You are invited to join millions of people who will “Drop, Cover, and Hold On” this October as part of the Great New Mexico ShakeOut!

New Mexico began participating in ShakeOut drills in 2014 with more than 100,000 participants. A total of 26.5 million people were registered in ShakeOut drills worldwide in previous years. Participating is a great way for your family or organization to become better prepared to survive and recover quickly from big earthquakes.

Why is “Drop, Cover, and Hold On” important to practice? You may only have seconds to protect yourself in an earthquake before strong shaking knocks you down, or something falls on you. Practicing helps you be ready to react. Visit www.ShakeOut.org/dropcoverholdon to learn more.

It is also recommended that you, your school or organization, and your community review and update plans and supplies, and secure your space in order to prevent damage and injuries.

Everyone can participate! Individuals, families, schools, government agencies, businesses and other organizations are all invited to register.

As a registered ShakeOut participant you will:

- Learn what you can do to get prepared
- Be counted in the largest earthquake drill ever!
- Receive ShakeOut news and other earthquake information
- Set an example that motivates others to participate

Get Ready to ShakeOut!

How to Participate

Here are simple things you can do to participate in the ShakeOut. Instructions and resources can be found at www.Shakeout.org/NewMexico.

Plan Your Drill:
- Register at ShakeOut.org/NewMexico/register to be counted as a participant, get email updates, and more.
- Download a Drill Broadcast recording from ShakeOut.org/NewMexico/broadcast.
- Have a “Drop, Cover and Hold On” drill in October. You can also practice other aspects of your emergency plan.
- Discuss what you learned and make improvements.

Get Prepared for Earthquakes:
- Do a “hazard hunt” for items that might fall during earthquakes and secure them.
- Create a personal disaster plan.
- Organize or refresh your emergency supply kits.
- Identify and correct any issues in your building’s structure.
- Other actions are at www.earthquakecountry.org.

Share the ShakeOut:
- Invite friends and family members to register.
- Encourage your community, employer, or other groups you are involved with to participate.
- Posters, flyers, and other promotional materials are available at ShakeOut.org/NewMexico/resources.
- Share photos and stories of your drill at ShakeOut.org/NewMexico/share.
Do we have earthquakes in New Mexico? You bet we do!

Not nearly as many or as big as some other parts of the world, but New Mexicans have felt their share of earthquakes over the years. A few facts and figures to consider are:

- Thousands of recorded earthquakes have been measured in New Mexico and analyzed in recent decades by the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology and/or the U.S. Geological Survey.

- The earth’s surface is raised approximately 2 millimeters per year near Socorro due to a broad, thin body of molten rock that is roughly 1,300 square miles in area and sits approximately 12 miles beneath the surface.

- In 1971, an earthquake caused damage to several schools and shops in the Albuquerque area.

- In 1935, an earthquake caused temporary closure of several schools in Belen.

- In 1906, an earthquake with an estimated magnitude of 6.2, caused a significant amount of damage in Socorro.

The Rio Grande rift is a major tectonic feature of western North America. The rift guides the path of the Rio Grande River in New Mexico. Much of New Mexico’s historical seismicity has been felt along the Rio Grande Valley, the most populated corridor of the State.

More information on seismic hazards

New Mexico Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan:
- http://www.nmdhsem.org/Mitigation.aspx

New Mexico Bureau of Geology webpage:
- https://geoinfo.nmt.edu

If you have questions, contact us at:
- dhsem.mitigation@state.nm.us

Identified faults located in the state of New Mexico

This map shows all the faults mapped in New Mexico, including those that have produced earthquakes with a magnitude greater than 6.5 during the Quaternary Period (the past 2.6 million years).