document areas where mitigation actions were not effective;
Document any new hazards that may arise or were previously overlooked;
Incorporate new data or studies on hazards and risks;
Incorporate new capabilities or changes in capabilities;
Incorporate growth and development-related changes to infrastructure inventories; and
Incorporate new action recommendations or changes in action prioritization.

In order to best evaluate any changes in vulnerability as a result of plan implementation, the County will adhere to the following process:

A representative from the responsible office identified in each mitigation measure will be responsible for tracking and reporting on an annual basis to the department lead on action status and provide input on whether the action as implemented meets the defined objectives and is likely to be successful in reducing vulnerabilities.

If the action does not meet identified objectives, the lead will determine what additional measures may be implemented, and an assigned individual will be responsible for defining action scope, implementing the action, monitoring success of the action, and making any required modifications to the plan.

Changes will be made to the plan to accommodate for actions that have failed or are not considered feasible after a review of their consistency with established criteria, time frame, community priorities, and/or funding resources. Actions that were not ranked high but were identified as potential mitigation activities will be reviewed as well during the monitoring and update of this plan to determine feasibility of future implementation. Updating of the plan will be by written changes and submissions, as the HMPC deems appropriate and necessary, and as approved by the Los Alamos County Council. In keeping with the five-year update process, the HMPC will convene public meetings to solicit public input on the plan and its routine maintenance and the final product will be adopted by the governing council.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Another important implementation mechanism that is highly effective and low-cost is incorporation of the hazard mitigation plan recommendations and their underlying principles into other County plans and mechanisms. Where possible, plan participants have and will use existing plans and/or programs to implement hazard mitigation actions. As previously stated in Section 7.1 of this plan, mitigation is most successful when it is incorporated into the day-to-day functions and priorities of government and development. The point is re-emphasized here. As described in this plan's capability assessment, the County already implements policies and programs to reduce losses to life and property from hazards. This plan builds upon the momentum developed through previous and related planning efforts and mitigation programs and recommends implementing actions, where possible, through these other program mechanisms. These existing mechanisms include:

County Comprehensive Plan

County Emergency Operations Plan

County ordinances

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Capital improvement plans and budgets

Rio Grande Water Fund Comprehensive Plan for Wildfire and Water Source Protection

Other plans, regulations, and practices with a mitigation aspect

HMPC members involved in these other planning mechanisms have been and will be responsible for integrating the findings and recommendations of this plan with these other plans, programs, etc, as appropriate. As described in Section 7.1 Implementation, incorporation into existing planning mechanisms will be done through the routine actions of:

- Monitoring other planning/program agendas;
- Attending other planning/program meetings;
- Participating in other planning processes; and
- Monitoring community budget meetings for other community program opportunities.

The successful implementation of this mitigation strategy requires constant and vigilant review of existing plans and programs for coordination and multi-objective opportunities that promote a safe, sustainable community.

Examples of incorporation of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into existing planning mechanisms include:

- Integration of Wildfire actions identified in this mitigation strategy with the actions and implementation priorities established in existing Community Wildfire Protection Plans
- Using the risk assessment information to update the hazard analysis in the Los Alamos County Emergency Operations Plan.

Efforts should continuously be made to monitor the progress of mitigation actions implemented through these other planning mechanisms and, where appropriate, their priority actions should be incorporated into updates of this hazard mitigation plan.

Continued Public Involvement

Continued public involvement is imperative to the overall success of the plan's implementation. The update process provides an opportunity to solicit participation from new and existing stakeholders and to publicize success stories from the plan implementation and seek additional public comment. The plan maintenance and update process will include continued public and stakeholder involvement and input through attendance at designated committee meetings, web postings, press releases to local media, and through public hearings.

When the HMPC reconvenes for the update, they will coordinate with all stakeholders participating in the planning process—including those that joined the committee since the planning process began—to update and revise the plan. In reconvening, the HMPC plans to identify a public outreach subcommittee, which will be responsible for coordinating the activities necessary to involve the greater public. Public notice will be posted and public participation will be invited, at a minimum, through available website postings and press releases to the local media outlets, primarily newspapers. As part of this effort, at least one public meeting will be held and public comments will be solicited on the plan update draft.

Appendix A PLANNING PROCESS

Table A.1. List of HMPC and Stakeholders

Department	Contact	Title	Email	Kickoff Meeting	Stakeholder Workshop
LAC - OEM	Ulrich, Cody	Deputy Director	cody.ulrich@lacnm.us	X	X
LAC - Managers Office	Matteson, Linda	Deputy Manager	linda.matteson@lacnm.us		X
LAC - Managers Office	Laurent, Anne	Deputy Manager	anne.laurent@lacnm.us		X
LAC – Utilities	Philo Shelton	Public Works Director	Philo.shelton@lacnm.us	X	X
LAC – Attorney	Leaphart, Alvin	County Attorney	alvin.leaphart@lacnm.us		X
LAC – Risk/Safety	Klepeis, Steven	Risk Manager	steven.klepeis@lacnm.us		X
LAC – PIO	Bucklin, Leslie	Assistant Director	Le.bucklin@lacnm.us	X	X
LAC - Utilities	D'Anna, Cathy	Public Relations Manager	catherine.danna@lacnm.us		X
LAC- Environmental Services	Gabaldon, Armando	Manager	Armondo.gabaldon@lacnm.us		X
LAC-Facilities	Zerr, James	Manager	Jim.zerr@lacnm.us	X	X
LAC-Parks	Parker, Wendy	Superintendent	Wendy.parker@lacnm.us	X	X
LAC-Transit Div,	Granillo, Annette	Operations Manager	annette.granillo@lacnm.us	X	X
LAC- Environmental Services	Levings, Joshua	Office Manager	Joshua.levings@lacnm.us		X
	Servey, Wendy	Deputy Chief	Wendy.servey@lacnm.us		X
LAC-Transit	Barrela, James	Transit Supervisor	James.barella@lacnm.us		X
LAC-Public Works	Martinez, Eric	Engineer	Eric.martinez@lacnm.us		X
LAC-Airport	Rodgers, Geoff	Airport Manger	Geoff.rodgers@lacnm.us		X
LAPD	Morris, Oliver	Assistant Chief	Oliver.morris@lacnm.us		X
LAPD	Roberts, Daniel	Operations Commander	Daniel.roberts@lacnm.us		X
Volunteer	Zoltai, John	LAARC	John@zoltai.com		X
LAC- OEM	Beverley Simpson	Emergency Manager	Beverley.simpson@lacnm.us	X	X
LAC- Managers Office	Salazar, Jacqueline	Executive Assistant	jacqueline.salazar@lacnm.us	X	

X: denotes meeting attendance

AGENDAS AND SIGN IN SHEETS



Los Alamos County NM, 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Kick-Off Meeting

September 28, 2022, | 10:00 – 11:30 AM (Mountain)

AGENDA

- **Introductions**
 - Name, Department/Agency
 - What previous experience do you have (if any) with hazard planning?
 - In your opinion, what is the top hazard/threat to Los Alamos County?
- **Hazard Mitigation Planning**
 - Brief introduction to hazard mitigation planning
 - Mitigation benefits and common projects/measures
- **2022 Plan Update Process**
 - FEMA recommended process and requirements
 - 2022 Plan Update focus areas
 - First steps: hazard events to include, goals of the mitigation plan
- **Roles and Expectations**
- **Public & Stakeholder Involvement**
 - Identify key contacts
 - Define "public" for involvement in plan development
 - Local practices for public involvement
- **Project Timeline**
- **Data Requests**
- **Next Steps**

Support Team Contact

Matt Stanley
Integrated Solutions Consulting
Matt.Stanley@i-s-consulting.com
504.645.1616



Los Alamos County NM, 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Jurisdictional Workshop
February 8, 2023, | 1:00 – 4:30 PM (Mountain)

AGENDA

Meeting Purpose: The purpose of this meeting is to engage and collect information from the participating jurisdictions within Los Alamos County.

- Introductions
- Mitigation Overview/Recap
- Hazard Summary Worksheet Review
- Mitigation Goals
- Mitigation Strategies
- Review Ongoing Mitigation Actions/Projects
- Identify New Mitigation Actions

Support Team Contact

Jake Halley
Integrated Solutions Consulting
Jacob.Halley@i-s-consulting.com
318.381.3429



- SIGN-IN SHEET: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update -

Hazard Mitigation Plan: Jurisdictional Workshop (02/08/2023)
Los Alamos County, New Mexico

Name	Agency	Phone	E-mail
Cody Ulrich	Los Alamos County DEH	505 709 0436	cody.ulrich@lacnm.us
Jacob Halley	ISC	318.381.3429	jacob.halley@i-s-consulting.com
Bill Boedeker	Los Alamos ARC	505-695-9882	boedeker@ayhermesa.com
DAVID MARTINEZ	Los Alamos COO	505-707-7100	david.martinez@lacnm.us
Carter Payne	LA Pub. Sch	505-663-2228	j.payne@laschools.net
STEVEN Klepeis	Risk/Safety	505-662-8192	STEVEN.Klepeis@lacnm.us
Leslie E. Bucklin	County	505-442-0825	le.bucklin@lacnm.us
Cathy D'Anna	Dept. of Pub. Utilities	505-709-8646	Catherine.danna@lacnm.us
ARMANDO GABALDONI	LAC Parks/Recreation	505-709-0441	armando.gabaldoni@lacnm.us
James Zarr	LAC Facilities	505-690-0380	Jim.Zarr@lacnm.us
Wendy Parker	Parks Div.	505-709-5955	Wendy.parker@lacnm.us
Annette Granillo	Transit Div	505-709-7098	annette.granillo@lacnm.us
Joshua Leving	Environmental Svcs	505-707-7663	joshua.leving@lacnm.us
Wendy Servey	Los Alamos Fire Dept	505 695-3643	wendy.servy@lacnm.us
Linda Matteson	County Mgr. Office	505-662-8086	Linda.matteson@lacnm.us
Parker Twiss	ISC		parker.twiss@i-s-consulting.com
James Barela	Los Alamos County Atomic City Transit	505-663-1770	james.barela@lacnm.us

Los Alamos County NM, 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Jurisdictional Workshop
February 9, 2023, | 9:00 AM– 12:00 PM (Mountain)

AGENDA

Meeting Purpose: The purpose of this meeting is to engage and collect information from the participating jurisdictions within Los Alamos County.

- Introductions
- Mitigation Overview/Recap
- Hazard Summary Worksheet Review
- Mitigation Goals
- Mitigation Strategies
- Review Ongoing Mitigation Actions/Projects
- Identify New Mitigation Actions

Support Team Contact

Jake Halley
Integrated Solutions Consulting
Jacob.Halley@i-s-consulting.com
318.381.3429



Hazard Mitigation Plan: Jurisdictional Workshop (02/08/2023)
Los Alamos County, New Mexico

[illegible]

Los Alamos County NM, 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Public Meeting
February 8, 2023, | 5:00 – 6:30 PM (Mountain)

AGENDA

- Introductions
- What is Hazard Mitigation?
- Hazard Mitigation Plan Overview
- Hazards of Greatest Concern for Citizens of Los Alamos County
- Examples of Home-Owner/Individual Mitigation Actions
- Question/Answer Session

Support Team Contact

Jake Halley
Integrated Solutions Consulting
Jacob.Halley@i-s-consulting.com
318.381.3429



Hazard Mitigation Plan: Public Meeting Los Alamos (02/08/2023)
Los Alamos County, New Mexico

[illegible]

Los Alamos County NM, 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Public Meeting

February 9, 2023, | 12:00 – 1:00 PM (Mountain)

AGENDA

- Introductions
- What is Hazard Mitigation?
- Hazard Mitigation Plan Overview
- Hazards of Greatest Concern for Citizens of Los Alamos County
- Examples of Home-Owner/Individual Mitigation Actions
- Question/Answer Session

Support Team Contact

Jake Halley

Integrated Solutions Consulting

Jacob.Halley@i-s-consulting.com

318.381.3429



Hazard Mitigation Plan: Public Meeting Los Alamos (02/08/2023)
Los Alamos County, New Mexico

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County Public Meetings For Hazard Mitigation Plan Feb. 8-9

Submitted by Carol A. Clark on January 30, 2023 - 6:08 am



COUNTY News:

Los Alamos County Emergency Management (EM) Division is working with Integrated Solutions Consulting (ISC) to hold two in-person public meetings regarding the importance of hazard mitigation planning and an overview of the County's Plan.

Citizens are encouraged to attend either meeting 5-6:30 p.m., Feb. 8 at Fuller Lodge at 2132 Central Ave. in Los Alamos or noon to 1 p.m., Feb. 9 at the White Rock Fire Station #3 at 129 N.M. in White Rock.

The purpose of hazard mitigation planning is to identify policies and actions that can be implemented before a disaster occurs to reduce risk and future losses. Mitigation forms the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction and repeated damage.

During the public meetings, representatives from ISC will provide an overview of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, share results from the Hazard Mitigation Survey conducted in fall 2022, provide examples of individual mitigation actions citizens can take to ensure their homes and families are prepared, and conduct a question-and-answer session. Light refreshments will be provided.

Direct questions to Cody Ulrich at 505.662.8290.

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Hazard Mitigation Plan public meetings Feb. 8 & 9

Los Alamos County Emergency Management (EM) Division is working with Integrated Solutions Consulting (ISC) to hold two in-person public meetings regarding the importance of hazard mitigation planning and an overview of the County's Plan. Citizens are encouraged to attend either meeting on February 8 from 5-6:30 p.m. at Fuller Lodge (2132 Central Ave, Los Alamos), or February 9 from noon-1 p.m. at the White Rock Fire Station ... [See more](#)





COUNTY NEWS RELEASE

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If you have any questions, please contact Cody Ulrich at (505) 662-8290.

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JANUARY 27, 2023

County: Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Meetings Slated For Feb. 8 & 9



COUNTY NEWS RELEASE

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County Hazard Mitigation Survey Launches Today

Submitted by Carol A. Clark on November 1, 2022 - 7:46 pm

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November 1-18

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6 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 1 Home**



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County Hazard Mitigation Survey Launches Today

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November 1-18

www.lacnm.com/HazardSurvey

LOS ALAMOS
Office of Emergency Management

COUNTY News:

Los Alamos County Emergency Management (EM) Division is conducting a study to better understand the preparedness needs and risk perceptions of those who live and work in the County as part of the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process.


To do so, a questionnaire has been created, and EM encourages the entire community to participate. The Hazard Mitigation Survey is open to the public today, Nov. 1-18.

The purpose of hazard mitigation planning is to identify policies and actions that can be implemented before a disaster occurs to reduce risk and future losses. Mitigation forms the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

"Understanding community perceptions when assessing potential risks will help us prioritize and plan mitigation projects accordingly," explains Cody Ulrich, Los Alamos County Emergency Management Specialist.

The questionnaire should only take about 10 minutes to complete. All responses will be kept confidential, and the community's participation is strictly voluntary. The public's input will enable the County to better serve the community through the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process.

Members of the public with any questions, contact Cody Ulrich at 505.662.8290.

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Hazard Mitigation Survey Launches Today, Nov. 1

Los Alamos County Emergency Management (EM) Division is conducting a study to better understand the preparedness needs and risk perceptions of those who live and work in the County as part of the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process. To do so, a questionnaire has been created, and EM encourages the entire community to participate. The Hazard Mitigation Survey (<https://survey.alchemer.com/.../2022-Los-Alamos-County-NM>)... See more

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- Nuclear Emergencies
- Cerro Pelado Fire Updates

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)

What is a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan?

A Local Hazard Mitigation Plan -1) assesses risk due to natural hazards, 2) identifies actions to implement that reduce future losses, and 3) maintains the county's eligibility for federal mitigation funds per the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Most people who live or work in Los Alamos County have been affected by natural hazards in one way or another. The County and its residents are vulnerable to a variety of hazards, including wildfire, flood, earthquake, dam failure, and severe weather events. The cost to a community in the wake of a natural disaster is more than rising response and recovery expenses; it can also result in property damage, personal injury, and loss of life. And while it is impossible to prevent all hazards from occurring, we can reduce the impact and sometimes eliminate the threat through good planning and good mitigation measures. This is why federal, state, and local governments have prioritized LHMP.

We're updating our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

In early 2023 we began the process of updating the 2016 council-adopted [Los Alamos Hazard Mitigation Plan](#). With public feedback, our project team looked at the changing conditions in the community to update the plan's established goals and identify and prioritize projects that will reduce the impacts of future disasters on people and property, as well as on critical facilities and infrastructure. An added benefit is that Los Alamos County becomes eligible to submit applications for Hazard Mitigation grant funding as opportunities arise.

Download a copy of the 2023 DRAFT Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and then complete the form below to provide us your feedback. Feedback will be collected until 11:59 p.m. on August 14, 2023.

2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan - DRAFT

[Executive Summary & Sec. 1: Introduction](#)
[Sec. 2: Community Profile](#)
[Sec. 3: Planning Process](#)
[Sec. 4: Risk Assessment](#)
[Sec. 5: Mitigation Strategy](#)
[Sec. 6: Plan Adoption](#)
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Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

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- Nuclear Emergencies
- Cerro Pelado Fire Updates

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

After you've reviewed the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan DRAFT, we'd appreciate your feedback. Please take a few moments and let us know your thoughts. Thank you.

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Email (optional)

Comments

Maximum 1000 characters (1000 remaining)

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Los Alamos County: Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan Posted For Public Review And Feedback

Submitted by Carol A. Clark on July 26, 2023 - 2:22 pm



COUNTY News:

Los Alamos County's Emergency Management Office has released its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) draft for public review. The draft plan can be found on the county's Hazard Mitigation webpage <https://lacnm.com/LHMP>. Paper copies are available upon request from the Emergency Management office at 2500 Trinity Drive. After reviewing the plan, the public is encouraged to provide input in the online form also on the webpage.

The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is a critical document that outlines the county's strategy to mitigate the impact of various hazards, including natural disasters and other emergencies. By identifying potential risks and implementing appropriate measures, county officials aim to enhance community resilience and safeguard its residents and infrastructure.

The emergency management team began the process of updating its adopted 2016 plan earlier this year. Information collected through a series of public meetings, citizen survey responses and considerations for changing environmental conditions have been incorporated into the draft plan with an updated mitigation strategy.

Public Feedback Encouraged:

Deputy Emergency Manager Cody Ulrich invites all residents and stakeholders to actively participate in the review and comment phase of the process. Public input is highly valued, as it ensures that the plan accurately addresses Los Alamos County's unique challenges. Ulrich says that an online comment form has been added to the Hazard Mitigation webpage: <https://lacnm.com/LHMP> below the draft plan pdf links. Comments will be accepted until 11:59 p.m. on Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The emergency management team will use this feedback to make appropriate adjustments before forwarding it to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for review and then presenting it to the county council for adoption.

For additional inquiries or more information about the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan review process, please contact the Ulrich at Cody.Ulrich@lacnm.com or 505.662.8283.

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JULY 27, 2023

Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan Posted By County's Emergency Management Office For Public Review And Feedback



COUNTY NEWS RELEASE

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The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is a critical document that outlines the county's strategy to mitigate the impact of various hazards, including natural disasters and other emergencies. By identifying potential risks and implementing appropriate measures, county officials aim to enhance community resilience and safeguard its residents and infrastructure. The emergency management team began the process

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Clarification on Terminology to be used during the Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

HAZARD – Something that is potentially dangerous

Natural – dangerous situations or events driven by the conditions of nature

Man-made – dangerous incidents driven by human interaction with the physical environment.

MITIGATION – Hazard Mitigation means any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards.

PLANNING PROCESS – This is the method in which AMEC uses to make sure all the required components of the plan are included so that the State and FEMA approval process is successful.

AMEC'S 10 STEP PLANNING PROCESS USES A COMBINATION OF THREE RECOMMENDED PROCESSES – DMA, FMA AND COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM (CRS)

FEMA Phases	Hazard Mitigation Grant and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Programs (DMA, 44 CFR 201)	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (44 CFR 78.5)	Community Rating System Floodplain Management Planning (10-Step Process)
Phase I Organize Resources	Coordination among agencies	Coordination with other agencies or organizations	Organize to prepare the plan
	Integration with other planning efforts	Involve the public, including a description of the planning process. Public involvement may include workshops, public meetings, or hearings	Coordination with other agencies
	Involve public throughout the planning process		Involve the public
Phase II Assess Risks	Identify all hazards	Flood hazard area inventory that identifies the flood risk, including estimates of the number and types of structures at risk and repetitive-loss properties	Assess the (flooding) hazard
	Profile hazard events		
	Assess vulnerability	Problem identification, including a description of the existing flood hazard, the extent of flood depth and damage potential, and the applicant's floodplain management goals	Assess the problem
	Estimate potential losses		
Phase III Develop the Mitigation Plan	Documentation of planning process	Review of possible mitigation actions, including the identification and evaluation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation actions	Set goals
	Capability assessment		Review possible activities
	Develop hazard mitigation goals		Draft an action plan
	Identification and analysis of mitigation measures		

FEMA Phases	Hazard Mitigation Grant and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Programs (DMA, 44 CFR 201)	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (44 CFR 78.5)	Community Rating System Floodplain Management Planning (10-Step Process)
	Funding sources		
Phase IV Implement and Monitor Progress and Project Management/ Project Tracking	Adoption	Documentation of the formal plan adoption by the legal entity submitting the plan (e.g., governor, mayor, county executive)	Adopt the plan
	Implementation of mitigation measures		Implement, evaluate, and revise the plan
	Monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan		
	Continued public involvement		

RISK – A combination of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure. The impact a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community and refers to the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage.

VULNERABILITY – Being open to damage or attack. The likelihood that an area or sector will be negatively affected by a hazard event.

IMPACT - Measured or observed affect of a hazard event that could include social, economic, and environmental sectors.

MITIGATION CAPABILITIES - In the context of hazard mitigation, mitigation capabilities relate to loss prevention mechanisms implemented by a jurisdiction or community that act to reduce hazard-related impacts from a hazard event.

MITIGATION STRATEGY – As a part of the planning process, each participating jurisdiction is required to identify their specific mitigation goals, objectives and actions (collectively referred to as the mitigation strategy) designed to reduce the risk and vulnerability of a community to identified hazards.

Goals are a broader statement of what a jurisdiction would like to work toward accomplishing. Such as: "Reduce impacts from natural hazards on life, wildlife, property and the environment."

Objectives provide more specifics on how to obtain the goal. Such as: "Increase awareness about natural hazards."

Actions are specific projects that will need to be implemented to successfully accomplishing identified goals and objectives. Such as: "Develop a natural hazards public outreach program."

PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS – A participating jurisdiction may be defined as a geographical area over which a governing body has the power and right to exercise authority as in a County, City, Township, Parish, Borough, Tribal and Special District; however, there might not be a distinct political boundary as in a watershed or metropolitan district. A participating jurisdiction for purposes of this LHMP update include any jurisdiction that is willing to meet the plan participation requirements and is seeking approval of the plan for their jurisdiction.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE (HMPC) - The HMPC is a committee made up of local representation from all the jurisdictions, who want to participate in the planning process, that are located within an identified geographical boundary (i.e., Los Alamos County Planning Area. For example: this includes representation for each municipality, city, town, and special district within a county, as well as representation for the county government and/or any special district and/or unincorporated area within the county. Also included on the HMPC are other agencies, neighboring jurisdictions, and other public and private stakeholders with an interest in the Los Alamos County LHMP update process.

OVERVIEW

The contents of this workbook have been designed to assist Los Alamos County in collecting necessary background information to support the hazard mitigation planning process pursuant to the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000.

The essential information needed to support the planning process includes background information about Los Alamos County in general and relative to hazards, risks, vulnerabilities, and mitigation capabilities as previously described.

The planning process is heavily dependent on the data submitted back to AMEC by each of the participating jurisdictions represented. The DMA plan development process does not require the development of new data, but requires *existing data only*.

The goal of this process is to produce a hazard mitigation plan that meets the needs of each participating jurisdiction, as well as the requirements of DMA and CRS and that contains a list of projects that may be eligible for federal mitigation funding, pre and post disaster.

PARTICIPATION

The DMA planning regulations and guidance stress that each jurisdiction seeking the required FEMA approval of their mitigation plan must:

- Participate in the process;
- Provide details about their specific geographical planning area where the risk in their area differs from that experienced by the entire area;
- Identify specific projects to be eligible for funding; and
- Have the governing board formally adopt the plan.

For HMPC members, 'participation' means the planning committee representatives will:

- Attend and participate in Local HMPC meetings;
- Provide available data that is requested of the HMPC coordinator
- Review and provide/coordinate comments on the draft plans;
- Advertise, coordinate and participate in the public input process; and
- Coordinate the formal adoption of the plan by the governing board.

DATA COLLECTION WORKBOOK

This workbook contains an explanation of the types of hazard mitigation or loss prevention data that is needed for the hazard mitigation planning process. This workbook identifies specific requirements for general community information, the Risk Assessment Process (ie., Hazard Identification and Profiles; Vulnerability Assessment; Capability Assessment), as well as defines requirements for development of the Mitigation Strategy.

The worksheets have been developed to facilitate the data collection process. This needs to be completed by a representative from Los Alamos County and returned as soon as possible. Completion of the data collection workbook will serve two purposes:

- 1) They will help facilitate the collection of the necessary information from the local perspective; and
- 2) They will function as evidence of "participation" in the planning process.

Hazard Ranking Worksheet Completed by Stakeholders at workshops:

Hazards

Name: _____; E-mail: _____;
Jurisdiction/Organization/Agency: _____

Please describe any specific and/or unique concerns/risks that this hazard poses to your jurisdiction and/or organization. For example, are there properties that are at risk of repetitive damages from this hazard? Are certain population groups in your jurisdictions more vulnerable to this hazard? Are there specific neighborhoods or areas in your community that are more at risk from one of these hazards?

Spatial Extent

Limited: Less than 10% of planning area

Significant: 10-50% of planning area

Extensive: 50-100% of planning area

Hazard	Limited	Significant	Extensive	2016 Rank	2023 Rank
Dam Failure				Limited	
Drought				Extensive	
Floods: 100/500 Year				Extensive	
Flood: Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding				Limited	
Landslides (includes Rockfall)				Significant	
Severe Weather: High Winds				Limited	
Severe Weather: Lightning				Extensive	
Severe Weather: Thunderstorms (Hail/Monsoon)				Limited	
Severe Weather: Winter Storm and Extreme Cold				Extensive	
Wildfire				Extensive	
Volcanoes				Significant	

Probability of Future Occurrences

Low: Occurs less than once every 10 years or more

Medium: Occurs less than once every 5 to 10 years

High: Occurs once every year or up to once every five years

Hazard	Low	Medium	High	2016 Rank	2023 Rank
Dam Failure				Low	
Drought				Medium	
Earthquake				Low	
Floods: 100/500 Year				Low	

Flood: Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding				High	
Landslides (includes Rockfall)				Medium	
Severe Weather: High Winds				High	
Severe Weather: Lightning				High	
Severe Weather: Thunderstorms (Hail/Monsoon)				High	
Severe Weather: Winter Storm and Extreme Cold				High	
Wildfire				High	
Volcanoes				Low	

Magnitude/Severity

Low: Negligible property damages (less than 5% of all buildings and infrastructure) Negligible loss of quality of life. Local emergency response capability is sufficient to manage the hazard.

Medium: Moderate property damages (15% to 50% of all buildings and infrastructure) Some loss of quality of life. Emergency response capability, economic and geographic effects of the hazard are of sufficient magnitude to involve one or more counties.

High: Property damages to greater than 50% of all buildings and infrastructure. Significant loss of quality of life Emergency response capability, economic and geographic effects of the hazard are of sufficient magnitude to require federal assistance

Hazard	Low	Medium	High	2016 Rank	2023 Rank
Dam Failure				Medium	
Drought				Low	
Earthquake				High	
Floods: 100/500 Year				Medium	
Flood: Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding				Medium	
Landslides (includes Rockfall)				Low	
Severe Weather: High Winds				Low	
Severe Weather: Lightning				Low	
Severe Weather: Thunderstorms (Hail/Monsoon)				Medium	

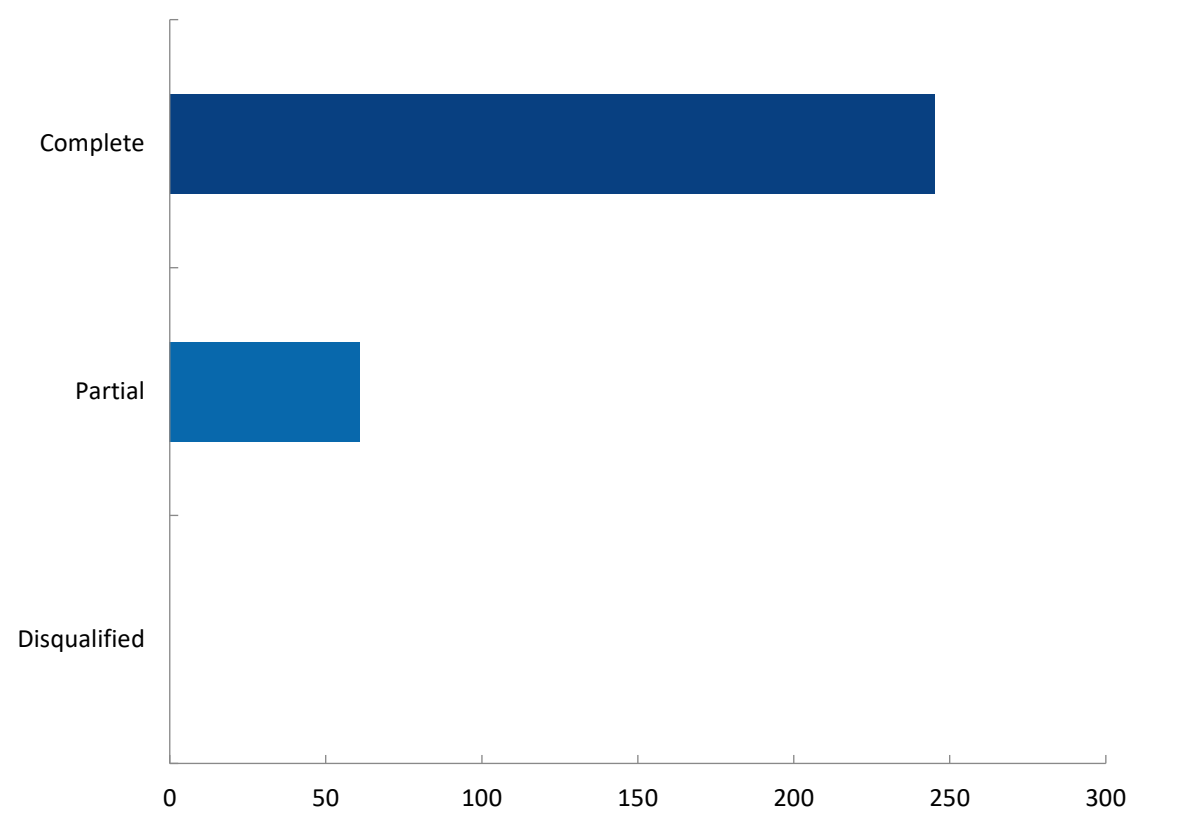
Significance**Low:** minimal potential impact**Medium:** moderate potential impact**High:** widespread potential impact

Hazard	Low	Medium	High	2016 Rank	2023 Rank
Dam Failure				Medium	
Drought				Low	
Earthquake				Medium-High	
Floods: 100/500 Year				Medium	
Flood: Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding				High	
Landslides (includes Rockfall)				Medium	
Severe Weather: High Winds				Low	
Severe Weather: Lightning				Medium	
Severe Weather: Thunderstorms (Hail/Monsoon)				Medium	
Severe Weather: Winter Storm and Extreme Cold				Low	
Wildfire				High	
Volcanoes				Low	

Report for 2022 Los Alamos County, NM: Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Questionnaire

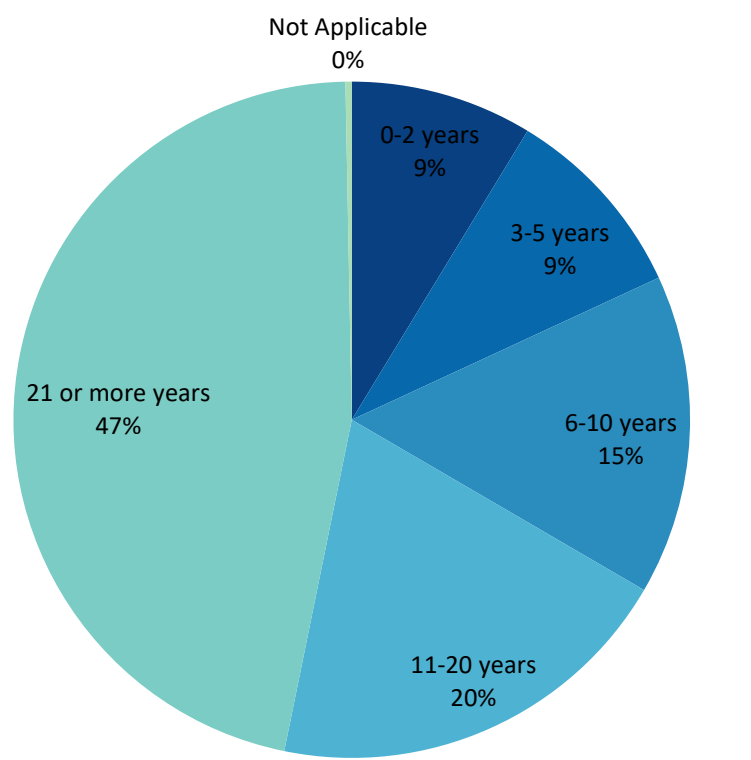
2022 Los Alamos County, NM: Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Questionnaire

Response Statistics



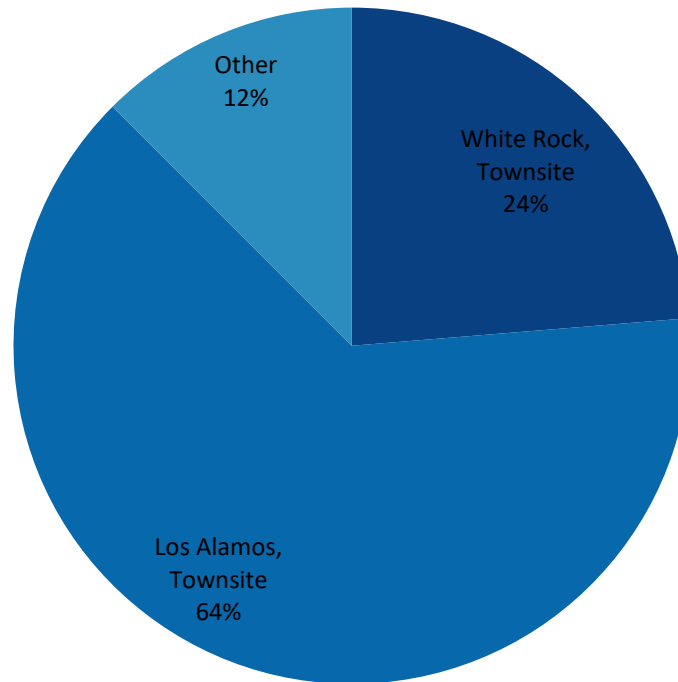
	Count	Percent
Complete	245	80.1
Partial	61	19.9
Disqualified	0	0
Total	306	

1.Approximately how many years have you lived or worked (if you are not a resident) in Los Alamos County, New Mexico?



