

Fiscal Year 2026

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT Annual Report

September 25, 2026

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New Mexico Environment Department
DRINKING WATER BUREAU

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Introduction & Background

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1996, established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to make funds available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements and to provide assistance to public water systems (PWS) to support the protection of public health. States operate their own DWSRF programs and receive annual capitalization grants from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to support low-interest loans and provide assistance to PWS. The State of New Mexico adopted the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund Act to support these efforts and implement the State's program. DWSRF funds are used to support compliance with drinking water standards, operating requirements, and to provide technical, managerial, financial, planning, and funding assistance to systems statewide.

The State, through the New Mexico Finance Authority (NMFA) and the New Mexico Environment Department's Drinking Water Bureau (DWB), utilizes the resources of DWSRF to cooperatively administer the New Mexico's Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWSRLF) program. Pursuant to state statute NMSA 1978 6-21A-4, the NMFA administers the program's loan funds and Administration Set-Aside while the DWB administers the DWSRF set-aside funds. Our workplan for these DWSRF set-aside funds include providing technical assistance directed toward small water systems; state program management support for the bureau; local assistance capacity development to work to improve technical, managerial, and financial (TMF) capacity; and local assistance source water protection strategies. DWSRF set-aside funds also support infrastructure project engineering reviews, utility operator certification, and some PWS compliance activities. As the State primacy agency, the DWB is required by the SDWA to carry out regulatory supervision of PWS, enforce SDWA violations and develop strategies to ensure that all public water systems (PWS) have the TMF capacity to provide safe drinking water.

Capacity Development Strategy

The current Capacity Development (CapDev) Strategy was submitted to the EPA in December 2022. This revision of the CapDev Strategy corresponds well to a small restructure within the bureau and a shift in several of our DWSRF-driven activity processes. This document serves as New Mexico's *Capacity Development Annual Report* for the state fiscal year 2026 (SFY 2026) covering the period of July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026.

Capacity Development Programmatic Elements

The Capacity Development Strategy is carried out by multiple programs and activities within the Drinking Water Bureau.

Water Protection Compliance and Enforcement Bureau (WPCEB) formerly Public Water System Supervision Group (PWSS)

The SDWA establishes national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water and authorizes the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program to ensure proper implementation of the SDWA.

The State of New Mexico (NM) has been a primacy state since 1976 with the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) Drinking Water Bureau (DWB) as the lead agency responsible for implementing the

PWSS Program. At the opening of the FY2026 fiscal year the compliance and enforcement team was moved into the newly formed Compliance and Enforcement Division (CED) as the Water Protection Compliance and Enforcement Bureau (WPCEB). The WPCEB protects drinking water quality by providing technical assistance, water system oversight, enforcement, and source water protection to NM's public water systems (PWSs). Primacy states must implement a PWSS program adequate to enforce the requirements of the SDWA and ensure that PWSs comply with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Key activities carried out by the NMED CED under NM's Compliance and Enforcement program include:

- Developing and maintaining state drinking water regulations.
- Developing and maintaining an inventory of PWSs throughout the state.
- Developing and maintaining a database to record compliance information on every PWSs.
- Conducting site inspections including sanitary surveys and emergency site visits of PWSs.
- Reviewing PWS plans and water system specifications.
- Providing technical assistance to managers and operators of PWSs.
- Ensuring that PWSs regularly inform their consumers regarding the quality of the water delivered for consumption; and
- Facilitating an enforcement program that ensures that PWSs comply with all the state and federal requirements.

Sustainable Water Infrastructure Group (SWIG)

The sustainable Water Infrastructure Group (SWIG) was developed to provide support to regulated PWSs as well as the public. SWIG and PWSS work in partnership to assist water systems return to compliance through managerial, technical, and financial assistance activities. The group achieves its mission through activities of six teams:

Assessment and Policy Team – Disbanded and Reassigned

The primary responsibility of this team was to support Mutual Domestic Water Associations and maintain compliance with state and federal laws including the Sanitary Projects Act. Additional activities included facilitation of utility board training, and assistance with the Open Meetings Act. The positions for this team were reorganized and absorbed by the Source Water Protection and Regionalization and Resiliency teams. The responsibilities formerly assigned to this team were assigned to the Regionalization and Resiliency and the Capacity Support teams.

