

Dam Safety in New Mexico – An Overview

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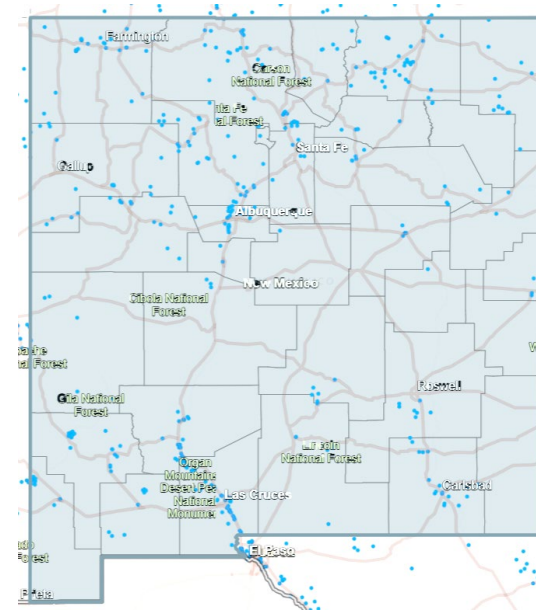
Outline

- An overview of dams in New Mexico
- Introduce Dam Safety Bureau
- Challenges
- Future Direction – Managing Risks

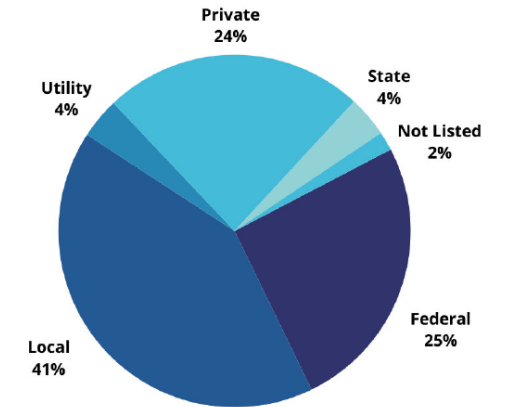
Dams in New Mexico -

<https://nid.sec.usace.army.mil/#/>

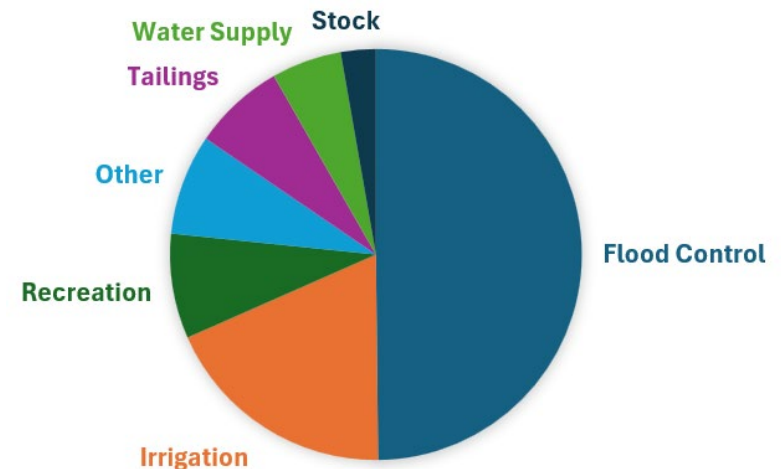
- 403 Total Number of Dams
- 72% (~291 dams) are State Regulated
- 64 years - Average Age



NM Ownership



STATE JURISDICTIONAL DAMS



Office of the State Engineer (OSE) – Dam Safety Bureau

- Bureau is under Water Resources Allocation Program (WRAP) within the OSE
 - 10 staff
 - 8 Dam Safety Engineers (2 vacant)
 - 1 Management Analyst
 - Bureau Chief
 - Located in Albuquerque and Santa Fe
 - Oversees the entire state
- Regulates dams within the state jurisdiction
 - Dams that are at least 6 ft high and store at least 50 ac-ft, or
 - Dams that store at least 15 ac-ft and are at least 25 ft high
 - Reviews plans, designs, specs, construction, O&M, modification
 - Requires EAP for High and Significant Hazard potential dams