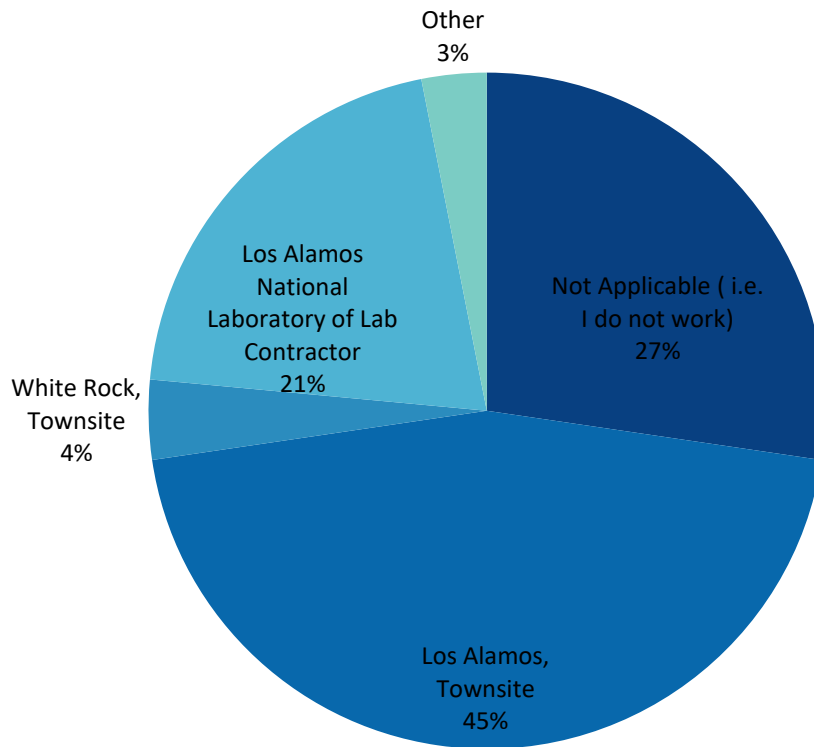
Value	Percent	Count
0-2 years	8.7%	25
3-5 years	9.4%	27
6-10 years	15.3%	44
11-20 years	19.8%	57
21 or more years	46.5%	134
Not Applicable	0.3%	1
	Total	288

2.Please indicate the jurisdiction that best represents the location of your home address/place of residence.



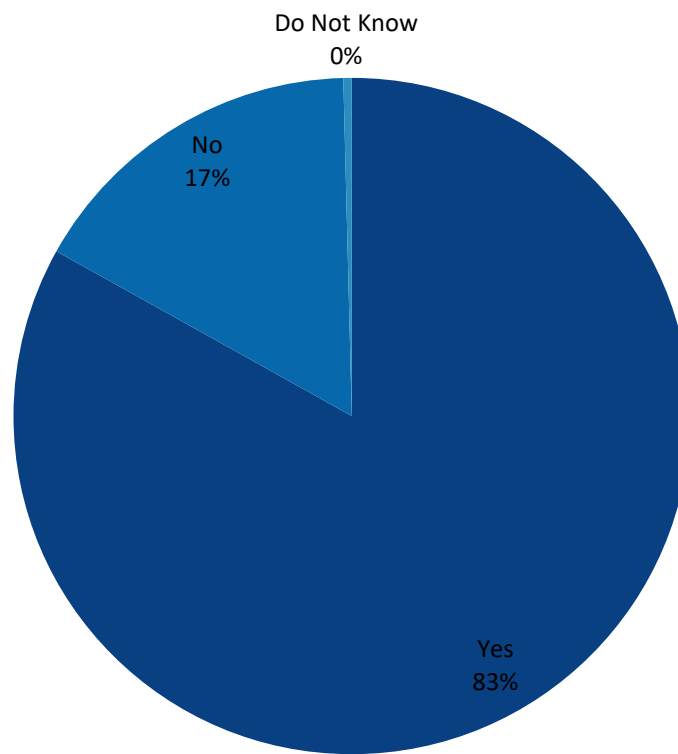
Value	Percent	Count
White Rock, Townsite	23.7%	68
Los Alamos, Townsite	63.8%	183
Other	12.5%	36
	Total	287

3.Please indicate the jurisdiction that best represents the location where you work (i.e. place of business).



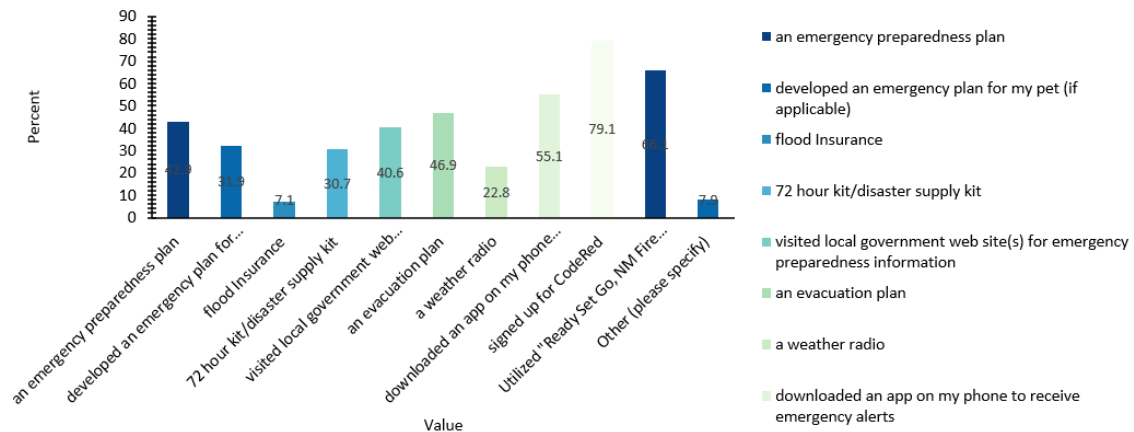
Value	Percent	Count
Not Applicable (i.e. I do not work)	27.3%	79
Los Alamos, Townsite	45.3%	131
White Rock, Townsite	3.8%	11
Los Alamos National Laboratory of Lab Contractor	20.4%	59
Other	3.1%	9
	Total	289

4.Do you have consistent, and stable internet access?



Value	Percent	Count
Yes	83.1%	217
No	16.5%	43
Do Not Know	0.4%	1
	Total	261

5. Please indicate those activities you have done to prepare for emergencies and disasters

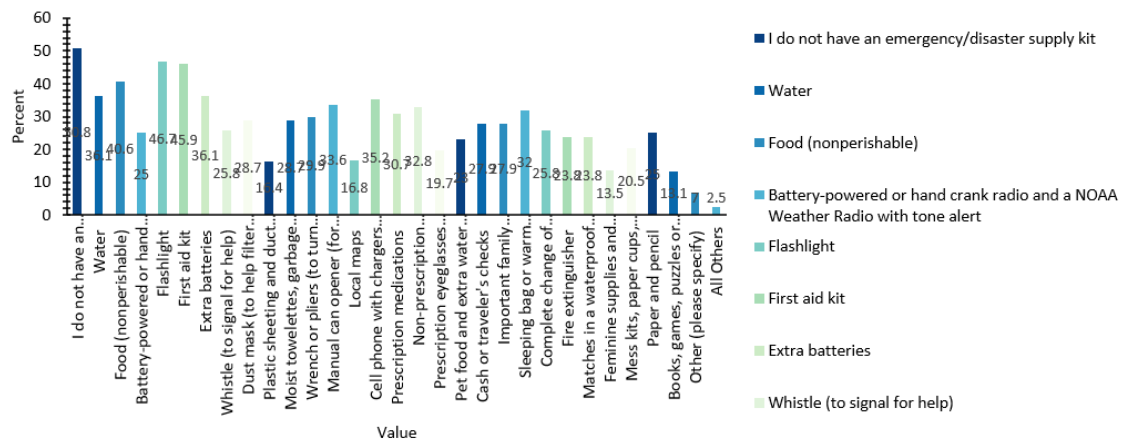


sters. Please select ALL that apply. I have...

Value	Percent	Count
an emergency preparedness plan	42.9%	109
developed an emergency plan for my pet (if applicable)	31.9%	81
flood Insurance	7.1%	18
72 hour kit/disaster supply kit	30.7%	78
visited local government web site(s) for emergency preparedness information	40.6%	103
an evacuation plan	46.9%	119
a weather radio	22.8%	58
downloaded an app on my phone to receive emergency alerts	55.1%	140
signed up for CodeRed	79.1%	201

Utilized "Ready Set Go, NM Fire Prevention Programs"	66.1%	168
Other (please specify)	7.9%	20

6.If you have an emergency supply kit, what items do you have in your kit? Please select ALL that apply.

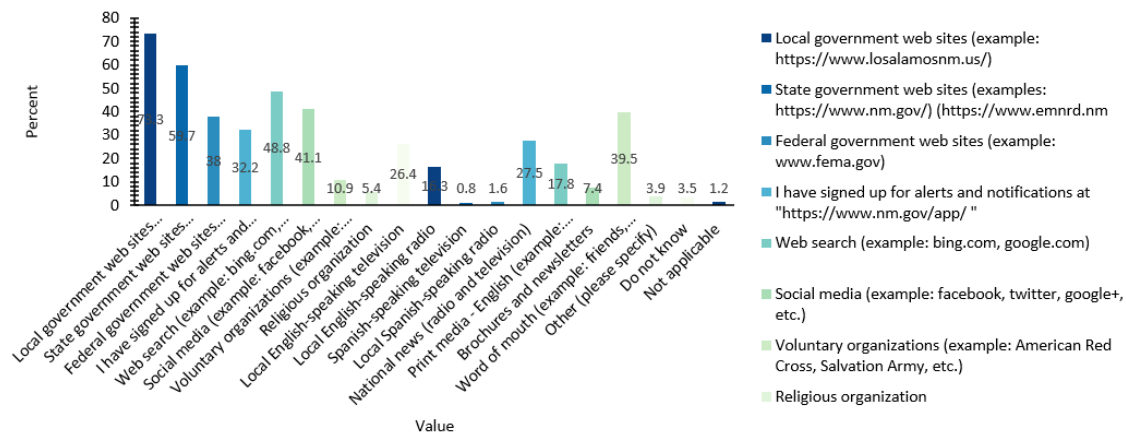


Value	Percent	Count
I do not have an emergency/disaster supply kit	50.8%	124
Water	36.1%	88
Food (nonperishable)	40.6%	99
Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert	25.0%	61
Flashlight	46.7%	114
First aid kit	45.9%	112
Extra batteries	36.1%	88
Whistle (to signal for help)	25.8%	63
Dust mask (to help filter contaminated air)	28.7%	70
Plastic sheeting and duct tape (to shelter in place)	16.4%	40

Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties (for personal sanitation)	28.7%	70
Wrench or pliers (to turn off utilities)	29.9%	73
Manual can opener (for food)	33.6%	82
Local maps	16.8%	41
Cell phone with chargers and a backup battery	35.2%	86
Prescription medications	30.7%	75
Non-prescription medications such as pain relievers, anti-diarrhea medication, antacids or laxatives	32.8%	80
Prescription eyeglasses and contact lens solution	19.7%	48
Infant formula, bottles, diapers, wipes and diaper rash cream	2.5%	6
Pet food and extra water for your pet	23.0%	56
Cash or traveler's checks	27.9%	68
Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records saved electronically or in a waterproof, portable container	27.9%	68
Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person	32.0%	78
Complete change of clothing appropriate for your climate and sturdy shoes	25.8%	63
Fire extinguisher	23.8%	58

Matches in a waterproof container	23.8%	58
Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items	13.5%	33
Mess kits, paper cups, plates, paper towels and plastic utensils	20.5%	50
Paper and pencil	25.0%	61
Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children	13.1%	32
Other (please specify)	7.0%	17

7. Please indicate where you go to obtain emergency and disaster related information? Please select ALL that apply.



Value	Percent	Count
Local government web sites (example: https://www.losalamosnm.us/)	73.3%	189
State government web sites (examples: https://www.nm.gov/) (https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/sfd/fire-prevention-programs/ready-set-go-new-mexico/) (https://nmfireinfo.com/)	59.7%	154
Federal government web sites (example: www.fema.gov)	38.0%	98
I have signed up for alerts and notifications at "https://www.nm.gov/app/ "	32.2%	83
Web search (example: bing.com , google.com)	48.8%	126
Social media (example: facebook, twitter, google+, etc.)	41.1%	106
Voluntary organizations (example: American Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.)	10.9%	28

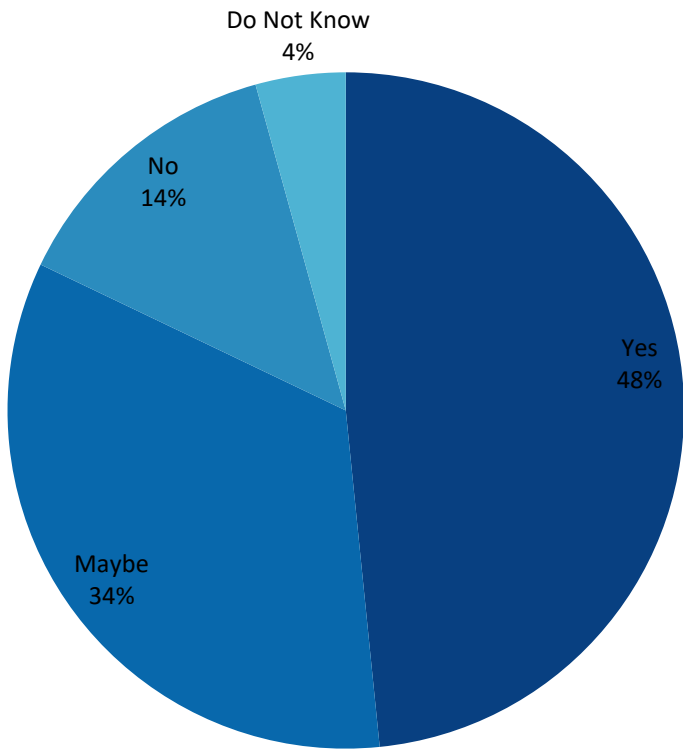
Religious organization	5.4%	14
Local English-speaking television	26.4%	68
Local English-speaking radio	16.3%	42
Spanish-speaking television	0.8%	2
Local Spanish-speaking radio	1.6%	4
National news (radio and television)	27.5%	71
Print media - English (example: newspapers)	17.8%	46
Brochures and newsletters	7.4%	19
Word of mouth (example: friends, family, co-workers)	39.5%	102
Other (please specify)	3.9%	10
Do not know	3.5%	9
Not applicable	1.2%	3

8. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neither Agree nor Disagree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Do Not Know		Responses
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count
Los Alamos County is providing the services necessary to prepare me for a disaster.	25	9.6%	105	40.4%	72	27.7%	24	9.2%	9	3.5%	25	9.6%	260
I am familiar with Los Alamos County's web site (https://www.losalamosnm.us/) and can easily obtain information about emergencies and disasters.	46	17.8%	115	44.4%	51	19.7%	29	11.2%	7	2.7%	11	4.2%	259
During times of emergency, information is provided in a format I can understand.	48	18.6%	132	51.2%	46	17.8%	17	6.6%	4	1.6%	11	4.3%	258
I can easily obtain emergency information in times of crisis.	41	15.9%	123	47.7%	52	20.2%	26	10.1%	3	1.2%	13	5.0%	258

9. Please indicate how Los Alamos County can better assist you in preparing for emergencies and disasters (example: provide preparedness materials in my language).

10.If a disaster (i.e. snow storm) impacted Los Alamos County, knocking out electricity and running water, would your household be able to manage on its own for at least three (3) days?



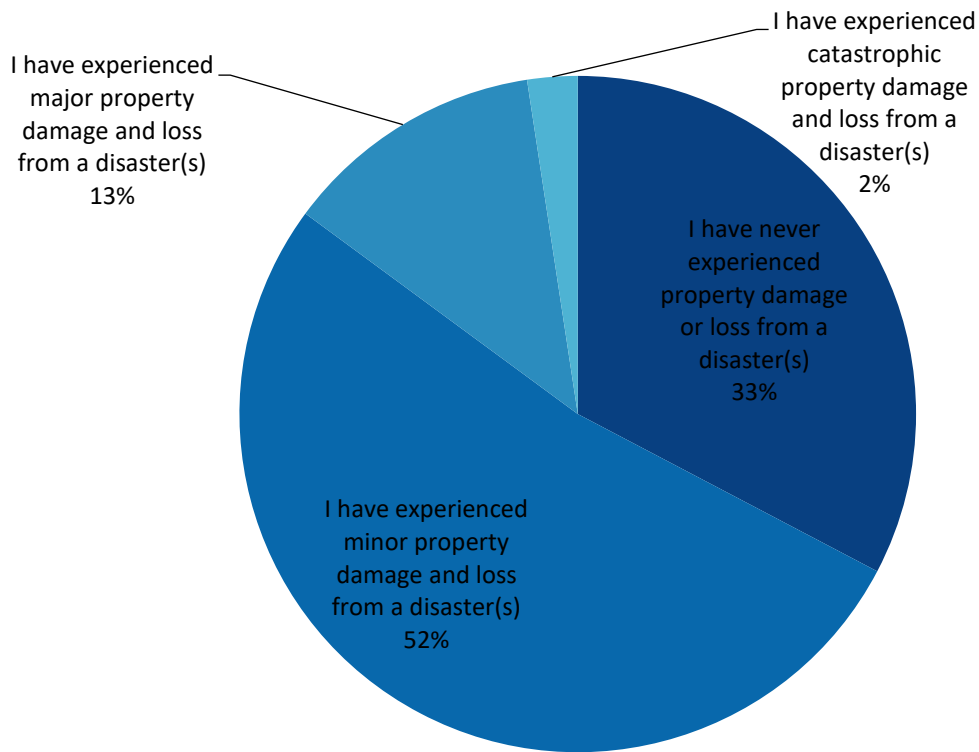
Value	Percent	Count
Yes	48.4%	125
Maybe	33.7%	87
No	13.6%	35
Do Not Know	4.3%	11
	Total	258

**11. Do you believe that your household and/or place of business might ever be threatened by the following hazards? Please rate what hazards present the greatest risk. Low Risk = Low impact on threat to life and property damage
Medium Risk = Medium impact on threat to life and property damage High Risk = High impact on threat to life and property damage**

	Low Risk		Medium Risk		High Risk		Not Applicable		Responses
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count
Dam Failure	156	64.5 %	11	4.5%	6	2.5%	69	28.5 %	242
Drought	36	14.9 %	79	32.6 %	119	49.2 %	8	3.3%	242
Earthquake	136	56.0 %	81	33.3 %	18	7.4%	8	3.3%	243
Floods: 100/500 Year	153	62.7 %	53	21.7 %	15	6.1%	23	9.4%	244
Floods: Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding	111	45.9 %	85	35.1 %	36	14.9 %	10	4.1%	242
Landslides (includes Rockfall)	137	56.4 %	73	30.0 %	21	8.6%	12	4.9%	243
Severe Weather: High Winds (includes Straight Line Winds and Microbursts)	15	6.1%	110	44.9 %	118	48.2 %	2	0.8%	245
Severe Weather: Lightning	19	7.8%	109	44.5 %	115	46.9 %	2	0.8%	245
Severe Weather: Thunderstorms (includes Hail and Monsoon)	15	6.1%	96	39.2 %	133	54.3 %	1	0.4%	245

Severe Weather Winter Storm and Extreme Cold	19	7.7%	106	43.1 %	120	48.8 %	1	0.4%	246
Wildfire	8	3.3%	52	21.1 %	184	74.8 %	2	0.8%	246
Volcanoes	184	75.7 %	21	8.6%	9	3.7%	29	11.9 %	243

12. Please select the answer that best describes your experience.



Value	Percent	Count
I have never experienced property damage or loss from a disaster(s)	32.7%	81
I have experienced minor property damage and loss from a disaster(s)	52.4%	130
I have experienced major property damage and loss from a disaster(s)	12.5%	31
I have experienced catastrophic property damage and loss from a disaster(s)	2.4%	6
	Total	248

13.If you have experienced any damage(s) or injury(ies) from a disaster, please list the hazard(s) that caused the damages/losses and/or injuries (Example: flooding, wind, winter storm)

14.If you have experienced any damage(s) or injury(ies) from a disaster, please indicate where this occurred (Example: my home, on a roadway or intersection, at work, on vacation, etc.)

15.If you have experienced any damage(s) or injury(ies) from a disaster, please describe the damages and/or injuries. (Example: basement flooded, roof was damaged, vehicle was damaged, broken bones, lacerations, etc.)

16. Based on YOUR PERCEPTION of your jurisdiction's hazards, to what degree of emphasis would you expect your jurisdiction to mitigate the following hazards? Mitigation definition: 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 forms the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. No Mitigation Needed = No mitigation on this hazard is expected or needed Low Priority = This hazard should be mitigated, but is not a high priority compared to other hazards Medium Priority = It is important to mitigate this hazard High Priority = It is a high priority to emphasize mitigation for this hazard

	No Mitigation Needed		Low Priority		Medium Priority		High Priority		Responses
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	Count
Dam Failure	133	55.4 %	71	29.6 %	24	10.0 %	12	5.0%	240
Drought	21	8.7%	47	19.5 %	81	33.6 %	92	38.2 %	241
Earthquake	71	29.8 %	129	54.2 %	33	13.9 %	5	2.1%	238
Floods: 100/500 Year	71	29.8 %	105	44.1 %	52	21.8 %	10	4.2%	238
Floods: Localized Stormwater/Flash Flooding	35	14.5 %	63	26.1 %	93	38.6 %	50	20.7 %	241
Landslides (including Rockfall)	34	14.0 %	85	35.1 %	80	33.1 %	43	17.8 %	242
Severe Weather: High Winds (includes Straight Line Winds and Microbursts)	15	6.1%	46	18.9 %	93	38.1 %	90	36.9 %	244

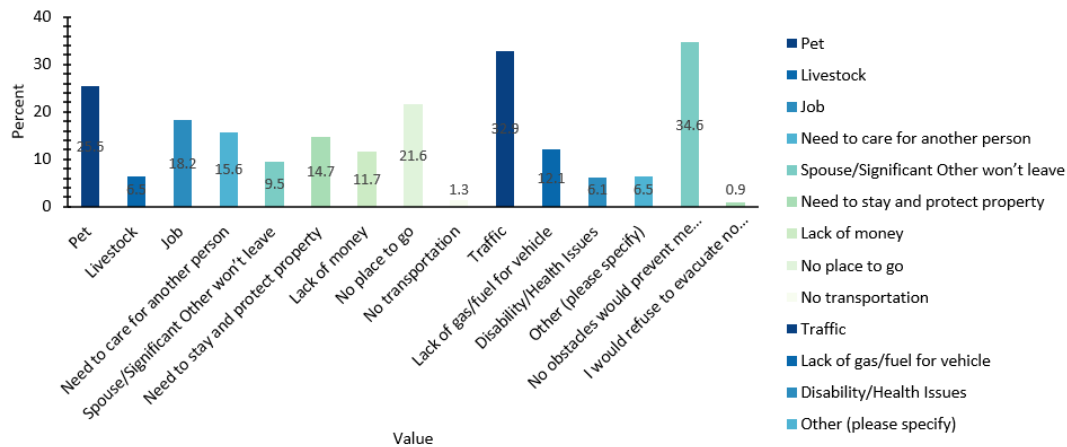
Severe Weather: Lightning	24	9.8%	64	26.2 %	88	36.1 %	68	27.9 %	244
Severe Weather: Thunderstorms (includes Hail and Monsoon)	22	9.1%	56	23.1 %	83	34.3 %	81	33.5 %	242
Severe Weather: Winter Storm and Extreme Cold	12	4.9%	45	18.4 %	99	40.6 %	88	36.1 %	244
Wildfire	3	1.2%	12	4.9%	34	14.0 %	194	79.8 %	243
Volcanoes	143	59.8 %	81	33.9 %	7	2.9%	8	3.3%	239

17.If an evacuation was ordered for your area, please indicate how likely you would be to do the following.

	Ver y Like ly		Somew hat Likely		Not Ver y Like ly		Not Like ly at All		Do Not Kno w		Not Applica ble		Respon ses
	Cou nt	Row %	Count	Row %	Cou nt	Row %	Cou nt	Row %	Cou nt	Row %	Count	Row %	Count
Immedia tely evacuat e as instructe d.	141	58.5 %	51	21.2 %	27	11.2 %	16	6.6 %	4	1.7 %	2	0.8 %	241
I would first consult with family and friends outside my househo ld before making a decision to evacuat e.	59	25.3 %	73	31.3 %	40	17.2 %	51	21.9 %	2	0.9 %	8	3.4 %	233
Wait and see how bad the situation is going to be before deciding to evacuat e.	43	18.5 %	54	23.3 %	59	25.4 %	66	28.4 %	4	1.7 %	6	2.6 %	232

Refuse to evacuat e no matter what.	3	1.3 %	10	4.3 %	32	13.9 %	172	74.8 %	3	1.3 %	10	4.3 %	230
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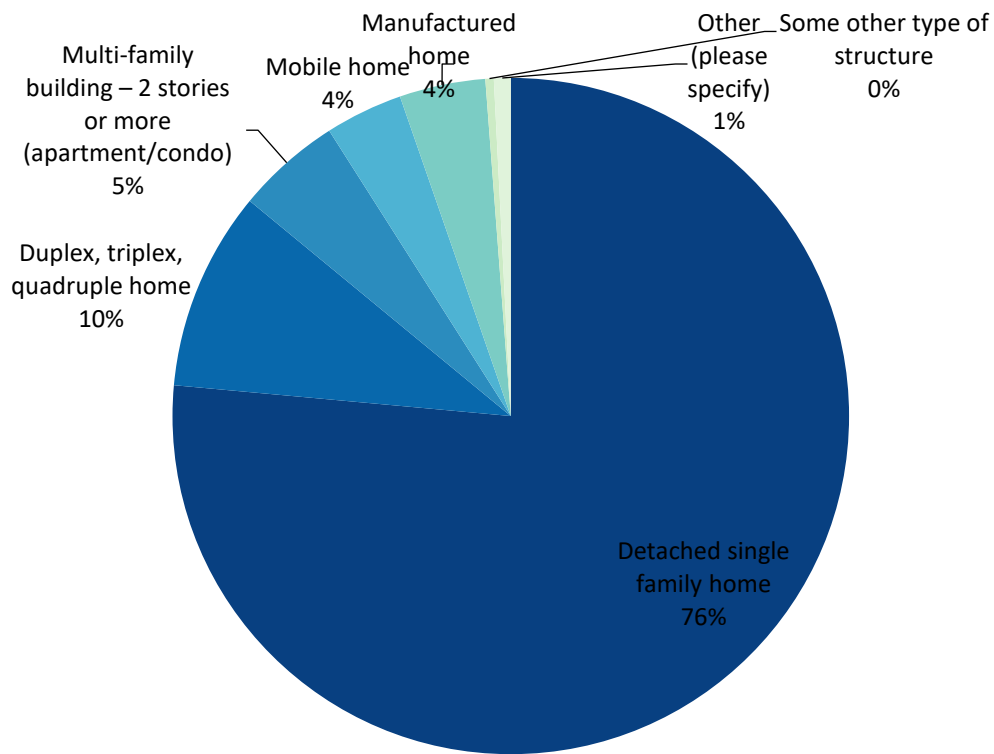
18.What might prevent you from leaving your place of residence if there was an evacuation order? Please select ALL that apply.



Value	Percent	Count
Pet	25.5%	59
Livestock	6.5%	15
Job	18.2%	42
Need to care for another person	15.6%	36
Spouse/Significant Other won't leave	9.5%	22
Need to stay and protect property	14.7%	34
Lack of money	11.7%	27
No place to go	21.6%	50
No transportation	1.3%	3
Traffic	32.9%	76
Lack of gas/fuel for vehicle	12.1%	28

Disability/Health Issues	6.1%	14
Other (please specify)	6.5%	15
No obstacles would prevent me from evacuating	34.6%	80
I would refuse to evacuate no matter what	0.9%	2

19.What type of structure do you live in?

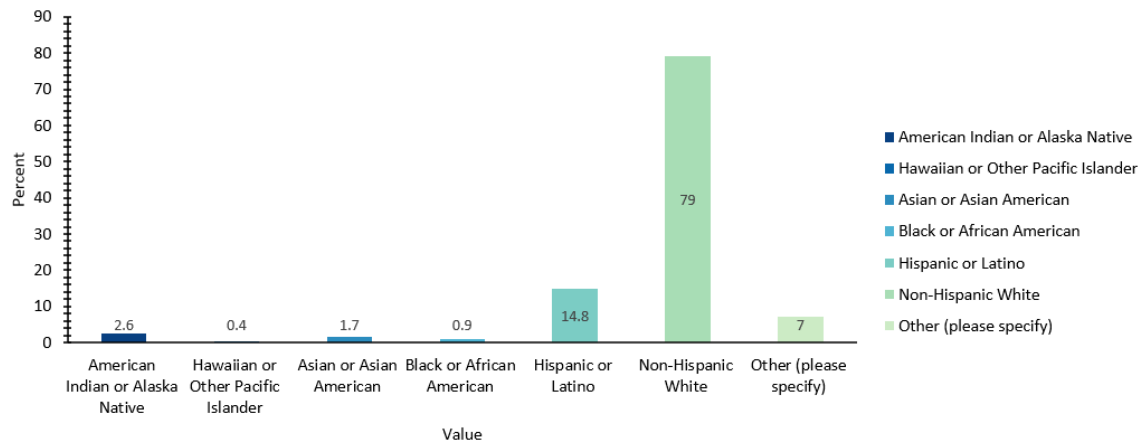


Value	Percent	Count
Detached single family home	76.3%	184
Duplex, triplex, quadruple home	9.5%	23
Multi-family building – 2 stories or more (apartment/condo)	5.0%	12
Mobile home	3.7%	9
Manufactured home	4.1%	10
Some other type of structure	0.4%	1
Other (please specify)	0.8%	2
	Total	241

20.How many persons, including yourself, are currently living in your household?