Regionalization and Resiliency Team

The primary responsibility of this team is to facilitate, guide, and support water system endeavors leading to regionalization and increased sustainability. Support provided to water systems may include trainings or administrative support related to dispute resolution, capacity planning, or resource sharing.

Infrastructure Support Team

Provides engineering review of public water system infrastructure projects that impact the quality or quantity of water provided to consumers by a PWS. This team also coordinates distribution of funding related to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund administered through a partnership of the NM Finance Authority and DWB. Focus is placed on projects that will support PWSs in meeting compliance requirements. Regionalization projects may also qualify for funding.

Capacity Support Team

This team provides capacity through the provision of technical, managerial, and financial training and direct support to water systems that have trouble meeting regulatory requirements. This program provides individual support as well as classroom or group training; as well as capacity assessments and needs analysis. Additional activities performed by this team are associated with the Area Wide Optimization Program or Emergency Operations.

Source Water Protection Team

This team works with water systems and communities on source water planning and partners with other state, federal, local entities for special projects that study important source water threats and issues.

Utility Operator Certification Program

This program oversees the issuance of utility operator certifications for drinking water and wastewater operators. Activities of this program include application for examination, individual test review, regulatory interpretation, approval of training credits, operator certification enforcement actions, as well as the review and facilitation of accommodations of the American Disabilities Act. This team was reorganized into its own program and is no longer housed in SWIG.

During SFY26 SWIG was able to fill a number of long-term vacancies. By the fourth quarter of FY2026 three of the four teams had vacancies. The reorganization took time and maintaining a balance of hiring and managing heavy workloads and meeting the deadlines placed by the NM State Personnel Office have been difficult. The significant change to the structure of the SWIG team creating the UOCP team as a separate program has been helpful, but that program is also struggling with filling vacancies.

Contracted technical assistance providers continued to be used significantly during the reporting period to provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance. The use of contracted support has increased the training opportunities and compliance support offered to public water systems.

Public Water Systems in New Mexico – Overview

Of these PWSs, drinking water was delivered to approximately 2,023,549 year-round residents through Community Water Systems—representing roughly 95.2% of New Mexico’s total population of 2,125,498 based on 2025 U.S. Census Bureau data (Census.gov).

Approximately 94% of PWSs in the state rely on groundwater, either purchased or pumped directly—as their primary drinking water source. These groundwater-based systems supply water to approximately 1,125,578 individuals, accounting for about 53.5% of all consumers served by a PWS in New Mexico.

The vast majority of New Mexico’s population is served by community water systems, including large systems such as those operated by the City of Albuquerque and the City of Santa Fe. Community water systems are subject to more extensive regulations and requirements compared to transient non-community water systems.

Data comparisons suggest that most people primarily receive their drinking water at their place of residence. As a result, the potential health risks associated with contaminated drinking water are greater in

community systems, where long-term exposure is more likely, than in transient systems where exposure is typically brief and infrequent.

The Public Water System Supervision annual report submitted July 2026 provides the following summary listed in Table 1.

Table 1. New Mexico Public Water Systems Size and Type

Number of PWSs in NM by Type and Population (as of 12/31/2023)										
PWS Type	Very Small (≤ 500)		Small (501-3,300)		Medium (3,301-10,000)		Large (>10,000)		TOTAL	
C	368	70,263	117	176,009	32	19,432	34	1,586,935	551	2,001,022
NC	326	41,985	16	23,314	1	4,500	0	0	343	69,799
NTNC	111	19,652	13	18,110	0	0	0	0	125	37,762
TOTAL	805	131,900	146	217,433	33	194,842	34	1,586,935	1,018	2,131,110

New Mexico uses the Safe Drinking Water Information System (State) (SDWIS/State), an automated database developed by EPA, to track inventory, sampling, monitoring and enforcement information. EPA also maintains the federal version of the database, SDWIS/FED. These databases are important tools which help states and EPA regions manage their drinking water programs and fulfill EPA reporting requirements. Primacy agencies are required to submit all this information to EPA on a quarterly basis and these databases facilitate that process. The following section summarizes the number of water systems that are currently off the compliance track. The Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) score is used to assign points to each of a PWS's violations to indicate the severity of unaddressed compliance issues a PWS must address. The information below does not indicate the age of the oldest unaddressed violation, but rather that the following number of PWSs are off track. The ETT score is used by enforcement staff to identify and prioritize PWSs for enforcement by assigning points to each of a PWS's violations to reflect the violations relative severity.

