

Appendix A. References

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Appendix B. DHSEM Outreach to Stakeholder Agencies

ATTACHMENT B-1. AGENCIES AND PERSONS CONSULTED

Consistent with HUD environmental review requirements at 24 CFR Part 58, the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) conducted early outreach to federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies to inform the Tier 1 Environmental Assessment. On February 27, 2026, DHSEM transmitted outreach letters electronically to the agencies and organizations listed in Attachment B-1; the letters and accompanying attachments were identical for all recipients. A complete list of recipients is provided in Attachment B-1, outreach tracking (including transmission, delivery, and read receipts) is summarized in Attachment B-2, and an example of the outreach letter and its attachments is provided in Attachment B-3.

DHSEM received one substantive comment, from the New Mexico Department of Wildlife, in response to the early outreach letters. The comment letter is provided in Appendix C, Attachment C-4.

Federal Agencies

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Federal Aviation Administration
10101 Hillwood Parkway
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Acting Regional Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 6
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USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service – New Mexico
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State Director for New Mexico
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Tribal Nations

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Chairman
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
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Anadarko, OK 73005

Forest Tahdooahnippah
Chairman
Comanche Nation, Oklahoma
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Lawton, OK 73502

Thora Walsh-Padilla
President
Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation
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Mescalero, NM 88340

Martina Minthorn
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Holly Houghten
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State Agencies

Michelle Ensey
State Historic Preservation Officer
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407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
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James Kenney
Cabinet Secretary
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Santa Fe, NM 87505

Gene Grant
Executive Director
New Mexico Office of African American Affairs
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State Engineer
New Mexico Office of the State Engineer
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Stephanie Garcia Richard
Commissioner of Public Lands
New Mexico State Land Office
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Bruce Baizel
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Michelle Miano
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Resource Protection Division
New Mexico Environment Department
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Anne Curry
Director, Cultural Resources Office
New Mexico State Land Office
P.O. Box 1148
Santa Fe, NM 87504

Mark Naranjo
Assistant Division Director, Surface Resources
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P.O. Box 1148
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County Agencies – Chaves County

Brian Houghtalin
Superintendent
Chaves County Flood Commission
P.O. Box 1817
Roswell, NM 88203

Jeff Ortega
Director
Chaves County Indigent Health Care Services
1 St. Mary's Place, P.O. Box 1772
Roswell, NM 88203

Louis Jaramillo
Director
Chaves County Planning & Zoning Commission
1 St. Mary's Place, P.O. Box 1772
Roswell, NM 88203

Alex Palomino
Director
Chaves County Public Services Department
1 St. Mary's Place, P.O. Box 1772
Roswell, NM 88203

Joe West
Director
Chaves County Road Department
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Roswell, NM 88203

Mike Herrington
Sheriff
Chaves County Sheriff's Office
1 St. Mary's Place, P.O. Box 1396
Roswell, NM 88203

Anabel Barraza
Finance Director
Chaves County Treasurer's Office
1 St. Mary's Place, P.O. Box 1772
Roswell, NM 88203

Cindy Fuller
County Clerk
County Clerk's Office
Chaves County
1 St. Mary's Place, P.O. Box 1867
Roswell, NM 88203

Bill Williams
County Manager
County Manager's Office
Chaves County
1 St. Mary's Place, P.O. Box 1772
Roswell, NM 88203

Karen Sanders
Emergency Manager
Chaves County Emergency Management
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Roswell, NM 88203

Michael Perry
Commissioner, District 5
Chaves County
1 St. Mary's Place
Roswell, NM 88203

Richard Gutierrez
Code Enforcement/Building Inspector
Chaves County Planning & Zoning Department
1 St. Mary's Place, P.O. Box 1772
Roswell, NM 88203

Municipal Governments

Timothy Jennings
Mayor
City of Roswell
425 North Richardson Avenue
Roswell, NM 88201

Mitch Daubert
Mayor
Town of Dexter
100 West Zuber Street
Dexter, NM 88230

Tony Garcia
Mayor
Village of Hagerman
309 North 13th Street
Hagerman, NM 88232

ATTACHMENT B-2. OUTREACH TRACKING SUMMARY

Gov. Level	Entity / Agency	Department	Recipient Name / Title	Recipient Email	Initiation Date	Delivery Receipt Date	Read Receipt Date
Federal	Federal Aviation Administration	Southwest Region Airports Division	Anthony Bryant, Deputy Regional Administrator	9-ASW-Airports@faa.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Federal	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 6		Arsany Thomas, Acting Regional Administrator	arsany.thomas@fema.dhs.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	02/27/26
Federal	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries – Southwest Region)	Office of Habitat Conservation	Elif Wilkins, West Coast Region NEPA Coordinator	elif.wilkins@noaa.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Federal	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District	New Mexico/Texas Regulatory Branch	Justin Riggs, Program Manager	justin.c.riggs@usace.army.mil	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Federal	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – Albuquerque Field Office		Stephanie Herrera, Senior Community Planning and Development Representative	stephanie.m.herrera@hud.gov	03/06/26	03/06/26	
Federal	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6	Air and Radiation Division	James McDonald, Director	McDonald.James@epa.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	03/02/26
Federal	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6	Water Division	Troy Hill, Director	Hill.Troy@epa.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	03/02/26

DHSEM Outreach to Stakeholder Agencies

Gov. Level	Entity / Agency	Department	Recipient Name / Title	Recipient Email	Initiation Date	Delivery Receipt Date	Read Receipt Date
Federal	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Ecological Services Field Office	Shawn Sartorius, Field Supervisor	shawn_sartorius@fws.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Federal	USDA Farm Service Agency – New Mexico		Zachary Riley, State Executive Director	zachary.riley@usda.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Federal	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service – New Mexico		Xavier Montoya, State Conservationist	Xavier.Montoya@usda.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Federal	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service – New Mexico		Kenneth Branch, Assistant State Conservationist for Programs	Kenneth.Branch@usda.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Federal	USDA Rural Development		Travis Day, State Director for New Mexico	travis.day2@usda.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	03/02/26
Tribal Nation	Apache Tribe of Oklahoma		Durrell Cooper III, Chairman	durell.cooper@apachetribe.org	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Tribal Nation	Comanche Nation, Oklahoma		Forest Tahdooahnippah, Chairman	forest.tahdooahnippah@comanchenation.com	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Tribal Nation	Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation		Thora Walsh-Padilla, President	president@mescaleroapachetribe.com	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Tribal Nation	Comanche Nation, Oklahoma	Tribal Historic Preservation Office	Martina Minthorn, Director	martina.minthorn@comanchenation.com	02/27/26	02/27/26	

DHSEM Outreach to Stakeholder Agencies

Gov. Level	Entity / Agency	Department	Recipient Name / Title	Recipient Email	Initiation Date	Delivery Receipt Date	Read Receipt Date
Tribal Nation	Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation		Holly Houghten, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	holly@mathpo.org	02/27/26	02/27/26	
State	New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs	Historic Preservation Division	Michelle Ensey, State Historic Preservation Officer	michelle.ensity@dca.nm.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	02/27/26
State	New Mexico Department of Indian Affairs	Programs Services Division	Garrett Briggs, State/Tribal Consultation Specialist	Garrett.Briggs@ia.d.nm.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
State	New Mexico Department of Wildlife	Department of Game and Fish	Mike Sloane, Director	michael.sloane@state.nm.us	02/27/26	02/27/26	
State	New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department	Division of Forestry	Laura McCarthy, State Forester	laura.mccarthy@emnrd.nm.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	02/27/26
State	New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department	New Mexico State Parks Division	Toby Velasquez, Director	Toby.velasquez@state.nm.us	02/27/26	02/27/26	02/27/26
State	New Mexico Environment Department		James Kenney, Cabinet Secretary	james.kenney@env.nm.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
State	New Mexico Office of African American Affairs		Gene Grant, Executive Director	admin.oaaa@state.nm.us	02/27/26	02/27/26	
State	New Mexico Office of the State Engineer		Elizabeth Anderson, State Engineer	water.nm@ose.nm.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	

DHSEM Outreach to Stakeholder Agencies

Gov. Level	Entity / Agency	Department	Recipient Name / Title	Recipient Email	Initiation Date	Delivery Receipt Date	Read Receipt Date
State	New Mexico State Land Office		Stephanie Garcia Richard, Commissioner of Public Lands	sgarciarichard@slo.state.nm.us	03/06/26	03/06/26	
State	New Mexico Environment Department	Compliance & Environment Enforcement Division	Bruce Baizel, Director	bruce.baizel@en.nm.gov	02/27/26		
State	New Mexico Environment Department	Environmental Protection Division	Michelle Miano, Director	michelle.miano@env.nm.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	03/02/26
State	New Mexico Environment Department	Environmental Health Division	William Schaedla, Director	william.schaedla@env.nm.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
State	New Mexico Environment Department	Resource Protection Division	John Roderick, Director, Acting	john.roderick@env.nm.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	03/02/26
State	New Mexico State Land Office	Cultural Resources Office	Anne Curry, Director	acurry@nmslo.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
State	New Mexico State Land Office	Surface Resources, Roswell District	Mark Naranjo, Assistant Division Director	MNaranjo@slo.state.nm.us	02/27/26	02/27/26	03/02/26
County	Chaves County	Chaves County Flood Commission	Brian Houghtalin, Superintendent	Brian.houghtalin@chavescounty.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	

Gov. Level	Entity / Agency	Department	Recipient Name / Title	Recipient Email	Initiation Date	Delivery Receipt Date	Read Receipt Date
County	Chaves County	Chaves County Indigent Health Care Services	Jeff Ortega, Director	jeff.ortega@chavescounty.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	02/27/26
County	Chaves County	Chaves County Planning & Zoning Commission	Louis Jaramillo, Director	louis.jaramillo@chavescounty.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	03/02/26
County	Chaves County	Chaves County Public Services Department	Alex Palomino, Director	alex.palomino@chavescounty.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	03/02/26
County	Chaves County	Chaves County Road Department	Joe West, Director	roaddept@chavescounty.gov	02/27/26		
County	Chaves County	Chaves County Sheriff's Office	Mike Herrington, Sheriff	mike.herrington@chavescounty.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
County	Chaves County	Chaves County Treasurer's Office	Anabel Barraza, Finance Director	anabel.barraza@chavescounty.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
County	Chaves County	County Clerk's Office	Cindy Fuller, Chaves County Clerk	cindy.fuller@chavescounty.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	03/02/26
County	Chaves County	County Manager's Office	Bill Williams, Chaves County Manager	bill.williams@chavescounty.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	02/27/26
County	Chaves County	Emergency Management	Karen Sanders, Chaves County Emergency Manager	k.sanders@roswell-nm.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
County	Chaves County		Michael Perry, Chaves County Commissioner, District 5	michael.perry@chavescounty.gov	02/27/26		

Gov. Level	Entity / Agency	Department	Recipient Name / Title	Recipient Email	Initiation Date	Delivery Receipt Date	Read Receipt Date
County	Chaves County	Chaves County Planning & Zoning Department	Richard Guterrez, Code Enforcement/ Building Inspector	richard.gutierrez@chavescounty.gov	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Municipality	City of Roswell		Timothy Jennings, Mayor	mayortimjennings@roswell-nm.gov	03/06/26	03/06/26	
Municipality	Town of Dexter		Mitch Daubert, Mayor	townofdexter@dfn.com	02/27/26	02/27/26	
Municipality	Village of Hagerman		Tony Garcia, Mayor	clerk@hagerman-nm.us	02/27/26		

ATTACHMENT B-3. SAMPLE LETTER AND FLOODPLAIN NOTICE



Michelle Lujan Grisham
Governor

Ali Rye
State Director

Major General Miguel Aguilar
Cabinet Secretary

Randy Varela
State Fire Marshal

Regina Chacon
Deputy Cabinet Secretary

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

February 27, 2026

Anthony Bryant
Deputy Regional Administrator
Southwest Region Airports Division
Federal Aviation Administration
10101 Hillwood Parkway
Fort Worth, TX 76177

**Re: Request for Environmental Review Feedback, State of New Mexico Fire and Flood Recovery
(2024 Events) HUD CDBG-DR Single-Family Home Recovery Program Chaves County**

Dear Mr. Bryant,

On January 7, 2025, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued an allocation of \$137.2 million to the State of New Mexico in Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding as a result of two 2024 Presidential Disaster Declarations—namely, DR-4795-NM (South Fork Fire, Salt Fire, and Flooding) and DR-4843-NM (Severe Storm and Flooding). Of these funds, \$100 million has been allocated to the New Mexico Home Recovery Program (HRP) to be administered by the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM). Nearly \$18 million of the HRP allocation has been dedicated to Mitigation Set-Aside.

On October 19, 2024, a slow-moving low-pressure system became stationary and unleashed 5.78 inches of rain—nearly half a year’s worth of precipitation—in a single weekend. The event resulted in federally declared disaster DR-4843-NM, with heavily concentrated impacts in Chaves County. The storm resulted in several feet of water overwhelming local drainage systems and causing a massive city-wide flood in Roswell, as well as several communities downstream including Hagerman, Dexter, and Lake Arthur, where vehicles were swept into buildings, bridges, and other public infrastructure, and homes were filled with upwards of four feet of water.

In accordance with 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 58 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as amended, DHSEM is the Responsible Entity and is initiating preparation of

county-specific tiered environmental reviews of the HRP. The broad-level Tier 1 environmental review for HRP-funded activities in Chaves County will achieve the following:

- Demonstrate broad programmatic compliance with environmental laws and authorities, where possible, thus avoiding the need for site-specific evaluations of those laws and authorities;
- Assess the potential for HRP-funded activities in Chaves County to result in significant impacts to the environment (this review satisfies NEPA and HUD Part 58 requirements for a NEPA environmental assessment); and
- Establish programmatic guidelines, standards, and decision pathways for subsequent site-specific Tier 2 reviews.

The enclosed tables list the federal environmental authorities and environmental assessment factors that will be evaluated in the Tier 1 review.

To expedite environmental review while complying with 24 CFR Part 58 and other applicable laws and regulations, DHSEM seeks to provide your agency with notice of the program for the following types of projects to be covered under the Tier 1 environmental review for HRP-funded activities in Chaves County:

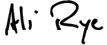
- **Housing Rehabilitation:** Essential repairs to restore disaster-damaged homes to safe, livable conditions, including structural, plumbing, electrical, roofing, and interior work. To receive housing rehabilitation, the estimated total damage to the home must be less than 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home.
- **Housing Reconstruction:** Full rebuilding of homes that are not suitable for rehabilitation (e.g., damage exceeds 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home), compliant with modern building codes and incorporation of resilience measures. Reconstructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.
- **New Housing Construction:** Construction of new homes may be provided for disaster-impacted households on properties they already own, provided the site is located outside of the floodplain. While undamaged property owned by the household may be used for new unit placement, the acquisition of new property is not eligible for funding under the New Mexico HRP. Newly constructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.

In compliance with NEPA, and to inform the preparation of the Tier 1 environmental review, DHSEM requests that your agency review the proposed program in Chaves County and respond with relevant information under your jurisdiction that may inform environmental review, coordination needs, or potential considerations for subsequent Tier 2 reviews. This request is intended for early information-gathering and issue identification purposes only and does not seek project-specific approvals, permits, or regulatory determinations at this time. DHSEM requests a response within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Natalie Catanach, Recovery Officer at natalie.catanach@dhsem.nm.gov.

Sincerely,

Signed by:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ali Rye". The signature is written in a cursive style.

6A6DCF42DCC0487...

Ali Rye
State Director

Enclosures:

Figures

Federal Environmental Authorities and Environmental Assessment Factors to be Evaluated in Tier 1
Environmental Review

Early Floodplain Notice

ENCLOSURE 1

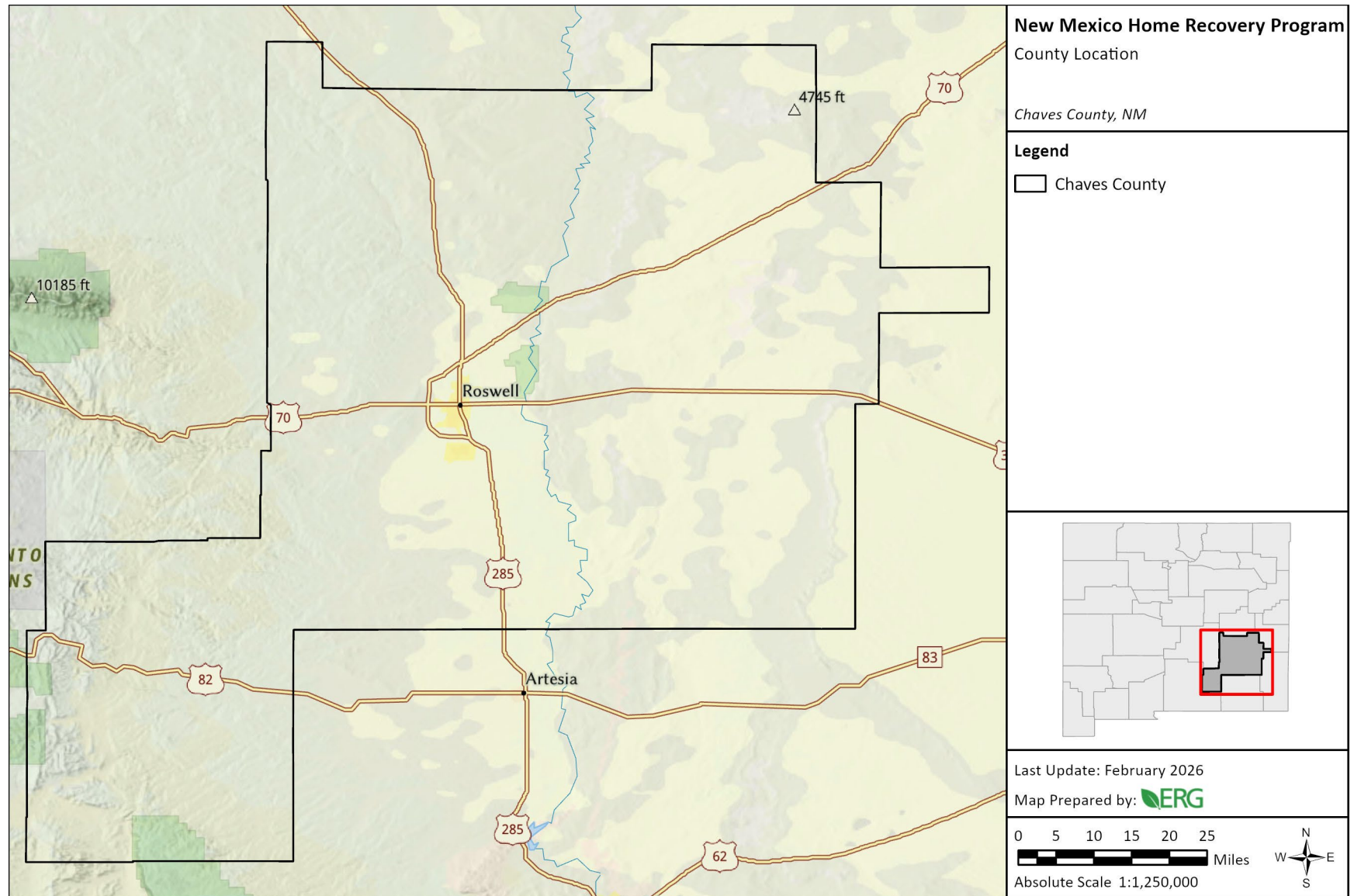
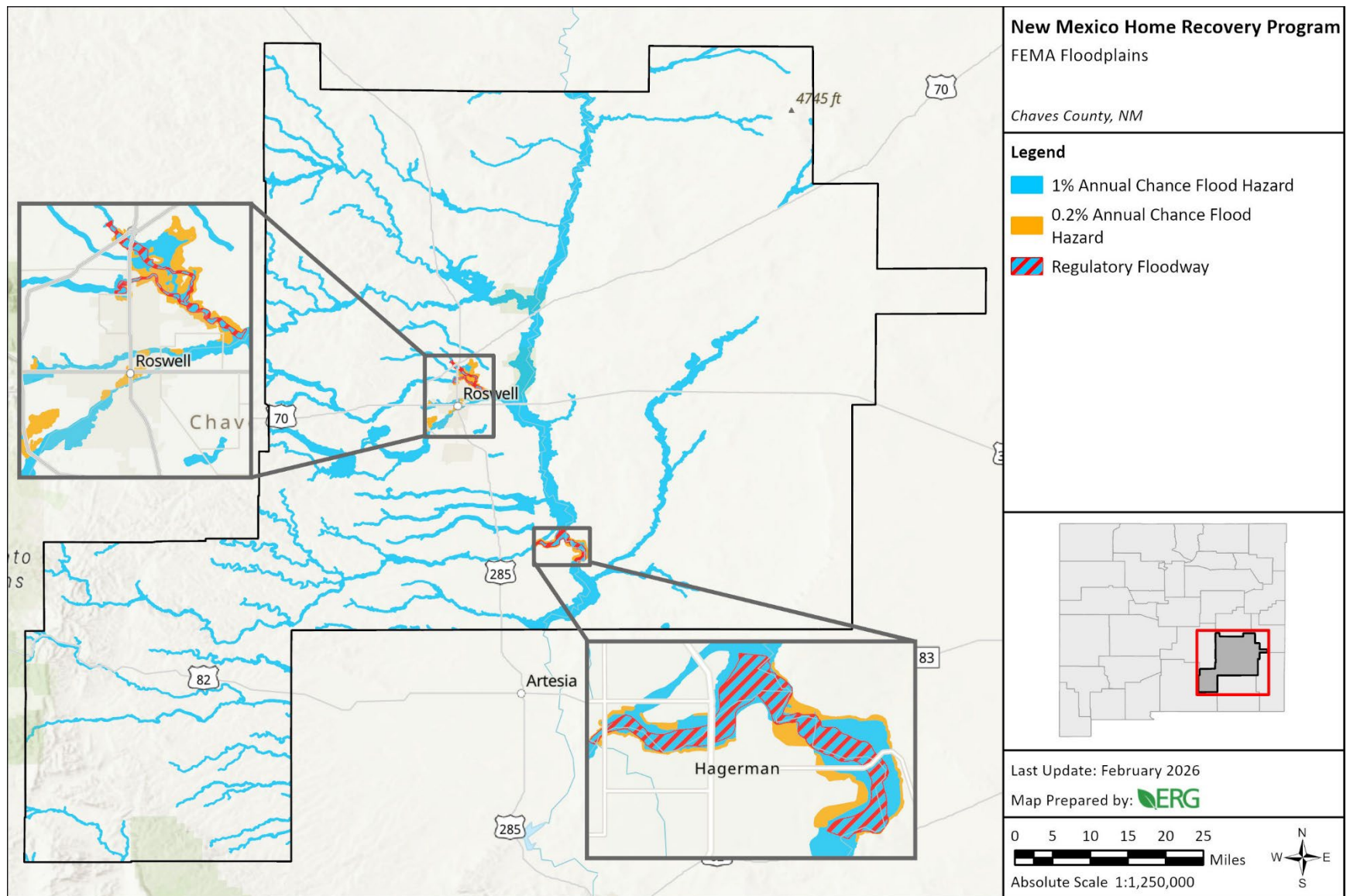


Figure 1. General Location Map – Chaves County



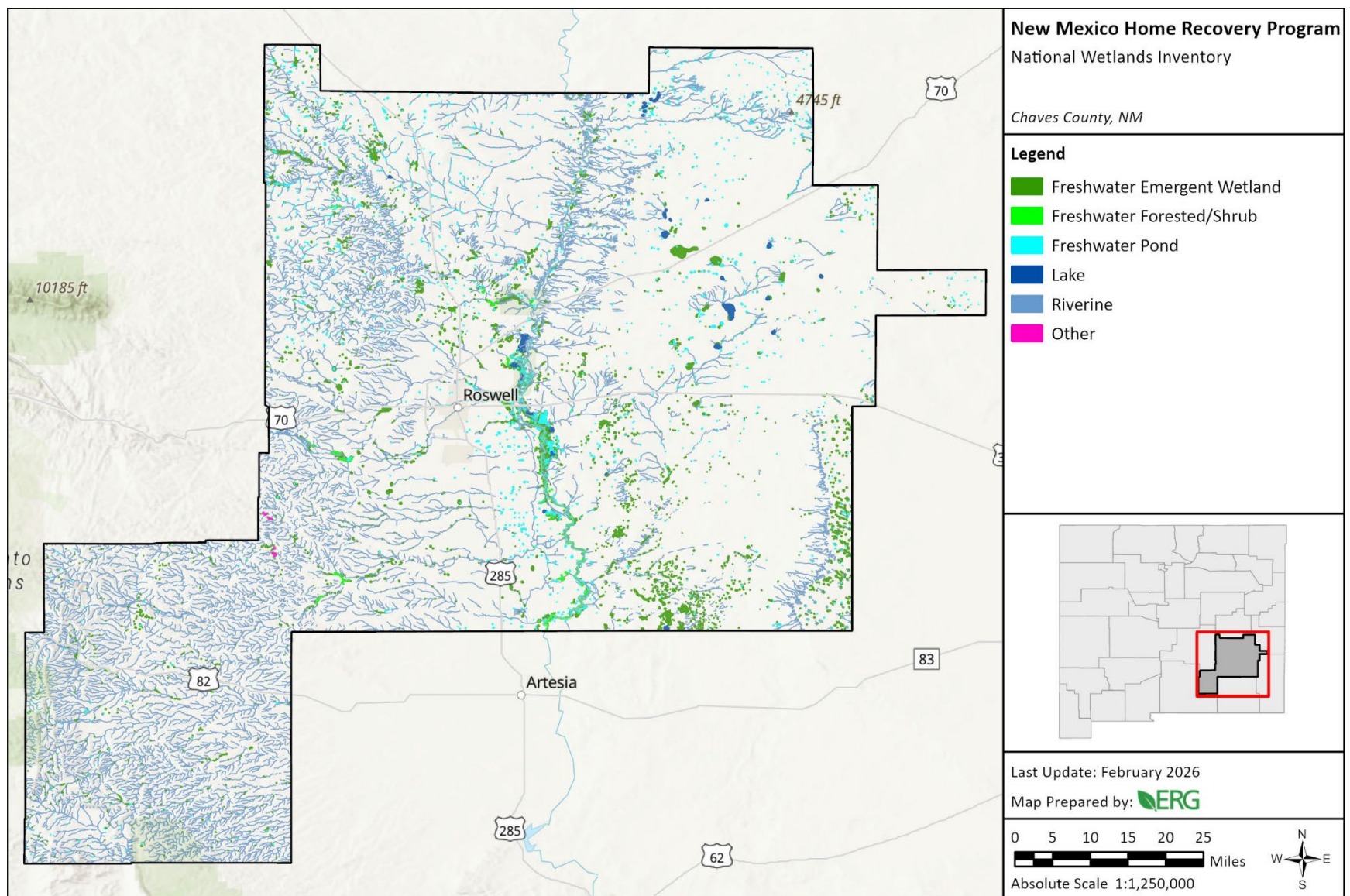


Figure 3. National Wetlands Inventory – Chaves County

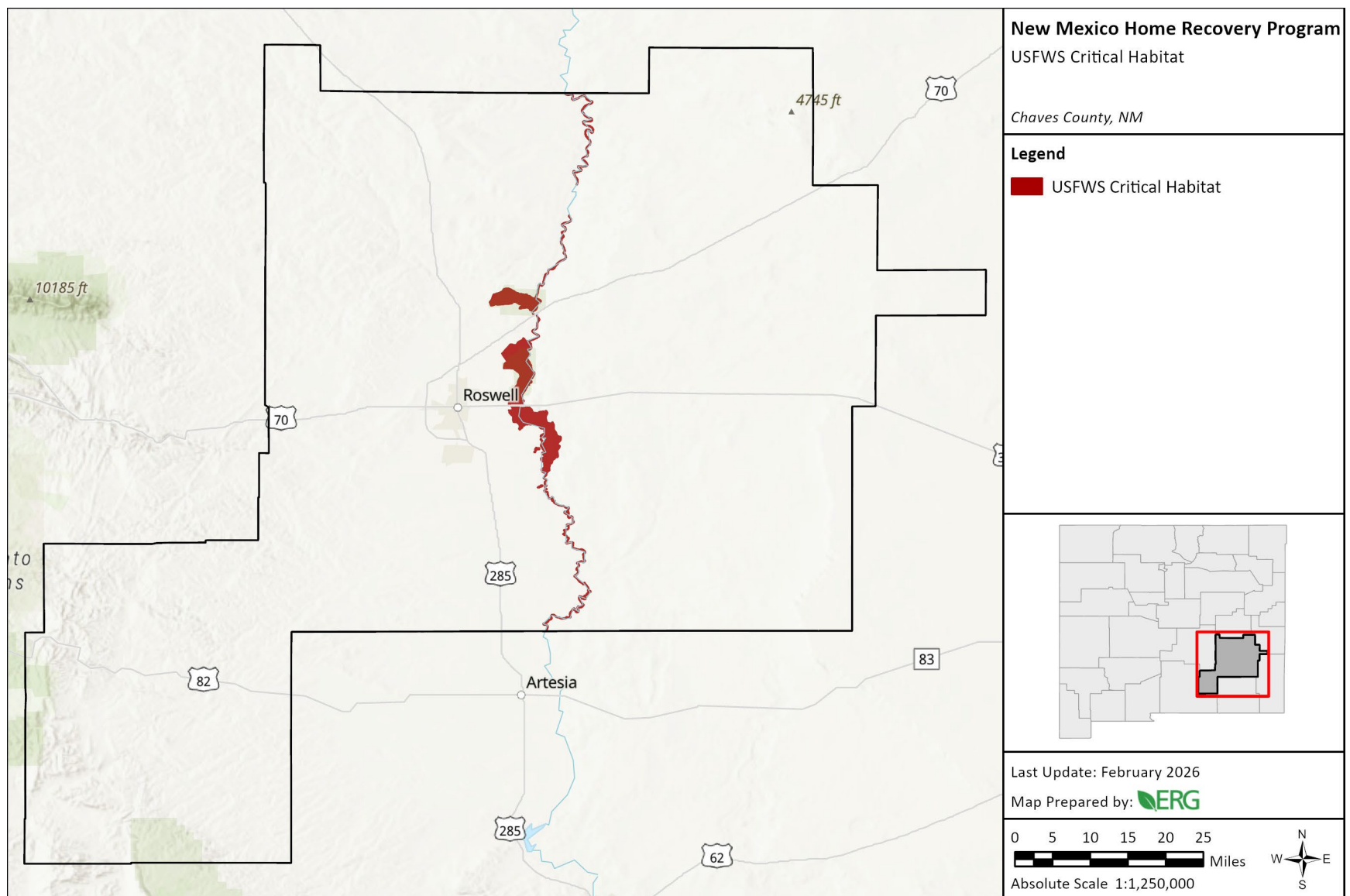


Figure 4. Critical Habitat – Chaves County

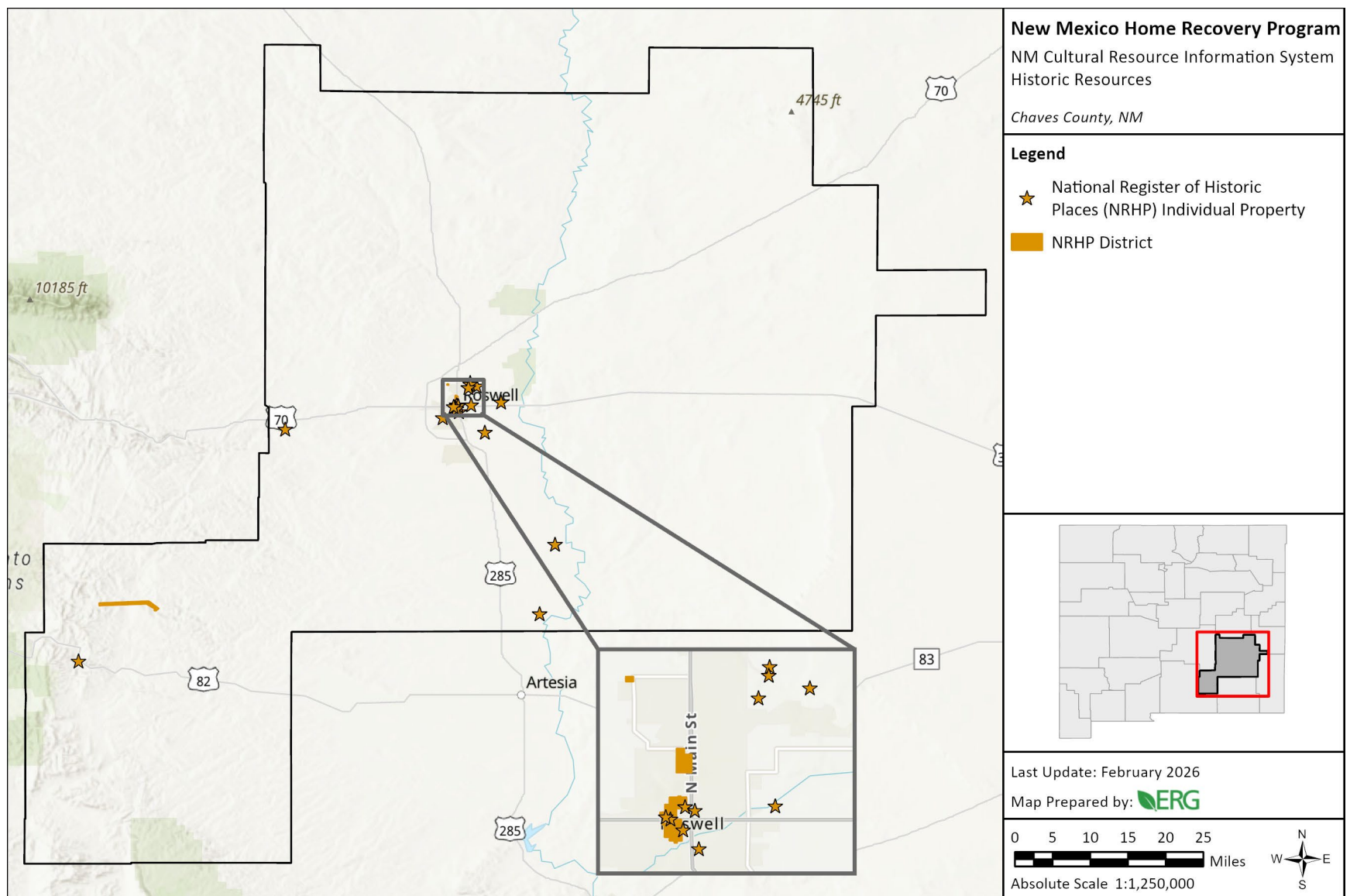


Figure 5. Historic Properties – Chaves County

ENCLOSURE 2

Federal Environmental Authorities to be Evaluated in Tier 1 Environmental Review

Airport Hazards	24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D
Coastal Barrier Resources*	Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]
Flood Insurance	Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]
Clean Air*	Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93
Coastal Zone Management*	Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)
Contamination and Toxic Substances	24 CFR Part 50.3(i) & 58.5(i)(2)
Endangered Species	Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402
Explosive and Flammable Hazards*	24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C
Farmlands Protection	Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658
Floodplain Management	Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55
Historic Preservation	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800
Noise Abatement and Control	Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B
Sole Source Aquifers*	Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149
Wetlands Protection	Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5
Wild and Scenic Rivers*	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)

* DHSEM anticipates that this authority will have no or limited applicability to actions in Chaves County, NM.

Environmental Assessment Factors to be Evaluated in Tier 1 Environmental Review

Land Development	Conformance with Plans / Compatible Land Use and Zoning / Scale and Urban Design
	Soil Suitability/ Slope/ Erosion/ Drainage/ Storm Water Runoff
	Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety and Noise
Socioeconomic	Employment and Income Patterns
	Demographic Character Changes, Displacement
Community Facilities and Services	Educational and Cultural Facilities
	Commercial Facilities
	Health Care and Social Services
	Solid Waste Disposal / Recycling
	Waste Water / Sanitary Sewers
	Water Supply
	Public Safety - Police, Fire and Emergency Medical
	Parks, Open Space and Recreation
	Transportation and Accessibility
Natural Features	Unique Natural Features
	Water Resources
	Vegetation, Wildlife
	Other Factors
Energy	Energy Efficiency

ENCLOSURE 3



Michelle Lujan Grisham
Governor

Ali Rye
State Director

Major General Miguel Aguilar
Cabinet Secretary

Randy Varela
State Fire Marshal

Regina Chacon
Deputy Cabinet Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Early Notice and Public Review of a Proposed Activity in a Floodplain or Wetland

Date: February 27, 2026

To: All interested Agencies, Groups and Individuals

This is to give notice that New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) under 24 CFR Part 58 has determined that proposed actions under the New Mexico Home Recovery Program (Program) for Chaves County may be located in the floodplain and/or wetlands. DHSEM will be identifying and evaluating practicable alternatives to locating the action within the floodplain and/or wetlands and the potential impacts on the floodplain and/or wetlands from the Program, as required by Executive Order 11988 and Executive Order 11990 and in accordance with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 in Subpart C Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands.

Program Background

DHSEM received funding under the Community Development Block Grant for Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) in areas impacted by two federally declared disasters: DR-4795 (South Fork Fire, Salt Fire, and Flooding) and DR-4843 (New Mexico Severe Storm and Flooding). These disasters significantly compromised the structural integrity of homes, creating an urgent need for comprehensive rehabilitation and reconstruction. HUD designated two counties as "most impacted and distressed," which are Lincoln County for DR-4795 and Chaves County for DR-4843.

The proposed Program in Chaves County will help disaster-impacted residents return home to safe, resilient, and sustainable living conditions, with mitigation strategies integrated to reduce future disaster risks. In Chaves County, preliminary damage assessments from the DR-4843 event identified 146 homes completely destroyed; 528 homes with major damage; 247 homes with minor damage; and 148 homes affected in other ways (see the [CDBG-DR Action Plan](#), Section 2.2.1).

The most critical priority of the Program is to serve disaster-impacted families by providing much-needed assistance to complete the necessary home rehabilitation, reconstruction, or new construction, so that families can return to their place of residence in their community. The Program excludes ineligible uses like luxury development, assistance for second homes, improvements to unattached accessory structures, or routine maintenance. This approach ensures that funds support the most at-risk households and contribute to long-term, community-wide recovery.

Eligible activities that may be funded under the Program are identified in the following three categories:

- **Housing Rehabilitation.** Essential repairs to restore disaster-damaged homes to safe, livable conditions, including structural, plumbing, electrical, roofing, and interior work. To receive housing rehabilitation, the estimated total damage to the home must be less than 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home.
- **Housing Reconstruction.** Full rebuilding of homes that are not suitable for rehabilitation (e.g., damage exceeds 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home), compliant with modern building codes and incorporation of resilience measures. Reconstructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.
- **New Housing Construction.** Construction of new homes may be provided for disaster-impacted households on properties they already own, provided the site is located outside of the floodplain. While undamaged property owned by the household may be used for new unit placement, the acquisition of new property is not eligible for funding under the Program. Newly constructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.

Environmental Review

Specific locations of Program activities within Chaves County are not yet known. Pursuant to HUD's regulations at 24 CFR Parts 50 and 58, DHSEM will conduct a tiered environmental review of the Program and its funded activities. A Tier 1 Environmental Assessment review will be conducted at the county level to evaluate and document the potential for broad, Program-wide impacts, including applicable federal laws and authorities (e.g., floodplain management and wetlands protection). Site-specific locations will be identified once applications for the Program are received, reviewed, and approved. DHSEM will conduct Tier 2 site-specific reviews for each individual project or property prior to approval and commencement of construction. These reviews will ensure that each activity complies with environmental requirements and that any site-specific mitigation measures are identified and implemented.

Based on review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Hazard Data, approximately 178,107 acres of the 100-year floodplain (i.e., Zones A, AE, AH, or AO); approximately 3,146 acres of regulatory floodway (Zone AE); and approximately 2,690 acres of the 500-year floodplain (Zone X) are present in Chaves County. Based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory data, approximately 52,739 acres of wetlands are present in Chaves County, inclusive of freshwater emergent wetlands, freshwater forested/shrub wetlands, freshwater ponds, lakes, riverine features, and "other" features. These floodplains and wetlands provide beneficial environmental functions (e.g., floodwater storage and conveyance, groundwater discharge or recharge, erosion control, water quality maintenance, and habitat for flora and fauna) and may hold additional intrinsic values that benefit residents of Chaves County (e.g., cultural, recreational, educational, and scientific). The Program will provide rehabilitation of existing homes, reconstruction substantially within the original footprint or new construction on land outside of the floodplain. For reconstructions within floodplains or wetlands, elevation mitigation will be implemented to alleviate the risk of flooding impacts to residents, or impacts from residents to protected floodplain and/or wetland resources. Therefore, while some eligible activities may occur near or within floodplains or wetlands, the Program is not expected to adversely affect substantial areas of floodplains or wetlands. The acres of floodplain and/or wetlands impacted by eligible activities will be identified during the Tier 2 environmental reviews for site-specific locations and any applicable/identified mitigation measures will be incorporated into the site-specific projects.

Mitigation measures will be dependent on the eligible activity location and feasibility. For reconstruction of properties, measures may include (but are not limited to) elevating homes in floodplains pursuant to local floodplain regulations; installing sump pumps and interior drainage systems; sealing or waterproofing foundations and basement walls; regrading around the home to direct water away from the foundation; incorporating durable, flood-resistant building materials; and requiring and verifying flood insurance coverage. Construction of new homes will only occur on sites located outside of the floodplain/wetlands.

Public Comments

There are three primary purposes for this notice. First, people who may be affected by activities in floodplains and/or wetlands and those who have an interest in the protection of the natural environment are given an opportunity to express their concerns and provide information about these areas. Commenters are encouraged to offer alternative sites outside of the floodplain and/or wetland, alternative methods to serve the same project purpose, and methods to minimize and mitigate project impacts on the floodplain or wetland. Second, an adequate public notice program can be an important public educational tool. The dissemination of information and request for public comment about floodplains and/or wetlands can facilitate and enhance Federal efforts to reduce the risks and impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of these special areas. Third, as a matter of fairness, when the Federal government determines it will participate in actions taking place in floodplains and/or wetlands, it must inform those who may be put at greater or continued risk.

A full description of the project may be reviewed at <https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/cdbg-dr2025/> and in person from 9am to 4pm at the locations identified at <https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/new-mexico-opens-applications-for-disaster-recovery-grants/>.

Written comments must be received by DHSEM on or before March 16, 2026 through any of the following methods: 1) by email at publiccomments@dhsem.nm.gov; 2) through DHSEM's online comment portal at <https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/cdbg-dr2025/>; or 3) by postal mail at the following address:

New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Attention: Public Comments.
3005 S St Francis Dr, STE 1-D, #404
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: 505-670-4662

Appendix C. Supporting Documentation and Agency Correspondence

ATTACHMENT C-1. CLEAN AIR

Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93)

Figures

None.

Tables

None.

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

See attached “New Mexico Nonattainment/Maintenance Status for Each County by Year for All Criteria Pollutants” indicating that Chaves County is not among the counties listed as nonattainment or maintenance.

References

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2026, March 31). New Mexico Nonattainment/Maintenance Status for Each County by Year for All Criteria Pollutants. *U.S. EPA Green Book*. https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/anayo_nm.html



You are here: EPA Home > Green Book > >National Area and County-Level Multi-Pollutant Information >New Mexico Nonattainment/Maintenance Status for Each County by Year for All Criteria Pollutants

New Mexico Nonattainment/Maintenance Status for Each County by Year for All Criteria Pollutants

Data is current as of February 28, 2026

Listed by County, NAAQS, Area. The 8-hour Ozone (1997) standard was revoked on April 6, 2015 and the 1-hour Ozone (1979) standard was revoked on June 15, 2005.