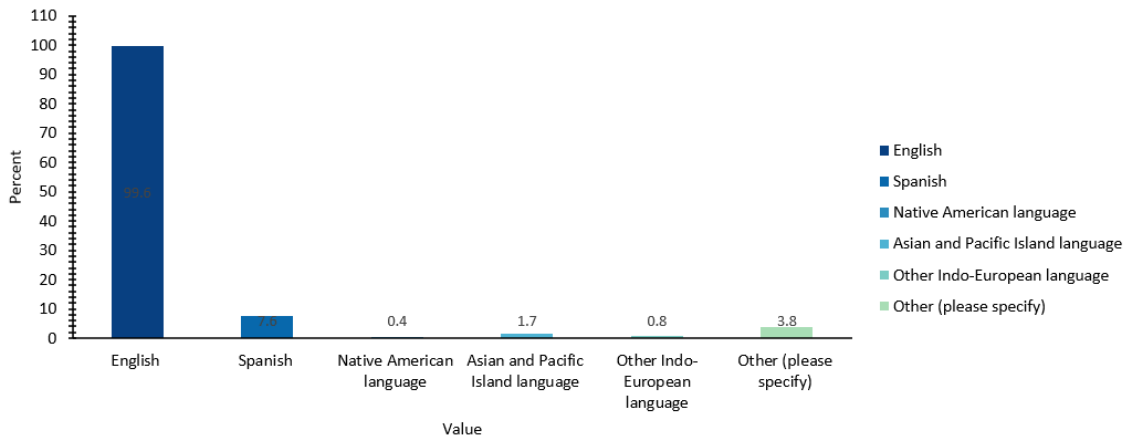
	Number of people in household		Responses
	Row %	Count	
Under age 5:	100.0%	97	97
Ages 6-10:	100.0%	97	97
Ages 11-19:	100.0%	105	105
Ages 20-44:	100.0%	134	134
Ages 45-64:	100.0%	160	160
Ages 65-79:	100.0%	125	125
Ages 80+	100.0%	91	91

21. Which of the following best describes your race/ethnicity? Please select ALL that apply.



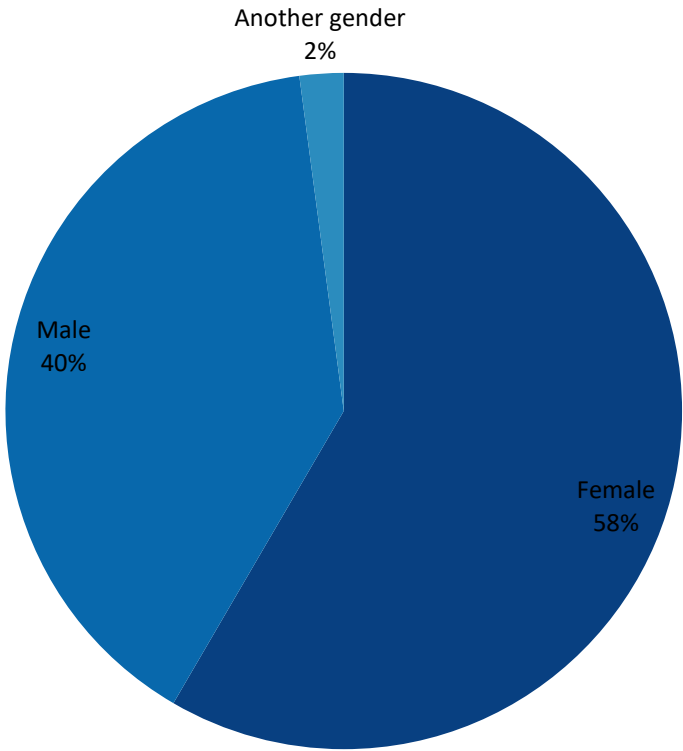
Value	Percent	Count
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.6%	6
Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.4%	1
Asian or Asian American	1.7%	4
Black or African American	0.9%	2
Hispanic or Latino	14.8%	34
Non-Hispanic White	79.0%	181
Other (please specify)	7.0%	16

22. Please indicate the language(s) spoken in your household. Please select ALL that apply.



Value	Percent	Count
English	99.6%	237
Spanish	7.6%	18
Native American language	0.4%	1
Asian and Pacific Island language	1.7%	4
Other Indo-European language	0.8%	2
Other (please specify)	3.8%	9

23.Please indicate your gender.



Value	Percent	Count
Female	58.4%	136
Male	39.5%	92
Another gender	2.1%	5
	Total	233

24.(OPTIONAL): If you would like someone to contact you regarding emergency preparedness in Los Alamos County, please leave your contact information below, and a representative will contact you. We will ensure your information is kept confidential.

Appendix B REFERENCES

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URS Corporation for Los Alamos National Laboratory (25 May, 2007) *Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis and Development of Seismic Design Ground Motions at the Los Alamos National Laboratory – Update*.

URS Corporation for Los Alamos National Laboratory (4 December, 2009) *Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis and Development of Seismic Design Ground Motions at the Los Alamos National Laboratory – Update*.

Appendix C ADOPTION RESOLUTION

A model resolution is provided below:

Resolution # _____

Adopting the Los Alamos County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Whereas, Los Alamos County recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within our community; and

Whereas, undertaking hazard mitigation actions will reduce the potential for harm to people and property from future hazard occurrences; and

Whereas, the U.S. Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (“Disaster Mitigation Act”) emphasizing the need for pre-disaster mitigation of potential hazards;

Whereas, the Disaster Mitigation Act made available hazard mitigation grants to state and local governments;

Whereas, an adopted Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is required as a condition of future funding for mitigation projects under multiple FEMA pre- and post-disaster mitigation grant programs; and

Whereas, Los Alamos County fully participated in the FEMA-prescribed mitigation planning process to prepare this local hazard mitigation plan; and

Whereas, the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency Region VI officials have reviewed the Los Alamos County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and approved it contingent upon this official adoption of the participating governing body;

Whereas, Los Alamos County desires to comply with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act and to augment its emergency planning efforts by formally adopting the Los Alamos County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan;

Whereas, adoption by the Los Alamos County Council demonstrates the County’s commitment to fulfilling the mitigation goals and objectives outlined in this Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Whereas, adoption of this legitimacies the plan and authorizes responsible agencies to carry out their responsibilities under the plan.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the County Council adopts the Los Alamos County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan as an official plan; and

Be it further resolved, Los Alamos County will submit this adoption resolution to the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency Region VI officials to enable the plan's final approval in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Passed: _____
(date)

Certifying Official

INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS RESOLUTION NO. 24-12

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE INCORPORATED COUNTY
OF LOS ALAMOS 2024 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Incorporated County of Los Alamos (“County”) recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the community; and

WHEREAS, undertaking hazard mitigation actions will reduce the potential for harm to people and property from future hazard occurrences; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (“Disaster Mitigation Act”) emphasizing the need for pre-disaster mitigation of potential hazards; and

WHEREAS, the Disaster Mitigation Act made available hazard mitigation grants to state and local governments; and

WHEREAS, an adopted Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is required as a condition of future funding for mitigation projects under multiple FEMA pre and post-disaster mitigation grant programs; and

WHEREAS, County fully participated in the FEMA-prescribed mitigation planning process to prepare a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (the “Plan”); and

WHEREAS, the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency Region VI officials have reviewed the Plan and approved it contingent upon adoption by the County Council; and

WHEREAS, County desires to comply with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act and to augment its emergency planning efforts by formally adopting the Plan; and

WHEREAS, adoption by County Council demonstrates County’s commitment to fulfilling the mitigation goals and objectives outlined in the Plan; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this Resolution legitimizes the Plan and authorizes the responsible parties to carry out their responsibilities under the Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos that:

Section 1. The County Council adopts the Incorporated County of Los Alamos Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, dated January 2024, as its official Plan.

[this section intentionally left blank]

Section 2. Los Alamos County will submit this adopted Resolution to the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency Region VI in order to enable the Plan's final approval in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of April 2024.

**COUNCIL OF THE INCORPORATED
COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO**

**Denise Derkacs,
Council Chair**

ATTEST:

**Naomi D. Maestas,
Los Alamos County Clerk**



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: A.

Index (Council Goals): Quality Excellence - Effective, Efficient, and Reliable Services; Quality Governance - Fiscal Stewardship

Presenters: George Chandler, County Assessor and Lucas Fresquez, Chief Deputy Assessor

Legislative File: 18382-24

Title

Presentation and Possible Action on the Los Alamos County Assessor Valuation Plan

Recommended Action

I move that Council approve the Los Alamos County Assessor Valuation Plan.

County Manager's Recommendation

The County Manager recommends that Council approve the motion as presented.

Body

In accordance with 7-38-38-1 D NMSA expenditures from the Property Tax Valuation fund shall be made pursuant to a property valuation program and approved by the County Council. Attachment B shows the 2024 Valuation and Maintenance Plan.

Fiscal and Staff Impact/Planned Item

No additional fiscal impact for this approval. Expenditures from the Property Tax Valuation fund for related appraisal projects will be submitted to the County Council during the regular annual budget adoption cycle.

Attachments

A - 2024 Valuation and Maintenance Plan Presentation

B - 2024 Valuation and Maintenance Plan



2024 Valuation and Maintenance Plan

George Chandler | Assessor
Lucas Fresquez | Chief Deputy Assessor

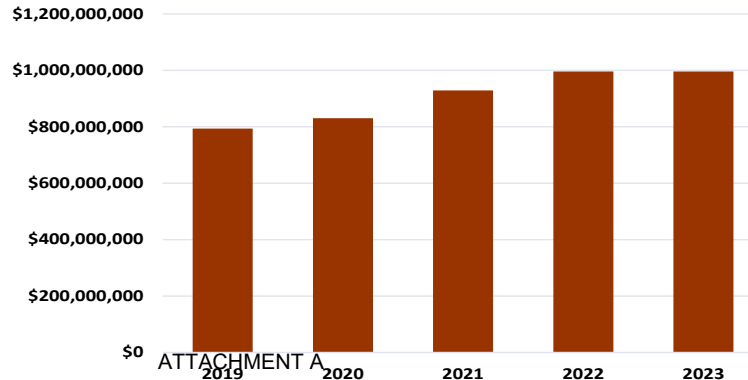
2023 Parcel Count and Net Taxable Value

Class	Parcels	Valuation
Residential	7,495	\$ 884,665,370
Non-Residential	1,013	\$ 125,057,150
Livestock	125	\$ 64,210
Exempt Properties	643	\$ 312,794,500
Exemptions	3,122	\$ (13,522,600)
Total Parcels Net Taxable Value*	9,276	\$ 996,264,130

2023	2022	Change	Percent
\$ 996,264,130	\$ 929,055,020	\$ 67,209,110	7.23%

**Reflects value after resolved Protests*

Net Valuation



2023 Sales Ratio Study

Assessment Level			
	2023	2022	IAAO Standards
Mean	98.81%	98.28%	90-110%
Median	99.26%	98.42%	90-110%
Weighted Mean	98.99%	97.75%	90-110%

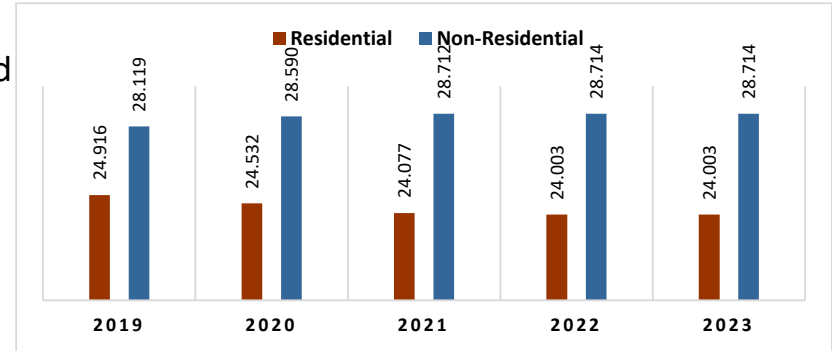
Assessment Uniformity			
	2023	2022	IAAO Standards
Standard Deviation	0.04%	5.93%	< 20%
COD	3.41%	4.85%	< 15%
COV	4.12%	6.03%	< 20%
PRD	1.00%	1.00%	98 - 103%

2023 Tax Rates

	Residential			Non-Residential		
	2023	2022	Change	2023	2022	Change
State	1.360	1.360	0.000	1.36	1.36	0.000
County	5.250	5.308	-0.058	8.85	8.85	0.000
Muni	3.531	3.57	-0.039	3.998	3.998	0.000
School	12.067	12.104	-0.037	12.506	12.506	0.000
UNMLA	1.795	1.815	-0.020	2	2	0.000
Total	24.003	24.157	-0.154	28.714	28.714	0.000

- Maximum Rates Allowed

- 11.85 County
- 7.65 Municipal
- 0.50 Schools

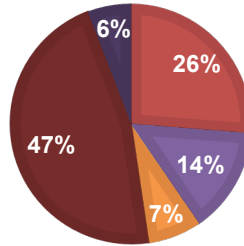


2023 Property Tax Revenue

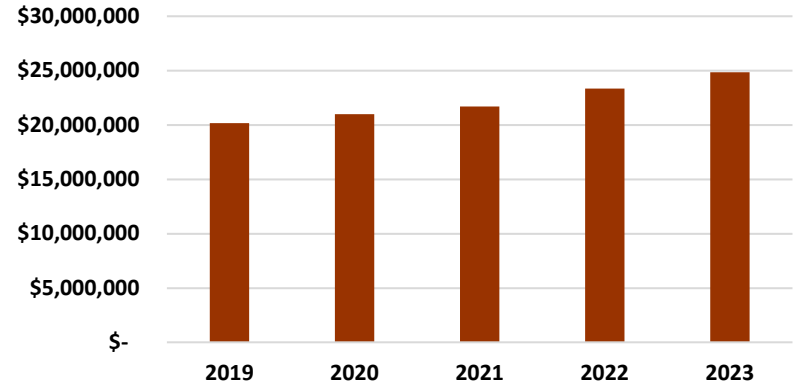
	2023	2022	Change	Percent
Total	\$24,852,738	\$23,335,843	\$1,516,895	6.50%

DISTRIBUTION

■ County
■ UNMLA
■ State
■ Municipal
■ School



Revenue



2023 Building Permits/New Construction Value

Number of Permits			
Inspected in 2023	Inspected in 2022	Change	Percent
650	552	98	17.75%
New Construction Value			
Valued in 2023	Valued in 2022	Change	Percent
\$ 11,260,150	\$ 7,648,840	\$ 3,611,310	47.21%

- Number of permits increased **17.75%**
- Total value increased **\$3,611,310 or 47.21%**

2023 Protests

Property Protests		
	2023	2022
Total Filed	38	28
Resolved Through Infomal Hearings	31	25
Heard by Board	7	3

Valuation Protest Board

- Independent Board Appointed by Council
- Three-member Board
 - One member and an alternate must have some experience in property valuation.
 - One member and an alternate community member require no valuation experience.
 - One member employed by PTD who Chairs the Board

2023 Notables

- **Annual PTD Evaluation**
 - No Corrective Action Plan
- **Outreach**
 - Chamberfest
 - Fair and Rodeo
 - Farmer's Market
 - Publications
 - New Mexico Department of Veteran Services
- **Clerks Recording Software**
 - Continued Monetary Assistance
- **Staff Leadership**
 - NM Tyler User Group
 - IAAO NM Chapter
 - Employee Recognition Committee
 - RFP Evaluation Committee
- **Electronic Notices of Value**
 - Eco Friendly
 - Convenient
 - Accessible

2024 Projections

Reappraisal Program

- **Door to Door Re-Inspection**
 - 20% of Parcels Inspected Annually
 - Requires Inspection of Each Parcel
- **2023**
 - North Community and Quemazon
 - 1,432 parcels (est.)
- **2024**
 - Western Area and Eastern Area
 - 1,446 parcels (est.)

Valuation Maintenance

- Maintaining values due to changes in market conditions.
- Automated Valuation models are tested and calibrated for accuracy.
- Notices of Values mailed out by April 1st annually.

Questions?

LOS ALAMOS

Assessor's Office

Property Valuation and Maintenance Plan



George Chandler
Los Alamos County Assessor
Lucas Fresquez, Chief Deputy Assessor
Nerio Gurule, Chief Appraiser
January 2024

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PREFACE

This Property Valuation and Maintenance Plan is prepared in accordance with 7-36-16 (E)) NMSA 1978, "To aid the Board of County Commissioners in determining whether a County Assessor is operating an efficient program of property valuation maintenance, and aid in determining the amount to be allocated to him for this function, ... " (Herein called the valuation /maintenance program) and 7-38-38.1 (D) NMSA 1978, "Expenditures from the county Property Valuation Fund shall be made pursuant to a property valuation program presented by the County Assessor and approved by a majority of the county commissioners." (Herein called the inspection/appraisal program). The report sets forth new improvement values added to the valuation records due to new construction, additions to buildings, remodels, and any deletion of properties, and contains the relationship of sale prices of properties sold to the values of the same properties determined by the assessor for tax assessment purposes.

The New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration, in accordance with 7-36-16 (D) NMSA 1978, *"...shall not approve the operating budget of any county in which there is not an adequate allocation of funds to the county assessor for the purpose of fulfilling his responsibilities for property valuation maintenance under this section. If the department of finance and administration questions the adequacy of any allocation of funds for this purpose, it shall consult with the department, the board of county commissioners and the county assessor in making its determination of adequacy."*

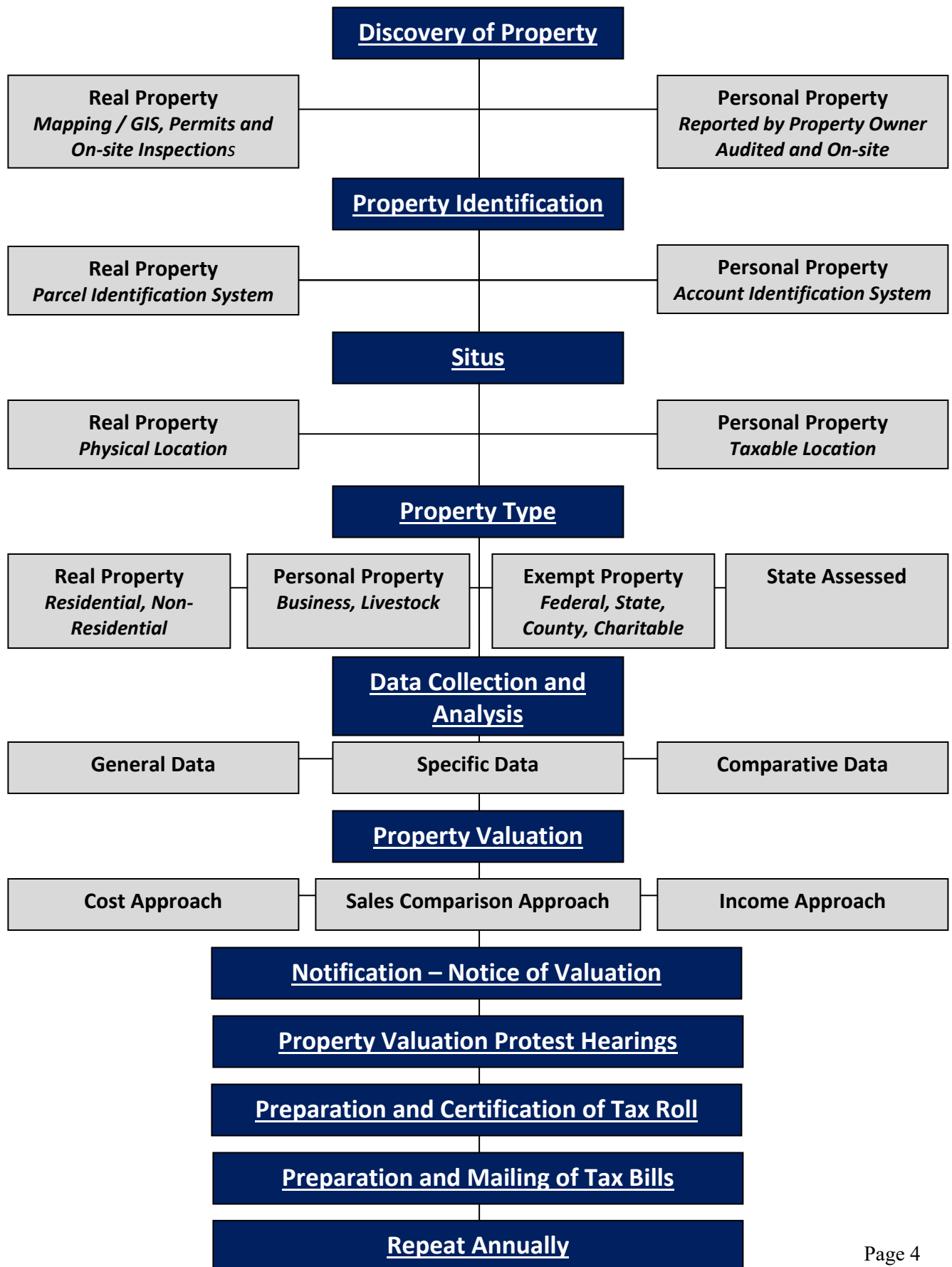
All property valuations are done pursuant to the New Mexico Constitution, the New Mexico Property Tax Code and associated Regulations, and in compliance with the standards and code of ethics of the International Association of Assessing Officers and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practices (USPAP).

After the Los Alamos County Council approves this plan copies will be submitted to the Taxation and Revenue Department as part of our evaluation process and to the other governmental units that share in the tax.

Helpful Figures

Most tabular and graphic data is assigned to the Appendix. Referring to the following three figures may help the reader to understand the text.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT PROCESS (PAV Fig 1-2, p 7.)



NM PROPERTY TAX CODE CALENDAR

Date	Subject	Statute
January 1	Valuation Date. January 1st determines the taxable status of all property in the state of New Mexico. If property is destroyed or improved during the year, any resulting increase or decrease will not be reflected until January 1 of the following year.	7-38-7
January 1	Publication of notice of certain provisions relating to reporting property for valuation and claiming exemptions.	7-38-18
February 28	Reporting of property for valuation; penalties for failure to report. Statement of decrease in value of property subject to local valuation. Claiming exemptions; requirements; penalties. By the last day of February, all new improvements, decreases in value, mobile homes, livestock, and claims for any applicable property exempt status must be made. This reporting period begins January 1 and ends thirty days after the mailing of the notices of value.	7-38-8 7-38-13 7-38-17
April 1	County assessor to mail notices of valuation. County assessors shall mail a notice of value to each taxpayer informing them of the net taxable value placed on their property. Failure to receive a notice does not invalidate the value set on the property or property tax based on the value.	7-38-20
30 Days After Mailing of NOV	Claims for Head of Household or Veteran exemptions must be applied for in order for it to be allowed for the current tax year.	7-38-17
30 Days After Mailing of NOV	Option 1: Period for protesting values, denial of exemptions, classification, allocation of taxes to a governmental unit or limitation in value increase as provide by state law. There is no provision under the property tax code to protest taxes (dollar amount).	7-38-21
May 1	Property Tax Division to mail notices of valuation.	7-38-20
June 1	Property Tax Division to allocate and certify valuations to county assessors.	7-38-30
June 15	County assessor to certify net taxable values to the Property Tax Division. After this date, valuation changes become increasing difficult and will generally require a court order	7-38-31
June 30	Property Tax Division to prepare a compilation of net taxable values to be used for budget making and rate setting. The Division compiles all of the values certified by all counties and forwards to the Department and Finance for its use in making budgets and setting tax rates.	7-38-32
September 1	Department of finance and administration to set tax rates. Rates consist of operating rates that finance ongoing operations of government, and debt rates used to finance long-term capital improvements. Governing bodies of imposing entities, for example county council and educational boards, within statutory limits, impose operating rates. Voters approve debt rates.	7-38-33
September	Board of county commissioners to order imposition of the tax. A copy of the written order imposing the tax rates shall be delivered to the county assessor.	7-38-34
October 1	Preparation of property tax schedule by assessor. County assessor prepares the property tax schedule (tax roll) for the county and delivers it to the finance department. This lists for every property its description, owner, address, value for property tax purposes, classification, exemptions allowed, applicable tax rates and tax amount.	7-38-35
October 1	Preparation and mailing of property tax bills. The finance department mails the tax bills based on the values set as of January 1st of this tax year.	7-38-36
November 10	Payment of property taxes; installment due dates; refunds in case of overpayments. First half of taxes are due based on values set January 1 st of this tax year.	7-38-38
60 Days After Taxes are Due	Option 2: Period for protesting values, denial of exemptions, classification, allocation of taxes to a governmental unit or limitation in value increase as provide by state law. There is no provision under the property tax code to protest taxes (dollar amount).	7-38-40
December 10	Unpaid property taxes; imposition of interest. Penalty and interest began to accrue on unpaid portion of first half taxes.	7-38-49
January 9	Claims for refund; civil action. Last day to file a claim for refund on values that were set on Jan. 1 of prior year.	7-38-40
April 10	Payment of property taxes; installment due dates; refunds in case of overpayments. Second half of taxes are due based on values set January 1 st of previous tax year.	7-38-38
May 10	Unpaid property taxes; imposition of interest. Penalty and interest began to accrue on unpaid portion of second half taxes.	7-38-49

This calendar lists statutory dates and does not include all Assessor duties.

THE COUNTY ASSESSOR

The County Assessor is required to implement a program of updating assessed property values so that current and correct values of property are maintained. The Los Alamos County Assessor has sole responsibility and authority, at the county level, for property valuation and maintenance, in accordance with Chapter 7, articles 35 through 38 NMSA 1978, referred to as the New Mexico Property Tax Code, and the regulations, orders, rulings and instructions of the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, Property Tax Division. Certain commercial and industrial properties are centrally assessed by the Property Tax Division (PTD) of the Taxation and Revenue Department (TRD).

County Assessors are annually evaluated by PTD on their operations, functions, and performance to ensure compliance with the Property Tax Code with special emphasis on each County Assessor's valuation activities and the maintenance of current and correct values, (section 7-36-16 NMSA 1978). A copy of the Assessor Evaluation is sent to the County Assessor and County Council. The most recent PTD 2023 Assessor Evaluation is in the appendix section of this report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In addition to the New Mexico Property Tax Code, most of the theory, procedures, and standards that underly the operations of the Assessor's office are taken straight out of the training manuals and other literature of the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO) including Property Assessment Valuation 3rd Ed, 2010. Much of the descriptive material in this report is derived from those publications. When tables or figures were copied directly from Property Assessment Valuation, they are identified with the notation PAV Fig. X and a page number. State-level data and tables are from PTD publications and are simply identified with PTD.

SOME TERMINOLOGY

Because of the effects of limitations, exemptions, and the tax ratio it is necessary to clarify "value" at various phases of the assessment and tax calculation process.

Fair Market Value

The assessor's opinion of the most probable price in a competitive and open market, the buyer and seller acting prudently and knowledgeably and not affected by undue stimulus. As this report is written we are trying to have this value listed on the Notice of Value; it has not previously been so listed.

Full Value (also "assessed value for property taxation purposes")

Fair Market Value adjusted to implement limitations on annual tax increases required for residential properties (3%, and 65 or disabled).

Taxable Value

Full Value times the tax ratio (1/3). The tax ratio is set by law.

Net Taxable Value

Taxable Value minus exemptions (Head of Family - \$2000, Veteran -\$4,000, 100% Disabled Veteran - 100%).

Residential property consists of one or more dwellings together with appurtenant structures and the land, which includes single family, multi-family, and manufactured home units. All other property is classified as non-residential, including commercial, business personal property, livestock, and vacant land and shall be valued for taxation at one-third of its fair market value.

LIMITATION ON INCREASES IN VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Section 7-36-21.2 NMSA 1978 imposes a 3% limitation on increases in the valuation for property taxation purposes (“full value” in the table above) of most residential property. This limitation on value increases does not apply to:

- A residential property valued for the first time (new construction units),
- Any physical improvements, except for solar energy installations, made to the property in the prior tax year.
- property omitted in a prior tax year,
- A change in ownership, with some limited exceptions,
- A change in use or zoning and Non-residential property

Approximately 95% of residential properties in Los Alamos are subject to this limitation, or “capped.” In 2023, the median sales price for residential properties in Los Alamos was \$551,500, but because of the effect of the 3% cap the median full value was \$360,000.

APPRAISALS

An appraisal is an opinion of value based on a process in which property data and market conditions are analyzed.

The goal of appraisals for property tax purposes is to estimate fair market value of a property. Assessors are charged with maintaining the current and correct value of each property. Fair market value can be defined as the highest price estimate in terms of money that a property will bring if exposed for sale in the open market, allowing a reasonable time to find a purchaser who buys with knowledge of all uses to which it is adapted and for which it is capable of being used. It assumes a willing buyer and seller. Fair market value is not necessarily the same as sales price but if the market is reasonably competitive, sales price can be strong evidence of market value. For purposes of our annual valuation, market values must be time-adjusted to January 1st of the current tax year (the year for which tax is being determined).

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION/APPRaisal AND VALUATION/MAINTENANCE PROCESS

OUTLINE

1. Public Relations
2. Performance Analysis
3. Analysis of Available Resources
 - Budget
 - Staff
 - Data processing support
 - Maps and GIS
4. Planning and Organization
 - Valuation cycles
 - Parcel summary Table
5. Systems Development
 - Forms and manuals
 - Data Collection and maintenance
6. Valuation
 - Inspection/Appraisal and Valuation/Maintenance Programs and Schedule
 - Three approaches to valuation
 - Mass Appraisal Models
 - Testing and refinement
7. Notification and Valuation Defense
 - Notices of value
 - Protest Remedies
 - Informal hearings
 - Formal hearings
 - Refund Claims

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The County Assessor's staff develops a complete public relations program. Informational materials are developed for use in public notices, handouts, and public appearances. The news media are kept informed as to program objectives, progress, and accomplishments.

Reappraisal involves our employees physically inspecting each property. To alert property owners to the possibility of these visits, and avoid misrepresentation of the reappraisal program, we issue press releases to clarify major points of the assessment process. We keep the news media informed as to program objectives, changes, progress, and accomplishments.

In our Public Relations Program special consideration is given to:

A. Basic items

- County issued identification card and name badges
- County issued clothing / uniform(s)
- Business cards
- Desk Name Plates
- Unfamiliar / technical terms are carefully explained
- Office policies and guidelines for personal contact with the public is a set procedure utilized by the Assessor's office
- Maintaining a welcoming, professional office

B. Correspondence and forms

- Forms should be brief with clear instructions
 1. Explain reason(s) for form
 2. Avoid multi part forms / wrong size envelopes

C. Notice and Informational Brochures

- Notices of Value have information required by statute or otherwise helpful to the property owner
 1. Name and address
 2. Legal description, map code and class
 3. Market value (possibly in 2025), full or Assessed value, taxable value, and net taxable value
 4. Exemptions, protest procedures, and classification applications
 5. Instructions for calculating an estimated tax value
- Brochures and forms encouraging applications for exemptions and explaining the property tax processes
- Online Presence - website

In discussing assessment matters, staff are courteous and professional. Most taxpayers are not familiar with assessment terminology, so assessment concepts are expressed in lay language. In discussing assessment matters:

1. We identify ourselves by our first names.
2. Name of the person and the legal description of the property.

3. Allow the person to describe the problem.
4. Obtain and record requested information.
5. If the inquiry involves research and the person is in the office or on hold on the telephone, provide progress reports. If the research is lengthy, obtain phone number and get back to them.
6. Carefully explain any unfamiliar and or technical terms.
7. Assure the person that the matter will be attended to and corrected if needed. If the customer becomes extremely argumentative, it is better to end the conversation immediately and report it to your supervisor and/or direct the customer to your supervisor.
8. Always advise property owners of their rights under the Property Tax Code.
9. Our goal is to render a fair, equitable, and correct valuation.

County issued identification is required on any field inspection. Field personnel will contact the property owner, if available, before beginning any inspection or measuring of any improvements. They will provide property owners with their name, offer a business card, indicate the purpose and duration of the inspection, and provide a representative's name in the assessor's office for verification or to answer any questions or misunderstandings.

Guidelines for doing field inspections:

DO NOT	DO
Inspect a residence when a minor or minors are the only individuals present.	Present identification and business card
Enter a residence when wet and or muddy.	Obtain as much information as possible at the curb site.
Argue with a property owner if they do not grant permission to inspect.	Be neat in dress and appearance. Be professional.
Voluntarily make statements regarding merits or any discrepancies in previous appraisals.	Estimate the value of the improvements with the best information available if the property owner denies inspection.
Be argumentative. Simply thank the property owner for their time and apologize for any inconvenience you may have caused.	Review the property record card in advance of inspection to familiarize yourself with the property you are about reappraise.
Answer question about various matters or programs pertaining to assessments that you do not know the correct answers.	Listen respectfully to comments or valid complaints without prolonged conversation; use tact and patience.
Make references about previous protests or complaints.	Be honest, if you do not know, state it and get back to them. If necessary, refer them to your supervisor.
Discuss or make statements regarding adjoining properties or personalities.	Explain the filing process for appeals or petition of protest.
Attempt to provide a value on the property you are estimating on site.	Listen if conversation is pertinent to appraising; minimize your comments.
Deter anyone from filing an appeal or petition of protest.	Advise the taxpayer of the notification of value process.

If a property owner refuses inspection of the property, the property measurements, characteristics, and attributes are estimated and valued with the best information available including public sources and surveillance by satellite and drone. Although Sections 7-38-2 NMSA 1978 and 7-38-93 NMSA 1978 provide procedures and penalties for refusal of inspections of property and other reports, we do not ordinarily resort to these methods for residential property. Appraisal staff notify their immediate supervisor and note refusal to inspect on their reports.

Community Outreach

The Assessor's Office participates in several community events including the Fair and Rodeo, Farmer's Market, Los Alamos County's Customer Appreciation Day, and National Assessor's Day. Through these efforts the Assessor's Office is able to provide helpful information and accept applications for property owners' valuation exemptions. We work with the New Mexico Department of Veterans Services and local veteran organizations to ensure eligible veterans receive their exemptions.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

In measuring an Assessor's performance, the most important gauge is the sales ratio study. This study determines whether values are fair and equitable to the taxpayers and consistent with the Property Tax Code. The sales ratio is determined from sales: the market value divided by the sales price of the property, both values time-adjusted to Jan 1st. Los Alamos sales are running a few hundred a year, enough to get reliable statistics.

For the 2023 tax year, Los Alamos County's level of valuation determined from sales ratio studies is 98.81% (mean), which is within IAAO's recommended and New Mexico's legal standards.

