Commission Meeting Agenda

CITY OF Hobbs NEW MEXICO

Mayor
Samuel D. Cobb

City Commission

R. Finn Smith – District 1
Christopher R. Mills – District 2
Larron B. Fields – District 3
Joseph D. Calderón – District 4
Dwayne Penick – District 5
Don R. Gerth – District 6

City Manager
Manny Gomez

February 5, 2024

Hobbs City Commission

Regular Meeting
City Hall, City Commission Chamber
200 E. Broadway, 1st Floor Annex, Hobbs, New Mexico

Monday, February 5, 2024 - 6:00 p.m.

Sam D. Cobb, Mayor

R. Finn Smith Commissioner – District 1	Christopher R. Mills Commissioner – District 2	Larron B. Fields Commissioner – District 3
Joseph D. Calderón Commissioner – District 4	Dwayne Penick Commissioner – District 5	Don R. Gerth Commissioner – District 6

A G E N D A

City Commission Meetings are
Broadcast Live on KHBX FM 99.3 Radio and
Available via Livestream at **www.hobbsnm.org**

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. Minutes of the January 22, 2024, Regular Commission Meeting *(Jan Fletcher, City Clerk)*

PROCLAMATIONS AND AWARDS OF MERIT

None

PUBLIC COMMENTS *(Citizens who wish to speak must sign the Public Comment Registration Form located in the Commission Chamber prior to the beginning of the meeting.)*

CONSENT AGENDA *(The consent agenda is approved by a single motion. Any member of the Commission may request an item to be transferred to the regular agenda from the consent agenda without discussion or vote.)*

2. Resolution No. 7438 – Approving the FY 2024 Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) 2nd Quarter Financial Report *(Toby Spears, Finance Director)*

3. Resolution No. 7439 - Approving the FY 2024 Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) 2nd Quarter Financial Report for Lodgers' Tax *(Toby Spears, Finance Director)*

4. Resolution No. 7440 – Authorizing Establishing a Bank Account with US Bank for Use with a Governmental Purchase Card System *(Toby Spears, Finance Director)*

DISCUSSION

5. Hobbs Police Department 2023 Annual Report *(August Fons, Police Chief)*

ACTION ITEMS *(Ordinances, Resolutions, Public Hearings)*

6. Resolution No. 7441 – Repealing Resolution No. 5033 and Adopting the 2023 Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan *(Todd Randall, City Engineer)*

7. Resolution No. 7442 - Determining that Certain Properties are Ruined, Damaged and Dilapidated Requiring Remediation or Removal from the Municipality Located at 1200 East Broadway (Apartments 613, 614, 615 and 616) *(Valerie Chacon, City Attorney)*

COMMENTS BY CITY COMMISSIONERS, CITY MANAGER

8. Next Meeting Date:

   - City Commission Regular Meeting:
     - **Tuesday, February 20, 2024, at 6:00 p.m.**

ADJOURNMENT

If you are an individual with a disability who needs a reader, amplifier, qualified sign language interpreter, or any other form of auxiliary aid or service to attend or participate in the above meeting, please contact the City Clerk's Office at (575) 397-9200 at least 72 hours 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 City Clerk's Office if a summary or other type of accessible format is needed.

CITY OF HOBBS

COMMISSION STAFF SUMMARY FORM

MEETING DATE: **February 5, 2024**

SUBJECT: **City Commission Meeting Minutes**

DEPT. OF ORIGIN: City Clerk's Office
DATE SUBMITTED: January 30, 2024
SUBMITTED BY: Jan Fletcher, City Clerk

Summary:

The following minutes are submitted for approval:

- Regular City Commission meeting held on January 22, 2024

Fiscal Impact:

Reviewed By: _____
Finance Department

N/A

Attachments:

Minutes as referenced under "Summary".

Legal Review:

Approved As To Form: _____
City Attorney

Recommendation:

Motion to approve the minutes as presented.

Approved For Submittal By:

_____
Department Director

_____
City Manager

CITY CLERK'S USE ONLY
COMMISSION ACTION TAKEN

Resolution No. _____
Ordinance No. _____
Approved _____
Other _____

Continued To: _____
Referred To: _____
Denied _____
File No. _____

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Hobbs City Commission held on Monday, January 22, 2024, in the City Commission Chamber, 200 East Broadway, 1st Floor Annex, Hobbs, New Mexico. This meeting was also broadcast via Livestream on the City's website at www.hobbsnm.org.

Call to Order and Roll Call

Mayor Sam D. Cobb called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. and welcomed everyone to the meeting. The City Clerk called the roll and the following answered present:

Mayor Sam D. Cobb
Commissioner R. Finn Smith
Commissioner Larron B. Fields
Commissioner Joseph D. Calderón
Commissioner Don Gerth
Commissioner Dwayne Penick

Absent: Commissioner Christopher Mills *(attended via telephone)*

Also present:
Manny Gomez, City Manager
Valerie Chacon, City Attorney
Bobby Arther, Municipal Judge
August Fons, Police Chief
Danny Garrett, Police Captain
Marina Barrientes, Police Captain
Toby Spears, Finance Director
Tim Woomer, Utilities Director
Nicki Lawless, Library Director
Mark Doporto, Fire Chief
Adam Marinovich, Captain/Fire Inspector
Chris Henry, Battalion Chief
Bryan Wagner, Parks and Open Spaces Director
Lou Maldonado, Parks Superintendent
Doug McDaniel, Recreation Director
Matt Hughes, Rockwind Superintendent
Nicholas Goulet, Human Resources Director
Tracy South, Assistant HR Director
Shelia Baker, General Services Director
Selena Estrada, Risk Management
Christa Belyeu, I. T. Director
Meghan Mooney, Communications Director
Julie Nymeyer, Executive Assistant
Jan Fletcher, City Clerk
Amelia Maldonado, Deputy City Clerk
Rose Galavez, Asst Deputy City Clerk
11 citizens

Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance

Commissioner Fields delivered the invocation and Commissioner Penick led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Closed Session

Mayor Cobb stated the City Commission convened in closed executive session on Monday, January 22, 2024, at 4:00 p.m. for the discussion of matters subject to the attorney-client privilege pertaining to threatened or pending litigation in Federal or State Courts in which the City is or may become a participant, specifically concerning the following cases:

1. Hernandez v. City of Hobbs, et al. – D-506-CV-2020-00666
2. Rodriguez v. City of Hobbs, et al. – D-506-CV-2020-00708
3. Taylor v. City of Hobbs, et al. – D-506-CV-2020-00740
4. City of Albuquerque, et al. v. New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department – D-202-CV-2018-08036
5. Castillo v. Hille – 21-cv-00258-DHU-KK
6. Smith, et al. v. City of Hobbs, et al. – 19-cv-00796
7. Wright v. Martinez – 18-cv-01126
8. Anchondo v. City of Hobbs, et al. – D-506-CV-2021-01024
9. Barela v. City of Hobbs – D-506-CV-2021-00691
10. Fulcher, et al. v. Gutierrez, et al. – D-506-CV-2023-00401
11. Henderson III v. City of Hobbs – D-506-CV-2022-00998
12. Lee-Kane, Sr., et al. v. Lara, et al. – D-506-CV-2021-00243
13. Turrito v. City of Hobbs – D-506-CV-2021-01001
14. Rodriguez v. Hobbs Police Department, et al. - 2:23-CV-00669-JHR-GJF
15. Meyers v. City of Hobbs, et al. - 2:23-CV-00649 KRS-GBW
16. Ray v. Hobbs Police Dept., et al. - 2:23-cv-00690-JHR-GBW
17. State of New Mexico v. Board of County Commissioners for Lea County, et al. - S-1-SC-39742
18. White v. City of Hobbs, et al. - 2:23-cv-01080-DLM-GJF
19. City of Hobbs v. Giselle Terrazas - D-506-CV-2022-00260
20. Markhart, et al. v. City of Hobbs - D-506-CV-2023-01159
21. National Opioid Litigation – 19-cv-09359; 19-cv-01006; 19-op-45964; 19-op-46068; 20-ap-50850
22. Smith, et al. v. City of Hobbs, et al. – D-506-CV-2018-01800
23. K.R. Charge 453-2023-01054
24. D.T. Charge 453-2023-00652
25. A.R. Charge 453-2022-01041
26. C.S. Charge 453-2021-00720

The matters discussed in the closed meeting were limited only to that specified above. No action was taken during the meeting.

Approval of Minutes

Commissioner Gerth moved the minutes of the regular meeting of January 8, 2024, be approved as written. Commissioner Calderón seconded the motion and roll call vote was recorded as follows: Smith yes, Mills yes, Fields yes, Calderón yes, Penick yes, Gerth yes, Cobb yes. The motion carried.

Proclamations and Awards of Merit

Mr. Manny Gomez, City Manager, recognized the following employees for their Milestone Service Awards for the Month of January, 2024:

- 5 years – Caleb Shearer, Hobbs Fire Department
- 5 years – Kristen Salas, Recreation Department
- 10 years – Miguel-Angel Pineda, Utilities Department
- 10 years – Lou Maldonado, Parks and Open Spaces Department
- 10 years – Nicholas Goulet, Human Resources Director
- 10 years – Lonnie Creed, Hobbs Fire Department
- 15 years - Jessica Quiroz, Hobbs Police Department

Mr. Gomez thanked the Commission for recognizing the employees. He stated the City began this recognition in 2019 and five of the employees listed were first recognized when the program began. Mr. Gomez reviewed highlights about the work of each employee. He expressed gratitude to each employee for their hard work and also thanked the employees' families for their contributions to the organization.

Public Comments

Ms. Nancy Luna, a citizen, expressed concern regarding the war in Israel and encouraged the Commission to support a cease fire.

Consent Agenda

None

Discussion

Mr. Todd Randall, City Engineer, presented the Annual Report for the Engineering and Planning Departments for 2023. Mr. Randall stated the Engineering Department oversees the Planning Division, Building Safety and Permitting Division, Traffic Division, and the GIS/ Mapping Division. He continued with the Planning Division responsibilities, acting as liaisons to the Planning Board, subdivision review, community plan and development policies, capital improvement plan, housing incentive program, commercial plan review, landscaping, site layout and signage.

Mr. Randall stated growth statistics indicate four new major subdivisions were created generating 103 new lots.

The Building Safety and Permitting Division provided full inspection services on all residential and commercial developments within the City of Hobbs and ETJ area. The average number of permits per year were 2,814 with the permit fees totaling $178,230.00.

The Traffic Division reported major damage during 2023 for a signal replacement at the intersection of Turner and Snyder Street, and two streetlight foundation replacements. The 2024 projects include the installation of HAWK Systems on Bender/ Brazos and on the Seminole Hwy/Scharbauer and the traffic signal fiber network project.

The GIS/Mapping Division is responsible for GPS collection of City owned infrastructure and creation of buffer maps for development standards including 49 cannabis and alcohol locations. The goal for 2024 is to update ArcGIS enterprise deployment and automation with Python scripting.

Mr. Randall provided highlights of the 2023 and 2024 Capital Improvement Projects of the roadway, traffic, drainage and utilities projects.

Action Items

Consideration of Approval to Purchase Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) Equipment for the Hobbs Fire Department from Municipal Emergency Services in the Amount of $254,800.00 Through Houston-Galveston Area Council (HGAC) Contract No. EE08-19

Mr. Mark Doporto, Fire Chief, requested approval to purchase Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) equipment for the Hobbs Fire Department (HFD) from Municipal Emergency Services in the amount of $254,800.00. Chief Doporto stated the HFD wishes to purchase 25 Scott SCBA and 30 Scott cylinders from Municipal Emergency Services through HGAC contract. The SCBA are utilized by firefighters when entering into an immediately dangerous to life and health atmosphere which supply breathing air during these types of operations. The purchase will allow the fire department to replace air packs and cylinders which are out of warranty and are in poor condition; it also ensures air packs meet the 2018 NFPA standard.

There being no discussion, Commissioner Penick moved to approve the purchase of SCBA equipment for the HFD from Municipal Emergency Services in the amount of $254,800.00. Commissioner Calderón seconded the motion and roll call vote was recorded as follows: Smith yes, Mills yes, Fields yes, Calderón yes, Penick yes, Gerth

yes, Cobb yes. The motion carried. Copies of the supporting documentation are attached and made a part of these minutes.

Resolution No. 7436 – Authorizing Budgetary Adjustment #2 for Fiscal Year 2023-2024

Mr. Toby Spears, Finance Director explained budgetary adjustment #2 for fiscal year 2023-2024. Mr. Spears stated the budget of the City of Hobbs is adopted by resolution and approved by the New Mexico Department of Finance & Administration. The budget is prepared before the beginning of the fiscal year and, as such, from time to time it becomes necessary to adjust the budget for items not contemplated at the time of its preparation or for issues that arise during the fiscal year. Mr. Spears stated the total revenue increased by $1,420,000.00 and total expense increased by $9,121,632.16 providing a budgeted ending cash balance of $92,982,645.26 for all funds.

There being no discussion, Commissioner Fields moved that Resolution No. 7436 be adopted as presented. Commissioner Smith seconded the motion and roll call vote was recorded as follows: Smith yes, Mills yes, Fields yes, Calderón yes, Penick yes, Gerth yes, Cobb yes. The motion carried. Copies of the resolution and supporting documents are attached and made a part of these minutes.

Resolution No. 7437 – Authorizing an Allocation of Lodgers' Tax to Fund Various Events for Fiscal Year 2024

Mr. Toby Spears explained the allocation of Lodgers' Tax to fund various events for fiscal year 2024. He stated the Lodgers' Tax Board met on January 10, 2024, and recommended funding awards to the Commission for various events for fiscal year 2024. The entities requesting lodgers' tax are as follows:

New Mexico Junior College NJCAA Men's Div 1 National Golf Championship	$10,500.00
Hobbs Airfield Speedway Flashlight Cash Day with Limpy ($3,143.00) Summer Banger with BJ Da Flagman ($3,143.00)	$6,286.00
United Way of Lea County Reading Under the Lights	$8,225.00
Permian Basin USSSA King of the Turf ($24, 964.80) Baseball Moms are the Best ($24,964.80)	$49,929.60

Hobbs USSSA Blind as a Bat ($3,000.00) Hobbs SuperSlam NIT ($9,000.00) Jewelz on the Turf NIT MVP Event ($9,000.00) JB Memorial 1 Pitch ($2,500.00)	$23,500.00
City of Hobbs Hobbs Downtown Slam & Jam Gus Macker	$17,218.00
TOTAL	$115,658.60

There being no discussion, Commissioner Calderón moved that Resolution No. 7437 be adopted as presented for the funding awards. Commissioner Gerth seconded the motion and roll call vote was recorded as follows: Smith yes, Mills yes, Fields yes, Calderón yes, Penick yes, Gerth yes, Cobb yes. The motion carried. Copies of the resolution and funding requests are attached and made a part of these minutes.

Comments by City Commissioners, City Manager

Mr. Manny Gomez, City Manager, thanked Mr. Todd Randall, Mr. Anthony Henry and the Engineering Department for a good and busy 2023 year. He stated the City plans to continue the momentum into 2024 while focusing on areas of the executive branch and infrastructure while making City operations more efficient and effective.

Mr. Gomez also recognized Ms. Paula Drake and the CORE staff for putting together the first indoor pickleball tournament with 106 players already registered.

Commissioner Penick thanked the City of Hobbs Staff and stated they are truly the backbone of the City.

Commissioner Fields thanked the City of Hobbs Staff and stated we are truly blessed to have such great staff.

Commissioner Gerth stated he is glad the City of Hobbs is putting the emphasis on the public streets and their condition.

Mayor Cobb thanked Ms. Valerie Chacon, City Attorney, and her staff for the presentation she gave at the closed session.

Mayor Cobb also stated he was in Santa Fe last Friday talking to Legislators regarding key elements of some legislation that will impact the City of Hobbs regarding regulations related to the oil and gas industry.

There being no further business or comments, Commissioner Calderón moved that the meeting adjourn. Commissioner Smith seconded the motion and roll call vote was recorded as follows: Smith yes, Mills yes, Fields yes, Calderón yes, Penick yes, Gerth yes, Cobb yes. The motion carried and the meeting adjourned at 6:55 p.m.

SAM D. COBB, Mayor

ATTEST:

JAN FLETCHER, City Clerk

CONSENT AGENDA

CITY OF HOBBS

COMMISSION STAFF SUMMARY FORM

MEETING DATE: February 5, 2024

SUBJECT: Resolution approving the FY2024 DFA 2nd Quarter (December 2023) Financial Report
DEPT. OF ORIGIN: Finance Department
DATE SUBMITTED: January 29, 2024
SUBMITTED BY: Deborah Corral, Assistant Finance Director

Summary:

Submitting the FY2024 2nd Quarter DFA Financial Report for the approval of the Governing Body. The Department of Finance and Administration only **requires** that the 4th Quarter DFA Report be approved by resolution, however, it **recommends** all quarterly reports be approved by the governing body.

Fiscal Impact:

Reviewed By: _____
Finance Department

The ending cash balance represents actual revenue and expenditure activity from 07/01/22-09/30/23.

- Actual Ending Cash Balance at 12/31/23 is $184,778,864.57 for all funds (restricted and unrestricted).
- The City of Hobbs year-to-date actual revenues and expenditures for the period are $66,045,429.87 and $60,411,692.85 respectively.

Attachments:

- 2nd Quarter DFA Report Recap
- December 31, 2023 City of Hobbs Cash Report
- Resolution approving 2nd Quarter DFA Report

Legal Review:

Approved As To Form: Valerie S. Chacon _____
City Attorney

Recommendation:

Motion to approve the resolution.

Approved For Submittal By:

_____
Department Director

_____
City Manager

CITY CLERK' S USE ONLY
COMMISSION ACTION TAKEN

Resolution No. _____ Continued To: _____
Ordinance No. _____ Referred To: _____
Approved _____ Denied
Other _____ File No. _____

CITY OF HOBBS

RESOLUTION NO. 7438

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE FY2024
DFA 2nd QUARTER FINANCIAL REPORT

WHEREAS, the State of New Mexico only requires the 4TH quarter DFA Financial Report to be approved annually, however, they now recommend that all quarterly financial reports be approved.

WHEREAS, the ending cash balance for the period ending December 31, 2023 was $184,778,864.57 for all funds; and

WHEREAS, the City of Hobbs actual year-to-date revenue and expenditures for fiscal year 2024 crosswalk the amounts to the DFA 2nd Quarter Financial Report;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF HOBBS, NEW MEXICO, that the herein-referenced 2nd Quarter Financial Report be approved.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 5th day of February, 2024.

SAM D. COBB, Mayor

ATTEST:

JAN FLETCHER, City Clerk

City of Hobbs
Cash Balance by Fund
12/31/2023

			Ending Cash 06/30/2023	June - July FY2024 Revenues	Actual Cash TRANSFERS	June - July FY2024 Expenditures	FY24 Balance Sheet Adjustments	Ending Cash 12/31/23
		GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS						
11000	001	GENERAL	76,840,306.72	34,335,770.15	(2,679,810.59)	30,600,253.30	343,556.70	77,552,456.28
29900	002	LAND ACQUISITION	830,648.61	-			-	830,648.61
			77,670,955.33	34,335,770.15	(2,679,810.59)	30,600,253.30	343,556.70	78,383,104.89
		SPECIAL REVENUES						
20100	110	LOCAL GOV CORR	1,012,394.62	90,950.89	-	177,853.68	-	925,491.83
21100	120	POLICE PROTECTION	24,383.39	204,500.00		90,647.37	-	138,236.02
29900	130	P D N (parif, drug, narcotics)	1,918.75				-	1,918.75
29900	150	COPS GRANT	8,881.98	-	(8,881.98)		-	-
21700	160	HWLC	1,000.00	931,001.41	1,195,513.80	2,126,266.67	248.54	1,000.00
21900	170	OLDER AMERICAN	1,000.00	139,835.05	369,723.99	509,559.04	-	1,000.00
51800	180	GOLF	1,000.00	533,612.56	788,461.87	1,322,041.75	32.68	1,000.00
50600	190	CEMETERY	1,000.00	98,495.71	349,385.97	447,881.68	-	1,000.00
50400	200	AIRPORT	690,720.93	105,806.07		766.37	-	795,760.63
30300	210	LEGISLATIVE APPROP	1,000.00	710,592.85	-	446,484.51	-	265,108.34
21800	220	INTERGOVERNMENTAL GRANTS	27,912,727.17	-	-	35,649.04		27,877,078.13
21400	230	LODGERS' TAX	1,062,654.52	943,805.70	(170,206.96)	536,612.21	-	1,299,641.05
27000	240	LG Abatement Fund (Opioid)	119,300.36	15,594.70				134,895.06
28000	250	Cannabis Regulation Act Fund	643,025.95	458,219.91		13,746.60		1,087,499.26
29900	270	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	1,000.00	242,454.68	155,813.90	398,268.58	-	1,000.00
20900	280	FIRE PROTECTION	1,221,313.43	773,354.84		145,683.06	-	1,848,985.21
20600	290	EMER MEDICAL SERV	2,595.39	42,362.00		8,227.50	-	36,729.89
21200	300	2022 Retention LER	139,316.51	1,425,000.00		563,685.89	-	1,000,630.62
29900	310	LEDA	-					-
21220	320	2023 Recruitment LER	-	750,000.00				750,000.00
30200	370	COMM DEVE CONST	82,327.62		-	-	-	82,327.62
			32,927,560.62	7,465,586.37	2,679,810.59	6,823,373.95	281.22	36,249,302.41
		CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS						
39900	460	BEAUTIFICATION IMPROVEMEN	1,538,849.89				-	1,538,849.89
21600	480	STREET IMPROVEMENTS	5,668,692.61	569,900.59		682,960.16	-	5,555,633.04
39900	490	CITY COMM. IMPROVEMENTS	10,109,110.76	1,362,300.29	(8,525.00)	39,815.63		11,423,070.42
			17,316,653.26	1,932,200.88	(8,525.00)	722,775.79	-	18,517,553.35
		DEBT SERVICE FUNDS						
40400	510	UTILITY BOND	45.00		-	-	-	45.00
40400	530	2005 WASTEWATER BOND ISSU	1,989,842.96		1,921,489.12	1,921,489.12		1,989,842.96
			1,989,887.96	-	1,921,489.12	1,921,489.12	-	1,989,887.96
		TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	129,905,057.17	43,733,557.40	1,912,964.12	40,067,892.16	343,837.92	135,139,848.61
		ENTERPRISE FUNDS						
50200	100	SOLID WASTE	2,872,856.74	4,233,679.20		4,157,536.97	-	2,948,998.97
39900	440	JOINT UTILITY EXTENSIONS CAPI	1,000.00	-	8,525.00	8,525.00	-	1,000.00
50100	600	JOINT UTILITY	1,000.00	-	2,805,101.72	2,801,983.72	3,118.00	1,000.00
50100	610	JOINT UTILITY CONST	1,000.00	-	202,828.69	202,828.69	-	1,000.00
50300	620	WASTE WATER PLANT CONST	6,857,812.29	76,841.45	-	44,385.21	-	6,890,268.53
50300	630	JOINT UTILTIY - WASTEWATER	1,000.00		2,184,469.89	2,184,469.89	-	1,000.00
50300	650	JOINT UTILTIY INCOME - WASTE	10,856,602.76	4,342,869.21	(4,105,959.01)	19,795.94	-	11,073,717.02
50100	660	JOINT UTILITY INCOME	9,447,098.98	5,416,366.01	(3,007,930.41)	-	52.85	11,855,481.73
50100	680	METER DEPOSIT RES	1,405,056.17	137,501.46		42,299.12	-	1,500,258.51
		TOTAL ENTERPRISE FUNDS	31,443,426.94	14,207,257.33	(1,912,964.12)	9,461,824.54	3,170.85	34,272,724.76
		INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS						
69900	640	MEDICAL INSURANCE	1,658,623.59	3,225,680.97	(258,171.92)	3,879,763.36	(297,830.74)	1,044,200.02
69900	670	WORKERS COMP TRUST	1,206,454.59	359,637.75		319,314.87	-	1,246,777.47
69900	690	INTERNAL SUPPLY	109,115.46	111,967.27	-	171,696.56	-	49,386.17
69900	740	INSURNACE - RISK	5,428,141.68	1,070,472.32	-	2,636,562.10	-	3,862,051.90
		TOTAL INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS	8,402,335.32	4,767,758.31	(258,171.92)	7,007,336.89	(297,830.74)	6,202,415.56
		TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS						
79900	700	MOTOR VEHICLE	1,802.83	2,814,935.44		2,803,832.76	(8,096.58)	21,002.09
79900	710	MUNI JUDGE BOND FUND	108,174.34				(703.99)	108,878.33
79900	720	RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE TR	9,000,000.00	525,218.27	258,171.92	1,052,453.61	(7,813.96)	8,738,750.54
79900	730	CRIME LAB FUND	74,148.80	21,063.00		17,714.25	-	77,497.55
79900	750	FORECLOSURE TRUST FUND	71.88				-	71.88
79900	770	LIBRARY TRUST	6,290.69	292.93		-	-	6,583.62
79900	780	SENIOR CITIZEN TRUST	5,195.94	15.00			-	5,210.94
79900	790	PRAIRIE HAVEN MEM	6,025.45	183.33				6,208.78
79900	800	COMMUNITY PARK TRUST	1,611.76	49.03				1,660.79
79900	820	EVIDENCE TRUST FUND	206,602.63	(26,685.12)				179,917.51
79900	830	HOBBS BEAUTIFUL	15,440.93	469.84		-	-	15,910.77
79900	860	CITY AGENCY TRUST	1,506.37	1,315.11		638.64	-	2,182.84
		TOTAL TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS	9,426,871.62	3,336,856.83	258,171.92	3,874,639.26	(16,614.53)	9,163,875.64
		GRAND TOTAL ALL FUNDS	179,177,691.05	66,045,429.87	(0.00)	60,411,692.85	32,563.50	184,778,864.57

State of New Mexico Local Government Budget Management System (LGBMS)
Report Recap - Hobbs (City) - FY2024 Q2
Printed from LGBMS on 2024-01-29 14:57:18

Fund	Cash	Investments	Revenues	Transfers	Expenditures	Adjustments	Balance	Reserve	Adj. Balance
11000 General Operating Fund	76,840,352.00	0.00	34,335,770.15	-2,679,810.59	30,600,253.30	-343,556.70	77,552,501.56	2,550,021.11	75,002,480.45
20100 Corrections	1,012,395.00	0.00	90,950.89	0.00	177,853.68	0.00	925,492.21	0.00	925,492.21
20600 Emergency Medical Services	2,596.00	0.00	42,362.00	0.00	8,227.50	0.00	36,730.50	0.00	36,730.50
20900 Fire Protection	1,221,314.00	0.00	773,354.84	0.00	145,683.06	0.00	1,848,985.78	0.00	1,848,985.78
21100 Law Enforcement Protection	24,384.00	0.00	204,500.00	0.00	90,647.37	0.00	138,236.63	0.00	138,236.63
21200 Laws of FY22 LERR (YEAR 1)	139,317.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	139,316.51	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.49
21210 Laws of FY22 LERR (YEAR 2)	0.00	0.00	1,425,000.00	0.00	424,369.38	0.00	1,000,630.62	0.00	1,000,630.62
21220 Laws of 2023-Recruitment-LER	0.00	0.00	750,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750,000.00	0.00	750,000.00
21400 Lodgers' Tax	1,062,655.00	0.00	943,805.70	-170,206.96	536,612.21	0.00	1,299,641.53	0.00	1,299,641.53
21600 Municipal Street	5,668,693.00	0.00	569,900.59	0.00	682,960.16	0.00	5,555,633.43	0.00	5,555,633.43
21700 Recreation	1,000.00	0.00	931,001.41	1,195,513.80	2,126,266.67	-248.54	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
21800 Intergovernmental Grants	18,241,697.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35,649.04	0.00	18,206,047.96	0.00	18,206,047.96
21900 Senior Citizens	1,000.00	0.00	139,835.05	369,723.99	509,559.04	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
26000 American Rescue Plan Act	9,671,031.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,671,031.00	0.00	9,671,031.00
27000 LG Abatement Opioid Fund	119,301.00	0.00	15,594.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	134,895.70	0.00	134,895.70
28000 Cannabis Regulation Act	643,026.00	0.00	458,219.91	0.00	13,746.60	0.00	1,087,499.31	0.00	1,087,499.31
29900 Other Special Revenue	842,450.00	0.00	242,454.68	146,931.92	398,268.58	0.00	833,568.02	0.00	833,568.02
30200 CDBG (HUD) Project	82,328.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82,328.00	0.00	82,328.00
30300 State Legislative Appropriation Project	1,000.00	0.00	710,592.85	0.00	446,484.51	0.00	265,108.34	0.00	265,108.34
39900 Other Capital Projects	11,648,961.00	0.00	1,362,300.29	0.00	48,340.63	0.00	12,962,920.66	0.00	12,962,920.66
40400 NMFA Loan Debt Service	1,989,843.00	0.00	0.00	1,921,489.12	1,921,489.12	0.00	1,989,843.00	0.00	1,989,843.00
50100 Water Enterprise	10,854,156.00	0.00	5,553,867.47	0.00	3,047,111.53	-3,170.85	13,357,741.09	0.00	13,357,741.09
50200 Solid Waste Enterprise	2,872,857.00	0.00	4,233,679.20	0.00	4,157,536.97	0.00	2,948,999.23	0.00	2,948,999.23
50300 Wastewater/Sewer Enterprise	17,715,416.00	0.00	4,419,710.66	-1,921,489.12	2,248,651.04	0.00	17,964,986.50	0.00	17,964,986.50
50400 Airport Enterprise	690,721.00	0.00	105,806.07	0.00	766.37	0.00	795,760.70	0.00	795,760.70
50600 Cemetery Enterprise	1,000.00	0.00	98,495.71	349,385.97	447,881.68	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00

51800 Golf Course Enterprise	1,000.00	0.00	533,612.56	788,461.87	1,322,041.75	-32.68	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
69900 Other Internal Service	8,402,336.00	0.00	4,767,758.31	-258,171.92	7,007,336.89	297,830.74	6,202,416.24	0.00	6,202,416.24
79900 Other Trust & Agency	9,426,872.00	0.00	3,336,856.83	258,171.92	3,874,639.26	16,614.53	9,163,876.02	0.00	9,163,876.02
Totals	**179,177,701.00**	**0.00**	**66,045,429.87**	**0.00**	**60,411,692.85**	**-32,563.50**	**184,778,874.52**	**2,550,021.11**	**182,228,853.41**

CITY OF HOBBS

COMMISSION STAFF SUMMARY FORM

MEETING DATE: February 5th, 2024

SUBJECT: Approving the 2nd quarter fiscal year 2024 DFA Report for Lodgers' Tax.

DEPT. OF ORIGIN: Finance
DATE SUBMITTED: January 29, 2024
SUBMITTED BY: Toby Spears, Finance Director

Summary:

The NM Department of Finance Administration recommends approving the City of Hobbs quarterly lodgers' tax process. The following attachment is for the 2nd quarter 2024 DFA report.

Fiscal Impact:

Reviewed By: _____
Finance Department

The December 31, 2023 Cash Balance for the Lodgers' Tax Fund is $1,299,641.05.

Total lodgers' tax revenue for the 2nd quarter fiscal year 2024 was $ 471,352.37 and total expenditures were $404,254.29. The breakdown of **cash balances at December 31, 2023** by category are as follows:

Profit, Non-profit, Public Entities (20%)	=	$ 188,588.31
Local Government (40%)	=	$ 437,155.83
Fire, EMS, Sanitation (15%)	=	$ 75,625.71
Airline Subsidy (25%)	=	$ 598,271.20

Attachments:

DFA Quarterly Report
Resolution
12-31-2023 Financial Report

Legal Review:

Approved As To Form: Valerie S. Chacon
City Attorney

Recommendation:

To be determined by City Commission.

Approved For Submittal By:

_____
Department Director

_____
City Manager

CITY CLERK'S USE ONLY
COMMISSION ACTION TAKEN

Resolution No. _____ Continued To: _____
Ordinance No. _____ Referred To: _____
Approved _____ Denied _____
Other _____ File No. _____

CITY OF HOBBS

RESOLUTION NO. 7439

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE FY 2024
LODGERS' TAX DFA 2ND QUARTER FINANCIAL REPORT

WHEREAS, the State of New Mexico requires the 2nd quarter Lodgers' Tax DFA Financial Report to be approved annually, they now recommend that all quarterly financial reports be approved.

WHEREAS, the ending cash balance for the period ended December 31, 2023 was $1,299,641.05 for lodgers' tax funds; and

WHEREAS, the City of Hobbs actual quarter-to-date lodgers' tax revenue and expenditures for fiscal year 2024 crosswalk the amounts to the DFA 2nd quarter financial report;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF HOBBS, NEW MEXICO, that the herein referenced 2nd quarter lodgers' tax financial report be approved.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 5th day of February, 2024

SAM D. COBB, Mayor

ATTEST:

JAN FLETCHER, City Clerk

CITY OF HOBBS LODGERS' TAX REPORT

December 31, 2023

Month	Month	RECEIPTS Gross Taxable Revenue	239999- Lodgers' Tax	Other Income	TOTAL	EXPENDITURES Contract for Services	Advert & Promotion	TOTAL	NET CHANGE For Month	NET CHANGE YTD	Cash Balance
FY 2021			710,404.36								
CASH BALANCE		**1,184,148.04**									
July 2021		1,801,674.20	90,083.71	45.30	90,129.01		-	-	90,129.01	90,129.01	1,274,277.05
August 2021		1,915,939.00	95,796.95	45.20	95,842.15		25,355.08	25,355.08	70,487.07	160,616.08	1,344,764.12
September 2021		1,868,698.40	93,434.92	51.06	93,485.98		222,127.13	222,127.13	(128,641.15)	31,974.93	1,216,122.97
October 2021		1,780,151.80	89,007.59	38.65	89,046.24		51,709.00	51,709.00	37,337.24	69,312.17	1,253,460.21
November 2021		2,429,424.60	121,471.23	47.62	121,518.85		-	-	121,518.85	190,831.02	1,374,979.06
December 2021		1,744,665.80	87,233.29	96.08	87,329.37		305,240.26	305,240.26	(217,910.89)	(27,079.87)	1,157,068.17
SUBTOTAL		**11,540,553.80**	**577,027.69**	**323.91**	**577,351.60**	**0.00**	**604,431.47**	**604,431.47**			
January 2022		1,577,475.40	78,873.77	57.30	78,931.07		15,947.15	15,947.15	62,983.92	62,983.92	1,220,052.09
February 2022		1,654,709.20	82,735.46	55.26	82,790.72		0.00	0.00	82,790.72	82,790.72	1,302,842.81
March 2022		1,627,879.20	81,393.96	59.05	81,453.01		319,470.83	319,470.83	-238,017.82	-238,017.82	1,064,824.99
April 2022		1,977,060.60	98,853.03	90.76	98,943.79		20,000.00	20,000.00	78,943.79	78,943.79	1,143,768.78
May 2022		2,402,337.40	120,116.87	236.22	120,353.09			0.00	120,353.09	120,353.09	1,264,121.87
June 2022		2,498,604.00	124,930.20	515.49	125,445.69		302,631.99	302,631.99	-177,186.30	-177,186.30	1,086,935.57
SUBTOTAL		**11,738,065.80**	**586,903.29**	**1,014.08**	**587,917.37**	**0.00**	**658,049.97**	**658,049.97**			
CASH BALANCE		**1,086,935.57**	1,163,930.98				1,262,481.44				
July 2022		2,344,993.40	**117,249.67**	724.61	117,974.28		**18,764.47**	18,764.47	99,209.81	99,209.81	1,186,145.38
August 2022		2,301,976.00	**115,098.80**	1,312.73	116,411.53		**87,372.03**	87,372.03	29,039.50	128,249.31	1,215,184.88
September 2022		2,432,846.20	**121,642.31**	1,763.30	123,405.61		**249,365.79**	249,365.79	(125,960.18)	2,289.13	1,089,224.70
October 2022		2,381,193.20	**119,059.66**	1,928.75	120,988.41		-	-	120,988.41	123,277.54	1,210,213.11
November 2022		2,688,695.60	**134,434.78**	2,574.32	137,009.10		**192,300.35**	192,300.35	(55,291.25)	67,986.29	1,154,921.86
December 2022		2,419,647.60	**120,982.38**	3,328.48	124,310.86		**316,325.61**	316,325.61	(192,014.75)	(124,028.46)	962,907.11
SUBTOTAL		**14,569,352.00**	**728,467.60**	**11,632.19**	**740,099.79**	**0.00**	**864,128.25**	**864,128.25**			
January 2023		2,182,112.60	**109,105.63**	3,183.80	112,289.43		**35,371.75**	35,371.75	76,917.68	76,917.68	1,039,824.79
February 2023		2,242,822.80	**112,141.14**	3,788.90	115,930.04		**53,799.13**	53,799.13	62,130.91	62,130.91	1,101,955.70
March 2023		2,432,360.40	**121,618.02**	3,670.54	125,288.56		**216,175.23**	216,175.23	-90,886.67	-90,886.67	1,011,069.03
April 2023		2,628,350.20	**131,417.51**	3,871.88	135,289.39		**72,615.52**	72,615.52	62,673.87	62,673.87	1,073,742.90
May 2023		2,699,091.00	**134,954.55**	4,283.86	139,238.41		**20,835.92**	20,835.92	118,402.49	118,402.49	1,192,145.39
June 2023		3,048,922.00	**152,446.10**	4,975.72	157,421.82		**286,912.69**	286,912.69	-129,490.87	-129,490.87	1,062,654.52
SUBTOTAL		**15,233,659.00**	**761,682.95**	**23,774.70**	**785,457.65**	**0.00**	**685,710.24**	**685,710.24**			
CASH BALANCE		**1,062,654.52**	**1,490,150.55**				1,549,838.49				
July 2023		2,792,496.40	**139,624.82**	5,130.83	144,755.65		**29,856.26**	29,856.26	114,899.39	114,899.39	1,177,553.91
August 2023		2,827,934.60	**141,396.73**	5,783.05	147,179.78		**153,485.80**	153,485.80	(6,306.02)	108,593.37	1,171,247.89
September 2023		3,089,688.60	**154,484.43**	6,184.04	160,668.47		**119,222.82**	119,222.82	41,445.65	150,039.02	1,212,693.54
October 2023		2,965,511.60	**148,275.58**	6,185.97	154,461.55		**59,931.87**	59,931.87	94,529.68	244,568.70	1,307,223.22
November 2023		3,614,738.20	**180,736.91**	7,004.17	187,741.08		**228,749.12**	228,749.12	(41,008.04)	203,560.66	1,266,215.18
December 2023		2,846,797.60	**142,339.88**	6,659.29	148,999.17		**115,573.30**	115,573.30	33,425.87	236,986.53	1,299,641.05
SUBTOTAL		**18,137,167.00**	**906,858.35**	**36,947.35**	**943,805.70**	**0.00**	**706,819.17**	**706,819.17**			
January 2024		0.00			0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	1,299,641.05
February 2024		0.00			0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	1,299,641.05
March 2024		0.00			0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	1,299,641.05
April 2024		0.00			0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	1,299,641.05
May 2024		0.00			0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	1,299,641.05
June 2024		0.00			0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	1,299,641.05
SUBTOTAL		**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**			
CASH BALANCE		**1,299,641.05**	**906,858.35**	**36,947.35**	**943,805.70**		**706,819.17**				

	CITY OF HOBBS LODGERS' TAX PROGRAM				
12/31/2023					
	AWARD				ACTUAL
	PROJECT	DATE	AMOUNT	EXPENSE	GRANT
12/31/2023	CASH BALANCE				1,299,641.05
Proof of Cash:					
Beginning Cash Available for Profit, Non-Profit, and Public Entities (20%)					195,646.18
22402398	Tuff Hedeman Bull Riding	11-21-22	20,000.00	0.00	20,000.00
22402397	New Mexico Junior College - NJCAA 2023 Outdoor Natl Champio	1-11-23	49,775.00	40,801.77	8,973.23
22402387	Hobbs Quarterback Club - Hobbs Varsity Home Games	4-12-23	9,500.00	9,280.00	220.00
22402388	Hobbs USSSA - Hobbs Superslam NIT	4-12-23	11,500.00	0.00	11,500.00
22402389	Hobbs USSSA - JB Memorial	4-12-23	12,500.00	0.00	12,500.00
22402390	Permian Basin USSSA - Bball Moms are the Best/Last Chance fo	4-12-23	44,160.00	32,662.12	11,497.88
22402386	Southwest Symphony - Americanal	4-12-23	1,280.00	0.00	1,280.00
22402393	Permian Basin USSSA - Hobbs Fall Turf Games	7-12-23	21,750.00	14,913.47	6,836.53
22402392	United Way of Lea County - Chili Festival	7-12-23	9,730.00	9,730.00	0.00
22402391	Hobbs Chamber of Commerce - 2023 Hobbs August Nites	7-12-23	6,739.30	6,739.30	0.00
22402379	Tuff Hedeman Bull Riding - 2024	10-16-2023	20,000.00	0.00	20,000.00
22402378	Cycle City Promotions - Kicker Monster Truck Show 2024	10-16-2023	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00
22402374	Hobbs Hispano Chamber of Commerce - Mariachi Christmas	10-16-2023	22,750.00	0.00	22,750.00
22402382	Hobbs Airfield Speedway - Flashlight Cash Days	10-16-2023	3,145.00	3,143.50	1.50
22402375	Hobbs Chamber of Commerce - Hobbs Holiday Tournament	10-16-2023	25,000.00	0.00	25,000.00
22402376	Hobbs Chamber of Commerce - FeBREWARY Fest	10-16-2023	15,320.60	0.00	15,320.60
22402381	Permian Basin USSSA - See What You Got	10-16-2023	24,874.80	0.00	24,874.80
22402377	United Way of Lea County - MLK Day of Service	10-16-2023	7,675.00	0.00	7,675.00
	TOTAL REMAINING ALLOCATION FOR PROFIT, NON-PROFIT AND PUBLIC EN		179,693.38		188,429.54
Add:	20% Monthly Tax Revenue (starting April 1st, 2013)				181,371.67
	Cash Available for Allocation				188,588.31
Beginning Cash Available for Local Government (City and County) (40%)					490,583.34
20-27	CITY OF HOBBS - MARKETING/BRANDING CAMPAIGN	3/2/2020	250,000.00	42,507.15	207,492.85
23-12	City of Hobbs - Rockwind Golf Marketing	7-13-2022	64,650.00	38,735.00	25,915.00
22402396	Lea County Fair and Rodeo	7-12-2023	83,113.00	0.00	83,113.00
	City of Hobbs - CORE Marketing 2024	10-16-2023	99,650.00	0.00	99,650.00
	TOTAL REMAINING ALLOCATION FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT		497,413.00	81,242.15	416,170.85
Add:	40% Monthly Tax Revenue (starting April 1st, 2013)				362,743.34
	Cash Available for Allocation				437,155.83
Beginning Cash Available for Fire, EMS, Sanitation (15%)					
	TOTAL REMAINING ALLOCATION FOR CITY OF HOBBS POLICE AND FIRE		195,000.00	134,596.96	60,403.04
Add:	15% Monthly Tax Revenue (starting April 1st, 2013)			134,596.96	136,028.75
	Cash Available for Allocation				75,625.71
Beginning Cash Available for Airline subsidy (25%)					371,556.61
24-01	EDC - MARKETING of Airline 2024	4-12-23	200,000.00	106,666.36	93,333.64
24-07	EDC - MRG Subsidy 2024	7-12-23	151,272.00	151,272.00	0.00
Add:	25% Monthly Tax Revenue (starting April 1st, 2013)				226,714.59
	TOTAL REMAINING ALLOCATION FOR AIRLINE SUBSIDY				
	Cash Available for Allocation				598,271.20
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES		TOTAL ACTIVE EXPENDITURES		

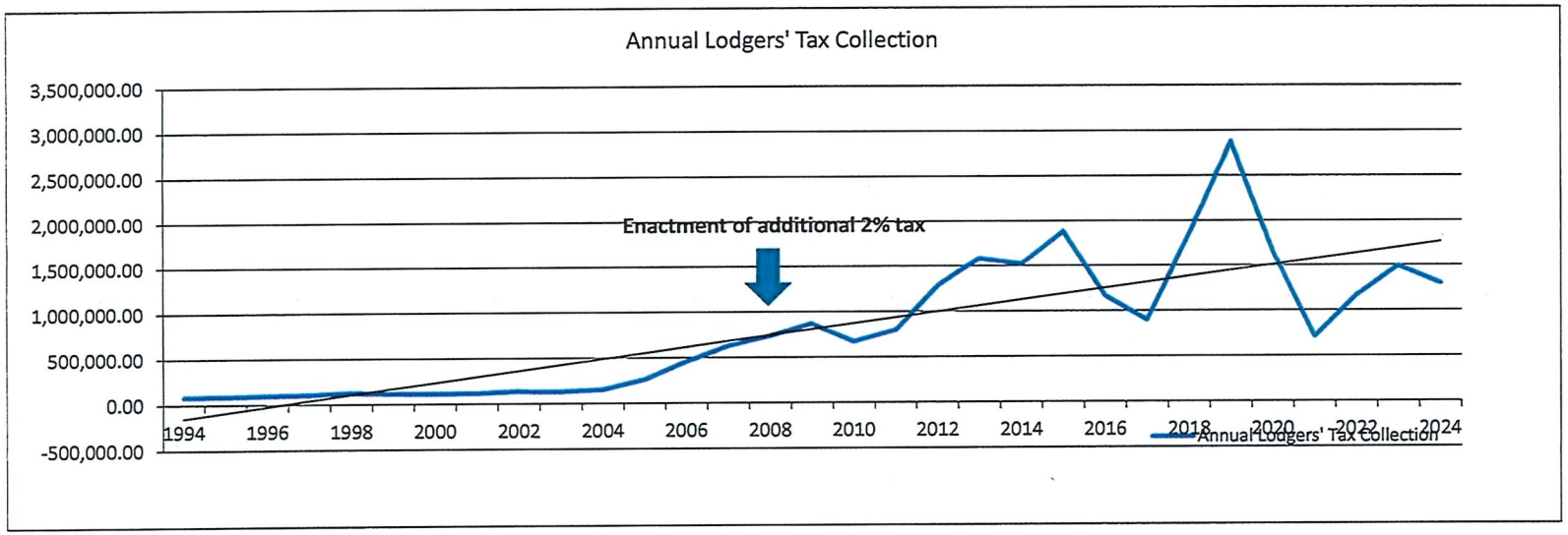
CITY OF HOBBS
EVENT SUMMARIES
12/31/2023

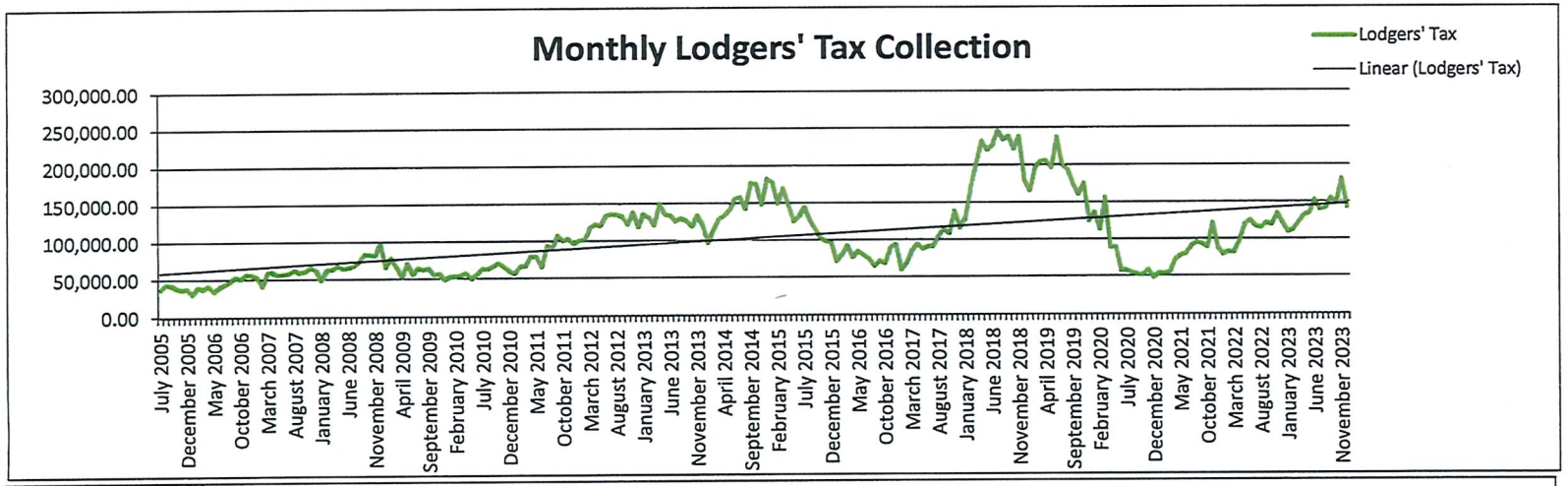
		AMOUNT SPENT
New Mexico Junior College - NJCAA 2023 Outdoor Natl Championship		40,801.77
Hobbs Quarterback Club - Hobbs Varsity Home Games		9,280.00
Permian Basin USSSA - Hobbs Fall Turf Games		14,913.47
United Way of Lea County - Chili Festival		9,730.00
Hobbs Chamber of Commerce - 2023 Hobbs August Nites		6,739.30
Cycle City Promotions - Kicker Monster Truck Show 2024		25,000.00
Hobbs Airfield Speedway - Flashlight Cash Days		3,143.50
Permian Basin USSSA - Bball Moms are the Best/Last Chance for R	4-12-23	32,662.12
Juneteenth Celebration 2023	4-12-23	4,100.26
United Way of Lea County - TURFS - Flag Bowl	4-12-23	5,989.51
HHS - Black and Gold Slugfest (city manager approved)		5,996.00
City of Hobbs - CORE Marketing	7-13-2022	2,875.00
EDC - MARKETING/AIRLINE SUBSIDY (91,191.40)	5-12-22	120,317.92
City of Hobbs - Rockwind Golf Marketing	7-13-2022	32,735.00
EDC - MARKETING of Airline 2024/Subsidy	4-12-23	257,938.36
City of Hobbs - Security and Sanitation 15%	local ordinance	134,596.96
TOTAL FOR QUARTER		**706,819.17**