If a system returned to compliance before the reporting period covered by the report and maintained compliance to the end of the reporting period, the ETT score will not be counted. As part of the enforcement process, water systems are assisted by PWSS then referred to SWIG staff or a contracted assistance provider. If a water system is unresponsive or has not made progress toward returning to compliance, enforcement action will be taken. None of the systems are eligible for enforcement activity under current policy.

New Systems

State's Legal Authority to Approve a New System

New Mexico's legal authority to implement the New Systems Program has not changed over this reporting year nor has there been change to the State's control points. A control point is a point in time when the primacy agency can exert control to review and influence the system's capacity.

New System Control Point

There has not been a change to the state's control points over this reporting year. New system procedures include steps for a new PWS that has already been serving water, which similarly include the initial evaluation for compliance with a sanitary survey, a complete capacity assessment and the submission of engineering documents on the facilities for review if it is available but also identify areas of necessary assistance and how to proceed with enforcement. In FY26, collaborative work between SWIG and PWSS continued to implement existing procedures as new potential water systems were identified.

New System Activity

SWIG continues to work with new systems under development and their regional managerial entities. New systems not planning to serve water for an unknown number of years still need to have planning and facility design documents approved. Although these types of regional entities take multiple years of planning to prepare to manage multiple water systems, the examples that we have in New Mexico have been successful in maintaining and operating more sustainable, cost effective and compliant water systems in rural regions. Five new systems were activated and one reactivated as regulated public water systems. Only one of the newly activated systems was a community system. The details of the new water systems are detailed in Table 2.

Table 1 New Systems July 2025 through June 2026

PWS Number	PWS Name	Source Type	Population	PWS Type	Source Count	Activation Date	Compliant? ¹
NM3550501	Safariland Mobile Home Park	GW	44	C	1	July 10, 2025	N
NM3501617	Vanderwagen Dollar General Store #30297	GW	50	NC	1	Aug 14, 2025	Y
NM3501517	Norbertine Abbey	GW	28	NTNC	1	Nov 21, 2025	Y
NM3548801	Placitas Senior Center	GW	30	NC	1	Oct 1, 2025	Y
NM3504321	Lee Ranch Mine	GW	135	NTNC	2	Oct 15, 2025	N ²
NM3503429	Three Rivers Campground Lincoln USFS	GW	175	NC	1	Jan 16, 2026	N

Existing System Capacity Development Strategy

The current approach to capacity development was approved by the EPA in 2022, which addressed an updated capacity assessment, developing a more comprehensive approach to training and assistance in planning, as well as methods to track program performance in the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). A new strategy will be submitted in FY2027 to address gaps made visible during the separation of the compliance and enforcement teams from DWB.

DWB uses multiple methods to determine a system's need for capacity assistance:

¹ Unresolved non-health based issue unless otherwise noted

² Unresolved health based issue – LSL inventory

- An assistance request from a PWSS compliance officer based on either a sanitary survey or other interaction with a system
- A direct request for assistance from a system
- The ETT score of a system on an updated list from PWSS enforcement program

DWB's response to requests for capacity assistance and outreach to systems to offer assistance is made either by DWB SWIG staff or by a DWB assistance provider contractor such as Rural Communities Assistance Corporation (RCAC), Eastern Research Group (ERG), New Mexico Rural Water Association (NMRWA), or the Southwest Environmental Finance Center (SW EFC).

Resources for Providing Capacity Assistance

Staff positions eligible to charge to the DWSRF grant are represented in the Program Staff Listing and Organization Chart for this reporting period in Appendix A. The teams reorganized in prior years have proven successful in supporting the regulated community with focused efforts, additional training, and streamlined processes.