Good practice in assessing is to test the data for unequal tax burdens between high and low value properties in the same property group. This requires measuring the uniformity of the sales ratio values among levels of property valuation and 10 designated super neighborhoods.

The coefficient of dispersion (COD) is the most used measure of uniformity in sales ratio studies. The COD measures the average deviation among levels of valuation. Low CODs (15% or less) are associated with good appraisal uniformity. Los Alamos County's COD is 3.41%, which is considered exceptional.

The standard deviation and COD are available to measure uniformity when there are enough sales that the sales ratios of different valuation levels are normally distributed. In a normal distribution (bell shaped curve), the sample data would fall as follows:

- Sixty-eight percent (68%) would fall within plus or minus one standard deviation
- Ninety-five percent (95%) would fall within plus or minus two (2) standard deviations
- Ninety-Nine percent (99 %) of the total sample used would fall within plus or minus three standard deviations

Los Alamos County's overall Sales Ratio standard deviation (Std. Dev.) for 2023 is .041%.

Appraisals are considered regressive if high value properties relative to low value properties are under appraised and progressive if high value properties are over appraised. The price related

differential (PRD) is a statistic that measures regressivity and progressivity. IAAO standard range for PRDs is between 98% and 103%. Los Alamos has a PRD of 1.00%, which indicates excellent treatment of low and high value properties.

Table 1 shows the comparison of the various sales ratio study results for Los Alamos County versus the IAAO standards.

Table 1
COMPARISON OF STATISTICAL MEASURES
FOR LOS ALAMOS COUNTY

	<u>IAAO STANDARDS</u>	<u>2023 LOS ALAMOS SALES RATIOS</u>
Mean	90%-110%	98.81%
Median	90%-110%	99.26%
Weighted Mean	90%-110%	98.99%
Standard Deviation	2%-20%	.041%
COD	20% or Less	3.41%
COV	*	4.12%
PRD	98% – 103%	1.00%

**COV<10 is very good, 10-20 is good, 20-30 is acceptable, and COV>30 is not acceptable.*

Table 2 on the following page is the State of New Mexico ratio studies for the 2023 tax year for all thirty-three counties conducted by the Taxation and Revenue Department, Property Tax Division. Los Alamos is highlighted and the IAAO standards are listed at the bottom of the table.

Table 2: STATEWIDE SALE RATIO STATISTICAL SUMMARY



State of New Mexico
Taxation & Revenue Department
Property Tax Division

2023 NEW MEXICO SALES RATIO STATISTICAL SUMMARY / AGGREGATE

County	No. of Sales	Median	Mean	Wtd. Mean	PRD	Std. Dev.	COV	COD
Bernalillo	9,664	88.37%	88.27%	86.96%	1.02	0.11	12.43%	9.04
Catron	100	94.37%	95.02%	87.03%	1.09	0.18	18.48%	14.62
Chaves	149	88.60%	86.79%	88.22%	0.98	0.14	16.66%	11.32
Cibola	154	99.52%	98.70%	92.05%	1.07	0.46	46.80%	31.29
Colfax	158	100.00%	97.87%	97.69%	1.00	0.07	7.08%	4.12
Curry	678	100.93%	101.26%	100.66%	1.01	0.14	13.99%	9.96
De Baca	28	64.76%	68.51%	51.11%	1.34	0.43	63.35%	46.46
Dona Ana	3,303	98.90%	98.59%	97.87%	1.01	0.11	11.17%	7.84
Eddy	652	99.16%	98.81%	98.80%	1.00	0.02	2.46%	1.70
Grant	254	92.34%	91.10%	86.99%	1.05	0.16	18.10%	13.33
Guadalupe*	7	102.12%	103.34%	91.93%	1.12	0.24	22.84%	15.23
Harding*	1							
Hidalgo	20	99.03%	95.57%	91.06%	1.05	0.23	23.62%	14.88
Lea	882	93.02%	93.05%	93.60%	0.99	0.05	5.22%	3.85
Lincoln	762	94.86%	94.51%	93.35%	1.01	0.10	10.25%	6.87
Los Alamos	387	99.26%	98.81%	98.99%	1.00	0.04	4.12%	3.41
Luna	278	100.00%	100.21%	100.23%	1.00	0.01	0.90%	0.29
McKinley	87	72.59%	68.52%	69.87%	0.98	0.18	26.37%	17.78
Mora	29	67.07%	70.91%	63.11%	1.12	0.35	49.18%	39.59
Otero	1,258	99.52%	99.14%	99.22%	1.00	0.01	1.34%	0.95
Quay	34	95.70%	94.54%	93.96%	1.01	0.09	9.66%	5.94
Rio Arriba	168	93.30%	95.01%	93.26%	1.02	0.09	9.37%	7.06
Roosevelt	220	94.50%	95.74%	94.46%	1.01	0.09	8.98%	6.89
San Juan	1,261	97.12%	98.01%	97.59%	1.00	0.13	13.27%	10.05
San Miguel	145	98.78%	99.83%	98.12%	1.02	0.12	12.28%	8.65
Sandoval	2,689	97.35%	97.11%	96.92%	1.00	0.06	6.54%	4.78
Santa Fe	2,416	94.50%	94.48%	93.15%	1.01	0.13	14.25%	10.90
Sierra	212	97.22%	96.84%	97.06%	1.00	0.04	4.06%	3.00
Socorro	88	100.46%	99.73%	99.61%	1.00	0.10	9.99%	7.31
Taos	430	94.48%	92.85%	91.54%	1.01	0.10	10.69%	7.67
Torrance	263	100.00%	99.63%	99.50%	1.00	0.03	3.31%	1.28
Union	37	99.52%	101.96%	99.72%	1.02	0.08	7.73%	4.33
Valencia	1,026	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	1.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00
Median	This is a measure of Central Tendency, or an average. In this case, it is the ratio that falls in the middle of a group with an equal number of ratios falling above and below the Median Ratio. IAAO Standards suggest that this figure should be within 10% of the statutory mandated assessment level. Since New Mexico Statutes require values to be at "Current and Correct" or Market Value, the Median Ratio should be							
Mean	Also a measure of central tendency. In this case it is the arithmetic average of all the ratios							
Wtd. Mean	Another measure of central tendency. In this instance, the individual ratios are weighted by the value of the individual properties.							
Std. Dev.	The Standard Deviation measures the dispersion of ratios around the mean ratio.							
PRD	Price Related Differential: A statistic for measuring tax burdens 'between high and low value properties. IAAO Standards suggest that this number should be between 0.98 and 1.03							
COV	The Coefficient of Variation is the Standard Deviation expressed as a percentage of the Mean Ratio							
COD	The Coefficient of Dispersion measures the dispersion of ratios around the Median Ratio. IAAO Standards suggest that this figure be below 15.00, but in small rural jurisdictions COD's between 15.00 and 20.00 may be acceptable							
*	Study had less than 20 sales, statistics may not be valid							

AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Budget

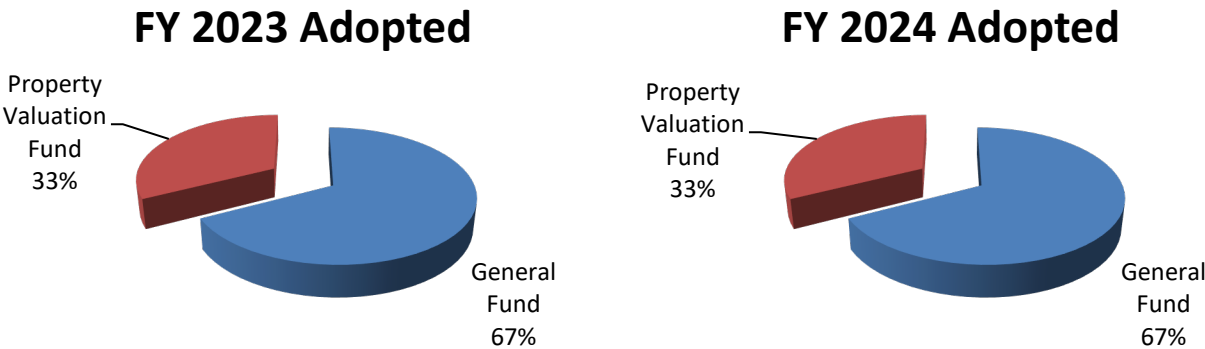
The assessor’s office is supported by the county’s general fund and the property valuation fund. The general fund is used for annual valuation maintenance and daily office operations. The property valuation fund is restricted to support of the 5 year cycle of inspection and reappraisal.

Section 7-38-38.1 NMSA 1978, requires that the Los Alamos Finance Division collect from all property tax revenue, prior to distribution to recipients, an amount equal to one (1) percent of total property tax entitlements and deposit that amount into the property valuation fund. Recipients in this case means, Incorporated County of Los Alamos, Los Alamos Public Schools, State of New Mexico, and UNM Los Alamos.

Expenditures from this fund shall be made pursuant to the property valuation program presented by the County Assessor and approved by the County Council, and in accordance within the guidelines as set forth by the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA), Local Government Division, for allowable expenditures. Any funds remaining at the end of the fiscal year are transferred to the beginning cash balance for the next fiscal year. A copy of 7-38-38.1 NMSA 1978 and guidelines and ruling from the DFA are attached as Item VII in the appendix of this report.

Table 3: Breakdown by Funds

Fund	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Actual
General Fund	\$ 457,492	\$ 542,227	\$ 677,507
Property Valuation Fund	\$ 205,729	\$ 262,136	\$ 327,512
Total	\$ 663,221	\$ 804,363	\$ 1,005,019



Staff

County Assessors and their staff must be very familiar with traditional appraisal methods, real estate markets, capital markets, and local conditions. Other technical and professional skills needed are statistical skills for building and applying statistical models, management skills for recruiting, training

and directing staff, data processing skills for designing and maintaining computer programs, and public relation skills for dealing with the public and the media. Employees in smaller offices such as ours usually perform more than one function, and cross-training of our employees has been a consistent factor in maintaining the viability of the Assessor's Office.

The Los Alamos County Assessor's Office has seven fulltime employees and the Assessor who are designated as New Mexico Certified Appraisers by PTD. To receive this certification, an individual must have taken and received credit for four specified week-long qualifying educational courses offered by the International Association of Assessing Officers. Maintaining the certification requires the individual to complete a minimum of 30 hours of continuing education every three years. Our employees are able to appraise/develop values for all property types within Los Alamos County and are able to defend those values at every level of appeal.

Ongoing training, education, and certification are major contributions to the success and performance of the office and is required for continued employment. One of our staff members is accepted for the IAAO professional designation program and is currently working towards their IAAO designation.

The number of employees required by an assessor's office is based on the size of the jurisdiction, its growth rate, usage of temporary positions, and the non-assessment duties of the County Assessor.

The International Association of Assessing Officers¹ has developed certain assessment standards for various taxing jurisdictions. Based on a survey, the IAAO has determined that for small jurisdictions with 10,000 or fewer parcels one employee for every 1,000 to 1,500 parcels is required.

Adhering to IAAO staffing standards, with its 9,276 parcels, Los Alamos County requires 6-9 full time employees excluding the County Assessor ($9,276 / 1,500 = 6.20$). Currently the Assessor's office is staffed with seven fulltime employees, not including the Assessor, which is an elected, part time administrative position. One FTE position for a mapper has been avoided by the current staff fulfilling those duties along with GIS support from the County's Information Management Division.

Table 4 is the current breakdown of the County Assessor's staff by primary function. All functions are shared, and all employees are cross-trained and obtain NM Certified Appraiser status.

Table 4

Title	Primary Function	FTE	Plan FTE
County Assessor	Elected Official- limited	.1	0
Chief Deputy Assessor	Administrator	1	1
Chief Appraiser	Appraiser / Technical services	1	1
Assessment Specialist	Administration Services	1	1
Appraiser		2	2
Apprentice Appraiser	Appraisals / Value Maintenance	1	1
Office Specialist	Clerical / Appraisal Assistant	1	
Totals		7.1	7

In Los Alamos County, the part-time elected County Assessor's involvement in daily operations is limited to administration and oversight and is considered to be approximately 0.1 FTE.

¹ Assessment Practices 1991 edition by Richard Almy

Property assessment is a field for which there are minimal opportunities for specialized academic preparation prior to entry. The State of New Mexico and governing bodies have an interest in ensuring that property tax is competently administered. Certification / re-certification programs ensure that assessment personnel, not just appraisers, are able to obtain the qualifications necessary to perform their duties early in their careers, and also keep abreast of new developments in the assessment field.

The level of professional expertise and the appraiser’s credentials are critical for the defense of valuations before Protest Boards and the district court. Therefore, assessment personnel are expected and encouraged to attend all Property Tax Division’s accepted appraisal courses as well as any licensing or certification programs. This benefits Los Alamos County and the taxpayer.

PTD grants certification and 4-39-5 NMSA 1978 allows for additional compensation for successful completion of IAAO (International Association of Assessing Officers) courses appropriate for each level of expertise, Appraiser I through Appraiser IV.

The Los Alamos County Council approved the following certification pay for the Los Alamos County Assessor’s staff in 2023. The legislature allowed an increase in this pay later in 2023 and we will ask the Council to make the change this year. The certification pay is an allowable expenditure from the Property Valuation Fund. No expenditure from the General Fund is required.

		Granted	Allowed
Appraiser I	compensation for “appraiser I certification”	\$500	\$750
Appraiser II	compensation for “appraiser II certification”	\$1,000	\$1,750
Appraiser III	compensation for “appraiser III certification”	\$2,500	\$3,000
Appraiser IV	compensation for “appraiser IV certification”	\$3,500	\$3,500

The legislature last year raised the compensation levels as shown and we are asking the council to change the levels in Los Alamos to match.

Data Processing Support

The Information Management (IM) Department of the county provides computing support for the Assessor’s office, and also houses the GIS/mapping function

The -Assessor’s, Treasurer’s & Clerk’s Offices use Tyler’s Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA) system, Assessor Plus (powered by Eagle)-Assessor, Treasurer Plus (powered by Eagle)-Treasurer, and Enterprise Records Management -Clerk. The software is the latest version of Tyler Technologies’ Eagle Division’s assessment, appraisal, and tax billing and collection system. The newly developed software will continue to use the most up-to-date appraisal methodology and GIS interface that includes security and built-in quality control features. The CAMA system has a front-end Automated Valuation System, a hybrid model developed by our office in collaboration with Eagle Software company that gives us an ability to implement data-focused valuation that meets or exceeds the highest standards in the industry. This integrated computer system consists of administrative, computer assisted mass appraisal, and property tax collection modules, and property transaction records that not only improve assessment uniformity and efficiency but has built-in audit features that ensure accountability of all users. The New Mexico Tyler Users Group paused during the pandemic but has begun again to meet

regularly to discuss issues and/or requests to improve the functionality of the CAMA system including implementing legislative mandates. The Assessor's Office is leading the New Mexico Users Group.

Maps and GIS

The Los Alamos County Assessor uses existing planimetric base maps for appraisal cycle efforts. They meet minimum specifications for cadastral mapping. Cadastral mapping is the creation and maintenance of maps having multiple layers of information. For example, property ownership, utility lines, street names, and so forth. These maps are developed to include platted subdivision, and the Public Land Survey System (PLSS, i.e., section, township, and range).

The County Assessor's Office has fully integrated CAMA and GIS. We now have the ability to use spatial data to value property. Maintaining an effective CAMA/GIS system is one of the primary goals of the County Assessor's office.

Los Alamos County Eagle Web, conveniently located on our website, provides current tax year assessment information for public use over the internet.

Los Alamos County is mapped at 1"=100' on official zoning maps or at 1"=400' on official state required maps. These map sheets are maintained to correspond with new deeds or other information received on record. UPC's (uniform parcel codes) are developed and are consistent with the parcel definitions as required by NMSA 7-38-9 of the Property Tax Code. The parcel-numbering scheme consists of a 13-digit unique parcel ID for each mapped parcel and a unique map number for each map sheet.

IM and outside governmental agencies provide digital line work, thematic maps, aerial photography, and global positioning data to assist with building the parcel land base map/layer. In collaboration with IM, the Assessor's office acquired a drone for aerial mapping.

The recorded plat maps obtained from the Los Alamos County Clerk's office are entered into the land base map/layer. Maintenance of the parcel base map is conducted at the Assessors' office. Parcel maps are electronically stored and linked to parcel data via the uniform parcel code used by other departments in the county. Each department adds layers to the maps and maintains those layers.

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

Los Alamos develops a Property Valuation and Maintenance Plan and completes its revaluation activities on a one-year cycle.

VALUATION CYCLE

PHASE	BEGIN	STATUS/END
Public Relations	Ongoing	Ongoing
Mapping and GIS Maintenance	Ongoing	Ongoing
Data Collection and Analysis		
Building permits reports	January 1	December 31
Real property sales	January 1	December 31
Compile and verify data base	Ongoing	Ongoing
Market/Economic factors	Ongoing	Ongoing
Property characteristics	Ongoing	Ongoing
Sales Ratio Studies	Quarterly	December 31
Field Inspection* and Review		
Permits	May 1	December 1
Inquiries/requests	April 1	December 31
Maintenance	Quarterly	December 31
Sales	Monthly	December 31
Subdivisions	January 1	December 31
Calculation and Data Entry*		
Calculations and data entry of field data	Ongoing	March 1
Quality control	Ongoing	Ongoing
Valuation*	January	March 1
Notices of Value	March 1	April 1
Data Verification Requests	April 1	April 30
Certification of Values for Rate setting	May 15	June 15
Protest Hearings	April 1	October 1
Tax Schedule	September 15	October 1

**Includes 20% rotating field inspection reappraisal. All values are determined as of January 1st.*

An inventory of all parcels in Los Alamos County is verified annually to ensure that all parcels are accounted for and are correctly classified.

Table 5 on the following page summarizes all the parcels in the county and will serve as the basis for calculating production rates to ensure that all valuation activities will be completed within the required revaluation cycle.

Table 5: PARCEL SUMMARY September 26, 2023

Residential						
Abstract	Parcel Count			Assessed Valuation		
Description	Land	Bldg.	Total	Land	Bldg	Total
Res. MH Park (257 Spaces)	2	2	2	\$ 892,310	\$ 1,951,060	\$ 2,843,370
Res Single Family	5,395	5,395	5,395	\$180,086,610	\$518,921,810	\$699,008,420
Res Town Home End	1,333	1,333	1,333	\$ 29,485,730	\$ 84,715,800	\$114,201,530
Res Town Home Inside	256	256	256	\$ 4,020,620	\$ 15,161,180	\$ 19,181,800
Res Condo	208	208	208	\$ 2,651,390	\$ 12,372,000	\$ 15,023,390
Res 3 or More Family	1	1	1	\$ 37,860	\$ 180,700	\$ 218,560
Res Mobile Home	20	256	256	\$ 433,840	\$ 2,426,990	\$ 2,860,830
Res Bed & Breakfast	3	3	3	\$ 128,550	\$ 315,870	\$ 444,420
Res Multi Family	36	36	36	\$ 4,439,120	\$ 26,390,050	\$ 30,829,170
Res Other Improvements	-	5	5	\$ -	\$ 53,880	\$ 53,880
Subtotal Residential	7,254	7,495	7,495	\$222,176,030	\$662,489,340	\$884,665,370
Non-Residential						
Abstract	Parcel Count			Assessed Valuation		
Description	Land	Bldg	Total	Land	Bldg	Total
Land Res Vacant	326		326	\$ 11,923,620	\$ -	\$ 11,923,620
Land Commercial Vacant	20	-	20	\$ 1,506,310	\$ -	\$ 1,506,310
Commercial	167	179	179	\$ 17,784,730	\$ 81,128,210	\$ 98,912,940
Bed & Breakfast	1	1	1	\$ 55,510	\$ 191,680	\$ 247,190
Hangers	-	39	39	\$ -	\$ 344,750	\$ 344,750
Stables	-	104	104	\$ -	\$ 322,720	\$ 322,720
Personal Property	-	309	309	\$ -	\$ 7,611,670	\$ 7,611,670
Commercial Manufactured Homes	-	9	9	\$ -	\$ 25,170	\$ 25,170
Other Improvements	-	5	5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State Assessed	-	21	21	\$ -	\$ 4,162,780	\$ 4,162,780
Subtotal Non- Residential	514	667	1,013	\$ 31,270,170	\$ 93,786,980	\$125,057,150
Livestock						
Abstract	Parcel Count			Assessed Valuation		
Description	Units				Livestock	Total
Cattle	1				\$ 840	\$ 840
Goats	21				\$ 3,650	\$ 3,650
Horse	95				\$ 59,110	\$ 59,110
Sheep	6				\$ 540	\$ 540
Hog	1				\$ 40	\$ 40
Alpaca	1				\$ 30	\$ 30
Subtotal Livestock	125	-	-	\$ -	\$ 64,210	\$ 64,210

PARCEL SUMMARY (Continued)

Exemptions						
Abstract	Parcel Count			Assessed Valuation		
Description	Land	Bldg	Total	Land	Bldg	Total
Head of Family	-	-	2,476	\$ -	\$ 4,948,530	\$ 4,948,530
Veterans	-	-	604	\$ -	\$ 2,414,310	\$ 2,414,310
Disabled Veterans	-	-	42	\$ -	\$ 6,159,760	\$ 6,159,760
Limitation of Value	-	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Subtotal Exemptions	-	-	3,122	\$ -	\$ 13,522,600	\$ 13,522,600
2023 Total Parcels by Classification Summary						
Class	Parcels	Valuation				
Residential	7,495	\$884,665,370				
Non-Residential	1,013	\$125,057,150				
Livestock	125	\$ 64,210				
Other Exempt Properties	643	\$312,794,500				
Exemptions	3,122	\$ 13,522,600				
Total Parcels and Net Taxable Value	9,276	\$996,264,130				

**As of 09/26/2023-Reflects value after resolved Protests*

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

System development consists of developing forms, manuals, and procedures for collecting and processing property characteristics, sales, income, and cost data.

Forms and Manuals

The Assessor's office maintains and electronically stores forms referred to as Property Record Cards for the purpose of valuing or reviewing properties. These forms contain property characteristics that are used to value property. Once the property data has been modified based on ongoing inspections and other data sources, the corrected data and sketches are uploaded to the CAMA system and the property information is automatically updated. This system can handle large volumes of parcels at any given time while eliminating double data entry and errors.

Valuation manuals have been created and serve as valuation and depreciation schedules for all taxable properties. Marshall & Swift Valuation Services is used to support our valuation models and to value special purpose properties to include some commercial property.

Data collection Sources

Appraisal staff first classify all parcels in Los Alamos County as residential or non-residential property. These two categories are then broken down into type, class, and grade as required by law and professional appraisal standards. Field review is performed to ensure correct classification and proper grade.

The data collection process is ongoing and includes field inspection for the required five-year physical inspection cycle². Data collected through the gathering of market and economic data and of property characteristics are used as the basis for a detailed study of current market values. This applies

² State statute requires physical inspection every six years. Los Alamos, however, uses a five-year inspection cycle.

construction indices, cost schedules, depreciation tables, regression analysis, income and expense information, and valuation models to the data.

This data is obtained from sources such as:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Assessor's Property Records | 2. Buyers and Sellers Questionnaires |
| 3. Real Estate Brokers | 4. Mortgage Companies |
| 5. Builders | 6. Property Managers |
| 7. Building Permits | 8. New Businesses |

Field data is collected on each parcel in Los Alamos County in accordance with specifications set out by the data control and records staff, by personal inspections and aerial surveillance techniques.

Sales affidavits are required by statute to be filed with the County Assessor's office for all residential property sales or transfers. We also attempt to gather essential information to assist us in providing the most accurate valuations by requesting non-residential sales information as well as income and expense data. The Assessor's Office maintains a close working relationship with local title companies who, as an added service to their clients and the county, file the questionnaires with the Assessor's Office.

Quality control

Data is reviewed and tested to ensure consistency and accuracy before it is used for valuation. Supervisory personnel check the accuracy of the data collected and also conduct random re-inspections of sample properties. In addition, the current computer software used by the assessor's office has a quality control feature referred to as "versioning". This software provides an audit trail of changes made to a particular parcel. The system automatically records the person making a change, the workstation, and type of change, including the time, date, and the change made.

Data maintenance

Data maintenance is the process of capturing any changes in our parcel data resulting from property transfers, new construction, and demolitions. Recording of data, Building Permitting, Personal Property Tracking and Re-Inspections are four components of the data maintenance process.

Recording is the documentation of property transfers and subdivisions in the County Clerk's office. Copies of transfers and official recorded subdivisions are provided to the County Assessor for our parcel database using software in common with other departments of the County.

Building Permits filed with the Community Development Department are provided to the Assessor's Office by the tenth day of each month. All property owners are required to obtain a building permit for new construction, additions, re-models, or replacement of worn components such as roof coverings, siding, or windows. We receive monthly permits reports from the state Construction Industry Division.

There are essentially three types of building permits that are used to determine contributory value. They are referred to as New Dwelling Units, Additions and Re-models.

Los Alamos residential building types consist of the following:

- **Single Family** – single family unit.
- **Duplex** – two family units.
- **Tri – Plex** – Three family units.

- **Four – Plex** – Four family units.
- **Multi – Family** – More than four family units.
- **Townhouse End** – The first or last in a row of houses with common walls with ownership of land.
- **Townhouse Inside** – The middle unit in a row of houses with common walls with ownership of land.
- **Condominium** – A set of properties that are one parcel where each unit has an interest in the common area (s). These units are generally valued separately plus a percentage of the common interest of the value for the common area.

It should be noted that the assessor only applies the contributory value of the improvements to the property rather than the cost to build. For example, a new roof covering that cost \$20,000 might only add \$15,000 to the market value of a house.

A new addition will require field verifications of dimensions, condition, quality, and any other building attribute changes. These changes will ultimately affect the overall effective age of the structure.

Remodels on structures are usually internal. If we cannot gain access, we may have to rely on building permit data. On remodels, the area of remodel can be used to derive a percentage of the total area for calculating the new effective age. The condition and any attribute changes must also be corrected with the new values being entered in the value tracking software of the CAMA system.

All valuations derived from the building permits are considered new value and must be entered and tracked on the CAMA system as well as reported to the NM Department of Finance and Administration (DFA), as part of the allowable growth (yield control) for operations by governmental entities. DFA uses the new values in the tax rate setting process.

In addition to the permit tracking system, the assessor uses satellite and drone imagery and software and digital photographs to update information. The aerial photography software is capable of tracking changes from one fly-over period to the next.

Personal Property Tracking is the third component of the system. The Assessor's Office receives a listing from the Community Development Department of new businesses. For some purposes, the County Assessor's Office can access the utilities department database. Those new businesses that have not been on the tax roll are entered and a business personal property reporting questionnaire is mailed to the business.

Re-Inspection is the fourth component of a good data maintenance system. No matter how good a permit reporting and monitoring system is, unreported changes may occur. The Property Tax Division, in compliance with the standards of the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO) has directed assessors to implement a five- or six-year re-inspection cycle for this purpose. The Los Alamos County Assessor's office uses a five-year inspection cycle which contributes to more accurate assessments. There are over 9,000 parcels in Los Alamos County and approximately 1,800 parcels are inspected each year.

VALUATION

INSPECTION/APPRaisal AND VALUATION/MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS AND SCHEDULE

This is the core of the appraisal function. The Assessor revalues each property according to a statutory schedule, and mails Notices of Valuation (NOV) to the owners annually no later than April 1. All property is valued annually, including exempt property, in accordance with the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO) standards and regulations promulgated by the PTD in the New Mexico Administrative Code Chapter 3. Every parcel, regardless of classification, must be physically inspected at least every six years. Los Alamos is on a five-year “inspection and appraisal” cycle. That is, 20% of all parcels are physically inspected and appraised annually. The remaining 80% are revalued annually without inspection through our valuation/maintenance program. When changes have occurred, or new properties are recorded, those properties are valued in that year’s five-year inspection/appraisal program. Both programs use the same mass appraisal modeling techniques (Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal or CAMA software) and hardware and draw on a common database; whether a property is in the inspection/appraisal or valuation/maintenance mode in a particular valuation year is indicated by a marker on its “property record.”

Protests of property values, classification (residential or non-residential), or exempt status (see below) must be submitted within thirty days of the date of mailing of the Notice of Value.

The County Assessor must on or before June 15th certify the total county net taxable values to PTD so the NM Department of Finance and Administration may apply statutory “yield control” limits and set tax levies and rates. The certified values are adjusted to recognize that they may change after protests or actions for refund are decided.

In addition to valuing properties, the County Assessor is the custodian of all parcel information for the county. Although the parcel information maintained by the County Assessor is primarily used for property taxation purposes, this information is available to the public, county departments, and state and federal agencies and is accessible on our website.

Businesses requiring special technical expertise, including communication systems, pipelines, public utilities, airlines, and businesses operating in multiple counties are assessed separately by the PTD and incorporated into our valuation.

The Three Approaches to Valuation

There are three approaches to estimating fair market value that have been in use by American appraisers since the early 1900’s. The three approaches to estimating value are sales comparison, cost, and income.

1. Sales Comparison Approach

The sales comparison approach derives a value estimate by comparing the property being appraised (subject property) to comparable properties that have recently sold. Because properties are rarely exactly alike, we must adjust the prices of comparable properties for dissimilar features. For example, if the subject property being appraised does not have a garage and a comparable property has a single car garage, a dollar amount must be subtracted from the comparable sale price to make the comparable property similar to the subject property. These amounts may be determined by local

market studies or from commercial cost manual tables based on market studies. All property sales are adjusted to January 1st of the current year.

The sales comparison approach works best when there are numerous and frequent sales of similar properties. We use this approach in the appraisal of single-family residential properties and vacant land. When sufficient and valid sales are available, this approach is the preferred valuation method for any type of property.

2. Cost Approach

The cost approach estimates the replacement cost new of improvements, less the estimated accrued depreciation plus the market value of land. Construction cost and depreciation schedules can be developed internally or obtained from industry resources such as Marshall & Swift.

3. Income Approach

The income approach requires an appraiser to capitalize net income of a property into an estimate of market value after allowable expenses.

The income approach is the preferred method to use when dealing with income-producing properties, because comparable sales data are rarely available for these properties. New Mexico does not require reporting income from commercial properties, but we can collect enough information from voluntary responses to questionnaires to make it work in most cases. Protests comprise opportunities to collect income data through the mandatory discovery process.

Mass Appraisal Models

Appraisal models can calculate valuations of thousands of properties. The models are calibrated with data extracted from local sales, handbooks, and questionnaires. All three approaches to value (sales comparison, cost, and income) can be modeled for mass appraisal as required. In addition, these models are linked to the GIS mapping system.

The models are implemented using Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA) software. As with any modeling software, CAMA systems must be kept up to date and continually analyzed and calibrated for accuracy. A large part of the work of the Assessor's office is the collection, entry, and management of the data that feeds the CAMA system. Data is derived from personal inspection of properties, building permits, deeds, aerial surveillance by drones or satellite, questionnaires and interviews, realtors and real estate websites, and commercial financial and construction surveys, and sometimes from discovery pursuant to protest hearings.

Valuations in both programs, the five-year inspection/appraisal and the annual valuation/maintenance programs, are made with the same CAMA system and database. The difference is that in the database: for properties in the five-year program the data is confirmed or re-affirmed by personal inspection, review of permits and other means described above. Data in both programs can be adjusted by statistically derived parameters reflecting such things as market changes and neighborhood characteristics.

Los Alamos is unique in New Mexico in that we maintain an extensive database based on sales data that is used to calculate by multiple regression analysis the values associated with multiple characteristics of residential properties. This data feeds the CAMA system so that the mass appraisals done on the appraisal/inspection five-year cycle are based on market data and not on the easier but

less accurate cost approach. This leads to more accurate valuation estimates that approach sales prices with a minimum of ex post facto modifications.

Valuation models are calibrated annually to adjust to current market trends and value as of January 1 of every tax year. Model calibration is the process of adjusting mass appraisal formulas, tables and schedules to the current market.

Valuation model development and creation for the different classes of taxable properties, as used in Los Alamos County, include:

- Land Models
 - Commercial Land
 - Residential Land
- Improvement Models
 - Apartment
 - Commercial
 - Condo/Townhome
 - Residential
 - Mobile
 - XFOB

The most common models and schedules are:

- Land valuation tables: these tables contain land values per unit, along with standard adjustments for topography, depth, site view and other locational features.
- Cost approach tables: these tables include base rates, per square-foot adjustments, and lump sum used to estimate replacement cost new. Associated tables include depreciation, time, location, and market adjustment factors.
- Sales comparison tables: includes market-adjusted tables that reflect current and local sales analysis.
- The income approach model: Income data collected is applied through modifiers. It is used on an individual basis for accurately valuing commercial property.

We have developed numerous Microsoft Excel templates to assist in the valuation of commercial income-producing properties to apply the income approach. These templates are essential in providing evidence before the Valuation Protest Board, in a professional and uniform manner.

The statutory special methods of valuation for the applicable classes of properties will be used. They consist of:

- Business Personal Property (NMSA 1978 7-36-33) reported to the assessor are those fixtures and equipment used in businesses, which were depreciated and reported to the IRS for the previous year.³

³ Unlike IRS, New Mexico limits depreciation to 12.5% of initial cost.

