

**Environmental Assessment for the Pojoaque  
Judicial Complex Expansion Project,  
Santa Fe County, New Mexico**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared to address the effects of the award listed below, which pertains to the expansion project for the Pueblo of Pojoaque (Pueblo) Tribal Police Department (PPD) in the Pueblo's Judicial Complex, Santa Fe County, New Mexico. The EA has been prepared to ensure that the activities in the following award comply with Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA, 40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508, and Appendix D of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) 28 CFR, Part 61.

**Project Name:** Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex Expansion Project

**Grant Program:** U.S. Department of Justice office of Justice Programs (DOJ)

**Grant #:** 2017-C4-BX-0043

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### *PURPOSES AND NEED OF THE PROPOSED ACTION*

Due to increases in population, both tribal members and other community members, and increased business activity in the surrounding area, the current spaces occupied by PPD and Social Services are inadequate for the existing needs of the departments (PPD 2019). Therefore, expansion of the Pueblo Judicial Complex is proposed to accommodate for the expansion of the community.

### *PROPOSED ACTION ALTERNATIVE*

The proposed action is to utilize federal funding for the PPD expansion project, which would include a 3,651 square foot addition, to be constructed next to the existing Judicial Complex. This structure would be used to accommodate offices, storage needs, and address inadequate facilities for Officers, domestic abuse victims, incarceration cases, in addition to improving security of the facility's equipment and evidence stored there.

### *NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE*

The no action alternative is included to compare the proposed project's impacts to the baseline conditions. Under the no action alternative DOJ funding would not be granted and the Pueblo would not expand the Judicial Complex building. The PPD would continue to operate out of their current facilities.

### *ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES*

Impacts to the environment due to the proposed action would be negligible to minor and short-term. Long-term socioeconomic impacts are expected to be good, as this project would provide additional jobs, and safety for the community. Construction and operation of the facility under the proposed action would provide additional jobs temporarily, while the Pueblo Judicial Complex is reconfigured. Over the long-term the project would provide safety for the local people, as the population continues to increase and additional employment opportunities expand at the PPD.

### *CONCLUSION*

There are no significant adverse environmental effects likely from the funding of the proposed improvements to the Pueblo Judicial Complex and the DOJ recommends a Finding of No Significant Impact.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES**

### **1.1 Background**

The Pueblo of Pojoaque (Pueblo) Tribal Police Department (PPD) proposes to expand the space used by the Department and other government agencies within the Pojoaque Judicial Complex in order to meet the needs of the growing community. The PPD is located in Santa Fe County, New Mexico (NM), and is identified on the Espanola, NM U.S. Geological Society (USGS) 7.5-minute map in Township 19N, Range 9E, Sections 8 and 17 (35106-HI) [see Figure 1]. The Pueblo was awarded a \$1,000,000 grant to address a proposed expansion project. Preparation of an environmental assessment (EA) is a statutory requirement under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500 to 1508) that requires the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to undergo an informed decision making process to assess the environmental impacts of projects BJA is proposing to fund.

Currently three departments reside within three suites in the Judicial Complex building. The building contains a total of 8,635 square (sq.) feet (ft.). Departments within the Complex include Tribal Court and Social Services, which comprise 5,982 sq. ft. of the complex, and the PPD, which comprises 2,653 sq. ft. of the complex. The PPD provides numerous functions including offices, an evidence room, computer server room, storage, booking, dispatch, squad room, changing rooms/bathrooms, lockers, kitchen area, and conference room all within the designated 2,653 sq. ft. (Pueblo of Pojoaque 2019). The PPD also houses an administrative assistant; a full-time safety aid; and a 24-7 regional dispatch/911 service staffed with six communications specialists. The PPD works closely with the NM State Police, Santa Fe County Sheriff, and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to respond to emergencies and provide back up in surrounding communities, particularly the bordering Pueblos of Nambé and San Ildefonso, which rely on BIA law enforcement. Visiting officers from the BIA, County Sheriff Officers, and NM State Police Officers investigate crimes, interview witnesses, and prepare necessary reports for Northern New Mexico within the existing PPD space (Pueblo of Pojoaque 2019).

Due to an increased population in the area, which consists of tribal members and non-tribal community members, and increased business activity in the surrounding area, the current spaces occupied by PPD and Social Services are inadequate for the existing needs of the departments (Pueblo of Pojoaque 2019). Currently 17 sworn officers including one Chief, one Lieutenant, one Captain, two Sergeants, three Narcotics Task Field Officers, nine Patrol Officers, and two new Police Officer Cadets use the existing facility. The PPD is also actively recruiting for one additional Police Officer Cadet or Certified Police Officer.

Non-commissioned staff include one Office Manager, one Executive Assistant, seven Dispatchers, and one Director of/Records/Evidence/Emergency Manager. Currently all use the existing facility to complete their required daily tasks.

This EA analyzes the potential impacts related to the Pueblo PPD proposal to expand the space used by the PPD and other government agencies within the Pojoaque Judicial Complex, in order to meet the needs of the growing community. The information presented in this document serves as the basis for deciding whether implementing the proposed action would result in a significant impact to the environment, requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, or that no significant

impacts would occur, and therefore, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) would be appropriate for this project.

## 1.2 Purpose and Need

The Pueblo seeks to renovate its Judicial Complex and to better serve the community and protect officers, Tribal Court, and staff (see Figure 2). The PPD serves a regional population of about 25,000. US 84/285, a very busy highway, runs through the Pueblo. In 2016, PPD handled 1,638 calls for service. These included 77 citations for driving under the Influence, 46 cases for dangerous drugs, 57 domestic violence calls, and 83 automobile crashes. In addition over 2,100 civil citations for traffic and other infractions were issued. In the past year there has been an increase of 283% in drunk driving cases, and the existing structure as described above cannot support the staff or intake process to compensate for this increase. Recently a BIA audit revealed concerns with the PPD's evidence room, as it lacks proper ventilation and security.

## 1.3 Alternatives

### 1.3.1 Proposed Action

The improvements to the PPD parking and impounding area would include approximately 1.5 acre. The expansion project would include a 3,651 sq. ft. addition, which would be constructed next to the existing Judicial Complex (see Figure 2a and Figure 2b; Appendix A. Site Plans for the Proposed Project). The new space would add a training room/meeting room that would be used as the regional/interagency command center during emergencies (see Figure 2a and Figure 2b).

In addition, the PPD facility would be reconfigured for improved security and safety (see Figure 2). The squad room would be expanded to include six work stations. The communications center would be renovated to increase space and improve security. Secured access will be added to the entryway, a ventilated evidence room, and barrier in the booking area. Ventilation in the server room would be improved to protect critical equipment, which is used to store digital evidence (see Figure 3). An interrogation room, holding cell, break room, and separate storage room would also be included in the facility reconfiguration. The PPD parking and impound would be fenced and gated for security and safety, and provide secure ingress and egress for Tribal Police officers and prisoners through the existing sally port. A true holding cell would allow for "flash" incarceration and would improve personnel allocation and facility security.

The renovated complex would also provide needed office space for the Chief, the Chief's Administrative Assistant, Lieutenant, Sergeants, and provide a file storage area, as currently only a small space exists to accommodate this need (see Figure 4).

A portion of the awarded grant funds have been used to move Social Services into the former Legal Department space, and a large office on the new Social Services side is now used for supervised visitation of prisoners. The old Legal Department conference room has been converted to a community room. The conference room is also used for parenting classes, support group meetings, as a small library. This room also provides a computer with internet access for clients to conduct job searches, take online driver education courses, and to use for other associated departmental needs.

Therefore, the **purpose** of the proposed action is to utilize federal funding for the PPD in order for construction to begin on the proposed expansion. The project would address the **need** the PPD has for increased space.

The proposed federal action is for the DOJ, BJA to fund the construction of the expanded Judicial Complex building and for the PPD to use the expanded space to meet the stated purpose and need.

### 1.3.2 No Action

The no action alternative is included to compare the proposed project's impacts to the baseline conditions. Under the no action alternative, the Pueblo would not expand the Judicial Complex building. The PPD would continue to operate out of their current facility.

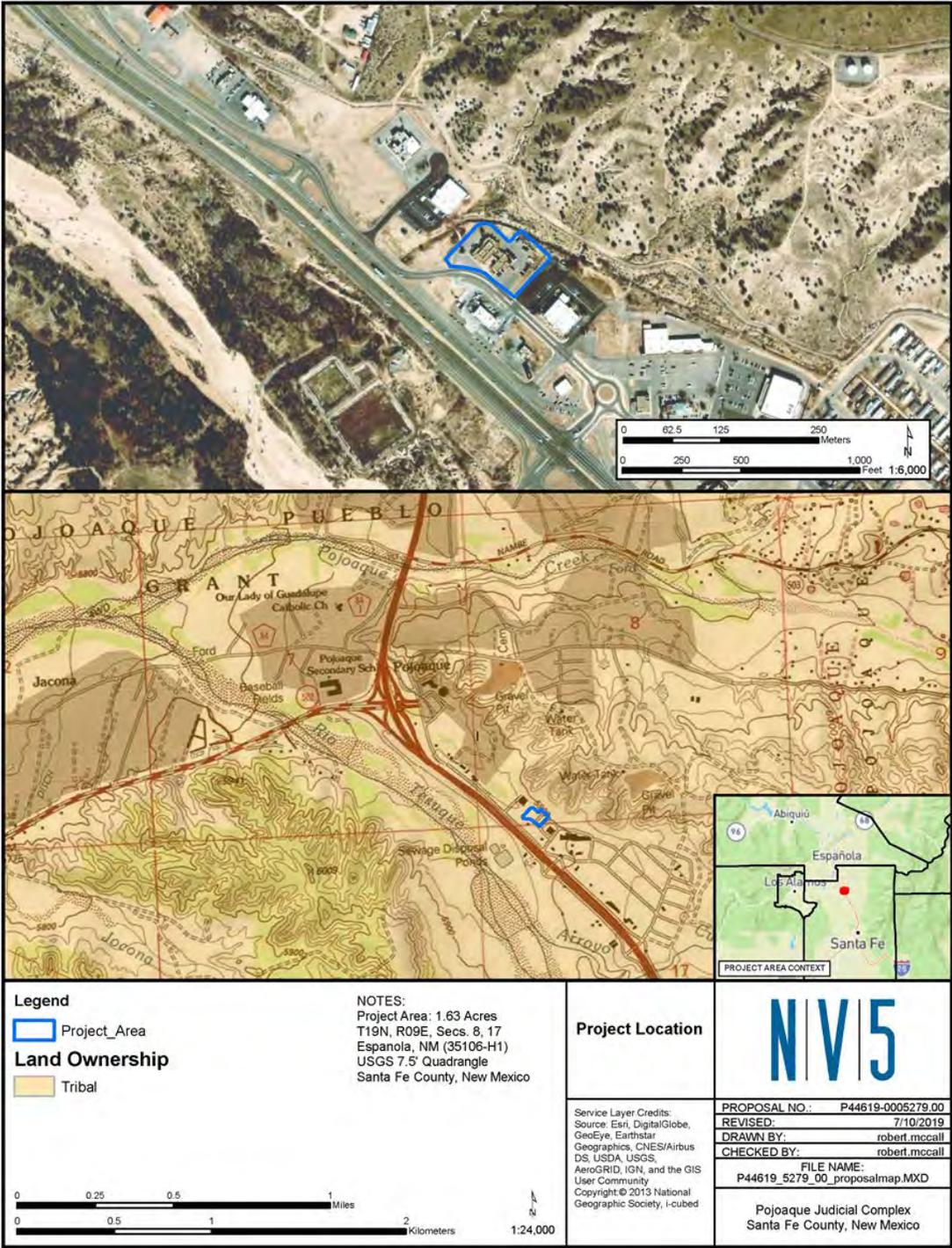


Figure 1. Project Location

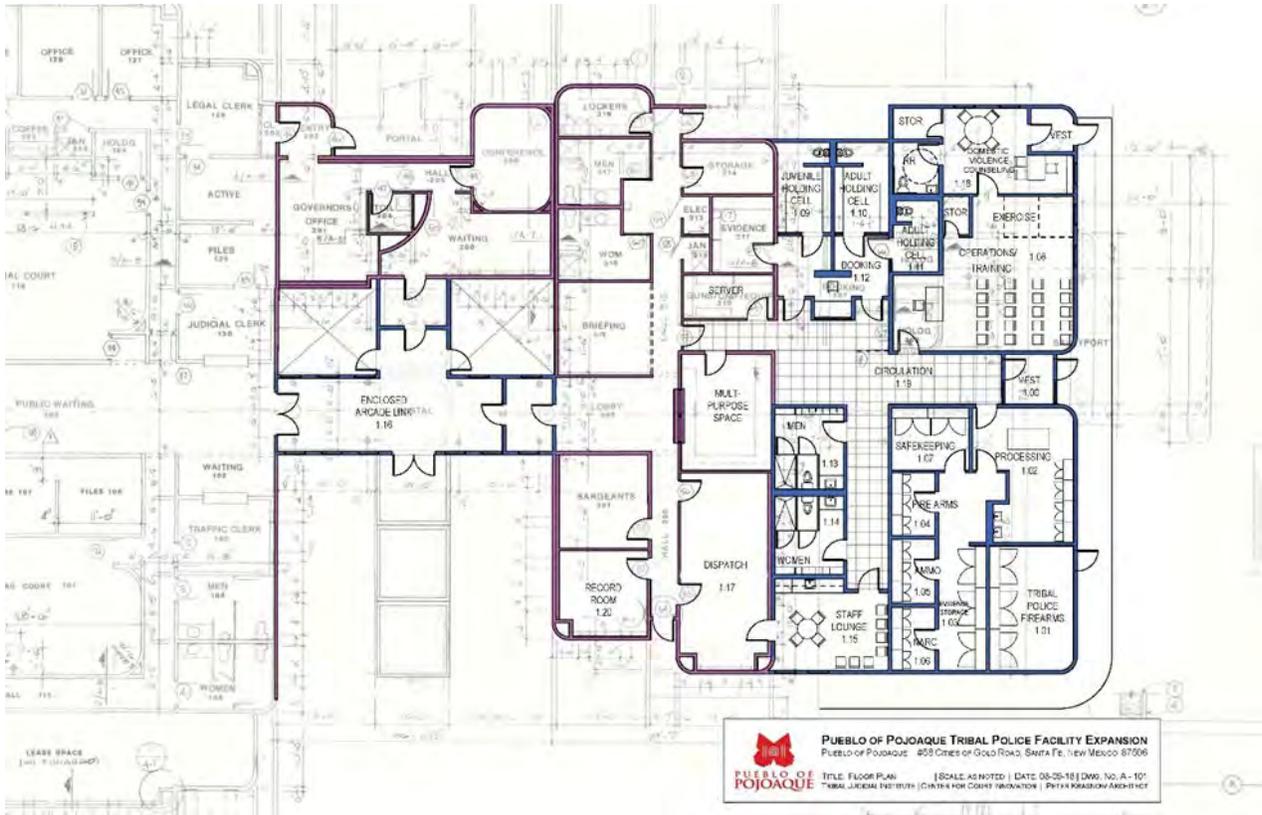


Figure 2a. Proposed Floor Plan

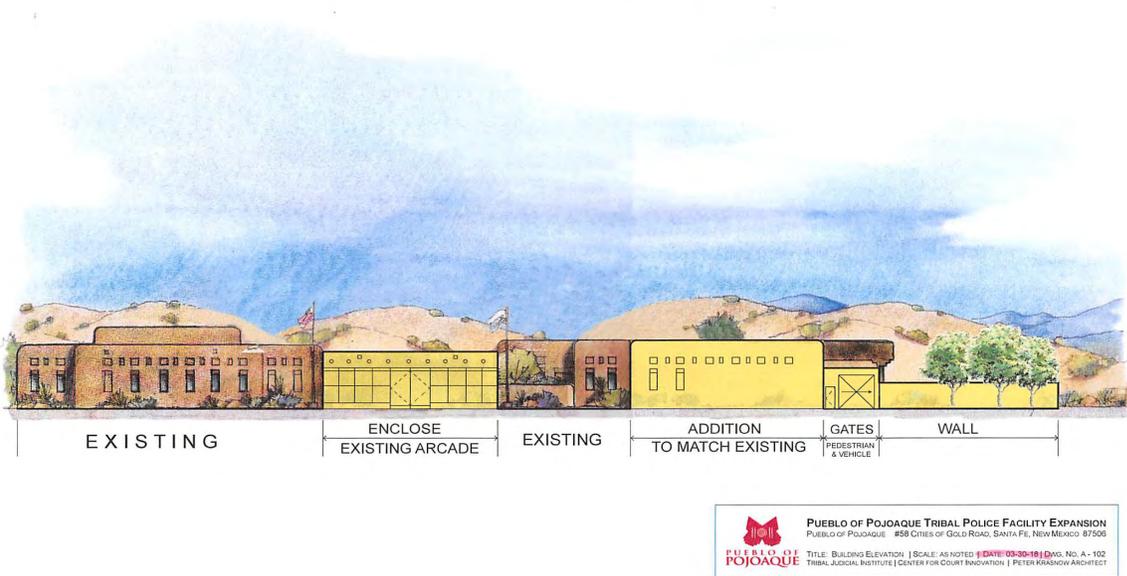


Figure 2b. Conceptual Plan for the Proposed Project



Figure 3. Existing Server Room at the Pojoaque Police Department



Figure 4. Existing Police Chief Office, Administrative Office, and Storage Area

## 2.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This chapter describes the existing condition of environmental resources that could be potentially affected by the Judicial Complex expansion project. The boundaries of the affected environment vary according to the nature of the potential impact and the aspect of the environment under consideration. Certain potential impacts (e.g., those that would affect topography or drainage patterns) are site-specific and are likely to be contained entirely within the project boundaries. Other impacts (e.g., those that might affect the local economy or traffic patterns) may extend into areas outside of the identified project area.

Potential impacts of the action alternatives are discussed in this chapter in terms of short- and long-term. Short-term impacts are those of a limited duration, such as those that would occur during the implementation of the proposed action. Long-term impacts are those of greater duration, including those that would endure for the life of the proposed project and beyond, including aspects affecting the operation of the action. These terms are further qualified as being negligible, minor, moderate, or major. Impact thresholds for each resource are established in the environmental consequences section for that resource. For impacts judged to be less than significant, a range is given to facilitate comparisons among the alternatives, using the terms of negligible, minor, and moderate. Impacts that are "major" for a resource are considered to have a significant impact.

### Environmental Resources Dismissed from Discussion

It was determined that certain environmental and socioeconomic resources that frequently receive attention in NEPA analyses would not be applicable to the proposed action. The following are the resources areas that have been dismissed from analysis for this particular proposed action, and the reason for their dismissal. These include:

- ***Coastal Zone Management, Wild and Scenic Rivers***

This site is located at an inland location and coastal zone management regulations are not applicable. The Judicial Complex is within the watershed of the Rio Tesuque, which flows into the Rio Pojoaque and eventually the Rio Grande at San Ildefonso Pueblo. The confluence is approximately 20 miles south of the downstream terminus of the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River segment at Velarde. This is far enough downstream of the Project Area that these regulations are not applicable

- ***Historic Preservation***

A cultural resources study was conducted by the Pueblo of Pojoaque, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), Bruce Bernstein. No cultural resources were identified, and no impacts are expected. See Appendix B for the Pueblo of Pojoaque THPO letter for this project area. If an inadvertent cultural resource discovery occurs during construction, work will temporarily stop at the affected area, and the construction contractor will contact the PPD project manager and the THPO.

### Environmental Resources Analyzed for this Project

#### 2.1 Air Quality

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines ambient air in 40 CFR Part 50 as "that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access." In compliance with the 1970 Clean Air Act (CAA) and the 1977 and 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA), the EPA has promulgated ambient air quality standards and regulations. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were enacted for the protection of the public health and welfare, allowing for an adequate margin of safety. To date, the U.S. EPA has issued NAAQS for six main criteria pollutants: carbon

monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), airborne particles with a diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers for PM<sub>10</sub> (PM<sub>2.5</sub> is also monitored), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), and lead (Pb). Areas that do not meet NAAQS are called non-attainment areas (USEPA 2017). The NAAQS were established to protect the public from exposure to dangerous levels of these pollutants (USEPA 2017).

#### 2.1.1 Air Quality Affected Environment

Air quality is rated as: “Good, Moderate, Unhealthy Air for Sensitive Groups, Unhealthy, Very Unhealthy, and Hazardous” (USEPA 2017). The area around the complex is listed as generally “Good”, unless forest fires, prescribed burns, or wind-blown dust conditions occur. Santa Fe County is designated as an attainment area with the NAAQS (NMED 2019a, NMED 2019b). Air pollution sources in the area are primarily from mobile vehicle emissions traveling along US 84/285, and along other nearby roadways.

#### 2.1.2 Air Quality Environmental Consequences

##### Proposed Action

The proposed action alternative would temporarily impact air quality as a result of fugitive dust and equipment exhaust emissions generated during construction and would impact air quality in the area. However, with the appropriate dust control measures in place, the increased levels would be minimal and are not anticipated to contribute to the NAAQS for NM, or contribute negatively to air quality on a long-term basis. Construction activities would meet federal air quality standards by following these outlined mitigation measures:

- Exposed and disturbed soil surfaces would be watered at a frequency sufficient to avoid fugitive dust.
- Earthmoving and other dust-producing activities would be suspended during periods of high winds, when dust control efforts are unable to prevent fugitive dust.
- Stockpiles of debris, soil, sand, or other materials would be watered or covered.
- Materials transported on-site by truck would be covered.
- Soil disturbance would be minimized and native vegetation, and topsoil would be retained where possible.

The project area is located in a region that is in attainment with the NAAQS. Automobile-generated carbon monoxide would be the pollutant of greatest concern on the local environment, while ozone precursors and PM<sub>10</sub> would be of greatest concern in relation to the regional environment. The proposed project is not expected to increase traffic in the area. The addition of a small number of new employees hired to address increased crime in the surrounding area would not have a major effect on area traffic. Therefore, no violations of NAAQS would occur due to the proposed project. Activities would be short-term, negligible impacts to this project area during construction activities. No long-term impacts to air quality are expected, due to this project.

##### No Action

Implementation of the no action alternative would not change current conditions and is not expected to impact the current air quality. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

## **2.2 Water Resources**

This section investigates the potential adverse impacts of the proposed action and alternatives on the water resources of the affected environment. The section also determines whether issues under the Clean Water Act (CWA), Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), National Flood

Insurance Program, other federal laws and regulations, and Tribal water quality or water rights policies, laws and ordinances, would be violated if the project was implemented.

### 2.2.1 Water Resources Affected Environment

#### **Surface Water Resources**

The Pojoaque Judicial Complex is located within the Upper Rio Grande Watershed (HUC8 13020101), and the Nambe Pojoaque-Tesuque sub-basin of the Upper Rio Grande Watershed. Runoff flows into the Rio Tesuque, which drains to the Rio Pojoaque and the Rio Grande. Based on New Mexico Environment Department (New Mexico Environmental Division 2019a) data, the Rio Pojoaque (Pojoaque River, AU ID NM-2120.A\_706, WQS REF 20.6.4.123), downstream of the Pueblo, is a perennial stream, which does not support marginal coldwater aquatic life and warm water aquatic life use.

#### **Ground Water Resources**

The average depth of wells in the Pueblo is 136 feet (New Mexico Office of the State Engineer 2019). Along the US 84/285 commercial corridor, there is a maximum historic drawdown of over 20 feet in this area, with an average drawdown of 8.2 feet. No wells are located in the project area. The project area does not occur in a Sole Source Aquifer System (USEPA 2019a).

#### **Floodplains**

The FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) indicates this location is within the designated Area of Minimal Flood Hazard referred to as Zone X (see Appendix C. *Biological Evaluation for the Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex Expansion Project*; FEMA 2019).

#### **Wetlands**

Review of the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) determined that no wetlands are located in the project area (USFWS 2019a). The biological field survey conducted on 27 August 2019, confirmed that no waterway or wetland occurs in the project area (see Appendix C. *Biological Evaluation for the Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex Expansion Project*; FEMA 2019).

### 2.2.2 Water Resources Environmental Consequences

Regulations issued by the U.S. EPA for compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) require evaluation of project effects within a site, as it relates to stormwater runoff.

#### Proposed Action

Under the proposed action, effects to local and regional water resources would be minimal. Existing water supplies are more than sufficient to accommodate the construction and potential use of the building. Drainage of impervious surfaces would not increase runoff from the site, and may even improve the retention and infiltration of stormwater. During construction, there would be a potential for stormwater runoff to cause erosion and transport of sediment and contaminants. This project would require a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and would require using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize soil erosion and transport of sediment and contaminants.

#### No Action

Under the no action alternative, the building would continue its current use and there would be no additional impacts to surface water.