* The 1997 Primary Annual PM-2.5 NAAQS (level of 15 µg/m³) is revoked in attainment and maintenance areas for that NAAQS. For additional information see the PM-2.5 NAAQS SIP Requirements Final Rule, effective October 24, 2016. (81 FR 58009)

Change the State:

NEW MEXICO

Important Notes

Download National Dataset: dbf | xls | Data dictionary (PDF)

County	NAAQS	Area Name	Nonattainment in Year	Redesignation to Maintenance	Classification	Whole or/Part County	Population (2010)	State/County FIPS Codes
NEW MEXICO								
Bernalillo County	Carbon Monoxide (1971)	Albuquerque, NM	92939495	07/15/1996	Moderate <= 12.7ppm	Whole	662,564	35/001
Dona Ana County	1-Hour Ozone (1979)-NAAQS revoked	Dona Ana County (part); Sunland Park, NM	95969798990001020304	//	Marginal	Part	12,345	35/013
Dona Ana County	8-Hour Ozone (2015)	El Paso-Las Cruces, TX-NM	181920212223242526	//	Marginal	Part	12,675	35/013
Dona Ana County	PM-10 (1987)	Dona Ana County; Anthony, NM	9293949596979899000102030405060708091011121314151617181920212223242526	//	Moderate	Part	3,096	35/013
Grant County	Sulfur Dioxide (1971)	Grant County, NM	9293949596979899000102	11/17/2003		Part	29,514	35/017

Important Notes

Discover.

Connect.

Ask.

Follow.

2026-02-28

ATTACHMENT C-2. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) & (d)

Figures

None.

Tables

None.

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

None.

References

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (2026, February 26). Coastal Zone Management Programs: States and Territories. *Office for Coastal Management*. <https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/mystate/>.

ATTACHMENT C-3. CONTAMINATION AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

HUD Environmental Standards, 24 CFR § 58.5(i)(2)

Figures

See attached figures:

- Figure C-1. Sites in EPA's Facility Registry Service – Chaves County
- Figure C-2. New Mexico Environment Department OpenEnviroMap Sites – Chaves County

Tables

None.

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

None.

References

New Mexico Environment Department (NMED). (2012, February 24). Hazardous Waste Facilities. [MapServer]. *ArcGIS REST Service Directory*. Retrieved February 25, 2026.
https://mercator.env.nm.gov/server/rest/services/hwb/hazardous_waste_facilities/MapServer/.

NMED. (2025, March 1). Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank Sites. [MapServer]. *ArcGIS REST Service Directory*. Retrieved February 25, 2026.
https://mercator.env.nm.gov/server/rest/services/pstb/leaking_petroleum_storage_tank_sites/MapServer/.

NMED. (2025, March 1). Solid Waste Facilities, Landfill – Permitted. [MapServer]. *ArcGIS REST Service Directory*. Retrieved February 25, 2026.
https://mercator.env.nm.gov/server/rest/services/swb/solid_waste_facilities/MapServer/.

NMED. (2025, July 24). State Cleanup Program Active Sites. [MapServer]. *ArcGIS REST Service Directory*. Retrieved February 25, 2026.
<https://mercator.env.nm.gov/server/rest/services/gwqb/scp/MapServer/>.

NMED. (2025, September 30). Voluntary Remediation Program. [MapServer]. *ArcGIS REST Service Directory*. Retrieved February 25, 2026.
https://mercator.env.nm.gov/server/rest/services/gwqb/voluntary_remediation_program/MapServer/.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2024, January 11). Notice CPD-23-103: Departmental Policy for Addressing Radon in the Environmental Review Process. *HUD Exchange*.
[https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/CPD Notice on Addressing Radon in the Environmental Review Process.pdf](https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CPD/documents/CPD_Note_on_Addressing_Radon_in_the_Environmental_Review_Process.pdf).

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2025, October 7). Facility Registry Service Interests. [Shapefile]. *Data.gov*. Retrieved March 2, 2026.
<https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/epa-facility-registry-service-frs-facility-interests-dataset-download9>.

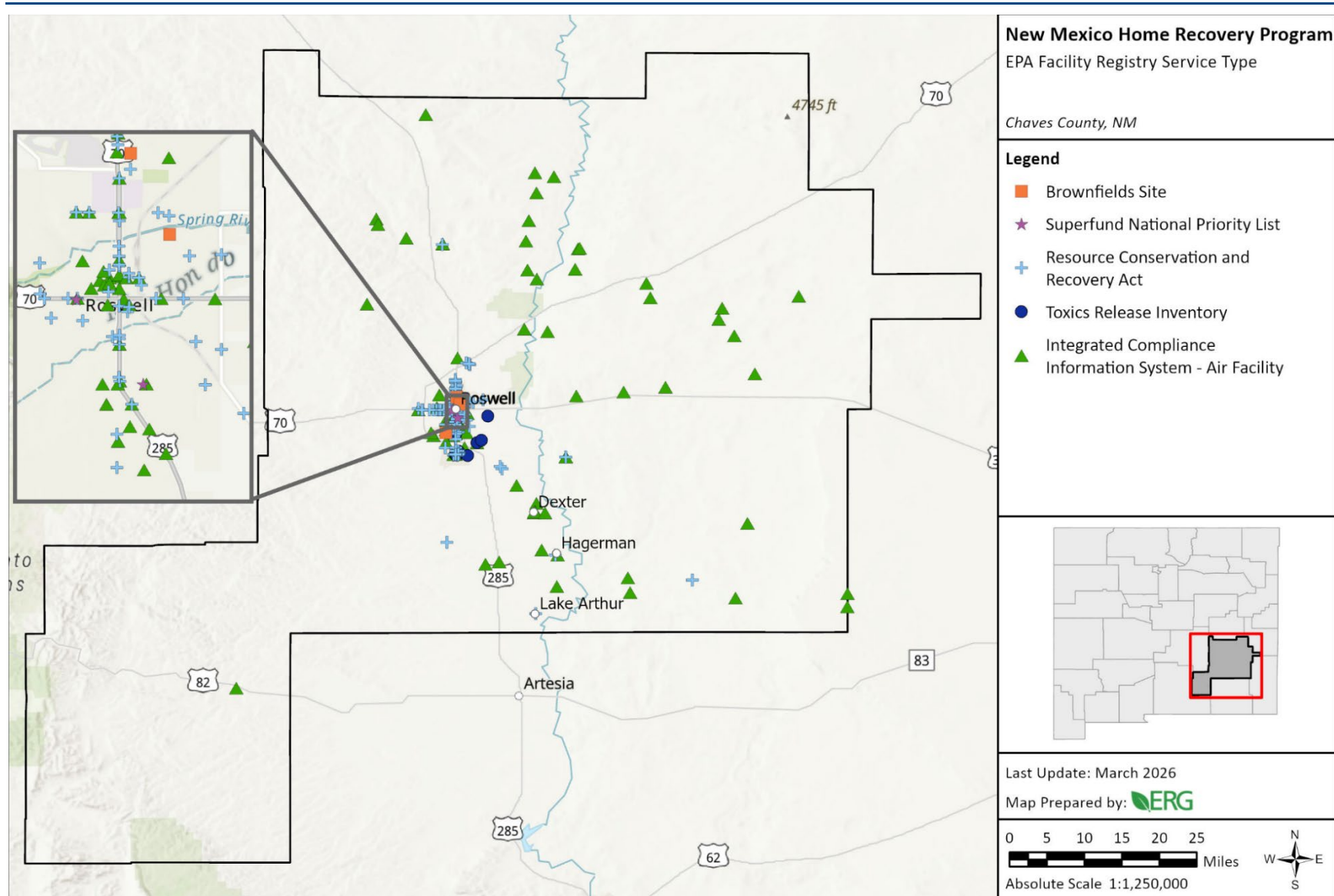


Figure C-1. Sites in EPA's Facility Registry Service – Chaves County

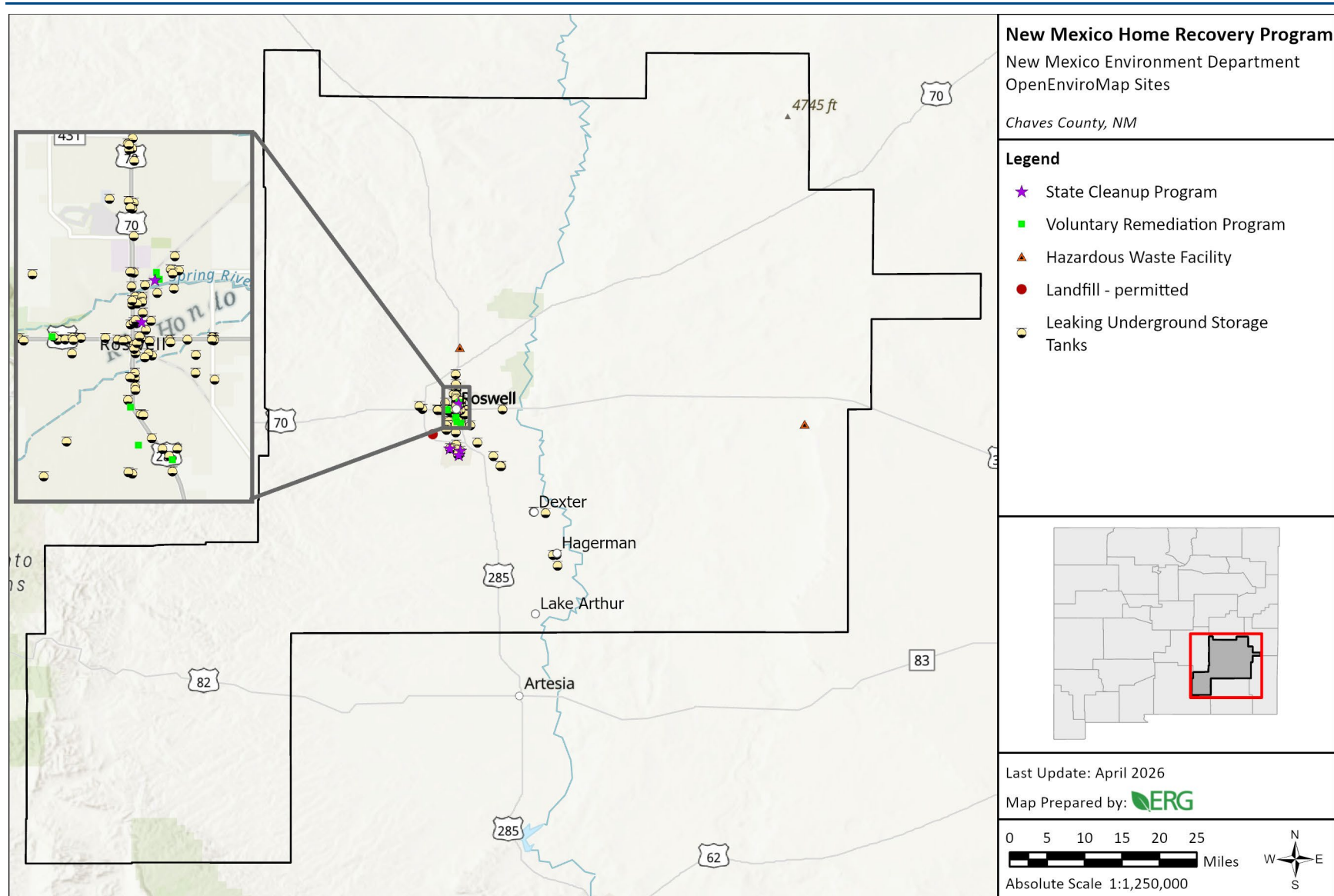


Figure C-2. New Mexico Environment Department OpenEnviroMap Sites – Chaves County

ATTACHMENT C-4. ENDANGERED SPECIES

Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly Section 7; 50 CFR Part 402

Figures

See attached figure:

- Figure C-3. USFWS Critical Habitat – Chaves County

Tables

None.

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

See attached correspondence with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), including the Section 7 Programmatic Biological Assessment (PBA) that is pending USFWS concurrence.

See attached for New Mexico Department of Wildlife comments including a copy of the auto-generated New Mexico Environmental Review Tool (NMERT) project report, and additional recommendations regarding potential impacts on wildlife and their habitats.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

See attached 1) Section 7 PBA and related correspondence with USFWS, 2) New Mexico state-listed protected species lists, including New Mexico Natural Heritage Biota Information System Chaves County species list and New Mexico State Endangered Plant Species list, 3) New Mexico Department of Wildlife comments and NMERT project report.

References

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. (2026). Chaves Country Report. *Biota Information System of New Mexico County Species*. Retrieved March 5, 2026. <https://www.bison-m.org/BisonReportView.aspx>.

New Mexico Forestry Division. (2023). Chaves County Report. *State Listed Endangered Plants*. Retrieved February 26, 2026. <https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/sfd/rare-plants/state-rare-plant-list/>.

New Mexico State Land Office. (2019). Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species (ADM-0105). Retrieved February 23, 2026. <https://www.nmstatelands.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ADM-0105-Threatened-and-Endangered-Plant-and-Animal-Species.pdf>.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2025, August 7). Threatened & Endangered Species Active Critical Habitat Report. [Shapefile]. *Environmental Conservation Online System*. Retrieved January 29, 2026. <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/critical-habitat>.

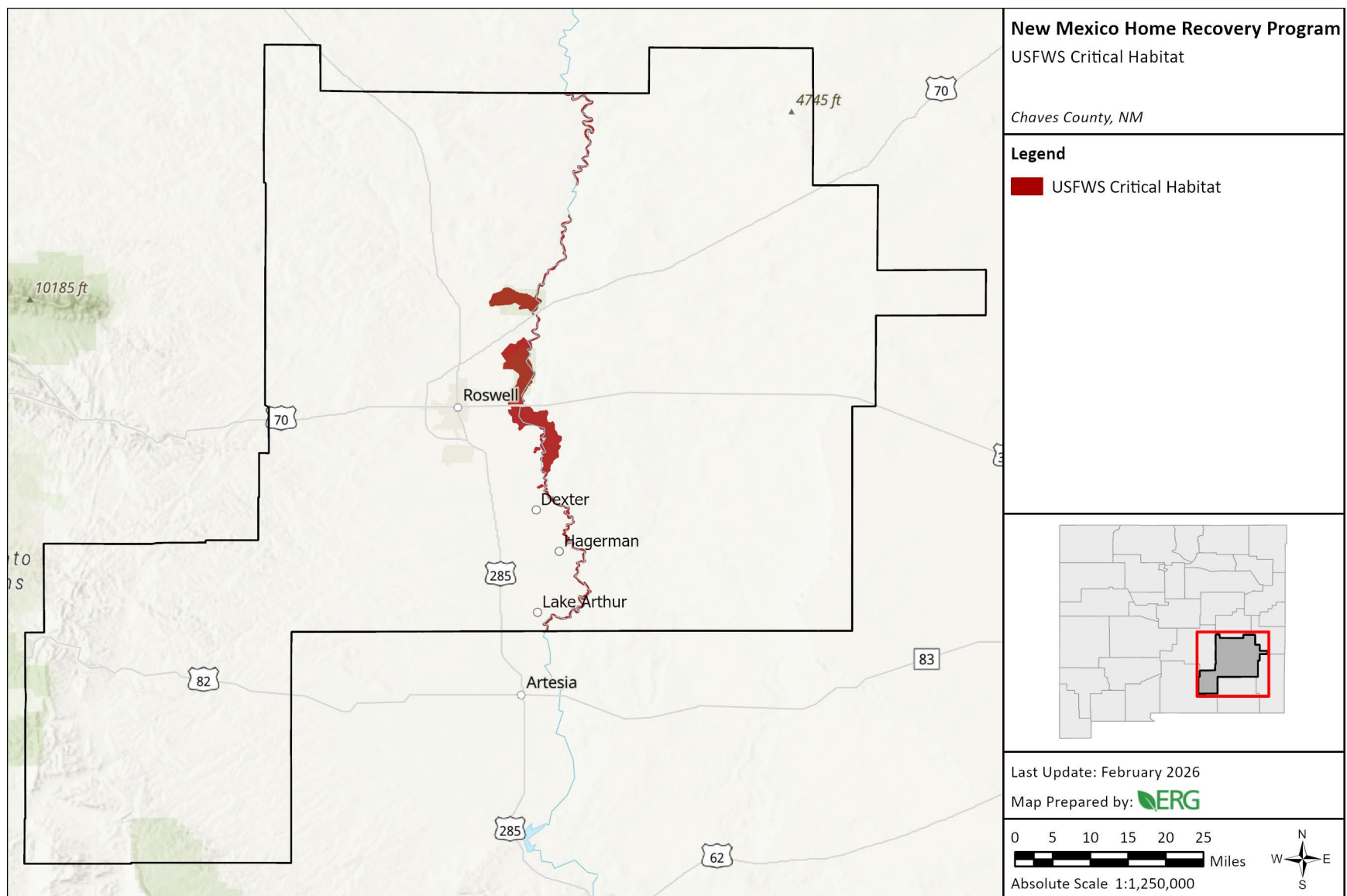


Figure C-3. USFWS Critical Habitat – Chaves County

From: [Cole, Jerri, DHSEM](#)
To: [shawn_sartorius@fws.gov](#); [timothy_ludwick@fws.gov](#)
Cc: [Kloefkorn, Andrew, DHSEM](#); [Catanach, Natalie, DHSEM](#); [Niehaus, Andrea, DHSEM](#); [Brook McKeown](#); [Kristine Sinkez](#); [Patrick Goodwin](#); [Jessica Walsh](#); [Diana Roberts](#); [Kenna Morgan](#); [Theresa Docal](#); [Jessica Walsh](#)
Subject: Re: Biological Assessment for Upcoming USFWS Follow-Up Call (Consultation codes: 2026-0067874 and 2026-0067876)
Date: Monday, July 13, 2026 3:36:04 PM
Attachments: [Outlook-hu4zavqr.png](#)
[Outlook-iann53ol.png](#)
[Outlook-awwivb4e.png](#)
[Outlook-osqcyv0y.png](#)
[image.png](#)
[Outlook-04cws5ct.png](#)
[Outlook-n4llfcyr.png](#)
[image.png](#)
[image.png](#)
[Encl.1_Conservation.Measures.pdf](#)
[Encl.2_Proposed.Action.Location.Maps.pdf](#)
[Encl.3_Chaves.County_Official.Species.List_03.25.26.pdf](#)
[Encl.4_Lincoln.County_Official.Species.List_03.25.26.pdf](#)
[Encl.5_Potential.Causes.of.Effects.pdf](#)
[HRP_CDBG-DR_ESA.S7_PBA_07.09.26_signed.pdf](#)

CAUTION: Don't open links or attachments unless you recognize the sender and know they are safe.

Hello again, Tim and Shawn.

Thank you again for your time and collaboration during our coordination discussions regarding the New Mexico Home Recovery Program (HRP) in Chaves and Lincoln Counties. We appreciate USFWS's feedback and assistance in helping develop an efficient and protective ESA compliance framework for the program.

Attached for your review is the final Programmatic Biological Assessment (PBA), along with the following enclosures:

- Enclosure 1 – ESA Conservation Measures
- Enclosure 2 – Proposed Action Location Maps
- Enclosure 3 – Chaves County Official Species List
- Enclosure 4 – Lincoln County Official Species List
- Enclosure 5 – Potential Causes of Effects (by Species and Activity Category)

Since our coordination discussions, the PBA has been revised to incorporate USFWS feedback, including:

- A new enclosure with maps that provide geographic context for the disaster-affected areas where HRP activities are anticipated to occur;
- A new enclosure summarizing potential effect pathways by activity type, habitat, and species group; and
- Refinements to the conservation measures to provide additional implementation flexibility while maintaining protections for listed species and habitats.

The New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), on behalf of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), respectfully requests USFWS concurrence with the proposed programmatic NLAA determinations described in the PBA, consistent with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR Part 402).

The PBA is intended to provide programmatic coverage for recurring housing rehabilitation and reconstruction activities by implementing standardized avoidance and minimization measures, while reserving project-specific ESA review for activities outside those parameters. Consistent with our discussions, the document has been structured as a high-level, programmatic assessment focused on repetitive, low-impact activities.

DHSEM certifies that the best scientific and commercial data available were used to complete this analysis. We welcome any feedback you may have and would be happy to discuss the PBA or supporting materials further.

Thank you again for your continued coordination and support.

Best,
Jerri

Jerri D. Cole
New Mexico Home Recovery Program Operations Manager, Recovery & Mitigation Bureau
NM Department of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
Cell: 940-531-8327
www.dhsem.nm.gov



From: Cole, Jerri, DHSEM <jerri.cole@dhsem.nm.gov>

Sent: Monday, June 1, 2026 9:59 AM

To: [shawn_sartorius@fws.gov](#) <shawn_sartorius@fws.gov>; [timothy_ludwick@fws.gov](#) <timothy_ludwick@fws.gov>

Cc: [Kloefkorn, Andrew, DHSEM](#) <andrew.kloefkorn@dhsem.nm.gov>; [Catanach, Natalie, DHSEM](#) <natalie.catanach@dhsem.nm.gov>; [Niehaus,](#)

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Subject: Re: Biological Assessment for Upcoming USFWS Follow-Up Call (Consultation codes: 2026-0067874 and 2026-0067876)

Hi Tim,

Thank you again for meeting with us on May 15th to discuss the New Mexico Home Recovery Program's proposed Programmatic Biological Assessment (PBA). Your input was very helpful as we refined the PBA and supporting conservation measures. Please disregard my previous message, as I used the wrong thread lacking the needed consultation codes for documentation purposes.

As a follow-up, before we officially re-submit the PBA, we wanted to provide you with a quick summary of how we intend to address your comments and requests.

(1) Provide map of where projects may occur, and (2) Provide acres within potential project areas that maybe impacted, if available.

We inserted a new enclosure with basic figures indicating the locations of the two counties, the affected communities, the extent of flooding around the Pecos River in Chaves County, and areas impacted by the South Fork Fire and the Salt Fire in Lincoln County. While specific locations of program activities are not yet known, DHSEM anticipates that most activities will be located within the disaster-affected areas depicted in these figures.

We considered the request to provide estimates of potential acreage impacted by HRP activities—which we understand to be a “would be nice, if available” type of request—and ultimately determined that this would not be feasible, given the substantial uncertainty about the count, locations, and extent of disturbance for individual projects.

(3) Insert a risk assessment table, summarizing potential effects by species.

We inserted a new enclosure with a “Potential Causes of Effects” table, based on the narrative in the PBA, to help communicate the relationships among project activities, potential effect pathways, and species/habitat considerations. Please see below for a screen capture of a portion of the table. Please confirm whether this aligns with the approach and level of detail you had in mind during our coordination discussion.

Table 1. Potential Causes of Effects (by Species and Activity Category)

Species Common Name	Potential Causes of Effects					
	Housing Rehabilitation (interior)	Housing Rehabilitation (exterior) – Chaves County	Housing Rehabilitation (exterior) – Lincoln County	Housing Reconstruction (within footprint of existing structure)	Housing Reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) – Chaves County	Housing Reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) – Lincoln County
Mammals						
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	--	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	--
Mexican wolf	--	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	--	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity
Penasco least chipmunk	--	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	--	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity
Tricolored bat	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity

4) Conservation measures: Consider Time of Year Restrictions (TOYR) to reduce survey requirements.

For awareness, the first draft PBA reflected the following TOYR measures:

- If project work occurs within 165 feet of riparian habitat during the southwestern willow flycatcher and yellow-billed cuckoo breeding season (April 15 through September 1), the contractor shall limit substantial noise-producing activities (e.g., jackhammering, heavy machinery use, drilling, and hydraulic hammering) to the fullest extent practicable.
- If the Project is within 660 feet of canyon habitat, the contractor shall limit tree removal, tree trimming, and substantial noise-producing activities (e.g., jackhammering, heavy machinery use, drilling, or hydraulic hammering) to the fullest extent practicable during the Mexican spotted owl breeding season (March 1 through August 31).
- If the Project is within 660 feet of mountain forest/meadow habitat, the contractor shall limit tree removal, tree trimming, and substantial noise-producing activities (e.g., jackhammering, heavy machinery use, drilling, or hydraulic hammering) to the fullest extent practicable during the Mexican spotted owl breeding season (March 1 through August 31).

Rather than including additional TOYR broadly, we are instead proposing revisions to the first two measures related to surveys for the tricolored bat and the monarch butterfly to provide additional implementation flexibility while still maintaining species protections. The revised measures are included below:

- If the tricolored bat becomes federally listed prior to project completion and the project structure has been unoccupied for at least 3 months prior to the start of construction, DHSEM shall coordinate with USFWS to determine appropriate next steps, or a qualified biologist retained by the contractor shall evaluate the need for roosting bat surveys.
- If the monarch butterfly becomes federally listed prior to project completion and construction activities will occur on residential parcels containing flowering nectar plants or milkweed during the milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.) flowering season (i.e., May through September), DHSEM shall coordinate with USFWS to determine appropriate next steps, or a qualified biologist retained by the contractor shall conduct monarch egg and larva and adult monarch surveys prior to the start of construction, to the extent practicable.

We are seeking your informal confirmation that the above revisions appear to be sufficiently responsive to USFWS's feedback on the draft PBA.

We appreciate your time and any feedback you may have as we finalize the PBA package.

Best,
Jerri

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From: Cole, Jerri, DHSEM <jerri.cole@dhsem.nm.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 2026 11:42 AM

To: shawn_sartorius@fws.gov <shawn_sartorius@fws.gov>; timothy_ludwick@fws.gov <timothy_ludwick@fws.gov>

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Subject: Biological Assessment for Upcoming USFWS Follow-Up Call (Consultation codes: 2026-0067874 and 2026-0067876)

Hello again.

I am following up to our email from earlier today, as it did not include the enclosures referenced within the PBA for the New Mexico Home Recovery Program (HRP) activities in Lincoln and Chaves Counties. Attached for your review is the Programmatic Biological Assessment (PBA), along with the following enclosures:

- Enclosure 1 – ESA Conservation Measures
- Enclosure 2 – Chaves County Official Species List
- Enclosure 3 – Lincoln County Official Species List

As discussed, the PBA establishes a tiered ESA compliance framework that:

- Identifies programmatic *No Effect* determinations for routine housing rehabilitation and reconstruction activities meeting defined criteria;
- Proposes a programmatic *May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect* (NLAA) determination for projects that incorporate standardized conservation measures; and
- Outlines conditions under which project-specific ESA review and coordination would occur.

The New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), on behalf of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), is requesting USFWS concurrence with the proposed programmatic NLAA determinations described in

the PBA, consistent with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR Part 402). DHSEM also welcomes any feedback on the proposed conservation measures and overall ESA compliance framework.

The PBA is structured to provide programmatic NLAA coverage for recurring housing activities through implementation of standardized avoidance and minimization measures, while reserving project-specific ESA review for activities outside those parameters. We have intentionally structured the PBA to be high-level and programmatic, consistent with our discussion, while ensuring that the proposed measures provide appropriate protection for listed species and habitats.

We certify that we have used the best scientific and commercial data available to complete this analysis.

We welcome any feedback you may have and are happy to make refinements as needed and discuss further on our call scheduled for Friday or another time as you complete your review.

Thank you,
Jerri

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From: Cole, Jerri, DHSEM

Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 2026 8:31 AM

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Subject: Biological Assessment for Upcoming USFWS Follow-Up Call

Good morning,

Attached is the Biological Assessment for your review ahead of our upcoming follow-up call with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. My apologies for not including the document with the meeting invite that went out yesterday.

Please feel free to review in advance and come prepared with any questions, comments, or initial feedback that may help guide discussion during the call. Additionally, if the scheduled meeting time presents a conflict for anyone, please let me know and we can coordinate a better time.

Thank you all, and I look forward to continuing the discussion.

Best,
Jerri

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Programmatic Biological Assessment

for the New Mexico Home Recovery Program
Chaves County and Lincoln County

July 9, 2026

Prepared for:

New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Prepared by:



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has allocated Community Development Block Grant for Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding to the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) for implementation of the New Mexico Home Recovery Program (HRP) (Proposed Action). The use of federal funds constitutes a federal action subject to compliance with applicable environmental laws, including Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] 1531 et seq.) (ESA).

Pursuant to HUD's environmental review regulations under 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 58, DHSEM serves as the Responsible Entity and assumes HUD's responsibilities for compliance with the ESA. In this role, DHSEM is responsible for evaluating potential effects to federally listed and proposed species and designated and proposed critical habitat, making effect determinations, and coordinating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), as appropriate.

In order to fulfill Section 7 ESA requirements in a timely manner, DHSEM, informed by coordination with USFWS, has developed this Programmatic Biological Assessment (PBA) to evaluate the potential effects of HRP housing rehabilitation and reconstruction activities within Chaves and Lincoln Counties, New Mexico. This PBA establishes a programmatic framework for ESA compliance and supports consultation with USFWS regarding effect determinations for activities covered under the HRP.

PBAs provide an efficient mechanism for evaluating repetitive, low-impact activities and establishing a consistent framework for ESA compliance. This PBA addresses categories of activities defined in Section 3.2 and applies to rehabilitation and reconstruction actions in Chaves and Lincoln Counties that *May Affect* but are *Not Likely to Adversely Affect*, listed or proposed species and critical habitats. Activities outside of the scope of this PBA would be individually evaluated for compliance with Section 7 ESA, and, if necessary, additional coordination/consultation with USFWS would occur on a project-specific basis.

DHSEM respectfully requests concurrence from USFWS on the programmatic framework presented in this PBA and the determination that HRP housing rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in Chaves County and Lincoln County described herein (see Section 3.2) that implement the conservation measures (see Enclosure 1) ***May Affect but are Not Likely to Adversely Affect*** listed or proposed species and *Would Not Destroy or Adversely Modify* designated or proposed critical habitats.

2.0 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of this PBA is to establish a consistent and efficient framework for complying with Section 7 of the ESA for activities funded under the New Mexico HRP—specifically housing rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in Chaves County and Lincoln County. The HRP will support a large number of similar housing rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, many of which are expected to have minimal potential to affect federally listed species or critical habitat.

The need for this PBA arises from the small scale and repetitive nature of these activities, which would otherwise require individual Section 7 ESA review for each project. This PBA provides a programmatic approach to evaluate these activities, support timely environmental review, and identify conditions under which site-specific evaluation or coordination with USFWS is required.

3.0 PROPOSED ACTION

3.1 Program Overview

The State of New Mexico experienced two federally declared disasters in 2024. DR-4795-NM (New Mexico's South Fork Fire, Salt Fire, and Flooding) was declared on June 20, 2024, in response to the South Fork Fire, Salt Fire, and subsequent flood events in Lincoln County, Otero County, Rio Arriba County, San Juan County, and the Mescalero Apache Reservation (see Enclosure 2). DR-4843-NM (New Mexico Severe Storm and Flooding) was declared on November 1, 2024, in response to a severe storm and flood event in Chaves County (see Enclosure 2). These disasters significantly compromised the structural integrity of homes, creating an urgent need for comprehensive rehabilitation and reconstruction. The HRP will allocate HUD CDBG-DR federal funds to help disaster-impacted residents return home to safe, resilient, and sustainable living conditions, with mitigation strategies integrated to reduce future disaster risks.

3.2 HRP-Eligible Activities

The HRP will provide direct rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction services for disaster-impacted single-family homes (i.e., 1 to 4-units) affected by federally declared disasters in Chaves and Lincoln Counties. The categories of eligible activities are further described below:

- **Housing Rehabilitation:** Essential repairs to restore disaster-damaged homes to safe, livable conditions, including structural, plumbing, electrical, roofing, and interior work. To receive housing rehabilitation, the estimated total damage to the home must be less than 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home.
- **Housing Reconstruction:** Full rebuilding of homes that are not suitable for rehabilitation (e.g., damage exceeds 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home), compliant with modern building codes and incorporation of resilience measures. Reconstructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.
- **New Housing Construction:**¹ Construction of new homes may be provided for disaster-impacted households on properties they already own, provided the site is located outside of the floodplain. While undamaged property owned by the household may be used for new unit placement, the acquisition of new property is not eligible for funding under the New Mexico HRP. Newly constructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.

Additional details regarding potentially HRP-eligible activities are provided in Section 4.2.3.2 of the [CDBG-DR Action Plan](#).

¹ New housing construction activities are not evaluated under this PBA. ESA compliance for new construction projects will be addressed separately through Tier 2 site-specific review and coordination with USFWS, as appropriate, unless such activities are evaluated under a separate PBA.

4.0 PROGRAMMATIC AND TIERED ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW APPROACH

Pursuant to HUD's regulations at 24 CFR Part 58, DHSEM, as the responsible entity, is conducting a tiered environmental review of the HRP and its funded projects to facilitate efficient environmental review and compliance. The broad-level Tier 1 environmental review for HRP-funded activities, conducted at the county level, will achieve the following:

- Demonstrate broad programmatic compliance with environmental laws and authorities, where possible, thus avoiding the need for site-specific evaluations of those laws and authorities;
- Assess the potential for HRP-funded activities to result in significant impacts on the environment; and
- Establish programmatic guidelines, standards, and decision pathways for subsequent site-specific Tier 2 reviews.

Specific project locations will be identified once applications for the HRP are received and reviewed. DHSEM will subsequently conduct Tier 2 site-specific environmental reviews for each individual project or property prior to approval and commencement of construction. These Tier 1 and 2 environmental reviews together will ensure that each project complies with environmental requirements and that any site-specific conservation measures are identified and implemented.

At this stage, DHSEM's intent is to establish a framework to obtain programmatic concurrence from USFWS, at the Tier 1 level, on a *May Affect* but are *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* determination for **rehabilitation** and **reconstruction** activities. DHSEM intends to engage further with USFWS on Section 7 ESA approaches for **new housing construction** projects once site-specific locations are determined. In the absence of programmatic coordination, new housing construction projects will require individual consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA if the Tier 2 site-specific review identifies a potential effect to listed species.

5.0 ACTION AREA

The action area encompasses residential parcels impacted by the two federally declared disasters within Chaves and Lincoln Counties. In Chaves County, the severe rain event in 2024 impacted local waterways and overwhelmed local riverine and drainage systems in the City of Roswell and several downstream communities including Hagerman, Dexter, and Lake Arthur (see Enclosure 2 for Proposed Action location maps). In Lincoln County, the 2024 disaster events included two wildfires that burned more than 23,000 acres of the Lincoln National Forest and more than 7,000 acres of the Mescalero Apache Reservation and subsequently resulted in severe flood events that heavily impacted several communities in Lincoln County. Those communities include the City of Ruidoso Downs, the Village of Ruidoso, Upper Canyon, Brady Canyon, Ponderosa Heights, Alpine Village, Cedar Creek, Lower Eagle Creek, Alto Lakes, Sonterra 1, Sonterra 2, Sonterra 3, Sun Valley, Sierra Vista, Villa Madonna, Ski Run Road, and communities west of Highway 48 (see Enclosure 2 for Proposed Action location maps).

Although the action area includes the entirety of the two counties, potential effects are expected to occur primarily within and adjacent to individual project sites within the disaster-affected areas where construction activities take place, and may extend beyond the immediate project footprint to include areas subject to indirect effects such as noise, lighting, dust, and runoff.

Land cover within Chaves County is characterized primarily by developed areas, grasslands/herbaceous cover, shrub/scrub vegetation, and agricultural lands, including pasture/hay and cultivated crops.² Developed land cover is concentrated in and around the City of Roswell and other communities, while surrounding areas are dominated by native grasslands and shrublands typical of the Chihuahuan Desert. Riparian corridors and wetland features are limited but occur along the Pecos River and associated tributaries, where open water, emergent herbaceous wetlands, and woody wetlands may be present. These features represent the primary areas of higher ecological sensitivity within the county.

Land cover within Lincoln County is more diverse and includes developed areas, grasslands/herbaceous cover, shrub/scrub vegetation, and extensive forested habitats, including evergreen, mixed, and deciduous forest types.² Lower elevation areas are characterized by grasslands and shrubland, while higher elevations, particularly within the Sacramento Mountains, support forested habitats and associated canyon systems. Riparian corridors and wetlands occur along streams and drainage systems throughout the county. This range of habitat types supports a greater diversity of ecological conditions and potential species habitat compared to Chaves County, particularly in forested and mountainous areas.

² See Land Cover layer at <https://apps.nationalmap.gov/viewer/>.

6.0 SPECIES CONSIDERED

DHSEM obtained Official Species Lists for both Chaves County (Project Code: 2026-0067874) and Lincoln County (Project Code: 2026-0067876) using the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation Tool (IPaC) on March 25, 2026 (see Enclosures 3 and 4, respectively).³ DHSEM acknowledges that some projects may be located within designated or proposed critical habitat. The species and critical habitats identified in the Official Species Lists as having potential to occur in each county and the associated habitat requirements for each species are identified in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2.

Table 6-1. Threatened and Endangered Species with Potential to Occur in Chaves County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status	General Habitat Requirements
Mammals			
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i>	Endangered	Riparian corridors
Penasco least chipmunk	<i>Tamias minimus atristriatus</i>	Endangered	Canyons; mountain forest/meadow habitat
Tricolored bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Proposed endangered	Mountain forest/meadow habitat (roosting structures and forest edges)
Birds			
Mexican spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Threatened	Canyons; mountain forest/meadow habitat
Northern aplomado falcon	<i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i>	Experimental Population, Nonessential (EXPN)	Native grasslands or shrublands
Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened	Wetlands and surface water (transient/migratory species)
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Endangered	Riparian corridors
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Threatened	Riparian corridors
Reptiles			
Dunes sagebrush lizard	<i>Sceloporus arenicolus</i>	Endangered	Dune systems
Fishes			
Pecos bluntnose shiner ^a	<i>Notropis simus pecosensis</i>	Threatened	Wetlands and spring systems

³ See <https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/>.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status	General Habitat Requirements
Pecos gambusia	<i>Gambusia nobilis</i>	Endangered	Wetlands and spring systems
Pecos pupfish ^b	<i>Cyprinodon pecosensis</i>	Proposed threatened	Wetlands and spring systems
Clams			
Texas hornshell	<i>Popenaias popeii</i>	Endangered	Wetlands and spring systems
Snails			
Koster's springsnail ^a	<i>Juturnia kosteri</i>	Endangered	Wetlands and spring systems
Pecos assiminea snail ^a	<i>Assiminea pecos</i>	Endangered	Wetlands and spring systems
Roswell springsnail ^a	<i>Pyrgulopsis roswellensis</i>	Endangered	Wetlands and spring systems
Insects			
Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Proposed threatened	Wide-ranging habitat types
Crustaceans			
Noel's amphipod ^a	<i>Gammarus desperatus</i>	Endangered	Wetlands and spring systems
Flowering Plants			
Gypsum wild-buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum gypsophilum</i>	Threatened	Native grasslands or shrublands
Kuenzler hedgehog cactus	<i>Echinocereus fendleri</i> var. <i>kuenzleri</i>	Threatened	Native grasslands or shrublands
Lee pincushion cactus	<i>Coryphantha sneedii</i> var. <i>leei</i>	Threatened	Native grasslands or shrublands
Pecos (=puzzle, =paradox) sunflower ^a	<i>Helianthus paradoxus</i>	Threatened	Riparian corridors; wetland and spring systems
Sacramento Mountains thistle	<i>Cirsium vinaceum</i>	Threatened	Mountain forest/meadow habitat
Sacramento prickly poppy	<i>Argemone pleiacantha</i> ssp. <i>pinnatisecta</i>	Endangered	Native grasslands or shrublands
Wright's marsh thistle ^a	<i>Cirsium wrightii</i>	Threatened	Riparian corridors; wetlands and spring systems

^a**Final** designated critical habitat for this species is located in Chaves County.

^b**Proposed** critical habitat for this species is located in Chaves County.

Table 6-2. Threatened and Endangered Species with Potential to Occur in Lincoln County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status	General Habitat Requirements
Mammals			
Mexican wolf	<i>Canis lupus baileyi</i>	EXPN	Wide-ranging habitat types
Penasco least chipmunk ^a	<i>Tamias minimus atristriatus</i>	Endangered	Canyons; mountain forest/meadow habitat
Tricolored bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Proposed endangered	Mountain forest/meadow habitat (roosting structures and forest edges)
Birds			
Mexican spotted owl ^a	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Threatened	Canyons; mountain forest/meadow habitat
Northern aplomado falcon	<i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i>	EXPN	Native grasslands or shrublands
Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened	Wetlands and surface water (transient/migratory species)
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Endangered	Riparian Corridors
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Threatened	Riparian Corridors
Insects			
Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Proposed threatened	Wide-ranging habitats
Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee	<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>	Proposed endangered	Native grasslands or shrublands
Flowering Plants			
Kuenzler hedgehog cactus	<i>Echinocereus fendleri</i> var. <i>kuenzleri</i>	Threatened	Native grasslands or shrublands
Pecos (=puzzle, =paradox) sunflower	<i>Helianthus paradoxus</i>	Threatened	Riparian corridors; wetland and spring systems
Sacramento Mountains thistle	<i>Cirsium vinaceum</i>	Threatened	Mountain forest/meadow habitat
Sacramento prickly poppy	<i>Argemone pleiacantha</i> ssp. <i>pinnatisecta</i>	Endangered	Native grasslands or shrublands
Todsen's Pennyroyal	<i>Hedeoma todsenii</i>	Endangered	Mountain forest/meadow habitat

^aFinal designated critical habitat for this species is located in Lincoln County.

7.0 EFFECT ANALYSIS

At the Tier 1 level, DHSEM has established proposed rationale, scope, and conditions supporting programmatic Section 7 ESA effect determinations for HRP-funded activities. To inform the programmatic determinations, DHSEM has:

- Identified listed species, designated critical habitat, and suitable habitat types within the program area (Section 6.0);
- Evaluated eligible activity types and associated disturbance pathways (Section 3.2); and
- Developed conservation measures to ensure effects to listed species and critical habitat from certain recurring housing activities are not likely to be adverse (see Enclosure 1).

7.1 Listed Species and Sensitive Habitats

During the Tier 1 review, DHSEM compiled species information using:

- USFWS IPaC species lists (see Enclosures 3 and 4);
- Available critical habitat maps;
- Regional habitat data; and
- State wildlife agency information.

The analysis of potential impacts to threatened and endangered species is based on HRP activity type and potential for habitat disturbance rather than individual species occurrence. After identifying species with the potential to occur in each county, DHSEM reviewed species information and identified key habitat requirements. Key habitat types considered include:

- Designated critical habitat;
- Riparian corridors;
- Wetlands and spring systems;
- Native grasslands or shrublands;
- Dune systems;
- Canyons; and
- Mountain forest/meadow habitat.

Potential effects to federally listed and proposed species may result from both direct and indirect impacts associated with project activities within the action area. While most HRP activities are expected to occur within or adjacent to previously disturbed or developed residential areas, certain activities (e.g., vegetation removal or ground disturbance) may result in localized and temporary habitat alteration. In addition, construction-related effects such as noise, vibration, lighting, dust generation, and increased human activity may result in temporary behavioral disturbance, including avoidance of the area or disruption of breeding or foraging activities. Ground disturbance may also increase erosion, sedimentation, or runoff, which may affect water quality and aquatic or wetland-associated habitats. See Enclosure 5 for

an evaluation of potential effects by activity type on individual federally listed and proposed species. These potential effects are expected to be localized and temporary in nature and are minimized or avoided through implementation of the conservation measures described in Enclosure 1.