- When valuing livestock, the livestock values are derived from the livestock industry via the Property tax Division. Since the Property Tax Division establishes the livestock values, they are responsible for defending those valuations in case of a value protest. Los Alamos currently does not have agricultural land on its tax roll.
- Manufactured homes are classified as residential and subject to a special method of valuation as stated in NMSA 1978 7-36-26. The cost approach to value is used to determine cost new less depreciation. A manufactured home is taxed as real property if it is permanently affixed to the land and certain other criteria are met as outline in NMAC part 14.12.2 and NMSA 7-36-26, regulation 3.6.5.33. Manufactured homes not permanently affixed to the land must annually register with the NM Motor Vehicle Division.

The limitation of value applied to residential property required by NMSA 1978 7-36-21.2 and 21.3 will be enforced by the assessor and is monitored by the Property Tax Division annually to ensure compliance with the law.

Valuation initially involves market analysis, model development, model calibration, and calculations of preliminary values. A ratio study then evaluates the accuracy and consistency of values.

Improvements made to residential properties in the prior tax year and any omitted improvements from prior tax years are valued according to their contributory values as indicated by market data.

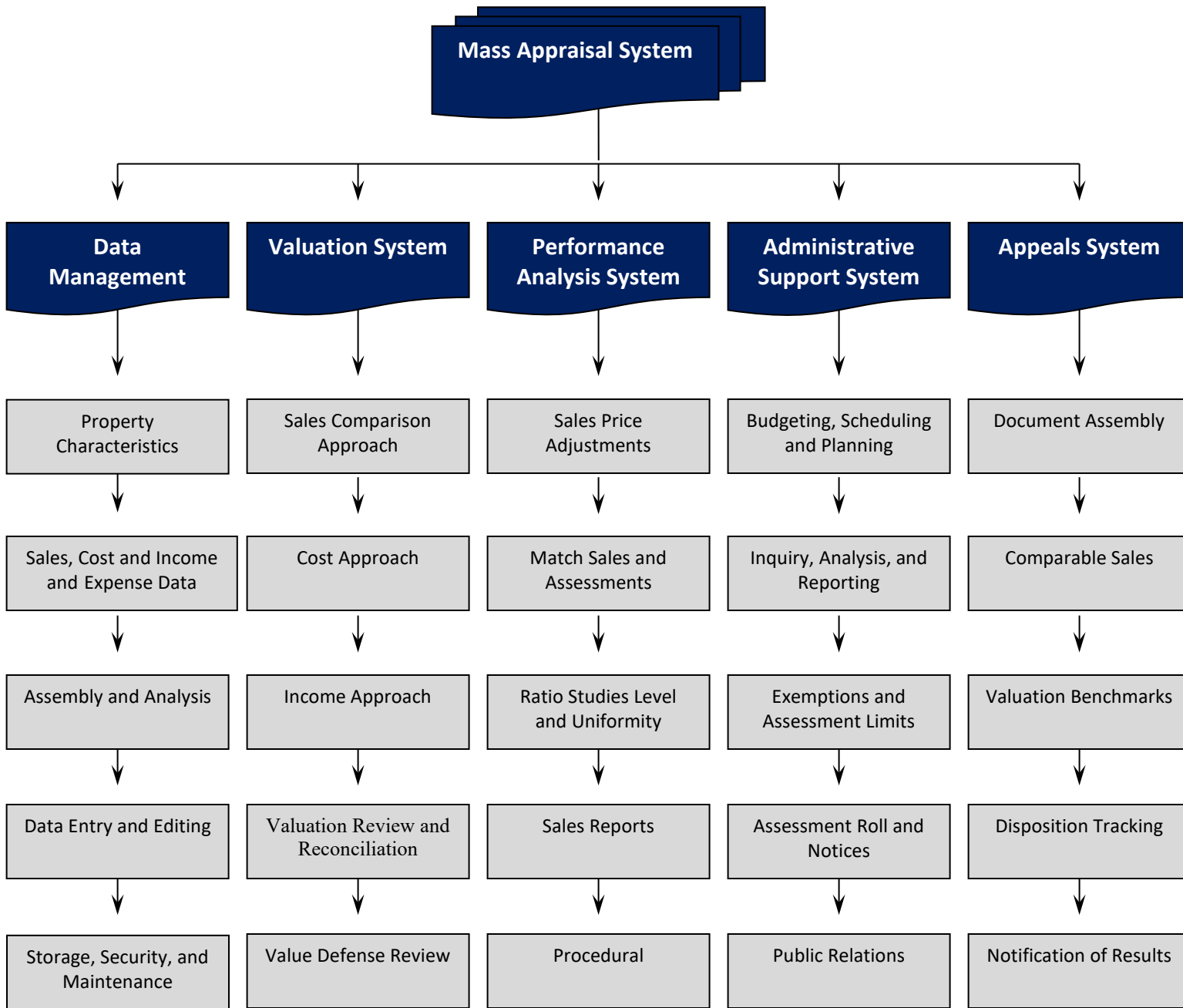
The type and amount of available exemptions are:

- **Head of Family** (NMSA 1978 7-37-4), \$2,000 off the net taxable value.
- **Veteran** (NMSA 1978 7-37-5), \$4,000 maximum off the net taxable value per veteran in tax year 2006 and subsequent years.
- **Disabled Veteran** (NMSA 1978 7-37-5.1), totally exempted from paying property taxes.
- **Veterans' Organization** (NMSA 1978 7-37-5.3), totally exempted from paying property taxes.
- **Charitable/Education and Churches** (NMSA 1978 7-36-7), totally exempted from paying property taxes.
- Federal, State, Schools, County, and Municipal owned property are exempted from property taxation

In addition to exemptions, there are also limitations on residential property owned by low-income taxpayers over sixty-five (65) years of age, or disabled. Currently, any taxpayer whose modified gross income does not exceed \$41,900 for the prior year may qualify for this limitation in value increase on their primary single-family residence.

Regulation 3.6.5.41, Market Value of Affordable Housing, was enacted in 2009, allowing individual taxpayers to apply for special method of valuation on affordable housing. The regulation allow for affordable housing subsidies and/or accrued interest to be deducted from a property's market value therefore reducing the property valuation and, in turn, might lower the property tax bill.

COMPONENTS OF A MASS APPRAISAL SYSTEM



Testing And Refinement

Before notices of value are mailed values must be tested and, if necessary, refined (modified) to ensure fairness and accuracy. Sales ratio studies are used to gauge the level and uniformity of the reappraised

property. The process of testing is to compare the assigned market values to known sales then determine if they are within accepted statutory and appraisal standards described on pages 13 - 14.

If refinement is required, then calibration is done on the specific model to meet standards.

NOTIFICATION AND VALUATION DEFENSE

Notice of Value (NOV)

A preliminary change of value report will be generated and reviewed the first week of February. Notices of valuation will then be mailed to all property owners on or before April 1st. Information contained in the NOV is governed by NMSA 7-38-20. These notices will show the value for property taxation purposes, taxable value, the classification(s) of the parcel, assessed value of the current and prior year, prior year tax amount and prior year tax rate. The notices will also contain information regarding claiming of exemptions, reporting requirements, procedures to file a valuation protest and a brief explanation on how to calculate your estimated taxes. Our office is planning to add market value to the NOV, perhaps this year but certainly in 2025.

Protest Remedies

It is the policy and goal of the Los Alamos County Assessor's Office that all assessments be fair, equitable, correct, and current. Property owners are encouraged to contact the assessor's office if they have questions concerning an assessment or feel the assessment is incorrect. No property owner should pay more tax than what is legally required.

There are two times per tax year when taxpayers may elect to file a protest:

- 1) Filing a **petition of protest** with the county assessor no later than thirty days after the mailing of the notice of value, or
- 2) Filing a **claim for refund**, in the district court, after paying the first installment of taxes due.

A petition of protest and claim for refund cannot both be filed in the same year for the same property.

Electing to file a protest through option one, is less costly. Property owners may protest assessed values, classification, allocation of value to a governmental taxing unit, denial of exemptions or limitation on increase in value determined by the county assessor. If a property owner believes their assessment is in excess of market value, the first thing to do is to talk to a representative in the assessor's office. The best time to do this is within thirty days of the mailing of the NOV's. After this time it becomes increasingly difficult and costly to change an assessment.

Informal Hearings

The process of a property valuation review in response to a property valuation protest has two parts. The first is to provide a procedural method of reviewing assessments so any inaccuracies may be corrected, without the property owner having to file a protest. The other is to have the protest heard before an independent Valuation Protest Board. A protest must be filed within 30 days after the mailing of the NOV. A hearing must be held within 180 days after the filing.

A review before the filing deadline allows for the re-examination of assessments by the assessor to correct and clarify any discrepancies in the individual assessments.

If an inquiry cannot be resolved quickly, filing a protest extends the time for resolution from 30 days to 180 days. Once a protest is filed, appraisal staff will conduct an informal hearing. If the taxpayer is not satisfied with the results of the informal hearing, a formal hearing will be scheduled before the independent Los Alamos Valuation Protest Board.

A protest petition must be filed and will be tracked until the dispute is completely resolved. Protest petitions must contain the property owner's name, address and a description of the property. The petitioner must state why the owner believes the value, classification; allocation of value, claim for exemption, or the limitation of value determined by the county assessor is incorrect, with supporting evidence, and what item(s) are not being protested. Petition forms are available at the county assessor's office and on the Los Alamos County Assessor's website.

After receiving a petition, the assessor will set up an informal hearing with the property owner. The informal hearing is off the record where data is exchanged and verified. During or before this meeting, the property owner should review their own and the assessor's property data to be sure that the information listed is correct. The assessor will provide the property owner with copies of relevant information from the files of the office.

The assessor will explain the method(s) used in determining assessment. Any pertinent data assembled by the property owner should be presented at this hearing. The goal of a protestant at this informal process should be:

- 1) To verify all information on their property is correct
- 2) to make sure they understand how their assessed value or other taxing attributes were determined,
- 3) to be sure that they understand the protest procedure and how the assessor's office can help them if they want to proceed with a formal protest.

If a change of value is warranted, the protestant will be notified of the change. Pursuant to state statute the assessor's values are presumed to be correct and the protestant has the burden of overcoming that presumption.

Formal Hearings

If a protestant chooses to continue with their protest, the assessor must schedule a formal hearing before the Los Alamos County Valuation Protest Board. Property owners will be notified by certified mail of the date, time, and location of the formal protest hearing. An Order of No Show will be filed if the taxpayer or a representative of the taxpayer fails to appear at the hearing without reasonable justification.

Board hearings are typically scheduled in September. The Los Alamos Chief Deputy Assessor, Chief Appraiser, and Appraiser will defend the County Assessor's valuations.

The Valuation Protest Board is an independent board which hears protests of assessments used for determining property taxes. The board consists of two qualified volunteers appointed by the county council for two-year terms, and a property appraisal officer employed by the NM Taxation and Revenue

Department who serves as the chairperson of the board. To ensure independence, the Assessor's Office must not participate in the selection of members.

All protests must be decided within 180 days of the date on which the protest was filed unless the parties agree otherwise.

The property owner or the county assessor has the option to appeal the board's decision in district court. The appellant will bear all costs associated with this appeal. Appeals by or against the County Assessor are litigated by the County Attorney's Office.

For the 2023 tax year there were 38 property valuation protests filed in Los Alamos County. Of those protests, 23 were residential and 15 were non-residential. 31 protests were resolved through informal hearings with the remaining 7 heard before the Valuation Protest Board. The total revenue savings in tax dollars for all entities who receive revenue from the property tax is estimated at approximately \$300,000.

Refund Claims

The alternate method of protest is to file a claim for refund in District Court. Claims must be filed against the county assessor no later than the sixtieth day after the due date for the first installment of the tax that is subject to a claim of refund. Payment of all taxes due in accordance with the tax bill must be made prior to the delinquency date before filing for a claim for refund. The payment is held in a suspense fund until the claim is resolved. The action must state the basis for the refund claim, the amount of the refund to which the owners believe they are entitled, and amounts paid. Property owners or the county may appeal final decisions or orders from a district court. The County Assessor is represented by the County Attorney.

Once the courts have determined the amount of refund, if any, the county treasurer will make the appropriate change to the tax records and issue the refund amount ordered by the court plus interest.

LOS ALAMOS CHARACTERISTICS AND RESULTS

During the last several years, Los Alamos County has experienced a very active real estate market. We have adjusted our valuation models appropriately to reflect current and correct market values. Although our calculated fair market values of real estate have been adjusted, most of the residential *full values* will not show this change on their Notice of Value because of the 3% limit on increases in the full value on residential property. The market has been rising faster than 3% per year and we are anticipating that the real estate market will continue to increase, and property assessments will follow, but be limited by the 3% statutory cap. The effect of the cap is striking: the median residential sales price in 2023 was \$551,500, the median full value (after adjusting sales price for the accumulated 3% caps) was \$360,000.

APPENDIX

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I. PARCEL AND STATISTICAL DATA*

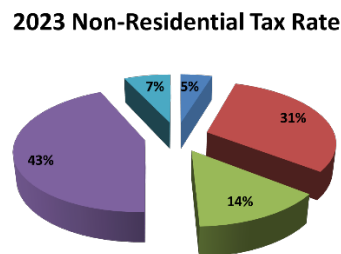
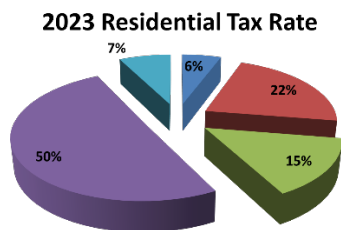
Population (2020 Census est.): 19,369

Land Area (Sq. Mi.): 109

Parcels:	2023	2022	Change
Residential	7,495	7,483	12
Non-Residential	1,013	1035	-22
Livestock	125	144	-19
<u>Exempt Properties</u>	<u>643</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>-9</u>
Total	9,276	9,314	-38

Sales Ratios (assessed value/sale price):	2023	2022	Standard
Mean	98.81	98.28%	90-110%
Median	99.26%	98.42%	90-110%
Weighted Mean	98.99%	97.95%	90-110%
Standard Deviation	.04%	5.93%	<20%
Coefficient of Dispersion	3.41%	4.85%	<15%
Coefficient of Variance	4.12%	6.03%	<20%
Price Related Differential	1.00%	97.95%	98-103%

Tax Rates:	Residential			Non-Residential		
	2023	2022	Change	2023	2022	Change
Total State	1.360	1.360	-	1.360	1.360	-
Total County	5.250	5.308	-0.058	8.850	8.850	-
Total Municipal	3.531	3.570	-0.039	3.998	3.998	-
Total School Dist.	12.067	12.002	0.54	12.506	12.506	-UNM LA Branch
	<u>1.795</u>	<u>1.815</u>	<u>-0.020</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	24.003	24.157	0.080	28.714	28.714	-



■ Total State ■ Total County ■ Total Municipal
■ Total School District ■ Total UNM LA

■ Total State ■ Total County ■ Total Municipal
■ Total School District ■ Total UNM LA

	2023	2022	Change
Net Taxable Value:	\$990,764,592	\$921,400,832	\$69,363,760
New Construction:	\$7,648,840	\$7,648,840	-\$396,220
Property Tax Revenue**:	\$24,852,738	\$23,332,572	\$1,520,166
FY Assessor Budget Adopted:	\$1,005,019 <u>FY 24</u>	\$804,363 <u>FY 23</u>	\$200,656
Staff Size: (Excluding Assessor)	7.00 (FTE's)	6.00 (FTE's)	-

**Values and Parcel Counts as of June 2023 Certification*

***Actual Tax Revenue as of September 2023 Tax Warrant*

II. Los Alamos Five Year Summaries

Single Family Units Sales					
Tax Years	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Median Sales Price	\$350,000	\$412,000	\$416,250	\$486,500	\$551,000
Sales Price / Sq. Ft.	\$185.44	\$211.00	\$231.48	\$260.00	\$286.00
# of Sales	393	402	373	376	277
Single Family Units Assessed Values					
Tax Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Median Assessment	\$265,585	\$270,840	\$318,445	\$337,160	\$360,000
Assessment / Sq. Ft.	\$138.80	\$140.00	\$152.00	\$158.00	\$170.00
# of Permits	830	835	805	552	650
New Construction Value	\$3,687,180	\$5,179,170	\$8,045,060	\$7,648,840	\$ 11,260,150
Total Parcel Summary*					
Tax Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Residential Parcels	7,352	7,397	7,450	7,483	7,495
Total Non-Residential	1,842	2,019	2,019	1,831	1,781
Total Residential & Non Res.	9,194	9,416	9,469	9,314	9,276
Personal Property Valuation					
Tax Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Personal Property Valuation	\$7,678,030	\$8,864,770	\$9,112,460	\$8,438,900	\$7,611,670
Livestock Valuation	\$63,420	\$64,250	\$67,270	\$67,710	\$64,210
Total Valuation	\$7,741,450	\$8,929,020	\$9,179,730	\$8,506,610	\$7,675,880

Los Alamos Five Year Summaries (continued)

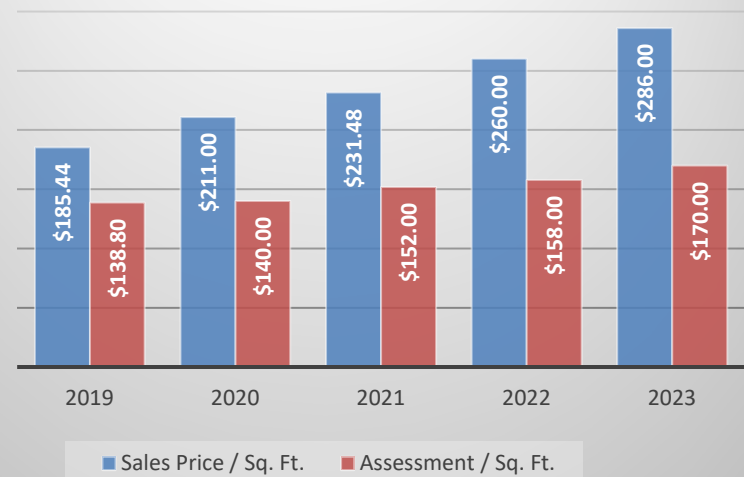
Manufactured Homes					
Tax Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Mobile Home Residential Value	\$2,349,700	\$2,502,120	\$2,266,640	\$2,305,940	\$2,429,800
Mobile Home Non-Res. Value	\$35,510	\$31,990	\$31,990	\$31,990	\$22,360
Total M.H. Valuation	\$2,385,210	\$2,534,110	\$2,298,630	\$2,337,930	\$2,452,160
Los Alamos					
Residential Value	\$459,245,010	\$482,616,230	\$510,608,180	\$540,597,790	\$580,922,360
Non-Residential Value	\$103,722,700	\$104,822,910	\$101,070,520	\$108,015,950	\$113,376,400
State Assessed Value	\$4,187,260	\$4,032,280	\$4,084,360	\$4,151,620	\$4,162,780
Total Los Alamos	\$567,154,970	\$587,439,140	\$611,678,700	\$648,613,740	\$694,298,760
White Rock					
Residential Value	\$221,070,140	\$234,532,540	\$251,365,410	\$268,732,190	\$290,223,680
Non-Residential Value	\$11,055,080	\$12,308,180	\$11,923,990	\$11,709,090	\$11,741,690
Total White Rock	\$232,125,220	\$246,840,720	\$263,289,400	\$280,441,280	\$301,965,370
Total County**	\$799,280,190	\$834,279,860	\$874,968,100	\$929,055,020	\$996,264,130
Percentage growth in valuation	6.06%	4.38%	4.88%	6.18%	7.23%
**Values reflective as of September					
Exemptions					
Tax Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Head of Household	2,300	2,368	2,404	2,490	2,476
Veterans	623	628	636	634	604
Disabled Veterans	25	32	33	33	42
Age 65 & Low Income	8	8	8	8	-
Total Exemption Value	\$9,552,630	\$10,977,760	\$11,465,930	\$11,778,890	\$13,522,600
Tax Rates					
Tax Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Residential	24.916	24.532	24.077	24.157	24.003
Non-Residential	28.119	28.590	28.712	28.714	28.714
Property Tax Revenue					
Tax Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total County (all entities)	\$20,179,500	\$20,997,095	\$21,707,411	\$23,335,843	\$24,852,738
State Assessed Portion	\$117,742	\$115,283	\$117,270	\$119,209	\$119,530
County / City Portion	\$7,845,250	\$8,083,507	\$8,233,544	\$8,660,571	\$9,377,290
Percentage growth in tax \$'s	4.61%	4.05%	3.38%	7.50%	6.50%
As of September					

Los Alamos Five Year Summaries (continued)

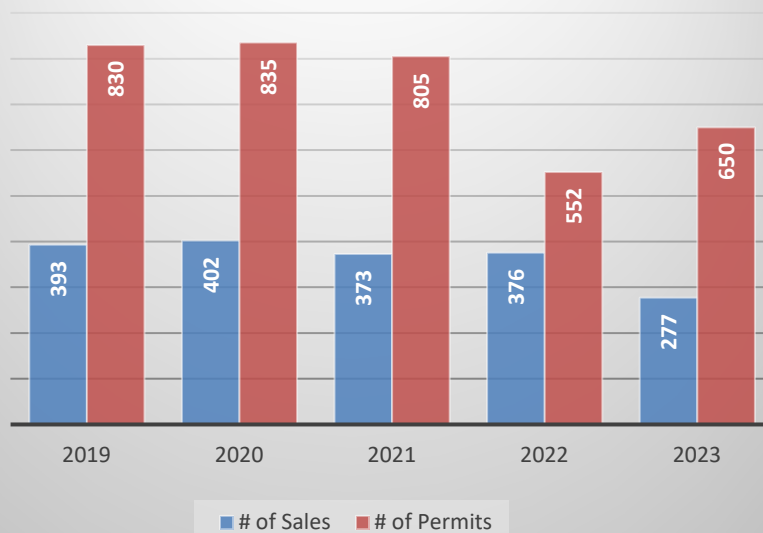
Median Sales vs. Median Assessment



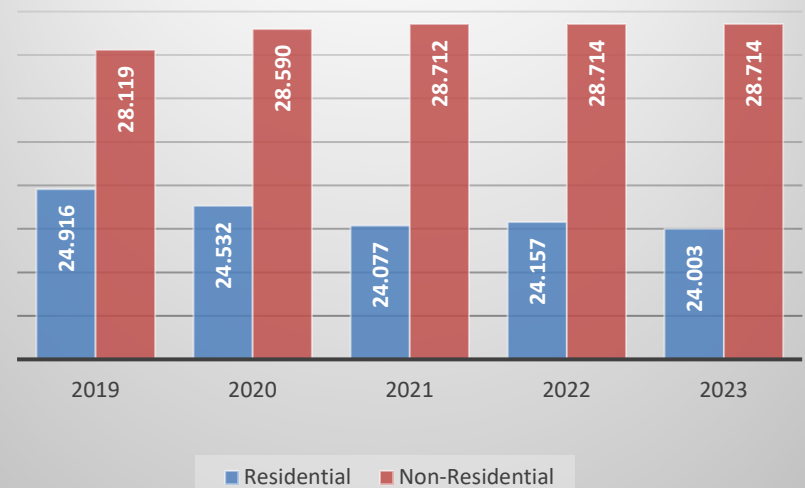
Sales \$/SqFt. vs. Assessment \$/Sqft.



Number of Sales and Permits



Residential and Non-Residential Rates



III. Ranking of Counties by Net Valuation

County	Class	Population		2020	2021	2022	2023	WalVe % Chg.						
		2010	2020	Valuation	Valuation	Valuation	Valuation		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Lea *	B+	64,727	71,070	\$8,387,276,176	\$7,334,490,186	\$15,189,711,511	\$24,665,031,711	38.42%	3	3	2	3	2	1
Eddy*	B+	53,829	58,460	\$7,763,196,980	\$6,910,821,635	\$13,636,209,950	\$21,488,800,299	36.54%	4	4	4	4	3	2
Bernalillo	A	662,564	679,121	\$17,424,109,032	\$18,083,658,618	\$19,184,705,799	\$20,123,541,299	4.67%	1	1	1	1	1	3
Santa Fe	A	144,170	150,358	\$7,785,631,537	\$8,010,591,912	\$8,678,909,160	\$9,428,458,790	7.95%	2	2	3	2	4	4
Dona Ana	A	209,233	218,195	\$4,745,019,064	\$4,918,206,671	\$5,209,506,961	\$5,603,144,325	7.03%	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sandoval*	A	131,561	146,748	\$3,971,451,961	\$4,055,325,049	\$4,559,960,857	\$5,041,988,393	9.56%	7	7	6	6	6	6
San Juan*	A	130,044	123,958	\$3,621,318,780	\$3,535,248,018	\$3,888,138,776	\$4,566,516,573	14.86%	6	6	7	7	7	7
Valencia	B+	76,569	76,688	\$1,570,396,451	\$1,641,348,078	\$1,742,886,866	\$1,896,391,516	8.09%	8	9	9	8	8	8
Taos	B+	32,937	32,723	\$1,598,547,590	\$1,600,926,590	\$1,665,492,477	\$1,770,934,308	5.95%	9	8	8	9	9	9
Rio Arriba*	B+	40,246	38,921	\$1,194,459,394	\$1,024,722,376	\$1,383,748,861	\$1,750,621,452	20.96%	12	12	13	13	12	10
Lincoln	B+	20,497	19,572	\$1,368,753,323	\$1,433,785,137	\$1,515,805,900	\$1,676,714,893	9.60%	10	10	10	10	10	11
Chaves*	B+	65,645	64,615	\$1,296,382,723	\$1,349,936,476	\$1,472,643,117	\$1,544,749,822	4.67%	11	11	11	11	11	12
Otero	B+	63,797	67,490	\$1,261,048,104	\$1,286,262,873	\$1,366,466,217	\$1,459,191,677	6.35%	13	13	12	12	13	13
Curry	B+	48,376	48,954	\$976,477,817	\$988,698,971	\$1,007,854,136	\$1,081,612,345	6.82%	14	14	14	14	14	14
Los Alamos	H	17,950	19,369	\$830,181,892	\$869,720,715	\$921,408,832	\$990,764,592	7.00%	17	17	15	15	15	15
Grant**	B+	29,514	26,998	\$818,453,839	\$801,803,791	\$829,059,547	\$852,304,320	2.73%	16	15	17	16	16	16
McKinley*	B+	71,492	71,367	\$821,657,547	\$724,343,853	\$744,939,419	\$747,356,341	0.32%	15	16	16	17	17	17
Colfax*	B+	13,750	11,941	\$652,203,751	\$649,835,749	\$696,642,835	\$733,089,903	4.97%	18	18	18	20	18	18
San Miguel	B+	29,393	27,777	\$648,999,184	\$662,470,192	\$691,093,208	\$709,112,407	2.54%	19	19	19	19	19	19
Roosevelt*	B-	19,846	18,500	\$458,713,963	\$626,210,347	\$654,334,597	\$687,643,475	4.84%	22	22	21	21	20	20
Luna	B+	25,095	23,709	\$617,341,001	\$663,050,728	\$643,478,227	\$661,498,087	2.72%	20	20	20	18	21	21
Torrance	B-	16,383	15,461	\$440,730,077	\$412,614,845	\$496,506,454	\$531,052,373	6.51%	21	21	22	22	22	22
Cibola	B-	27,213	26,675	\$351,204,529	\$355,216,932	\$381,141,547	\$375,651,494	-1.46%	23	23	23	23	23	23
Sierra	B-	11,988	10,791	\$320,888,780	\$333,793,084	\$351,936,213	\$352,005,616	0.02%	24	24	24	24	24	24
Socorro	B-	17,866	16,637	\$287,935,768	\$296,120,558	\$321,242,644	\$346,250,963	7.22%	25	25	25	25	25	25
Quay*	B-	9,041	8,253	\$232,899,353	\$234,165,630	\$252,914,972	\$258,080,936	2.00%	26	26	26	26	26	26
Guadalupe	B-	4,687	4,300	\$179,990,505	\$184,750,839	\$188,618,260	\$192,918,619	2.23%	29	29	29	28	27	27
Hidalgo	B-	4,894	4,198	\$186,288,666	\$189,843,460	\$187,495,008	\$191,799,432	2.24%	28	27	28	27	28	28
Union*	B-	4,549	4,059	\$199,290,243	\$170,214,673	\$176,102,033	\$189,071,209	6.86%	27	28	27	29	29	29
Mora	B-	4,881	4,521	\$151,556,197	\$152,897,602	\$159,220,978	\$163,914,489	2.86%	30	30	30	30	30	30
Catron	B-	3,725	3,527	\$132,607,685	\$135,880,418	\$145,165,440	\$145,161,108	0.00%	31	31	31	31	31	31
De Baca	C1+	2,022	1,748	\$94,127,082	\$95,949,994	\$97,735,982	\$104,567,785	6.53%	32	32	32	32	32	32
Harding*	C1+	695	625	\$81,901,245	\$65,910,842	\$76,493,842	\$80,841,032	5.38%	33	33	33	33	33	33

* Includes oil and gas ** includes copper production

Source: NM Department of Finance and Administration.

