



Las Cruces Fire Station No. 3

Documentation Report

City of Las Cruces

Doña Ana County, New Mexico

February 2026

Executive summary

This documentation report is a required stipulation of the City of Las Cruces' memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division (SHPO) regarding the Mobile Integrated Health (MIH) Station project and the related demolition of Fire Station No. 3. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) (NHPA) requires a review of listed or eligible historic properties as part of any federal or federally-funded project's environmental review; the MIH project is partially funded by a congressionally directed spending bill secured by Senator Martin Heinrich, requiring compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The Section 106 review for the MIH project resulted in a finding of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for the fire station building, with its demolition being determined an "adverse effect" to the eligible property.

There is no prescriptive outcome to Section 106; the intention of the process is not to identify properties to list in the National Register, but to encourage project leaders to consider the impact their perspective projects will have on listed or eligible properties—to avoid or minimize any identified impacts and to ultimately resolve any unavoidable adverse effects. A resolution of the Section 106 process looks different depending on each project and the parties involved; project leaders are not required to alter project objectives to achieve a resolution per Section 106. In the instance of the MIH project and Fire Station No. 3, the city determined that it could not avoid or minimize impacts to the fire station; subsequently, a resolution to the process was sought by entering into an MOA with SHPO to establish mitigation measures to compensate for the impact to the eligible property, specifically the demolition of the fire station.

The City of Las Cruces' MOA with SHPO was signed on February 23, 2026, and identifies four stipulation measures the City is required to undertake to mitigate for the adverse effect finding. This documentation is submitted as the second stipulation. The other stipulations involve a celebration of service for the fire station building, to be held prior to demolition; the dedication of a permanent display of Fire Station No. 3's history at Fire Station No. 9's exhibit space; and the nomination of Fire Station No. 2, No. 3's sister station, to the City of Las Cruces Register of Cultural Properties, pursuant to Las Cruces Municipal Code 35-2(D)(2).

This report contains a brief history of Fire Station No. 3, along with its sister station, No. 2, supporting documents including maps and newspaper clippings, photographs of the current condition of the building, and architectural drawings of the building dating to its initial design in 1967.

Project History

This section describes the history of the MIH project, including plans to demolish Fire Station No. 3, and previous discussions with earlier iterations of the City of Las Cruces Historic Preservation Committee.

The City of Las Cruces's Mobile Integrated Healthcare program was created in the fall of 2016 and provides alternative services for city residents who require assistance outside life-threatening crises or other emergencies; staff are primarily social workers and paramedics that specialize in behavioral health. Project LIGHT was established in 2023 to support first responders working with mental health services. Plans to expand the MIH program began as early as 2020, with service and team member expansions occurring in 2023. In 2024, the City of Las Cruces was awarded \$3 million as part of a Congressional Directed Spending bill secured by Senator Martin Heinrich to design, construct, and furnish a response station to house both Mobile Integrated Healthcare and Project LIGHT programs. The federal appropriations, alongside other funding, will be used to demolish the extant former Fire Station No. 3, 290 N. Valley Drive, and construct a new building on the site, alongside the current Fire Station No. 3 at 380 N. Valley Drive. The site's proximity to other emergency and social services provided by the Fire Station and the Community of Hope nearby, meant that another location was not identified for the MIH project.

Rehabilitation of the extant former Fire Station No. 3 building was also not seriously considered for this project. The building, constructed in 1968, has been identified as substandard for some time, with significant stress caused by uneven settling of the foundation; this led to fracturing in the interior and exterior walls and created additional issues with plumbing and HVAC systems. Issues with Fire Station No. 3 led to the construction of the new Fire Station No. 3 in 2022; comparatively, Fire Station No. 2, constructed at approximately the same time and designed by the same architect but constructed by different contractors, is in considerably better condition and has not yet been replaced. While rehabilitation is always possible regardless of a building's condition, additional factors also require consideration when discussing adaptive reuse. A structural analysis of Fire Station No. 3 found that rehabilitation was possible for an extended service life of 20-30 years, less than the anticipated service life of a new building, which would be more than 50; rehabilitation would also require additional construction for programmatic uses, increasing costs.

The project and proposed demolition was discussed at the May 24, 2023, Historic Preservation Commission meeting, attended by then-Fire Chief Jason Smith and City Attorney Brad Douglas. The building was presented as being eligible because of its age and had not been evaluated under other significance criteria. This meeting preceded the Section 106 process and the finding of potential eligibility by the State Historic Preservation Office; the research compiled for this report was undertaken following SHPO's finding in September 2025.

Historical Documentation

This section focuses on the history of Fire Station No. 3, including determination of eligibility considerations, a brief history of the architect's life and career, and contextual analyses.

Fire Station No. 3, 390 N. Valley Drive, has been evaluated by the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of social history relating to the growth of Las Cruces and the associated expansion of municipal services; further research revealed that the building would likely also be eligible under Criterion C, as a representative of Modernist style and for its design by Lawrence Garcia, the first licensed architect of Hispanic descent in New Mexico. The building's significance would be limited to the local level. While its integrity has not been fully qualified by HPD's National Register coordinator, an evaluation of the building's integrity would find it retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The addition of a gym on the south side of the building was completed in the 1990s and is the only major alteration undertaken to the building since its construction in 1968; the new space was designed with consideration for various architectural characteristics including the curved corner wall connections and a sympathetic scale, with the addition taking on a mirrored image of the engine bay/apparatus room massing on the north end of the building.

The City of Las Cruces is not submitting this report in advance of a nomination for Fire Station No. 3 to any historic register. The intent is to identify the building's significance and evaluate its history using language and criteria that is standard within the historic preservation field. This information has been collected here to appropriately document and eulogize Fire Station No. 3; it will be used in future to nominate Fire Station No. 2 to the City of Las Cruces Register of Cultural Properties.

Fire Station No. 3, constructed in 1968, represents the significant demographic and social changes that occurred in Las Cruces during the mid-20th century. The city's population more than doubled between 1950 and 1960, increasing from 12,300 to 29,400 during the decade.¹ Growth patterns and new residential neighborhoods expanded to the south and west of the City's central corridor, leading to the expansion of municipal services in new neighborhoods and the establishment of several new schools, including Carl Conlee Elementary in 1956.² Conversely, some services were slower to arrive, notably the lack of supporting fire stations in newer developed areas; throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s, the whole of Las Cruces relied on a single fire station.

¹ "Las Cruces," US Cities, New Mexico, World Population Review, 2005, accessed November 5, 2025.
<https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/new-mexico/las-cruces>

² "New School Openings Set Next Month," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, August 28, 1956, 1.

Community members noted the lack of fire-fighting provisions in several letters to the editor, published in the *Las Cruces Sun-News* between January and November 1960, with one anonymous citizen remarking “We have only one fire station. We need two others in our opinion...”³ Another opinion letter on November 2 blames the loss of a home belonging to the Portillo family at 2210 Kent Road on the lack of a proximal fire station (along with a dearth of fire hydrants in the vicinity).⁴ Funding and staffing the Fire Department quickly became a priority for City Commissioners (the municipal governing body prior to the codification of 1985’s municipal charter which established a 7-member city council). Aware of the need but hampered by limited funding, the commission purchased a former garage for \$2,500 (\$27,000 in 2025) in November 1960 to convert into the Fire Department’s first satellite station near the College Heights Shopping Center (named University Heights in one article); illustrating the department’s tight budget, the only improvements to the buildings were a fresh coat of paint to the exterior and a painted-on sign designating it as a fire station. The department’s ranks grew following the establishment of the satellite station, with 12 firefighters working full-time between the two stations while ten floated part-time.⁵



Figure 1: Unidentified city employee standing in front of the city’s second fire engine, housed at the city’s satellite station in a rehabilitated garage near College Heights Shopping Center, taken in the early 1960s. Note the painted sign. Retrieved, City Records, 2026.

³ “We Just As Well Face It,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, January 25, 1960, 4.

⁴ “We Need Fire Station,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, November 2, 1960, 4.

⁵ “New \$28,000 Fire Engine Received Here,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, November 21, 1960, 1; “Fire Department Strength Now 12; To Pain Station,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, January 25, 1961, 1; “Sign Will Be Only Expense At Fire Unit,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, March 1, 1961, 1.

For the next five years, the Fire Department stretched services between the two stations while the City Commission planned for an expansion elsewhere in the city. A tangible replacement for the temporary substation in College Heights was mentioned by then-City Manager A.J. Vasilakis in a March 7, 1966, article in the Sun-News identifying the city's purchase of two new fire engines; the article cites the purchases and proposed new station as being driven by the "rapid expansion of Las Cruces and its expected future growth." Funding for the substation, along with raises for staff with the Fire and Police Departments, was produced through a new tax ordinance administered by the New Mexico State Bureau of Revenue, raising an approximated \$650,000 to \$700,000 annually.⁶ The Fire Department subsequently tripled in size, and City Manager Vasilakis pledged two new substations for the Fire Department. Additional changes to fire protection infrastructure included plans for new pump sites and wells to support the city's long-range goals.⁷

By March 1967, the architecture firm of Garcia, Pogue, and Associates had been hired to develop plans for the two new Fire Substations. Meanwhile, the City Commission was considering locations for the new buildings. The site chosen to house the second substation, Fire Station No. 3, was property of the Branigan Estate, left in trust to the Las Cruces City Library; a lease agreement, "Sublease of Property For Fire Substation," was signed on September 28, 1967, by then-mayor T.J. Graham and representatives from the Las Cruces Development Company and the Thomas Branigan Memorial Library. The agreement refers to the City's "desire to construct and maintain a Fire Substation" on a parcel of land "generally described as being south of Hayner Avenue extended and east of U.S. 80-85 (Truck-By-Pass)." The terms of the sublease were for an initial \$1 fee with a subsequent \$2,000 annual rental; the agreement was set to expire January 1, 1976, with all parties anticipating a renewal of the sublease.⁸ The sublease plans were identified in a letter from City Attorney George Richard Schmitt to a city commissioner with a subject head of "Branigan Estate" (CA-163), on March 5, 1968:

*It appears that all of the land except 200 feet of frontage along the Truck-by-Pass is legally tied up at this point. The current position of the land, I believe is under some sort of lease arrangement with the Las Cruces Development Company and the Library. At least a part of the remainder is involved in our lease for a Fire Sub-Station.*⁹

Discussions between the City Commission the Library Board were ongoing into April, when plans for the substations were unveiled at a City Commissioners meeting Monday, April 24, 1967. As detailed in a newspaper article the following day, the second substation, Fire Station No. 3, was to be located on a corner of the Branigan Memorial Library Trust fund's property alongside the Truck By-Pass west of town; the lot was to be sublet by the Fire Department for \$2,000 a year for 25 years, with funds going

⁶ "Tax Begins to Pay Off, *Las Cruces Sun-News*, October 7, 1966, 1.

⁷ "Cruces Fire Units To Triple In Size," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, December 7, 1966, 1-2.

⁸ "Sublease of Property for Fire Substation," September 28, 1967. Retrieved, City Records.

⁹ George Richard Schmitt, "Branigan Estate," CA-163, letter, March 5, 1968. Retrieved, City Records, 2026.

to buy books for the library.¹⁰ The first of the two new substations was to be built at the corner of Foster Road and Chaparro Street in the south of town. Lawrence Garcia of Garcia, Pogue, and Associates was identified as “the city architect” in the April article detailing the substation plans. Garcia’s plans and renderings were displayed for the City Commissioners and members of the public at the March 24th meeting; both sites of the new substations were surveyed in September 1967, pending final designs from Garcia.¹¹

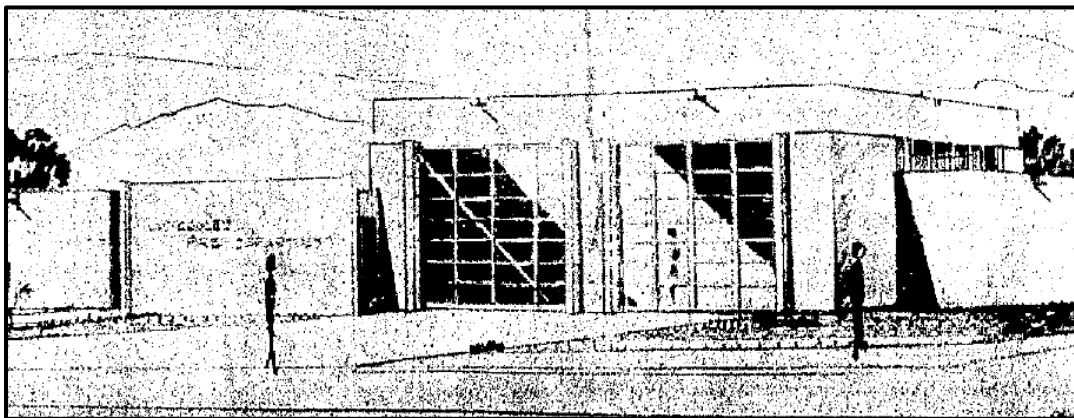


Figure 2; Architect's rendering of Fire Station No. 2, published on October 20, 1967, in the Las Cruces Sun-News. The caption notes the finished substation will be approximately 4,000 square feet and was expected to be completed by February 1968.

Bids for the first of the new substations opened Nov. 2, and were re-filed two weeks later for the second, later to become Fire Station No. 3. Garcia was quoted in the Sun-News with estimated costs for each substation at \$50,000.¹² A rendering of the first substation, Fire Station No. 2, provided by Garcia, Pogue, and Associations, was published in the Sun-News on October, 20, with the caption noting “A similar station will be built at Truck By-Pass and Hayner to serve the southwest section of town.”¹³

Unexpected construction costs for the first half of the project led to higher bids than anticipated, with City Manager intending to accept the low bid of \$64,860 from Hesseldon Construction Company out of Albuquerque for the first substation, but Ernest Pogue of Garcia, Pogue, and Associates recommended that the City Commissions reject the bid. The City Commissioners, Pogue, and a representative of the

¹⁰ “Architects Draw Fire Station Plans,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, March 7, 1967, 1; “City To Seek Site For Fire Station,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, April 25, p. 1-2; “Fire Station Proposal Questioned,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, July 31, 1967, 1. The Truck By-Pass was finished in 1955. Despite plans, the Branigan Library board made noises as late as July 1967 regarding the subletting of the trust’s property. A 25-year lease was proposed at \$2,000 a year to provide books for the library.

¹¹ “Architects Draw Fire Station Plans,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, March 7, 1967, 1; “City To Seek Site For Fire Station,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, April 25, p. 1-2; “Sales Tax Revenue Bond Issue Being Made Ready,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, September 25, 1967, 1. Garcia was simultaneously working on plans for the Las Cruces City Hall building, replete with a full basement.

¹² “Fire Station Bids Opening Slated Nov. 2,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, October 17, 1967, 1-2.

¹³ “New Fire Department Substation,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, October 20, 1967, 1.

contractor later met to discuss reduction in costs to bring a final bid down.¹⁴ Hesseldon Construction Co.'s bid was ultimately reduced to \$63,590 and city officials signed the contract on November 22.¹⁵ The first building was finished in June of 1968, with Fire Chief Juan Apodaca reporting that the station was partially staffed on June 26.¹⁶ The City Commissioners voted on accepting the building pending final inspections on June 30.¹⁷

Meanwhile, bidding on the second substation opened November 17, 1967, with an end date of December 6, 1967.¹⁸ As with the first substation, returning bids were significantly higher than expected; one Sun-News article noted that the lowest bid, from C.B. Smith and Son was "almost \$2,000 higher" than the lowest bid for Fire Station No. 2.¹⁹ C.B. Smith and Son Construction Company's bid was ultimately accepted with construction on the building starting in early 1968.²⁰ In May 1968, the city purchased traffic signal equipment, to be installed on the Truck By-Pass near the site of Fire Station No. 3, then under-construction.²¹

The building was nearing completion towards the end of August 1968 and the City Commissioners were invited to the site, prior to their September 3rd vote on the acceptance of the building. Garcia, Pogue, and Associates recommended the building be accepted by City officials following final inspections around the end of the month.²² The City Commissioner meeting on Tuesday, September 3, resulted in the final payment to contractor C.B. Smith and Son Construction Company being withheld after Commissioner Albert N. Johnson presented a list of 18 discrepancies he discovered during an inspection immediately before the meeting; prior to Commissioner Johnson's revelation, commissioners were told that all discrepancies had been corrected. Johnson's list of identified discrepancies included

*Water leaking under the main front door, overhead door not working properly, a depression in the roof holding water 3 to 4 inches deep, electric conduit not attached to the walls, down-spout drains onto an electric meter, evaporative cooler not attached to roof, gap in the ceiling of the duty room and paper holders in toilets falling off walls.*²³

¹⁴ "Rising Costs Jump Fire Station Price," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, November 3, 1967, 1; "City Dads Table Gas Proposal," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, November 7, 1967, 1; "City Programs Special Fire Station Meet," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, November 8, 1967, 1.

¹⁵ "Fire Substation Contract Signed For \$63,590," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, November 22, 1967, 1.

¹⁶ "Firemen Move Into New Station," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, June 26, 1968, 1.

¹⁷ "Final Payment On New Fire Station Pends," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, June 28, 1968, 2; "Fire Station Payment On City Agenda," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, June 20, 1968, 1.

¹⁸ "Invitation to Bid," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, November 17, 1967, 15.

¹⁹ "Price Jumps Up Bids On Substation," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, December 7, 1967, 1.

²⁰ "Johnson Finds Fire Station Discrepancies," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, September 4, 1968, 1.

²¹ "Liquor License Transfer Denied; Rezoning Bids Ok'd; Signal Lights Bought," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, May 21, 1968, 1.

²² "Architects Ask City To Accept Fire Station 3," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, August 26, 1968, 1.

²³ "Johnson Finds Fire Station Discrepancies," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, September 4, 1968, 1.

An editorial the following day lauded Commissioner Johnson, declaring that he had “performed a service.” “Apparently each of the items was a small matter,” the author wrote, “but added together, they amounted to a considerable oversight on the part of someone.”²⁴

A month later, on October 7, the final payment of \$12,585.48 to C.B. Smith and Son Construction Company was approved at a City Commission meeting, “(a)fter considerable discussion,” on a motion from Commission Johnson himself. City Manager Vasilakis noted that the items Johnson found irregular were not believed by his office or the contractor to come under the terms of the contract. Also mentioned at the meeting was the fact that one emergency bay door required the installation of a spring to open properly following a second inspection.²⁵ The two new substations were both operational by October 10, when an article, “You Can Prevent Fires,” invited residents of Las Cruces to go by and visit either station to pick up fire safety pamphlets during Fire Prevention Week that year.²⁶

Life at Fire Station No. 3 was relatively uneventful after the building was accepted by the city, excepting an incident in the summer of 1971. At approximately 5 a.m. on July 14, two firemen on duty at the station were bound and held at gunpoint by two men while the building was ransacked. Approximately \$300 in cash, some investigation files, and an unspecified quantity of narcotics were removed from a Metro Squad safe in the building, and several locked doors were shot at to gain entry; overall, \$100 damage was done to the building during the incident. The masked robbers, Curtis C. Crawford and Ronnie Jackson Byrd, were arrested in El Paso sometime after; both were reported to be “very uncooperative.” Subsequently the Metro Squad was moved to a different location and Police Chief Ben Silva authorized fire department staff to carry firearms.²⁷

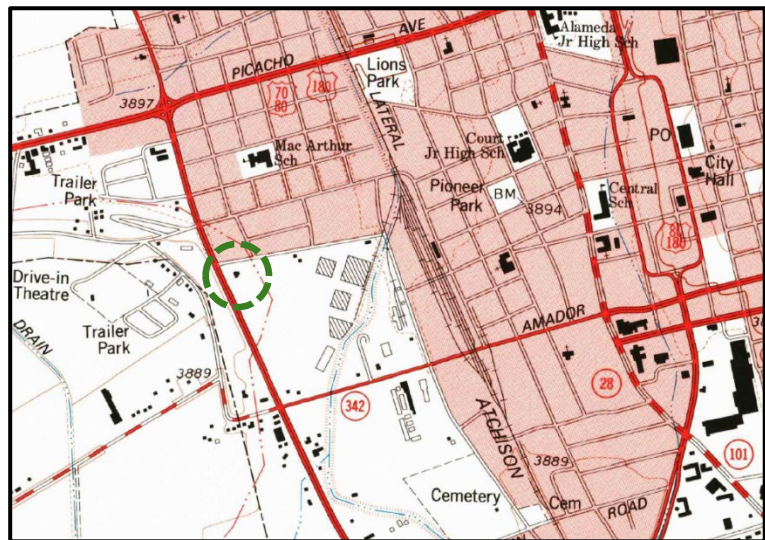


Figure 3; 1978 map of Las Cruces showing the west side of the City's central corridor. Fire Station No. 3 is in green.

The City's sublease of the station's property from the Branigan Estate ended in 1976, requiring a new sublease under the same terms and conditions for an additional 25 years.²⁸ In 1991, the City identified

²⁴ “Performs A Service,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, September 5, 1968, 4.

²⁵ “City Hall Move Slated Oct. 28,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, October 8, 1968, 1; “Liquor License Issue Main Item On Agenda,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, October 7, 1968, 1.

²⁶ “You Can Prevent Fires,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, October 10, 1968, 4.

²⁷ “Metro Squad Files Lifted at Gunpoint,” *Las Cruces Sun-News*, July 4, 1971, 1.

²⁸ R.E. Riordan, “Branigan Estate,” letter, August 27, 1975, 3. Retrieved, City Records, 2026.

that it had failed to renew this sublease and was required to pay \$37,440 in back rent to the estate, calculating the annual rent rate at \$2,340 with interest.²⁹



Figure 4: Engine No. 3 outside of Fire Station No. 3, taken in the 1990s. The building's original bay doors are visible to the right of the engine, almost outside of the frame. Retrieved, City Records, 2026.

The Fire Department continued to expand to accommodate population growth during the final decades of the 20th century, with three new fire stations added by 2000: Fire Station No. 4, 1986; Fire Station No. 5, 1990; Fire Station No. 6, 1997. The first three fire stations were altered in the late 1990s or early 2000s to support fitness space for staff; Fire Station No. 3's space was added to the south of the main building and completed with consideration for the earlier design – curved corner wall connections and a sympathetic massing contributed to the addition's success when placed in context with the original building.

Discussions to replace Fire Station No. 3 began in the late 2010s, with voters supporting a GO bond that highlighted the building's shortcomings. The new Fire Station No. 3 opened in April of 2022, part of an

²⁹ Jim Ericson, "Branigan Estate – Use of Property," D91-311, inter-departmental memorandum, September 19, 1991. Retrieved, City Records, 2026.

unprecedented \$36 million bond that also funded a new animal shelter, East Mesa Park, and a connected trail system.³⁰ The City announced its plan to demolish the original Fire Station No. 3 as part of the MIH station project in January 2024.³¹

For almost 50 years, Fire Station No. 3 functioned as intended: a spartan service center for the Fire Department that likely stood out for passers-by on the Truck-By-Pass as one of the only style-specific buildings along a wholly industrial circulation corridor.³² Considering the building's issues that protracted its' acceptance by the City in September and October of 1968, the station functioned well - albeit as a sportive subject by staff stationed there.

Under Criterion A, Fire Station No. 3 represents the growth of Las Cruces in terms of population and land-use, and embodies the expansion of municipal services to new neighborhoods and developing areas of the city. The building has been altered since construction, with a gym for fire department staff added to the south in the late 1990s or early 2000s where an enclosed patio for staff recreation was originally located; this alteration, with curved corner wall connections and a sympathetic massing, is both compatible with the original design and representative of its era of construction.

The design of the building—Modern with a crown of color-contrasted coping informed by the regional Territorial style—leads to an eligibility evaluation under Criterion C. Relatedly, the building also represents the work of architect Lawrence Garcia (1922-2013), the first designer of hispanic descent to be licensed in New Mexico.³³ After serving in World War II, Garcia graduated from Tulane University and went on to establish his own firm, Garcia, Pogue, and Associates, in Santa Fe and Albuquerque.³⁴ During his career, Garcia served on the state architect examination board and designed various buildings for municipalities and residential

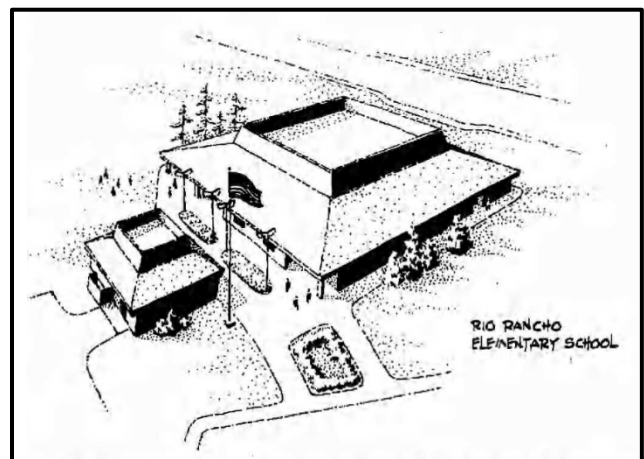


Figure 5; Garcia's rendering of an elementary school building for Rio Rancho, published in the *Rio Rancho Observer*, March 20, 1974. Garcia's firm is identified as Garcia and Associates.

³⁰ Justin Garcia, "Las Cruces Fire chief retires after 22 years," *Las Cruces Bulletin*, February 7, 2025, 3.

³¹ Justin Garcia, "Mobile crisis unit looks to future after debut year," *Las Cruces Bulletin*, January 26, 2024, 4.

³² The Truck-By-Pass was renamed Valley Drive in 1973. "The Mobile Way South Valley Dr.," *Las Cruces Sun-News*, March 23, 1973, 27.

³³ "New Mexico," National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, online resource, accessed November 10, 2025. <https://centennial.ncarb.org/registration-boards/new-mexico/>. New Mexico joined NCARB in 1931; Garcia was licensed over twenty years later in 1954.

³⁴ "Lawrence A. 'Larry' Garcia," Find a Grave, online resource, accessed November 19, 2025. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/104973142/lawrence_a-garcia.