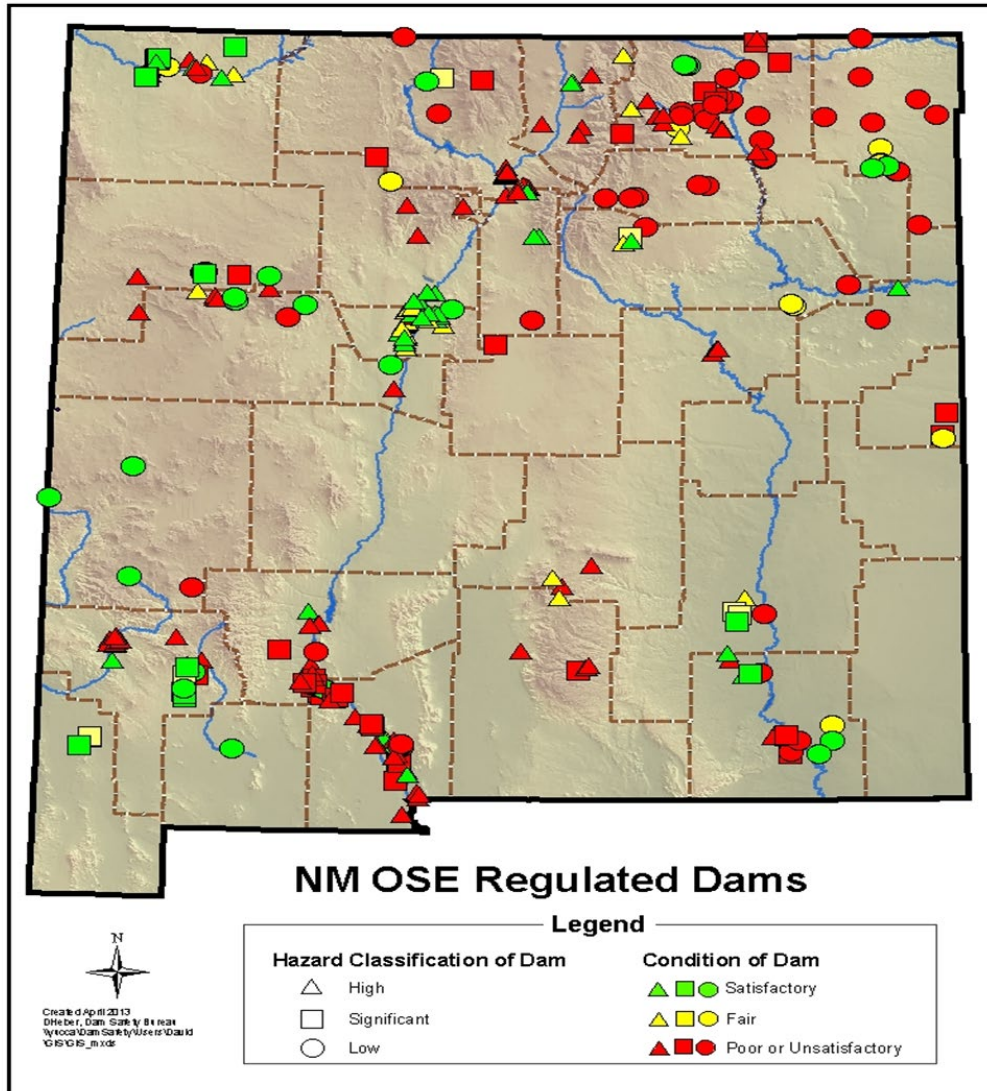


Vision:

A Future where
All Dams are
Safe



Condition of State Regulated Dams



Out of 291 OSE Regulated Dams

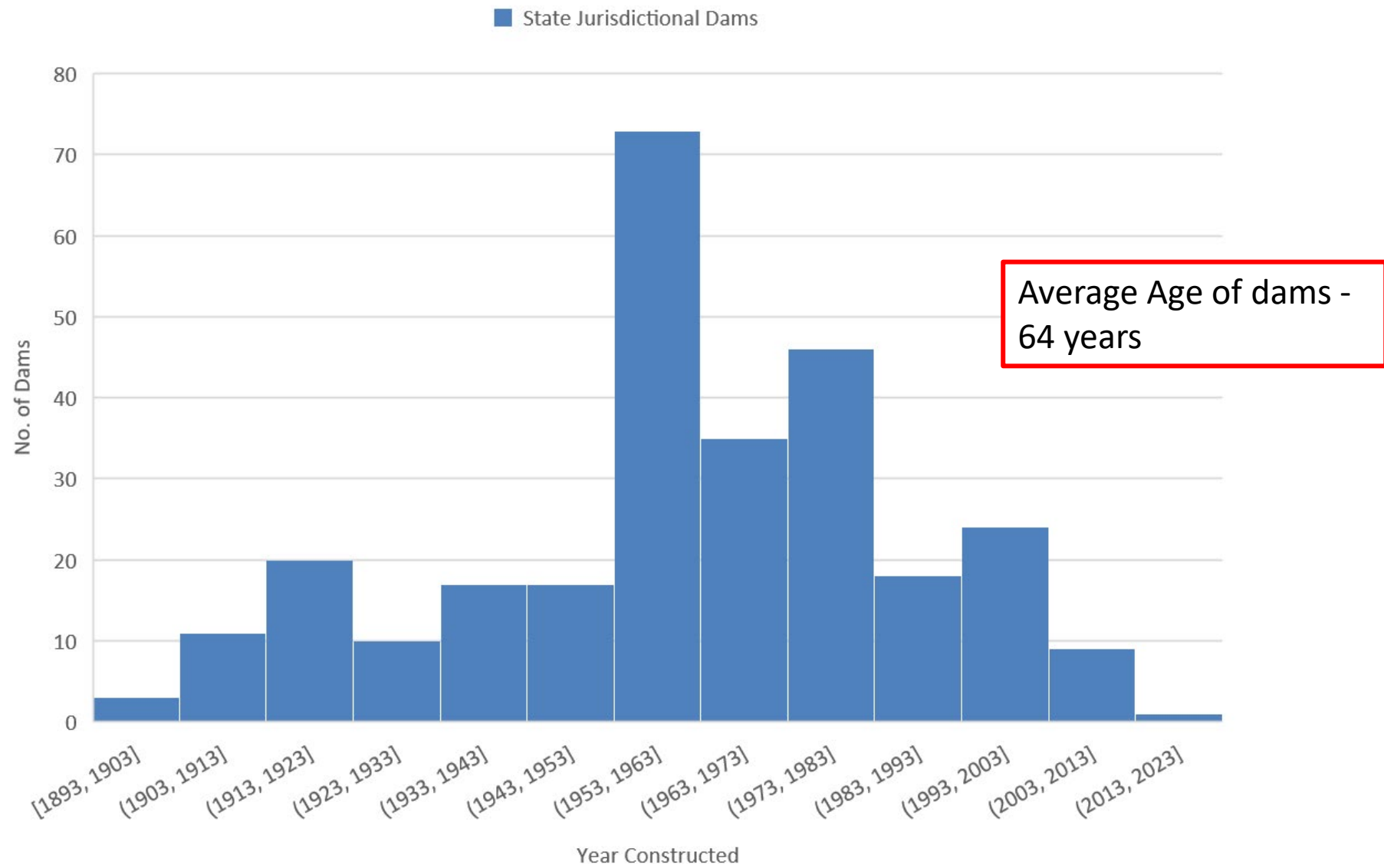
- 62% High Hazard Potential
- 13% Significant Hazard Potential
- 25% Low Hazard Potential

High Hazard – Potential to cause loss of life

Significant Hazard – No loss of life, but Significant loss of properties or lifeline facilities or environmental impact

Low Hazard – No loss of life, damage limited to owner's properties

Approx 60% of dams are rated to be in Poor or Unsatisfactory condition



Key
Technical
Advances

Publications

People

1st research into landslides in clay strata, 1846
University of Toronto Press, 1956

Developed Consistency and Gradation Limits for Clay Soils, 1911, 1913

Limit Equilibrium Stability (Swedish Slip Circle Method and Factor of Safety, 1916, 1926, 1936)

Principle of Effective Stress, 1925 (a and b), 1936
1st Int. Conf. Soil Mech., 1936

Development of Direct Shear Device, 1926
Wilhelm Ernst and Son, Berlin, 1926

Development of 1st Rotation Shear Device, early 1930's
Bautechnik, 1937

Direct shear tests on slickensided Cucaracha shale, first use of reduced shear strength for design
ASCE Transactions, Vol. 114, 1949

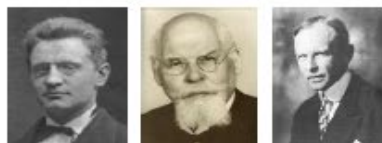
1st use of term "residual strength" for clays at large strains
Geotechnique, 1951

Reanalysis of failure case histories – failure close to "drained residual strength"
Geotechnique, 1964

Introduction of "fully softened" shear strength
Geotechnique, 1970

Introduction of SHANSEP (Stress History and Normalized Soil Engineering Properties)
ASCE Geotechnical Journal, July, 1974

Simplified Procedure for Estimating Earthquake-Induced Deformations
UC Berkley, College of Engineering, 1977