IV. Comparison of Counties by the Rates in Descending Order

COMPARISON OF COUNTIES BY THE RESIDENTIAL RATES IN DESCENDING ORDER										
Rank						2023 Residential Rates				
	County	Class	2020 Population	2023 Valuation	Principle Municipality	County Only	City Only	County & City Only	Percentage of Total	Total Rate
1	Bernalillo	A	679,121	\$20,123,541,299	Albuquerque	8.543	11.26	19.803	40.58%	48.802
2	Mc Kinley	B+	71,367	\$747,356,341	Gallup	7.297	8.465	15.762	41.74%	37.762
4	Cibola	B-	26,675	\$1,896,391,516	Grants	9.093	4.936	14.029	40.31%	34.801
3	Valencia	B+	76,688	\$346,250,963	Los Lunas	7.703	7.618	15.321	39.32%	38.965
5	Socorro	B-	16,637	\$346,250,963	Socorro	10.674	5.468	16.142	41.42%	38.974
6	Dona Ana	A	218,195	\$5,603,144,325	Las Cruces	9.297	8.821	18.118	58.58%	30.927
7	Lea	B+	71,070	\$24,665,031,711	Lovington	7.052	3.737	10.789	34.58%	31.203
8	Lincoln	B+	19,572	\$1,676,714,893	Ruidoso	7.84	6.568	14.408	48.64%	29.621
9	San Juan	A	123,958	\$4,566,516,573	Aztec	7.176	4.743	11.919	39.99%	29.807
11	San Miguel	B+	27,777	\$709,112,407	Las Vegas	5.739	7.079	12.818	40.84%	31.389
10	Guadalupe	B-	4,300	\$192,918,619	Santa Rosa	9.465	4.610	14.075	48.69%	28.908
14	Otero	B+	67,490	\$1,459,191,677	Alamogordo	6.839	6.926	13.765	51.28%	26.844
12	Quay	B-	8,253	\$258,080,936	Tucumcari	10.72	3.848	14.568	53.51%	27.227
13	Colfax	B+	11,941	\$733,089,903	Cimarron	9.724	5.89	15.614	59.78%	26.121
15	Sandoval	A	146,748	\$5,041,988,393	Bernalillo	6.695	3.117	9.812	28.26%	34.723
17	De Baca	C1+	1,748	\$104,567,785	Ft. Sumner	10.343	1.954	12.297	48.65%	25.277
20	Union	B-	4,059	\$189,071,209	Clayton	9.753	4.938	14.691	53.06%	27.687
16	Luna	B+	23,709	\$661,498,087	Deming	10.779	6.688	17.467	64.50%	27.082
19	Roosevelt	B-	18,500	\$687,643,475	Portales	10.530	4.250	14.780	57.33%	25.779
18	Los Alamos	H	19,369	\$990,764,592	Los Alamos	5.25	3.531	8.781	36.58%	24.003
23	Santa Fe	A	150,358	\$9,428,458,790	Santa Fe	7.557	1.911	9.468	40.21%	23.547
21	Rio Arriba	B+	38,921	\$1,750,621,452	Espanola	7.078	3.646	10.724	37.91%	28.291
22	Eddy	B+	58,460	\$21,488,800,299	Carlsbad	5.495	4.744	10.239	39.66%	25.820
24	Torrance	B-	15,461	\$531,052,373	Estancia	12.043	2.408	14.451	58.07%	24.885
26	Sierra	B-	10,791	\$352,005,616	T or C	10.674	4.207	14.881	51.51%	28.891
25	Curry	B+	48,954	\$1,081,612,345	Clovis	9.85	4.695	14.545	57.31%	25.378
27	Chaves	B+	64,615	\$1,544,749,822	Roswell	5.516	6.888	12.404	44.18%	28.074
28	Hidalgo	B-	4,198	\$191,799,432	Lordsburg	10.309	2.796	13.105	55.50%	23.613
29	Catron	B-	3,527	\$145,161,108	Reserve	11.85	2.225	14.075	68.81%	20.454
30	Harding	C1+	625	\$80,841,032	Roy	8.763	1.476	10.239	54.20%	18.890
31	Taos	B+	32,723	\$1,770,934,308	Taos	6.174	2.727	8.901	27.66%	32.175
32	Grant	B+	26,998	\$852,304,320	Silver City	8.053	2.828	10.881	60.61%	17.952
33	Mora	B-	4,521	\$163,914,489	Mora	9.287	0	9.287	51.69%	17.967

Comparison of Counties by the Non-Residential Rates in Descending Order

COMPARISON OF COUNTIES BY THE NON-RESIDENTIAL RATES IN DESCENDING ORDER										
Rank						2023 Non-Residential Rates				
	County	Class	2020 Population	2023 Valuation	Principle Municipality	County Only	City Only	County & City Only	Percentage of Total	Total Rate
1	Bernalillo	A	679,121	\$20,123,541,299	Albuquerque	12.220	11.520	23.740	42.92%	55.309
2	Mc Kinley	B+	71,367	\$747,356,341	Gallup	11.850	8.971	20.821	48.54%	42.892
3	Valencia	B+	76,688	\$1,896,391,516	Los Lunas	12.557	7.957	20.514	45.98%	44.613
4	Lea	B+	71,070	\$24,665,031,711	Lovington	10.600	5.650	16.250	42.39%	38.333
5	Cibola	B-	26,675	\$375,651,494	Grants	11.850	5.170	17.020	44.45%	38.290
6	San Miguel	B+	27,777	\$709,112,407	Las Vegas	11.850	7.650	19.500	50.18%	38.859
8	Socorro	B-	16,637	\$346,250,963	Socorro	12.777	5.813	18.590	43.30%	42.935
9	Dona Ana	A	218,195	\$5,603,144,325	Las Cruces	11.935	9.194	21.129	61.96%	34.102
10	San Juan	A	123,958	\$4,566,516,573	Aztec	8.500	6.873	15.373	44.76%	34.347
11	Otero	B+	67,490	\$1,459,191,677	Alamogordo	11.850	8.860	20.710	60.63%	34.156
15	Rio Arriba	B+	38,921	\$1,750,621,452	Espanola	13.324	7.650	20.974	55.13%	38.042
12	Lincoln	B+	19,572	\$1,676,714,893	Ruidoso	10.963	5.462	16.425	52.69%	31.172
13	Santa Fe	A	150,358	\$9,428,458,790	Santa Fe	13.693	3.498	17.191	53.46%	32.157
16	Sandoval	A	146,748	\$5,041,988,393	Bernalillo	10.956	5.725	16.681	38.50%	43.328
7	Quay	B-	8,253	\$258,080,936	Tucumcari	10.956	7.650	18.606	57.13%	32.570
14	Guadalupe	B-	4,300	\$192,918,619	Santa Rosa	11.850	4.938	16.788	51.97%	32.306
17	Colfax	B+	11,941	\$733,089,903	Cimarron	11.850	7.650	19.500	64.72%	30.128
18	Chaves	B+	64,615	\$1,544,749,822	Roswell	10.350	7.650	18.000	52.95%	33.996
19	Eddy	B+	58,460	\$21,488,800,299	Carlsbad	7.500	6.225	13.725	45.26%	30.327
20	Los Alamos	H	19,369	\$990,764,592	Los Alamos	8.85	3.998	12.848	44.74%	28.714
21	Union	B-	4,059	\$189,071,209	Clayton	11.850	4.938	16.788	56.19%	29.879
23	Roosevelt	B-	18,500	\$687,643,475	Portales	11.850	4.695	16.545	59.89%	27.625
24	Hidalgo	B-	4,198	\$191,799,432	Lordsburg	11.850	3.225	15.075	58.77%	25.650
25	Sierra	B-	10,791	\$352,005,616	T or C	11.850	4.225	16.075	53.43%	30.086
27	Taos	B+	32,723	\$1,770,934,308	Taos	11.850	4.225	16.075	40.76%	39.440
22	Luna	B+	23,709	\$661,498,087	Deming	11.850	6.688	18.538	65.85%	28.153
26	Curry	B+	48,954	\$1,081,612,345	Clovis	9.850	4.725	14.575	57.36%	25.408
30	Torrance	B-	15,461	\$531,052,373	Estancia	12.043	2.750	14.793	58.74%	25.186
28	De Baca	C1+	1,748	\$104,567,785	Ft. Sumner	9.552	2.172	11.724	47.53%	24.664
29	Grant	B+	26,998	\$852,304,320	Silver City	12.973	3.825	16.798	69.76%	24.081
32	Harding	C1+	625	\$80,841,032	Roy	10.850	2.225	13.075	60.00%	21.791
31	Catron	B-	3,527	\$145,161,108	Reserve	11.850	2.225	14.075	68.79%	20.460
33	Mora	B-	4,521	\$163,914,489	Mora	13.302	0.000	13.302	58.80%	22.622

**V. New Mexico County Operating Imposed and Remaining Authority
Local Property Tax Rates Report
Counties**

New Mexico County Operating Imposed and Remaining Authority						
2021 Tax Year - All Counties**						
				Ad Valorem	Imposed	
				Production	Operating	Remaining
Rank	County	Residential	Nonresidential	& Equipment	Rate	Authority ¹
1	Catron	10.647	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
2	Cibola	8.834	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
3	Colfax	9.350	11.850	11.850	11.850	0.000
4	De Baca	9.903	9.134	N/A	11.850	0.000
5	Dona Ana	9.114	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
6	Grant	6.411	11.850	11.850	11.850	0.000
7	Guadalupe	9.302	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
8	Hidalgo	9.375	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
9	Luna	10.111	11.414	N/A	11.850	0.000
10	McKinley	6.870	11.850	11.850	11.850	0.000
11	Mora	7.372	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
12	Otero	6.893	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
13	Quay	10.350	10.350	10.350	11.850	0.000
14	Rio Arriba	5.047	10.844	11.850	11.850	0.000
15	Roosevelt	10.557	11.850	11.850	11.850	0.000
16	San Miguel	5.435	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
17	Santa Fe	5.560	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
18	Sierra	10.630	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
19	Socorro	9.704	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
20	Taos	6.010	11.665	N/A	11.850	0.000
21	Torrance	11.850	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
22	Valencia	6.970	11.850	N/A	11.850	0.000
23	Lincoln	5.314	8.850	N/A	11.600	0.250
24	Harding	8.362	10.850	10.850	10.850	1.000
25	Bernalillo	6.972	10.750	N/A	10.750	1.100
26	Lea	7.011	10.600	10.600	10.600	1.250
27	Chaves	5.354	10.350	10.350	10.350	1.500
28	Sandoval	6.284	10.310	10.350	10.350	1.500
29	Curry	9.378	9.850	N/A	9.850	2.000
30	Union	6.894	9.150	9.150	9.150	2.700
31	Los Alamos	5.319	8.850	N/A	8.850	3.000
32	San Juan	6.533	8.000	8.500	8.500	3.350
33	Eddy	5.372	7.500	7.500	7.500	4.350
Average		7.851	10.907	10.531	11.183	0.667
** Data reflects NMDFA 2021 Property Tax Facts. Current 2023 Data Not Available						
¹ 11.85 mill maximum allowed by law less the imposed rate.						
Information source: DFA Rate Certificate Files.						
Data obtained from NM Department of Finance and Administration. (2021 Property Tax Facts)						

**VI. New Mexico County Operating Imposed and Remaining Authority
Local Property Tax Rates Report
Municipalities**

				Imposed	
				Operating	Remaining
Rank	Municipality	Residential	Nonresidential	Rate	Authority¹
1	Angel Fire	5.455	7.650	7.650	0.000
2	Belen	5.648	6.623	7.650	0.000
3	Cimarron	5.419	7.650	7.650	0.000
4	Columbus	3.249	5.567	7.650	0.000
5	Cuba	3.642	7.650	7.650	0.000
6	Espanola	3.602	7.257	7.650	0.000
7	Eunice	5.365	7.650	7.650	0.000
8	Grady	5.690	7.650	7.650	0.000
9	Grenville	7.244	7.650	7.650	0.000
10	Hope	4.275	7.650	7.650	0.000
11	House	6.074	6.887	7.650	0.000
12	Jal	5.673	7.650	7.650	0.000
13	Las Vegas	6.861	7.650	7.650	0.000
14	Logan	7.650	6.273	7.650	0.000
15	Los Lunas	7.398	7.650	7.650	0.000
16	Maxwell	6.274	7.650	7.650	0.000
17	Milan	2.496	7.650	7.650	0.000
18	Mountainair	6.295	7.650	7.650	0.000
19	Raton	6.353	7.650	7.650	0.000
20	Red River	6.126	7.420	7.650	0.000
21	Rio Rancho	7.278	7.167	7.650	0.000
22	Roswell	6.698	7.650	7.650	0.000
23	Ruidoso Downs	4.941	7.650	7.650	0.000
24	San Jon	5.141	7.631	7.650	0.000
25	San Ysidro	7.185	7.650	7.650	0.000
26	Springer	5.793	7.559	7.650	0.000
27	Sunland Park	6.524	7.650	7.650	0.000
28	Taos Ski Valley	7.497	7.650	7.650	0.000
29	Tucumcari	3.651	7.650	7.650	0.000
30	Tularosa	5.319	7.650	7.650	0.000
31	Vaughn	7.650	7.650	7.650	0.000
32	Wagon Mound	5.756	7.650	7.650	0.000
33	Gallup	6.556	7.650	7.650	0.000
34	Carrizozo	6.254	7.225	7.225	0.425
35	Alamogordo	5.137	7.064	7.064	0.586
36	Bloomfield	5.038	7.000	7.000	0.650
37	Aztec	4.701	6.873	6.873	0.777
38	Corrales	3.849	6.481	6.870	0.780

**New Mexico County Operating Imposed and Remaining Authority
Local Property Tax Rates Report
Municipalities (continued)**

				Imposed	
				Operating	Remaining
Rank	Municipality	Residential	Nonresidential	Rate	Authority¹
39	Albuquerque	6.180	6.554	6.544	1.106
40	Ruidoso	5.244	4.580	6.368	1.282
41	Carlsbad	4.658	6.225	6.225	1.425
42	Jemez Springs	3.903	5.950	5.950	1.700
43	Socorro	5.423	5.813	5.813	1.837
44	Bernalillo	3.185	5.725	5.725	1.925
45	Lovington	3.719	5.650	5.650	2.000
46	Hobbs	3.973	5.555	5.555	2.095
47	Hatch	5.442	5.500	5.500	2.150
48	Folsom	3.054	5.425	5.425	2.225
49	Bayard	4.379	5.225	5.225	2.425
50	Chama	4.121	4.492	5.225	2.425
51	Hurley	4.337	5.225	5.225	2.425
52	Questa	4.270	4.361	5.225	2.425
53	Willard	5.179	5.064	5.225	2.425
54	Las Cruces	4.774	5.120	5.120	2.530
55	Clayton	4.703	4.938	4.938	2.712
56	Des Moines	3.715	4.938	4.938	2.712
57	Santa Rosa	4.563	4.938	4.938	2.712
58	Grants	4.271	4.555	4.555	3.095
59	Deming	4.475	3.812	4.475	3.175
60	Corona	3.827	4.425	4.425	3.225
61	Bosque Farms	2.725	2.889	4.225	3.425
62	Capitan	3.113	3.729	4.225	3.425
63	Elephant Butte	4.225	4.225	4.225	3.425
64	Santa Clara	2.742	4.225	4.225	3.425
65	Taos	2.657	4.074	4.225	3.425
66	Tatum	3.078	4.225	4.225	3.425
67	Los Alamos	3.577	3.998	3.998	3.652
68	Silver City	2.684	3.825	3.825	3.825
69	Clovis	3.386	3.725	3.725	3.925
70	Artesia	3.347	3.500	3.500	4.150
71	Eagle Nest	1.751	2.998	3.225	4.425
72	Lordsburg	2.543	3.225	3.225	4.425
73	Portales	2.790	3.225	3.225	4.425
74	Santa Fe	1.545	3.183	3.183	4.467
75	Edgewood	2.823	3.000	3.000	4.650

**New Mexico County Operating Imposed and Remaining Authority
Local Property Tax Rates Report
Municipalities (continued)**

				Imposed Operating	Remaining
Rank	Municipality	Residential	Nonresidential	Rate	Authority¹
76	Peralta	2.919	2.880	3.000	4.650
77	Estancia	2.359	2.750	2.750	4.900
78	Rio Communities	2.696	2.696	2.750	4.900
79	Mesilla	1.008	2.340	2.340	5.310
80	Causey	1.405	2.225	2.225	5.425
81	Cloudcroft	0.845	2.225	2.225	5.425
82	Dexter	1.138	2.119	2.225	5.425
83	Dora	1.525	2.225	2.225	5.425
84	Elida	1.515	1.794	2.225	5.425
85	Encino	1.828	1.707	2.225	5.425
86	Farmington	1.487	2.225	2.225	5.425
87	Floyd	1.574	2.225	2.225	5.425
88	Fort Sumner	1.888	0.272	2.225	5.425
89	Hagerman	1.722	2.225	2.225	5.425
90	Lake Arthur	2.013	2.092	2.225	5.425
91	Loving	1.434	2.225	2.225	5.425
92	Magdalena	0.809	2.225	2.225	5.425
93	Melrose	1.892	2.225	2.225	5.425
94	Moriarty	2.112	1.962	2.225	5.425
95	Mosquero	1.298	2.201	2.225	5.425
96	Pecos	0.432	1.641	2.225	5.425
97	Reserve	2.135	2.225	2.225	5.425
98	Roy	1.411	2.225	2.225	5.425
99	T or C	1.542	2.225	2.225	5.425
100	Texico	1.897	2.225	2.225	5.425
101	Tijeras	0.834	2.225	2.225	5.425
102	Virden	1.080	1.905	2.225	5.425
103	Williamsburg	1.718	2.225	2.225	5.425
104	Anthony*	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.650
105	Kirtland*	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.650
106	Los Ranchos*	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.650
Average		3.780	4.797	4.965	2.685

** Data reflects NMDFA 2021 Property Tax Facts. Current 2023 Data Not Available

¹7.65 mill maximum allowed by law less the imposed rate.

*Imposes no operating rate.

Information source: DFA Rate Certificate Files.

VII. County Property Valuation Fund Statute

7-38-38.1. Recipients of revenue produced through ad valorem levies required to pay counties administrative charge to offset collection costs.

A. As used in this section:

(1) "Revenue" means money for which a county treasurer has the legal responsibility for collection and which is owed to a revenue recipient as a result of an imposition authorized by law of a rate expressed in mills per dollar or dollars per thousands of dollars of net taxable value of property, assessed value of property or a similar term, including but not limited to money resulting from the authorization of rates and impositions under Subsection B and Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection C of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978, special levies for special purposes and benefit assessments, but the term does not include any money resulting from the imposition of taxes imposed under the provisions of the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act [Chapter 7, Article 32 NMSA 1978], the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act [Chapter 7, Article 34 NMSA 1978] or the Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act [Chapter 7, Article 39 NMSA 1978] or money resulting from impositions under Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978; and

(2) "Revenue recipient" means the state and any of its political subdivisions, excluding institutions of higher education located in class A counties and class B counties having more than three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) valuation, that are authorized by law to receive revenue.

B. Prior to the distribution to a revenue recipient of revenue received by a county treasurer, the treasurer shall deduct as an administrative charge an amount equal to one percent of the revenue received.

C. The "county property valuation fund" is created. All administrative charges deducted by the county treasurer shall be distributed to the county property valuation fund.

D. Expenditures from the county property valuation fund shall be made pursuant to a property valuation program presented by the county assessor and approved by the majority of the county commissioners.

History: 1978 Comp., § 7-38-38.1, enacted by Laws 1986, ch. 20, § 116; 1988, ch. 68, § 1; 1990, ch. 125, § 7; 2001, ch. 173, § 1.

VIII. Department of Finance and Administration Directives and Memos



**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION**

Bataan Memorial Building, Suite 201 • Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503
(505) 827-9950 • FAX No. (505) 827-4940 • Toll Free (800) 432-7708

David W. Harris
Secretary

Jeff Condrey
Director

Gary E. Johnson
Governor

MEMORANDUM - 05

DATE: May 4, 2000

TO: County Managers and County Assessors

FROM: Darlene Mares Bureau Chief Financial Management *DM*

RE: County Property Valuation Fund

The purpose of this Memorandum is to follow-up on the January 26, 2000, Local Government Division (LGD), Memorandum-012, which pertains to the County Property Valuation Fund.

Since the distribution of Memorandum-012, the LGD has received numerous inquiries pertaining to the allowable uses of the 1% administrative revenue. Expenditures from the County Property Valuation Fund are restricted and are for the sole purpose of conducting a reappraisal program. With this in mind, the LGD has prepared and attached a list of allowable uses pertaining to the 1% administrative revenue that is deposited in the County Property Valuation Fund.

I hope this information is of use to you when preparing your 2000-2001 County Property Valuation Fund Budget. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 827-8071.

DM

County Property Valuation Fund 1% Administrative Revenue

Permitted Uses

Section 7-38-38.1 NMSA 1978 provides for the following:

“Expenditures from the county property valuation fund shall be made pursuant to a property valuation program presented by the county assessor and approved by the majority of the county commission.”

1. Full time employee salaries are **not permitted** out of the County Property Valuation Fund; however, full time employees that work in the Assessor’s Office and do work pertaining to a property valuation program may have their salaries prorated between the General Fund and the Property Valuation Fund. The county Assessor should determine what percentage of salaries to prorate.
2. Part-time employees hired for the purpose of assisting with the property valuation program **are permitted** salaries out of the County Valuation Fund.
3. Overtime expenses associated with conducting a property valuation program **is permitted**.
4. Capital outlay purchases related to the sole purpose of conducting a reappraisal program **are permitted** expenditures, i.e. vehicles, computer hardware, software, printers, copiers.
5. Travel expenditures associated with reappraisal, i.e. training, workshop, conferences, **is permitted**.
6. Any debt service incurred from conducting a property valuation program **is permitted**, i.e. the issuance of revenue bonds, loans with the NM Finance Authority, loans with the NM Taxation and Revenue Department

Example: If revenue bonds are issued for the sole purpose of reappraisal then the principal and interest payments for these revenue bonds should be expended from the County Property Valuation Fund. However, if revenue bonds are issued for various county projects, then the principal and interest payment should be prorated between the appropriate funds. The County Property Valuation Fund should not absorb cost not associated with reappraisal.

7. The County Property Valuation fund is a restricted fund; therefore, transfers out of the fund are **not permitted**. However, if expenditures were made from another fund on behalf of the County Valuation Fund then a transfer may be made in order to reimburse the other fund.
8. Cash balances remaining at the end of the fiscal year, in the County Valuation Fund, transform into the beginning cash balance in that fund. Cash balances **may not** be transferred from the County Valuation Fund to another fund.
9. Maintenance and repair expenses associated with equipment belonging to the County Property Valuation Fund and / or equipment used for the reappraisal program **is permitted**

IX. Taxpayer Property Profile Example



Assessor's Office Property Profile

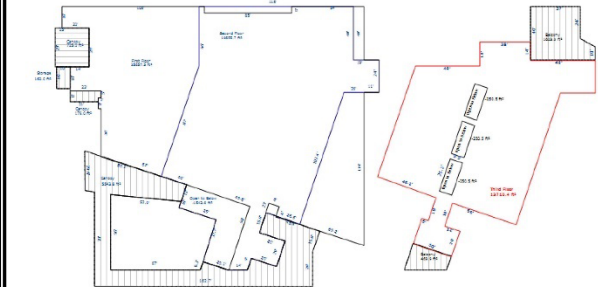
Account:	R010581	Tax Year:	2023	Account Type:	EXEMPT COUNTY
Mill Levy:	28.714000	Version:	02/03/2021	Area ID:	1N
Estimated Tax:	\$0.00	Parcel:	1-034-112-177-349	Legal:	LACMBS001
*This Mill Levy is from the most recent tax roll				Status:	Active

Name and Mailing Address	Property Location
INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS 1000 CENTRAL AVE LOS ALAMOS, NM 87544	1000 CENTRAL AVE, LOS ALAMOS, NM 87544

Legal Description
Subd: LOS ALAMOS COUNTY MUNICIPAL BUILDING SITE Lot: 1 BEING A CONSOLIDATION OF EA2 LOT142D1 & 143A S: 8 T: 19N R: 6E

Assessment Information						
Tax Year:	2023	Full Value	Taxable Value	Square Feet	Acres	Taxable
Land		\$809,340	\$269,780	135,716	3.116	
Building		\$15,099,530	\$5,033,180	66,888		
Exempt		\$15,908,870	\$5,302,960			
Total		\$15,908,870	\$5,302,960			\$10,605,92
Tax Year:	2022	Full Value	Taxable Value	Square Feet	Acres	Taxable
Land		\$770,800	\$256,930	135,716	3.116	
Building		\$14,489,940	\$4,829,980	66,888		
Exempt		\$15,260,740	\$5,086,910			
Total		\$15,260,740	\$5,086,910		3.116	\$10,173,820

Remarks:
LOTS EA2 1 EA2 2 COMBINED FOR 2012



X. Pictometry Oblique Image

ArcGIS Web Map



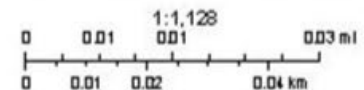
2/5/2020, 11:27:43 AM

Orthoimagery_pictometry_3in_2018

Red: Red

Green: Green

Blue: Blue



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kartidae, NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri

WebAppBuilder for ArcGIS
Bureau of Land Management, Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA, |

XI. Public Relation Programs

A Guide To Understanding Your Property Assessment

QUESTIONS? PLEASE CONTACT OUR OFFICE

George Chandler
Los Alamos County Assessor
1000 Central Ave. Ste. 210
Los Alamos, NM 87544
Phone: 505.662.8030
Email: assessor@lacnm.us
Web: losalamosnm.us

LOS ALAMOS
Assessor's Office

YOUR NOTICE OF VALUE IS THE KEY TO UNDERSTANDING YOUR PROPERTY TAX PROCESS.
On or before April 1st of each year, the Assessor mails each property owner a Notice of Value. This form serves to inform the owner of the value on which property taxes will be calculated by the County Treasurer the following November.

DISAGREE WITH YOUR VALUATION?

Property owners may appeal the value, the residential or non-residential classification, the allocation of the taxes to taxing entities, a denial of exemption or of a limitation on tax increase in one of two ways:

- (1) by filing a petition of protest with the county assessor within 30 days of the mail date of the notice of value, (the protest forms are available on our website or in our office); or
- (2) by paying the taxes when due and filing a claim for refund in District Court. This is a legal proceeding governed by the rules of the District Court. This remedy is not available if a petition of protest is filed with the Assessor.

DEFINITIONS, RULES, AND CALCULATION OF NET TAXABLE VALUE

RULES

Determine values of property for property taxation purposes, starting from the current fair market value and applying classifications, exemptions, and limitations required by law. Use mass appraisal techniques for annual or biennial updates, and in addition there must be an inspection and individual update for each property at least once every five or six years. Los Alamos does mass appraisal annually, and inspections on a five year cycle.

Use national standards and appraisal techniques to maintain the current and correct fair market value of each property.

DEFINITIONS

FAIR MARKET VALUE

The most probable price in a competitive and open market, the buyer and seller acting prudently and knowledgeably and not affected by undue stimulus.

Los Alamos maintains extensive databases that contain information on each property and also sales and other market data. Every year we compare sales prices to our

calculated market values of all sales in Los Alamos, and make adjustments when the resulting sales ratios do not meet national standards. We make adjustments when statistical measures indicate lack of uniformity related to market value and neighborhood.

FULL VALUE (or ASSESSED VALUE)

Fair market value adjusted to honor limitations on annual tax increases required for residential properties (3%, and 65 years of age or older or disabled).

TAXABLE VALUE

Full Value times the tax ratio (1/3). The tax ratio is set by law. It has no basis in fact or theory but most states apply one to the taxable value.

NET TAXABLE VALUE

Taxable Value minus exemptions (Head of family - \$2000, Veteran (\$4,000), Disabled Veteran - 100%).

EXEMPTIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND HOW TO APPLY

HEAD OF FAMILY EXEMPTION

The Head of Family Exemption is a \$2,000 reduction of the taxable value of your residential real estate. Only one person in a household may qualify as Head of Family, and it may only be applied in one county in the state. Essentially, any New Mexico resident may qualify.

VETERAN'S EXEMPTION

The Veteran's Exemption is a \$4,000 reduction in the taxable value of your real estate. Any honorably discharged veteran (or the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse) who has applied to the New Mexico Department of Veterans Services and has been issued a "certificate of eligibility" may qualify for this benefit. For first time applicants, the certificate must be presented to the Assessor's Office within the deadline. Once the exemption is claimed and applied, it remains applied to the property until the ownership of that property changes. With this exemption

your savings in taxes will depend on which tax district your property lies.

100% DISABLED VETERAN EXEMPTION

Any veteran who is deemed 100 percent disabled (or the veteran's unmarried surviving spouse) who has applied to the New Mexico Department of Veterans Services and has been issued a "certificate of eligibility" may qualify for a 100 percent exemption from property taxes on his or her place of residence. Once the exemption is claimed and applied, it remains applied to the property until the ownership of that property changes. Other circumstances may apply.

VALUATION LIMIT BASED ON INCOME

If you are 65 years or older or permanently disabled (at any age) AND had a modified gross income of \$41,900 or less in 2023, you may apply for the property valuation limitation for your residence. Application must be submitted along with proof of income, age and/or disability. Once the taxpayer applies and is eligible for the valuation limitation for three consecutive years, it remains applied to the property until there is a change or ineligibility occurs. Income level changes that exceed the amount allowed must be reported to the Assessor's Office by the property owner. Qualifying for this limitation will help minimize your property value increases.

WHEN IS THE DEADLINE TO APPLY?

The deadline for claiming the head of family and veterans, as well as the valuation limitation, is 30 days after the official date of mailing as indicated yearly on the Assessor's official Notice of Value. You can apply in person or by mail. Veteran exemptions must be claimed in person. Fully disabled veterans can apply any time of the year for the current tax year.

HOW TO APPLY?

You must obtain an exemption request form from the Assessor's Office to apply for any exemption. Simply contact the Assessor's office by calling us directly at 505-662-8030 or emailing us at assessor@lacnm.us. Forms are also available on our website at: losalamosnm.us/elected_officials/assessor.

3% Limitation on Valuation Increase for Residential Property.

Under state law, valuation increases on residential property must not exceed 3 percent per year of the prior year's assessed value.

There are some exceptions to the limitations.

The limitation does not apply to:

Property that has changed in ownership due to a sale. In this case the valuation cap is removed in the tax year after the sale date and the Assessor's valuation must be changed to reflect the market value of the year of the sale date. This is especially important to potential home buyers. **Please be aware of the potential increase in property valuation that could lead to increased taxes—this is known as "tax lightning."**

Property that is placed on the tax rolls for the first time such as a new home.

Any new improvements, except for solar energy systems, made to property in the year prior to the current tax year such as additions or outbuildings.

Property whose use or zoning has changed.

You do not have to apply for the 3% limitation.

DISCLOSURE OF SALES PRICE

New Mexico law requires the disclosure of residential sales information to the County Assessor's Office. This must be accomplished by filing a notarized affidavit at the Assessor's office within thirty days of the date of filing a deed, real estate contract or memorandum of real estate contract with the County Clerk. All information collected is required to be kept confidential with the Assessor's office, and will not be made available as public information. Failure to comply with the law could result in a conviction of a misdemeanor and punishable by the imposition of a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

REPORTING IMPROVEMENTS

All property owners who have made improvements to their real property in the preceding tax year, and costing more than

\$10,000 must report this information to the Assessor's Office by the last day of February of each year. This includes all new construction such as: new homes, structures, additions, and any other changes or improvements. Please do not rely on outside parties such as title companies to complete this reporting requirement for you. Property that has not been reported may be subjected to the imposition of back taxes for up to ten years.

NEED TO CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS?

Change of Address forms are available online or in the Assessor's Office. Assessor's staff is also more than happy to email you a copy of any form. Please feel free to contact our office during normal business hours and any one of our friendly staff members will be glad to assist you with any exemption or change of address request.

CALCULATING YOUR TAX BILL

Let's take a home that was placed on the tax rolls as of Jan 1 2021. It is now 2023 and the homeowner has been determined to be entitled to the Head of Household (\$2000) and Veterans' (\$4000) exemptions. A bedroom was added to the home in 2022 at a cost of \$100,000, but the Assessor determined that it only added \$75,000 to the value of the home. The Assessor determined that the fair market value was \$400,000 in 2021, \$450,000 in 2022, and \$555,000 in 2023, exclusive of the new bedroom. For technical reasons Fair Market Value does not yet appear on your NOX. You can get it from the Assessor's Office.

TAX YEAR	FAIR MARKET VALUE	INCREASE LIMITED TO VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS (NETS NO.1)	FULL VALUE	TAXABLE VALUE (7%)	EXEMPTIONS	NET TAXABLE VALUE (LESS EXEMPTIONS)	TAX RATE	TAX
2021	\$400,000	\$-	\$400,000	\$133,333	\$6,000	\$127,333	0.02408	\$3,066
2022	\$450,000	\$12,000	\$412,000	\$137,333	\$6,000	\$131,333	0.02416	\$3,173
2023	\$555,000	\$87,360	\$499,360	\$166,453	\$6,000	\$160,453	0.02403	\$3,856

LOS ALAMOS
Assessor's Office

1000 Central Ave. Ste. 210, Los Alamos, NM 87544
505.662.8030 | assessor@lacnm.us | losalamosnm.us



Public Relation Programs



LOS ALAMOS
Assessor's Office



LOS ALAMOS
Assessor's Office

XII. Assessor's Annual Evaluation

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT
PROPERTY TAX DIVISION**

Michelle Lujan Grisham
Governor

Stephanie Schardin Clarke
Cabinet Secretary

DIVISIONS
Office of the Secretary
(505) 827-0341
Administrative Services
(505) 827-0369
Audit and Compliance
(866) 285-2996
Motor Vehicle
(505) 827-2296
Property Tax
(505) 827-0870
Revenue Processing
(505) 827-0800
Tax Fraud Investigation
(505) 841-5578000

July 28, 2023

Los Alamos County Assessor
George Chandler
1000 Central Ave., Ste. 210
Los Alamos, NM 87544

Assessor Chandler,

The 2023 evaluation for Los Alamos County was conducted on April 10 - April 14, 2023 by Brianna Gonzalez, Appraisal Specialist and the following was observed:

Property Lists

2023 Los Alamos Organizational Property

Recommendation: One property was reviewed to determine consistency in valuation and application of exemptions. The property had a change in value for 2023. It is noted that the application for Head of Family was granted when the assessor utilized a different CAMA system. It is recommended to update those applications in the current system for historical reference and best practices.

All parcels owned by Elected Officials, County Manager, County Attorney, including rental properties and properties owned by spouses

Recommendation: All parcels owned by Elected Officials, County Manager and County Attorney were reviewed. Properties were reviewed to determine consistency in valuation and application of exemptions. All properties had a change in value for 2023. It is noted that some exemptions were granted when the assessor utilized a different CAMA system. It is recommended to update those applications in the current system for historical reference and best practices.

I want to thank you and your staff for your cooperation and professionalism throughout the evaluation process. The annual evaluations are a good tool to assist Assessor's in identifying areas that need improvement and to ensure that they are in compliance with all statutory requirements.

Please respond by August 11, 2023 with the corrective action taken or with the plan for corrective action and the date it will be completed by.

Sincerely,

Phillip A. Sena

Phillip Sena

Appraisal Bureau Chief

New Mexico Taxation & Revenue Department

July 31, 2023

Los Alamos County Assessor's Office
1000 Central Avenue, Suite 210
Los Alamos, NM 87544

RE: Evaluation Response

ASSESSOR

George Chandler

CHIEF DEPUTY ASSESSOR

Lucas Fresquez

CHIEF APPRAISER

Nerio Gurule

APPRAISERS

Betty Martinez

Curtis Valencia

ASSESSMENT SPECIALIST

Isabella Martinez

APPRENTICE APPRAISER

Melvin Martinez

Dear Phillip,

I am in receipt of your evaluation for 2023. In it you recommended that we require over 1400 homeowners to re-apply for their home-owner exemptions because "the application for Head of Family was granted when the assessor utilized a different CAMA system." NMSA 7-38-17 Claiming Exemptions; requirements; penalties, states in relevant part "head of family exemptions ... need not be claimed for subsequent tax years if there is no change in eligibility for the exemption nor any change in ownership of the property against which the exemption was claimed."

I appreciate your concern for "historical reference and best practices." Prior to the CAMA system change in 2011 application documents were not recorded. Since then, they have been recorded and we update the system whenever the statute requires. But, with all due respect, I see no benefit to us or them in requiring over 1400 persons to re-apply for an exemption they continue - by statute - to enjoy simply to pretty up our system.