7.2 Activity-Based Impact Analysis

DHSEM evaluated eligible housing activities based on potential disturbances (e.g., habitat removal, noise, increased activity levels) and anticipated risk level. Generalized risk levels by activity are provided in Table 7-1. In addition, for each potentially affected species, DHSEM identified the potential causes of effects (e.g., noise, lighting, human activity) by eligible housing activity category, which are summarized in Enclosure 5.

Table 7-1. Activity ESA Risk Level

Activity Type	Potential Direct Impacts (Habitat Disturbance)	Potential Indirect Impacts (Noise, etc.)	ESA Risk Level
Housing rehabilitation (interior)	None	None to minimal	Low
Housing rehabilitation (exterior) – Chaves County	None to minimal	None to minimal	Low
Housing rehabilitation (exterior) – Lincoln County	None to high	None to high	Low to high ^a
Housing reconstruction (within footprint of existing structure)	None to minimal	None to minimal	Low
Housing reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) – Chaves County	None to moderate	None to moderate	Low to moderate
Housing reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) – Lincoln County	None to high	None to high	Low to high ^a

^aRisk level reflects variability based on site-specific habitat conditions.

7.3 Programmatic ESA Effect Determinations

Based on the activity-based impact analysis described above in Table 7-1, DHSEM has established the following Programmatic ESA Effect Determinations. All determinations consider the full action area, including impacts in the direct project footprint as well as anticipated indirect effects that could extend beyond the immediate project footprint (e.g., noise, lighting, runoff). For projects that do not qualify for a *No Effect* programmatic determination, DHSEM applies habitat-based screening to identify appropriate conservation measures based on proximity to key habitat types and potential for species interaction.

DHSEM has developed a suite of conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential effects to species and critical habitat. The measures include both: (1) general measures that apply to all

HRP-funded projects, regardless of ESA effect determinations; and (2) additional conservation measures that will be implemented, as applicable, for projects qualifying under the *May Affect* but are *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* programmatic determination. These measures are designed to minimize disturbance to natural habitats; avoid sensitive resources such as riparian areas, wetlands, and other key habitats; and provide species-specific protections where appropriate. Implementation of these measures will be required through incorporation into project contracts, plans, and construction specifications, and compliance will be verified, as appropriate, during project implementation. Collectively, these measures ensure potential effects remain discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial and form a basis for the programmatic *May Affect* but are *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* determination presented in the PBA. See Enclosure 1 for all measures.

7.3.1 No Effect Programmatic Determination

Activities described in this section are not expected to result in direct or indirect effects to federally listed or proposed species or designated or proposed critical habitat. DHSEM has identified project conditions under which a *No Effect* determination is appropriate based on the absence of any direct or indirect effect pathway to listed species or critical habitat. This may include, but is not limited to, the following conditions:

- Project activities are limited to interior work, and all access and staging occur within previously disturbed or developed areas;
- The project is located entirely within an urban area where suitable habitat for listed species is absent;
- The project does not involve activities that have the potential to create a direct or indirect pathway for effects to listed species, critical habitat, or suitable habitat (e.g., no vegetation removal, ground disturbance, or changes to hydrology); or
- Federally listed species and designated critical habitat are not present within the action area based on available data sources (e.g., IPaC) and/or site conditions.

If the tricolored bat or monarch butterfly become listed prior to project completion, DHSEM will evaluate the need for additional surveys or coordination, as appropriate, based on project conditions and the potential for species presence.

7.3.2 Not Likely to Adversely Affect Programmatic Determination

For housing rehabilitation or reconstruction projects that do not meet the above criteria for *No Effect*, DHSEM will incorporate additional site-specific conservation measures (identified in Enclosure 1, Table 1), to the extent appropriate based on project scope and site-specific conditions, in addition to standard measures applicable to all projects, in order to ensure the project will be *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* listed or proposed species and designated or proposed critical habitat. These measures are applied to avoid or minimize potential effects such that any impacts to listed or proposed species or designated or proposed critical habitat are discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial.

7.3.3 Project-Specific Review

Projects that are not covered by the programmatic determinations described in this PBA, including new housing construction and any projects that cannot be implemented in accordance with the conservation measures outlined herein, will be evaluated on a site-specific basis during Tier 2 review. DHSEM will conduct project-specific ESA Section 7 coordination or consultation with the USFWS, as appropriate, unless such activities are addressed under a separate or expanded PBA.

8.0 TIER 2 ESA REVIEW PROCESS

Each project will undergo Tier 2 review to confirm compliance and consistency with the scope, assumptions, and conservation measures of the Tier 1 programmatic Section 7 ESA determinations.

Tier 2 review will include the following, as appropriate, based on project conditions and the Tier 2 screening process:

- Verification of project scope and activities;
- For projects that do not clearly qualify for a *No Effect* determination, evaluation of project location relative to suitable habitat and critical habitat;
- As applicable, confirmation of species information using USFWS IPaC or other appropriate tools or data sources;
- Identification of the appropriate effect determination; and
- For projects with a programmatic *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* determination, incorporation of additional site-specific conservation measures, as appropriate, based on project scope and site conditions.

Tier 2 review may be completed through desktop evaluation using available data sources (e.g., IPaC, National Land Cover Database,⁴ aerial imagery, the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Environmental Review Tool mapper,⁵ and other relevant GIS datasets), with site-specific verification or additional review conducted as needed based on project conditions.

No additional consultation would be required, provided the project remains within the scope, assumptions, and conditions of the applicable programmatic determination.

⁴ See <https://apps.nationalmap.gov/viewer/>.

⁵ See <https://nmert.org/content/map?savedmap=4967>.

9.0 REPORTING TO USFWS

DHSEM proposes to implement a streamlined reporting approach to support USFWS oversight of the programmatic effect determinations described in this PBA. Reporting is intended to provide transparency regarding implementation of the programmatic framework while minimizing administrative burden for both agencies.

DHSEM will provide a high-level summary of HRP activities on an annual basis, including the number of projects reviewed at the Tier 2 level, the distribution of projects that fell into each Programmatic ESA Effect Determination, and a general summary of conservation measure implementation. This reporting will support verification that projects are being implemented consistent with the scope, assumptions, and conditions of the programmatic determinations.

In addition, DHSEM will maintain an open line of communication with USFWS and, upon request, will coordinate meetings to review program implementation, discuss any questions or concerns, and evaluate whether updates to the PBA or associated measures are warranted.

The reporting approach may be refined over time in coordination with USFWS to ensure it remains appropriate for the scale and nature of program activities.

10.0 CONCLUSION

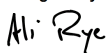
Based on the nature of the proposed activities and implementation of the programmatic screening framework, the majority of HRP projects are expected to result in *No Effect* or *May Affect* but are *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* determinations. DHSEM has determined that recurring housing rehabilitation and reconstruction activities that occur within previously disturbed or developed areas and do not result in habitat disturbance or other pathways for direct or indirect effects (e.g., noise, human activity, or changes to hydrology) would have *No Effect* on listed or proposed species and designated or proposed critical habitats. Projects that involve minor disturbance or the potential for limited direct or indirect effects but are implemented in accordance with the conservation measures (see Enclosure 1) are expected to result in *May Affect* but are *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* determinations. Projects that are not covered by these programmatic determinations will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and DHSEM will coordinate with USFWS to complete project-specific ESA Section 7 review, as appropriate.

DHSEM certifies that the best scientific and commercial data available were used to complete this analysis.

DHSEM respectfully requests USFWS concurrence that projects implemented in accordance with the conservation measures described herein *May Affect* but are *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* federally listed or proposed species and would not destroy or adversely modify designated or proposed critical habitat for applicable HRP housing rehabilitation and reconstruction projects.

We greatly appreciate your input during this consultation. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Natalie Catanach, Recovery Officer, at natalie.catanach@dhsem.nm.gov.

Sincerely,

Signed by:

6A6DCF42DCC0487...
Ali Rye
State Director

Enclosures:

Enclosure 1: Endangered Species Act Conservation Measures

Enclosure 2: Proposed Action Location Maps

Enclosure 3: Chaves County Official Species List (March 2026)

Enclosure 4: Lincoln County Official Species List (March 2026)

Enclosure 5: Potential Causes of Effects (by Species and Activity Category)

Enclosure 1. Endangered Species Act Conservation Measures

A. ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT CONSERVATION MEASURES

The New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) has identified best management practices (BMPs), avoidance measures, and minimization measures to protect threatened and endangered species and their habitats and support compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 402). DHSEM has identified two groups of measures: 1) those to be applied as standard requirements for all Home Recovery Program (HRP) projects, regardless of that project's ESA effects determination; and 2) conservation measures to be applied, as applicable, by a project that *May Affect* but is *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* threatened or endangered species as determined through programmatic consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

A.1 Measures for all HRP Projects

DHSEM has adopted several standard measures for all program projects to reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse environmental impacts and/or to avoid non-compliance or non-conformance with laws and authorities addressed in the Tier 1 review. These measures and conditions will be incorporated by DHSEM into project contracts, development agreements, design documentation, site plans, and other relevant documents. A complete list of the minimization measures and conditions for all HRP projects is provided in Section 6 of the Tier 1 Environmental Assessments for Chaves and Lincoln Counties.

DHSEM is committing to the following BMPs, avoidance measures, and minimization measures related to wildlife protection for every HRP project:

- All projects will obtain all applicable federal, state, Tribal, and local permits and comply with relevant zoning and building code requirements. An initial site visit will be conducted to document existing site conditions related to environmental impacts, which will inform whether additional surveys or environmental assessments will be required. This site visit will be conducted, to the extent practicable, simultaneously with damage assessment and hazardous building materials surveys. Site inspections will be required for all projects.
- The contractor shall notify DHSEM in writing prior to implementing any change to the approved project, including modifications in design, location, scope, footprint, construction methods, or purpose. The contractor shall not proceed with the modified activity until DHSEM provides written confirmation that the project remains authorized or that any required additional review or approvals have been completed.
- Throughout all construction activities, the contractor will implement standard BMPs to minimize environmental impacts, including maintaining equipment in good working order, minimizing the extent and duration of ground disturbance, using existing roads and rights-of-way for all transportation, avoiding off-road driving, controlling runoff, properly staging materials (e.g., locating staging areas in previously disturbed areas where possible and minimizing the size of staging areas), and restoring disturbed areas to pre-construction conditions to the extent practicable.

- Hazardous materials and safety conditions for the contractor:
 - All work shall be conducted in accordance with a DHSEM-approved health and safety plan (HASP) and spill response plan.
 - Construction materials, fuels, and hazardous substances shall be stored in designated areas with appropriate containment measures to prevent spills, leaks, or runoff to surrounding areas.
 - Hazardous material spills shall be prevented to the extent practicable through proper storage, handling, and equipment maintenance. Any spills that occur shall be immediately contained and cleaned up in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
- Solid waste management and recycling conditions for the contractor:
 - All construction and demolition debris shall be properly managed, stored, and disposed of at permitted facilities in accordance with applicable federal, state, Tribal, and local regulations.
 - Waste materials shall be contained and staged in a manner that prevents releases to the environment, including runoff, wind dispersal, or exposure to the public.
 - Contractors shall incorporate waste minimization and recycling practices, to the extent practicable, including segregation of recyclable materials (e.g., metals, concrete, asphalt, and clean wood) and reuse of materials where feasible.
 - Contractors shall comply with applicable local solid waste management and disposal requirements, including use of approved disposal facilities and documentation of proper disposal, as required.
- Construction personnel shall be informed of applicable environmental requirements and sensitive resources prior to initiating work, including procedures for inadvertent discoveries and resource protection.
- Where applicable, the contractor shall obtain and comply with stormwater permits and associated requirements, including preparation and implementation of erosion and sediment control and stormwater management plans.
- The contractor shall protect existing vegetation outside the approved construction limits to the extent practicable through the use of fencing, flagging, or other protective measures.
- The contractor shall avoid the introduction or spread of invasive species to the extent practicable, including by using clean equipment and native or regionally appropriate plant species for revegetation.
- For projects that could involve disturbance of previously undeveloped land, the initial site visit will evaluate the presence of unique natural features (e.g., waterfalls, unique rock outcroppings, caves, canyons, fossils, and unique or endemic plant or animal communities). If such features are identified, the contractor shall avoid or minimize impacts to the extent practicable through project siting, design modifications, and implementation of applicable construction BMPs and permitting requirements (potentially including coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] and/or the New Mexico Department of Wildlife).

- Compliance with applicable mitigation measures and conditions will be documented in project files and verified, as appropriate, through site inspections or construction monitoring.
- For protection of air resources and compliance with the Clean Air Act:
 - The contractor shall implement dust control measures, including use of water or chemical suppressants, covering haul trucks, reducing vehicle speeds on unpaved surfaces, and minimizing vehicle idling to the extent practicable.
- For handling and control of toxic chemicals, hazardous materials, contamination, and radioactive substances:
 - The contractor shall address hazardous material spills immediately using appropriate spill containment and cleanup measures in accordance with a DHSEM-approved spill response plan.
- For protection of wildlife:
 - The contractor shall avoid or minimize disturbance to natural habitats to the extent practicable, including limiting ground disturbance to the project footprint, minimizing vegetation removal, and avoiding sensitive habitats such as riparian areas where feasible.
 - The contractor shall implement the general trenching conservation measures outlined in the New Mexico Department of Wildlife's Trenching Project Guidelines, to the extent practicable, to reduce entrapment and mortality of wildlife.
 - Trees to be removed/trimmed shall first be inspected for bats, migratory birds, and eagles. If observed, the contractor shall contact DHSEM to determine appropriate next steps prior to tree removal/trimming.
 - For projects involving home demolition, DHSEM will determine if the home will have been unoccupied for at least 3 months prior to demolition. If so, the home to be demolished shall first be inspected for roosting bats. If observed, the contractor shall contact DHSEM to determine appropriate next steps prior to demolition.
 - If project activities could cause impacts to previously unidentified federally listed species, nesting migratory birds, eagle nests, or suitable habitat during project implementation, the contractor shall stop work in the immediate area and contact DHSEM to determine appropriate next steps, including coordination with USFWS and/or the New Mexico Department of Wildlife, if necessary.
- For floodplain management:
 - Projects located within the Federal Emergency Management Agency-designated Special Flood Hazard Area shall comply with HUD floodplain management requirements and applicable local floodplain development regulations.
 - Projects involving residential structures located within the 100-year (1% annual chance) floodplain shall comply with HUD floodplain management requirements, including elevation, floodproofing, or other mitigation measures, as applicable, consistent with 88 Federal Register (FR) 6428 and local regulations.

- For noise abatement and control:
 - The contractor shall ensure construction equipment is properly maintained and equipped with functioning mufflers.
 - Construction activities shall comply with applicable local noise ordinances.
 - To the extent practicable, construction activities shall be limited to daytime hours to minimize noise impacts to surrounding receptors.
- For protection of wetlands:
 - The contractor shall implement erosion and sediment control BMPs (e.g., silt fencing, straw wattles or fiber rolls, sediment traps or basins, stabilized construction entrances, inlet protection, and temporary soil stabilization measures such as mulch or erosion control blankets), are required to prevent impacts to wetlands and surface waters.
 - The contractor shall stabilize and revegetate disturbed soils as soon as practicable following construction.
 - When conducting revegetation in areas adjacent to wetlands, riparian zones, or other sensitive habitats, the contractor shall utilize native or regionally appropriate plant species to the extent practicable to support habitat function and reduce the potential for invasive species establishment.
 - The contractor shall identify and avoid impacts to sensitive areas, including wetlands and riparian zones, to the maximum extent practicable. Where impacts cannot be avoided, the contractor shall restore the affected areas to previous conditions to the maximum extent practicable.
 - The contractor shall avoid the use of heavy equipment within wetlands where practicable.

A.2 Additional Measures for Programmatic *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* Projects

For projects that do not meet the criteria for a *No Effect* determination and result in a *May Affect* but are *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* determination for threatened and endangered species or critical habitat, DHSEM is proposing additional conservation measures that will be implemented—as applicable—to support the Programmatic *May Affect*, but *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* determination. Additional measures for Programmatic *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* projects are identified in Table 1 and will be implemented, as appropriate, based on project scope and site-specific conditions. The implementation of these additional measures will be based on the location of the project in relation to key habitat types and is required for projects qualifying under the *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* Programmatic Determination unless otherwise specified. If a project is determined through Tier 2 screening to have the potential to affect listed species or suitable habitat and is located within one or more of the key habitat types, or within the distance to that key habitat type as specified in Table 1 below, the required conservation measures would be applied.¹ Key habitat types considered include:

- Designated critical habitat;
- Riparian corridors;
- Wetlands and spring systems;
- Native grasslands or shrublands;
- Dune systems;
- Canyons; and
- Mountain forest/meadow habitat.

¹ Proximity to key habitat types will be determined by completing a desktop review of publicly available online resources, including the [USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation Tool](#), the [National Land Cover Database](#), aerial imagery, and other relevant GIS datasets. The [New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Environmental Review Tool](#) mapper may also be used, which includes resource layers (e.g., New Mexico Audubon Important Bird Areas, Important Plant Areas, Riparian Habitat, Forestry Priority Landscape, Riparian Corridors, and USFWS Critical Habitat) and New Mexico Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool layers (e.g., Crucial Habitat, Species of Concern, Natural Vegetation, Aquatic, Wetland and Riparian Area).

Table 1. Global Programmatic Measures, Key Habitats, and Conservation Measures

Key Habitat Types	Conservation Measures
Global measures for all Programmatic <i>Not Likely to Adversely Affect</i> projects	• If the tricolored bat becomes federally listed prior to project completion and the project structure has been unoccupied for at least 3 months prior to the start of construction, DHSEM shall coordinate with USFWS to determine appropriate next steps, or a qualified biologist retained by the contractor shall evaluate the need for roosting bat surveys. • If the monarch butterfly becomes federally listed prior to project completion and construction activities will occur on residential parcels containing flowering nectar plants or milkweed during the milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.) flowering season (i.e., May through September), DHSEM shall coordinate with USFWS to determine appropriate next steps, or a qualified biologist retained by the contractor shall conduct monarch egg and larva and adult monarch surveys prior to the start of construction, to the extent practicable. • If the project is within 150 feet of a key habitat area, construction personnel shall not move parked vehicles/equipment until they have ensured the immediate surrounding area is free of wildlife. • If the project is within 660 feet of a key habitat area, construction personnel shall be trained in identification of threatened and endangered species that may use that key habitat type. • If key habitat is present within the project area, a qualified biologist retained by the contractor will evaluate the need for surveys or other field review, as appropriate, based on project conditions, to determine whether threatened and endangered species could be present. If suitable habitat or other evidence of the species is identified, the contractor shall contact DHSEM to determine appropriate next steps prior to beginning exterior construction activities. • If key habitat is present within the project area, the contractor shall avoid the use of pesticides or herbicides where practicable.
Designated critical habitat	• Apply “Global measures for all Programmatic <i>Not Likely to Adversely Affect</i> projects”, as well as any habitat-specific conservation measures described in this table.
Riparian corridors, wetlands, and spring systems	• If a Project will result in unavoidable direct impacts to wetlands, a qualified biologist retained by the contractor will evaluate the need for threatened and endangered bird and plant surveys, as appropriate, based on the extent of impact and the presence of suitable habitat for listed species, to determine species

Key Habitat Types	Conservation Measures
	presence. If federally listed species are present, the contractor shall contact DHSEM to determine appropriate next steps prior to impacts to wetlands. • The contractor shall limit vegetation and tree removal within 150 feet of an aquatic resource to the extent practicable.^a • If project work occurs within 165 feet of riparian habitat during the southwestern willow flycatcher and yellow-billed cuckoo breeding season (April 15 through September 1), the contractor shall limit substantial noise-producing activities (e.g., jackhammering, heavy machinery use, drilling, and hydraulic hammering) to the fullest extent practicable.
Native grasslands or shrublands	• No additional measures (beyond those identified as “Global measures for all Programmatic <i>Not Likely to Adversely Affect</i> projects”) have been identified.
Dune Systems	• The contractor shall limit ground disturbing impacts within dune systems and shinnery oak dune habitat and minimize fragmentation by using adjacent areas, or using areas with existing edges, fragmentation, or development.
Canyons	• If the Project is within 660 feet of canyon habitat, the contractor shall limit tree removal, tree trimming, and substantial noise-producing activities (e.g., jackhammering, heavy machinery use, drilling, or hydraulic hammering) to the fullest extent practicable during the Mexican spotted owl breeding season (March 1 through August 31).
Mountain forest/meadow habitat	• If the Project is within 660 feet of mountain forest/meadow habitat, the contractor shall limit tree removal, tree trimming, and substantial noise-producing activities (e.g., jackhammering, heavy machinery use, drilling, or hydraulic hammering) to the fullest extent practicable during the Mexican spotted owl breeding season (March 1 through August 31). • If the Project is within mountain forest/meadow habitat, the contractor shall limit creating roads, trails, and other structures that may fragment or compromise Peñasco least chipmunk habitat to the fullest extent practicable.

^aAn aquatic resource, for the purposes of this assessment, includes streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, marshes, or bays.

Enclosure 2. Proposed Action Location Maps

The action area evaluated in the Programmatic Biological Assessment encompasses Chaves County and Lincoln County, New Mexico. Specific locations of New Mexico Home Recovery Program (HRP) activities within Chaves County and Lincoln County are not yet known and will be identified once applications for HRP assistance are received, reviewed, and approved by the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM). However, DHSEM anticipates that most activities will be located within the disaster-affected portions of Chaves County and Lincoln County as briefly summarized and shown below.

Figure 1 presents the general location of Chaves County, including the downstream communities most affected by the 2024 severe flooding events associated with the Pecos River drainage system (City of Roswell and several downstream communities including Hagerman, Dexter, and Lake Arthur). **Figure 2** presents satellite imagery of the Pecos River drainage system near Roswell, New Mexico before (top; October 16, 2024) and after (bottom; October 21, 2024) the severe flooding event. The imagery illustrates the extent of flooding and areas most affected by prolonged rainfall within Chaves County. Preliminary damage assessments from the DR-4843 event identified 146 homes completely destroyed; 528 homes with major damage; 247 homes with minor damage; and 148 homes affected in other ways.

Figure 3 presents the general location of Lincoln County, including communities most affected by the South Fork Fire, Salt Fire, and subsequent flooding events. **Figure 4** illustrates the areas impacted by the South Fork Fire and the Salt Fire in Lincoln County. Lincoln County and the Mescalero Apache Reservation suffered the heaviest impacts from the severe flood and wildfire events, with post-disaster damage reports from communities including the City of Ruidoso Downs, the Village of Ruidoso, Upper Canyon, Brady Canyon, Ponderosa Heights, Alpine Village, Cedar Creek, Lower Eagle Creek, Alto Lakes, Sonterra 1, Sonterra 2, Sonterra 3, Sun Valley, Sierra Vista, Villa Madonna, Ski Run Road, and communities west of Highway 48. In Lincoln County, the South Fork and Salt Fires impacted approximately 1,400 structures, including an estimated 856 family homes. Subsequent monsoon flooding further devastated the area, with an additional 600 homes reportedly lost.

These figures are included to provide geographic context for the disaster-impacted areas where New Mexico HRP activities are more likely to occur and to generally illustrate the types of habitat that may be relevant to Endangered Species Act review and project screening—specifically, riparian, wetland, and floodplain-associated habitat in Chaves County, and forested and mountainous habitat types in Lincoln County.

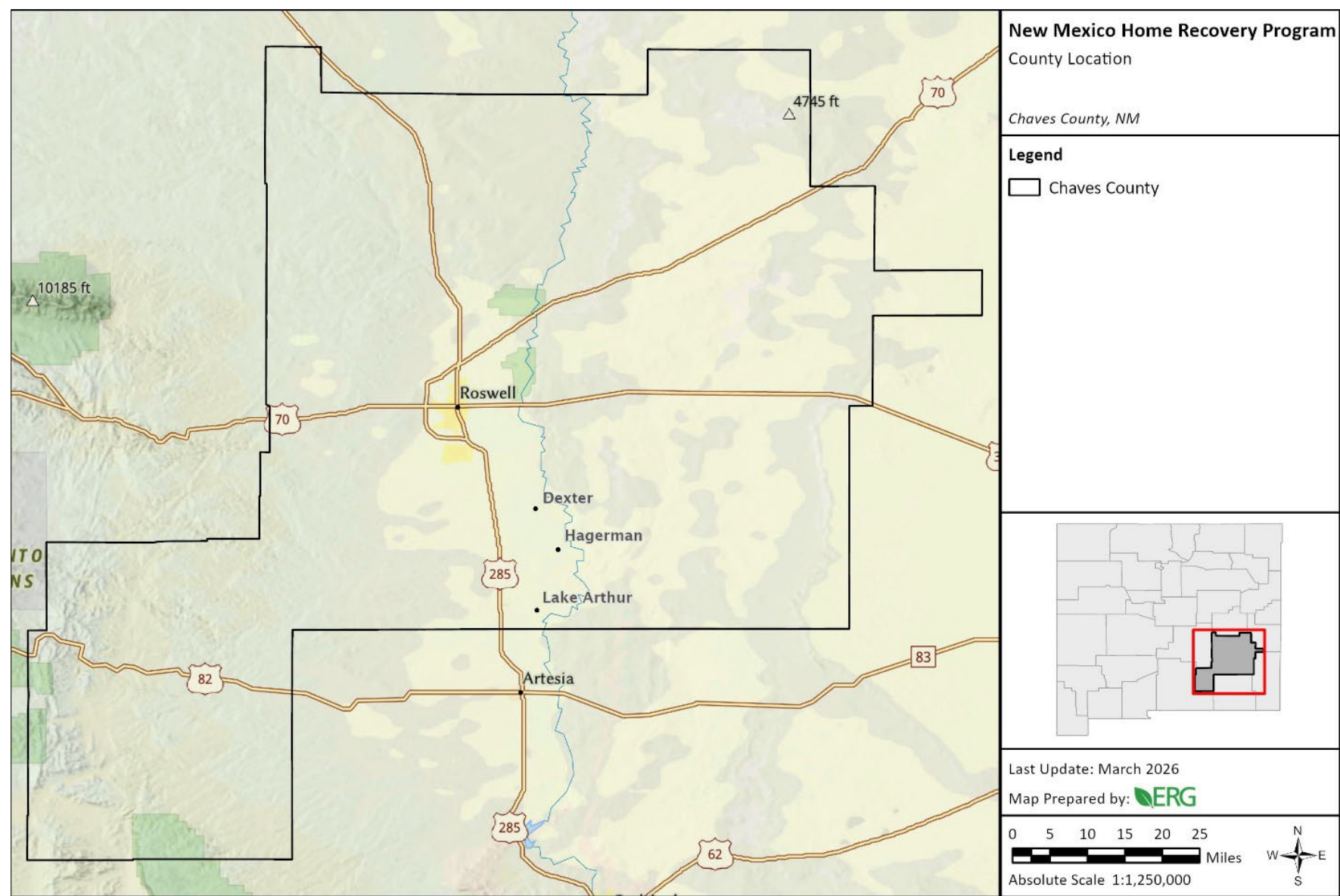


Figure 1. General Location Map of Chaves County, NM

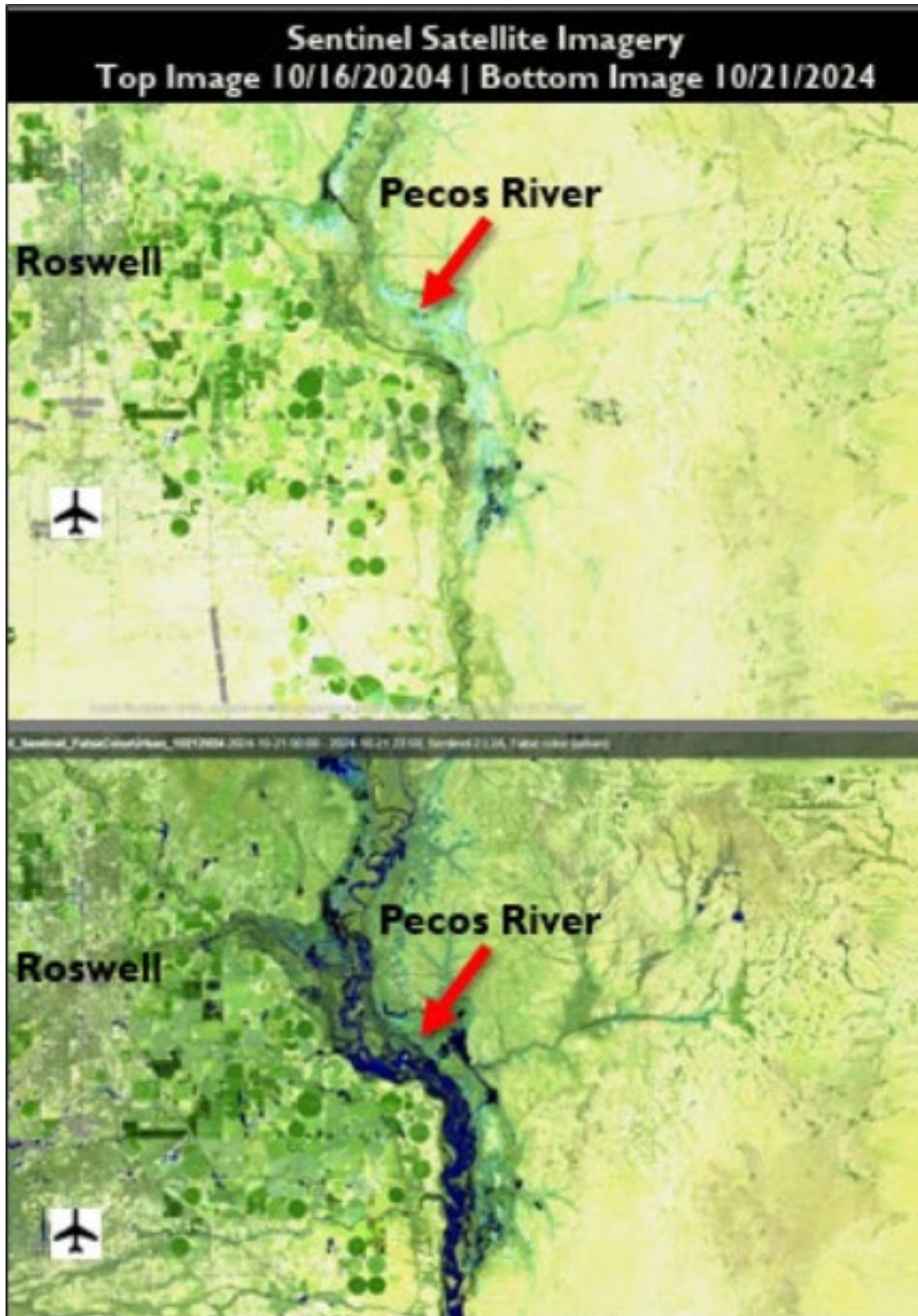


Figure 2. Sentinel Satellite Imagery Pre- and Post-Flood in Chaves County, NM

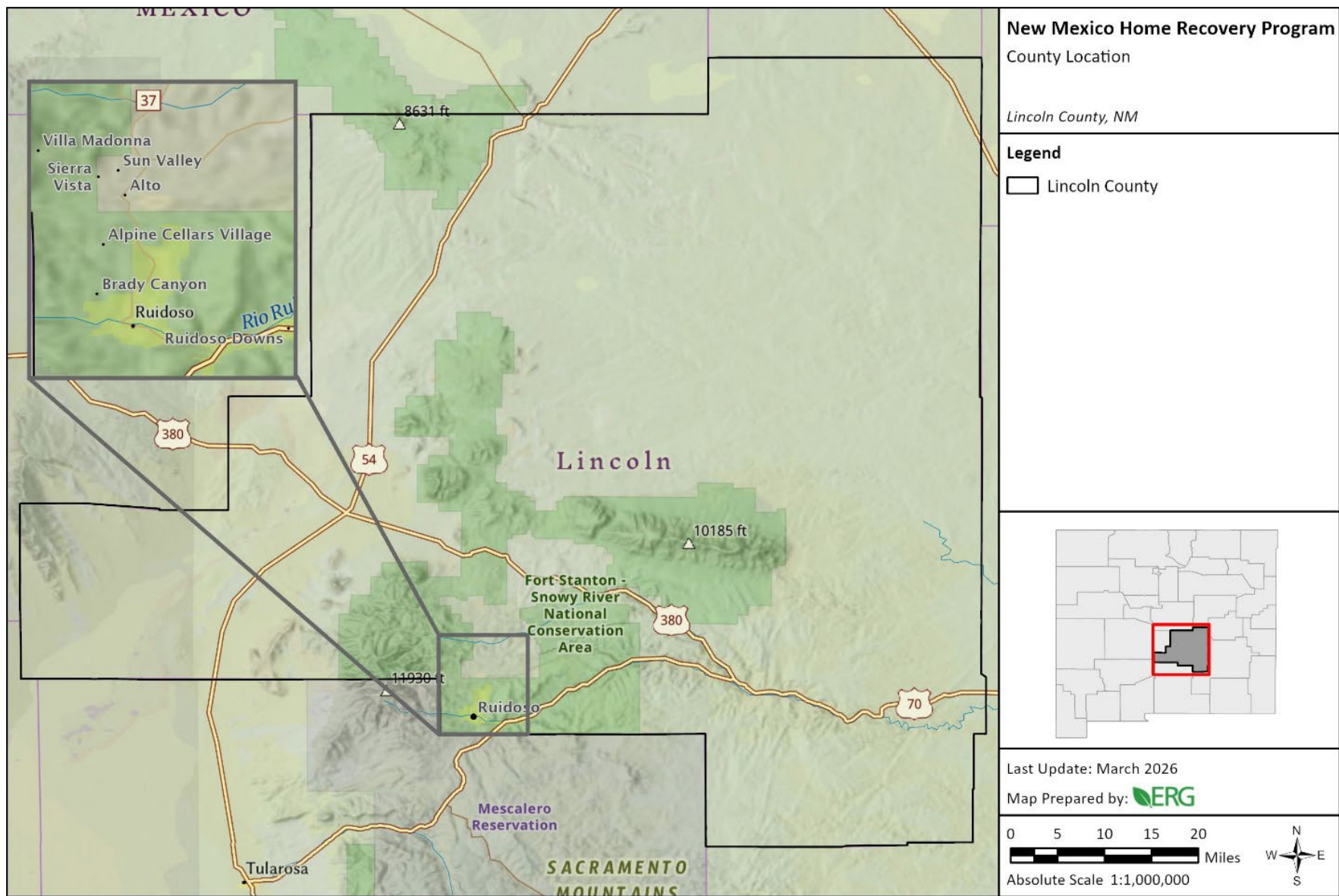


Figure 3. General Location Map of Lincoln County, NM

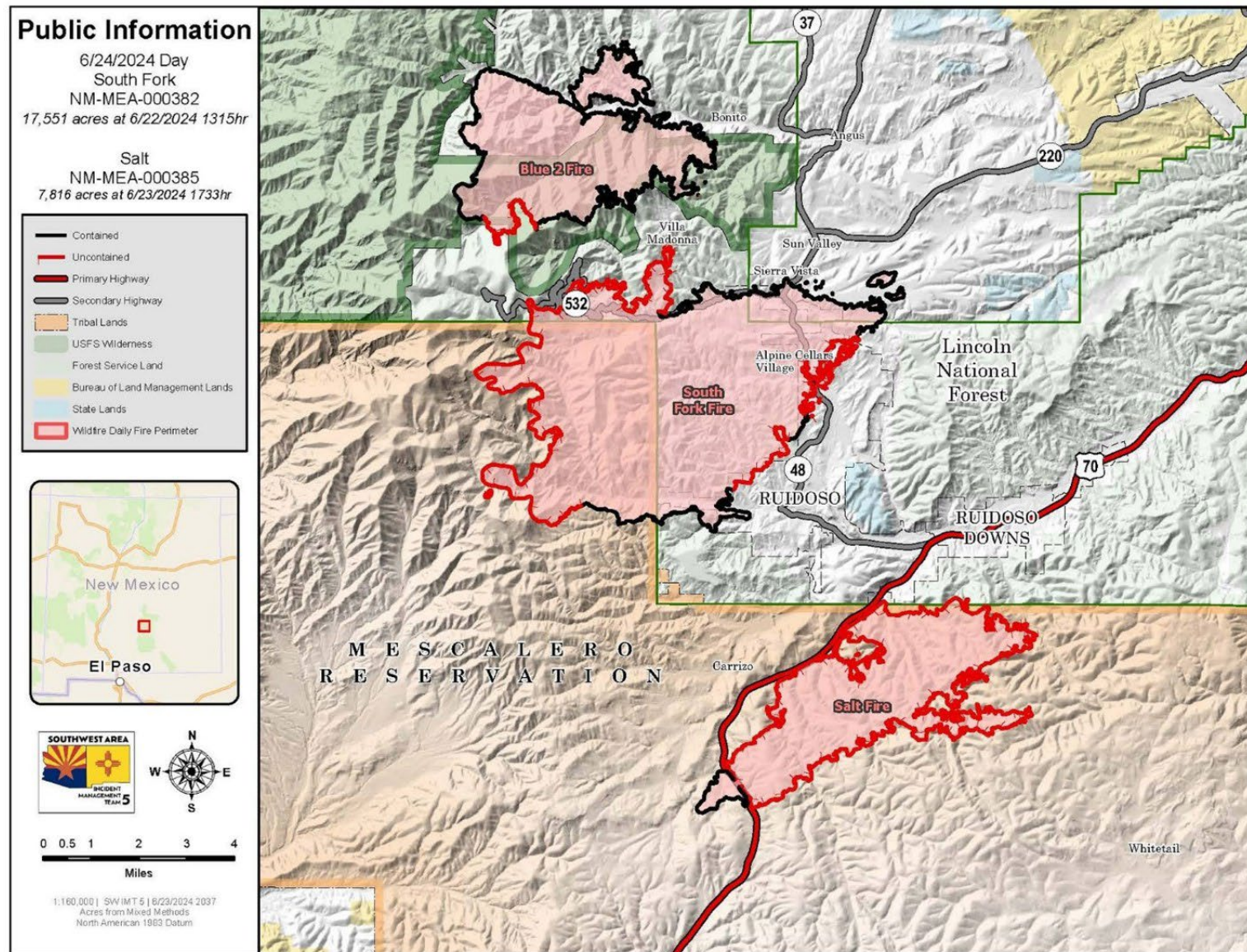


Figure 4. Areas Impacted by South Fork Fire and Salt Fire

**Enclosure 3. Chaves County Official Species List
(March 2026)**



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office
2105 Osuna Road Ne
Albuquerque, NM 87113-1001
Phone: (505) 346-2525 Fax: (505) 346-2542



In Reply Refer To:

03/25/2026 19:05:51 UTC

Project Code: 2026-0067874

Project Name: New Mexico Home Recovery Program - Chaves County, NM

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

Thank you for your recent request for information on federally listed species and important wildlife habitats that may occur in your project area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has responsibility for certain species of New Mexico wildlife under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 as amended (16 USC 1531 *et seq.*), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act as amended (16 USC 701-715), and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act as amended (16 USC 668-668(c)). We are providing the following guidance to assist you in determining which federally imperiled species may or may not occur within your project area, and to recommend some conservation measures that can be included in your project design.

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the ESA of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the ESA, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the ESA is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and

the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the ESA and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; 42 USC 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>.

Candidate Species and Other Sensitive Species

A list of candidate and other sensitive species in your area is also attached. Candidate species and other sensitive species are species that have no legal protection under the ESA, although we recommend that candidate and other sensitive species be included in your surveys and considered for planning purposes. The Service monitors the status of these species. If significant declines occur, these species could potentially be listed. Therefore, actions that may contribute to their decline should be avoided.

Lists of sensitive species including State-listed endangered and threatened species are compiled by New Mexico State agencies. These lists, along with species information, can be found at the following websites.

Biota Information System of New Mexico (BISON-M): www.bison-m.org

New Mexico State Forestry. The New Mexico Endangered Plant Program:
<https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/sfd/rare-plants/>

New Mexico Rare Plant Technical Council, New Mexico Rare Plants: nmrareplants.unm.edu

Natural Heritage New Mexico, online species database: nhnm.unm.edu

WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAINS

Under Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, Federal agencies are required to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and floodplains, and preserve and enhance their natural and beneficial values. These habitats should be conserved through avoidance, or mitigated to ensure that there would be no net loss of wetlands function and value.

We encourage you to use the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps in conjunction with ground-truthing to identify wetlands occurring in your project area. The Service's NWI program website, www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html, integrates digital map data with other resource information. We also recommend you contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for permitting requirements under section 404 of the Clean Water Act if your proposed action could impact floodplains or wetlands.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the ESA, there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the Service (50 CFR 10.12 and 16 USC 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a Federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no Federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>. We also recommend review of the Birds of Conservation Concern list (<https://www.fws.gov/media/birds-conservation-concern-2021>) to fully evaluate the effects to the birds at your site. This list identifies migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that represent top conservation priorities for the Service, and are potentially threatened by disturbance, habitat impacts, or other project development activities.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 thereby provides additional protection for both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. Please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds> for information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186.

We suggest you contact the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, and the New Mexico

Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department, Forestry Division for information regarding State protected and at-risk species fish, wildlife, and plants.

For further consultation with the Service we recommend submitting inquiries or assessments electronically to our incoming email box at nmesfo@fws.gov, where it will be more promptly routed to the appropriate biologist for review.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office

2105 Osuna Road Ne

Albuquerque, NM 87113-1001

(505) 346-2525

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0067874

Project Name: New Mexico Home Recovery Program - Chaves County, NM

Project Type: Residential Construction

Project Description: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allocated Community Development Block Grant for Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding to the State of New Mexico for areas impacted by two federal disasters in 2024: DR-4795-NM (New Mexico's South Fork Fire, Salt Fire, and Flooding) and DR-4843-NM (New Mexico Severe Storm and Flooding). The HRP will allocate these federal funds to help disaster-impacted residents return home to safe, resilient, and sustainable living conditions, with mitigation strategies integrated to reduce future disaster risks.

