

Climate Change in Truth or Consequences



Our communities are already seeing rising temperatures and changing rain and snow patterns.

Temperature

Rain and Snow

Current Conditions (1990-2019)

It's already getting hotter...

+ 1.2 °F

Increase in Annual Average Temperature since 1950 - 1979 period

13 more days per year above 90°F

since 1950 -1979 period

Current Conditions (1990-2019)

Extremely variable...

4.6 inches of rainfall 1980 **19.2 inches of rainfall 1990**

With changes in seasonal patterns...

8.6 fewer cold days per year With low temperatures below freezing (32°F)

Future Projections (2050-2079)

Temperatures will be even higher...

Winter:	3.6°F to 5.5°F Warmer
Spring:	4.9°F to 6.9°F Warmer
Summer:	5.2°F to 7.0°F Warmer
Fall:	4.2°F to 6.4°F Warmer

+ 59 More Hot Days

days per year with highs above 90°F

+ 9% Fall Precipitation - 4% Summer Precipitation

since 1950 -1979 period

Future Projections (2050-2079)

Future is uncertain but may be slightly drier...

- 2% to - 6%

average annual precipitation by midcentury

More Rain and Less Snow Higher Rates of Evaporation and Drought

Seasonal Changes



What seasonal changes have you noticed?

Post your experiences below





Common Climate Risks Wildfire and Flood Risk in Truth or Consequences

Wildfires

Wildfire Risk to Truth or Consequences Communities (as of 2020)



wildfire likelihood and intensity with generalized consequences to a home For every place on the landscape, it poses the hypothetical question, What would be the relative risk to a house if



Statewide, the risks associated with wildfires, are likely to increase.

- New Mexico already experiences 50 more days a year of extreme wildfire risk than it did in the 1970s.
- Wildfires can directly impact people and property.
- Smoke inhalation, poor air quality, disruptions to critical infrastructure impact the lives, economy, and health and well-being of New Mexicans.
- Wildland fires are no longer constrained to mountainous areas.

Floods

Annual Flood Risk in Truth or Consequences



This map displays the 100 year flood hazard area from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as part of the National Flood Insurance Program's floodplain management. This flood hazard area has regulations that include the mandatory purchase of flood insurance. This data is from 1996. Disclaimer: Floods can still occur outside of the shaded areas

Flood Risk

The 2022 Hermit's Peak/Calf Canyon Fire, the largest and most destructive in the state's recorded history, burned 534 square miles and was exacerbated by unseasonably hot and dry conditions and high winds.

In the next 30 years, 17% of properties in New Mexico have more than a 1 in 4 chance of flooding.

- Flooding, landslides, and debris flows can impact infrastructure, buildings, and people.
- Flash floods, particularly from summer thunderstorms and monsoon rains, pose real risks to people and property.
- Those individuals or families with limited mobility, transportation challenges, can't or don't receive timely notifications or living in substandard housing are likely to experience the worst impacts.



How have flooding or wildfires affected you?

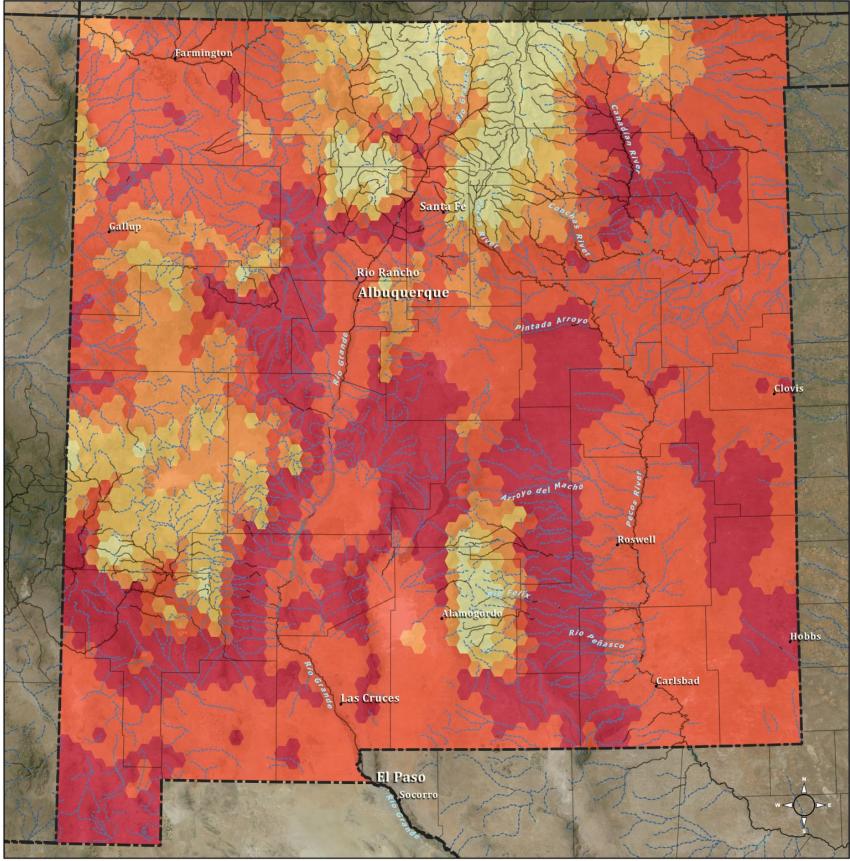
Post your experiences below





Common Climate Risks It is getting hotter and drier

Extreme Heat



Projected Additional
Days Per Year
with High Temperatures
above 90 °F
by the 2050's0 - 13 Days13 - 28 Days28 - 40 Days40 - 47 Days

By 2050, New Mexico is projected on average to see at least twice as many dangerously hot days per year, with some areas in the southern part of the state increasing even more.