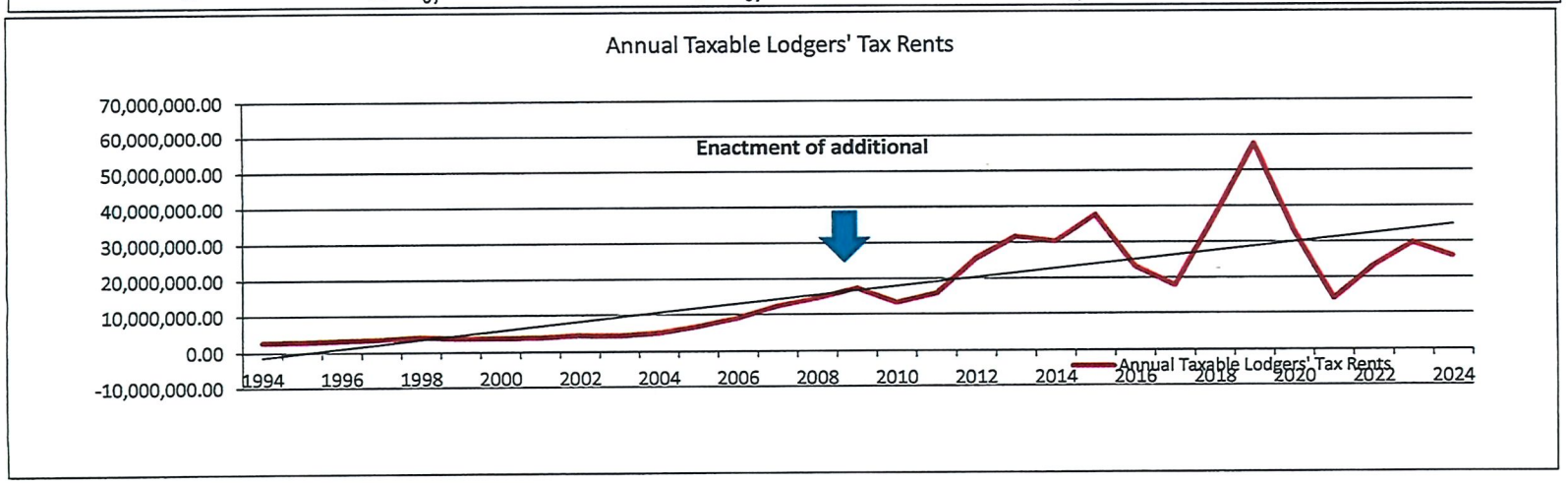
9/30/23

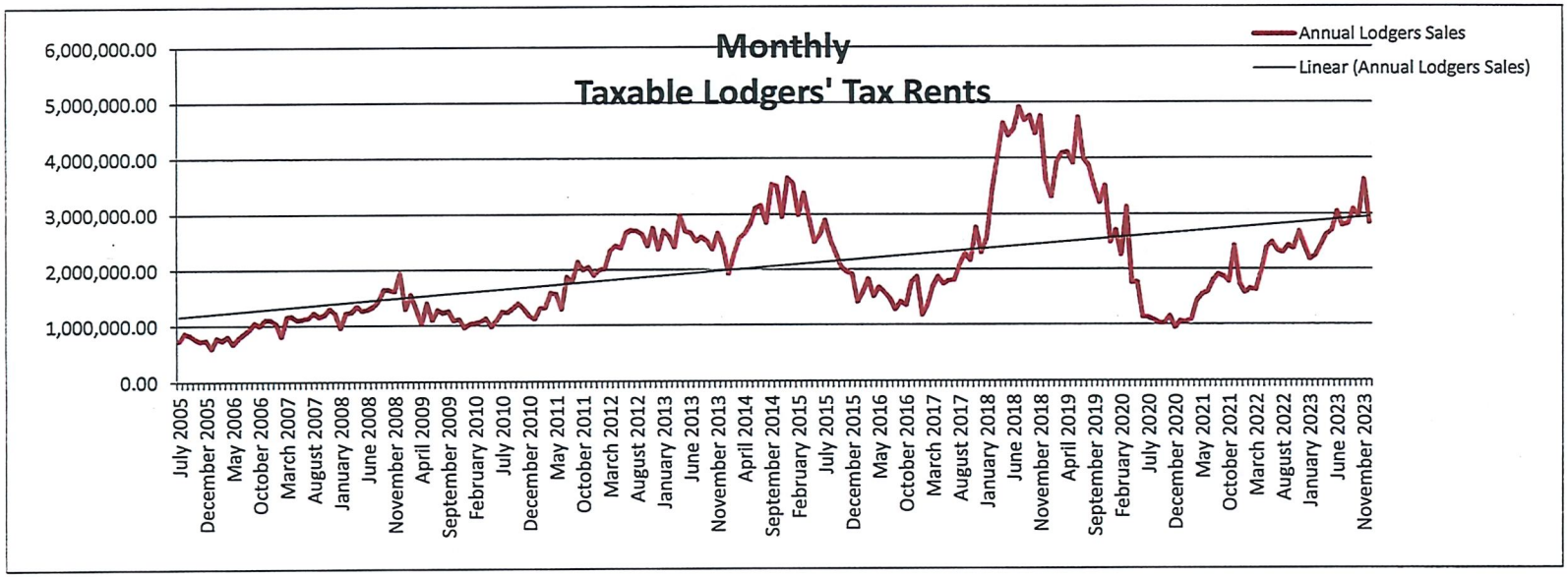
CITY OF HOBBS LODGERS' TAX PROGRAM
EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR THE 1st QUARTER OF 2023 - 2024

			PROMO	NON PROMO	TOTAL
CASH BAL.		6/30/23	1,047,143.06	15,511.46	1,062,654.52
	FIRST QUARTER INCOME		435,505.98		435,505.98
	FIRST QUARTER INTEREST		17,097.92		17,097.92
		TOTAL REVENUE	452,603.90	0.00	452,603.90
	FIRST QUARTER EXPENSES		302,564.58		302,564.58
CASH BAL.		9/30/22	1,197,182.38	15,511.46	1,212,693.84
	SECOND QUARTER INCOME		471,352.37		471,352.37
	SECOND QUARTER INTEREST		19,849.43		19,849.43
		TOTAL REVENUE	491,201.80	0.00	491,201.80
	SECOND QUARTER EXPENSES		404,254.29		404,254.29
CASH BAL.		12/31/22	1,284,129.89	15,511.46	1,299,641.35
	THIRD QUARTER INCOME				0.00
	THIRD QUARTER INTEREST				0.00
		TOTAL REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00
	THIRD QUARTER EXPENSES				0.00
CASH BAL.		3/31/23	1,284,129.89	15,511.46	1,299,641.35
	FOURTH QUARTER INCOME(FORCE EXTRA TO PROMO)				0.00
	FOURTH QUARTER INTEREST				0.00
		TOTAL REVENUE	0.00	0.00	0.00
	FOURTH QUARTER EXPENSES**				0.00
CASH BAL.		6/30/23	1,284,129.89	15,511.46	1,299,641.35
	YEAR TO DATE INCOME			0.00	906,858.35
	YEAR TO DATE INTEREST			0.00	0.00
		TOTAL REVENUE	0.00	0.00	906,858.35
	YEAR TO DATE EXPENSES		706,818.87	0.00	706,818.87
	YEAR TO DATE CASH BALANCES		1,284,129.89	15,511.46	1,299,641.35


Annual Lodgers' Tax Collection
3,500,000.00
3,000,000.00
2,500,000.00
2,000,000.00
1,500,000.00
1,000,000.00
500,000.00
0.00
-500,000.00
Enactment of additional 2% tax
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016
2018
2020
2022
2024
Annual Lodgers' Tax Collection


Monthly Lodgers' Tax Collection
Lodgers' Tax
Linear (Lodgers' Tax)
300,000.00
250,000.00
200,000.00
150,000.00
100,000.00
50,000.00
0.00
July 2005
December 2005
May 2006
October 2006
March 2007
August 2007
January 2008
June 2008
November 2008
April 2009
September 2009
February 2010
July 2010
December 2010
May 2011
October 2011
March 2012
August 2012
January 2013
June 2013
November 2013
April 2014
September 2014
February 2015
July 2015
December 2015
May 2016
October 2016
March 2017
August 2017
January 2018
June 2018
November 2018
April 2019
September 2019
February 2020
July 2020
December 2020
May 2021
October 2021
March 2022
August 2022
January 2023
June 2023
November 2023


Annual Taxable Lodgers' Tax Rents
70,000,000.00
60,000,000.00
50,000,000.00
40,000,000.00
30,000,000.00
20,000,000.00
10,000,000.00
0.00
-10,000,000.00
Enactment of additional
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016
2018
2020
2022
2024
Annual Taxable Lodgers' Tax Rents


Monthly
Taxable Lodgers' Tax Rents
Annual Lodgers Sales
Linear (Annual Lodgers Sales)
6,000,000.00
5,000,000.00
4,000,000.00
3,000,000.00
2,000,000.00
1,000,000.00
0.00
July 2005
December 2005
May 2006
October 2006
March 2007
August 2007
January 2008
June 2008
November 2008
April 2009
September 2009
February 2010
July 2010
December 2010
May 2011
October 2011
March 2012
August 2012
January 2013
June 2013
November 2013
April 2014
September 2014
February 2015
July 2015
December 2015
May 2016
October 2016
March 2017
August 2017
January 2018
June 2018
November 2018
April 2019
September 2019
February 2020
July 2020
December 2020
May 2021
October 2021
March 2022
August 2022
January 2023
June 2023
November 2023

CITY OF HOBBS

COMMISSION STAFF SUMMARY FORM

MEETING DATE: February 5, 2024

SUBJECT: Establishing a bank account (for Governmental Purchase Cards) with US Bank
DEPT. OF ORIGIN: Finance Department
DATE SUBMITTED: 1-23-2024
SUBMITTED BY: Toby Spears, Finance Director

Summary:

To establish a governmental purchase card system with US Bank, the City requires a resolution detailing out signature authority, line of credit and approximate # (25) of purchase card accounts. This is the first step in creating a governmental procurement with purchase cards. Future policy and procedures will be detailed out in an amended procurement policy ordinance and travel ordinance prior to issuing purchase cards.

Fiscal Impact: *Reviewed By:* _____
Finance Department

Total estimated annual cost for a line of credit of $1.2 million and approximate card accounts of 25 would be no charge to the City of Hobbs. (the City of Hobbs currently has a pass thru investment fund with US Bank)

Attachments:
Resolution
Application from US Bank establishing a governmental purchase card account

Legal Review: *Approved As To Form:* _____
City Attorney

Recommendation:

Motion to approve the resolution.

Approved For Submittal By:

_____
Department Director

_____
City Manager

CITY CLERK=S USE ONLY
COMMISSION ACTION TAKEN

Resolution No. _____ Continued To: _____
Ordinance No. _____ Referred To: _____
Approved _____ Denied
Other _____ File No. _____

CITY OF HOBBS

RESOLUTION NO. 7440

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A BANK ACCOUNT WITH US BANK FOR USE WITH A GOVERNMENTAL
PURCHASE CARD SYSTEM

WHEREAS, the City of Hobbs wishes to establish a new bank account with US Bank to be used with a governmental purchase card system, and

WHEREAS, the City of Hobbs has been required to open such account by banking institutions that manage governmental purchase cards,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF HOBBS, NEW MEXICO that the City Commission hereby approves establishing of the governmental procurement purchase card account with US Bank.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED THIS 5th day of February, 2024.

SAM D. COBB, Mayor

ATTEST:

JAN FLETCHER, City Clerk

U.S. Bank Commercial Account Application

Section 1 – Customer Information

CITY OF HOBBS
Customer's Legal Name

NEW MEXICO
State of Incorporation/Organization

[redacted]
Federal Tax ID

Doing Business As ("**DBA**"), if any. Please list all DBAs. (attach separate page if needed)

200 E BROADWAY
Customer's Physical Address (PO Box not acceptable)

HOBBS
City

NM
State

88240
Zip Code

TOBY SPEARS
Program Contact Name

FINANCE DIRECTOR
Contact Title

575-397-9235
Contact Phone Number

TSpears@HOBBSNM.ORG
Email Address (To Contact Customer Regarding Processing Of This Application)

www.hobbsnm.org
Website Address

$ 147,211,629.04
Net Annual Sales

5-31-37
Official Start Date of Customer's Business

Industry Category: ☐ Deliveries ☐ Manufacturer ☐ Services ☐ Retail ☐ Wholesaler ☒ Other GOVERNMENT (LOCAL)

Type of Organization: ☐ Corporation (Public) ☐ Corporation (Private) ☐ Partnership ☒ Government ☐ LLC ☐ LLP

☐ If any of the foregoing and non-profit ☐ Other _____

Do you have a line of credit with U.S. Bank or any other financial institution? ☐ YES ☒ NO
If yes, please provide the following information.

Name of Financial Institution Providing Line of Credit | Limit | Amount Currently Outstanding

Is Customer rated by Dun and Bradstreet (D&B)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, D&B Number: _____

If not rated by D&B, Applications may be expedited by attaching a copy of Customer's Business License, Certificate of Good Standing, Tax Return and/or filings with Secretary of State.

Do you conduct business in a foreign country?: ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, list countries and nature of business conducted:

Section 2 – Product Selection and Optional Enhancements

Please Select One or More Products		
☐ **Corporate Travel & Expense Accounts**	☐ **Purchasing Accounts**	☒ **One Card™ Accounts**
☒ Corporate Liability ☒ Joint and Several Liability	Only Corporate Liability	Only Corporate Liability
Estimated Annual Charge Volume	**Estimated Annual Charge Volume**	**Estimated Annual Charge Volume**
$_____	$_____	$ 1,200 000. 00
Number of Account Holders	**Number of Account Holders**	**Number of Account Holders**
_____	_____	25
Benefits*	**Benefits***	**Benefits***
Card Network benefits plus U.S. Bank supplemental common carrier travel accident benefits: • $500,000 Standard Account • $1,000,000 Executive Account		Card Network benefits plus U.S. Bank supplemental common carrier travel accident benefits: • $250,000 Standard Account • $1,000,000 Executive Account
Optional Enhancements	**Optional Enhancements**	**Optional Enhancements**
Event Planner account** Managed Spend account** Executive account Executive Platinum account FlexPerks® rewards account Central Billing account**	Event Planner account Managed Spend account Central Billing account	Event Planner account Managed Spend account Executive account Executive Platinum account FlexPerks® rewards account Central Billing account

* Benefits and protections offered by the Card Networks are established by the Card Networks outside of the control of U.S. Bank and may be changed from time to time. U.S. Bank's additional benefits may be changed from time to time. The details of such programs are outlined in brochures separately provided to Account holders.
** Available only for Corporate Liability

FOR U.S. BANK USE ONLY

U.S. BANK SALES | **TM** | **BANKER'S EMPLOYEE ID**

AGENT BANK or MARKETING PARTY, ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP

U.S. Bank Commercial Account
Terms and Conditions

This Commercial Account Agreement (**"Agreement"**) is between the entity signing this Application as "**Customer**" and U.S. Bank National Association (**"U.S. Bank"**). Customer desires to retain U.S. Bank as its provider for commercial charge card and account services (the "**Program**"). If U.S. Bank approves Customer's creditworthiness and this Application, the **"Effective Date"** of this Agreement will be the date this Agreement is signed by Customer.

Now, therefore, for and in consideration of the mutual promises contained in this Agreement and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is acknowledged, Customer and U.S. Bank agree to the following:

1. **DEFINITIONS.** "**Account**" means a commercial charge card, regardless of the medium, issued pursuant to this Agreement. "**Billing Cycle**" means the period of time from the date a Statement is generated until the next Statement is generated. "**Charge**" means any transaction posted to an Account that has a debit value. "**Card Network**" means, as applicable, one of the following Card Networks whose marks are contained on the cards issued under this Agreement: Visa U.S.A. Inc. and Visa International, Inc., MasterCard International Incorporated or such other national card network with respect to which U.S. Bank becomes an issuer during the term of this Agreement. "**Corporate Liability**" means Customer is solely liable to U.S. Bank for all Obligations on corporate liability Accounts. "**Identification Information**" means legal names, physical street addresses, taxpayer identification numbers, dates of birth or other information or documentation required by U.S. Bank to confirm the identity of any entity or person. "**Intellectual Property**" or "**Intellectual Property Rights**" means any patent rights, inventions, design rights, copyrights, database rights, trade secrets, trade names, trademarks, service marks, moral rights, know-how and any other similar rights or intangible assets recognized under any laws or international conventions, and in any country or jurisdiction in the world, as intellectual creations to which rights of ownership accrue, and all registrations, applications, disclosures, renewals, extensions, continuations or reissues of the foregoing now or hereafter in force. "**Joint and Several Liability**" means Customer and the Account holder are jointly and severally liable to U.S. Bank for all Obligations accrued on the Account. "**Obligations**" means all Charges, fees, and any other activity posted to an Account. "**Participant**" means any entity wholly or majority owned or controlled (which is at least 51% or more of voting rights) by Customer that Customer authorizes and U.S. Bank approves for participation in the Program through execution of a Participant Agreement. "**Statement**" means, with respect to one or more Accounts, a periodic listing of all Obligations and payments posted to such Accounts.

2. **PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.** U.S. Bank operates the Program pursuant to which it issues Accounts that can be used to make Charges at participating merchants and agrees to provide Customer access to the Program. U.S. Bank agrees to provide Customer access to its online portal that allows Customer to, among other things, review Statements, establish and modify spend controls, obtain various reports in connection with the Program and, if available, make payments.

3. **FINANCIAL INFORMATION.** Customer shall provide its fiscal year-end financial statements as soon as available, but not later than 120 days following the end of Customer's fiscal year. Customer shall provide additional information, upon request by U.S. Bank, regarding the business, operations, affairs, and financial condition of Customer, including reviews or audits of fiscal year-end financials performed by certified public accountants and Customer prepared quarterly financial statements.

4. **CREDIT.** U.S. Bank, at its sole discretion and without prior notice, may revise any credit limits or controls associated with this Program. U.S. Bank will endeavor to provide notice to Customer of any decrease in a credit limit. Customer shall make a payment to U.S. Bank within ten days of such notice, sufficient to reduce the Obligations to an amount equal to, or less than, the revised credit limit.

5. **FEES AND BILLING.**
   - **5.1. Fees.** U.S. Bank may charge Customer the fees set forth in Schedule 1 – Fees attached hereto. Failure of U.S. Bank to apply any fee or charge set forth in this Agreement, at any time, does not preclude U.S. Bank from ever applying such fee or charge.
   - **5.2. Billing.** Customer will receive an electronic Statement at the end of Customer's Billing Cycle. Customer shall pay U.S. Bank the amount due as directed on the Statement. Customer shall pay U.S. Bank using an electronic payment method approved by U.S. Bank. Customer shall notify U.S. Bank of all disputes regarding Charges or billings for the Program, within 60 days of the Statement date, identifying the specific items and the basis for such dispute. All disputes must be submitted in accordance with the Card Network operating rules and regulations. If the amount shown on a Statement as owing under an Account (other than those subject to a bona fide dispute) has not been paid in full by the issuance of the next Statement, the Account is delinquent. U.S. Bank may suspend any Account that is delinquent. U.S. Bank may recover any reasonable legal fees and other expenses incurred in collecting any delinquent amounts on an Account. If an Account is used for Charges in a currency other than the billing currency, the amount shown on the Statement for that Charge will be shown as a single amount that is the aggregate of (i) the amount of the Charge converted, in each case at the applicable exchange rate to the billing currency from the currency in which the Charge was made and (ii) the "Foreign Transaction Fee" on such amount as set forth in Schedule 1 – Fees. Due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, a credit may not be in the same amount as the original Charge.

6. **LIABILITY.** Customer shall only be permitted to request the issuance of Accounts in the name of the following parties: (i) in Customer's or Participant's own name, (ii) in the name of any Customer or Participant employee, (iii) in the name of any individual that is acting directly or indirectly as an independent contractor of Customer or Participant and (iv) in the name of any other individual provided on a temporary basis and so long as such individual has a bona fide connection to Customer or Participant (i.e. a temporary card issued to an employee candidate). Customer shall not request the issuance of Accounts for its subsidiaries (or employees of such subsidiaries) that are not Participants. U.S. Bank may refuse to issue an Account to any party that cannot satisfy U.S. Bank's regulatory requirements referenced in Section 17 herein.

   Customer is liable for all billed transactions and other Charges made by Customer, its Participants, and its Account holders. Regardless of the liability option selected in the Application, Customer is liable for: (i) all Charges originating outside the United States; (ii) all Charges made to an Account by any Account holder residing outside of the United States; or (iii) Customer's failure to provide U.S. Bank with immediate notice of: (a) Customer's termination of employment of any Account holder or removal of a Participant from the Program; (b) any lost, stolen, or compromised Account; or (c) any suspected or actual breach, or misuse of an Account or information regarding Accounts or other sensitive information. U.S. Bank is not responsible for controlling the use of any Accounts, other than as specifically provided herein. Customer shall take all necessary action through the available on-line tools under the Program to terminate the Accounts of any party that would not qualify for the issuance of an Account as set forth in this Section 6. Upon cancellation of an Account or termination of this Agreement, Customer shall cancel the billing of all reoccurring transactions to an Account. U.S. Bank is not liable for (i) any Account holder misuse of an Account; (ii) Charges declined or approved as a result of inaccurate merchant category codes used by a merchant; or (iii) any reoccurring transactions Customer has failed to cancel.

7. SECURITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY.

7.1. Either party may receive or otherwise have access to Secured Information. **"Secured Information"** means information regarding Accounts, passwords, personal identification numbers, and other sensitive information or Confidential Information of either party. Each party shall maintain an information security program designed to (i) ensure the security, integrity and confidentiality of Secured Information; (ii) protect against any anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such Secured Information; (iii) protect against unauthorized access to or use of such Secured Information that could reasonably result in harm to the person or entity that is the owner, user or subject of the Secured Information; and (iv) ensure the proper disposal of such Secured Information. Each party shall secure and protect the other's Secured Information using at least the same degree of care as it uses to secure and protect its own Secured Information, but no less than a reasonable degree of care as determined by the nature of this Agreement and the highest industry standards to prevent the unauthorized use, disclosure, or duplication of Secured Information. At a minimum, Customer will install and maintain commercially reasonable cybersecurity defenses against any feature, routine, or device that is intended or designed to (i) disrupt the operation of any U.S. Bank owned or licensed software or system, including any timeout functionality; (ii) cause any U.S. Bank owned or licensed materials, software, or system to be destroyed, altered, erased, damaged or otherwise made inoperable; or (iii) permit any person or entity to destroy, alter, erase, damage or otherwise render inoperable any U.S. Bank owned or licensed materials, software, or system, including, but not limited to, any cyber-attacks such as any computer virus, trap door, back door, time bomb, or malicious program. Furthermore, Customer will perform routine hygiene on its systems to ensure appropriate use of software locks, routine password checking, and CPU serial number checking.

7.2. Each party may have access to, and each party may provide to the other party, information the owner of such information regards as confidential or proprietary. **"Confidential Information"** includes information of a commercial, proprietary, or technical nature, whether now in existence or hereafter created. Confidential Information includes, but is not limited to, the following: (i) information marked as "confidential" or similarly marked, or information a party should, in the exercise of reasonable judgment, recognize as confidential; (ii) Intellectual Property of each party; (iii) Identification Information; (iv) the business, financial, or technical information of each party and its respective affiliates; (v) each party's business objectives, financial results, technological developments and other similar proprietary information and materials; and (vi) notes, memoranda, analyses, compilations, studies and other documents, whether prepared by either party or for either party, which contain or otherwise reflect Confidential Information. Confidential Information does not include information that (i) is already rightfully known to the recipient at the time it obtains Confidential Information from the disclosing party; (ii) is or becomes generally available to the public other than as a result of disclosure in breach of this Agreement or any other confidentiality obligations between the parties; (iii) is received on a non-confidential basis from a third party reasonably believed to be authorized to disclose such information without restriction and without breach of this Agreement; (iv) is contained in, or is capable of being discovered through examination of, publicly available records or materials; or (v) is developed by U.S. Bank or Customer without the use of any proprietary, non-public information provided by the other party.

7.3. U.S. Bank may (i) use and disclose Customer's Confidential Information to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with Card Network operating rules and regulations, applicable law or regulatory authorities; or (ii) use and disclose non-identifying data to any entity or third party to the extent such data is aggregated, summarized, or otherwise presented in a manner that does not directly or indirectly identify such data as attributable to Customer, its affiliates, or Account holders. Portions of Customer's Account and transaction data are captured by third parties, including, but not limited to, the Card Network, third-party service providers, merchants, and merchant processors during the course of normal business operations. All such third parties shall not be considered an agent of U.S. Bank for purposes of this Section 7. In the event the recipient receives notice of any order by a court or governmental agency to disclose any Confidential Information of the disclosing party, the recipient shall promptly notify the disclosing party so the disclosing party may seek an appropriate protective order. Notwithstanding the foregoing, U.S. Bank may be prohibited by a governmental agency from disclosing the governmental agency's request for Confidential Information and under such circumstances U.S. Bank is excused from notifying Customer of any disclosure of Confidential Information. Each party shall disclose Confidential Information only to the extent required by applicable law or regulatory authority.

7.4. Each party shall hold Confidential Information in confidence and disclose Confidential Information only to those employees, agents, subcontractors or individual contractors whose duties reasonably require access to such information. Each party must protect Confidential Information using at least the same degree of care as it uses to protect its own Confidential Information, but in no event less than a reasonable degree of care, to prevent the unauthorized use, disclosure, or duplication (except as required for backup systems) of such Confidential Information. Each party shall cause its agents, employees, subcontractors and independent contractors, to maintain Confidential Information in confidence and disclose such Confidential Information only for the purpose of performing its obligations, or exercising or enforcing its rights, under this Agreement, or as otherwise expressly permitted by this Agreement.

7.5. Upon termination of this Agreement, each party shall immediately, upon election of the disclosing party, return or destroy all Confidential Information in its direct or indirect possession or control that belongs to the disclosing party; provided, that U.S. Bank may retain particular transaction data with respect to the Accounts as is necessary to perform its billing functions and to maintain compliance with the Card Network operating rules and regulations. Upon written request, the recipient will provide the disclosing party written certification of destruction of Confidential Information. Any Confidential Information maintained in an electronic format shall be returned to the disclosing party in an industry standard format or, at the option of the disclosing party, deleted and removed from all computers, electronic databases and other media. Each party may retain one archived copy of Confidential Information solely for compliance purposes and subject to the terms of this Agreement.

7.6. Customer shall not make any "case study," testimonial, press release, or other public announcement regarding this Agreement or any activities performed hereunder, unless required to do so by applicable law. Customer and its affiliates shall obtain the prior written approval of U.S. Bank's Media Relations department for any press release that Customer seeks to release that contains U.S. Bank's identity. Customer shall provide U.S. Bank at least 15 business days to review and respond to any such request for approval.

8. DEFAULT.

8.1. Customer shall be deemed in default upon the occurrence of any of the following events (each a **"Customer Default"**) (i) any violation of its obligations set forth in Section 7 (Security and Confidentiality) and Section 10 (Intellectual Property); (ii) any failure to make a payment on any Account as set forth in Section 5 (Fees and Billing); (iii) any default of any other agreement between U.S. Bank and any of Customer, a Participant, or Customer's affiliate that has not been cured in the time specified in the applicable agreement; (iv) any representations or warranties made in this Agreement fail to be true and correct at any time during this Agreement; (v) any violation of any other covenants, conditions, or provisions set forth in this Agreement, (vi) the filing of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding, the appointment of a receiver or trustee for benefit of creditors, or the entry into an arrangement with its creditors by Customer, a Participant or any guarantor of Customer's obligations hereunder (a **"Guarantor"**); (vii) Customer's or Guarantor's merger or amalgamation where it is not the surviving entity; (viii) Customer's or Guarantor's sale, or transfer of all or substantially all of its assets; or (ix) a Guarantor, if any, revokes its guaranty of Customer's obligations.

8.2. U.S. Bank will be in default upon the occurrence of any of the following events (each a **"U.S. Bank Default"**) (i) any of U.S. Bank's representations or warranties made in this Agreement fail to be true and correct at any time during this Agreement; (ii) U.S. Bank materially violates of any covenants, conditions, or provisions set forth in this Agreement; or (iii) the filing of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding, the appointment of a receiver or trustee for benefit of creditors, or the entry into an arrangement with its creditors by U.S. Bank.

8.3 Customer shall cure any Customer Default arising under Section 8.1(ii) within five days after the payment became delinquent. Customer shall cure any Customer Default arising under Section 8.1 (i), (iii), (iv) or (v) within 30 days after notice of a Customer Default. Notwithstanding the foregoing, as Customer Default under Section 17 and a Customer Default arising under Sections 8.1 (vi) – (ix) shall not be entitled to notice or the right to cure and U.S. Bank may immediately terminate this Agreement as a result of any such default. U.S. Bank shall cure any U.S. Bank Default arising under Section 8.2(i) or (ii) within 30 days after notice of a U.S. Bank Default. U.S. Bank shall not be entitled to cure a U.S. Bank Default under Section 8.2(iii).

8.4. Upon the occurrence of a Customer Default, after the notice and cure period have run, if any, without cure, in addition to any other remedies at equity or law, U.S. Bank may: (i) immediately terminate this Agreement or suspend or cancel any Accounts; (ii) retain and will not be required to pay Customer any amounts due pursuant to this Agreement (other than a return of prefunded amounts not applied to outstanding obligations); and (iii) demand and recover payment of any damage amount directly or indirectly related to any Customer Default, including any fees or losses sustained by U.S. Bank, and any reasonable court and legal costs incurred by U.S. Bank, to exercise its rights or remedies under this Section 8. If Customer violates its obligations under Section 7 (Security and Confidentiality) or Section 10 (Intellectual Property), in the addition to the foregoing, U.S. Bank shall be entitled to injunctive relief in its favor and to specific performance without proof of actual damages and without the requirement of the posting of any bond or similar security, because U.S. Bank's remedies at law may be inadequate to protect U.S. Bank against immediate and irreparable harm caused by any anticipated or actual breach of Customer's obligations as set forth in Section 7 (Security and Confidentiality) or Section 10 (Intellectual Property), and because damages resulting from such a breach may be difficult to ascertain. Any delay or failure on the part of U.S. Bank to take action upon the occurrence of a Customer Default shall not constitute a course of dealing on the part of U.S. Bank, shall not constitute a waiver of such Customer Default or prevent U.S. Bank from taking action on such Customer Default or any other Customer Default in the future. For the avoidance of doubt, the adjustment of the credit limits or controls described in Section 4 (including requiring security or prefunding) are independent rights and are not dependent upon the existence of a Customer Default.

8.5 Upon the occurrence of a U.S. Bank Default, after the notice and cure period have run, if any, without cure, in addition to any other remedies at equity or law, Customer may: (i) immediately terminate this Agreement; and (ii) demand and recover payment of any damage amount directly related to any U.S. Bank Default. Any delay or failure on the part of Customer to take action upon the occurrence of a U.S. Bank Default shall not constitute a course of dealing on the part of Customer, shall not constitute a waiver of such U.S. Bank Default or prevent Customer from taking action on such U.S. Bank Default or any other U.S. Bank Default in the future.

9. **TERM, TERMINATION AND SUSPENSION.** This Agreement will remain in effect for five years measured from the first day of the month following the Effective Date (or if the Effective Date is the first day of the month, from the Effective Date) (the **"Agreement Term"**). This Agreement will automatically extend at the end of the Agreement Term for successive one year periods, unless either party provides at least 180 days written notice of termination prior to the expiration of the then current term. During the Agreement Term or any successive term thereafter neither Customer nor U.S. Bank may terminate this Agreement, except by mutual consent or as otherwise provided under this Agreement.

9.1. In addition to any rights arising under Section 8.4, U.S. Bank may terminate this Agreement at any time for any reason upon thirty (30) days' prior written notice.

9.2. U.S. Bank may immediately (i) suspend or cancel any Account if U.S. Bank is unable to verify the identity of the Account holder or owner of the Account, based on the Identification Information submitted to U.S. Bank, or if U.S. Bank is unable to verify providing services to an Account holder or Participant does not pose a risk to U.S. Bank of violating any applicable law, statute, or regulation; and (ii) terminate this Agreement if U.S. Bank, in its sole discretion, determines provision of services under this Agreement is counter to any existing, new, or amended law, regulation, regulatory interpretation, anticipated regulatory interpretation, or any enforcement of existing, new, or amended law, regulation, regulatory interpretation, or anticipated regulatory interpretation.

9.3. The following provisions shall survive termination of this Agreement: Section 5 (Fees and Billing); Section 7 (Security and Confidentiality); Section 8 (Default); Section 10 (Intellectual Property); Section 12 (Indemnification); Section 13 (Limitation of Liability); Section 14 (Notices); Section 16 (Governing Law and Venue); Section 27 (Set-Off); Section 28 (Cumulative Remedies); and Section 30 (Waiver of Jury Trial). Without limiting or affecting the foregoing, any provision of this Agreement that expressly or by implication is intended to come into or continue in force on or after termination of this Agreement shall survive termination and shall remain in full force and effect.

10. **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.**

10.1. U.S. Bank, or its affiliates, is the owner or licensee of any and all Intellectual Property or other proprietary right associated with U.S. Bank products and services including, but not limited to, the Program, related materials, and derivatives. Customer shall not use, copy, redistribute, publish, or retransmit any portion of U.S. Bank products or Intellectual Property without the express written consent of U.S. Bank. Customer shall not change or delete any proprietary notices contained on or in any written or electronic materials supplied by or through U.S. Bank. Nothing in this provision grants any ownership right to Customer. U.S. Bank remains the sole owner of any and all its Intellectual Property.

10.2. Subject to Customer's compliance with this Section 10, U.S. Bank grants Customer and any Participant a non-exclusive, non-transferrable license to use and access Accounts on U.S. Bank's or its third party licensor's software. U.S. Bank or its third party licensors may, from time to time, provide updates of the software. The updates replace the software initially licensed to Customer and do not constitute an additional license to use the software. Customer shall permit U.S. Bank reasonable access to any records, systems, or operations to ensure Customer is in compliance with the license granted in this Section 10.

10.3. U.S. Bank, or its third party licensors, retains all rights, title, and ownership of the Accounts (but not the Account data) and software, any documentation provided with the Accounts or software, and any works derived from the software that contain all or part of the software or U.S. Bank or its third party licensors' Intellectual Property. U.S. Bank asserts the Accounts and software is protected by copyright and may be protected by patent, trademark, or other proprietary rights and laws of the United States or other jurisdictions. Any property rights not granted in this Section 10 are reserved by U.S. Bank or its third party licensors. Customer and Participant may not (i) reverse engineer, decompile, or disassemble the software or bypass or disable any copy protection or encryption; (ii) reformat or make derivative works from the software; (iii) transmit all or any part of the software by any means, media, or manner that would present the risk of unauthorized access, except as provided by U.S. Bank; (iv) disclose part or all of the software to any third parties, except as explicitly authorized by U.S. Bank; (v) use all or part of the software to advise, consult, or otherwise assist any third parties except as explicitly authorized by U.S. Bank; and (vi) otherwise use the software in any manner that would compete in any way with U.S. Bank's business.

11. **REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES.**

11.1 Each party respectively represents and warrants, at all times during this Agreement, that (i) this Agreement is valid, binding, and enforceable against itself; (ii) execution of this Agreement and the performance of the obligations hereunder are within such party's powers; have been authorized by all necessary action; do not require action by or approval of any governmental or regulatory body, agency, or official; and do not constitute a breach of any material agreement of such party; (iii) execution of this Agreement and the performance of the obligations hereunder will not cause a material breach of any duty arising in law or equity; (iv) the transaction contemplated by this Agreement is within the scope of the normal course of business, and does not require further authorization for such party to be bound by this Agreement; (v) each party possesses the financial capacity to perform all of its obligations under this Agreement; and (vi) each party shall comply with all requirements of this Agreement and all applicable laws, rules, regulations, and requirements of governmental authorities related to the Program.

11.2 Customer represents and warrants, at all times during this Agreement, that (i) the material information provided by Customer to U.S. Bank is true, complete, and accurate; (ii) Customer shall use Accounts, and shall instruct its Account holders to use Accounts, solely for business purposes; (iii) the consent of no third party, including, without limitation, a lender, is required with respect to the execution of this Agreement, or if any such third party consent or approval is required, Customer has obtained any and all such consents or approvals; (iv) Customer shall comply with, and shall cause its affiliates, Participants and Account holders to comply with, (A) the terms and conditions of any applicable Account holder Agreement or End User License Agreement that governs the use of an Account (collectively, the "**End User Agreements**") (which U.S. Bank may amend from time to time without notice to the Account holder, but U.S. Bank will provide Account holders with notice of any material change to the End User Agreements), (B) Card Network operating rules and regulations; and (C) any applicable automated clearinghouse operating rules or regulations, including, without limitation, the National Automated Clearing House Association Operating Rules, Guidelines of the Canadian Payments Association (Payments Canada) operating rules and guidelines (if applicable), or any related or

successor operating rules; and (v) Customer will not, in connection with the services contemplated by this Agreement or in connection with any other business transactions involving U.S. Bank, receive compensation, make, offer, or promise to make any payment or transfer anything of value, directly or indirectly if such compensation, payment, or transfer would have the purpose or effect of public or commercial bribery, acceptance of or acquiescence in extortion, kickbacks, or other unlawful or improper means of obtaining business, in breach of any applicable laws, statutes, regulations, and codes relating to anti-kickback, anti-bribery, and anti-corruption. This paragraph shall not, however, prohibit normal and customary business entertainment of nominal value or the giving of business mementos of nominal value.

11.3 Customer represents that it or its Participants has received any and all necessary consents from Account holders prior to providing U.S. Bank with any Account holder Identification Information. U.S. Bank or its third party service provider may desire to send communications, including autodialed, pre-recorded or artificial voice messages, SMS text messages, and/or other electronic messages to Account holders related to servicing Customer's Accounts. Examples of such communications include reminding Account holders that a payment has not been received by U.S. Bank, or to provide other information related to the Account holder's Account such as potential or actual fraud, identity theft, data security alerts or other transactional messages (collectively, "**Transactional Messages**"). By requesting an Account to be established for an Account holder, Customer represents and warrants to U.S. Bank that it (or its Participants) has obtained such Account holder's express consent to receive Transactional Messages from U.S. Bank or its third party service provider to the telephone number(s) (landline or wireless) or email addresses provided by Customer or such Account holder to U.S. Bank in connection with establishing the Account for the Account holder, whether or not such messages result in charges imposed by a communications provider.

11.4 **Except as expressly provided herein, U.S. Bank makes no warranties, express or implied, in law or in fact, including, without limitation, the implied warranties of fitness for a particular purpose and of merchantability, either to Customer or to any other party, in connection with this Agreement, or with respect to software products provided or made available to Customer for its use by U.S. Bank, in connection with this Agreement.**

12. **INDEMNIFICATION.** Customer agrees to indemnify and hold harmless U.S. Bank and its agents, officers, directors, employees, contractors and subcontractors from any third party claims, actions, demands, damages, injuries, injunctions, suits, fines, penalties, costs, and expenses and liability whatsoever (including reasonable legal fees), arising out of (i) the infringement by Customer or any third party of any Intellectual Property or other property or contract right of any other entity; (ii) the violation of any law, rule, regulation or authority by Customer, Participant, Account holders or any third party; (iii) any gross negligence or intentional act of Customer, Participant or Account holders, including, but not limited to, Customer's, Participant's or an Account holder's transmission of incorrect, illegible, duplicate, or fraudulent data to U.S. Bank; or (iv) any Customer Default. U.S. Bank shall notify Customer of any claim that is asserted and each action or suit that is filed or served, and provide Customer with a copy of any written documentation received in relation with the claim, for which U.S. Bank is seeking indemnification pursuant to this Section 12, provided, however, that failure to give such notice shall not relieve Customer of its indemnification obligations. Customer may thereafter assume control of such claim, *provided* that U.S. Bank shall have the right to participate in the defense or settlement of such claim. U.S. Bank may employ counsel at its own expense to assist with any such claim; however, if such counsel is necessary because of a conflict of interest of either Customer or its counsel or because Customer does not assume control, Customer shall bear the expense of such counsel. Customer may not settle any claim, admit to any liability, or consent to any judgment with respect thereto without the consent of U.S. Bank (which consent may not be unreasonably withheld, delayed or rejected).

13. **LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. U.S. Bank and its affiliates are not liable for any consequential, special, indirect, or punitive damages of any nature (including lost profits) regardless of whether such parties have been advised of the possibility of such damages. U.S. Bank is not liable for any damages under the Program that exceed the fees U.S. Bank collected during the 12 months immediately preceding the alleged liability.**

14. **NOTICES.** Any notice required to be given to a party pursuant to this Agreement shall be in writing and will be deemed received either (i) two days after the date of mailing if sent by overnight, registered, or certified mail, return receipt requested, or (ii) one day after the date of mailing if sent by a national overnight courier service. Notices shall be sent to the following addresses: to U.S. Bank at U.S. Bank National Association, Corporate Payment Systems, Mail Code EP-MN-L29C, 200 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, MN 55402, U.S.A. Attn: CPS Contract Manager and to Customer at the address stated on the Application. Either party may change its notification address at any time by written notice to the other.

15. **ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER.** Customer shall not assign or otherwise transfer or delegate its rights, obligations, or duties under this Agreement without U.S. Bank's prior written approval at its sole discretion. For the purposes of this provision, "transfer" refers to a merger, acquisition, consolidation, divestiture, change in control, asset transfer, amalgamation, proceeding under bankruptcy laws, or any other transfer, reorganization, or sale (in whole or in part) of Customer. To the fullest extent not prohibited by applicable law, Customer will notify U.S. Bank in advance of any material change (and if prohibited, within 15 days after such change) to any information provided to U.S. Bank at any time in contemplation or in furtherance of this Agreement, including, without limitation, Customer's primary business, legal organization (e.g., partnership, corporation, etc.) or any change resulting from a transfer as described above. Customer shall promptly provide any information requested by U.S. Bank associated with the request for approval.

16. **GOVERNING LAW AND VENUE.** The laws of the state of Minnesota and applicable federal laws and regulations of the United States, apply to any dispute arising out of this Agreement, its subject matter, or its formation. The parties shall exclusively bring any dispute or claim arising out of or related to this Agreement before a state or federal court in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Each party irrevocably waives any objection it may now or hereafter have as to the venue of any such dispute or claim brought in such a court or that such court is an inconvenient forum.

17. **COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.** The parties will maintain compliance with all statutes and regulations applicable to the products and services contemplated under this Agreement, including all economic sanctions laws, anti-money laundering laws, and trade restrictions imposed by the United States, United Nations, European Union or Canada, and U.S. Bank policies related thereto. U.S. Bank may require Identification Information for Customer, its affiliates, its Participants, and any authorized signers, beneficial owners, Account holders or directors of Customer and its affiliates and Participants. Customer shall promptly provide any such required Identification Information to U.S. Bank.

18. **FORCE MAJEURE AND EXCUSABLE DELAY.**

18.1. Except for payment obligations under this Agreement, neither party is responsible for performance delays or failures resulting from acts of God, acts of civil or military authority, fire, flood, strikes, war, epidemics, shortage of power, telecommunications or Internet service interruptions or other acts or causes reasonably beyond the control of that party. The party suffering the force majeure event will (i) implement its applicable disaster recovery plan to the extent appropriate, and practicable; (ii) give the other party prompt notice of the occurrence of a force majeure event; (iii) use diligent efforts to re-commence performance as promptly as commercially practicable pursuant to its disaster recovery plan; and (iv) provide periodic updates to the other party regarding its efforts to re-commence performance, until performance has re-commenced in accordance with this Agreement.

18.2. Either party may terminate this Agreement, upon written notice to the other, if the non-terminating party is unable to perform a material portion of its obligations, as a direct result of a force majeure event, for more than 30 consecutive days. Delay in either party's performance is excused to the extent its performance is delayed solely due to an act or omission of the other party.

19. **CHANGE IN TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT.** U.S. Bank may change the terms and conditions of this Agreement at any time upon written notice to Customer. If permitted by applicable law, the changes will apply to existing Account balances as well as future transactions. If Customer refuses to accept the changes, Customer must notify U.S. Bank, in writing and within 30 days from the date of the notice, that it refuses to accept the changes and elects to terminate this Agreement. Should Customer terminate this Agreement pursuant to this Section 19, all Obligations will immediately become due and payable by Customer to U.S. Bank, according to the terms of this Agreement. A Customer request to U.S. Bank to take an action that is not

covered by the terms of the Agreement may be honored by U.S. Bank in its sole discretion. U.S. Bank's compliance with any such requests on one or more occasions shall not establish a course of dealing or conduct upon which Customer may rely or bind U.S. Bank.

20. **INTERPRETATION.** The parties expressly agree this Agreement will not be construed more strongly against the drafting party. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties, concerning the matters addressed in this Agreement, and cancels and supersedes any prior agreements, undertakings, declarations, or representations, written or verbal, in respect thereof. Headings are inserted for convenience of reference only and do not affect the construction or interpretation of this Agreement.

21. **SEVERABILITY.** Should any provision of this Agreement be declared invalid for any reason, such declaration will not affect the validity of any other provision of this Agreement, which will remain in full force and effect, as if this Agreement had been executed with the invalid provision eliminated. The parties shall use their commercially reasonable efforts to agree upon a valid substitute provision in accordance with the purpose of this Agreement and the parties' intent.

22. **NO WAIVER.** No failure or delay, by either party to exercise any right, power, or privilege provided under this Agreement or by applicable law, will operate as a waiver thereof; nor will any single or partial exercise of any such right, power, or privilege preclude any future exercise of any other right, power, or privilege.

23. **RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARTIES.** The relationship between the parties is that of independent contractors. Nothing contained in this Agreement creates an agency, partnership, joint venture, or other form of joint enterprise, employment or fiduciary relationship between the parties, and neither party has authority to contract for or bind the other party in any manner whatsoever.

24. **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN U.S. BANK AND THIRD PARTY SERVICE PROVIDERS.** U.S. Bank may enter into agreements with third parties, for the purpose of marketing and advertising U.S. Bank's products and services and providing other services to U.S. Bank. U.S. Bank may compensate the third parties based on revenue generated instead of a flat fee for such services. The products or services provided to Customer pursuant to this Agreement may include products or services subject to such compensation paid to third parties. To the extent Customer was referred to U.S. Bank by such third party, Customer authorizes U.S. Bank to release Customer's Confidential Information to such third party (and its agents) for purposes of communicating or computing any revenue or fees that may be due from U.S. Bank to such third party.

25. **DELEGATION.** U.S. Bank may delegate duties herein to one or more third parties without Customer approval or consent, so long as, U.S. Bank remains responsible for the conduct of and payment to such third parties.

26. **NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OR CLAIMS.** Except as stated in this Agreement, and with reference to any successors or assigns, any services provided under this Agreement are for the sole and exclusive benefit of Customer and Participants, if any, and nothing in this Agreement will be deemed to create any third party beneficiary rights in any person or entity not party to this Agreement.

27. **SET-OFF.** U.S. Bank may set-off any amounts Customer owes to U.S. Bank pursuant to this Agreement or any other agreement between the parties or their affiliates against any amounts due to Customer by U.S. Bank or its affiliates.

28. **CUMULATIVE REMEDIES.** Except as expressly provided elsewhere in this Agreement, each party's rights and remedies under this Agreement are cumulative and in addition to, not exclusive of or in substitution for, any rights or remedies otherwise available to that party.

29. **INCORPORATION.** The following are incorporated into this Agreement by reference as if set out at length herein:
    - **29.1.** U.S. Bank Commercial Account Application.
    - **29.2.** Schedule 1 – Fees.

30. **WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL. Customer and U.S. Bank hereby waive all rights to trial by jury in any proceeding relating to this Agreement.**

31. **AUTHORIZATION AND EXECUTION.** This Agreement may be executed and delivered electronically, and fully executed electronic versions of this Agreement, or reproductions thereof, will be deemed to be original counterparts.

    Each signatory below represents and warrants that (i) such signer is authorized by an applicable bylaw, article, resolution or other corporate authority to enter into all transactions contemplated by this Agreement, and (ii) the signatures appearing on all supporting documents of authority are authentic.

    In witness whereof, Customer has executed this Agreement.

DATE: _____

Signature of 1st Authorized Signer

Toby Sparks.

Printed Name of 1st Authorized Signer
(Full legal name, first, middle and last name)

Finance Director

Printed Title of 1st Authorized Signer

Signature of 2nd Authorized Signer (**ONLY** if requ
organizational guidelines)

SAM D. COBB.

Printed Name of 2nd Authorized Signer
(Full legal name, first, middle and last name)

MAYOR.

Printed Title of 2nd Authorized Signer

RESO

Schedule 1 – Fees

FEES	
Description	**Fee**
Annual Account Fee	$0.00
Custom Card Design and Production	$5,000.00
Cash Advance Transaction Fee	2.5% (minimum $2.00)
Convenience Checks	
Transaction fee	2.5% (minimum $2.00)
Returned check fee	$15.00
Stop payment fee	$15.00
Copy fee	$2.00
Delinquency Fee*	
Corporate Accounts	
Fee assessed on the Delinquent Amount outstanding upon the issuance of the first Statement after the Original Statement	0%
Fee assessed on the Delinquent Amount outstanding on the issuance of the second Statement after the Original Statement (and each Statement thereafter)	2.5% (minimum $2.00)
Purchase Accounts and One Card Accounts	
Fee assessed on the Delinquent Amount outstanding upon the issuance of the first Statement after the Original Statement	2.5% (minimum $2.00)
Fee assessed on the Delinquent Amount outstanding on the issuance of the second Statement after the Original Statement (and each Statement thereafter)	2.5% (minimum $2.00)
Electronic Attachment Utility	$12.00, annually per Account
Executive Cards	$100.00 per Account
Executive Platinum Cards	$345.00 per Account
Expedited Card Delivery Fee	$30.00, per delivery
Foreign Transaction Fee	3%
Logo Setup Fee	$600.00
Non-Sufficient Funds Fee	$15.00, per occurrence
Statements	
Paper Statement fee	$12.00 annually, per Account
Statement copy fee	$9.00 per copy
Draft copy fee	$5.00 per copy

* A Statement (the "**Original Statement**") must be paid in full prior to the issuance of the next Statement. Any amount from an Original Statement not paid in full by the issuance of any subsequent Statement is the "**Delinquent Amount**".

Know Your Customer
Required Information Collection Form

To help the United States government fight the funding of terrorism and prevent money laundering activities, U.S. Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person (individual, corporation, partnership, trust, estate, or any other entity recognized as a legal person) who opens an account. U.S. Bank will ask for the legal name, address, tax identification number, and other identifying information that will assist us in completing the review of your contract/application. We may also ask for copies of certified articles of incorporation, an unexpired government-issued business license, a partnership agreement, or other documents that indicate the existence and standing of the entity. U.S. Federal law also requires financial institutions to conduct ongoing customer due diligence, verify the identity of beneficial owners of certain legal entities, and comply with U.S. Economic Sanctions. U.S. Bank may require identification information on Customer, its Affiliates, Related Parties, or Cardholders, if applicable, to allow U.S. Bank to remain in compliance with U.S. Federal law or U.S. Bank policy. Customer agrees to promptly provide such identification information to U.S. Bank, and Customer shall cause its Affiliates, Related Parties or Cardholders, if applicable, to provide identification information to U.S. Bank .

How to complete this form:

Answer all questions completely and thoroughly, reviewing the requirements of each section. Missing information will cause delays in processing. Abbreviations or acronyms are not acceptable. **Post Office Boxes or Personal Mailboxes are not acceptable**, please provide physical address for any addresses provided. You must notify U.S. Bank if any information in the form changes.

Section A: Customer Information

- Provide the full legal name of the customer as it is captured on formation documents. This does not include Doing Business As (DBA) or Trade names.

Company Information	
Company Name:	City of Hobbs.
Identification Number: • (TIN, EIN, SSN, ITIN)	[redacted]
Is the above Identification Number shared with another entity?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes, provide all entities that share the Identification Number:	
Legal Physical Address: (Where the business is located. Do not provide a mailing address)	200 E Broadway Hobbs, NM 88240
Does the company have Trade or Doing Business As (DBA) name(s)?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes, provide only the Trade or DBA(s) that are applicable to your relationship with U.S. Bank:	
Provide the DBA address(es) if is different than the company address:	

Section B: Exempt Entities – Do any of the below business types apply to your business?

- **Please select the business type that applies to the business captured in Section A.**

If the company is a subsidiary of a Public Body or Publicly Traded Entity and has its own financials, complete the entire form, supply formation documents and the most recent organization chart.

☐ Is your business a U.S. Department or Agency, including Indian Tribal Government, or was it formed under in interstate compact between two or more states?