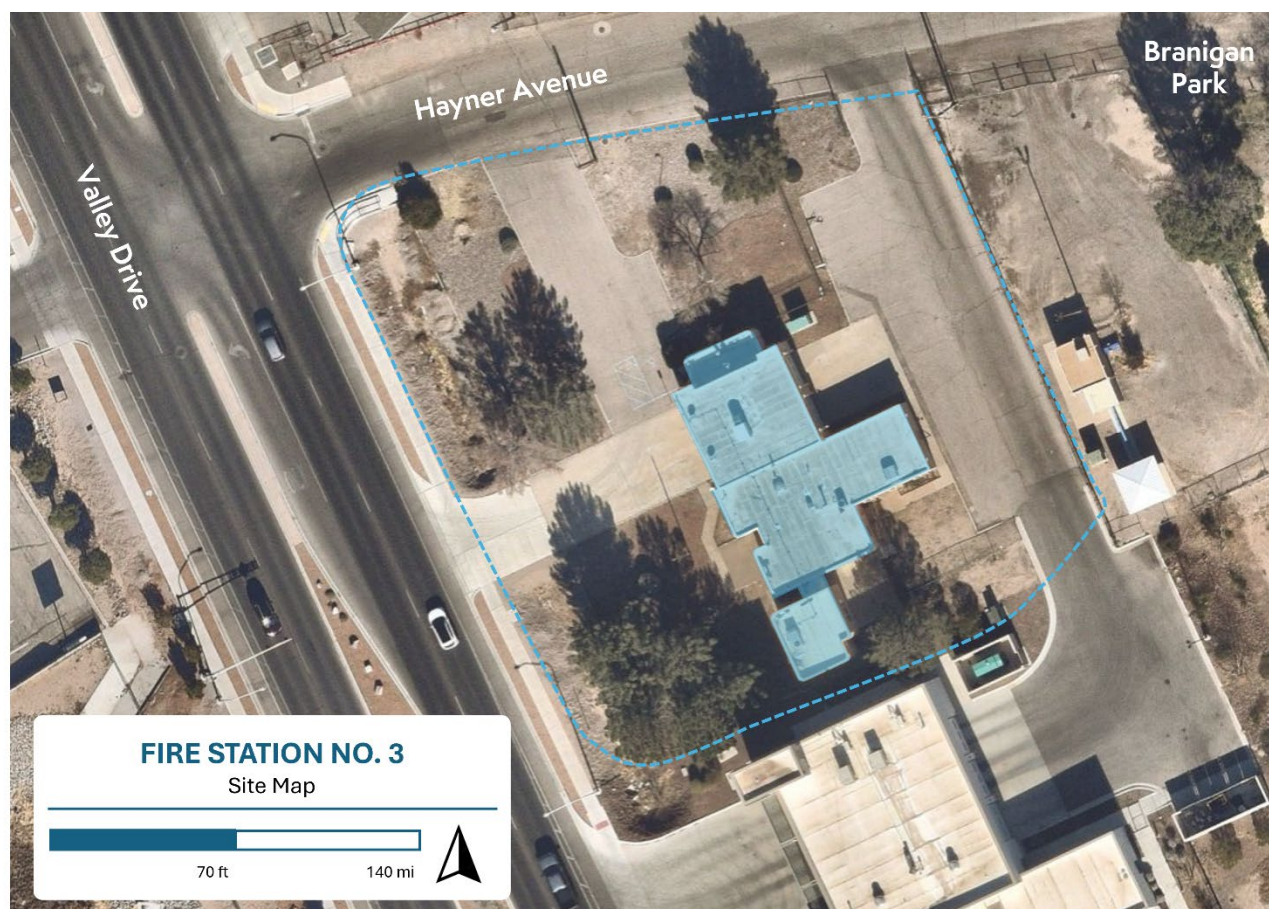
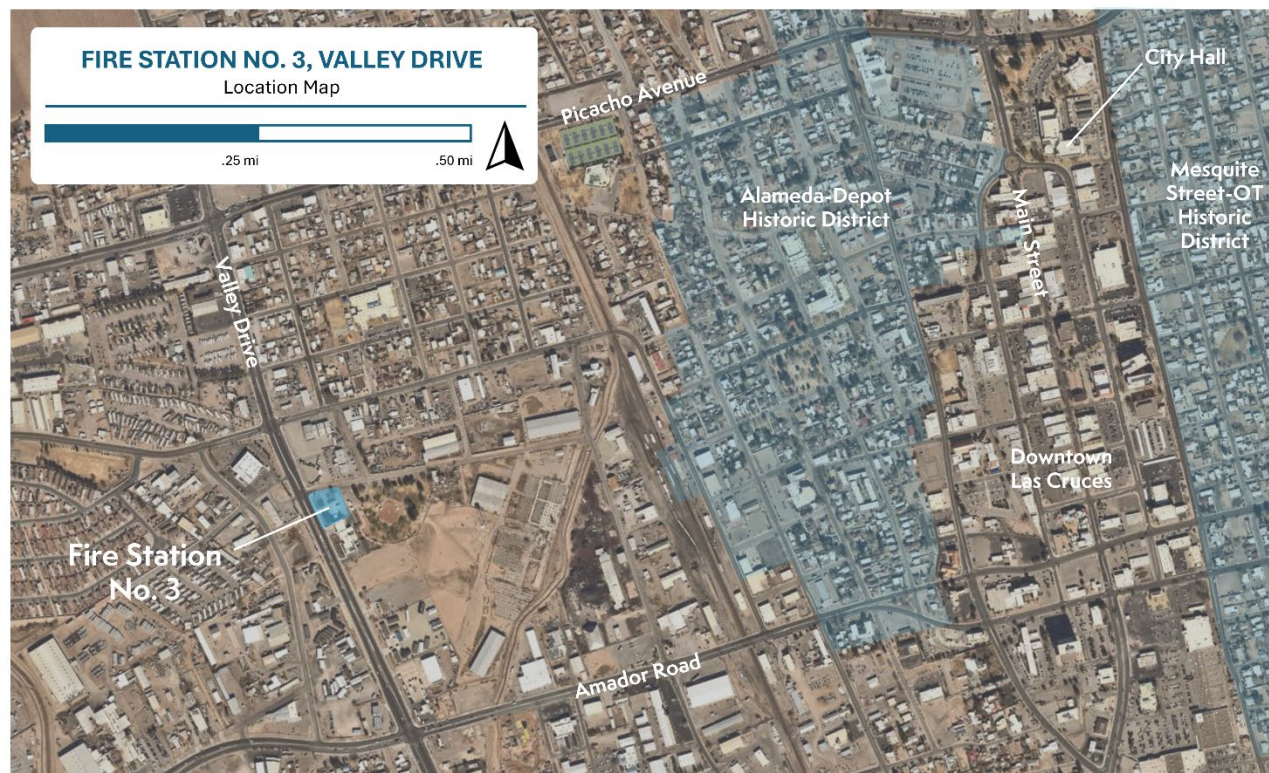
developers, including schools, fire stations, and courthouses.³⁵ Notably, Garcia's firm designed the Paxton Lumber Co.'s showroom and warehouse on Bellamah Avenue in Albuquerque in 1958; 61 years later, the building was rehabilitated into the popular Sawmill Market foodhall.³⁶ Garcia died in 2013 and is buried in the Santa Fe National Cemetery; he was 90 years old.³⁷

A comparative analysis of Fire Station No. 3's significance reveals the existence of several buildings associated with No. 3 that remain in good condition as of October 2025. Also designed by Garcia for the City of Las Cruces are No. 3's twin, Fire Station No. 2, and the former City Hall building, now owned and in use by the U.S. District Attorney's Office. Other Modernist designs constructed between the 1960s and the 1980s by the City include the Munson Senior Center (1977). Continued use and maintenance of each building is the best method of preservation. While all are likely significant under the same criteria as Fire Station No. 3, none have been evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; listing to the federal register is unlikely, but not unthinkable, for all of these buildings. If federal monies are used in future projects involving these buildings, Section 106 could trigger a similar discussion surrounding their eligibility, regardless of listed status.

³⁵ "Procedures of State Architect Examiners," *The Hobbs Flare*, August 11, 1951, 6; "Board Considers Los Lunas Plea on Courthouse," *The Albuquerque Journal*, November 4, 1958, 9; "Board Accepts Plans For New Schools, Several Additions," *The Albuquerque Journal*, May 14, 1958, 2.

³⁶ "History," Sawmill Market, online resource, accessed November 10, 2025. <https://www.sawmillmarket.com/about>.

³⁷ Garcia, Find a Grave.



Photographic Documentation

This section includes photographs of Fire Station No. 3, taken between October 2025 and February 2026, to document the building prior to demolition. Photographs were taken February 11, 2026, by City of Las Cruces Digital Media Coordinator Jennifer Martinez, except where identified.



Figure 6: West facade (main) of Fire Station No. 3, taken from the sidewalk.



Figure 7: Photo of the west facade, taken from the southwest edge of the property.



Figure 8: Photo of the west facade, taken from the southwest beneath two trees. Photo taken October 29, 2025, by Raymond Burchfield.



Figure 9: Photo of the south facade of the building, capturing the original design of the kitchen and the bunk room wing, taken from the southern edge of the property.



Figure 10: Photo of the bunk room exterior where it meets the main body of the building (kitchen), taken from the southeastern corner of the property.



Figure 11: East facade (rear) of the building, taken from the access road to the rear of the current Fire Station No. 3 (380 N. Valley Drive).



Figure 12: Exterior of the bunk room wing, where it connects with the east entrance (non-emergency) to the engine bay/apparatus room. Bay doors are replacements.



Figure 13: North façade of building, taken from the curb along the northern property line.



Figure 14: Photo of the station from the northwest corner of the property.



Figure 15: Photo of the main entrance to the fire station, located on the west facade, taken from the northwest access drive and the engine bay/apparatus room (exit).



Figure 16: Photo of the main entrance to the station, taken from the west.



Figure 17: Photo of private entrance to the bunk room wing (east facade), taken from the east.



Figure 18: Photo of the bunk room hallway from the threshold, looking east.



Figure 19: Photo of the engine bay/apparatus room from the northeast (rear) hallway, looking northwest.



Figure 20: Photo of the interior of the work room, attached to the engine bay/apparatus room to the north.



Figure 21: Photo of the engine bay/apparatus room from the northeast corner, looking southwest.



Figure 22: Photo of the engine bay/apparatus room looking south. Note the east and west hallway access doors.



Figure 23: Photo of the west hallway access, looking south towards the gym addition.



Figure 24: Photo of the interior of the duty room, on the western-most side of the building. Note windows looking into the engine bay/apparatus room.



Figure 25: Photo of the interior of the shift commander's room, on the interior of the building across from the duty room.



Figure 26: Interior of main entrance (west facade), looking west.



Figure 27: Interior of lounge/communal space, from the southeast towards the west hallway and the main entrance (illuminated in the background).



Figure 28: Interior of lounge/communal space, from the north, looking southeast.



Figure 29: Interior of lounge/communal space, from the north, looking south into the gym addition.



Figure 30: Interior of gym, looking southwest, taken from the threshold.



Figure 31: Interior of the kitchen (altered), taken from the northwest looking southeast.



Figure 32: Photo of the east hallway, looking north towards the engine bay/apparatus room.



Figure 33: Interior of utility room, looking northwest.



Figure 34: Interior of the shared bathroom adjacent to bunk room wing, looking southwest.



Figure 35: Photo of bunk room hallway, taken from the west looking east towards the exit.



Figure 36: Interior of a bunk room, from the threshold.



Figure 37: Photo from the interior of the bunkroom, looking into the hallway with another bunk room in the background.



Figure 38: Photo of fire alarm control panel and switch board in the duty room.



Figure 39: Detail of the fire alarm control panel.

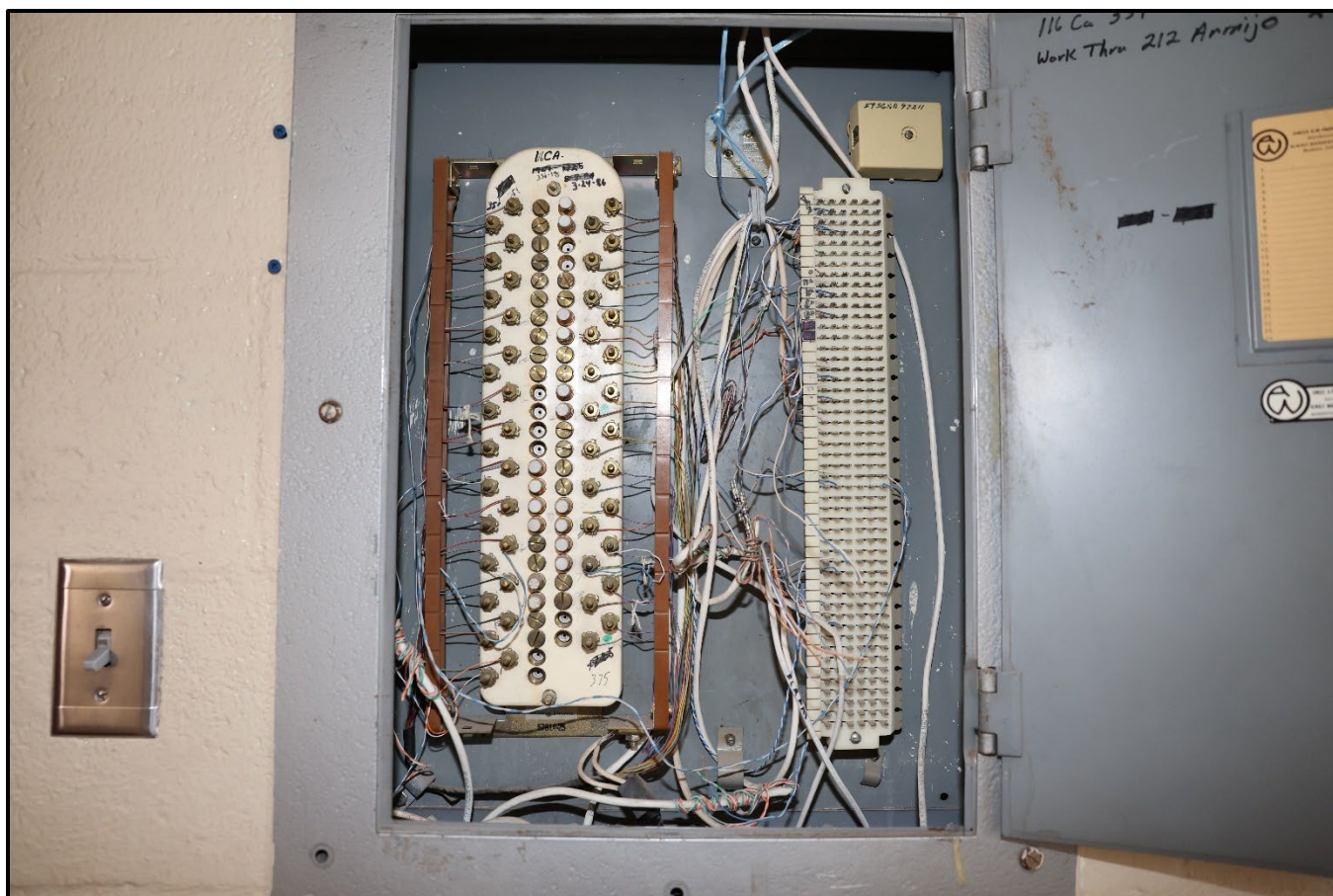


Figure 40: Detail of the electrical box in the Commander's room.

Supporting Documentation

Supporting documentation for Fire Station No. 3 includes newspaper articles, architectural drawings, and photographs or renderings from later reports on the building. All architectural drawings are IMG files of existing scanned documents dating to the building's design or to the building's alteration in the 1990s. Separate files of all architectural drawings will be included in final submission to NMSHPO.

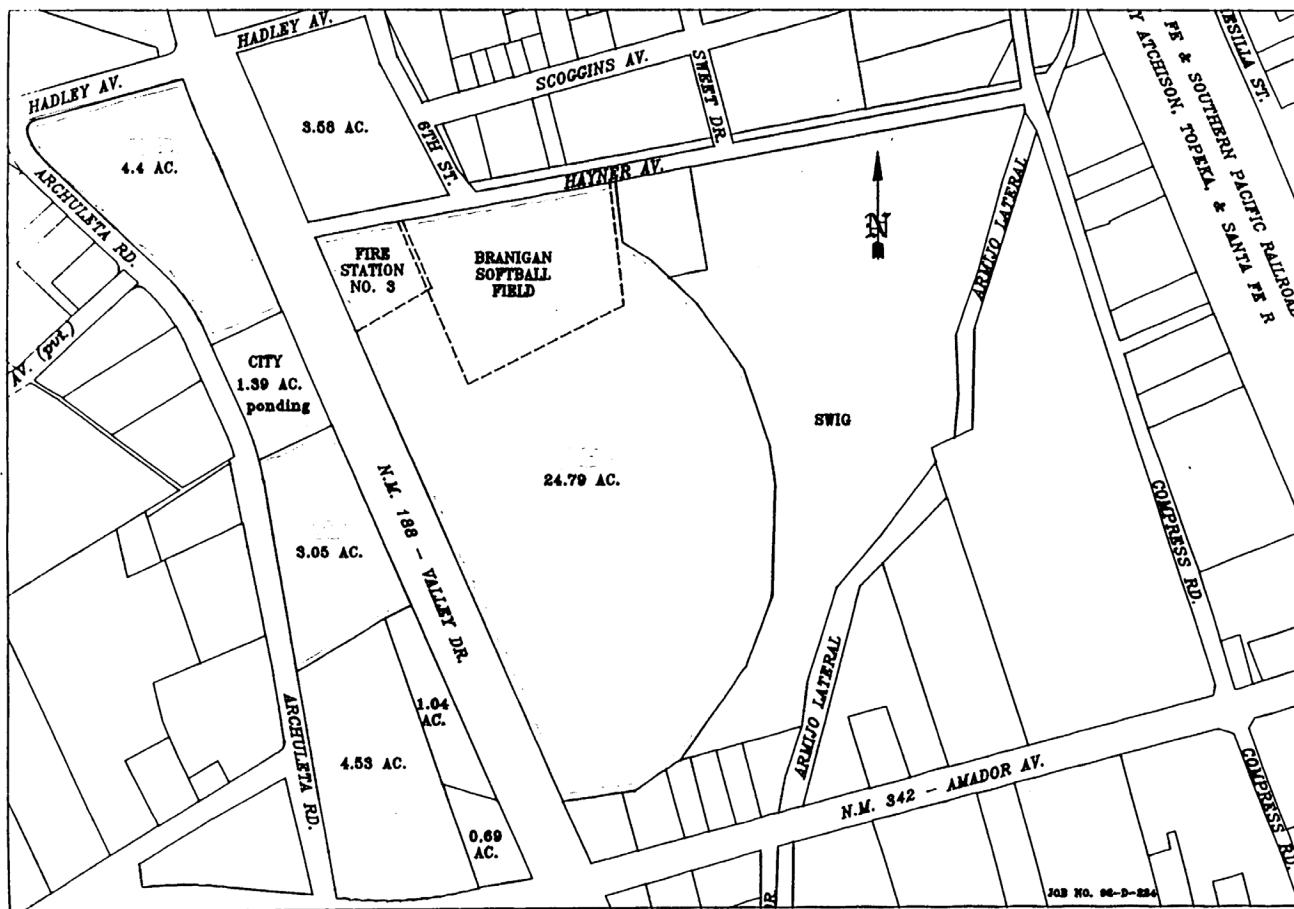


Figure 41: Undated map of the west side of Las Cruces, identifying Fire Station No. 3 beside the Branigan Softball Field.

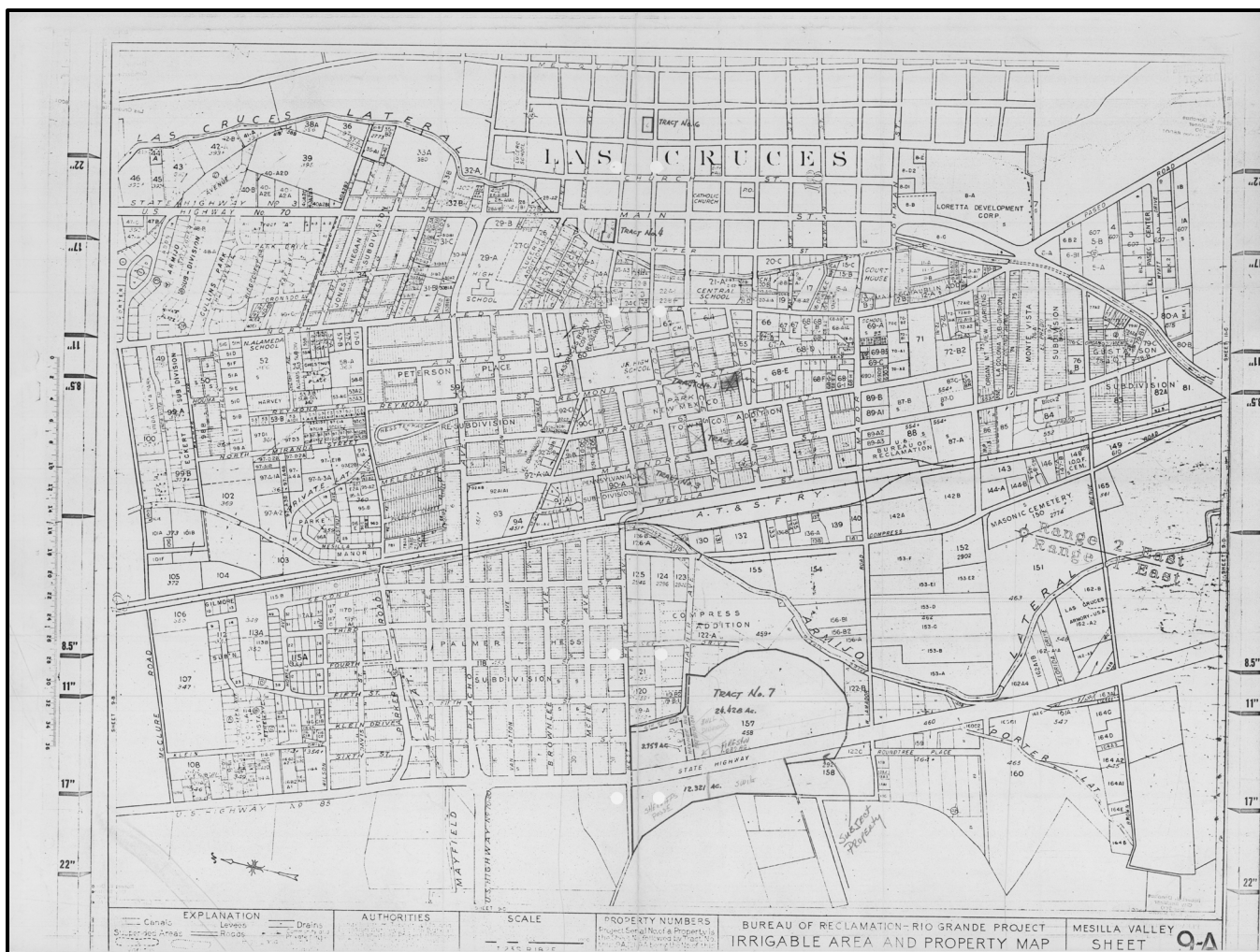


Figure 42: Bureau of Reclamation tract map from 1970s showing placement of fire station in center. Fire station penciled in.

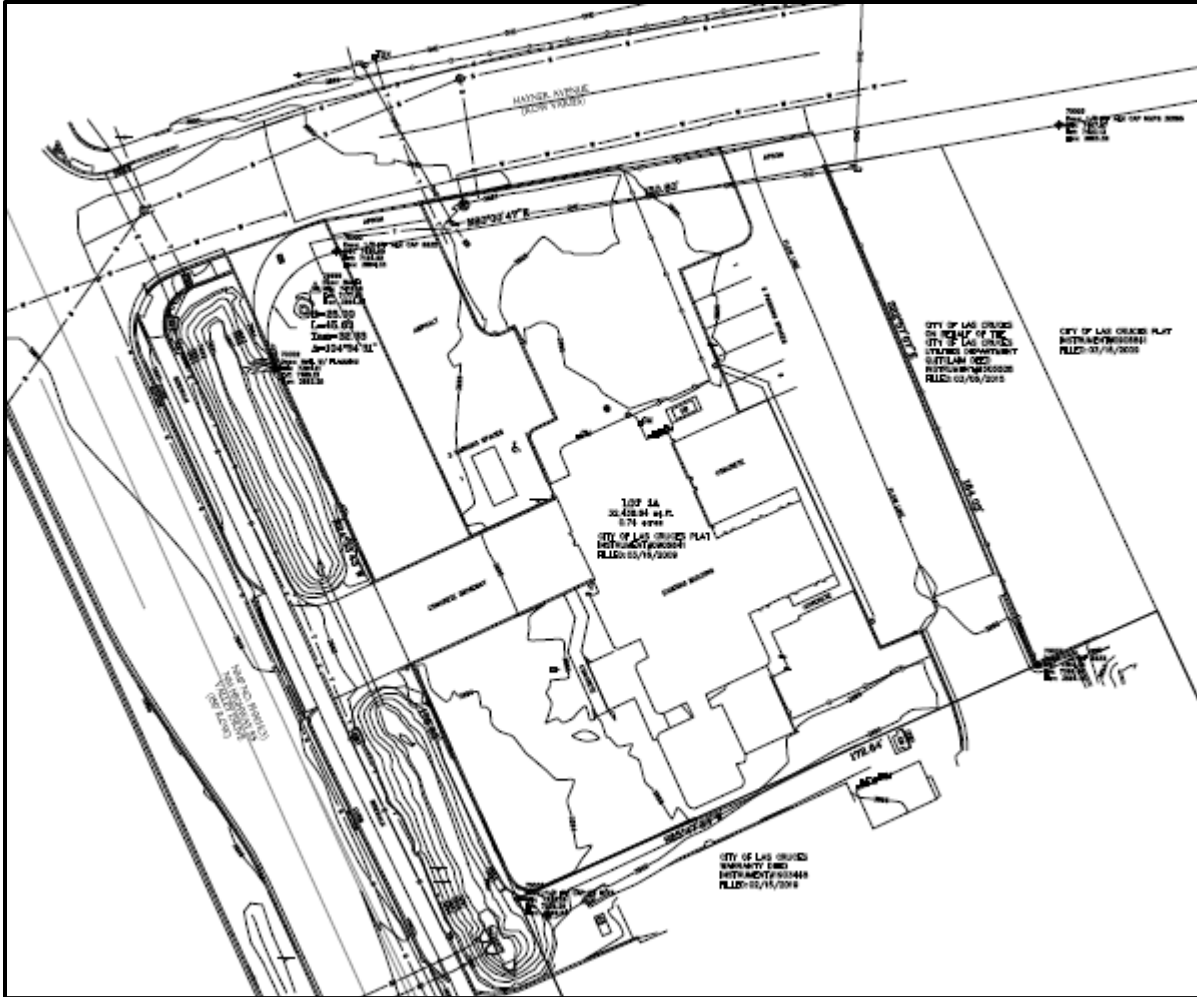


Figure 43: Topo map of the building for demolition technical specifications, produced 2026 by Desert Peak Architects, Inc.



Figure 44: Aerial image from 1992 of Fire Station No. 3 along Valley Drive, west Las Cruces. Building is highlighted, north arrow added.

We Need Fire Station

Las Cruces faces a problem today that is the problem of the entire city — the providing of adequate fire stations and of adequate fire hydrants.

We can say this is the problem of the city but the fact is that the problem belongs to all of us.

The city would have established more fire stations with adequate fire fighting equipment a long time ago had the funds been available for this.

There is no question but what we need a fire station out in southeast Las Cruces — what is commonly referred to as the Bellamah addition.

Is also true that we need a fire station on the west side of the city.

Frankly we feel that our fire department does a good with the facilities and equipment available to them.

But the establishing of these stations and operating them represents considerable money. It not only means the securing or providing of buildings and fire fighting equipment but funds for the cost of operation and payroll for the firemen.

We do not know where the answer is but the destruction of the Portillo home at 2210 Kent in the Southeastern part of the city on Friday resulted from lack of a fire station in this area and the fact that the hose had to be run for some two and a half blocks before reaching the fire. A good job was done once the water was available.

There not only needs to be more fire hydrants in this area but maps need to be made available to the firemen so they can check the closest hydrants before reaching the scene of the fire. With this information they could start laying hose at this hydrant while the truck moves on to the fire.

As we said this is a problem that belongs to all of us. It is a problem we need to solve. Many times property can be saved if fire fighting equipment is available sooner.

We do not know where we will get the money to provide the additional fire stations with equipment and firemen or even funds to provide more fire hydrants but we do know that we need to give it plenty of thought and attention.

It should be high on our list of things we need to do for our city.

Figure 45: Letter to the editor from the November 2, 1960, edition of the Las Cruces Sun-News, identifying a need for additional municipal fire stations.

City To Seek Site For Fire Station

Plans Okayed For Basement In City Hall

City Commissioners Monday authorized site negotiations for a new fire substation and instructed Lawrence Garcia, city architect, to proceed with plans for a full basement under the proposed city hall building.

Details on six sites ranging in price from \$10,850 to \$28,000 for the substation to serve the southeast section of Las Cruces, were presented commissioners at a special meeting in the manager's office. Requirements for the property include clear visibility for safe egress and access to main thoroughfares. All of the commissioners attended the special session and concurred in its decisions.

Drawings Displayed

Garcia of Garcia and Pogue Associates, Santa Fe, displayed drawings of suggested station arrangements that could be erected on various sized lots. Stations would contain about 4,300 square feet of enclosed area, including bunk and locker, apparatus, shower and work rooms, a personnel lounge, kitchen and office facilities for three four man shifts. Rough estimates of cost, based on \$12.50 a square foot, ran around \$55,000.

The city plans two substations, one in the vicinity of the present fire fighting facility on Chaparral, near Idaho, which is too small for current needs and lacks egress, and another (See Page 2, Col. 2)



INDIAN LEADER TESTIFIES — Domingo Montoya, chairman of the New Mexico All-Pueblo Council, tells a U.S. Senate subcommittee on anti-poverty in Albuquerque, the War on Poverty is helping the Indian to become self-reliant and develop human resources. (AP)

Closer Look Due At N.M. Poverty

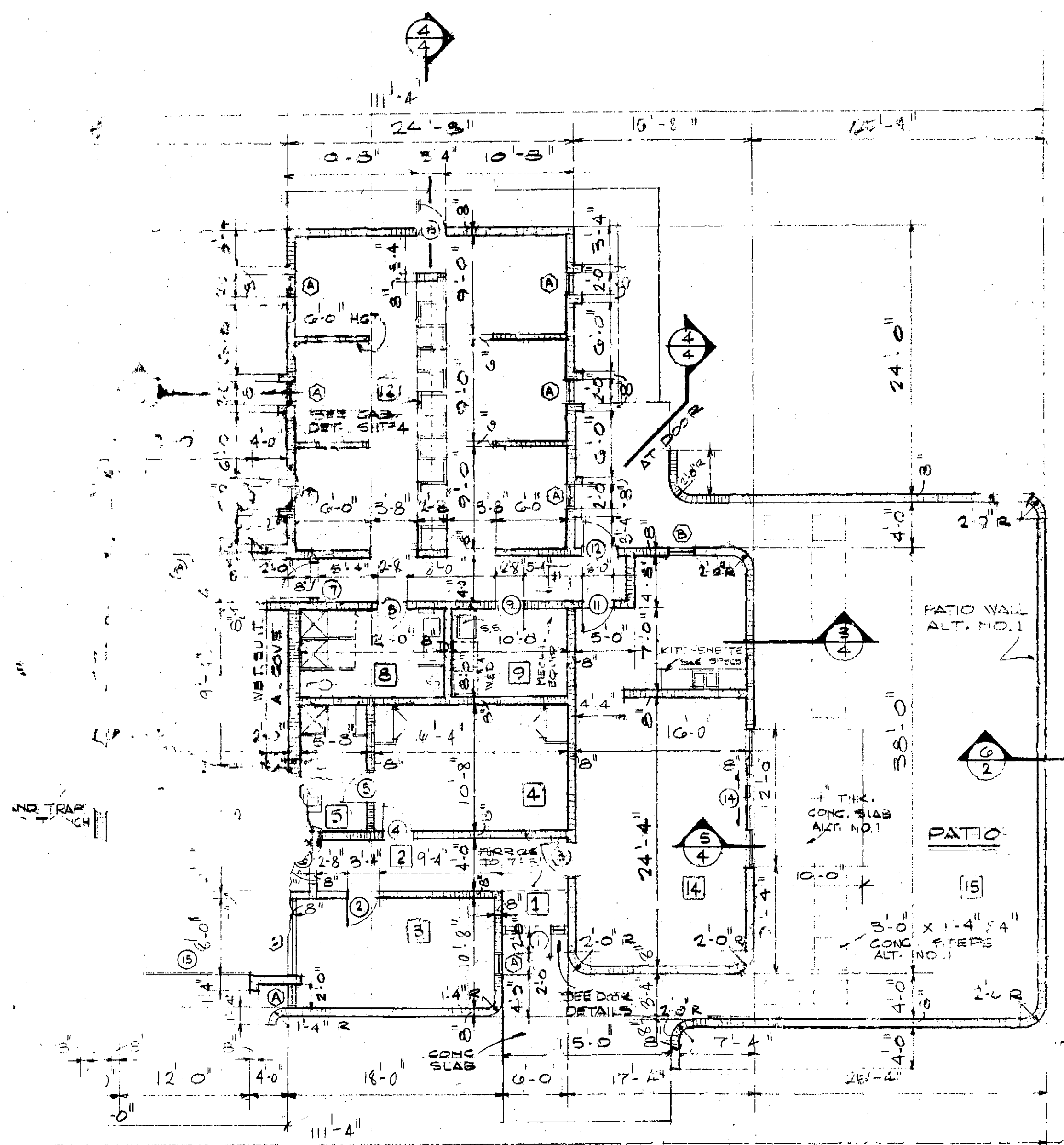
ALBUQUERQUE (AP)—Sen. Joseph Clark, D-Pa., chairman of a Senate subcommittee on anti-poverty, made room in his hearing schedule for a closer look today at the war on poverty in New Mexico.