## 2.3 Geology, Topography, Seismicity and Soils

This section evaluates whether the geological resources and their impact upon the affected environment would have an adverse effect from the proposed action and alternatives. This project area falls within the North Central NM Valleys and Mesas Level IV Ecoregion, which contains mesas, valleys, piedmont slopes, few scattered hills, and deep canyons in some areas (USEPA 2017). Perennial and intermittent streams from surrounding mountains also constitute part of the physiography of the area (USEPA 2017). The Geology for this area consists of Quaternary colluvium, colluvium with valley-fill alluvium, and fan alluvium material, Tertiary sedimentary, Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic rocks, and some small areas of Cretaceous, Jurassic, or Triassic sedimentary rocks (USEPA 2017).

### 2.3.1 Geology, Topography, Seismicity, and Soils Affected Environment

#### ***Geology and Topography***

The existing building site has been conventionally filled and graded to a uniform slope and subgrade composition. The construction would not require extensive subsurface earthwork and the topography of the site would remain the same.

#### ***Soils***

Soil mapping units within the project area consist of:

- Koshare very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes and
- Urban land

Neither of these two soil types are classified as hydric soils or as prime farmland (Appendix C. *Biological Evaluation for the Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex Expansion Project*; Soil Survey Staff 2019).

#### ***Seismicity***

The Pojoaque area is seismically active, but has not experienced many earthquakes in recent times (USGS 2019). Much of the Rio Grande valley lies within an area that could, at a 10% probability level, experience ground acceleration during an earthquake that is >5% above the acceleration due to gravity in the next 50 years (New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources 2019; New Mexico Tech Seismological Observatory 2013). On October 17, 2011, a magnitude 3.5 earthquake occurred near the site. The ground movement was reported as far away as Albuquerque; however no damage was reported.

The Pojoaque fault zone is located in the central part of the Española Basin (New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources 2019). The fault zone consists of several north-trending, subparallel faults in a zone approximately 3-miles wide. The fault zone is poorly understood, with considerable uncertainty regarding its location, activity, and amount of displacement (Machette et al. 1998). A large earthquake, with a magnitude of 7.0, is possible on the Pojoaque fault, which could cause extreme effects on the site (Machette et al. 1998).

### 2.3.1 Geology, Topography, Seismicity, and Soil Environmental Consequences

#### ***Proposed Action***

During construction, the topography and geology would be impacted minimally. Erosion and sediment BMPs would be implemented to avoid affecting the public, site aesthetics, and off-site pollution. The proposed action would not cause any new exposure of risk to the public from seismicity or ground failure. The use of new construction materials and improved methods could potentially provide more protection, in the case of moderate earthquake ground motion. Soil impacts due to construction are

expected to be negligible and short-term during project construction activities, as this project area already contains buildings and a paved parking lot.

#### No Action

Under the no action alternative, the building would continue its current use and there would be no additional impacts to the topography, geology or soil.

### **2.4 Land Use**

The section evaluates whether the proposed action and alternatives are compatible with Tribal land use policy and ordinances.

#### 2.4.1 Land Use Affected Environment

Land-use planning for the Pueblo is developed by formal agreement with the Governors of the Pueblos of Nambé San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, and Tesuque, along with the non-pueblo communities of Cuyamungue, El Rancho, Jacona, Jaconita, Nambé and Pojoaque as the Pojoaque Valley Planning Committee (PVPC). The planning process is assisted by the Santa Fe County Planning Division, and enforced under county ordinance.

The land use plan for this area was adopted in 2007, and amended in 2015 (PVPC 2007, 2015). The land use classifications for the plan include the current site of the Pueblo Judicial Complex, classified as a Traditional Community and described as:

“The Traditional Community land use category includes areas suitable for residential, small-scale commercial and traditional agricultural uses consistent with the existing development patterns of the Pojoaque Valley traditional communities. This land use category accommodates traditional community patterns, preserves historic and cultural landscapes, and protects agricultural uses, including agriculture found in traditional communities with acequia systems from encroachment by development. Density bonuses and transfers of development rights may be utilized to achieve the purposes of the district” (PVPC 2015).

Existing land use for this project area includes the Pojoaque Judicial Complex, which houses the Tribal Court, Social Services, and the PPD.

## 2.4.2 Land Use Environmental Consequences

### Proposed Action

The proposed action would comply with the current land-use designations exercised by the Pueblo. Short-term impacts would be minor, and would occur during construction to expand the facility. During construction, the project area would be temporarily inaccessible because of construction activities. Long-term impacts would also be minor, as there is already an existing parking lot, and the Pojoaque Judicial Complex is already within the proposed project boundary. Portions of the parking lot and landscaped areas would be occupied by the building expansion and not available for other land uses.

### No Action

Under the no action alternative, the building would continue its current use and there would be no additional impacts to the topography, geology or soil.

## **2.5 Natural Environment (Ecology, Wildlife, Endangered and Threatened Species)**

This section analyzes the consequences of the proposed action and alternatives on the ecological use of the affected area. The section also assures compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 USC § 1531 et seq.; 50 CFR Parts 17 and 222), which provides for conservation of species that are endangered or threatened throughout all or a substantial portion of their range, as well as protection of the habitats on which they depend, and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC Chapter 7, Subchapter II) which protects migratory birds. Tribal ordinances to protect and preserve culturally important plants and animals are also addressed in this section (see Appendix C. *Biological Evaluation for the Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex Expansion Project*).

### 2.5.1 Natural Environment Affected Environment

Although the project area is urbanized, the vegetation community surrounding the site is referred to as Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland (USGS 2011). Vegetative species observed in the project area included landscaped varieties, such as butterfly bush (*Buddleia* sp.) red yucca (*Hesperaloe parviflora*), and Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*). Dominant native shrub species within the project area includes fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) and rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*) and dominant grasses included wheatgrass (*Agropyron* sp.), threeawn (*Aristida* spp.), and feather fingergrass (*Chloris virgata*). A total of 38 species of plants were identified in the project area during the biological survey conducted on August 27, 2019 (see Appendix C. *Biological Evaluation for the Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex Expansion Project*).

To ensure compliance with the ESA, a review of the USFWS listed threatened and endangered species, and critical habitat for these species was reviewed using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) website [USFWS 2019b]. Four species including Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*), New Mexico jumping mouse, (*Zapus hudsonius luteus*), Southwestern willow-flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) are listed with the potential to occur in this project area. However, no habitat for any of these species was identified during the biological survey conducted on August 27, 2019 (see Appendix C. *Biological Evaluation for the Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex Expansion Project*).

In addition, state-listed species were also reviewed to determine potential for their occurrence on the project area (NMDGF 2019). A total of three threatened species observed were listed with the potential to occur in this project area. These include bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) and spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*). However, no habitat for any of these state-listed species were identified during the biological survey conducted on August 27, 2019 (see Attachment B. *Biological Evaluation for the Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex Expansion Project*).

Common species observed during the field survey included: American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and whiptail lizards (*Apidoscelis* sp.) and pocket gopher (*Thomomys* spp.) mounds were observed during the biological survey (see Appendix C. *Biological Evaluation for the Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex Expansion Project*).

#### 2.5.2 Natural Environment Environmental Consequences

##### Proposed Action

Implementation of this project would require removal of minimal vegetation within the area of construction. After construction activities are completed, any bare soils would be landscaped with native vegetation. Pocket gophers mounds are present at the southern boundary of the project area. Although, no pocket gophers were observed during the field survey conducted on August 27, 2019. Any impacts to pocket gophers is expected to be minor and short-term, as these species would only be potentially impacted during construction activities, when additional vehicles and building materials would be stored on site during construction. No suitable habitat for state-listed, federally-listed, or migratory bird nesting is present in the project area. No state- or federally-listed species were observed in the project area. No migratory bird nesting sites are present in the project area. No state or federally-listed species, or migratory birds are expected to be impacted by this project.

##### No Action

Under the no action alternative, current conditions would remain the same and there would be no impact to the natural environment.

## **2.6 Wildland Fire and Hazards**

#### 2.6.1 Wildland Fire and Hazards Affected Environment

Construction activities that occur during hot temperatures could potentially create wildland fire hazards. Factors that increase wildfire risk include the following: (1) years of fire suppression that cause fuels buildup; (2) forest management practices that alter natural disturbance regimes; (3) community expansion with the wildland urban interface; (4) increasing use of wildlands for urban uses; (5) presence of invasive plants with a higher flammability potential; (6) infested or diseased trees (such as bark beetle infestations); and (7) changed climate with longer fire seasons and hotter droughts (U.S. Forest Service 2018). Of these factors, proximity to the wildland urban interface and changed climate are present at the project area. Since most of the project area is covered with pavement, sidewalks and landscaped areas with little vegetation cover, the fire risk potential is low. High risk forest types, such as ponderosa pine forest, is not present in or near the project area. During construction, equipment and vehicles may encounter vegetation, which could spark and ignite leading to wildland fires.

#### 2.6.2 Wildland Fire and Hazards Environmental Consequences

##### Proposed Action

Wildland fire risks would be minimal based on standard operating procedures and BMPs used during short-term construction activities. Limited vegetative fuels present at the Pueblo Judicial Complex would pose negligible risks of wildland fire hazards long-term. In addition, construction and operation of the facility would not impose a risk of wildland fire and hazards long-term.

##### No Action

Under The no action alternative, current conditions would remain the same and there would be no impacts to wildland fire and hazards.

## 2.7 Noise

Protection of the public from excess noise during construction or operation of facilities subject to major Federal actions is a stated goal of all departments. The Noise Control Act (NCA) of 1972 requires projects consider the impacts of noise levels during projects to protect the health and welfare of the public (42 USC 4901). A noise guideline was established to protect individuals from potential hearing damage and noise is regulated at the state and local levels. The NCA established noise levels in excess of 45 decibels (dBA) indoors and 55 dBA outdoors may cause discomfort. Continued exposure in excess of 85 dBA may cause permanent hearing loss (National Institute of Deafness and Other Communications Disorders 2014).

### 2.7.1 Noise Affected Environment

The predominant noise source at the project area is traffic noise. US 84/285 is a four-lane roadway that has steady traffic volumes with a posted speed limit of 45 miles per hour. Traffic stops and accelerates for traffic signals at US 84/285 intersections, which adds to traffic noise. Additional traffic travels on local streets near the project area. No other major noise sources are present.

### 2.7.2 Noise Environmental Consequences

#### Proposed Action

Construction and operation of the facility may increase noise emissions from the Pueblo Judicial Complex, however, this would be a minor, short-term impact. The noise generated by the project expansion at the Pueblo Judicial Complex may increase in minor ways, however, it is not expected to conflict with existing conditions. During construction, there would be a short-term increase in noise levels from construction equipment and traffic. After completion of the expansion, there would be a slight traffic increase accompanied by a slight noise level increase.

#### No Action

The no action alternative would have no effect on the noise emitted by the facility.

## 2.8 Public Services and Utilities

Public service and utilities environmental impacts are evaluated in terms of changes to the affected service providers required by the proposed and alternative actions.

### 2.8.1 Public Services and Utilities Affected Environment

The current Pueblo Judicial Complex provides an essential public service to community members, with office and public contact space for three departments including: Tribal Court, Social Services and Police. The current configuration of the building is inefficient to handle the projected needs of the community.

Utilities serving the current building include telephone, electric, gas, cable, and sewer. The Jemez Mountains Electric Cooperative (JMEC) serves the complex and surrounding communities with electrical power. The Pueblo has a community water system and its own sewer system in the form of a total-retention lagoon station.

The Pojoaque Volunteer Fire District covers the Pueblo and surrounding communities. The Pueblo District is also home to the Northern Region paramedic crew.

## 2.8.2 Public Services and Utilities Environmental Consequences

### Proposed Action

The proposed action would provide a higher degree of public services long-term for the Pueblo in the Tribal Court, Social Services, and Police Departments. Current utilities suppliers are fully capable of the minor expansion caused by the building improvements, long-term. Establishing additional public services to the Pueblo Judicial Complex would be negligible.

### No Action

The no action alternative would not provide any change in environmental consequences and would continue to function at its current level of public service.

## **2.9 Transportation**

Potential effects of the proposed and alternative actions are evaluated in this section to determine if an environmental impact to transportation resources and patterns in the region is likely. PPD staff numbers and number of police vehicles are expected to increase slightly with a need for two to five additional parking space, which are available. US 84/285 and local streets have sufficient space for the additional traffic. The proposed action would not generate new traffic or create an additional need for parking.

### 2.9.1 Transportation Affected Environment

The Pojoaque Judicial Complex, including its parking lot, is accessed by foot or automobile from the Cities of Gold Road, which is the main access to the Cities of Gold casino and hotel complex, approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the Pojoaque Judicial Complex. The Cities of Gold Road connects these facilities, along with commercial and residential properties to US 84/285, a major highway connecting Santa Fe and to areas further north. To the west, the road is connected to NM 502, the main highway to Los Alamos and San Ildefonso Pueblo. Limited air service is offered by public airports at Santa Fe and Los Alamos. Railroad traffic to Santa Fe is provided by the NM Rail Runner, which is operated by Rio Metro Regional Transit District.

### 2.9.2 Transportation Environmental Consequences

#### Proposed Action

The proposed action is expected to preserve one of the covered vehicle drop-off areas on the east side of the building. Five parking spaces would be relocated to the eastern edge of the property due to the expansion. The PPD and impound yard will be fenced for security and sliding gates, leading into the complex, would be electronically controlled (see Appendix A for Site Plans for the Proposed Project). All of these measures would provide increased safety and security or those accessing the complex. Traffic to and from the Pojoaque Judicial Complex Expansion Project area would remain relatively the same. No impacts would occur to the regional traffic network due to this project.

### No Action

The no action alternative would not provide any change in environmental consequences, and therefore, the Pueblo Judicial Complex would continue to function at its current level of public service.

## **2.10 Hazardous Sites/Materials**

This section discusses the environmental effects of the proposed action due to hazardous materials or hazardous waste sites.

### 2.10.1 Hazardous Sites/Materials Affected Environment

The U.S. National Library of Medicine TOXMAP (2019) and the EPA's Cleanups in My Community online map (EPA 2019b) identifies where hazardous waste cleanup locations and associated grants are located. Based on these online sources, no hazardous materials were previously listed, or are currently listed for this proposed project area. No petroleum storage tanks are present or were removed from the project area.

### 2.10.2 Hazardous Sites/Materials Environmental Consequences

#### Proposed Action

During construction, hazardous materials and fuels would be used. Hazardous materials will be managed in compliance with federal and state law. Any containers (e.g. 50 gallon barrels) used to temporarily store hazardous substances (i.e. motor oil, drilling fluid and contaminated soil) at the project area shall have secondary containment provided should these containers remain on site for more than 24 hours. The construction contractor shall immediately notify the PPD project manager and comply with federal notification requirements for any release a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.

During operations, PPD will keep hazardous materials at quantities below the threshold for a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permit. No gasoline will be stored at the project area. Safety data sheets will be kept current for hazardous materials used at the project area. No hazardous waste storage or disposal will occur at the project area.

#### No Action

The no action alternative would not have any impacts on the environment, due to hazardous sites or materials, as the site would remain in the same condition it is currently in.

## **2.11 Visual Resources**

### 2.11.1 Visual Resources Affected Environment

The Pueblo Judicial Complex is in an urban setting surrounded on the north, west, and south sides by other businesses. East of the project area is an ephemeral (dry) wash, which is defined as a wash that conveys water only during or after a local rainstorm (Levick et al. 2008).

### 2.11.2 Visual Resources Environmental Consequences

#### Proposed Action

The visual resources for the proposed project would be minor and long-term, as construction would occur where the Pueblo Judicial Complex is currently located on developed land. The additions, including fencing entryways for this proposed project, would be permanent and long-term for the safety and well-being of the Tribal Police Officers, other Officers and staff, and the general public.

#### No Action

The no action alternative would not have any impacts on the environment, due to changes to the visual resources materials, as the site would remain in its current condition.

## 2.12 Light Emissions

This section evaluates the potential for light pollution to be excessive, misdirected, or obtrusive artificial (usually outdoor) light. Too much light pollution has consequences as it interferes with being able to see starlight in the night sky, interferes with astronomical research, disrupts ecosystems, causes adverse health effects, and wastes energy (Urban Pollution: Science and Management 2018). The New Mexico Night Sky Protection Act requires shielding for outdoor lighting fixtures.

### 2.12.1 Light Emissions Affected Environment

Lighting is currently present near the project area in parking areas, along US 84/285, and along local streets. Glare from this lighting obscures views of the night sky.

### 2.12.2 Light Emissions Environmental Consequences

#### Proposed Action

Construction and future operation of the Pueblo Judicial Complex would be long-term, and cause only minor impacts, as there is currently already lighting in the surrounding area. Outdoor lighting fixtures will have light cut-off features to reduce glare and off-site lighting. Glare or light trespass would therefore be minor, and additional lighting would be implemented for the safety of the Tribal Police Officers, other Officers and staff, and the general public.

#### No Action

The no action alternative would have no effect on the light emitted by the facility. Lighting would remain as it is currently.

## 2.13 Socioeconomics

This section evaluates the socioeconomic consequences of the proposed action upon the relevant local and regional human population.

### 2.13.1 Socioeconomics Affected Environment (Including Human Population)

Pojoaque Village is a rural community located in northern Santa Fe County and also included Census Tract 9406. Pojoaque Village community includes the project area. Based on census estimated, 2,035 people reside in the village and 3,470 people in Census Tract 9406 (see Table 1). The principal minority group within Pojoaque Village consists of Hispanic/Latino, who make up approximately 67.7% of the population. Native American make up approximately 20.1% of the population. For comparison, 48.2% of New Mexico's population and 51.2% of Santa Fe County's population are Hispanic/Latino, and 9.5% of New Mexico's population and 3.5% of Santa Fe County's population are Native American.

To analyze socioeconomic conditions for areas near the project area, American Community Survey (2017 estimates) from the US Census Bureau (2019) were compared to the State of New Mexico and to Santa Fe County data (see Table 1). According to this data, the median household income for the Pojoaque Village (\$47,109) is slightly above New Mexico household income (\$46,718) estimates but below Santa Fe County household income (\$57,945). The Pojoaque Village per capita poverty rate (16.1%) is higher than the state poverty rate (20.6%) but lower than county poverty rate (14.4%).

**Table 1. Comparative Economic and Population Data**

2017 Population Characteristic	New Mexico	Santa Fe County	Census Tract 9406	Pojoaque Village
<b>Population Characteristics</b>				
-Total population	2,084,828	147,514	3,470	2,035
-Median age	37.3 years	45.3 years	40.1 years	36.2 years
-Percent under 18 years	23.9%	19.2%	24.4%	%
-Percent over 64 years	15.8%	20.8%	14.6%	%
<b>Racial and Minority Representation*</b>				
-Native American	9.5%	3.5%	13.6%	20.1%
-White	74.2%	82.9%	67.0%	58.7%
-African American	2.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
-Asian	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%
-Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
-Some other race	9.5%	8.8%	14.6%	3.8%
-Two or more races	3.3%	2.7%	3.7%	0.1%
-Hispanic/Latino, any race	48.2%	51.2%	68.7%	67.7%
<b>Economic Characteristics</b>				
-Median household income	\$46,718	\$57,945	\$50,968	\$47,109
-Family poverty rate	15.6%	10.0%	13.2%	13.7%
-Per capita income	\$25,257	\$35,801	\$27,794	\$24,464
-Per capita poverty rate	20.6%	14.4%	15.8%	16.1%

\*Minority categories do not add to 100% because Hispanic/Latino includes more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019

Major industries in the region center on tourism and recreation, including all associated industries, such as food, lodging, arts, and entertainment. Education and healthcare also contribute to a large portion of the jobs in the area, and agriculture plays an important role in the Pojoaque Basin’s economy (U.S. Census Bureau 2019).

**2.13.2 Socioeconomics Environmental Consequences (Including Human Population)**

**Proposed Action**

Construction and operation of the facility under the proposed action would provide additional jobs temporarily, while the Pueblo Judicial Complex is reconfigured. Over the long-term the project would provide safety for the local people, as the population continues to increase and additional employment opportunities expand at the PPD.

**No Action**

The no action alternative would be not provide safety measures for the public and would not provide additional employment opportunities for the area.

**2.16 Environmental Justice**

On 11 February 1994, President Clinton issued EO 12898 Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations. EO 12898 directs agencies to address environmental and human health conditions in minority and low-income communities so as to avoid the disproportionate placement of any adverse effects from federal policies and actions on these populations. The general purposes of this EO are as follows:

- To focus the attention of federal agencies on human health and environmental conditions in minority communities and low-income communities with the goal of achieving environmental justice,
- To foster nondiscrimination in federal programs that substantially affect human health or the environment, and
- To give minority communities and low-income communities greater opportunities for public participation in, and access to, public information on matters relating to human health and the environment.

As defined by the “Environmental Justice Guidance Under NEPA” (CEQ, 1997), “minority populations” includes persons who identify themselves as Asian or Pacific Islander, Native American or Alaskan Native, black (not of Hispanic origin), or Hispanic. Race refers to Census respondents’ self-identification of racial background. Hispanic origin refers to ethnicity and language, not race, and may include persons whose heritage is Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican, and Central or South American.

A minority population exists where the percentage of people in an affected area either exceed 50%, or is meaningfully greater than in the general population. Low-income populations are identified using the U.S. Census Bureau’s statistical poverty threshold, which is based on income and family size. The Census Bureau defines a “poverty area” as a census tract with 20% or more of its residents below the poverty threshold and an “extreme poverty area” as one with 40% or more below the poverty level. With a household poverty rate of 13.2% and a per capita poverty rate of 15.8%, Census Tract 9406 does not meet the criteria for a poverty area or extreme poverty area (see Table 1).

#### 2.16.1 Environmental Justice Affected Environment

The principal minority group within Pojoaque Village consists of Hispanic/Latino, who make up approximately 67.7% of the population. Native Americans make up approximately 20.1% of the population. For comparison, 48.2% of New Mexico’s population and 51.2% of Santa Fe County’s population are Hispanic/Latino, and 9.5% of New Mexico’s population and 3.5% of Santa Fe County’s population are Native American. In terms of minority status, Pojoaque Village qualifies as a Community of Concern, which should be evaluated for environmental justice impacts.

#### 2.16.2 Environmental Justice Environmental Consequences

##### Proposed Action

Construction and operation of the facility under the proposed action would cause short-term, negligible impacts, as the Pueblo Judicial Complex is reconfigured during construction activities. However, over the long-term the project would provide a safe environment for the Tribe to exercise self-governance, including justice for Native Americans. The renovated Pojoaque Judicial Complex would provide opportunities for local community members to be protected from domestic violence. The proposed project would also provide a place for parenting classes, support group meetings, a place where people would be able to apply for jobs on the internet, and take online driver education courses in a safe environment.

##### No Action

The no action alternative would not offer additional safety areas for domestic violence victims or a place where classes would be held for the community, as the existing Pueblo Judicial Complex is already too small for its existing staff.

## 2.17 Solid Waste

This section evaluates impacts of solid waste on the environment including waste generated from operations and construction activities.

### 2.17.1 Solid Waste Affected Environment

Solid waste is collected at the Judicial Complex in a dumpster. Solid waste is either disposed of at a landfill or recycle and a recycling facility. No landfills are located in the Pueblo of Pojoaque. The nearest landfill is Santa Fe County's Caja del Rio Landfill located approximately 22 miles south of the project area. Santa Fe County also operates the Buckman Road Recycling and Transfer Station located approximately 15 miles south of the project area (Recycle Santa Fe 2020).

### 2.17.2 Solid Waste Environmental Consequences

#### Proposed Action

Expanded Judicial Complex operations would generate additional solid waste including paper, plastic, aluminum, glass, food, and occasional electronic waste. Some paper waste would be suitable for recycling. Most solid waste would be collected and disposed of a licensed landfill, such as the Caja del Rio Landfill. Recyclable materials would be disposed of a recycling center, such as the Buckman Road Recycling and Transfer Station. Electronic waste would be taken to the Buckman Station or private companies that handle electronic waste, such as computers, telephones, and printers. Construction and demolition waste would be disposed of at a licensed landfill, such as the Caja del Rio Landfill.

#### No Action

Continued Judicial Complex operations would generate solid waste including paper, plastic, aluminum, glass, food, and occasional electronic waste. Some paper waste would be suitable for recycling. Most solid waste would be collected and disposed of a licensed landfill, such as the Caja del Rio Landfill. Recyclable materials would be disposed of a recycling center, such as the Buckman Road Recycling and Transfer Station. Electronic waste would be taken to the Buckman Station or private companies that handle electronic waste, such as computers, telephones, and printers. No construction or demolition waste would be generated.

## 2.18 Construction Impacts

The construction activities for this proposed project are described above in Section 1, and is addressed throughout the Affected Environment and Environmental Impacts Sections of this EA.

## 3.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts are those impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes those other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over time (40 CFR 150 8.7).