The HRP will provide direct rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction services for disaster-impacted single-family homes (i.e., 1 to 4-units) affected by federally declared disasters in Lincoln and Chaves Counties. The categories of eligible activities are further described below:

- **Housing Rehabilitation:** Essential repairs to restore disaster-damaged homes to safe, livable conditions, including structural, plumbing, electrical, roofing, and interior work. To receive housing rehabilitation, the estimated total damage to the home must be less than 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home.
- **Housing Reconstruction:** Full rebuilding of homes that are not suitable for rehabilitation (e.g., damage exceeds 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home), compliant with modern building codes and incorporation of resilience measures. Reconstructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.
- **New Housing Construction:** Construction of new homes may be provided for disaster-impacted households on properties they already own, provided the site is located outside of the floodplain. While undamaged property owned by the household may be used for new unit placement, the acquisition of new property is not eligible for funding under the New Mexico HRP. Newly constructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.3031735,-104.33507423575358,14z>



Counties: New Mexico

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 25 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse <i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7965 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9163.pdf	Endangered
Penasco Least Chipmunk <i>Tamias minimus atristriatus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5126 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9171.pdf	Endangered
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9182.pdf	Proposed Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9489.pdf	Threatened
Northern Aplomado Falcon <i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i> Population: U.S.A (AZ, NM) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1923 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/8928.pdf	Experimental Population, Non- Essential
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

NAME	STATUS
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General project design guidelines:

<https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9177.pdf>

Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* Threatened

Population: Western U.S. DPS

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911>

General project design guidelines:

<https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9183.pdf>

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
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Dunes Sagebrush Lizard *Sceloporus arenicolus* Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6631>

General project design guidelines:

<https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9027.pdf>

FISHES

NAME	STATUS
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Pecos Bluntnose Shiner *Notropis simus pecosensis* Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4362>

General project design guidelines:

<https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9170.pdf>

Pecos Gambusia *Gambusia nobilis* Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/460>

General project design guidelines:

<https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9167.pdf>

Pecos Pupfish *Cyprinodon pecosensis* Proposed
Threatened

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5162>

CLAMS

NAME	STATUS
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Texas Hornshell *Popenaias popeii* Endangered

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

NAME	STATUS
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/919 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9180.pdf	

SNAILS

NAME	STATUS
Koster's Springsnail <i>Juturnia kosteri</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3126 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9094.pdf	Endangered
Pecos Assiminea Snail <i>Assiminea pecos</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4519 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9169.pdf	Endangered
Roswell Springsnail <i>Pyrgulopsis roswellensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/923 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9174.pdf	Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Noel's Amphipod <i>Gammarus desperatus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8042 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9165.pdf	Endangered

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Gypsum Wild-buckwheat <i>Eriogonum gypsophilum</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7770	Threatened
Kuenzler Hedgehog Cactus <i>Echinocereus fendleri</i> var. <i>kuenzleri</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2859 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9095.pdf	Threatened
Lee Pincushion Cactus <i>Coryphantha sneedii</i> var. <i>leei</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2504 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9188.pdf	Threatened
Pecos (=puzzle, =paradox) Sunflower <i>Helianthus paradoxus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7211 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9168.pdf	Threatened
Sacramento Mountains Thistle <i>Cirsium vinaceum</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7486 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9175.pdf	Threatened
Sacramento Prickly Poppy <i>Argemone pleiacantha</i> ssp. <i>pinnatisecta</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3332	Endangered
Wright's Marsh Thistle <i>Cirsium wrightii</i> Population: There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8963 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/KW7GI46YZ5BBPNFRKLF2UW4ZIM/documents/generated/9184.pdf	Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

There are 8 critical habitats wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

NAME	STATUS
Koster's Springsnail <i>Juturnia kosteri</i>	Final

NAME	STATUS
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3126#crithab	
Noel's Amphipod <i>Gammarus desperatus</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8042#crithab	Final
Pecos (=puzzle, =paradox) Sunflower <i>Helianthus paradoxus</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7211#crithab	Final
Pecos Assiminea Snail <i>Assiminea pecos</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4519#crithab	Final
Pecos Bluntnose Shiner <i>Notropis simus pecosensis</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4362#crithab	Final
Pecos Pupfish <i>Cyprinodon pecosensis</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5162#crithab	Proposed
Roswell Springsnail <i>Pyrgulopsis roswellensis</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/923#crithab	Final
Wright's Marsh Thistle <i>Cirsium wrightii</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8963#crithab	Final

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: State of New Mexico
Name: Kenna Morgan
Address: 2677 Prosperity Ave, Ste 450
City: Fairfax
State: VA
Zip: 22031
Email: kenna.morgan@erg.com
Phone: 7036331600

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development

**Enclosure 4. Lincoln County Official Species List
(March 2026)**



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office
2105 Osuna Road Ne
Albuquerque, NM 87113-1001
Phone: (505) 346-2525 Fax: (505) 346-2542



In Reply Refer To:

03/25/2026 19:02:36 UTC

Project Code: 2026-0067876

Project Name: New Mexico Home Recovery Program - Lincoln County, NM

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

Thank you for your recent request for information on federally listed species and important wildlife habitats that may occur in your project area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has responsibility for certain species of New Mexico wildlife under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 as amended (16 USC 1531 *et seq.*), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act as amended (16 USC 701-715), and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act as amended (16 USC 668-668(c)). We are providing the following guidance to assist you in determining which federally imperiled species may or may not occur within your project area, and to recommend some conservation measures that can be included in your project design.

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the ESA of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the ESA, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the ESA is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and

the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the ESA and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; 42 USC 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>.

Candidate Species and Other Sensitive Species

A list of candidate and other sensitive species in your area is also attached. Candidate species and other sensitive species are species that have no legal protection under the ESA, although we recommend that candidate and other sensitive species be included in your surveys and considered for planning purposes. The Service monitors the status of these species. If significant declines occur, these species could potentially be listed. Therefore, actions that may contribute to their decline should be avoided.

Lists of sensitive species including State-listed endangered and threatened species are compiled by New Mexico State agencies. These lists, along with species information, can be found at the following websites.

Biota Information System of New Mexico (BISON-M): www.bison-m.org

New Mexico State Forestry. The New Mexico Endangered Plant Program:
<https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/sfd/rare-plants/>

New Mexico Rare Plant Technical Council, New Mexico Rare Plants: nmrareplants.unm.edu

Natural Heritage New Mexico, online species database: nhnm.unm.edu

WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAINS

Under Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, Federal agencies are required to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and floodplains, and preserve and enhance their natural and beneficial values. These habitats should be conserved through avoidance, or mitigated to ensure that there would be no net loss of wetlands function and value.

We encourage you to use the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps in conjunction with ground-truthing to identify wetlands occurring in your project area. The Service's NWI program website, www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html, integrates digital map data with other resource information. We also recommend you contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for permitting requirements under section 404 of the Clean Water Act if your proposed action could impact floodplains or wetlands.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the ESA, there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the Service (50 CFR 10.12 and 16 USC 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a Federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no Federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>. We also recommend review of the Birds of Conservation Concern list (<https://www.fws.gov/media/birds-conservation-concern-2021>) to fully evaluate the effects to the birds at your site. This list identifies migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that represent top conservation priorities for the Service, and are potentially threatened by disturbance, habitat impacts, or other project development activities.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 thereby provides additional protection for both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. Please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds> for information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186.

We suggest you contact the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, and the New Mexico

Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department, Forestry Division for information regarding State protected and at-risk species fish, wildlife, and plants.

For further consultation with the Service we recommend submitting inquiries or assessments electronically to our incoming email box at nmesfo@fws.gov, where it will be more promptly routed to the appropriate biologist for review.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office

2105 Osuna Road Ne

Albuquerque, NM 87113-1001

(505) 346-2525

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0067876

Project Name: New Mexico Home Recovery Program - Lincoln County, NM

Project Type: Residential Construction

Project Description: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allocated Community Development Block Grant for Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding to the State of New Mexico for areas impacted by two federal disasters in 2024: DR-4795-NM (New Mexico's South Fork Fire, Salt Fire, and Flooding) and DR-4843-NM (New Mexico Severe Storm and Flooding). The HRP will allocate these federal funds to help disaster-impacted residents return home to safe, resilient, and sustainable living conditions, with mitigation strategies integrated to reduce future disaster risks.

The HRP will provide direct rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction services for disaster-impacted single-family homes (i.e., 1 to 4-units) affected by federally declared disasters in Lincoln and Chaves Counties. The categories of eligible activities are further described below:

- **Housing Rehabilitation:** Essential repairs to restore disaster-damaged homes to safe, livable conditions, including structural, plumbing, electrical, roofing, and interior work. To receive housing rehabilitation, the estimated total damage to the home must be less than 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home.
- **Housing Reconstruction:** Full rebuilding of homes that are not suitable for rehabilitation (e.g., damage exceeds 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home), compliant with modern building codes and incorporation of resilience measures. Reconstructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.
- **New Housing Construction:** Construction of new homes may be provided for disaster-impacted households on properties they already own, provided the site is located outside of the floodplain. While undamaged property owned by the household may be used for new unit placement, the acquisition of new property is not eligible for funding under the New Mexico HRP. Newly constructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.7406725,-105.47189429476508,14z>



Counties: New Mexico

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 15 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Mexican Wolf <i>Canis lupus baileyi</i> Population: U.S.A. (portions of AZ and NM)see 17.84(k) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3916 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/HH5FDESTGVAZTIUKIAECJUM5IM/documents/generated/9162.pdf	Experimental Population, Non-Essential
Penasco Least Chipmunk <i>Tamias minimus atristriatus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5126 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/HH5FDESTGVAZTIUKIAECJUM5IM/documents/generated/9171.pdf	Endangered
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/HH5FDESTGVAZTIUKIAECJUM5IM/documents/generated/9182.pdf	Proposed Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/HH5FDESTGVAZTIUKIAECJUM5IM/documents/generated/9489.pdf	Threatened
Northern Aplomado Falcon <i>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</i> Population: U.S.A (AZ, NM) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1923 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/HH5FDESTGVAZTIUKIAECJUM5IM/documents/generated/8928.pdf	Experimental Population, Non-Essential
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.	Endangered

NAME	STATUS
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/HH5FDESTGVAZTIUKIAECJUM5IM/documents/generated/9177.pdf	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/HH5FDESTGVAZTIUKIAECJUM5IM/documents/generated/9183.pdf	Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee <i>Bombus suckleyi</i> Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10885	Proposed Endangered

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Kuenzler Hedgehog Cactus <i>Echinocereus fendleri</i> var. <i>kuenzleri</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2859 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/HH5FDESTGVAZTIUKIAECJUM5IM/documents/generated/9095.pdf	Threatened
Pecos (=puzzle, =paradox) Sunflower <i>Helianthus paradoxus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7211 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/HH5FDESTGVAZTIUKIAECJUM5IM/documents/generated/9168.pdf	Threatened
Sacramento Mountains Thistle <i>Cirsium vinaceum</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7486 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/HH5FDESTGVAZTIUKIAECJUM5IM/documents/generated/9175.pdf	Threatened

NAME	STATUS
Sacramento Prickly Poppy <i>Argemone pleiakantha ssp. pinnatisecta</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3332	Endangered
Todsens Pennyroyal <i>Hedeoma todsenii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1081 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/HH5FDESTGVAZTIUKIAECJUM5IM/documents/generated/9181.pdf	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

There are 2 critical habitats wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

NAME	STATUS
Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196#crithab	Final
Penasco Least Chipmunk <i>Tamias minimus atristriatus</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5126#crithab	Final

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

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LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development

Enclosure 5. Potential Causes of Effects (by Species and Activity Category)

Table 1. Potential Causes of Effects (by Species and Activity Category)

Species Common Name	Potential Causes of Effects					
	Housing Rehabilitation (interior)	Housing Rehabilitation (exterior) Chaves County	Housing Rehabilitation (exterior) Lincoln County	Housing Reconstruction (within footprint of existing structure)	Housing Reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) Chaves County	Housing Reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) Lincoln County
Mammals						
New Mexico meadow jumping mouse	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	--	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	--
Mexican wolf	--	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	--	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity
Penasco least chipmunk	--	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	--	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity
Tricolored bat	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity
Birds						
Mexican spotted owl	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity, habitat removal	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity, habitat removal	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity, habitat removal

Species Common Name	Potential Causes of Effects					
	Housing Rehabilitation (interior)	Housing Rehabilitation (exterior) Chaves County	Housing Rehabilitation (exterior) Lincoln County	Housing Reconstruction (within footprint of existing structure)	Housing Reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) Chaves County	Housing Reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) Lincoln County
Northern aplmado falcon	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity
Piping plover	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity
Southwestern willow flycatcher	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity
Yellow-billed cuckoo	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, lighting, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity
Reptiles						
Dunes sagebrush lizard	--	Noise, lighting, human activity	--	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	Noise, vibration, lighting, dust, human activity	--
Fishes						
Pecos bluntnose shiner	--	--	--	Runoff	Runoff	--
Pecos gambusia	--	--	--	Runoff	Runoff	--
Pecos pupfish	--	--	--	Runoff	Runoff	--

Species Common Name	Potential Causes of Effects					
	Housing Rehabilitation (interior)	Housing Rehabilitation (exterior) Chaves County	Housing Rehabilitation (exterior) Lincoln County	Housing Reconstruction (within footprint of existing structure)	Housing Reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) Chaves County	Housing Reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) Lincoln County
Clams						
Texas hornshell	--	--	--	Runoff	Runoff	--
Snails						
Koster's springsnail	--	--	--	Runoff	Runoff	--
Pecos assimineia snail	--	--	--	Runoff	Runoff	--
Roswell springsnail	--	--	--	Runoff	Runoff	--
Insects						
Monarch butterfly	--	--	--	Dust	Dust, vegetation removal	Dust, vegetation removal
Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee	--	--	--	Dust	--	Dust, vegetation removal
Crustaceans						
Noel's amphipod	--	--	--	Runoff	Runoff	--
Flowering Plants						
Gypsum wild- buckwheat	--	--	--	Dust	Dust, habitat disturbance	--

Species Common Name	Potential Causes of Effects					
	Housing Rehabilitation (interior)	Housing Rehabilitation (exterior) Chaves County	Housing Rehabilitation (exterior) Lincoln County	Housing Reconstruction (within footprint of existing structure)	Housing Reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) Chaves County	Housing Reconstruction (beyond footprint of existing structure) Lincoln County
Kuenzler hedgehog cactus	--	--	--	Dust	Dust, habitat disturbance	Dust, habitat disturbance
Lee pincushion cactus	--	--	--	Dust	Dust, habitat disturbance	--
Pecos (=puzzle, =paradox) sunflower	--	--	--	Dust	Dust, habitat disturbance	Dust, habitat disturbance
Sacramento Mountains thistle	--	--	--	Dust	Dust, habitat disturbance	Dust, habitat disturbance
Sacramento prickly poppy	--	--	--	Dust	Dust, habitat disturbance	Dust, habitat disturbance
Todsen's Pennyroyal	--	--	--	Dust	--	Dust, habitat disturbance
Wright's marsh thistle	--	--	--	Dust	Dust, habitat disturbance	--

All Species Chaves

<u>Taxonomic Group</u>	<u># Species</u>	<u>Taxonomic Group</u>	<u># Species</u>
Amphibians	13	Mammals	70
Birds	328	Misc. Arachnids	2
Coleoptera; beetles	25	Molluscs	23
Crustaceans	4	Odonata; dragonflies and damselflies	94
Ephemeroptera; mayflies	4	Orthoptera; grasshoppers & crickets	72
Fish	39	Reptiles	58
Hymenoptera; ants, bees, wasps	1	Spiders	4
Lepidoptera; moths and butterflies	104		

TOTAL SPECIES: 841

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Yucca Giant-Skipper	Megathymus yuccae					No Photo
Western Giant Swallowtail	Papilio rumiko					No Photo
Lupine Blue	Plebejus lupini					No Photo
Gray Buckeye	Junonia grisea					No Photo
Red Satyr	Cissia rubricata smithorum					No Photo
Nine-banded Armadillo	Dasypus novemcinctus					View
Black-tailed Jackrabbit	Lepus californicus					View
Desert Cottontail Rabbit	Sylvilagus audubonii					View
Least Shrew	Cryptotis parvus		T		Y	View
Crawford's Desert Shrew	Notiosorex crawfordi					View
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	Tadarida brasiliensis					View
Hoary Bat	Aeorestes cinereus					View
Pallid Bat	Antrozous pallidus					View
Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	Corynorhinus townsendii				Y	View
Big Brown Bat	Eptesicus fuscus					No Photo
California Myotis	Myotis californicus					No Photo
Western Small-footed Myotis	Myotis ciliolabrum					View
Long-eared Myotis	Myotis evotis					No Photo
Fringed Myotis	Myotis thysanodes					View
Cave Myotis	Myotis velifer					View
Long-legged Myotis	Myotis volans					View

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Yuma Myotis	Myotis yumanensis					View
Canyon Bat	Parastrellus hesperus					View
Tri-colored Bat	Perimyotis subflavus		P			View
Coyote	Canis latrans					View
Common Gray Fox	Urocyon cinereoargenteus					View
Kit Fox	Vulpes macrotis					View
Red Fox	Vulpes vulpes fulva; macroura					View
Swift Fox	Vulpes velox					View
Bobcat	Lynx rufus					View
Mountain Lion	Puma concolor					View
Common Hog-nosed Skunk	Conepatus leuconotus					View
Striped Skunk	Mephitis mephitis					View
Western Spotted Skunk	Spilogale gracilis					View
Long-tailed Weasel	Neogale frenata					View
American Badger	Taxidea taxus					View
Ringtail	Bassariscus astutus					View
Common Raccoon	Procyon lotor					View
Pronghorn	Antilocapra americana americana					View
Barbary Sheep	Ammotragus lervia					View
Mule Deer	Odocoileus hemionus					View
White-tailed Deer (Texas)	Odocoileus virginianus texana					View
Feral Pig	Sus scrofa					No Photo
Collared Peccary	Dicotyles tajacu sonoriensis; angulatus					View
American Beaver	Castor canadensis					View
White-toothed woodrat	Neotoma leucodon					View
Southern Plains Woodrat	Neotoma micropus canescens					No Photo
Pecos River Muskrat	Ondatra zibethicus ripensis					View
Northern Grasshopper Mouse	Onychomys leucogaster					No Photo
Brush Mouse	Peromyscus boylii					No Photo
White-footed Mouse	Peromyscus leucopus					View

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Deer Mouse	Peromyscus maniculatus					No Photo
Hispid Cotton Rat	Sigmodon hispidus berlandieri; confinis; texianus					View
Western Harvest Mouse	Reithrodontomys megalotis megalotis; aztecus					No Photo
Plains Harvest Mouse	Reithrodontomys montanus					No Photo
Nutria	Myocastor coypus					No Photo
Common Porcupine	Erethizon dorsatum					View
Yellow-faced Pocket Gopher	Cratogeomys castanops					No Photo
Jones' Pocket Gopher	Geomys knoxjonesi					No Photo
Botta's Pocket Gopher	Thomomys bottae					No Photo
Hispid Pocket Mouse	Chaetodipus hispidus					No Photo
Merriam's Kangaroo Rat	Dipodomys merriami					View
Ord's Kangaroo Rat	Dipodomys ordii					View
New Mexico Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat	Dipodomys spectabilis baileyi					View
Plains Pocket Mouse	Perognathus flavescens					No Photo
Silky Pocket Mouse	Perognathus flavus flavus; hopiensis					No Photo
Merriam's Pocket Mouse	Perognathus merriami					No Photo
House Mouse	Mus musculus					View
Norway Rat	Rattus norvegicus					No Photo
Arizona Black-tailed Prairie Dog	Cynomys ludovicianus arizonensis					View
Black-tailed Prairie Dog	Cynomys ludovicianus ludovicianus				Y	View
Rio Grande Ground Squirrel	Ictidomys parvidens					View
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	Ictidomys tridecemlineatus arenicola; blanca; hollisteri					View
Eastern Fox Squirrel	Sciurus niger rufiventer; limitis					View
Spotted Ground Squirrel	Xerospermophilus spilosoma					No Photo
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	Dendrocygna autumnalis					View
Greater White-fronted Goose	Anser albifrons					View
Snow Goose	Anser caerulescens					View
Ross's Goose	Anser rossii					View

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Canada Goose	Branta canadensis					View
Tundra Swan	Cygnus columbianus					View
Wood Duck	Aix sponsa					View
Northern Shoveler Duck	Spatula clypeata					View
Cinnamon Teal Duck	Spatula cyanoptera					View
Blue-winged Teal Duck	Spatula discors					View
American Wigeon Duck	Mareca americana					View
Gadwall Duck	Mareca strepera					View
Mallard Duck	Anas platyrhynchos					View
Mexican Duck	Anas diazi					No Photo
Northern Pintail	Anas acuta					View
Green-winged Teal Duck	Anas crecca					View
Canvasback Duck	Aythya valisineria					View
Redhead Duck	Aythya americana					View
Ring-necked Duck	Aythya collaris					View
Lesser Scaup Duck	Aythya affinis					View
Bufflehead Duck	Bucephala albeola					View
Common Goldeneye Duck	Bucephala clangula					View
Hooded Merganser Duck	Lophodytes cucullatus					View
Common Merganser Duck	Mergus merganser					View
Red-breasted Merganser Duck	Mergus serrator					No Photo
Ruddy Duck	Oxyura jamaicensis					View
Northern Bobwhite Quail	Colinus virginianus					View
Scaled Quail	Callipepla squamata					View
Gambel's Quail	Callipepla gambelii					View
Lesser Prairie-Chicken	Tympanuchus pallidicinctus		E		Y	View
Ring-necked Pheasant	Phasianus colchicus					View
Pied-billed Grebe	Podilymbus podiceps					View
Horned Grebe	Podiceps auritus					No Photo
Eared Grebe	Podiceps nigricollis				Y	View
Rock Pigeon	Columba livia					View

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Band-tailed Pigeon	Patagioenas fasciata					View
Eurasian Collared-Dove	Streptopelia decaocto					View
Inca Dove	Columbina inca					View
Common Ground Dove	Columbina passerina	E			Y	View
White-winged Dove	Zenaida asiatica					View
Mourning Dove	Zenaida macroura					View
Greater Roadrunner	Geococcyx californianus					View
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (eastern pop)	Coccyzus americanus americanus					View
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (western pop)	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis		T	Y	Y	View
Lesser Nighthawk	Chordeiles acutipennis					View
Common Nighthawk	Chordeiles minor				Y	View
Common Poorwill	Phalaenoptilus nuttalli					No Photo
Chimney Swift	Chaetura pelagica					No Photo
Black-chinned Hummingbird	Archilochus alexandri					View
Calliope Hummingbird	Selasphorus calliope					View
Rufous Hummingbird	Selasphorus rufus					View
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	Selasphorus platycercus					View
Virginia Rail	Rallus limicola					View
Sora	Porzana carolina					View
Common Gallinule	Gallinula galeata					View
American Coot	Fulica americana					View
Sandhill Crane	Antigone canadensis					View
Black-necked Stilt	Himantopus mexicanus					View
American Avocet	Recurvirostra americana					View
Black-bellied Plover	Pluvialis squatarola					View
American Golden Plover	Pluvialis dominica					No Photo
Killdeer	Charadrius vociferus					View
Semipalmated Plover	Charadrius semipalmatus					View
Piping Plover	Charadrius melodus	T	T			No Photo
Mountain Plover	Charadrius montanus				Y	View
Snowy Plover	Charadrius nivosus				Y	View

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Upland Sandpiper	Bartramia longicauda					No Photo
Long-billed Curlew	Numenius americanus				Y	View
Marbled Godwit	Limosa fedoa					View
Red Knot	Calidris canutus		T			View
Stilt Sandpiper	Calidris himantopus					No Photo
Sanderling	Calidris alba					View
Dunlin	Calidris alpina					View
Baird's Sandpiper	Calidris bairdii					View
Least Sandpiper	Calidris minutilla					View
White-rumped Sandpiper	Calidris fuscicollis					No Photo
Pectoral Sandpiper	Calidris melanotos					View
Western Sandpiper	Calidris mauri					View
Short-billed Dowitcher	Limnodromus griseus					View
Long-billed Dowitcher	Limnodromus scolopaceus					View
Wilson's Snipe	Gallinago delicata					View
Spotted Sandpiper	Actitis macularius					View
Solitary Sandpiper	Tringa solitaria					View
Lesser Yellowlegs	Tringa flavipes					View
Willet	Tringa semipalmata					View
Greater Yellowlegs	Tringa melanoleuca					View
Wilson's Phalarope	Phalaropus tricolor					View
Red-necked Phalarope	Phalaropus lobatus					No Photo
Bonaparte's Gull	Choricocephalus philadelphia					View
Franklin's Gull	Leucophaeus pipixcan					View
Ring-billed Gull	Larus delawarensis					View
Herring Gull	Larus argentatus					View
Least Tern	Sternula antillarum	E			Y	View
Gull-billed Tern	Gelochelidon nilotica					View
Black Tern	Chlidonias niger					View
Common Tern	Sterna hirundo					View
Forster's Tern	Sterna forsteri					View

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Red-throated Loon	Gavia stellata					No Photo
Pacific Loon	Gavia pacifica					View
Common Loon	Gavia immer					No Photo
Double-crested Cormorant	Phalacrocorax auritus					View
Neotropic Cormorant	Phalacrocorax brasilianus	T			Y	View
American White Pelican	Pelecanus erythrorhynchos					View
Brown Pelican	Pelecanus occidentalis	E				View
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus				Y	View
Least Bittern	Ixobrychus exilis exilis					View
Great Blue Heron	Ardea herodias					View
Great Egret	Ardea alba					View
Snowy Egret	Egretta thula					View
Little Blue Heron	Egretta caerulea					View
Tricolored Heron	Egretta tricolor					View
Reddish Egret	Egretta rufescens					View
Cattle Egret	Bubulcus ibis					View
Green Heron	Butorides virescens					View
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax					View
White-faced Ibis	Plegadis chihi					View
Black Vulture	Coragyps atratus					View
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura					View
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus					View
White-tailed Kite	Elanus leucurus					View
Golden Eagle	Aquila chrysaetos					View
Northern Harrier	Circus hudsonius					View
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Accipiter striatus					View
Cooper's Hawk	Astur cooperii					View
American Goshawk	Astur atricapillus					View
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	T			Y	View
Mississippi Kite	Ictinia mississippiensis					View
Common Black Hawk	Buteogallus anthracinus	T			Y	View

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Harris's Hawk	Parabuteo unicinctus					View
Gray Hawk	Buteo plagiatus					View
Swainson's Hawk	Buteo swainsoni					View
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis					View
Rough-legged Hawk	Buteo lagopus					View
Ferruginous Hawk	Buteo regalis					View
American Barn Owl	Tyto furcata					View
Flammulated Owl	Psilosops flammeolus				Y	View
Western Screech-Owl	Megascops kennicottii					View
Great Horned Owl	Bubo virginianus					View
Elf Owl	Micrathene whitneyi				Y	View
Burrowing Owl	Athene cunicularia				Y	View
Mexican Spotted Owl	Strix occidentalis lucida		T	Y	Y	View
Long-eared Owl	Asio otus					View
Short-eared Owl	Asio flammeus					View
Northern Saw-whet Owl	Aegolius acadicus					View
Belted Kingfisher	Megascops alcyon					View
Lewis's Woodpecker	Melanerpes lewis				Y	View
Red-headed Woodpecker	Melanerpes erythrocephalus				Y	View
Acorn Woodpecker	Melanerpes formicivorus					View
Williamson's Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus thyroideus				Y	View
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius					View
Downy Woodpecker	Dryobates pubescens					View
Ladder-backed Woodpecker	Dryobates scalaris					View
Hairy Woodpecker	Dryobates villosus					View
Northern Flicker	Colaptes auratus					View
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius					View
Merlin	Falco columbarius					View
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	T			Y	View
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus tundrius					No Photo
Prairie Falcon	Falco mexicanus					View

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Ash-throated Flycatcher	Myiarchus cinerascens					View
Great Kiskadee	Pitangus sulphuratus					View
Cassin's Kingbird	Tyrannus vociferans					View
Western Kingbird	Tyrannus verticalis					View
Eastern Kingbird	Tyrannus tyrannus					View
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	Tyrannus forficatus					View
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Contopus cooperi				Y	View
Western Wood Pewee	Contopus sordidulus					View
Willow Flycatcher	Empidonax traillii brewsteri; adastus					View
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Empidonax traillii extimus	E	E	Y	Y	View
Western Flycatcher	Empidonax difficilis					View
Black Phoebe	Sayornis nigricans					View
Eastern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe					View
Say's Phoebe	Sayornis saya					View
Vermilion Flycatcher	Pyrocephalus rubinus					View
Loggerhead Shrike	Lanius ludovicianus				Y	View
Northern Shrike	Lanius borealis					No Photo
Bell's Vireo	Vireo bellii	T			Y	View
Gray Vireo	Vireo vicinior	T			Y	View
Cassin's Vireo	Vireo cassinii					View
Blue-headed Vireo	Vireo solitarius					View
Plumbeous Vireo	Vireo plumbeus					View
Western Warbling-Vireo	Vireo swainsoni					View
Red-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus					View
Pinyon Jay	Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus				Y	View
Steller's Jay	Cyanocitta stelleri					View
Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata					View
Woodhouse's Scrub Jay	Aphelocoma woodhouseii					View
Mexican Jay	Aphelocoma woolweberi					View
Chihuahuan Raven	Corvus cryptoleucus					View

All Species Chaves

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Common Raven	Corvus corax					View
Horned Lark	Eremophila alpestris					View
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia				Y	View
Tree Swallow	Tachycineta bicolor					View
Violet-green Swallow	Tachycineta thalassina					View
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Stelgidopteryx serripennis					View
Purple Martin	Progne subis					View
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica					View
Cliff Swallow	Petrochelidon pyrrhonota					View
Cave Swallow	Petrochelidon fulva					View
Mountain Chickadee	Poecile gambeli					View
Juniper Titmouse	Baeolophus ridgwayi				Y	View
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta canadensis					View
White-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis					View
Brown Creeper	Certhia americana					View
Rock Wren	Salpinctes obsoletus					View
Canyon Wren	Catherpes mexicanus					View
Northern House Wren	Troglodytes aedon					View
Winter Wren	Troglodytes hiemalis					No Photo
Sedge Wren	Cistothorus platensis					No Photo
Marsh Wren	Cistothorus palustris					View
Bewick's Wren	Thryomanes bewickii					View
Cactus Wren	Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus					View
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Poliophtila caerulea					View
Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	Poliophtila melanura					View
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Regulus satrapa					No Photo
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Regulus calendula					View
Western Bluebird	Sialia mexicana				Y	View
Mountain Bluebird	Sialia currucoides				Y	View
Townsend's Solitaire	Myadestes townsendi					View
Hermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus					View

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American Robin	Turdus migratorius					View
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis					View
Curve-billed Thrasher	Toxostoma curvirostre					View
Brown Thrasher	Toxostoma rufum					View
Bendire's Thrasher	Toxostoma bendirei				Y	View
Crissal Thrasher	Toxostoma crissale					View
Sage Thrasher	Oreoscoptes montanus					View
Northern Mockingbird	Mimus polyglottos					View
European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris					View
Bohemian Waxwing	Bombycilla garrulus					No Photo
Cedar Waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum					View
Phainopepla	Phainopepla nitens					View
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus					View
American Pipit	Anthus rubescens					View
Sprague's Pipit	Anthus spragueii				Y	View
Evening Grosbeak	Coccothraustes vespertinus				Y	View
House Finch	Haemorhous mexicanus					View
Cassin's Finch	Haemorhous cassinii				Y	View
Pine Siskin	Spinus pinus					View
Lesser Goldfinch	Spinus psaltria					View
American Goldfinch	Spinus tristis					View
Chestnut-collared Longspur	Calcarius ornatus				Y	View
Cassin's Sparrow	Peucaea cassinii				Y	View
Grasshopper Sparrow	Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus					View
Black-throated Sparrow	Amphispiza bilineata					View
Lark Sparrow	Chondestes grammacus					View
Lark Bunting	Calamospiza melanocorys					View
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina					View
Clay-colored Sparrow	Spizella pallida					View
Black-chinned Sparrow	Spizella atrogularis				Y	View

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Field Sparrow	Spizella pusilla					View
Brewer's Sparrow	Spizella breweri					View
Fox Sparrow	Passerella iliaca					View
American Tree Sparrow	Spizelloides arborea					View
Dark-eyed Junco	Junco hyemalis					View
White-crowned Sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys					View
Golden-crowned Sparrow	Zonotrichia atricapilla					View
Harris's Sparrow	Zonotrichia querula					View
White-throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis					View
Sagebrush Sparrow	Artemisiospiza nevadensis				Y	View
Vesper Sparrow	Pooecetes gramineus				Y	View
Baird's Sparrow	Centronyx bairdii	T			Y	View
Savannah Sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis; anthinus					View
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia					View
Lincoln's Sparrow	Melospiza lincolnii					View
Swamp Sparrow	Melospiza georgiana					View
Canyon Towhee	Melospiza fusca					View
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	Aimophila ruficeps					View
Green-tailed Towhee	Pipilo chlorurus					View
Spotted Towhee	Pipilo maculatus					View
Yellow-breasted Chat	Icteria virens					View
Yellow-headed Blackbird	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus					View
Bobolink	Dolichonyx oryzivorus					No Photo
Chihuahuan Meadowlark	Sturnella liliana					View
Western Meadowlark	Sturnella neglecta					View
Orchard Oriole	Icterus spurius					View
Hooded Oriole	Icterus cucullatus					View
Bullock's Oriole	Icterus bullockii					View
Baltimore Oriole	Icterus galbula					View
Scott's Oriole	Icterus parisorum					View

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Red-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus					View
Bronzed Cowbird	Molothrus aeneus					View
Brown-headed Cowbird	Molothrus ater					View
Rusty Blackbird	Euphagus carolinus					View
Brewer's Blackbird	Euphagus cyanocephalus					View
Common Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula					View
Great-tailed Grackle	Quiscalus mexicanus					View
Ovenbird	Seiurus aurocapilla					No Photo
Worm-eating Warbler	Helmitheros vermivorum					No Photo
Northern Waterthrush	Parkesia noveboracensis					View
Black-and-white Warbler	Mniotilta varia					View
Prothonotary Warbler	Protonotaria citrea					No Photo
Tennessee Warbler	Leiothlypis peregrina					No Photo
Orange-crowned Warbler	Leiothlypis celata					View
Lucy's Warbler	Leiothlypis luciae				Y	View
Nashville Warbler	Leiothlypis ruficapilla					View
Virginia's Warbler	Leiothlypis virginiae				Y	View
Macgillivray's Warbler	Geothlypis tolmiei					View
Kentucky Warbler	Geothlypis formosa					View
Common Yellowthroat	Geothlypis trichas					View
Hooded Warbler	Setophaga citrina					View
American Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla					View
Northern Parula	Setophaga americana					No Photo
Yellow Warbler	Setophaga petechia					View
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Setophaga pensylvanica					No Photo
Blackpoll Warbler	Setophaga striata					No Photo
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Setophaga caerulescens					View
Palm Warbler	Setophaga palmarum					View
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Setophaga coronata					View
Grace's Warbler	Setophaga graciae				Y	View
Black-throated Gray Warbler	Setophaga nigrescens				Y	View

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Townsend's Warbler	Setophaga townsendi					View
Hermit Warbler	Setophaga occidentalis					View
Black-throated Green Warbler	Setophaga virens					View
Wilson's Warbler	Cardellina pusilla					View
Painted Redstart	Myioborus pictus				Y	View
Hepatic Tanager	Piranga flava					View
Summer Tanager	Piranga rubra					View
Western Tanager	Piranga ludoviciana					View
Northern Cardinal	Cardinalis cardinalis					View
Pyrrhuloxia	Cardinalis sinuatus					View
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus ludovicianus					View
Black-headed Grosbeak	Pheucticus melanocephalus					View
Blue Grosbeak	Passerina caerulea					View
Lazuli Bunting	Passerina amoena					View
Indigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea					View
Painted Bunting	Passerina ciris					View
Dickcissel	Spiza americana					View
Snapping Turtle	Chelydra serpentina					View
Western Painted Turtle	Chrysemys picta					View
Western River Cooter	Pseudemys gorzugi	T			Y	View
Ornate Box Turtle	Terrapene ornata					View
Red-eared Slider	Trachemys scripta					View
Yellow Mud Turtle	Kinosternon flavescens					View
Sonora Mud Turtle	Kinosternon sonoriense sonoriense				Y	View
Spiny Softshell Turtle	Apalone spinifera					View
Eastern Collared Lizard	Crotaphytus collaris					View
Long-nosed Leopard Lizard	Gambelia wislizenii					View
Common Lesser Earless Lizard	Holbrookia maculata maculata; bunkerii; ruthveni					View
Texas Horned Lizard	Phrynosoma cornutum					View
Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard	Phrynosoma hernandesi					View

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Round-tailed Horned Lizard	Phrynosoma modestum					View
Dunes Sagebrush Lizard	Sceloporus arenicolus	E	E		Y	View
Greater Earless Lizard	Cophosaurus texanus					View
Central Fence Lizard	Sceloporus consobrinus					View
Southwestern Fence Lizard	Sceloporus cowlesi					View
Crevice Spiny Lizard	Sceloporus poinsettii					View
Northern Tree Lizard	Urosaurus ornatus					View
Common Side-blotched Lizard	Uta stansburiana					View
Chihuahuan Spotted Whiptail	Aspidoscelis exsanguis					View
Trans-pecos Striped Whiptail	Aspidoscelis inornatus heptagramma					No Photo
Woodland Striped Whiptail	Aspidoscelis inornata junipera					No Photo
Plains Striped Whiptail	Aspidoscelis inornata llanuras					View
Marbled Whiptail	Aspidoscelis marmorata					View
Prairie Racerunner	Aspidoscelis sexlineata					View
Common Checkered Whiptail	Aspidoscelis tessellata					View
Tiger Whiptail	Aspidoscelis tigris					View
Many-lined Skink	Plestiodon multivirgatus					View
Great Plains Skink	Plestiodon obsoletus					View
Texas Blind Snake	Rena dulcis					View
Glossy Snake	Arizona elegans					View
North American Racer	Coluber constrictor					View
Coachwhip	Coluber flagellum					View
Desert Striped Whipsnake	Masticophis taeniatus					View
Ringneck Snake	Diadophis punctatus					View
Western Hooknose Snake	Gyalopion canum					View
Mexican Hog-nosed Snake	Heterodon kennerlyi					View
Plains Hog-nosed Snake	Heterodon nasicus					View
Chihuahuan Nightsnake	Hypsiglena jani					View
Milk Snake	Lampropeltis gentilis					View
Desert Kingsnake	Lampropeltis splendida					View

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Great Plains Rat Snake	Pantherophis emoryi					View
Gophersnake	Pituophis catenifer					View
Texas Long-nosed Snake	Rhinocheilus lecontei					View
Mountain Patchnose Snake	Salvadora grahamiae					View
Ground Snake	Sonora semiannulata					View
Plains Black-headed Snake	Tantilla nigriceps					View
Black-necked Gartersnake	Thamnophis cyrtopsis					View
Wandering Gartersnake	Thamnophis elegans					View
Marcy's Checkered Gartersnake	Thamnophis marcianus					View
Arid Land Ribbonsnake	Thamnophis proximus	T			Y	View
New Mexico Gartersnake	Thamnophis sirtalis					View
Lined Snake	Tropidoclonion lineatum					View
Western Diamond-backed Rattlesnake	Crotalus atrox					View
Prairie Rattlesnake	Crotalus viridis					View
Western Massasauga	Sistrurus tergeminus				Y	View
Tiger Salamander	Ambystoma mavortium mavortium; nebulosum					View
Plains Spadefoot	Spea bombifrons					View
New Mexico Spadefoot	Spea multiplicata					View
Barking Frog	Craugastor augusti latrans				Y	View
Great Plains Toad	Anaxyrus cognatus					View
Western Green Toad	Anaxyrus debilis					View
Red-spotted Toad	Anaxyrus punctatus					View
Texas Toad	Anaxyrus speciosus					View
Woodhouse's Toad	Anaxyrus woodhousii					View
Blanchard's Cricket Frog	Acris blanchardi					View
Plains Leopard Frog	Lithobates blairi				Y	View
Bullfrog	Rana (Aquarana) catesbeiana					View
Couch's Spadefoot	Scaphiopus couchii					View
Longnose Gar	Lepisosteus osseus					View
Gizzard Shad	Dorosoma cepedianum					View

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Grass Carp	Ctenopharyngodon idella					No Photo
Red Shiner	Cyprinella lutrensis					View
Common Carp	Cyprinus carpio					View
Roundnose Minnow	Dionda episcopa					View
Rio Grande Chub	Gila pandora				Y	View
Plains Minnow (Intro. pop)	Hybognathus placitus					No Photo
Speckled Chub	Macrhybopsis aestivalis					View
Arkansas River Shiner (Intro. pop.)	Notropis girardi					No Photo
Rio Grande Shiner	Notropis jemezianus					View
Pecos Bluntnose Shiner	Notropis simus pecosensis	E	T	Y	Y	View
Sand Shiner	Notropis stramineus					No Photo
Suckermouth Minnow	Phenacobius mirabilis	T			Y	View
Fathead Minnow	Pimephales promelas					View
Longnose Dace	Rhinichthys cataractae					View
River Carpsucker	Carpionodes carpio					View
Gray Redhorse	Moxostoma congestum	E			Y	View
Mexican Tetra	Astyanax mexicanus	T			Y	View
Black Bullhead	Ameiurus melas					View
Headwater Catfish	Ictalurus lupus					View
Channel Catfish	Ictalurus punctatus					View
Flathead Catfish	Pylodictis olivaris					View
Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout	Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis					View
Inland Silverside	Menidia beryllina					No Photo
Plains Killifish	Fundulus zebrinus					No Photo
Rainwater Killifish	Lucania parva					No Photo
Pecos Pupfish	Cyprinodon pecosensis	T	P		Y	View
Western mosquitofish	Gambusia affinis					No Photo
Pecos Gambusia	Gambusia nobilis	E	E		Y	View
Green Sunfish	Lepomis cyanellus					View
Bluegill	Lepomis macrochirus					View
Longear Sunfish	Lepomis megalotis					View

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Smallmouth Bass	Micropterus dolomieu					View
Largemouth Bass	Micropterus salmoides					View
White Crappie	Pomoxis annularis					View
Greenthroat Darter	Etheostoma lepidum	T			Y	View
Bigscale Logperch (Native pop.)	Percina macrolepida	T			Y	View
Walleye	Sander vitreus					View
Decollate Snail	Rumina decollata					View
Mexican Coil Snail	Helicodiscus eigenmani					No Photo
Smooth Coil Snail	Helicodiscus singleyanus					No Photo
Bottleneck Snaggletooth Snail	Gastrocopta contracta					No Photo
Slim Snaggletooth Snail	Gastrocopta pellucida					No Photo
Montane Snaggletooth Snail	Gastrocopta pilsbryana					No Photo
Wing Snaggletooth Snail	Gastrocopta procera					No Photo
White-lipped Dagger Snail	Pupoides albilabris					No Photo
Three-Toothed Column Snail	Pupilla sonorana					No Photo
Glossy Pillar Snail	Cionella lubrica					No Photo
Multirib Vallonia Snail	Vallonia gracilicosta					View
Trumpet Vallonia Snail	Vallonia parvula					No Photo
Thin-lipped Vallonia Snail	Vallonia perspectiva					No Photo
Meadow Slug	Deroceras laeve					No Photo
Carved Glyph Snail	Glyphyalina indentata					No Photo
Minute Gem Snail	Hawaiiia minuscula					No Photo
Brown Hive Snail	Euconulus fulvus					No Photo
Texas Liptoath Snail	Linisa texasiana				Y	View
Wrinkled Marshsnail	Stagnicola caperata	E			Y	View
New Mexico Ramshorn Snail	Pecosorbis kansasensis				Y	No Photo
Pecos Assiminea	Assiminea pecos	E	E	Y	Y	View
Roswell Springsnail	Pyrgulopsis roswellensis	E	E	Y	Y	View
Koster's Springsnail	Juturnia kosteri	E	E	Y	Y	View
Brine Shrimp	Artemia franciscana				Y	View
Clam Shrimp	Eulimnadia follisimilis				Y	No Photo

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Tiger Beetle	Amblycheila cylindriformis					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela circumptica johnsoni					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela cuprascens					No Photo
Big Sand Tiger Beetle	Cicindela formosa rutilovirescens					View
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela fulgida fulgida; pseudowillistoni					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela hemorrhagica					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela hirticollis					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela hornii					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela lemniscata					No Photo
Dainty Tiger Beetle	Cicindela lepida					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela marutha					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela nigrocoerulea					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela obsoleta obsoleta; santaclarae					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela ocellata					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela punctulata					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela repanda					View
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela scutellaris scutellaris					No Photo
Western Red-bellied Tiger Beetle	Cicindela sedecimpunctata					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela sperata					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela tenuisignata					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela togata					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela tranquebarica					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Cicindela willistoni hirtifrons					No Photo
Tiger Beetle	Tetracha carolina					No Photo
Blister Beetle	Epicauta normalis					No Photo
American Bumble Bee	Bombus pensylvanicus					No Photo
Moth	Hemileuca chinatiensis					No Photo
Range Caterpillar Moth	Hemileuca oliviae					No Photo
Moth	Hemileuca slosseri					No Photo
Moth	Sphinx dollii					View