Financial and Personnel Resources

During SFY 2026, SWIG had adequate financial capacity for current staffing levels but struggled with high workloads. By Quarter 4, three of four teams had at least one vacancy – partially due to absorption of the policy team. Contractors were utilized heavily to provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance.

Capacity Development Compliance Activities (WPCEB)

The Compliance program conducts sanitary surveys to determine system compliance which in-turn informs the SWIG assistance group on what systems may be in need of assistance. The sanitary surveys do not specifically identify non-compliance capacity issues.

Item	FY26 Q1	FY26 Q2	FY26 Q3	FY26 Q4	YTD Totals
Number of Sanitary Survey Site Visits	51	45	53	51	200
Sanitary Survey reports issued during reporting quarter	30	45	53	61	189
Number of Administrative Orders Finalized	2	1	1	1	5

Capacity Development Assistance Activities (SWIG)

Each of the SWIG teams contributed to accomplishing DWSR goals through the following activities:

- DWSRF Loan Program support
- Engineering plan reviews
- Water reuse (direct potable reuse) policy planning
- Input for state regulation and policy updates
- Capacity (TMF) assistance

- Capacity Development Strategy revisions
- Capacity assessments
- Rate surveys
- Complaint response
- Emergency response support and assistance for water systems due to drought and wildfire
- Regionalization and collaboration planning and support
- Source water assessment and planning
- Source water protection – special studies – PFAS program sampling and analysis
- Utility operator certification program management, testing coordination, and operator support

DWB contractors supported DWSRF goals during SFY 2026 through the following activities:

- Water system and board trainings
- Capacity (TMF) assistance
- Source water protection – special studies – PFAS program sampling and analysis
- Engineering review
- Sanitary Surveys

Assistance Actions	FY26 Q1	FY26 Q2	FY26 Q3	FY26 Q4	YTD Totals
Number of systems receiving technical assistance to return to compliance with SDWA	58	36	72	37	203
Number of assistance actions completed to return systems to compliance with SDWA	98	81	92	88	359

Compliance Activities	FY26 Q1	FY26 Q2	FY26 Q3	FY26 Q4	YTD Totals
Number of Sanitary Survey Site Visits	51	45	53	51	200
Sanitary Survey reports issued during reporting quarter	30	45	53	61	189
Number of Administrative Orders Finalized	2	1	1	1	5

Capacity Activities	FY26 Q1	FY26 Q2	FY26 Q3	FY26 Q4	YTD Totals
Total Number of PWS receiving technical assistance	58	25	72	51	206
Total Number of PWS receiving managerial & financial assistance (Capacity Assistance Team)	10	11	28	18	68
Total Number of PWS receiving managerial & financial assistance (Assessment and Policy Team)	10	11	28	18	67
Total Number of PWS receiving managerial & financial assistance (Capacity Assistance Team)	10	11	6	70	97
Total Number of PWS receiving technical assistance (Capacity Assistance Team)	58	25	72	51	206

Number of PWS receiving new or updated Capacity Assessments & Assistance Work Plans	6	11	18	28	63
Number of PWS receiving engineering assistance/reviews*	34	38	32	32	136

Infrastructure Support Activities	FY26 Q1	FY26 Q2	FY26 Q3	FY26 Q4	YTD Totals
Total number of Pre-Applications submitted.					
Base BIL Supplemental	4	5	11	2	22
Lead Service Line Replacement	2	1	0	0	3
Emergent Contaminants	1	0	1	0	2
Number of Projects on the DWSRF Quarterly Priority					
Base BIL Supplemental	1	0	1	2	4
Lead Service Line Replacement	1	2	0	2	5
Emergent Contaminants	1	0	0	1	2
Number of Pre-Applications with supplemental docs submitted.					
Base BIL Supplemental	2	0	3	2	7
Lead Service Line Replacement	1	2	0	2	5
Emergent Contaminants	1	0	1	0	2
Collaborative Activities with NMFA					
Report on number of coordination meetings held with NMFA.	3	3	3	3	12

Operations and Management Support	FY26 Q1	FY26 Q2	FY26 Q3	FY26 Q4	YTD Totals
Number of trainings/ presentations by staff and contractors for System Managers (Boards)	8	11	6	15	40
Report the Rate Survey Results Annually. (Number of Rate Surveys received)	0	0	0	171	This work is being contracted out to SWEFC
Free training offered to operators each quarter (by DWB staff)	6	11	0	13	30
Free training offered to operators each quarter (by DWB Contractors)	6	11	0	13	30