The vicinity of the project site considered in the cumulative impact analysis includes the commercial and residential property located on the northeast side of US 84/285, between the southern boundary of the Pueblo at Arroyo Cuyamungue and the City of Gold Casino. This area is zoned by the Pueblo for future commercial development that preserves the traditional character of the region (PVPC 2007, 2015). Reasonably foreseeable actions near the project site that may contribute to cumulative impacts include increased commercial and/or industrial development. However, this would be compatible with the surrounding land use, which is primarily residential and/or commercial in nature. The cumulative incremental impacts of these foreseeable actions would include a slight increase in traffic for the foreseeable future. Light levels would continue to increase with additional development near the

Judicial Complex. Construction and operation of the Judicial Complex Expansion Project would result in an incremental increase in light levels. The light increase would be slight and not noticeable to most residents or observers in the area. There has been substantial commercial development in the past 20 years with more sign, street, and parking lot lighting. See Table 2 for a Cumulative Impacts Summary for this proposed project and the area surrounding the project area.

**Table 2. Cumulative Impacts Summary**

Resource	Past and Present Impacts	Foreseeable Future Impacts
<b>Affected Environment</b>	Building construction, road development, and site development have made minor changes to the environment in this area over time.	The proposed action and future building construction is expected to make short-term, negligible changes to the affected environment.
<b>Geology and Soils</b>	Past and present construction activities have disturbed soils. Exposed soils were covered with roadways, parking areas, and buildings.	The Proposed action and future building construction is not expected to impact geologic formations as structures are already present on the site. Future construction, such as the proposed project would disturb a minimal amount of soils. Exposed areas would be subject to wind and water erosion until recovered.
<b>Seismicity</b>	There has been little if any seismic activity during the past 20 year in Pojoaque and northern Santa Fe County.	Little seismic activity is expected in the next 20 year. Future development would not affect the potential for earthquakes.
<b>Air Quality</b>	Past and present activities near the project area had negligible impacts on climate and regional air quality.	The proposed action would have negligible effects on climate and regional air quality, if any. On a global basis, climate change would continue to occur for the foreseeable future as a result of historical and expected increases in worldwide greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Waters and Wetlands</b>	Past and present construction activities have little, if any, impact on wetlands in the surrounding areas.	No impacts would occur due to the proposed action, due to the lack of wetlands within the project area.
<b>Groundwater Resources</b>	Past and present groundwater extraction has occurred throughout the region.	Groundwater extraction is expected to continue at current rates, in and around this project area.
<b>Floodplains</b>	Roadway construction and scattered development has made minor modifications to the floodplains over time.	The proposed action would not modify the existing floodplains. Future roadway and construction projects in the surrounding area may however modify the existing floodplains. Results in minor modifications of surrounding floodplains may occur in the future.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Building construction, road development, and existing site development has disturbed existing vegetation.	Future projects surrounding the Pueblo Judicial Complex may disturb negligible to minor areas of vegetation. However, no major impacts to vegetation is anticipated in the future, due to the extent of businesses that already occur in the surrounding area.

Resource	Past and Present Impacts	Foreseeable Future Impacts
Wildland Fire and Hazards	Limited wildland fire and hazard risk is present because most lands are developed, and vegetation types vulnerable to fire (ponderosa pine forest) are not located near Pojoaque.	Wildland fire and hazardous risk is not expected to increase substantially because fire vulnerable vegetation is not located near Pojoaque.
Fish and Wildlife	Building construction and site development previously caused disturbance to minor areas of wildlife habitat.	Future projects at and around the project area may disturb negligible wildlife habitat.
Threatened and Endangered Species	No threatened or endangered species have been identified in the project area, currently or in the past.	No threatened or endangered species are present in the area, and none are expected to be impacted in this area in the future.
Noise	Noise already occurs due to traffic usage on US 84/285.	Minor, short-term impacts due to noise would occur during construction of the proposed action. Future projects may generate construction noise in future years in the surrounding area, however this cannot be determined at this time.
Cultural Resources	Archaeological sites and historic buildings are present in the surrounding area, but have not been documented in the proposed project area (see Appendix B for the project associated THPO letter).	Future development projects would be designed to minimize impacts to cultural resources and protect these important sites. No cultural resources are located within the project area, therefore no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated in the future.
Visual Resources	Previous building construction, roadway development, and site development have modified aesthetic and visual resources.	Minor, long-term modifications to the visual landscape in the area would continue from future building construction, roadway development, and site development. However, the overall landscape is expected to remain intact for this project area.
Lighting	Lighting is present along US 84/285, along local roads, and in parking areas	As more development occurs, additional lighting fixtures will be installed. New lighting fixtures will have cut-off features to minimize off-site lighting and glare, but overall light levels would increase and obscure views of the night sky. Light increases from the project would be slight and not noticeable to most residents and observers. The light increase from the project is not considered significant.
Hazardous Materials, Toxic Substances, Waste	Few hazardous materials sites occur in the area surrounding this project area. None were documented in the project area.	Hazardous material spills and releases to the environment are not anticipated in the foreseeable future for this project area, because this land is used as an office complex.

Resource	Past and Present Impacts	Foreseeable Future Impacts
Land Use	Land use projects constructed in the area include residences, offices, and businesses, in addition to the Pueblo Judicial Complex.	Land uses, in the form of additional business in the surrounding area are expected to increase in the foreseeable future. However, the project area will continue to be used as an office complex.
Surface Water	Building construction, road development, and site development projects have avoided surface water in and around this project area.	For future development projects in the area, erosion, and sediment transport during construction activities would be monitored, and BMPs would be implemented.
Transportation	Roadways have been constructed to connect to US 84/285. Vehicles have been the primary transportation mode, and vehicular traffic has increased in recent years.	A few roads may be constructed as part of future development projects in the surrounding area. Since the Pueblo is an urban area, vehicle use is expected to remain the principle transportation mode, and is expected to continue to increase as the population in the area continues to increase.
Environmental Justice	Low-income populations are identified using the U.S. Census Bureau’s statistical poverty threshold, which is based on income and family size. Santa Fe County is not considered to have a minority population, which must be comprised of 20% or more of its population. The number of individuals below the poverty level in the Pueblo is 8.9%.	The PPD expansion would mean the Police Department could keep up with the demands of the increasing population. The renovated complex would provide opportunities for local community members to apply for jobs, apply for driver’s licenses, and take classes.
Socioeconomics	Economic activity has increased in the area due to expansion of businesses and substantial growth in the community. Police and other emergency services have been strained at this project site by the increase in incarcerations and domestic violence cases. The existing Pueblo Judicial Complex can no longer accommodate the staff and equipment needed to conduct the necessary tasks.	Construction and operation of the facility under the proposed action would provide additional jobs temporarily, while the Pueblo Judicial Complex is reconfigured.  Over the long-term the project would provide increased safety for the community, and additional employment opportunities within the PPD and the surrounding community as the population increases.
Public Services and Utilities	Pojoaque and northern Santa Fe County use electricity, water, and wastewater services. There has been a gradual increase in the demand for these services in the past 20 years.	Pojoaque and northern Santa Fe County are expected to increase in population, which will result in a demand for increased electricity, water, and wastewater services in future years.
Solid Waste	The Pojoaque region has increased solid waste generation in the past 20 years.	With population increases, solid waste generation will continue to increase in future years. There may be increased opportunities for solid waste reduction through recycling, reuse, and reduced generation of solid waste.

#### 4.0 UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

There are no adverse effects predicted for the proposed action other than a slight light level increase during project construction and operation, temporary noise level increase during construction, and short-term inconvenience of accessing the parking lot and Pueblo Judicial Complex during construction.

#### 5.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

In addition to standard safety measures, the following mitigation measures are required for this proposed action:

- **Cultural Resources** If an inadvertent cultural resource discovery occurs during construction, work will temporarily stop at the affected area, and the construction contractor will contact the PPD project manager and the THPO.
- **Water Quality** The construction contractor will prepare a SWPPP that includes BMPs to minimize erosion and transport of sediment and contaminants.
- **Air Quality** Construction activities would meet federal air quality standards by following these outlined mitigation measures: (1) exposed and disturbed soil surfaces would be watered at a frequency sufficient to avoid fugitive dust; (2) earthmoving and other dust-producing activities would be suspended during periods of high winds, when dust control efforts are unable to prevent fugitive dust; (3) stockpiles of debris, soil, sand, or other materials would be watered or covered; (4) materials transported on-site by truck would be covered; and (5) soil disturbance would be minimized and native vegetation, and topsoil would be retained where possible.
- **Hazardous Materials** During construction, hazardous materials will be managed in compliance with federal and state law. Any containers (e.g. 50 gallon barrels) used to temporarily store hazardous substances (i.e. motor oil, drilling fluid and contaminated soil) at the project area shall have secondary containment provided should these containers remain on site for more than 24 hours. The construction contractor shall immediately notify the PPD project manager and comply with federal notification requirements for any release a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance. During operations, PPD will keep hazardous materials at quantities below the threshold for a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permit. No gasoline will be stored at the project area. Safety data sheets will be kept current for hazardous materials used at the project area. No hazardous waste storage or disposal will occur at the project area.
- **Parking** During construction, the construction contractor and PPD will coordinate to ensure that sufficient parking is provided for employees and visitors.
- **Noise** The construction contract and PPD will coordinate to develop measures to minimize noise impacts to workers, such as scheduling high noise construction activities during periods when few employees are present and locating worker in the existing building in rooms that are located away from construction noise.

#### 6.0 CONCLUSION

There are no significant adverse environmental effects likely from the funding of the proposed improvements to the Pueblo Judicial Complex, therefore we request that the DOJ recommend a Finding of No Significant Impact, as implementation of *the Pueblo of Pojoaque expansion project* as proposed, is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts on the environment, and an environmental impact statement is not required.

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## 8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

The following individuals were involved in the preparation of this document:

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- Mark Murphy, Senior Hydrogeologist
- Jenny Lisignoli, Senior Biologist

- Paul Knight, Senior Biologist
- Karley Steffen, Pojoaque Pueblo Tribal Police Department Office Manager

## **9.0 AGENCIES CONSULTED**

The following individuals were consulted in the preparation of this document:

- Bruce Bernstein, Pueblo of Pojoaque Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
- Chuck Hayes, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Assistant Chief for Technical Guidance
- Terry Orbin, Bureau of Justice NEPA Coordinator

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**APPENDIX A**

**SITE PLANS FOR THE  
PROPOSED PROJECT AREA**

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**INDEX TO DRAWINGS**

- FIELD NO.**
- 01 SITE PLAN
  - 02 SITE PLAN
  - 03 SITE PLAN
  - 04 SITE PLAN
  - 05 SITE PLAN
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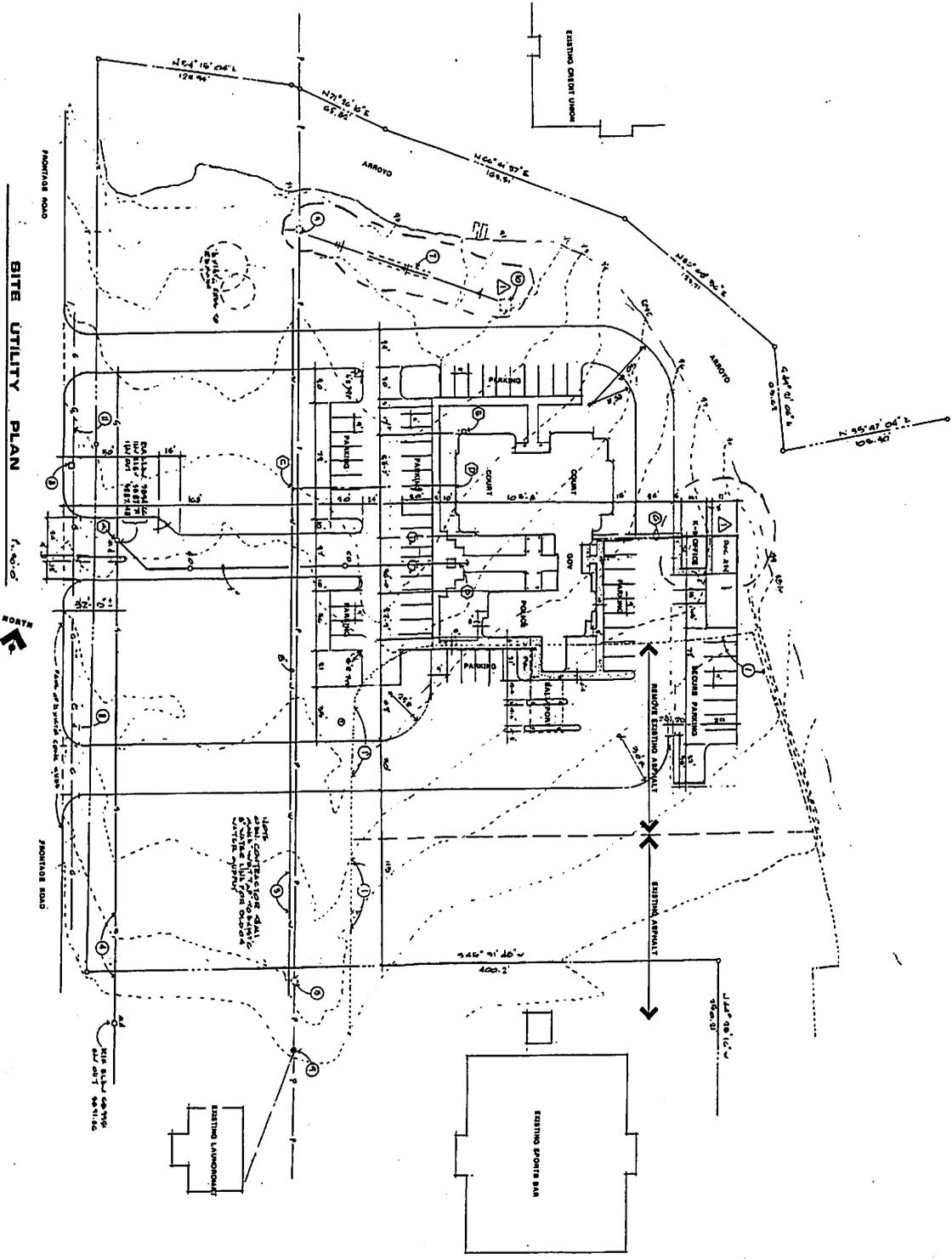
**THIS SET CONTAINS DEDUCTIVE ALTERNATE REVISIONS  
AND TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER ORIGINAL DRAWING**

**CODE ANALYSIS**

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**PUEBLO OF PODAQUE  
JUDICIAL COMPLEX  
COURTS  
GOVERNORS SUITE  
POLICE**

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**SITE UTILITY PLAN**

1" = 50'-0"



- KEYED SITE PLAN PLUMBING NOTES**
- (A) PLUMBING TO ADVANCE AND CONNECT
  - (B) PLUMBING TO REMAIN, SEE SHEET
  - (C) FROM CONTIGUOUS PLUMBING TO BE
  - (D) EXISTING WATERLINE, VERIFY LOCATION
  - (E) SUPPLY TO BUILDING, SEE SHEET
  - (F) GAS DISTRIBUTION, SEE SHEET
  - (G) GAS DISTRIBUTION AND LOAD
  - (H) FROM AND TO EXISTING SYSTEMS, CIRCLES, SEE SHEET

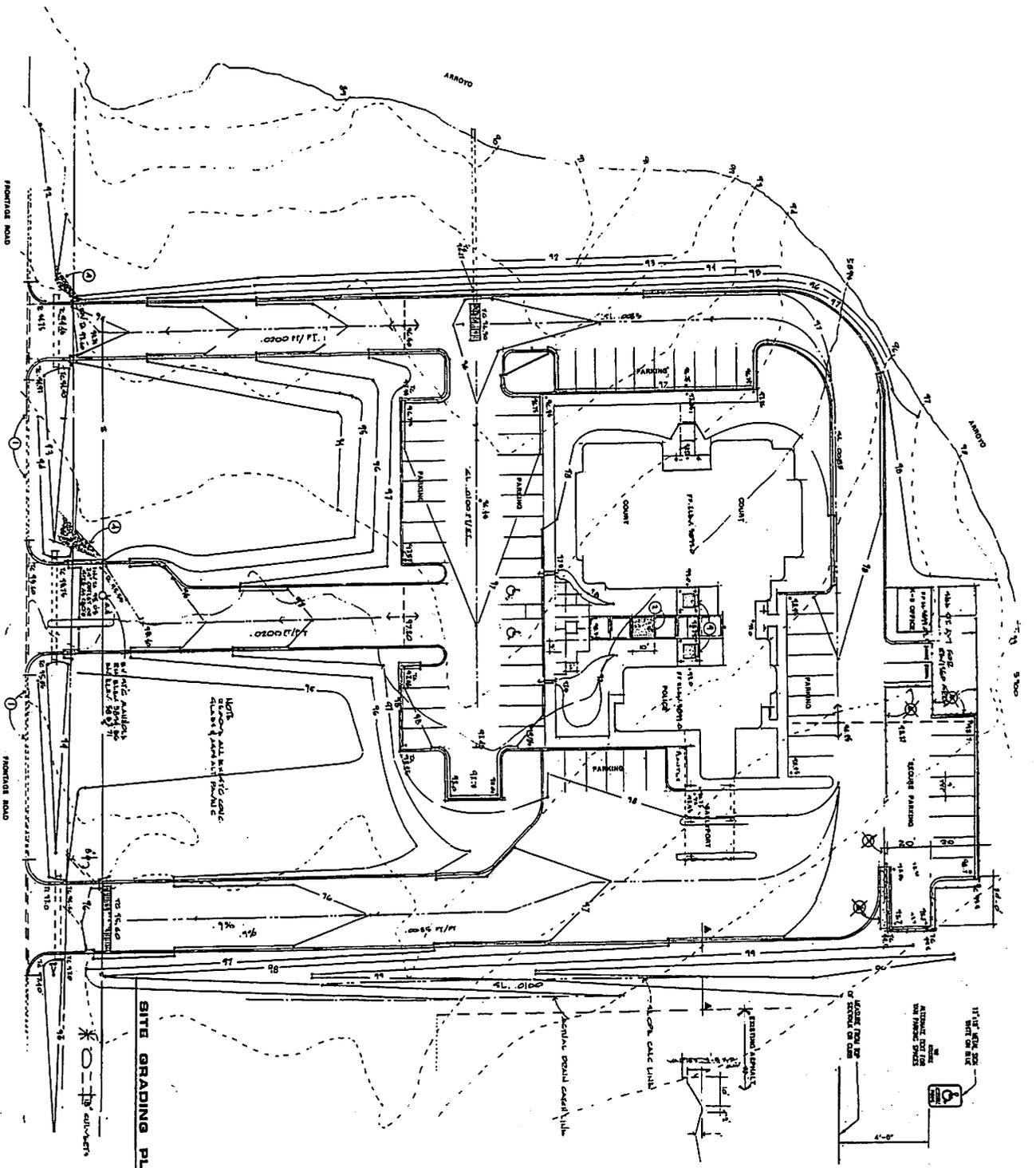
- KEYED NOTES**
- 1. EXISTING ADJACENT LOT OR EXISTING ADJACENT TOWN
  - 2. EXISTING OVERHEAD POWERLINE
  - 3. EXISTING WATER MAIN EXACT LOCATION IF KNOWN LINE
  - 4. EXISTING GAS MAIN EXACT LOCATION IF KNOWN LINE
  - 5. EXISTING STORM SEWER EXACT LOCATION IF KNOWN LINE
  - 6. EXISTING LIGHTING FIXTURES
  - 7. EXISTING SIGNAGE
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DATE: 5-17-03  
 REVISION: 3-28-01  
 REVISED  
 C-1

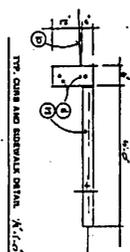


**PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE**  
**JUDICIAL COMPLEX**  
 COURTS      GOVERNORS SUITE      POLICE

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**SITE GRADING PLAN**  
1"=30'-0"



- REFER NOTES**
1. EXISTING CONCRETE CURB AND SIDEWALK TO REMAIN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
  2. EXISTING ASPHALT DRIVEWAY TO REMAIN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
  3. EXISTING ASPHALT DRIVEWAY TO REMAIN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
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**REVISED**

DATE: 5/17/77  
 DRAWN BY: [Name]  
 CHECK BY: [Name]  
 REVISION: 0-9-07  
 PROJECT: C-2



**PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE  
 JUDICIAL COMPLEX**

COURTS      GOVERNORS SUITE      POLICE

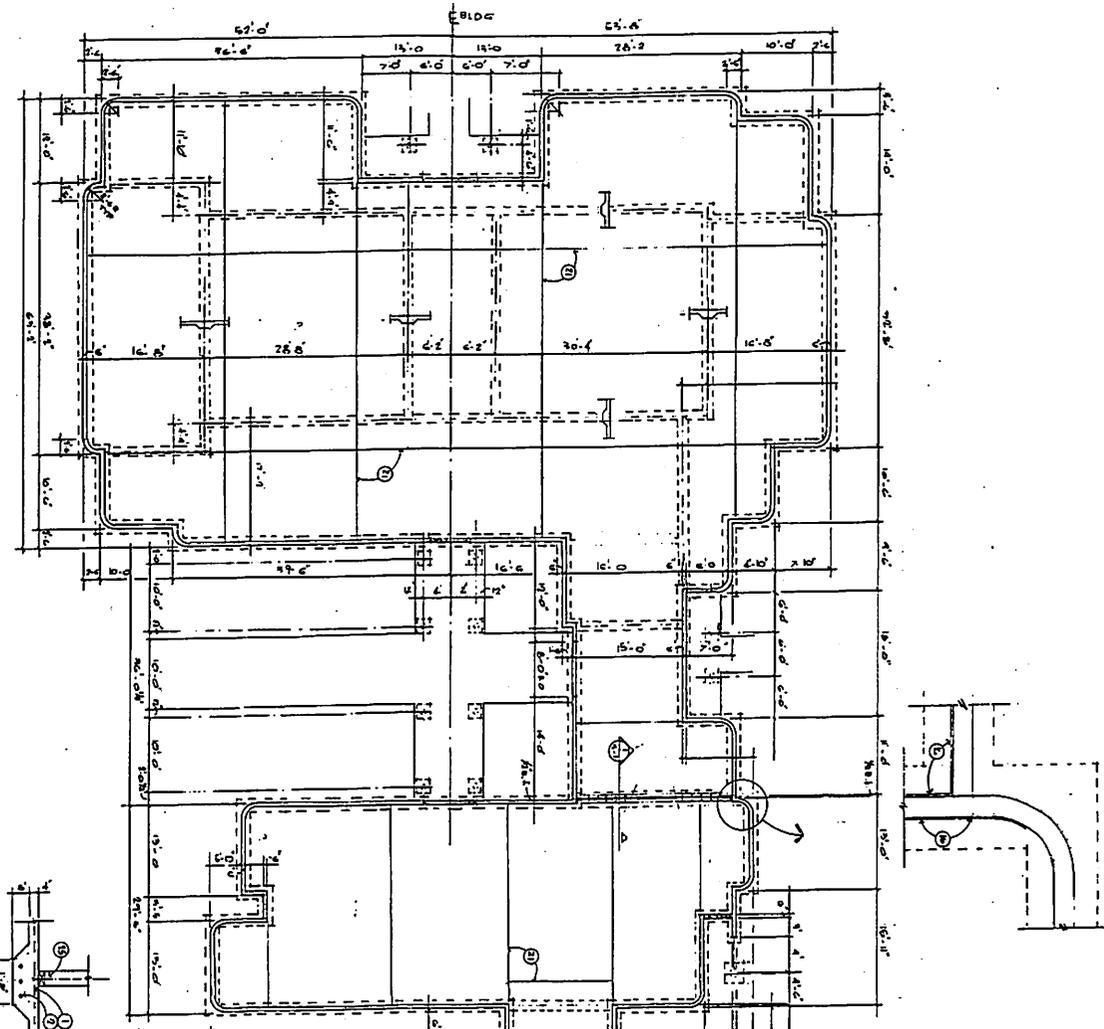
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 4021 Juan Tabo N.E., Suite A  
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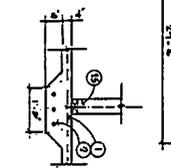
**FOUNDATION PLAN**

1/2" = 1'-0"



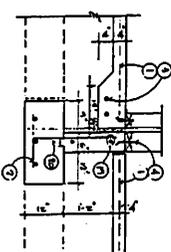
**TYP. INTERIOR FOOTING**

3/4" = 1'-0"



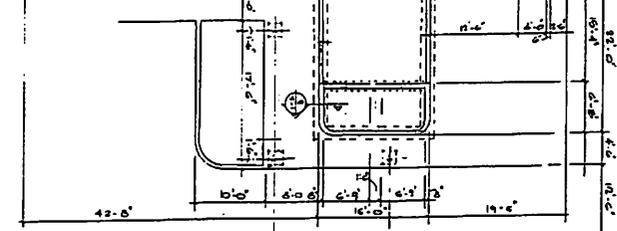
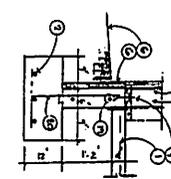
**SECTION 1**

1/2" = 1'-0"