**HMR49
1977**

**HMR55A
1988**

**CO-NM
REPS
2018**

published
Gradation Design
of Sand & Gravel
Filters, 1994



Era of Outdated
Filter Design

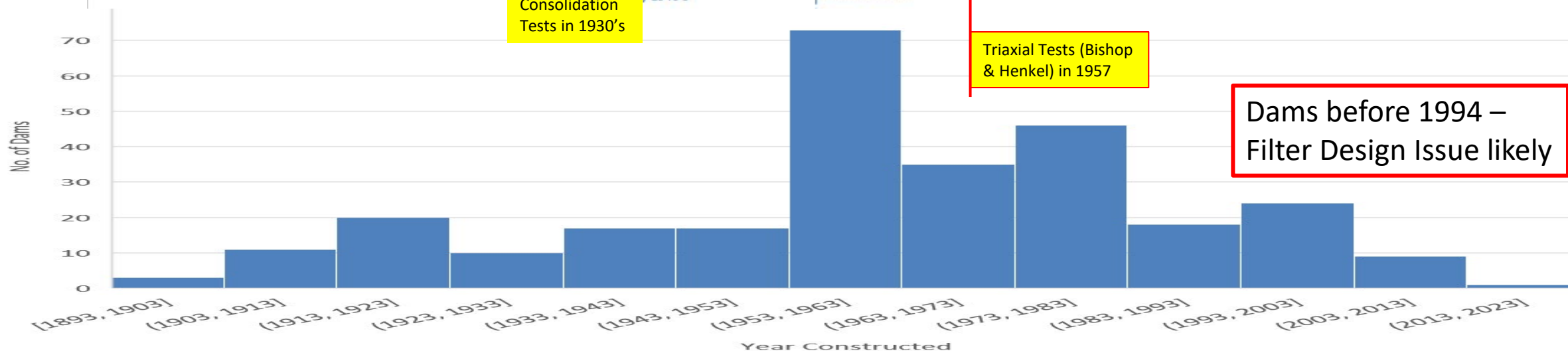
Era of Modern
Filter Design

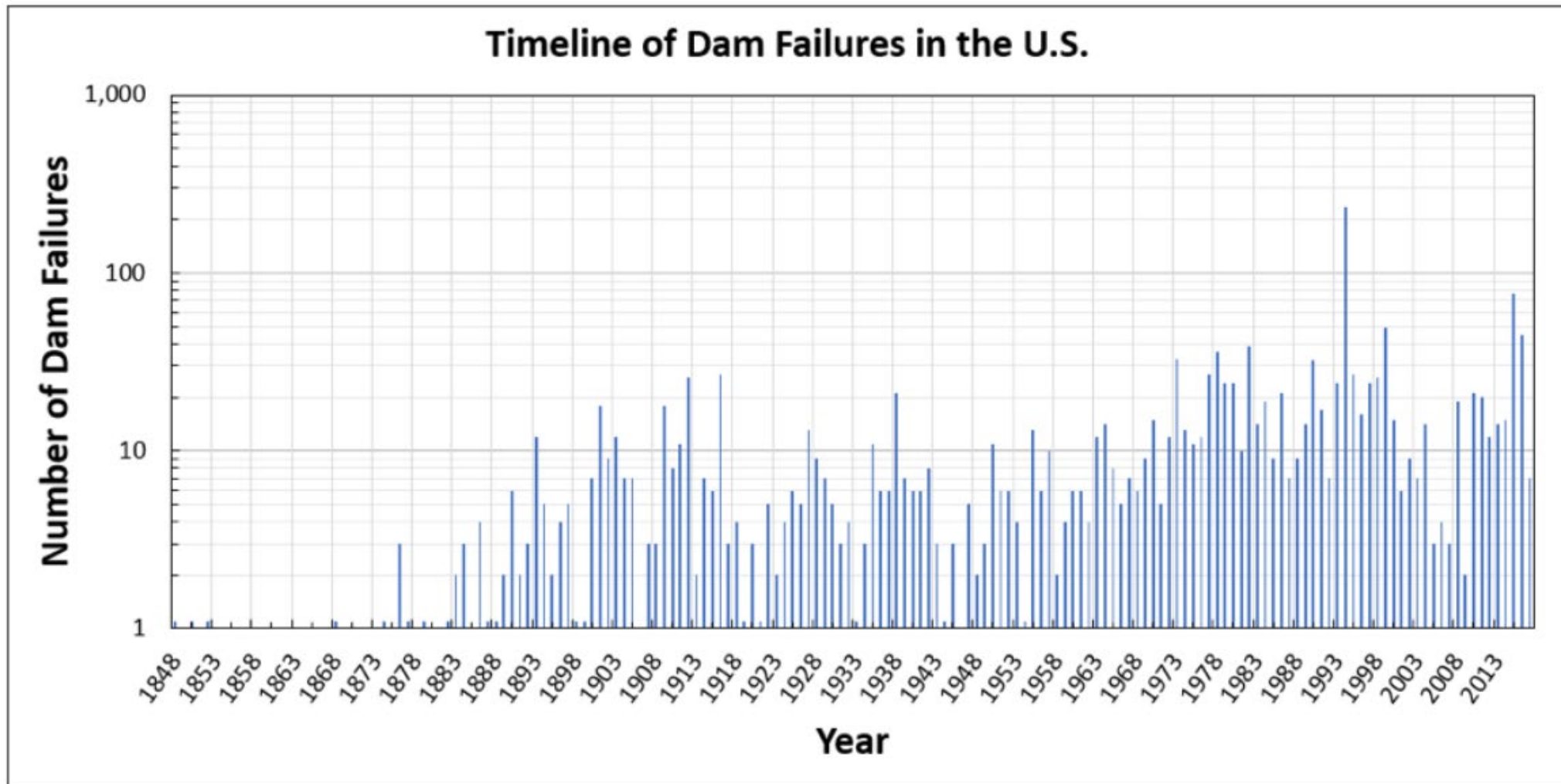
Liquefaction Evaluation Methods

Consolidation
Tests in 1930's

Triaxial Tests (Bishop
& Henkel) in 1957