Thank you,

George Chandler

Los Alamos County Assessor

Cc: Santiago Chavez

Brianna Gonzalez

Los Alamos County 2023 Evaluation

Review Complete (Comments Closed)

Assessor's Abstract of Value (2022)

Category	Residential		Non-Residential		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Improvements	7,211	\$607,213,080	422	\$145,169,410	7,633	\$752,382,490
Land	7,336	\$211,902,110	1,070	\$255,297,800	8,406	\$467,199,910
Mobile Homes	252	\$2,305,940	9	\$31,990	261	\$2,337,930
Personal Property	-	\$0	307	\$8,438,900	307	\$8,438,900
Subtotal (Property)	14,799	\$821,421,130	1,828	\$413,089,720	16,627	\$1,234,510,850
Alpacas & Llamas			2	\$60	2	\$60
Buffalo (Bison)			-	\$0	-	\$0
Cattle & Captive Elk			5	\$960	5	\$960
Dairy Cattle			-	\$0	-	\$0
Goats			85	\$2,930	85	\$2,930
Horses & Mules			223	\$63,280	223	\$63,280
Ratites & Ostriches			-	\$0	-	\$0
Sheep & Captive Deer			15	\$450	15	\$450
Swine			1	\$30	1	\$30
Yaks			-	\$0	-	\$0
Subtotal (Livestock)			331	\$67,710	331	\$67,710
Asr. Total Gross Taxable Value		\$821,421,130		\$413,157,430		\$1,234,578,560
Disabled Veteran	33	\$4,270,970	-	\$0	33	\$4,270,970
Head of Household	2,490	\$4,977,030	-	\$0	2,490	\$4,977,030
Other	115	\$316,260	624	\$293,428,390	739	\$293,744,650
Veteran	633	\$2,526,890	1	\$4,000	634	\$2,530,890
Veteran Org	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0
Subtotal (Exemption)	3,271	\$12,091,150	625	\$293,432,390	3,896	\$305,523,540
Asr. Total Net Taxable Value		\$809,329,980		\$119,725,040		\$929,055,020
CAB Total Net Taxable Value				\$4,151,620		\$4,151,620
Total Net Taxable Value		\$809,329,980		\$123,876,660		\$933,206,640

Ratio Study Statistics

	Sample Size	Median	Mean Ratio	Wtd Mean	Std Dev	COV	PRD	COD
Median	This is a measure of Central Tendency, or an average. IAAO Standards suggest that this figure should be within 10% of the statutory mandated assessment level. Since New Mexico Statutes require values to be at "Current and Correct" or Market Value, the Median Ratio should be between 90 and 110%.							
Mean Ratio	A measure of central tendency, it is the arithmetic average of all the ratios							
Wtd Mean	A measure of central tendency, it is the individual ratios are weighted by the value of the individual properties.							
Std Dev	The Standard Deviation measures the dispersion of ratios around the mean ratio.							
COV	The Coefficient of Variation is the Standard Deviation expressed as a percentage of the Mean Ratio.							
PRD	Price Related Differential: A statistic for measuring tax burdens 'between high and low value properties. IAAO Standards suggest that this number should be between 98 and 103%.							
COD	The Coefficient of Dispersion measures the dispersion of ratios around the Median Ratio. IAAO Standards suggest that this figure be below 15%, but in small rural jurisdictions COD's between 15 and 20% may be acceptable.							

Documents Requested

Documentation of the corrective action taken (or planned) in response to deficiencies identified and recommendations suggested during the 2022 evaluation.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: Los Alamos County did not have any deficiencies or recommendations regarding the 2022 County Evaluation.

The Annual Report to County Commissioners. If not finalized, the 2022 report and the draft of the 2023 report (7-36-16 E NMSA 1978).

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: The Assessor provided a copy of the 2023 Annual Report to the County Commissioners along with a copy of the agenda and minutes when the annual report was presented. The Annual Report goes beyond the minimum requirements set by 7-36-16.E NMSA and shows their commitment in the maintenance of current and correct values required under 7-36-16 NMSA.

Budgets for current fiscal year and prior fiscal year (Operational and 1% Budget)

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: A copy of the 2022 and 2023 Operational and Reappraisal (1%) budgets were provided.

Documentation of the program of maintaining current and correct property values for property taxation purposes per 7-36-16 NMSA.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: Documentation of the program of maintaining current and correct property valuations was provided and is contained in the Annual Report to the County Commissioners.

All Transferred (Sold) Parcels in SRS format (Microsoft Excel or CSV).

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: A review of the transferred (sold) parcels was made and indicated transferred properties are moved to current and correct value.

Sales Verification and coding policy including detailed policy on the application of NAL (non-arms length) codes.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: A document titled NOV Process Procedural Manual was submitted. It contains a detailed procedure on the sale verification process. A document showing the NAL codes was also submitted with no discrepancies noted.

Valuation Stratification Analysis Documentation to support county identified residential and non-residential property market areas.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: A document breaking down the stratification of the county beyond school districts was provided. The county is stratified by neighborhoods and often goes beyond those neighborhoods by categorizing market areas by certain characteristics relevant to valuing at current and correct.

Policy for Protest Management

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: The assessor submitted a detailed Protest Policy that explains the process from initial contact with property owner to Formal Hearing. Detailed policies are a best practice and can be an excellent training aid.

Analysis documentation for vacant land ratio studies.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: Documentation for vacant land ratio studies performed was submitted and explained during initial interview. The process is thorough and exemplifies the responsibility of maintaining current and correct property values.

Commercial Property Income Documentation

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: Three documents were submitted to support that the Assessor is collecting available commercial income information and analyzing the data to value commercial property within the county. A vacancy study is also performed to support commercial values.

Commercial Sales Ratio Study

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: A statistical extract was submitted showing several commercial properties that sold in 2022. The data supports commercial values within the county and the efforts to maintain current and correct values.

Documentation to support residential and commercial valuation changes.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: A sample of ten (10) commercial accounts and ten (10) residential accounts were audited. The Assessor is consistently moving values to stay current with the market. The Assessor also provided several documents to support residential and commercial valuation changes. This further supports the efforts to maintain current and correct values as described in 7-38-16 NMSA.

Documentation from each special assessment district authority setting the rates and class of property that rate applies.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: Los Alamos does not have any special assessment authorities.

Questionnaire

Assessment Administration

Describe your budget process and time frame for finalizing your FY 2024 budget.

FY2024 Budget process starts in January, meeting with CMO (County Manager's Office) and OMB (Office of Management & Budget). The Assessor's budget will go before the County Council this April for approval.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

What online information, services, and documents do you provide on your website? In addition to your website, what other public outreach methods does your office engage in?

By accessing our website by URL or QR code, the Los Alamos County Assessor's Office provides various information, including videos, presentations, and informational brochures, all developed by staff. We offer a variety of fillable forms, including but not limited to protest, exemption, disability, and reporting, as well as various links to other entities, including the NMPTD. We also offer an online property record search termed Eagle-Web, which provides multiple users with assessment data. This service lets property owners access current ownership, tax and assessment history, property characteristics, and other helpful information. Our office continues to offer e-Notices. Offering this optional service provides an eco-friendly, convenient, and easy-to-use way to receive notices of valuation and have access to those notices at any time. As an added benefit, E-Notices maintains a repository of all valuations notices, allowing for future access by all property owners.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: The Assessor utilizes the power of the internet to reach the public with general information and online services.

Describe the assessors and assessor's employees possession of and/or access to the Property Tax Code, IAAO Standards, valuation manuals, and cost and valuation schedules (such as Marshall & Swift).

Every employee in the Assessor's office is provided with the most current New Mexico Property Tax Code (NMSA 1978) and an electronic version. All employees are active members of the IAAO, allowing them access to various resources, including the IAAO Research Library and IAAO Connect Seminars and Annual Conferences, which are all attended by Assessor's staff regularly. Our office maintains subscriptions to CoStar, NADA, Marshall, and Swift, which provide regular valuation schedule updates to the cost application integrated into our CAMA System. Three of our employees currently maintain certifications in Marshall and Swift valuations.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: The Assessor provides the necessary training and resources to all staff.

When is your annual report presentation to the Board of County Commissioners scheduled?

The 2023 Los Alamos County Assessor's Property Valuation and Maintenance Plan will go before the County Council on April 4th.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Explain any general fund operating costs that are paid from your 1% fund.

The projected FY2024 budget is \$756,936. The general fund for our office is \$503,212 (66%). The 1% fund budget is \$253,724 (34%). The 1% fund is responsible for 26% of our salaries and benefits, 82% of our professional and contractual services, and 97% of materials and supplies.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Have you determined if your staff members have the right set of skills and experience to perform the duties and responsibilities of their position? Describe how you have determined.

Our staff members have the right skills and experience for their unique positions and are cross-trained to fill other positions if necessary. They receive a PPA annually that evaluates their job performance and sets goals. The evaluation period is from 03/31 to 04/01. Additionally, staff receives a mid-year coaching evaluation to ensure goals are met. All employees are NM Certified Appraisers.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: The Assessor supports a well trained staff.

Did your county utilize the standard NOV as prescribed by PTD? If, the NOV that was utilized for the 2023 tax year deviated from the standard NOV, was approval received from the director? If not, explain why.

Yes, we utilized the standard NOV.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

How do you confirm that the mill rates entered in your CAMA are correct?

Once our county receives the adopted mill rates, we create a spreadsheet to compare prior years' mill rates to the current year. After that, we input them into our CAMA system, and each authority is entered separately and verified through each tax area. Finally, we compare totals from our spreadsheet, the CAMA system, and the certificate provided by DFA.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

How is the office workflow managed and monitored?

Our office has valuation functions and administrative functions. The Chief appraiser oversees the valuation (all real property parcels). Our CAMA system has a built-in workflow that allows the supervisor to issue assignments such as sales, lot splits, lot combos, new subdivisions, permits, and protests. This also allows the supervisors to track quality control. The Senior Assessment Specialist oversees the office's administrative functions (along with personal property). The supervisor can assign tasks through the workflow. The Clerk's Office recently migrated to Eagle Clerk, which is fully integrated with our CAMA system and allows for workflows on all property changes. The Chief Deputy Assessor monitors the whole office.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: The office workflow appears to be functioning well.

Describe your process of transferring property ownership (deed process). How does your office acquire the recorded deeds? What is the process to determine the validity of the transfer? What is the process to confirm the validity of deeds that are lacking (questionable) chain of title details?

Our Clerk's Office recently migrated to Eagle Clerk, fully integrated with our CAMA system (Eagle Assessor). We also are granted access to the Eagle Clerk to search and verify all transfer documents. Our staff verifies the conveyance history with the associated documents. We will contact the title company, the grantee, or the grantor to resolve any broken conveyance. If supported conveyance documents aren't supplied, Staff won't update the ownership in our CAMA system.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Data Management

Describe your physical reinspection policy and procedures in detail.

The Assessor's office's policy is to inspect each property every five years physically. Los Alamos is divided into five geographical areas for these re-inspections. The following will occur for each property identified in the re-appraisal cycle: A property record card for each parcel is printed; the property is reviewed and researched online, studied through aerial imagery, and mapped out for physical inspection. During the physical inspection, the appraiser will verify that all property measurements and characteristics are accurate, obtain a photograph of the property, and leave a door hanger if a more thorough review is required. Property record cards are updated, dated, signed, and filed.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Describe your virtual reinspection policy and procedures in detail. Also, indicate if this is your primary or secondary reinspection method.

In addition to our primary method of physically inspecting every property through sales verification, the building permit process, and the five-year inspection cycle, we currently utilize the Internet, ESRI, and Eagle Aerial View products for conducting desk audits before the physical inspection.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

How often is your valuation system backed-up? Where is it backed up to and when was it last tested?

On our DBA (database), we do a full weekly, differential nightly, and transactions once a day.

- Jeannette Aldaz

LAC Information Management Division

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Describe any continuous training provided to staff on your valuation software. How is your staff able to access training and support from your CAMA vendor?

Staff continues to attend, lead and contribute to the training program offered by the NM Tyler User Group. Our CAMA vendor offers support and training through Tyler's Annual Connect Conference. This conference provides three days of educational activities, workshops, and networking hubs for all levels of users. All staff is involved in the sales verification and model calibration process as part of our progressive in-house cross-training program.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

How does your office maintain data security and integrity including an audit trail of changes in assessment records?

Our CAMA versions each change on any level. We can run an audit trail on all/specific account/s for a date range and single user to determine quality control. We can evaluate each change and the validity of the change. The supervisors review work for quality control using audit trails and reports.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

What staff members can query/run reports of assessment data?

All of our staff have the training and CAMA system knowledge to query/run reports within our CAMA system.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Describe how you maintain valuation records (property records). Are they maintained in hard-copy or electronically?

Our CAMA system maintains property record cards from 2001 to the present. For records that are older than 2000 are held in hard-copy form through our IM (information management).

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Valuation-General

Do you perform independent sales ratio studies on each neighborhood or market area to verify that non-transferred property values are current and correct?

An independent sales ratio analysis is performed on each Super Neighborhood (market area). Super neighborhoods are then broken down into smaller neighborhoods where a more thorough analysis can be conducted. These studies utilize regression analysis, histograms, and other in-house statistical studies.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Describe the type of quality assurance (quality controls) that are in place to ensure accurate data as well as equitable, uniform and supported valuations.

Los Alamos County continues to utilize Tyler's Eagle CAMA system, which has internal controls to ensure property values are uniformly and equitably assessed. Sales Ratio studies are also used as quality control pre-rollover and post-rollover. Valuation models are stratified in many ways to ensure fair and equitable values for sales and all property values. More specifically, the system allows us, through a workspace testing site, to stratify and make changes to a defined group of properties. Through model calibration, we can immediately analyze sales ratios reflecting the level of assessment and assessment uniformity. All ratios are required to be within the national standards of the IAAO.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Describe how short-term rental homes and other short-term rentals (such as AIRBNB's, etc.) are being classified and valued in your county. Describe the process used to discover short-term rental properties in your county.

Los Alamos has four properties classified as Bed and Breakfasts. Our office has not successfully obtained sufficient data through income questionnaires. Therefore these properties are adjusted annually to reflect residential and nonresidential market conditions. The Los Alamos CDD (Community Development Department) has recently started to conduct data research on short-term rentals, and our office will continue to monitor the findings. In the current tax year, we're studying new techniques for valuing these properties.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

How are you valuing solar energy system installations including solar panels, Tesla roofs and charging stations?

There are no commercial solar projects. We only have residential solar systems, and we value them according to 7-36-21.2(A.2). There is no contributory value on the installation. We continue to conduct paired sales analysis on sold properties. We have created a property characteristic for all our models to track solar systems. Currently, the only charging stations are on County Property.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

How are you valuing cannabis growing facilities and dispensaries?

Currently, Los Alamos does not have any growing facilities or dispensaries.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Did your county experience any natural disasters or have any federally declared disaster areas in 2022? If so, describe the event and if/how it affected your property tax values.

The Cerro Pelado Fire was a wildfire that burned in the southwest of Los Alamos. Fortunately, it didn't affect any privately owned parcels.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

What is your process and time frame for ensuring all conversion overrides have been removed from your CAMA?

All conversion overrides have been removed.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Valuation-Land

Are land sales reviewed, confirmed, and maintained in a sales file? Be prepared to provide this information to the reviewer.

Our CAMA system reviews, confirms, and maintains all land sales. Vacant land ratio study document provided. A demonstration can be provided.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Please explain the method of valuation used when recent/current comparable land sales are not available. These alternate methods and analysis should be available for review.

Land sales are very limited in Los Alamos. Therefore the extraction method should be relied upon to establish accurate assessments. The analysis is provided for review.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Describe how land tables are developed, supported and maintained within your valuation system. If you have developed land tables, but have not entered them into the system, explain why.

Our land tables are developed for every neighborhood. Each neighborhood has unique land codes along with a special rate. The land codes are stratified by the area of the lots. Land codes are analyzed during our annual sales ratio studies. If changes are required, we change the rate and neighborhood adjustment.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

What was the date that the last land value study in your county was completed? Be prepared to provide details of this study to the reviewer.

We do a sales ratio study annually on vacant land and extractions for all super neighborhoods.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Valuation-Personal Property

Describe your valuation methodology as well as the depreciation method utilized in valuing manufactured homes. Provide valuation sources.

Our office utilizes a hybrid depreciation model based on effective age and straight-line depreciation. Annual subscriptions to NADA and Marshall and Swift Valuation Services are sources for establishing depreciation and cost guidelines.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

If a manufactured home is in use, is there value? What is the valuation methodology? Is there a valuation floor?

Yes, there is value in a manufactured home in use. Hybrid valuation models, NADA, Marshall/Swift Valuation services, and sales information are utilized in determining effective age and straight-line depreciation. The valuation floor for manufactured homes, as illustrated in section E of the Marshall and Swift Life Expectancy and Depreciation Guidelines, reflects a valuation floor of 20% which is incorporated into our valuation modeling.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Are personal property forms mailed to all businesses annually? (7-38-8 NMSA 1978)

Our office continues to mail Business Personal Property (BPP) forms to all active business accounts identified through the Los Alamos Community Development Department and any reports identified in prior years' valuations. A BPP Form is included in the New Business application process through the Community Development Department (CDD). Forms are also mailed to all businesses identified as such by the CDD. Late reporting is tracked in our valuation models, which triggers a late reporting penalty and a forced assessment flag. Calls are made to various non-reporting businesses to ensure compliance.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

How does your office determine whether tangible personal property is subject to valuation per §7-36-8 NMSA? Do you have a valuation floor programmed into your valuation system for Business Personal Property?

Yes, our depreciation schedules incorporate a 12.5% floor on all BPP. Although PTD's manual on BPP now has a 13% floor, our office continues to utilize a 12.5% floor.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Describe how you work with the State Assessed Property Bureau (SAPB) to identify and value all SAPB Properties.

Los Alamos County continues to value Centrally Assessed Properties, less the protested amount for each property, based on annual valuations from the SAPB. Those values are then certified to the State in June.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Do you audit returns and inspect businesses to ensure complete and accurate reporting of business personal property?

We audit all BPP forms that are returned to our office. We don't inspect businesses.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Does your office follow up on nonreturns (nonrendering businesses) with supplemental mailings, field inspections, and estimated assessments?

Yes, we will contact business owners to follow up on nonreturn's. We don't inspect businesses.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Valuation-Residential

What is your office policy on the revaluation of transferred residential properties? Are they moved to 100% of "current and correct" market value or a percentage of "current and correct"?

Current and Correct "Market" values are maintained on all residential properties, along with those affected by any limitation on the increase in value. Our office's policy is to move all transferred "sold" properties to 100% current and correct. The internal controls of our CAMA system determine if the 3% Cap is removed based on the type of sale transfer identified by staff.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Were any areas/neighborhoods value not increased to the maximum allowable (3%) last year (for the 2023 tax year)? What areas/neighborhoods decreased in value? Provide the supporting documents in the document section of the evaluation.

No neighborhoods decreased in value. The 3% cap was applied to all parcels except those that were transferred. A demonstration was provided.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

What is the maximum acreage that your county considers and values as a residential homesite? Explain why you consider this amount of acreage to be the maximum allowable.

Los Alamos currently has no maximum acreage for residential homesites. Our most oversized residential homesite is approximately 9 acres.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

How is the contributory value of any physical changes not already recognized in the property record accounted for and valued (3.6.5.24 B.(3) NMAC)?

Our office adds contributory value for any improvement value recognized in a fair and open market transaction. Our building permit valuations and annual 5-year physical re-appraisal processes recognize these improvements. This value is accounted for in New Construction Value certified to the State. Our office maintains cost schedules of all issued building permits through the Los Alamos Community Development Department to assist in determining contributory value.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Does your CAMA maintain market value as well as capped value?

Yes, our CAMA system maintains both market and capped values.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

How do you determine "current and correct" values for residential properties after a change of ownership? Be prepared to provide detail to the reviewer.

We determine "current and correct" values through our sales ratio studies. Our CAMA system maintains a "market value" for all residential properties. If ownership changes, our CAMA system will bring that value to market during our rollover.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Explain how sales ratios are analyzed by market area, size, age and other key factors during the valuation process.

We can analyze our models using independent and dependent variables within our CAMA system and utilizing histograms.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Valuation-Commercial

Which specific commercial areas were reappraised for the 2023 tax year?

All Commercial properties were re-appraised this year.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: A sample of commercial properties was reviewed over a five (5) year period. It appears that the properties have consistent changes in value from year to year. The sample data supports the efforts of current and correct value maintenance required by 7-36-16 NMSA.

What is your procedure for collecting and using income and expense data for commercial property valuation?

Income Questionnaires are mailed, and personal interviews are conducted with realtors and property owners. Leases, mortgages, and other agreements attainable through filings are also reviewed and analyzed. We also use CO-Star.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Are all three approaches to value utilized in valuing commercial properties? Provide specific accounts that have been valued by each method.

Los Alamos County's values are based on hybrid (cost, sales, income) models. The models require the use of all three approaches.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

What policies and procedures are in place to ensure "current and correct" non-residential values?

Our CAMA system maintains "market value" on all models and all valuations match model values.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Mapping

Referring to section "2.1 Phases of Parcel Mapping" of the Technical Manual, please indicate which Phase best represents your county's parcel mapping practices.

Los Alamos County appears to be best represented by Phase 4 of the Technical Manual. Our office utilizes ESRI-ARC Map and Eagle View (Pictometry), which details parcels, road rights, easements, electrical, gas, and water distribution, and provides ortho and oblique imagery.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Referring to section "7.2 Attribute Quality Checks" of the Technical Manual, does every real property parcel polygon in your county's mapping database contain a field that carries a unique identifier?

Yes, each parcel polygon contains a unique PIN.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

What is your back log of deed splits and/or combinations?

Splits and Consolidations are done routinely with no current backlog. Our CAMA system maintains property genealogy upon change.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

How is it noted in your CAMA system that a change has occurred upon split or combination?

All splits and consolidations are maintained in our CAMA system through a searchable documents manager, which also provides genealogy on the split or combined property.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Briefly describe your process for confirming parcels are coded correctly for property tax districts (IN's and OUT's).

Los Alamos County maintains only one tax district consistent with our one school district. In cooperation with the GIS Coordinator, the county assessor runs a check to verify consistency between Assessor and GIS data.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Referring to 2.1 "Phases of Parcel Mapping" (3.) "Tax Parcel plus Publicly Owned Polygons" of the Technical Manual, does your county include federal, State, and local exempt polygons in your county real property parcel coverage? If so, does your county assign these parcels a UPC or account?

Yes, UPCs are assigned to all parcels. Some properties that fall under these listed types include Bandelier National Monument, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Santa Fe National Forest.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Are there UPC's in your system that are not location based (not coded using the method defined in the Mapping Manual?) If so, is there a plan to correct these UPC's using the preferred method?

Los Alamos County uses a four-digit extension to the method defined in the Mapping Manual. They are used for Condominium units and building-only accounts.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Describe any accommodations/adjustments you make in parcel or CAMA data to support the Treasurer's office to print NOV's that address one owner with multiple properties on multiple deeds or legals.

The Los Alamos County Assessor and Treasurer look at the same Owner Information. Every owner has a unique Owner ID which can be used to identify multiple accounts with the same Owner ID. Our data structure allows for multiple documents and multiple legal descriptions.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

What opportunities do you see for growth and improvement in the data, mapping practices, and workflows currently used in your office?

Los Alamos purchased a new Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV-Drone) to replace our existing drone, which provides aerial photography in areas of high development between county-wide flyovers. This provides an additional resource for the appraisers to use when appraising these areas. Our office is fortunate to have the resources for a robust parcel mapping system.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Describe additional support your office may need/want from PTD.

The Los Alamos County Assessor's Office does not require additional support.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Agriculture

What are your policies and procedures to ensure proper administration of the Special Method of Valuation for Agricultural land? (§7-36-20 NMSA 1978)

Los Alamos County Currently has no properties receiving the agricultural special method of valuation

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

What does your office require of a property owner to qualify for the Special Method of Valuation for grazing?

Los Alamos County Currently has no properties receiving the agricultural special method of valuation

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Do you extend the special method agriculture automatically to those with water rights? And, how are you valuing water rights?

Los Alamos County Currently has no properties with surface water rights.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Do you consider horses as livestock in order to qualify for the special method of valuation - grazing? Do you differentiate between "recreational" and "non-recreational" horses?

No livestock is currently being considered because Los Alamos County has no properties receiving the special method of valuation.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

What are your policies and procedures regarding honeybees and the production of honey related to the land value and personal property?

Los Alamos County currently has no honeybees that are being reported in the production of honey.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

What is your value per acre of each class of agricultural land (Irrigated, dryland and grazing)?

Los Alamos County Currently has no properties receiving the agricultural special method of valuation

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Do you remove the special method of valuation-agricultural land upon the sale or transfer of the land? Describe policies and procedures followed when removing the agricultural special method of valuation from land.

Los Alamos County Currently has no properties receiving the agricultural special method of valuation

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Self Assessment

What are your 3 top goals for the coming year?

- 1. Complete Phase 2 of 5 in our annual re-inspection program.*
- 2. Continue to roll out our E-notice services and expand online services.*
- 3. Ensure adequate training is provided to maintain certifications and provide training for those individuals wishing for career advancement.*

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Are you aware of the technical assistance and the funds available from PTD to provide this technical assistance (7-35-3 NMSA)?

Yes

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Have you prepared a formal estimate or analysis of necessary staffing? Discuss how you have determined staffing requirements.

Our Property Valuation and Maintenance plan annually review our parcel counts with IAAO staffing standards.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Have you prepared a formal estimate of necessary physical resources?

Our office has a great design with plenty of space. Each employee has state-of-the-art equipment to perform their job duties. Everyone has been provided with the necessary furniture and equipment to ensure efficiency. We have two vehicles that can be used at any time. We provide staff with adequate training in all appraisal areas. Our office has a library of hard copies and electronic books from IAAO, Appraisal Foundation, Core Logic, Appraisal Institute, etc.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Are staff members' salaries and benefits competitive? If not, what are your plans to make them competitive?

Yes, Los Alamos HR department conducts regular market analyses on job positions.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Is your office well-organized and managed?

Yes, our office is well-organized and managed. We are judging by all available metrics, sales ratio studies on valuation, and previous PTD evaluations.

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

Property Lists

2023 Los Alamos Organizational Property (1 Parcel)

PTD Review: Recommendation

PTD Comment: One property was reviewed to determine consistency in valuation and application of exemptions. The property had a change in value for 2023. It is noted that the application for Head of Family was granted when the assessor utilized a different CAMA system. It is recommended to update those applications in the current system for historical reference and best practices.

All Non-Government Exempt Parcels (§7-38-8.1 NMSA) (11 Parcels)

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: All accounts with Non-Government Exempt status were reviewed. Supporting documents and/or applications were submitted and appear to be in compliance with 7-38-8.1 NMSA.

Special Agricultural Parcels: All Grazing (No Parcels)

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: No Grazing parcels in Los Alamos

Special Agricultural Parcels: All Irrigated (No Parcels)

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: No Irrigated parcels in Los Alamos.

Special Agricultural Parcels: All Dry Land (No Parcels)

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: No Dry land parcels in Los Alamos.

All Parcels with Filed Protests (regardless of how resolved) (28 Parcels)

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: All protests were reviewed. Los Alamos has a good understanding of the protest process from start to finish. The protest form is detailed and appears user friendly. A suggestion for the form would be to add a check box for a "No Change." This would ensure a clear understanding of what the result of the protest was.

All Parcels Subject to a Treasurers Change Order from October 1st of 2022 to present (7-38-77 NMSA) (2 Parcels)

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

All Parcels that have a 100% disabled veterans' exemption (38 Parcels)

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: Los Alamos does not currently have any properties with a 100% Disabled Veteran's Exemption that is over five (5) acres.

All Properties with Open Building Permits (203 Parcels)

PTD Review: No Deficiencies Noted

PTD Comment: The documents provided indicated that the Assessor is tracking permits with good notation. Improvements are added to the tax roll at 10% completion. They are monitored and adjusted accordingly.

All parcels owned by Elected Officials, County Manager, County Attorney, including rental properties and properties owned by spouses (15 Parcels)

PTD Review: Recommendation

PTD Comment: All parcels owned by Elected Officials, County Manager and County Attorney were reviewed. Properties were reviewed to determine consistency in valuation and application of exemptions. All properties had a change in value for 2023. It is noted that some exemptions were granted when the assessor utilized a different CAMA system. It is recommended to update those applications in the current system for historical reference and best practices

No post-evaluation comment has been left.

Reviewers:	Brianna Gonzalez, Appraiser
Evaluation Dates:	Evaluation Due: April 3, 2023 Initial Interview: April 10, 2023 @ 10:00 AM via Zoom Exit Interview: April 14, 2023 @ 10:00 AM via Zoom

PTD General Comments:

*-Virtual Inspections: All properties were reviewed by aerial photography for the 2023 evaluation year.
-Los Alamos County exemplifies best practices and strives to maintain current and correct values. The staff is competent and experienced in their positions. The Assessor's Office is always open to additional continuing educational opportunities and new ideas to improve the process.*



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: B.

Index (Council Goals): Economic Vitality - Housing

Presenters: Dan Osborn, Housing and Special Project Manager and Paul Andrus, Community Development Director

Legislative File: 18441-24

Title

Community Development Department (CDD) Update on County Housing Projects, Programs and Activities

Body

Community Development staff will provide an overview on current housing projects and programs which will include a brief overview of the update of the Affordable Housing Plan, the status of the North Mesa Housing Project, and the contract status with the Los Alamos Housing Partnership.

Attachments

A - Housing Presentation

Housing Los Alamos

“The Los Alamos County Housing Division is committed to creating a thriving community by fostering the development of housing serving all income brackets. We partner with private and public entities, as well as neighboring jurisdictions, to achieve this goal. Our priority lies in providing housing solutions that meet the needs of Los Alamos County's residents and workforce.”

Los Alamos County

- Daytime Population: 25,000+
- Resident Population: 19,444
 - Townsite: ~12k
 - White Rock: ~7k
- Commuters: ~6,000-8,000/day
- Unemployment rate: 1.9%
- Major Employers: LANL, Education, Public Admin.
- Median Age: 41.2-years

Los Alamos County – Housing and Economic Environment

- Total Housing Units: 8,631
- Occupied Units: 8,149
 - Median list price: \$675k
 - Median sold price: \$601k
 - Median Rent: \$2,622/month (19% higher than national average)
 - Vacant Units: ~480 (5% of total)
- Median Household Income: \$136k (3-person)
 - Affordable purchase price: \$460k (30% of income)
 - Affordable rental rate: \$3,405/month (30% of income)
- Cost Burdened households: 959 (13% of households)
- Person in Poverty: 3.7% of population
- Unhoused and At-Risk: 45 people

Los Alamos County Strategic Goal for Housing

“Increasing the amount and types of housing options. This includes a variety of housing options for all segments of the community, from affordable, entry-level, and live-work housing to new options for those interested in downsizing or moving closer to central areas of the community”

Homebuyer Resources

- Homebuyer Assistance Program

Homeowner resources

- Home Renewal Program
- Contractor Resource list

Renter Resources

- Market Rate
- Senior
- Affordable – LIHTC/Housing Choice Vouchers

Development Management

- North Mesa
- The Bluffs
- Mirador

Housing Plans and Data

- Affordable Housing Pla
- Housing Market Needs Analysis
- Development Parcel look-book

- Supporting documents – Comp Plan, Strategic Plan, Eco Devo Plan, etc.

Resources for Developers and Builders

- RFP and Solicitations
 - 20th Street
 - A-8-A
 - State Land Commission
 - LAPS

Visionary Comp Plan and Land Use Code

- Efficient use of land to gently increase density in core areas per Plan recommendations.

Regional Partnership Development

- Working with Intergovernmental Affairs Manager on outreach.

COMPLETED

- 12 CANYON WALK APARTMENTS
70 Multi-Family Units
- 14 THE BLUFFS APARTMENTS
55+ AFFORDABLE
64 Multi-Family Units

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

- 1 HOMES AT NORTH COMMUNITY
44 SFA Units
- 6 THE HILLS APARTMENTS
149 Multi-Family Units
- 15 MIRADOR SUBDIVISION
161 SFD Units

PLANNING COMMISSION Approved

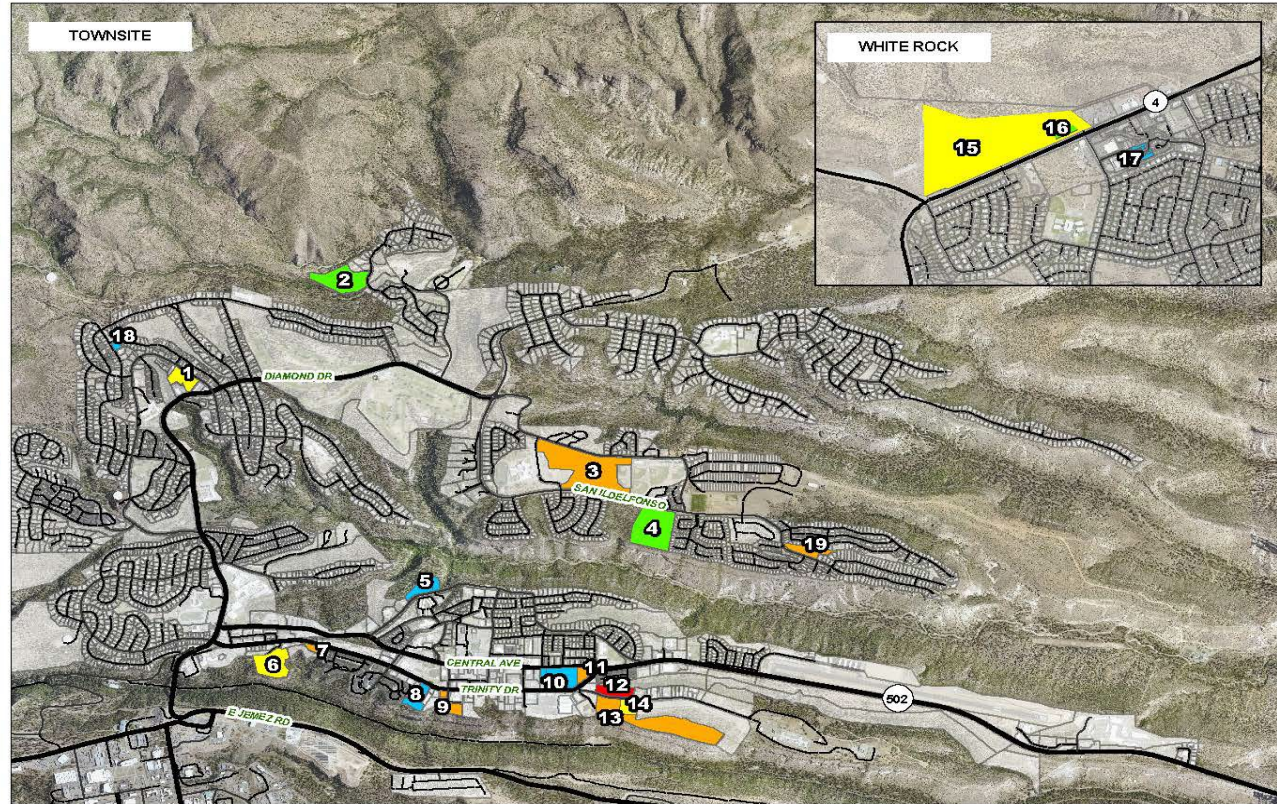
- 2 PONDEROSA ESTATES, PHASE III
48 SFD Units - Approved
- 4 ARBOLADA SUBDIVISION
85 SFD Units - Approved
(Potential Rezone)
- 16 MIRADOR MIXED-USE
57 Multi-Family Units/MU - Approved
- 5 CANADA BONITA APARTMENTS
160 Multi-Family Units/MU - Approved

PLANNING COMMISSION Pending

- 10 LA CENTER ("MARI-MAC")
322 Multi-Family Units/MU - Approved
- 8 2301 TRINITY DR
125 Multi-Family Units - Pending
- 17 SHERWOOD ROUNDS
29 SFA Units - Pending
- 18 NORTH COMMUNITY 1, LOT 271
4 SFD Units - Pending

TBD

- 3 NORTH MESA HOUSING
200-400 Units - TBD
- 7 CANYON VIEW
TBD
- 9 20TH STREET DEVELOPMENT
TBD
- 11 FORMER HILLTOP SITE
150-200 TBD
- 13 TRACT A-8-A
TBD
- 19 NORTH MESA 1, LOT N13BE
4 SFD Units - TBD



lac_cdd_planning_dtl_20240123

DATE: Jan. 23, 2024

1 inch = 2,000 feet

Steady Progress

Completed

- Canyon Walk Apartments - 70 multi-family affordable. Fully occupied.
- The Bluffs Apartments 55+ affordable - 64 multi-family. Leasing,
- Homes At North Community - 44 SF/ condo. Under Construction.
- The Hills Apartments - 149 multi-family. Estimated completion Q2 2024.
- Mirador Subdivision - 161 SF units. 106 Completed.