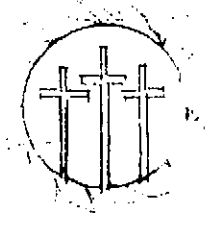
Clark is conducting a one-

Nakai said only limited programs through Small Business Administration loans are available and these involve "much red tape and unrealistic eligibility requirements." Wendell Chino, president of

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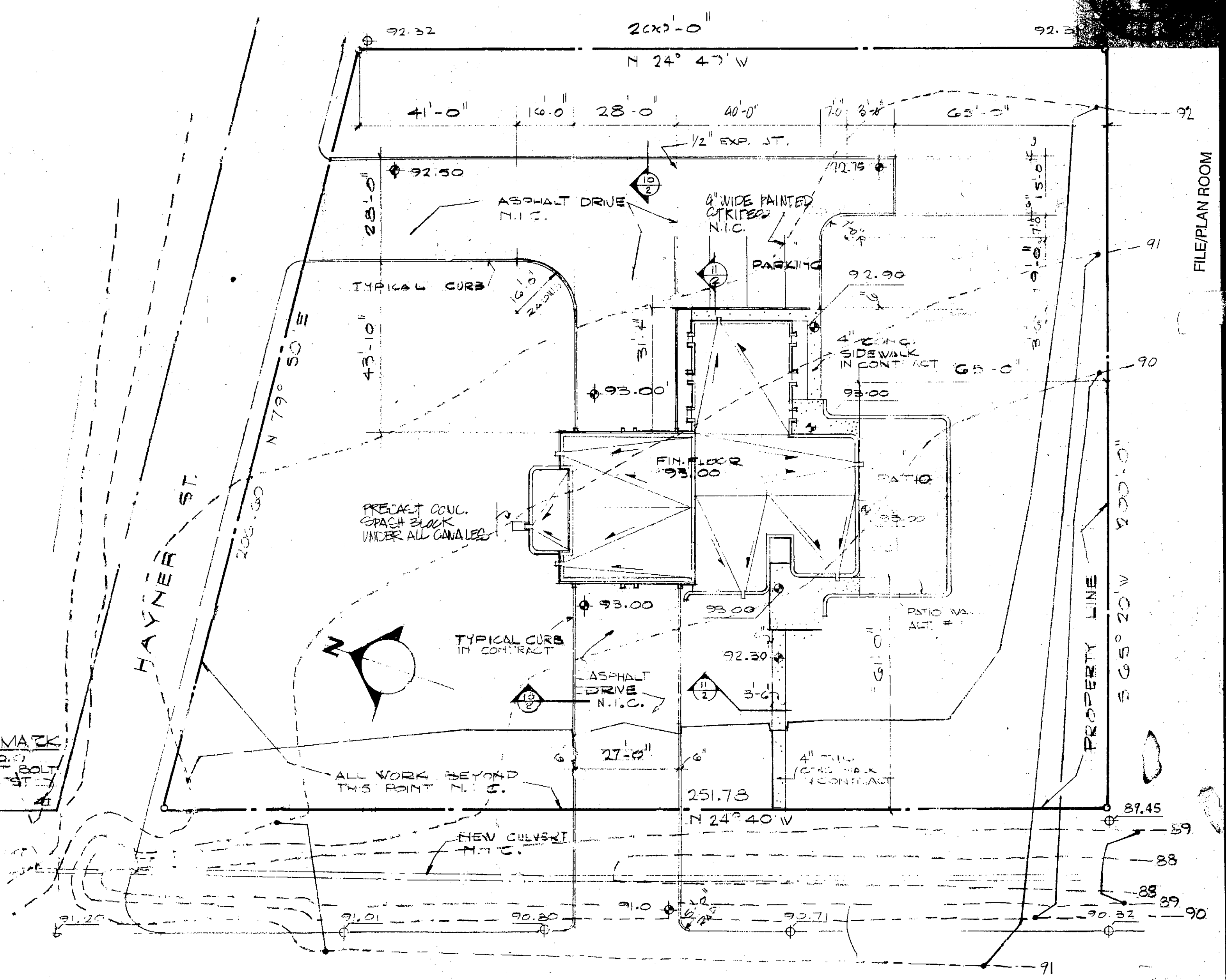
Figure 46: Front page article from the Las Cruces Sun-News, April 25, 1967, edition, Initial plans for two new substations.



FIRE SUB-STATION NO. 2 CITY OF LAS CRUCES	
COMMISSION MAYOR J. J. GRAHAM ALL STRIKES HERIBERTO FERRAZ JOSEPH E. DORR DAN GOMEZ CITY MANAGER A. J. VASILAKIS	 ARCHITECT: GARCIA, ROGUE & ASSOCIATES CONTRACTOR: YOUR NAME

DEDICATION PLAQUE
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
FULL SIZE DETAIL
W/ LETTER SIZE #
TYPE WILL BE
FURNISHED LATER



- 80.0 EXISTING GRADE SPOT ELEVATION
- 90.0 FINISH GRADE SPOT ELEVATION
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- FINISH CONTOUR
- N.I.C. NOT IN CONTRACT

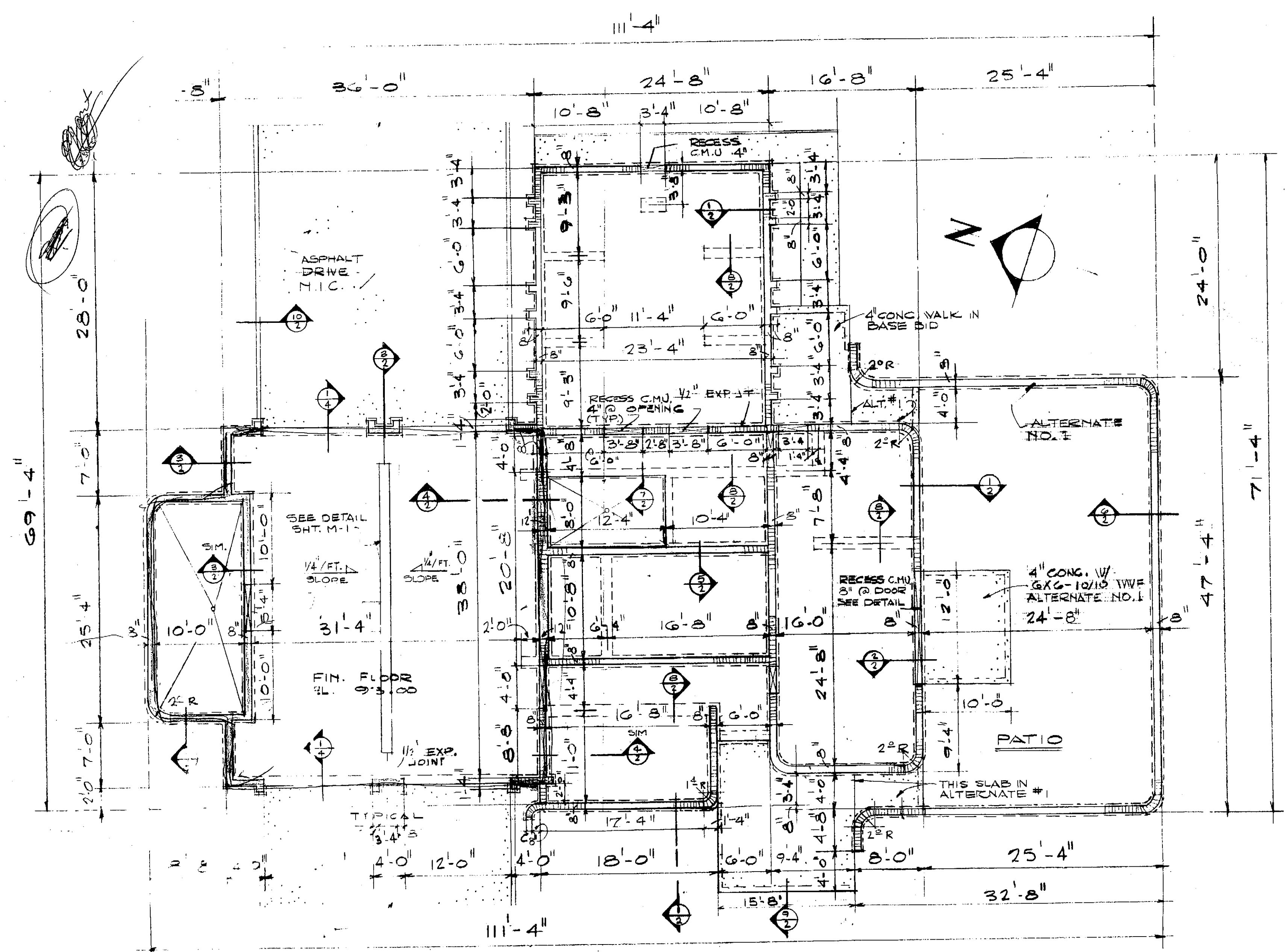
NOTE:
ALL WORK W/ PROPERTY LINES IS IN
THIS CONTRACT. OUTSIDE PROPERTY
LINES IS N.I.C. (EXCEPT ASPHALT DRIVE)

A FIRE SUB STATION FOR THE CITY OF LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO

Cost - 65,570-
Permit Cost - \$114.00

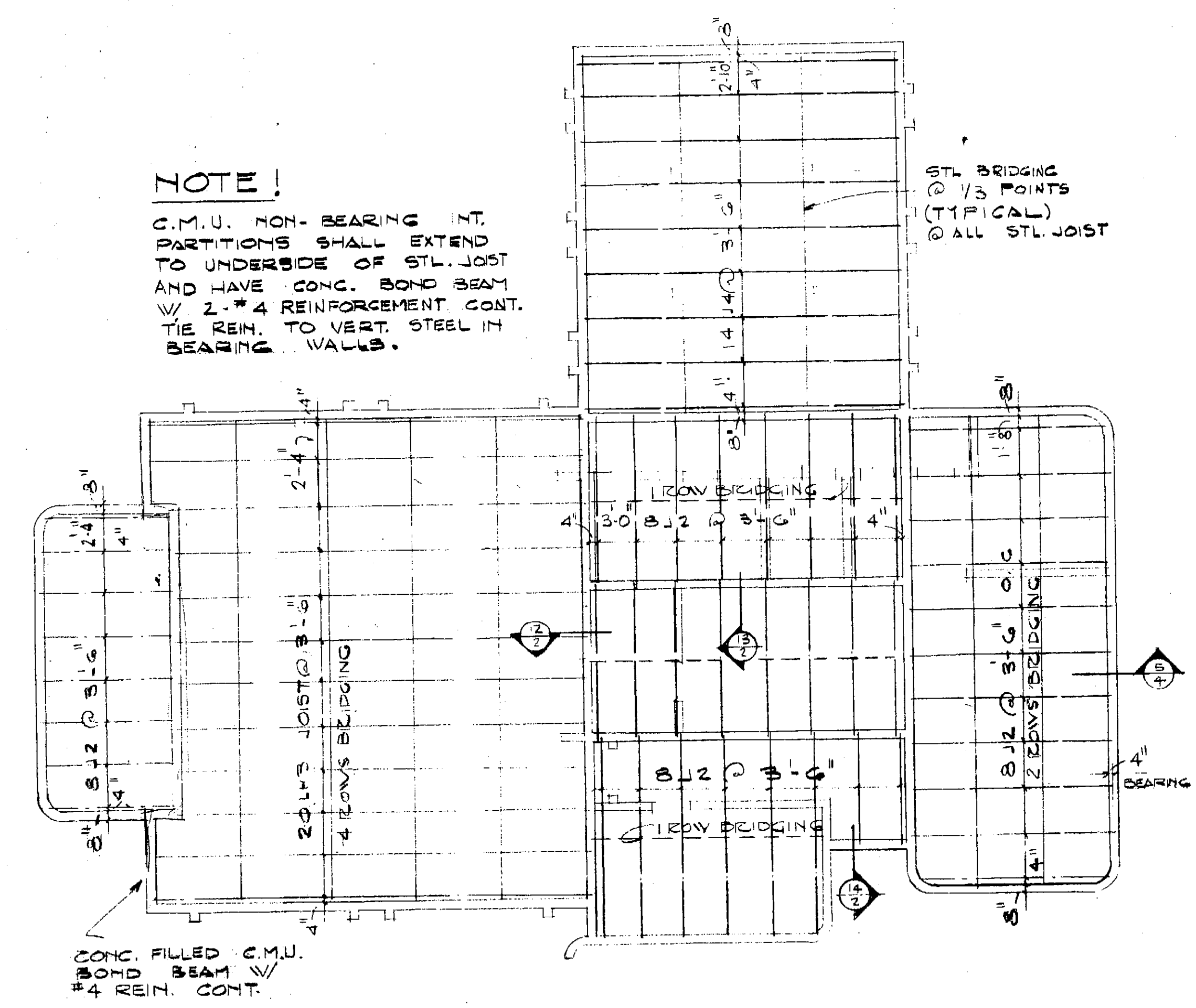
##(P-8)101

GARCIA, ROGUE & ASSOCIATES
 ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS
 1000 N. 10TH ST.
 LAS CRUCES, N.M. 88001
 505-946-6600
 505-946-6601
 505-946-6602
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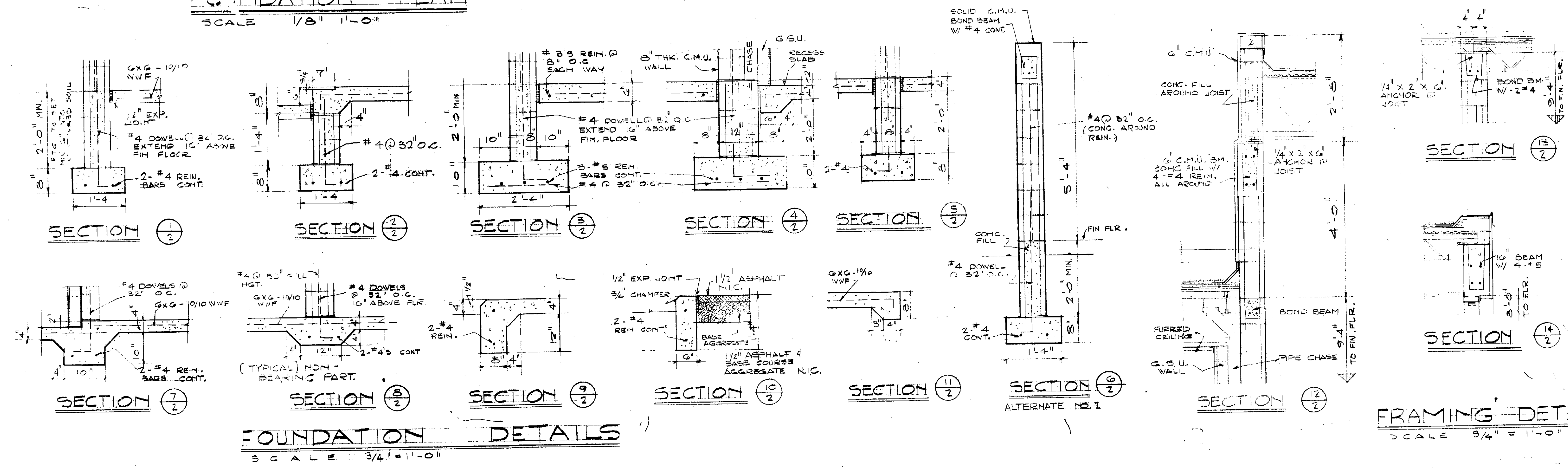
FOUNDATION PLAN

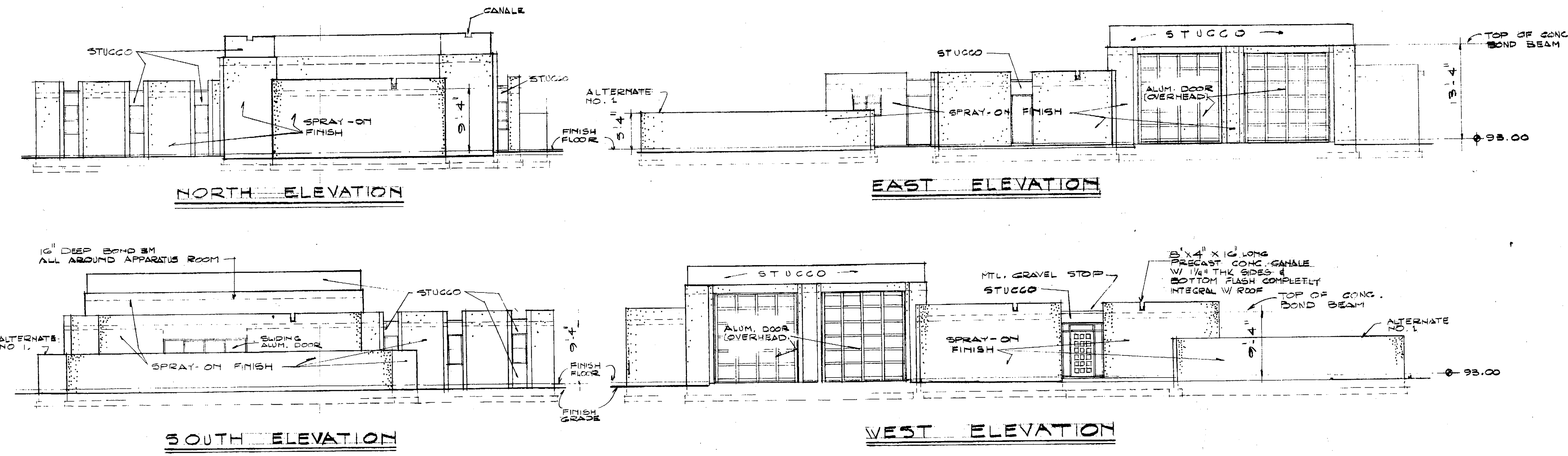
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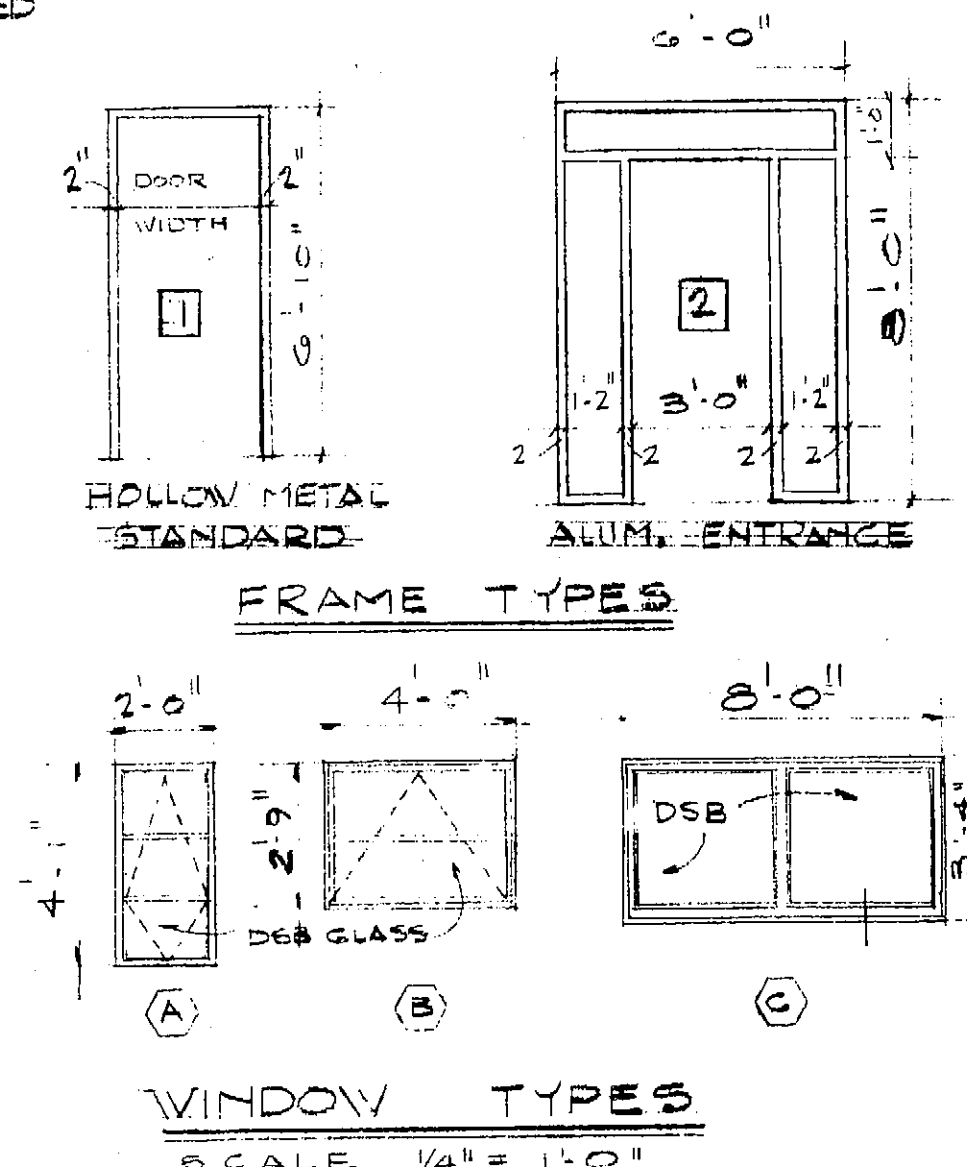
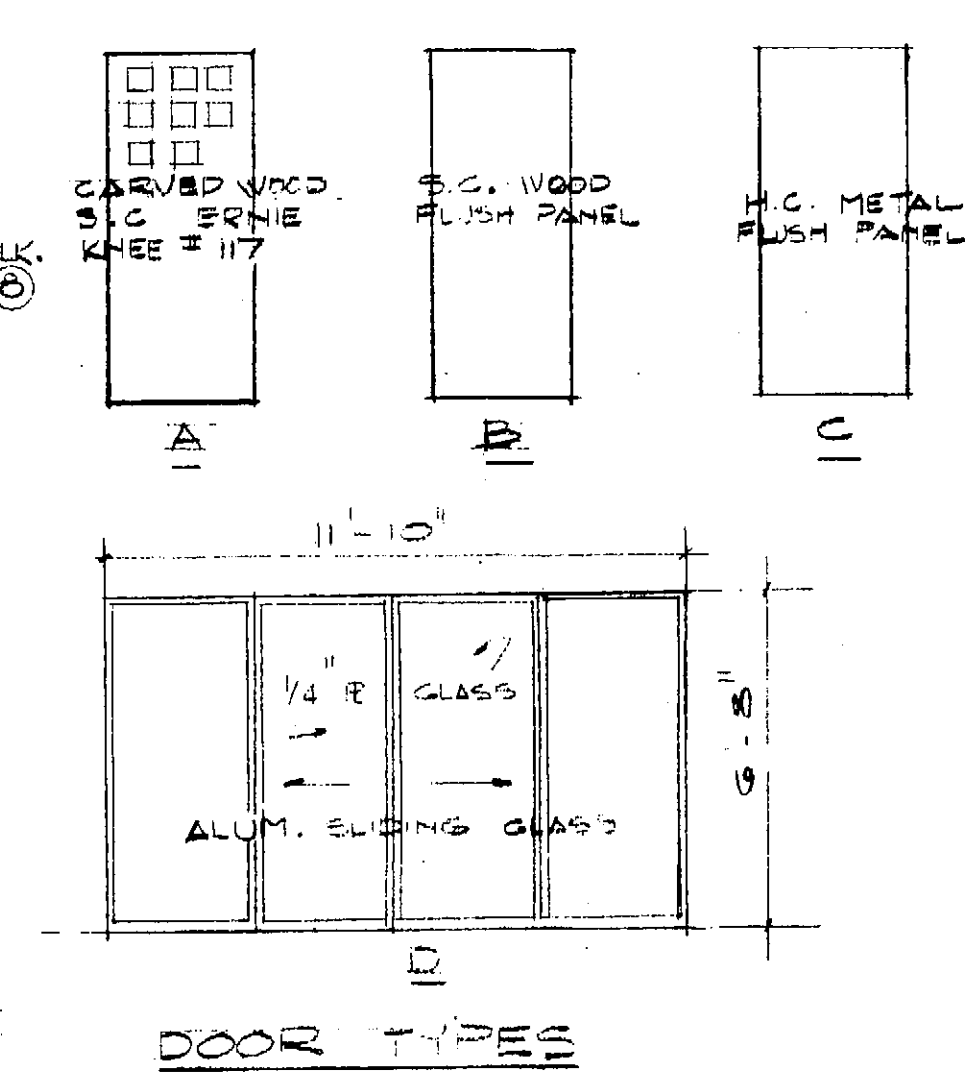
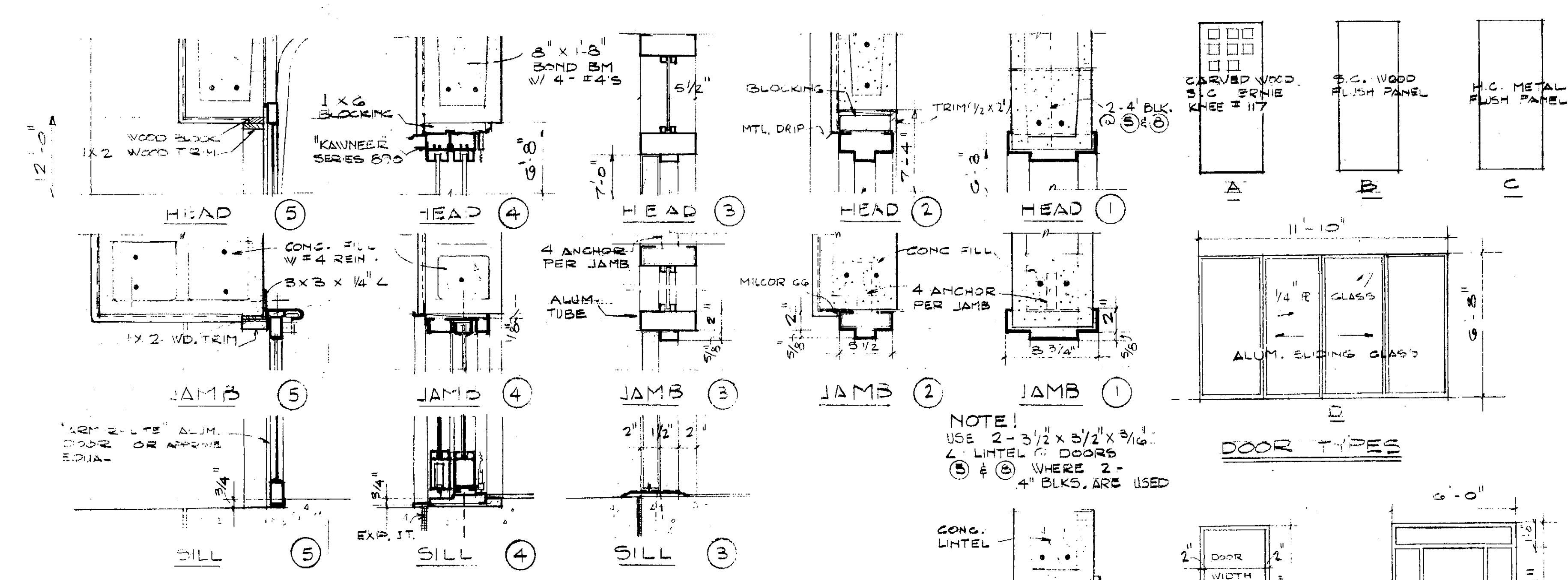
ROOF FRAMING PLAN