☒ U.S. Political Subdivision (Local Government Entity)

☐ Financial institution that is regulated by a Federal or State Regulator:

☐ Any entity established under an interstate compact, including Indian Tribal Governmental Entities

☐ An entity that is listed on the New York, NYSE Market LLC, or NASDAQ stock exchanges – this only applies to U.S. operations

☐ Subsidiary of a Publicly Traded parent listed on NYSE, NYSE MKT LLC, or NASDAQ stock exchanges*. This only applies to U.S. operations and U.S entities where equity of 51% or more is held by a U.S. listed entity. *Excludes subsidiaries and entities listed under NASDAQ Capital Market (Nasdaq-CM) Companies

Name of Exchange: _____ Ticker Symbol: _____

Section C: Standard Due Diligence Questions

1	What is the nature of your business? (What products or services do you supply?) • Include NAICS if known	GOVERNMENT (LOCAL)
2	Does your business operate in the hemp industry? (If yes supply USDA License, or State/Tribal Government License along with this form)	☐ Yes ☒ No
3	What is the legal structure of your business? (e.g., Corporation, Limited Partnership/LLP, Not-for-Profit Organization, LLC, Single Member LLC, Partnership, Sole Proprietor, Government)	GOVERNMENT (LOCAL)
4	What is the company's country of formation?	UNITED STATES
5	What is the country of primary business operations for the company?	UNITED STATES
6	Does the company provide any of the following services to your customers? If Yes, which service?	
	• check cashing services	☐ Yes ☒ No
	• issue or cash travelers checks or money orders	☐ Yes ☒ No
	• provide money transmission or foreign exchange services	☐ Yes ☒ No
	• offer prepaid cards	☐ Yes ☒ No
7	What is the company's estimated or projected annual revenue/budget (USD)? (If none, please indicate with $0. None and N/A are not allowed.)	$ 147,211,629.04

Section D: Authorized Signer

• One individual is required, additional individuals are optional.

	Full Legal Name	Provide one of the following sets of items: Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy), OR Physical Residential Address (preferred) OR Business Address OR SSN/ITIN/Foreign ID (A copy of the non-expired foreign ID is required along with this form)
1	Toby Sparks. ☐ No middle name	200 E Broadway - Hobbs, NM 88240
2	 ☐ No middle name	

Section E: Control of Public Funds (Government Entities Only)

- Applicable law requires U.S. Bank to retain information regarding the individual, full legal name, and title who has control over public funds, which in this case includes credit balances on the card accounts. Control of public funds includes possession of, as well as authority to establish, accounts for such funds in a bank and to make deposits, withdrawals, and disbursements or to direct these activities.
- Individuals listed in Section D can also be listed in Section E if applicable

What is the authority type over the public funds?	☐ Independent Authority (Requires action or consent of only one official custodian) - One individual is required to be listed below; additional individuals are optional) ☒ Dependent Authority (Requires action or consent of two or more official custodians.) - At least two individuals are required to be listed

	Full Legal Name (First, Middle, Last)	Title – acceptable titles include Chairman, CEO, CFO, City Manager, Comptroller, Director of Administration & Finance, Director of Fiscal Services, District Superintendent, Executive Director, Finance Director, General Manager, Governing Board President, Mayor, President, Superintendent, Treasurer
1	Toby Donn Sparks. ☐ No middle name	Finance Director.
2	Sam D. Cobb ☐ No middle name	Mayor.

Section F: Certification by Authorized Signer

This section must be completed by an appropriate individual with the authorization of the Customer provided in Section A at the top of this form. e.g., the secretary or other officer, a member or manager of an LLC, partner of a partnership, business owner, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), controller, Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

I, an Authorized Officer of the company name listed in Section A above, hereby attest that all information supplied on this form and/or any documentation supplied as requested in this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Printed Full Legal Name ☐ No middle name	Toby Donn Sparks
Title:	Finance Director
Date:	1-23-2024
E-mail Address	Tsparks@Hobbsnm.org.
Signature:	

ACTION ITEMS

CITY OF HOBBS

COMMISSION STAFF SUMMARY FORM

MEETING DATE: February 5th, 2024

SUBJECT: ADOPTING LEA COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2023

DEPT. OF ORIGIN: Engineering Department
DATE SUBMITTED: 1-26-2024
SUBMITTED BY: Todd Randall, City Engineer

Summary:

Lea County in partnership with the jurisdictions of the City of Hobbs, City of Lovington, City of Eunice, City of Jal, Town of Tatum and professional consultant AECOM have created Hazard Mitigation Plan primarily focused on Natural Hazard Events, such as:

- Drought
- Flood
- Extreme Heat
- Tornado
- Severe Storm
- Wildfire
- Winter Storms

To Reduce the Nation's mounting natural disaster losses, the U.S. Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000, which emphasized the need for state, local and tribal government entities to closely coordinate on mitigation planning activities. The last update was in 2008 and in order to be in position to receive Federal Mitigation funding, the plan should be adopted and updated every five years to remain eligible.

The purpose of the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan is to:

- Complete update of existing Plan to demonstrate progress and reflect current conditions
- Increase public awareness and education
- Maintain grant eligibility for participating jurisdictions
- Maintain compliance with state and federal legislative requirements for local hazard mitigation plans

Fiscal Impact:

Reviewed By: Digitally signed by Toby Spears, CFE, CPA
DN: cn=Toby Spears, CFE, CPA, o=City of Hobbs, ou=Finance Director, email=tspears@hobbsnm.org, c=US
Date: 2024.01.29 09:36:14 -07'00'
Finance

No Fiscal Impact with the adoption of the plan
Adoption is a minimum requirement for future Federal Mitigation Funding

Attachments:

Resolution / Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Legal Review:

Approved As To Form: Valerie S. Chacon Digitally signed by Valerie S. Chacon
DN: cn=Valerie S. Chacon, o, ou, email=vchacon@hobbsnm.org, c=US
Date: 2024.01.29 16:17:09 -07'00'
City Attorney

Recommendation:

Consideration and approval to adopt HMP pending FEMA approval

Approved For Submittal By:

TODD RANDALL Digitally signed by TODD RANDALL
DN: C=US, E=trandall@hobbsnm.org, O=CITY OF HOBBS, OU=Engineering Dept, CN=TODD RANDALL
Reason: I am approving this document
Contact Info: 575-397-9237
Date: 2024.
Department Director

City Manager

CITY CLERKS USE ONLY
COMMISSION ACTION TAKEN

Resolution No. ____________
Ordinance No. ____________
Approved ____________
Other ____________

Continued To: ____________
Referred To: ____________
Denied
File No. ____________

CITY OF HOBBS

RESOLUTION NO. 7441

A RESOLUTION REPLEALING RESOLUTION NO. 5033 AND ADOPTING THE 2023 LEA COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Lea County All Hazards Mitigation Plan Community Planning Team, comprised of members representing Lea County, the City of Hobbs, the City of Lovington, the City of Eunice, the City of Jal, the Town of Tatum and various other Federal, State, and private agencies, have prepared an All Hazards Mitigation Plan identifying the natural hazards faced by Lea County and participating communities; and submitted to FEMA for approval; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), effective November 1, 2004, a mitigation plan needs to be approved by FEMA and the State of New Mexico for any community that wishes to obtain funding from the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Hazards Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, and Flood Mitigation Assistance Program) to reduce potential damages, and

WHEREAS, the All Hazards Mitigation Plan has identified a comprehensive range of mitigation action that address the following hazards; dam failure, drought, expansive soils, extreme, floods, severe storms, tornados, wildfire, and winter storms.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF HOBBS, NEW MEXICO that the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby Approved Pending FEMA review and approval of the plans.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Mayor and/or City Manager be, and hereby is, authorized to finalize and sign any agreements consistent with the terms of this resolution.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 5th day of February, 2024.

SAM D. COBB, Mayor

ATTEST:

JAN FLETCHER, City Clerk

Lea County
Hazard Mitigation Plan

Prepared by:

Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

With Professional Planning Assistance from

AECOM

FINAL

2022

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This section provides a general introduction to the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan. It consists of the following five subsections:

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Purpose
- 1.3 Scope
- 1.4 Authority
- 1.5 Summary of Plan Contents

1.1 Background

Natural hazards, such as winter storms, floods, and tornadoes, are a part of the world around us. Their occurrence is natural and inevitable, and there is little we can do to control their force and intensity. We must consider these hazards to be legitimate and significant threats to human life, safety, and property.

While the threat from hazardous events may never be fully eliminated, there is much we can do to lessen their potential impact upon our communities and our citizens. By minimizing the impact of hazards upon our built environment, we can prevent such events from resulting in disasters. The concept and practice of reducing risks to people and property from known hazards is referred to as *hazard mitigation*.

FEMA Definition of Hazard Mitigation:

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

Hazard mitigation techniques include both structural measures (such as strengthening or protecting buildings and infrastructure from the destructive forces of potential hazards) and non-structural measures (such as the adoption of sound land use policies and the creation of public awareness programs). It is widely accepted that the most effective mitigation measures are implemented at the local government level, where decisions on the regulation and control of development are ultimately made. A comprehensive mitigation approach addresses hazard vulnerabilities that exist today and soon. Therefore, it is essential that projected patterns of future development are evaluated and considered in terms of how that growth will increase or decrease a community's overall hazard vulnerability.

A key component in the formulation of a comprehensive approach to hazard mitigation is to develop, adopt, and update a local hazard mitigation plan. A hazard mitigation plan establishes broad community vision and guiding principles for reducing hazard risk, and further proposes specific mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce identified vulnerabilities.

The Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan plans to document the region's sustained efforts to incorporate hazard mitigation principles and practices into routine government activities and functions, since the last plan approval in 2007. At its core, the Plan recommends specific actions to minimize hazard vulnerability and protect residents from losses to those hazards that pose the greatest risk. These mitigation actions go beyond simply recommending structural solutions to reduce existing vulnerability, such as elevation, retrofitting, and acquisition projects. Local policies on community growth and development, incentives for natural resource protection, and public awareness and outreach activities

are examples of other actions considered to reduce the region's vulnerability to identified hazards. The Plan remains a living document, with implementation and evaluation procedures established to help achieve meaningful objectives and successful outcomes over time.

1.1.1 The Disaster Mitigation Act and the Flood Insurance Reform Act

To reduce the Nation's mounting natural disaster losses, the U.S. Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Disaster Mitigation Act 2000) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. Section 322 of DMA 2000 emphasizes the need for state, local and Tribal government entities to closely coordinate on mitigation planning activities and makes the development of a hazard mitigation plan a specific eligibility requirement for any local or Tribal government applying for federal mitigation grant funds. These funds include the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program, both of which are administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Department of Homeland Security. Communities with an adopted and federally approved hazard mitigation plan thereby become pre-positioned and more apt to receive available mitigation funds before and after the next disaster strikes.

Additionally, the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-264) created two new grant programs, Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Repetitive Flood Claim (RFC), and modified the existing Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program. One of the requirements of this Act is that a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan is now required if communities wish to be eligible for these FEMA mitigation programs. However, as of early 2014, these programs have been folded into a single Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program.

This change was brought on by new, major federal flood insurance legislation that was passed in 2012 under the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act (P.L. 112-141). This act made several changes to the way the National Flood Insurance Program is to be run, including raises in rates to reflect true flood risk and changes in how Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) updates impact policyholders. The Biggert-Waters Act further emphasizes Congress' focus on mitigating vulnerable structures.

The Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in coordination with FEMA Region VI and the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NMDHSEM) to ensure that the Plan meets all applicable FEMA and state requirements for hazard mitigation plans. A *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*, found in Appendix B provides a summary of federal and state minimum standards and notes the location where each requirement is met within the Plan.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan is to:

- Complete update of existing Plan to demonstrate progress and reflect current conditions
- Increase public awareness and education
- Maintain grant eligibility for participating jurisdictions
- Maintain compliance with state and federal legislative requirements for local hazard mitigation plans

1.3 Scope

The focus of the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan is on those hazards determined to be "high" or "moderate" risks to the Lea County Region, as determined through a detailed hazard risk assessment. Other hazards that pose a "low" or "negligible" risk will continue to be evaluated during future updates to the Plan, but they may not be fully addressed until they are determined to be of high or moderate

risk. This enables the participating counties and municipalities to prioritize mitigation actions based on those hazards which are understood to present the greatest risk to lives and property.

The geographic scope (i.e., the planning area) for the Plan update includes Lea County as well as the incorporated jurisdictions. **Table 1-1** indicates the participating jurisdictions.

Table 1-1: Participating Jurisdictions in the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Lea County	
City of Eunice	City of Lovington
City of Hobbs	Town of Tatum
City of Jal	

1.4 Authority

The Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan update has been developed in accordance with current state and federal rules and regulations governing local mitigation plans and has been adopted by the county and local jurisdiction in accordance with standard local procedures. Copies of the adoption resolutions for each participating jurisdiction are provided in Appendix A. The Plan shall be routinely monitored and revised to maintain compliance with the following provisions, rules, and legislation:

- Section 322, Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as enacted by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390)
- FEMA's Final Rule published in the Federal Register, at 44 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 201 (201.6 for local mitigation planning requirements
- Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-264) and Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-141)

1.5 Summary of Plan Contents

The contents of this Plan are designed and organized to be as reader-friendly and functional as possible. While significant background information is included on the processes used and studies completed (i.e., risk assessment, capability assessment), this information is separated from the more meaningful planning outcomes or actions (i.e., mitigation strategy, mitigation action plan).

Section 2, ***Planning Process*** provides a complete narrative description of the process used to prepare the Plan. This includes the identification of participants on the planning team and describes how the public and other stakeholders were involved. It also includes a detailed summary of each of the key meetings held, along with any associated outcomes.

The ***Community Profile***, located in Section 3, provides a general overview of the Lea County region, including prevalent geographic, demographic, and economic characteristics. In addition, building characteristics and land use patterns are discussed. This baseline information provides a snapshot of the planning area and helps local officials recognize those social, environmental, and economic factors that play a role in determining the region's vulnerability to hazards.

The Risk Assessment is presented in two sections: Section 4, ***Hazard Identification***; Section 5, ***Hazard Profiles***. Together, these sections serve to identify, analyze, and assess hazards that pose a threat to the Lea County Region. The risk assessment also attempts to define any hazard risks that may uniquely or exclusively affect specific areas of the Lea County Region.

The Risk Assessment begins by identifying hazards that threaten the region. Next, detailed profiles are established for each hazard, building on available historical data from past hazard occurrences, spatial extent, and probability of future occurrence. This section culminates in a hazard risk ranking based on conclusions regarding the frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, and potential impact highlighted in each of the hazard profiles. In essence, the information generated through the risk assessment serves a critical function as the participating jurisdictions in the Lea County Region seek to determine the most appropriate mitigation actions to pursue and implement—enabling them to prioritize and focus their efforts on those hazards of greatest concern and those structures or planning areas facing the greatest risk(s).

The ***Capability Assessment***, found in Section 6, provides a comprehensive examination of the Lea County Region's capacity to implement meaningful mitigation strategies and identifies opportunities to increase and enhance that capacity. Specific capabilities addressed in this section include planning and regulatory capability, staff and organizational (administrative) capability, technical capability, fiscal capability, and political capability. Information was obtained using a detailed survey questionnaire and an inventory and analysis of existing plans, ordinances, and relevant documents. The purpose of this assessment is to identify any existing gaps, weaknesses, or conflicts in programs or activities that may hinder mitigation efforts and to identify those activities that should be built upon in establishing a successful and sustainable local hazard mitigation program.

The ***Community Profile***, ***Risk Assessment***, and ***Capability Assessment*** collectively serve as a basis for determining the goals for the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan, each contributing to the development, adoption, and implementation of a meaningful and manageable ***Mitigation Strategy*** that is based on accurate background information.

The ***Mitigation Strategy***, found in Section 7, consists of broad goal statements as well as an analysis of hazard mitigation techniques for the jurisdictions participating in the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan to consider in reducing hazard vulnerabilities. The strategy provides the foundation for a detailed ***Mitigation Action Plan***, found in Section 8, which links specific mitigation actions for each county and municipal department or agency to locally assigned implementation mechanisms and target completion dates. Together, these sections are designed to make the Plan both strategic, through the identification of long-term goals, and functional, through the identification of immediate and short-term actions that will guide day-to-day decision-making and project implementation.

In addition to the identification and prioritization of mitigation projects, emphasis is placed on the use of program and policy alternatives to help make the Lea County Region less vulnerable to the damaging forces of hazards while improving the economic, social, and environmental health of the community. The concept of multi-objective planning was emphasized throughout the planning process, particularly in identifying ways to link, where possible, hazard mitigation policies and programs with complimentary community goals related to disaster recovery, housing, economic development, recreational opportunities, transportation improvements, environmental quality, land development, and public health and safety.

Plan Maintenance, found in Section 9, includes the measures that the jurisdiction participating in the Lea County plan will take to ensure the Plan's continuous long-term implementation. The procedures also include the way the Plan will be regularly evaluated and updated to remain a current and meaningful planning document.

SECTION 2: _PLANNING PROCESS

This section of the Plan describes the mitigation planning process undertaken by the County in preparing the Hazard Mitigation Plan. It consists of the following seven subsections:

- 2.1 Overview of Hazard Mitigation Planning
- 2.2 Preparing the Plan
- 2.3 The Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team
- 2.4 Community Meetings and Workshops
- 2.5 Involving the Public
- 2.6 Involving the Stakeholders
- 2.7 Documentation of Plan Progress

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(1): The plan shall include documentation of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process and how the public was involved.

2.1 Overview of Hazard Mitigation Planning

Local hazard mitigation planning is the process of organizing community resources, identifying and assessing hazard risks, and determining how to best minimize or manage those risks. This process results in a hazard mitigation plan that identifies specific mitigation actions, each designed to achieve short-term planning objectives and a long-term community vision. To ensure the functionality of each mitigation action, responsibility is assigned to a specific individual, department, or agency along with a schedule for its implementation. Plan maintenance procedures are established for the routine monitoring of implementation progress, as well as the evaluation and enhancement of the mitigation plan itself. These plan maintenance procedures ensure that the Plan remains a current, dynamic, and effective planning document over time.

Mitigation planning offers many benefits, including:

- Saving lives and property.
- Saving money.
- Speeding recovery following disasters.
- Reducing future vulnerability through wise development and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction.
- Expediting the receipt of pre-disaster and post-disaster grant funding; and
- Demonstrating a firm commitment to improving community health and safety.

Typically, mitigation planning is described as having the potential to produce long-term and recurring benefits by breaking the repetitive cycle of disaster loss. A core assumption of hazard mitigation is that pre-disaster investments will significantly reduce the demand for post-disaster assistance by lessening the need for emergency response, repair, recovery, and reconstruction. Furthermore, mitigation practices will enable residents, businesses, and industries to re-establish themselves in the wake of a disaster, getting the community economy back on track more quickly and with less interruption.

The benefits of mitigation planning go beyond solely reducing hazard vulnerability. Measures such as the acquisition or regulation of land in known hazard areas can help achieve multiple community goals,

such as preserving open space, maintaining environmental health, and enhancing recreational opportunities. Thus, it is vitally important that any local mitigation planning process be integrated with other concurrent local planning efforts, and any proposed mitigation strategies must consider other existing community goals or initiatives that will help complement or hinder their future implementation.

2.2 Preparing the Plan

Hazard mitigation plans are required by FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) to be updated every five years for the jurisdictions covered under them to remain eligible for federal mitigation and public assistance funding. To help prepare the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan, AECOM was hired as a consultant to provide professional mitigation planning services. Per the contractual scope of work, the consultant team followed the mitigation planning process recommended by FEMA. The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Tool, found in Appendix B, provides a detailed summary of FEMA's current minimum standards of acceptability for compliance with DMA 2000 and notes the location where each requirement is met within this Plan. These standards are based upon FEMA's Interim Final Rule as published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, in Part 201 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The planning team used FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (released 2016) for reference as they completed the Plan.

The process used to prepare this Plan included six major steps completed over eighteen months beginning in June 2021. These steps include public outreach, risk assessment, capability assessment, mitigation strategy, plan maintenance and plan adoption. The kick-off meeting was held in-person and virtually on 6/22/2021. The second planning meeting was held virtually on 9/1/2021. The third planning meeting was held in-person and virtually on 8/10/2022. The first public meeting and opportunity for public input was held in-person and virtually on 8/10/2022. The second opportunity for public input was from 1/3/2023 to 1/6/2023. The public was engaged again via various Lea County Face Book platforms to review the Plan, offer input, and participate in the public survey. The Plan has been available for public review online and in-person since August 2022. (ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (leacounty.net)) The third opportunity for public input will occur at the plan adoption// (to be entered after APA from FEMA) meeting along with a final planning meeting. Each of these planning steps -resulted in critical work products and outcomes that collectively make up the Plan.

2.3 The Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

To guide the development of this Plan update, Lea County created the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC). This committee represented a community-based planning team made up of representatives from various county departments and municipalities and other key stakeholders identified to serve as critical partners in the planning process.

Beginning in June 2021, the planning team members engaged in regular discussions and local meetings and planning workshops to discuss and complete tasks associated with preparing the Plan. This working group coordinated all aspects of plan preparation and provided valuable input to the process. In addition to regular meetings, team members routinely communicated and were kept informed through an email distribution list.

Specifically, the tasks assigned to the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee included:

- Participate in hazard mitigation planning committee meetings and workshops.
- Provide the best available data as required for the Risk Assessment portion of the Plan.
- Complete the Local Capability Assessment Survey and provide copies of any mitigation or hazard-related documents for review and incorporation into the Plan.

- Support the development of the Mitigation Strategy portion of the Plan, including the design and adoption of a regional vision statement, regional mitigation goal statements, and regional mitigation actions.
- Review the existing mitigation actions from the previous plan, provide an update on those previously adopted mitigation actions, and propose new mitigation actions for their department/agency for incorporation into the updated Plan.
- Review and provide timely comments on all study findings and draft plan deliverables; and
- Support the adoption of the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Table 2.1~~Table 2.1 lists the HMPC members responsible for participating in the Plan's development.~~ Stakeholders representing local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities and agencies that have the authority to regulate development are identified with an asterisk (*). Committee members are listed by jurisdiction in Table 2.1~~Table 2.1~~ for ease of organizing and presenting the information, but it should be noted that the committee worked extremely well as one regional unit thinking beyond traditional jurisdictional boundaries to focus on the mitigation planning issues and tasks at hand.

Table 2.1: Members of the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Jurisdiction or Agency	Representative	Department, Title, or Role
Lea County		
Lea County	Cassie Corley	Environmental Supervisor
	Lorenzo Velasquez*	Environmental Director
Eunice	Casey Arcidez	Police Chief
	Eddy Fabela	Fire Chief
Hobbs	Manny Gomez*	City Manager
	John Ortolano	Police Chief
	August Fons	Deputy Police Chief
	Barry Young	Deputy Fire Chief
Jal	Van Myrick	Public Works Director
	Pat Walter	Fire Chief
	Whitney Moody	EMS (Emergency Medical Services) Coordinator
Lovington	Crystal Ball	Planning & Zoning Coordinator
	Terrance Lizardo	Fire Chief
Tatum	Marilyn Burns*	Mayor
	Cheryl LeCrone	Assistant Clerk
Other Stakeholders		
State	Sarah Gerlitz	NMDHSEM Mitigation Specialist
FEMA	Lisa Hecker	Emergency Management Specialist
Project Consultants		

Jurisdiction or Agency	Representative	Department, Title, or Role
AECOM	David Turk	Project Director
	Eric Nemeth	Project Manager
	Brent Edwards	Mitigation Planner

Multi-jurisdictional Participation

The Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan includes Lea County and 5 incorporated municipalities (Eunice, Hobbs, Jal, Lovington, Tatum). To satisfy multi-jurisdictional participation requirements, the county and its participating jurisdictions were required to perform the following tasks:

- Participate in mitigation planning meetings and workshops.
- Complete the Local Capability Assessment Survey.
- Provide an update on previously adopted mitigation actions.
- Review drafts of the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Adopt their updated local Mitigation Action Plan.

The jurisdictions of Tatum and Eunice were also involved in the planning process through verbal and electronic email communications when unable to participate in-person due to a world-wide pandemic. Each jurisdiction participated in the planning process and each jurisdiction has developed and adopted a local Mitigation Action Plan unique to that jurisdiction which will be updated over time per the Plan Maintenance Procedures described in Section 9.

2.4 Community Meetings and Workshops

The preparation of this Plan required a series of meetings and workshops for facilitating discussion, gaining consensus, and initiating data collection efforts with local government staff, community officials, and other identified stakeholders. More importantly, the meetings and workshops prompted continuous input and feedback from relevant participants throughout the drafting stages of the Plan.

In many cases, routine discussions and additional meetings were held by local staff to accomplish planning tasks specific to their department or agency. For example, completing the Local Capability Assessment Survey or seeking approval of specific mitigation actions for their department or agency to undertake and include in their Mitigation Action Plan. Public meetings are summarized in subsection 2.5.

All meeting notes, agendas, sign-in sheets, and presentation slides can be found in Appendix F.

2.5 Involving the Public

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(b)(1): The planning process shall include an opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval.

A key component of any mitigation planning process is public participation. Individual citizen and community-based input provides the entire planning team with a greater understanding of local concerns and increases the likelihood of successfully implementing mitigation actions by developing community "buy-in" from those directly affected by the decisions of public officials. As citizens become more involved in decisions that affect their safety, they are more likely to gain a greater appreciation of the hazards present in their community and take the steps necessary to reduce their impact. Public

awareness is a key component of any community's overall mitigation strategy aimed at making a home, neighborhood, school, business, or entire planning area safer from the potential effects of hazards.

Public involvement in the update of the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan was/will be sought using various methods including open public meetings, a project information fact sheet with contact information, a public participation survey, and by making copies of draft Plan documents available for public review on county websites and at government offices. The public meeting will be held at a distinct period during the planning process: upon completion of a final draft Plan, but prior to official plan approval and adoption. This public meeting was held at a central location to the planning area to ensure that citizens from each participating jurisdiction had reasonable access to the opportunity to participate in-person in the planning process. The public participation survey was made available online, through web links forwarded via email and Facebook. No members of the public attended the August 2022 meeting; thus, no input was documented.

Public Opportunities for Input

The first public opportunity for input was held in-person and virtually on August 10, 2022. The second public opportunity for public input was from 1/3/2023 to 1/6/2023. The public was engaged again via various Lea County Face Book platforms to review the Plan, offer input, and participate in the public survey. The Plan has been available for public review online and in-person since August 2022. (ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (leacounty.net) As of 01/13/2023 some public input has been received. Public comments received ranged from HAZMAT (Hazardous material) concerns, fire station staffing, cost of flood drainage systems, creation of CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) and gestures of gratitude to the county for their transparency and inclusion in the process. The planning team used these comments to guide prioritization of future mitigation projects and refining the public outreach strategy.

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The third opportunity for public input will be held when the plan is approved by FEMA. The County will open the floor to any comments or concerns at the County Commission meeting for adoption. This allows the public to provide any input on the plan before the plan is formally adopted by the County. Along with the County, the public can comment on the participating jurisdictions city and town council meetings when they formally adopt the plan.

2.5.1 Public Participation Survey

The Lea County Hazard Mitigation Public Participation Survey was made available in March 2022 and will remain available until December 2022. During this time, 10 surveys were completed. The survey results are in a summary report with charts and figures in Appendix E.

The results of the survey were presented to members of the HMPC at HMPC Meeting #2 so that public opinion could be factored into final changes and additions to each jurisdiction's Mitigation Action Plan.

2.6 Involving the Stakeholders

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(b)(2): The planning process shall include 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 non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process.

The Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee included various stakeholders beyond the representatives from each participating jurisdiction. All stakeholders were invited to participate via email. These included representatives from the Department of Health and New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Input from additional stakeholders, including neighboring communities who were invited via social media advertisements, word of mouth at LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee) meetings, and emails, was welcomed through the open public meeting and online survey. Local and regional agencies that were provided an opportunity to be involved included: New Mexico Department of Health- Emergency Preparedness Specialist, New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management- Local Preparedness Coordinator and Mitigation Officer, Chaves County- Emergency Manager, Eddy County- Emergency Manager, FEMA- Emergency Management Specialist, ~~-~~Extension Agricultural Agent, Lea County College of Agricultural, Consumer, and Environmental Sciences New Mexico State University~~.~~ If any additional stakeholders representing other agencies and organizations participated in the Public Participation Survey, that information is unknown due to the anonymous nature of the survey.
Below is a listing of stakeholders additionally engaged at the end of the drafting of the plan:

Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities such as Lea County Public Works- Corey Needham and Lea County GIS- Samantha Stroud. Agencies that have the authority to regulate development such as Planning & Zoning- Bruce Reid. Neighboring communities such as Chaves County OEM- Karen Sanders and Eddy County OEM- Jennifer Armendariz. Representatives of major employers that sustain community lifelines such as Covenant Hospital- Shannon Bush and Nor Lea Hospital- Melva Lujan. Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations, that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations, such as United Way- Becca Titus and New Mexico State University.~~-~~

2.7 Documentation of Plan Progress

Progress in hazard mitigation planning for the participating jurisdictions in Lea County is documented in this plan update. In addition, community capability continues to improve with the implementation of new plans, policies, and programs that help to promote hazard mitigation at the local level. The current state of local capabilities for the participating jurisdictions is captured in Section 6: Capability Assessment. The participating jurisdictions continue to demonstrate their commitment to hazard mitigation and hazard mitigation planning and have proven this by reconvening the HMPC to update the plan and by continuing to involve the public in the hazard mitigation planning process.

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SECTION 3: PLANNING AREA PROFILE

This section of the Plan provides a general overview of the County. It consists of the following three subsections:

- 3.1 Geography and the Environment
- 3.2 Population and Demographics
- 3.3 Housing, Infrastructure, and Land Use

3.1 Geography and the Environment

Lea County is in the southeastern corner of New Mexico along the Texas border. The County is bordered on the East and South by Texas, to the west by Eddy and Chaves Counties, and the North by Roosevelt County.

The geography of the area is classified as slopes that are mostly flat to flat. Hobbs is located near an area called caprock by residents. This caprock is one of the largest unfractured geologic plates in the continental United States. The area makes up part of a larger geological feature known as the Permian Basin. The land around Hobbs slopes to the southeast. Relief in the form of parallel ridges occurring at 1-mile intervals is characteristic of the area. These ridges form the basin divides that, in turn, define the streams or draws. There are no well-defined flow paths, but low-lying areas show soil and vegetation changes.

Lea County is home to several manufacturing sectors including food production, a National Enrichment Facility, and energy-related projects that take advantage of the county's business-friendly climate that offers incentives and solutions.

Manufacturing also includes much of the oil and gas industry such as refining practices, nonmetal mineral manufacturing, metal production, and machinery production.

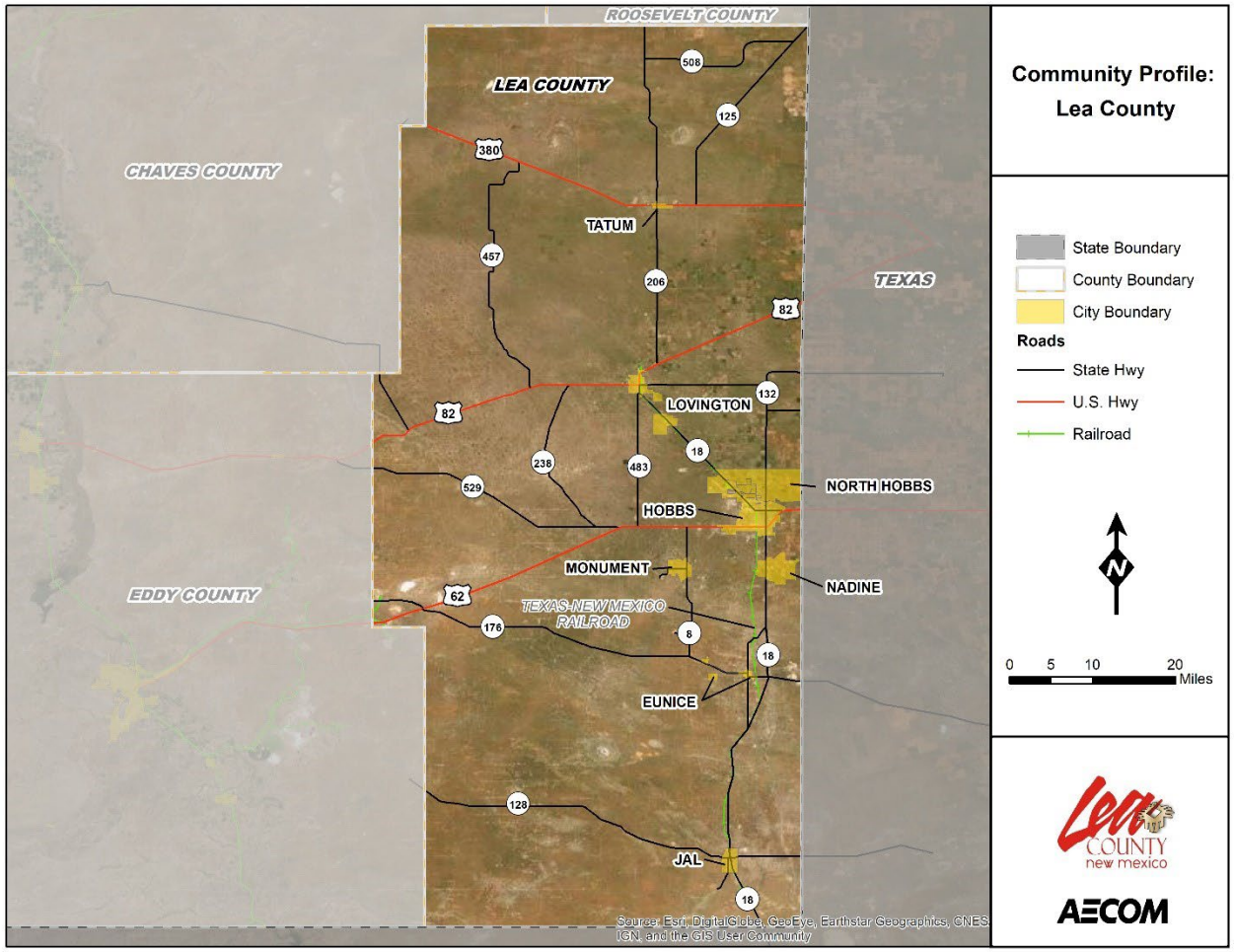
With the continued growth in Lea County, both in the oil and gas industry as well as the diversification of new and other industries, increased demand for transportation services have spurred the influx and expansion of transportation and warehousing companies within the region.

There are many opportunities for transportation companies, from water and sand hauling to local and national delivery to a myriad of oil and gas-related transportation needs.

Since the founding of the first few towns in Lea County, agriculture has been a focus and has endured through the many years. Lea County is home to several dairies, ranches, and farms dedicated to raising crops for both local and national distribution. As agriculture sees a renaissance in the US (United States), Lea County is dedicated to growing and expanding its offerings to new and existing businesses.

Some of the crops grown in Lea County include cotton, alfalfa, hay, peanuts, and corn, among others.

Figure 3-1: Lea County Community Profile



3.2 Population and Demographics

The U.S (United States). The Census Bureau estimates as of 2020, Lea County has a total of 74,455 people (about the seating capacity of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum) residing within its boundaries. The table below details the participating jurisdictions' demographic information. Population counts from the U.S. Census Bureau for 2020 for each of the participating jurisdiction are presented in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-1: Population Counts for Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	2020 Census Population
Lea County	74,455
City of Eunice	3,082
City of Hobbs	41,786
City of Jal	2,234
City of Lovington	12,050
Town of Tatum	697

Based on the 2020 Census estimates, the median age of residents in the county is 33.6 years. The racial characteristics of the county are presented in **Table 3-3**. Whites make up much of the population in the region accounting for over two-thirds of the population.

Table 3-2: Demographics of Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	White, Percent (2020)	Black or African American, Percent (2020)	American Indian or Alaska Native, Percent (2020)	Asian, Percent (2020)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Percent (2020)	Two or More Races, percent (2020)	Persons of Hispanic Origin, Percent (2020)*
Lea County	88.0%	4.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	58.5%
City of Eunice	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	54.4%
City of Hobbs	84.9%	5.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.1%	2.4%	60.1%
City of Jal	97.8%	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.6%
City of Lovington	87.1%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	72.2%
Town of Tatum	93.7%	2.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	41.3%

*Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
Source: United States Census Bureau

Eunice is home to URENCO USA's National Enrichment Facility, Eunice's business friendly environment is creating a resurgence of new business development with the addition of Outlaw Grill, H&R Block, JP Stone

Bank, Palenteria Azteca, a pharmacy and Parker Energy to the Community. The largest employers in Eunice: URENCO USA (United States of America), B&H Construction, Chaparral Service Inc, Chevron USA INC, Eunice Well Servicing Company, Family Dollar Store, Transwestern Pipeline Company, and Eunice Municipal Schools. Recreation opportunities in Eunice: city parks, youth center, Senior Center, Golf Courses, City Pool and Waterslides, community events, and many more.

Hobbs is the largest city in southeastern NM and serves as the retail center for an area encompassing some 125,000 residents within a 55-mile radius. Companies located in Hobbs include International Isotopes Inc, Joule Unlimited, Bloom Retail Center, United Airlines, Lowes, Hibbet Sports, Intercontinental Potash Corporation, Nova Mud, and a host of retail and accommodation facilities. The largest employers in Hobbs are Hobbs Municipal Schools, Lea Regional Medical Center, Halliburton, Walmart, RWI Construction, Zia Racetrack and Blackgold Casino, Geo Group and New Mexico Junior College. Recreational opportunities in Hobbs: gaming, horse racing, drag racing, sky diving, parks, pools with waterslides, dog park, golf courses, walking trails, fishing, Western Heritage Museum, community theater, teen center, community events, concerts, rodeo, etc.

Jal sits in the southeast corner of Lea County. Jal continues to grow and has attracted several businesses to the area including SunEdison, Eldorado Biofuels, fuel station, Family Dollar Store, and a new restaurant. The largest employers in Jal are Jal Public Schools, Merryman Construction Co, Quatro Trucking, Panther Energy, Southern Union Gas Services, Lake Quality Trucking, Fulco Trucking, and Family Dollar. Recreational opportunities in Jal: Woolworth Library, Jal Lake, Cowboy Days Festival, Jalorama, golf courses, and other community celebrations.

Lovington is the county seat. The largest employers in Lovington are Lovington Public Schools, Nor Lea Hospital, Ferguson Construction Company, Lea County Electric Cooperative, Gandy Oilfield Services, Gilbert Lease Services, Caprock Pipe and Supply, LEACO, and Navajo Refinery. Recreational opportunities in Lovington: Chaparral Park, Lea County Fair, pool and waterslides, fishing, skate-park, Lea County Museum, historic Lea Theater, teen center, rodeo, “World’s Greatest Lizard Race,” electric light parade and other community events.

Tatum is conveniently located at the crossroads of New Mexico highways 380 and 206. The largest employers in Tatum are Tatum Public Schools, Gourmet Seed International, Cogburn Pipe and Supply Inc., Conoco Phillips Pipeline Company, and Gandy Corporation. Recreational opportunities in Tatum include community library, camping, hiking, parks, community events and it is near many national parks.

3.3 Housing, Infrastructure, and Land Use

3.3.1 Housing

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, there are 27,950 housing units in the County, the majority of which are single family homes or mobile homes. Housing information for Lea County and the participating jurisdictions is presented in **Table 3-4**. As shown in the table, the City of Hobs has a slightly higher percentage of seasonal housing units compared to the other communities.

Table 3-3: Housing Characteristics of Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Housing Units
Lea County	27,950

City of Eunice	1,268
City of Hobbs	23,405
City of Jal	1,009
City of Lovington	3,488
Town of Tatum	391

3.3.2 Infrastructure

Utilities

Electrical power in the County is provided by one public utility, several electricity cooperatives, and several municipalities. Central Valley Electric Cooperative serves major portions in the region. There are 10 power plants in Lea County, New Mexico, serving a population of 69,505 people in an area of 4,390 square miles (about the area of Connecticut). There is 1 power plant per 6,950 people, and 1 power plant per 438 square miles (about the area of San Antonio, Texas).

In New Mexico, Lea County is ranked 8th of 33 counties in Power Plants per capita, and 5th of 33 counties in power plants per square mile.

Water and sewer service is provided by many of the municipalities as well in the region. Although some areas do require the use of wells and septic systems, much of the region is covered by either municipal or county providers.

Community Facilities

There are several public buildings and community facilities located throughout the region. According to the data collected for the vulnerability assessment, there are 25 fire stations, 9 police stations, and 38 schools located within the study area. There are 3 medical care facilities located in the region. There are also numerous parks and recreational areas in the region.

Land Use

As shown in **Figure 3-1** Above, there are five incorporated municipalities located throughout the study area which make up most of the area's population. The incorporated areas are also where many businesses, commercial uses, and institutional uses are located. Land uses in the balance of the study area consist of residential and commercial development in the municipal areas with agricultural and recreational uses in the more rural unincorporated areas. Agriculture remains one of the largest land uses in the region and comprises a mix of cropland and pastureland dispersed across the region.

SECTION 4: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This section describes how the planning team identified the hazards to be included in this plan. It consists of the following four subsections:

- 4.1 Overview
- 4.2 Description of Full Range of Hazards
- 4.3 Disaster Declarations
- 4.4 Hazard Evaluation

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(2)(i): The risk assessment shall include a description of the type, location and extent of all-natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.

4.1 Overview

Lea County is vulnerable to a wide range of natural and human-caused hazards that threaten life and property. Current FEMA regulations and guidance under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) require, at a minimum, an evaluation of a full range of natural hazards. An evaluation of human-caused hazards (i.e., technological hazards, terrorism, etc.) is encouraged, though not required, for plan approval. The County has included a comprehensive assessment of both types of hazards.

Upon a review of the full range of natural hazards suggested under FEMA planning guidance, the participating counties in the Lea County have identified several hazards that are to be addressed in its Hazard Mitigation Plan. These hazards were identified through an extensive process that utilized input from the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team members, research of past disaster declarations in the participating counties, and review of the New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Readily available information from reputable sources (such as federal and state agencies) was also evaluated to supplement information from these key sources.

Table 4-1 lists the full range of natural hazards initially identified for inclusion in the Plan and provides a brief description for each. This table includes 24 individual hazards. Some of these hazards are interrelated or cascading, but for preliminary hazard identification purposes these individual hazards are broken out separately.

Next, **Table 4-2** lists the presidential disaster declarations in Lea County.

Next, **Table 4-3** documents the evaluation process used for determining which of the initially identified hazards are considered significant enough to warrant further evaluation in the risk assessment. For each hazard considered, the table indicates whether the hazard was identified as a significant hazard to be further assessed, how this determination was made, and why this determination was made. The table works to summarize not only those hazards that *were* identified (and why) but also those that *were not* identified (and why not). Hazard events not identified for inclusion at this time may be addressed during future evaluations and updates of the risk assessment if deemed necessary by the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team during the plan update process.

Lastly, **Table 4-4** provides a summary of the hazard identification and evaluation process noting that 10 of the 24 initially identified hazards are considered significant enough for further evaluation through this Plan's risk assessment.

4.2 Description of Full Range of Hazards

Table 4-1: Descriptions of the Full Range of Initially Identified Hazards

Hazard	Description
ATMOSPHERIC HAZARDS	
Avalanche	A rapid fall or slide of a large mass of snow down a mountainside.
Drought	A prolonged period of less than normal precipitation such that the lack of water causes a serious hydrologic imbalance. Common effects of drought include crop failure, water supply shortages, and fish and wildlife mortality. Elevated temperatures, high winds, and low humidity can worsen drought conditions and make areas more susceptible to wildfire. Human demands and actions could hasten or mitigate drought-related impacts on local communities.
Hailstorm	Any storm that produces hailstones that fall to the ground; usually used when the amount or size of the hail is considered significant. Hail is formed when updrafts in thunderstorms carry raindrops into parts of the atmosphere where the temperatures are below freezing.
Extreme Heat	A heat wave may occur when temperatures hover 10 degrees or more above the average elevated temperature for the region and last for several weeks. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of elevated temperatures, occur when a “dome” of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility. A heat wave combined with a drought can be dangerous and have severe economic consequences for a community.
Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Hurricanes and tropical storms are classified as cyclones and defined as any closed circulation developing around a low-pressure center in which the winds rotate counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere (or clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere) and with a diameter averaging 10 to 30 miles across. When maximum sustained winds reach or exceed 39 miles per hour, the system is designated a tropical storm, given a name, and is closely monitored by the National Hurricane Center. When sustained winds reach or exceed 74 miles per hour the storm is deemed a hurricane. The primary damaging forces associated with these storms are high-level sustained winds, heavy precipitation, and tornadoes. Coastal areas are also vulnerable to the additional forces of storm surge, wind-driven waves and tidal flooding which can be more destructive than cyclone wind. Most hurricanes and tropical storms form in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico during the official Atlantic hurricane season, which extends from June through November.
Lightning	Lightning is a discharge of electrical energy resulting from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm, creating a “bolt” when the buildup of charges becomes strong enough. This flash of light usually occurs within the clouds or between the clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning can reach temperatures approaching 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Lightning rapidly heats the sky as it flashes, but the surrounding air cools following the bolt. This rapid heating and cooling of the surrounding air causes thunder. On average, 73 people are killed each year by lightning strikes in the United States.
Nor’easter	Like hurricanes, nor’easters are ocean storms capable of causing substantial damage to coastal areas in the Eastern United States due to their associated high winds and heavy surf. Nor'easters are named for the winds that blow in from the northeast and drive the storm up the East Coast along the Gulf Stream, a band of warm water that lies off the Atlantic coast. They are caused by the jet stream's interaction with horizontal temperature gradients and occur during the fall and winter months when moisture and

Hazard	Description
	chilly air are plentiful. Nor'easters are known for dumping heavy amounts of rain and snow, producing hurricane-force winds, and creating high surf that causes severe beach erosion and coastal flooding.
Tornado	A tornado is a violently rotating column of air that has contact with the ground and is often visible as a funnel cloud. Its vortex rotates cyclonically with wind speeds ranging from as low as 40 mph to as high as 300 mph. Tornadoes are most often generated by thunderstorm activity when cool, dry air intersects and overrides a layer of warm, moist air forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The destruction caused by tornadoes ranges from light to catastrophic depending on the storm's intensity, size, and duration.
Severe Thunderstorm	Thunderstorms are caused by air masses of varying temperatures meeting in the atmosphere. Rapidly rising warm moist air fuels, the formation of thunderstorms. Thunderstorms may occur singularly, in lines, or in clusters. They can move through an area very quickly or linger for several hours. Thunderstorms may result in hail, tornadoes, or straight-line winds. Windstorms pose a threat to lives, property, and vital utilities primarily because of flying debris and can down trees and power lines.
Winter Storm	Winter storms may include snow, sleet, freezing rain, or a mix of these wintry forms of precipitation. Blizzards, the most dangerous of all winter storms, combine low temperatures, heavy snowfall, and winds of at least 35 miles per hour, reducing visibility to only a few yards. Ice storms occur when moisture falls and freezes immediately upon impact on trees, power lines, communication towers, structures, roads, and other hard surfaces. Winter storms and ice storms can down trees, cause widespread power outages, damage property, and cause fatalities and injuries to human life.
GEOLOGIC HAZARDS	
Earthquake	A sudden, rapid shaking of the Earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the surface. This movement forces the gradual building and accumulation of energy. Eventually, strain becomes so great that the energy is abruptly released, causing the shaking at the earth's surface which we know as an earthquake. 90 percent of all earthquakes occur at the boundaries where plates meet, although it is possible for earthquakes to occur entirely within plates. Earthquakes can affect hundreds of thousands of square miles; cause damage to property measured in the tens of billions of dollars; result in loss of life and injury to hundreds of thousands of persons; and disrupt the social and economic functioning of the affected area.
Expansive Soils	Soils that will exhibit some degree of volume change with variations in moisture conditions. The most important properties affecting degree of volume change in a soil are clay mineralogy and the aqueous environment. Expansive soils will exhibit expansion caused by the intake of water and, conversely, will exhibit contraction when moisture is removed by drying. They often appear sticky when wet and are characterized by surface cracks when dry. Expansive soil becomes a problem when structures are built upon them without taking proper design precautions into account regarding soil type. Cracking in walls and floors can be minor or can be severe enough for the home to be structurally unsafe.
Landslide	The movements of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope when the force of gravity pulling down the slope exceeds the strength of the earth materials that comprise to hold it in place. Slopes greater than 10 degrees are more likely to slide, as are slopes where the height from the top of the slope to its toe is greater than 40 feet. Slopes are also more likely to fail if vegetative cover is low and/or soil water content is high.

Hazard	Description
Land Subsidence	The gradual settling or sudden sinking of the Earth's surface due to the subsurface movement of earth materials. Causes of land subsidence include groundwater pump age, aquifer system compaction, drainage of organic soils, underground mining, hydro compaction, natural compaction, sinkholes, and thawing permafrost.
Tsunami	A series of waves generated by an undersea disturbance such as an earthquake. The speed of a tsunami traveling away from its source can range from up to 500 miles per hour in deep water to 20 to 30 miles per hour in shallower areas near coastlines. Tsunamis differ from regular ocean waves in that their currents travel from the water surface all the way down to the sea floor. Wave amplitudes in deep water are typically less than one meter; they are often barely detectable to the human eye. However, as they approach shore, they slow in shallower water, causing the waves from behind to effectively "pile up," and wave heights to increase dramatically. As opposed to typical waves which crash at the shoreline, tsunamis bring with them a continuously flowing 'wall of water' with the potential to cause devastating damage in coastal areas located immediately along the shore.
Volcano	A mountain that opens downward to a reservoir of molten rock below the surface of the earth. While most mountains are created by forces pushing up the earth from below, volcanoes are different in that they are built up over time by an accumulation of their own eruptive products: lava, ash flows, and airborne ash and dust. Volcanoes erupt when pressure from gases and the molten rock beneath becomes strong enough to cause an explosion.
HYDROLOGIC HAZARDS	
Dam and Levee Failure	Dam failure is the collapse, breach, or other failure of a dam structure resulting in downstream flooding. In the event of a dam failure, the energy of the water stored behind even a small dam can cause loss of life and severe property damage if development exists downstream of the dam. Dam failure can result from natural events, human-induced events, or a combination of the two. The most common cause of dam failure is prolonged rainfall that produces flooding. Failures due to other natural events such as hurricanes, earthquakes or landslides are significant because there is little or no advance warning.
Erosion	Erosion is the gradual breakdown and movement of land due to both physical and chemical processes of water, wind, and general meteorological conditions. Natural, or geologic, erosion has occurred since the Earth's formation and continues at a slow and uniform rate each year.
Flood	The accumulation of water within a water body results in the overflow of excess water onto adjacent lands, usually floodplains. A floodplain is land beside the channel of a river, stream ocean, lake or other watercourse or water body susceptible to flooding. Most floods fall into the following three categories: riverine flooding, coastal flooding, or shallow flooding (where shallow flooding refers to sheet flow, ponding, and urban drainage).

Hazard	Description
Storm Surge	A storm surge is a large dome of water often 50 to 100 miles wide and rising anywhere from four to five feet in a Category 1 hurricane up to more than 30 feet in a Category 5 storm. Storm surge heights and associated waves are also dependent upon the shape of the offshore continental shelf (narrow or wide) and the depth of the ocean bottom (bathymetry). A narrow shelf, or one that drops steeply from the shoreline and subsequently produces deep water close to the shoreline, tends to produce a lower surge but higher and more powerful storm waves. Storm surge arrives ahead of a storm's actual landfall and the more intense the hurricane is, the sooner the surge arrives. Storm surge can be devastating to coastal regions, causing severe beach erosion and property damage along the immediate coast. Further, water rise caused by storm surge can be very rapid, posing a serious threat to those who have not yet evacuated flood-prone areas.
OTHER HAZARDS	
Hazardous Materials Incident	Hazardous material (HAZMAT) incidents can apply to fixed facilities as well as mobile, transportation-related accidents in the air, by rail, on the nation's highways and on the water. HAZMAT incidents consist of solid, liquid and/or gaseous contaminants that are released from fixed or mobile containers, whether by accident or by design as with an intentional terrorist attack. A HAZMAT incident can last hours to days, while some chemicals can be corrosive or otherwise damaging over longer periods of time. In addition to the primary release, explosions and/or fires can result from a release, and contaminants can be extended beyond the initial area by persons, vehicles, water, wind, and wildlife as well.
Terror Threat	Terrorism is defined by FEMA as, "the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion, or ransom." Terrorist acts may include assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings, bomb scares and bombings, cyberattacks (computer- based), and the use of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological weapons.
Wildfire	An uncontrolled fire burning in an area of vegetative fuels such as grasslands, brush, or woodlands. Heavier fuels with high continuity, steep slopes, elevated temperatures, low humidity, low rainfall, and high winds all work to increase risk for people and property located within wildfire hazard areas or along the urban/wildland interface. Wildfires are part of the natural management of forest ecosystems, but most are caused by human factors. Over 80 percent of forest fires are started by negligent human behavior such as smoking in wooded areas or improperly extinguishing campfires. The second most common cause for wildfire is lightning.
Nuclear Accident	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) classifies a nuclear incident or accident as an event that leads to significant consequences for people, the environment, or the facility. Typically, an incident's effects are the release of radioactive substances that can cause damaging impacts. The IAEA uses a scale known as the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) to classify the level of impact that an event has on people and the environment.