- In 2020, the New Mexico Department of Health received reports of 340 heat-related illness hospital visits.
- Heat-related emergency visits and hospitalizations in New Mexico are predicted to double by 2030
- Older adults, children, low-income residents, and

47 - 60 Days

RCP 8.5 Ensemble Mean Projections

Data derived from LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Projections. individuals with pre-existing health conditions are more likely to experience adverse health effects from heat.

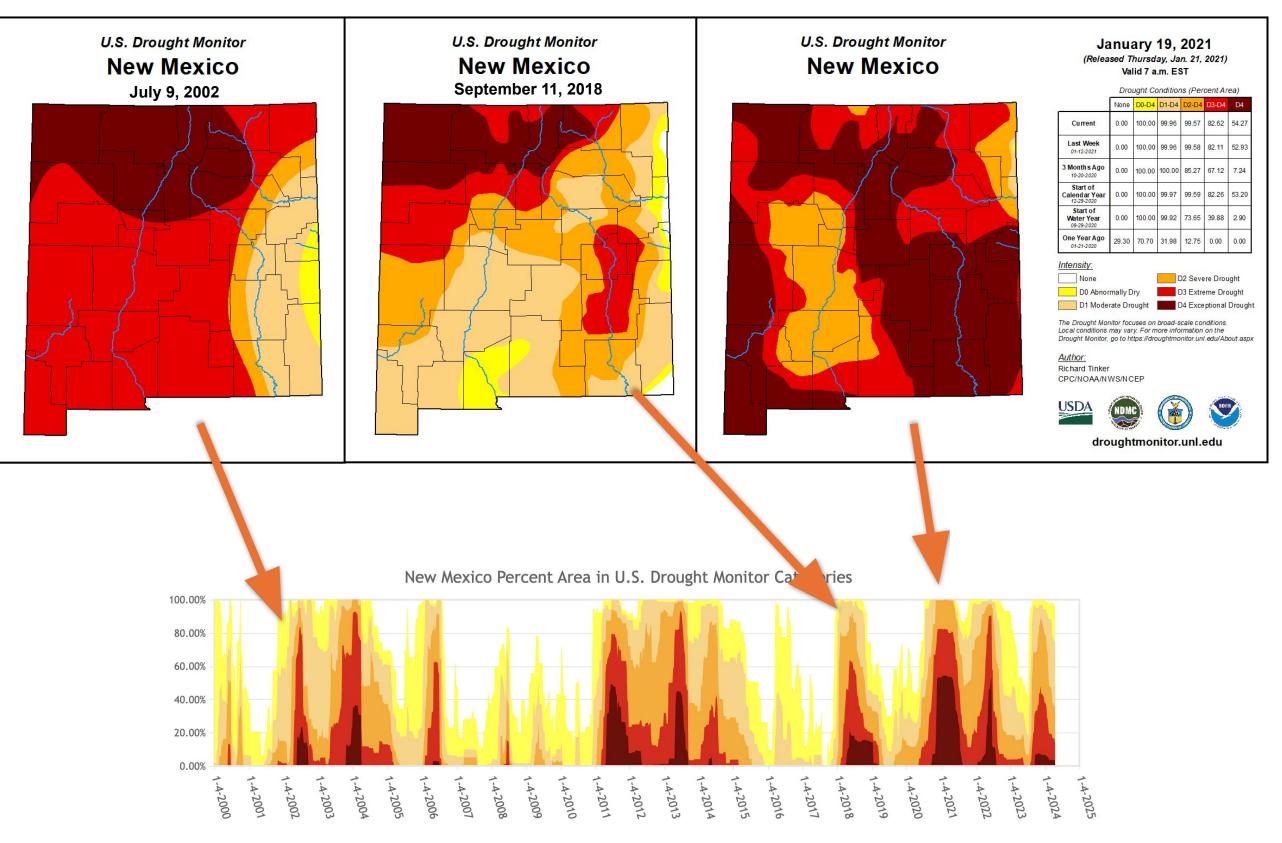
 People with certain health conditions, such as cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, and diabetes, are more susceptible to the effects of extreme heat.

> Multi-year droughts have been a consistent part of New Mexican history for hundreds of years. Warmer temperatures will lead to more evaporation, transpiration (water used and evaporated by plants), and less snowpack.

Climate-driven hydrological modeling indicates a 25% decrease in runoff and recharge in the next 50 years.

- Less water will be available for agriculture, working lands, and our communities.
- Increasing aridity (severe lack of water availability)
 will affect the health and vitality of ecosystems.

Drought



Decreases in vegetative cover can accelerate

erosion.

How have these extreme heat or recent droughts affected you?

Post your experiences below