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Obscure Sphinx Moth	Erinnyis obscura					No Photo
Common Streaky Skipper	Celotes nesus					No Photo
Sleepy Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis brizo					View
Funereal Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis funeralis					View
Meridian Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis meridianus					No Photo
Rocky Mtn Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis telemachus					View
Mournful Duskywing Skipper	Erynnis tristis					No Photo
Saltbush Sootywing Skipper	Hesperopsis alpheus					No Photo
Common Sootywing Skipper	Pholisora catullus					View
Common Checkered-Skipper	Burnsius communis					View
Small Checkered Skipper	Pyrgus scriptura					View
Mountain Checkered-skipper	Pyrgus xanthus					View
Northern Cloudywing Skipper	Thorybes pylades					View
Bronze Roadside Skipper	Amblyscirtes aenus					No Photo
Dotted Roadside Skipper	Amblyscirtes eos					No Photo
Oslar's Roadside Skipper	Amblyscirtes oslari					No Photo
Simius Roadside Skipper	Notamblyscirtes simius					No Photo
Texas Roadside Skipper	Amblyscirtes texanae					No Photo
Tropical Least Skipper	Ancyloxypha arene					No Photo
Eastern Sachem	Atalopedes huron					View
Delaware Skipper	Anatrytone logan					No Photo
Python Skipper	Atrytonopsis python					No Photo
Viereck's Skipper	Atrytonopsis vierecki					No Photo
Orange Skipperling	Copaeodes aurantiaca					View
Pahaska Skipper	Hesperia pahaska					No Photo
Uncas Skipper	Hesperia uncas uncas					No Photo
Green Skipper	Hesperia viridis					View
Fiery Skipper	Hylephila phlyeus					View
Edwards' Skipperling	Copaeodes edwardsii					No Photo
Morrison's Skipper	Stinga morrisoni					No Photo
Mary's Giant-Skipper	Agathymus mariae					No Photo

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Carlsbad Agave-Borer	Agathymus neumoegeni carlsbadensis					View
Orange Giant Skipper	Agathymus neumoegeni neumoegeni					View
Orange Giant-Skipper	Agathymus neumoegeni ssp.					No Photo
Reuben's Yucca Borer Skipper	Megathymus coloradensis reubeni					No Photo
Strecker's Giant Skipper	Megathymus streckeri streckeri					View
Rhesus Skipper	Polites rhesus					View
Pipevine Swallowtail Butterfly	Battus philenor					View
Carus Skipper	Polites carus					No Photo
Black Swallowtail Butterfly	Papilio polyxenes asterius					View
Giant Swallowtail Butterfly	Papilio cresphontes					View
Two-Tailed Swallowtail Butterfly	Pterourus multicaudata					View
Cabbage White Butterfly	Pieris rapae					View
Checkered White Butterfly	Pontia protodice					View
Orange Sulphur Butterfly	Colias eurytheme					View
Western Common Sulphur Butterfly	Colias eriphyle					View
Little Yellow Butterfly	Eurema lisa					View
Mexican Yellow Butterfly	Eurema mexicanum					No Photo
Sleepy Orange Butterfly	Eurema nicippe					View
Dainty Sulphur Butterfly	Nathalis iole					View
Cloudless Sulphur Butterfly	Phoebis sennae					View
Southern Dogface Butterfly	Zerene cesonia					View
Great Purple Hairstreak Butterfly	Atlides halesus					View
Juniper Hairstreak Butterfly	Callophrys gryneus					View
Soapberry Hairstreak Butterfly	Phaeostrymon alcestis alcestis					No Photo
Sandia Hairstreak Butterfly	Callophrys mcfarlandi					View
Frank's Common Hairstreak Butterfly	Strymon melinus					View
Ceraunus Blue Butterfly	Hemiargus ceraunus					No Photo
Reakirt's Blue Butterfly	Echinargus isola					View
Marine Blue Butterfly	Leptotes marina					View
Melissa Blue Butterfly	Plebejus melissa					View

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Texas Blue Butterfly	Plebejus acmon					View
Leda Hairstreak Butterfly	Ministrymon leda					No Photo
Western Pygmy-Blue Butterfly	Brephidium exilis					View
Fatal Metalmark Butterfly	Calephelis nemesis					View
American Snout	Libytheana bachmanii					No Photo
Buckeye Butterfly	Junonia coenia					View
Dark Buckeye Butterfly	Junonia nigrosuffusa					View
Mourning Cloak Butterfly	Nymphalis antiopa					View
Question Mark Butterfly	Polygonia interrogationis					View
West Coast Lady	Vanessa annabella					View
Red Admiral Butterfly	Vanessa atalanta					View
Painted Lady Butterfly	Vanessa cardui					View
American Lady Butterfly	Vanessa virginiensis					View
Variegated Fritillary Butterfly	Euptoieta claudia					View
Definite Patch Butterfly	Chlosyne definita					No Photo
Crocale Patch Butterfly	Chlosyne lacinia					View
Phaon Crescent Butterfly	Phyciodes phaon					View
Painted Crescent Butterfly	Phyciodes picta					View
Pearl Crescent Butterfly	Phyciodes tharos					View
Graphic Crescent	Phyciodes graphica					View
Fulvia Checkerspot Butterfly	Chlosyne fulvia					View
Arizona Sister Butterfly	Adelpha eulalia					View
Amymone Butterfly	Mestra amymone					View
Tropical Leaf Wing Butterfly	Anaea aidea					No Photo
Goatweed Butterfly	Anaea andria					No Photo
Hackberry Emperor Butterfly	Asterocampa celtis antonia					View
Hackberry Butterfly	Asterocampa celtis ssp.					No Photo
Canyonland Satyr Butterfly	Cyllopsis pertepida dorothea					View
Red Satyr Butterfly	Cissia rubricata rubricata					View
Striated Queen	Danaus gilippus					View
Monarch	Danaus plexippus		P			View

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Western Gulf Fritillary	Dione incarnata					View
Texan Crescent Butterfly	Anthanassa texana					View
Weidemeyer's Admiral Butterfly	Limenitis weidemeyerii weidemeyerii					View
Great Spreadwing	Archilestes grandis					View
Plateau Spreadwing	Lestes alacer					View
Southern Spreadwing	Lestes australis					No Photo
Spotted Spreadwing	Lestes congener					View
American Rubyspot	Hetaerina americana					View
Paiute Dancer	Argia alberta					No Photo
Blue-fronted Dancer	Argia apicalis					View
Violet Dancer	Argia fumipennis					View
Lavender Dancer	Argia hinei					No Photo
Kiowa Dancer	Argia immunda					No Photo
Sooty Dancer	Argia lugens					View
Powdered Dancer	Argia moesta					View
Aztec Dancer	Argia nahuana					View
Amethyst Dancer	Argia pallens					View
Springwater Dancer	Argia plana					View
Blue-ringed Dancer	Argia sedula					View
Dusky Dancer	Argia translata					No Photo
Vivid Dancer	Argia vivida					View
Northern Bluet	Enallagma annexum					View
Double-striped Bluet	Enallagma basidens					No Photo
Boreal Bluet	Enallagma boreale					No Photo
Tule Bluet	Enallagma carunculatum					View
Familiar Bluet	Enallagma civile					View
Alkali Bluet	Enallagma clausum					No Photo
Arroyo Bluet	Enallagma praevarum					No Photo
Painted Damsel	Hesperagrion heterodoxum					View
Desert Forktail	Ischnura barberi					No Photo

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Plains Forktail	Ischnura damula					View
Mexican Forktail	Ischnura demorsa					View
Black-fronted Forktail	Ischnura denticollis					No Photo
Citrine Forktail	Ischnura hastata					No Photo
Western Forktail	Ischnura perparva					No Photo
Rambur's Forktail	Ischnura ramburii					View
Eastern Forktail	Ischnura verticalis					No Photo
Desert Firetail	Telebasis salva					View
Lance-tipped Darner	Aeshna constricta					No Photo
Common Green Darner	Anax junius					View
Giant Darner	Anax walsinghami					No Photo
Arroyo Darner	Rhionaeschna dugesi					No Photo
Blue-eyed Darner	Rhionaeschna multicolor					View
Flag-tailed Spinyleg	Dromogomphus spoliatus					No Photo
White-belted Ringtail	Erpetogomphus compositus					View
Eastern Ringtail	Erpetogomphus designatus					No Photo
Plains Clubtail	Gomphurus externus					View
Pale Snaketail	Ophiogomphus severus					View
Sulphur-tipped Clubtail	Phanogomphus militaris					No Photo
Four-striped Leaftail	Phyllogomphoides stigmatus					No Photo
Gray Sanddragon	Progomphus borealis					View
Common Sanddragon	Progomphus obscurus					No Photo
Brimstone Clubtail	Stylurus intricatus					View
Russet-tipped Clubtail	Stylurus plagiatus					No Photo
Bronzed River Cruiser	Macromia annulata					No Photo
Dot-winged Baskettail	Epithea petechialis					No Photo
Prince Baskettail	Epithea princeps					No Photo
Four-spotted Pennant	Brachymesia gravida					No Photo
Tawny Pennant	Brachymesia herbida					No Photo
Pale-faced Clubskimmer	Brechmorhoga mendax					View
Halloween Pennant	Celithemis eponina					View

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Banded Pennant	Celithemis fasciata					No Photo
Checkered Setwing	Dythemis fugax					View
Black Setwing	Dythemis nigrescens					No Photo
Swift Setwing	Dythemis velox					View
Western Pondhawk	Erythemis collocata					No Photo
Eastern Pondhawk	Erythemis simplicicollis					View
Great Pondhawk	Erythemis vesiculosa					No Photo
Plateau Dragonlet	Erythrodiplax basifusca					View
Seaside Dragonlet	Erythrodiplax berenice					View
Band-winged Dragonlet	Erythrodiplax umbrata					No Photo
Comanche Skimmer	Libellula comanche					View
Bleached Skimmer	Libellula composita					View
Neon Skimmer	Libellula croceipennis					View
Eight-spotted Skimmer	Libellula forensis					View
Widow skimmer	Libellula luctuosa					View
Twelve-spotted Skimmer	Libellula pulchella					View
Flame Skimmer	Libellula saturata					View
Marl Pennant	Macrodiplax balteata					View
Thornbush Dasher	Micrathyria hagenii					No Photo
Roseate Skimmer	Orthemis ferruginea					View
Blue Dasher	Pachydiplax longipennis					View
Red Rock Skimmer	Paltothermis lineatipes					No Photo
Wandering Glider	Pantala flavescens					View
Spot-winged Glider	Pantala hymenaea					View
Eastern Amberwing	Perithemis tenera					View
Common Whitetail	Plathemis lydia					View
Desert Whitetail	Plathemis subornata					View
Filigree Skimmer	Pseudoleon superbus					No Photo
Blue-faced Meadowhawk	Sympetrum ambiguum					No Photo
Variegated meadowhawk	Sympetrum corruptum					View
Cardinal Meadowhawk	Sympetrum illotum					No Photo

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Striped Meadowhawk	Sympetrum pallipes					View
Band-winged Meadowhawk	Sympetrum semicinctum					View
Autumn Meadowhawk	Sympetrum vicinum					View
Black Saddlebags	Tramea lacerata					View
Red Saddlebags	Tramea onusta					View
Jerusalem Cricket	Stenopelmatus mescaleroensis					No Photo
Long-horned Grasshopper	Plagiostira mescaleroensis					No Photo
Lubber Grasshopper	Brachystola magna					View
Robust Toad Hopper Grasshopper	Phrynotettix robustus					No Photo
Slender Range Grasshopper	Acantherus piperatus					No Photo
Toothpick Grasshopper	Achurum sumichrasti					No Photo
Green Fool Grasshopper	Acrolophitus hirtipes					No Photo
Point-headed Grasshopper	Acrolophitus maculipennis					No Photo
White Whiskers Grasshopper	Ageneotettix deorum					No Photo
Elliott Grasshopper	Aulocara elliotti					No Photo
White Cross Grasshopper	Aulocara femoratum					No Photo
Black Males Grasshopper	Boopedon nubilum					View
Creosotebush Grasshopper	Bootettix argentatus					No Photo
Crenulated Grasshopper	Cordillacris crenulata					No Photo
Spotted Wing Grasshopper	Cordillacris occipitalis					No Photo
Rufous Grasshopper	Heliaula rufa					No Photo
Mermiria Grasshopper	Mermiria bivittata					No Photo
Desert Toothpick Grasshopper	Paropomala pallida					No Photo
Grasshopper	Paropomala virgata					No Photo
Wyoming Toothpick Grasshopper	Paropomala wyomingensis					No Photo
Four-Spotted Grasshopper	Phlibostroma quadrimaculatum					No Photo
Brown Spotted Range Grasshopper	Psoloessa delicatula					No Photo
Grasshopper	Psoloessa texana					No Photo
Slant-Faced Grasshopper	Syrbula admirabilis					View
Slant-Faced Grasshopper	Syrbula montezuma					No Photo
Speckled Rangeland Grasshopper	Arphia conspersa					No Photo

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Red-Winged Grasshopper	Arphia pseudonietana					No Photo
Grasshopper	Conozoa texana					No Photo
Hayden's Grasshopper	Derotmema haydeni					No Photo
Carolina Grasshopper	Dissosteira carolina					No Photo
Grasshopper	Encoptolophus subgracilis					No Photo
Grasshopper	Hadrotettix magnificus					No Photo
Three-Banded Range Grasshopper	Hadrotettix trifasciatus					No Photo
Grasshopper	Hippopedon capito					No Photo
Pard Grasshopper	Metator pardalinus					No Photo
Saussure's Grasshopper	Pardalophora saussurei					No Photo
Mottled Sand Grasshopper	Spharagemon collare					No Photo
Grasshopper	Spharagemon cristatum					No Photo
Say's Grasshopper	Spharagemon equale					No Photo
Toothed Field Grasshopper	Trimerotropis agrestis					No Photo
Broad-Banded Grasshopper	Trimerotropis latifasciata					No Photo
Citrus Winged Grasshopper	Trimerotropis maritima					No Photo
Pallid-Winged Grasshopper	Trimerotropis pallidipennis					View
Barren Land Grasshopper	Trimerotropis pristrinaria					No Photo
Grasshopper	Trimerotropis salina					No Photo
Great Crested Grasshopper	Tropidolophus formosus					View
Red Shanks Grasshopper	Xanthippus corallipes					No Photo
Grasshopper	Xanthippus montanus					No Photo
Lined Bird Grasshopper	Schistocerca alutacea lineata					No Photo
Green Bird Grasshopper	Schistocerca alutacea shoshone					No Photo
Gray Bird Locust Grasshopper	Schistocerca nitens					No Photo
Thistle Grasshopper	Aeoloplides turnbulli					No Photo
Painted Grasshopper	Dactylotum bicolor					View
Grasshopper	Hesperotettix speciosus					No Photo
Green Streak Grasshopper	Hesperotettix viridis					No Photo
Narrow-Winged Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus angustipennis					No Photo

All Species Chaves

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>NMGF</u>	<u>US FWS</u>	<u>Critical Habitat</u>	<u>SGCN</u>	<u>Photo</u>
Arid Land's Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus aridis					No Photo
Arizona Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus arizonae					No Photo
Bowditch's Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus bowditchi					No Photo
Differential Grasshopper	Melanoplus differentialis					No Photo
Red-Legged Grasshopper	Melanoplus femurrubrum					No Photo
Yellow Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus flavidus					No Photo
Grasshopper	Melanoplus foedus					No Photo
Gladston's Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus gladstoni					No Photo
Glaucous-Legged Grasshopper	Melanoplus glaucipes					No Photo
Grasshopper	Melanoplus lakinus					No Photo
Regal Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus regalis					No Photo
Lesser Migratory Grasshopper	Melanoplus sanguinipes					No Photo
Thomas' Spur-Throat Grasshopper	Melanoplus thomasi					No Photo
Large-Headed Grasshopper	Phoetaliotes nebrascensis					No Photo
Aztec Range Grasshopper	Lactisa aztecus					No Photo
Platte Range Grasshopper	Mestobregna plattei					No Photo
Mayfly	Callibaetis pictus					No Photo
Mayfly	Fallceon quilleri					No Photo
Mayfly	Neochoroterpes oklahoma					No Photo
Mayfly	Tricorythodes explicatus					No Photo
Tarantula	Aphonopelma chalcodes					View
Southern House Spider	Kukulcania hibernalis					View
Spider	Neoscona crucifera					No Photo
Vinegaroon	Mastigoproctus giganteus					View
Pseudoscorpion	Parachernes nubilis					No Photo
Spider	Diguettia canities					No Photo
Noel's Amphipod	Gammarus desperatus	E	E	Y	Y	View
Sitting Bull Spring cryptic species Amphipod	Gammarus sp.				Y	No Photo

NEW MEXICO STATE ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES (19.21.2.8 NMAC)

Detailed information and images of many of these and other rare plants can be found at the New Mexico Rare Plants website (<https://nmrareplants.unm.edu/>). Also, click on botanical name in table to get detailed information for each species from New Mexico Rare Plants Website.

Botanical Name	Common Name	New Mexico Counties
<i>Agalinis calycina</i>	Leoncita false-foxglove	Chaves
<i>Aliciella formosa</i>	Aztec gilia	San Juan
<i>Allium gooddingii</i>	Goodding's onion	San Juan, McKinley, Catron, Lincoln, Santa Fe
<i>Amsonia tharpii</i>	Tharp's bluestar	Eddy
<i>Argemone pinnatisecta</i>	Sacramento prickly poppy	Otero
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i> var. <i>americanum</i>	American hart's-tongue fern	Cibola
<i>Astragalus humillimus</i>	Mancos milkvetch	San Juan
<i>Castilleja ornata</i>	Swale paintbrush	Hidalgo
<i>Castilleja tomentosa</i>	Tomentose paintbrush	Hidalgo
<i>Cirsium vinaceum</i>	Sacramento Mountains thistle	Otero
<i>Cirsium wrightii</i>	Wright's marsh thistle	Chaves, Guadalupe, Otero, Sierra, Socorro
<i>Cleome multicaulis</i> (<i>Peritoma multicaulis</i>)	slender spiderflower	Grant, Hidalgo
<i>Coryphantha robustispina</i> ssp. <i>scheeri</i>	Scheer's pincushion cactus	Chavez, Eddy
<i>Cylindropuntia viridiflora</i>	Santa Fe cholla	Santa Fe
<i>Cymopterus spellenbergii</i>	Spellenberg's springparsley	Rio Arriba, Taos
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	golden lady's slipper	San Juan, Grant, San Miguel
<i>Echinocereus fendleri</i> var. <i>kuenzleri</i>	Kuenzler's hedgehog cactus	Chavez, Eddy, Lincoln, Otero
<i>Erigeron hessii</i>	Hess' fleabane	Catron

<i>Erigeron rhizomatus</i>	Zuni fleabane	Catron, McKinley, San Juan
<i>Eriogonum gypsophilum</i>	gypsum wild buckwheat	Eddy
<i>Escobaria duncanii</i>	Duncan's pincushion cactus	Sierra
<i>Escobaria organensis</i>	Organ Mountain pincushion cactus	Doña Ana
<i>Escobaria sneedii</i> var. <i>leei</i>	Lee's pincushion cactus	Eddy
<i>Escobaria sneedii</i> var. <i>sneedii</i>	Sneed's pincushion cactus	Doña Ana
<i>Escobaria villardii</i>	Villard's pincushion cactus	Doña Ana, Otero
<i>Hedeoma todsenii</i>	Todsen's pennyroyal	Otero, Sierra
<i>Helianthus paradoxus</i>	Pecos sunflower	Cibola, Valencia, Socorro, Guadalupe, Chavez
<i>Hexalectris colemanii</i>	Coleman's coralroot	Hidalgo
<i>Hexalectris nitida</i>	shining coralroot	Eddy, Otero
<i>Hexalectris arizonica</i>	crested coralroot	Sierra, Otero, Hidalgo
<i>Ipomopsis sancti-spiritus</i>	Holy Ghost ipomopsis	San Miguel
<i>Lepidospartum burgessii</i>	gypsum scalebroom	Otero
<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	wood lily	Otero, Los Alamos, Sandoval, San Miguel, Santa Fe
<i>Linum allredii</i>	Allred's flax	Eddy
<i>Opuntia arenaria</i>	sand prickly pear	Doña Ana, Luna, Socorro
<i>Pediocactus knowltonii</i>	Knowlton's cactus	San Juan
<i>Pediomelum pentaphyllum</i>	Chihuahua scurfpea	Hidalgo
<i>Peniocereus greggii</i>	night-blooming cereus	Doña Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna
<i>Penstemon metcalfei</i>	Metcalfe's beardtongue	Sierra
<i>Polygala rimulicola</i> var. <i>mescalorum</i>	San Andres milkwort	Doña Ana

<i>Puccinellia parishii</i>	Parish's alkali grass	Catron, Cibola, Grant, Hidalgo, McKinley, Sandoval, San Juan
<i>Sclerocactus cloverae</i>	Clover's cactus	Rio Arriba, San Juan, Sandoval
<i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i>	Mesa Verde cactus	San Juan
<i>Scrophularia macrantha</i>	Mimbres figwort	Grant, Luna
<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i>	lady tresses orchid	Bernalillo, Santa Fe, Guadalupe, Rio Arriba
<i>Townsendia gypsophila</i>	gypsum Townsend's aster	Sandoval

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

The New Mexico Department of Wildlife (Department) has reviewed the provided information regarding the Chavez County Home Recovery Program. In addition to the auto-generated New Mexico Environmental Review Tool (NMERT) project report attached to this email, the Department would like to provide the following additional recommendations regarding potential impacts on wildlife and their habitats from the project:

For any demolitions that will take place, the Department recommends conducting pre-demolition surveys for any roosting bats that might be using the structure that is going to be demolished as a summer breeding site or a winter hibernation site. Demolition can often be performed in spring or fall when bats are not regularly using such structures either for breeding or hibernating.

Open trenches that may be excavated for underground water or oil and gas pipelines, powerlines, or fiber optic communication lines can unintentionally entrap and cause the unnecessary mortality of amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals, and can cause injury to large mammals. Trapped animals can die from exposure, starvation, crushing from pipelaying, entombment from trenching backfilling, drowning, and predation. This unnecessary wildlife mortality can be avoided by implementing conservation measures, including concurrent trenching, pipe-laying, and backfilling operations to minimize the amount of trench left open overnight or longer; construction escape ramps; and employing biological monitors to remove trapped animals. Periods of highest activity for amphibians and reptiles vulnerable to entrapment include summer months and wet weather, and they can be active both day and night. Small mammals subject to entrapment are active year-round and generally most active at night.

Implementing the general trenching conservation measures outlined in the Department's Trenching Project Guidelines will help minimize unnecessary mortality of wildlife. Best management practices should include, at least, the following mitigation measures.

Whenever possible, locate trenching activities within previously disturbed areas, such as existing road or pipeline rights-of-way. To the extent possible, avoid trenching in undisturbed habitat.

Trench during the cooler months (October – March).

Utilize concurrent trenching, pipe- or cable-laying, and backfilling. Keep trenching, pipe- or cable-laying, and backfilling crews as close together as possible to minimize the amount of open trench at any given time. When trenching activities are temporarily halted (e.g., overnight, weekends, holidays, weather shutdowns), protect wildlife from accessing any open trench between digging and backfilling operations by using one or more of the methods described below.

Avoid leaving trenches open overnight. When trenches cannot be backfilled immediately, escape ramps should be constructed at least every 90 meters and preferably 30 meters. Escape ramps can be constructed parallel or perpendicular to the existing trench. The escape ramp slope should be less than 45 degrees (1:1). If pipe or cable has been installed but backfilling has not occurred, escape ramps may need to be constructed on both sides of the trench, since, unless the pipe is elevated enough to allow animals to move underneath it, the pipe or cable may block access of amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals to the ramps if only constructed on one side.

Trenches that have been left open overnight should be inspected the following day by a qualified biological monitor and trapped animals removed as soon as possible, especially where state- or federally listed threatened or endangered amphibians, reptiles, or small mammals occur. Untrained personnel should not attempt to remove trapped wildlife because of the potential to injure animals and the possibility of injury from venomous snakes. Required tools for removal will include snake tongs for removing snakes and a dip net for capturing and removing amphibians and small mammals. Many animals trapped in a trench will burrow under loose soil. To the extent possible, the biological monitor should disturb loose soil in the trench to uncover and remove trapped animals. Animals should be relocated at least 50 meters away from the open trench in undisturbed habitat.

When the pipe has been laid in the trench, end caps should be placed on the open end(s) of the pipe to preclude animals from entering. Pipes staged outside the trench should be capped until placed in the trench or checked for wildlife before being placed into the trench.

Most wildlife can be protected by constructing a silt fence completely around the open trench. A silt fence should be supported from sagging by t-posts, rebar, or stakes and buried at the base to preclude animals from moving below the fence. If construction of a silt fence is a required best management practice for erosion control, then, to preclude the need for a biological monitor, escape ramps, and concurrent backfilling, the guidelines for silt fence installation and maintenance in the Trenching Project Guidelines should be followed.

If any demolitions or new construction will take place near ephemeral or perennial waterways, the Department recommends the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the project and provides the following information for the development of a SWPPP. Construction areas and other impervious surfaces can have significant impacts on surface waters by increasing the amount of sediment and other pollutants that are washed into surface waters, increasing the velocity and volume of water, and reducing infiltration into groundwater. Reducing the number of impervious surfaces and phasing construction will reduce these impacts. The Department provides the following additional recommendations to minimize or eliminate impacts to wildlife and their habitats:

Divert water around the construction site whenever possible.

Preserve natural areas within the project site. Strive to maintain the natural drainage system of the site, including natural stream channels, wetlands, and floodplains. Design, construct, and maintain the site to protect (or restore) the natural hydrology.

Following construction, disturbed areas should be re-vegetated using native species that approximate the pre-disturbance plant community composition or native plant communities appropriate for the site, including from a region that represents potential future climatic conditions at the site, whichever is more beneficial to wildlife. Short-term erosion control seed mixes are available for temporary control of surface erosion during project implementation; native mixes should be used for temporary as well as permanent erosion control. Native plants and materials should also be used for landscaping. All seed mixtures should be certified as weed-free. New Mexico grass ecotypes for commercial seeding are available through the Los Lunas Plant Materials Center and New Mexico State University. Seeding guidelines are available from the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

If erosion control blankets are used post-construction, burying the blanket edges, and using blankets without fused mesh corners (e.g., use woven mesh) can reduce the chances of unintentional wildlife entanglement. Regularly check the erosion control blankets after applying them to identify and release any wildlife that does become entangled.

Maintain a vegetated buffer zone along all watercourses, including ephemeral arroyos, sufficient to minimize erosion and sediment delivery.

Use properly engineered drainage swales and other vegetated channel systems instead of storm sewers, lined channels, curbs, and gutters. Vegetated swales should be gently sloped (4:1) so that small wildlife can maneuver through them.

Efforts should be made during construction to minimize impacts on vegetative communities. Existing roads and rights-of-way should be used for all transportation. Off-road driving should be avoided. Staging areas should be located in previously disturbed sites, where possible, and kept as small as possible.

If tree/vegetation removal is necessary, please note that all migratory birds are protected against direct take under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sections 703-712). Hawks, falcons, vultures, owls, songbirds, and other insect-eating birds are protected under New Mexico State Statutes (17-2-13 and 17-2-14 NMSA) unless permitted by the applicable regulatory agency. To minimize the likelihood of adverse impacts to migratory birds, nests, eggs, or nestlings, the Department recommends that ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities be conducted outside of the primary migratory bird breeding season of April 15-September 1. Breeding season may begin earlier for raptors or when working in low-elevation habitats such as deserts. If ground disturbing and clearing activities must be conducted during the breeding season, then the area should be surveyed for active nest sites (with birds or eggs present in the nesting territory) and avoid disturbing active nests until young have fledged. For active nests, establish adequate buffer zones to minimize disturbance to nesting birds. Buffer distances should be at least 100 feet from songbird and raven nests; 0.25 miles from most raptor nests; and 0.5 miles for ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), and prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) nests. Active nest sites in trees or shrubs that must be removed should be mitigated by qualified biologists or wildlife rehabilitators. Department biologists are available to consult on nest site mitigation and can facilitate contact with qualified personnel.

The list of New Mexico SGCN (see link, page 18, table 5) and the federal list of Birds of Conservation Concern should be reviewed to fully evaluate the potential effects on migratory birds from your proposed project. Federal agencies are also required under Executive Order 13186 to implement standards and practices that lessen the amount of unintentional take attributable to agency actions. These conservation measures are strongly recommended to ensure the persistence of migratory bird species whose populations are small and/or declining within New Mexico.

Portions of the project area appear to be within Crucial Habitat as identified in the Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool (CHAT) layers provided in the NMERT. This indicates that a diversity of species of conservation concern and sensitive or important habitats for wildlife are likely to be found in the project area. The Department recommends the completion of a thorough environmental assessment prior to, and exercising care during, the implementation of project activities to avoid adverse impacts on sensitive wildlife and habitats.

Additionally, the Department would like to note that the following state-endangered plants, Tharp's blue star (*Amsonia tharpii*), Wright's marsh thistle (*Cirsium wrightii*), puzzle sunflower (*Helianthus paradoxus*), Scheer's pincushion cactus (*Coryphantha robustispina* ssp. *scheeri*), Kuenzler's cactus (*Echinocereus fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*), and Leoncita false foxglove (*Agalinis calycina*), have been documented near and potentially within the project area. Project proponents may need to consider mitigating this project's impact on these species while designing and implementing project activities. The Department recommends that the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security & Emergency Management contact Erika Rowe, (Erika.Rowe@emnrd.nm.gov) at the New Mexico Endangered Plant Program of the Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department, regarding potential presence of, and conservation needs for, state-listed plants.

Thank you for collaborating with the Department to protect the state's wildlife. Please reach out with any questions or comments.

Best,
Meredith



PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Chavez County NM Home Recovery Program
Project Type: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, BUILDINGS
Latitude/Longitude (DMS): 33.363207 / -104.467027
County(s): CHAVES; DE BACA; EDDY; LEA; LINCOLN; OTERO; ROOSEVELT
Project Description: The New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) received funding under the Community Development Block Grant for Disaster Recovery (CDBGDR) in areas impacted by two federally declared disasters: DR-4795 (South Fork Fire, Salt Fire, and Flooding) and DR-4843 (New Mexico Severe Storm and Flooding). These disasters significantly compromised the structural integrity of homes, creating an urgent need for comprehensive rehabilitation and reconstruction. HUD designated two counties as "most impacted and distressed," which are Lincoln County for DR-4795 and Chaves County for DR-4843. The proposed Program in Chaves County will help disaster-impacted residents return home to safe, resilient, and sustainable living conditions, with mitigation strategies integrated to reduce future disaster risks. In Chaves County, preliminary damage assessments from the DR-4843 event identified 146 homes completely destroyed; 528 homes with major damage; 247 homes with minor damage; and 148 homes affected in other ways (see the CDBG-DR Action Plan, Section 2.2.1).

REQUESTOR INFORMATION

Project Organization:
Contact Name: Meredith Dalton
Email Address: meredith.dalton@dgf.nm.gov
Organization: New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
Address: 1 Wildlife Way, Santa Fe NM 87507
Phone: (505) 709-0671

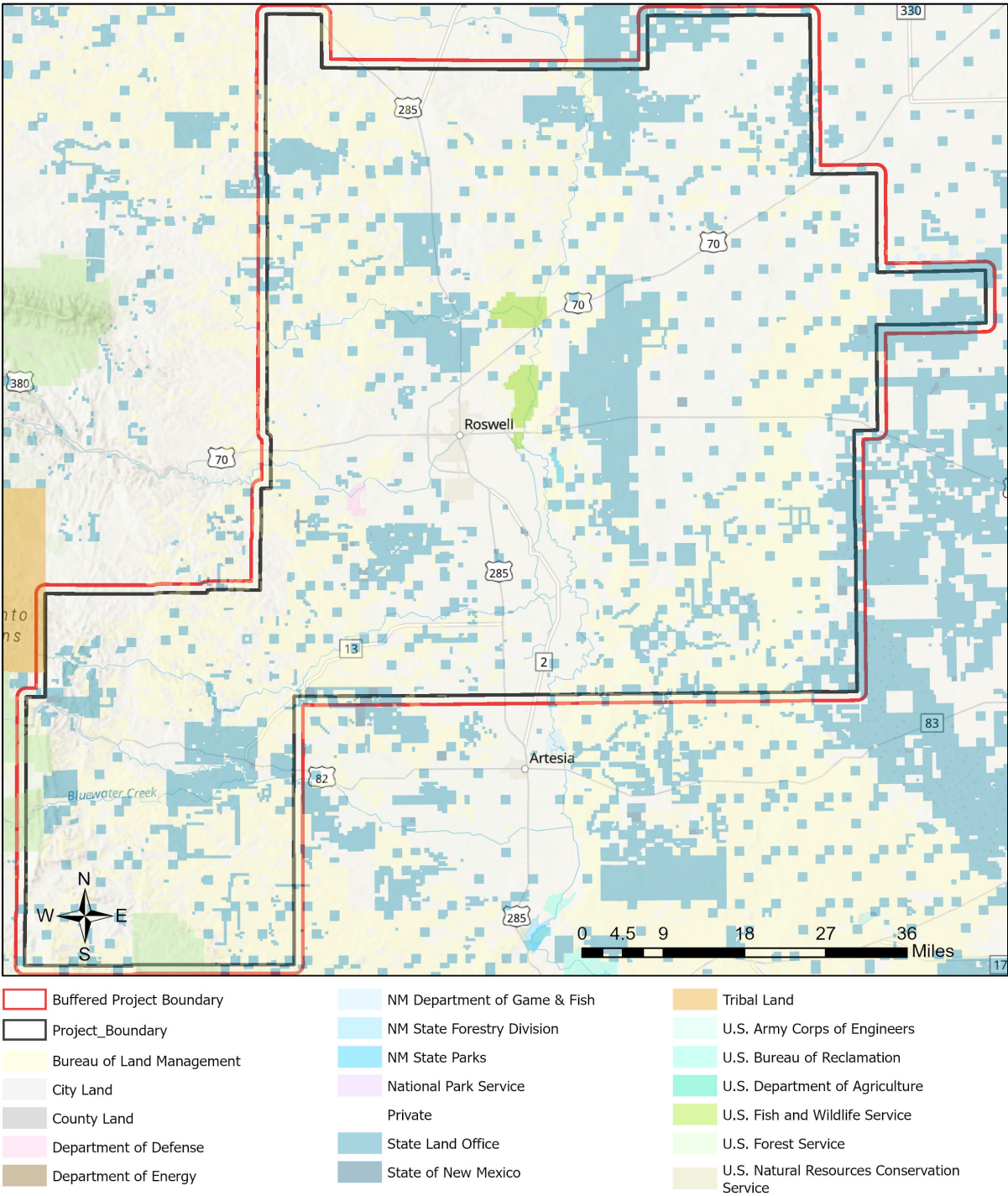
OVERALL STATUS

This report contains an initial list of recommendations regarding potential impacts to wildlife or wildlife habitats from the proposed project; see the Project Recommendations section below for further details. Your project proposal is being forwarded to a New Mexico Department of Wildlife (Department) biologist for review to determine whether there are any additional recommendations regarding the proposed actions. A Department biologist will be in touch within 30 days if there are further recommendations regarding this project proposal.

About this report:

- This environmental review is based on the project description and location that was entered. The report must be updated if the project type, area, or operational components are modified.
- This is a preliminary environmental screening assessment and report. It is not a substitute for the potential wildlife knowledge gained by having a biologist conduct a field survey of the project area. Federal status and plant data are provided as a courtesy to users. The review is also not intended to replace consultation required under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), including impact analyses for federal resources from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) using their [Information for Planning and Consultation tool](#).
- This report contains information on wildlife species protected under the ESA and the [Wildlife Conservation Act \(WCA\)](#), [Species of Greatest Conservation Need \(SGCN\)](#) (page 18, table 5), and Species of Economic and Recreational Importance (SERI). Species listed under the ESA are protected from take at the federal level and under the WCA are protected from take at the state level. SGCN are identified in the [State Wildlife Action Plan \(SWAP\) for New Mexico](#); all of these species are considered to be of conservation concern but not all of them are protected from take at the state or federal level. The harvest of all SERI is regulated at the state level. The Department has no authority to designate critical habitat for species listed under the WCA; only the USFWS can designate critical habitat for species listed under the ESA.
- The New Mexico Environmental Review Tool (ERT) utilizes species observation locations and species habitat suitability models, both of which are subject to ongoing change and refinement. Inclusion or omission of a species within a report cannot guarantee species presence or absence within your project area. To determine occurrence of any species listed in this report, or other wildlife that may be present within your project area, onsite surveys conducted by a qualified biologist during appropriate, species-specific survey timelines may be necessary.
- The Department encourages use of the ERT to modify proposed projects for avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of wildlife impacts. However, the ERT is not intended to be used in a repeatedly iterative fashion to adjust project attributes until a previously determined recommendation is generated. The ERT serves to assess impacts once project details are developed. The [New Mexico Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool](#), the data layers from which are included in the ERT, is the appropriate system for advising early-stage project planning and design to avoid areas of anticipated wildlife concerns and associated regulatory requirements.

Chavez County NM Home Recovery Program



NHNM, USGS, USFS, US Census Bureau, NMDGF
Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS
Esri, USGS

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDGF (WCA)	NMDGF SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Boreal Chorus Frog	Pseudacris maculata			SGCN			
Barking Frog	Craugastor augusti			SGCN			
Plains Leopard Frog	Lithobates blairi			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Northern Leopard Frog	Lithobates pipiens			SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Clark's Grebe	Aechmophorus clarkii			SGCN			
Brown Pelican	Pelecanus occidentalis		E	SGCN			
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Golden Eagle	Aquila chrysaetos			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Aplomado Falcon	Falco femoralis		E	SGCN			
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus		T	SGCN			BLM WATCH
Lesser Prairie-Chicken	Tympnanuchus pallidicinctus	LE		SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Snowy Plover	Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus			SGCN			
Snowy Plover	Charadrius nivosus nivosus			SGCN			
Piping Plover	Charadrius melodus	LT	T	SGCN			
Mountain Plover	Charadrius montanus			SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM WATCH
Long-Billed Curlew	Numenius americanus			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Least Tern	Sternula antillarum	LE	E	SGCN			
Interior Least Tern	Sternula antillarum athalassos	LE	E	SGCN			
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus	LT		SGCN			
Flammulated Owl	Psiloscops flammeolus			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Elf Owl	Micrathene whitneyi			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Western Burrowing Owl	Athene cunicularia hypugaea			SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Mexican Spotted Owl	Strix occidentalis lucida	LT		SGCN			
Common Nighthawk	Chordeiles minor			SGCN			

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDGF (WCA)	NMDGF SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Lewis's Woodpecker	Melanerpes lewis			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Red-Headed Woodpecker	Melanerpes erythrocephalus			SGCN			
Williamson's Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus thyroideus			SGCN			
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia			SGCN			
Pinyon Jay	Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Clark's Nutcracker	Nucifraga columbiana			SGCN			
Juniper Titmouse	Baeolophus ridgwayi			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Pygmy Nuthatch	Sitta pygmaea			SGCN			
Western Bluebird	Sialia mexicana			SGCN			
Mountain Bluebird	Sialia currucoides			SGCN			
Sprague's Pipit	Anthus spragueii			SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Loggerhead Shrike	Lanius ludovicianus			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Bell's Vireo	Vireo bellii		T	SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Gray Vireo	Vireo vicinior		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Virginia's Warbler	Leiothlypis virginiae			SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Black-Throated Gray Warbler	Setophaga nigrescens			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Grace's Warbler	Setophaga graciae			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Varied Bunting	Passerina versicolor		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		
Black-Chinned Sparrow	Spizella atrogularis			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Vesper Sparrow	Poocetes gramineus			SGCN			
Thick-billed Longspur	Rhynchophanes mccownii			SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDGF (WCA)	NMDGF SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Chestnut-Collared Longspur	Calcarius ornatus			SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Cassin's Finch	Haemorhous cassinii			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Evening Grosbeak	Coccothraustes vespertinus			SGCN			
Mexican Tetra	Astyanax mexicanus		T	SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Longnose Gar	Lepisosteus osseus			SGCN			
Cutthroat Trout	Oncorhynchus clarkii			SERI			
Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout	Oncorhynchus clarkii virginalis			SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	
Rainbow Trout	Oncorhynchus mykiss			SERI			
Brown Trout	Salmo trutta			SERI			
Brook Trout	Salvelinus fontinalis			SERI			
Roundnose Minnow	Dionda episcopa			SGCN			
Rio Grande Chub	Gila pandora			SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Arkansas River Shiner	Notropis girardi	LT	E	SGCN			
Rio Grande Shiner	Notropis jemezianus			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Pecos Bluntnose Shiner	Notropis simus pecosensis	LT	E	SGCN			
Suckermouth Minnow	Phenacobius mirabilis		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Speckled Chub	Macrhybopsis aestivalis			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Gray Redhorse	Moxostoma congestum		E	SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Channel Catfish	Ictalurus punctatus			SERI			
Flathead Catfish	Pylodictis olivaris			SERI			
Pecos Pupfish	Cyprinodon pecosensis		T	SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Pecos Gambusia	Gambusia nobilis	LE	E	SGCN			
Greenthroat Darter	Etheostoma lepidum		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDGF (WCA)	NMDGF SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Bigscale Logperch	Percina macrolepida		T	SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Least Shrew	Cryptotis parva		T	SGCN			BLM WATCH
Cave Myotis	Myotis velifer			SGCN			
Tri-Colored Bat	Perimyotis subflavus	PE		SGCN			
Spotted Bat	Euderma maculatum		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Black-Tailed Prairie Dog	Cynomys ludovicianus			SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
New Mexican Meadow Jumping Mouse	Zapus hudsonius luteus	LE	E	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Black Bear	Ursus americanus			SERI			
Mountain Lion	Puma concolor			SERI			
Elk	Cervus canadensis			SERI			
Mule Deer	Odocoileus hemionus			SERI			
Pronghorn	Antilocapra americana			SERI			
Western River Cooter	Pseudemys gorzugi		T	SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Dunes Sagebrush Lizard	Sceloporus arenicolus	LE	E	SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Gray-Banded Kingsnake	Lampropeltis alterna		E	SGCN			BLM WATCH
Plainbelly Water Snake	Nerodia erythrogaster		E	SGCN			
Western Ribbon Snake	Thamnophis proximus		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		
Rock Rattlesnake	Crotalus lepidus			SGCN			
Desert Massasauga	Sistrurus catenatus edwardsii			SGCN			
Noel's Amphipod	Gammarus desperatus	LE	E	SGCN			
Southern Plains Bumble Bee	Bombus fraterus			SGCN			
Roswell Springsnail	Pyrgulopsis roswellensis	LE	E	SGCN			
Koster's Springsnail	Juturnia kosteri	LE	E	SGCN			
Wrinkled Marshsnail	Stagnicola caperata		E	SGCN			

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDGF (WCA)	NMDGF SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
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Pecos Assiminea Snail	Assiminea pecos	LE	E	SGCN			
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Common Name hyperlink takes you to species account in bison-m.org; Scientific Name hyperlink takes you to information in [NatureServe Explorer](#); ESA = Endangered Species Act, C = Candidate, LE = Listed Endangered, LT = Listed Threatened, XN = Non-essential Experimental Population, for other ESA codes see this [website](#); WCA = Wildlife Conservation Act, E = Endangered, T = Threatened; SERI = Species of Economic and Recreational Importance; SGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need; USFS = U.S. Forest Service, Sensitive Species = A species likely to occur on USFS lands that is of concern for a potential reduction in population viability; SCC = Species of Conservation Concern; BLM = Bureau of Land Management, BLM SENSITIVE = A species that occurs on BLM lands and whose viability is at risk, BLM WATCH = Species that may be added to the sensitive species list in future pending new information regarding species status.