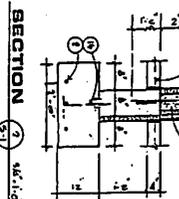
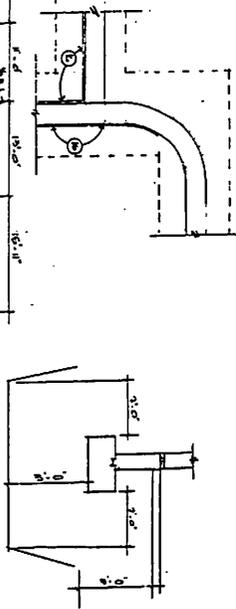
**TYP. PERIMETER FOOTING**

1/2" = 1'-0"



**TYP. OVER EXCAVATION DETAIL**

1/2" = 1'-0"

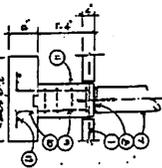


**SECTION 2**

1/2" = 1'-0"

**TYP. WOOD COL. FTG. POINTS AND SALTPORE**

1/2" = 1'-0"



- KEYED NOTES**
1. ALL REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE #4 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
  2. ALL REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE #4 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
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DATE	10/23/00
BY	W.G.A.
NO.	1
REVISION	
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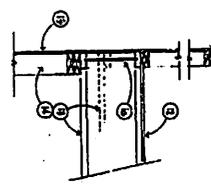
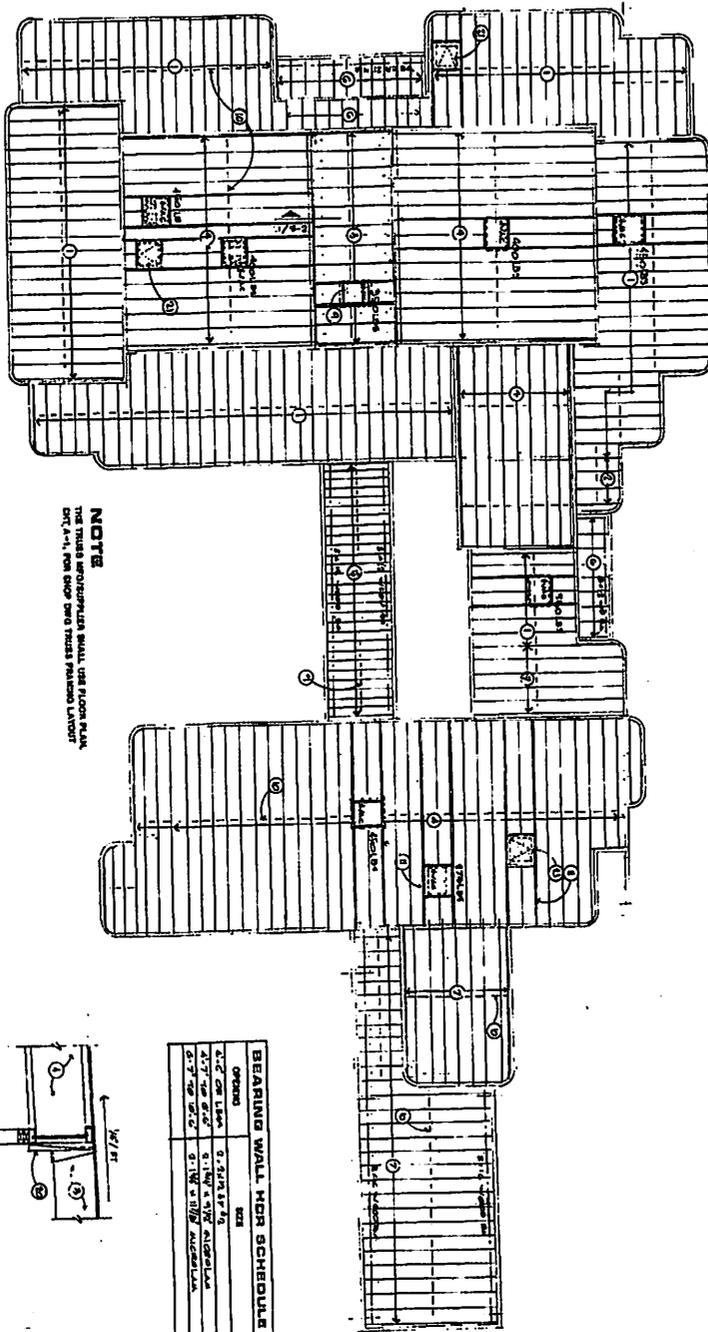
**PUEBLO OF POJOAGUE JUDICIAL COMPLEX**

COURTS GOVERNORS SUITS POLICE

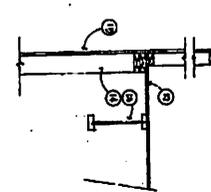
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 Tel: (303) 755-1100  
 Fax: (303) 755-3475

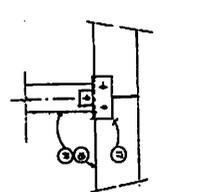
**ROOF FRAMING PLAN NO SCALE**



**TYP. ROOF JOIST BEARING**



**ROOF JOISTS PARALLEL TO WALL**

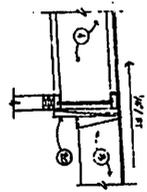


**TYP. BEAM/COLUMN CONNECTION**

**NOTE**  
THE TRUSS JOISTS/MEMBERS SHALL USE FLOOR PLAN DIM. 1/4\"/>

**BEARING WALL MEM SCHEDULE**

MEMBER	SIZE
1. 2\"/>	2\"/>
2. 2\"/>	2\"/>
3. 2\"/>	2\"/>
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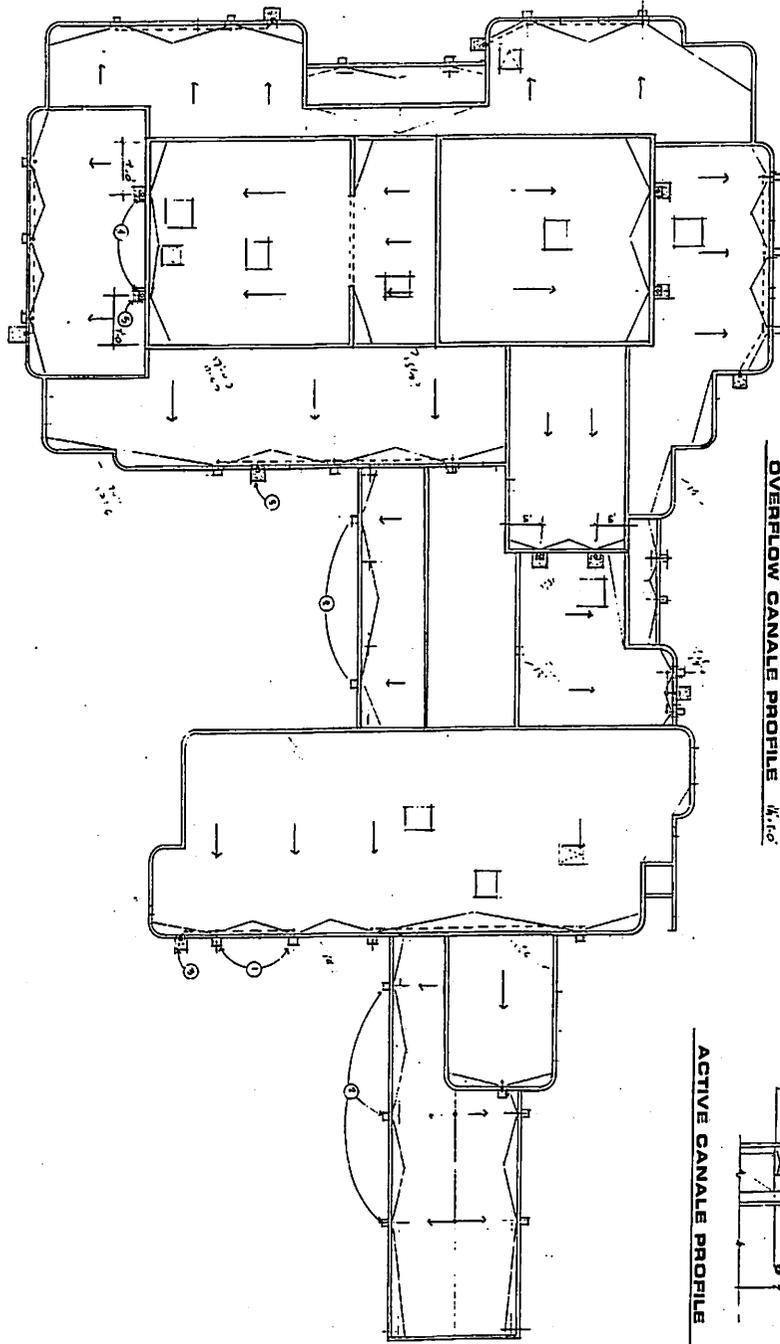


**SECTION**

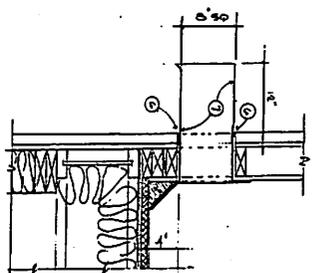
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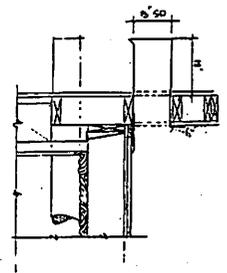
ROOF PLAN



OVERFLOW CANALE PROFILE 1/4"=1'-0"



ACTIVE CANALE PROFILE 1/4"=1'-0"



- REVISIONS
1. INITIAL OVERFLOW CANALS & E.A.
  2. REVISIONS - ACTIVE CANALS & E.A.
  3. REVISIONS - ACTIVE CANALS & E.A.
  4. REVISIONS - ACTIVE CANALS & E.A.
  5. REVISIONS - ACTIVE CANALS & E.A.
  6. REVISIONS - ACTIVE CANALS & E.A.
  7. REVISIONS - ACTIVE CANALS & E.A.

DATE	8-17-83
BY	W.G.A.
PROJECT NO.	S-3



PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE  
JUDICIAL COMPLEX

COURTS GOVERNORS SUITE POLICE

WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.L.A.  
ARCHITECT - PLANNER

6211 West 10th Ave. Suite A  
Boulder, Colorado 80504  
(303) 440-1754  
Fax (303) 440-2474

**DESIGN LOADS**

DESIGN LOADS:

DESCRIPTION	UNIFORM LOADS	POINT LOADS
DECKING	15 psf	20 kips
ROOFING	15 psf	20 kips
WIND	15 psf	20 kips
SEISMIC	15 psf	20 kips

**GENERAL NOTES**

- 1. GENERAL NOTES AND DETAILS ON THESE SHEETS SHALL BE CONSIDERED PART OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 2. ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE IN FEET AND INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 3. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE LOCAL BUILDING DEPARTMENT.
- 5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES ON THE SITE.
- 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURES.
- 7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURES.
- 8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURES.
- 9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURES.
- 10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURES.

**CONCRETE (CONTD)**

CONCRETE (CONTD):

DESCRIPTION	CONCRETE	REINFORCING
CONCRETE	3000 psi	60,000 psi
REINFORCING	60,000 psi	60,000 psi
FORMWORK	15 psf	15 psf
SHORING	15 psf	15 psf

**CONCRETE REINFORCING**

- 1. ALL REINFORCING SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 2. ALL REINFORCING SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 3. ALL REINFORCING SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
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- 8. ALL REINFORCING SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 9. ALL REINFORCING SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 10. ALL REINFORCING SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.

**CONCRETE (CONTD)**

CONCRETE (CONTD):

DESCRIPTION	CONCRETE	REINFORCING
CONCRETE	3000 psi	60,000 psi
REINFORCING	60,000 psi	60,000 psi
FORMWORK	15 psf	15 psf
SHORING	15 psf	15 psf

**EARTHWORK NOTES**

- 1. ALL EARTHWORK SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 2. ALL EARTHWORK SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 3. ALL EARTHWORK SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 4. ALL EARTHWORK SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
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- 9. ALL EARTHWORK SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 10. ALL EARTHWORK SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.

**MASONRY (CONTD)**

MASONRY (CONTD):

DESCRIPTION	MASONRY
MASONRY	CMU
MASONRY	CMU
MASONRY	CMU

**MASONRY**

- 1. ALL MASONRY SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 2. ALL MASONRY SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
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- 9. ALL MASONRY SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 10. ALL MASONRY SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.

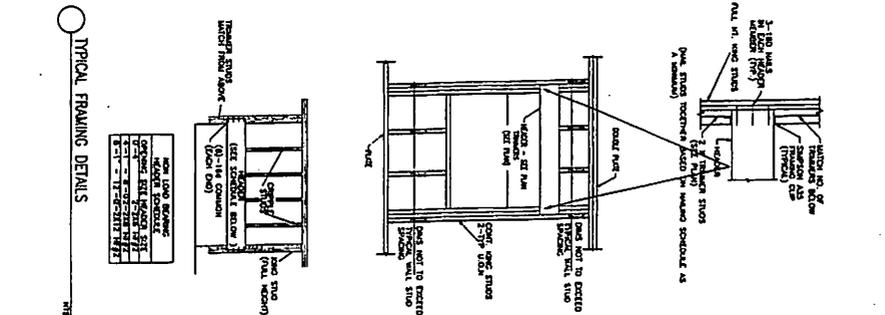
**TIMBER**

TIMBER:

DESCRIPTION	TIMBER
TIMBER	SPC
TIMBER	SPC
TIMBER	SPC

**TYPICAL FRAMING DETAILS**

- 1. ALL TIMBER SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 2. ALL TIMBER SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
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- 9. ALL TIMBER SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.
- 10. ALL TIMBER SHALL BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION AND TESTING BY THE ARCHITECT.



**PUEBLO OF POJOAGUE JUDICIAL COMPLEX**

COURTS      GOVERNORS SUITE      POLICE

WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.I.A.  
ARCHITECT - PLANNER

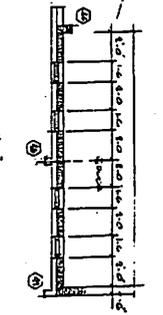
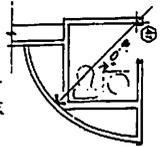
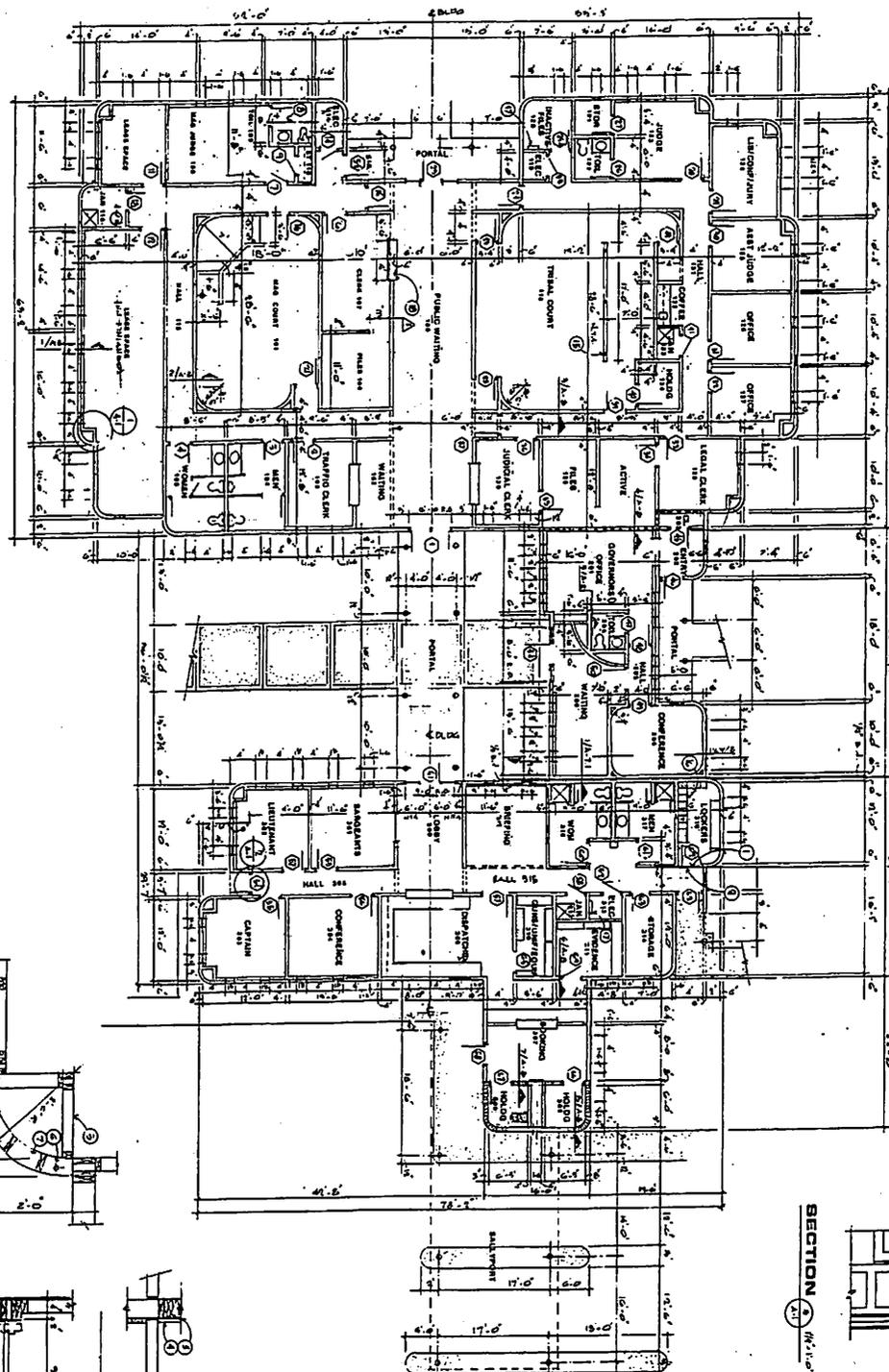
1000 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10018  
212-692-1100

DATE: 9-11-02  
DRAWN BY: [Name]  
CHECKED BY: [Name]

S-4

FLOOR PLAN

3/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION 10

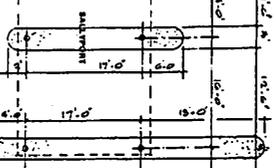
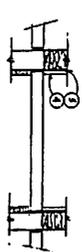
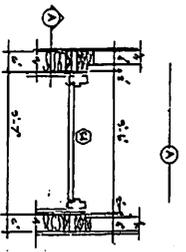
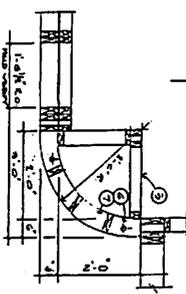
3/8" = 1'-0"

SECTION 12

3/8" = 1'-0"

SECTION 13

3/8" = 1'-0"



- KEYED NOTES**
1. FACE OF FINISH WALL, 1/2" MIN.
  2. 1/2" MIN. FINISH WALL
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PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE  
JUDICIAL COMPLEX

COURTS GOVERNORS SUITE POLICE

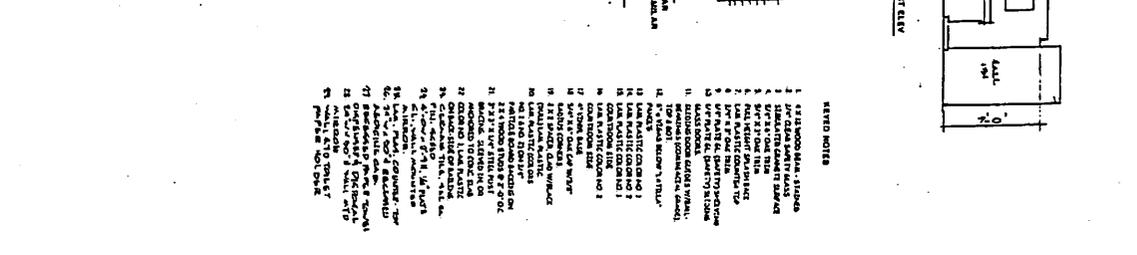
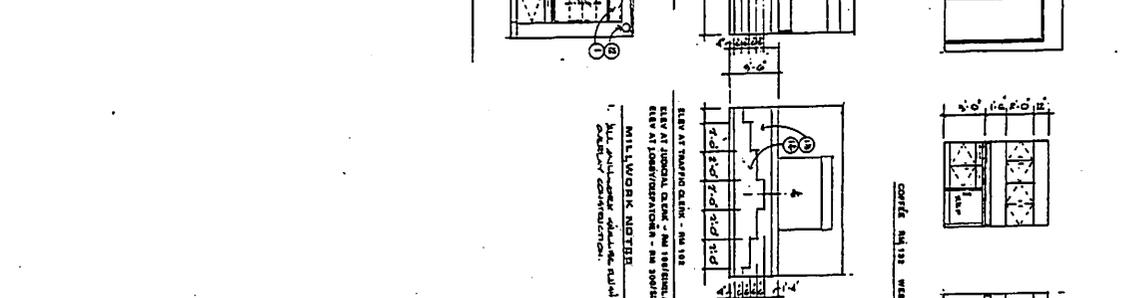
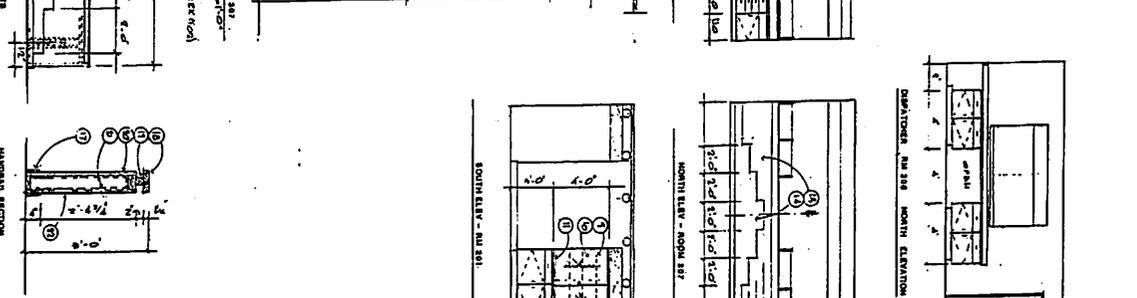
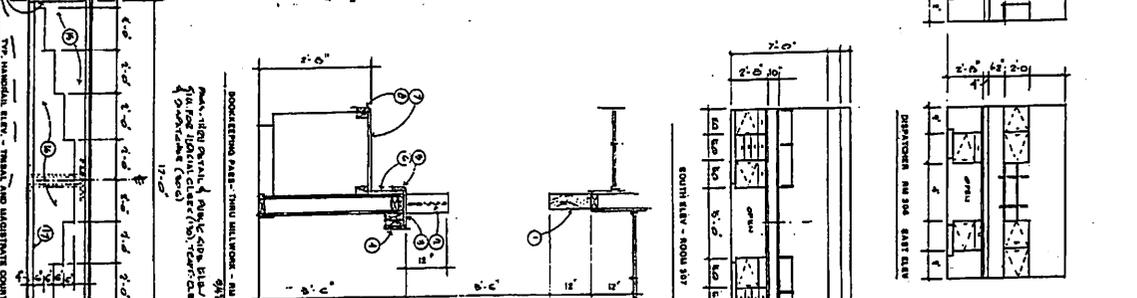
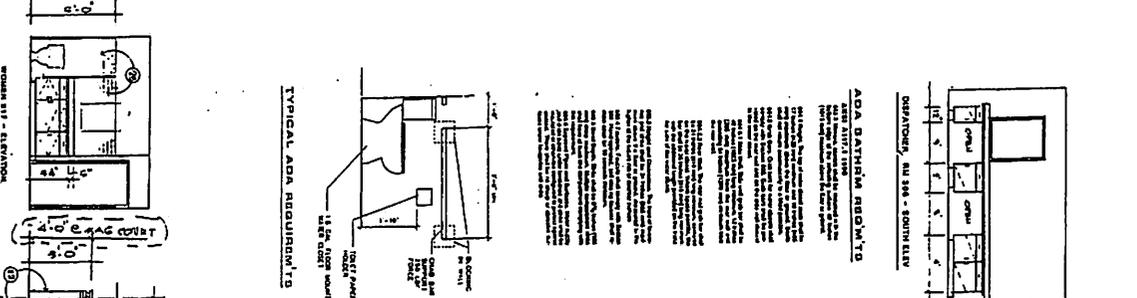
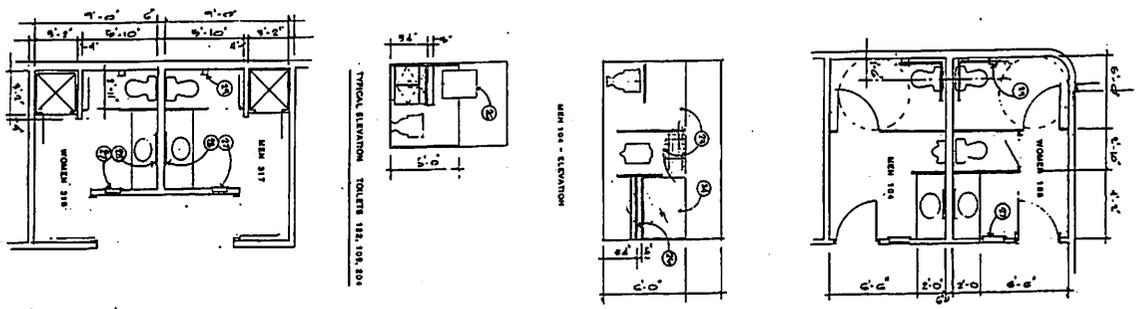


WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.I.A.  
ARCHITECT - PLANNING

2011 Sun Valley N.E. Suite A  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111  
Tel: 505.262.5000  
Fax: 505.262.5001

DATE: 5/17/07  
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"  
REVISIONS:  
A-1





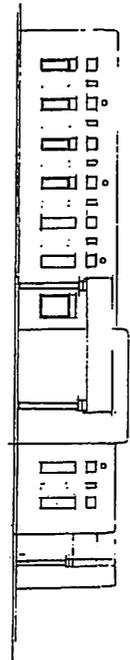
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  2. SEE SECTION 02000 - STRUCTURE
  3. SEE SECTION 03000 - CONCRETE
  4. SEE SECTION 04000 - FORMS
  5. SEE SECTION 05000 - METALS
  6. SEE SECTION 06000 - WOOD
  7. SEE SECTION 07000 - PAINTS
  8. SEE SECTION 08000 - GLASS
  9. SEE SECTION 09000 - CERAMIC
  10. SEE SECTION 10000 - MECHANICAL
  11. SEE SECTION 11000 - ELECTRICAL
  12. SEE SECTION 12000 - PLUMBING
  13. SEE SECTION 13000 - HEATING
  14. SEE SECTION 14000 - COOLING
  15. SEE SECTION 15000 - SPECIALTIES
  16. SEE SECTION 16000 - FURNITURE
  17. SEE SECTION 17000 - EQUIPMENT
  18. SEE SECTION 18000 - SIGNAGE
  19. SEE SECTION 19000 - SECURITY
  20. SEE SECTION 20000 - TELECOMMUNICATIONS
  21. SEE SECTION 21000 - TRANSPORTATION
  22. SEE SECTION 22000 - UTILITIES
  23. SEE SECTION 23000 - OTHER
  24. SEE SECTION 24000 - ACCESSORIES
  25. SEE SECTION 25000 - FINISHES
  26. SEE SECTION 26000 - STRUCTURE
  27. SEE SECTION 27000 - CONCRETE
  28. SEE SECTION 28000 - FORMS
  29. SEE SECTION 29000 - METALS
  30. SEE SECTION 30000 - WOOD
  31. SEE SECTION 31000 - PAINTS
  32. SEE SECTION 32000 - GLASS
  33. SEE SECTION 33000 - CERAMIC
  34. SEE SECTION 34000 - MECHANICAL
  35. SEE SECTION 35000 - ELECTRICAL
  36. SEE SECTION 36000 - PLUMBING
  37. SEE SECTION 37000 - HEATING
  38. SEE SECTION 38000 - COOLING
  39. SEE SECTION 39000 - SPECIALTIES
  40. SEE SECTION 40000 - FURNITURE
  41. SEE SECTION 41000 - EQUIPMENT
  42. SEE SECTION 42000 - SIGNAGE
  43. SEE SECTION 43000 - SECURITY
  44. SEE SECTION 44000 - TELECOMMUNICATIONS
  45. SEE SECTION 45000 - TRANSPORTATION
  46. SEE SECTION 46000 - UTILITIES
  47. SEE SECTION 47000 - OTHER
  48. SEE SECTION 48000 - ACCESSORIES
  49. SEE SECTION 49000 - FINISHES
  50. SEE SECTION 50000 - STRUCTURE

DATE: 01-11-85  
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 CHECKED BY: [Name]  
 REVISIONS:  
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 NO. 3: [Description]  
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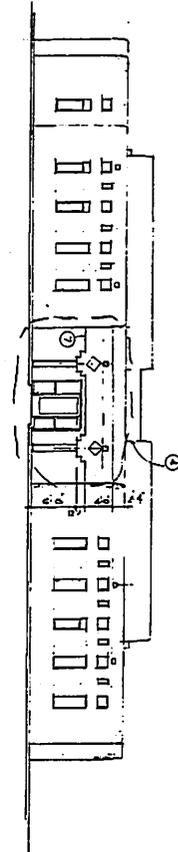


**PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE**  
**JUDICIAL COMPLEX**  
 COURTS      GOVERNORS SUITE      POLICE

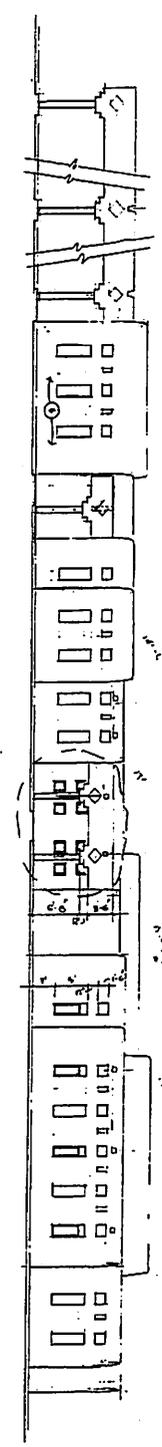
**WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.I.A.**  
**ARCHITECT - PLUMBER**  
 4021 Juan Tabo N.E., Suite 4  
 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111  
 (505) 274-1100  
 Fax (505) 266-3877



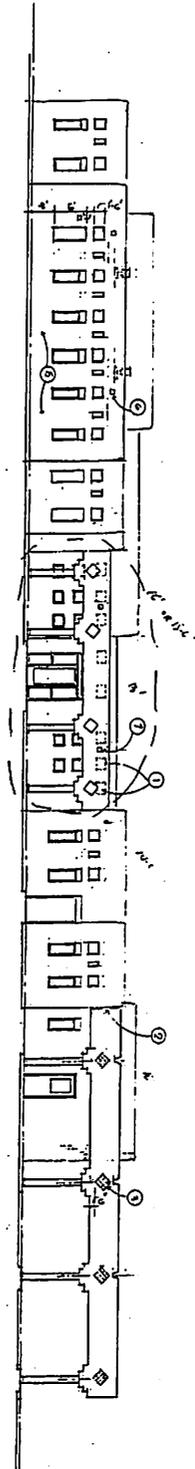
SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

- REVISION NOTES
1. CORRECTING OF SET OF PLAN
  2. REVISIONS TO SOUTH ELEVATION
  3. REVISIONS TO NORTH ELEVATION
  4. REVISIONS TO EAST ELEVATION
  5. REVISIONS TO WEST ELEVATION
  6. REVISIONS TO SECTION
  7. REVISIONS TO SECTION
  8. REVISIONS TO SECTION
  9. REVISIONS TO SECTION
  10. REVISIONS TO SECTION
  11. REVISIONS TO SECTION
  12. REVISIONS TO SECTION
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  20. REVISIONS TO SECTION

WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.L.A.  
 ARCHITECT - PLANNER

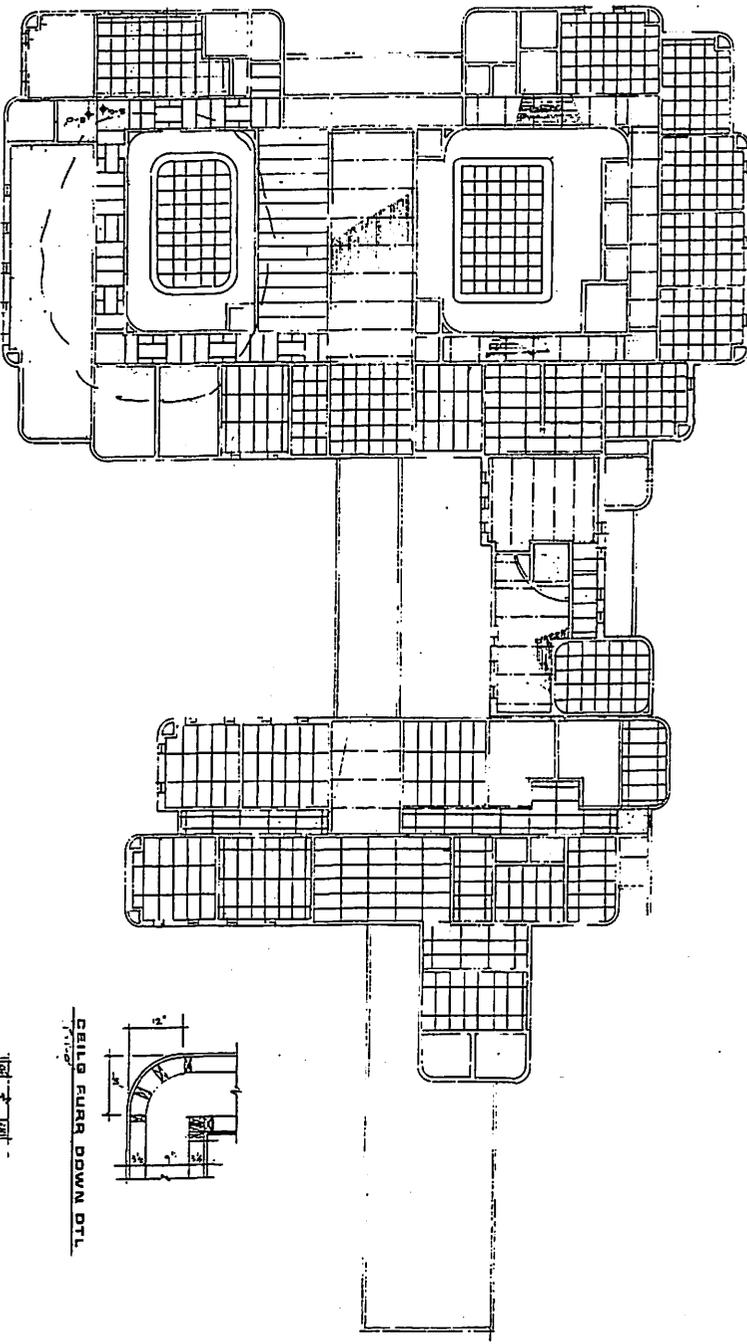
301 East Tenth St., Suite A  
 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111  
 (505) 243-1100  
 For CMC 238 3471

PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE  
 JUDICIAL COMPLEX

COURTS GOVERNORS STATE POLICE

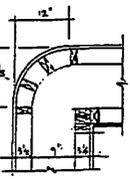


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 APPROVED BY: [Name]  
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 WESTING  
 A-4

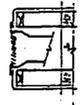


NOTE:  
 SHOW LIGHT LOCATION ON LIGHT  
 FIXTURES & ALSO SHOWING PLAN

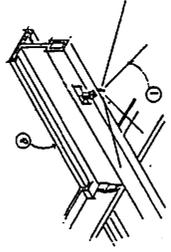
**REFLECTED CEILING PLAN**



**CEILING CURR DOWN DTL**



**LINEAR DIFFUSER DTL**



**BRISMANIC CLG GRID BRACING**

- REVISION NOTES**
1. 10' x 10' BRISMANIC GRID, 1/2" x 1/2" BRISMANIC BRACING & 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" BRISMANIC BRACING FROM WALL, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" BRISMANIC BRACING.
  2. BRISMANIC BRACING.

**WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.I.A.**  
 ARCHITECT - PLANNER

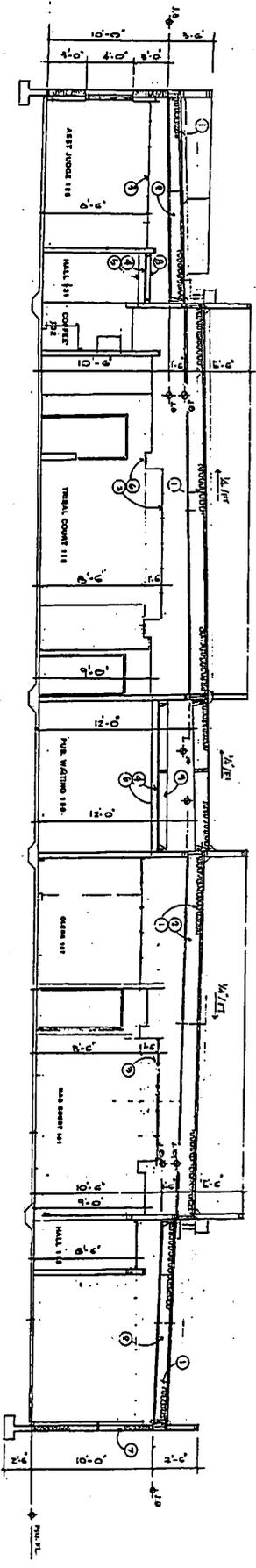
4041 East Tenth St., Suite 4  
 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111  
 (505) 262-1111  
 Fax (505) 262-3475

**PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE  
 JUDICIAL COMPLEX**

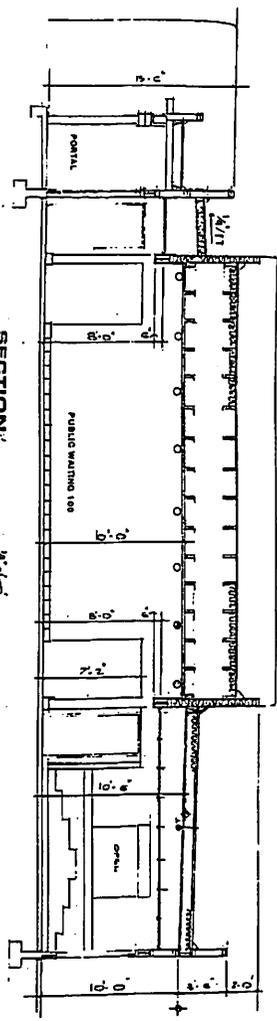
COURTS      GOVERNOR'S SUITE      POLICE



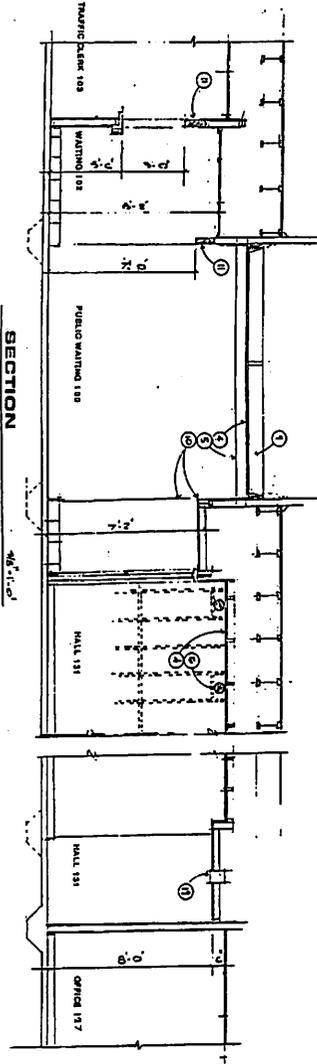
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 CHECKED BY: [Name]  
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 REVISION NO. 1  
 DATE: 5-17-07  
 BY: [Name]  
 REASON: REVISED  
 SCALE: A:5



SECTION 1  
1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION 2  
1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION 3  
1/4" = 1'-0"

- REVISION NOTES
1. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK
  2. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK
  3. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK
  4. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK
  5. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK
  6. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK
  7. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK
  8. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK
  9. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK
  10. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK
  11. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK
  12. 2nd FLOOR ELEVATION ALL WORK

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 REVISIONS:  
 8-24-62 REVISION  
 A-6

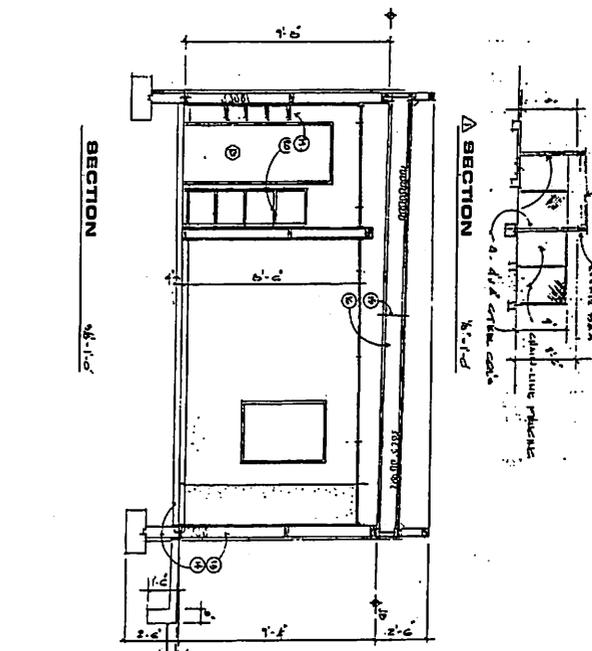
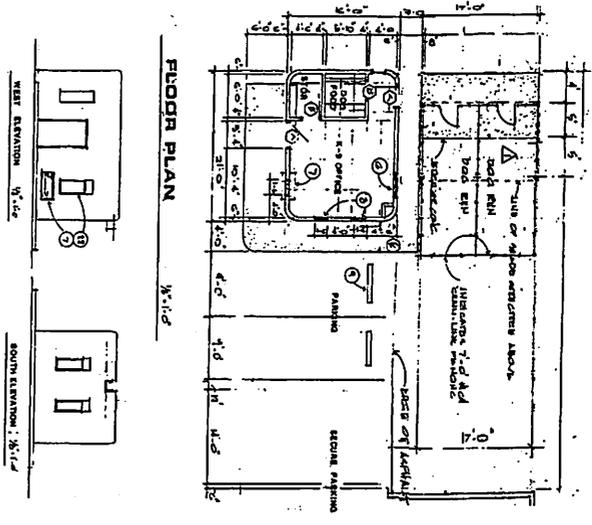


PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE  
 JUDICIAL COMPLEX

COURTS GOVERNORS SUITE POLICE

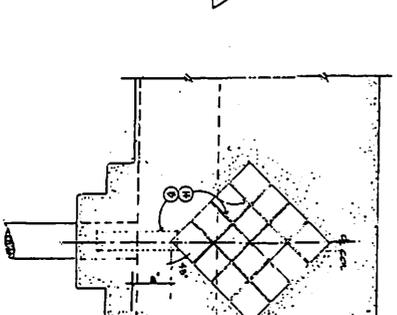
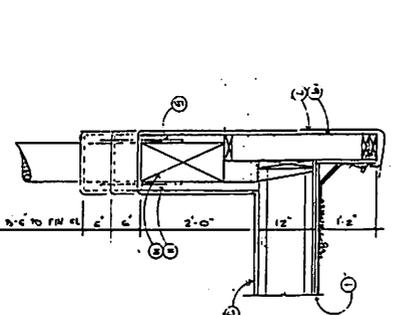
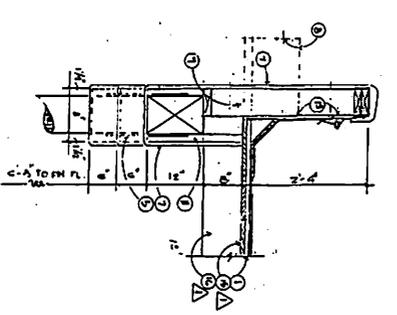
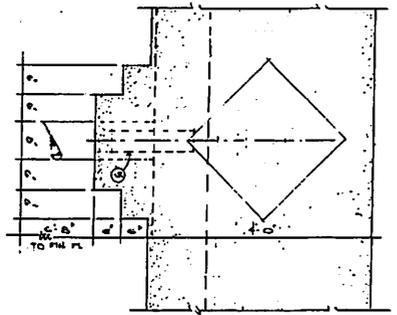
WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.L.A.  
 ARCHITECT - PLANNER

4011 Ave. Yale N.E., Suite A  
 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111  
 Tel. 253-3811  
 Telex 253 240-3471



- DOOR SCHEDULE**
- 1. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 2. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 3. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 4. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 5. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 6. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 7. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 8. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 9. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 10. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 11. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 12. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 13. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 14. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 15. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 16. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 17. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 18. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 19. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 20. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 21. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 22. 2" x 4" Pine
- KEYED NOTES - KENNEL COUPLER**
- 1. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 2. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 3. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 4. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 5. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 6. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 7. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 8. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 9. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 10. 2" x 4" Pine
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  - 14. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 15. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 16. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 17. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 18. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 19. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 20. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 21. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 22. 2" x 4" Pine

**K-9 KENNEL COMPLEX DETAILS**



TYP. CORBEL ELEV. 1'-10"

NORTH/WEST/EAST PORTALS 1'-10"

SALLYPORT CANOPY 1'-10"

SALLYPORT FASCIA DTL 1'-10"

- KEYED NOTES**
- 1. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 2. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 3. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 4. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 5. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 6. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 7. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 8. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 9. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 10. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 11. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 12. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 13. 2" x 4" Pine
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  - 15. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 16. 2" x 4" Pine
  - 17. 2" x 4" Pine
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  - 22. 2" x 4" Pine

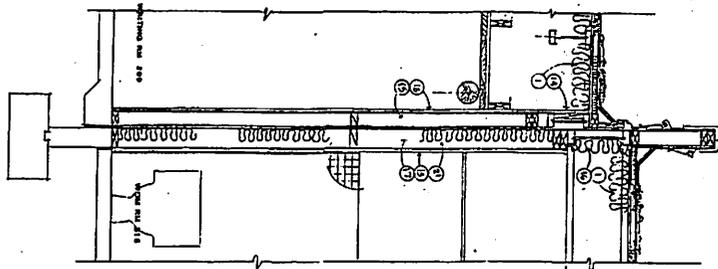
WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.I.A.  
ARCHITECT - PLANNER

301 West 10th St., Suite A  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Tel: 773-1111  
Fax: 773-1111

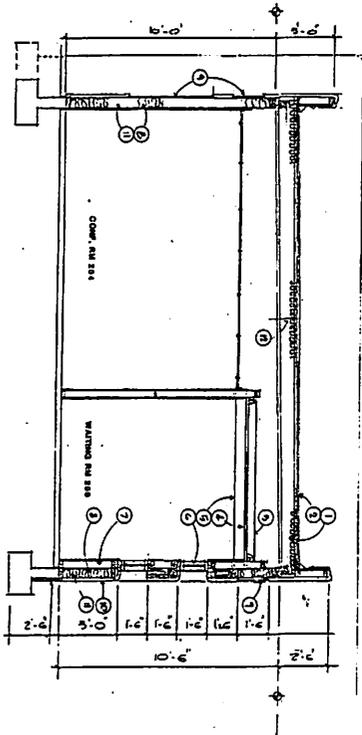
DATE: 5-11-77  
DRAWN BY:  
CHECKED BY:  
REVISIONS:  
A-7



SECTION 11  
W.I.C. 11/12



SECTION 9  
W.I.C. 9/12



- MARKING NOTES
1. 4" BATT INSULATION
  2. QUALITY DUAL LOGS SYSTEM
  3. 2 X 4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
  4. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  5. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  6. ALUMINUM PANEL WINDOW
  7. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  8. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  9. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  10. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  11. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  12. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  13. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  14. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  15. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  16. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  17. 2 X 4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.