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





EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

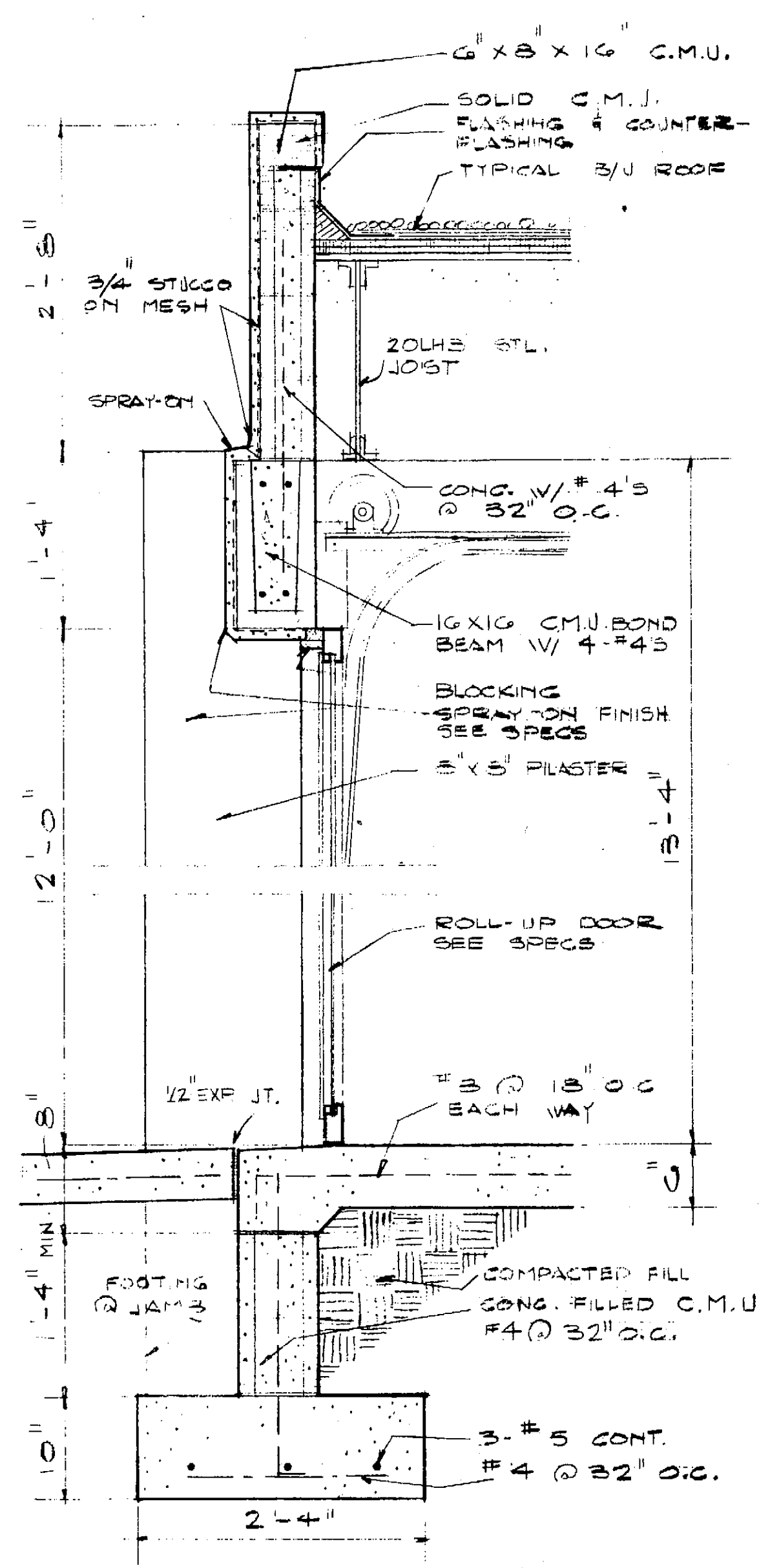


ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE											
ROOM	FLOOR		BASE		WALLS		CEILING		TRIM		REMARKS
	EXIST. CONC.	NEW CONC.	WOOD	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS	
1 ENTRY											
2 HALL											
3 DUTY ROOM											
4 COMMANDER RM.											
5 TOILET											
6 APPARATUS RM.											
7 WORK RM.											
8 TOILETS											
9 MECHANICAL											
UTILITY RM.											
11 HALL											
12 BUNK RM.											
13 KITCHEN											
14 LOUNGE											
15 PATIO											

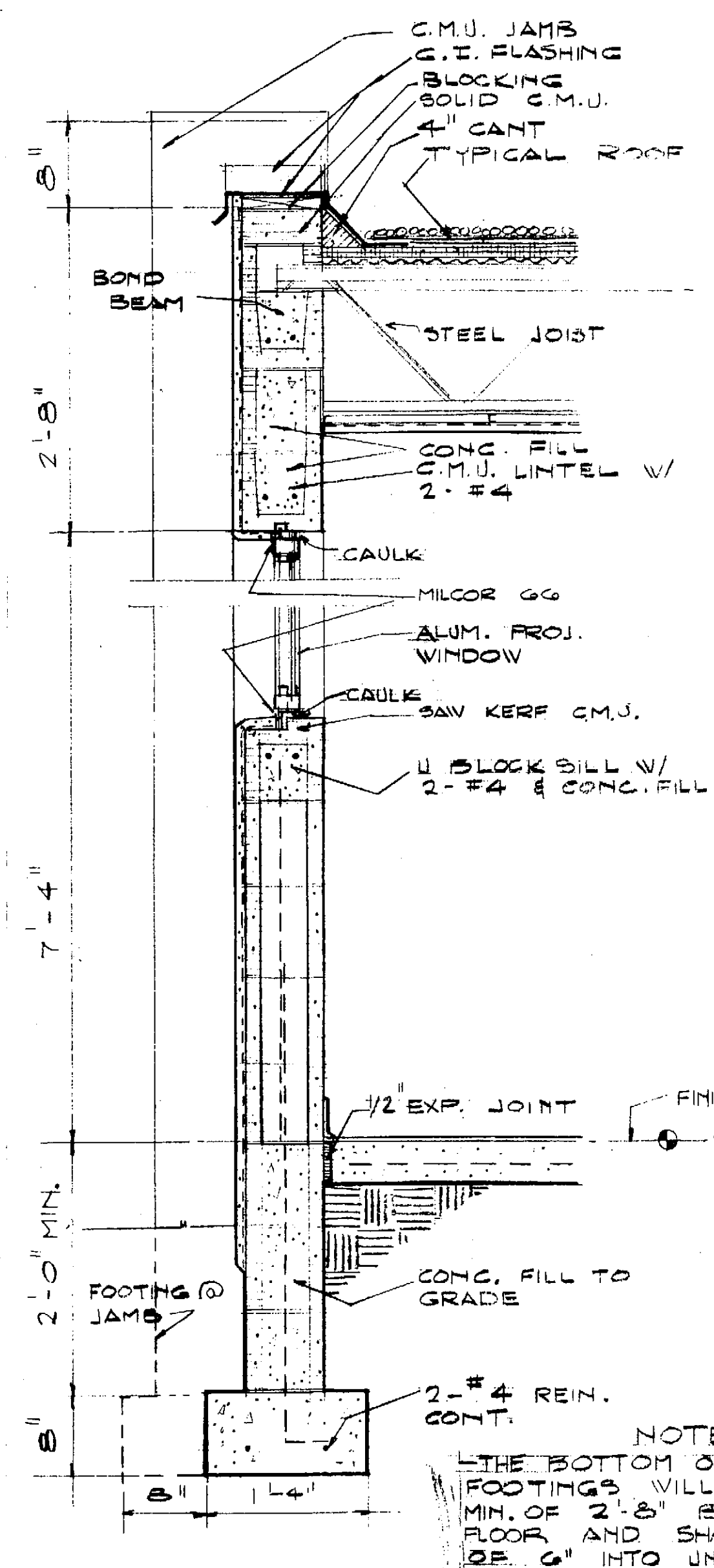
DOOR SCHEDULE											
NO.	SIZE	TYPE	FIN.	FRAME	HEAD	JAMB	SILL	HDV	REMARKS		
1	3'-0" x 7'-0" x 1 3/4"	A	STAIN	2	5	3	3	1	ALUM. THRESHOLD		
2	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	B	PAINT	1	1	1	1	3			
3	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	B	PAINT	1	1	1	1	2			
4	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	B	PAINT	1	1	1	1	3			
5	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	B	PAINT	1	1	1	1	7	SEE NOTE		
6	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	B	PAINT	1	1	1	1	4			
7	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	B	PAINT	1	1	1	1	8			
8	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	B	PAINT	1	1	1	1	9			
9	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	B	PAINT	1	1	1	1	6			
11	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	B	PAINT	1	1	1	1	5			
12	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	B	PAINT	1	2	2	1	1	ALUM. THRESHOLD		
13	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	C	PAINT	1	2	2	1	1	ALUM. THRESHOLD		
14	12'-0" x 6'-10" x 1 3/4"	D	FACTORY	4	4	4	10		SEE DETAIL		
15	12'-0" x 12'-0" x 1 3/4"	-	FAC.	5	5	5	5	5	ARM-R-LITE DOOR OVERHEAD SECTIONAL		
16	12'-0" x 12'-0" x 1 3/4"	-	FAC.	5	5	5	5	5	CUSTOM MODEL OF HOLLOW ALUMINUM		
17	12'-0" x 12'-0" x 1 3/4"	-	FAC.	5	5	5	5	5			
18	12'-0" x 12'-0" x 1 3/4"	-	FAC.	5	5	5	5	5			

THE JAMBS OF ALL DOORS & WINDOWS ARE TO HAVE CONC. FILLED CELLS 16" EA. SIDE W/ 2-#4 REIN. UP 6'-8" VINDOW SILLS ARE CONC. FILLED W/ 2-#4 REIN. EXTENDING 16" EA. SIDE

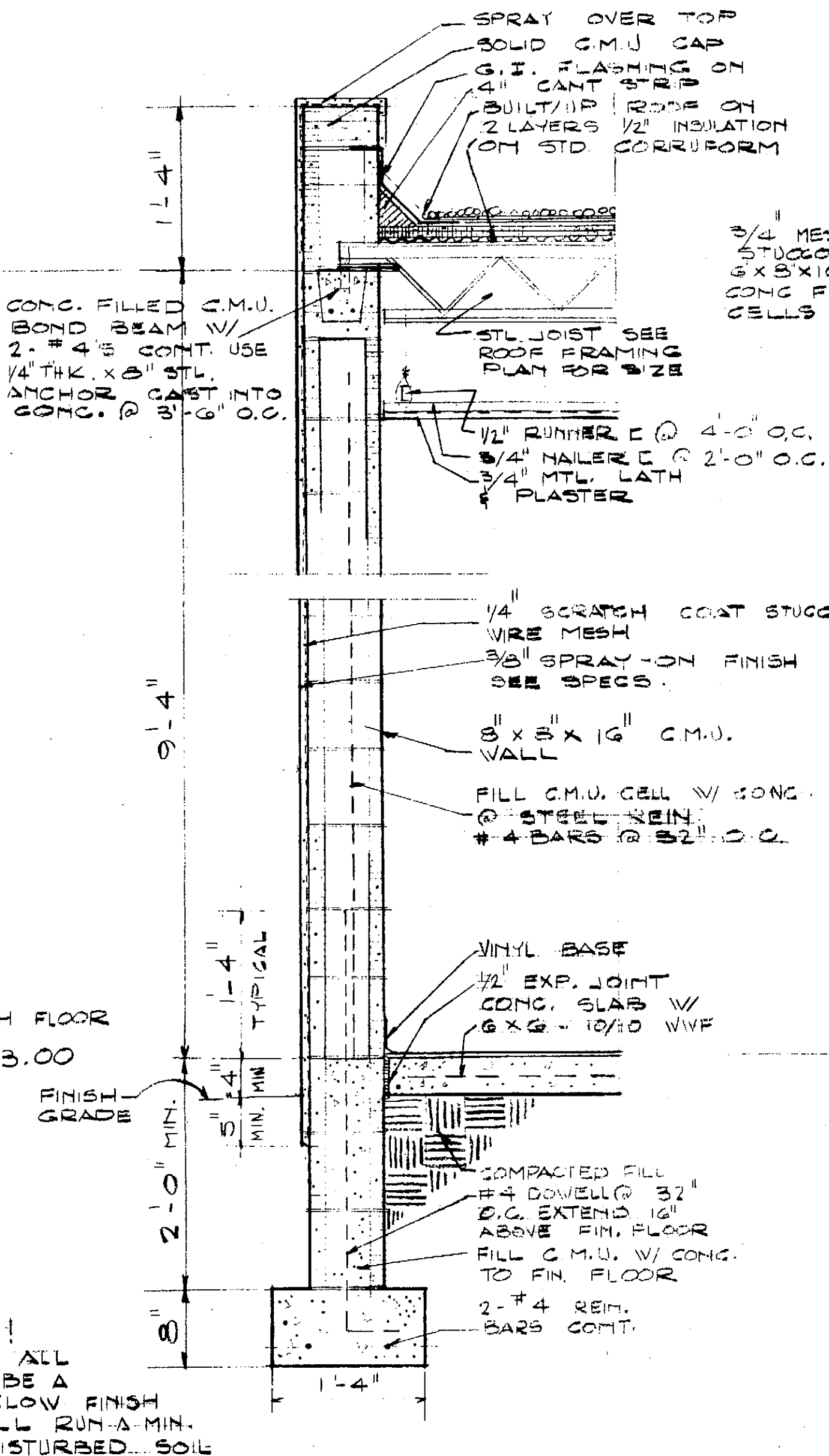
TYPICAL DET. WINDOW JAMB
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



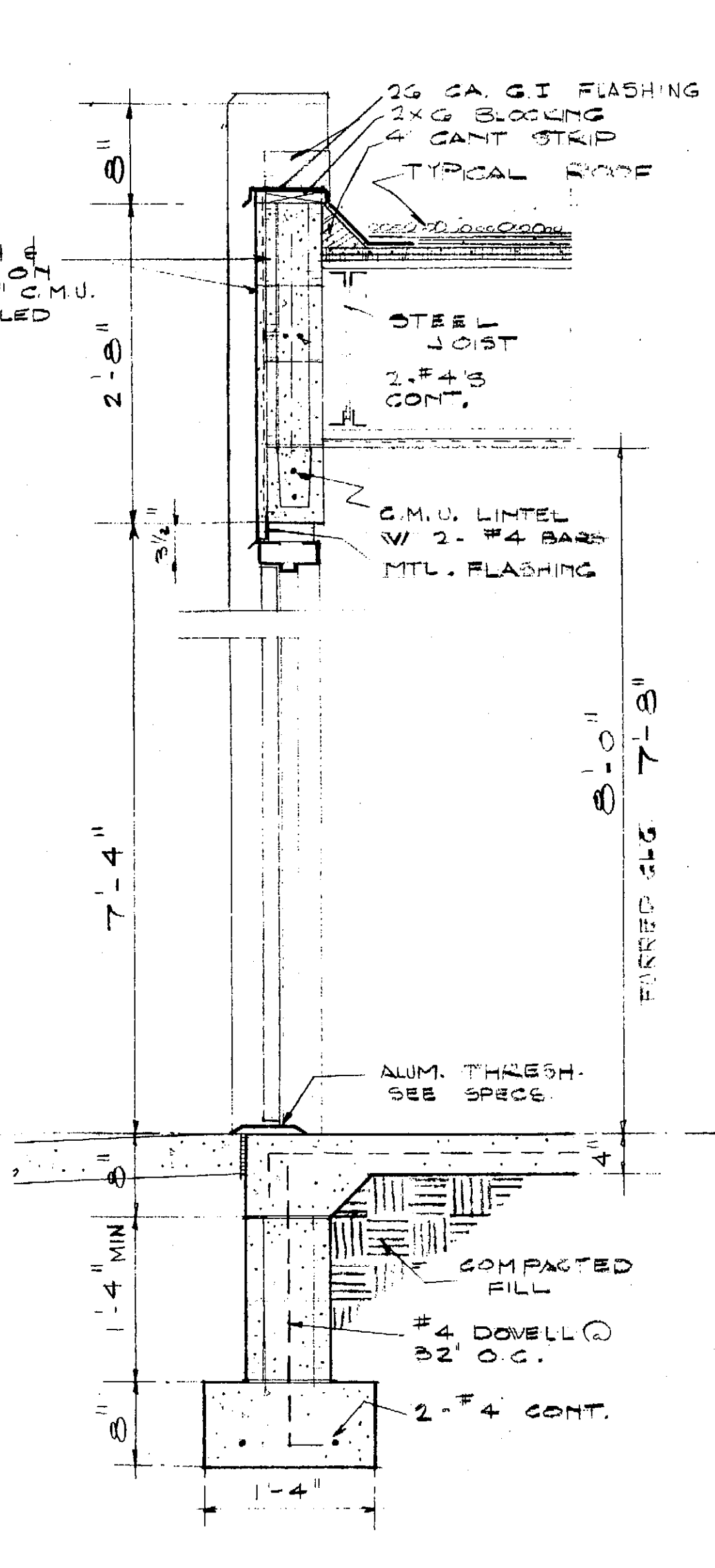
SECTION 1/4



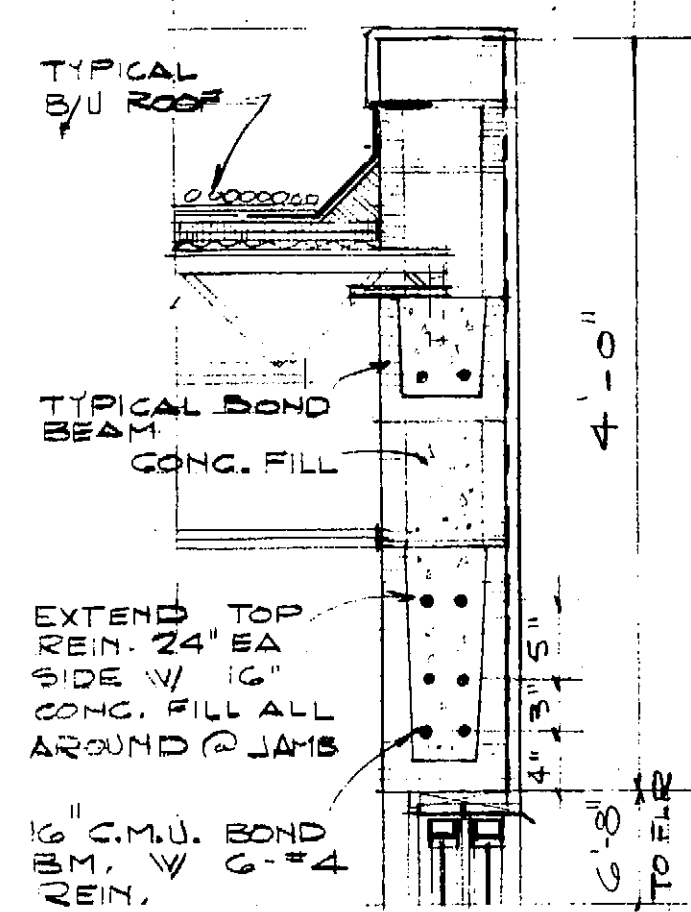
SECTION 2/4



SECTION 3/4
TYPICAL
WALL SECTION

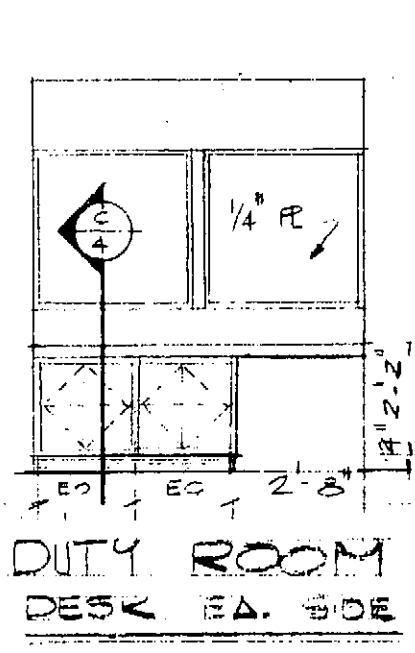
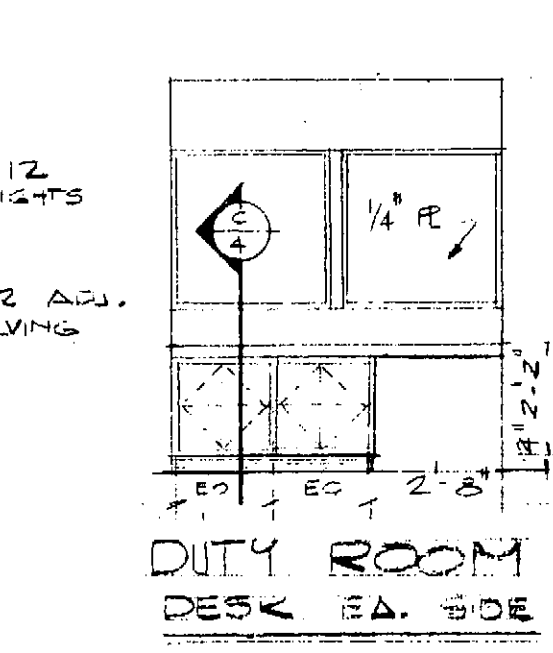
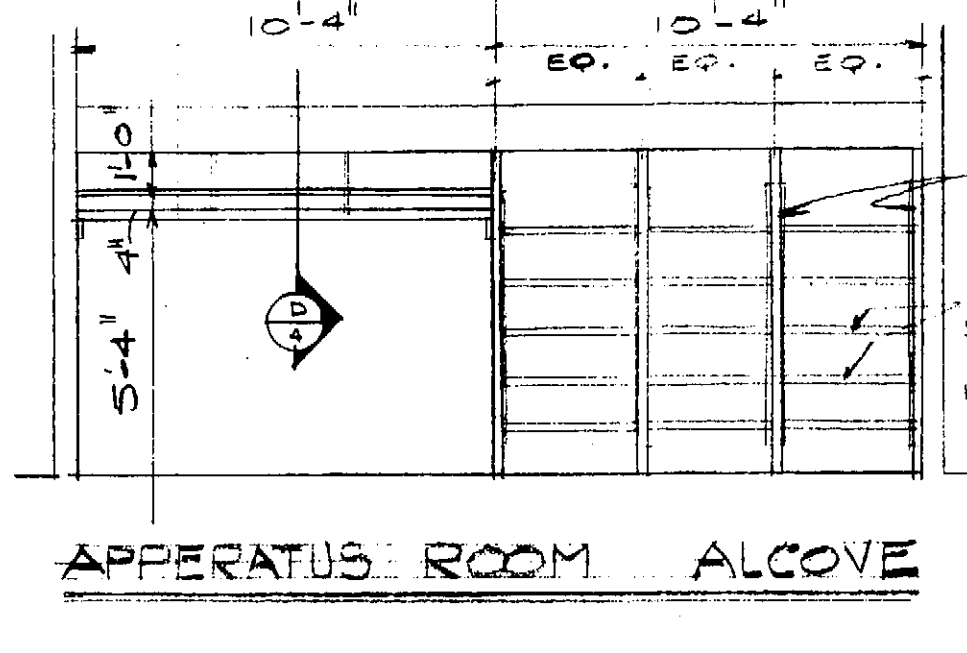
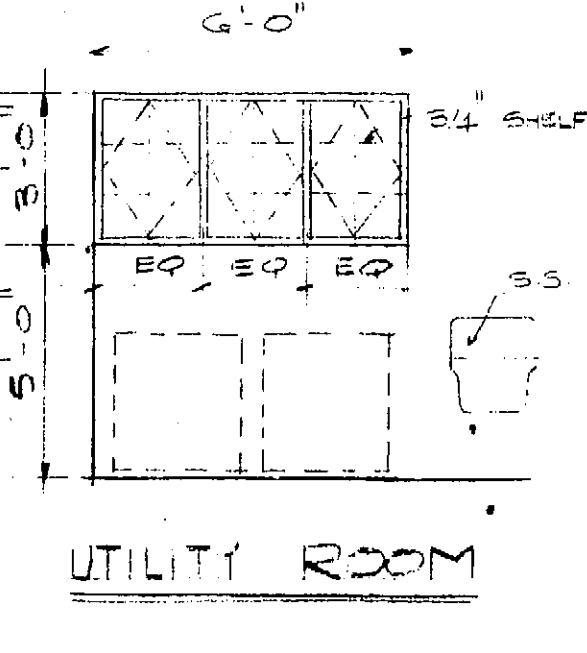
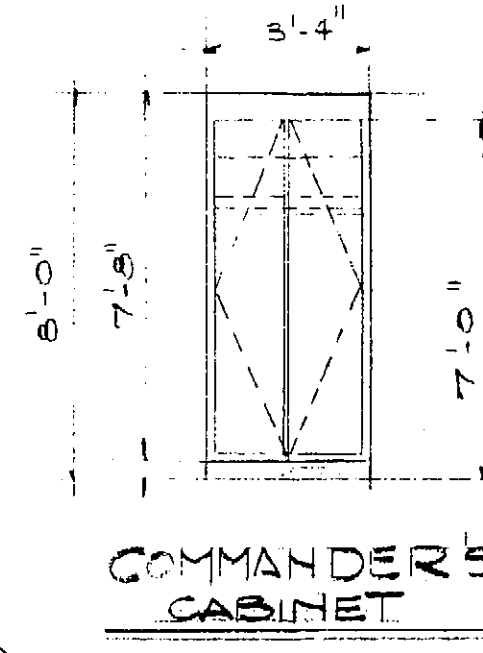
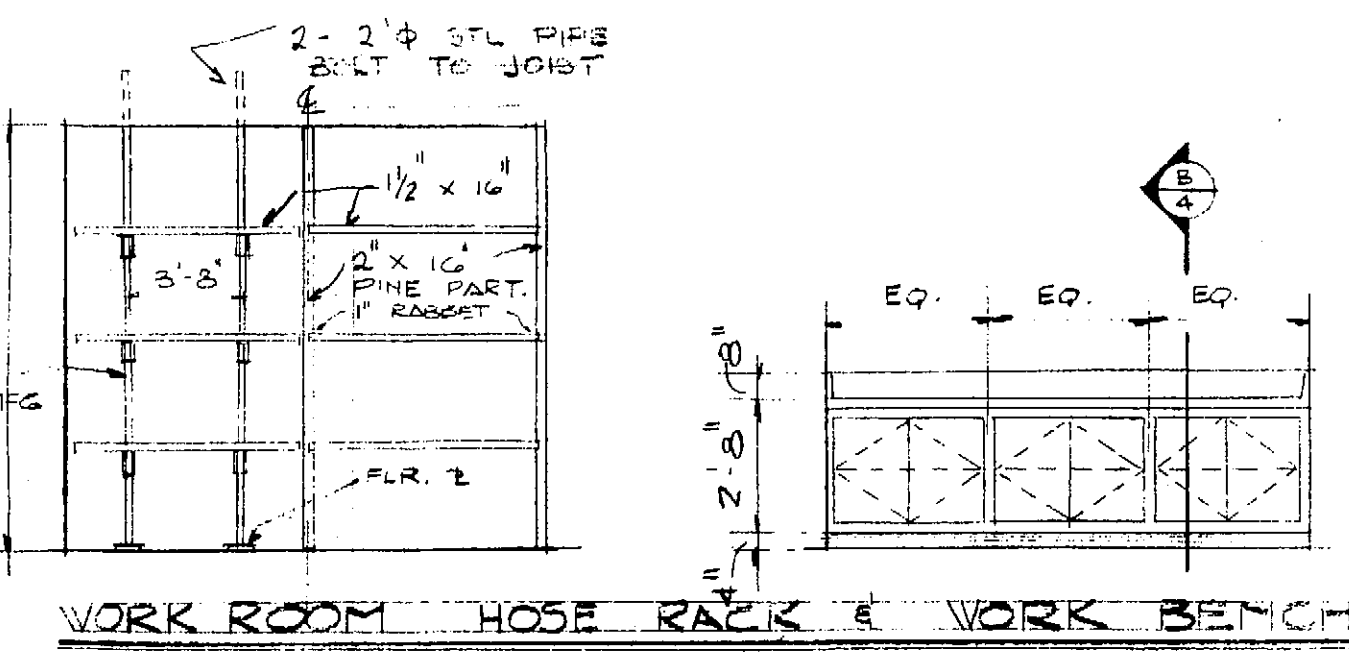
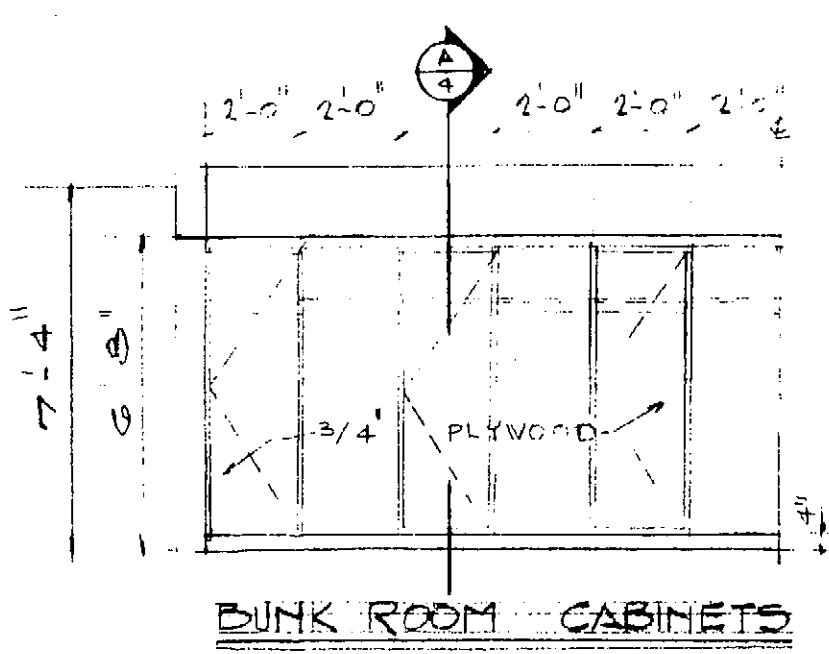