Activities Related to Utility Operators	FY26 Q1	FY26 Q2	FY26 Q3	FY26 Q4	YTD Totals
Water & Wastewater certification renewals	236	188	185	164	773
Water & Wastewater exam applications processed	273	408	484	580	1,745
Water & Wastewater exams taken	237	211	245	288	981
New certifications issued	106	90	117	126	439

Source Water Protection Activities	FY26 Q1	FY26 Q2	FY26 Q3	FY26 Q4	YTD Totals
Number PWS receiving source water protection assistance actions	26	14	21	24	35 unique systems
Number PWS that received source water assessment updates	2	0	0	0	2
Number of monitoring waivers completed	1	0	16	0	17
Number environmental assessments & subdivision reviews completed	24	6	13	23	66
Number educational / outreach events held	3	1	2	10	16
Number assistance actions for source water assessments & protection plans	82	48	183	152	465
The team now develops source water assessments and protection plans in-house with infrequent contractor support on hydrogeologic needs. The team also assists water systems with source water tasks other than assessments and plans, including coordination of the collection of water quality samples for emerging contaminants such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The team assists systems in developing source water strategies where such novel contaminants are a concern.					

SFY 2026 Planning and Revisions for Capacity Development Strategy

Addressing Challenges of Capacity Development Strategy Implementation

The Sustainable Water Infrastructure Group has continued to reassess the way we function and provide assistance to water systems, especially with the overall structure and focus change of the drinking water bureau. The two persistent primary barriers to successful capacity and they are:

- 1) Limited and ineffective state resources to assist water systems
- 2) Water system's limited ability to implement or maintain capacity and compliance due to unsustainable managerial structure in addition to operational and infrastructure problems

All of New Mexico's public water systems continue to face increasing and compounding challenges from environmental conditions, natural disasters, aging infrastructure, and limited financial and managerial capacity. During July 2025 through June 2026, these challenges were particularly evident as communities continued to experience the effects of severe wildfire and post-fire flooding, prolonged drought, extreme heat, and increasingly variable precipitation. The catastrophic flooding experienced in the Ruidoso area in July 2025 demonstrated the continuing vulnerability of communities located within and downstream of

wildfire burn scars, while drought conditions intensified across the state and contributed to heightened wildfire risk and reduced water availability. By May 2026, the State had declared statewide drought and severe fire conditions, citing historically low snowpack, record-high spring temperatures, reduced runoff, and below-average river flows.

These conditions create direct and cascading risks for public water systems, including damage to or loss of infrastructure, impaired source water quality, increased sediment and debris following wildfire and flooding, reduced source-water availability, emergency operating requirements, and greater demands on already limited system personnel and financial resources. Post-fire flooding can be particularly challenging because burned watersheds can generate more intense runoff, carrying ash, debris, contaminants, and sediment into downstream water sources.

Small, predominantly rural water systems face compounding challenges related to system management and governance, particularly within the Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association framework; day-to-day operation and maintenance; aging and failing infrastructure; infrastructure financing; workforce capacity; and long-term, sustainable planning. These challenges can be amplified when systems experience an emergency or must respond to regulatory compliance requirements without having sufficient technical, managerial, or financial resources.

DWB continues to receive significant numbers of public water system customer complaints and increasing requests for assistance associated with system failures, operational challenges, infrastructure needs, and compliance-driven requirements. The need for technical and managerial assistance is therefore not limited to systems seeking voluntary improvements; it increasingly involves systems responding to immediate operational problems, regulatory requirements, and environmental or disaster-related impacts.

A continuing challenge for the program is the pace at which grant funds designated for loans and other financial assistance are expended. Public water systems currently have access to multiple competing sources of infrastructure funding, some of which may have fewer administrative, financial, or programmatic requirements than funding available through the NMED/NMFA collaboration. As a result, systems may have less incentive to pursue financing through programs that require greater documentation, technical review, financial capacity, or long-term planning. This creates an ongoing challenge for DWB and its partners to demonstrate the value of available funding, reduce barriers to participation where possible, and provide the technical assistance necessary to help small and rural systems develop projects that are financially and operationally sustainable. Additionally, the program has had limited support from the NMED Administrative Support Division as they also face high vacancy rates.