4.3 Disaster Declarations

Disaster declarations provide initial insight into the hazards that may impact the Lea County planning area. Since 1998, three presidential disaster declarations have been reported in the County.

Table 4-2: Presidential Disaster Declarations for Lea County

Year	Disaster Number	Description
1998	1202	Severe Winter Storm
2013	4152	Flooding, Severe Storms
2019	4529	COVID-19 Pandemic

4.4 Hazard Evaluation

The table at the bottom of this page lists the hazards profiled in the State of New Mexico Hazard Mitigation Plan. Based on the research described above, 9 of these hazards pose a risk to at least one jurisdiction in Lea County. These are: dam failure, droughts, expansive soils, extreme heat, floods, severe storms, tornadoes, wildfires, and winter storms. Hail, high winds, and lightning are included under the severe storms profile.

Details for each hazard and their potential impact on Lea County are in Section 5. The following tables compare the identified and profiled hazards as they relate to their previous plan and to the state's plan. Any hazards which affect the State of New Mexico or were profiled in the previous plan, but do not affect any of Lea County's jurisdictions are listed as 'excluded.'

Table 4-3: State of New Mexico Hazards

State of New Mexico Hazards		
Hazard	**Identification Process**	**Risk Identified**
Dam Failure	Local input, dam location, and topography	Potential risk of dam failure in state, no predicted risk in Lea County.
Drought	Local input, past hazard events	Reoccurring droughts.
Earthquake	Excluded	Not at risk of seismic activity.
Expansive Soils	Soil Analysis	Limited risk in state, no predicted risk in Lea County.
Extreme Heat	Local input, past hazard events	History of fatalities.
Flood	Local input, past hazard events, FEMA NFHL	Extensive 100- and 500-year floodplains throughout the county.
Hail	Local input, past hazard events	History of county wide hail damage.
High Wind	Local input, past hazard events	History of region wide storm damage.
Lightning	Local input, past hazard events	Limited historical incidents.
Land Subsidence	Excluded	No risk to Lea County.
Landslides	Excluded	No risk to Lea County.
Severe Storms	Local input, past hazard events	History of region wide storm damage.
Tornado	Local input, past hazard events	Limited past tornado activity.

State of New Mexico Hazards		
Hazard	**Identification Process**	**Risk Identified**
Volcano	Excluded	No reasonable or predicted risk.
Wildfire	Local input, WUI analysis, New Mexico State Forestry Division	Extensive vegetation and historical wildfire activity.
Winter Storm	Local input, past hazard events	The region is not prepared for long term exposure. Causes service infrastructure damage.

Table 4-4: Lea County Hazards

Lea County Hazards		
Hazard	**Identification Process**	**Risk Identified**
Drought	Local input, past hazard events	Reoccurring droughts.
Extreme Heat	Local input, past hazard events	History of fatalities.
Flood	Local input, past hazard events, FEMA NFHL	Extensive 100- and 500-year floodplains throughout the county.
Severe Storms (including Hail, High Winds and Lightning)	Local input, past hazard events	History of region wide storm damage.
Tornado	Local input, past hazard events	Limited past tornado activity.
Wildfire	Local input, WUI analysis, New Mexico State Forestry Division	Extensive vegetation and historical wildfire activity.
Winter Storm	Local input, past hazard events	The region is not prepared for long term exposure. Causes service infrastructure damage.

SECTION 5: HAZARD PROFILES

This section includes detailed hazard profiles for each hazard identified in the previous section (Hazard Identification) as significant enough for further evaluation in the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan. It contains the following subsections:

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(2)(i): The risk assessment shall include a description of the type, location and extent of all-natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events

5.1 Overview

This section includes detailed hazard profiles for each hazard identified in the previous section (Hazard Identification) as significant enough for further evaluation in Lea County hazard risk assessment by creating a hazard profile. Each hazard profile includes a general description of the hazard, its location and extent, notable historical occurrences, and the probability of future occurrences. Each profile also includes specific items noted by members of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (Planning Team) as it relates to unique historical or anecdotal hazard information for Lea County, or a participating municipality within them.

The following hazards were identified:

- **Atmospheric**
  - Drought
  - Extreme Heat
  - Severe Storms
  - Tornado
  - Winter Storm
- **Hydrologic**
  - Flood
- **Other**
  - Wildfire

5.2 Study Area

Table 5-1 provides a summary table of the participating jurisdictions within the county. In addition, **Figure 5-1** provides a base map, for reference, of Lea County.

Table 5-1: Participating Jurisdictions in the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Lea County	
City of Eunice	Town of Lovington
Town of Hobbs	City of Tatum
Town of Jal	

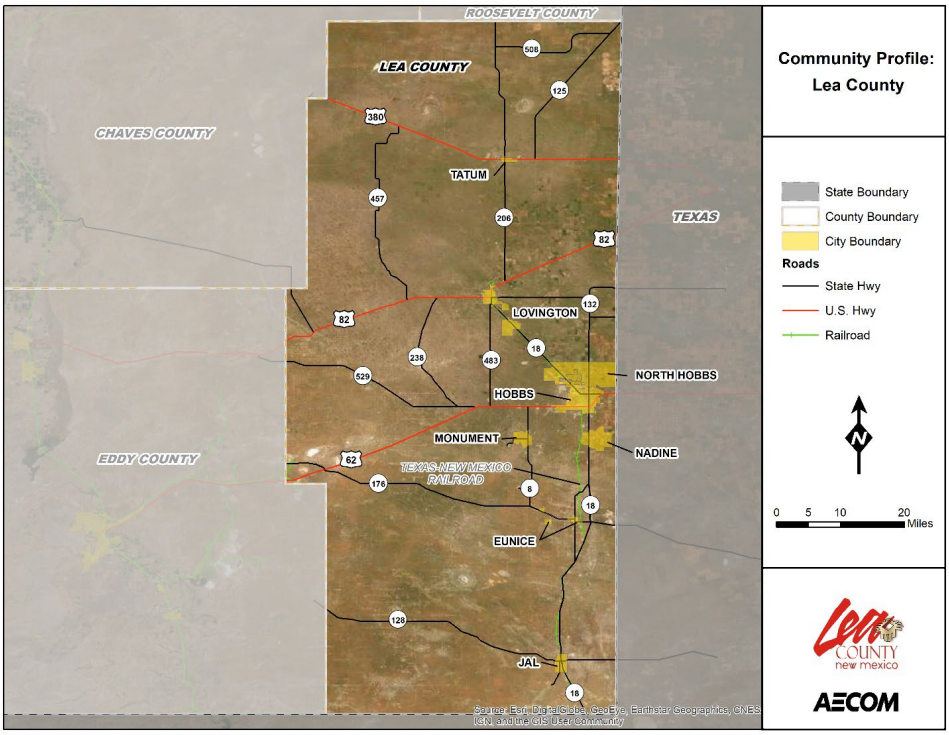


Figure 5-1: Lea County Base Map

ATMOSPHERIC HAZARDS

5.3 Drought

5.3.1 Background

Drought is a normal part of all climatic regions, including areas with high and low average rainfall. Drought is the consequence of a natural reduction in the amount of precipitation expected over an extended period, usually a season or more in length. Elevated temperatures, high winds, and low humidity can exacerbate drought conditions. In addition, human actions and demands for water resources can hasten drought-related impacts. Drought may also lead to more severe wildfires.

Droughts are typically classified into one of four types: 1) meteorological, 2) hydrologic, 3) agricultural, or 4) socioeconomic. **Table 5-2** presents definitions for these types of droughts.

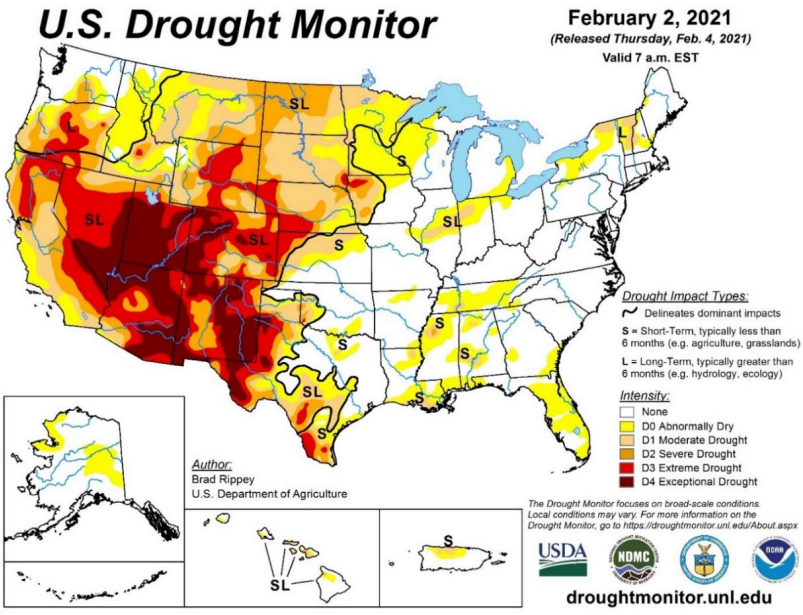
Table 5-2: Drought Classification Definitions

Meteorological Drought	The degree of dryness or departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.
Hydrologic Drought	The effects of precipitation shortfalls on stream flows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.
Agricultural Drought	Soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demands of plant life, usually crops.
Socioeconomic Drought	The effect of demands for water exceeding the supply because of a weather-related supply shortfall.

Source: Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment: A Cornerstone of the National Mitigation Strategy, FEMA

Droughts are slow-onset hazards, but, over time, can have very damaging effects to crops, municipal water supplies, recreational uses, and wildlife. If drought conditions extend over several years, the direct and indirect economic impact can be significant.

The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) is based on observed drought conditions and ranges from -0.5 (incipient dry spell) to -4.0 (extreme drought). Evident in **Figure 5-2**, the Palmer Drought Severity Index Summary Map for the United Stated, drought affects most areas of the United States, but is more severe in the Western United States.



Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

Figure 5-2: Palmer Drought Severity Index Summary Map for the United States

5.3.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Drought typically covers a large area and cannot be confined to any geographic or political boundaries. According to the Palmer Drought Severity Index (**Figure 5-2**), Central to Southwestern New Mexico has an elevated risk drought hazard. However, local areas may experience much more severe and/or frequent drought events than what is represented on the Palmer Drought Severity Index map. Furthermore, it is assumed that Lea County would be uniformly exposed to drought of varying severities, making the spatial extent potentially widespread. It is also notable that drought conditions typically do not cause severe damage to the built environment.

The United States Drought Monitor reports data on drought conditions from 2000 to 2021. It classifies drought by County on a scale of D0 to D4 where:

D0: Abnormally Dry.
D1: Moderate Drought.
D2: Severe Drought.
D3: Extreme Drought.
D4: Exceptional Drought.

Category	Impact
D0	Pastures are dry; mild crop stress is noted; irrigation increases
	Lawns are brown
D1	Crop stress increases
	Hay production is reduced, producers feed hay to cattle early
	Wildfire danger is higher than the seasonal normal
	Increased signs of wildlife; trees and landscape are drought stressed
	Streamflow is reduced; lake and reservoir levels decline
	Voluntary water conservation begins
D2	Dryland crop yields are low
	Wildfires are difficult to extinguish
	Swimming areas and boat ramps begin to close
	Voluntary and mandatory water use restrictions are implemented; people are asked to refrain from nonessential water use

Category	Impact
D3	Hay is scarce, producers are purchasing outside of state; nitrate levels in forage are high
	Outdoor burn bans are implemented; wildfires are widespread
	Landscaping and greenhouse businesses lose revenue
	Aquatic wildlife is dying; fewer trout are stored
	Hydropower generation decreases
	Voluntary conservation is requested even in sufficient water level areas; mandatory restrictions become more severe, and fines are given to violators; stream levels are extremely low
D4	Producers sell cattle; hay shortages and crop loss occur; farmers are stressed
	Daily life is affected for all citizens; people pray for rain; drought education seminars increase
	Epizootic hemorrhagic disease is widespread in deer
	Reservoirs are low; officials are counting the days of remaining water supply; well water is low; residents are hauling water

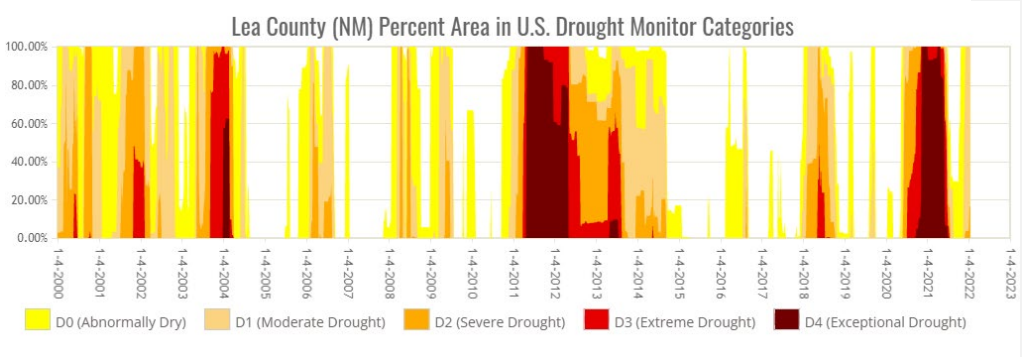
5.3.3 Extent

According to Drought Monitor, all of Lea County experienced 21 years' worth of drought occurrences (including exceptional drought) during the last 21 years (2000-2021). Since the last plan update, four exceptional droughts have been recorded (**Table 5-3**).

Table 5-3: Drought Extent

Location	Number of Years with Drought Occurrences	Number of Years with Exceptional Drought Occurrences
Lea County	21	4

Note that the Drought Monitor also estimates what percentage of the county is in each classification of drought severity. For example, the most severe classification reported may be exceptional, but most of the county may be in a less severe condition. The values in the following chart are for places represented as areas. Data breaking down drought at the jurisdictional level is not accessible. The participating jurisdictions do not anticipate future conditions in the near future (3 to 5 years) that would fall outside these presently established extents and anticipate seeing the entire range of the Palmer drought scale countywide. Though according to New Mexico's *Summary of Climate Change Projections* report (June 2023) "Researchers project that there is a 50% change of a 21-year drought like the current drought occurring again before the end of the 21st century."



5.3.4 Historical Occurrences

Data from Drought Management Advisory Council and National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) were used to ascertain historical drought events in the County. While the values in the Drought Monitor chart above are for places represented as areas based on percent, the NCDC data below is per occurrence.

According to NCDC (National Climatic Data Center) 14 drought events were reported between 10/01/1989 and 10/31/2021. Note that there may have been more events not represented through NCDC. **Table 5-4** gives a summary of drought experiences in the County as reported through NCDC.

Table 5-4: Summary of Drought Occurrences

Location	Date	Type	Death	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
NORTHERN LEA COUNTY	05/01/1996	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	04/01/1998	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	05/01/1998	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	06/01/1998	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	07/01/1998	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	08/01/1998	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	09/01/1998	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	10/01/1998	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	11/01/1998	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	12/01/1998	Drought	0	0	0.00K	12.00M
Lea County	01/01/1999	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	02/01/1999	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	03/01/1999	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	Date	Type	Death	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Lea County	04/01/1999	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:			0	0	0.00K	12.00M

5.3.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of future Drought (which takes into consideration overall climate change predictions for New Mexico) is shown in the table below, by jurisdiction.

Definitions for Descriptors Used for Probability of Future Hazard Occurrences

- Unlikely: Less than 1% annual probability
- Possible: Between 1% and 10% annual probability
- Likely: Between 10% and 99% annual probability
- Highly Likely: 100% probability

Jurisdiction	Self-Assessment
Lea County (Unincorporated Area)	Highly Likely
Eunice	Highly Likely
Hobbs	Highly Likely
Jal	Highly Likely
Lovington	Highly Likely
Tatum	Highly Likely

5.3.6 Vulnerability and Impact (Identifying Vulnerable Assets)

People

Drought can affect people's health and safety. Examples of drought impacts on society include anxiety or depression about economic losses, conflicts when there is not enough water, reduced incomes, fewer recreational activities, higher incidents of heat stroke, and even loss of human life. All jurisdictions are vulnerable in this respect: overall 11% of the county population (which based on land use and development trends is expected to remain static) is considered elderly and could be disproportionately impacted than residents under the age of 65.. According to the National Risk Index Report for Lea County (Appendix H) Social groups in Lea County have a "Very High" susceptibility to the adverse impacts of natural hazards when compared to the rest of the United States, though Lea County has not experienced any issues with recovery after a drought event.

First Responders

The overall effect on first responders would be limited when compared to other hazards. Exceptional drought conditions may impact the amount of water immediately available to respond to wildfires.

Continuity of Operations

Drought would have minimal impacts on continuity of operations due to the long warning time that would allow for plans to be made to maintain continuity of operations.

Built Environment

Drought can affect water supply for residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and government-owned areas. Drought can reduce water supply in wells and reservoirs. When drought conditions persist with no relief, local or State governments must often institute water restrictions.

Economy

Examples of economic impacts include farmers who lose money because drought destroyed their crops or who may have to spend more money to feed and water their animals. Businesses that depend on farming, like companies that make tractors and food, may lose business when drought damages crops or livestock. Extreme drought also can impact local businesses such as landscaping, recreation and tourism, and public utilities. Businesses that sell boats and fishing equipment may not be able to sell some of their goods because drought has dried up lakes and other water sources. This could impact approximately 10% of each jurisdiction's economic stability.

Natural Environment

Plants and animals depend on water, just as people do. Drought can shrink their food supplies and damage their habitats. Sometimes this damage is only temporary, and other times it is irreversible.

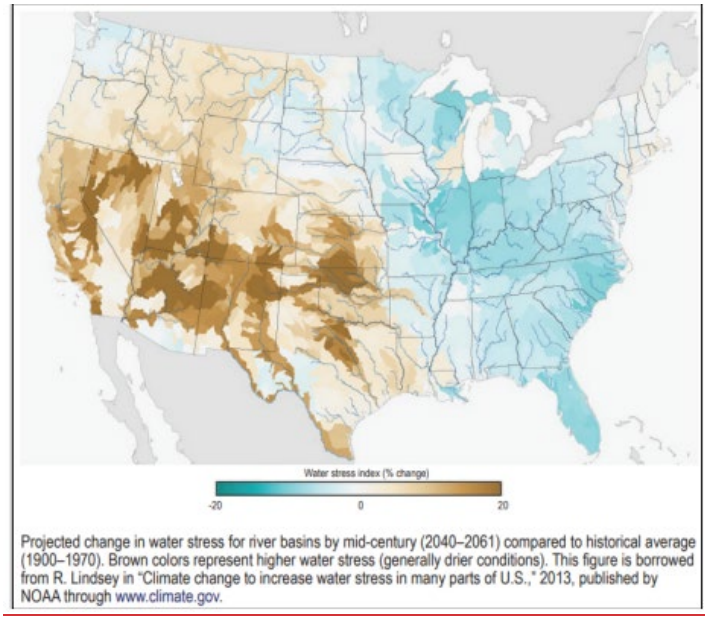
Drought conditions can also provide a substantial increase in wildfire risk. As plants and trees wither and die from a lack of precipitation, increased insect infestations, and diseases—all of which are associated with drought—they become fuel for wildfires. Prolonged periods of drought can equate to more wildfires and more intense wildfires, which affect the economy, the environment, and society in many ways such as by destroying neighborhoods, crops, and habitats.

Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

Drought does not pose significant risk to Lea County or its participating jurisdictions' infrastructure and critical facilities. During times of drought, water and wastewater services could experience disruptions that would necessitate pump stations be operated by generator especially if some of the original power was supplied by hydropower that has been affected by the drought. A mitigation action has been developed to provide backup power for critical facilities.

Land Use & Development Trends

Lea County and its participating jurisdictions' predominant growth area is residential housing. According to New Mexico's Summary of Climate Change Projections report (June 2023) "Research suggests that the region (New Mexico) will continue to experience more intense and longer drought conditions, fueled by hotter temperatures and a reduction in snowpack due to climate change." Also, "Projected change in water stress throughout the country by the mid-century (2040-2061).



Projected change in water stress for river basins by mid-century (2040–2061) compared to historical average (1900–1970). Brown colors represent higher water stress (generally drier conditions). This figure is borrowed from R. Lindsey in "Climate change to increase water stress in many parts of U.S.," 2013, published by NOAA through www.climate.gov.

Note that water stress is projected to increase across all or nearly all watersheds in New Mexico. Available from https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag.

With that said, climate change effects do not currently affect this hazard in this county in the near 3–5-year future. While there is uncertainty in projecting future changes, there is high confidence in understanding the effect of human activities changing the climate in unprecedented ways. Lea County and its participating jurisdictions will make efforts to incorporate new and relevant climate change data as it becomes available in predicting long term future impacts at the local level.

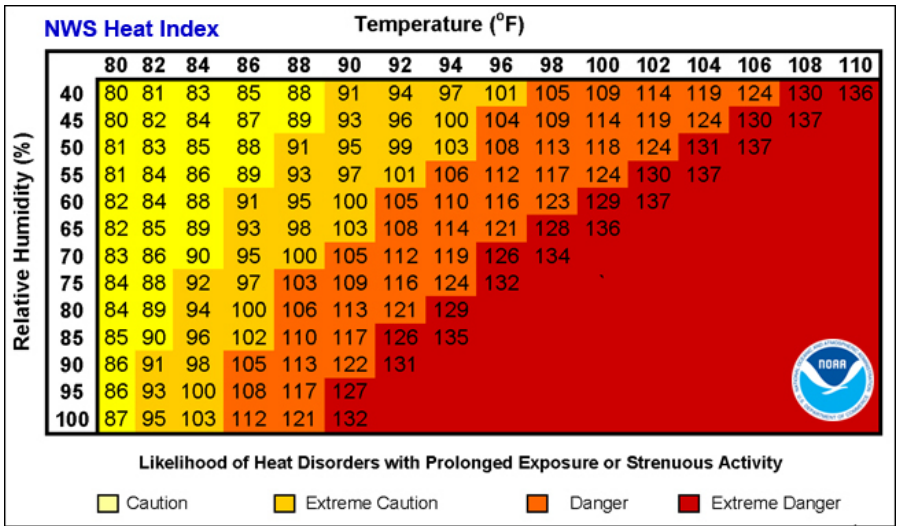
5.4 Extreme Heat

5.4.1 Background

Extreme heat, like drought, poses a minor risk to property. However, extreme heat can have devastating effects on health. Extreme heat is often referred to as a "heat wave." According to the National Weather Service, there is no universal definition for a heat wave, but the standard U.S. definition is any event lasting at least three days where temperatures reach ninety degrees Fahrenheit or higher. However, it may also be defined as an event at least three days long where temperatures are ten degrees greater than the normal temperature for the affected area. Heat waves are typically accompanied by humidity but may also be very dry. These conditions can pose serious health threats causing an average of over 600 deaths each summer in the United States.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, heat is the number one weather-related killer among natural hazards, followed by frigid winter temperatures.[1] The National Weather Service devised the Heat Index as a mechanism to better inform the public of heat dangers. The Heat

Index Chart, shown in **Figure 5-3**, uses air temperature and humidity to determine the heat index or apparent temperature. **Table 5-5** shows the dangers associated with different heat index temperatures. Some populations, such as the elderly and young, are more susceptible to heat danger than other segments of the population.



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Figure 5-3: Heat Index Chart

Table 5-5: Heat Disorders Associated with Heat Index Temperature

Heat Index Temperature (Fahrenheit)	Description of Risks
80°- 90°	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
90°- 105°	Sunstroke, heat cramps, and heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
105°- 130°	Sunstroke, heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heatstroke possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
130° or higher	Heatstroke or sunstroke is highly likely with continued exposure

Source: National Weather Service; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

In addition, NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric) has seventeen metropolitan areas participating in the Heat HealthWatch/Warning System to better inform and warn the public of heat dangers. A Heat HealthWatch is issued when conditions are favorable for an excessive heat event in the next 12 to 48 hours (about 2 days). A Heat Warning is issued when an excessive heat event is expected in the next 36

hours (about 1 and a half days). Furthermore, a warning is issued when the conditions are occurring, imminent, or have a high likelihood of occurrence. Urban areas participate in the Heat Health Watch/Warning System because urban areas are at greater risk of heat effects. Stagnant atmospheric conditions trap pollutants, thus adding unhealthy air to excessively hot temperatures. In addition, the "urban heat island effect" can produce significantly higher nighttime temperatures because asphalt and concrete (which store heat longer) gradually release heat at night.

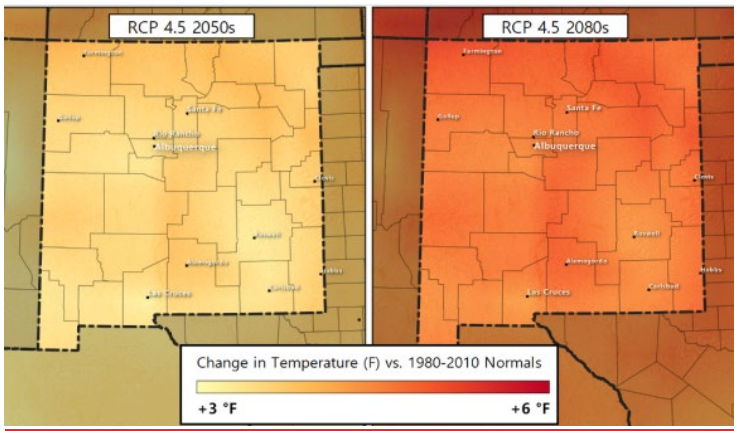
5.4.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Excessive heat typically impacts a large area and cannot be confined to any geographic or political boundaries. The entire County is susceptible to extreme heat conditions.

5.4.3 Extent

The extent of extreme heat can be defined by the maximum temperature reached. The highest temperature recorded in the County since 1950 is 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The only event narrative captured in the NCDC database is from August 26, 2019. A ridge of high pressure accompanied by very dry air moved into west Texas and southeast New Mexico resulting in record breaking triple digit temperatures. The elevated temperature for the day reached 110 degrees at the Paducah RAWS (Remote Automatic Weather Stations). Note that the National Weather Service did have elevated temperatures for the County listed between 111 and 113 degrees.

According to New Mexico's Summary of Climate Change Projections report (June 2023), "Climate projections can be analyzed at a variety of scales, and the appropriate scale depends on the climate exposure and the topographical and geographical features of the area. For this project, the State of New Mexico is using two different time periods for future temperature and precipitation projections: mid-century (2041-2060) and late century (2061-2080). The mid-century time period is useful for planning and for most infrastructure design and construction (25 years from now). The late-century time period provides projections that can be used to better understand the magnitude of the challenges facing the State."



Source: CMIP5 Ensemble Average Change in Temperature (F) for the 2050s and 2080s periods under the RCP 4.5 scenario. Source: Adaptwest CMIP5 Downscaled Bioclimatic Data, (Wang et al. 2016), retrieved at: https://adaptwest.databasin.org/pages/adaptwest-climatena-cmip5

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Data breaking down temperatures for extreme heat at the jurisdictional level is not accessible. The participating jurisdictions do not anticipate future conditions that would fall outside these presently established extents and temperature exceeding the maximum temperature recorded countywide in the near (3-to-5-year future). Zero-reported fatalities from extreme heat have been reported.

According to New Mexico's Summary of Climate Change Projections report (June 2023), "Extreme heat does not affect everyone equally. Historically overburdened populations, those with underlying chronic health conditions, older adults, kids, and outdoor workers are likely to be affected first and worst due to physiological differences and the potential inability to access places to cool off. In the last decade, heat-related deaths in the state have increased tenfold between 2013 and 2021. In 2020 (the last full year with complete data), the Department of Health received reports of 313 heat-related illness hospital visits." Though zero-reported fatalities from extreme heat have been reported in the county.

5.4.4 Historical Occurrences

Data from the National Weather Service was used to determine historical extreme heat and heat wave events in the County. Temperature information has been reported since 1950. The recorded maximum and average elevated temperatures for each month can be found below in **Table 5-6**. Table 57 shows the number of days each month where the maximum temperature was 100 degrees or higher.

Table 5-6: Highest Recorded Temperature in the County

Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Record High	83	92	96	104	108	111	111	113	104	101	90	84
Average High	59	63	72	81	88	95	95	95	88	79	67	60

Table 5-7: Monthly Number of Days Max Temperature >= 100 for the County

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual # of Days
1950	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
1951	0	0	0	0	2	10	5	8	3	0	0	0	28
1952	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	10	1	0	0	0	19
1953	0	0	0	0	5	12	7	5	3	0	0	0	32
1954	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	7
1955	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
1956	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
1957	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
1958	0	0	0	0	3	6	8	1	0	0	0	0	18
1959	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	7
1960	0	0	0	0	2	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	15
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	12

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual # of Days
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	13
1964	0	0	0	0	3	11	18	19	1	0	0	0	52
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
1966	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	6
1967	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
1968	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1969	0	0	0	0	1	8	7	10	0	0	0	0	26
1970	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	14
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1972	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
1973	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
1974	0	0	0	0	2	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	15
1975	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
1976	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
1977	0	0	0	0	2	9	8	15	9	0	0	0	43
1978	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	10
1979	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	6
1980	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	2	0	0	0	0	25
1981	0	0	0	0	1	5	14	5	0	0	0	0	25
1982	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	10
1983	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	7	3	0	0	0	25
1984	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	6
1985	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	12	1	0	0	0	20
1986	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	12
1987	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	0	0	0	0	14
1988	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
1989	0	0	0	2	8	5	7	3	2	0	0	0	27
1990	0	0	0	0	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
1991	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
1993	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	6
1994	0	0	0	0	2	14	11	4	0	0	0	0	31

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual # of Days
1995	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	10
1996	0	0	0	1	9	6	7	2	0	0	0	0	25
1997	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	8
1998	0	0	0	0	7	21	18	4	1	0	0	0	51
1999	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	9	0	0	0	0	18
2000	0	0	0	0	9	1	7	0	7	1	0	0	25
2001	0	0	0	0	4	9	16	1	1	0	0	0	31
2002	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	0	0	0	0	14
2003	0	0	0	0	6	1	4	10	0	0	0	0	21
2004	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	11
2005	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	0	2	0	0	0	15
2006	0	0	0	0	5	13	8	1	0	0	0	0	27
2007	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2008	0	0	0	0	5	13	3	1	0	0	0	0	22
2009	0	0	0	0	4	5	9	2	0	0	0	0	20
2010	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	9	0	0	0	0	21
2011	0	0	0	0	4	21	16	22	2	0	0	0	65
2012	0	0	0	1	4	10	3	12	4	0	0	0	34
2013	0	0	0	0	4	8	4	7	0	0	0	0	23
2014	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	3	3	0	0	0	20
2015	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	14	0	0	0	0	29
2016	0	0	0	0	2	5	19	9	0	0	0	0	35
2017	0	0	0	0	3	14	3	1	3	0	0	0	24
2018	0	0	0	0	12	13	9	2	0	0	0	0	36
2019	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	20	0	0	0	0	37
2020	0	0	0	1	8	7	16	14	1	0	0	0	47
2021	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
2022	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Mean	0	0	0	0	2	6	5	4	1	0	0	0	18
Max	0	0	0	2	12	21	19	22	9	1	0	0	65
	2021	2021	2021	1989	2018	2011	2016	2011	1977	2000	2021	2021	2011
Min	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual # of Days
	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	1995	2021	2007	2019	2021	2021	2021	1961

5.4.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of future Extreme Heat (which takes into consideration overall climate change predictions for New Mexico) is shown in the table below, by jurisdiction.

Definitions for Descriptors Used for Probability of Future Hazard Occurrences

- Unlikely: Less than 1% annual probability
- Possible: Between 1% and 10% annual probability
- Likely: Between 10% and 99% annual probability
- Highly Likely: 100% probability

Jurisdiction	Self-Assessment
Lea County (Unincorporated Area)	Possible
Eunice	Possible
Hobbs	Possible
Jal	Possible
Lovington	Possible
Tatum	Possible

5.4.6 Vulnerability and Impact

People

Extreme heat can affect people's health and leads to higher incidents of heat stroke, and even loss of human life. Staying hydrated and avoiding strenuous exercise outdoors during extreme heat patterns can prevent adverse health risks. Individuals with underlying health issues or those located in rural areas may be vulnerable due to medical access issues; overall 11% of the county population is considered elderly and 12% have some sort of disability (which based on land use and development trends is expected to remain static) and could be disproportionately impacted than residents under the age of 65 and/or those without a disability. According to the National Risk Index (NRI) Report for Lea County. According to the National Risk Index Report for Lea County (Appendix H) Social groups in Lea County, NM have a Very High susceptibility to the adverse impacts of natural hazards when compared to the rest of the United States.

Built Environment

Updating building codes and landscape best management practices can increase energy efficiency during extreme heat phases. Local governments could provide public drinking fountains, cooling shelters, and swimming pools to keep individuals cooled off.

Economy

All jurisdictions in the County are vulnerable to extreme heat whereas employees are less likely to be productive during extreme heat events. Lower productivity levels are associated with heat exhaustion.

Agriculture

Livestock are susceptible to heat-related illnesses during bouts of extreme heat. In addition, crop yields may be negatively impacted if extreme heat occurs during key development stages. This could negatively impact approximately 10% of each jurisdiction's economic stability.

Natural Environment

When trees are replaced with impervious surfaces and materials in urban areas it contributes to the heat island effect. Urban forests (street trees and wooded areas) can mitigate heat islands, reducing local air temperatures by up to 9°Farenheit.[1]

Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

Extreme heat does not pose a significant risk to Lea County or its participating jurisdictions' facilities. Extreme heat hazard could be mitigated by providing generators to minimize disruption to critical facility cooling centers as well as providing back up power to various other critical facilities that may experience brown and black outs due to unprecedented energy consumption during extreme heat events

Land Use & Development Trends

Lea County and its participating jurisdictions' predominant growth area is residential housing. The effects of climate change currently do not affect the impacts of this hazard. While there is uncertainty in projecting future changes, there is high confidence in understanding the effect of human activities changing the climate in unprecedented ways. Lea County and its participating jurisdictions will make efforts to incorporate new and relevant data as it becomes available in predicting long term future impacts at the local level.

5.5 Severe Storms

5.5.1 Background

Severe Storms can produce a variety of accompanying hazards including wind hail, and lightning. Although severe storms affect a small area, it is dangerous and may cause substantial property damage.

Three conditions need to occur for a thunderstorm to form. First, it needs moisture to form clouds and rain. Second, it needs unstable air, such as warm air that can rise rapidly (this often referred to as the "engine" of the storm). Third, thunderstorms need a lift, which comes in the form of cold or warm fronts, sea breezes, mountains, or the sun's heat. When these conditions occur simultaneously, air masses of varying temperatures meet, and a thunderstorm is formed. These storm events can occur singularly, in lines, or in clusters. Furthermore, they can move through an area very quickly or linger for several hours.

According to the National Weather Service, more than 100,000 thunderstorms occur each year, though only about 10 percent of these storms are classified as "severe." A severe thunderstorm occurs when

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Extreme Heat Can Impact Our Health in Many Ways. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/pubs/EXTREME-HEAT-Final_508.pdf

the storm produces at least one of these three elements: 1) hail at least one inch in diameter, 2) a tornado, or 3) winds of at least 58 miles per hour.

Thunderstorm events have the capability of producing straight-line winds that can cause severe destruction to communities and threaten the safety of a population. Such wind events, sometimes separate from a thunderstorm event, are common throughout the County. Therefore, high winds are also reported in this section.

Downbursts are also possible with thunderstorm events. Such events are an excessive burst of wind more than 125 miles per hour. They are often misidentified as tornadoes. Downbursts are caused by down drafts from the base of a convective thunderstorm cloud. It occurs when rain-cooled air within the cloud becomes heavier than its surroundings. Thus, air rushes towards the ground in a destructive yet isolated manner. There are two types of downbursts. Downbursts less than 2.5 miles wide, duration less than 5 minutes, and winds up to 168 miles per hour are called "microbursts." Larger events greater than 2.5 miles at the surface and longer than 5 minutes with winds up to 130 miles per hour are referred to as "macrobursts." Hailstorms are a potentially damaging outgrowth of severe storms. Early in the developmental stages of a hailstorm, ice crystals form within a low-pressure front due to the rapid rising of warm air into the upper atmosphere and the subsequent cooling of the air mass. Frozen droplets gradually accumulate on the ice crystals until they develop to a sufficient weight and fall as precipitation. Hail typically takes the form of spheres or irregularly shaped masses greater than 0.75 inches in diameter. The size of hailstones is a direct function of the size and severity of the storm. High velocity updraft winds are required to keep hail in suspension in thunderclouds. The strength of the updraft is a function of the intensity of heating at the Earth's surface. Higher temperature gradients relative to elevation above the surface result in increased suspension time and hailstone size. **Table 5-8** shows the TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale which is a way of measuring hail severity.

Table 5-8: TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale

	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (mm)*	Probable Kinetic Energy, J- m^2	mm to inch conversion (inches)	Typical Damage Impacts
H0	Hard Hail	5	0-20	0 - 0.2	No damage
H1	Potentially Damaging	5-15	>20	0.2 - 0.6	Slight general damage to plants, crops
H2	Significant	10-20	>100	0.4 - 0.8	Severe damage to fruit, crops, vegetation
H3	Severe	20-30	>300	0.8 - 1.2	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
H4	Severe	25-40	>500	1.0 - 1.6	Widespread glass damage, vehicle bodywork damage
H5	Destructive	30-50	>800	1.2 - 2.0	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	40-60		1.6 - 2.4	Bodywork of grounded aircraft dented; brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	50-75		2.0 - 3.0	Severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
H8	Destructive	60-90		1.6 - 3.5	(Severest recorded in the British Isles) Severe damage to aircraft bodywork

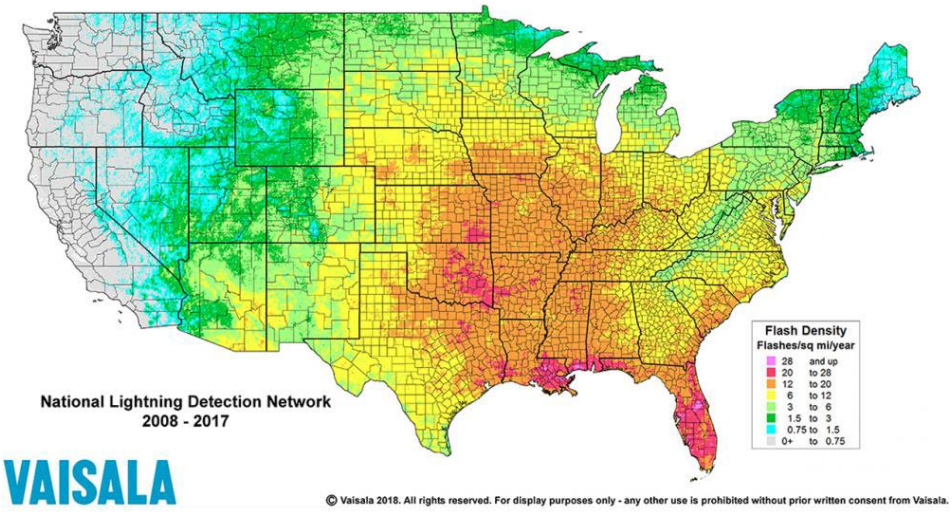
	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (mm)*	Probable Kinetic Energy, J- m^2	mm to inch conversion (inches)	Typical Damage Impacts
H9	Super Hailstorms	75-100		3.0 - 3.9	Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open
H10	Super Hailstorms	>100			Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

Source: http://www.torro.org.uk/site/hscale.php

Lightning is a discharge of electrical energy resulting from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm, creating a "bolt" when the buildup of charges becomes strong enough. This flash of light usually occurs within the clouds or between the clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning can reach temperatures approaching 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Lightning rapidly heats the sky as it flashes but the surrounding air cools following the bolt. This rapid heating and cooling of the surrounding air causes thunder which often accompanies lightning strikes. While most often affiliated with severe thunderstorms, lightning may also strike outside of heavy rain and might occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.

Lightning strikes occur in small, localized areas. For example, they may strike a building, electrical transformer, or even a person. According to the National Center for Biotechnology Information, lightning injures an average of 400 people and kills 40 people each year in the United States. Direct lightning strikes also can cause severe damage to buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure by igniting a fire. Lightning is also responsible for igniting wildfires that can result in widespread damage to property.

Figure 5-4 shows a lightning flash density map for the years 2008-2017 based upon data provided by Vaisala's U.S. National Lightning Detection Network (NLDN®).



Source: Vaisala United States National Lightning Detection Network

Figure 5-4: Lightning Flash Density in the United States

5.5.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Severe storms occur throughout the year in Lea County and its participating jurisdictions. Thunderstorms, high, and high winds can affect any size area from a county, region, or isolated pockets of city or neighborhood. In contrast, lightning will strike a single point. It is not often that multiple strikes will hit and damage people and property in one severe storm event. Hail will occur in small pockets of an accompanying storm. **Figure 5-5** shows locations of reported hail (measurements are 0.75" or greater) and high wind events (measurements of wind speed greater than 50 knots). Currently a map depicting lightning strike locations is not available.

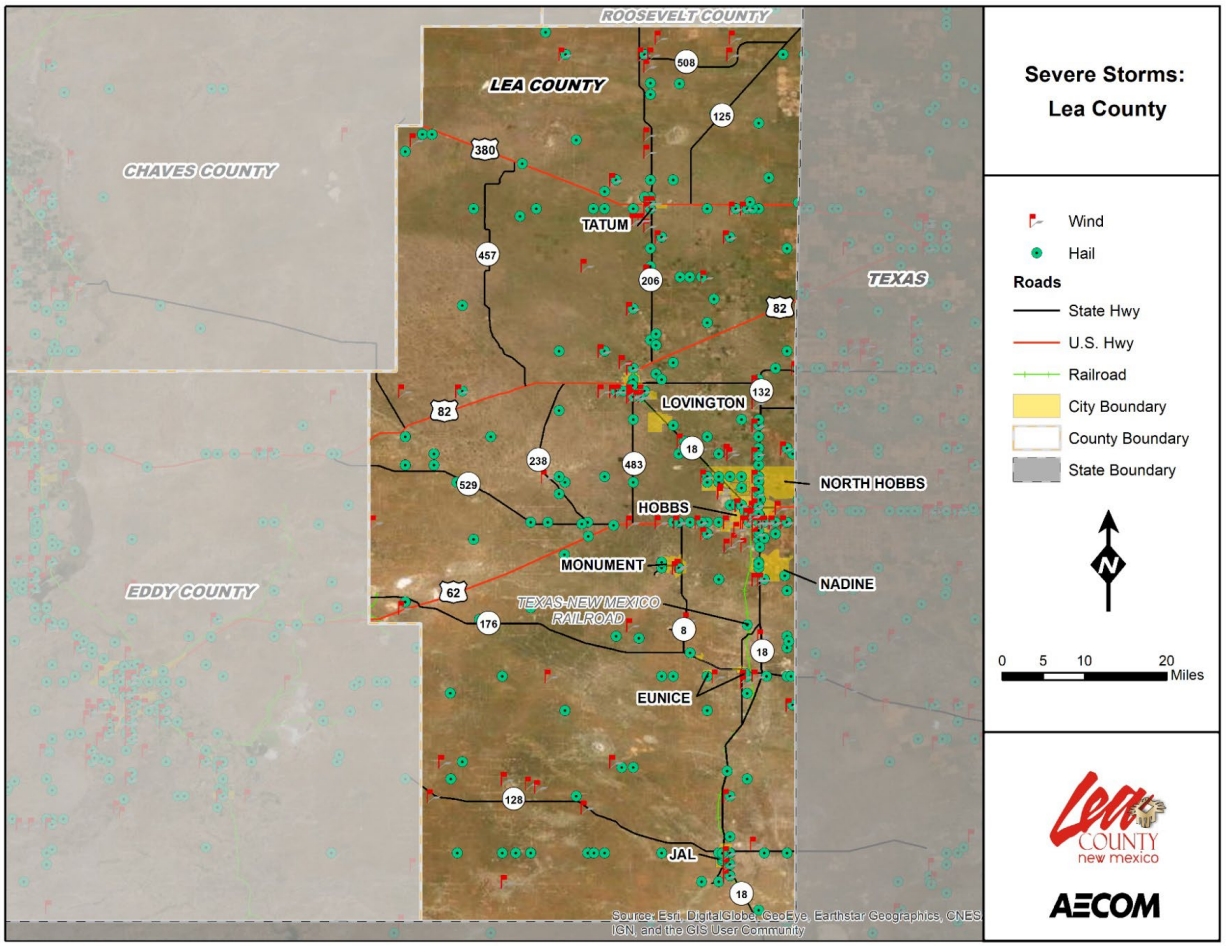


Figure 5-5: Severe Storms – Lea County

5.5.3 Extent

Thunderstorm extent is defined by the number of thunder events and wind speeds reported. Windstorms are defined as sustained wind speeds of 40 mph or greater, lasting for 1 hour or longer, or winds of 58 mph or greater for any duration. According to a 71-year history from the National Climatic Data Center, the strongest recorded wind event in the Region was reported on August 21, 2021, at 83 knots (approximately 95 mph), as shown in **Table 5-9**. It should be noted that future events may exceed these historical occurrences.

Table 5-9: Maximum Recorded Thunderstorm Wind

Location	Date	Type	Mag
Lea County	7/11/1992	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG
Eunice	6/3/2018	Thunderstorm Wind	62 kts. EG
Hobbs	8/21/2021	Thunderstorm Wind	83 kts. EG
Jal	6/14/2009	Thunderstorm Wind	78 kts. EG
Lovington	6/5/2003	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG
Tatum	3/23/2007	Thunderstorm Wind	71 kts. EG

Hail can vary in size from less than 1 inch to several inches in diameter and can cause severe damage to crop and property. Damage depends on the size, duration, and intensity of hail precipitation. Individuals who do not seek shelter could face severe injury. Automobiles and aircraft are particularly susceptible to damage. Effects of other hazards associated with thunderstorms (high winds, intense precipitation, and lightning) often occur concurrently because hail precipitation usually occurs during severe storms.

Lea County has experienced hail ranging from 0.75 to 4.50 inches in diameter. No deaths and no injuries have been recorded in the County. Lea County's worst hailstorm occurred on June 6, 2005. Severe thunderstorms brought a round of destructive hailstorms to parts of southeastern New Mexico during the late afternoon of the 6th. Giant baseball to softball size hailstones and winds that gusted up to 70 MPH caused about two million dollars' worth of property damage in central Lea County. The City of Lovington was hardest hit, with more than 600 vehicles severely damaged along with almost 2,000 structures. The Lovington Police Department reported giant hail just north of Lovington. Softball size hail combined with severe wind gusts to damage structures and vehicles. The largest hail and the most intense winds occurred over less populated areas just outside of the city's limits (the largest observed in the County).

This hail would cause widespread damage to property and crops. Hail can be produced during many distinct types of storms. Typically, hail occurs with severe storms. The size of hail is estimated by comparing it with a known object. During most hailstorms, hail is produced in a variety of sizes, and only the very largest hail stones pose serious risk to people who are exposed. The maximum recorded hail size in each jurisdiction is shown in **Table 5-10**.

Table 5-10: Maximum Recorded Hail Size

Location	Date	Type	Mag
Lea County	4/24/1992	Hail	1.75 in.
Eunice	4/11/2009	Hail	3.00 in.

Location	Date	Type	Mag
Hobbs	5/29/1995	Hail	3.50 in.
Jal	6/14/2009	Hail	4.25 in.
Lovington	6/6/2005	Hail	4.50 in.
Tatum	3/23/2007	Hail	2.75 in.

Because lightning damage is often unreported, statistics vary considerably. The insurance industry estimates that 6.5 percent of all property and casualty claims are related to lightning strikes. While it is difficult to quantify lightning losses, it is estimated that $4 to $5 billion in damage occurs each year across the United States. Likewise, the cost of lightning protection to safeguard critical equipment and facilities from lightning strikes during severe weather is enormous. Each year, lightning strikes across the United States are responsible for an average of between 55 and 60 fatalities, several hundred injuries, and billions of dollars in property damage. Many case histories show observed heart damage, inflated lungs, and brain damage in lightning-related fatalities. Many individuals who have survived lightning strikes report a loss of consciousness, amnesia, paralysis, and burns. Death and injury to livestock and other animals; thousands of forest and brush fires; and damage to buildings, communications systems, power lines, and electrical systems are also the result of lightning.

Lea County's worst lightning event lightning event occurred on August 8, 1996, when two employees of Lea County Co-op Electric were killed by lightning while attempting to repair lines that had been disabled during a previous storm. Since there were no witnesses of the incident it was first thought the two men had been electrocuted by the lines on which they were working, however, a subsequent investigation ruled out this possibility. People in the area noted a couple of close lightning strikes, and with other evidence, it was surmised that the two were lightning strike victims. The worst-case scenario for lightning strikes would be a strike in a large group of people, such as at an outdoor sporting event or concert. Numerous injuries or deaths could occur. There have been three lightning events reported in Lea County since 1950.

The lightning event is noted in **Table 5-11**. No lightning events have been reported for: Eunice, Jal, Tatum, or other areas in Lea County.

Table 5-11: Lightning Events in Lea County

Location	Date	Type	Mag
Lea County	-	Lightning	-
Eunice	-	Lightning	-
Hobbs	8/12/1997	Lightning	$3,00 Property Damage
Jal	-	Lightning	-
Lovington	8/8/1996	Lightning	2 deaths
Tatum	-	Lightning	-

5.5.4 Historical Occurrences

According to NCDC, there have been 467 reported thunderstorms, lightning, and hail events since 1996 in Lea County. These events caused over $36 million in property damage and approximately $20,000

thousand in crop damage. There were no reports of injuries and 2 fatalities. The following historical occurrences have been identified based on the NCDC Storm Events database **Table 5-12** from 1996-2021. Due to a large reporting frequency the years 2005-2021 are continued in Appendix I. It should be noted that only those historical occurrences listed in the NCDC database are shown here and that other, unrecorded, or unreported events may have occurred within the planning area during this period.