SECTION 4/4

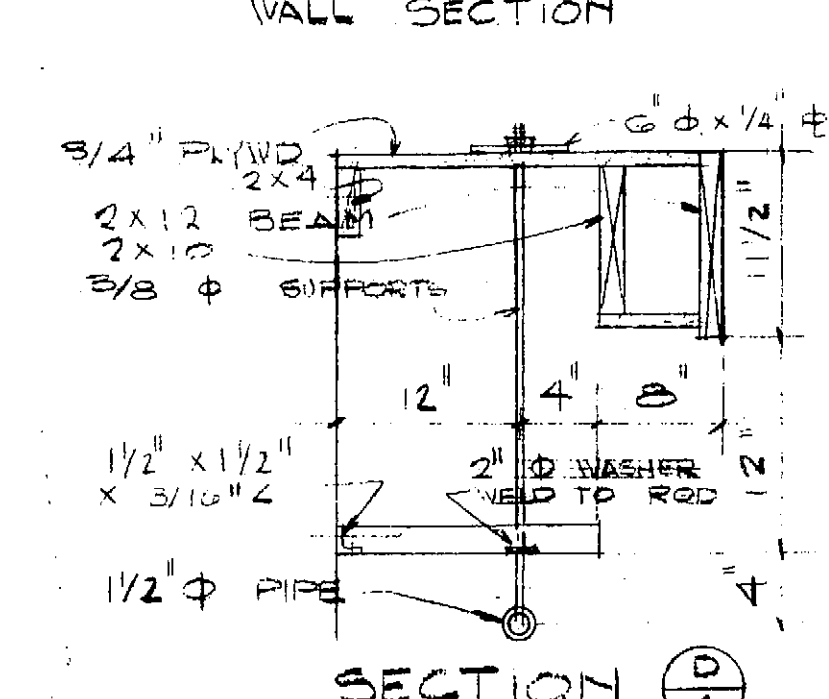


SECTION 3/4

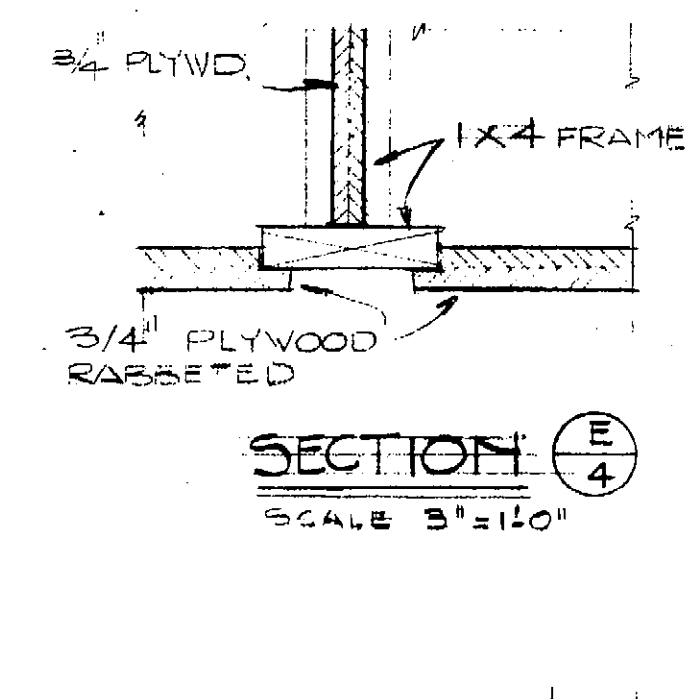
NOTE!
ROOF INSULATION SHALL BE
1/2" THK. RIGID GLASS FIBRE W/
INTEGRAL VAPOR BARRIER



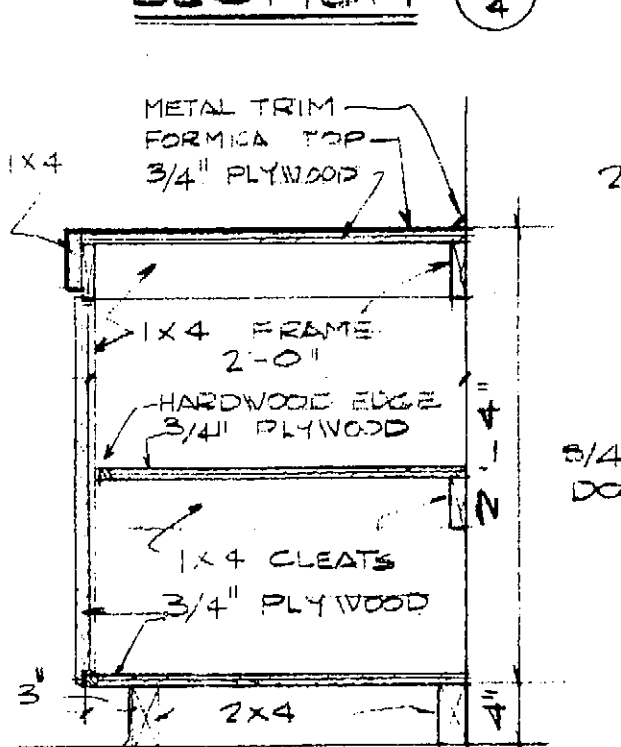
INTERIOR ELEVATIONS



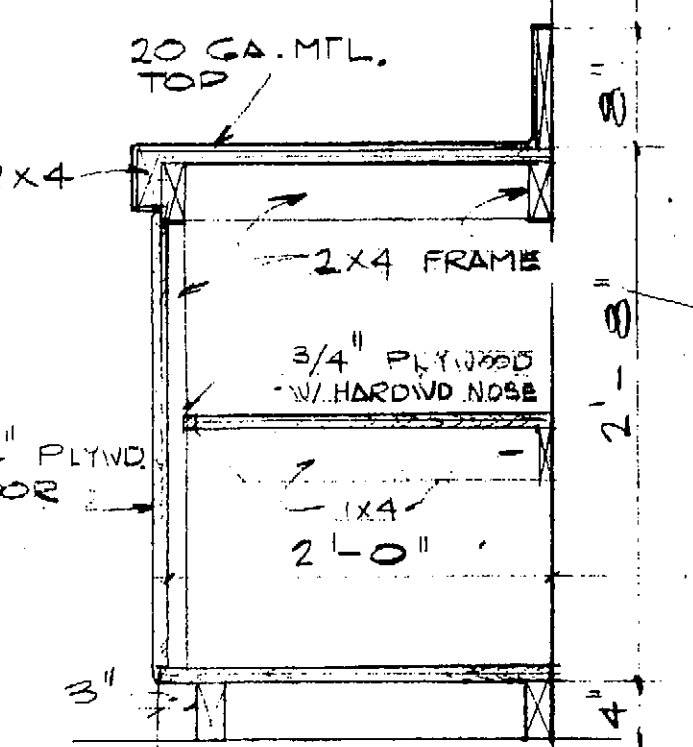
SECTION D/4



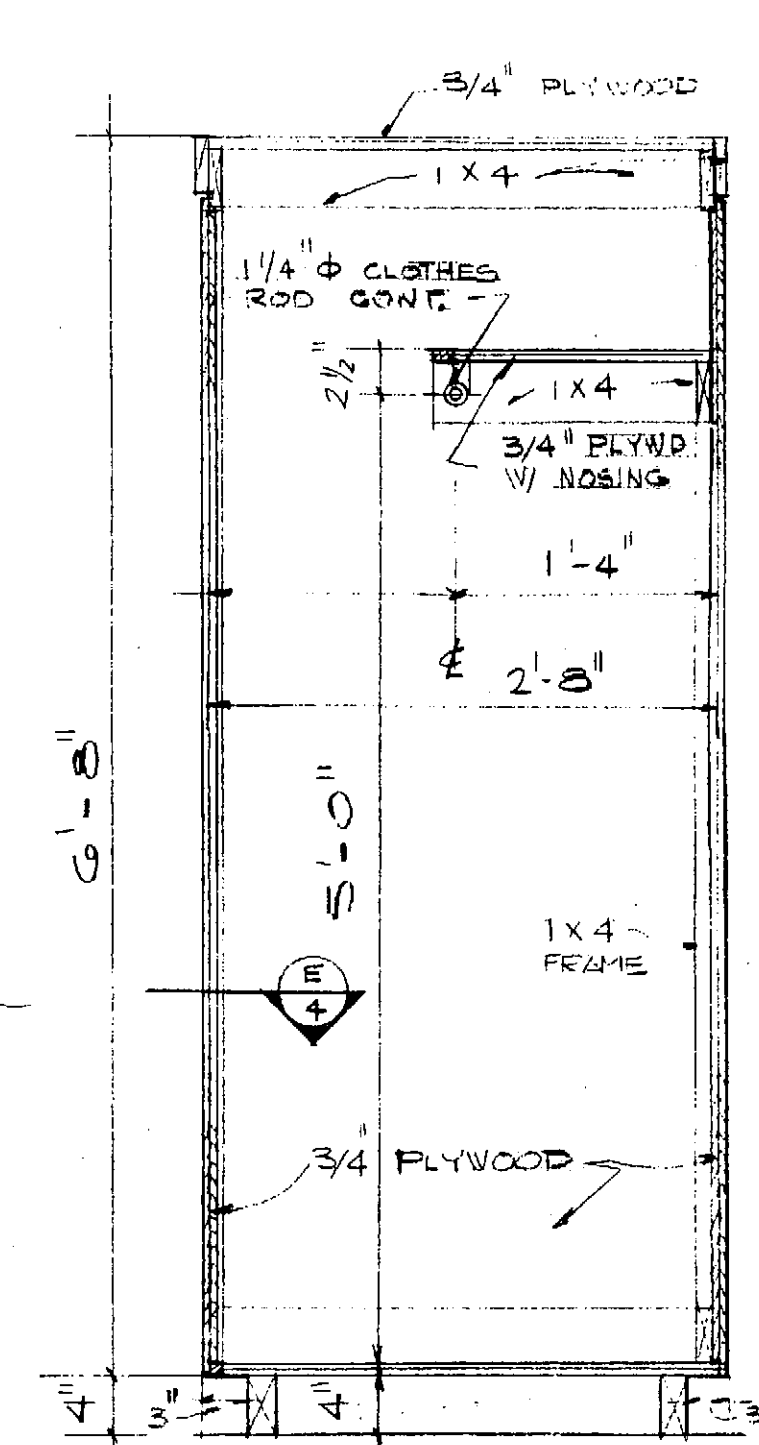
SECTION E/4
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



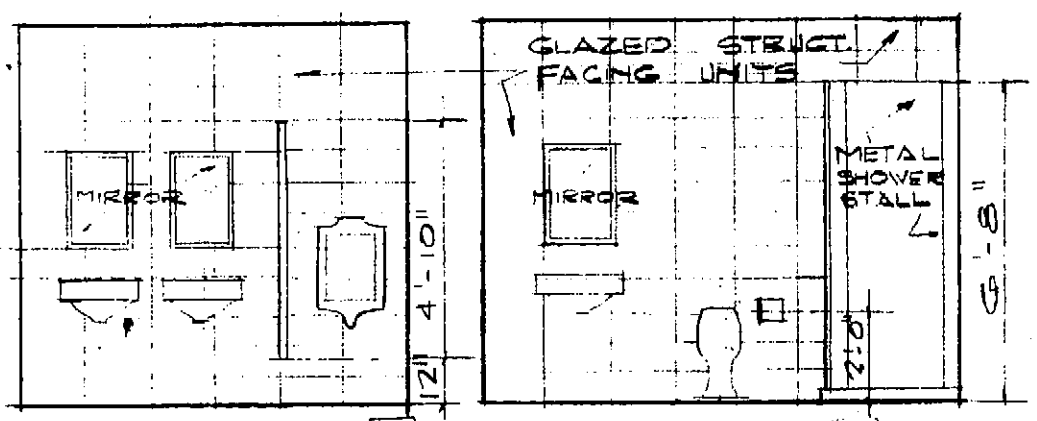
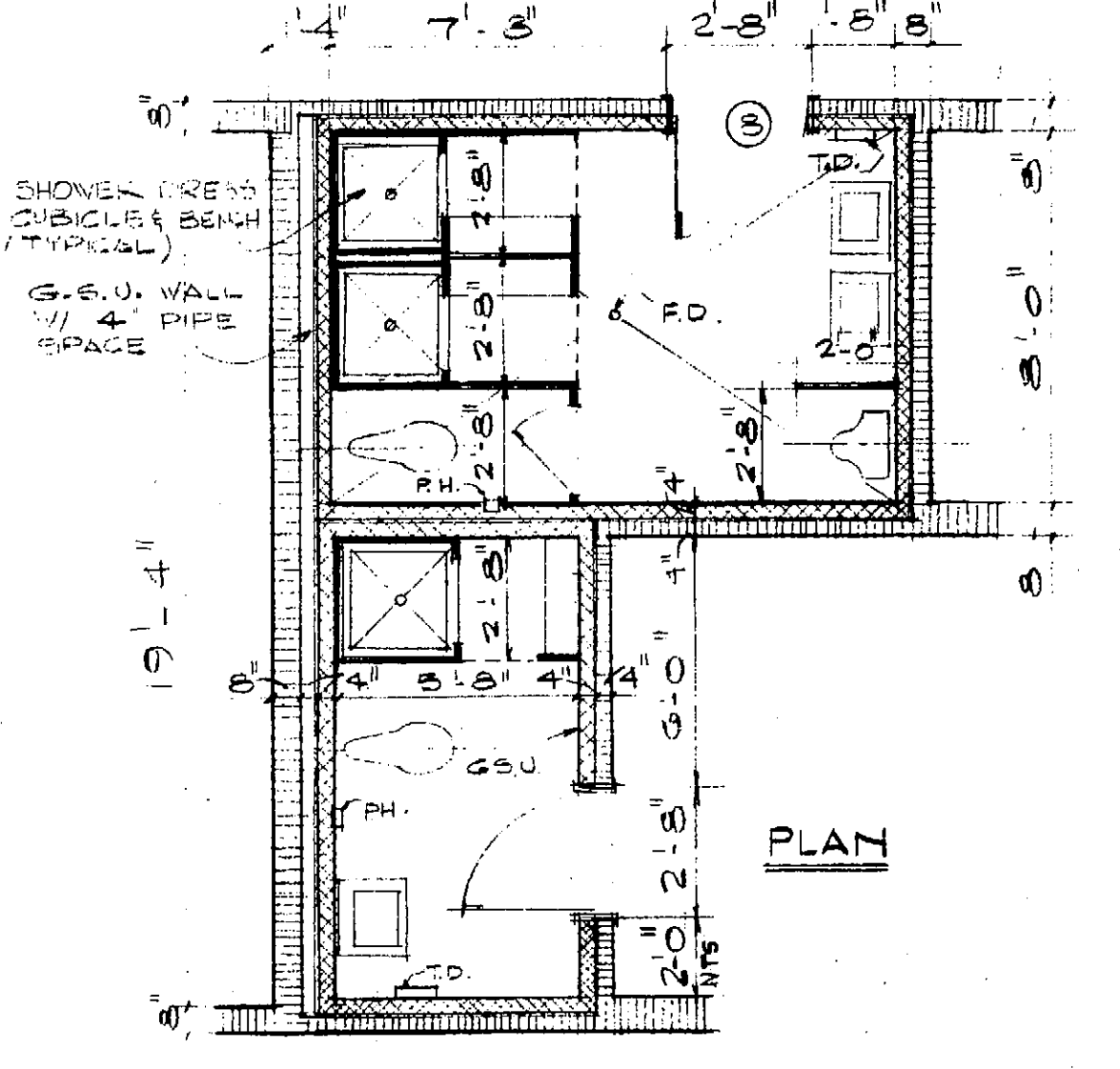
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SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION B/4

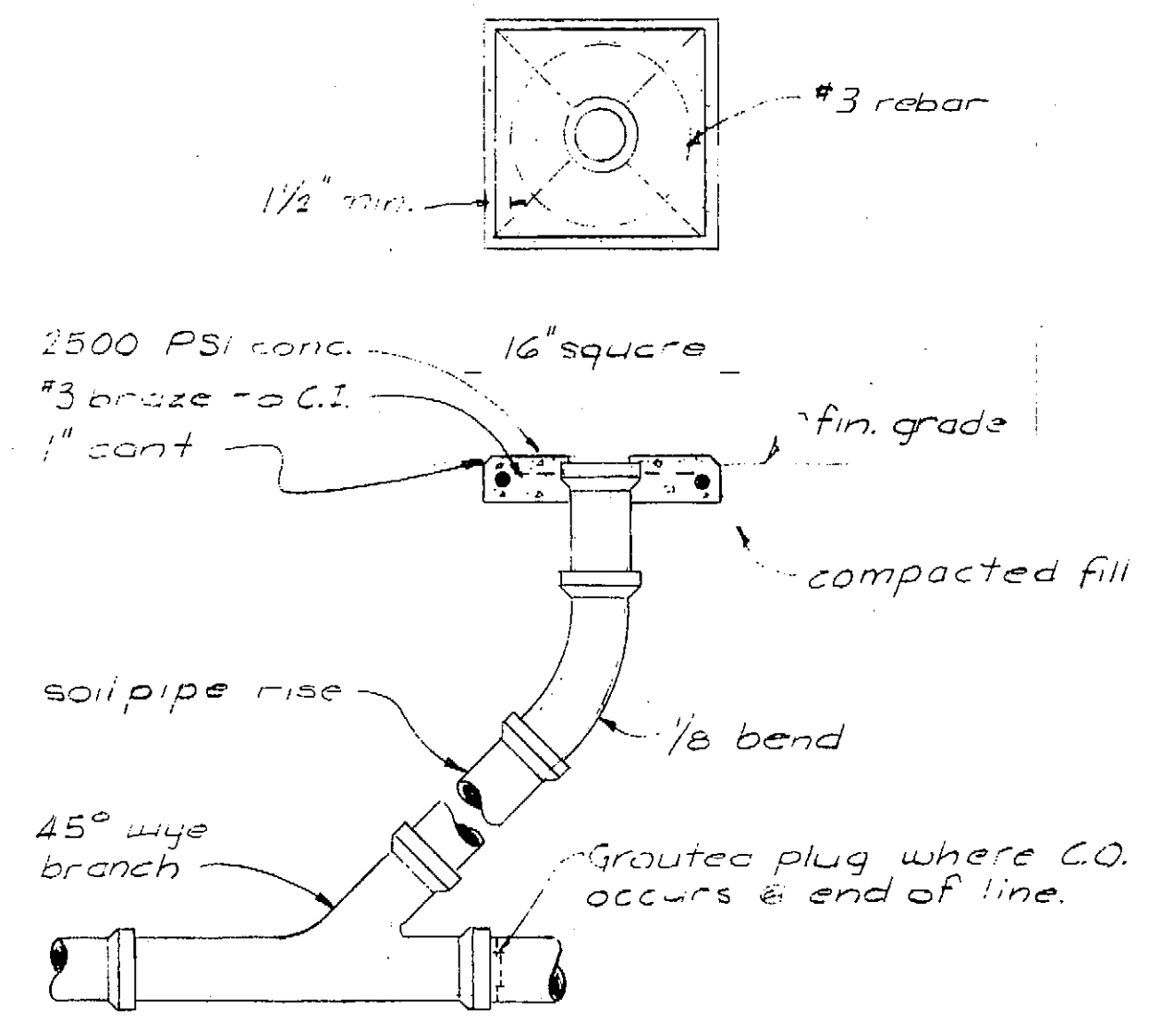


SECTION A/4

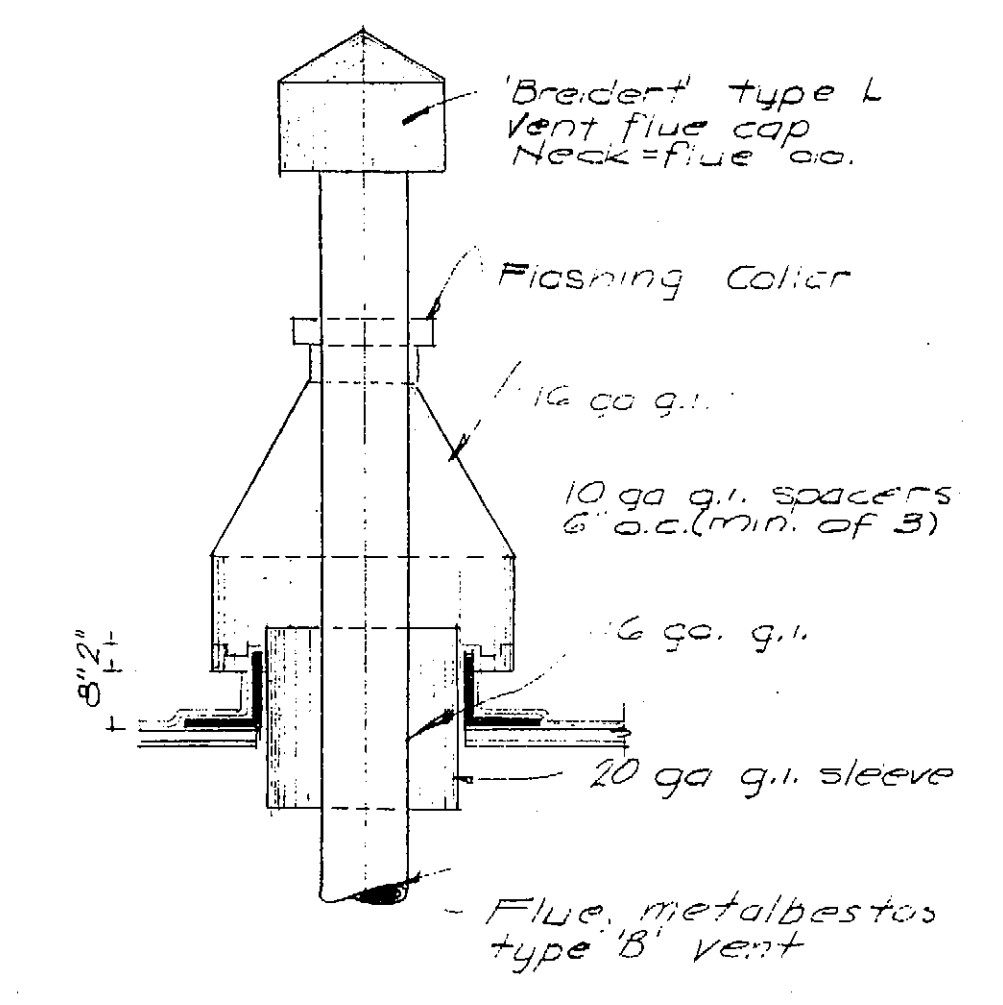


ELEVATION 1/4
ELEVATION 1/3
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

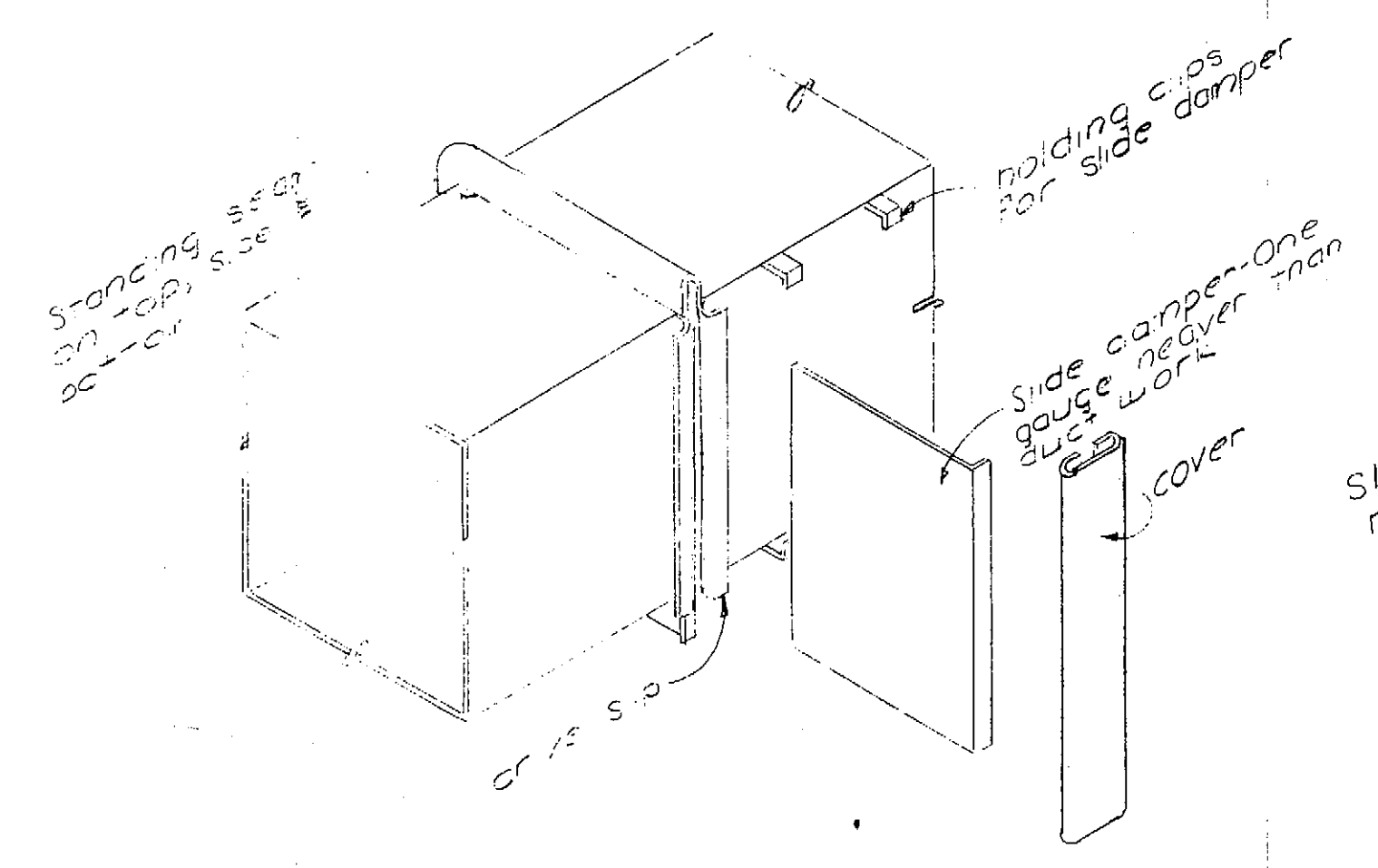
CASEWORK DETAILS
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