During the review period the bureau continued to implement existing and develop new programmatic initiatives to improve our ability to assist systems with capacity issues and to create more sustainable and resilient systems.

- The DWB continued to utilize both DWSRF and WIIN/SUDC Grant funds to support our technical assistance contractors, such as RCAC, to work with systems struggling to build capacity and meet requirements for securing DWSRF loan program funds.
- Added additional positions to the Infrastructure Support Team to better support the DWSRF loan program activities and other funding assistance with the infrastructure engineering plan review and assistance work.

- Continued development of capacity assessments for all community water systems.

Capacity Goals and Outcomes:

The primary goal of the Drinking Water Bureau (DWB) is to ensure that public water systems have the capacity to sustainably provide safe and reliable drinking water. To support this goal, DWB continues to refine its approach to Capacity Development to achieve meaningful, measurable, and sustainable long-term outcomes. By leveraging multiple funding sources—including the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), additional Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) funding, Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) and Small, Underserved, and Disadvantaged Communities (SUDC) grants, and state funding—DWB seeks to make significant progress toward the following outcomes over the next several years despite dwindling federal funding:

- New and existing public water systems receive meaningful, targeted capacity assistance that addresses identified technical, managerial, and financial needs and improves long-term system sustainability.
- Regional education, leadership development, and technical assistance continue to support regionalization, including physical and operational consolidation where appropriate, to strengthen the sustainability and resiliency of small water systems.
- Water systems, communities, legislators, and other stakeholders increase their understanding of local water-system conditions and the risks associated with insufficient capacity, including the actions and resources needed to address technical, managerial, financial, and sustainability challenges.
- Small and underserved regulated water systems and communities receive assistance with infrastructure planning, project development, engineering, and identification and access to appropriate funding to address current and anticipated system needs.
- Water systems and communities improve their preparedness and resilience, enabling them to respond more effectively to regulatory changes, changing environmental conditions, and threats to drinking water sources and infrastructure.
- Water systems have increased access to qualified and appropriately certified water operators, supported by improvements to operator certification, training, workforce development, and technical assistance.

DWB made significant progress toward these outcomes during the reporting period. DWB staff and contracted technical assistance providers delivered training and direct technical assistance to public water systems addressing capacity, infrastructure, regulatory compliance, source water protection, leadership, and system sustainability. Board-member and leadership trainings, regionalization activities, and source water protection training were particularly important in strengthening the knowledge and decision-making capacity of systems and their governing bodies.

DWB also advanced transparency and public access to information through the Department's initiative to make compliance and enforcement activities available on the NMED website. This effort provides systems, communities, and other stakeholders with greater visibility into regulatory expectations and system compliance status.

The pre-application process for infrastructure funding was also further developed to help systems identify project needs, determine funding pathways, and prepare for the formal funding process. Streamlining this initial phase has helped reduce barriers for systems seeking financial assistance and provides an

opportunity to identify technical, managerial, and financial capacity needs earlier in the project-development process.

Together, these efforts reflect DWB's continued shift toward a more proactive Capacity Development approach—one that not only responds to existing compliance or infrastructure problems, but also seeks to identify risks earlier, strengthen system capacity before failure occurs, and improve the long-term sustainability and resiliency of New Mexico's public water systems.

Appendix A



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UOCP TRAINING COORDINATOR
Albuquerque

VERONICA SERRANO
UOCP ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT
Albuquerque

BETHANY ANDERSON
WCF/QA MANAGER
Albuquerque

CHRISTINA PILAR
QA COORDINATOR
Española

SCOTT MILLER
COORDINATOR/SAMPLER
Las Cruces

SCOTT HULDER
SAMPLER
Clovis

SUZANNE LEE
SAMPLER
Santa Fe

LEE FIELDS
SAMPLER
Albuquerque

VALERIE HORNER-GONZALES
SAMPLER
Raton

VERNON TRUJILLO
SAMPLER
Española