Table 5-12: Historical Occurrences of Thunderstorm, Lightning, Hail (1996-2021)

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Damage Property	Damage Crop
Hobbs	5/24/1996	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Maljamar	5/24/1996	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	5/24/1996	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/25/1996	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	5/25/1996	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/25/1996	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/25/1996	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/25/1996	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/25/1996	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	5/25/1996	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	5/25/1996	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/25/1996	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/25/1996	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/25/1996	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10000	0.00K
Lovington	5/29/1996	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/29/1996	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/29/1996	Hail	1.5	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	5/29/1996	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	5/29/1996	Hail	2	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	5/30/1996	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	6/2/1996	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5000	0.00K
Monument	6/2/1996	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2000	0.00K
Tatum	6/2/1996	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Maljamar	6/10/1996	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	6/25/1996	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	20000	0.00K
Tatum	7/31/1996	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	8/8/1996	Lightning		2	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Damage Property	Damage Crop
Jal	8/19/1996	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	9/17/1996	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Crossroads	4/22/1997	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	4/24/1997	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	4/24/1997	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	4/24/1997	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	4/24/1997	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	5/6/1997	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/6/1997	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/28/1997	Hail	2.5	0	0	27000000	0.00K
Eunice	5/28/1997	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	15000	0.00K
Eunice	5/29/1997	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	5/29/1997	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	6/11/1997	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Crossroads	6/11/1997	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	6/11/1997	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	200000	0.00K
Jal	6/11/1997	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	6/11/1997	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	3000	0.00K
Hobbs	6/14/1997	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1000	0.00K
Tatum	7/5/1997	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	7/5/1997	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	30000	0.00K
McDonald	7/5/1997	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	10000
Jal	7/31/1997	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5000	0.00K
Hobbs	8/12/1997	Lightning		0	0	3000	0.00K
Lovington	10/7/1997	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	3000	0.00K
Lovington	10/7/1997	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10000	0.00K
Hobbs	3/17/1998	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	5/19/1998	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	5/25/1998	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/26/1998	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	5/26/1998	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Monument	5/26/1998	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Damage Property	Damage Crop
Hobbs	9/9/1998	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1000	0.00K
Hobbs	9/9/1998	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	10/27/1998	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
McDonald	10/27/1998	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5000	0.00K
Bennett	10/30/1998	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	10/30/1998	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2000	0.00K
Jal	10/30/1998	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	10/30/1998	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	10/30/1998	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Nadine	10/30/1998	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	3/17/1999	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	3/17/1999	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	3/17/1999	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	3/17/1999	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	4/30/1999	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	4/30/1999	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Nadine	4/30/1999	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	5/24/1999	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2000	0.00K
Tatum	5/24/1999	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2000	0.00K
Eunice	5/24/1999	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Maljamar	6/2/1999	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Maljamar	6/2/1999	Hail	2	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Maljamar	6/2/1999	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	6/2/1999	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Buckeye	6/2/1999	Hail	1.25	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Maljamar	6/8/1999	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	6/11/1999	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	7/14/1999	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10000	0.00K
Hobbs	9/7/1999	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	15000	0.00K
Lovington	4/30/2000	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	6/19/2000	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	10/17/2000	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Damage Property	Damage Crop
Jal	10/21/2000	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Caprock	3/7/2001	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	5/11/2001	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	5/11/2001	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	5/11/2001	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	6/23/2001	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	6/23/2001	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	6/23/2001	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	6/23/2001	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	7000	0.00K
Lovington	9/21/2001	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	4/26/2002	Hail	2.75	0	0	5000	0.00K
Jal	4/26/2002	Hail	2.75	0	0	10000	0.00K
Jal	4/26/2002	Hail	2	0	0	3000	0.00K
Nadine	5/5/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/5/2002	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	5/10/2002	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	5/10/2002	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	5/10/2002	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	5/10/2002	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	6/9/2002	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	6/13/2002	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	6/19/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	6/19/2002	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Knowles	7/6/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	8/1/2002	Thunderstorm Wind	62	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	8/29/2002	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	10/1/2002	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	10/1/2002	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	10/1/2002	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	10/1/2002	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	10/2/2002	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	10/2/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Damage Property	Damage Crop
Hobbs	10/2/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	10/2/2002	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	10/8/2002	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	10/28/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	6/3/2003	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	6/5/2003	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	6/5/2003	Thunderstorm Wind	65	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	6/5/2003	Thunderstorm Wind	57	0	0	5000	0.00K
Hobbs	6/9/2003	Thunderstorm Wind	57	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Monument	6/13/2003	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Buckeye	6/20/2003	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	6/20/2003	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	9/9/2003	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	4/3/2004	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	4/3/2004	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	4/3/2004	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	4/8/2004	Hail	1.75	0	0	25000	0.00K
Caprock	4/8/2004	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Caprock	4/8/2004	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	4/19/2004	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	4/19/2004	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Crossroads	4/30/2004	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Crossroads	4/30/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	5/9/2004	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	5/9/2004	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Caprock	5/20/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	6/16/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	20000	0.00K
Tatum	6/16/2004	Hail	2.5	0	0	5000	0.00K
Hobbs	6/18/2004	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	6/18/2004	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	6/18/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	6/24/2004	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Damage Property	Damage Crop
Hobbs	6/24/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	6/24/2004	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	7/6/2004	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	7/7/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	57	0	0	50000	0.00K
Tatum	7/18/2004	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	7/18/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	15000	0.00K
Crossroads	8/4/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	200000	0.00K
Jal	8/12/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	8/21/2004	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	9/21/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	15000	0.00K
Lovington	9/22/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	10/4/2004	Hail	1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	10/5/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	50000	0.00K
Tatum	10/5/2004	Hail	1.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	10/5/2004	Hail	0.88	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	5/6/2005	Hail	1.25	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

*Preliminary Data

5.5.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of future Severe Storms (which takes into consideration overall climate change predictions for New Mexico) is shown in the table below, by jurisdiction.

Definitions for Descriptors Used for Probability of Future Hazard Occurrences

- Unlikely: Less than 1% annual probability
- Possible: Between 1% and 10% annual probability
- Likely: Between 10% and 99% annual probability
- Highly Likely: 100% probability

Jurisdiction	Probability
Lea County (Unincorporated Area)	Likely
Eunice	Likely
Hobbs	Likely
Jal	Likely
Lovington	Likely
Tatum	Likely

5.5.6 Vulnerability and Impact

People

Severe storms are associated with hazards such as high wind, thunderstorms, lightning, and hail. High wind can cause trees to fall and potentially result in injuries or death and lightning can lead to house fires and severe injury. Hail can cause injury as well as severe property damage to homes and automobiles. All jurisdictions in the County are vulnerable to this impact; overall 15% of the county population is without access to a smartphone (which based on development trends is expected to remain static) and could be disproportionately impacted than residents without access to emergency alerts to severe storms. According to the National Risk Index (NRI) Report for Lea County. According to the National Risk Index Report for Lea County (Appendix H) Social groups in Lea County, NM have a Very High susceptibility to the adverse impacts of natural hazards when compared to the rest of the United States. -

First Responders

First responders can be impacted in the same way as the public. Downed trees, power lines and flood waters may prevent access to areas in need which prolongs response time.

Continuity of Operations

Severe storm events can result in a loss of power which may impact operations. Downed trees, power lines and flash flooding may prevent access to critical facilities and/or emergency equipment.

Built Environment

Severe storm events can cause damage to commercial buildings and homes due to high winds, lightning strikes, and hail. Heavy rains associated with thunderstorm events may also lead to flash flooding which can damage roads and bridges.

Economy

Economic damage includes property damage from wind, thunderstorms, lightning, and hail, and includes intangibles such as business interruption and additional living expenses. This could negatively impact approximately 10% of each jurisdiction's economic stability.

Natural Environment

Severe storms have a significant impact on the environment. One of the most dangerous outcomes for the environment is when lightning causes sparks to flare up in surrounding forests or immense shrubs. This is often the cause of bush fires, which then spread quickly due to the fast winds that accompany the storms. High winds can also damage crops and trees. Flooding can kill animals and cause soil erosion.

Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

All infrastructure and critical facilities are equally at risk since severe storms indiscriminately affect the entire planning area.

Land Use & Development Trends

Increased residential growth will not increase Lea County or its participating jurisdictions' vulnerability and risk severe storms if the residential structures continue to be built under currently adopted international and state building codes. Any buildings or infrastructure built in the future will have the same risk as other buildings or infrastructure built within the planning area. The effects of climate

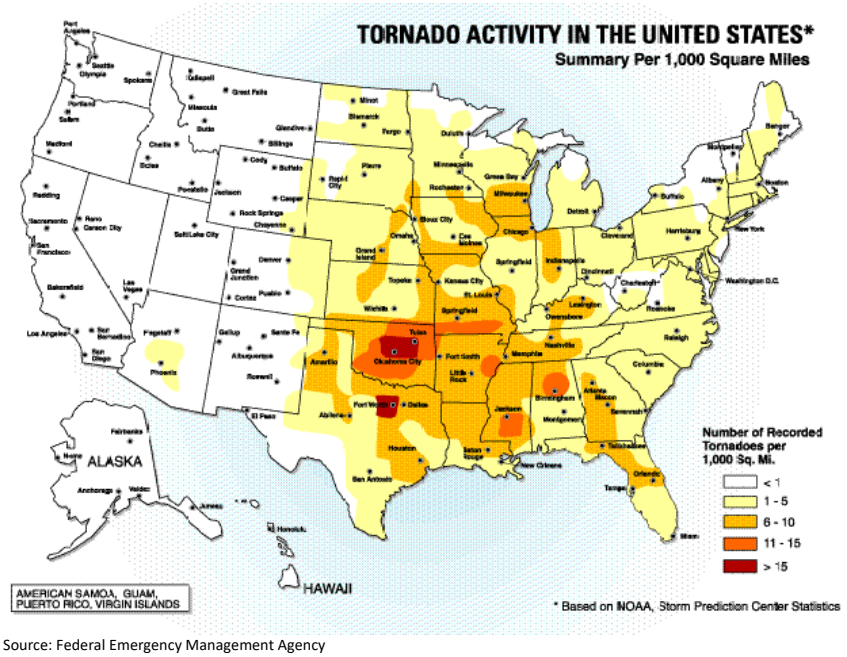
change currently do not affect the impacts of this hazard. While there is uncertainty in projecting future changes, there is high confidence in understanding the effect of human activities changing the climate in unprecedented ways. Lea County and its participating jurisdictions will make efforts to incorporate new and relevant data as it becomes available in predicting future impacts at the local level.

5.6 Tornado

5.6.1 Background

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

Each year, an average of over 1200 tornadoes are reported nationwide, resulting in an average of 80 deaths and 1,500 injuries. **Figure 5-6** shows tornado activity in the United States based on the number of recorded tornadoes per 1,001,000 square miles (about the area of Yosemite National Park)



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Figure 5-6: Tornado Activity in the United States

Tornadoes are more likely to occur during the months of March through May and are most likely to form in the late afternoon and early evening. Most tornadoes are a few dozen yards wide and touch down briefly, but even small short-lived tornadoes can inflict tremendous damage. Highly destructive tornadoes may carve out a path over a mile wide and several miles long.

The destruction caused by tornadoes ranges from light to inconceivable depending on the intensity, size, and duration of the storm. Typically, tornadoes cause the greatest damage to structures of light construction, including residential dwellings (particularly mobile homes). Tornadic magnitude is reported according to Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Scales. Tornado magnitudes prior to 2005 were determined using the traditional version of the Fujita Scale (**Table 5-13**). Tornado magnitudes were determined in 2005 and later were determined using the Enhanced Fujita Scale (**Table 5-14**).

Table 5-13: The Fujita Scale (Effective Prior to 2005)

F-Scale Number	Intensity	Wind Speed	Type of Damage Done
F0	GALE TORNADO	40–72 MPH	Some damage to chimneys; branches off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees; damages to sign boards.
F1	MODERATE TORNADO	73–112 MPH	The lower limit is the beginning of hurricane wind speed; peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off the roads; attached garages may be destroyed.
F2	SIGNIFICANT TORNADO	113–157 MPH	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
F3	SEVERE TORNADO	158–206 MPH	Roof and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted.
F4	DEVASTATING TORNADO	207–260 MPH	Well-constructed houses levelled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown, and large missiles generated.
F5	INCREDIBLE TORNADO	261–318 MPH	Sturdy frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distances to disintegrate; automobile sized missiles fly more than 100 meters (about the length of a football field); trees debarked; steel re-enforced concrete structures severely damaged.
F6	INCONCEIVABLE TORNADO	319–379 MPH	These winds are very unlikely. The small area of damage they might produce would not be recognizable along with the mess produced by F4 and F5 wind that would surround the F6 winds. Missiles, such as cars and refrigerators would do serious secondary damage that could not be directly identified as F6 damage. If this level is ever achieved, evidence for it might only be found in some manner of ground swirl pattern, for it may never be identifiable through engineering studies.

Source: National Weather Service

Table 5-14: The Enhanced Fujita Scale (Effective 2005 and Later)

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

Source: National Weather Service

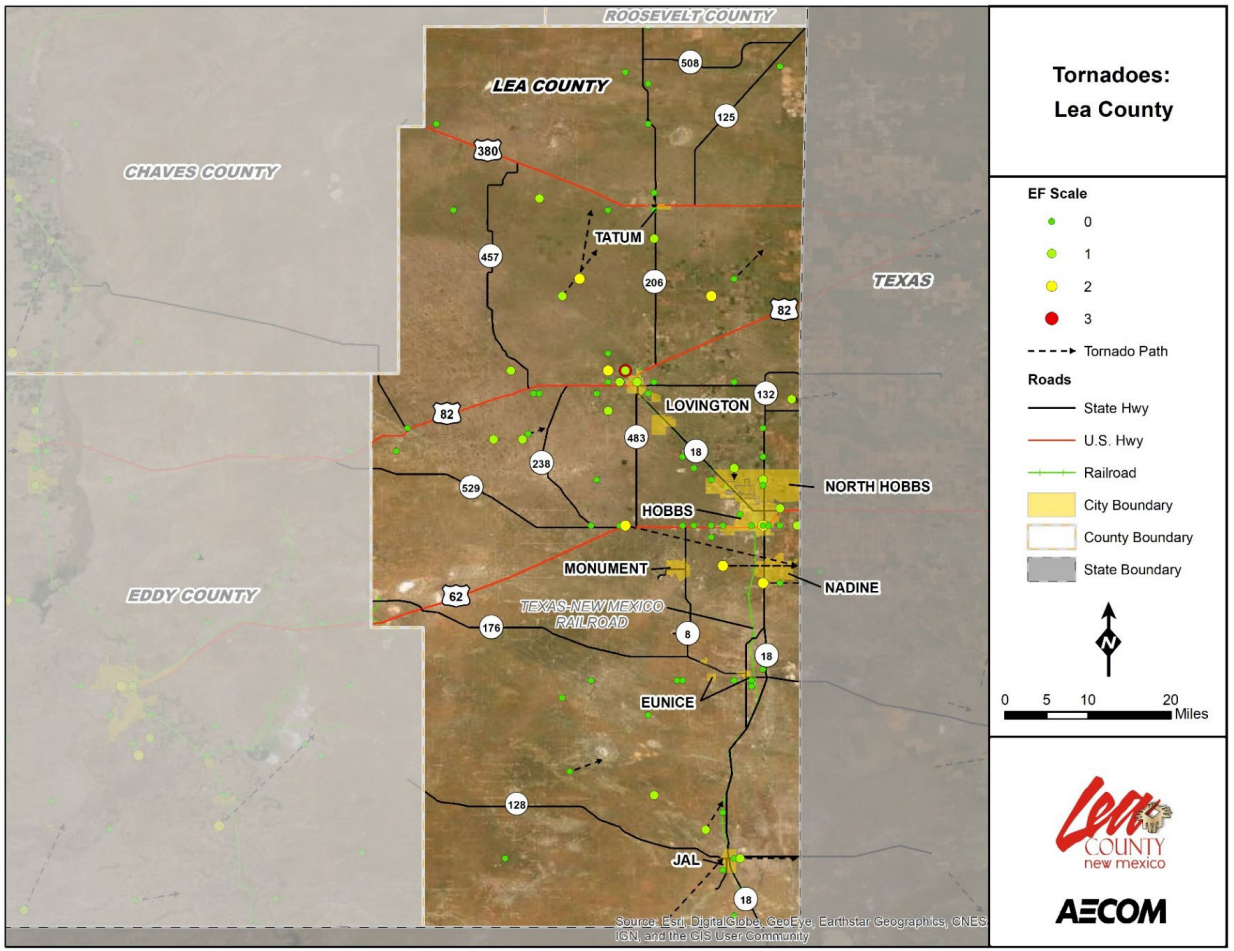


Figure 5-7: Tornado Hazard Areas – Lea County

5.6.2 Location and Spatial Extent

Tornadoes occur throughout the state of New Mexico, and thus in Lea County. Tornadoes typically impact a small area, but damage may be extensive. Event locations are completely random, and it is not possible to predict specific areas that are more susceptible to tornado strikes over time, though due to population density, (especially in Lea County) tornadoes may be reported more frequently in higher populated areas than more rural locations due to lack of observance of the event and/or reported damages. Therefore, it is assumed that the County is uniformly exposed to this hazard.

5.6.3 Extent

The extent of tornadoes can be defined by the maximum tornado magnitude. **Table 5-15** notes the maximum tornado magnitude recorded in each jurisdiction.

Table 5-15: Maximum Recorded Tornado Magnitude

Location	Date	Magnitude
Lea County (Unincorporated Area)	5/17/1954	F3
Eunice	5/5/2015	EF0
Hobb	4/8/2004	F0
Jal	12/2/1997	F0
Lovington	3/12/2019	EF2
Tatum	3/12/2019	EF2

Source: National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center

5.6.4 Historical Occurrences

The following historical occurrences ranging from 1950 to 2021 have been identified based on the NCDC Storm Events database **Table 5-16**. There were 93 events reported; no deaths and 8 injuries occurred. It should be noted that only those historical occurrences listed in the NCDC database are shown here and that other, unrecorded, or unreported events may have occurred within the planning area during this timeframe.

Table 5-16: Historical Occurrences of Tornado (1950 to 2021)

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Damage Property	Damage Crops
Lea County	5/16/1954	Tornado	F1	0	0	250	0.00K
Lea County	5/16/1954	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/17/1954	Tornado	F3	0	0	30	0.00K
Lea County	5/17/1954	Tornado	F1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/29/1956	Tornado	F0	0	0	250	0.00K
Lea County	5/30/1957	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/30/1957	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/30/1957	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Damage Property	Damage Crops
Lea County	4/7/1959	Tornado	F1	0	0	2500	0.00K
Lea County	4/26/1960	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	7/24/1960	Tornado	F2	0	0	25000	0.00K
Lea County	5/30/1961	Tornado	F1	0	0	25000	0.00K
Lea County	6/7/1961	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	7/27/1962	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/8/1963	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	8/31/1963	Tornado	F1	0	0	2500	0.00K
Lea County	5/10/1966	Tornado	F0	0	0	250	0.00K
Lea County	5/26/1966	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/26/1966	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	8/7/1966	Tornado	F1	0	0	2500	0.00K
Lea County	5/10/1968	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	4/10/1969	Tornado	F1	0	2	25000	0.00K
Lea County	4/17/1970	Tornado	F1	0	0	2500	0.00K
Lea County	4/17/1970	Tornado	F1	0	0	2500	0.00K
Lea County	4/18/1970	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/25/1970	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/27/1970	Tornado	F1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/14/1971	Tornado	F1	0	0	250	0.00K
Lea County	6/14/1972	Tornado	F2	0	0	250	0.00K
Lea County	4/18/1973	Tornado	F1	0	0	250	0.00K
Lea County	7/23/1975	Tornado	F0	0	0	30	0.00K
Lea County	4/19/1977	Tornado	F1	0	0	25000	0.00K
Lea County	9/13/1977	Tornado	F0	0	0	250000	0.00K
Lea County	10/10/1978	Tornado	F1	0	0	25000	0.00K
Lea County	7/24/1979	Tornado	F0	0	0	2500	0.00K
Lea County	8/2/1979	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/27/1982	Tornado	F2	0	0	25000000	0.00K
Lea County	6/10/1982	Tornado	F0	0	0	30	0.00K
Lea County	5/30/1983	Tornado	F0	0	0	25000	0.00K
Lea County	5/19/1985	Tornado	F0	0	0	250000	0.00K

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Damage Property	Damage Crops
Lea County	6/5/1985	Tornado	F0	0	0	25000	0.00K
Lea County	7/24/1985	Tornado	F0	0	0	25000	0.00K
Lea County	7/1/1986	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/23/1987	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/25/1987	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/25/1987	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/25/1987	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/26/1987	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/30/1987	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	4/16/1988	Tornado	F1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/20/1988	Tornado	F0	0	1	250000	0.00K
Lea County	5/20/1988	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/11/1989	Tornado	F1	0	0	2500	0.00K
Lea County	6/10/1989	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	8/2/1989	Tornado	F1	0	0	25000	0.00K
Lea County	6/5/1991	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/5/1991	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/5/1991	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/5/1991	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/5/1991	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/5/1991	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/5/1991	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/6/1991	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/6/1991	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/6/1991	Tornado	F2	0	0	250000	0.00K
Lea County	6/6/1991	Tornado	F2	0	0	250000	0.00K
Lea County	6/6/1991	Tornado	F2	0	5	250000	0.00K
Lea County	6/6/1991	Tornado	F2	0	0	250000	0.00K
Lea County	6/6/1991	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	8/10/1991	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/13/1992	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/22/1992	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Damage Property	Damage Crops
Lea County	5/22/1992	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/22/1992	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/24/1992	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/1/1992	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/26/1994	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	9/7/1994	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/26/1995	Tornado	F1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	5/26/1995	Tornado	F1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/25/1995	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lea County	6/29/1995	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Crossroads	6/2/1996	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/6/1997	Tornado	F1	0	0	60000	0.00K
Tatum	5/8/1997	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/28/1997	Tornado	F0	0	0	20000	0.00K
Eunice	10/27/1998	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	4/30/1999	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	3/23/2007	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
McDonald	3/23/2007	Tornado	EF2	0	0	28000	0.00K
Crossroads	3/23/2007	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Crossroads	3/23/2007	Tornado	EF0	0	0	2000	0.00K
Teague	5/23/2014	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

5.6.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of future tornadoes (which takes into consideration overall climate change predictions for New Mexico) is shown in the table below, by jurisdiction.

Definitions for Descriptors Used for Probability of Future Hazard Occurrences

- Unlikely: Less than 1% annual probability of EF2 event
- Possible: Between 1% and 10% annual probability of EF2 event
- Likely: Between 10% and 99% annual probability of EF2 event
- Highly Likely: 100% probability of EF2 event

Jurisdiction	Probability
Lea County (Unincorporated Area)	Possible
City of Eunice	Possible

Jurisdiction	Probability
Town of Hobbs	Possible
Town of Jal	Possible
Town of Lovington	Possible
City of Tatum	Possible

5.6.6 Vulnerability and Impact

People

The rate of onset of tornado events is rapid, giving those in danger minimal time to seek shelter. The current average lead time according to NOAA is 13 minutes. Injury may result from the direct impact of a tornado, or it may occur afterward when people walk among debris and enter damaged buildings. Because tornadoes often damage power lines, gas lines, or electrical systems, there is a risk of fire, electrocution, or an explosion; 15% of the county population is without access to a smartphone and 17% of households live in pre-manufactured housing (which based on development trends is expected to remain static) and could disproportionately impact residents without access to emergency alerts to tornado, especially populations who live in mobile homes which are more susceptible to damage due to their lightweight construction and elevated profiles. According to the National Risk Index (NRI) Report for Lea County. According to the National Risk Index Report for Lea County (Appendix H). Social groups in Lea County, NM have a Very High susceptibility to the adverse impacts of natural hazards when compared to the rest of the United States.

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First Responders

Due to the rapid onset of tornado events, first responders could be critically affected by tornado events through direct impact of the tornado itself or injury received during response efforts. Response may be hindered as responders may be unable to access those affected if storm conditions persist or if they cannot safely enter affected areas. As mentioned above, a sizable percentage of tornado-related injuries are suffered during rescue attempts, cleanup, and other post-tornado activities due to walking among debris and entering damaged buildings.

Continuity of Operations

Continuity of operations could be impacted by a tornado. Personnel or families of personnel may be harmed which would limit their response capability. Critical facilities and resources could also be damaged or destroyed during a tornado.

Built Environment

The weakest tornadoes, EF0, can cause minor roof damage and strong tornadoes can destroy frame buildings and even severely damage steel reinforced concrete structures. Most building codes in the United States do not include provisions that provide protection against tornadic winds. Given the strength of the wind impact and construction techniques, buildings are vulnerable to direct impact, including potential destruction, from tornadoes and from wind borne debris that tornadoes turn into missiles. All jurisdictions in the County are vulnerable to building damage. Mobile homes are particularly susceptible to damage and fatalities during tornadoes. The City of Hobbs has the highest population of residents living in pre-manufactured housing (approximately 20%) that would be susceptible to structure loss.

Economy

The largest impact of tornadoes is the economic damage caused by widespread destruction along their paths. More directly, there are many people killed by these storms, and to a lesser extent pets and farm animals. The major damage is the complete destruction of homes, buildings, and farms, the wrecking of cars and trucks, and the loss of power distribution systems. Winds as high as 300 mph blow down walls, tear up trees, and throw debris in every direction at high speeds. Indirect losses include workers who cannot report to jobs and commercial entities that are closest to repairing damage.

Natural Environment

There is no defense for plants and animals from a direct impact from a tornado. Plants and animals in the path of the tornado will receive considerable damage or be killed. Strong tornados can shred trees and lift grass from the ground.

Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

All infrastructure and critical facilities are equally at risk since tornadoes indiscriminately affect the entire planning area.

Land Use & Development Trends

The County and its participating jurisdictions' predominant growth area is residential housing. Increased residential growth will increase the County and its participating jurisdictions' vulnerability and risk to tornadoes. Since tornadoes typically land, move on a path, and then dissipate, there is a high chance in a rural area that a tornado's path may not hit any structures or population. However, as the communities grow, the total area remains the same, and tornado activity remains constant, there is a greater chance structures and population will be exposed to a tornado. As the County and its participating jurisdictions grow, it will need to initiate more programs building tornado safe rooms and encouraging the construction of private safe rooms. Additionally, community and school safe rooms will need to be built based on projections of future population and not the current number. Any buildings or infrastructure built in the future will have the same risk as other buildings or infrastructure built within the planning area. The effects of climate change currently do not affect the impacts of this hazard. While there is uncertainty in projecting future changes, there is high confidence in understanding the effect of human activities changing the climate in unprecedented ways. Lea County and its participating jurisdictions will make efforts to incorporate new and relevant data as it becomes available in predicting future impacts at the local level.

5.7 Winter Storm

5.7.1 Background

A winter storm can range from moderate snow over a period of a few hours to blizzard conditions with blinding wind-driven snow that lasts for several days. Events may include snow, sleet, freezing rain, or a mix of these wintry forms of precipitation. Some winter storms might be large enough to affect several states, while others might affect only localized areas. Occasionally, heavy snow might also cause significant property damage, such as roof collapses on older buildings.

All winter storm events have the potential to present dangerous conditions to the affected area. Larger snowfalls pose a greater risk, reducing visibility due to blowing snow and making driving conditions treacherous. A heavy snow event is defined by the National Weather Service as an accumulation of 4 of

more inches in 12 hours or less. A blizzard is the most severe form of winter storm. It combines low temperatures, heavy snow, and winds of 35 miles per hour or more, which reduces visibility to a quarter mile or less for at least 3 hours. Winter storms are often accompanied by sleet, freezing rain, or an ice storm. Such freezing events are particularly hazardous as they create treacherous surfaces.

Ice storms are defined as storms with significant amounts of freezing rain and are a result of frigid air damming (CAD (Cold Air Damming)). CAD is a shallow, surface-based layer of cold, stably stratified air entrenched against the southern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. With warmer air above, falling precipitation in the form of snow melts, then becomes either super-cooled (liquid below the melting point of water) or re-freezes. In the former case, super-cooled droplets can freeze on impact (freezing rain), while in the latter case, the re-frozen water particles are ice pellets (or sleet). Sleet is defined as partially frozen raindrops or refrozen snowflakes that form into small ice pellets before reaching the ground. They typically bounce when they hit the ground and do not stick to the surface. However, it does accumulate like snow, posing similar problems and has the potential to accumulate into a layer of ice on surfaces. Conversely, freezing rain usually sticks to the ground, creating a sheet of ice on the roadways and other surfaces. All the winter storm elements – snow, low temperatures, sleet, ice, etcetera – have the potential to cause significant hazard to a community. Even small accumulations can down power lines and tree limbs and create hazardous driving conditions. Furthermore, communication and power may be disrupted for days.

5.7.2 Location and Spatial Extent

The entire continental United States is susceptible to winter storm events. Some winter storms may be large enough to affect several states, while others might affect limited, localized areas. The degree of exposure typically depends on the normal expected severity of local winter weather. The County is accustomed to severe winter weather conditions and often receives winter weather during the winter months. Given the atmospheric nature of the hazard, the entire region has uniform exposure to a winter storm.

5.7.3 Extent

Since 1950 there has been one extreme temperature event in the County. Arctic air overspread the region on 2/1/2011. Northeast winds of 30-45 mph with higher gusts combined with temperatures in the single digits to produce wind chill values of -15 to -35 degrees Fahrenheit. Average winter temperatures in the County are 56 degrees. Temperatures in the lower teens will trigger activation of warming centers in the county, which occurs a few times a year.

A deep upper-level trough dug into New Mexico and West Texas late on the 9th and into the 10th of January in 2021. This lifted moist air over frigid air at the surface causing heavy snow to develop in a band from far southeastern New Mexico, across the central and eastern Permian Basin. The maximum reported snowfall amounts are shown in **Table 5-17**. Verifiable data breaking down specific inches of snow at the jurisdictional level is not accessible. The participating jurisdictions do not anticipate future conditions that would fall outside these presently established extents. The maximum is 8 inches and the participating jurisdictions do not anticipate exceeding that amount.

Table 5-17: Maximum Reported Snowfall Amounts

Location	Date	Type	Mag
Lea County	01/09/2012	Winter Storm	4-5 in. of snow*
Eunice	01/09/2012	Winter Storm	4-5 in. of snow*

Hobbs	01/09/2021	Winter Storm	8 in. of snow*
Jal	01/09/2021	Winter Storm	7 in. of snow*
Lovington	01/09/2021	Winter Storm	7 in. of snow*
Tatum	12/23/2011	Winter Storm	8 in. of snow*

*Anecdotal estimates

Table 5-18: Reported Snowfall Amounts

Northern Lea County (zone)	11/2/2004	Local officials reported four to six inches snow accumulations near Tatum. This resulted in hazardous driving conditions as roads became snow packed and slick. Low visibilities also accompanied the heavy snow. Snow drifts reached depths of one foot.
Southern Lea County (zone)	12/23/2004	Accumulating snowfall additionally occurred over southern Lea County. Storm total snow accumulations totaled three inches at Jal.
Central Lea County (zone)	2/1/2005	Accumulating snowfall affected the far southeastern plains of New Mexico on the 1st. This occurred as a significant winter storm racked the adjacent counties of west Texas. Reported snow accumulations from central and southern Lea County included: Hobbs.....1 inch and Jal.....3 inches
Northern Lea County (zone)	3/15/2005	More significant snowfall occurred over northern Lea County on the 15th as a winter storm affected portions of the New Mexico plains. Between four- and five-inch snow accumulations were reported across northern Lea County from Caprock to Crossroads.
Northern Lea County (zone)	1/18/2007	Four inches of snow fell in Tatum.
Central Lea County (zone)	1/18/2007	New Mexico Highway 18 was closed between Lovington and the Texas state line.
Central Lea County (zone)	1/23/2007	Seven inches of snow fell in Nadine.
Central Lea County (zone)	1/23/2007	Five inches of snow fell in Jal.
Northern Lea County (zone)	12/1/2009	Two to four inches of snow fell in and near Tatum from 11/30/09 to 12/01/09 in northern Lea County.
Southern Lea County (zone)	12/3/2009	One half to one inch of snow fell in Jal from 12/03/09 to 12/04/09.
Central Lea County (zone)	12/4/2009	One to one and a half inches fell in Hobbs from 12/03/09 to 12/04/09.
Northern Lea County (zone)	12/4/2009	Two inches of snow fell in and near Tatum from 12/03/09 to 12/04/09.
Northern Lea County (zone)	12/29/2009	Four inches of snow accumulated in Tatum. Roads were snow packed and icy.
Northern Lea County (zone)	2/22/2010	Three to five inches of snow was reported in and around Tatum.

Northern Lea County (zone)	2/22/2010	Four inches of snow was reported in Tatum.
Southern Lea County (zone)	12/23/2011	The total snowfall at Jal was 4 inches.
Northern Lea County (zone)	12/23/2011	Snowfall was only 1-2 inches by early evening on the 23rd, but roads were closed over Lea County due to snowfall and subfreezing temperatures. The storm total snowfall reported for Tatum was 8 inches.
Central Lea County (zone)	12/23/2011	Snowfall totals were great enough by 714 PM CST on the 23rd over east central New Mexico for Highway 18 to be closed between Hobbs and Lovington. US (United States) Highway 62/180 between Hobbs and Carlsbad was closed by 825 PM CST. Total snowfall at Hobbs was 7 inches.
southern lea county (zone)	1/9/2012	4-5 inches of snowfall was estimated in southern Lea County.
Central Lea County (zone)	1/9/2012	Estimated 4 inches of snow fell by 1200 CST in Nadine, which is 7.8 miles south of Hobbs. The total snowfall was 15 inches, which was reported at 1900 CST.
Southern Lea County (zone)	1/3/2013	Four inches of snow reported in Jal.
Northern Lea County (zone)	11/22/2013	The public reported 3.8 inches of snowfall and 1/2 inch of ice in Tatum.
Central Lea County (zone)	12/26/2014	Eight inches of snow measured by the public in Queen.
Northern Lea County (zone)	2/26/2015	Five inches of snowfall reported in Tatum.
Southern Lea County (zone)	1/9/2021	Seven inches of snow was estimated to have fallen 21 miles west northwest of Jal.
Central Lea County (zone)	1/9/2021	Seven inches of snow was estimated to have fallen 8 miles southeast of Lovington.
Central Lea County (zone)	1/9/2021	Eight inches of snow was estimated to have fallen in Hobbs.

5.7.4 Historical Occurrences

According to the National Climatic Data Center, there have been 39 recorded winter storm events in the County since 1950 (Table 519).- These events reported no documented monetary losses and no reported deaths or injuries. Note that there may have been more events to occur before 2009 not reported on NCDC.

Table 5-19: Historical Occurrences of Winter Weather (1950 to 2021)

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Lea (zone)	1/6/1997	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Lea (zone)	12/20/1997	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Lea (zone)	12/22/1997	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Lea (zone)	12/25/1997	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Lea (zone)	12/11/1998	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	11/2/2004	Winter Weather		0	0	0	0
Southern Lea County (zone)	11/2/2004	Winter Weather		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	11/2/2004	Winter Weather		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	11/2/2004	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	12/22/2004	Winter Storm		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	12/22/2004	Winter Weather		0	0	0	0
Southern Lea County (zone)	12/23/2004	Winter Weather		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	2/1/2005	Winter Weather		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	3/15/2005	Winter Storm		0	0	0	0
Southern Lea County (zone)	1/18/2007	Winter Storm		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	1/18/2007	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	1/18/2007	Winter Storm		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	1/23/2007	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	1/23/2007	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	12/1/2009	Winter Storm		0	0	0	0
Southern Lea County (zone)	12/3/2009	Winter Weather		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	12/4/2009	Winter Weather		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	12/4/2009	Winter Weather		0	0	0	0

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Northern Lea County (zone)	12/29/2009	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	2/22/2010	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	2/22/2010	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Southern Lea County (zone)	12/23/2011	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	12/23/2011	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	12/23/2011	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Southern Lea County (zone)	1/9/2012	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	1/9/2012	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Southern Lea County (zone)	1/3/2013	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	11/22/2013	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	12/26/2014	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Northern Lea County (zone)	2/26/2015	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	2/4/2020	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Southern Lea County (zone)	1/9/2021	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	1/9/2021	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Central Lea County (zone)	1/9/2021	Heavy Snow		0	0	0	0
Total							

5.7.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of future Winter Storms (which takes into consideration overall climate change predictions for New Mexico) is shown in the table below, by jurisdiction. Though the frequency of events says winter weather events are likely, the jurisdictions have indicated that the probability of significant snow fall events are possible which is in line with the findings of New Mexico's Summary of Climate

Change Projections report (June 2023), "While these cold snaps are unlikely to disappear, there is a decreasing trend in the number of very cold with the statewide average of only 1 to 2 nights a year below freezing.~~.~~

Definitions for Descriptors Used for Probability of Future Hazard Occurrences

- Unlikely: Less than 1% annual probability
- Possible: Between 1% and 10% annual probability
- Likely: Between 10% and 99% annual probability
- Highly Likely: 100% probability

Jurisdiction	Probability
Lea County (Unincorporated Area)	Possible
City of Eunice	Possible
Town of Hobbs	Possible
Town of Jal	Possible
Town of Lovington	Possible
City of Tatum	Possible

5.7.6 Vulnerability and Impact

People

Winter storms are deceptive killers because most deaths are indirectly related to the storm event. The leading cause of death during winter storms is from automobile or other transportation accidents. Exhaustion and heart attacks caused by overexertion are the two causes of winter storm-related deaths.

Power outages during very frigid winter storm conditions can result in a potentially dangerous situation. Elderly people account for the largest percentage of hypothermia victims. In addition, if the power is out for an extended period, residents are forced to find alternative means to heat their homes. The danger arises from carbon monoxide released from improperly ventilated heating sources such as space or kerosene heaters, furnaces, and blocked chimneys. House fires also occur more frequently in the winter due to lack of proper safety precautions when using an alternative heating source. According to the FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT), approximately 60% of the households in the county are owner occupied and the remaining 40% are renters based on development trends is expected to remain static); this carries through the jurisdictions. ~~The City of Hobbs has a high density of renters, (approximately 35%) that~~These renters could be without access to alternative heating sources, leaving them vulnerable to hypothermia and/or seeking dangerous heating ~~.~~alternatives.

First Responders

Adverse impact expected to be severe for unprotected personnel and moderate to light for trained, equipped, and protected personnel.

Fire suppression during winter storms may present a great danger because water supplies may freeze, and it may be difficult for firefighting equipment to get to the fire.

Clearing ice- or snow-covered roads is also a problem; with limited equipment priority is given to main thoroughfares and secondary roads are untouched during the initial hours after a storm has passed.

Continuity of Operations

Winter storm events can result in a loss of power which may impact operations. All jurisdictions are equally vulnerable to loss of power in a winter event. Downed trees, power lines and icy road conditions may prevent access to critical facilities and/or emergency equipment.

Built Environment

Localized impact to facilities and infrastructure in the incident areas. Power lines and roads are most adversely affected.

Economy

Local economy and finances may be adversely affected, depending on damage. Utility companies will strive to restore power as quickly as possible; however, businesses without power may be forced to close for an extended period, resulting in financial losses for the local economy.

Natural Environment

Winter storm events may include ice or snow accumulation on trees which can cause large limbs, or even whole trees, to snap and potentially fall on residential homes, cars, or power lines. This potential for winter debris creates a dangerous environment to be outside in; significant injury may occur if a large limb snaps while a local resident is out driving or walking underneath it.

Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

All infrastructure and critical facilities such as above ground power lines and roads are equally at risk since winter storms indiscriminately affect the entire planning area.

Land Use & Development Trends

The County and its participating jurisdictions' predominant growth area is residential housing. Increased residential growth will not increase Lea County or its participating jurisdictions' vulnerability and risk to winter storms if the residential structures continue to be built under currently adopted international and state building codes, contemporary heating standards, and an appropriately accommodating power grid. Any buildings or infrastructure built in the future will have the same risk as other buildings or infrastructure built within the planning area. The effects of climate change currently do not affect the impacts of this hazard. While there is uncertainty in projecting future changes, there is high confidence in understanding the effect of human activities changing the climate in unprecedented ways. Lea County and its participating jurisdictions will make efforts to incorporate new and relevant data as it becomes available in predicting future impacts at the local level.

HYDROLOGIC HAZARDS

5.8 Flood

5.8.1 Background

According to the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), floods are the most common (and often most deadly) natural disasters in the United States. Floods result from excessive precipitation and can be classified under two categories: general floods, precipitation over a given river basin for an extended period along with storm-induced wave action, and flash floods, the product of heavy localized precipitation in a brief time over a given location. The severity of a flooding event is typically determined by a combination of several major factors, including stream and river basin topography and physiography, precipitation and weather patterns, recent soil moisture conditions, and the degree of vegetative clearing and impervious surface.

General floods are usually long-term events that may last for several days. The primary types of general flooding include riverine, coastal, and urban flooding. Riverine flooding is a function of excessive precipitation levels and water runoff volumes within a stream or river's watershed. Coastal flooding is typically a result of storm surge, wind-driven waves, and heavy rainfall produced by hurricanes, tropical storms, and other large coastal storms. Urban flooding occurs where manufactured development has obstructed the natural flow of water and decreased the ability of natural groundcover to absorb and retain surface water runoff.

Most flash flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms in a local area or by heavy rains associated with hurricanes and tropical storms. However, flash flooding events may also occur from a dam or levee failure within minutes or hours of heavy amounts of rainfall or from a sudden release of water held by a retention basin or other stormwater control facility. Although flash flooding occurs most often along mountain streams, it is also common in urbanized areas where much of the ground is covered by impervious surfaces.

The periodic flooding of lands adjacent to rivers, streams, and shorelines (land known as a floodplain) is a natural and inevitable occurrence that can be expected to take place based upon established recurrence intervals. The recurrence interval of a flood is defined as the average time interval, in years, expected between a flood event of a particular magnitude and an equal or larger flood. Flood magnitude increases with an increasing recurrence interval.

Floodplains are designated by the frequency of floods that is large enough to cover them. For example, the 10-year floodplain will be covered by the 10-year flood and the 100-year floodplain by the 100-year flood. Flood frequencies, such as the 100-year flood, are determined by plotting a graph of the size of all known floods for an area and determining how often floods of a particular size occur. Another way of expressing the flood frequency is the chance of occurrence each year, which is the percentage of the probability of flooding each year. For example, the 100-year flood has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year and the 500-year flood has a 0.2 percent chance of occurring in any given year.

5.8.2 Location and Extent

Many factors affect the type and severity of flooding within Lea County and its participating jurisdictions including topography, urban development and infrastructure, and geology. Flooding in mountainous or elevated areas is unusual because streams tend to be faster flowing and flood waters drain quickly. Anecdotal information exchange of past experiences among the jurisdictions led to conclusions regarding risk that may differ than what is presented on most current maps provided~~.~~

Intense flooding will create havoc in any jurisdiction affected. The predicative magnitude of these floods is indeterminate and can vary. ~~However, based on the variation of impacts, floods can cause minimal damage in the form of just inches of water to houses and critical facilities being completely submerged in over 12 feet of water.~~ The magnitude of these floods is indeterminate and varies; however, some areas have established a base flood elevation (BFE) to use as a determinate for construction and mitigation activities. Intense and widespread flooding can trap people and entire communities without basic goods or services. Any amount of damage can render a structure unusable for as long as recovery operation would take depending on the level of damage. For detailed flood info the existing FEMA study is available on FEMA Map Service Center (MSC.) and the communities Flood Insurance studies (FIS). https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch#searchresultsanchor https://msc.fema.gov/portal/advanceSearch#searchresultsanchor

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Table 5-20: Flood Zone Classifications

Zone Class	Description
Zone A	An area inundated by 1% annual chance of flooding, for which no BFEs (Base Flood Elevations) have been determined. (100-Year Floodplain)
Zone AE	An area inundated by 1% annual chance of flooding, for which BFEs have been determined. (100-Year Floodplain)
Zone X (shaded)	Areas of 500-year flood; areas of 100-year flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 100-year flood. An area inundated by 0.2% annual chance of flooding.