Special Status Plant Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMAC	NMRPCS	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
A Lichen	Acarospora clauzadeana			SS			BLM SENSITIVE
Tharp's Blue Star	Amsonia tharpii		E	SS			BLM SENSITIVE
Wright's Marsh Thistle	Cirsium wrightii	LT	E	SS	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Puzzle Sunflower	Helianthus paradoxus	LT	E	SS			
Five-Flower Rockdaisy	Laphamia quinqueflora			SS			BLM WATCH
Guadalupe Mountains Goldenrod	Solidago correllii			SS	Sensitive Species		
Crow Flats Fanmustard	Nerisyrenia hypercorax			SS		USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Scheer's Pincushion Cactus	Coryphantha robustispina ssp. scheeri		E	SS			BLM SENSITIVE
Kuenzler's Cactus	Echinocereus fendleri var. kuenzleri	LE	E	SS			
Guadalupe Pincushion Cactus	Escobaria guadalupensis			SS			BLM WATCH
Supreme Sage	Salvia summa			SS			
Guadalupe Stickleaf	Mentzelia humilis var. guadalupensis			SS		USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Leoncita False Foxglove	Agalinis calycina		E	SS			BLM WATCH

NMAC = New Mexico Administrative Code, E = Endangered; NMRPCS = [New Mexico Rare Plant Conservation Strategy](#), SS = NM Rare Plant Conservation Strategy Species; USFS = U.S. Forest Service, Sensitive Species = A species likely to occur on USFS lands that is of concern for a potential

reduction in population viability; SCC = Species of Conservation Concern; BLM = Bureau of Land Management, BLM SENSITIVE = A species that occurs on BLM lands and whose viability is at risk, BLM WATCH = Species that may be added to the sensitive species list in future pending new information regarding species status.

Project Recommendations

With implementation of the applicable mitigation or avoidance measures included in the project description, and incorporation of the guidance listed below, the Department does not anticipate significant impacts to wildlife or sensitive wildlife habitats from the proposed project activities. See the "OVERALL STATUS" section above to determine the likelihood that your project will be reviewed further based on its location. If a Department biologist determines that additional conservation measures are needed, then you should expect to receive notification and/or any additional project recommendations within 30 days of your project submission.

Our preliminary assessment indicates your project occurs in Lesser Prairie-chicken Crucial Habitat Category 1 (Focal Area).

The Lesser Prairie-chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*) (LPC) was designated as a SGCN in New Mexico and previously the southern Distinct Population Segment, including populations in New Mexico and Texas, was federally listed as Endangered. The LPC Interstate Working Group has developed the Southern Great Plains Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool ([SGP-CHAT](#)) to designate and prioritize areas for LPC conservation activities and development. Our preliminary assessment indicates your project occurs in LPC habitat. For more information on the SGP-CHAT, contact Chanda Pettie, Industry LPC Program Contact with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, at (719) 207-5053 or chanda.pettie@wafwa.org.

If your project has potential to lead to take (including harassment, harm, pursuit, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, collecting, or attempting to engage in these activities) of a LPC and you entered into the Candidate Conservation Agreement (CCA) or CCA with Assurances (CCAA) for the LPC with [CEHMM](#), the Department recommends you contact CEHMM (575-885-3700). If your project may lead to take of a LPC and you did not enter the CCA/A with CEHMM, the Department recommends a qualified, permitted biologist conduct surveys for the LPC according to these [Lesser Prairie-chicken Survey Protocols](#) and mitigating the effects of project activities by buffering (>1.25 miles of known leks) and avoiding construction or off-road activities during the breeding season (March 1-July 15).

The highly invasive, noxious weed African rue (*Peganum harmala*) has been documented near the proposed project area. African rue thrives on disturbed sites and along road sides. It is extremely drought-tolerant and will undergo rapid vegetative growth when soil moisture is available. African rue is extremely toxic to horses, sheep, cattle, and humans, containing at least four types of poisonous alkaloids. In addition, most parts of the plant contain allelopathic chemicals that will reduce the growth of surrounding native plants. To help control this species' spread, the Department recommends that any vehicles and equipment arriving on the project site be thoroughly cleaned of all visible dirt and mud to help contain and control the potential spread of weed seeds. The operator should also initiate a weed management program that includes a commitment to aggressive control of any African rue on the project site. For more information on potential control of African rue, see this [field guide](#).

Your project could affect important components of habitat for large mammals, including important and sensitive seasonal areas, stopover sites, or movement corridors for elk (*Cervus canadensis*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), or pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana americana*). Mitigation measures should be implemented as appropriate in these high use sites and movement areas that were identified based on data gathered and analyzed by the New Mexico Department of Wildlife (Department) and partners. Management recommendations within these areas may include the following (as relevant to the proposed project).

- Restrictions on noise-generating activities during wintering and calving/fawning seasons. These seasons are November 15-April 30 for wintering and May 15-June 30 for calving fawning in northern New Mexico; specific timing differs for southern New Mexico. These activities include oil and gas well pad development and operations that expose wildlife to loud noises from drilling, compressors, and pumping stations within 400 feet of the source.
- Avoid new fence construction where possible and modify unavoidable fences along high use areas to make them wildlife friendly and facilitate large animal movement. Where possible, divide larger fenced sites into smaller fenced areas with movement corridors in between.
- Avoid siting facilities within important habitats such as critical seasonal ranges or parturition sites.
- To minimize surface disturbance, implement directional drilling and co-locate drill holes on a single pad in the least suitable areas for wildlife.
- Avoid construction or development activities during important times, like parturition (May 15 – June 30 in northern New Mexico).
- Where feasible, coordinate with the Department on collection of pre- and post-construction observational or GPS collar data to quantify responses of big game herds to project implementation.

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) may occur within your project area. Burrowing owls are protected from take by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and under New Mexico state statute. Before any ground disturbing activities occur, the Department recommends that a preliminary burrowing owl survey be conducted by a qualified biologist using the Department's [Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol](#). Should burrowing owls be documented in the project area, please contact the Department or USFWS for further recommendations regarding relocation or avoidance of impacts.

Your project area intersects a Conservation Opportunity Area (COA) as identified in the [SWAP](#) for New Mexico. These areas contain high numbers of SGCN as identified in the SWAP and therefore represent areas where implementing conservation actions, including restoration projects intended to benefit wildlife, has higher potential to benefit a diversity of species. Within COAs, the Department encourages project proponents to consider (during project planning and design) and mitigate (during project implementation) potential adverse effects to non-federally listed SGCN and their habitats. State-listed and federally-listed species are protected from take by the New Mexico WCA and ESA, respectively, and migratory birds are protected from take by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Your project area intersects designated critical habitat for one or more species that are listed under the federal ESA. The Department recommends that you confirm this using the USFWS's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) system (<https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/>) and then reach out to the appropriate species lead(s) with the [New Mexico Ecological Services Office of USFWS](#). The USFWS has authority to designate critical habitat for species listed under the ESA. The Department has no authority to designate critical habitat for species listed under the WCA or ESA. If there are any federally-listed plants within your project area and your project has a federal nexus, you may find these recommendations from the USFWS useful: [Recommendations for Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultations Involving Plants in New Mexico](#); [Standards for Conducting and Reporting Consultation Surveys for Federally-Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants in New Mexico](#).

Your proposed project intersects dunes sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus arenicolus*) (DSL) habitat. The DSL is listed as Endangered under the ESA by the USFWS and as Endangered by the State of New Mexico under the New Mexico WCA. The Center of Excellence for Hazardous Materials Management ([CEHMM](#)) entered into an agreement with USFWS to work in cooperation with private landowners and industry to support conservation for the DSL while continuing to work on the land. If your project has potential to lead to take (including harassment, harm, pursuit, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, collecting, or attempting to engage in these activities) of a DSL and you entered into the Candidate Conservation Agreement (CCA) or CCA with Assurances (CCAA) for the DSL with CEHMM, the Department recommends you contact CEHMM (575-885-3700). If your project may lead to take of a DSL and you did not enter the CCA/A with CEHMM, the Department recommends you contact Marilyn Wright, at 505-761-4715 or marilyn_wright@fws.gov, who is the species lead for the DSL in the Ecological Services Office with USFWS. The Department recommends a qualified, permitted biologist conduct surveys for the DSL according to any survey protocol recommended by, and following any training required by, USFWS.

The proposed project occurs near an important bat area. This area may contain important bat roosting resources, such as caves or mines, that potentially could be affected by certain project activities. Follow the guidelines below to minimize disturbance to roosting bats.

- Avoid use of pesticides, firearms, open-flame torches, or heavy smoke-producing equipment, especially from April through September.
- If artificial lighting is needed, use only light sources powered by batteries, or cyalume glow/light sticks. Keep the site clean by picking up refuse or materials from project lighting or operations whenever they are shut down.
- If the use of permanent outdoor lights cannot be avoided, design all outdoor lighting in accordance with the New Mexico Night Sky Protection Act, which requires that outdoor lighting be fitted with shielding that directs light downward, rather than upward or laterally, to prevent sky glow and associated impacts to bats.
- For any surface disturbing activities, the project footprint (including a 350 foot buffer) should avoid potential roost sites such as caves or mines, especially from April through July. Tree clearing activities and prescribed burns should include a minimum 0.5 miles buffer from any such features.
- If caves, mines, bridges, or other man-made structure suitable as potential bat roosts are encountered within the project area, they should not be entered during any time of year, and no roosting or hibernating bats should be contacted or disturbed. Report any dead or injured bats to the Department, which can facilitate contacts with other appropriate personnel.

Your project area intersects an Important Plant Area (IPA) that contains one or more species of plants listed as threatened or endangered by the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) under New Mexico Statutes Annotated (NMSA) 75-6-1 or by the USFWS under the federal ESA. Although IPAs have no legal designation, they have been identified as areas that support either a high diversity of sensitive plant species or contain the last remaining locations of New Mexico's most endangered plants. The Department recommends that you consult with EMNRD's [Endangered Plant Program Coordinator](#) regarding any state-listed plants and the USFWS's [Information for Planning and Consultation \(IPAC\)](#) system for any federally-listed plants and reaching out to the appropriate federal species lead(s) with the [New Mexico Ecological Services Office of USFWS](#). The Department does not have any authority to designate or advise on state- or federally-listed plants.

It appears that your buffered project footprint intersects one or more properties owned by the State Wildlife Commission and managed by the New Mexico Department of Wildlife (Department). You can use the NM Ownership (2021) layer in the ERT's Create Project/Map tab to determine whether your project footprint directly intersects any Department-managed properties. To better coordinate any access or other administrative requirements and address any concerns from our Department lands program, please contact Donald Auer at donalddp.auer@dof.nm.gov.

The proposed project occurs near a playa. Playas are shallow, ephemeral wetlands that fill in response to precipitation. Some playas remain wet for just a few weeks or months, while others remain wet for years. Playas are often highly productive habitats that attract abundant wildlife and are vital to continentally important populations of waterfowl, shorebirds, waterbirds, and many other migratory and resident birds.

- To ensure continued function of these important wildlife habitats, the project footprint should completely avoid the playa feature during both wet *and* dry periods. Some playas may remain dry for multiple years. Construction techniques should not disturb the natural playa soils or hydrology, such as by farming, trenching, pitting, or draining.
- Projects occurring in upland areas near a playa should maintain a minimum 40-meter wide buffer around the entire playa. A buffer of 40 meters protects the playa from excess sedimentation, which is a major source of playa degradation. The buffer should consist of native grass species, preferably native shortgrass prairie species such as buffalo grass (*Bouteloua dactyloides*) or blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*).
- Because playas are bird concentration areas, tall structures should be located as far away from the playa as possible to prevent avian collisions. If location near a playa is deemed necessary, the Department requests the opportunity for additional consultation.
- Design considerations should also include clustering project activity and development within the project footprint wherever possible and avoiding disturbances that lead to increases in noise, lighting, perturbed soil and non-native vegetation, or other activity.

Prairie dog colonies may occur within the vicinity of your project area. Both black-tailed prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) and Gunnison's prairie dogs (*Cynomys gunnisoni*) are designated as New Mexico SGCN, and their colonies provide important habitat for other grassland wildlife. Wherever possible, occupied prairie dog colonies should be left undisturbed, and all project activities should be directed off the colony. Any burrows that are located on the project site should be surveyed by a qualified biologist to determine whether burrows are active or inactive and whether burrowing owls may be utilizing the site. Colonies within the range of the black-tailed prairie dog can be surveyed by a qualified biologist diurnally, year-round using binoculars. Colonies within the range of the Gunnison's prairie dog can be surveyed by a qualified biologist diurnally, using binoculars during the warmer months from April through October and by searching for fairly fresh scat and lack of cobwebs or debris at the mouths of burrows during the cold months (November through March). If ground-disturbing activities cannot be relocated off the prairie dog colony, or if project activities involve control of prairie dogs, the Department recommends live-trapping and relocation of prairie dogs. The Department can provide recommendations regarding suitability of potential translocation areas and procedures.

The proposed project occurs within or near a riparian area. Because riparian areas are important wildlife habitats, the project footprint should avoid removing any riparian vegetation or creating ground disturbance either directly within or affecting the riparian area, unless the project is intended to restore riparian habitat through non-native plant removal and replanting with native species. If your project involves removal of non-native riparian trees or planting of native riparian vegetation, please refer to the Department's habitat handbook guideline for [Restoration and Management of Native and Non-native Trees in Southwestern Riparian Ecosystems](#). The [New Mexico Riparian Habitat Map \(NMRipMap\)](#) may also provide useful information on local riparian habitat composition and structure.

Your proposed project occurs within an area where springs or other important natural water features occur. This may result in the presence of a high use area for wildlife relative to the surrounding landscape. To ensure continued function of these important wildlife habitats, your project should consider measures to avoid the following.

- Altering surface or groundwater flow or hydrology,
- Disturbance to soil that modifies geomorphic properties or facilitates invasion of non-native vegetation.
- Affecting local surface or groundwater quality.
- Creating disturbance to wildlife utilizing these water features. Disturbance to wildlife can be reduced through practices including clustering infrastructure and activity wherever possible, avoiding large visual obstructions around water features, and limiting nighttime project operations or activities.

Department biologists are available for site-specific consultation regarding measures to assist with management and conservation of these habitat resources.

Your project is on or near a section of road that has experienced comparatively high incidence of wildlife-vehicle collisions. Coordinate with the New Mexico Department of Transportation to consider implementing mitigation actions that are appropriate to your project area and planned action to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions. These may include but are not limited to: installation of wildlife-proof fencing; installation of wildlife passages such as arch culverts or overpasses; and installation of animal detection systems.

The current project area appears to contain one or more wetland types as classified by the New Mexico Environment Department's [Wetland Map](#). Information on wetlands in your project area can also be viewed on the ERT's [Create Project/Map](#) page. This [key](#) can assist in interpreting Landscape Position, landform, water flow path, and waterbody type (LLWW) codes in the ERT's wetland data. Wetlands provide important habitat for numerous species of wildlife and pollinators and provide ecosystem services, such as water filtration and storage, to downstream users. The Department recommends avoiding disturbance of wetlands whenever possible, avoiding actions or infrastructure installment that may disrupt natural wetland hydrological processes, and reseeding or replanting areas where disturbance cannot be avoided with native wetland plant species appropriate to the local wetland type. For a list of native seed providers, please see the Department's habitat handbook guideline for [Restoration and Management of Native and Non-native Trees in Southwestern Riparian Ecosystems](#). For projects involving filling wetlands under federal jurisdiction, please contact the [Army Corps of Engineers](#) for more information on permits required under the Clean Water Act.

Disclaimers regarding recommendations:

- The Department provides technical guidance to support the persistence of all protected species of native fish and wildlife, including game and nongame wildlife species. Species listed within this report include those that have been documented to occur within the project area, and others that may not have been documented but are projected to occur within the project vicinity.
- Recommendations are provided by the Department under the authority of § 17-1-5.1 New Mexico Statutes Annotated 1978, to provide "communication and consultation with federal and other state agencies, local governments and communities, private organizations and affected interests responsible for habitat, wilderness, recreation, water quality and environmental protection to ensure comprehensive conservation services for hunters, anglers and nonconsumptive wildlife users".
- The Department has no authority for management of plants or Important Plant Areas. The [New Mexico Endangered Plant Program](#), under the Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department's Forestry Division, identifies and develops conservation measures necessary to ensure the survival of plant species within New Mexico. Plant status information is provided within this report as a courtesy to users. Recommendations provided within the ERT may not be sufficient to preclude impacts to rare or sensitive plants, unless conservation measures are identified in coordination with the Endangered Plant Program.
- Additional coordination and/or consultation may also be necessary under the federal ESA or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Further site-specific mitigation recommendations may be proposed during ESA consultation and/or NEPA analyses or through coordination with affected federal agencies.

ATTACHMENT C-5. EXPLOSIVE AND FLAMMABLE HAZARDS

Siting of HUD-Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Operations Handling Conventional Fuels or Chemicals of an Explosive or Flammable Nature; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C

Figures

None.

Tables

None.

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

None.

References

None.

ATTACHMENT C-6. FARMLANDS PROTECTION

Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections 1504(b) & 1541; 7 CFR Part 658

Figures

See attached figure:

- Figure C-4. NRCS Farmland and Census Urban Areas – Chaves County

Tables

Table C-1. Farmland of Statewide Importance in Chaves County

Soil Resource Report	Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in Area of Interest
Chaves County, New Mexico, Northern Part	AaA	Alama silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1,966.5
	AaB	Alama silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	1,245.6
	GbA	Glendale silt loam	3,616.8
	HaA	Harkey very fine sandy loam	624.8
	MaA	Milner loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	195.0
	PeA	Pecos silty clay loam	335.9
	ReA	Reakor silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1,904.0
	REB	Reakor silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	22,175.9
	RgB	Reakor variant loam	358.2
	RmA	Reeves loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	317.1
	RmB	Reeves loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	254.0
Chaves County, New Mexico, Southern Part	AtA	Atoka loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1,657.7
	AtB	Atoka loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	1,599.7
	Ba	Balmorhea loam	2,435.2
	Bd	Balmorhea loam, drained	4,317.9
	BgA	Bigetty loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	10,855.1
	BgB	Bigetty loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	1,754.1
	Bh	Bigetty loam, moderately saline	1,105.4
	GD	Gabaldon-Dev association	6,531.8
	Ge	Glendale fine sandy loam	7,312.2
	Gf	Glendale loam	5,369.2
	Ho	Holloman loam, thick solum	3,827.5
	Pe	Pecos silty clay loam	10,495.7
	PfA	Pecos silty clay loam, nonsaline, 0 to 1 percent slopes	10,482.4

Soil Resource Report	Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in Area of Interest
	PGB	Pecos silty clay loam, nonsaline, 0 to 3 percent slopes	7,323.5
	Ra	Reakor sandy loam	3,106.6
	ReB	Reakor loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	19,296.3
	Rg	Reakor loam, gravelly subsoil variant	1,697.7
	RkA	Reeves loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	7,932.4
	RkB	Reeves loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	2,791.1
	Sh	Shanta silt loam	1,730.4
	So	Sotim fine sandy loam	40,307.9
Otero Area, New Mexico, Parts of Otero, Eddy and Chaves Counties	N/A	N/A	0.0
Total acreage			184,923.6
Acreage of Chaves County			3,882,995.2
Farmland of State Importance - % of Chaves County			4.8%

Table C-2. Prime Farmland if Irrigated in Chaves County

Soil Resource Report	Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in Area of Interest
Chaves County, New Mexico, Northern Part	ReB	Reakor silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	1,773.2
Chaves County, New Mexico, Southern Part	N/A	N/A	0.0
Otero Area, New Mexico, Parts of Otero, Eddy and Chaves Counties	N/A	N/A	0.0
Total acreage			1,773.2
Acreage of Chaves County			3,882,995.2
Prime Farmland if Irrigated - % of Chaves County			0.05%

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

None.

References

Earth Data Analysis Center, University of New Mexico. (2019, April 18). New Mexico Urban Areas and Clusters (2000 Census Data) [Shapefile]. *New Mexico Resource Geographic Information System (RGIS) Program and Clearinghouse*. Retrieved March 2, 2026.

<https://rgis.unm.edu/rgis6/>.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2025). QuickFacts Chaves County, New Mexico. *United States Census Bureau*. Retrieved February 19, 2026.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/chavescountynewmexico/PST045224>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2026). Northern Chaves Area Soil Report. *Web Soil Survey*. Retrieved February 3, 2026.

<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/app/>.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2026). Northern Chaves County [Shapefile]. *Soil Survey Geographic Database*. Retrieved February 3, 2026. <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2026). Otero Area, New Mexico: Parts of Otero, Eddy, and Chaves Counties Custom Soil Report. *Web Soil Survey*. Retrieved February 3, 2026. <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (2026). Otero Area, New Mexico: Parts of Otero, Eddy, and Chaves Counties [Shapefile]. *Web Soil Survey*. Retrieved February 3, 2026. <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2026). Southern Chaves Area Soil Report. *Web Soil Survey*. Retrieved February 3, 2026. <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/app/>.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. (2026). Southern Chaves County [Shapefile]. *Soil Survey Geographic Database*. Retrieved February 3, 2026. <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

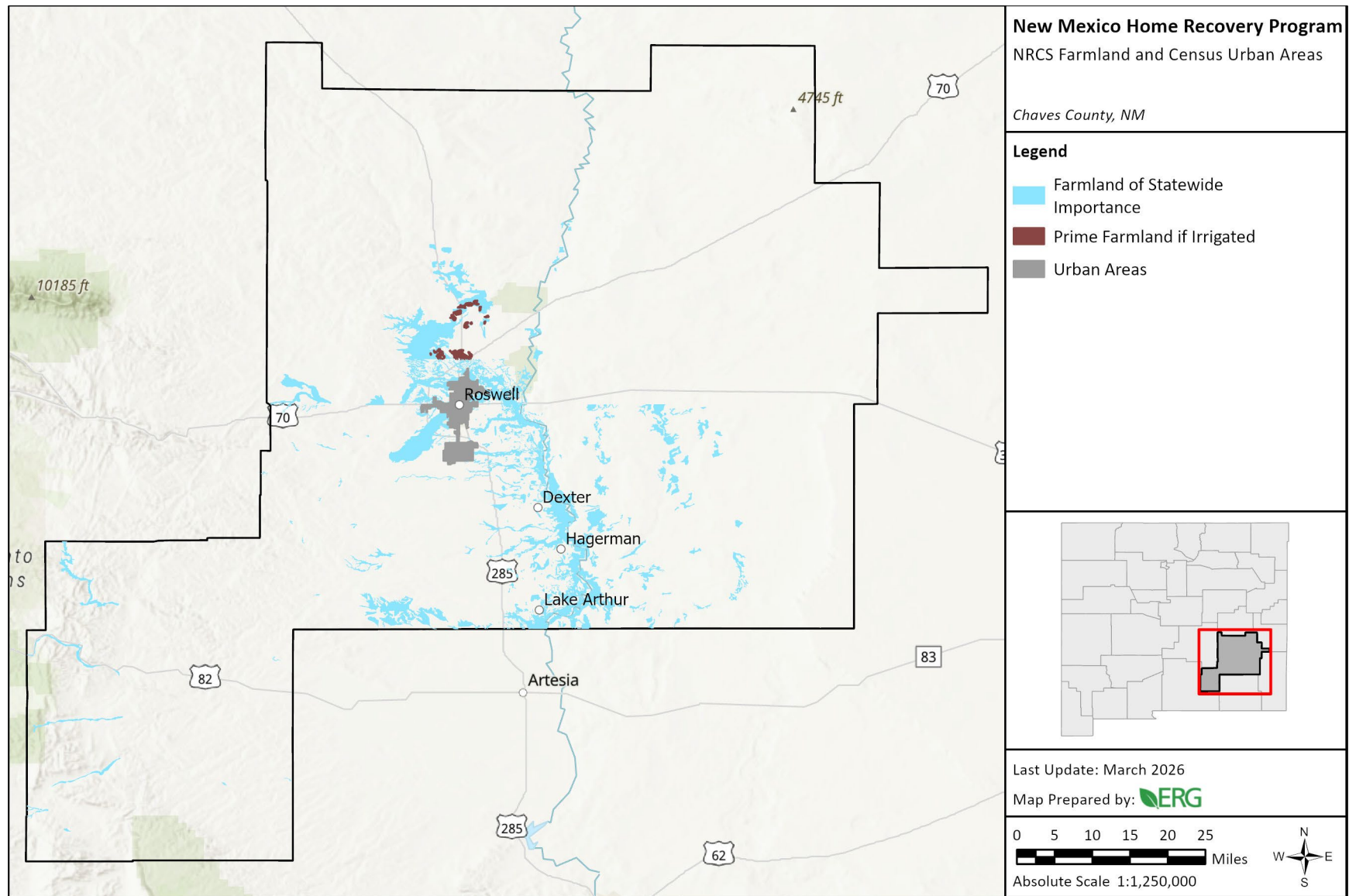


Figure C-4. NRCS Farmland and Census Urban Areas – Chaves County

ATTACHMENT C-7. FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55

Figures

See attached figure:

- Figure C-5. FEMA Floodplains – Chaves County

Tables

Table C-3. Floodplain Statistics for Chaves County, NM

Flood Hazard Zones and Type	Acres
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard (Zone A)	171,133.90
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard (Zone AE)	5,511.38
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard (Zone AH)	922.92
1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard (Zone AO)	538.37
Regulatory Floodway (Zone AE)	3,145.77
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard (Zone X)	2,689.59

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

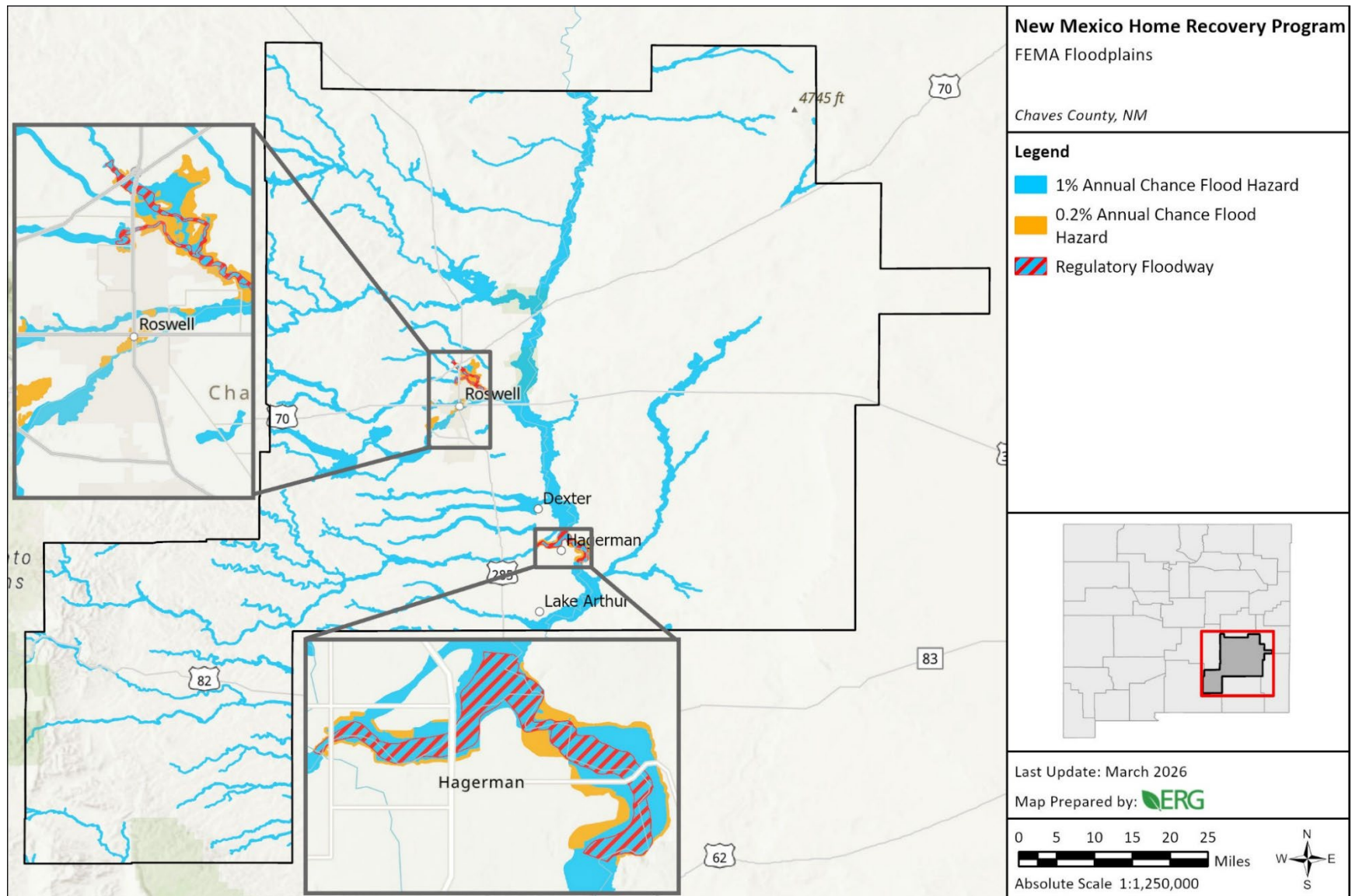
As part of the 8-Step process, DHSEM published an early public notice for floodplains and wetlands on February 27, 2026. See Appendix D (Floodplain Notice and Public Comments). DHSEM did not receive any substantive comments in response to the early public notice.

Other

None.

References

Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2026). Chaves County [Shapefile]. *Flood Hazard and Risk Data Viewer*. Retrieved January 28, 2026. <https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd>.



ATTACHMENT C-8. HISTORIC PRESERVATION

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, including sections 106 & 110; 36 CFR Part 800

Figures

See attached figure:

- Figure C-6. NM Cultural Resources Information System Historic Properties – Chaves County

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

None.

References

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. (2025). Program Comment for Certain Housing, Building, and Transportation Undertakings. *Digital Library*.
<https://www.achp.gov/digital-library-section-106-landing/program-comment-certain-housing-building-and-transportation>.

National Park Service. (2025, August 5). National Register Database and Research. *National Register of Historic Places*. Retrieved February 3, 2026.
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/database-research.htm>.

New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs (2026). Chaves County Historic Properties [Shapefile]. *New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System*. Retrieved February 11, 2026.
<https://nmcris.nmhistoricpreservation.org/GIS>.

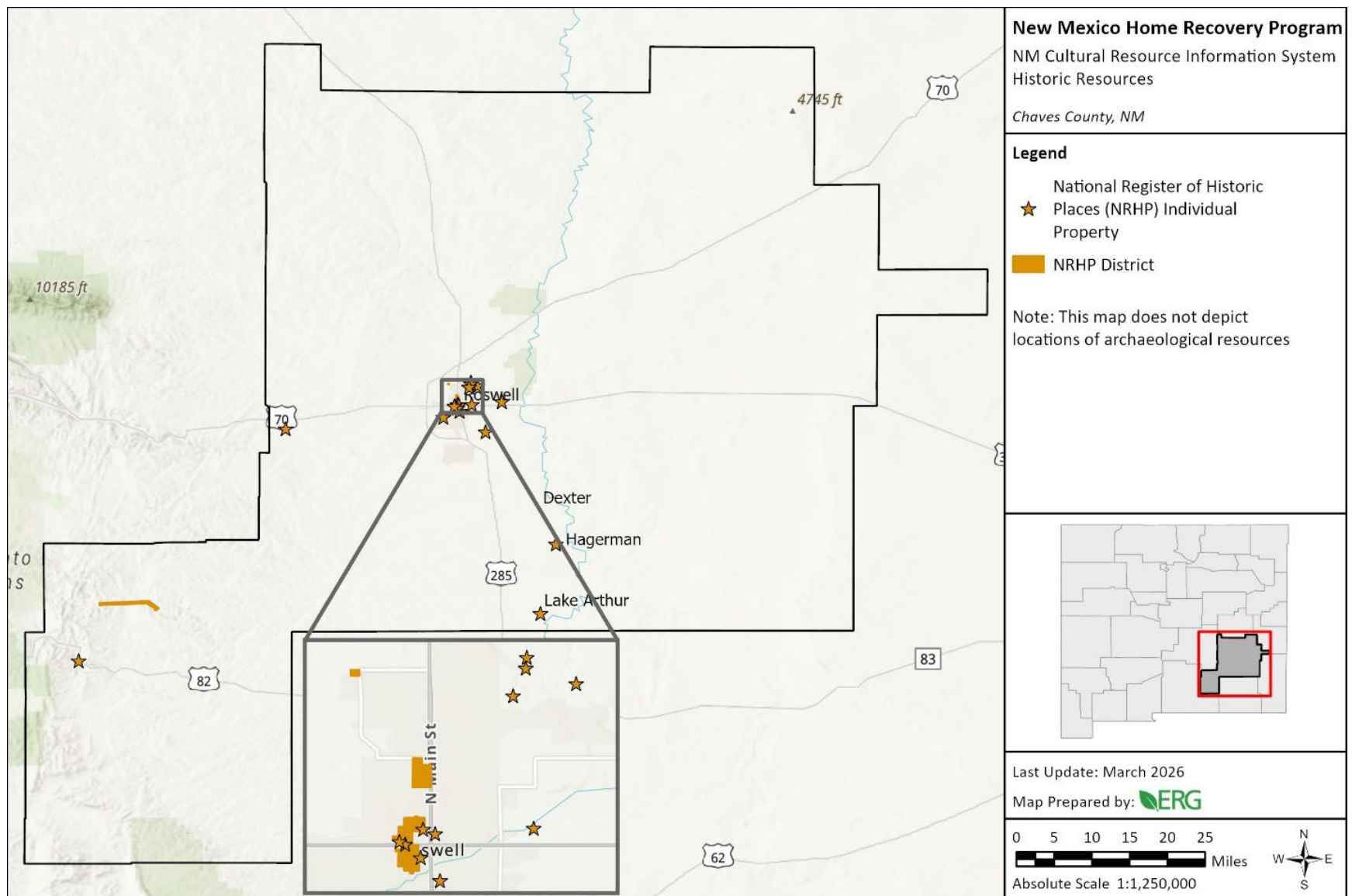


Figure C-6. NM Cultural Resources Information System Historic Properties – Chaves County

ATTACHMENT C-9. NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL

Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B

Figures

None.

Tables

None.

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

None.

References

None.

ATTACHMENT C-10. SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS

Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149

Figures

None.

Tables

None.

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

See attached screen captures indicating that Chaves County is located more than 100 miles from the closest sole source aquifer.

References

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2026, February 25). Sole Source Aquifers. *NEPAassist*. Retrieved February 20, 2026. <https://nepassisttool.epa.gov/nepassist/nepamap.aspx>

+

−

100 km

60 mi

Sole Source Aquifers

SSA_ID: SSA78

SSA_NAME: Espanola Basin Aquifer System

SSA

FR_ID: 73 FR 3723 (2008)

Coordinato: Omar

Phone: 214-665-8485

Email: martinez.omar@epa.gov

SSA_Coordi:Martinez

Generate Report

(The area exceeds the size or is too complex for reporting.)

Select Map Contents

+

EPA Facilities

+

Water Monitoring Stations

+

Boundaries

+

Non-attainment Areas

−

Water

+

Impaired Water Points

+

Impaired Streams

+

Impaired Waterbodies

+

Catchments (ATTAINS)

+

Streams

+

Water Bodies

+

Sole Source Aquifers

+

Watersheds (HUC12)

+

Watersheds (HUC8)

+

Wild and Scenic Rivers

+

Transportation

+

Places

+

Critical Habitat

+

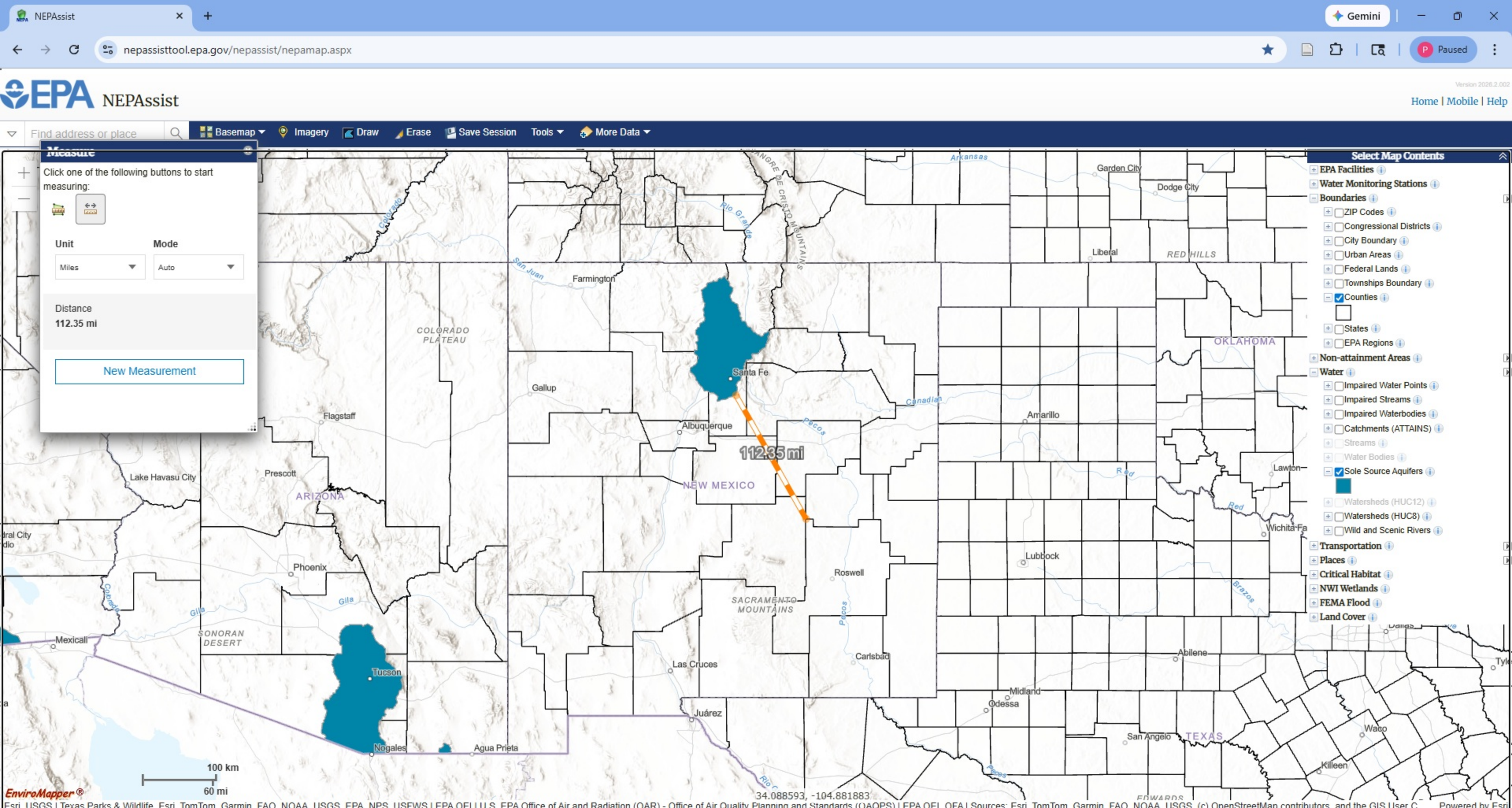
NWI Wetlands

+

FEMA Flood

+

Land Cover



ATTACHMENT C-11. WETLANDS PROTECTION

Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 & 5

Figures

See attached figure:

- Figure C-7. USFWS National Wetlands Inventory – Chaves County

Tables

Table C-4. National Wetlands Inventory – Chaves County

National Wetlands Inventory Feature	Acres
Freshwater Emergent Wetlands	19,448.25
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	1,637.45
Freshwater Pond	3,259.24
Lake	4,297.03
Riverine	24,093.06
Other	4.32

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

As part of the 8-Step process, DHSEM published an early public notice for floodplains and wetlands on February 27, 2026. See Appendix D (Floodplain Notice and Public Comments). DHSEM did not receive any substantive comments in response to the early public notice.

Other

None.

References

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2025, November 24). Chaves County Data [Shapefile]. *National Wetlands Inventory Mapper*. Retrieved January 28, 2026.
<https://www.fws.gov/program/national-wetlands-inventory/download-state-wetlands-data>.

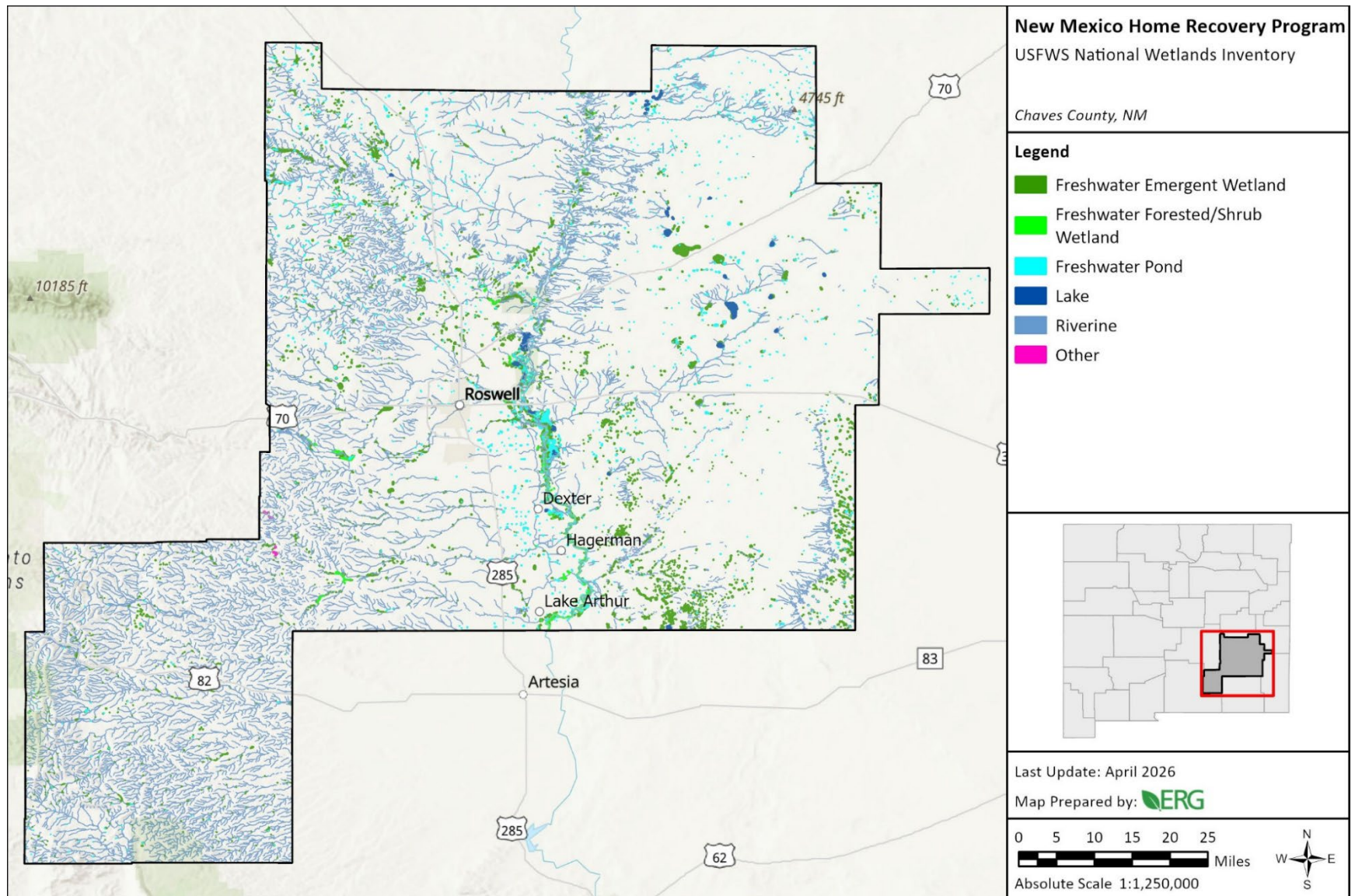


Figure C-7. USFWS National Wetlands Inventory – Chaves County

ATTACHMENT C-12. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)

Figures

None.