Total: 488 units

Planning Commission Approved

- Ponderosa Estates, Phase III - 48 SF units – Site Plan approved.
- Arbolada Subdivision - 85 SF units – Site Plan approved
- Mirador Mixed-Use - 57 multi-family – Site Plan approved.
- Cañada Bonita Apartments - 160 multi-family w/commercial – Site Plan approved.
- LA Center ("Mari-Mac") - 322 multi-family w/commercial – Site Plan approved.
- North Community 1, Lot 271 - 4 SF units - Site Plan approved.

Total: 676 units

Steady Progress

Planning Commission Pending

- 2201 Trinity Dr - 125 multi-family w/commercial- Pending.
- Sherwood Rounds - 29 SF units - Sketch Plan approved.

Total: 154 Units

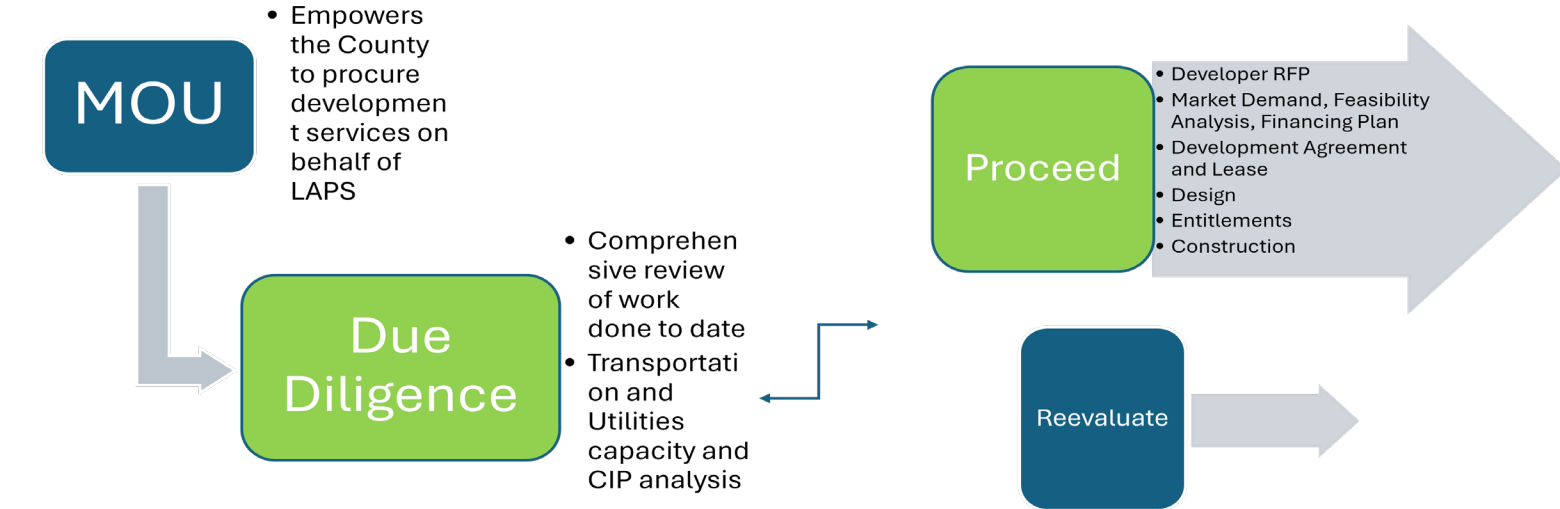
Total: ~1,600-2,100 units

Pipeline for Entitlements

- North Mesa Housing—200-400 units - TBD.
- Canyon View—4 SF units—TBD.
- 20th Street Development—75-300 units - TBD.
- Former Hilltop House Site—58 units -TBD
- Tract A-8-A 75 (DP Road) — 150 units - TBD.
- North Mesa 1, Lot N13BE - 4 SF units -TBD.
- 36th St. and Trinity Drive – 4 -6 SF /condo-TBD.
- 2400 Diamond Drive— 1 unit TBD.

Total: ~300-850 Units

North Mesa Update



Issue Request of Proposals:	4/5/2024
Pre-Proposal Meeting:	4/11/24
Proposals Due:	4/25/24
Notice-to-proceed:	5/2/2024
Report:	Summer 2024

Los Alamos Housing Partnership

Provider of affordable housing services on behalf of Los Alamos County – Homebuyer Assistance and Home Renewal Programs since 2016.

- Long serving Executive Director is retiring mid-year 2024. The Board is not seeking to replace the position.
- Requesting that LAHP services be terminated on July 31, 2024.
- Applications will be accepted for both programs until April 30, 2024. This would allow LAHP to process and close out all requirements prior to July 2024.
- LAHP and County will issue a press release to this effect.

Next Steps:

- Expand programs to include other services providers and regional programs:
 - NCNMEDD/NonMetro Are Agency on Aging and Habitat for Humanity of Espanola
- Issue RFP of Housing Services
 - April 2024 Issue RFP
 - May/June 2024 select and contract
 - July 2024 Hand-off to new provider

Los Alamos County Affordable Housing Plan

2024 Update

County Council Work Session

April 9, 2024

Purpose

- Compliance with NM Affordable Housing Act
- Update to 2010 Plan (& 2019 Needs Analysis)
- Unlocks Toolbox
- Technical Document, Not a Policy Document
- Contents:
 - Community Profile
 - Housing Market Profile
 - Housing Needs
 - Land Use and Policies
 - Goals and Technical Recommendations

Community Profile

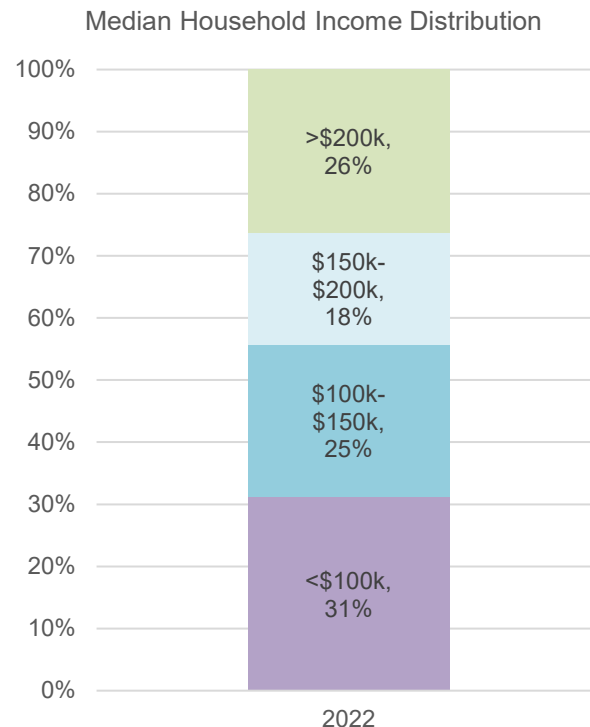
Population: 19,253

Households (HH): 8,149

Average HH Size: 2-3 people

	LAC	NM
Population	19,253	2,112,463
Average Annual Growth (2012-2022)	0.67%	0.28%
Median Age	41.2	38.6
Age Distribution		
0-19	23.5%	25.2%
20-34	18.3%	20.1%
35-64	40.4%	36.6%
65+	17.8%	18.1%
Race and Ethnicity		
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	18.3%	49.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	70.5%	35.6%

Median Household Income in LAC - \$135,801 (compared to NM, \$58,722)



Community Profile

3-Person Household - For Purchase

AMI	Income 3p/HH	Monthly Income	Affordable Mortgage	Down Payment (3%)	Affordable Purchase Price (30% Monthly Income)
30%	\$40,900	\$3,408	\$134,062	\$4,146	\$138,250
50%	\$68,100	\$5,675	\$223,218	\$6,904	\$230,000
80%	\$108,960	\$9,080	\$357,150	\$11,046	\$368,250
100%	\$136,200	\$11,350	\$446,437	\$13,807	\$460,250
120%	\$163,400	\$13,617	\$535,593	\$16,565	\$552,250
150%	\$204,300	\$17,025	\$669,655	\$20,711	\$690,250
200%	\$272,400	\$22,700	\$892,874	\$27,615	\$920,500

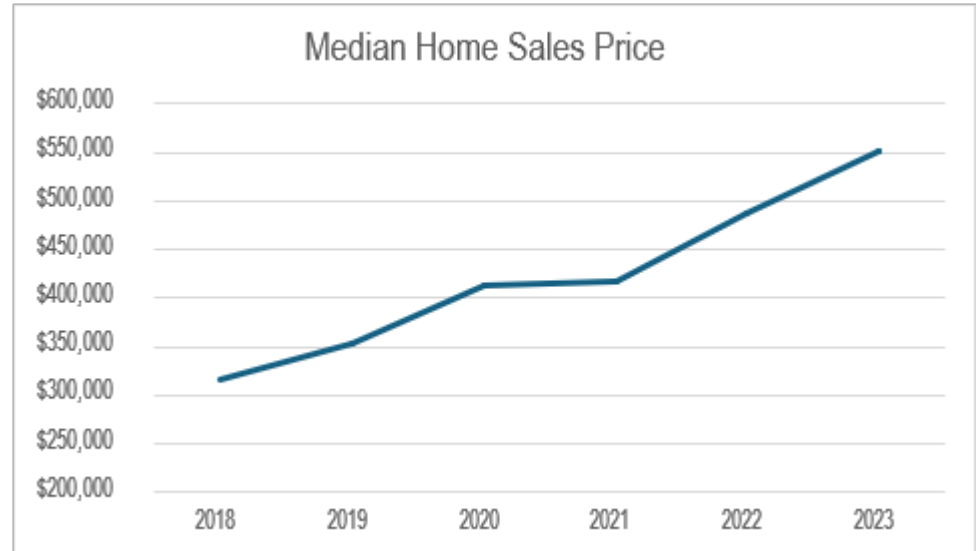
2-Person Household - For Rent

AMI	Income 3p/HH	Monthly Income	Affordable Rent (30% Monthly Income)
30%	\$36,350	\$3,029	\$909
50%	\$60,550	\$5,046	\$1,514
80%	\$96,840	\$8,070	\$2,421
100%	\$121,050	\$10,088	\$3,026
120%	\$145,250	\$12,104	\$3,631
150%	\$181,600	\$15,133	\$4,540
200%	\$193,680	\$16,140	\$4,842

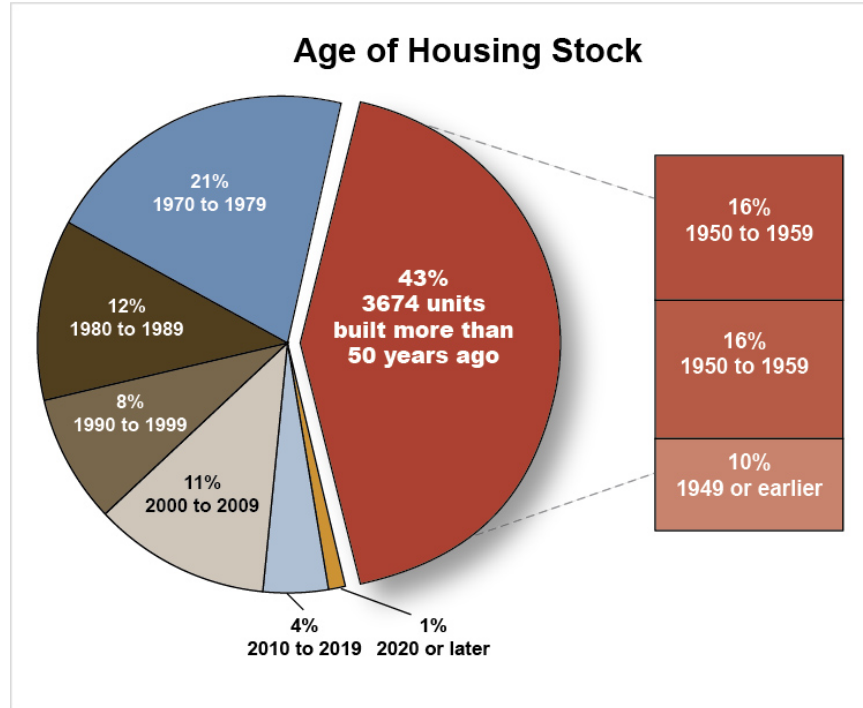
Housing Market

% Change 2018 - 2023

- Median HH Income = +18%
- Home Purchase = +75%
- 1bd Rent = +100-130%
- 2bd Rent = +60-140%



Housing Market



Future Considerations:

- Continued Supply/Demand Pressure
- New Units At or Above Existing Market Prices
- Older Housing Stock

Housing Needs

Potential Program Needs

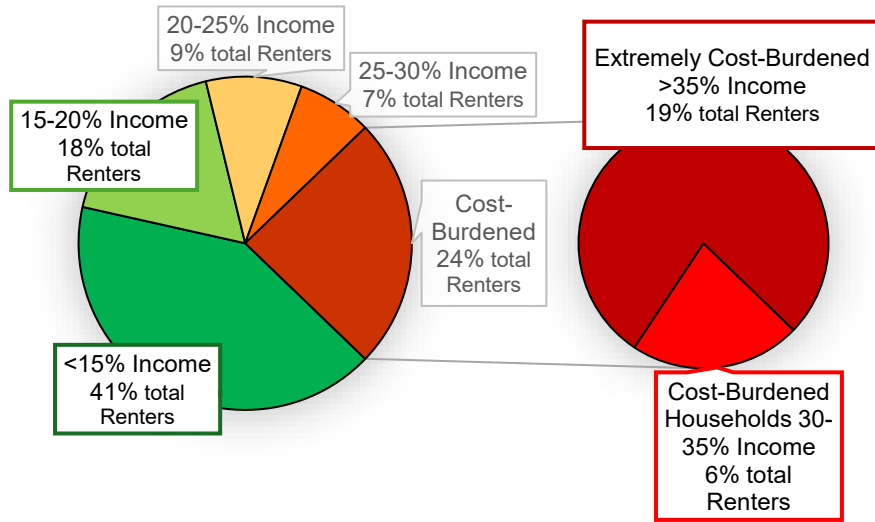
- Homeless Households
- Disabled Individuals
- Seniors
- Older Homes
- Cost-Burdened Households

Potential Unit Demands

- Homeless Households
- Employee Demand

Potential Need for Programs

Percentage of Monthly Income Paid by Renting Households



Cost-Burdened Households	# of Units	
Occupied Housing Units	8149	
Total Non-Cost-Burdened Households	7190	88% of total
Total Cost-Burdened Households	959	13% of total
Cost-Burdened Renters	530	24% of renters
Cost-Burdened Owners	429	7% of owners

Homelessness and Unstable Households	# of Units
Homeless Households	15-20
Households with Children	~5
Youth (18-25 years old)	
Potential Housing Service Needs	# of Units
Households with at least one Senior	2,298
Senior Living Alone	742
Disabled (Ambulatory Difficulty)	1,036
Disabled (Self-Care Difficulty)	209
Disabled (Independent Living Difficulty)	661
Female-Headed Households with Children (<18 years old)	186

Potential “Need” for Units

Significant Supply/Demand Issues

Unmet demand for ~8,000+ units

- (+) 7,044 from existing In-Commuters
 - 9,392 In-Commuters, 75%+ interested in moving to LAC
- (+) 20 unhoused households
- (+) LANL Growth = 1400 (2023-25) or 4500 (2019-25)

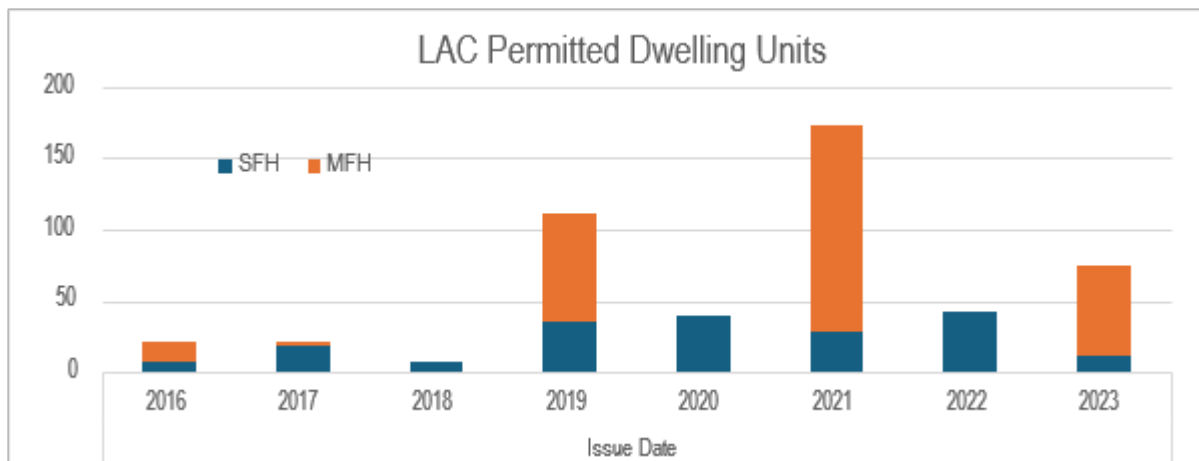
Land Use & Policy Review

- Development Constraints (e.g.: infrastructure, land, labor, etc...)
- Capacity of Vacant Land (230-275 Acres)
- Identifying other Land Use & Policy Barriers to Development

Land Use and Policy Review

Permitted Housing

Annual permitted housing average = 62 dwelling units

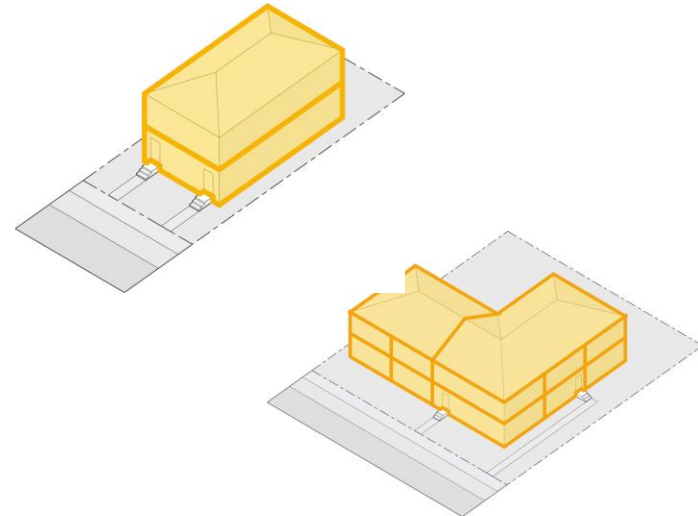


Land Use and Policy Review

Density Targets

~250 Acres of Vacant Land

- Single Family Detached = 1,250
- “Missing Middle” Multifamily/Attached = 2,500 – 5,000 units
- “Missing Middle” Multiplex = 7,500 units



Next Steps

Goals & Recommendations

- Subsidies to Achieve Affordable Housing Development
- Support for Housing Programs
- Partnerships with Institutions, Organizations, Developers
- Density Targets
- Land Use Incentives
- Incentives to Achieve Housing at ALL Price Levels

Process

- Assemble “Toolbox” of Goals and Recommendations
- Draft Plan: April
- State Review: May
- Adoption: June

What Do You Want To See?





County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: 1)

Index (Council Goals): Quality Governance - Communication and Engagement

Presenters: County Council - Regular Session

Legislative File: 18372-24

Title

Board and Commission Vacancy Report

Body

Attachment A includes an overview of current Boards and Commissions vacancies for Council information and discussion.

Attachments

A - BCC Vacancy Report April 3, 2024

Boards and Commissions Vacancies as of April 03, 2024

Art in Public Places

No Current Vacancies

Board of Public Utilities

No Current Vacancies

1 Upcoming Vacancy

1 Vacancy in June 2024

(member can reapply)

County Health Council

No Current Vacancies

Environmental Sustainability

No Current Vacancies

5 Upcoming Vacancies

5 Upcoming vacancies July 2024

(3 members can reapply)

Historic Preservation

No Current Vacancies

No Upcoming Vacancies

Labor Management Relations

No Current Vacancies

No Upcoming Vacancies

Library Board

No Current Vacancies

No Upcoming Vacancies

3 Upcoming Vacancies August 2024

(2 can reapply)

Lodgers Tax

No Current Vacancies

No Upcoming Vacancies

Parks and Recreation

No Current Vacancies

Personnel Board

1 Upcoming Vacancy

Planning and Zoning

2 Vacancies

Transportation Board

3 Current Vacancies

No Upcoming Vacancies



County of Los Alamos

Staff Report

April 09, 2024

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Agenda No.: 1)

Index (Council Goals):

Presenters: County Council - Regular Session

Legislative File: 18648-24

Title

Tickler Report of Upcoming Agenda Items

Body

Attachment A is a report of the upcoming Council agenda items as of April 22, 2024. Note: This report shows tentative Council agenda items and is for planning purposes only. All items on the report are subject to changes such as item title, meeting date and/or being removed or not considered by Council.

Attachments

A - Tickler Report dated April 5, 2024



County of Los Alamos

Los Alamos, NM 87544
www.losalamosnm.us

Tickler

Note: This report shows tentative Council agenda items and is for planning purposes only. All items on the report are subject to changes such as item title, meeting date and/or being removed or not considered by Council.

Criteria: Agenda Begin Date: 04/22/2024, Agenda End Date: 05/07/2024

File Number	Title
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Agenda Date: 04/22/2024

18465-24	Briefing/Report (Dept,BCC) - Action Requested FY2025 Budget Hearings Department Name: CC Drop Dead Date:	Business Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Anne Laurent, County Manager, Melissa Dadzie, Chief Financial Officer, Erika Thomas, Budget and Performance Manager and Helen Perraglio, Administrative Services Director
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Agenda Date: 04/23/2024

18466-24	Briefing/Report (Dept,BCC) - Action Requested FY2025 Budget Hearings - Continued Department Name: CC Drop Dead Date:	Business Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Anne Laurent, County Manager, Melissa Dadzie, Chief Financial Officer, Erika Thomas, Budget and Performance Manager and Helen Perraglio, Administrative Services Director
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Agenda Date: 04/29/2024

18467-24	Briefing/Report (Dept,BCC) - Action Requested FY2025 Budget Hearings - Continued Department Name: CC Drop Dead Date:	Business Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Anne Laurent, County Manager, Melissa Dadzie, Chief Financial Officer, Erika Thomas, Budget and Performance Manager and Helen Perraglio, Administrative Services Director
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Agenda Date: 04/30/2024

18468-24	Briefing/Report (Dept,BCC) - Action Requested FY2025 Budget Hearings - Continued Department Name: CC	Business Length of Presentation:
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File Number	Title
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Drop Dead Date:

Sponsors: Anne Laurent, County Manager,
Melissa Dadzie, Chief Financial Officer, Erika
Thomas, Budget and Performance Manager and
Helen Perraglio, Administrative Services Director

Agenda Date: 05/07/2024

18052-24	Briefing/Report (Dept,BCC) - Action Requested Presentation and Possible Action on Espanola's Request for Regional Capital Funds Department Name: CC Drop Dead Date:	Business Length of Presentation: Sponsors: County Council - Regular Session
18673-24	Briefing/Report (Dept,BCC) - Action Requested Aging and Long Term Services Department (ALTSD) Capital Outlay Application Department Name: csd Drop Dead Date:	consent Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Jessica Strong, Social Services Division Manager
AGR1036-24	General Services Agreement Approval of Agreement AGR 24-957 with San Bar Construction Company for On-Call Services for Reflectorized Pavement Markings for Public Works Traffic and Streets Division in an Amount Not to Exceed \$500,000 Plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax Department Name: PW Drop Dead Date:	Consent Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Daniel Blea, Traffic and Streets Manager and Juan Rael, Public Works Director
18607-24	Budget Item Approval of Budget Revision ____ for Uniper Settlement Department Name: DPU Drop Dead Date:	Consent Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Karen Kendall, Deputy Utilities Manager - Finance
AGR1038-24	General Services Agreement Approval of Services Agreement No. AGR XX-XX with [VENDOR], in an Amount Not to Exceed \$[AMOUNT], excluding NMGR, for Household Hazardous Waste Department Name: PW Drop Dead Date:	Consent Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Armando Gabaldon, Environmental Services Manager and Eric Martinez, Deputy Public Works Director
AGR1041-24	General Services Agreement Approval of Services Agreement No. AGR XX-XX with [VENDOR], in an Amount Not to Exceed \$[AMOUNT], excluding NMGR, for Scrap Metal Collection and Recycling. Department Name: PW Drop Dead Date:	Consent Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Armando Gabaldon, Environmental Services Manager and Eric Martinez, Deputy Public Works Director
18635-24	Briefing/Report (Dept,BCC) - Action Requested Approval of Sunset Date for Tourism Implementation Task Force Department Name: CDD	Consent Length of Presentation:

File Number	Title	
	Drop Dead Date: Sponsors: Paul Andrus, Community Development Director	
AGR1043-24	General Services Agreement Award of Amendment No. 1 to Agreement AGR 22-18 a-e in the Amount of \$AMOUNT plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax to CONTRACTOR for On Call Construction Services Department Name: PW Drop Dead Date:	Consent Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Sara Rhoton, Capital Projects & Facilities Manager and Eric Martinez, Deputy Public Works Director
AGR1011-24	General Services Agreement Approval of Services Agreement No. AGR24-41 with _____ in an Amount Not to Exceed of \$900,000.00 plus Applicable Gross Receipts Tax for Fire System Inspections, Maintenance and Repair Services Department Name: PW Drop Dead Date:	Consent Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Sara Rhoton, Capital Projects & Facilities Manager and Eric Martinez, Deputy Public Works Director
18661-24	Briefing/Report (Dept, BCC) - No action requested Tickler Report of Upcoming Agenda Items Department Name: CC Drop Dead Date:	Council Business Length of Presentation: Sponsors: County Council - Regular Session
18285-24	Briefing/Report (Dept, BCC) - No action requested County Manager's Report for March 2024 Department Name: CMO Drop Dead Date:	Council Business Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Anne Laurent, County Manager
18373-24	Briefing/Report (Dept, BCC) - No action requested Board and Commission Vacancy Report Department Name: CC Drop Dead Date:	Council Business Length of Presentation: Sponsors: County Council - Regular Session
CO0685-24	Code Ordinance Incorporated County of Los Alamos Code Ordinance No. ____ - ____ Modifications to Chapter 6 Animal Code Department Name: CC Drop Dead Date:	Introduction Length of Presentation: Sponsors: County Council - Regular Session
OR1015-24	Ordinance Introduction of Incorporated County of Los Alamos Ordinance No. 732; An Ordinance Authorizing the Execution and Delivery of a Loan Agreement ("Loan Agreement") By and Between the Incorporated County of Los Alamos, New Mexico (the "Governmental Unit") and the New Mexico Finance Authority, Evidencing a Special Limited Obligation of the Governmental Unit to Pay a Principal Amount of No More Than \$2,020,000, Together with Interest, Expenses, and Administrative Fees Thereon, for the Purpose of Financing the Costs of Construction of a Water Booster Station, Electrical and Mechanical Upgrades to Several Booster Stations and Related Appurtenances of the Project; Providing for the Pledge and	Introduction of Ordinance

File Number	Title	
	<p>Payment of the Principal, Administrative Fees and Interest Due Under the Loan Agreement Solely From the Net Revenues of the Joint Utility System of the Governmental Unit; Setting an Interest Rate for the Loan; Approving the Form of and Other Details Concerning the Loan Agreement; Ratifying Actions Heretofore Taken; Repealing All Action Inconsistent with This Ordinance; and Authorizing the Taking of Other Actions in Connection with the Execution and Delivery of the Loan Agreement</p> <p>Department Name: DPU Length of Presentation:</p> <p>Drop Dead Date: Sponsors: James Alarid, Deputy Utilities Manager - Engineering</p>	
OR1018-24	<p>Ordinance</p> <p>Introduction of Incorporated County of Los Alamos Ordinance No. 733 AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE INCORPORATED COUNTY OF LOS ALAMOS (COUNTY) TO SUBMIT AN AMENDMENT NO. 2, TO THE NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT (NMED) CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (CWSRF), FOR THE PURPOSE OF INCREASING THE FUNDING OF LOAN NUMBER CWSRF 110 BY \$1,200,000 FOR THE BAYO LIFT STATION ELIMINATION PROJECT.</p> <p>Department Name: DPU Length of Presentation:</p> <p>Drop Dead Date: Sponsors: James Alarid, Deputy Utilities Manager - Engineering</p>	Introduction of Ordinance
18234-24	<p>Proclamation</p> <p>Proclamation Designating the Month of May as "Bike Month" in Los Alamos County and May 16, 2024 as "Bike to Work Day" (Accepted by Public Works Director Juan Rael)</p> <p>Department Name: CP&R Length of Presentation:</p> <p>Drop Dead Date: Sponsors: County Council</p>	Proclamation
18235-24	<p>Proclamation</p> <p>Proclamation Designating the Month of May as "Motorcycle Awareness Month" (Accepted by Richard Sturgeon) - PLACEHOLDER -</p> <p>Department Name: CP&R Length of Presentation:</p> <p>Drop Dead Date: Sponsors: County Council</p>	Proclamation
18236-24	<p>Proclamation</p> <p>Proclamation Designating the Month of May as "Older Americans Month" in Los Alamos (Accepted by Jessica Strong) - PLACEHOLDER -</p> <p>Department Name: CP&R Length of Presentation:</p> <p>Drop Dead Date: Sponsors: County Council</p>	Proclamation
18237-24	<p>Proclamation</p> <p>Proclamation Designating May 19-25, 2024 as "Emergency Medical Services Week" in Los Alamos (Accepted by Troy Hughes) - PLACEHOLDER -</p> <p>Department Name: CP&R Length of Presentation:</p> <p>Drop Dead Date: Sponsors: County Council</p>	Proclamation
18238-24	<p>Proclamation</p> <p>Proclamation Designating the Month of May 2024, as "Building Safety Month" in Los Alamos (Accepted by Paul Andrus) - PLACEHOLDER -</p> <p>Department Name: CP&R Length of Presentation:</p> <p>Drop Dead Date: Sponsors: County Council</p>	Proclamation

File Number	Title	
18240-24	Briefing/Report (Dept,BCC) - Action Requested Proclamation Designating May 19-25 as "National Public Works Week" in Los Alamos (Accepted by Juan Rael) - PLACEHOLDER - Department Name: CP&R Drop Dead Date:	Proclamation Length of Presentation: Sponsors: County Council
RE0592-24	Resolution Incorporated County of Los Alamos Resolution No. 24-08 - A resolution making certain findings and determinations pursuant to the Metropolitan Redevelopment Code, and designating the East Downtown Los Alamos Metropolitan Redevelopment Area. Department Name: CDD Drop Dead Date:	Public Hearing Length of Presentation: Sponsors: Sobia Sayeda, Planning Manager