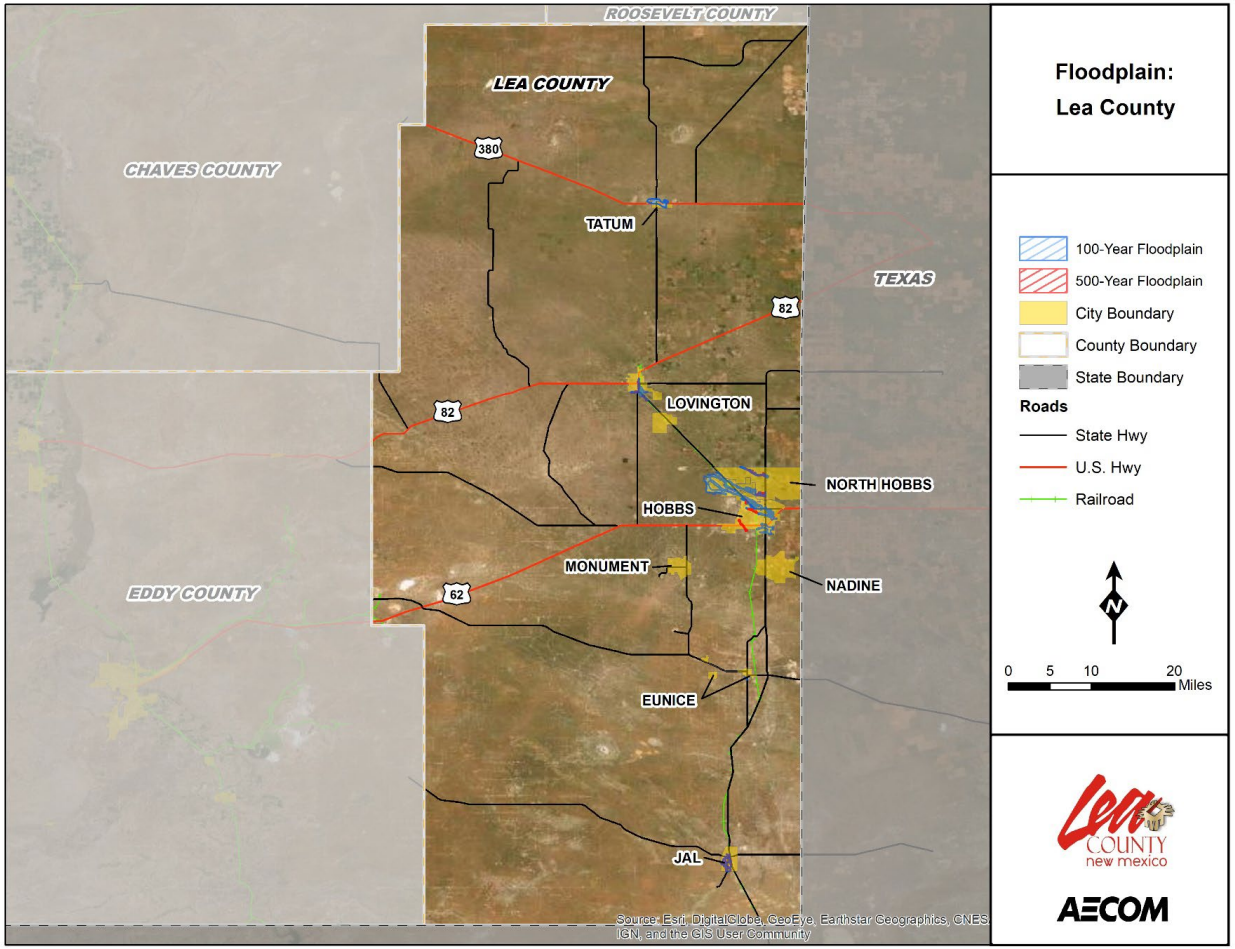

Figure 5-8: Flood Hazard Areas – Lea County

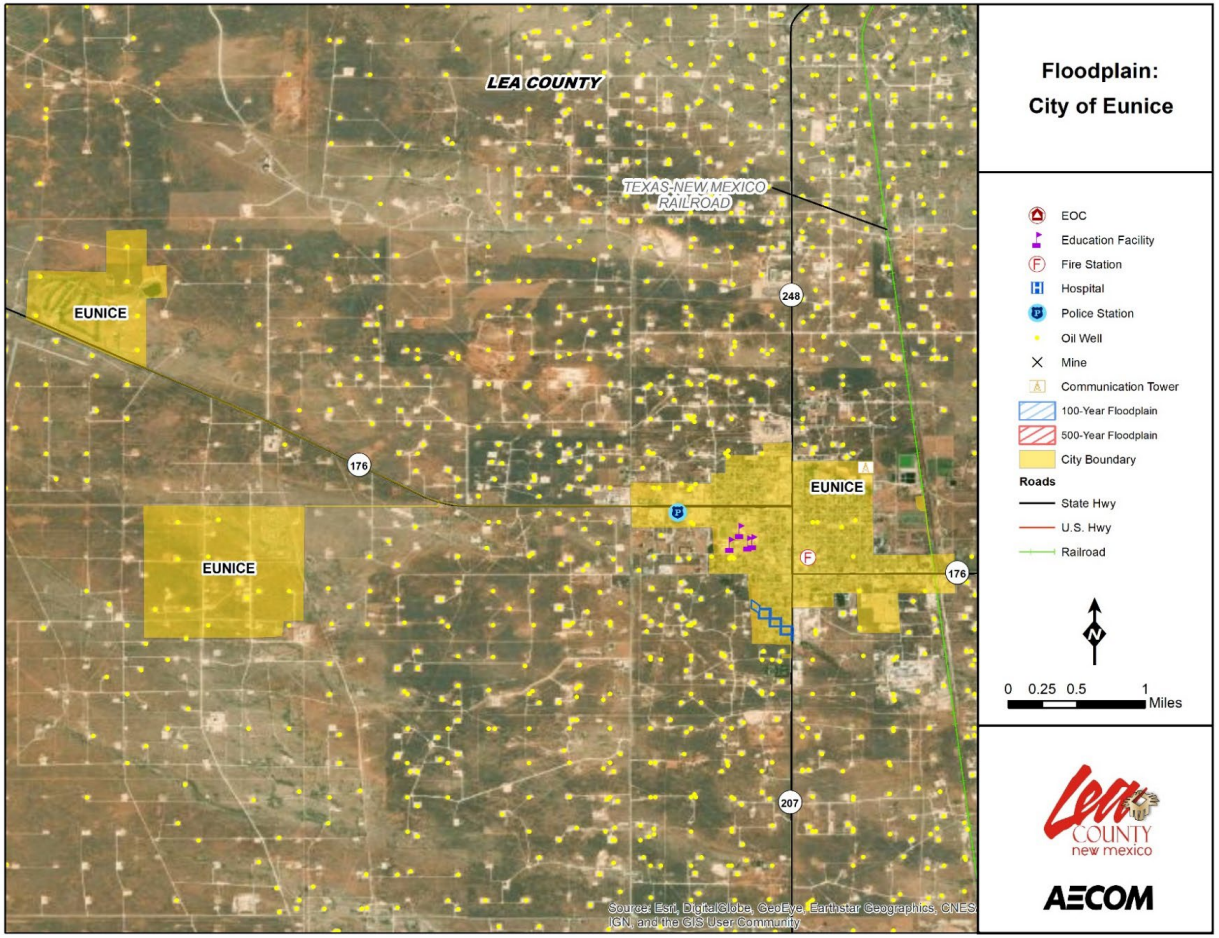

Figure 5-9: Flood Hazard Areas – Eunice

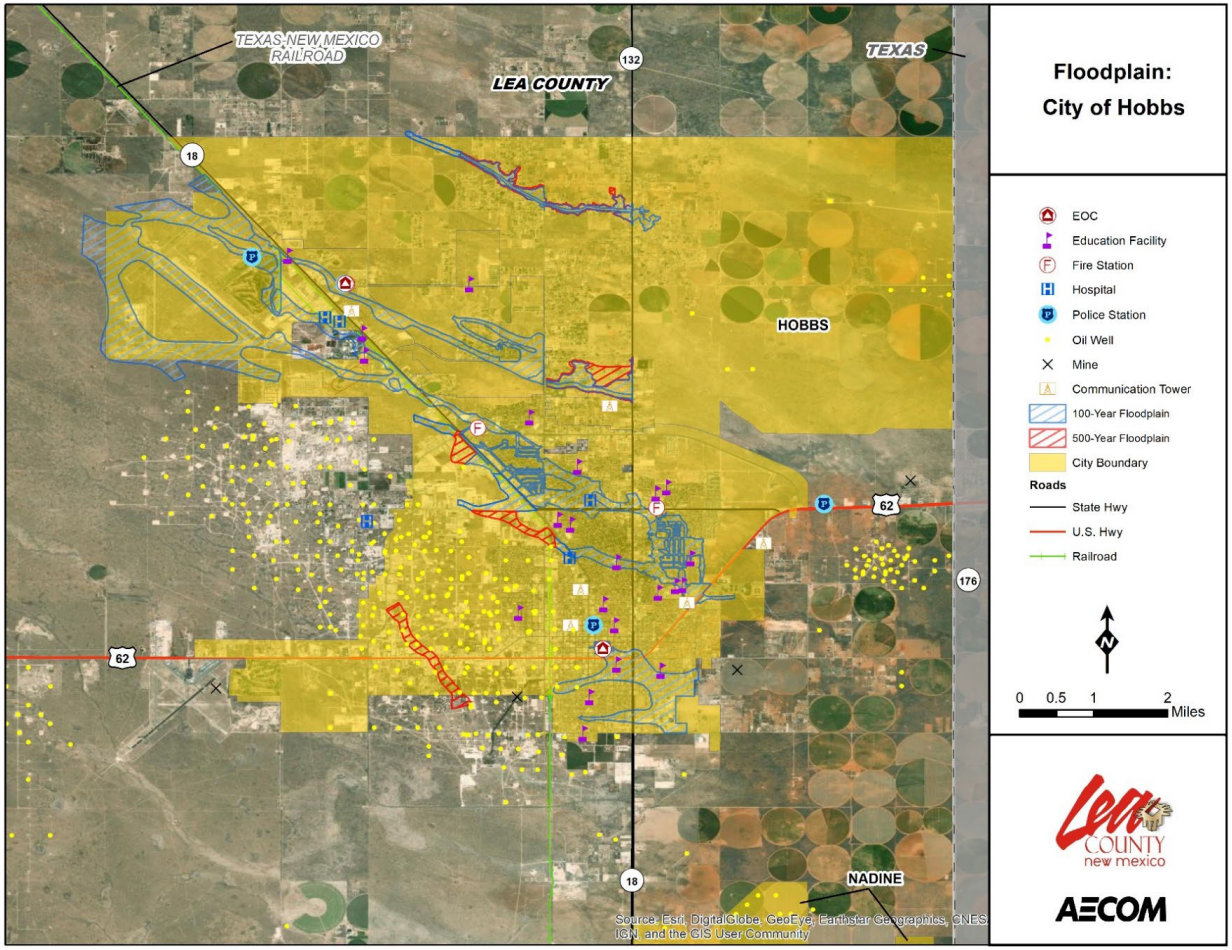

Figure 5-10: Flood Hazard Areas - Hobbs

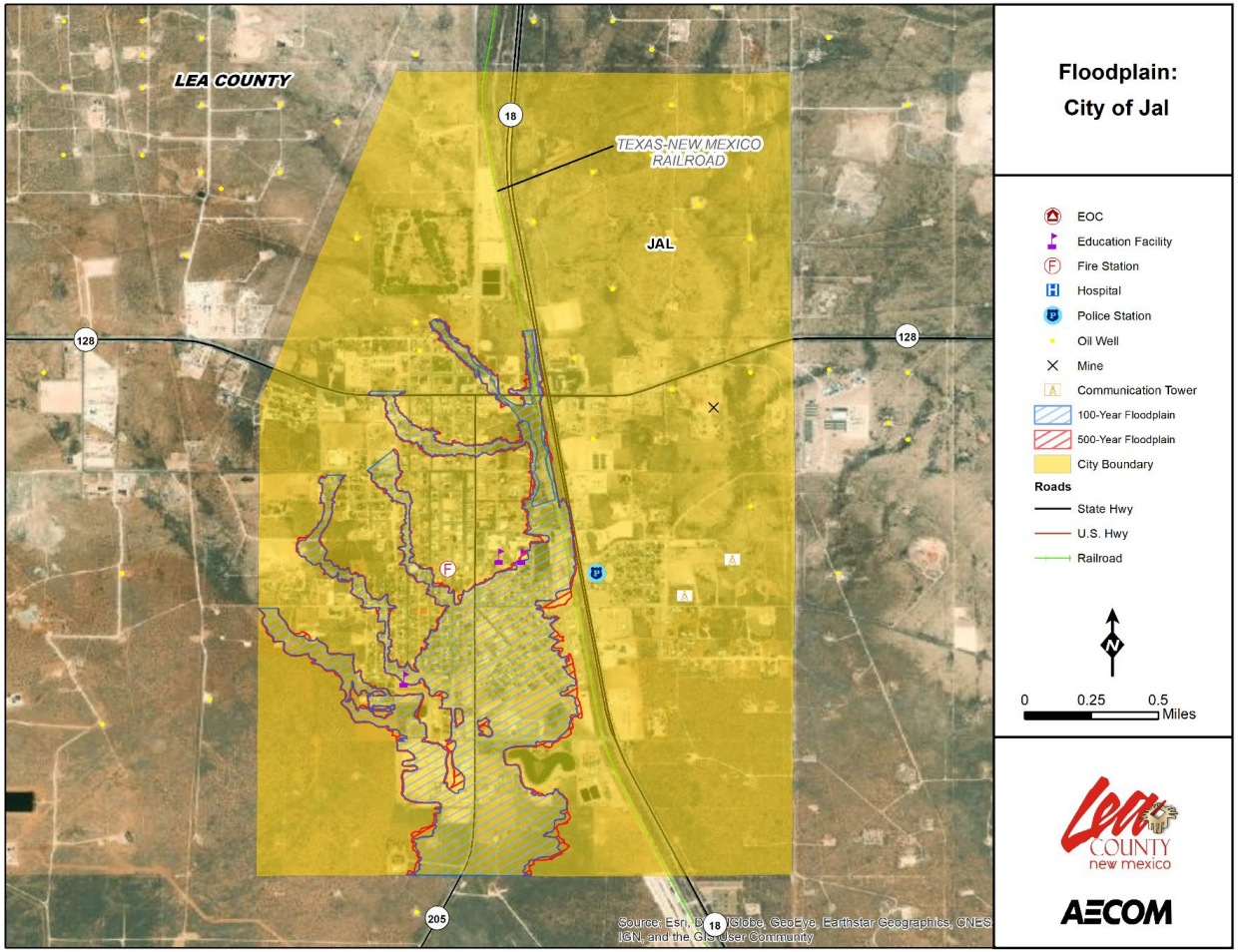

Figure 5-11: Flood Hazard Areas – Jal

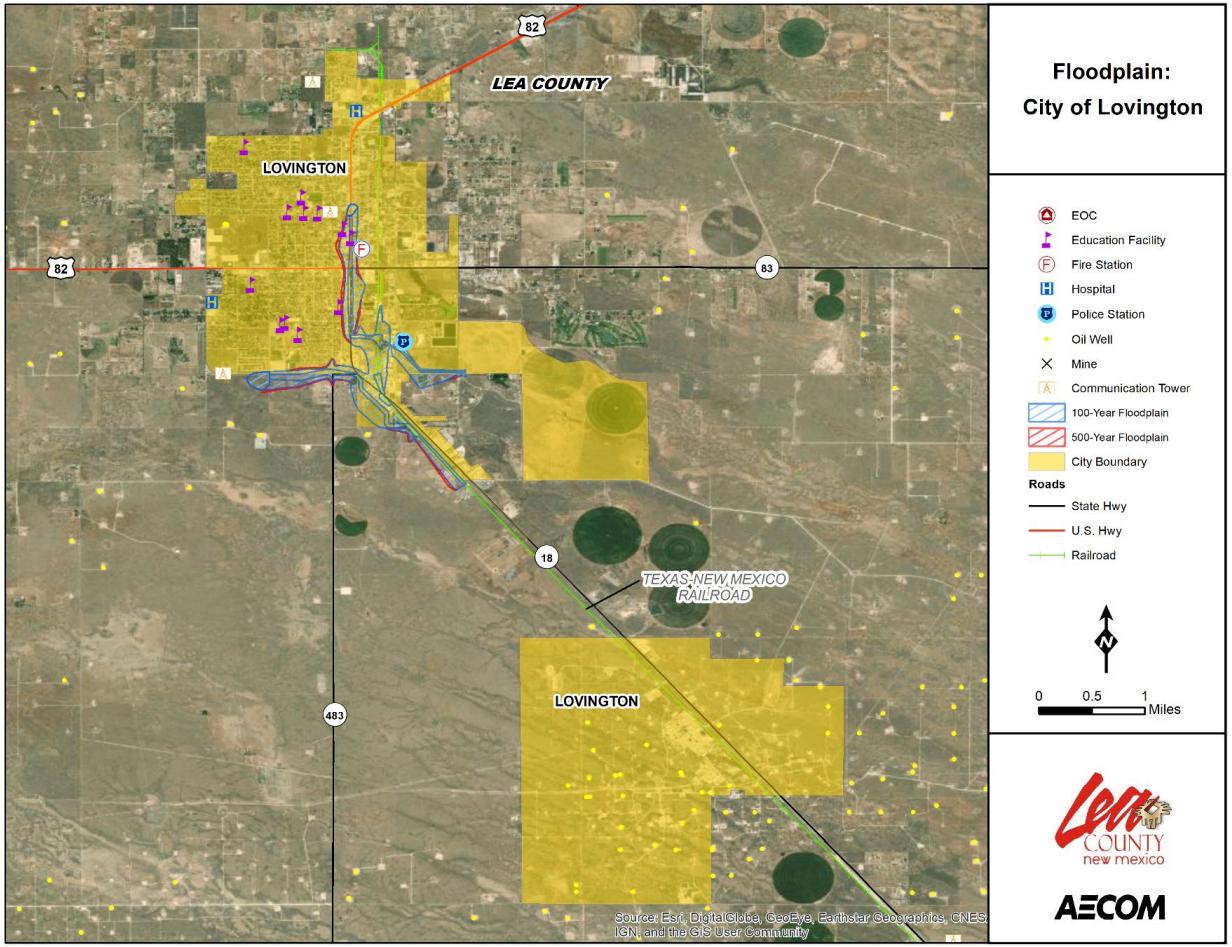

Figure 5-12: Flood Hazard Areas – Lovington

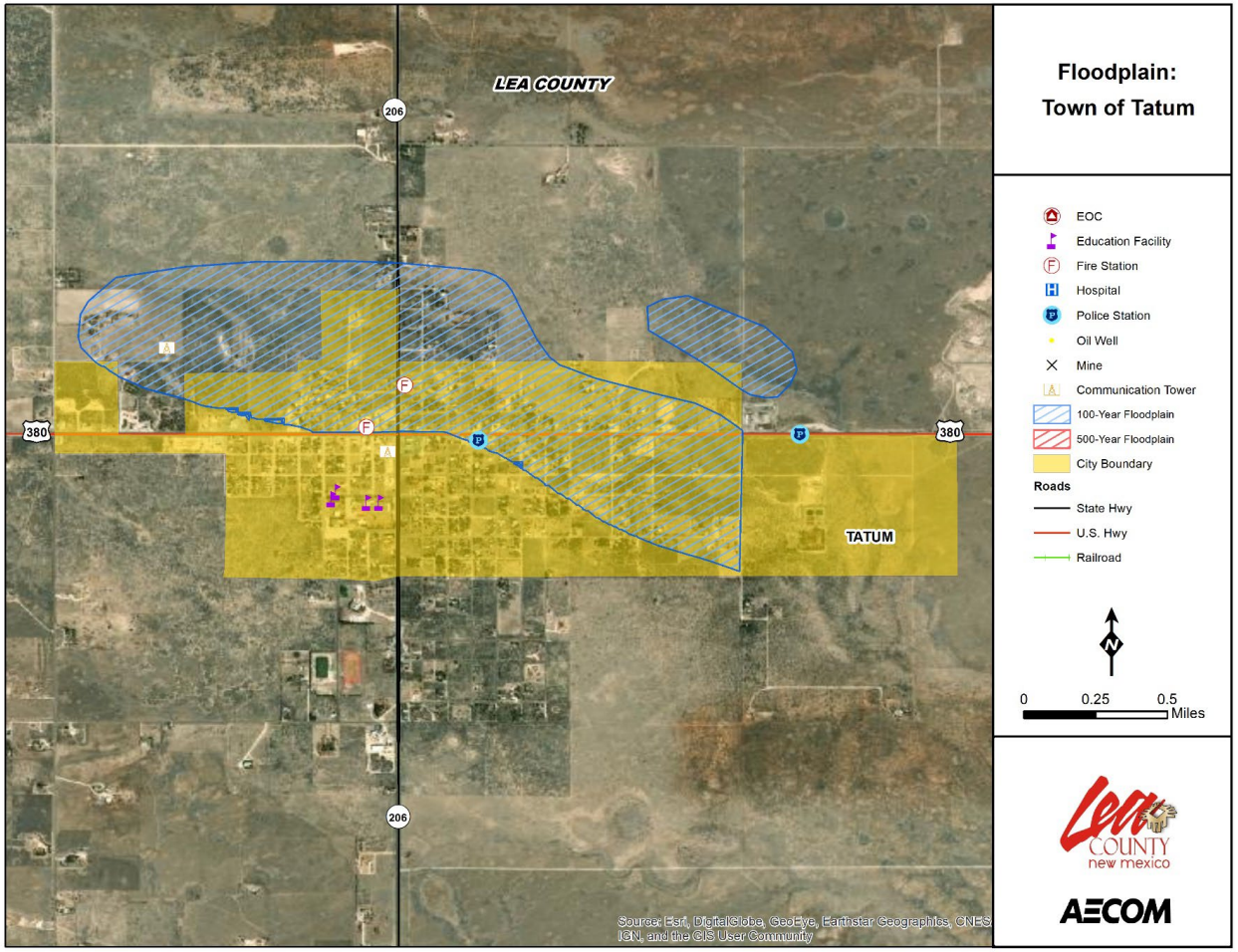

Figure 5-13: Flood Hazard Areas – Tatum

5.8.3 Historical Occurrences

The following historical occurrences ranging from 1996 to 2021 have been identified based on the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Storm Events database as shown in **Table 5-21**. It should be noted that only those historical occurrences listed in the NCDC database are shown here and that other, unrecorded, or unreported events may have occurred within the planning area during this period. **Table 5-21**: Historical Occurrences of Flooding Events (1996 to 2021)

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage
Jal	7/8/1997	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	8/12/1997	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	8/12/1997	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
South Portion	4/30/1999	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Northeast Portion	5/24/1999	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	5/24/1999	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/24/1999	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
South portion	5/28/1999	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Monument	6/19/1999	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
East portion	6/1/2000	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	6/28/2000	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	6/23/2001	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	8/25/2001	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	8/1/2002	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	125000
Eunice	8/2/2002	Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	8/2/2002	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	8/21/2002	Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	10/8/2002	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	20000
Hobbs	10/18/2002	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	8/29/2003	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	30000
Eunice	4/3/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	5/9/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	10000
Hobbs	6/24/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	20000
Jal	6/29/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	7/24/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Crossroads	8/4/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	8/31/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	9/4/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	9/21/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	25000

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage
Monument	9/26/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	9/26/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	75000
Jal	9/27/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	9/29/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Tatum	10/5/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	30000
Hobbs	10/5/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	10/5/2004	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	5/28/2005	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	7/26/2005	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	8/13/2005	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	60000
Hobbs	8/13/2005	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	5000
Jal	8/14/2005	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	20000
Hobbs	8/14/2005	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	8/20/2005	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	8/23/2005	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	9/17/2005	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	10/5/2005	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	8/31/2006	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	3/23/2007	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Lovington	5/2/2007	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	5/8/2007	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	8/24/2007	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	20000
Jal	8/24/2007	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	9/6/2007	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	9/7/2007	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	9/9/2007	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	9/10/2007	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	9/2/2008	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	9/11/2008	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Jal	7/31/2009	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Hobbs	8/9/2009	Flood		0	0.00K	4000
Hobbs	6/17/2013	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	1000
Hobbs	6/17/2013	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	2000
Hobbs	6/17/2013	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	5000
South Lea Co Arpt	6/17/2013	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K

Location	Date	Type	Mag	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage
Hobbs	6/17/2013	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	500
Hobbs Ind Arpt	7/17/2013	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	200
Hobbs	10/13/2013	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	1000
Lea co Hobbs Arpt	6/19/2014	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	0.00K
Eunice	9/11/2014	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	1000
Hobbs	9/18/2014	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	300
Buckeye	9/19/2014	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	120000
Hobbs	9/19/2014	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	1000
Oil center	9/19/2014	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	500
Monument	9/21/2014	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	400
Monument	9/21/2014	Flood		0	0.00K	1000
Hobbs	8/1/2015	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	3000
Jal	10/8/2015	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	1000
Hobbs	10/21/2015	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	3500
Monument	8/28/2016	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	1000
Hobbs Ind Arpt	8/28/2016	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	1000
Hobbs	8/28/2016	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	500
Jal	8/28/2016	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	1000
Maljamar	8/30/2016	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	500
Hobbs Ind Arpt	6/23/2017	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	10000
Hobbs	8/25/2018	Flash Flood		0	0.00K	8000

*Preliminary Data

5.8.4 Repetitive Loss Properties

The State of New Mexico's Floodplain Coordinator has confirmed that there is not any repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss structures in Lea County, Eunice, Hobbs, Jal, Lovington, or Tatum.

5.8.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of future (which takes into consideration overall climate change predictions for New Mexico), flooding is shown in the table below, by jurisdiction; though maps may show less of a risk of flooding currently.

According to New Mexico's Summary of Climate Change Projections report (June 2023), "Scientists know that a warmer climate holds more moisture, and it is likely that while total annual precipitation within New Mexico is not projected to change drastically, several important changes are likely to occur. First, extreme precipitation events will increase both in magnitude and frequency as the climate warms, both during and outside of monsoon season. These events can occur over a period of hours or days. These more intense periods of localized rainfall have the potential to create flash flood conditions."

Definitions for Descriptors Used for Probability of Future Hazard Occurrences

- Unlikely: Less than 1% annual probability
- Possible: Between 1% and 10% annual probability
- Likely: Between 10% and 99% annual probability
- Highly Likely: 100% probability

Jurisdiction	Probability
Lea County (Unincorporated Area)	Possible
City of Eunice	Possible
Town of Hobbs	Possible
Town of Jal	Possible
Town of Lovington	Possible
City of Tatum	Possible

5.8.6 Vulnerability and Impact

People

Certain health hazards are 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, lawn, farm, and industrial chemicals. Pastures and areas where farm animals are kept, or their wastes are stored, can contribute polluted water to the receiving streams.

Floodwater also saturates 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. All jurisdictions in the County are susceptible to this type of impact. 15% of the county population is without access to a smartphone (which based on development trends is

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expected to remain static) and could be more adversely impacted than residents with access to emergency alerts regarding contaminated drinking water.

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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 thoroughly cleaned breed mold and mildew. A building that is not thoroughly cleaned becomes a health hazard, especially for the elderly, who account for approximately 11% of the county population (which based on development trends is expected to remain static).

Another health hazard occurs when heating ducts in a forced air system are not thoroughly 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. If the City 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 personal belongings 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 could be flooded again. The resulting stress on floodplain residents takes its toll from aggravated physical and mental health problems; approximately 12% of the county population has a disability (which based on development trends is expected to remain static) that could be acerbated by such conditions.

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First Responders

First responders are at risk when attempting to rescue people from their homes. They are subject to the same health hazards as the public mentioned above. Flood waters may prevent access to areas in need of response or the flood may prevent access to the critical facilities themselves which may prolong response time.

Continuity of Operations

Floods can severely disrupt normal operations, especially when there is a loss of power.

Built Environment

Residential, commercial, and public buildings, as well as critical infrastructure such as transportation, water, energy, and communication systems may be damaged or destroyed by flood waters.

Economy

During floods (especially flash floods), roads, bridges, farms, houses, and automobiles are destroyed. Additionally, the local government must deploy firefighters, police and other emergency response personnel and equipment to help the affected area. It may take years for the affected communities to be rebuilt and business to return to normal.

Natural Environment

During a flood event, chemicals and other hazardous substances may end up contaminating local water bodies. Flooding kills animals and in general disrupts the ecosystem. Snakes and insects may also make their way to the flooded areas.

Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

Infrastructure and critical facilities potentially impacted by flood are noted in **Table 5-22**.

Table 5-22: Infrastructure and Critical Facilities with Potential Impact from Flood

Jurisdiction	100-year flood	500-year flood
Lea County (Unincorporated Area)	Oil Well (3), Mine (1), Communication Tower (1)	-
City of Eunice	Hospital (1)	EOC (1), Fire Station (1), Police Station (2), Communication Tower (1)
Town of Hobbs	Communication Tower (1)	-
Town of Jal	-	-
Town of Lovington	-	Fire Station (2), Police Station (1), Hospital (1)
City of Tatum	-	-

Land Use & Development Trends

Lea County and its participating jurisdictions' predominant growth area is residential housing. Increased residential growth can increase or not increase a jurisdiction's risk of flooding. With the proper flood control policies, codes, zoning, and laws in place there is no reason new residential construction should occur within designated floodplains. If a community undergoes growth in a floodplain, the local government must ensure the structures are properly protected through insurance or other structural mitigation measures. Any buildings or infrastructure built in the future will have the same risk as other buildings or infrastructure built within or outside of the designated floodplains. The effects of climate change currently do not affect the impacts of this hazard. While there is uncertainty in projecting future changes, there is high confidence in understanding the effect of human activities changing the climate in unprecedented ways. Lea County and its participating jurisdictions will make efforts to incorporate new and relevant data as it becomes available in predicting future impacts at the local level.

OTHER HAZARDS

5.9 Wildfire

5.9.1 Background

A wildfire is any outdoor fire (i.e., grassland, forest, brush land) that is not under control, supervised, or prescribed.[2] Wildfires are part of the natural management of forest ecosystems but may also be caused by human factors.

Nationally, most forest fires are started by negligent human behavior such as smoking in wooded areas or improperly extinguishing campfires. The second most common cause of wildfire is lightning.

There are three classes of wildland fires: surface fire, ground fire, and crown fire. A surface fire is the most common of these three classes and burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A ground fire (muck fire) is usually started by lightning or human carelessness and burns

[2] Prescription burning, or "controlled burn," undertaken by land management agencies is the process of igniting fires under selected conditions, in accordance with strict parameters.

on or below the forest floor. Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. Wildfires are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around.

Wildfire probability depends on local weather conditions, outdoor activities such as camping, debris burning, and construction, and the degree of public cooperation with fire prevention measures. Drought conditions and other natural hazards (such as tornadoes, hurricanes, etc.) increase the probability of wildfires by producing fuel in both urban and rural settings.

Many individual homes and cabins, subdivisions, resorts, recreational areas, organizational camps, businesses, and industries are located within high wildfire hazard areas. Furthermore, the increasing demand for outdoor recreation places more people in the wildlands during holidays, weekends, and vacation periods. Unfortunately, wildland residents and visitors are rarely educated or prepared for wildfire events that can sweep through the brush and timber and destroy property within minutes.

Wildfires can result in severe economic losses as well. Businesses that depend on timber, such as paper mills and lumber companies, experience losses that are often passed along to consumers through higher prices and sometimes jobs are lost. The excessive cost of responding to and recovering from wildfires can deplete state resources and increase insurance rates. The economic impact of wildfires can also be felt in the tourism industry if roads and tourist attractions are closed due to health and safety concerns.

State and local governments can impose fire safety regulations on home sites and developments to help curb wildfire. Land treatment measures such as fire access roads, water storage, helipads, safety zones, buffers, firebreaks, fuel breaks, and fuel management can be designed as part of an overall fire defense system to aid in fire control. Fuel management, prescribed burning, and cooperative land management planning can also be encouraged to reduce fire hazards.

5.9.2 Location and Spatial Extent

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

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

Given the WUI and Intermix depictions on the figures below, every jurisdiction is exposed to wildfire.

Table 5-23 Below are details of the range of wildfire damages. The severity of the wildfire depends on a few quickly changing environmental factors. It is impossible to strategically estimate the severity of wildfire as the quickly changing factors, drought conditions and wind speed, have such a major influence on the wildfire conditions. If exposed to the WUI or Intermix, Lea County or its participating jurisdictions could experience a wildfire ranging from 0 to 4 on the Burn Severity Index.

Table 5-23: Burn Severity Index

Ranking	Burn Severity	Description	Characteristics
0	Unburned	The fire extinguished before reaching the microsite.	• Leaf litter from previous years intact and uncharred. • No evidence of char around the base of trees and shrubs. • Pre-burn seedlings and herbaceous vegetation are present.
1	Low Severity Burn	Surface fire which consumes litter yet has negligible effect on trees and understory vegetation.	• Burned with partially consumed litter present. • Evidence of low flame heights around base of trees and shrubs (<0.5 m). • No significant decreases in overstory & understory basal area, diversity, or species richness from pre-burn assessments. • Usually burning below 80°C.
2	Medium-Low Severity Burn	No significant differences in overstory density and basal area, and no significant differences in species richness. However, understory density, basal area, and species richness declined.	• No litter present and 100% of the area covered by duff. • Flame lengths <2m. • Understory mortality present, little or no overstory mortality.
3	Medium-High Severity Burn	Flames that were slightly taller than those of medium-low intensity fires, but these fires had occasional hot spots that killed large trees, With significant reduction in the understory.	• Soil exposure on 0-50% of the area. • Flame lengths <6m. • High understory mortality with some overstory trees affected.
4	High Severity Burn	Crown fires, usually a stand replacing burn with high overstory mortality.	• Soil exposure >50%. • Flame lengths >6m. • Higher overstory mortality >20%. • Usually burning above 800°C.

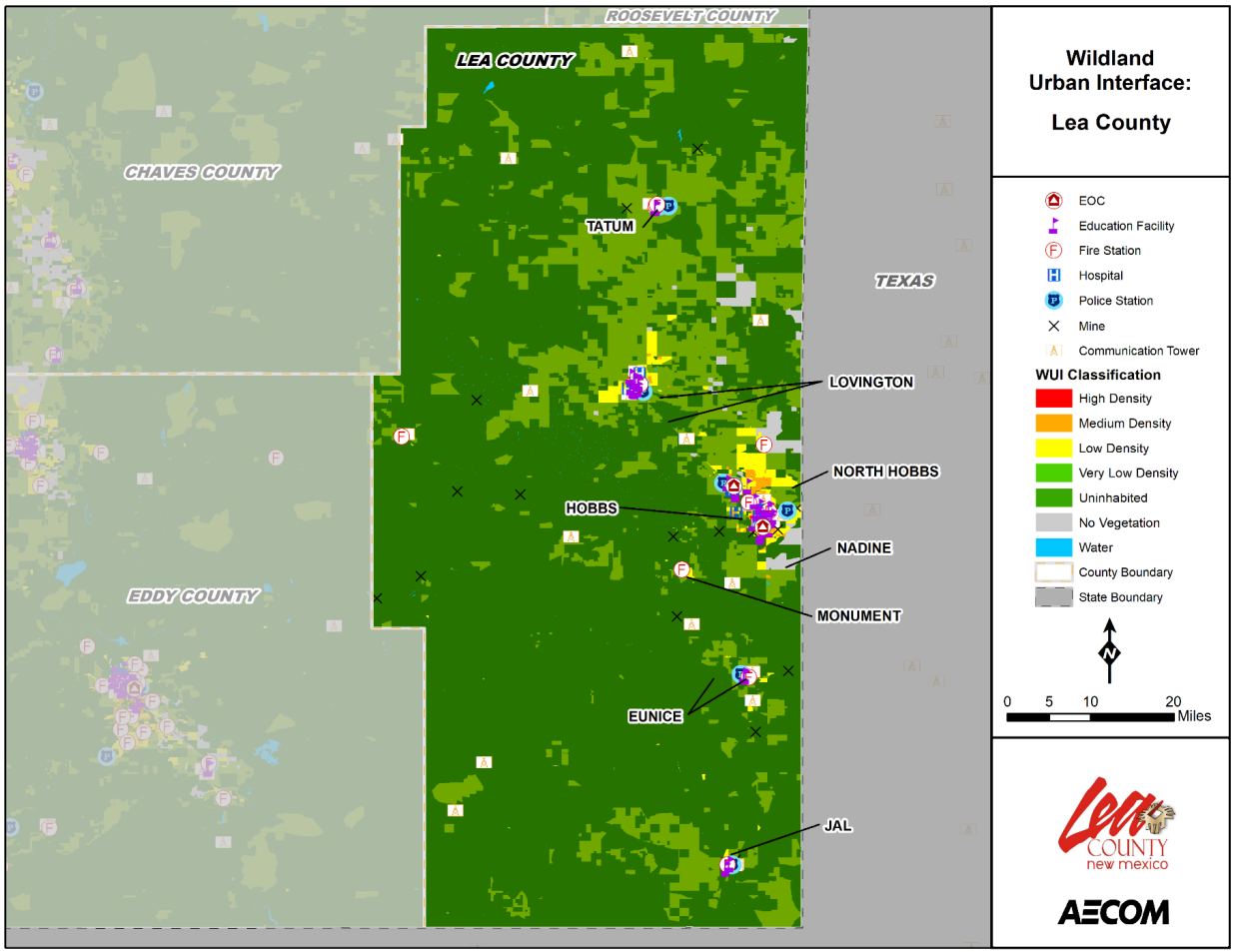

Figure 5-14: Wildland Urban Interface – Lea County

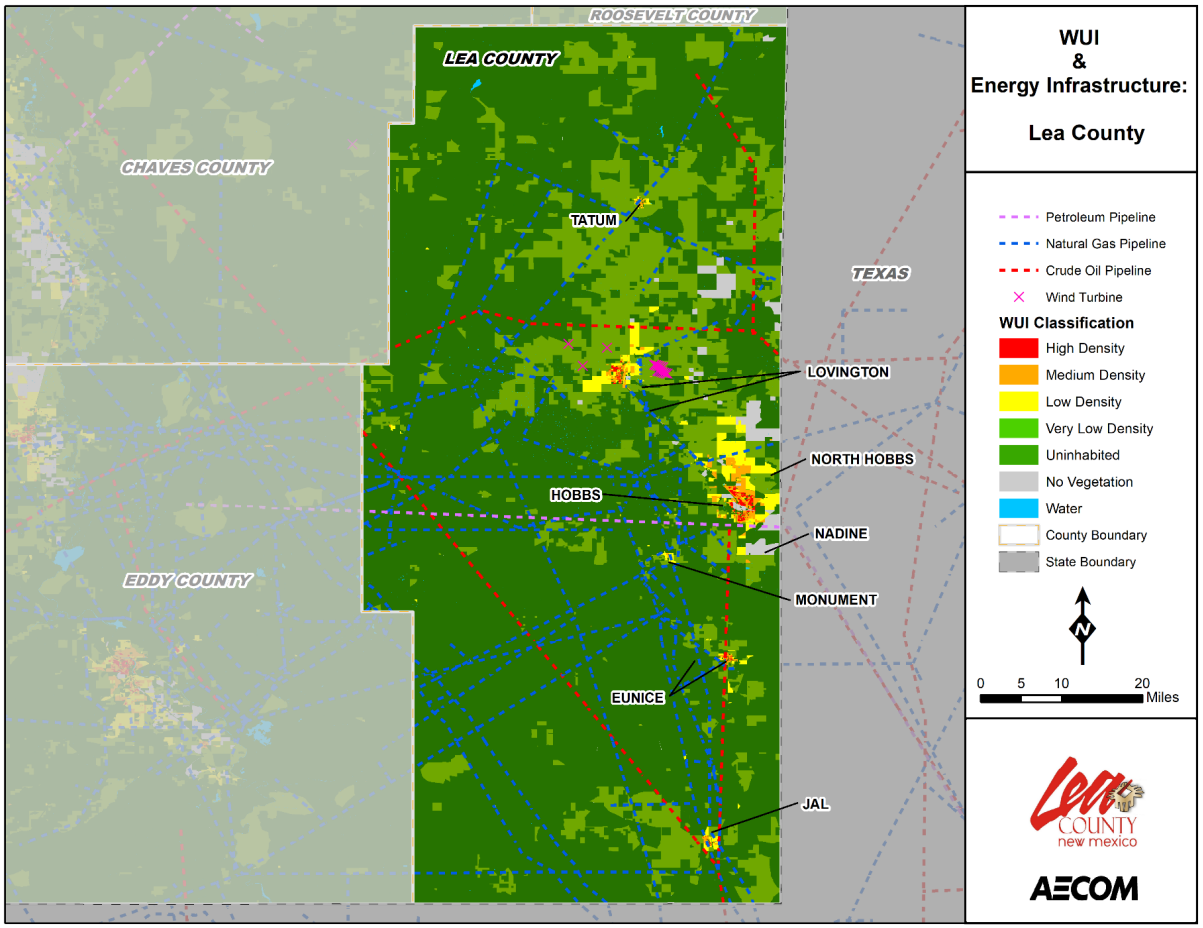

Figure 5-15: INSERT TITLE

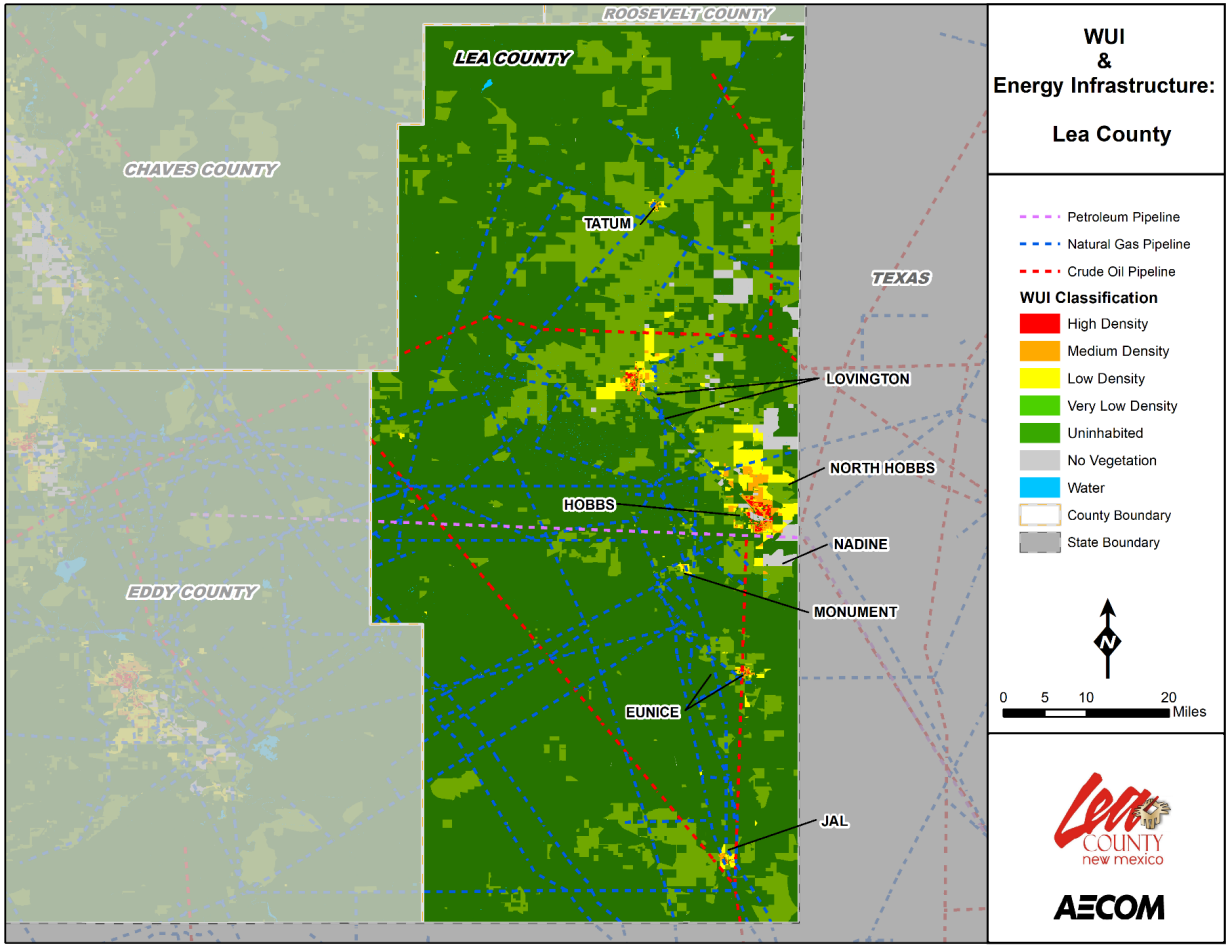

Figure 5-16: WUI & Energy Infrastructure – Lea County

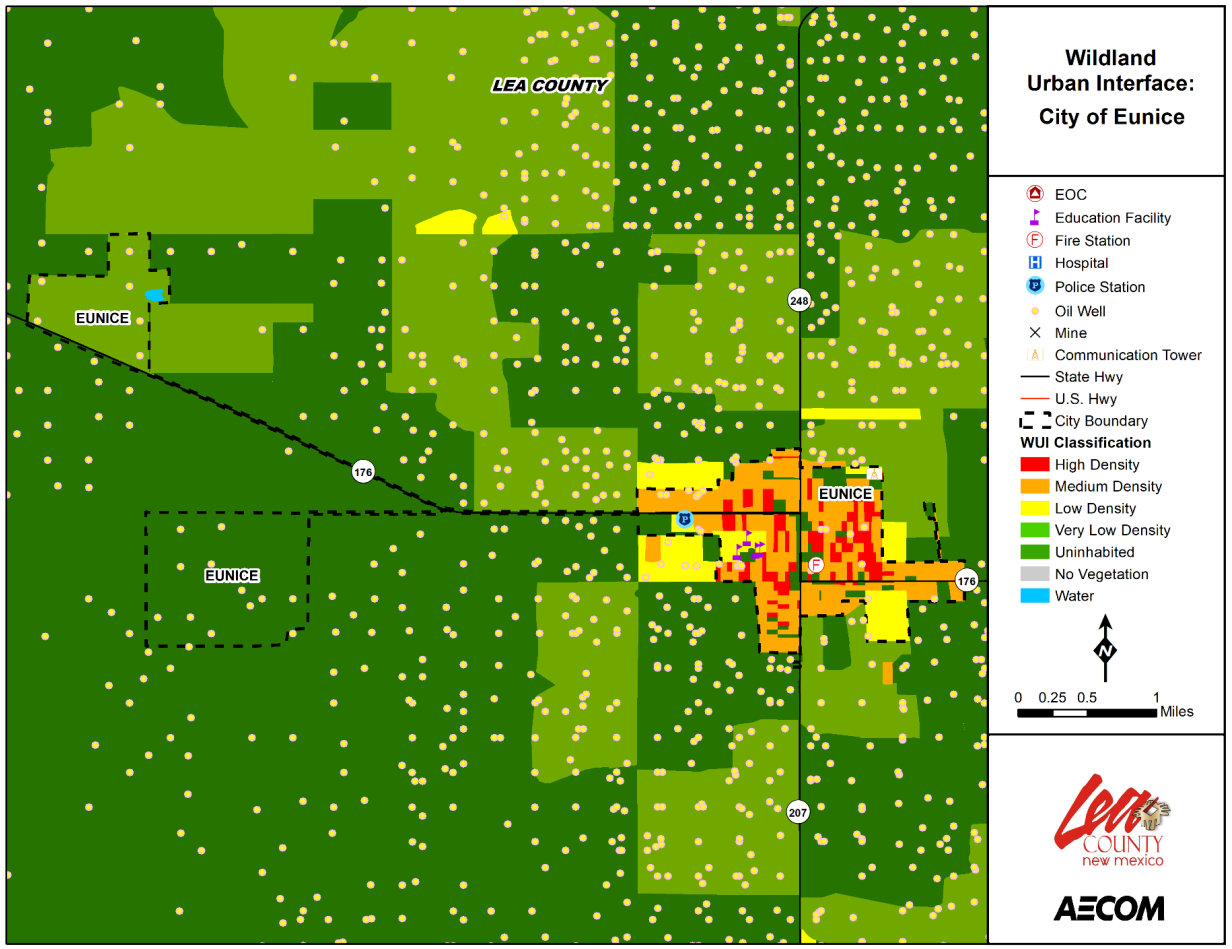

Figure 5-17: Wildland Urban Interface – Eunice

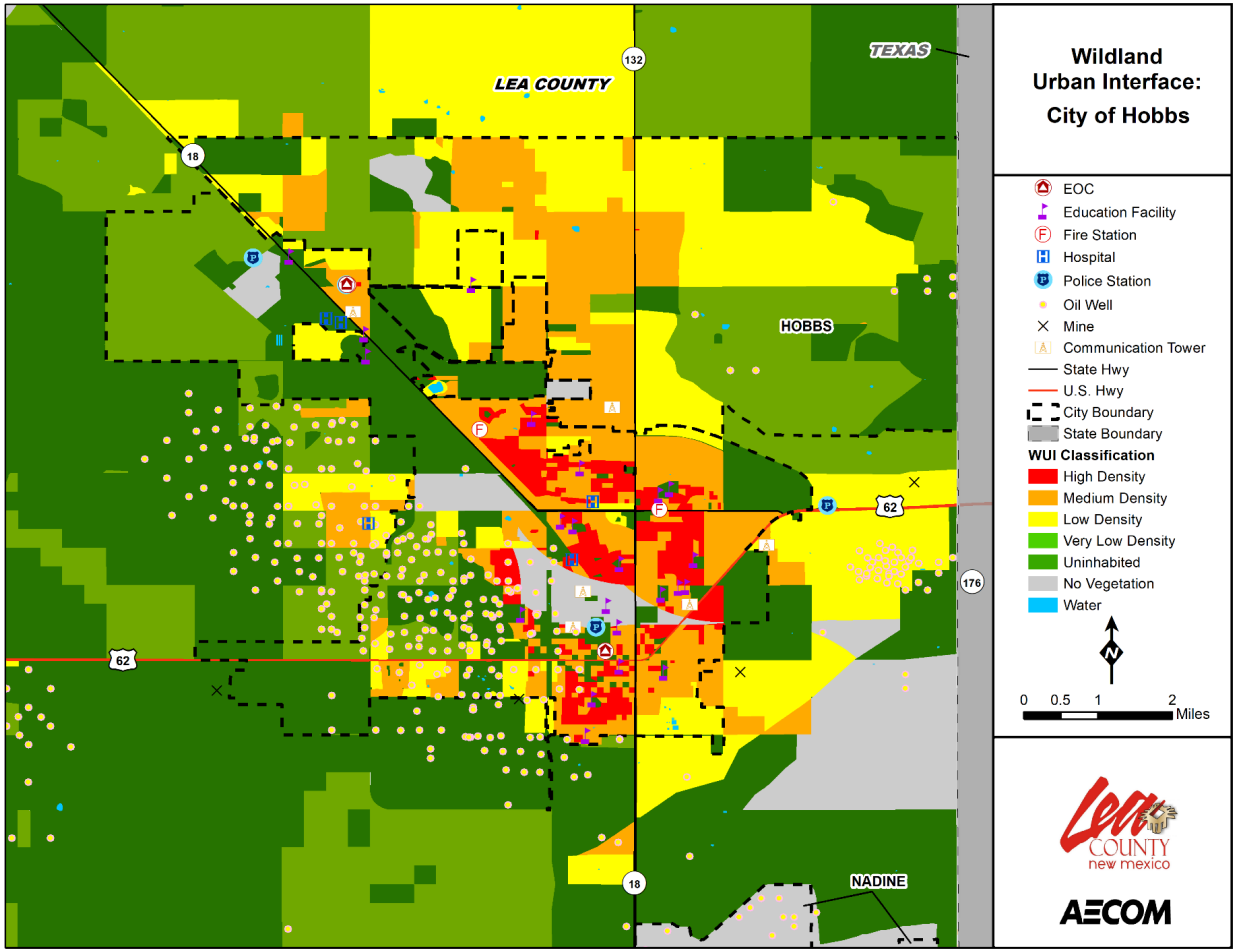

Figure 5-18: Wildland Urban Interface – Hobbs

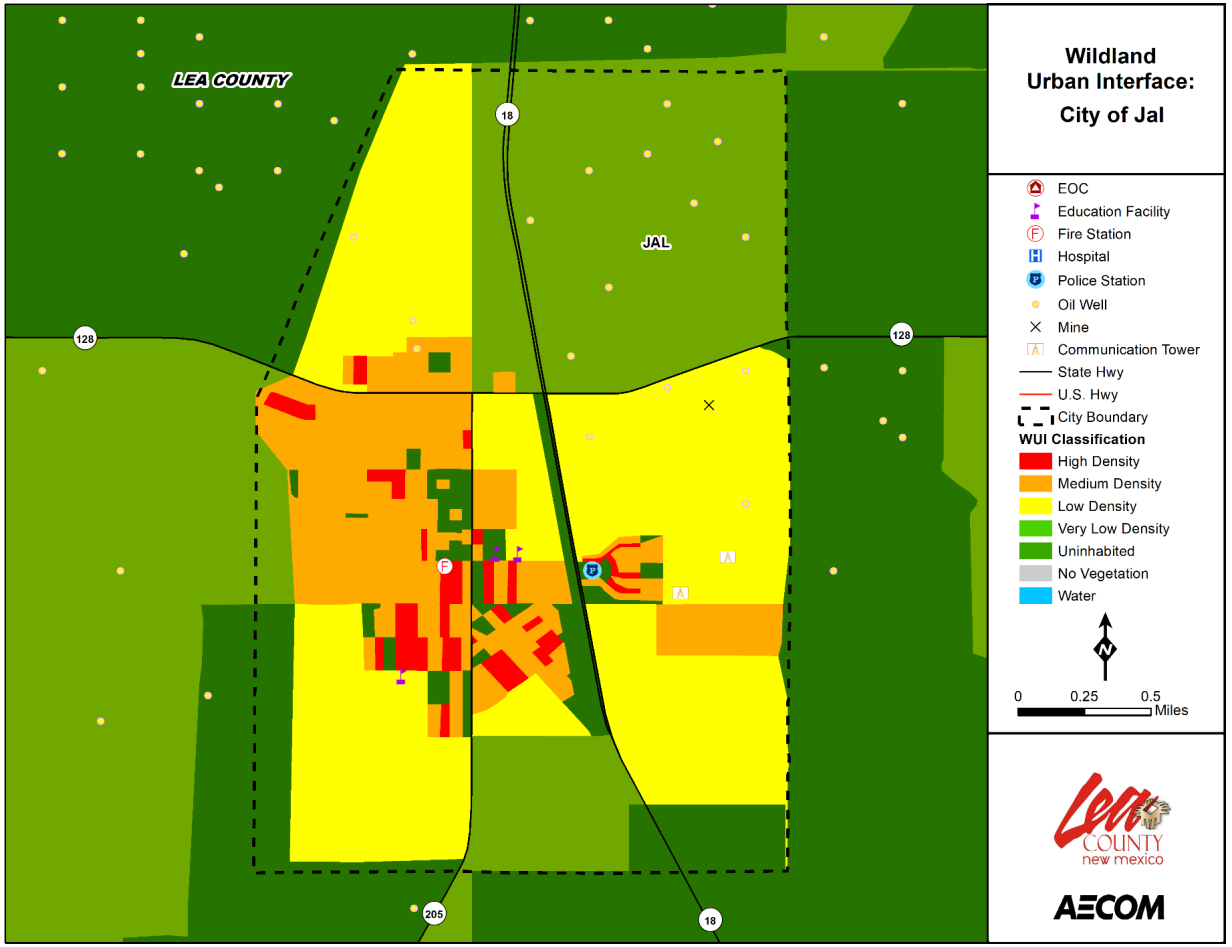

Figure 5-19: Wildland Urban Interface – Jal Arthur

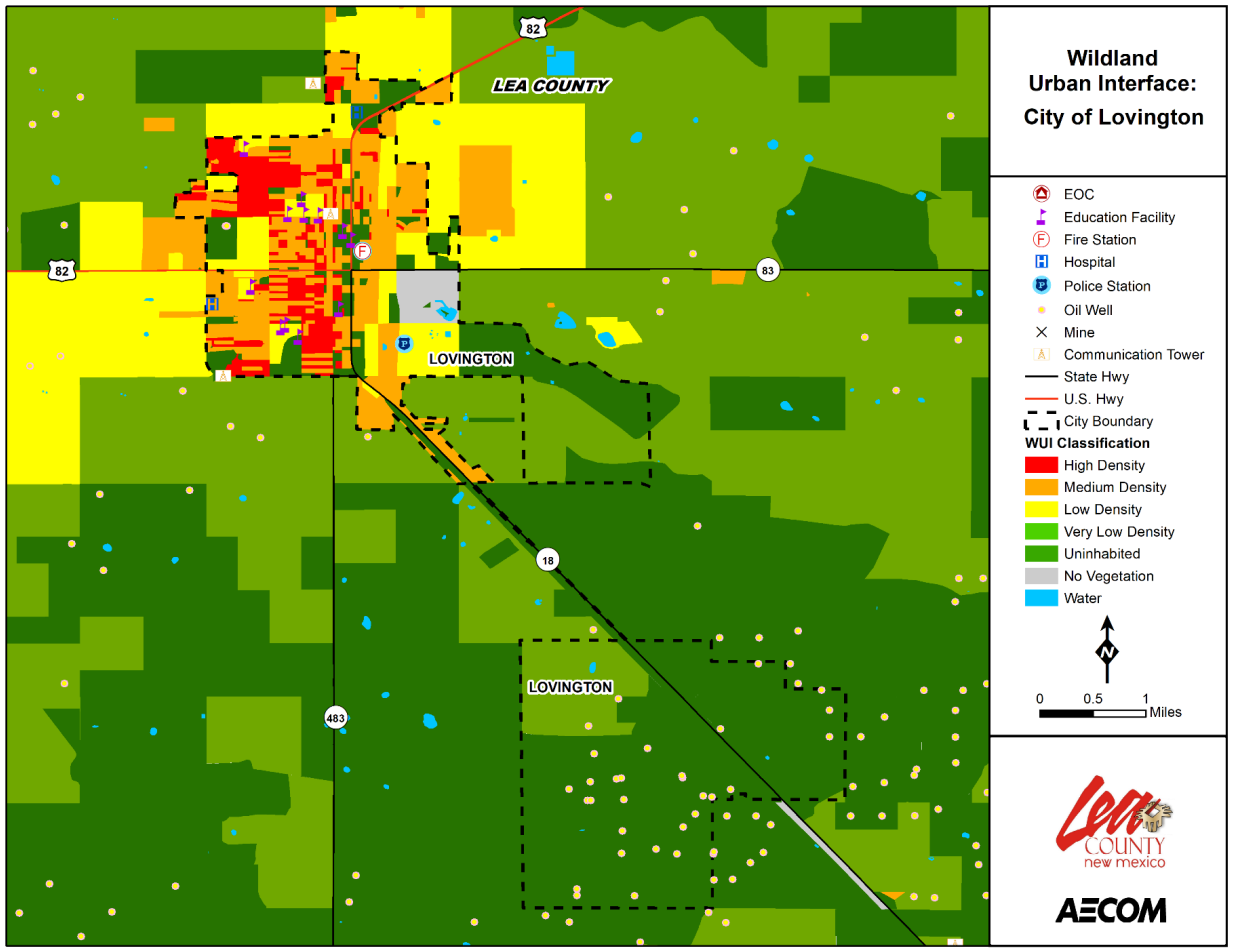

Figure 5-20: Wildland Urban Interface – Lovington

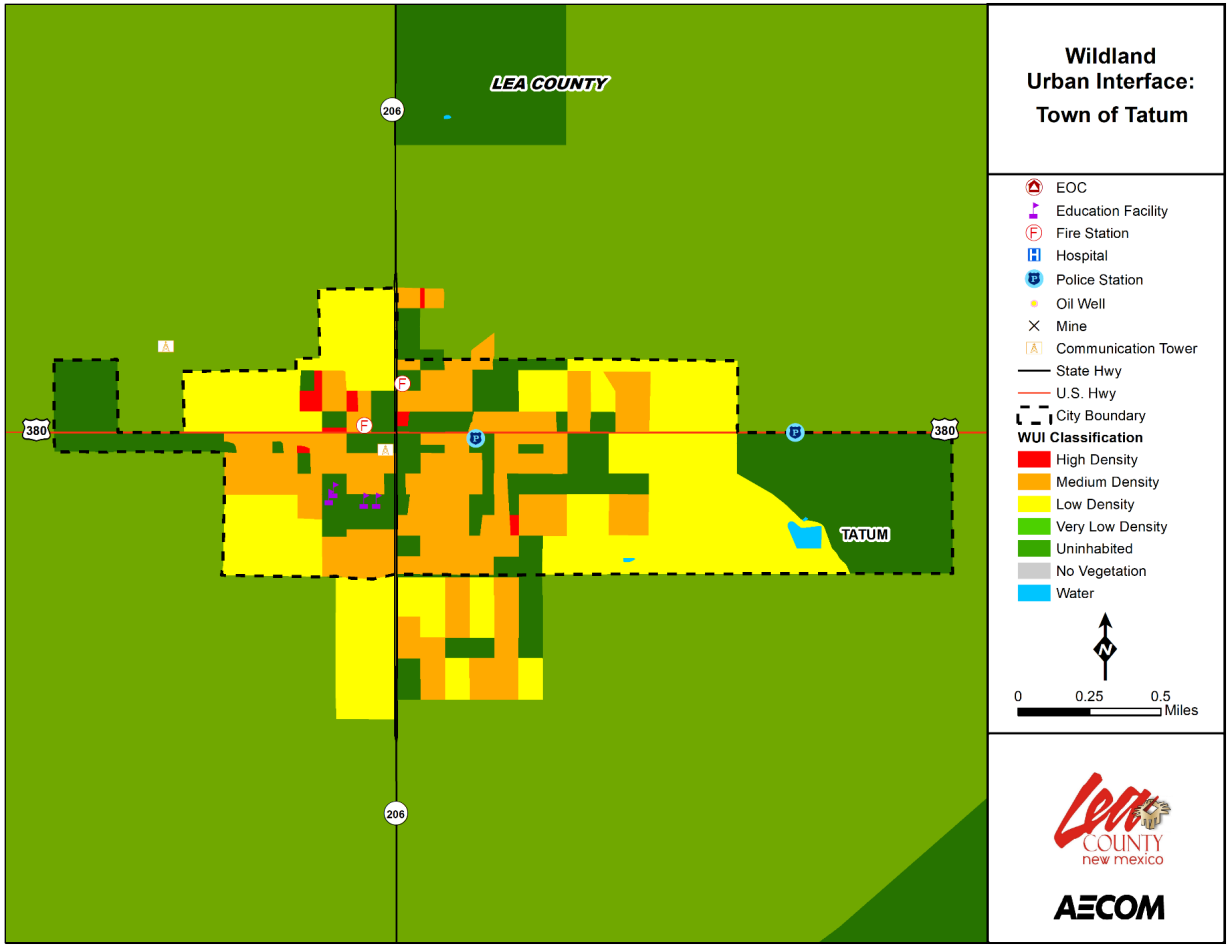

Figure 5-21: Wildland Urban Interface – Tatum

5.9.3 Extent

The 2022 New Mexico wildfire season is an ongoing series of wildfires burning throughout the U.S. state of New Mexico. As of June 21, 2022, 899,453 acres (363,996 ha) had burned across the state, including 31 fires greater than 100 acres (about half the total floor space of the Pentagon). The acres-burned figure for 2022 is far above the 1995-2015 average of approximately 270,000 acres (about half the area of Yosemite National Park) burned annually, with the fire season in the state expected to continue until the advent of the regular North American Monsoon weather pattern throughout the Southwestern United States in the summer. Several factors have contributed to the severe wildfire season. Most of the state is experiencing extreme to exceptional drought conditions as part of a broader severe drought in the North American west, fueled by climate change. A reduced 2021-2022 winter snowpack, extended periods of higher-than-normal temperatures, and sustained intense winds have resulted in extreme fire conditions and several significant incidents

The average size of wildfires in the region is typically small. Wildfire data was provided by the New Mexico Forestry Division through Community Wildfire Protection Plans and is reported annually by county. **Table 5-24** Below shows the number of acres burned for each community in the last five years. There may have been multiple acres burned not depicted by this table due to the small size of the fire and/or the unavailability of data at the local level.