Tables

None.

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

See attached webpage screenshots identifying Wild and Scenic Rivers in New Mexico and Nationwide Rivers Inventory segments relative to Chaves County. None of these segments are located within or downstream of Chaves County.

References

National Park Service. (2024, November 15). Nationwide Rivers Inventory. *Rivers*. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/rivers/nationwide-rivers-inventory.htm>.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. (n.d.). New Mexico. *The Rivers*. Retrieved February 26, 2026. <https://rivers.gov/new-mexico>.

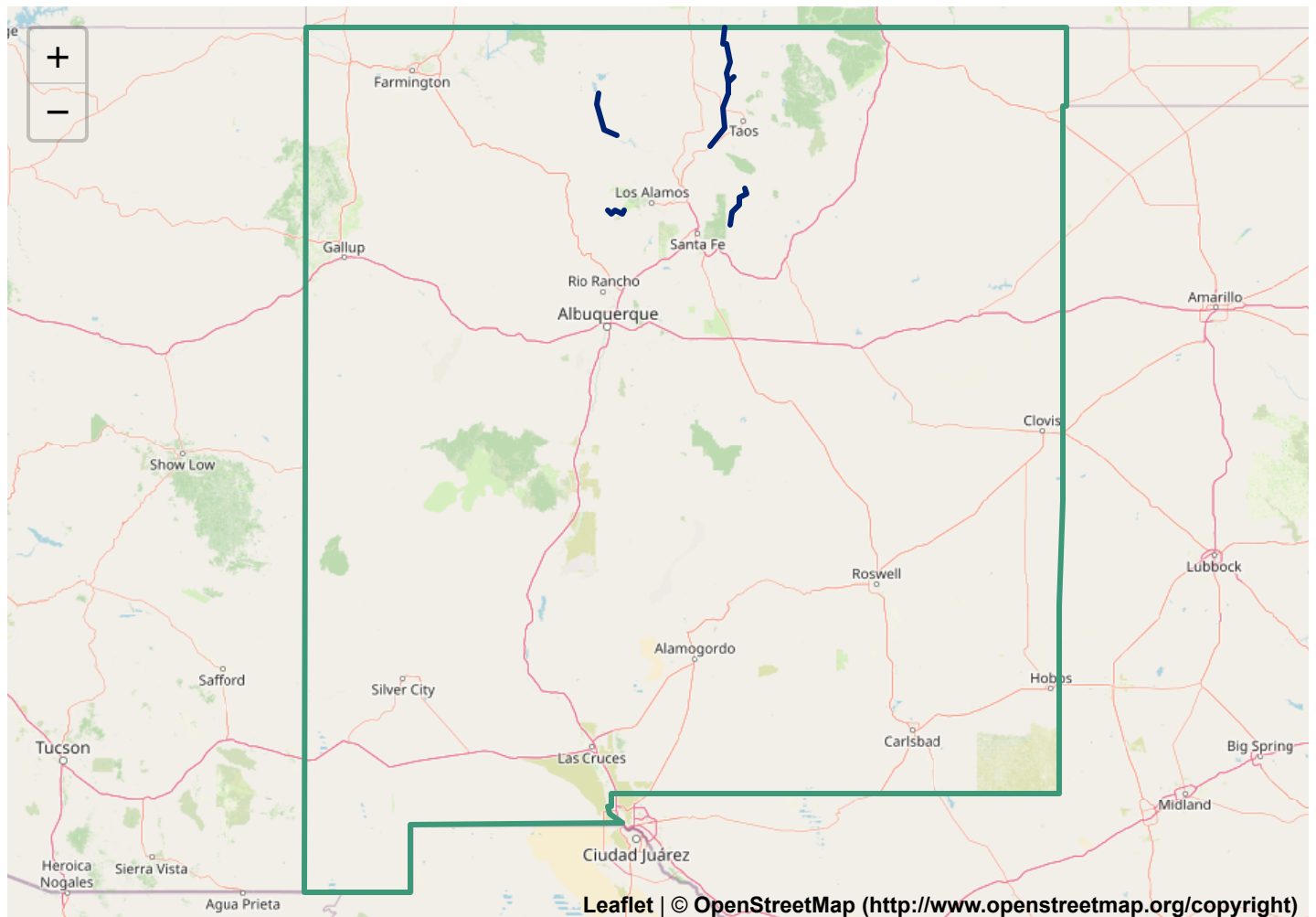
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. (n.d.). Study Rivers. *The Rivers*. Retrieved March 7, 2026. <https://rivers.gov/study-rivers>.



You probably wouldn't think of heading to the high desert expecting to find beautiful, naturally occurring rivers, but you should. While New Mexico might be perceived as dry, it offers amazing opportunities for those looking to have some fun in the sun and water. In fact, these rivers may be the state's best-kept secret! From pristine high-mountain streams to lazy meandering rivers, New Mexico's waters provide some of the best fishing, boating, and other recreational activities in the Southwest.

New Mexico has approximately 108,014 miles of river, of which 124.3 miles of four rivers are designated as wild and scenic—approximately 1/10th of 1% of the state's river miles.

Borrowed, in part, from newmexico.gov



Rivers In New Mexico



(/river/jemez-east-fork)

East Fork Jemez River

(/river/jemez-east-fork)

New Mexico (/river/jemez-east-fork)



(/river/pecos)

Pecos River (/river/pecos)

New Mexico (/river/pecos)



(/river/rio-chama)

Rio Chama (/river/rio-chama)

New Mexico (/river/rio-chama)



(/apps/river/rio-grande-new-mexico)

Rio Grande (/apps/river/rio-grande-new-mexico)

New Mexico (/apps/river/rio-grande-new-mexico)

[Contact Us \(/contact\)](/contact) | [National Awards \(/national-awards\)](/national-awards) |
[The Numbers \(/river-stats\)](/river-stats) | [Nationwide Rivers Inventory \(/nri\)](/nri) |
[Documents \(/documents\)](/documents) | [Accessibility \(/accessibility\)](/accessibility)

PARTNERS

Bureau of Land Management (<https://blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands/wild-and-scenic-rivers>)

National Park Service (<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1912/index.htm>)

NPS Partnership Rivers (<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1912/partnership-wild-and-scenic-rivers.htm>)

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (<https://www.fws.gov/story/wild-and-scenic-rivers>)

U.S. Forest Service (<https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/wild-scenic-rivers>)

River Management Society (<http://river-management.org/>)

REFERENCES

[Bibliography \(/carp/bibliography\)](/carp/bibliography)

[Interagency Council \(/carp/council\)](/carp/council)

[Stewardship \(/carp/stewardship\)](/carp/stewardship)

[News \(/carp/news\)](/carp/news)

[Videos \(/carp/video\)](/carp/video)

[Vulnerability Disclosure Policy \(/carp/vulnerability-disclosure-policy\)](/carp/vulnerability-disclosure-policy)





Nationwide Rivers Inventory

A listing of free-flowing river segments in the U.S. believed to possess one or more "outstandingly remarkable" values

Search by River Name, Federal Management Entities, Management Area, or State

Legend

> Chaves County, NM

Chaves County, NM.kml

Chaves County, NM.kml

Polygon

falseColor2

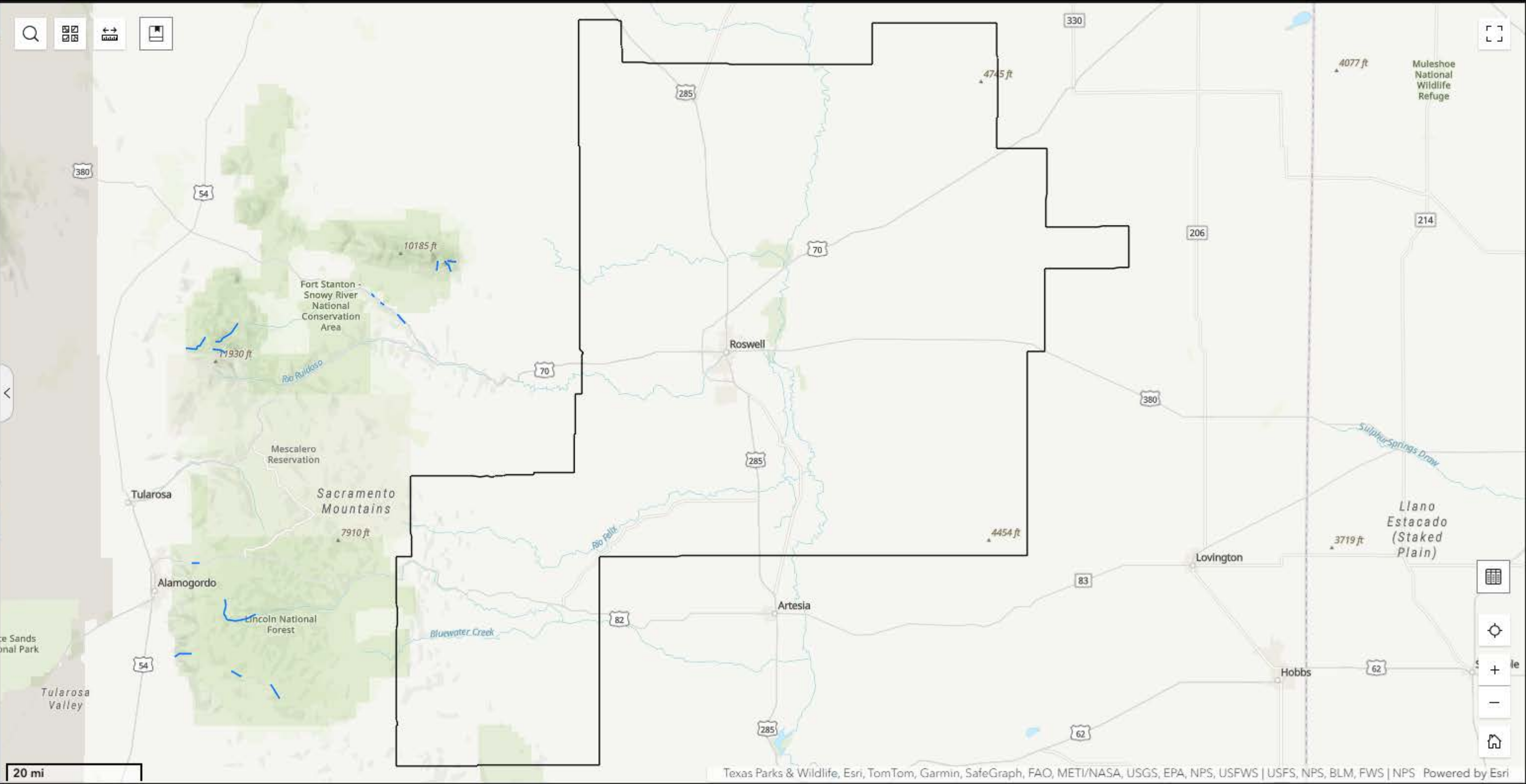
Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NPS)

National Wild and Scenic River System (USDA Forest Service)

Add Data to Map

Chaves County, NM

Download NRI Data



ATTACHMENT C-13. AIRPORT HAZARDS

24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D

Figures

See attached figure:

- Figure C-8. Airport Hazards – Chaves County

Tables

None.

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

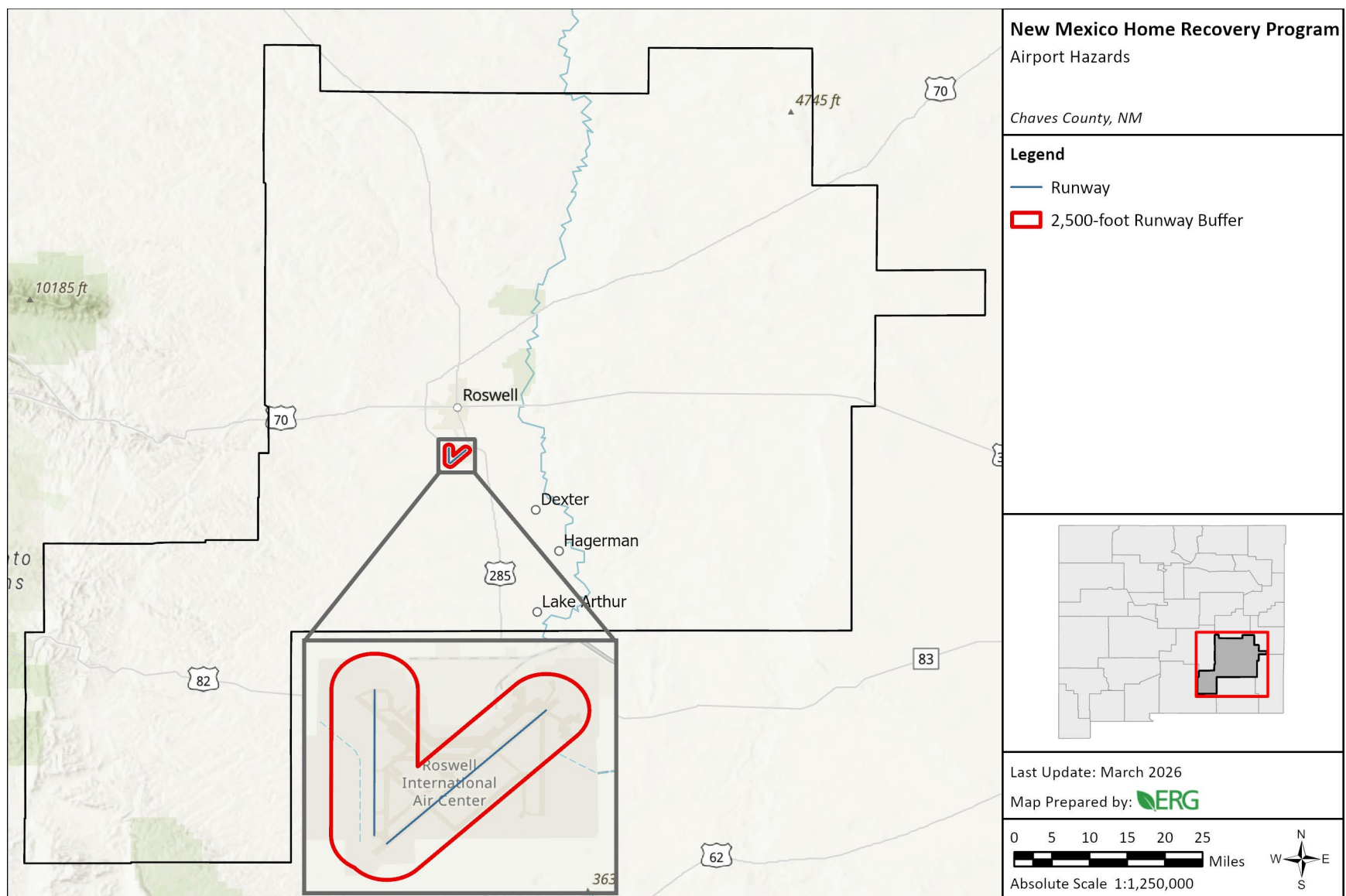
Other

None.

References

Earth Data Analysis Center, University of New Mexico. (2019, April 16). New Mexico Airport Runways [Shapefile]. *New Mexico Resource Geographic Information System Program and Clearinghouse*. Retrieved February 2, 2026. <https://rgis.unm.edu/rgis6/>.

Federal Aviation Administration. (2024, September 30). 2025-2029 National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. *National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems - Current*. Retrieved February 20, 2026. https://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/npis/current.



ATTACHMENT C-14. COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES

Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 U.S.C. § 3501]

Figures

None.

Tables

None.

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

See attached webpage identifying Coastal Barrier Resources System units nationwide. No units are located in New Mexico.

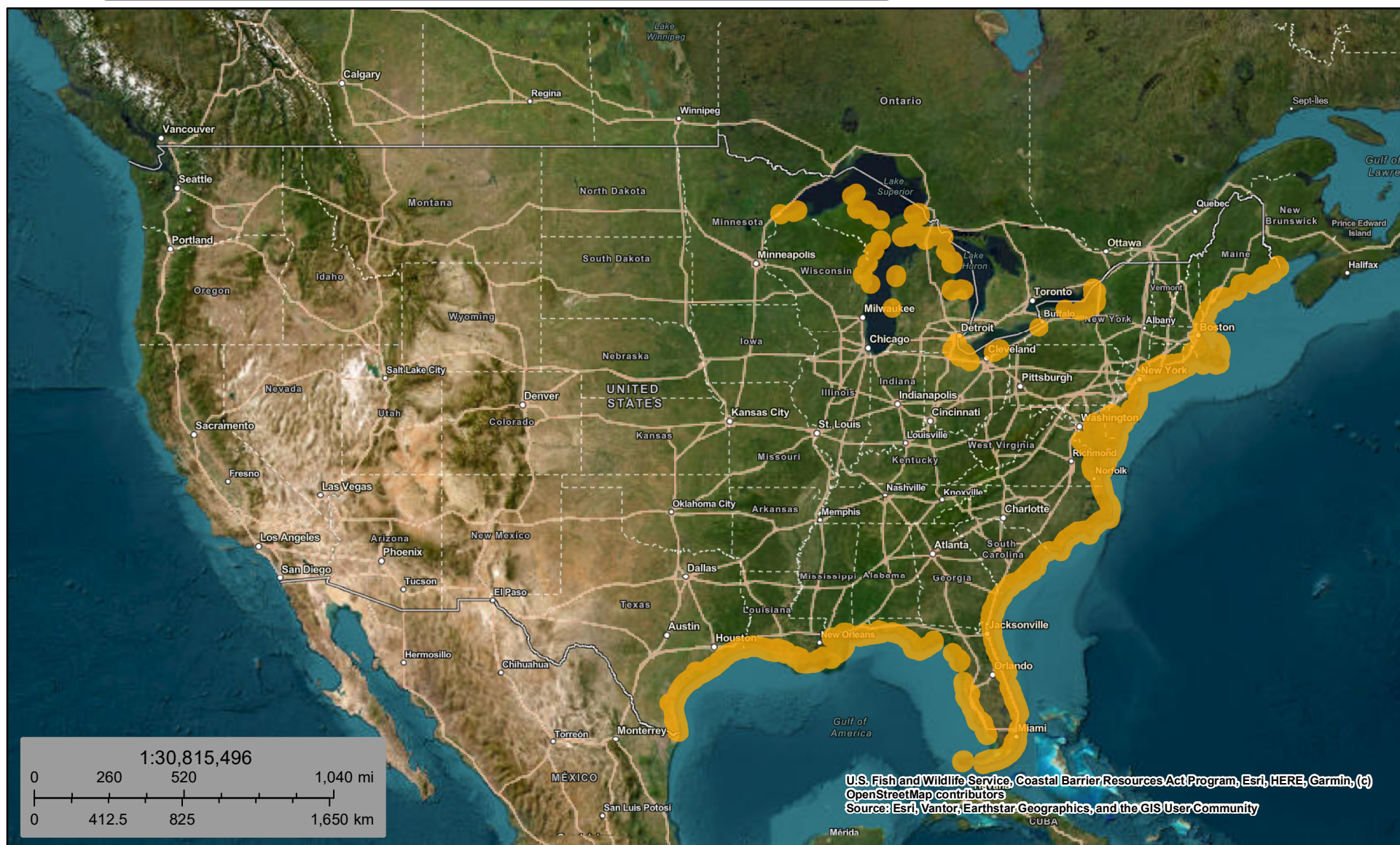
References

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2026). New Mexico. *Coastal Barrier Resources System Units Mapper*. Retrieved February 11, 2026. <https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/CBRSMapper-v2/>.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Barrier Resources System

CBRS_Units



March 31, 2026



Generalized Units

This map is for general reference only. The Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) boundaries depicted on this map are representations of the controlling CBRS boundaries, which are shown on the official maps, accessible at <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/official-coastal-barrier-resources-system-maps>. All CBRS related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the CBRS Mapper website.

The CBRS Buffer Zone represents the area immediately adjacent to the CBRS boundary where users are advised to contact the Service for an official determination (<https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation>) as to whether the property or project site is located "in" or "out" of the CBRS.

CBRS Units normally extend seaward out to the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward

This page was produced by the CBRS Mapper

ATTACHMENT C-15. FLOOD INSURANCE

Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 U.S.C. §§ 4001-4128; 42 U.S.C. § 5154a]

Figures

See Figure C-5. FEMA Floodplains – Chaves County in Attachment C-7.

Tables

See Table C-3. Floodplain Statistics for Chaves County, NM in Attachment C-7.

Agency Correspondence

See Appendix B for DHSEM outreach to stakeholder agencies.

No other correspondence pertaining to this compliance factor was transmitted or received during the Tier 1 review.

Other

None.

References

None.

Appendix D. Floodplain Notice and Public Comments

ATTACHMENT D-1. PROGRAMMATIC COMPLIANCE PROCESS (8 – STEP PROCESS)

8-STEP DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

New Mexico Home Recovery Program (HRP)

The most critical priority of the HRP is to serve disaster-impacted families by providing much-needed assistance to complete the necessary home rehabilitation, reconstruction, or new construction, so that impacted families can return to their place of residence in their community. The HRP excludes ineligible uses like luxury development, assistance for second homes, improvements to unattached accessory structures, or routine maintenance.

The HRP will provide direct rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction services for disaster-impacted single-family homes (i.e., 1 to 4 units) affected by DR-4843 in Chaves County. Eligible activities that may be funded under the HRP are identified in the following three categories:

- **Housing Rehabilitation.** Essential repairs to restore disaster-damaged homes to safe, livable conditions, including structural, plumbing, electrical, roofing, and interior work. To receive housing rehabilitation, the estimated total damage to the home must be less than 60% of the pre-disaster fair market value of the home.
- **Housing Reconstruction.** Full rebuilding of homes that are not suitable for rehabilitation (e.g., damage exceeds 60% of the pre-disaster fair market value of the home), compliant with modern building codes and incorporation of resilience measures. Reconstructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.
- **New Housing Construction.** Construction of new homes may be provided for disaster-impacted households on properties they already own, provided the site is located outside of the floodplain. While undamaged property owned by the household may be used for new unit placement, the acquisition of new property is not eligible for funding under the HRP. Newly constructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.

Decision-Making Process for E.O. 11988/13690 and E.O. 11990 as Provided by 24 CFR § 55.20

Step 1 [24 CFR § 55.20(a)]

Using the processes described in §§ 55.7 and 55.9, determine whether the proposed action is located in the FFRMS floodplain or results in new construction that directly impacts an onsite wetland. If the action does not occur in the FFRMS floodplain or include new construction directly impacting an onsite wetland, then no further compliance with this section is required. Where the proposed action would be located in the FFRMS floodplain and includes new construction directly impacting an onsite wetland, these impacts should be evaluated together in a single 8-step decision-making process. In such a case, the wetland will be

considered among the primary natural and beneficial functions and values of the floodplain. For purposes of this section, an “action” includes areas required for ingress and egress, even if they are not within the site boundary, and other integral components of the proposed action, even if they are not within the site boundary.

Specific locations of HRP activities within Chaves County are not yet known. However, floodplains, including Special Flood Hazard Areas, and wetlands are present in Chaves County.

Based on review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Hazard Data, approximately 178,107 acres of the 100-year floodplain (i.e., Zones A, AE, AH, or AO); approximately 3,146 acres of regulatory floodway (Zone AE); and approximately 2,690 acres of the 500-year floodplain (Zone X) are present in Chaves County. The appropriate floodplain extent to evaluate HRP actions will be determined using the Freeboard Value Approach (FVA) for the 100-year floodplain or the 500-year (0.2-percent-annual-chance) floodplain for critical actions. Climate Informed Science Approach (CISA) data is not currently available pursuant to Executive Order 14148, which revoked the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard.

Based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s National Wetland Inventory data, approximately 52,739 acres of wetlands are present in Chaves County, inclusive of freshwater emergent wetlands, freshwater forested/shrub wetlands, freshwater ponds, lakes, riverine features, and “other” features.

None of the exceptions at 24 CFR § 55.12 or § 55.13 apply, so the 8-step process is required, including an evaluation of direct and indirect impacts associated with construction, occupancy, and modification of the floodplain and wetlands. HRP activities are non-critical actions and the FVA is appropriate.

Step 2 [24 CFR § 55.20(b)]

Notify the public and agencies responsible for floodplain management or wetlands protection at the earliest possible time of a proposal to consider an action in an FFRMS floodplain or wetland and involve the affected and interested public and agencies in the decision-making process.

A public notice was published on the DHSEM website (<https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/cdbg-dr2025/>) on February 27, 2026. Copies of the notice were also published on DHSEM’s social media accounts. The notice was also published in Spanish. Public comments were accepted through March 16, 2026.

The notice included the name and description of the proposed HRP; the proposed County; the total number of acres of floodplains and wetlands in the County; the related natural and beneficial functions and values of the floodplain or wetlands that may be adversely affected by the proposed activity; information on how to view a full description of the HRP; information on how to submit comments; and a phone number to call to comment or for information. Copies of

the notices are included in the Tier 1 Environmental Assessment and environmental review record.

No substantive comments were received during the public comment period.

Step 3 [24 CFR § 55.20(c)]

Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to locating the proposed action in the FFRMS floodplain or wetland.

Two alternatives were analyzed: the Proposed Action (the HRP) and the No Action Alternative.

DHSEM did not identify any other practicable alternatives. In developing the scope of the HRP, DHSEM eliminated any alternatives that would be inconsistent with HUD National Objectives (24 CFR § 570.483) or the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974; would be inconsistent with cost reasonableness standards (2 CFR § 200.404), such as by spending more on rehabilitation than what it would cost to build a comparable new home; or would exclude hazard mitigation and thus fail to ensure that public investments in disaster recovery are safeguarded against future events.

A. Proposed Action

A description of the proposed HRP is presented above. The DR-4843 declared event caused widespread destruction of homes and severely impacted housing availability in affected communities. As documented in the CDBG-DR Action Plan, the State of New Mexico already faces a shortage of affordable housing, and Chaves County is no exception. This scarcity was exacerbated by the devastation caused by the DR-4843 declared event. In Chaves County, entire neighborhoods were inundated with floodwaters exceeding four feet in some areas. Additional homes were destroyed when floodwaters carried railcars, vehicles, and other large debris into residential structures. The HRP is needed because, even with funding from insurance agencies, FEMA, non-profits and other sources, many Low- to Moderate-Income households, elderly persons, and disabled individuals continue to lack the financial support to repair or reconstruct their damaged primary residences to pre-disaster conditions.

The purpose of the HRP is to satisfy unmet housing needs and decrease vulnerability to future hazards. The HRP will restore safe, sanitary, and resilient housing and reduce long-term risk through rehabilitation, reconstruction, and (where necessary) new construction, while incorporating mitigation measures that reduce future flood risk and improve long-term housing stability. The HRP provides the mechanism to address the unmet disaster-related housing need and to support the return of affected residents to safe and sustainable living conditions.

B. No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative will not provide a mechanism to residents affected by the DR-4843 disaster to address the unmet disaster-related housing need and to support their return to safe and sustainable living conditions. Rehabilitation, reconstruction, and (where necessary) new

construction, and incorporation of mitigation measures that reduce future flood risk and improve long-term housing stability will not occur.

Step 4 [24 CFR § 55.20(d)]

Identify and evaluate the potential direct and indirect impacts associated with the occupancy or modification of the FFRMS floodplain or the wetland and the potential direct and indirect support of floodplain and wetland development that could result from the proposed action, including impacts related to future climate-related flood levels, sea level rise, and the related increased value of beneficial floodplain and wetland functions.

As stated above in Step 1, floodplains and wetlands are present in Chaves County; therefore, impacts to these features may occur from site-specific activities of the HRP. Homeowners using HRP assistance for a property located in a Special Flood Hazard Area must obtain and maintain flood insurance in the amount and duration prescribed by FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program. This requirement is mandated to protect resident safety and their property and federal funding investments. Reconstruction projects in flood hazard areas will be required to comply with the national floodplain elevation standards as well as local floodplain ordinances. New housing construction must occur outside of the floodplain.

In addition to concerns for safety and property, DHSEM considered additional intrinsic values of floodplains and wetlands that benefit residents of Chaves County (e.g., cultural, recreational, ecological, educational, and scientific).

Each HRP site-specific project will be reviewed based on its activity type (i.e., housing rehabilitation, housing reconstruction, or new housing construction) and location relative to floodplains and wetlands. Any reasonable alternatives and required permits, best management practices, or mitigation measures, as applicable, will also be identified. Therefore, impacts to floodplains and wetlands are anticipated to be minor.

Depending on site-specific locations and scopes of work, state- or federally listed threatened or endangered species may be impacted by activities of the HRP (Section 3.0 and Section 4.0). If review determines a project may affect listed or proposed species or their respective critical habitat, consultation (for listed species) or coordination (for proposed species) with USFWS will be required. Where active migratory bird nests, eagle nesting areas, or other protected wildlife resources are identified, appropriate avoidance measures and/or agency coordinated mitigation measures will be implemented prior to construction.

Assistance is directed toward eligible activities such as rehabilitation, reconstruction, new construction, and mitigation to enhance housing safety and resilience, while excluding ineligible uses like luxury development; assistance for second homes; expansions above the minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition; construction of unattached structures; and routine maintenance. As the proposed HRP activities will occur on existing residential parcels or other properties zoned for residential development, HRP activities are not anticipated

to impact recreational areas (e.g., parkland, open space, or recreational facilities), educational or cultural facilities, or unique natural features.

Approximately 5% of Chaves County is classified as farmland of statewide importance or prime farmland. Impacts on agricultural lands from the HRP will not occur, as projects would be ineligible for assistance if they convert prime or unique farmland.

Impacts on historic properties will be evaluated once site-specific locations are identified and the appropriate consultations and mitigation will be incorporated, as necessary, to reduce any impacts.

Step 5 [24 CFR § 55.20(e)]

Where practicable, design or modify the proposed action to minimize the potential adverse impacts to and from the FFRMS floodplain or wetland and to restore and preserve their natural and beneficial functions and values.

Preserving Lives: To increase the safety of living conditions and preserve lives, the HRP will support eligible activities such as structural repairs, accessibility improvements, elevation of homes, and hazard mitigation measures, as deemed necessary. Elevating residential structures at least 2 feet above the base flood elevation (BFE) level will help clear the floodplain to allow floodwaters to flow unobstructed, minimizing the risks of residents becoming trapped in floodwaters or experiencing harm due to home damage if they are still occupying the house. Further, the reduction of debris, vehicles, and structures in the floodplain will minimize the risk of potential projectiles being swept up in floodwaters and subsequently causing injuries to any downstream individuals.

Additionally, Chaves County has multiple platforms for emergency alerts in an effort to preserve lives during a flood event. Residents can sign up for weather and emergency alerts via text message, email, and/or voice call; local media will relay alerts and information; outdoor warning sirens are present in Roswell, Dexter, and Hagerman; and the Chaves County Emergency Management Facebook page gives real-time updates and responses to those with access. Additionally, Chaves County has a Hazard Mitigation Plan as well as the Emergency Community Wildfire Protection Plan in place.

Preserving Property: To preserve property, reconstruction projects in flood hazard areas will be required to comply with the national floodplain elevation standards as well as local floodplain ordinances. New housing construction must occur outside of the floodplain. Structures and the accumulation of debris in waterways significantly increase the likelihood of compounding damage in the event of future rainfall or runoff events. Elevating residential structures at least 2 feet above the BFE level will help clear the floodplain to allow floodwaters to flow unobstructed, minimizing property damage by reducing the risks of a house being destroyed during a flood event. Reducing obstructions and erosion within channels will strengthen the levee and bank integrity to minimize the potential for even moderate storms to cause flooding

and property damage. Additionally, reducing debris, vehicles, and structures in the floodplain will reduce the risk of potential projectiles being swept up in floodwaters and subsequently causing damages to downstream structures.

Preserving Natural Values and Minimizing Impacts: The proposed HRP activities will occur on existing residential parcels or other properties zoned for residential development. The HRP will provide rehabilitation of existing homes, reconstruction substantially within the original footprint, or new construction on land outside of the floodplain. Mitigation measures will be dependent on the eligible activity location and feasibility. Mitigation measures may include (but are not limited to) elevating homes in floodplains pursuant to local floodplain regulations; installing sump pumps and interior drainage systems; sealing or waterproofing foundations and basement walls; regrading around the home to direct water away from the foundation; incorporating durable, flood-resistant building materials; and requiring and verifying flood insurance coverage. For all HRP activities involving earth disturbance, the contractor will implement best management practices to prevent erosion and sedimentation impacts to nearby natural features and to avoid or minimize direct impacts to wetlands. Where applicable, the contractor will obtain and comply with permit conditions (e.g., NPDES General Construction Permit). Therefore, while some eligible activities may occur near or within floodplains or wetlands, the HRP is not expected to adversely affect substantial areas of floodplains or wetlands.

Educational and recreational areas, such as Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Bottomless Lakes State Park, Oxbow Trail, Desert Uplands Trail, and Dragonfly Trail are along the Pecos River and provide natural value, including groundwater storage and recharge, to Chaves County and the surrounding area. Elevating residential structures at least 2 feet above the BFE level will help clear the floodplain to allow floodwaters to flow unobstructed and cause less damage to the open spaces, habitats, and built environments (e.g., trails, bridges, visitor centers). The elevation of structures, and in turn the flow of unobstructed floodwaters, will also preserve and potentially improve the ability of these natural areas to temporarily store and recharge groundwater during flooding events.

Step 6 [24 CFR § 55.20(f)]

HUD or the responsible entity shall consider the totality of the previous steps and the criteria in this section to make a decision as to whether to approve, approve with modifications, or reject the proposed action. Adverse impacts to floodplains and wetlands must be avoided if there is a practicable alternative.

The purpose and need of the HRP will not be addressed under the No Action Alternative, as residents will continue struggling to recover from damage or destruction of residential structures, resulting in continued unmet housing needs and increased vulnerability to future hazards. The proposed HRP has incorporated mitigation measures and requirements for

assistance that will reduce impacts to floodplains and wetlands as well as provide protective measures to residents against future disasters.

Step 7 [24 CFR § 55.20(g)]

If the reevaluation results in a determination that there is no practicable alternative to locating the proposal in the FFRMS floodplain or the wetland, publish a final notice that includes: the reasons why the proposal must be located in the floodplain or wetland; a list of the alternatives considered in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section; and all mitigation measures to be taken to minimize adverse impacts and to restore and preserve natural and beneficial functions and values. In addition, the public notice procedures of § 55.20(b)(1) shall be followed, and a minimum of 7 calendar days for public comment before approval of the proposed action shall be provided.

DHSEM determines that there is no practicable alternative for potential impacts to floodplains and wetlands. This is due to: 1) the need to assist disaster-impacted households struggling to recover from damage or destruction of residential structures, resulting in unmet housing needs and increased vulnerability to future hazards; 2) the need to ensure cost-effectiveness, feasibility, and sufficient award amounts to bring properties to a safe and resilient condition; and 3) the ability to mitigate and minimize impacts on safety, property, and floodplain and wetland values.

DHSEM is publishing a final notice in accordance with 24 CFR Part 55 for a 7-day comment period. The notice states the reasons the project must be in the floodplain and/or wetlands, a list of alternatives considered, and all mitigation measures to be taken to minimize adverse impacts and preserve natural and beneficial floodplain and/or wetland values. All comments received will be considered.

Step 8 [24 CFR § 55.20(h)]

Upon completion of the decision-making process in Steps 1 through 7, implement the proposed action. There is a continuing responsibility on HUD (or on the responsible entity authorized by [24 CFR part 58](#)) and the recipient (if other than the responsible entity) to ensure that the mitigating measures identified in Step 7 are implemented.

DHSEM will oversee procurement, compliance, and overall HRP delivery. DHSEM will ensure that activities under the HRP, as modified and described above, comply with the national floodplain elevation standards; local floodplain ordinances; and federal and/or local wetland protections, and that any necessary mitigation measures or best management practices are implemented. DHSEM will also take an active role in monitoring the construction process to ensure no unnecessary impacts occur or unnecessary risks are taken. A restrictive covenant will be placed on the property title to maintain flood insurance for the life of the property.

ATTACHMENT D-2. EARLY PUBLIC REVIEW NOTICE



Michelle Lujan Grisham
Governor

Ali Rye
State Director

Major General Miguel Aguilar
Cabinet Secretary

Randy Varela
State Fire Marshal

Regina Chacon
Deputy Cabinet Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Early Notice and Public Review of a Proposed Activity in a Floodplain or Wetland

Date: February 27, 2026

To: All interested Agencies, Groups and Individuals

This is to give notice that New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) under 24 CFR Part 58 has determined that proposed actions under the New Mexico Home Recovery Program (Program) for Chaves County may be located in the floodplain and/or wetlands. DHSEM will be identifying and evaluating practicable alternatives to locating the action within the floodplain and/or wetlands and the potential impacts on the floodplain and/or wetlands from the Program, as required by Executive Order 11988 and Executive Order 11990 and in accordance with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations at 24 CFR 55.20 in Subpart C Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands.

Program Background

DHSEM received funding under the Community Development Block Grant for Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) in areas impacted by two federally declared disasters: DR-4795 (South Fork Fire, Salt Fire, and Flooding) and DR-4843 (New Mexico Severe Storm and Flooding). These disasters significantly compromised the structural integrity of homes, creating an urgent need for comprehensive rehabilitation and reconstruction. HUD designated two counties as "most impacted and distressed," which are Lincoln County for DR-4795 and Chaves County for DR-4843.

The proposed Program in Chaves County will help disaster-impacted residents return home to safe, resilient, and sustainable living conditions, with mitigation strategies integrated to reduce future disaster risks. In Chaves County, preliminary damage assessments from the DR-4843 event identified 146 homes completely destroyed; 528 homes with major damage; 247 homes with minor damage; and 148 homes affected in other ways (see the [CDBG-DR Action Plan](#), Section 2.2.1).

The most critical priority of the Program is to serve disaster-impacted families by providing much-needed assistance to complete the necessary home rehabilitation, reconstruction, or new construction, so that families can return to their place of residence in their community. The Program excludes ineligible uses like luxury development, assistance for second homes, improvements to unattached accessory structures, or routine maintenance. This approach ensures that funds support the most at-risk households and contribute to long-term, community-wide recovery.

Eligible activities that may be funded under the Program are identified in the following three categories:

- **Housing Rehabilitation.** Essential repairs to restore disaster-damaged homes to safe, livable conditions, including structural, plumbing, electrical, roofing, and interior work. To receive housing rehabilitation, the estimated total damage to the home must be less than 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home.
- **Housing Reconstruction.** Full rebuilding of homes that are not suitable for rehabilitation (e.g., damage exceeds 60% the pre-disaster fair market value of the home), compliant with modern building codes and incorporation of resilience measures. Reconstructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.
- **New Housing Construction.** Construction of new homes may be provided for disaster-impacted households on properties they already own, provided the site is located outside of the floodplain. While undamaged property owned by the household may be used for new unit placement, the acquisition of new property is not eligible for funding under the Program. Newly constructed home configurations will be based on minimum unit size in relation to household size and composition.

Environmental Review

Specific locations of Program activities within Chaves County are not yet known. Pursuant to HUD's regulations at 24 CFR Parts 50 and 58, DHSEM will conduct a tiered environmental review of the Program and its funded activities. A Tier 1 Environmental Assessment review will be conducted at the county level to evaluate and document the potential for broad, Program-wide impacts, including applicable federal laws and authorities (e.g., floodplain management and wetlands protection). Site-specific locations will be identified once applications for the Program are received, reviewed, and approved. DHSEM will conduct Tier 2 site-specific reviews for each individual project or property prior to approval and commencement of construction. These reviews will ensure that each activity complies with environmental requirements and that any site-specific mitigation measures are identified and implemented.

Based on review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Hazard Data, approximately 178,107 acres of the 100-year floodplain (i.e., Zones A, AE, AH, or AO); approximately 3,146 acres of regulatory floodway (Zone AE); and approximately 2,690 acres of the 500-year floodplain (Zone X) are present in Chaves County. Based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory data, approximately 52,739 acres of wetlands are present in Chaves County, inclusive of freshwater emergent wetlands, freshwater forested/shrub wetlands, freshwater ponds, lakes, riverine features, and "other" features. These floodplains and wetlands provide beneficial environmental functions (e.g., floodwater storage and conveyance, groundwater discharge or recharge, erosion control, water quality maintenance, and habitat for flora and fauna) and may hold additional intrinsic values that benefit residents of Chaves County (e.g., cultural, recreational, educational, and scientific). The Program will provide rehabilitation of existing homes, reconstruction substantially within the original footprint or new construction on land outside of the floodplain. For reconstructions within floodplains or wetlands, elevation mitigation will be implemented to alleviate the risk of flooding impacts to residents, or impacts from residents to protected floodplain and/or wetland resources. Therefore, while some eligible activities may occur near or within floodplains or wetlands, the Program is not expected to adversely affect substantial areas of floodplains or wetlands. The acres of floodplain and/or wetlands impacted by eligible activities will be identified during the Tier 2 environmental reviews for site-specific locations and any applicable/identified mitigation measures will be incorporated into the site-specific projects.

Mitigation measures will be dependent on the eligible activity location and feasibility. For reconstruction of properties, measures may include (but are not limited to) elevating homes in floodplains pursuant to local floodplain regulations; installing sump pumps and interior drainage systems; sealing or waterproofing foundations and basement walls; regrading around the home to direct water away from the foundation; incorporating durable, flood-resistant building materials; and requiring and verifying flood insurance coverage. Construction of new homes will only occur on sites located outside of the floodplain/wetlands.

Public Comments

There are three primary purposes for this notice. First, people who may be affected by activities in floodplains and/or wetlands and those who have an interest in the protection of the natural environment are given an opportunity to express their concerns and provide information about these areas. Commenters are encouraged to offer alternative sites outside of the floodplain and/or wetland, alternative methods to serve the same project purpose, and methods to minimize and mitigate project impacts on the floodplain or wetland. Second, an adequate public notice program can be an important public educational tool. The dissemination of information and request for public comment about floodplains and/or wetlands can facilitate and enhance Federal efforts to reduce the risks and impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of these special areas. Third, as a matter of fairness, when the Federal government determines it will participate in actions taking place in floodplains and/or wetlands, it must inform those who may be put at greater or continued risk.

A full description of the project may be reviewed at <https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/cdbg-dr2025/> and in person from 9am to 4pm at the locations identified at <https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/new-mexico-opens-applications-for-disaster-recovery-grants/>.