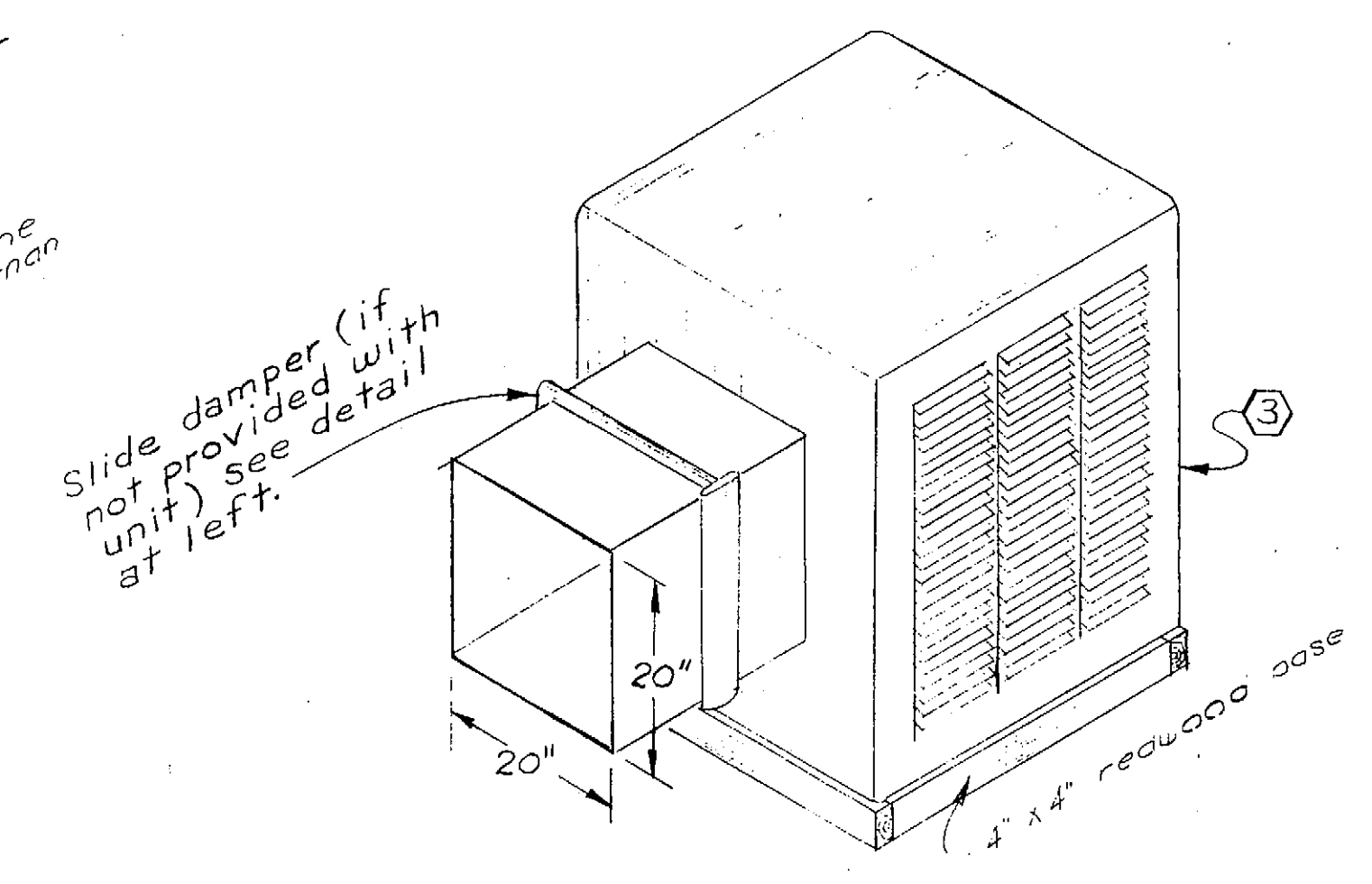
CLEAN-OUT TO GRADE DETAIL
NO SCALE



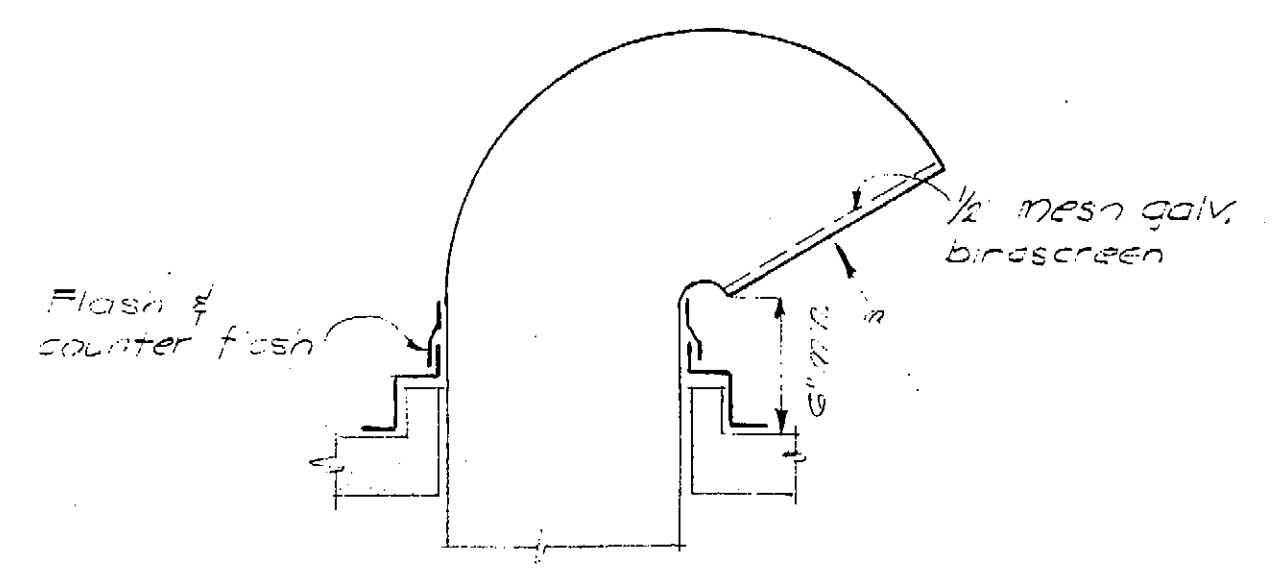
TYPICAL VENT DETAIL
NO SCALE



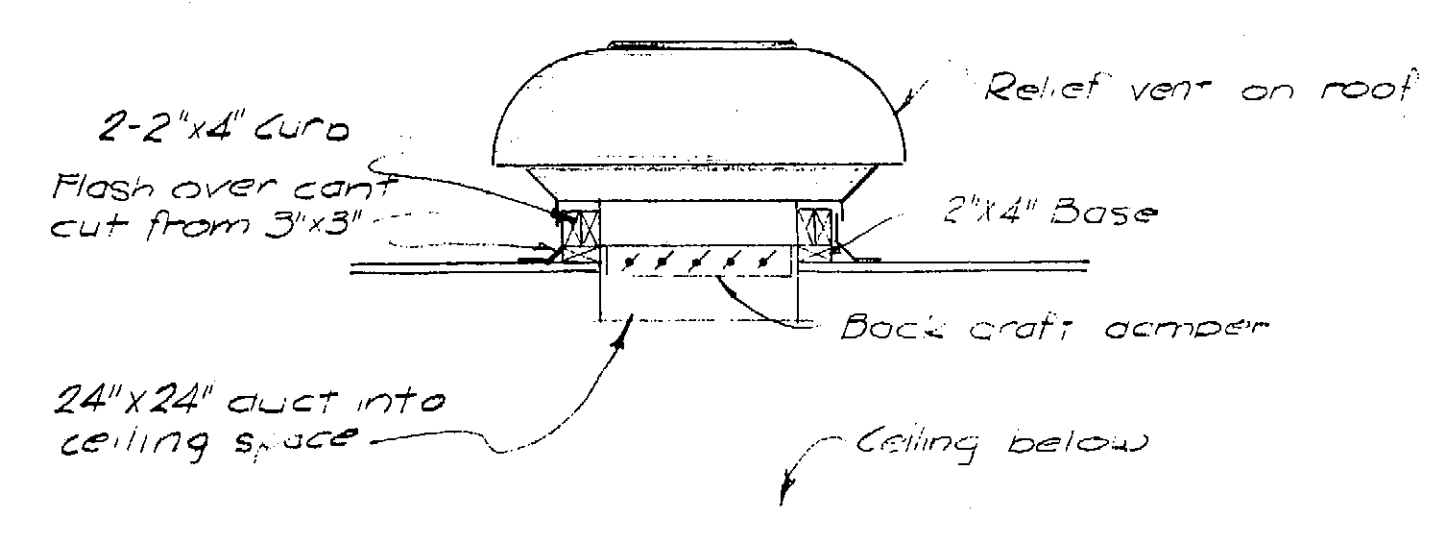
SLIDE DAMPER DETAIL
NO SCALE



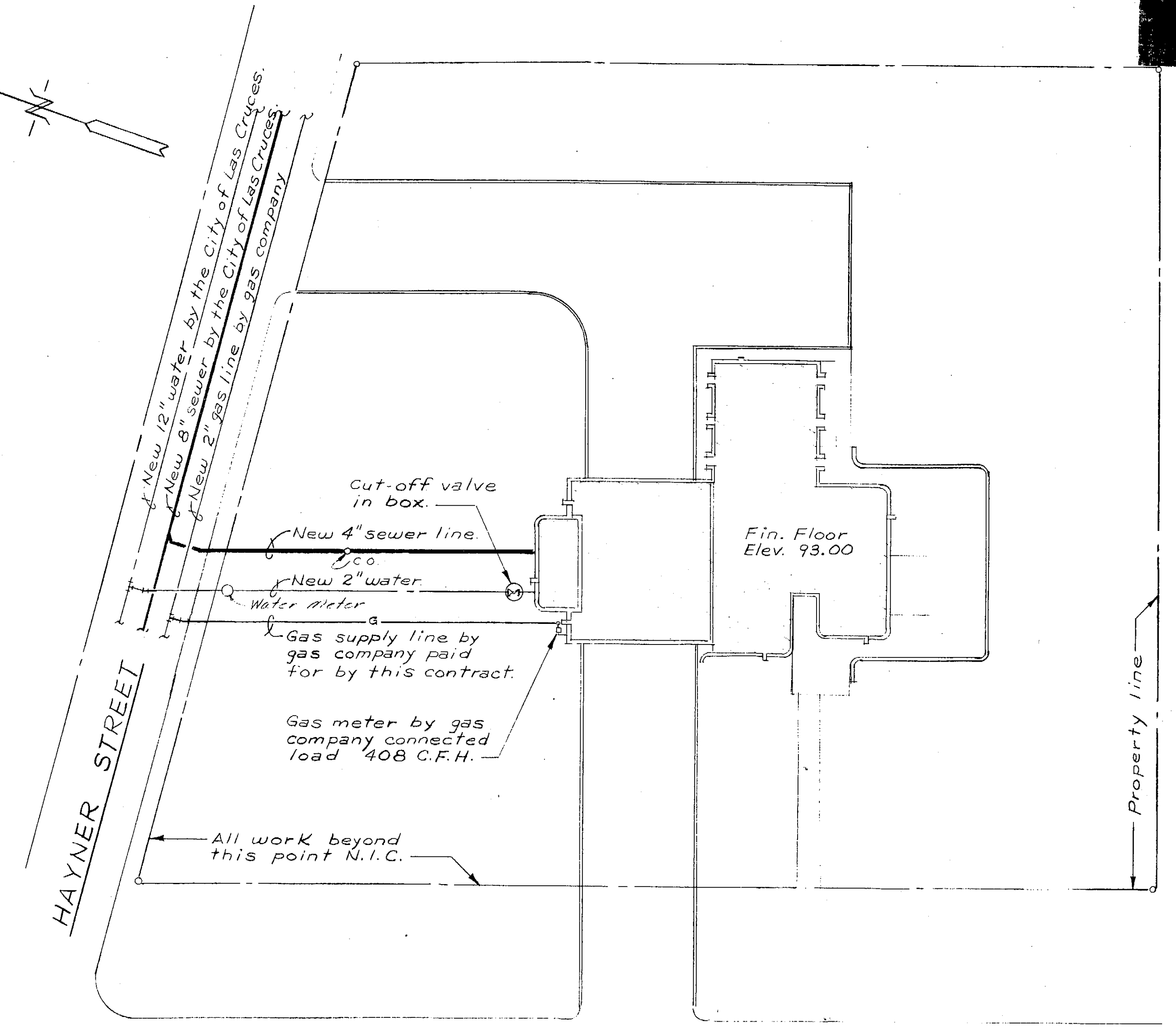
EVAPORATIVE COOLER DETAIL
NO SCALE



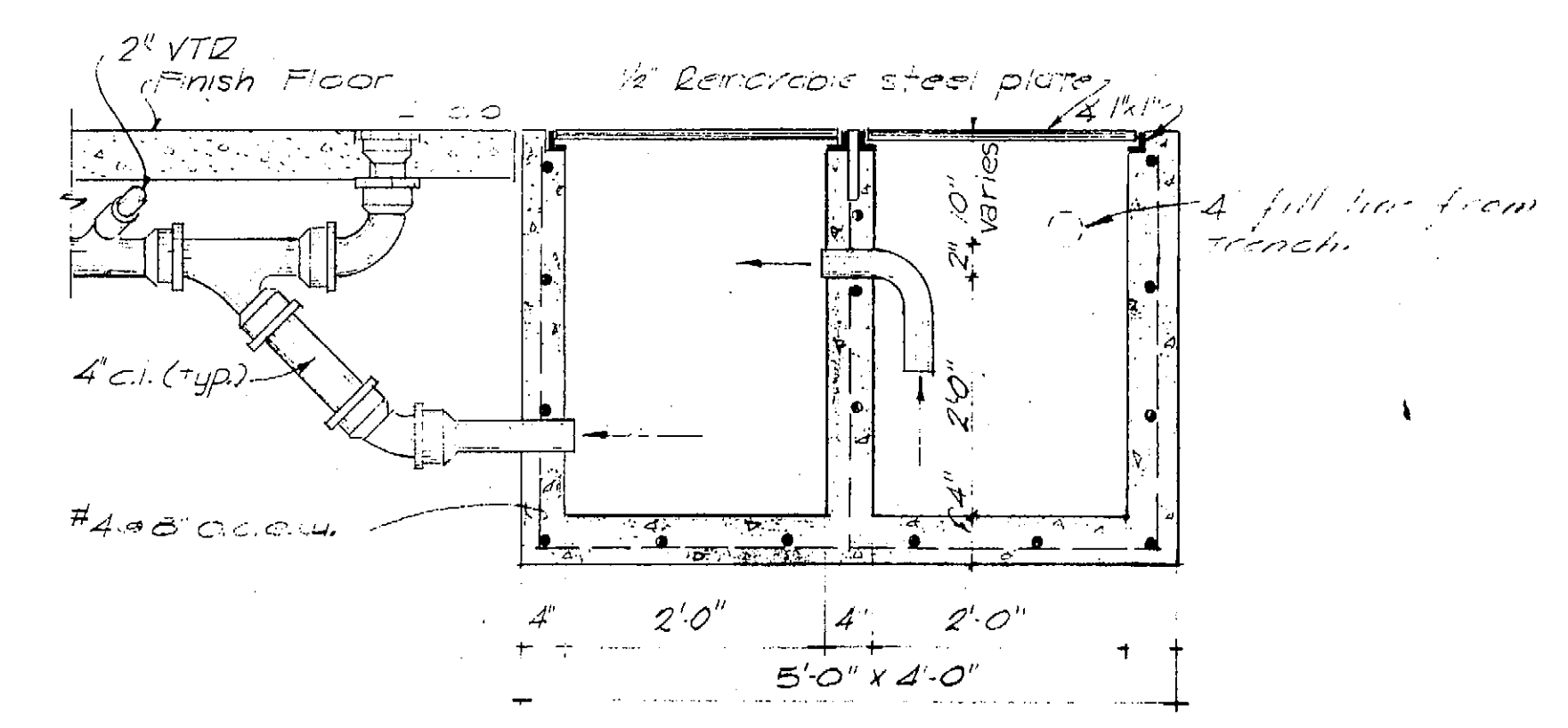
GOOSENECK DETAIL
NO SCALE



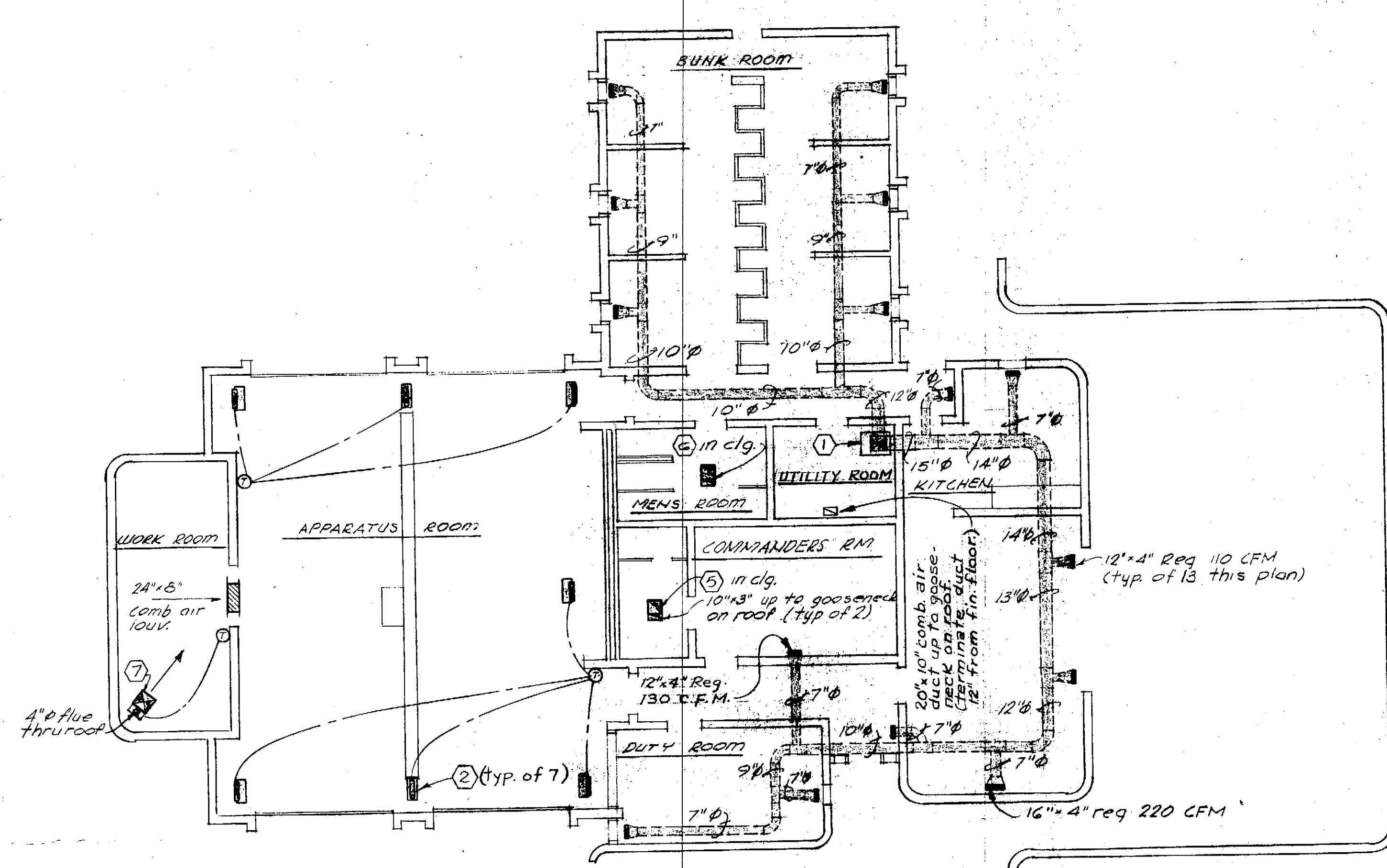
RELIEF VENT DETAIL
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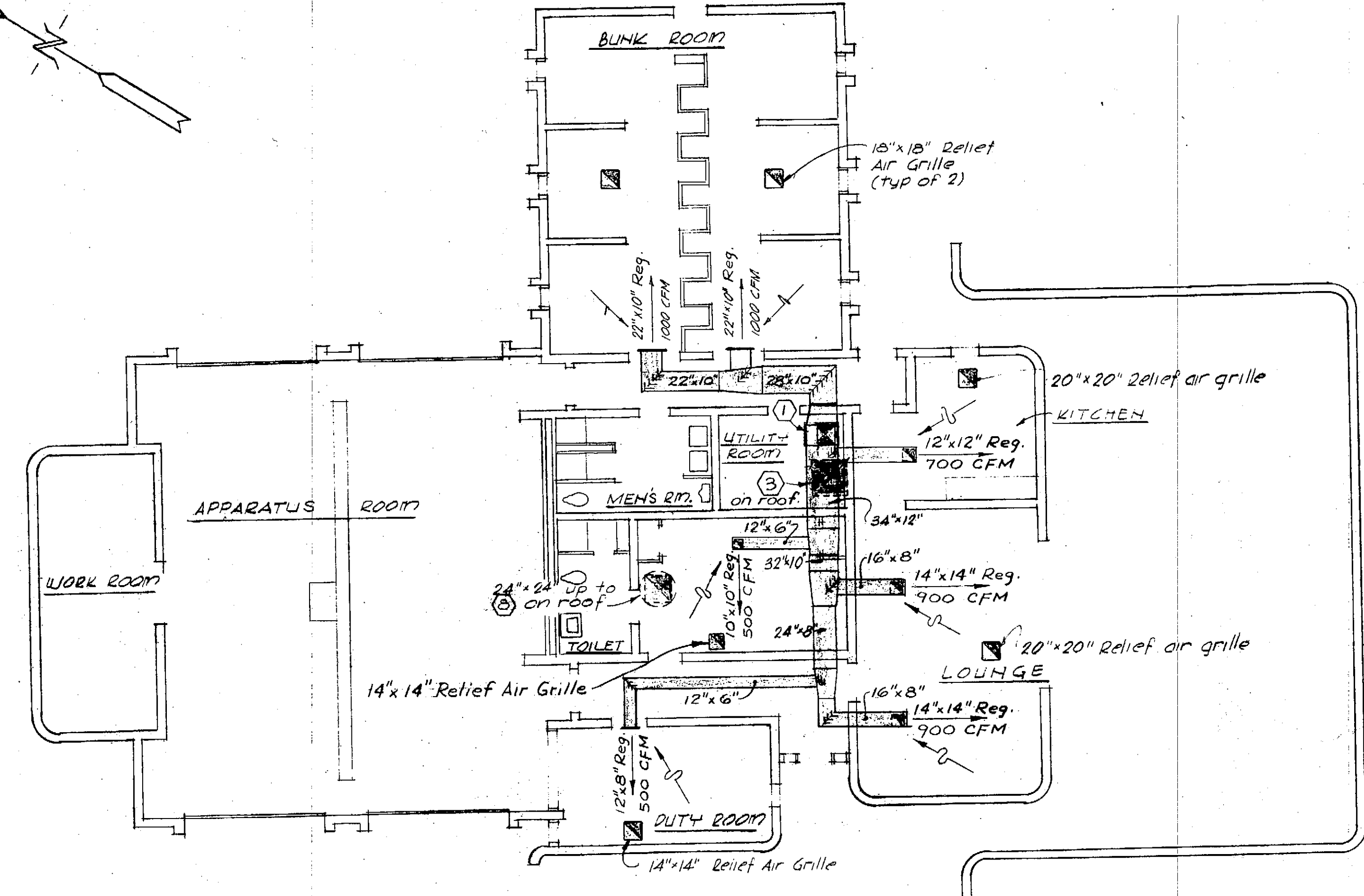
UTILITIES PLOT PLAN
SCALE 1"=20.0'



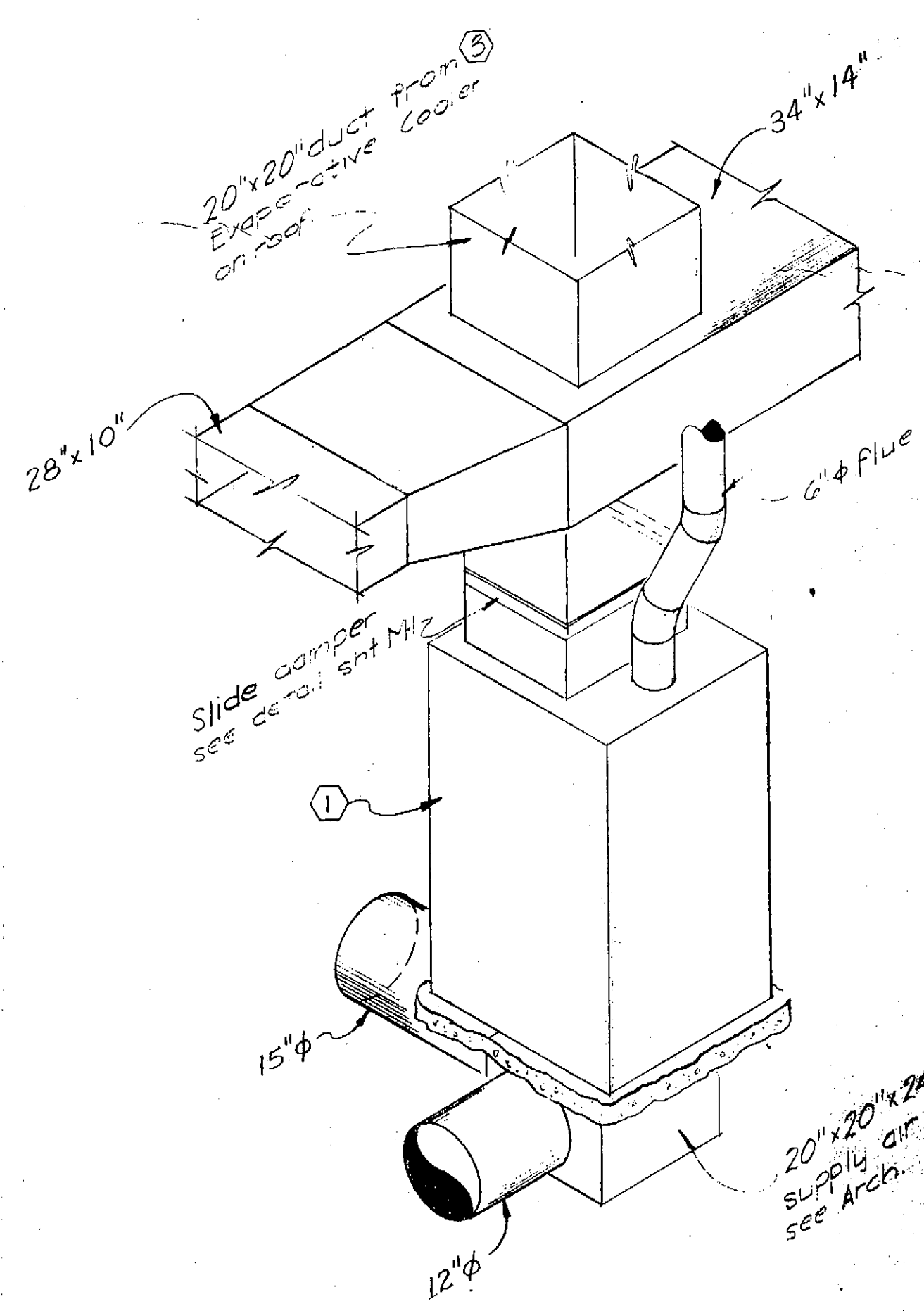
SECTION AT SANDTRAP
NO SCALE



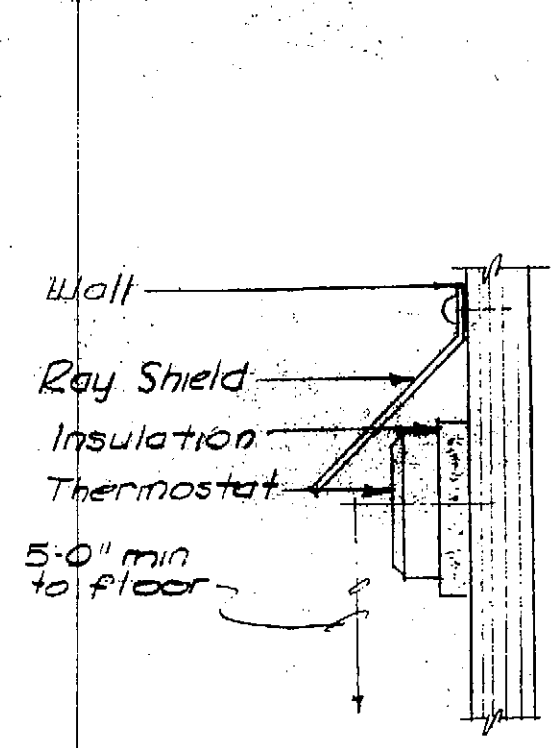
HEATING PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



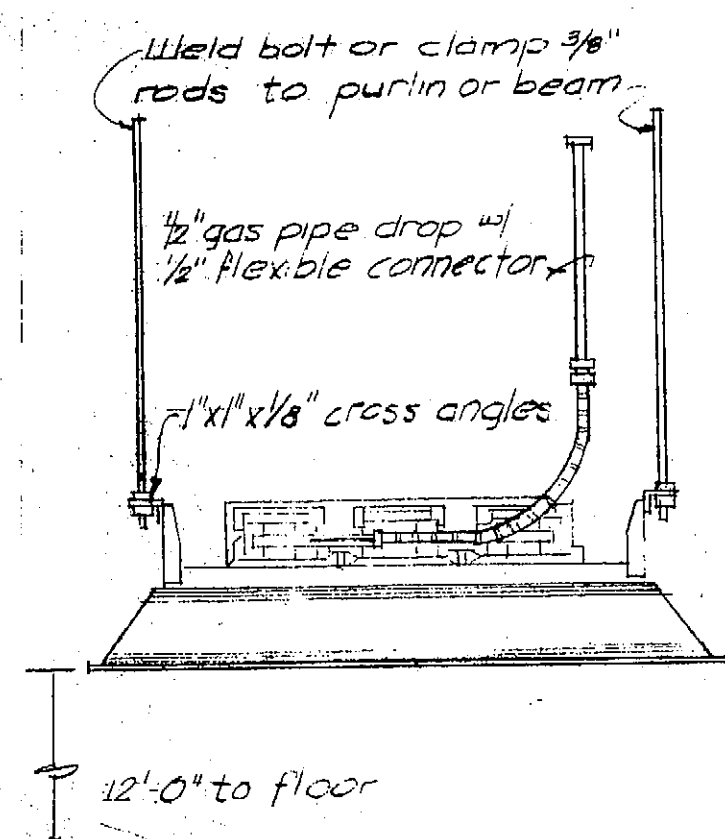
EVAPORATIVE COOLING PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