Table 5-24: Acres Burned in Each Jurisdiction (2016-2021)

Jurisdiction	Total Acres Burned
Lea County	
City of Eunice	No Data Available
Town of Hobbs	No Data Available
Town of Jal	No Data Available
Town of Lovington	No Data Available
City of Tatum	No Data Available
Unincorporated Area	~5,000

5.9.4 Historical Occurrences

New Mexico had 672 fires and 123,792 acres (about half the area of San Antonio, Texas) burned in 2021. Lea County and its participating jurisdictions regularly experience wildfire events. According to Lea County, it had recorded fires burning more than 8,000 acres (about the area of Chicago O'Hare airport) in 2022 as of June 2022, though some state records show less acres burned The New Mexico Forestry Division does not have any recorded deaths or injuries from wildfire in the County or its participating jurisdictions. The average wildfire in Lea County burns approximately 400 acres (about half the area of Central Park in New York City).

Table 5-25: Summary Table of Annual Wildfire Occurrences (2016-2022)

Event Year	Acres Burned	Event Count
2016	210	2

Event Year	Acres Burned	Event Count
2017	934	4
2018	1,056	7
2019	873	2
2020	1,689	1
2021	412.8	3
2022	8,333	2
Total	**13,507**	**21**

5.9.5 Probability of Future Occurrences

The probability of future Wildfire (which takes into consideration overall climate change predictions for New Mexico) is shown in the table below, by jurisdiction. According to New Mexico's *Summary of Climate Change Projections* report (June 2023), New Mexico has a higher wildfire risk than 78% of U.S. and already has 50 more days a year of extreme wildfire risk than it did in the 1970s."

Definitions for Descriptors Used for Probability of Future Hazard Occurrences

- Unlikely: Less than 1% annual probability
- Possible: Between 1% and 10% annual probability
- Likely: Between 10% and 99% annual probability
- Highly Likely: 100% probability

Jurisdiction	Probability
Lea County (Unincorporated Area)	Likely
City of Eunice	Possible
Town of Hobbs	Possible
Town of Jal	Possible
Town of Lovington	Likely
City of Tatum	Likely

5.9.6 Vulnerability and Impact

People

The potential health risk from wildfire events and the resulting diminished air quality is a concern. Exposure to wildfire smoke can cause serious health problems within a community, including asthma attacks and pneumonia, and can worsen chronic heart and lung diseases. Vulnerable populations include people with respiratory problems or with heart disease. Even healthy citizens may experience minor symptoms, such as sore throats and itchy eyes; approximately 12% of the county population has a disability (which based on development trends is expected to remain static) that could be acerbated by such conditions.

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First Responders

Public and firefighter safety is the priority in all wildland fire management activities. Wildfires are a real threat to the health and safety of the emergency services. Most fire-fighters in rural areas are 'retained'. This means that they are part-time and can be called away from their normal work to attend to fires.

Continuity of Operations

Wildfire events can result in a loss of power which may impact operations. Downed trees, power lines and damaged road conditions may prevent access to critical facilities and/or emergency equipment.

Built Environment

Wildfires frequently damage community infrastructure, including roadways, communication networks and facilities, power lines, and water distribution systems. Restoring basic services is critical and a top priority. Efforts to restore roadways include the costs of maintenance and damage assessment teams, field data collection, and replacement or repair costs. Direct impacts to municipal water supply may occur through contamination of ash and debris during the fire, destruction of aboveground distribution lines, and soil erosion or debris deposits into waterways after the fire. Utilities and communications repairs are also necessary for equipment damaged by a fire. This includes power lines, transformers, cell phone towers, and phone lines.

Lovington has good road access, a fire station within the community and draft sites for hydrants. The hazard is found in the large tracts of grazed pastureland around Ranch homes on the outer edges of the community. Hobbs has good road access with three fire stations amid the community, and draft sites. The topography is flat, and the fuels are medium to heavy with some defensible space around the structures. Eunice has more than one primary road into and out of the community that is wide and smooth with street signs. The fuels in the community are light to medium and the topography mild. There are little defensible space treatments around homes, one fire station in the community. Jal has draft sites within the community. The topography is moderate. There are two primary roads into and out of the community. The fuels are medium with no defensible space treatments around residences. All communities are creating fuel breaks around the outer edges of their vulnerable areas.

Economy

Wildfires can have significant short-term and long-term effects on the local economy. Wildfires, and extreme fire danger, may reduce recreation and tourism in and near the fires. If aesthetics are impaired, local property values can decline. Extensive fire damage to trees can significantly alter the timber supply, both through a short-term surplus from timber salvage and a longer-term decline while the trees regrow. Water supplies can be degraded by post-fire erosion and stream sedimentation.

Wildfires can also have positive effects on local economies. Positive effects come from economic activity generated in the community during fire suppression and post-fire rebuilding. These may include forestry support work, such as building fire lines and performing other defenses, or providing firefighting teams with food, ice, and amenities such as temporary shelters and washing machines.

Natural Environment

Wildfires cause damage to the natural environment, killing vegetation and occasionally animals. The risk of floods and debris flows increases due to the exposure of bare ground and the loss of vegetation. In addition, the secondary effects of wildfires, including erosion, landslides, introduction of invasive species, and changes in water quality, are often more disastrous than the fire itself.

Tatum has one volunteer fire department within the community and readily available draft sites and hydrants. There are scattered Ranch homes along the district where grazed pasture grass, mesquite and open ranges are found. The Core Team recommended the reduction of fuels along the city boundaries within the community.

Infrastructure & Critical Facilities

Infrastructure and critical facilities that could be impacted by wildfire are listed below.

Table 5-26: Infrastructure and Critical Facilities with Potential Impact from Wildfire

Jurisdiction	Low Density WUI	Medium Density WUI	High Density WUI
Lea County (Unincorporated Area)	Every facility in Lea County is in the WUI or a vegetated area.	Every facility in Lea County is in the WUI or a vegetated area.	Every facility in Lea County is in the WUI or a vegetated area.
City of Eunice	Education Facility (2), Fire Station (1), Police Station (1)	Communication Tower (1), Education Facility (2), Fire Station (1), Hospital (2), Police Station (2)	Education Facility (1)
Town of Hobbs	Fire Station (1)	Education Facility (1), Fire Station (2)	
Town of Jal	Fire Station (1)	Fire Station (1), Police Station (1)	
Town of Lovington	Fire Station (1), Police Station (1)	Education Facility (7), Fire Station (1)	Fire Station (1), Educational Facility (1)
City of Tatum	Fire Station (1)		

Land Use & Development Trends

Lea County and its participating jurisdictions' predominant growth area is residential housing. Increased residential growth can significantly increase a jurisdiction's risk of wildfires. If the growth occurs in the WUI or Intermix the total risk increases. Lea County and its participating jurisdictions can mitigate the risk of this growth by introducing structural standards which help prevent the spread of wildfire, creating defensible spaces and buffer zones, or not allowing growth in WUI and Intermix areas. Any buildings or infrastructure built in the future will have the same risk as other buildings or infrastructure built within the identified hazard areas. According to New Mexico's Summary of Climate Change Projections report (June 2023), "Wildfire risk is increasing [in New Mexico] because of climate change and is expected to continue to increase over time due to increasing development that pushes people closer to and into the wildland urban interface. Furthermore, factors that help wildfires ignite and spread are exacerbated by changes to wind, temperature, and precipitation because of climate change." With that said, climate change effects do not currently affect this hazard in this county in the near (3 to 5 year) future. While there is uncertainty in projecting future changes, there is high confidence in understanding the effect of human activities changing the climate in unprecedented ways. Lea County and its participating jurisdictions will make efforts to incorporate new and relevant climate change data as it becomes available in predicting future impacts at the local level.

5.10 Conclusions on Hazard Risk

The hazard profiles presented in this section were developed using best available data and result in what may be considered principally a qualitative assessment as recommended by FEMA in its "How-to" guidance document titled *Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses* (FEMA Publication 386-2). It relies heavily on historical and anecdotal data, stakeholder input, and professional and experienced judgment regarding observed and/or anticipated hazard impacts. It also carefully considers the findings in other relevant plans, studies, and technical reports.

5.10.1 Priority Risk Index

To draw some meaningful planning conclusions on hazard risk for Lea County, the results of the hazard profiling process were used to generate countywide hazard classifications according to a "Priority Risk Index" (PRI). The purpose of the PRI is to categorize and prioritize all potential hazards for the County as high, moderate, or minimal risk. Combined with the asset inventory and quantitative vulnerability assessment provided in the next section, the summary hazard classifications generated with the PRI allows for the prioritization of those high hazard risks for mitigation planning purposes, and more specifically, the identification of hazard mitigation opportunities for the jurisdictions to consider as part of their proposed mitigation strategy.

The prioritization and categorization of identified hazards for the County is based principally on the PRI, a tool used to measure the degree of risk for identified hazards in a particular planning area. The PRI is used to assist the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team in gaining consensus on the determination of those hazards that pose the most significant threat to the County based on a variety of factors. The PRI is not scientifically based but is meant to be utilized as an objective planning tool for classifying and prioritizing hazard risks in the County based on standardized criteria.

The application of the PRI results in numerical values that allow identified hazards to be ranked against one another (the higher the PRI value, the greater the hazard risk). PRI values are obtained by assigning varying degrees of risk to five categories for each hazard (probability, impact, spatial extent, warning time, and duration). Each degree of risk has been assigned a value (1 to 4) and an agreed upon weighting factor[3], as summarized in **Table 5-27**. To calculate the PRI value for a given hazard, the assigned risk value for each category is multiplied by the weighting factor. The sum of all five categories equals the final PRI value, as demonstrated in the example equation below:

PRI VALUE = [(PROBABILITY x .30) + (IMPACT x .30) + (SPATIAL EXTENT x .20) + (WARNING TIME x .10) + (DURATION x .10)]

Table 5-27: Priority Risk Index for Lea County

PRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level	Criteria	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Less than 1% annual probability	1	30%
	Possible	Between 1 and 10% annual probability	2	
	Likely	Between 10 and 100% annual probability	3	
	Highly Likely	100% annual probability	4	

[3] The Planning Team, based upon any unique concerns or factors for the planning area, may adjust the PRI weighting scheme during future plan updates.

PRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level	Criteria	Index Value	
Impact	Minor	Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption to quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	1	30%
	Limited	Minor injuries only. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	2	
	Critical	Multiple deaths/injuries possible. More than 25% of property in affected areas was damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one week.	3	
	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	4	
Spatial Extent	Negligible	Less than 1% of areas affected	1	20%
	Small	Between 1 and 10% of areas affected	2	
	Moderate	Between 10 and 50% of areas affected	3	
	Large	Between 50 and 100% of areas affected	4	
Warning Time	More than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	1	10%
	12 to 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	6 to 12 hours	Self-explanatory	3	
	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	4	
Duration	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	1	10%
	Less than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	Less than one week	Self-explanatory	3	
	More than one week	Self-explanatory	4	

5.10.2 Priority Risk Index Results

Table 5-28 – Table 5-33 summarizes, for each jurisdiction, the degree of risk assigned to each category for all initially identified hazards based on the application of the PRI. Assigned risk levels were based on the detailed hazard profiles developed for this section and input from the Planning Team. The results were then used in calculating PRI values and making final determinations for the risk assessment.

Table 5-28: Summary of PRI Results for Lea County

Hazard	Category/Degree of Risk					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Atmospheric Hazards						
Drought	Highly Likely	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	2.8
Extreme Heat	Possible	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.4
Severe Storms	Likely	Critical	Large	6 to 12 hours	Less than 6 hours	3.3
Tornado	Possible	Critical	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.7
Winter Storm	Possible	Limited	Moderate	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.5
Hydrologic Hazards						
Flood	Possible	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 1 week	3.0
Other Hazards						
Wildfire	Likely	Minor	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 1 week	2.3

* Though flood maps may have demonstrated less risk of flooding to communities; the jurisdictions deemed moderate was the appropriate classification

Table 5-29: PRI Results for Eunice

Hazard	Category/Degree of Risk					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Atmospheric Hazards						
Drought	Likely	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	2.5
Extreme Heat	Possible	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.4
Severe Storms	Likely	Critical	Large	6 to 12 hours	Less than 6 hours	3.3
Tornado	Possible	Critical	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.7
Winter Storm	Possible	Limited	Moderate	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.5
Hydrologic Hazards						
Flood	Possible	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 1 week	2.4
Other Hazards						
Wildfire	Possible	Minor	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 1 week	2.0

* Though flood maps may have demonstrated less risk of flooding to communities; the jurisdictions deemed moderate was the appropriate classification

Table 5-30: PRI Results for Hobbs

Hazard	Category/Degree of Risk					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Atmospheric Hazards						
Drought	Highly Likely	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	2.5
Extreme Heat	Possible	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.4
Severe Storms	Likely	Critical	Large	6 to 12 hours	Less than 6 hours	3.3
Tornado	Possible	Critical	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.7
Winter Storm	Possible	Limited	Moderate	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.5
Hydrologic Hazards						
Flood	Possible	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 1 week	3.0
Other Hazards						
Wildfire	Possible	Minor	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 1 week	2.0

* Though flood maps may have demonstrated less risk of flooding to communities; the jurisdictions deemed moderate was the appropriate classification

Table 5-31: PRI Results for Jal

Hazard	Category/Degree of Risk					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Atmospheric Hazards						
Drought	Highly Likely	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	2.5
Extreme Heat	Possible	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.4
Severe Storms	Likely	Critical	Large	6 to 12 hours	Less than 6 hours	3.3
Tornado	Possible	Critical	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.7
Winter Storm	Possible	Limited	Moderate	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.5
Hydrologic Hazards						
Flood	Possible	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 1 week	2.4
Other Hazards						
Wildfire	Possible	Minor	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 1 week	2.0

* Though flood maps may have demonstrated less risk of flooding to communities; the jurisdictions deemed moderate was the appropriate classification

Table 5-32: PRI Results for Lovington

Hazard	Category/Degree of Risk					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Atmospheric Hazards						
Drought	Highly Likely	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	2.5
Extreme Heat	Possible	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.4
Severe Storms	Likely	Critical	Large	6 to 12 hours	Less than 6 hours	3.3
Tornado	Possible	Critical	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.7
Winter Storm	Possible	Limited	Moderate	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.5
Hydrologic Hazards						
Flood	Possible	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 1 week	3.0
Other Hazards						
Wildfire	Likely	Minor	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 1 week	2.3

* Though flood maps may have demonstrated less risk of flooding to communities; the jurisdictions deemed moderate was the appropriate classification

Table 5-33: PRI Results for Tatum

Hazard	Category/Degree of Risk					
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	PRI Score
Atmospheric Hazards						
Drought	Highly Likely	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	More than 1 week	2.5
Extreme Heat	Possible	Minor	Large	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.4
Severe Storms	Likely	Critical	Large	6 to 12 hours	Less than 6 hours	3.3
Tornado	Possible	Critical	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.7
Winter Storm	Possible	Limited	Moderate	More than 24 hours	Less than 1 week	2.5
Hydrologic Hazards						
Flood	Possible	Critical	Moderate	6 to 12 hours	Less than 1 week	3.0
Other Hazards						
Wildfire	Likely	Minor	Small	Less than 6 hours	Less than 1 week	2.3

* Though flood maps may have demonstrated less risk of flooding to communities; the jurisdictions deemed moderate was the appropriate classification

5.11 Final Determinations

The conclusions drawn from the hazard profiling process for the County, including the PRI results and input from the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team, resulted in the classification of risk for each identified hazard according to three categories: High Risk, Moderate Risk, and Low Risk (**Table 5-34**). For the purposes of these classifications, risk is expressed in relative terms according to the estimated impact that a hazard will have on human life and property throughout all the County. It should be noted that although some hazards are classified below as posing minimal risk, their occurrence of varying or unprecedented magnitudes is still possible in some cases and their assigned classification will continue to be evaluated during future updates.

No changes in development impacting the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability have occurred since the last plan was approved for all hazards addressed.

Table 5-34: Conclusions on Hazard Risk for Lea County

HIGH RISK	Severe Storms, Drought, Wildfire
MODERATE RISK	Tornado, Flood, Extreme Heat, Winter Storm
LOW RISK	

SECTION 6: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section of the Plan discusses the capability of the communities in the County to implement hazard mitigation activities. It consists of the following four subsections:

- 6.1 What is a Capability Assessment?
- 6.2 Conducting the Capability Assessment
- 6.3 Capability Assessment Findings
- 6.4 Conclusions on Local Capability

6.1 What is a Capability Assessment?

The purpose of conducting a capability assessment is to determine the ability of a local jurisdiction to implement a comprehensive mitigation strategy and to identify potential opportunities for establishing or enhancing specific mitigation policies, programs, or projects[1]. As in any planning process, it is important to try to establish which goals, objectives, and/or actions are feasible based on an understanding of the organizational capacity of those agencies or departments tasked with their implementation. A capability assessment helps to determine which mitigation actions are practical, and likely to be implemented over time, given a local government's planning and regulatory framework, level of administrative and technical support, number of fiscal resources, and current political climate.

A capability assessment has two primary components: 1) an inventory of a local jurisdiction's relevant plans, ordinances, or programs already in place and 2) an analysis of its capacity to carry them out. Careful examination of local capabilities will detect any existing gaps, shortfalls, or weaknesses with ongoing government activities that could hinder proposed mitigation activities and exacerbate community hazard vulnerability. A capability assessment also highlights the positive mitigation measures already in place or being implemented at the local government level, which should continue to be supported and enhanced through future mitigation efforts.

The capability assessment completed for the County serves as a critical planning step and an integral part of the foundation for designing an effective hazard mitigation strategy. Coupled with the Risk Assessment, the Capability Assessment helps identify and target meaningful mitigation actions for incorporation in the Mitigation Strategy portion of the Plan. It not only helps establish the goals and objectives for the region to pursue under this Plan, but it also ensures that those goals and objectives are realistically achievable under given local conditions such as land use and development trends. Changes in development did not affect any of the participating jurisdiction's overall vulnerability to any hazards identified.

Commented [KK1]: Element B3

6.2 Conducting the Capability Assessment

To facilitate the inventory and analysis of local government capabilities within the county, a detailed Capability Assessment Survey was completed for each of the participating jurisdictions based on the information found in existing hazard mitigation plans and local government websites. The survey questionnaire compiled information on a variety of "capability indicators" such as existing local plans, policies, programs, or ordinances that contribute to and/or hinder the region's ability to implement

[1] While the Final Rule for implementing the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 does not require a local capability assessment to be completed for local hazard mitigation plans, it is a critical step in developing a mitigation strategy that meets the needs of the region while considering their own unique abilities. The Rule does state that a community's mitigation strategy should be "based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools" (44 CFR, Part 201.6(c)(3)).

hazard mitigation actions. Other indicators included information related to the communities' fiscal, administrative, and technical capabilities, such as access to local budgetary and personnel resources for mitigation purposes. The current political climate, an important consideration for any local planning or decision-making process, was also evaluated with respect to hazard mitigation.

At a minimum, survey results provide an extensive inventory of existing local plans, ordinances, programs, and resources that are in place or under development in addition to their overall effect on hazard loss reduction. However, the survey instrument can also serve to identify gaps, weaknesses, or conflicts those counties and local jurisdictions can recast as opportunities for specific actions to be proposed as part of the hazard mitigation strategy.

The information collected in the survey questionnaire was incorporated into a database for further analysis. A general scoring methodology was then applied to quantify each jurisdiction's overall capability.[2] According to the scoring system, each capability indicator was assigned a point value based on its relevance to hazard mitigation.

Using this scoring methodology, a total score, and an overall capability rating of "high," "moderate," or "limited" could be determined according to the total number of points received. These classifications are designed to provide nothing more than a general assessment of local government capability. The results of this capability assessment provide critical information for developing an effective and meaningful mitigation strategy.

6.3 Capability Assessment Findings

The findings of the capability assessment are summarized in this Plan to provide insight into the relevant capacity of the jurisdictions in the County to implement hazard mitigation activities. All information is based upon the review of existing hazard mitigation plans and local government websites through the Capability Assessment Survey and input provided by local government officials during meetings of the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team.

6.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability

Planning and regulatory capability is based on the implementation of plans, ordinances, and programs that demonstrate a local jurisdiction's commitment to guiding and managing growth, development, and redevelopment in a responsible manner while maintaining the general welfare of the community. It includes emergency response and mitigation planning, comprehensive land use planning, and transportation planning; the enforcement of zoning or subdivision ordinances and building codes that regulate how land is developed and structures are built; as well as protecting environmental, historic, and cultural resources in the community. Although some conflicts can arise, these planning initiatives present significant opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation principles and practices into the local decision-making process. Some jurisdictions currently demonstrate few established documents to incorporate into the mitigation strategy.

This assessment is designed to provide a general overview of the key planning and regulatory tools and programs that are in place or under development for the jurisdictions in the County along with their potential effect on loss reduction. This information will help identify opportunities to address existing gaps, weaknesses, or conflicts with other initiatives and integrate the implementation of this Plan with existing planning mechanisms where appropriate.

[2] The scoring methodology used to quantify and rank the region's capability can be found at the end of this section.

Table 61 summarizes the relevant local plans, ordinances, and programs already in place or under development for the County's jurisdictions. - A checkmark (✓) indicates that the given item is currently in place and being implemented. An asterisk (*) indicates that the given item is currently being developed for future implementation a plus sign (+) indicated that it was reviewed, and relevant information was incorporated into the plan. Each of these local plans, ordinances, and programs should be considered available mechanisms for review and incorporating the existing plans, studies, reports, technical information into the Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify existing data and capabilities that will help implement the mitigation strategy.

Table 6-1: Relevant Plans, Ordinances, and Programs

Planning / Regulatory Tool	Lea County	Eunice	Hobbs	Jal	Lovington	Tatum
Hazard Mitigation Plan +	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Comprehensive Land Use Plan +	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Floodplain Management Plan						
Open Space Management Plan (Parks & Rec/Greenway Plan)						
Stormwater Management Plan/Ordinance	✓	✓			✓	
Emergency Operations Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act) Title III Plan	✓					
Radiological Emergency Plan						
Continuity of Operations Plan	✓					
Evacuation Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Disaster Recovery Plan					✓	
Capital Improvements Plan	✓		✓			
Economic Development Plan	✓				✓	
Historic Preservation Plan						
Transportation Plan			✓			
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zoning Ordinance	✓				✓	
Subdivision Ordinance	✓				✓	
Site Plan Review Requirements					✓	
Unified Development Ordinance						
Post-Disaster Redevelopment						
Building Code	✓		✓		✓	
Fire Code	✓		✓		✓	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan +	✓				✓	
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) +	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NFIP Community Rating System			✓			
Flood Insurance Rate Maps +	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Flood Insurance Study Report+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information State	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Planning / Regulatory Tool	Lea County	Eunice	Hobbs	Jal	Lovington	Tatum
Climate Summaries 2022 +						
New Mexico Climate Projections Summary 2022 +	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

A more detailed discussion on the region's planning and regulatory capability follows.

6.3.2 Emergency Management

Hazard mitigation is widely recognized as one of the four primary phases of emergency management. The three other phases include preparedness, response, and recovery. Each phase is interconnected with hazard mitigation, as **Figure 6-1** suggests. Opportunities to reduce potential losses through mitigation practices are most often implemented before disaster strikes, such as the elevation of flood prone structures or the continuous enforcement of policies that prevent and regulate development that is vulnerable to hazards due to its location, design, or other characteristics. Mitigation opportunities will also be presented during immediate preparedness or response activities, such as installing storm shutters in advance of a hurricane, and certainly during the long-term recovery and redevelopment process following a hazard event.

Figure 6-1: The Four Phases of Emergency Management

Planning for each phase is a critical part of a comprehensive emergency management program and a key to the successful implementation of hazard mitigation actions. As a result, the Capability Assessment Survey asked several questions across a range of emergency management plans to assess the County's willingness to plan and their level of technical planning proficiency.

Comprehensive Plan

A Comprehensive Plan, in broad terms, is a policy statement to guide the future placement and development of community facilities. It is the basis for a community 's zoning, subdivision and design regulations and a community 's official maps and amendments to the zoning, subdivision, and design ordinances. The Comprehensive Plan identifies a future vision, values, principals, and goals for the community, determines the projected growth for the community and identifies policies to plan, direct and accommodate anticipated growth. Anticipated growth was used to determine potential vulnerability for the county and the jurisdictions.

Zoning Ordinance

Zoning typically consists of both a zoning map and a written ordinance that divides the jurisdiction into zoning districts, including various residential, commercial, mixed-use, and industrial districts. The zoning regulations describe what type of land use and specific activities are permitted in each district, and regulate how buildings, signs, parking, and other construction may be placed on a lot. The zoning regulations also provide procedures for rezoning and other planning applications.

Subdivision Ordinance

A subdivision ordinance is intended to regulate the development of residential, commercial, industrial, or other uses, including associated public infrastructure, as land is subdivided into lots for future development. Subdivision design that accounts for natural hazards can reduce the exposure of future development to hazards.

Flood Insurance Study/Floodplain Ordinance

A Flood Insurance Study (FIS) provides information on the existence and severity of flood hazards within a community based on the 100-year flood event. The FIS also includes revised digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) which reflect updated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) and flood zones for the community.

A floodplain ordinance is a community's most important flood mitigation tool. For a county or municipality to participate in the NFIP, they must adopt a local flood damage prevention ordinance that requires jurisdictions to follow established minimum building standards in the floodplain. These standards require that all new buildings and substantial improvements to existing buildings will be protected from damage by a 100-year flood event and that new development in the floodplain will not exacerbate existing flood problems or increase damage to other properties.

Stormwater Management Program/Stormwater Ordinance

Stormwater runoff is increased when natural ground cover is replaced by urban development. Development in the watershed that drains to a river can aggravate downstream flooding, overload the community's drainage system, cause erosion, and impair water quality. A Stormwater Management Program can prevent flooding problems caused by stormwater runoff by 1) Regulating development in the floodplain to ensure that it will be protected from flooding and that it will not divert floodwaters onto other properties; 2) Regulating all development to ensure that the post-development peak runoff will not be greater than it was under pre-development conditions; and 3) Setting construction standards so buildings are protected from shallow water. A stormwater ordinance provides the community with the regulatory authority to implement its stormwater management standards.

Erosion, Sedimentation, and Pollution Control Ordinance

Surface water runoff can erode soil from development sites, sending sediment into downstream waterways. This can clog storm drains, drain tiles, culverts, and ditches, and reduce the water transport and storage capacity of river and stream channels, lakes, and wetlands. An erosion, sedimentation and pollution control ordinance is to minimize soil erosion and prevent off-site sedimentation by using soil erosion and sediment control practices designed in accordance with certain standards and specifications.

Site Plan Review

The Site Plan Review Process reviews site plans for specific development types to ensure compliance with appropriate land development regulations and consistency with the Comprehensive Plan.

Building Code/Elevation Certificates

Building codes provide one of the best methods for addressing natural hazards. When meticulously designed and constructed according to code, the average building can withstand many of the impacts of natural hazards. Hazard protection standards for all new and improved or repaired buildings can be incorporated into the local building code. Building codes can ensure that the first floors of new buildings are constructed to be higher than the elevation of the 100-year flood (the flood that is expected to have a one percent chance of occurring in any given year).

Just as important as having code standards is the enforcement of the code. Adequate inspections are needed during construction to ensure that the builder understands the requirements and is following them. Making sure a structure is properly elevated and anchored requires site inspections at each step.

The City of Hobbs follows the State of NM as far as codes go. (When the state adopts code, the city automatically adopts code)
The current codes are as follows:
Hobbs Municipal Code
NMAC (New Mexico Administrative Code) - Which includes:
2015 IBC
2015 IRC
2015 IEBC
2015 IFC
2018 IECC
2017 NEC
2021 UPC
2021 UMC
2021 USPC
ICC A117.1-2009

An Elevation Certificates serves as the official record that shows new buildings and substantial improvements in all identified SFHAs are properly elevated. This elevation information is needed to show compliance with the floodplain ordinance.

Capital Improvement Program

A Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a planning document that typically provides a five-year outlook for anticipated capital projects designed to facilitate decision makers in the replacement of capital assets. The projects are primarily related to improvement in public service, parks and recreation, public utilities, and facilities. A community's mitigation strategy may include structural projects that could potentially be included in a CIP and funded through a Capital Improvement Program.

Emergency Operations Plan

An emergency operations plan outlines responsibility and how resources are deployed during and following an emergency or disaster.

Repetitive Loss Plan

Repetitive loss property is defined as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period, since 1978. Two of the claims paid must be more than 10 days apart but within 10 years of each other. A Repetitive Loss Plan examines the cause of repetitive flooding and identifies mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate the flooding to repetitive loss properties.

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

The CWPP (Community Wildfire Prevention Plan) emphasizes the importance of collaboration among multi-jurisdictional agencies to develop fuels mitigation treatment programs to address wildfire hazards. In 2003 the U.S (United States) Congress recognized widespread declining forest health by passing the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA), and President Bush signed the act into law (Public Law 108–148, 2003). The Act was revised in 2009 to address changes to funding and provide a renewed focus on wildfire mitigation (H.R.4233- Healthy Forest Restoration Amendments Act of 2009). The HFRA

expedites the development and implementation of hazardous fuels reduction projects on federal land and emphasizes the need for federal agencies to work collaboratively with communities. A key component of the HFRA is the development of CWPPs (Community Wildfire Prevention Plan), which facilitates the collaboration between federal agencies and communities to develop hazardous fuels reduction projects and place priority on treatment areas identified by communities in a CWPP. A CWPP also allows communities to establish their own definition of the Wildfire Urban Interface (WUI) and helped establish a baseline for the hazard profile in this plan. In addition, communities with an established CWPP are given priority for funding hazardous fuels reduction projects carried out in accordance with the HFRA.

6.3.3 Floodplain Management

Flooding represents the greatest natural hazard facing the United States. At the same time, the tools available to reduce the impacts associated with flooding are among the most developed when compared to other hazard-specific mitigation techniques. In addition to approaches that cut across hazards such as education, outreach, and the training of local officials, the *National Flood Insurance Program* (NFIP) contains specific regulatory measures that enable government officials to determine where and how growth occurs relative to flood hazards. Participation in the NFIP is voluntary for local governments; however, program participation is strongly encouraged by FEMA as a first step for implementing and sustaining an effective hazard mitigation program. It is therefore used as part of this assessment as a key indicator for measuring local capability.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was established by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (NFIA; 42 U.S.C. §4001 et seq.) and was most recently reauthorized to September 30, 2021, through a series of short-term reauthorizations. The general purpose of the NFIP is both to offer primary flood insurance to properties with significant flood risk, and to reduce flood risk through the adoption of floodplain management standards. Communities volunteer to participate in the NFIP to access federal flood insurance and must adopt minimum standards.

For a county or municipality to participate in the NFIP, they must adopt a local flood damage prevention ordinance that requires jurisdictions to follow established minimum building standards in the floodplain. These standards require that all new buildings and substantial improvements to existing buildings will be protected from damage by a 100-year flood event and that new development in the floodplain will not exacerbate existing flood problems or increase damage to other properties.

Jurisdictions in Lea County plan to work towards a community rating in the future and are continuing NFIP participation annually through regular training, mitigation actions and information and mapping updates to continue compliance with NFIP requirements. Appendix K: National Flood Insurance Program Worksheet provides additional details describing the participation on the NFIP for each participant, as applicable, in accordance with NFIP regulatory requirements.

Participating communities must adopt a flood map and enact minimum floodplain standards to regulate development in the SFHA (Special Flood Hazard Area). FEMA encourages communities to enhance their floodplain standards by offering reduced premium rates through the Community Rating System (CRS). FEMA also manages a Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program using NFIP revenues to further reduce comprehensive flood risk. Participating communities that fail to adopt FIRMs or maintain minimum floodplain standards can be put on probation or suspended from the NFIP. In communities that do not participate in the NFIP, or have been suspended, individuals cannot purchase NFIP insurance. Individuals in these communities also face challenges receiving federal disaster assistance in flood hazard areas and have difficulties receiving federally backed mortgages.

A key service provided by the NFIP is the mapping of identified flood hazard areas. A Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) is an initial map issued by FEMA to identify approximate Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA`s) within a community.

Table 6-2 provides NFIP information for each participating jurisdiction in Lea County.

Table 6-2: NFIP Policy and Claim Information

Jurisdiction	Initial FHBM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	CID #
Lea County	-	12/16/08	#350130
City of Eunice	08/30/74	12/16/08	#350028
City of Hobbs	04/02/76	12/16/08	#350029
City of Jal	07/09/76	12/16/08	#350030
City of Lovington	06/21/74	12/16/08	#350031
Town of Tatum	06/21/74	12/16/08	#350032

Source: FEMA Community Status Book.
- FHBM for Lea County not provided by Community Status Book

Community Rating System: An additional indicator of floodplain management capability is the active participation of local jurisdictions in the Community Rating System (CRS). The CRS is an incentive-based program that encourages counties and municipalities to undertake defined flood mitigation activities that go beyond the minimum requirements of the NFIP by adding extra local measures to provide protection from flooding. All the 18 creditable CRS mitigation activities are assigned a range of point values. As points are accumulated and reach identified thresholds, communities can apply for an improved CRS class rating. Class ratings, which range from 10 to 1, are tied to flood insurance premium reductions as shown in **Table 6-3**. As class rating improves (the lower the number the better), the percent reduction in flood insurance premiums for NFIP policyholders in that community increases. Currently Hobbs is the only CRS community in the county.

Table 6-3: CRS Premium Discounts, By Class

CRS Class	Premium Reduction
1	45%
2	40%
3	35%
4	30%
5	25%
6	20%
7	15%
8	10%
9	5%

CRS Class	Premium Reduction
10	0

Source: *FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency)*

Community participation in the CRS is voluntary. Any community in full compliance with the rules and regulations of the NFIP may apply to FEMA for a CRS classification better than class 10. The CRS application process has been simplified over the past several years based on community comments. Changes were made with the intent to make the CRS more user-friendly and make extensive technical assistance available for communities who request it.

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance: A flood damage prevention ordinance establishes minimum building standards in the floodplain to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions.

Floodplain Management Plan: A floodplain management plan (or a flood mitigation plan) provides a framework for action regarding corrective and preventative measures to reduce flood-related impacts.

Open Space Management Plan*:* An open space management plan is designed to preserve, protect, and restore undeveloped lands in their natural state and to expand or connect areas in the public domain such as parks, greenways, and other outdoor recreation areas. In many instances, open space management practices are consistent with the goals of reducing hazard losses, such as the preservation of wetlands or other flood-prone areas in their natural state in perpetuity.

Stormwater Management Plan: A stormwater management plan is designed to address flooding associated with stormwater runoff. The stormwater management plan is typically focused on design and construction measures that are intended to reduce the impact of more frequently occurring minor urban flooding.

6.3.4 Administrative and Technical Capability

The ability of a local government to develop and implement mitigation projects, policies, and programs is directly tied to its ability to direct staff time and resources for that purpose. Administrative capability can be evaluated by determining how mitigation-related activities are assigned to local departments and if there are adequate personnel resources to complete these activities. The degree of intergovernmental coordination among departments will also affect administrative capability for the implementation and success of proposed mitigation activities.

Technical capability can be evaluated by assessing the level of knowledge and technical expertise of local government employees, such as personnel skilled in using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to analyze and assess community hazard vulnerability. The Capability Assessment Survey was used to capture information on administrative and technical capability through the identification of available staff and personnel resources.

Table 64 summarizes the capability assessment results for the County regarding relevant staff and personnel resources. - A checkmark (✓) indicates the presence of a staff member(s) in that jurisdiction with the specified knowledge or skill.

Credit for having a floodplain manager was given to those jurisdictions that have a flood damage prevention ordinance, and therefore an appointed floodplain administrator, regardless of whether the appointee was dedicated solely to floodplain management. Credit was given for having a scientist familiar with the hazards of the community if a jurisdiction has a Cooperative Extension Service or Soil

and Water Conservation Department. Credit was also given for having staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards if a staff member from the jurisdiction was a participant on the existing hazard mitigation plan's planning committee. The following are a summary of key issues affecting administrative capability:

• Limited integration of mitigation into county/local government functions;

• Limited interdepartmental coordination.

Recommendations: The enhancement of administrative capability may be achieved through county-municipal training, outreach and mentoring of smaller jurisdictions and the sharing of resources, when appropriate.

Lea County Supervisor of Environmental and Floodplain currently acts as Floodplain Administrator for Eunice, Jal and Tatum.

Table 6-4: Relevant Staff / Personnel Resources

Staff / Personnel Resource	Lea County	Eunice	Hobbs	Jal	Lovington	Tatum
Planners with knowledge of land development / land management practices	✓				✓	
Engineers or professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	✓					
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural and/or human- caused hazards	✓					
Building Official						
Emergency Manager	✓				✓	
Floodplain Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Land Surveyors			✓			
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community						
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards						
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	✓					
Resource development staff or grant writers	✓					
Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk	✓					
Warning Systems/Services	✓				✓	
Mutual Aid Agreements	✓				✓	

6.3.5 Fiscal Capability

The ability of a local government to act is often strongly associated with the amount of money available to implement policies and projects. This may take the form of outside grant funding awards or locally based revenue and financing. The costs associated with mitigation policy and project implementation vary widely. In some cases, policies are tied primarily to staff time or administrative costs associated with the creation and monitoring of a given program. In other cases, direct expenses are linked to an actual project, such as the acquisition of flood-prone homes, which can require a substantial commitment from local, state, and federal funding sources.

The Capability Assessment Survey was used to capture information on the region's fiscal capability through the identification of locally available financial resources. Many jurisdictions defer to the county for financial investment in mitigation policies and projects.

Table 6-5 provides a summary of the results for the County regarding relevant fiscal resources. A checkmark (✓) indicates that the given fiscal resource is locally available for hazard mitigation purposes (including match funds for state and federal mitigation grant funds).

Table 6-5: Relevant Fiscal Resources

Fiscal Tool / Resource	Lea County	Eunice	Hobbs	Jal	Lovington	Tatum
Capital Improvement Programming	✓				✓	
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)			✓		✓	
Special Purpose Taxes (or taxing districts)	✓					
Gas / Electric Utility Fees		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Water / Sewer Fees		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Stormwater Utility Fees						
Development Impact Fees						
General Obligation Bonds						
Revenue Bonds						
Special Tax Bonds						

6.3.6 Political Capability

One of the most difficult capabilities to evaluate involves the political will of a jurisdiction to enact meaningful policies and projects designed to reduce the impact of future hazard events. Hazard mitigation may not be a local priority or may conflict with or be an impediment to other goals of the community, such as growth and economic development. Therefore, the local political climate must be considered in designing mitigation strategies as it could be the most difficult hurdle to overcome in accomplishing their adoption and implementation.

The Capability Assessment Survey was used to capture information on the jurisdictions' political capability. Previous hazard mitigation plans were reviewed for general examples of local political capability, such as guiding development away from identified hazard areas, restricting public investments or capital improvements within hazard areas, or enforcing local development standards that go beyond minimum state or federal requirements (i.e., building codes, floodplain management, etc.).

- Lea County Commissioners are community minded and have historically answered any community needs with Ordinances, Resolutions, Code Development, and other necessary means to protect the public and make Lea County safe.
- The City of Lovington can enact ordinances and resolutions to address issues within its town limits. The city is always looking at more economic development, CDBG projects to improve the city assets. The city is also looking at new water projects and streets and drainage projects.
- The City of Eunice, Hobbs, Jal and Tatum governments have historically answered any community needs with Ordinances, Resolutions, Code Development, and other necessary means to protect the public and their city. Additional factors to consider include the physical location and wealth of these municipalities and political changes during election periods.

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Commented [KK3R2]: cassie verifying

6.4 Conclusions on Local Capability

To form meaningful conclusions on the assessment of local capability, a quantitative scoring methodology was designed and applied to the results of the Capability Assessment Survey. This methodology tries to assess the jurisdictions' overall level of capability to implement hazard mitigation actions.

The overall capability to implement hazard mitigation actions varies among the participating jurisdictions. For planning and regulatory capability, many of the jurisdictions are in the moderate range. There is also variation in the administrative and technical capability among the jurisdictions with larger jurisdictions having greater staff and technical resources. Most jurisdictions are in the moderate range of fiscal capability.

Table 6-6 shows the results of the capability assessment using the designed scoring methodology. The scoring methods ranking is presented as follows:

- Limited: 0-29
- Moderate: 30-59
- High: 60-100

According to the assessment, the average local capability score for all jurisdictions is 50.8, which falls into the moderate capability ranking. Though Lovington has certain resources and capabilities, they subjectively ranked themselves limited to project their further goals for resilience. Additional factors to consider include the physical location and wealth of participating municipalities.

Commented [KK4]: Kelly will adjust score if we receive anymore input from jurisdictions

Table 6-6: Capability Assessment Results

Jurisdiction	Overall Capability Score	Overall Capability Rating
Lea County	30-59	Moderate
City of Eunice	30-59	Moderate
City of Hobbs	30-59	Moderate
City of Jal	30-59	Moderate
City of Lovington	0-29	Limited
Town of Tatum	30-59	Moderate

As previously discussed, one of the reasons for conducting a Capability Assessment is to examine local capabilities to detect any existing gaps or weaknesses within ongoing government activities that could hinder proposed mitigation activities and exacerbate community hazard vulnerability. These gaps or weaknesses have been identified for each jurisdiction in the tables found throughout this section. The participating jurisdictions used the Capability Assessment as part of the basis for the Mitigation Actions that are identified in Section 8; therefore, each jurisdiction addresses their ability to expand on and improve their existing capabilities through the identification of their Mitigation Actions. Linking the Capability Assessment with the Risk Assessment and the Mitigation Strategy

The conclusions of the Risk Assessment and Capability Assessment serve as the foundation for the development of a meaningful hazard mitigation strategy. While identifying specific mitigation actions to pursue, the Planning Team considered each jurisdiction's hazard risk level and their existing capability to minimize or eliminate that risk. The county and all jurisdictions specifically identified types of personnel and staff that may be needed to expand on implementing mitigation activities more fully in their communities.; these include engineers, planners, GIS analysts, building officials, land surveyors, and scientists. They will consider employing more staff and/or providing additional training opportunities with these specific skillsets to further improve and expand capabilities throughout the County and participating jurisdictions.

Commented [KK5]: verify these gaps once capability assessment is finalized

SECTION 7: MITIGATION STRATEGY

This section of the Plan provides the blueprint for the participating jurisdictions in the County to follow to become less vulnerable to its identified hazards. It is based on the consensus of the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team and the findings and conclusions of the *Capability Assessment* and *Risk Assessment*. It consists of the following five subsections:

- 7.1 Introduction
- 7.2 Mitigation Goals
- 7.3 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques
- 7.4 Selection of Mitigation Techniques for Lea County
- 7.5 Plan Update Requirement

7.1 Introduction

The intent of the Mitigation Strategy is to provide the communities with the goals that will serve as guiding principles for future mitigation policy and project administration, along with an analysis of mitigation techniques available to meet those goals and reduce the impact of identified hazards. It is designed to be comprehensive, strategic, and functional in nature:

- In being *comprehensive*, the development of the strategy includes a thorough review of all hazards and identifies extensive mitigation measures intended to not only reduce the future impacts of high-risk hazards, but also to help the region achieve compatible economic, environmental, and social goals.
- In being *strategic*, the development of the strategy ensures that all policies and projects proposed for implementation are consistent with pre-identified, long-term planning goals.
- In being *functional,* each proposed mitigation action is linked to established priorities and assigned to specific departments or individuals responsible for their implementation with target completion deadlines. When necessary, funding sources are identified that can be used to assist in project implementation.

The first step in designing the Mitigation Strategy includes the identification of mitigation goals. Mitigation goals represent broad statements that are achieved through the implementation of more specific mitigation actions. These actions include both hazard mitigation policies (such as the regulation of land in known hazard areas through a local ordinance) and hazard mitigation projects that seek to address specifically targeted hazard risks (such as the acquisition and relocation of a repetitive loss structure).

The second step involves the identification, consideration, and analysis of available mitigation measures to help achieve the identified mitigation goals. This is a long-term, continuous process sustained through the development and maintenance of this Plan. Alternative mitigation measures will continue to be considered as future mitigation opportunities are identified, as data and technology improve, as mitigation funding becomes available, and as this Plan is maintained over time.

The third and last step in designing the Mitigation Strategy is the selection and prioritization of specific mitigation actions for the County (provided separately in Section 8: *Mitigation Action Plan*). The county and participating jurisdiction has its own Mitigation Action Plan (MAP) that reflects the needs and concerns of that jurisdiction. The MAP represents an unambiguous and functional plan for action and is the most essential outcome of the mitigation planning process.

The MAP includes a prioritized listing of proposed hazard mitigation actions (policies and projects) for the County to complete. Each action has accompanying information, such as those departments or individuals assigned responsibility for implementation, potential funding sources, and an estimated target date for completion. The MAP provides those departments or individuals responsible for implementing mitigation actions with a clear roadmap that also serves as a useful tool for monitoring success or progress over time. The cohesive collection of actions listed in the MAP can also serve as an easily understood menu of mitigation policies and projects for those local decision makers who want to quickly review the recommendations and proposed actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

In preparing each Mitigation Action Plan for the County, officials considered the overall hazard risk and capability to mitigate the effects of hazards as recorded through the risk and capability assessment process, in addition to meeting the adopted mitigation goals and unique needs of the community.

7.1.1 Mitigation Action Prioritization

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team members were tasked with establishing a priority, implementation status, and completion timeline for each action. Prioritization of the proposed mitigation actions was based on the following six factors:

- Effect on overall risk to life and property
- Ease of implementation
- Political and community support
- A general economic cost/benefit review[1]
- Funding availability
- Continued compliance with the NFIP (National Flood Insurance Program)

The point of contact for the county helped coordinate the prioritization process by reviewing each action and working with the lead agency/department responsible to determine a priority for each action using the six factors listed above. Priorities have not changed since the plan was previously approved.

Using these criteria, actions were classified as high, medium, or low priority by the participating jurisdiction officials. The actions were and will be identified, prioritized, implemented, and administered by each local jurisdiction. Prioritization includes emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to the cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs. The mitigation actions in Section 8 have been ranked based on a cost-benefit review conducted by the planning team through the planning process. Each action has been provided a priority of low, medium, or high based on this review. The following provides a breakdown of the factors utilized to conduct this general cost benefit review:

- High Priority: Highly cost-effective, administratively feasible and politically feasible strategies that could be implemented in 2 fiscal years and be continued.
- Medium Priority: Strategies that have at least two of the following characteristics (but not all three) and could be implemented in 3 fiscal years: Highly cost-effective; or administratively

[1] Only a general economic cost/benefit review was considered by the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee through the process of selecting and prioritizing mitigation actions. Mitigation actions with “high” priority were determined to be the most cost effective and most compatible with the participating jurisdictions’ unique needs. Actions with a “moderate” priority were determined to be cost-effective and compatible with jurisdictional needs but may be more challenging to complete administratively or fiscally than “high” priority actions. Actions with a “low” priority were determined to be important community needs, but the community likely identified several potential challenges in terms of implementation (e.g. lack of funding, technical obstacles). A more detailed cost/benefit analysis will be applied to projects prior to the application for or obligation of funding, as appropriate.

feasible, given current levels of staffing and resources; or are politically popular and supportable given the current environment.

- Low Priority: Strategies that have one of the following characteristics and could be implemented in the next five years): Highly cost-effective; or administratively feasible, given current levels of staffing and resources; or are politically popular and supportable given the current environment.

44 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(3)(i): The mitigation strategy shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

7.2 Mitigation Goals

The primary goal of all local governments is to promote the public health, safety, and welfare of its citizens. In keeping with this standard, Lea County and the participating municipalities have developed goal statements for local hazard mitigation planning in the region. In developing these goals, the previous Plan's goals were reviewed to determine if they were still valid. The goals were presented, reviewed, voted on, and accepted by the Planning Team at their kickoff meeting. Each goal, purposefully broad in nature, serves to establish parameters that were used in developing more mitigation actions. The Lea County Mitigation Goals are presented in **Table 7-1**. Consistent implementation of actions over time will ensure that community goals are achieved.

The Lea County Hazard Mitigation Team reviewed the 2007 Goals and Objectives in 2014 and again in 2021 and 2022, each of the goals was discussed. The HMPT did not make any changes to the 2007 goals. To create a disaster-resistant community and improve the safety and well-being of Lea County residents by reducing deaths, injuries, property damage, and environmental and other losses from natural and technological hazards in a manner that advances community goals, quality of life, and results in a more livable, viable, and sustainable community the HMPT revalidated these goals:

Table 7-1: Lea County Mitigation Goals

	Goal
Goal #1	Minimize loss of life and property from natural hazard events, protect public health and safety, Reduce risk and effects of natural hazards. Improve disaster prevention.
Goal #2	Increase public preparedness awareness of risk from natural hazards through countywide information programs.
Goal #3	Identify hazards and assess risks for the local area. Ascertain historical incidence and frequency of occurrence. Determine increased risk from specific hazards due to location and other factors.
Goal #4	Improve forecasting of natural hazard events.
Goal #5	Provide guidance for buildings in high-risk areas including building resilient construction to reduce the dangers of natural hazards.
Goal #6	Support government and public response to natural hazard disasters.