Written comments must be received by DHSEM on or before March 16, 2026 through any of the following methods: 1) by email at publiccomments@dhsem.nm.gov; 2) through DHSEM's online comment portal at <https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/cdbg-dr2025/>; or 3) by postal mail at the following address:

New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Attention: Public Comments.
3005 S St Francis Dr, STE 1-D, #404
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: 505-670-4662



Michelle Lujan Grisham
Gobernador

Ali Rye
Director Estatal

General de división Miguel Aguilar
Secretario del Gabinete

Randy Varela
Mariscal de Bomberos del Estado

Reina Chacón
Subsecretario del Gabinete

DEPARTAMENTO DE SEGURIDAD NACIONAL Y GESTIÓN DE EMERGENCIAS

Aviso Anticipado y Revisión Pública de una Propuesta Actividad en una llanura de inundación o humedal

Fecha: 27 de febrero de 2026

Para: Todas las agencias, grupos e individuos interesados

Se notifica que el Departamento de Seguridad Nacional y Gestión de Emergencias de Nuevo México (DHSEM), bajo el 24 CFR Parte 58, ha determinado que las acciones propuestas bajo el Programa de Recuperación de Viviendas de Nuevo México para el condado de Chaves pueden situarse en la llanura de inundación y/o humedales. DHSEM identificará y evaluará alternativas prácticas para ubicar la acción dentro de la llanura de inundación y/o humedales y los posibles impactos en la llanura de inundación y/o humedales derivados del Programa, tal y como lo exigen la Orden Ejecutiva 11988 y la Orden Ejecutiva 11990 y de acuerdo con las regulaciones del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de EE. UU. (HUD) en 24 CFR 55.20 en la Subparte C Procedimientos para Tomar Determinaciones sobre la Gestión y Protección de Humedales en Llanuras de Inundación.

Antecedentes del programa

DHSEM recibió financiación a través de la Subvención Bloqueada de Desarrollo Comunitario para la Recuperación ante Desastres (CDBG-DR) en áreas afectadas por dos desastres declarados a nivel federal: DR-4795 (Incendio South Fork, Incendio de Sal e Inundaciones) y DR-4843 (Tormentas Severas e Inundaciones en Nuevo México). Estos desastres comprometieron significativamente la integridad estructural de las viviendas, creando una necesidad urgente de rehabilitación y reconstrucción integrales. El HUD designó dos condados como "los más afectados y en dificultades", que son el condado de Lincoln para la DR-4795 y el condado de Chaves para la DR-4843.

El programa propuesto en el condado de Chaves ayudará a los residentes afectados por desastres a regresar a sus hogares a condiciones de vida seguras, resilientes y sostenibles, con estrategias de mitigación integradas para reducir los riesgos futuros de desastres. En el condado de Chaves, las evaluaciones preliminares de daños del evento DR-4843 identificaron 146 viviendas completamente destruidas; 528 viviendas con daños graves; 247 viviendas con daños menores; y 148 viviendas afectadas de otras formas (véase el [Plan de Acción CDBG-DR](#), Sección 2.2.1).

La prioridad más crítica del Programa es servir a las familias afectadas por desastres proporcionando la ayuda tan necesaria para completar la rehabilitación del hogar, la reconstrucción o la nueva construcción necesaria, de modo que las familias puedan regresar a su lugar de residencia en su comunidad. El Programa excluye usos no elegibles como desarrollos de lujo, asistencia para segundas residencias, mejoras en

estructuras accesorias no anexas o mantenimiento rutinario. Este enfoque garantiza que los fondos apoyen a los hogares más vulnerables y contribuyan a la recuperación a largo plazo y a nivel comunitario.

Las actividades elegibles que pueden ser financiadas bajo el Programa se identifican en las siguientes tres categorías:

- **Rehabilitación de viviendas.** Reparaciones esenciales para restaurar viviendas dañadas por desastres a condiciones seguras y habitables, incluyendo trabajos estructurales, de fontanería, electricidad, cubiertas y interiores. Para recibir rehabilitación de vivienda, el daño total estimado a la vivienda debe ser inferior al 60% del valor justo de mercado previo al desastre.
- **Reconstrucción de viviendas.** Reconstrucción completa de viviendas que no sean aptas para rehabilitación (por ejemplo, daños que superen el 60% del valor justo de mercado previo al desastre), cumplan con los códigos de construcción modernos e incorporen medidas de resiliencia. Las configuraciones de viviendas reconstruidas se basarán en el tamaño mínimo de la unidad en relación con el tamaño y la composición del hogar.
- **Construcción de nuevas viviendas.** La construcción de nuevas viviendas puede realizarse para hogares afectados por desastres en propiedades que ya poseen, siempre que el lugar se encuentre fuera de la llanura de inundación. Aunque la propiedad intacta que posee el hogar puede utilizarse para la colocación de nuevas unidades, la adquisición de una nueva propiedad no es elegible para financiación bajo el Programa. Las configuraciones de viviendas recién construidas se basarán en el tamaño mínimo de la unidad en relación con el tamaño y la composición del hogar.

Revisión Ambiental

Aún no se conocen las ubicaciones específicas de las actividades del Programa dentro del condado de Chaves. De acuerdo con las regulaciones del HUD en 24 CFR Partes 50 y 58, DHSEM realizará una revisión ambiental escalonada del Programa y sus actividades financiadas. Se realizará una revisión de Evaluación Ambiental de Nivel 1 a nivel de condado para evaluar y documentar el potencial de impactos amplios a nivel de programa, incluyendo las leyes y autoridades federales aplicables (por ejemplo, gestión de llanuras de inundación y protección de humedales). Se identificarán ubicaciones específicas para cada lugar una vez que se reciban, revisen y aprueben las solicitudes para el Programa. DHSEM realizará revisiones específicas de Nivel 2 para cada proyecto o propiedad individual antes de la aprobación y el inicio de la construcción. Estas revisiones garantizarán que cada actividad cumpla con los requisitos medioambientales y que se identifiquen e implementen las medidas de mitigación específicas del sitio.

Según la revisión de los Datos Nacionales de Riesgos de Inundación de la Agencia Federal para el Manejo de Emergencias, aproximadamente 178.107 acres de la llanura de inundación de 100 años (es decir, Zonas A, AE, AH o AO); aproximadamente 3.146 acres de canal de desagüe regulatorio (Zona AE); y aproximadamente 2.690 acres de la llanura de inundación de 500 años (Zona X) están presentes en el condado de Chaves. Según los datos del Inventario Nacional de Humedales del Servicio de Pesca y Vida Silvestre de EE. UU., hay aproximadamente 52.739 acres de humedales en el condado de Chaves, incluyendo humedales emergentes de agua dulce, humedales forestales/arbustivos de agua dulce, estanques de agua dulce, lagos, características ribereñas y "otros" rasgos. Estas llanuras de inundación y humedales proporcionan funciones ambientales beneficiosas (por ejemplo, almacenamiento y conducción de aguas de inundación, descarga o recarga de aguas subterráneas, control de la erosión, mantenimiento de la calidad del agua y hábitat para flora y fauna) y pueden tener valores intrínsecos adicionales que benefician a los residentes del condado de Chaves (por ejemplo, culturales, recreativos, educativos y científicos). El programa proporcionará rehabilitación de viviendas existentes, reconstrucción sustancialmente dentro de la huella original o nueva construcción en terrenos fuera de la llanura de inundación. Para las reconstrucciones dentro de llanuras de inundación o humedales, se implementará mitigación de la altitud para reducir el riesgo de impactos de inundación para los residentes, o impactos de

los residentes en recursos protegidos de llanuras inundables y/o humedales. Por lo tanto, aunque algunas actividades elegibles pueden realizarse cerca o dentro de llanuras de inundación o humedales, no se espera que el Programa afecte negativamente a áreas sustanciales de llanuras de inundación o humedales. Las acres de llanura de inundación y/o humedales afectados por actividades elegibles serán identificadas durante las revisiones medioambientales de Nivel 2 para ubicaciones específicas del sitio y cualquier medida de mitigación aplicable o identificada se incorporará a los proyectos específicos del sitio.

Las medidas de mitigación dependerán de la ubicación y viabilidad de la actividad elegible. Para la reconstrucción de propiedades, las medidas pueden incluir (pero no se limitan a) elevar viviendas en llanuras de inundación conforme a la normativa local de estas zonas; la instalación de bombas de sumidero y sistemas de drenaje interior; sellar o impermeabilizar cimientos y paredes del sótano; el renivelamiento alrededor de la casa para desviar el agua de los cimientos; incorporar materiales de construcción duraderos y resistentes a inundaciones; y exigir y verificar la cobertura de seguro contra inundaciones. La construcción de nuevas viviendas solo se realizará en terrenos situados fuera de la zona de inundación/humedales.

Comentarios públicos

Este aviso tiene tres propósitos principales. En primer lugar, se da la oportunidad de expresar sus preocupaciones a las personas que puedan verse afectadas por actividades en llanuras de inundación y/o humedales, así como a quienes tienen interés en la protección del medio ambiente natural. Se anima a los comentaristas a ofrecer emplazamientos alternativos fuera de la llanura de inundación y/o humedales, métodos alternativos para cumplir el mismo propósito del proyecto y métodos para minimizar y mitigar los impactos del proyecto en la llanura de inundación o humedal. En segundo lugar, un programa adecuado de aviso público puede ser una herramienta educativa importante para el público en general. La difusión de información y la solicitud de comentarios públicos sobre llanuras de inundación y/o humedales pueden facilitar y mejorar los esfuerzos federales para reducir los riesgos e impactos asociados a la ocupación y modificación de estas áreas especiales. Tercero, por equidad, cuando el gobierno federal determine que participará en acciones que se lleven a cabo en llanuras de inundación y/o humedales, debe informar a quienes puedan estar en mayor o continuo riesgo.

Una descripción completa del proyecto puede consultarse en <https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/cdbg-dr2025/> y presencialmente de 9:00 a 16:00 en los lugares identificados en <https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/new-mexico-opens-applications-for-disaster-recovery-grants/>.

Los comentarios escritos deben ser recibidos por DHSEM antes del 16 de marzo de 2026 mediante cualquiera de los siguientes métodos: 1) por correo electrónico en publiccomments@dhsem.nm.gov; 2) a través del portal de comentarios en línea de DHSEM en <https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/cdbg-dr2025/>; o 3) por correo postal en la siguiente dirección:

Departamento de Seguridad Nacional y Gestión de Emergencias de Nuevo México

Atención: Comentarios públicos.

3005 S St Francis Dr, STE 1-D, #404

Santa Fe, NM 87505

Teléfono: 505-670-4662

ATTACHMENT D-3. COMMENTS AND FINAL PUBLIC NOTICE

No substantive comments were received on the early public review notice during the public comment period.

The Final Notice and Public Explanation of a Proposed Activity in a Floodplain or Wetland is being published concurrently with the Combined Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds (Appendix F, Attachment F-1).

Appendix E. Tier 2 Framework for New Mexico Home Recovery Program, Chaves County

Tier 2 (Site-Specific) Environmental Review Strategy and Checklist New Mexico Home Recovery Program, Chaves County (Version 1.0, April 2026)

TIER 2 FRAMEWORK

This Tier 2 review addresses environmental requirements that could not be fully resolved at the Tier 1 level, consistent with 24 CFR § 58.15. Tier 2 evaluates site-specific conditions, determines compliance with applicable environmental laws and authorities, and identifies any required mitigation measures or conditions prior to project approval.

Tier 1 review established compliance for certain environmental laws and authorities across all program activities or for specific activity types. Tier 2 review is limited to those environmental resource areas that require site-specific evaluation based on project location, scope, and potential for ground disturbance or changes in land use. Table 1 summarizes the compliance status for each of the environmental laws and authorities evaluated in the Tier 1 review.

Tier 2 Approach

The Tier 2 framework establishes the policy, standard, and process for conducting site-specific environmental review for HRP activities. Because project locations were not known at the time of Tier 1 review, Tier 2 focuses on confirming compliance at the project level and identifying any additional coordination, consultation, or mitigation measures required.

Tier 2 review will be completed for each project using detailed checklists prior to approval. A draft of the Tier 2 checklist is provided in the following pages. This checklist will document compliance with applicable requirements, as well as any necessary coordination or conditions to ensure compliance. Tier 2 reviews may be documented using program tracking systems, electronic review tools, or project files maintained by DHSEM.

Application of Tier 2 Review

The pathway determination and consideration of site conditions inform the scope and depth of review for each environmental resource area. Resource-specific Tier 2 procedures are applied as appropriate based on project type, location, and the potential for environmental impacts.

This approach ensures that minor rehabilitation activities are not subject to unnecessary review, site-specific environmental risks are appropriately evaluated, and all applicable requirements are met prior to project approval.

Table 1. Summary of Tier 1 Clearance of 24 CFR § 58.5 and § 58.6 Laws and Authorities

Compliance Factor	Compliance Achieved at Tier 1?			Notes
	Rehabilitati on	Reconstructi on	New Construction	
Clean Air Clean Air Act, as amended, §§ 176(c) & (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93	YES	YES	YES	No compliance requirements apply at Tier 2.
Coastal Zone Management Coastal Zone Management Act, §§ 307(c) & (d)	YES	YES	YES	No compliance requirements apply at Tier 2.
Contamination and Toxic Substances 24 CFR § 58.5(i)(2)	NO	NO	NO	Compliance required at Tier 2.
Endangered Species Endangered Species Act of 1973, § 7; 50 CFR Part 402	NO	NO	NO	Compliance required at Tier 2.
Explosive and Flammable Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C	YES	YES	NO	Compliance required at Tier 2 for new construction.
Farmlands Protection Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, §§ 1504(b) & 1541; 7 CFR Part 658	YES	YES	NO	Compliance required at Tier 2 for new construction.
Floodplain Management Executive Order 11988, § 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55	NO	NO	NO	Compliance required at Tier 2.
Historic Preservation National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, §§ 106 & 110; 36 CFR Part 800	NO	NO	NO	Compliance required at Tier 2.
Noise Abatement and Control Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B	YES	NO	NO	Compliance required at Tier 2 for reconstruction and new construction.
Sole Source Aquifers	YES	YES	YES	No compliance

Compliance Factor	Compliance Achieved at Tier 1?			Notes
	Rehabilitati on	Reconstructi on	New Construction	
Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, § 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149				requirements apply at Tier 2.
Wetlands Protection Executive Order 11990, §§ 2 & 5	NO	NO	NO	Compliance required at Tier 2.
Wild and Scenic Rivers Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, §§ 7(b) and 7(c)	YES	YES	YES	No compliance requirements apply at Tier 2.
Airport Hazards 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D	YES	NO	NO	Compliance required at Tier 2 for reconstruction and new construction.
Coastal Barrier Resources Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by 16 U.S.C. § 3501	YES	YES	YES	No compliance requirements apply at Tier 2.
Flood Insurance Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 U.S.C. §§ 4001-4128; 42 U.S.C. § 5154a]	NO	NO	NO	Compliance required at Tier 2.

TIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION		
Agency Name / Grant #	NM Dept. of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)	B-25-DU-35-0001
Applicant Name / ID #		
Project Address / Lot #		
County / X,Y Coord	Chaves County	
Inspector Name / Date of Field Inspection		
Date Submitted to DHSEM		
Date of Structure		
PROJECT DESCRIPTION		
Select one: ☐ Rehabilitation ☐ Reconstruction ☐ New Construction Estimated cost:		
MITIGATION MEASURES AND CONDITIONS		
Select all that apply: ☐ The project will comply with all applicable mitigation measures and conditions identified in the Tier 1 Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Home Recovery Program (Chaves County). Such measures and conditions will be incorporated by DHSEM into project contracts, development agreements, and other relevant documents. ☐ Based on the Tier 2 site-specific review, the project must also comply with the following mitigation measures and conditions: <i>[list below]</i>		
FINDINGS OF TIER 2 REVIEW		
Select one: ☐ The project conditionally complies with environmental requirements for funding. ☐ The project does not comply with environmental requirements for funding because _____		
EA FACTORS (24 CFR § 58.40)		
All EA Factors were sufficiently evaluated in the Tier 1 EA for the Home Recovery Program (Chaves County) and found to not have any significant adverse impacts on the environment. No Tier 2 site-specific review of these factors is required.		

SIGNATORY INFORMATION AND APPROVAL	
PREPARER Prepared By: Title: Signature and Date:	CERTIFYING OFFICER Approved By: Title: Signature and Date:
SITE-SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REVIEW (24 CFR §§ 58.5, 58.6)	
Compliance has been achieved at the Tier 1 environmental review for the following compliance factors: Clean Air; Coastal Zone Management; Sole Source Aquifers; Wild and Scenic Rivers; and Coastal Barrier Resources. The remaining sections listed below will require determination of compliance at a site-specific review level.	

Contamination and Toxic Substances**24 CFR § 58.5(i)(2)**

☐ REVIEW CONCLUDED (check this box only when completion of the subtasks below results in a "Review Concluded")

Note: This review is not intended to satisfy the requirements of a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) or other Environmental Due Diligence Process as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM), or any of the requirements necessary to qualify for the innocent landowner, contiguous property owner, or bona fide prospective purchaser limitations on CERCLA liability.

Note: Radon, asbestos, lead-based paint, and mold-related issues will be addressed as a programmatic part of the HRP.

INITIAL SITE INSPECTION

1. Is there visible evidence of site contamination, such as obvious signs of hazardous, toxic, or radioactive materials or substances as observed during the site visit?

- ☐ No. Attach site observation report.
- ☐ Yes. Describe and attach site observation report.

Note any obstacles that limited access to portions of the property (e.g., soil piles, household debris, no access to backyard).

REVIEW OF REGULATORY DATABASES AND OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES

1. Is the site on or located within 3,000 feet of a toxic site, listed solid or hazardous waste site, landfill, or contaminated area? Attach figure of site location with findings indicated.

- ☐ No. Based on the limited site observations made in support of this review and review of the listed sources of information, the project site does not appear to be impacted by contamination or hazardous, toxic, or radioactive materials or substances where the specified hazard could affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the site. **(Review Concluded)**
- ☐ Yes. Proceed to Step 2.

2. Are any of the sites identified in Step 1 a Federal Brownfield, Federal Superfund, RCRA Corrective Action, State Cleanup Program, State Solid Waste Facility, State Leaking Underground Storage Tank, or State Voluntary Remediation Program site that would have a discernable effect on the project site?

- ☐ No. The environmental site(s) of concern within 3,000 feet of the project site will have no discernable effect. Based on topography, distance, remedial closure documentation and other factors, it does not appear that facility hazards pose a threat to the project site and no further action is required. Attach documentation. Proceed to Step 3.

- ☐ Yes. The environmental site(s) of concern within 3,000 feet of the project site has the potential to result in adverse effects. Based on the topography, distance, closure status and other factors, it does appear that facility hazards could pose a threat to the project site. Attach documentation. **STOP – SITE IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying Officer.

3. Is the project site located within 250 feet of an air pollution facility, hazardous waste generator, or Toxics Release Inventory Site?

- ☐ No. **(Review Concluded)**
- ☐ Yes. The environmental site(s) of concern within 250 feet of the project site will have no discernable effect. Based on a review of the databases of concern, it does not appear the facility hazards pose a threat to the project site and no further action is required. Attach documentation. **(Review Concluded)**
- ☐ Yes. The environmental site(s) of concern within 250 feet of the project site has the potential to result in adverse effects. Based on a review of the databases of concern, it does appear the facility hazards pose a threat to the project site. Attach documentation. **STOP – SITE IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying Officer.

COMMENTS AND CONDITIONS *(Discuss the findings from both the initial site inspection and the regulatory database review.)*

Endangered Species

Endangered Species Act of 1973, § 7; 50 CFR Part 402

☐ REVIEW CONCLUDED (check this box only when completion of the subtasks below results in a “Review Concluded”)

Note: *This review may be completed by trained DHSEM staff using this checklist and supporting guidance. A trained ecologist is required where professional judgment is needed (e.g., appropriate avoidance measures and conditions, or effects determinations). Items marked with an asterisk (*) require review and confirmation by a trained ecologist.*

1. Is the project limited to entirely interior work, and are all access and staging areas located on previously disturbed and/or developed land?
- ☐ No. The project involves exterior work and/or access and staging areas would not be located on previously disturbed and/or developed land. Proceed to Step 2.
- ☐ Yes. In compliance. The project will have *No Effect* on federally listed species or designated critical habitats due to the project only involving interior work and access and staging areas being limited to previously disturbed and/or developed

land. Attach documentation (e.g., site plans) as appropriate. **(Review Concluded)**

2. Is the project located entirely in an urban area as identified by the U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line Urban Areas data?

- ☐ No. The project is not entirely within an urban area. Proceed to Step 3.
- ☐ Yes. In compliance. The project will have *No Effect* on federally listed species or designated critical habitats due to the project occurring entirely within an urban area. Attach documentation (e.g., site map and urban area map) as appropriate. **(Review Concluded)**

3. Does the project involve any activities that have the potential to affect federally listed species, designated critical habitats, or suitable habitat (including riparian areas, wetlands, spring systems, native vegetation [including grasslands and shrublands], dune systems, canyons, or forested mountain habitat)?

- ☐ No. In compliance. The project will have *No Effect* on federally listed species, designated critical habitats, or suitable habitat due to the lack of species/habitats in the project area and/or the nature of project activities involved in the project. Attach documentation (including an explanation of the conclusion, maps, photographs, and surveys) as appropriate. **(Review Concluded)**
- ☐ Yes. The activities involved in the project have the potential to affect federally listed species, designated critical habitats, and/or suitable habitats given the nature of project activities (including, but not limited to, heavy machinery use, increased human activity, demolition, debris removal, and ground disturbance that may result in vegetation removal, habitat destruction, light pollution, noise, dust, vibrations, and water contamination that could affect species or habitat) and/or the project overlaps with or is in close proximity to one or more of these habitats. Proceed to Step 4.

Note: For Step 4, refer to a recent list of protected species under U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) jurisdiction obtained through the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool, which identifies critical habitats overlapping the action area and federally protected species with the potential to occur in the vicinity of the action area. The species list must be dated within the previous 90 days. Site surveys by trained ecologists may also be conducted to determine whether federally listed species have the potential to occur in the action area.

4. Do any of the following three criteria apply? If not, proceed to Step 5.

- ☐ In compliance. No federally listed species or designated critical habitats have the potential to occur in the action area. The project will have *No Effect* due to absence of federally listed species and designated critical habitat. Attach IPaC Species List and documentation (including species list, an explanation of the conclusion, maps, photographs, and surveys) as appropriate. **(Review Concluded)**
- ☐ In compliance. The IPaC Species List contains only fish and/or clams AND the project does not involve any impacts on wetlands or water bodies. The Project will

have *No Effect* on federally listed species and designated critical habitat. Attach IPaC Species List and documentation (including species list, an explanation of the conclusion, maps, photographs, and surveys) as appropriate. **(Review Concluded)**

- ☐ In compliance. The project will implement avoidance measures and conditions to avoid all effects on federally listed species and designated critical habitats. Attach IPaC Species List and documentation (including species list, an explanation of the conclusion, maps, photographs, and surveys) as appropriate. Identify any site-specific avoidance measures and conditions that are necessary* in addition to those identified in the Tier 1 EA. **Proceed with conditions. (Review Concluded)**

5. Section 7 Consultation and Effect Determination. Identify which one of the following is applicable:*

- ☐ *Not Likely to Adversely Affect* (NLAA) Determination with USFWS Concurrence: The project *May Affect* but is *NLAA* federally listed species and/or designated critical habitats, USFWS concurrence has been received, and informal consultation has been completed in accordance with 50 CFR § 402.13. Any effects the project may have on federally listed species or critical habitats would be entirely beneficial, discountable, or insignificant. In compliance. Include documentation of consultation, including a biological evaluation or equivalent document and concurrence from the USFWS, in project file.* **Proceed with conditions (as applicable). (Review Concluded)**
- ☐ *NLAA* Determination with USFWS Non-Concurrence: DHSEM requested to initiate informal consultation with a determination that the project *May Affect* but is *NLAA* federally listed species and/or designated critical habitats; however, the USFWS provided non-concurrence with the NLAA finding for the project. The project is likely to have negative effects on one or more listed species or critical habitat. Formal consultation is required in accordance with 50 CFR § 402.14.* **STOP – APPLICATION IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying Officer.
- ☐ *Likely to Adversely Affect* Determination: The project *May Affect* and is *Likely to Adversely Affect* federally listed species and/or designated critical habitats. The project is likely to have negative effects on one or more listed species or critical habitat. Formal consultation is required in accordance with 50 CFR § 402.14.* **STOP – APPLICATION IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying Officer.

COMMENTS AND CONDITIONS

Explosive and Flammable Hazards

24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C

- ☐ REVIEW CONCLUDED (check this box only when completion of the subtasks below results in a "Review Concluded")

☐ REVIEW NOT REQUIRED (rehabilitation or reconstruction)

Note: Review is required only for new construction activities. The HRP does not include activities that will increase the number of dwelling units or bedrooms per structure; however, the location of the structure may change with new construction activities, which has the potential to increase the residential density surrounding hazardous operations.

1. Is the new construction on the same parcel as the pre-disaster structure?
 - ☐ No. The project requires review to determine if it will increase residential exposure to hazardous operations. Proceed to Step 2.
 - ☐ Yes. In compliance. The project does not increase the residential density surrounding hazardous operations. **(Review Concluded)**
2. Within one mile of the site, are there any current or planned stationary aboveground structures that hold (or would hold) a hazardous substance (as covered by 24 CFR Part 51C, Appendix I)? *Note: Containers that are not covered under this regulation include: 1) Containers 100 gallons or less in capacity, containing common liquid industrial fuels, which are defined as gasoline, fuel oil, kerosene, and crude oil; and 2) Containers of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) or propane with a water volume capacity of 1,000 gallons or less that meet the 2017 version of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 58.*
 - ☐ No. In compliance. Identify source of information. **(Review Concluded)**
 - ☐ Yes. Proceed to Step 3.
3. Determine the acceptable separation distance (ASD). To determine the ASD, use HUD's ASD Electronic Assessment Tool. Please attach the following documentation:
 - ☐ Map identifying the tank selected for assessment, showing the distance from the tank to the proposed HUD-assisted project site;
 - ☐ Electronic assessment tool calculation of the required separation distance; and
 - ☐ Any documentation for how the parameters entered into the electronic assessment tool were determined (e.g., agency consultation, publicly available database, visual observations, calculations from aerial imagery).

Proceed to Step 4.
4. Would the structure be located within the ASD from an aboveground storage tank containing a hazardous substance?
 - ☐ No. In compliance. Identify source of information. **(Review Concluded)**
 - ☐ Yes. Proceed to Step 5.
5. Do the site conditions and/or project scope sufficiently mitigate the potential hazard of an explosion or fire (per 24 CFR § 51.205)?
 - ☐ No. **STOP – APPLICATION IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying

Officer.

- ☐ Yes. In compliance. Identify source of information. **(Review Concluded)**

COMMENTS AND CONDITIONS

Farmlands Protection

Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, §§ 1504(b) & 1541; 7 CFR Part 658

- ☐ REVIEW CONCLUDED (check this box only when completion of the subtasks below results in a "Review Concluded")
- ☐ REVIEW NOT REQUIRED (rehabilitation or reconstruction)

Note: Review is required only for new construction projects.

1. Do any of the following three criteria apply to the proposed new construction project? If not, proceed to Step 2.
 - ☐ The project consists of re-development of land that is already developed or was previously developed. FPPA does not apply. **(Review Concluded)**
 - ☐ The project located in an urbanized area. FPPA does not apply. Attach map. **(Review Concluded)**
 - ☐ The project located in an area that is not considered qualifying farmland. FPPA does not apply. Attach map. **(Review Concluded)**
2. If none of the above three criteria apply to the proposed new construction project, **STOP – APPLICATION IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying Officer.

COMMENTS AND CONDITIONS

Floodplain Management and Flood Insurance

Executive Order 11988, § 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55 and Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 U.S.C. §§ 4001-4128; 42 U.S.C. § 5154a]

- ☐ REVIEW CONCLUDED (check this box only when completion of the subtasks below results in a "Review Concluded")

Note: Chaves County does participate in the FEMA National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

1. Is the project located in a FEMA designated Special Flood Hazard Area (Zones A, AE,

AH, or AO)? Attach FEMA flood map.

☐ No. **(Review Concluded)**

☐ Yes. Proceed to Step 2.

2. Is the project located in a floodway?

☐ No. Proceed to Step 3.

☐ Yes. **STOP – APPLICATION IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying Officer.

3. Is the project new construction in, or relocation of a structure to, the floodplain?

☐ No. Proceed to Step 4.

☐ Yes. **STOP – APPLICATION IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Consistent with DHSEM HRP program requirements, new construction within the 100-year floodplain is not permitted. Inform Certifying Officer.

4. Is the project rehabilitation or reconstruction of a structure in the floodplain?

☐ No. While the project involves activities within the floodplain, it does not involve rehabilitation or reconstruction of any structures in the floodplain. The project is in compliance with the completed 8-step decision making process. **(Review Concluded)**

☐ Yes. The structure must comply with applicable floodplain management requirements, including elevation and other mitigation measures consistent with local floodplain ordinances and applicable FEMA guidance in compliance with the completed 8-step decision making process. Identify site-specific mitigation measures and conditions. Proof of flood insurance must also be provided. **Proceed with conditions. (Review Concluded)**

COMMENTS AND CONDITIONS

Historic Preservation

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, §§ 106 & 110; 36 CFR Part 800

☐ REVIEW CONCLUDED (check this box only when completion of the subtasks below results in a “Review Concluded”)

Note: This review may be completed by trained DHSEM staff using this checklist and supporting guidance. A Secretary of the Interior (SOI)–qualified professional is required where professional judgment is needed (e.g., eligibility determinations, application of the Program Comment, or effects determinations). Items marked with an asterisk (*) require review and confirmation by an SOI-qualified professional.

Note: On Tribal lands, a designated Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) assumes State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) responsibilities in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(2).

1. Is the project limited to interior work within a building that is less than 50 years old or previously determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)?
 - ☐ No. Proceed to Step 2.
 - ☐ Yes. The project has no potential to affect historic properties. **(Review Concluded)**
2. Is the project covered by the ACHP Program Comment?
 - ☐ No. Proceed to Step 3.
 - ☐ Yes.* Document applicability of the Program Comment in the project file. Ensure compliance with any applicable criteria, conditions, or treatment measures established by the Program Comment. Include the project in required annual reporting. **Proceed with conditions. (Review Concluded)**
3. Above-Ground Resources – Standard Section 106 Review. Select all conditions that apply, then proceed to Step 4.
 - ☐ No buildings/structures older than 50 years of age, historic properties, historic districts, or National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are present within the Area of Potential Effects (APE).
 - ☐ Buildings/structures older than 50 years of age are present in the APE but have been previously determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP.
 - ☐ Buildings/structures older than 50 years of age are present within the APE and have not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility.
 - ☐ Individual historic properties, historic districts, and/or NHLs are present within the APE.
4. Archaeological Resources – Standard Section 106 Review. Select all conditions that apply, then proceed to Step 5.
 - ☐ Project is limited to interior work only with no ground disturbance.
 - ☐ The project area has previously been surveyed for archaeological resources with negative results.
 - ☐ The project is limited to previously disturbed ground with no potential to affect archaeological resources.*
 - ☐ Archaeological resources are present in the APE, or the APE has potential to contain archaeological resources.*
5. Has consultation with Tribal Nations been conducted in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(2)(ii), as appropriate?
 - ☐ No. Initiate Tribal consultation. **Section 106 review cannot be complete until consultation requirements in 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(2)(b)(ii) are satisfied.**
 - ☐ Yes. Include documentation of consultation, or lack of response, in project file. Proceed to Step 6.
6. Section 106 Effect Determination.

- ☐ No Historic Properties Affected. Include SHPO/THPO concurrence in project file. **(Review Concluded)**
- ☐ No Adverse Effect.* Include SHPO/THPO concurrence in project file.
Are project conditions required?
 - ☐ No. **(Review Concluded)**
 - ☐ Yes. Identify site-specific mitigation measures and conditions. **Proceed with conditions. (Review Concluded)**
- ☐ Adverse Effect.* Include SHPO/THPO concurrence in project file. **STOP – APPLICATION IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying Officer.

COMMENTS AND CONDITIONS: *[Indicate the applicable ACHP Program Comment category and any associated conditions; the age of the structure; whether SHPO consultation was required (or why it was not required, such as applicability of the Program Comment); and a brief summary of SHPO and Tribal coordination, including a list of Tribal Nations consulted, as applicable. If an adverse effect determination was made, explain how the effect was resolved and the agreed-upon mitigation measures, or why it could not be resolved.]*

Noise Abatement and Control

Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B

- ☐ REVIEW CONCLUDED (check this box only when completion of the subtasks below results in a “Review Concluded”)
- ☐ REVIEW NOT REQUIRED (rehabilitation)

Note: Review is required only for reconstruction and new construction projects.

1. Is the project located in any of the following areas? a) Within 1,000 feet of a major roadway, b) within 3,000 feet of a railroad, c) within 15 miles of a civil or military airfield, or d) near other significant noise sources.
 - ☐ No. The project is not located near major noise sources. Document using map or site information. **(Review Concluded)**
 - ☐ Yes. Proceed to Step 2.
2. Based on available information (e.g., HUD noise maps, site conditions, or noise calculation, if required), identify which one of the following is applicable:
 - ☐ An effective noise barrier is present that provides sufficient protection. Provide documentation. **(Review Concluded)**
 - ☐ The project located in an area with Acceptable noise levels (≤ 65 Day/Night Noise

Level [DNL]). Provide documentation. **(Review Concluded)**

- ☐ The project is located in an area with Normally Unacceptable noise levels (66–75 DNL). Provide documentation. Identify and incorporate noise attenuation measures to meet HUD standards. **Proceed with conditions. (Review Concluded)**
- ☐ The project is located in an area with Unacceptable noise levels (> 75 DNL). **STOP – APPLICATION IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying Officer.

COMMENTS AND CONDITIONS

Wetlands Protection

Executive Order 11990, §§ 2 & 5 and Clean Water Act Sections 401 & 404

☐ REVIEW CONCLUDED (check this box only when completion of the subtasks below results in a “Review Concluded”)

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11990

1. Are there wetlands on or adjacent to the project site? Attach appropriate wetlands map.
 - ☐ No. **(Review Concluded)**
 - ☐ Yes. Proceed to Step 2.
2. Would the project result in direct or indirect impacts to a wetland?
 - ☐ No. The project is limited to previously disturbed areas and will not affect wetlands. Construction best practices are required to prevent any potential offsite construction impacts. **Proceed with conditions. (Review Concluded)**
 - ☐ Yes. Proceed to Step 3.
3. Is the project consistent with the 8-step decision making process completed at the county-level?
 - ☐ No. **STOP – APPLICATION IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying Officer.
 - ☐ Yes. Project is consistent with the 8-step decision making process and in compliance with EO 11990. Explain basis for conclusion and mitigation measures. Attach supporting documentation. **Proceed with conditions. (Review Concluded)**

CLEAN WATER ACT

1. Are there any Waters of the United States (WOTUS), as defined in 33 CFR 328.3(a), within the project site? Attach appropriate map or documentation.
 - ☐ No. Construction best practices will be incorporated to avoid any potential offsite construction impacts. **Proceed with conditions. (Review Concluded)**

☐ Yes. Proceed to Step 2.

2. Will the project result in temporary or permanent impacts to WOTUS?

☐ No. Construction best practices will be incorporated to avoid any construction impacts. **Proceed with conditions. (Review Concluded)**

☐ Yes. **STOP – APPLICATION IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying Officer.

COMMENTS AND CONDITIONS

Airport Hazards

24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D

☐ REVIEW CONCLUDED (check this box only when completion of the subtasks below results in a “Review Concluded”)

☐ REVIEW NOT REQUIRED (rehabilitation)

Note: Review is required only for reconstruction and new construction projects.

1. Is the project located within 2,500 feet of a civil airport or within 15,000 feet of a military airfield? Attach appropriate map.

☐ No. In compliance. **(Review Concluded)**

☐ Yes. Proceed to Step 2.

2. Is the project located within a Runway Protection Zone/Clear Zone (RPZ/CZ) for a civil airport, or an Accident Potential Zone (APZ) for a military airfield? Attach appropriate map and/or letter from the airport operator.

☐ No. In compliance. **(Review Concluded)**

☐ Yes. Project is inconsistent with HUD policy (24 CFR § 51.303). **STOP – APPLICATION IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING.** Inform Certifying Officer.

COMMENTS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix F. Environmental Review Certification and Release of Funds Documentation

**ATTACHMENT F-1. COMBINED NOTICE OF FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO REQUEST RELEASE OF FUNDS**

**NOTICE OF FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND
NOTICE OF INTENT TO REQUEST RELEASE OF FUNDS
FOR TIERED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

April 22, 2026

New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
P.O. Box 27111
Santa Fe, NM · 87502
505-476-9600

These notices shall satisfy two separate but related procedural requirements for activities to be undertaken by the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), which is the responsible entity for management of the Federal funds addressed in these notices.

REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF FUNDS

On or about May 13, 2026, DHSEM will submit a request to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the release of Federal funds under the Community Development Block Grant for Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program under Public Law 118-158, the Further Continuing Appropriations and Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2025 (H.R. 10445-118th Congress [2023-2024]), to undertake the following project:

Tier 1 Broad Review Project/Program Title: New Mexico Home Recovery Program (HRP), Chaves County

Purpose: In October 2024, a severe storm and flood event in Chaves County caused widespread destruction of homes and severely impacted housing availability in affected communities. The event, subsequently declared a federal disaster (DR-4843, New Mexico Severe Storm and Flooding), significantly compromised the structural integrity of homes, creating an urgent need for comprehensive rehabilitation and reconstruction. The proposed HRP will help disaster-impacted residents return home to safe, resilient, and sustainable living conditions, with mitigation strategies integrated to reduce future disaster risks.

Location: HRP activities will occur within Chaves County, New Mexico. The specific locations of individual HRP projects are not yet available and will be identified as homeowners apply and are determined to be eligible. It is anticipated that site-specific project locations may generally be concentrated within the City of Roswell and the communities of Hagerman, Dexter, and Lake Arthur, as these areas were generally the most impacted by the DR-4843 disaster event.

Project/Program Description: The HRP will provide housing recovery assistance to eligible applicants residing in Chaves County. Specifically, the HRP will provide direct rehabilitation, reconstruction, and new construction services for disaster-impacted single-family homes (i.e., 1 to 4 units) affected by the DR-4843 disaster event. New housing construction must occur outside of the floodplain. To implement the HRP, DHSEM will conduct a competitive procurement process to establish a qualified pool of general contractors. Approved projects will be assigned to these contractors for execution, with DHSEM overseeing project management and issuing payments directly to the contractors.

Tier 2 site-specific reviews will be completed for those laws and authorities not addressed in the Tier 1 broad review for each address under this program when addresses become known.

Tier 2 Site-Specific Review: The site-specific reviews will cover the following laws and authorities not addressed in the Tier 1 broad review:

- Contamination and Toxic Substances—24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 50.3(i) & § 58.5(i)(2)
- Endangered Species—Endangered Species Act of 1973, § 7; 50 CFR Part 402
- Explosive and Flammable Hazards—24 CFR Part 51, Subpart C—*Tier 2 reviews for new construction only*
- Farmlands Protection—Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, §§ 1504(b) & 1541; 7 CFR Part 658—*Tier 2 reviews for new construction only*
- Floodplain Management—Executive Order 11988, § 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55
- Historic Preservation—National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, §§ 106 & 110; 36 CFR Part 800
- Noise Abatement and Control—Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart B—*Tier 2 reviews for reconstruction and new construction only*
- Wetlands Protection—Executive Order 11990, §§ 2 & 5
- Airport Hazards—24 CFR Part 51, Subpart D—*Tier 2 reviews for reconstruction and new construction only*
- Flood Insurance—Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4001-4128; 42 U.S.C. § 5154a)

Mitigation Measures/Conditions/Permits:

In the Tier 1 broad review, DHSEM identified general mitigation measures, conditions, and permits necessary to reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse environmental impacts and/or to avoid non-compliance or non-conformance with environmental laws and authorities. These general measures and conditions will be incorporated by DHSEM into project contracts, development agreements, and other relevant documents. DHSEM will conduct Tier 2 reviews for each project, using detailed checklists, to identify any further site-specific mitigation measures, conditions, and permits and to identify projects that are ineligible for HRP funding. The environmental laws and authorities that could require further site-specific conditions include those addressing Contamination and Toxic Substances, Endangered Species, Floodplain Management, Historic Preservation, Noise Abatement and Control, and Wetlands Protection. For eligible projects, DHSEM will then resolve any outstanding consultation requirements and incorporate additional terms into project documents as necessary prior to project approval.

Estimated Project Cost: HUD allocated a total of \$137,178,000 in CDBG-DR funding to the State of New Mexico to support long term disaster recovery by addressing unmet needs in communities impacted by DR-4843 and DR-4795 (New Mexico's South Fork Fire, Salt Fire, and Flooding). The HRP, serving Chaves and Lincoln Counties, utilizes \$100,000,000 of the CDBG-DR allocation. An estimate of the total amount of funding for disaster recovery, including other federal and non-federal programs and resources, is not readily available.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

DHSEM has determined that the project will have no significant impact on the human environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is not required. Additional project information is

contained in the Environmental Review Record (ERR) on file at <https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/cdbg-dr2025/> and in person from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the locations identified at <https://www.dhsem.nm.gov/new-mexico-opens-applications-for-disaster-recovery-grants/>.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Any individual, group, or agency may submit written comments on the ERR to DHSEM. All comments received by May 7, 2026 will be considered by DHSEM prior to authorizing submission of a request for release of funds. Comments should specify which Notice they are addressing.

ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION

DHSEM certifies to HUD that Ali Rye, Certifying Officer, in their capacity as DHSEM State Director, consents to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts if an action is brought to enforce responsibilities in relation to the environmental review process and that these responsibilities have been satisfied. HUD's approval of the certification satisfies its responsibilities under NEPA and related laws and authorities and allows DHSEM to use Program funds.

OBJECTIONS TO RELEASE OF FUNDS

HUD will accept objections to its release of funds and DHSEM's certification for a period of fifteen days following the anticipated submission date or its actual receipt of the request (whichever is later) only if they are on one of the following bases: (a) the certification was not executed by the Certifying Officer of DHSEM; (b) DHSEM has omitted a step or failed to make a decision or finding required by HUD regulations at 24 CFR Part 58; (c) the grant recipient or other participants in the development process have committed funds, incurred costs or undertaken activities not authorized by 24 CFR Part 58 before approval of a release of funds by HUD; or (d) another Federal agency acting pursuant to statutory and/or regulatory authority has submitted a written finding that the project is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of environmental quality. Objections must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the required procedures (24 CFR Part 58, Sec. 58.76) and shall be addressed to the HUD Albuquerque Field Office at 500 Gold Ave SW, 7th Floor, Suite 7301, P.O. Box 906, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Potential objectors should contact HUD to verify the actual last day of the objection period.

Ali Rye
DHSEM State Director

ATTACHMENT F-2. COMMENTS ON THE FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO REQUEST RELEASE OF FUNDS

The Tier 1 Environmental Assessment, including the Combined Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds (Attachment F-1), was published on the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's website on April 27, 2026. DHSEM accepted public comments through May 16, 2026, which satisfies the minimum 15-day public review period required per 24 CFR § 58.45.

DHSEM did not receive any public comments by May 16, 2026.