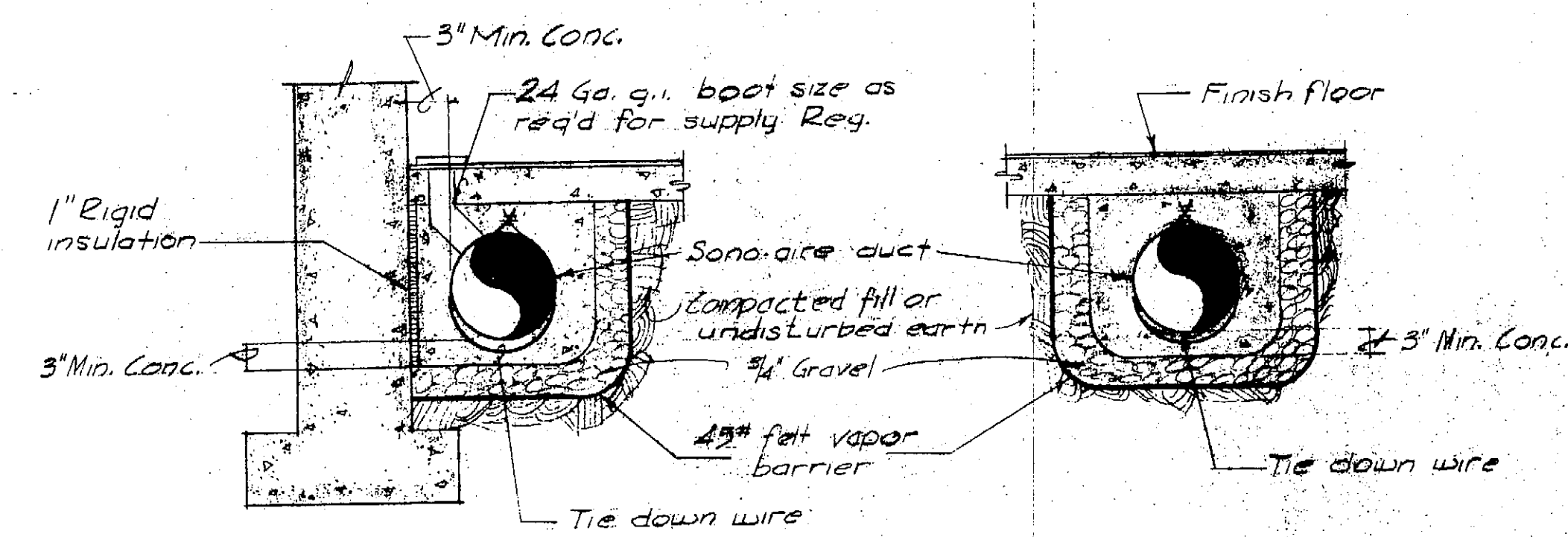
FURNACE DETAIL
NO SCALE



INFRA-RED HEATER & THERMOSTAT DETAILS
NO SCALE



REGISTER AND LOUVER SCHEDULE
FLOOR REGISTER: Krueger Series 1500 w/ O.B.D.
SIDE WALL REGISTER: Krueger Series AL 5800-50 w/ O.B.D.
COMBUSTION AIR LOUVERS: Krueger XAL-5 w/ birdscreen 50% min. free area.
RELIEF AIR GRILLES: Krueger E66-5
CEILING SUPPLY/RETURN GRILLE: Krueger AL 5780

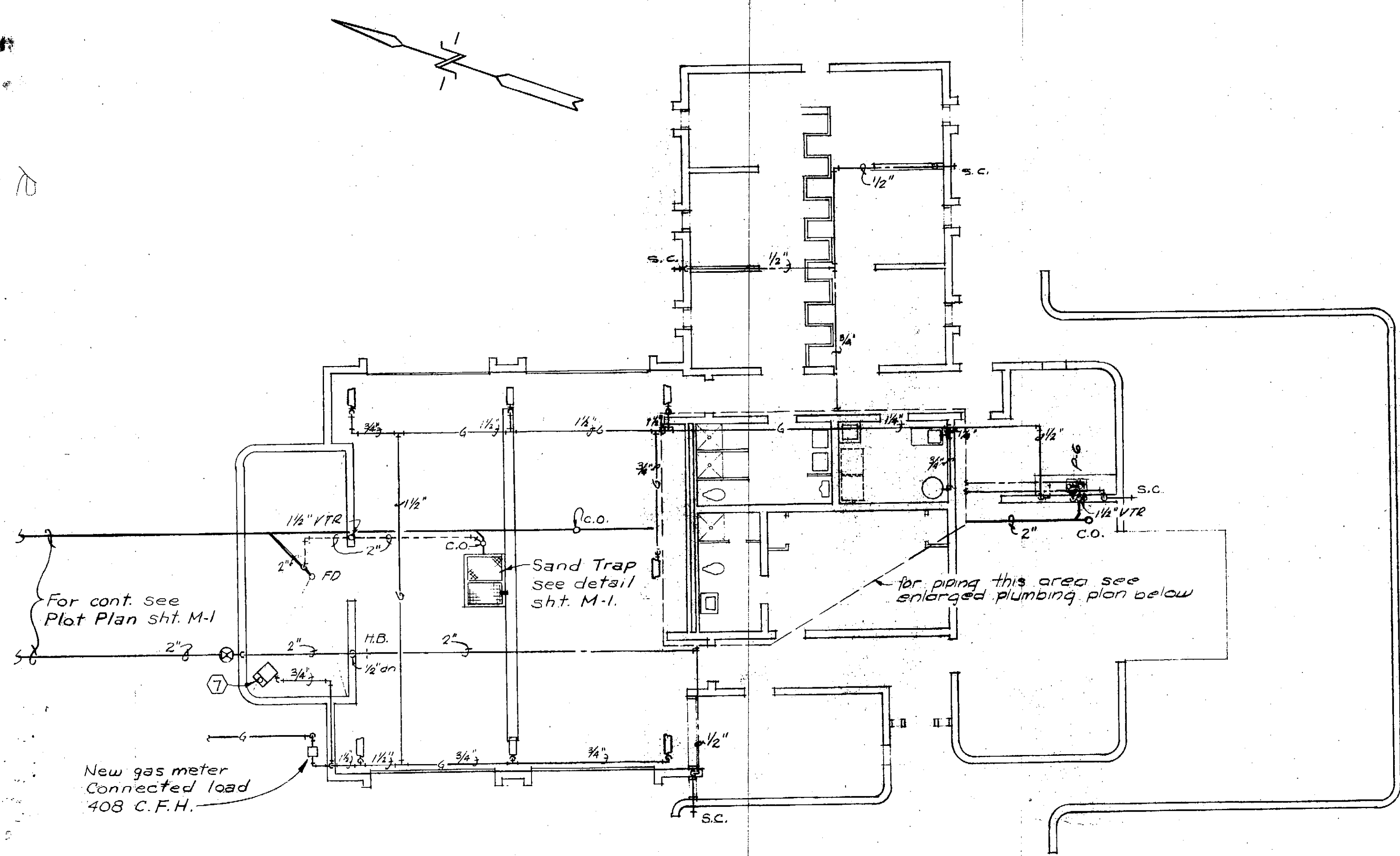


UNDERFLOOR DUCT DETAILS
NO SCALE

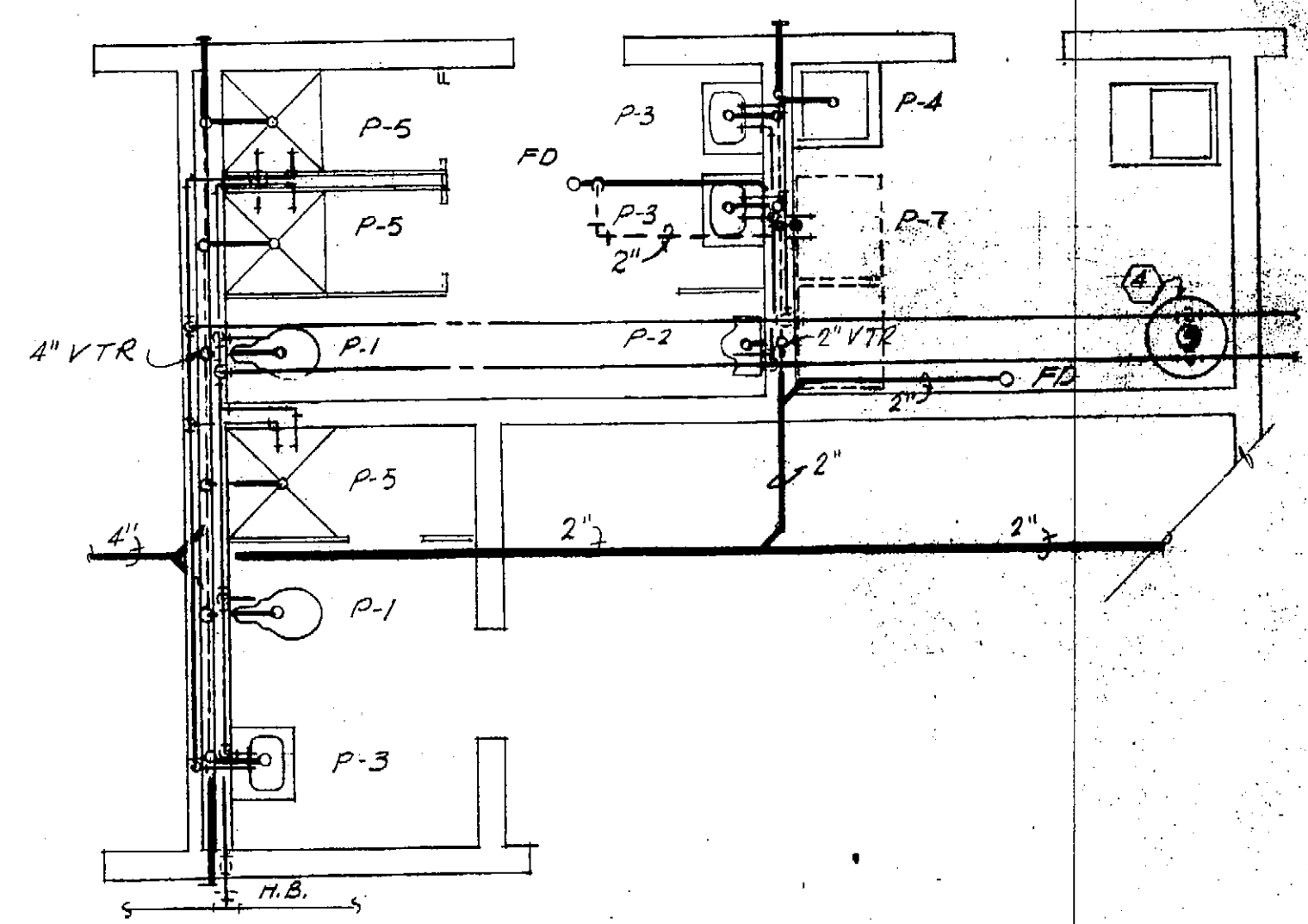
* Equipment listed is to set a standard of quality & is not intended to be a closed specification.



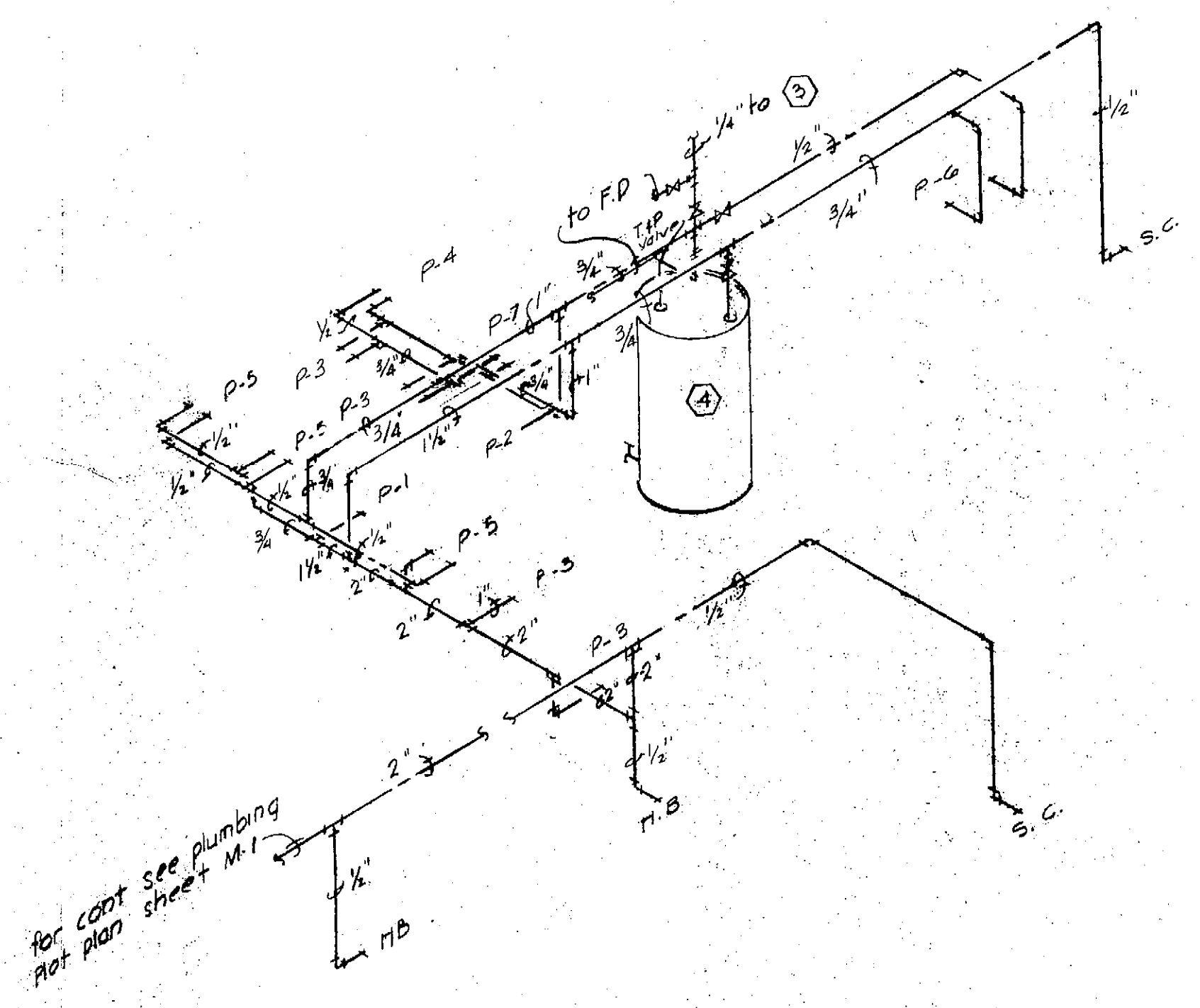
*EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE						
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION					
①	FURNACE: Downflow, natural gas fired, A.G.A. rated & approved, 150,000 BTUH input at sea level, orificed for 4000 ft. elevation, 1800 cfm @ .30" S.P. w/ 1/2 hp. 240 V.-1φ fan motor, 100% safety shutter, provide throw-away filter & belt drive, Carrier Model 5850-150.					
②	INFRA-RED HTR: Gas fired, A.G.A. approved, 12,000 BTUH input at sea level, orificed for 4000 ft. elevation, Perfection Schwank model US1 with a DKN control arrangement (electrical ignition Pilot) - required.					
③	EVAPORATIVE COOLER: Horizontal discharge 5500 cfm @ 1/2" S.P., 3/4 H.P. 240 V.-1φ complete w/ pads, pump & 2-speed fan motor, provide slide damper in unit, Alpine Model B-6719-2.					
④	WATER HEATER: Gas fired 50 gallon storage 50,000 BTUH input at sea level, 42.0 gph recovery @ 100° rise at sea level, 100% safety pilot, complete with controls A.O. Smith PGX-50.					
⑤	EXHAUST FANS: Ceiling mounted w/ integral aluminum grille BCSP, roof jack complete w/ backdraft damper & birdscreen. Greenheck models as follows:					
	SYMBOL	MODEL	CFM	S.P.	H.P.	VOLTAGE
	⑤	SP-10	115	.125	1/70	115V.-1φ
	⑥	SP-30	240	.125	1/16	115V.-1φ
⑦	UNIT HEATER: Natural gas fired, propeller fan, A.G.A. approved, 30,000 BTUH input at sea level, orificed for 4000 ft. elevation, 370 CFM, GLL-120V.-1φ fan motor, 100% safety shut-off, Model no P-30.					
⑧	RELIEF VENT: Jenn. Air, model RV-241 w/ backdraft damper.					



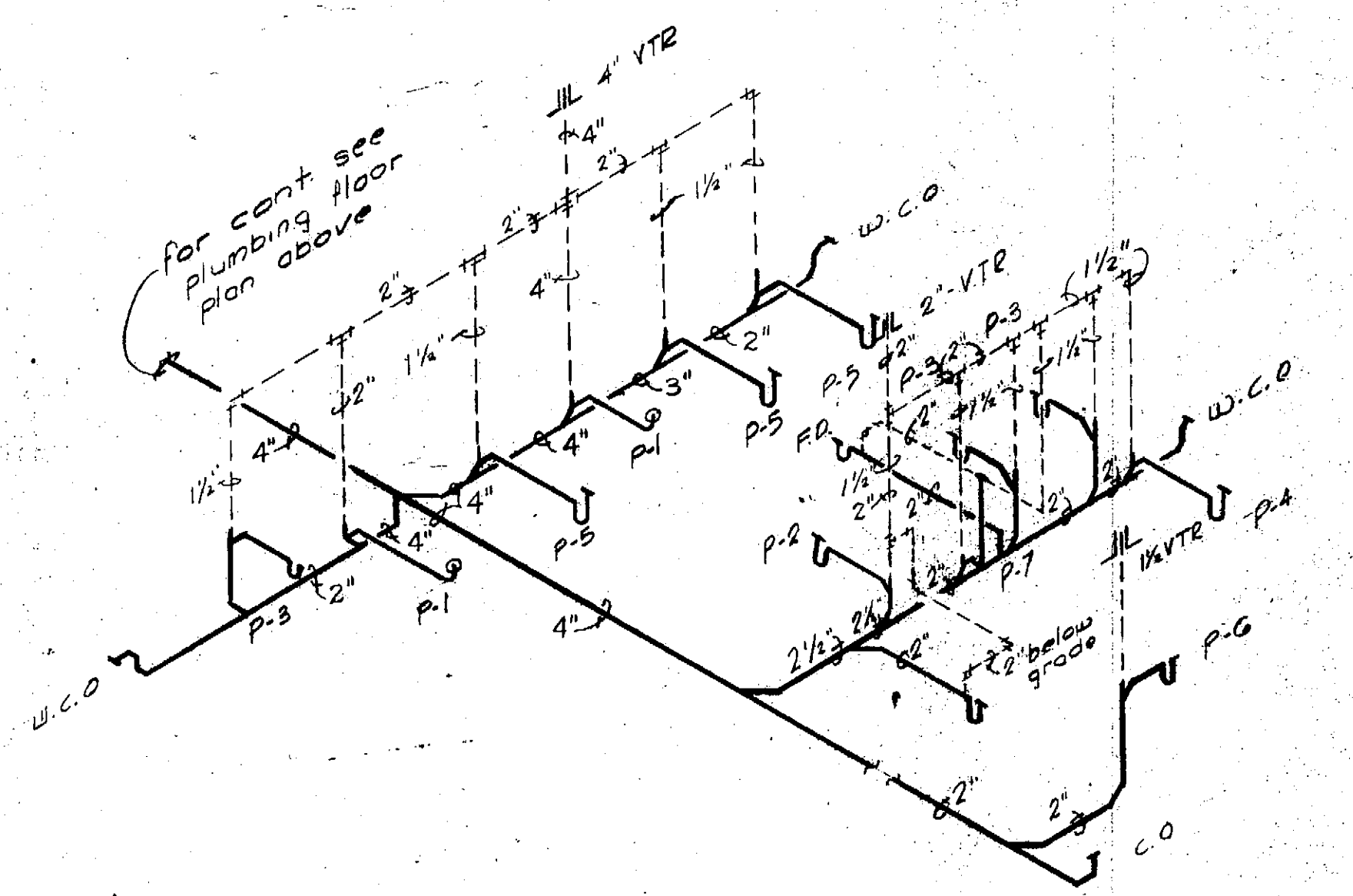
PLUMBING PLAN
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



PARTIAL PLUMBING PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



COLD & HOT WATER PIPING ISOMETRIC
NO SCALE

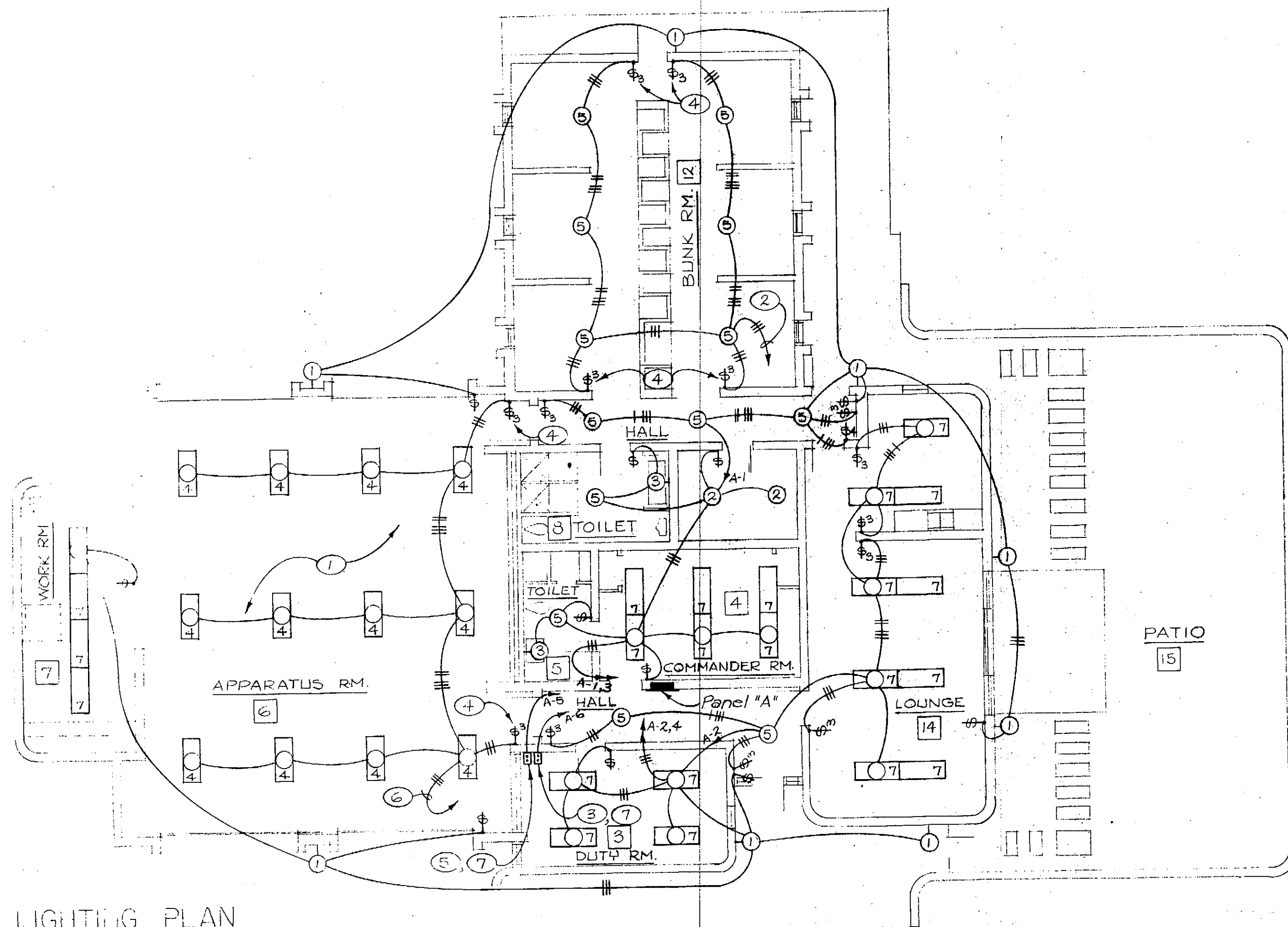


SOIL WASTE & VENT PIPING ISOMETRIC
NO SCALE

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	WATER		SOIL	VENT
		COLD	HOT		
P-1	Water Closet	1"	-	1"	2"
P-2	Urinal	3/4"	-	2"	1 1/2"
P-3	Lavatory	1/2"	1/2"	1 1/2"	1 1/2"
P-4	Service Sink	1/2"	1/2"	2"	1 1/2"
P-5	Shower	1/2"	1/2"	2"	1 1/2"
P-6	Kitchen Sink	1/2"	1/2"	1 1/2"	1 1/2"
P-7	Washing Mach.	1/2"	1/2"	1 1/2"	1 1/2"
F.D.	Floor Drain	-	-	2"	1 1/2"

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
P-1	WATER CLOSET: 'Kohler' Penryn K-4282-ETA vitreous china, elongated siphon jet with K-4670 solid plastic white seat, with open front and 'Sloan' Royal flush valve, 110-F4V
P-2	URINAL: 'Kohler', Borden K-4931-TA wash-out, wall hung, 2" outlet and 3/4" top spud K-9435 Metro flush valve with vacuum breaker and Zurn' carrier, 1224.
P-3	LAVATORY: 'Kohler' Greenwich K-2020F wall hung, white vitreous china 20"x18" complete with K-7600 3/8" I.P.S. angle supply with stops, K-9000 'P' trap.
P-4	SERVICE SINK: 'Fiat' mop service basin with threshold guard on two sides, 'Chicago' no. 897 trim, 'P' trap, 24"x24"
P-5	SHOWER: 'Fiat' Commander model S-86 type 'A' 32"x32" with precast terrazzo floor. Provide dressing enclosure with door and bench. Provide curtain and rod to shower. Kohler Galaxy series tipton K-6947 shower trim with K-7375 ball joint shower head and volume regulator
P-6	KITCHEN SINK UNIT: See Arch.
P-7	WASHING MACHINE: Rough-in only
S.C.	SILCOCK: 'Hibco' 62-LS-8
H.B.	HOSE BIBB: 'Chicago' no. 293 1/2" inlet





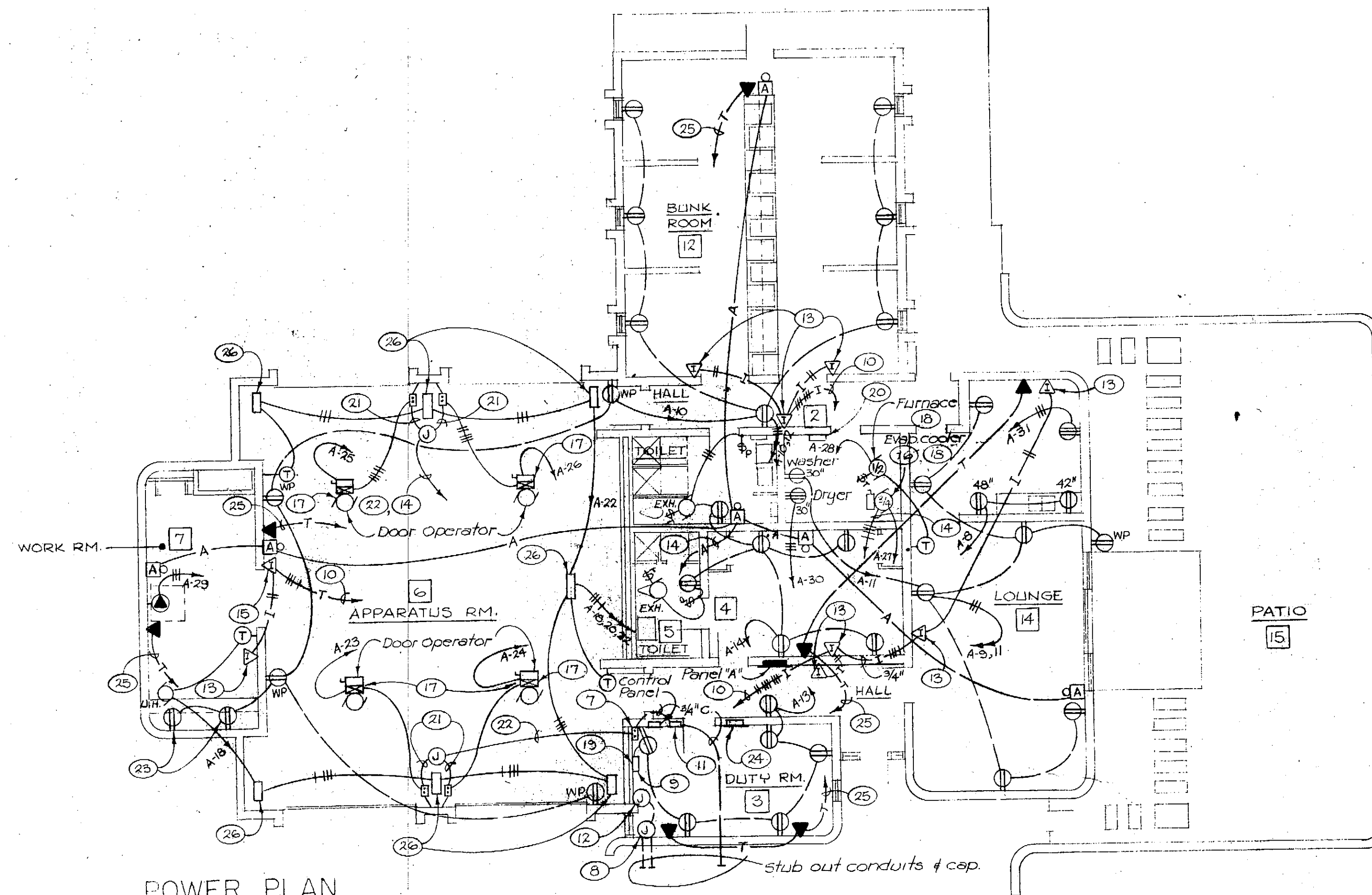
LIGHTING PLAN

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

NOTES

- (1) Fixtures, type and location, to be mounted on bottom of double.
- (2) To push button station per Note (5).
- (3) Push button station for control of light fixtures in Bunk room. See Lighting Fixture detail, sheet E-2.
- (4) Single switch. See lighting fixture control detail.
- (5) Push button station for control of light fixtures in Apparatus Room. See lighting fixture detail sheet E-2.
- (6) To push button station per Note (5).
- (7) See duty room control panel detail for method of mounting push button stations.
- (8) Radio system underfloor J-box. See Radio System Riser Diagram.
- (9) Desk mounted Intercom master station.
- (10) Master station per Note (5). See Intercom Riser Diagram for conduit routing thru J-box per Note (2). (3/4" c.)
- (11) 18" x 14" x 4" hinged cabinet (flush mounted) with 3/4" plywood back for future traffic signal control.
- (12) Intercom system underfloor J-box. See Intercom System Riser Diagram.
- (13) "EKTACOM" #JRI-5 w/#JX-1 box up 5'-0".
- (14) To control panel. See detail.
- (15) "EKTACOM" #CB-5 switch up 4'-6" #JP5-6 horn up 8'-0".
- (16) 20A-3P disconnect switch in NEMA-3R enclosure.
- (17) Door operator furnished by Motorized door operators, connected by this contractor.
- (18) Verify location of unit.
- (19) "EKTACOM" #JM-12 w/#JTC-12 switch #PE-10B booster amplifier #CQ-6 power supply.
- (20) 4" x 4" x 12" screw cover wireway for termination of future siren. Extend 3" x 1/2" c. to control panel. Tape # coil conductors in wireway.
- (21) 1/2" x 12 in 1" c.
- (22) 1/2" x 12 in 1 1/4" c.
- (23) Mount above work bench.
- (24) Telephone cabinet, 18" x 24" x 4" with hinged door and plywood back. (Flush mounted).
- (25) 3 telephone cabinet per Note (24).
- (26) Infra-red heater connection.