7.3 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 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 effect of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

In formulating the Mitigation Strategy for the County, a wide range of activities were considered to help achieve the established mitigation goals, in addition to addressing any specific hazard concerns. These activities were discussed during the Planning Team meetings. In general, all activities considered by the Planning Team can be classified under one of the following six broad categories of mitigation techniques: Prevention, Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects, Emergency Services, and Public Awareness and Education. These are discussed in detail below.

7.3.1 Prevention

Preventative activities are intended to keep hazard problems from getting worse and are typically administered through government programs or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built. They are particularly effective in reducing a community's future vulnerability, especially in areas where development has not occurred, or capital improvements have not been substantial. Examples of preventative activities include:

- Planning and zoning
- Building codes
- Open space preservation
- Floodplain regulations
- Stormwater management regulations
- Drainage system maintenance
- Capital improvements programming
- Riverine / fault zone setbacks

7.3.2 Property Protection

Property protection measures involve the modification of existing buildings and structures to help them better withstand the forces of a hazard, or removal of the structures from hazardous locations. Examples include:

- Acquisition
- Relocation
- Building elevation
- Critical facilities protection/generators
- Retrofitting (e.g., wind proofing, floodproofing, seismic design techniques, etc.)
- Safe rooms, shutters, shatter-resistant glass
- Insurance

7.3.3 Natural Resource Protection

Natural resource protection activities reduce the impact of natural hazards by preserving or restoring natural areas and their protective functions. Such areas include floodplains, wetlands, steep slopes, and sand dunes. Parks, recreation, or conservation agencies and organizations often implement these protective measures. Examples include:

- Floodplain protection
- Watershed management
- Riparian buffers
- Forest and vegetation management (e.g., fire resistant landscaping, fuel breaks, etc.)
- Erosion and sediment control
- Wetland preservation and restoration
- Habitat preservation
- Slope stabilization

7.3.4 Structural Projects

Structural mitigation projects are intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the environmental natural progression of the hazard event through construction. They are usually designed by engineers and managed or maintained by public works staff. Examples include:

- Reservoirs
- Dams / levees / dikes / floodwalls
- Diversions / detention / retention
- Channel modification
- Storm sewers

7.3.5 Emergency Services

Although not typically considered a "mitigation" technique, emergency service measures do minimize the impact of a hazard event on people and property. These commonly are actions taken immediately prior to, during, or in response to a hazard event. Examples include:

- Warning systems
- Generators
- Evacuation planning and management
- Emergency response training and exercises
- Sandbagging for flood protection
- Installing temporary shutters for wind protection

7.3.6 Public Education and Awareness

Public education and awareness activities are used to advise residents, elected officials, business owners, potential property buyers, and visitors about hazards, hazardous areas, and mitigation techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples of measures to educate and inform the public include:

- Outreach projects
- Speaker series / demonstration events
- Hazard map information
- Real estate disclosure
- Library materials
- School educational programs
- Hazard expositions

7.4 Selection of Mitigation Techniques for Lea County

To determine the most appropriate mitigation techniques for the communities in the County, the Planning Team members thoroughly reviewed and considered the findings of the *Capability Assessment*

and *Risk Assessment* to determine the best activities for their respective communities. Other considerations included the effect of each mitigation action on overall risk to life and property, its ease of implementation, its degree of political and community support, its general cost-effectiveness, and funding availability (if necessary).

7.5 Plan Update Requirement

In keeping with FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) requirements for plan updates, the Mitigation Actions identified in the previous plan were evaluated to determine their current implementation status. Updates on the implementation status of each action are provided. The mitigation actions provided in Section 8: *Mitigation Action Plan* include the mitigation actions from the previous plan as well as any new mitigation actions proposed through the current planning process.

SECTION 8: MITIGATION ACTION PLANS

This section includes the listing of the mitigation actions proposed by the participating jurisdictions in Lea County. It consists of the following two subsections:

- 8.1 Overview
- 8.2 Mitigation Action Plans

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(3)(iii): The mitigation strategy shall include an action plan describing how the actions identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction.

8.1 Overview

As described in the previous section, the Mitigation Action Plan, or MAP, provides a functional plan of action for each jurisdiction. It is designed to achieve the mitigation goals established in Section 7: Mitigation Strategy and will be maintained regularly according to the plan maintenance procedures established in Section 9: Plan Maintenance.

Each proposed mitigation action has been identified as an effective measure (policy or project) to reduce hazard risk for Lea County. Each action is listed in the MAP with background information such as hazard(s) addressed, relative priority, and estimated cost. Other information provided in the MAP includes potential funding sources to implement the action should funding be required (not all proposed actions are contingent upon funding). Integrating the mitigation plan into the capital improvements plan through identification of mitigation actions that may require local funding were considered too. Most importantly, implementation mechanisms are provided for each action, including the designation of a lead agency or department responsible for carrying the action out and a time for its completion. These implementation mechanisms ensure that the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan remains a functional document that can be monitored for progress over time. The proposed actions are not listed in priority order, though each has been assigned a priority level of “High,” “Medium,” or “Low” as described below.

The actions were and will be identified, prioritized, implemented, and administered by each local jurisdiction. Prioritization includes emphasis on how much benefits are maximized according to the cost-benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs. The actions in the following table have been ranked based on a cost-benefit review conducted by the planning team through the planning process. Each action has been provided a priority of low, medium, or high based on this review. The following provides a breakdown of the factors utilized to conduct this general cost benefit review:

- High Priority: Highly cost-effective, administratively feasible and politically feasible strategies that could be implemented in 2 fiscal years and be continued.
- Medium Priority: Strategies that have at least two of the following characteristics (but not all three) and could be implemented in 3 fiscal years: Highly cost-effective; or administratively feasible, given current levels of staffing and resources; or are politically popular and supportable given the current environment.
- Low Priority: Strategies that have one of the following characteristics and could be implemented in the next five years): Highly cost-effective; or administratively feasible, given current levels of staffing and resources; or are politically popular and supportable given the current environment.

The following are the key elements described in the Mitigation Action Plan:

- Project Description: Description of the mitigation action.
- Jurisdiction: Jurisdictions participating in the mitigation action.
- Hazard(s) Addressed: Hazard which the action addresses.
- Responsible Agency: Department responsible for undertaking the action.
- Funding Sources: potential Local, State, or Federal sources of funds are noted here, where applicable.
- Estimated Costs: High (greater than $50,000), Medium (between $20,000 to $50,000), or Low (less than $20,00).
- Funding Sources: Potential contribution sources.
- Timeline for Implementation: Date by which the action should be completed. More information is provided when possible.
- Priority: High, Medium, or Low priority as assigned by the jurisdiction.
- Implementation Status (2022)—Indication of completion, progress, deferment. If the action is new, that will be noted here.
    - In Progress- actions are in progress and have some percentage of completion.
    - To Be Continued- actions occur on a regular basis and will continue to do so on an annual frequency.
    - Deferred- actions were unable to be addressed to current capabilities.
    - Deleted- actions were considered not to be feasible or mitigation related.
    - New- actions that are new.
- Some jurisdictions have started some of the actions, however multiple (for example: items, buildings, projects) need to be implemented, therefore all the actions listed in Table 8-1 still have actions that are to be implemented.

8.2 Mitigation Action Plans

8.2.1 Lea County

Action #1 Mass Alert	
Project Description:	Mass public notification and warning system
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: In 2012, the County purchased the CodeRed Warning System and is providing weather and hazard warnings throughout the County. This system is phone, text and email based and can provide up-to-the-minute information to the public. It operates on both landline and cell phone systems and requires annual updating, maintenance, outreach, and training

Action #2 Lightning Rod Installation	
Project Description:	Installing Lightning Rods
Jurisdiction:	Lea County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Severe Storms
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets,
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Delete: No longer feasible for the County to complete

Action #3 Hazard Education	
Project Description:	Comprehensive Hazard Education Program for Community Fairs and Special Events
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: The Lea County OEM (Office of Emergency Management) has been active in participating in numerous local events including, fire safety with schools, vector control, defensible space and provides educational materials for distribution at these events along with posting on County website and social media. The County plans to continue this outreach in the future and at least annually All participating jurisdictions have identified educational action items as need for hazard mitigation. The County would take a leading role in coordinating and collaborating with all the participating jurisdictions to develop a Comprehensive Education Program. Each jurisdiction will participate in developing a comprehensive program.

Action #4 Provide Back-Up Power for Critical Facilities	
Project Description:	This project would allow for back-up power to be installed at critical facilities to ensure continuity of emergency services to the public during hazard events.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets, Grants
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	High
2022 Status:	New Action

Action #5 Disaster Resistant Community Marketing	
Project Description:	Work with local retailers to promote Disaster Resistant Community framework. FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) disaster readiness would be the emphasis at some of the stores within the community, i.e., lumber, hardware stores, to promote the city for disaster resistance by showing individuals how to use construction materials that are less susceptible to hazard damage and/or items that can help regulate water usage.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	In Progress: This action is in progress with the effort being lead through the Lea County OEM; project 5% complete.

Action # 6 CRS & NFIP Participation	
Project Description:	County to work on rating and are continuing to encourage NFIP participation annually through regular training and information updates to continue compliance with NFIP requirements.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	New Action

Action # 7 Xeriscape Initiative	
Project Description:	Create a xeriscape landscape garden and implement in future builds throughout the County
Jurisdiction:	Lea County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought, Flood
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	New Action

Action # 8 Planning Incorporation	
Project Description:	Incorporate HMP into the County Comprehensive Plan
Jurisdiction:	Lea County
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	New Action

8.2.2 City of Eunice

Action #1 Hire Emergency Management Professional	
Project Description:	Hire an Emergency Management Consultant to Prepare an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
Jurisdiction:	City of Eunice
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	City of Eunice Administration, Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	In Progress: Lea County is in the process of completing an EOP that will include the City of Eunice and provide comprehensive emergency planning for the entire County; project is 25% complete.

Action #2 Requisition of Whelen Public Address Siren Warning System	
Project Description:	Requisition of Whelen Public Address Siren Warning System
Jurisdiction:	City of Eunice
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Severe Storms, Tornado
Responsible Agency:	City of Eunice Fire & Rescue, Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	High
2022 Status:	Complete: The County has purchased the CodeRed Warning System and is currently providing current weather conditions and hazard warnings throughout the County including the City of Eunice for all hazards now

Action #3 Mass Alert	
Project Description:	Mass public notification and warning system.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: In 2012, the County purchased the CodeRed Warning System and is providing weather and hazard warnings throughout the County. This system is phone, text and email based and can provide up-to-the-minute information to the public. It operates on both landline and cell phone systems and requires annual updating, maintenance, outreach, and training.

Action #4 Back-Up Power	
Project Description:	Purchase of Trailer Mounted Generator and Lighting System
Jurisdiction:	City of Eunice
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Severe Storms, Tornado, Wildfire, Winter Weather, Extreme Heat
Responsible Agency:	City of Eunice Fire & Rescue, Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	High
2022 Status:	Delete: No generator has been purchased for the City of Eunice; however, the Lea County OEM (Office of Emergency Management) has a generator available for each jurisdiction's use. This project is no longer a priority for Eunice.

Action #5 Hazard Education	
Project Description:	Comprehensive Hazard Education Program for Community Fairs and Special Events
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: The Lea County OEM (Office of Emergency Management) has been active in participating in numerous local events including, fire safety with all schools, vector control, defensible space and provides educational materials for distribution at these events along with posting on County website and social media. The County plans to continue this outreach in the future and at least annually.

Action #6 Provide Back-Up Power for Critical Facilities	
Project Description:	This project would allow for back-up power to be installed at critical facilities to ensure continuity of emergency services to the public during hazard events.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets, Grants

Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	High
2022 Status:	New Action

Action #7 Disaster Resistant Community Marketing	
Project Description:	Work with local retailers to promote Disaster Resistant Community framework. FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) disaster readiness would be the emphasis at some of the stores within the community, i.e., lumber, hardware stores, to promote the city for disaster resistance by showing individuals how to use construction materials that are less susceptible to hazard damage and/or items that can help regulate water usage.
Jurisdiction:	City of Eunice
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	City of Eunice Fire & Rescue
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Deferred: This action is in progress with the effort being lead through the Lea County OEM. No measurable progress due to lack of funding and staff resources.

Action # 8 CRS & NFIP Participation	
Project Description:	Jurisdiction to work on rating and are continuing to encourage NFIP participation annually through regular training and information updates to continue compliance with NFIP requirements.
Jurisdiction:	Eunice
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Eunice Administration
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	New Action

Action # 9 Xeriscape Initiative	
Project Description:	Create a xeriscape landscape garden and implement in future builds throughout the jurisdiction.
Jurisdiction:	Eunice
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought, Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Eunice Administration

Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	New Action

8.2.3 City of Hobbs

Action #1 Hobbs Drainage Basin/Diversion Channel Improvements	
Project Description:	This project consists of purchasing the right-of-way, performing the earthwork to construct an earthen channel and earthen detention basins, and installing various roadway crossings. This project was included in the Storm Drainage Management Plan in 1994 and was also incorporated into the City of Hobbs Flood Mitigation Plan, 1999. The channels will intercept floodwaters flowing towards the southeast before they enter the developed areas within the city limits and neighboring areas in Lea County. Eliminating these waters from entering the flow paths through the City will provide relief for existing storm drainage systems and roadways that carry run-off, allowing the existing facilities to protect properties from floodwaters. The city hopes that much of the 100-year flood zone for the City of Hobbs will be eliminated after the construction of this project.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Engineering Department
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	In Progress: Project is in progress and is still a priority for the City of Hobbs and is 20% complete.

Action #2 Update City of Hobbs Emergency Response Plan	
Project Description:	The project would review and evaluate the City of Hobbs existing emergency response plan and make updates to cover all hazards. Coordination between emergency response personnel and other departments will be to adapt to the potential hazards that impact our community
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Fire, Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets

Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	In Progress: Lea County is in the process of updating an EOP that will include the City of Hobbs and provide comprehensive emergency planning for the entire County; approximately 25% complete.

Action #3 CRS Application	
Project Description:	CRS (Community Rating System) Program Application Class 7
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Engineering
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	In Progress: The City of Hobbs has implemented tasks and has Class 8 certification.

Action #4 Weather-Proofing Infrastructure	
Project Description:	Utility/Critical Facilities Manhole Infiltration Rings. Infiltration rings would be placed on all utility access hole covers that service all the flood zones that pertain to the sanitary sewer system. The excessive amounts of storm water input into the sanitary sewer system will lessen the overload effects to the treatment plant.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Engineering
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Deferred: Project has not been completed and will be included as a project within this HMP (Hazard Mitigation Plan) and has no measurable progress due to lack of funding and staff resources.

Action #5 Weather-Proofing Infrastructure	
Project Description:	Utility/Critical Facilities Fireproof Water Wells. The 28 water well sites within the City of Hobbs would be fire-proofed inside and out on the actual building site locations to prevent fire damage and loss of critical water to the city.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Wildfire
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Fire

Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Deferred: Project has not been completed and will be included as a project within this HMP (Hazard Mitigation Plan) and has no measurable progress due to lack of funding and staff resources.

Action #6 Weather-Proofing Infrastructure	
Project Description:	Utility/Critical Facilities Fire Breaks at Critical Sites. This project would entail firebreaks around critical sites, water well locations, the Wastewater Treatment Plant, and other locations to prevent wildfire interface damage. We have experienced loss from wildfires burning up into the City of Hobbs city limits and causing damage. This would create firebreaks to prevent future occurrences.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Wildfire
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Fire
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Deferred: Project has not been completed and will be included as a project within this HMP (Hazard Mitigation Plan) and has no measurable progress due to lack of funding and staff resources.

Action #7 Disaster Resistant Community Marketing	
Project Description:	Work with local retailers to promote Disaster Resistant Community framework. FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) disaster readiness would be the emphasis at some of the stores within the community, i.e., lumber, hardware stores, to promote the city for disaster resistance by showing individuals how to use construction materials that are less susceptible to hazard damage and/or items that can help regulate water usage.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Engineering
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Deferred: This action is in progress with the effort being lead through the Lea County OEM. No measurable progress due to lack of funding and staff resources.

Action #8 Adopt Policy on the Construction of Public Facilities/Critical Structures	
Project Description:	Develop a policy that will restrict the future construction of Public Facilities/Critical Structures without proper hazard resistant materials.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)

Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Engineering
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets,
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Project not completed and is addressed as review of County Wide Building Codes.

Action #9 Property Acquisition	
Project Description:	Acquiring properties prone to flood.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Engineering
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Deferred: Project not completed and considered not to have political or public support.

Action #10 Mobile Home Anchoring	
Project Description:	Adopt city ordinances to require anchoring of mobile homes. Require mobile homes within the city to be properly anchored and conduct technical assistance to assist mobile homeowners in properly anchoring their homes.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Severe Storms, Tornado
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Building Codes
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Deleted

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Action #11 Bury Powerlines	
Project Description:	Bury powerlines to avoid power disruption during hazard events. Burying overhead facilities will decrease their vulnerability to outages due to hazard events. City staff to prepare documentation for city advisory boards' consideration of all newly constructed subdivisions to be installed with all underground utility services, as well as the City of Hobbs to consider underground improvement project for existing overhead utilities along primary trunk lines, strategic corridors, and arterial/collector roadways.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Severe Storms, Tornado, Winter Weather, Wildfire
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Engineering
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Deferred: No measurable progress has been made in the last 5 years due to lack of funding and staff resources.

Action #12 Debris Management	
Project Description:	Tree Trimming and Replacement Program. The City of Hobbs Parks and Recreation Department will establish a Tree Replacement Program to mitigate damage to critical City facilities near older trees, such as the Public Library. In addition, coordination with the existing utility companies will be established to monitor and implement a tree trimming program to protect aerial facilities.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Severe Storms, Tornado
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Parks
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: This project is in progress though the local utility providers and occurs on a regular basis

Action #13 Water Irrigation	
Project Description:	Effluent water irrigation systems. Establish effluent water irrigation systems to be utilized in watering golf courses and landscaped areas.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Engineering
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: The City of Hobbs has completed projects that use effluent at landscaped areas around the City of Hobbs and continues to look for opportunities for additional projects and maintenance of areas.

Action #14 Mass Alert	
Project Description:	Mass public notification and warning system.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium

2022 Status:	To Be Continued: In 2012, the County purchased the CodeRed Warning System and is providing weather and hazard warnings throughout the County. This system is phone, text and email based and can provide up-to-the-minute information to the public. It operates on both landline and cell phone systems and requires annual updating, maintenance, outreach, and training.

Action #15 Hazard Education	
Project Description:	Comprehensive Hazard Education Program for Community Fairs and Special Events.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: The Lea County OEM (Office of Emergency Management) has been active in participating in numerous local events including, fire safety with all schools, vector control, defensible space and provides educational materials for distribution at these events along with posting on County website and social media. The County plans to continue this outreach in the future and at least annually.

Action #16 Provide Back-Up Power for Critical Facilities	
Project Description:	This project would allow for back-up power to be installed at critical facilities to ensure continuity of emergency services to the public during hazard events.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets, Grants
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	High
2022 Status:	New Action

Action # 17 Xeriscape Initiative	
Project Description:	Create a xeriscape landscape garden and implement in future builds throughout the jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought, Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Parks & Engineering
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	New Action

Action #18 GIS Database of Critical Facilities, Vulnerable Structures and Hazards	
Project Description:	Update and improve the GIS database with critical facilities, vulnerable populations database, update structures for existing uses, and locations of hazardous material storage
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Severe Storms, Tornado, Flood, Wildfire
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs GIS / Mapping
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Project not completed and requires continuous update as structures change, added or deleted.

Action #19 Update Flood Mapping	
Project Description:	Update FEMA FIRMs with Base Flood Elevation and reduce the number of Zone A & AO to accurately reflect special flood hazard areas.
Jurisdiction:	City of Hobbs
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Hobbs Engineering
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	In Progress: The City has acquired aerial and mobile LiDAR for the City of Hobbs and surrounding area

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8.2.4 City of Jal

Action #1 Extreme Heat Evacuation	
Project Description:	Intensify the list of homebound citizens for proper evacuation in case of extreme heat. Information included on everyone will include street address, phone number, disability, and any special needs.
Jurisdiction:	City of Jal
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Extreme Heat
Responsible Agency:	City of Jal EMS
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Completed: The County has an evacuation plan in place in the Lea County EOP.

Action #2 Hazard Education	
Project Description:	Comprehensive Hazard Education Program for Community Fairs and Special Events.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: The Lea County OEM (Office of Emergency Management) has been active in participating in numerous local events including, fire safety with all schools, vector control, defensible space and provides educational materials for distribution at these events along with posting on County website and social media. The County plans to continue this outreach in the future and at least annually.

Action #3 Mass Alert	
Project Description:	The addition of two sirens to the warning system
Jurisdiction:	City of Jal
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Severe Storms, Tornado, Wildfire
Responsible Agency:	City of Jal Police
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budget
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years

Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	In Progress: CodeRed Warning System is providing weather and hazard warnings throughout the County, including the City of Jal. The complimentary warning sirens are approximately 75% complete.

Action #4 Mass Alert	
Project Description:	Mass public notification and warning system.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: In 2012, the County purchased the CodeRed Warning System and is providing weather and hazard warnings throughout the County. This system is phone, text and email based and can provide up-to-the-minute information to the public. It operates on both landline and cell phone systems and requires annual updating, maintenance, outreach, and training.

Action #5 Provide Back-Up Power for Critical Facilities	
Project Description:	This project would allow for back-up power to be installed at critical facilities to ensure continuity of emergency services to the public during hazard events.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets, Grants
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	High
2022 Status:	New Action

Action # 6 CRS & NFIP Participation	
Project Description:	Jurisdiction to work on rating and are continuing to encourage NFIP participation annually through regular training and information updates to continue compliance with NFIP requirements.
Jurisdiction:	Jal
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood

Responsible Agency:	City of Jal Administration
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	New Action

Action # 7 Xeriscape Initiative	
Project Description:	Create a xeriscape landscape garden and implement in future builds throughout the jurisdiction.
Jurisdiction:	City of Jal
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought, Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Jal Planning
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	New Action

8.2.5 City of Lovington

Action #1 Hazard Education	
Project Description:	Comprehensive Hazard Education Program for Community Fairs and Special Events.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: The Lea County OEM (Office of Emergency Management) has been active in participating in numerous local events including, fire safety with all schools, vector control, defensible space and provides educational materials for distribution at these events along with posting on County website and social media. The County plans to continue this outreach in the future and at least annually.

Action #2 CRS Application	
Project Description:	Join the Community Rating System. The City of Lovington is not involved in the Community Rating System program now. Points may be given for participation in the Lea County All Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Jurisdiction:	City of Lovington
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Lovington Planning & Zoning
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	In Progress: The City of Lovington is currently working with the Lea County Floodplain Manager to complete this effort; approximately 25% complete.

Action #3 Mass Alert	
Project Description:	Mass public notification and warning system.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium

Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: In 2012, the County purchased the CodeRed Warning System and is providing weather and hazard warnings throughout the County. This system is phone, text and email based and can provide up-to-the-minute information to the public. It operates on both landline and cell phone systems and requires annual updating, maintenance, outreach, and training.

Action #4 Water Conservation Project	
Project Description:	Conserve outside water by planting landscape plants that require less water. Require watering outdoors after 5:30 PM and before 10 PM.
Jurisdiction:	City of Lovington
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought
Responsible Agency:	City of Lovington Planning
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	In Progress: Project in progress; 10 percent complete.

Action #5 Hazard Education for Drought	
Project Description:	Comprehensive Education Program for drought awareness.
Jurisdiction:	City of Lovington
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought
Responsible Agency:	City of Lovington Planning & Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	In Progress: Project in progress in conjunction with the Lea County OEM; 10 percent complete.

Action #6 Provide Back-Up Power for Critical Facilities	
Project Description:	This project would allow for back-up power to be installed at critical facilities to ensure continuity of emergency services to the public during hazard events.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM

Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets, Grants
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	High
2022 Status:	New Action

Action #7 Update and/or correct Flood Maps	
Project Description:	This project would allow LOMR for area incorrectly mapped on FIRM panel 965 D, map number 35025C0965D, South end of the Main Street Ditch.
Jurisdiction:	City of Lovington
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Lovington Planning
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets, Grants
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	High
2022 Status:	New Action

Action #8 Flood Drainage	
Project Description:	This project would allow drainage design and construction for E Washington Ave, E Central Ave, and S Eddy St.
Jurisdiction:	City of Lovington
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Lovington Planning
Estimated Costs:	High
Funding Sources:	Local budgets, Grants
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Low
2022 Status:	New Action

Action #9 Flood Drainage	
Project Description:	This project would allow Drainage design and construction for the FIRM panel 965 D, map number 35025C0965D, Railroad Ditch.
Jurisdiction:	City of Lovington
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Lovington Planning
Estimated Costs:	High
Funding Sources:	Local budgets, Grants
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Low
2022 Status:	New Action

Action #10 Disaster Resistant Community Marketing	
Project Description:	Work with local retailers to promote Disaster Resistant Community framework. FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) disaster readiness would be the emphasis at some of the stores within the community, i.e., lumber, hardware stores, to promote the city for disaster resistance by showing individuals how to use construction materials that are less susceptible to hazard damage and/or items that can help regulate water usage.
Jurisdiction:	City of Lovington
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	City of Lovington Administration
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Deferred: This action is in progress with the effort being lead through the Lea County OEM. No measurable progress due to lack of funding and staff resources.

Action # 11 Xeriscape Initiative	
Project Description:	Create a xeriscape landscape garden and implement in future builds throughout the jurisdiction.
Jurisdiction:	City of Lovington
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought, Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Lovington Planning
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	New Action

Action #12 Property Acquisition	
Project Description:	Acquiring properties prone to flood or in SFHA or floodways.
Jurisdiction:	City of Lovington
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Lovington Planning
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets, Grants
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium

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2022 Status:	New Action

8.2.6 Town of Tatum

Action #1 Hazard Education	
Project Description:	Comprehensive Hazard Education Program for Community Fairs and Special Events.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: The Lea County OEM (Office of Emergency Management) has been active in participating in numerous local events including, fire safety with all schools, vector control, defensible space and provides educational materials for distribution at these events along with posting on County website and social media. The County plans to continue this outreach in the future and at least annually.

Action #2 Implement Audible Alert System	
Project Description:	Maintain an audible alert system and ensure all residents are informed of signal meanings.
Jurisdiction:	City of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	City of Tatum Fire
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: On-going drills and public information are occurring annually.

Action #3 Mass Alert	
Project Description:	Mass public notification and warning system.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	To Be Continued: In 2012, the County purchased the CodeRed Warning System and is providing weather and hazard warnings throughout the County. This system is phone, text and email based and can provide up-to-the-minute information to the public. It operates on both landline and cell phone systems and requires annual updating, maintenance, outreach, and training

Action #4 Provide Indoor Climate Control	
Project Description:	Provide indoor climate control for the vulnerable populations during hazard events. The city will join churches and community groups to help provide inexpensive air conditioning/box fans/heaters to the vulnerable populations to decrease the danger of extreme weather on these populations during hazard events.
Jurisdiction:	City of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Floods, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Winter Storm
Responsible Agency:	City of Tatum Administration
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budget
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Deferred: No measurable progress has been made in the last 5 years due to lack of funding and staff resources.

Action #5 Back-Up Power for Critical Facilities	
Project Description:	Installing power surge protectors and battery backup in critical facilities.
Jurisdiction:	City of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	City of Tatum Administration
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budget
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years

Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	Deferred: No measurable progress has been made in the last 5 years due to lack of funding and staff resources.

Action #6 Provide Back-Up Power for Critical Facilities	
Project Description:	This project would allow for back-up power to be installed at critical facilities to ensure continuity of emergency services to the public during hazard events.
Jurisdiction:	Lea County, City of Eunice, City of Hobbs, City of Jal, City of Lovington, Town of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	All Hazards (Flood, Tornado, Severe Weather, Extreme Heat, Drought, Winter Storm, Wildfire)
Responsible Agency:	Lea County EM
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets, Grants
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	High
2022 Status:	New Action

Action # 7 CRS & NFIP Participation	
Project Description:	Jurisdiction to work on rating and are continuing to encourage NFIP participation annually through regular training and information updates to continue compliance with NFIP requirements.
Jurisdiction:	City of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Tatum Administration
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium
2022 Status:	New Action

Action # 8 Xeriscape Initiative	
Project Description:	Create a xeriscape landscape garden and implement in future builds throughout the jurisdiction.
Jurisdiction:	City of Tatum
Hazard(s) Addressed:	Drought, Flood
Responsible Agency:	City of Tatum Administration
Estimated Costs:	Medium
Funding Sources:	Local budgets
Timeline for Implementation:	5 years
Priority:	Medium

SECTION 9: PLAN MAINTENANCE AND PROCEDURES

This section discusses how the Lea County Mitigation Strategy and Mitigation Action Plan will be implemented and how the Plan will be evaluated and enhanced over time. This section also discusses how the public will continue to be involved in a sustained hazard mitigation planning process. It consists of the following three subsections:

- 9.1 Implementation and Integration
- 9.2 Monitoring, Evaluation, Update and Enhancement
- 9.3 Continued Public Involvement

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part201.6(c)(4)(i):   The plan shall include a plan maintenance process that includes a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.   ***44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(4)(ii):***   The plan maintenance process shall include a process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.

9.1 Implementation and Integration

Each agency, department, or other partner participating under the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Plan is responsible for implementing specific mitigation actions as prescribed in the Mitigation Action Plan. Every proposed action listed in the Mitigation Action Plan is assigned to a specific "lead" agency or department to assign responsibility and accountability and increase the likelihood of subsequent implementation.

In addition to the assignment of a local lead department or agency, an implementation period or a specific implementation date has been assigned to assess whether actions are being implemented in a timely fashion. The County will seek outside funding sources to implement mitigation projects in both the pre-disaster and post-disaster environments. When applicable, potential funding sources have been identified for proposed actions listed in the Mitigation Action Plan.

The participating jurisdictions will integrate this Plan into relevant city and county government decision-making processes or mechanisms, where feasible. This includes integrating the requirements of the Plan into other local planning documents, processes, or mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate. The members of the Lea County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and mitigation actions of new and updated local planning documents for their agencies or departments are consistent, or do not conflict with, the goals and actions of the Plan, and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability in the County.

Since the previous Plan was adopted the county and participating jurisdiction has worked to integrate the Plan into other planning mechanisms where applicable/feasible. Examples of how this integration has occurred have been documented in the Implementation Status discussion provided for each of the mitigation actions found in Section 8. Specific examples of how integration has occurred include:

- Integrating the mitigation plan (level of flooding risk) into reviews and updates of floodplain management ordinances. (Lea County and Lovington)
- Integrating the mitigation plan (critical facilities) into reviews and updates of County emergency operations plans. (Lea County)
- Integrating the mitigation plan (cross reference data) into review and updates of building codes. (Lea County and Lovington)
- Integrating the mitigation plan into the capital improvements plan through identification of mitigation actions that may require local funding. (Lea County, Eunice, Hobbs, Jal, Lovington, Tatum)

Opportunities to further integrate the requirements of this Plan into other local planning mechanisms shall continue to be identified through future meetings of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team, individual county meetings, and the annual review process described herein. Although it is recognized that there are many benefits to integrating components of this Plan into other local planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone Hazard Mitigation Plan is deemed by the Planning Team to be the most effective and appropriate method to implement local hazard mitigation actions at this time.

9.2 Monitoring, Evaluation, Update and Enhancement

Periodic revisions and updates of the Plan are required to ensure that the goals of the Plan update are kept current, considering potential changes in hazard vulnerability and mitigation priorities. In addition, updates may be necessary to ensure that the Plan is in full compliance with applicable federal and state regulations. Periodic evaluation of the Plan will also ensure specific mitigation actions are being reviewed and done according to the Mitigation Action Plan.

The Lea County Emergency Management Coordinator will be responsible for reconvening the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team for these reviews.

Plan monitoring can be defined as the ongoing process by which stakeholders obtain regular feedback on the progress being made towards achieving their goals and objectives. In the more limited approach, monitoring may focus on tracking projects and the use of the agency's resources. In the broader approach, monitoring also involves tracking strategies and actions being taken by partners and non-partners, and figuring out what new strategies and actions need to be taken to ensure progress towards the most important results. A monitoring report will be written and submitted to the LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee) annually and/or when triggered by a situation change. The Mitigation Action Progress Report Form (Worksheet 7.1 from FEMA) will form the basis of questions to be asked and progress/obstacles to report. The plan maintenance process is cyclical and maintenance items can operate simultaneously within the process.

A plan evaluation is a rigorous and independent assessment of either completed or ongoing activities to determine the extent to which they are achieving stated objectives and contributing to decision making. An evaluation report will be written and submitted to the LEPC when the situation dictates. The following situations are typical examples of when an evaluation will be necessary: Post hazard event; Post tabletop or drill exercise; Meaningful change or completion of a mitigation project and/or action. The Plan Update Evaluation Worksheet (Worksheet 7.2 from FEMA) will provide the evaluation report's basis.

See Appendix G for FEMA guidance worksheets to facilitate plan maintenance.

9.2.1 Five Year Plan Review and Update

The Plan will be thoroughly reviewed by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team every five years to determine whether there have been any significant changes in the County that may, in turn, necessitate updates in the types of mitigation actions proposed. New development in identified hazard areas, an increased exposure to hazards, an increase or decrease in capability to address hazards, and changes to federal or state legislation are examples of factors that may affect the necessary content of the Plan.

The Plan review provides county officials with an opportunity to evaluate those actions that have been successful and to explore the possibility of documenting potential losses avoided due to the implementation of specific mitigation measures. The Plan review also provides the opportunity to address mitigation actions that may not have been successfully implemented as assigned. The Lea County Emergency Management Coordinator will be responsible for reconvening the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team and conducting the five-year review and update.

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

- Do the goals address current and expected conditions?
- Has the nature or magnitude of risks changed?
- Are the current resources appropriate for implementing the Plan?
- Are there implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal or coordination issues with other agencies?
- Have the outcomes occurred as expected?
- Did County departments participate in the plan implementation process as assigned?

Following the five-year review and update, any updates deemed necessary will be summarized and implemented according to the reporting procedures and plan amendment process outlined herein. Upon completion of the review and update/amendment process, the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NMDHSEM) for final review and approval in coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Because the plan update process can take several months to complete, and because Federal funding may be needed to update the plan, it is recommended that the five-year review process begin at the beginning of the third year after the plan was last approved. This will allow the participants in the Hazard Mitigation Plan to organize to seek Federal funding if necessary and complete required plan update documentation before the plan expires at the end of the fifth year.

9.2.2 Disaster Declaration

Following a disaster declaration, the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be revised as necessary to reflect lessons learned, or to address specific issues and circumstances arising from the event. It will be the responsibility of the Lea County Emergency Management Coordinator to reconvene the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team and ensure the appropriate stakeholders are invited to participate in the plan revision and update process following declared disaster events.

9.2.3 Reporting Procedures

The results of the five-year review and update will be summarized by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team in a report that will include an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Plan and any required or recommended changes or amendments. The report will also include an evaluation of implementation

progress for each of the proposed mitigation actions, identifying reasons for delays or obstacles to their completion along with recommended strategies to overcome them.

9.2.4 Plan Amendment Process

Upon the amendment process's initiation, County representatives will forward information on the proposed change(s) to all interested parties including all directly affected County departments, residents, and businesses. Information will also be forwarded to the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. This information will be disseminated to seek input on the proposed amendment(s) for no less than a 45-day review and comment period.

At the end of the 45-day review and comment period, the proposed amendment(s) and all comments will be forwarded to the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team for final consideration. The Planning Team will review the proposed amendment along with the comments received from other parties, and if acceptable, the committee will submit a recommendation for the approval and adoption of changes to the Plan.

In determining whether to recommend approval or denial of a Plan amendment request, the following factors will be considered by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team:

- There are errors, inaccuracies, or omissions made in the identification of issues or needs in the Plan.
- Current issues or needs have been identified which are not addressed in the Plan.
- There has been a change in information, data, or assumptions from those on which the Plan is based.

Upon receiving the recommendation from the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team, and prior to adoption of the Plan, the participating jurisdictions will hold a public hearing, if deemed necessary. The governing bodies of each participating jurisdiction will review the recommendation from the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (including the factors listed above) and any oral or written comments received at the public hearing. Following that review, the governing bodies will take one of the following actions:

- Adopt the proposed amendments as presented.
- Adopt the proposed amendments with modifications.
- Refer the amendments request back to the Planning Team for further revision.
- Defer the amendment request back to the Planning Team for further consideration and/or additional hearings.

9.3 Continued Public Involvement

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part201.6(c)(4)(iii):   The plan maintenance process shall include a discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

Public participation is an integral component to the mitigation planning process and will continue to be essential as this Plan evolves over time. As described above, significant changes or amendments to the Plan shall require a public hearing prior to any adoption procedures.

Other efforts to involve the public in the maintenance, evaluation, monitoring and update process will be made annually. These efforts may include:

- Advertising meetings of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team in local newspapers, public bulletin boards and/or County office buildings, websites, and social media platforms.
- Designating willing and voluntary citizens and private sector representatives as official members of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team.
- Utilizing local media to update the public on any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place.
- Using social media to advertise comment opportunities and participate in surveys.
- Utilizing the websites of participating jurisdictions to advertise any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place.
- Keeping copies of the Plan update in public libraries.

CITY OF HOBBS

COMMISSION STAFF SUMMARY FORM

MEETING DATE: **February 5, 2024**

SUBJECT: Condemnation Recommendation on Certain Properties
DEPT. OF ORIGIN: City of Hobbs Legal Department, Hobbs Police Department - Community Services Division, Fire Marshal's Office and Building Department
DATE SUBMITTED: January 29, 2024
SUBMITTED BY: Valerie S. Chacon, City Attorney and Jessica Silva, Community Services Superintendent, Adam Marinovich, HFD Fire Captain and Scott Shed City Building Official

Summary:

In its continuing promotion of safety and clean-up efforts within city limits, the Hobbs Police Department-Community Services Division has identified properties which present health, life and safety hazards, which warrant remediation. The properties are in dire need of repair. The properties located at 1200 E. Broadway (Apt. 613,614, 615, 616) are ruined, damaged and dilapidated and a menace to the public comfort, health and safety. Attachment A contains the information for the properties.

Fiscal Impact:

Reviewed By: _____
Finance Department

The demolition and clean-up of these properties will cost approximately $6,000.00 The current budget in the "Professional Services" line item of the Environmental Budget (01340-42601) has an adequate balance to sustain this expenditure.

Attachments:

1. Resolution
2. Photos of properties contained in Attachment "A".
3. Attachment "A"

Legal Review:

Approved As To Form: _____
City Attorney

Recommendation:

The City Commission approve the adoption of the Resolution determining 1200 E. Broadway (Apt. 613, 614, 615, 616) as ruined, damaged and dilapidated and a menace to public health and safety, which require remediation.

Approved For Submittal By:

_____
Department Director

_____
City Manager

CITY CLERK'S USE ONLY
COMMISSION ACTION TAKEN

Resolution No. _____ Continued To: _____
Ordinance No. _____ Referred To: _____
Approved _____ Denied _____
Other _____ File No. _____

CITY OF HOBBS

RESOLUTION NO. 7442

A RESOLUTION DETERMINING THAT CERTAIN PROPERTIES THAT ARE RUINED, DAMAGED AND DILAPIDATED, ARE A MENACE TO PUBLIC COMFORT, HEALTH AND SAFETY AND REQUIRE REMEDIATION OR REMOVAL FROM THE MUNICIPALITY

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 8.24.010 of the Hobbs Municipal Code, and Section 3-18-5 NMSA as amended, the City has inspected the premises described in Attachment "A", attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, and finds that the structure thereon are ruined, damaged, and dilapidated, are a menace to the public comfort, health and safety and requires removal from the municipality.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF HOBBS, NEW MEXICO, that the structures described in Attachment "A" are found to be ruined, damaged and dilapidated, are a menace to the public comfort, health and safety, and should be removed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be served on the owner, occupant or agent in charge of such premises; and that a copy of the same be published as required by law.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that unless the owner, occupant or agent in charge of such premises, within ten (10) days from such service or posting and publication of this Resolution, has commenced removing such structures from the real

property or has filed written objection with the City, the City shall cause the removal of such structures at the cost and expense of the property owner.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in cases where the City removes a structure so condemned, a lien shall be levied by the City against the real property involved in an amount equal to the reasonable cost of the services rendered, which lien may be foreclosed in default of satisfaction.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 5th day of February, 2024

_____

SAM D. COBB, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____

JAN FLETCHER, City Clerk

Attachment A

	Address	Owner	Owner's Address	Estimated Cost of Demolition
9	1200 E. Broadway **(Apts. 613, 614, 615, 616)** Hobbs, Lea County, NM *A tract of land located in the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter (NE1/4SW1/4) of Section 35, Township 18 South, Range 38 East, N.M.P.M., Lea County, New Mexico described as follows: Beginning at a 1-1/4" axel at the Northwest corner of this tract, which lies East 1320.0 feet and South 361.5 feet from the West 1/4 corner of said Section 35; thence S89°38'50"E, 298.63 feet to a ½" Rebar, said point also being the Northwest corner of that certain tract of land deeded to Gopalbhai B. Desai, et al, by deed dated August 18, 1992 and recorded in Book 485, Page 307, Deed Records, Lea County, New Mexico; thence S00°08'02"W, along the most Westerly line of said Desai, et al, tract at 298.5 feet passing the Northwest corner of that certain tract of land deeded to W. P. Wilkerson and Billie P. Wilkerson, husband and wife, by deed dated December 14, 1989 and recorded in Book 458, Page 451, Deed Records, Lea County, New	- Avalon Cove Apartment LLC - Northwest Registered Agent - Richel Francis	- 530-B Harkle Road, STE 100, Santa Fe, NM, 87505 - 2201 Menaul Blvd. NE. Ste A Albuquerque, NM, 87101 - 1882 Forest Hills Blvd. Cleveland, Ohio, 44112	$6,000

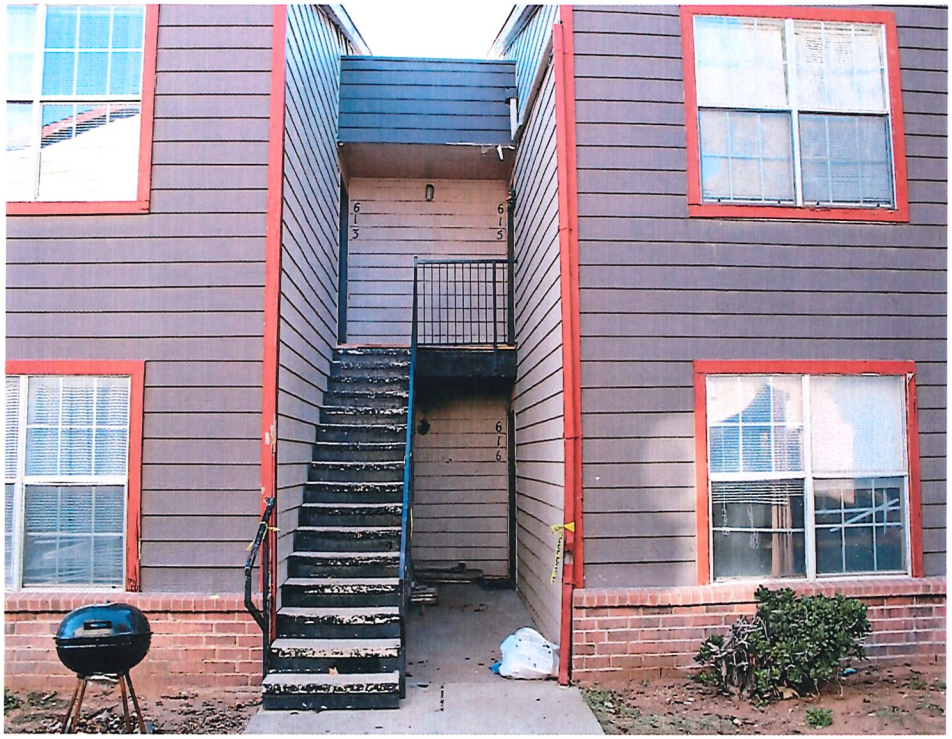
	Mexico and continuing along the West line of said Wilkerson tract, in all a distance of 681.03 feet to a ½" rebar with PVC cap marked "King 6541", a point on the North line of Broadway Street, and also being the Southwest corner of said Wilkerson tract; thence S81°46'33"W, along the North line of said Broadway Street, 150.58 feet to a ½" rebar with PVC cap marked "King 6541", said point also being the Southeast corner of that certain tract of land deeded to Creamland Dairies, Inc. by deed dated October 2, 1989 and recorded in Book 456, Page 696, Deed Records, Lea County, New Mexico; thence N00°00'00"E along the East line of said Creamland tract, 278.12 feet to a ½" rebar with PVC cap marked "King 6541", said point also being the Northeast corner of said Creamland tract; thence N89°53'45"W, along the North line of said Creamland tract 149.87 feet to a spike nail, said point also being a point in the West line of the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 35; thence N00°15'02"E, along the West line of said Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter,			

	426.02 feet to the point of beginning.			

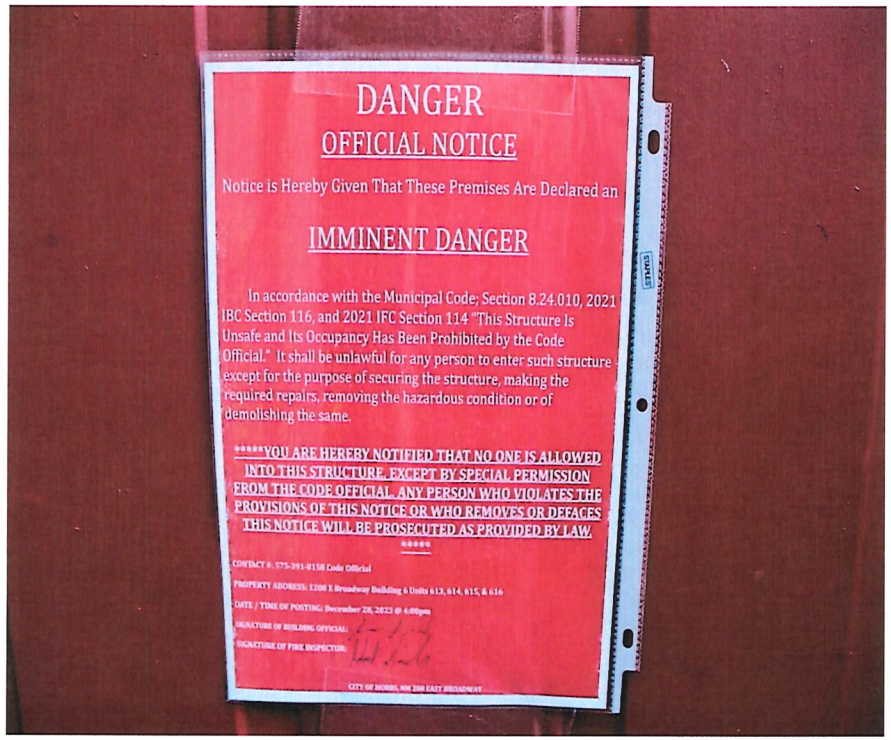
Proposed Condemnation

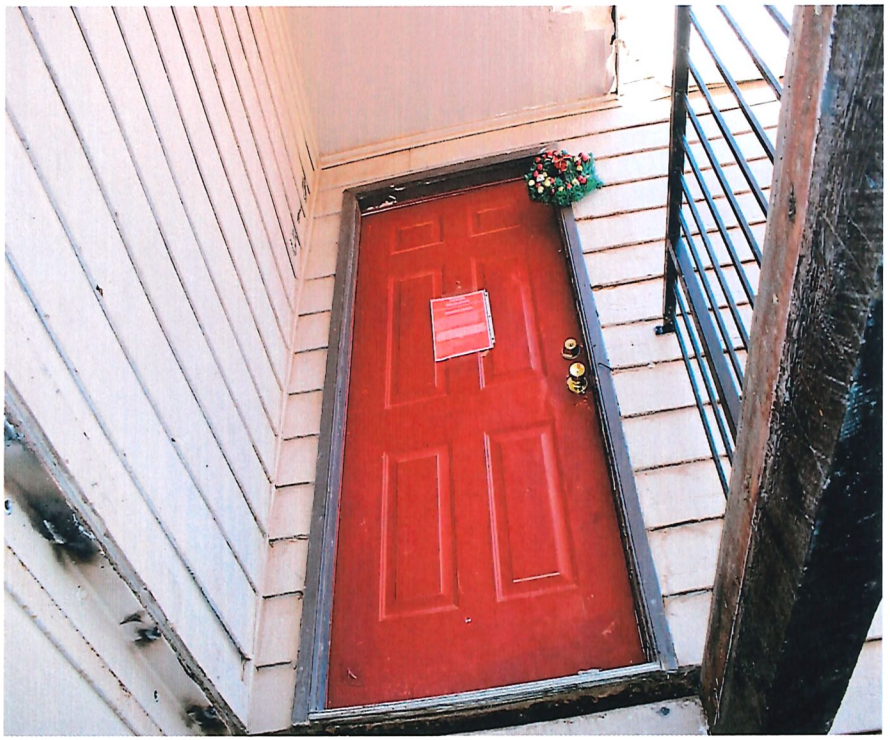
Commission Meeting February 5, 2024

1200 E. Broadway (Apts. 613, 614, 615, 616)

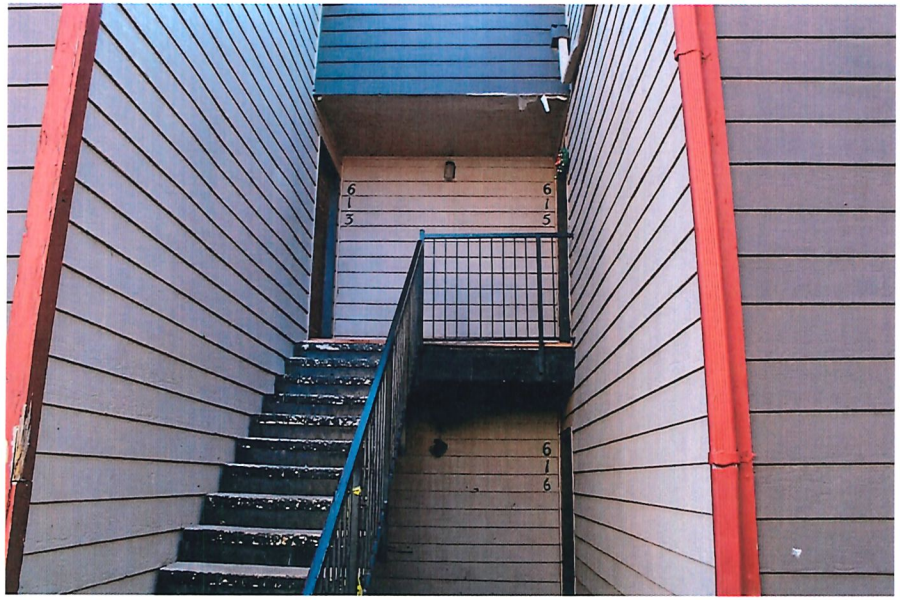


1200 E. Broadway (Apts. 613, 614, 615, 616) Cont.





1200 E. Broadway (Apts. 613, 614, 615, 616) Cont.



1200 E. Broadway (Apts. 613, 614, 615, 616) Cont.

1200 E. Broadway (Apts. 613, 614, 615, 616) Cont.