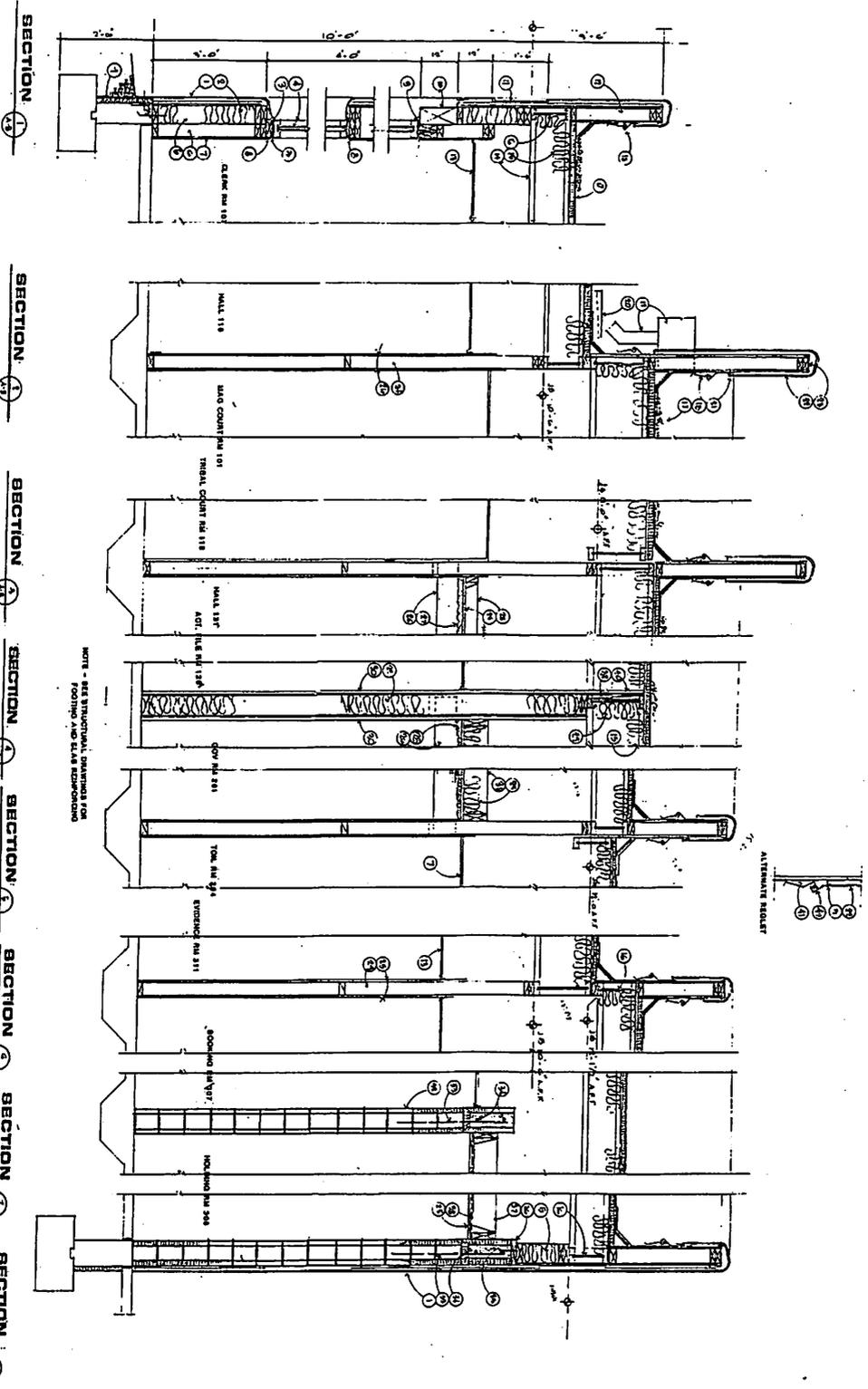
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 DRAWN BY: [Name]  
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 APPROVED: [Signature]



PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE  
 JUDICIAL COMPLEX

COURTS GOVERNORS SUITE POLICE

WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.I.A.  
 ARCHITECT - PLANNER  
 401 East Tenth St., Suite A  
 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111  
 Tel: 753-3111  
 Fax: (505) 256-3171



SECTION 1-1 SECTION 2-2 SECTION 3-3 SECTION 4-4 SECTION 5-5 SECTION 6-6 SECTION 7-7 SECTION 8-8

- KEYED NOTES**
1. STUDS/FRAMING ON 1 LAYER OF SHEETROCK TO CEILING STUDS/FRAMING TO CEILING SHEETROCK TO CEILING
  2. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  3. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD
  4. ALUMINUM WINDOW FRAME W/ GLASS
  5. 2 X 4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
  6. 2 X 4 WOOD STUDS @ 16" O.C.
  7. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
  8. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
  9. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
  10. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
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  14. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
  15. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
  16. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
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  19. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
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  21. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
  22. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
  23. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
  24. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
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  27. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
  28. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
  29. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
  30. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
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  33. 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD TO CEILING
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 CHECK BY: [Name]  
 PROJECT NO: A-8

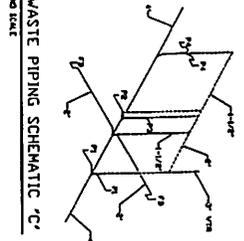


**PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE**  
**JUDICIAL COMPLEX**  
 COURTS      GOVERNORS SUITE      POLICE

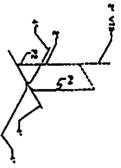
WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.I.A.  
 ARCHITECT - PLANNER  
 4811 Ann Tom K.E., Suite A  
 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111  
 (505) 271-7100  
 Fax (505) 266-3171



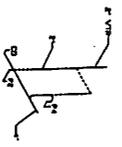
- SPECIFIC NOTES**
1. WASTE LINE TO SINK AND CONNECT. SEE SINK PLAN FOR
  2. SEE WASTE PIPING SCHEMATIC 'A'
  3. SEE WASTE PIPING SCHEMATIC 'B'
  4. SEE WASTE PIPING SCHEMATIC 'C'
  5. SEE WASTE PIPING SCHEMATIC 'D'
  6. WASTE LINE DOWN TO SINK AND 1-1/2" VENT
  7. WASTE LINE DOWN TO SINK AND 1-1/2" VENT
  8. 1-1/2" WASTE LINE DOWN TO SINK AND 1-1/2" VENT
  9. SEE WASTE PIPING SCHEMATIC 'E'



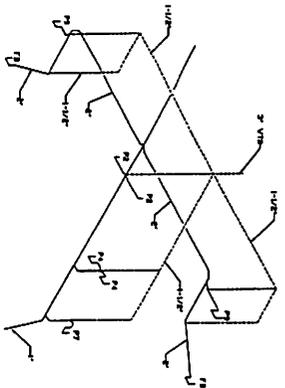
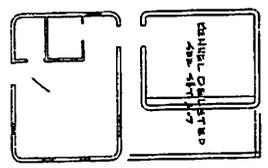
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NO SCALE



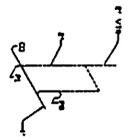
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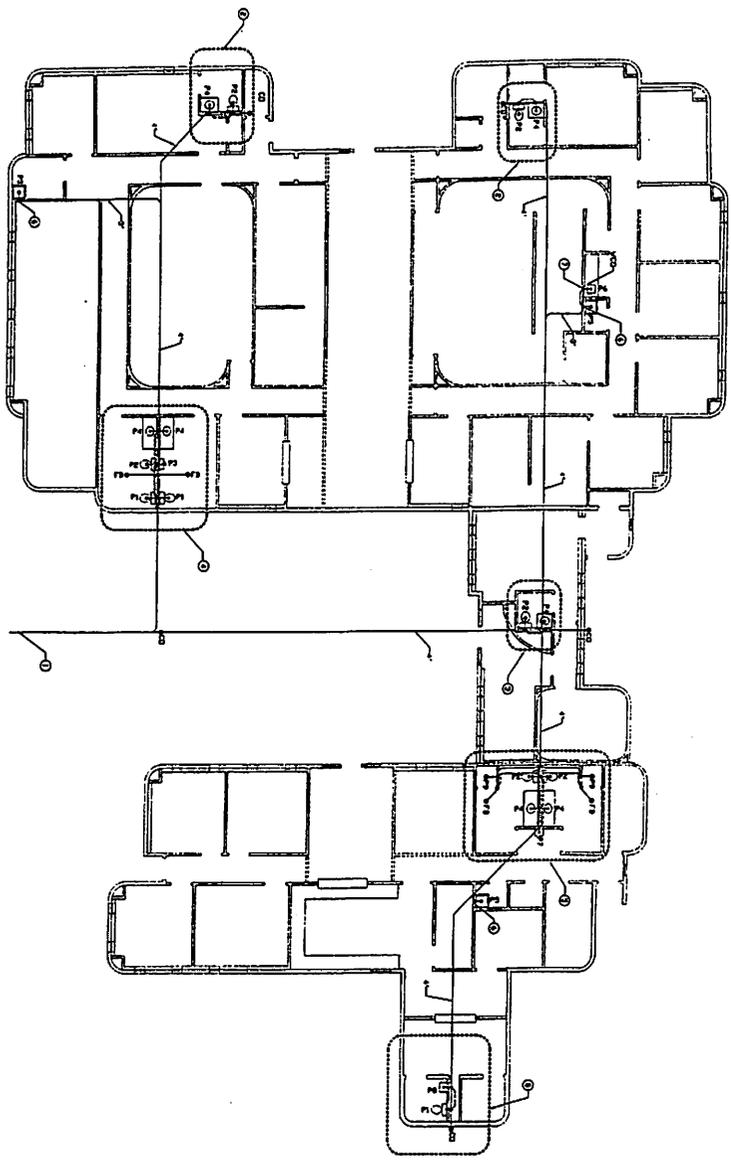
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NO SCALE



WASTE PIPING SCHEMATIC 'D'  
NO SCALE



WASTE PIPING SCHEMATIC 'E'  
NO SCALE



WASTE PIPING PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE  
JUDICIAL COMPLEX**

COURTS                      GOVERNORS SUITE                      POLICE

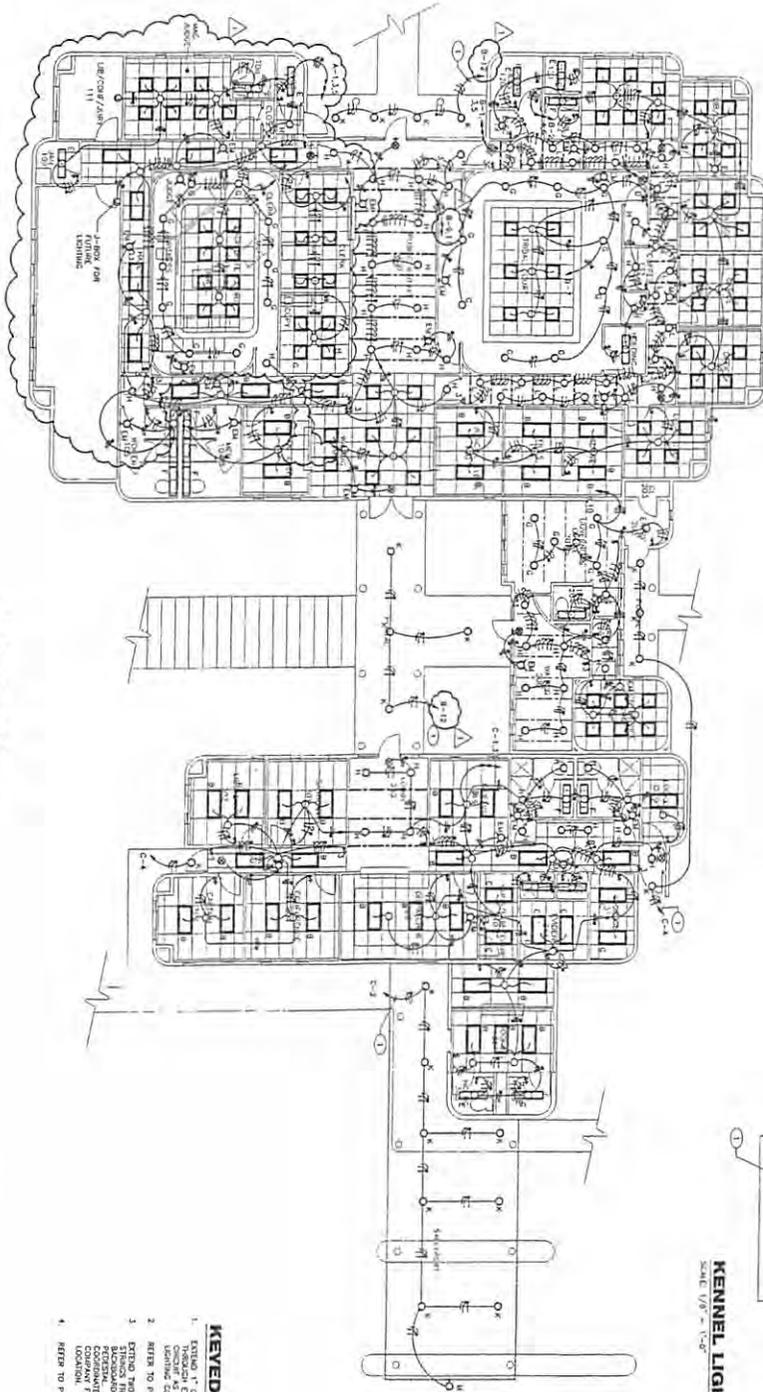
WAYNE C. ANDREWS A.I.A.  
ARCHITECT - PLANNER  
100 East 10th St., Suite 4  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102  
505-253-7100  
FAX 505-253-3471



DATE: 10/15/00  
DRAWN BY: J.C.  
CHECKED BY: J.C.  
SCALE: AS SHOWN  
REVISED: 8/15/00  
SHEET NO: P-1



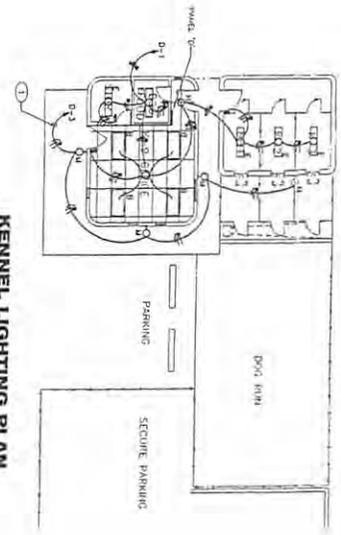




**LIGHTING PLAN**  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE: ALL FIXTURES SHALL BE TYPE "A" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

- KEYED NOTES**
1. EXTEND "A" CONDUIT WITH #10 CONNECTION THROUGH EXTERIOR LIGHTING CONNECTION TO LIGHTING CONTROL BUILDING THE SHEET.
  2. REFER TO POWER MAIN BUILDING SHEET E-3.
  3. EXTEND TWO (2) "4" CONDUITS WITH #10-12 AWG COPPER FROM LOCATION TO WITHIN-ROOM REGIONAL ELECTRICAL CONNECTION SHALL COMPANY FOR EXACT TIEPOINT REGIONAL LOCATION.
  4. REFER TO POLE MOUNTING DETAIL FOR SHEET.



**KENNEL LIGHTING PLAN**  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**Tetlow**  
ENGINEERING  
CONSULTING  
ELECTRICAL  
ENGINEERS  
1000 N. 10TH ST. N.E.  
DENVER, CO 80218  
303.733.1144  
303.733.1200

DATE: 08/14/2010  
DRAWN BY: GJ  
CHECK BY: JG  
REVISIONS  
**REVISED**  
SHEET NO. **E-2**



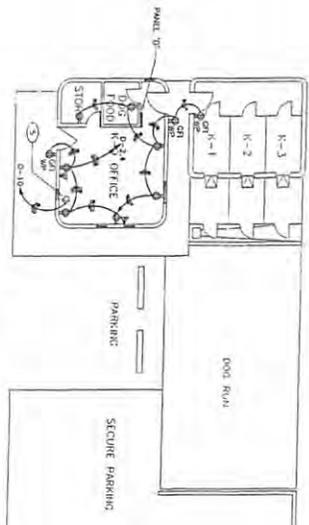
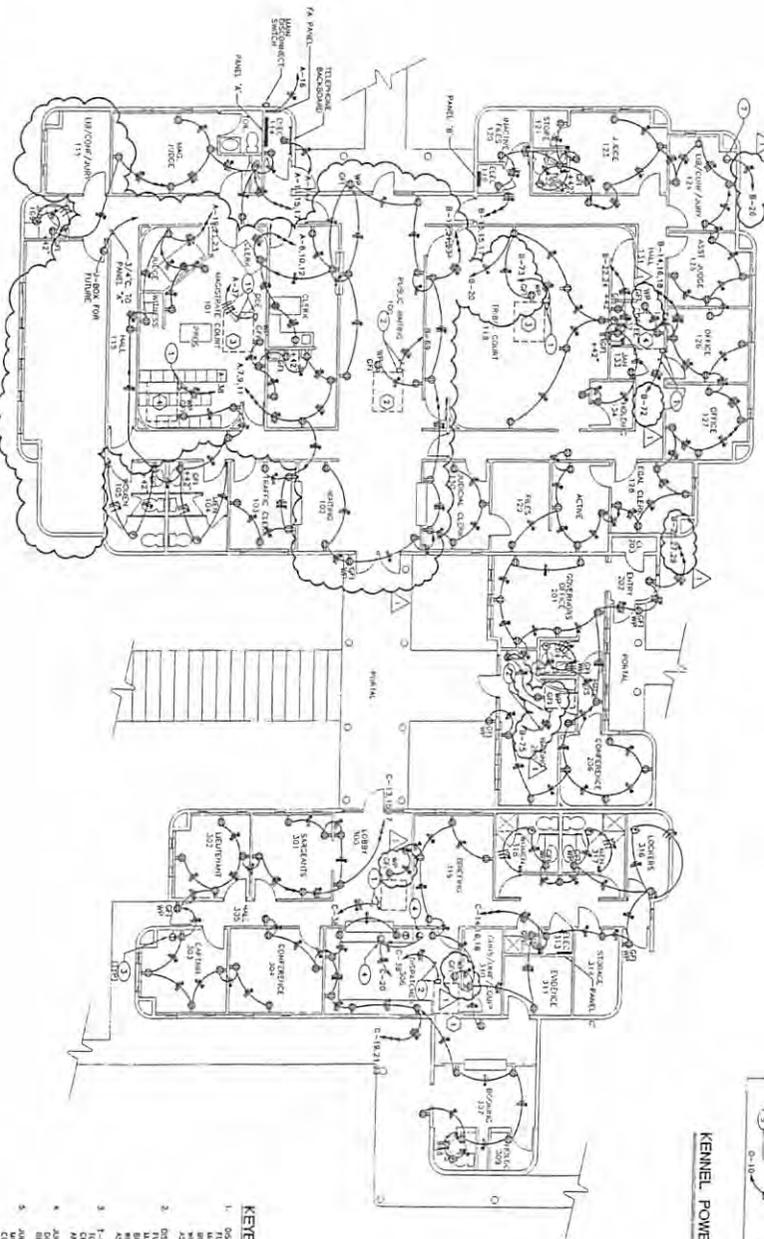
**PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE JUDICIAL COMPLEX**

COURTS      GOVERNORS SUITE      POLICE

WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.I.A.  
ARCHITECT - PLANNER  
4011 South Idaho Ave., Suite A  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111  
888.733.1144  
Fax (505) 246.3471

**POWER PLAN**

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



**KENNEL POWER PLAN**

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

**KEYED NOTES**

1. DISCONNECT SWITCH 30 AMP, 3 POLE, NO UNDERWRITE'S RECOMBINATION WITH #10 CONDUCTOR AND #10 OAC TO CIRCUIT AS SHOWN.
2. DISCONNECT SWITCH 30 AMP, 2 POLE, NO UNDERWRITE'S RECOMBINATION WITH #10 CONDUCTOR AND #10 OAC TO CIRCUIT AS SHOWN.
3. 1/2" STEEL EXTRA 1/2" CONDUIT WITH FULL STRAP CONDUCTOR SHALL COMMENT EXACT INVC. CONDUIT RUN THROUGHOUT WITH #10 OAC TO CIRCUIT AS SHOWN.
4. 1/2" STEEL EXTRA 1/2" CONDUIT WITH FULL STRAP CONDUCTOR SHALL COMMENT EXACT INVC. CONDUIT RUN THROUGHOUT WITH #10 OAC TO CIRCUIT AS SHOWN.
5. 1/2" STEEL EXTRA 1/2" CONDUIT WITH FULL STRAP CONDUCTOR SHALL COMMENT EXACT INVC. CONDUIT RUN THROUGHOUT WITH #10 OAC TO CIRCUIT AS SHOWN.
6. JUNCTION BOX FOR CONNECTION TO CONDUIT SHALL COMMENT EXACT INVC. JUNCTION BOX FOR CONNECTION TO CIRCUIT AS SHOWN.
7. JUNCTION BOX FOR CONNECTION TO CIRCUIT SHALL COMMENT EXACT INVC. JUNCTION BOX FOR CONNECTION TO CIRCUIT AS SHOWN.



**REVISIONS**

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION
1	08/14/00	WAC	ISSUED FOR PERMITS
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**PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE JUDICIAL COMPLEX**

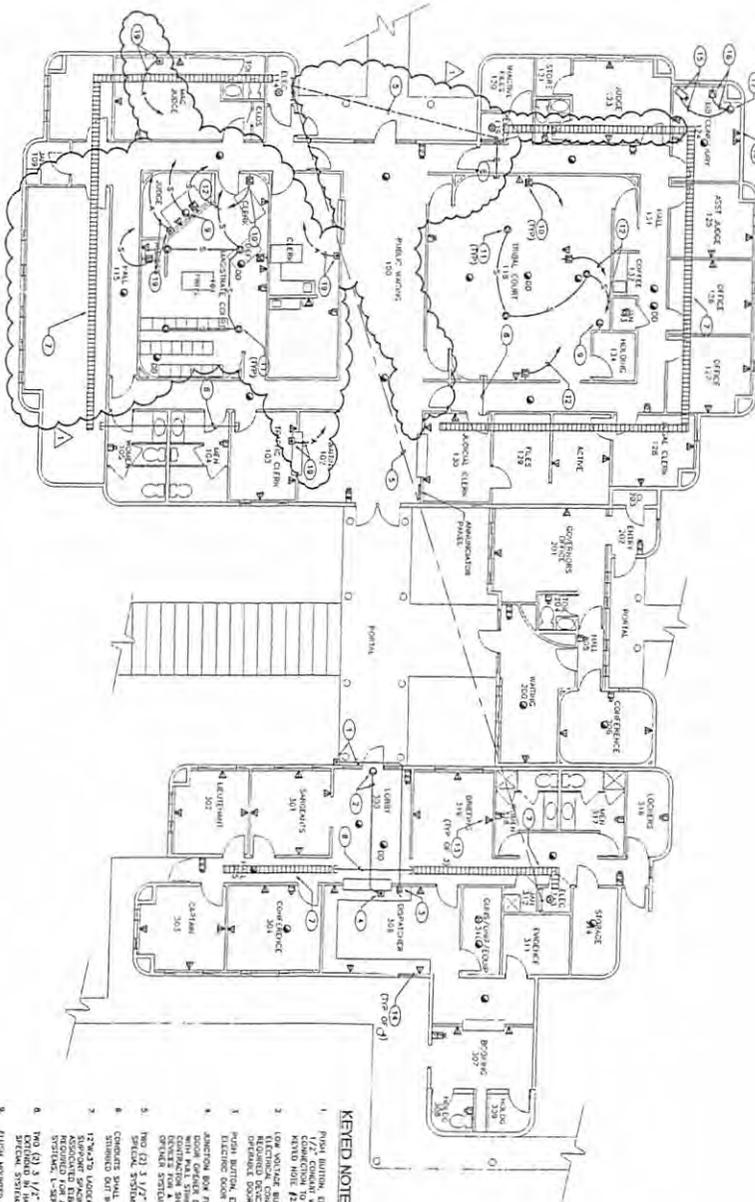
COURTS GOVERNORS SUITE POLICE

WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.I.A.  
ARCHITECT - PLANNER

4011 East 10th Ave., Suite A  
Denver, CO 80231  
303.771-1744  
Fax: 303.794-3471

SPECIAL SYSTEMS PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



KEYED NOTES

1. PUMP OUTLINE, DRAWING OR BOULDER, EXISTING CONNECTION TO LOW VOLTAGE BATTERY FOR KEYED NOTE #2.
2. FOR VOLTAGE BATTERY DEMANDS ON ROOM, RECORD BOXES FOR A COMPUTER AND ALL OTHERS TO BE INSTALLED IN THIS ROOM.
3. HIGH BATTERY, EXISTING IN THIS ROOM.
4. ELECTRIC DOOR ORDER FOR KEYED NOTE #1.
5. JUNCTION BOX FOR CONNECTION TO EXISTING CONDUIT FROM WALL, PROVIDE ALL REQUIRED CONDUIT, TRAYS, PANELS, AND OVERHEAD CONDUIT SYSTEMS.
6. TWO (2) 3/4" CONDUITS WITH ALL STRINGS FOR SPECIAL SYSTEMS CHANGE.
7. CONDUITS SHALL BE ROUTED FROM WALL AND 12"X4" UNDER THE CASE COVERING SPACE.
8. SUPPORT BRACKET OF 2" DIA. WITH 1/2" DIA. RODS TO BE INSTALLED TO SUPPORT RECORD CASES TO BE INSTALLED IN THIS ROOM.
9. TWO (2) 3/4" CONDUITS WITH ALL STRINGS SPECIAL SYSTEMS CHANGE SPACES FOR:
10. FLOOR MOUNTED 6"X6" JUNCTION BOX FOR CONNECTIONS TO SPECIAL SYSTEMS AND MICROPHONE.
11. MICROPHONE ORDER BOX. REFER TO SPEC SECTION 19110.
12. FLOOR MOUNTED 6"X6" JUNCTION BOX FOR CONNECTIONS TO SPECIAL SYSTEMS AND MICROPHONE.
13. DATA/COMMUNICATIONS CABLET SPACES WITH THREE (3) CONNECTION POINTS TYPICAL OF SECTION 19110.
14. DATA/COMMUNICATIONS CABLET SPACES WITH THREE (3) CONNECTION POINTS TYPICAL OF SECTION 19110.
15. CEMT MOUNTED IN CEILING, EXISTING 3/4" DIA. WITH 1/2" DIA. RODS TO BE INSTALLED TO SUPPORT RECORD CASES TO BE INSTALLED IN THIS ROOM.
16. 3/4" CONDUIT WITH HULLING, 6" X 2" CONDUIT MOUNTED TO WALL, PROVIDE ALL REQUIRED CONDUIT, TRAYS, PANELS, AND OVERHEAD CONDUIT SYSTEMS.
17. 6"X6" FLOOR MOUNTED JUNCTION BOX WITH HULLING DOOR FOR CITY CABLE CONNECTIONS TO THE BUILDING BY TELEPHONE AREA #111.
18. RECORDED DATA POINT FOR CONNECTION TO THE BUILDING BY TELEPHONE AREA #111.