FIXTURE SCHEDULE			
NO.	DESCRIPTION	MTG.	LAMPS
1.	VIRIDEN #LC-7010	Wall-up 10'-0"	1-100 IF
2.	Utility porcelain lamp receptacle ("PC" with pull chain).	clg. surface	1-60 IF or as noted.
3.	VIRIDEN #6610	Wall-up 6'-6"	2-60 IF
4.	PARAMOUNT #648	clg. surface	2-F40 CW
5.	SPRESOLITE #1015 HK-3	clg. Recessed	1-150
6.	None		
7.	SECHRIST #51V-240-R5/ACR	clg. surface	2-F40 CW



POWER PLAN

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

SYMBOL LEGEND

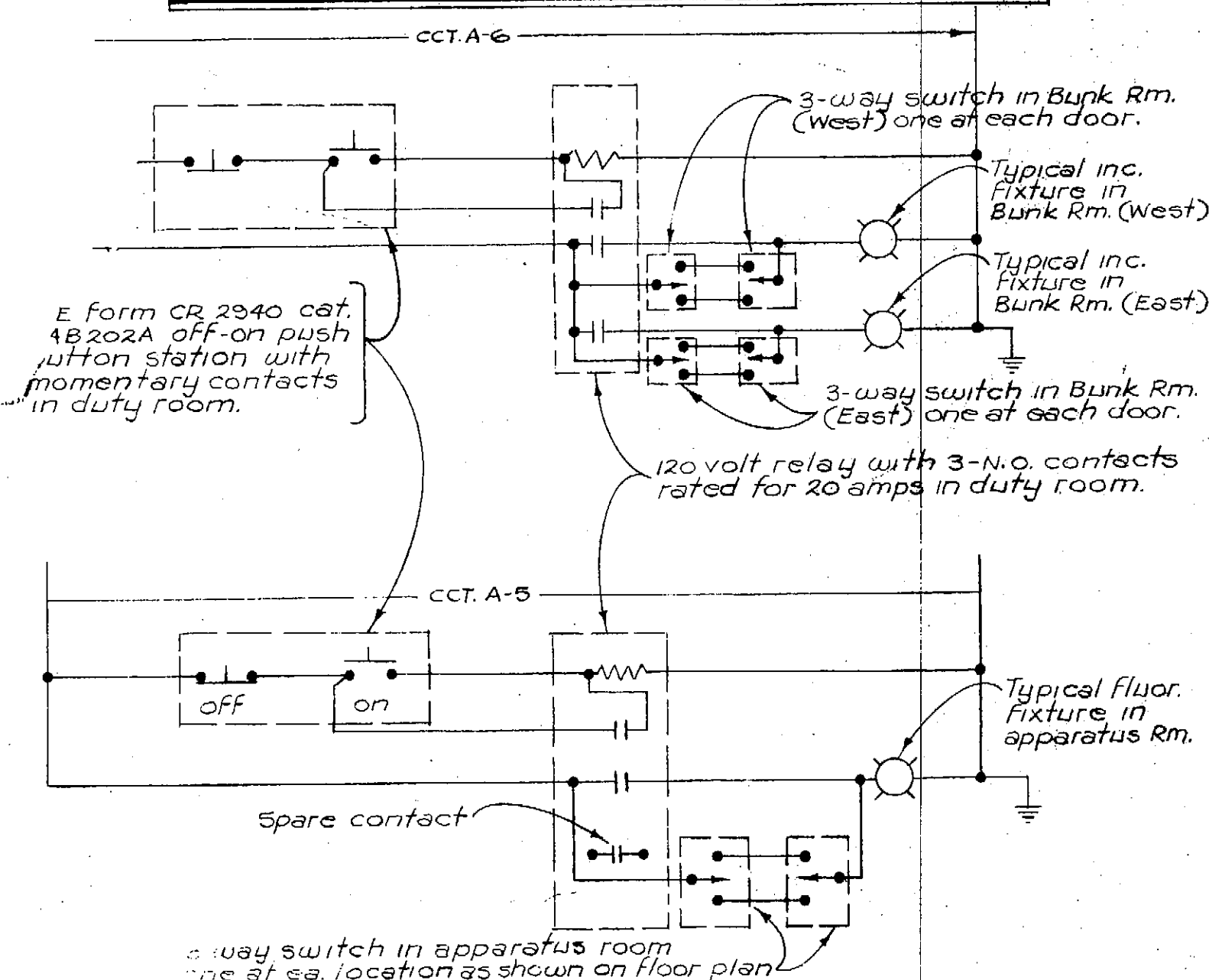
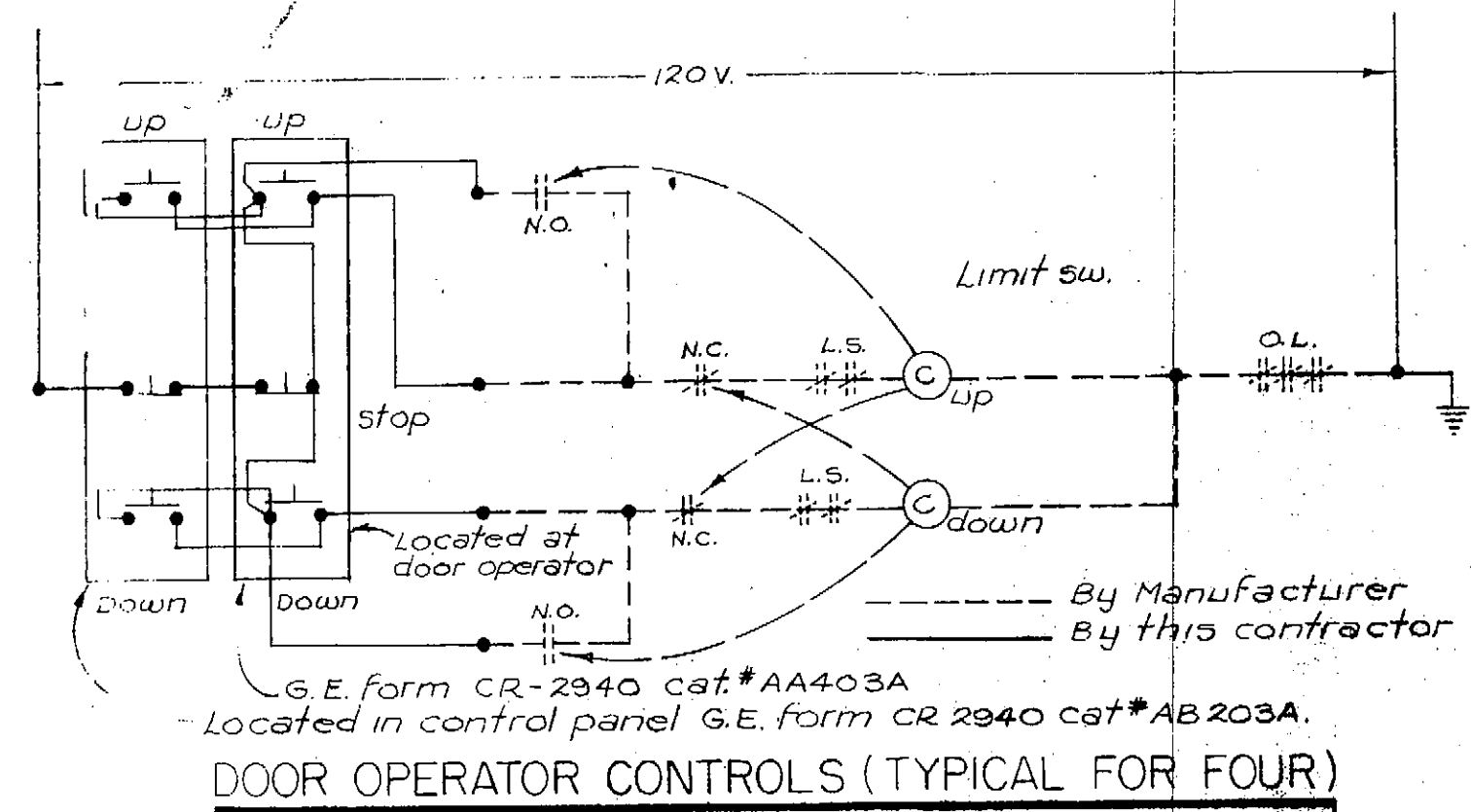
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	Ceiling outlet & fixture, incandescent.
	Bracket outlet & fixture, incandescent.
	Fluorescent outlet & fixture.
	Single pole wall switch, up 52"
	Three way wall switch, up 52"
	Thermal switch
	Junction box flush in wall - height as noted or required w/ connection to equipment.
	Junction box in clg.
	Duplex convenience outlet, up 12" or as noted.
	Weatherproof duplex convenience outlet, up 12" or as noted.
	30A-2P grounded outlet, 250 volt, 3 wire - up 30"
	Thermostat, up 5'-6" (M)
	Pushbutton station, up 52" or as noted and detailed
	Telephone outlet - up 12" or as noted.
	Furnished by Mechanical Contractor; installed by Electrical Contractor
	Alarm bell, 4", 120v. vibrating - up 7'-6"
	Intercom station
	special cabinet (telephone type or as noted 18" x 24" x 4" flush - or as noted).
	C.B. Panelboard
	Motor
	Motor controller
	Safety switch
	Range outlet, 50A, 250v, up 12"
	Alarm wiring & conduit as required.
	Branch circuit in walls or ceiling.
	Branch circuit in walls or under floor.
	Home run
	Telephone conduit, min. 3/4" with pull wire.
	1" conduit w/ pull wire to telephone terminal cabinet.
	Intercom system conduit & wire. (Number of ties. # indicate number of pairs #22 shielded). 1/2" c. min.



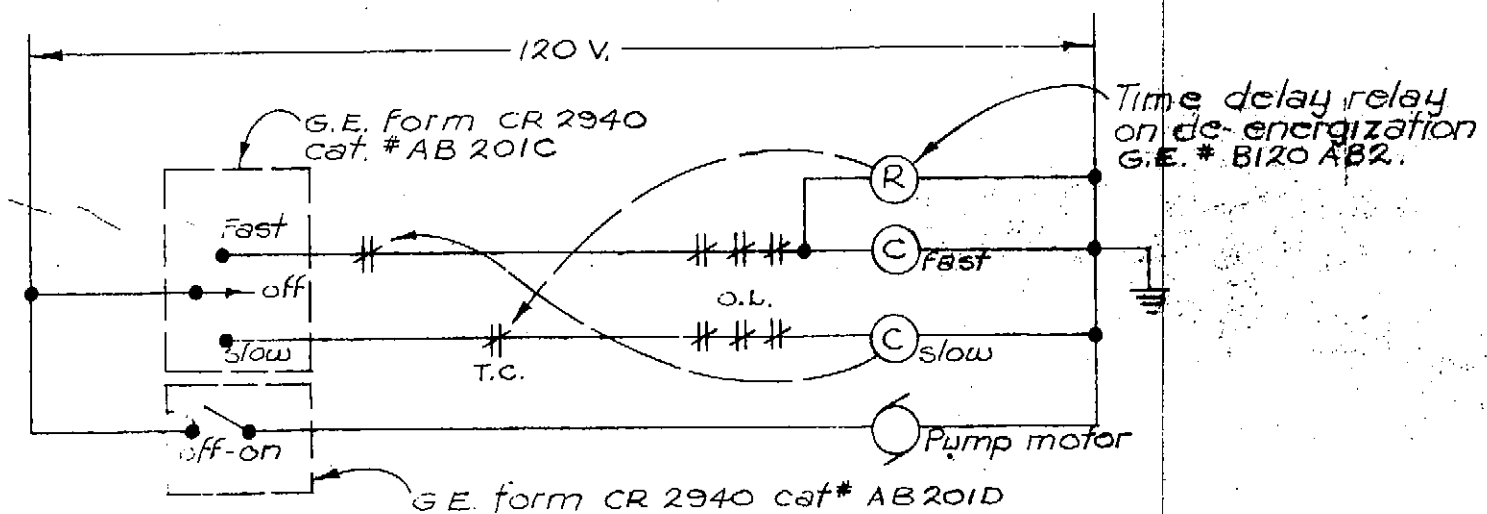
JOB NO 6626 A
DATE 1-6-67

LIGHTING PLAN, POWER PLAN
A FIRE SUB STATION FOR THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

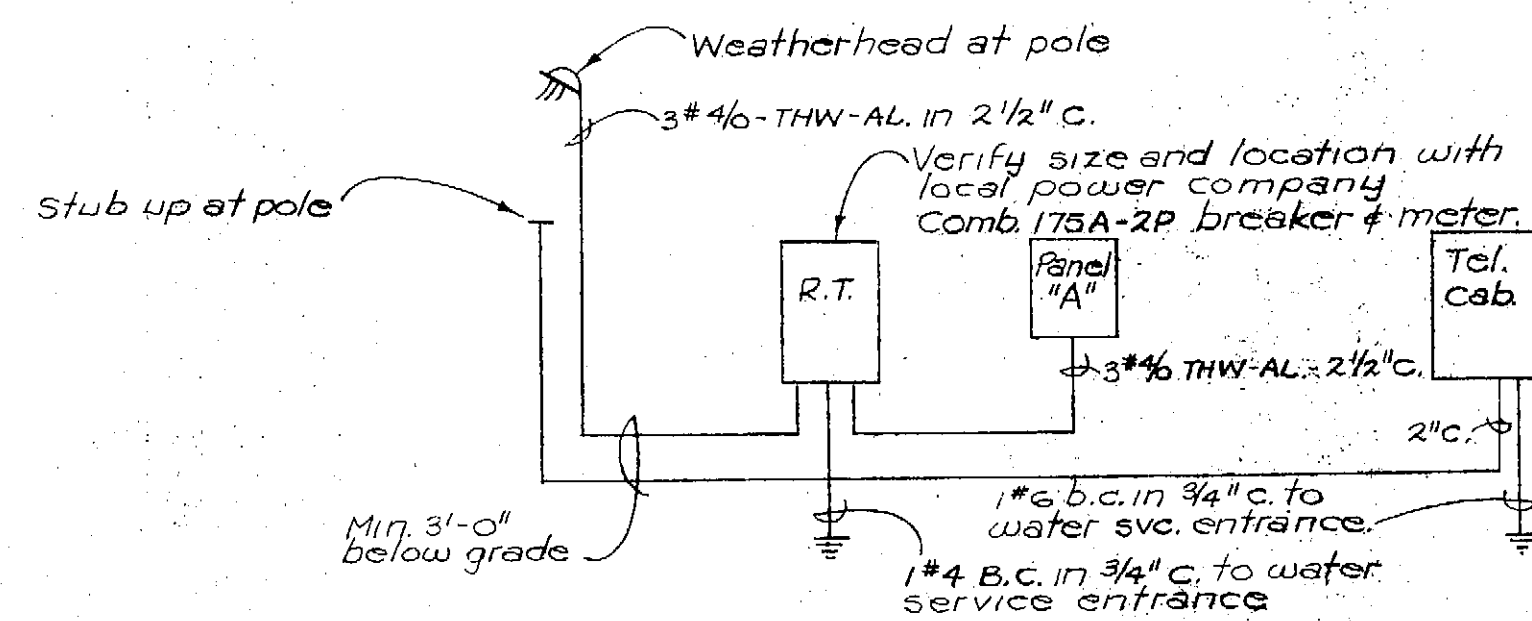
JULIO GARCIA
AND ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS
918 ALBUQUERQUE
NEW MEXICO 87202
722-5823



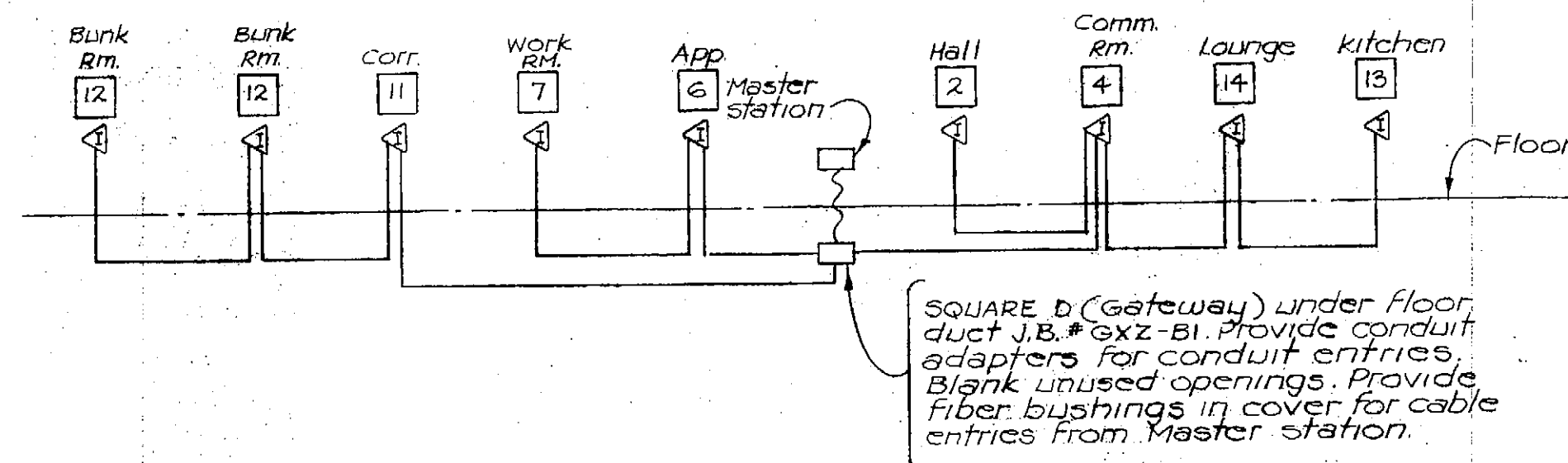
LIGHTING FIXTURE CONTROL DETAIL



EVAP. COOLER (2)

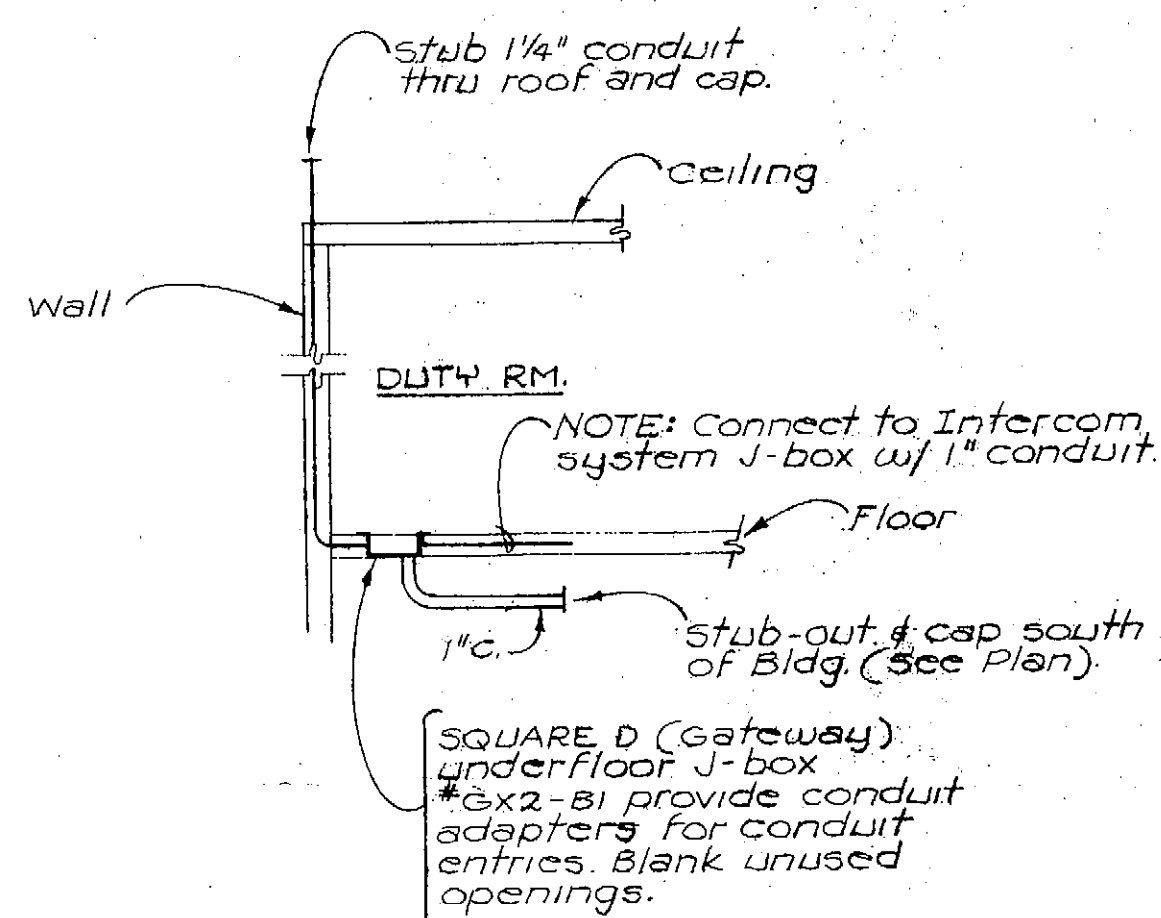


POWER & TELEPHONE RISER



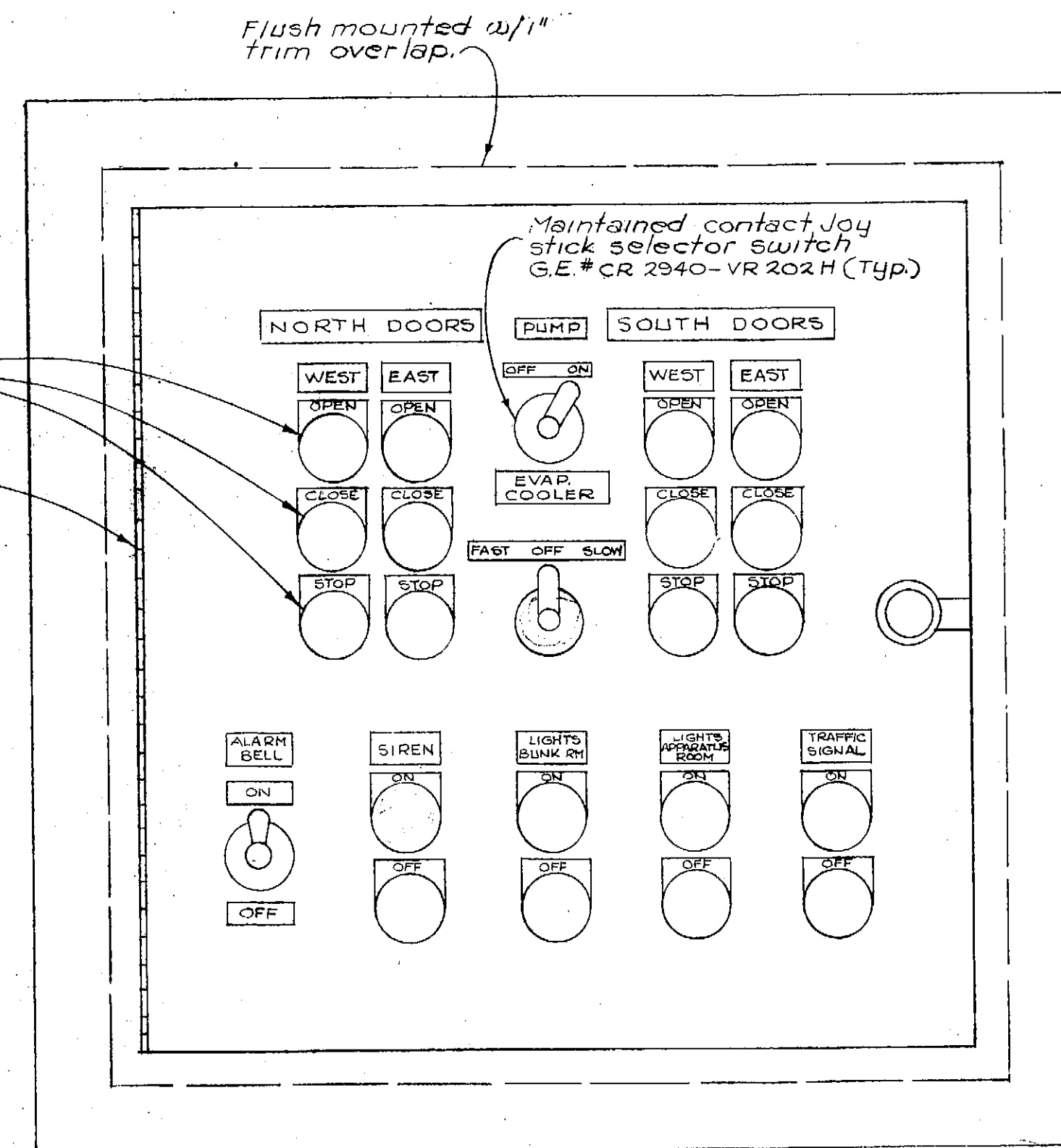
INTERCOM SYSTEM RISER DIAGRAM

NO SCALE



RADIO SYSTEM RISER DIAGRAM

NO SCALE



DUTY ROOM CONTROL PANEL DETAIL

SCALE 1/2" = 1"

PANEL "A"			
120/240V 1Ø, 3W, 225 A. Mains, Flush mtd. bottom feed, C-H type NLAB			
CCT.	BKR.	WIRE	LOAD
1 thru 6	20A-1P	#12	Lighting
7, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21	20A-1P	—	Spares
8 thru 14	20A-1P	#12	Outlets
18, 20, 22	20A-1P	#12	Heaters
23 thru 26	20A-2P	#12	Motors
29	30A-2P	#10	Outlet
27, 28	30A-1P	#10	Motors
31	50A-2P	#6	Range