Dams before 1994 –
Filter Design Issue likely





Credit – National Performance of Dams
Program @ Stanford University



Roswell Rainfall Event – Oct. 19, 2024



Zuber Hollow Site 1
(13 Mile Draw) Dam



Roswell Rainfall Event – Oct. 19, 2024



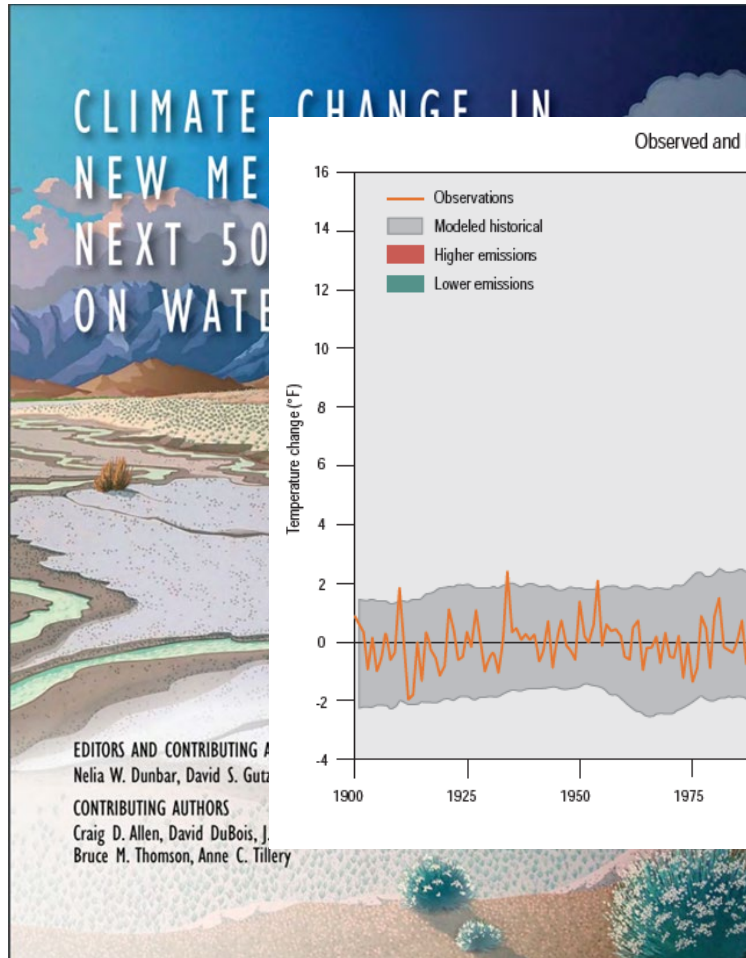
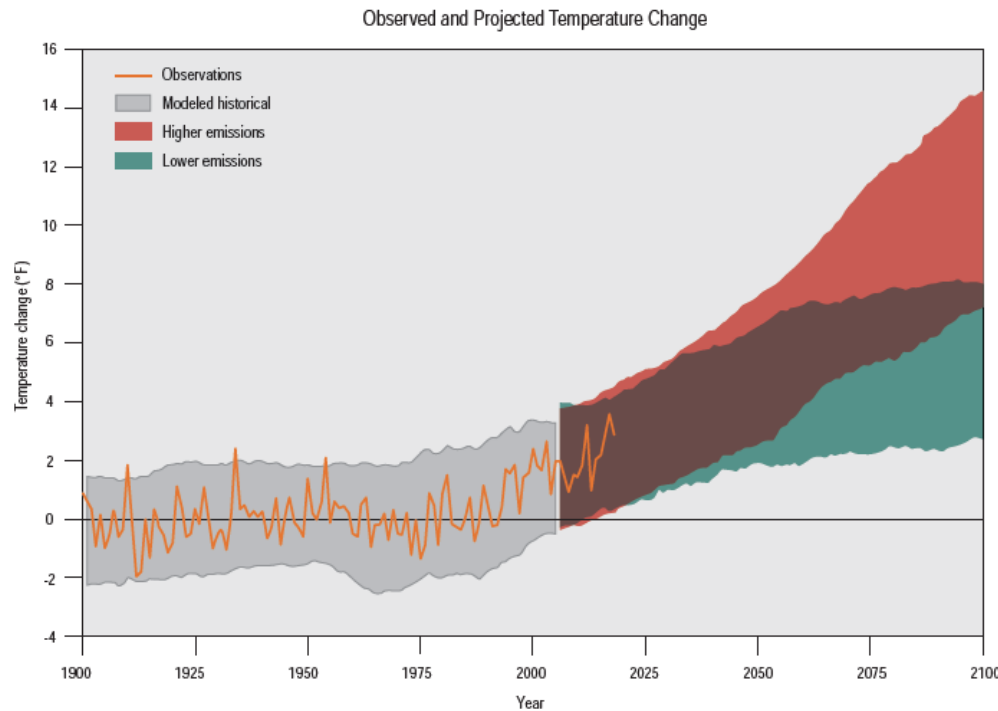
Zuber Hollow Site 2
(Peters Lake) Dam