GONSKY ENGINEERING  
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS  
1000 N. 1st St. Suite 100  
PO Box 1000  
Pueblo, CO 81002  
719-259-3202

DATE: JULY 13, 2002  
DRAWN BY: GJ  
CHECKED BY: JLF  
REVISIONS:  
REVISION NO. E-4

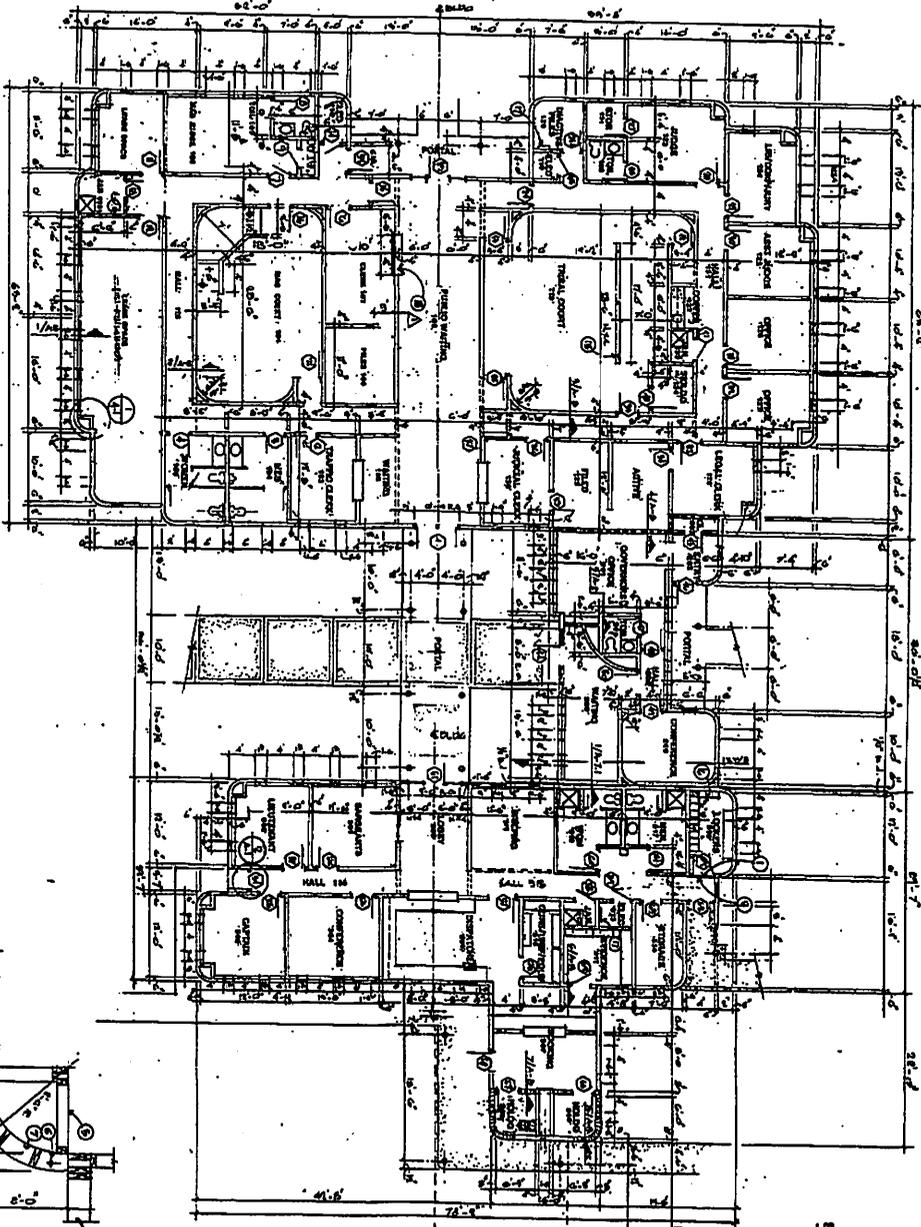


PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE JUDICIAL COMPLEX

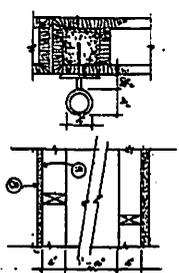
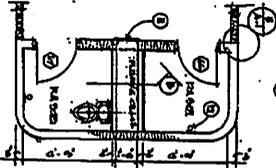
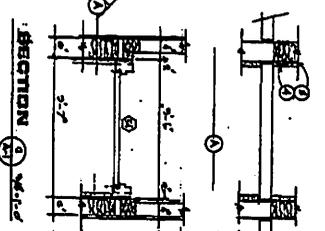
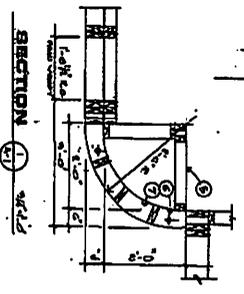
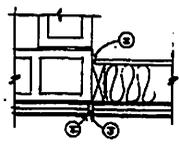
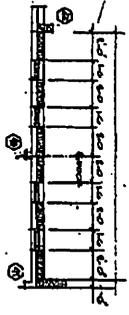
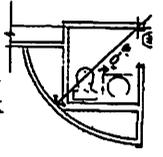
COURTS GOVERNORS SUITE POLICE

WAYNE G. ANDREWS A.I.A.  
ARCHITECT - PLANNER  
4001 S. New Haven Rd., Suite A  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111  
(505) 276-1744  
FAX (505) 276-5071





FLOOR PLAN



- CLIQUE CODES**
1. FLOOR FINISH
  2. WALL FINISH
  3. CEILING FINISH
  4. PARTITION WALL
  5. WINDOW
  6. DOOR
  7. FLOORING
  8. LIGHTING
  9. MECHANICAL
  10. ELECTRICAL
  11. PLUMBING
  12. PAINT
  13. GLASS
  14. METAL
  15. WOOD
  16. CONCRETE
  17. BRICK
  18. STONE
  19. TERRAZZO
  20. CARPET
  21. TILE
  22. GRANITE
  23. MARBLE
  24. CEMENT
  25. Gypsum

**PUEBLO OF POJAGAB  
JUDICIAL COMPLEX**

COURTS GOVERNOR'S SUITE POLICE



**WYTHE O. ANDREWS A.A.A.**  
ARCHITECT - PLANNER

101 West 10th St., Suite 101  
PO Box 101  
POJAGAB, N.M. 87111

DATE: 11-1-78  
BY: W.O.A.  
REVISION:  
A-1



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APPENDIX B

TRIBAL HISTORICAL  
PRESERVATION OFFICE LETTER

---



# PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE

GOVERNOR  
Joseph Talachy  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
Jenelle Roybal  
TRIBAL SECRETARY  
Rafaela Sanchez  
TRIBAL TREASURER  
Mary Ann K. Fierro

## **Tribal Historic Preservation Office**

39 Camino Del Rincon  
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87506  
(505) 455-5505 FAX (505) 455-3684

April 9, 2018

Ms. Christina Cartier  
Pueblo of Pojoaque Tribal Administration  
2 Petroglyph Circle  
Santa Fe, NM 87506

Dear Christina,

I am writing on behalf of Pueblo of Pojoaque Governor Joseph Talachy and the Tribal Council to report on my findings in regards to the judicial property.

There is currently the Courts and Police building on the site under consideration here. The current building is to be re-modeled with new construction adding additional square footage to the building. According to the information provided by you, no portion of the building is over fifty years of age and the re-model and new addition will be within the current footprint of the building, parking area and landscaping.

I have visited the property and walked all areas in a radius of approximately 30 feet from the existing curb on the north, east and south side of the building; on the west is the frontage road. In a records check there are no archaeological sites recorded in the area. During my survey, I found no Ancestral Pueblo evidence. It is my determination that the re-model and building addition will have no effect on cultural resources.

Nonetheless, given the area's deep and rich cultural history of settlement there is a potential that during the any excavations cultural deposits may be uncovered. I request that if there are any inadvertent discoveries that you temporarily halt work and contact me.

Please accept the Governor Joe Talachy and my gratitude for the proactive way in which you work with the Pueblo of Pojoaque.

With best wishes,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bruce Bernstein".

Bruce Bernstein, PhD  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

---

**APPENDIX C**

**BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION FOR THE POJOAQUE JUDICIAL  
COMPLEX EXPANSION PROJECT, SANTA FE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**

---

**Biological Evaluation for the Pojoaque  
Judicial Complex Expansion Project,  
Santa Fe County, New Mexico**



*Prepared for:*  
Karley Steffen  
Pojoaque Tribal Police Department  
58 Cities of Gold Road, Suite 6 Santa  
Fe, NM 87506

and

Christina Cartier  
Pueblo of Pojoaque 2  
Petroglyph Circle  
Santa Fe, NM 87506

*Prepared by:*

**NIV5**

4374 Alexander Blvd. NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87107  
December 2019  
Project #44619-382000A.01

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE FOR PROJECT

The Pueblo of Pojoaque Police Station located in Santa Fe County, New Mexico (NM), is proposing to expand their existing police station, which was built in 2004. The project area is located on the Espanola, NM U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle (35106-H1) in Section 8 and 17, Township 19N and Range 09E. A review of soils, floodplains, groundwater, vegetation, wildlife, including U.S. federally-listed and state-listed species for this project area are discussed below.

Due to increase in population and an increase in business activity, the existing space occupied by the Pueblo of Pojoaque Police Department staff is inadequate to address all their current needs. In the past year, there has been an increase of 283% in drunk driving cases and the existing structure cannot support the staff or intake process to compensate this increase. The Pueblo of Pojoaque is in receipt of a federal grant to help cover costs for this proposed project. The Pueblo of Pojoaque Police Department contracted NV5 personnel to conduct a biological survey of the approximate 1.5-acre site where this project is planned per the Department of Justice request (see Figure 1).

## 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would increase space at the Judicial Complex for the Pueblo of Pojoaque Police Department, and would provide the office with a 3,651 square foot addition, which would be constructed next to the existing Judicial Complex. The new space will include:

- An additional training room/meeting room that will be used as the regional/interagency command center during emergencies.
- The renovated complex will provide office space for the chief, administrative assistant, Lieutenant, Sergeants and file storage areas.
- The Pojoaque Police Department facility will be reconfigured for improved security and safety.
- The squad room will be expanded to include six work stations. The communications center will be renovated to increase space and improve security.
- A secured entryway, secured and ventilated evidence room, and a secure barrier in the booking area will be added.
- Ventilation in the server room will be improved to protect critical equipment, which stores digital evidence.
- An interrogation room, break room, and storage room will be included in the facility reconfiguration.
- The Pojoaque Police Department parking and impound will be fenced and gated for security and safety, and provide secure ingress and egress for police officers and prisoners through the existing sally port.
- The domestic violence advocacy office will have an exterior entrance on the far side of the building farthest away from Courts and Probation/Parole, to protect domestic violence victims.
- A true holding cell will allow for “flash” incarceration and will improve personnel allocation and facility security.

The Pueblo of Pojoaque was awarded a \$1,000,000 grant to address the proposed expansion project. The funds have been used in part to move Social Services into the former legal space and the large office on the new social services side is now used for supervised visitation. The former legal department conference room has been converted into a community room. The conference room is also used for parenting classes, support group meetings, as a small library, and provides a computer with internet access for clients to conduct job searches, take online driver education courses, and to use for other associated department uses.



**Legend**

 Project Area

**Land Ownership**

 Pueblo of Pojoaque

NOTES:  
 Project Area: 1.63 Acres  
 T19N, R09E, Secs. 8, 17  
 Espanola, NM (35106-H1)  
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle  
 Santa Fe County, New Mexico

**FIGURE 1**  
**Overview**  
**Map**



0 62.5 125 250 Meters

0 250 500 1,000 Feet



1:6,000

Service Layer Credits:  
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe,  
 GeoEye, Earthstar  
 Geographics, CNES/Airbus  
 DS, USDA, USGS,  
 AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS  
 User Community

PROJECT NO.: 444619-382000A.01  
 REVISED: 3/3/2020  
 DRAWN BY: robert.mccall  
 CHECKED BY: robert.mccall

FILE NAME:  
 Fig\_1.MXD

Pojoaque Judicial Complex  
 Santa Fe County, New Mexico

### 3.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The following regulatory laws are applicable for a biological survey and associated report. These include, but are not limited to the following:

- Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- Clean Water Act (CWA) Sections 401, 404, and 402
- Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands)
- Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management)
- New Mexico Wildlife Conservation Act
- New Mexico Endangered Plant Species Act
- New Mexico Noxious Weed Management Act

### 4.0 METHODS

#### 4.1 PRE-FIELD INVESTIGATION

Prior to the field visit, a desktop review of soil data, federal and state-listed species, and water resources for this project area were reviewed using the following resources (see Appendix A):

- Web Soil Survey online mapper for soils present in the project area (Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service 2019).
- Water resources, including waterways, wetlands, and floodplains compiled using the National Hydrography Database (NHD) [USGS 2019a], National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) [USFWS 2019a], and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Floodplain Maps (FEMA 2019).
- Vegetation, including federally-listed species (USFWS 2019b), state-endangered species (New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department [NMEMNRD] 2019), noxious weeds (New Mexico Department of Agriculture [NMDA] 2016), state-listed rare plants for Santa Fe County (New Mexico Rare Plant Technical Council [NMRPTC] 2019), and ecoregion maps (USGS 2019b).
- Wildlife, including federally-listed species/critical habitat (USFWS 2019b), and state-listed species were acquired using online websites.

#### 4.2 FIELD INVESTIGATION

The field survey was conducted by Paul Knight and Jenny Lisignoli, NV5 Senior Biologists on August 27, 2019.

## 5.0 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### 5.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The project area elevation ranges from approximately 5,339 to 5,342 feet above mean sea level. Topography in this Arizona/New Mexico Plateau Ecoregion (Level III) and the North Central New Mexico Valleys and Mesas Ecoregion (Level IV) is composed mostly of mesa and valleys, deep canyons, and a few scattered hills (USGS, Ecological Regions 2017a). Some intermittent streams and a few perennial streams from surrounding mountains are also present (USGS Ecological Regions 2017a and 2017b).

This project area falls within the Colorado Plateau, which is located in the northwestern corner of NM and is part of a larger geologic feature of the same name that also covers portions of northeastern Arizona, southeastern Utah, and southwestern Colorado (Cather 2004). The Colorado Plateau is characterized by relatively flat-lying, red, white, gray, green, and yellow sedimentary rocks that have been sculpted into mesas, buttes, and badlands over time by the erosive effects of water (Cather 2004).

The Colorado Plateau in NM includes the San Juan Basin, a major source of oil, gas, coal, and uranium (Cather 2004). The Zuni Mountains form the southwestern margin of the San Juan Basin (Cather 2004). Geology consists mostly of Tertiary and Cretaceous sedimentary rocks (Cather 2004).

### 5.2 SOILS

Soil mapping units within the project area consist of:

- Koshare very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes and
- Urban land

Neither of these soils are classified as hydric, or as prime farmland (Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2019).

### 5.3 CLIMATE

The project area climate information is based on Santa Fe County, NM, which is located south of the project area. The annual average maximum temperature for the area is 67.7 degrees Fahrenheit [°F], and the hottest months are July and August (PRISM Climate Group 2019). The annual average minimal temperature is 36.8°F and the coldest months are December and January. It is a relatively dry climate with an annual average precipitation of 10.81 inches. The wettest months are August and September, which usually coincide with the NM summer monsoon season (PRISM Climate Group 2019).

### 5.4 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Although the project area is urbanized, the vegetation community surrounding the site is referred to as Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland (NRCS 2002).

## 5.5 WATERWAYS, WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAINS

The project area occurs in the Upper Rio Grande Watershed (USGS NRCS 2019). No waterways occur within the project area. No wetlands appear within the project area on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI) mapping (USGS 2019), and none were observed in the project area. Review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) website indicates this project area is located within Zone X, The Area of Minimal Flood Hazard on Firmette 35045C1050F (FEMA 2019).

## 5.6 LAND USE AND HUMAN DISTURBANCE

Land use includes commercial and tribal properties in and adjacent to the project area. Human disturbance to the land includes roadways, curbs, roadway and parking lot maintenance and urban development.

## 6.0 SURVEY RESULTS

The project area was surveyed by Paul Knight and Jenny Lisignoli, Senior Wildlife Biologists for NV5, on August 27, 2019. The survey took place between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. The temperature was 84 degrees. There was a slight breeze and light cloud cover was observed.

### 6.1 WILDLIFE OBSERVED

The pre-field desktop review identified four federally-listed species with the potential to occur in the project area (USFWS 2019b). These include Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*), Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus*) and the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius luteus*). In addition, the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDGF) online Environmental Review Tool (NM ERT) identified two state-listed threatened species with the potential to occur in the project area; the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) and spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*). No habitat utilized by these listed species were identified in the project area during the field survey, however.

Wildlife sign, including tracks, scat, burrows or mounds observed in the project area were recorded. A total of three species of birds, one species of reptile, and two species of mammals were documented. See Table 1 below for a list of species observed in the project area.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects native and non-game migratory birds, occupied nests, eggs, and parts from take without a permit (16 U.S.C. 703-712). No nest sites for migratory birds were present within the project area during the field survey. For a list of species observed in the project area during the field survey conducted on August 27, 2019 see Table 1 below.

Table 1. Fauna Observed within the Biological Survey Area

FAUNA	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	OBSERVATION	ABUNDANCE
<b>Invertebrates</b>	None			
<b>Fishes</b>	None			
<b>Amphibians</b>	None			
<b>Birds</b>				
	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	Live animal	Uncommon
	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	Live animal	Uncommon
	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove	Live animal	Uncommon
<b>Mammals</b>				
	<i>Thomomys sp.</i>	Gopher	Mounds	Common
	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Cottontail rabbit	Live animal	Common
<b>Reptiles</b>				
	<i>Aspidoscelis sp.</i>	Whiptail sp.	Live animal	Uncommon

## 6.2 PLANTS OBSERVED

The project is located in a developed urban area and is landscaped with species such as butterfly bush (*Buddleja sp.*) [Figure 2], red yucca (*Hesperaloe parviflora*), and Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*). Dominant native species within the project area includes fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) and rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*) as the dominant shrubs (see Figure 3). Dominant grasses included wheatgrass (*Agropyron sp. Gaertn*), threeawn (*Aristida spp.*), and feather fingergrass (*Chloris virgata*). A total of 38 species of plants were identified in the project area during the biological survey (see Table 2).



Figure 2. Landscaped plants are located around the Judicial Complex



Figure 3. Dominant shrubs present in the project area include rabbitbrush and fourwing saltbush

One Class C New Mexico noxious weed, Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), was located in the project area boundaries (see Figure 3 and Figure 4).

### 6.3 Waterways, Wetlands, and Floodplains Observed

No waterways or wetlands occur in the project area. East of the project area however, there is an ephemeral (dry) wash, which is defined as one that conveys water only during or after a local rainstorm (Levick et al. 2008). This unnamed tributary will not be impacted by the proposed project. The project area falls within the Zone X Floodplain, which is defined as an Area of Minimal Flood Hazards (FEMA 2019).



**Legend**

- Project Area
- American Crow
- Siberian Elm
- Small mammal burrow
- Gopher Mounds

NOTES:  
 Project Area: 1.63 Acres  
 T19N, R09E, Secs. 8, 17  
 Espanola, NM (35106-H1)  
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle  
 Santa Fe County, New Mexico



N  
↑  
1:1,500

**FIGURE 4**

**Natural Resources  
 Within the Project  
 Area Map**

Service Layer Credits:  
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe,  
 GeoEye, Earthstar  
 Geographics, CNES/Airbus  
 DS, USDA, USGS,  
 AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS  
 User Community



PROJECT NO.:	444619-382000A.01
REVISED:	3/3/2020
DRAWN BY:	robert.mccall
CHECKED BY:	robert.mccall

FILE NAME:  
Fig\_4.MXD

Pojoaque Judicial Complex  
 Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Table 2. Plants Observed During the Field Survey

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	NOXIOUS WEED CLASS
<b>AMARANTHACEAE</b>			
	<i>Amaranthus sp. L</i>	Amaranth	NA
<b>ASTERACEAE</b>			
	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian horseweed	NA
	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	Rubber rabbitbrush	NA
	<i>Grindelia nuda</i> Wood var. <i>aphanactis</i>	Gumweed	NA
	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	Broom snakeweed	NA
	<i>Heterotheca canescens</i>	Hoary false golden aster	NA
	<i>Hymenoxys sp</i>	Rubberweed	NA
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	NA
	<i>Machaeranthera canescens</i>	Hoary aster	NA
	<i>Machaeranthera pinnatifida</i>	Lacy tansy aster	NA
	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Cone flower	NA
	<i>Senecio flaccidus</i>	Prickly lettuce	NA
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	NA
	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	Golden crownbeard	NA
<b>BORAGINACEAE</b>			
	<i>Cryptantha sp</i>	Hidden flower	NA
<b>BRASSICACEAE</b>			
	<i>Dimorphocarpa wislizeni</i>	Spectacle pod	NA
	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum L.</i>	Tall tumbled mustard	NA
<b>CHENOPODIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Four-wing saltbush	NA
	<i>Kochia scoparia (L.)</i>	Summer cyprus	NA
	<i>Salsola tragus L.</i>	Russian thistle	NA
<b>CONVOLVULACEAE</b>			
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis l.</i>	Bindweed	NA
<b>EUPHORBIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Chamaesyce serpyllifolia</i>	Spurge	NA
<b>GERANIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Crane's bill	NA
<b>LOASACEAE</b>			
	<i>Mentzelia sp.</i>	Blazing star	NA

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	NOXIOUS WEED CLASS
<b>MALVACEAE</b>			
	<i>Sphaeralcea incana Torr. ex Gray</i>	Gray globemallow	NA
<b>PLANTAGINACEAE</b>			
	<i>Plantago lanceolata L.</i>	Narrowleaf plantain	NA
<b>POACEAE</b>			
	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Indian ricegrass	NA
	<i>Agropyron sp.</i>	Wheatgrass	NA
	<i>Aristida sp.</i>	Threeawn	NA
	<i>Aristida purpurea</i>	Red threeawn	NA
	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feather fingergrass	NA
	<i>Chloris verticilata</i>	Windmill grass	NA
	<i>Setaria leucophila</i>	Brittlegrass	NA
	<i>Sporobolus contractus</i>	Spike dropseed	NA
<b>POLEMONIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Ipomopsis longiflora</i>	Flaxflowered ipomopsis	NA
<b>POLYGONACEAE</b>			
	<i>Polygonum aviculare L</i>	Knotweed	NA
<b>ULMACEAE</b>			
	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	Class C
<b>ZYGOPHYLLIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Tribulus terrestris L</i>	Puncture vine	NA

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The project area is located on a site where the Pueblo of Pojoaque Police Station currently exists. The proposed project will not impact any federal- or state-listed animals or birds. Two mammal species, including a cottontail rabbit and gopher mounds were observed during the biological field survey. Neither of these species are protected under state or federal regulations. Migratory bird breeding season occurs between March 1 and September 15. No nests were observed in the project area. However, in the event a nest is detected during construction activities the current USFWS guidelines prohibits the removal or destruction of occupied migratory bird nests without a federal permit. A total of 38 plant species were identified in the project area, including One Class C noxious weed, Siberian elm. No listed or rare plants were observed within the project area or will be impacted by the proposed project. The proposed project is not expected to impact any plants, animals, birds or water resources.

## 8.0 REFERENCES

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2019. *Floodplain Flood Insurance Rate Map online mapper (FIRMette)* available at: <https://www.fema.gov/faq-details/Creating-FIRMette>. Accessed August 27, 2019.

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\_\_\_\_\_. 2019b. Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). Available online at: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>. Accessed on August 29, 2019.

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**APPENDIX A**

**SPECIES LISTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation Species List**

**New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Species List**

**New Mexico Forestry State Endangered Plants List**

**New Mexico Rare Plant Technical Council County List**

**New Mexico Noxious Weed List**

**Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Map**

**Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Map**

**National Wetland Inventory Map**

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# 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  
<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/>  
[http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES\\_Lists\\_Main2.html](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES_Lists_Main2.html)

In Reply Refer To:

September 17, 2019

Consultation Code: 02ENNM00-2019-SLI-1389

Event Code: 02ENNM00-2019-E-02950

Project Name: Pojoaque Judicial Complex

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/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 (MBTA) as amended (16 USC 701-715), and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) as amended (16 USC 668-668c). 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.

## FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES AND DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT

Attached is a list of endangered, threatened, and proposed species that may occur in your project area. Your project area may not necessarily include all or any of these species. Under the ESA, it is the responsibility of the Federal action agency or its designated representative to determine if a proposed action "may affect" endangered, threatened, or proposed species, or designated critical habitat, and if so, to consult with the Service further. Similarly, it is the responsibility of the Federal action agency or project proponent, not the Service, to make "no effect" determinations. If you determine that your proposed action will have "no effect" on threatened or endangered species or their respective critical habitat, you do not need to seek concurrence with the Service. Nevertheless, it is a violation of Federal law to harm or harass any federally-listed threatened or endangered fish or wildlife species without the appropriate permit.

If you determine that your proposed action may affect federally-listed species, consultation with the Service will be necessary. Through the consultation process, we will analyze information contained in a biological assessment that you provide. If your proposed action is associated with Federal funding or permitting, consultation will occur with the Federal agency under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA. Otherwise, an incidental take permit pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA (also known as a habitat conservation plan) is necessary to harm or harass federally listed threatened or endangered fish or wildlife species. In either case, there is no mechanism for authorizing incidental take "after-the-fact." For more information regarding formal consultation and HCPs, please see the Service's Consultation Handbook and Habitat Conservation Plans at [www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/index.html#consultations](http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/index.html#consultations).

The scope of federally listed species compliance not only includes direct effects, but also any interrelated or interdependent project activities (e.g., equipment staging areas, offsite borrow material areas, or utility relocations) and any indirect or cumulative effects that may occur in the action area. The action area includes all areas to be affected, not merely the immediate area involved in the action. Large projects may have effects outside the immediate area to species not listed here that should be addressed. If your action area has suitable habitat for any of the attached species, we recommend that species-specific surveys be conducted during the flowering season for plants and at the appropriate time for wildlife to evaluate any possible project-related impacts.

#### 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](http://www.bison-m.org)

New Mexico State Forestry. The New Mexico Endangered Plant Program:  
[www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/ForestMgt/Endangered.html](http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/ForestMgt/Endangered.html)

New Mexico Rare Plant Technical Council, New Mexico Rare Plants: [nmrareplants.unm.edu](http://nmrareplants.unm.edu)

Natural Heritage New Mexico, online species database: [nhnm.unm.edu](http://nhnm.unm.edu)

#### WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAINS

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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](http://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

The MBTA prohibits the taking of migratory birds, nests, and eggs, except as permitted by the Service's Migratory Bird Office. To minimize the likelihood of adverse impacts to migratory birds, we recommend construction activities occur outside the general bird nesting season from March through August, or that areas proposed for construction during the nesting season be surveyed, and when occupied, avoided until the young have fledged.

We recommend review of Birds of Conservation Concern at website [www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Management/BCC.html](http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Management/BCC.html) to fully evaluate the effects to the birds at your site. This list identifies birds that are potentially threatened by disturbance and construction.

### BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLES

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was delisted under the ESA on August 9, 2007. Both the bald eagle and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) are still protected under the MBTA and BGEPA. The BGEPA affords both eagles protection in addition to that provided by the MBTA, in particular, by making it unlawful to "disturb" eagles. Under the BGEPA, the Service may issue limited permits to incidentally "take" eagles (e.g., injury, interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior nest abandonment). For information on bald and golden eagle management guidelines, we recommend you review information provided at [www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/guidelines/bgepa.html](http://www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/guidelines/bgepa.html).

On our web site [www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/SBC\\_intro.cfm](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/SBC_intro.cfm), we have included conservation measures that can minimize impacts to federally listed and other sensitive species. These include measures for communication towers, power line safety for raptors, road and highway improvements, spring developments and livestock watering facilities, wastewater facilities, and trenching operations.

We also 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 fish, wildlife, and plants.

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Thank you for your concern for endangered and threatened species and New Mexico's wildlife habitats. We appreciate your efforts to identify and avoid impacts to listed and sensitive species in your project area. For further consultation on your proposed activity, please call 505-346-2525 or email [nmesfo@fws.gov](mailto:nmesfo@fws.gov) and reference your Service Consultation Tracking Number.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
  - Migratory Birds
-

# 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

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## Project Summary

Consultation Code: 02ENNM00-2019-SLI-1389

Event Code: 02ENNM00-2019-E-02950

Project Name: Pojoaque Judicial Complex

Project Type: \*\* OTHER \*\*

Project Description: Expand existing building on current property

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/35.88489410385753N106.01488393529316W>



Counties: Santa Fe, NM

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## Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 4 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. Note that 1 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, 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>	Endangered
There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.	
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If project affects dense herbaceous riparian vegetation along waterways (stream, seep, canal/ditch).</li> </ul>	
Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7965">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7965</a>	

---

## Birds

NAME	STATUS
<b>Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i></b> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196</a>	<b>Threatened</b>
<b>Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i></b> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749</a>	<b>Endangered</b>
<b>Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i></b> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911</a>	<b>Threatened</b>

## Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

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# Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

- 
1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
  2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
  3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408</a>	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
Pinyon Jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420</a>	Breeds Feb 15 to Jul 15

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## Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ “Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report” before using or attempting to interpret this report.

### Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is  $0.25/0.25 = 1$ ; at week 20 it is  $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$ .
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

### Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

### Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

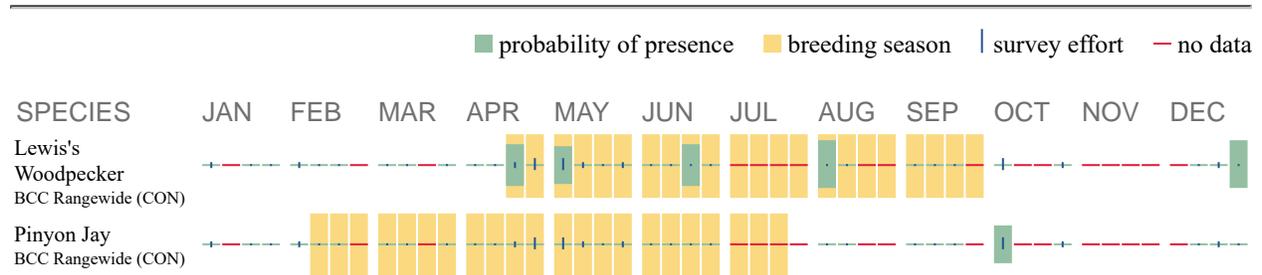
### No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

### Survey Timeframe

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Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

## Migratory Birds FAQ

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) and/or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as

occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC

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species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ “What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location”. Please be aware this report provides the “probability of presence” of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the “no data” indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ “Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds” at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

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## PROJECT INFORMATION

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**Project Title:** Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex  
**Project Type:** PLANNING, GENERAL  
**Latitude/Longitude (DMS):** 35.884919 / -106.014889  
**County(s):** SANTA FE  
**Project Description:** Expansion of the Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex due to higher crime in the area and not enough space to address this issue in the existing complex.

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## REQUESTOR INFORMATION

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**Project Organization:** STATE TRIBAL ENTITIES  
**Contact Name:** Jenny Lisignoli  
**Email Address:** Jenny.Lisignoli@NV5.com  
**Organization:** NV5  
**Address:** 4374 Alexander Blvd. NE, Suite K, Albuquerque NM 87107  
**Phone:** 505-278-7072

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## OVERALL STATUS

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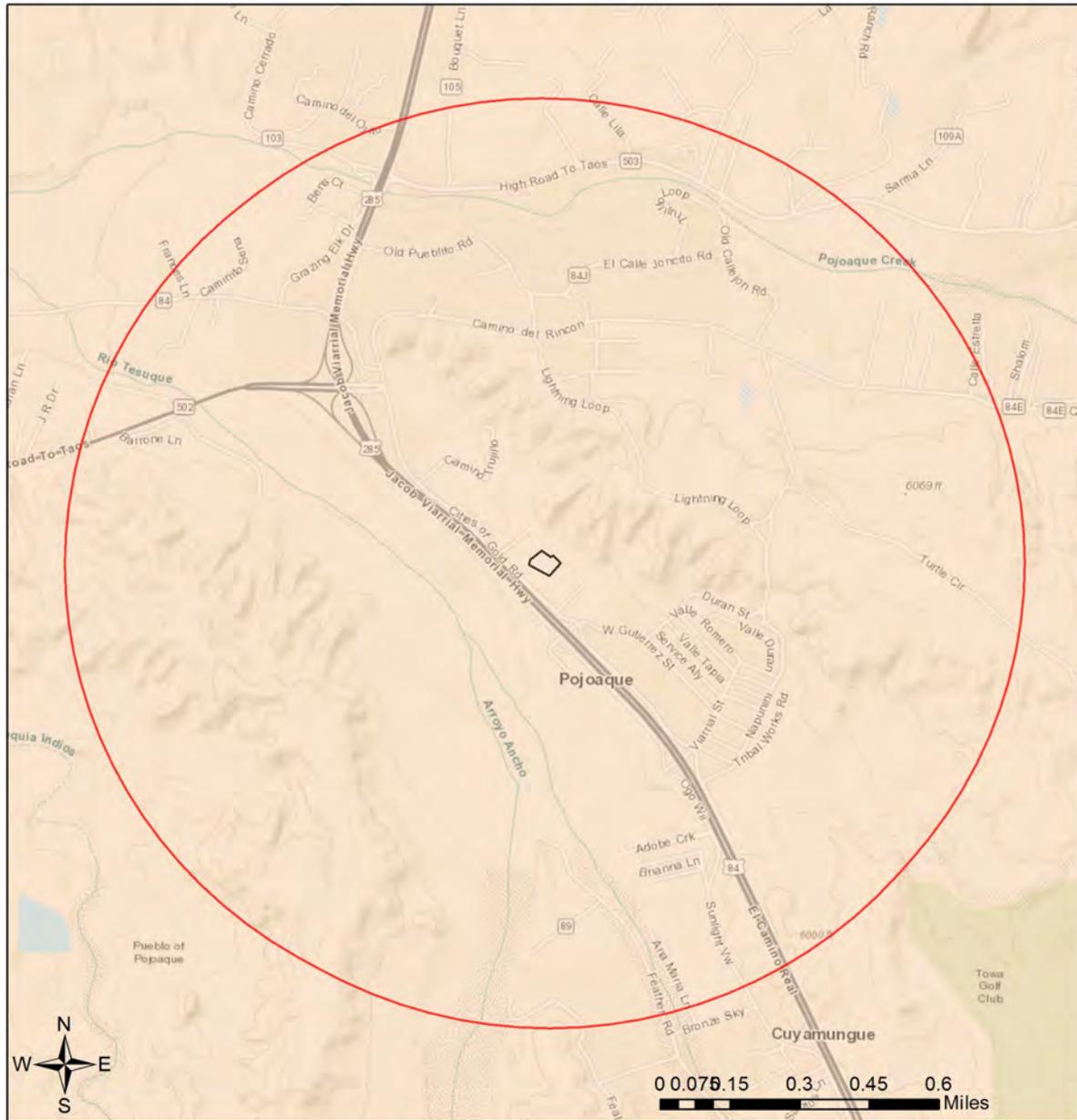
This report contains an initial list of recommendations regarding potential impacts to wildlife or wildlife habitats from the proposed project. Your project proposal is being forwarded to a New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (Department) biologist for review to determine whether there are any additional recommendations regarding the proposed actions. You should be notified within 30 days whether 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](#).
- The New Mexico Environmental Review Tool (ERT) utilizes species observation locations and species distribution models, both of which are subject to ongoing change and refinement. Inclusion or omission of a species within a report can not guarantee species presence or absence at a precise point location, as might be indicated through comprehensive biological surveys. Specific questions regarding the potential for adverse impacts to vulnerable wildlife populations or habitats, especially in areas with a limited history of biological surveys, may require further on-site assessments.
- 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](#) is the appropriate system for advising early-stage project planning and design to avoid areas of anticipated wildlife concerns and associated regulatory requirements.



## Pueblo of Pojoaque Judicial Complex



- |                                 |                      |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Project Boundary                | Military             | Private              |
| Buffered Project Boundary       | Dept. of Energy      | State Land Office    |
| <b>NM_SurfaceOwnership_2016</b> |                      |                      |
| Bureau of Land Management       | US Forest Service    | NM Game & Fish Dept. |
| Bureau of Reclamation           | Wildlife Area/Refuge | State Park           |
| US Dept. of Agriculture         | Tribal               |                      |
|                                 | National Park/Mon.   |                      |

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



**Special Status Animal Species within 1 Miles of Project Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMDGF (WCA)	NMDGF SGCN/SERI
<a href="#">Northern Leopard Frog</a>	<a href="#">Lithobates pipiens</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Eared Grebe</a>	<a href="#">Podiceps nigricollis</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">American Bittern</a>	<a href="#">Botaurus lentiginosus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Peregrine Falcon</a>	<a href="#">Falco peregrinus</a>		T	SGCN
<a href="#">Mountain Plover</a>	<a href="#">Charadrius montanus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Black Swift</a>	<a href="#">Cypseloides niger</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Lewis's Woodpecker</a>	<a href="#">Melanerpes lewis</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Red-Headed Woodpecker</a>	<a href="#">Melanerpes erythrocephalus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Williamson's Sapsucker</a>	<a href="#">Sphyrapicus thyroideus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Olive-Sided Flycatcher</a>	<a href="#">Contopus cooperi</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Bank Swallow</a>	<a href="#">Riparia riparia</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Pinyon Jay</a>	<a href="#">Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Clark's Nutcracker</a>	<a href="#">Nucifraga columbiana</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Juniper Titmouse</a>	<a href="#">Baeolophus ridgwayi</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Pygmy Nuthatch</a>	<a href="#">Sitta pygmaea</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Western Bluebird</a>	<a href="#">Sialia mexicana</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Bendire's Thrasher</a>	<a href="#">Toxostoma bendirei</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Loggerhead Shrike</a>	<a href="#">Lanius ludovicianus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Brown-Capped Rosy-Finch</a>	<a href="#">Leucosticte australis</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Spotted Bat</a>	<a href="#">Euderma maculatum</a>		T	SGCN
<a href="#">American Pika</a>	<a href="#">Ochotona princeps</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Black-Tailed Prairie Dog</a>	<a href="#">Cynomys ludovicianus</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Gunnison's Prairie Dog</a>	<a href="#">Cynomys gunnisoni</a>			SGCN
<a href="#">Cougar</a>	<a href="#">Puma concolor</a>			SERI
<a href="#">Mule Deer</a>	<a href="#">Odocoileus hemionus</a>			SERI

ESA = Endangered Species Act, WCA = Wildlife Conservation Act, SGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need, SERI = Species of Economic and Recreational Importance

**Special Status Plant Species within 1 Miles of Project Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS (ESA)	NMAC	NMRPCS
<a href="#">Santa Fe Cholla</a>	<a href="#">Cylindropuntia viridiflora</a>		E	SS

NMAC = New Mexico Administrative Code, NMRPCS = [New Mexico Rare Plant Conservation Strategy](#), SS = NM Rare Plant Conservation Strategy Species



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## Project Recommendations

Your proposed project activities may require a custom review for assessment of potential effects to wildlife. If the information provided under the "OVERALL STATUS" section above indicates that your project will be forwarded for review, a Department biologist will confirm whether any additional conservation measures are needed. You should expect to receive any additional project recommendations within 30 days of your project submission. If the "OVERALL STATUS" section indicates that no further consultation with the Department is required, you should not expect to receive additional project feedback from the Department, and you may proceed with project planning as indicated.

It appears that the entire project area is on Pueblo/Reservation lands. The Department has no jurisdiction or authority for the wildlife resources on Indian reservations or property. We would recommend that you contact the Pueblo/Reservation regarding general wildlife issues they may have, and contact USFWS regarding any threatened or endangered species issues.

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. 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](#).

### 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 may also be necessary under the federal ESA or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Further site-specific recommendations may be proposed during ESA and/or NEPA analyses, or through coordination with affected federal agencies.

## 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 (<http://nmrareplants.unm.edu/index.html>) (plants marked with an \* are not listed on the NMRPTC website)

<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>New Mexico Counties</b>
<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 pleiacantha subsp. pinnatisecta</i> ( <i>A. pinnatisecta</i> )	Sacramento prickly poppy	Otero
<i>Astragalus humillimus</i>	Mancos milkvetch	San Juan
<i>Cirsium vinaceum</i>	Sacramento Mountains thistle	Otero
<i>Cirsium wrightii</i>	Wright's marsh thistle	Chaves, Grant, Guadalupe, Otero, Sierra, Socorro
<i>Cleome multicaulis</i> ( <i>Peritoma multicaulis</i> )	slender spiderflower	Grant, Hidalgo
<i>Coryphantha scheeri var. scheeri</i>	Scheer's pincushion cactus	Chavez, Eddy
<i>Cylindropuntia viridiflora</i>	Santa Fe cholla	Santa Fe
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum var. pubescens</i> *	golden lady's slipper	San Juan, Grant, San Miguel
<i>Echinocereus fendleri var. 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 var. 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 nitida</i>	shining coralroot	Eddy, Otero
<i>Hexalectris spicata</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>Mammillaria wrightii</i> var. <i>wilcoxii</i> *	Wilcox pincushion cactus	Hidalgo, Grant, Doña Ana, Luna
<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>Polygala rimulicola</i> var. <i>mescalerorum</i>	San Andres milkwort	Doña Ana
<i>Puccinellia parishii</i>	Parish's alkali grass	Catron, Cibola, Grant, Hidalgo, McKinley, Sandoval, San Juan
<i>Sclerocactus cloveriae</i> subsp. <i>brackii</i>	Brack's cactus	San Juan, Rio Arriba, Sandoval
<i>Sclerocactus mesae-verdae</i>	Mesa Verde cactus	San Juan
<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i> *	lady tresses orchid	Bernalillo, Santa Fe, Guadalupe, Rio Arriba



# New Mexico Rare Plants

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[Contacts](#)

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[County List](#)  
[Agency Status](#)  
[Photo List](#)

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[Photographers, Illustrators and Authors](#)

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[Sponsors](#)

[Discussion Group](#)

[Useful Literature](#)

[Links](#)

## Results of County Search

SANTA FE	
Scientific name	County-NM
<a href="#"><i>Abronia bigelovii</i></a>	Rio Arriba, San Juan, Sandoval, Santa Fe
<a href="#"><i>Astragalus cyaneus</i></a>	Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, Taos
<a href="#"><i>Astragalus feensis</i></a>	Bernalillo, Hidalgo, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Torraine
<a href="#"><i>Astragalus siliceus</i></a>	Guadalupe, Santa Fe, Torraine
<a href="#"><i>Cylindropuntia viridiflora</i></a>	Santa Fe
<a href="#"><i>Hackelia hirsuta</i></a>	Colfax, Mora, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Taos, Union
<a href="#"><i>Mentzelia springeri</i></a>	Los Alamos, Sandoval, Santa Fe
<a href="#"><i>Mentzelia todiltoensis</i></a>	Bernalillo, Cibola, Santa Fe, Socorro
<a href="#"><i>Muhlenbergia arsenei</i></a>	Mckinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe
<a href="#"><i>Rubus alicae</i></a>	Santa Fe

Photo credits in header *Peniocereus greggii* var. *greggii* © T. Todsén,  
*Lepidospartum burgessii* © M. Howard, *Argemone pleiacantha* ssp. *pinnatisecta* © R. Sivinski  
 ©2005 New Mexico Rare Plant Technical Council



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

**NRCS**

Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service

A product of the National  
Cooperative Soil Survey,  
a joint effort of the United  
States Department of  
Agriculture and other  
Federal agencies, State  
agencies including the  
Agricultural Experiment  
Stations, and local  
participants

# Custom Soil Resource Report for Santa Fe County Area, New Mexico



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# How Soil Surveys Are Made

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Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

## Custom Soil Resource Report

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

## Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

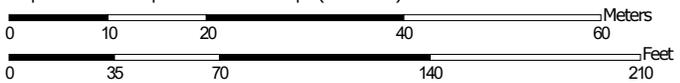
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The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:762 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

### MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

**Special Point Features**

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

**Water Features**

 Streams and Canals

**Transportation**

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

**Background**

 Aerial Photography

### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL:  
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Santa Fe County Area, New Mexico  
 Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 15, 2019

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Jun 15, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
123	Koshare very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	0.4	30.0%
207	Urban land	0.9	70.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

## Custom Soil Resource Report

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

## Santa Fe County Area, New Mexico

### 123—Koshare very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* dr9z  
*Elevation:* 5,400 to 6,800 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 9 to 12 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 50 to 52 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 150 to 170 days  
*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

#### Map Unit Composition

*Koshare and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

#### Description of Koshare

##### Setting

*Landform:* Fan remnants  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from micaceous sandstone and siltstone

##### Typical profile

*A - 0 to 3 inches:* very fine sandy loam  
*Bk1 - 3 to 19 inches:* fine sandy loam  
*Bk2 - 19 to 30 inches:* fine sandy loam  
*Bk3 - 30 to 42 inches:* fine sandy loam  
*BCK1 - 42 to 55 inches:* very fine sandy loam  
*BCK2 - 55 to 72 inches:* fine sandy loam  
*BCK3 - 72 to 83 inches:* very fine sandy loam  
*2BCK4 - 83 to 96 inches:* gravelly coarse sand  
*3BCK5 - 96 to 121 inches:* very fine sandy loam

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 2 to 8 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Natural drainage class:* Somewhat excessively drained  
*Runoff class:* Low  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 5 percent  
*Salinity, maximum in profile:* Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile:* 1.0  
*Available water storage in profile:* Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 6c

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Hydrologic Soil Group: A*  
*Ecological site: Sandy (R035XA113NM)*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

### Minor Components

#### El rancho

*Percent of map unit: 6 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

#### Innacutt

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

#### Walkibout

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

#### Urban land

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

## 207—Urban land

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol: f3gy*  
*Elevation: 5,500 to 7,400 feet*  
*Mean annual precipitation: 9 to 15 inches*  
*Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 52 degrees F*  
*Frost-free period: 140 to 170 days*  
*Farmland classification: Not prime farmland*

### Map Unit Composition

*Urban land: 85 percent*  
*Minor components: 15 percent*  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Urban Land

#### Setting

*Landform: Eroded fan remnants, stream terraces*  
*Down-slope shape: Linear*  
*Across-slope shape: Linear*

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified*  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Minor Components**

**Alire**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Panky**

*Percent of map unit: 3 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Buckhorse**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Altazano**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Predawn**

*Percent of map unit: 2 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Delvalle**

*Percent of map unit: 1 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

**Tanoan**

*Percent of map unit: 1 percent*  
*Hydric soil rating: No*

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PRISM Time Series Data

Location: Lat: 35.8821 Lon: -106.0107 Elev: 6024ft

Climate variables: ppt,tmin,tmean,tmax

Spatial resolution: 4km

Monthly 1981-2010 Normals

Dataset: Norm81m

PRISM day definition: 24 hours ending at 1200 UTC on the day shown

Grid Cell Interpolation: Off

Time series generated: 2019-Oct-10

Details: [http://www.prism.oregonstate.edu/documents/PRISM\\_datasets.pdf](http://www.prism.oregonstate.edu/documents/PRISM_datasets.pdf)

Date	ppt (inches)	tmin (degrees F)	tmean (degrees F)	tmax (degrees F)	
January	0.38	18.5	32.2	46	
February	0.43	22.4	36.6	50.9	
March	0.69	28	43.3	58.5	
April	0.62	34.3	51	67.7	
May	0.76	43.2	60	76.9	
June	0.79	51.6	68.8	86	
July	1.4	57.4	73.1	88.8	
August	1.85	56.1	71.2	86.3	
September	1.24	48.4	64.4	80.3	
October	1.29	36.8	52.9	69.1	
November	0.72	26.1	40.9	55.8	
December	0.64	18.8	32.3	45.9	
Mean	10.81	441.6	626.7	812.2	
	0.9	36.8	52.23	67.68	
Annual	10.81	36.8	52.2	67.7	

# National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



35°53'52.00"N



## Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

- |                             |  |   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS  |  | Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE)<br>Zone A, V, A99  |
|                             |  | With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR   |
|                             |  | Regulatory Floodway   |
| OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD |  | 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X |
|                             |  | Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X  |
|                             |  | Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X  |
|                             |  | Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D  |
| OTHER AREAS                 |  | NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X   |
|                             |  | Effective LOMRs   |
|                             |  | Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D  |
| GENERAL STRUCTURES          |  | Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer  |
|                             |  | Levee, Dike, or Floodwall   |
| OTHER FEATURES              |  | 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation   |
|                             |  | 17.5 Coastal Transect   |
|                             |  | Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)   |
|                             |  | Limit of Study  |
|                             |  | Jurisdiction Boundary   |
|                             |  | Coastal Transect Baseline   |
| MAP PANELS                  |  | Digital Data Available  |
|                             |  | No Digital Data Available   |
|                             |  | Unmapped  |
- The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on **9/17/2019 at 11:29:41 AM** and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet 1:6,000 35°53'22.86"N

106°148.01"W

106°110.55"W



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Standards and Support Team, wetlands\_team@fws.gov

September 17, 2019

**Wetlands**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  Estuarine and Marine Deepwater |  Freshwater Emergent Wetland       |  Lake     |
|  Estuarine and Marine Wetland   |  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland |  Other    |
|  |  Freshwater Pond                   |  Riverine |

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.