Situation Made Worse by Wildfires

- June 21, 2024 – (Impacted by Hermits Peak-Calf Canyon fire in 2022)
 - Las Vegas (NM) area received over 4 in of rain in 24-hr period causing widespread flooding along Gallinas River. Hundreds of residents were evacuated. Peterson Dam overtopped by about 2 ft of water and there was panic in the city that the dam might fail
 - The OSE Dam Safety Bureau made an emergency visit on Saturday (June 22)
- June 17, 2024 – (Impacted by South Fork Fire and Salt Fire in 2024)
 - Dams in Ruidoso area are of concerns, especially Alto Lake Dam
 - OSE Dam Safety Bureau inspected several dams in the area

Climate Change – Caution for Resiliency Design



“Annual Average Precipitation” is misleading for infrastructure design

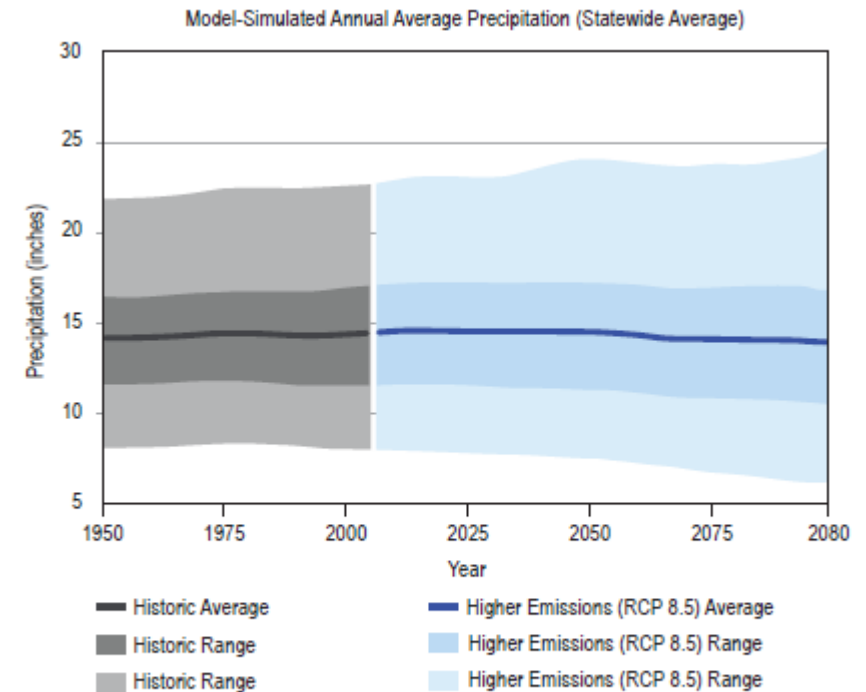
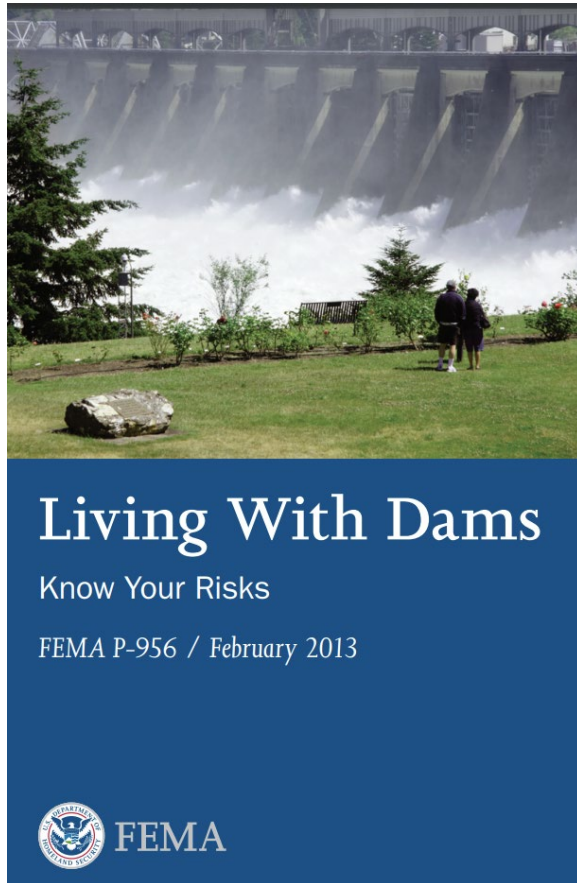


Figure 2.2. Annual average precipitation simulated by 20 CMIP5 GCMs, spatially averaged over the state of New Mexico, corresponding to the temperature time series in Fig. 2.1a.

Dam Safety is “Risk Management”



**Dam Safety
is a Shared
Responsibility**

HAZARDS

What are the hazards and how likely are they to occur?

PERFORMANCE

How will the levee perform in the face of these hazards?

CONSEQUENCE

Who and what are in harm's way?
How susceptible to harm are they?
How much harm is caused?

RISK = f (HAZARD, PERFORMANCE, CONSEQUENCE)

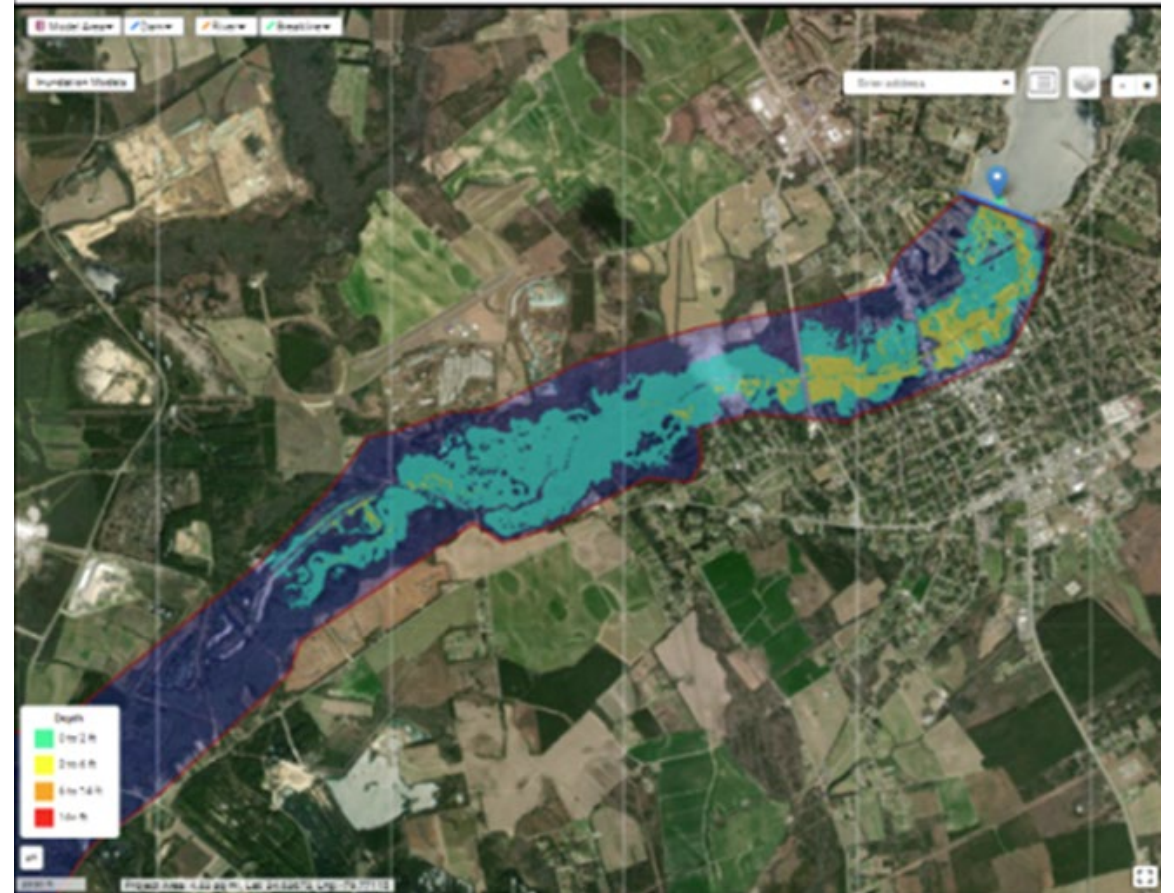
Risk Reduction Approach

Improving Performance

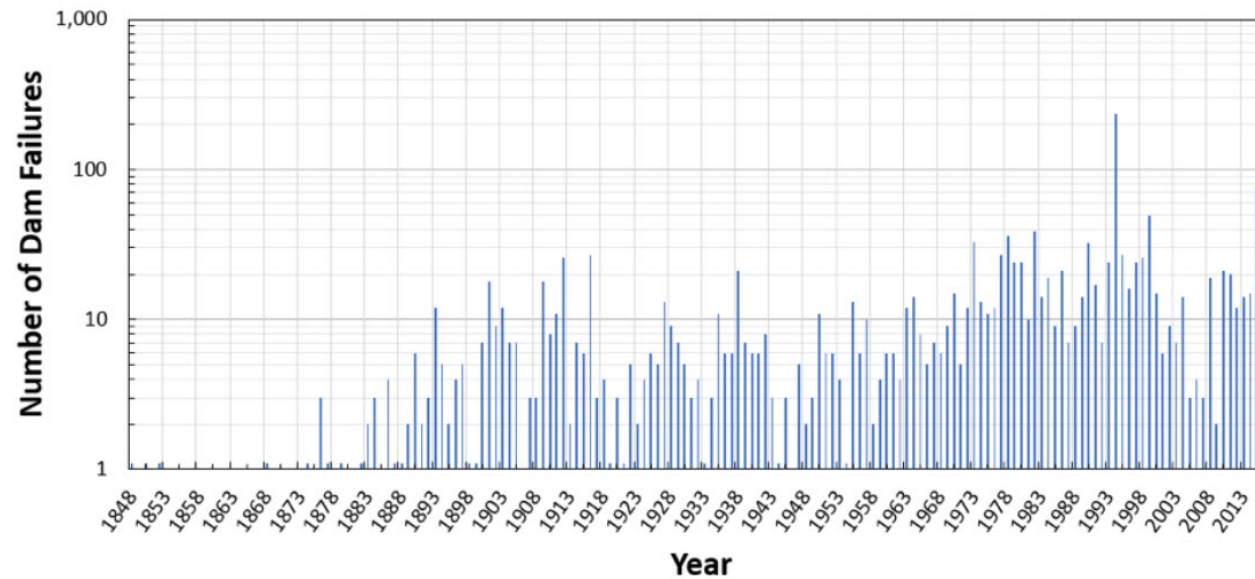
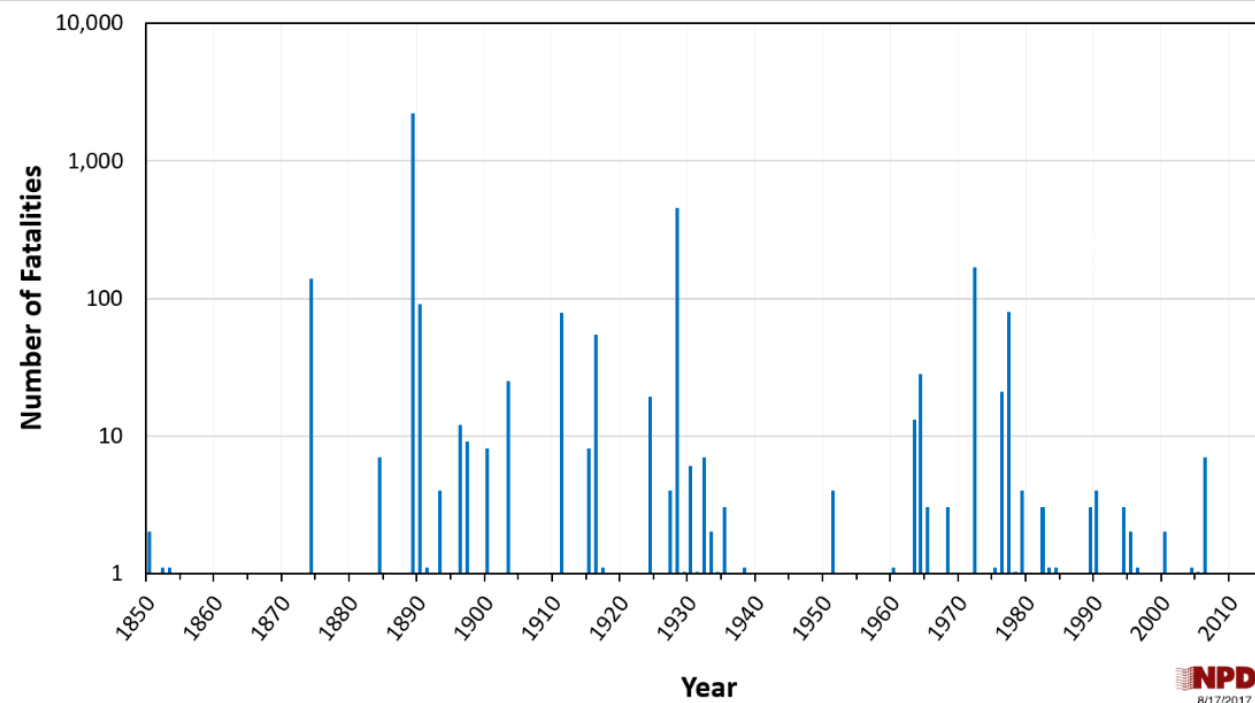
- Good Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Program
- Update dams to current state of practice

Reducing Consequence

- Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
 - About 55% of High Hazard Dams have approved EAP



Timeline of Dam Failures in the U.S.



Credits for reduction in loss of life –

- Advancement in Engineering & Technology
- Emergency Preparedness
- Public Education
- Successful Emergency Response

Credit – National Performance of Dams Program @ Stanford University



Thank you for your Attention!

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Useful Resources -

<https://nid.sec.usace.army.mil/#/>

<https://damsafety.org/>

<https://damfailures.org/>

https://damtoolbox.org/wiki/Main_Page

<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/risk-management/dam-safety>