Debra P. Hicks, PE/LSI

September 27, 2024

New Mexico Public Regulation Commission Nominating Committee
P. O. Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87504-1269

Dear Committee Members:

Please accept this letter of transmittal for my responses to the Public Regulation Commissioner Candidate Questionnaire.

Thank you for your consideration.

600 E JEMEZ STREET
HOBBS NM 88240
T 505-379-4533

Public Regulation Commissioner Candidate Questionnaire

1. **New Mexico has the potential to be a leader in the region, delivering low-cost renewable resources to serve its citizens and the rest of the West, benefiting New Mexico's economy, rate payers, and supporting grid reliability. What do you see as the role for a New Mexico Commissioner as it relates to regional discussions on power markets and interstate transmission; how are you best suited to engage in these regional forums?**

The role of a New Mexico Commissioner is multifaceted, requiring active participation in regional RTO/ISO (Regional Transmission Organization/Independent System Operator) discussions, weighing the benefits and challenges of various approaches, and determining the best course of action for the future. These discussions must include important aspects such as regional planning, cost allocation, and the integration of distributed energy resources, all while ensuring the adequacy of energy systems. A Commissioner must navigate a complex landscape, balancing short-term and long-term priorities while staying attuned to shifting regulatory, economic, and technological environments. To make timely and informed decisions that serve the public interest, it is critical for the Commissioner to have or acquire a comprehensive understanding of power markets that integrate economic, regulatory, technological, and environmental perspectives.

In addition to understanding the intricacies of power markets, the Commissioner must also act as a bridge between various stakeholders, from energy producers and consumers to regulatory bodies and public entities. Effective participation in regional planning requires a nuanced approach, balancing local needs with broader regional goals. The Commissioner's role extends beyond mere oversight; it involves actively shaping the region's energy future by facilitating collaboration, ensuring equitable cost allocation, and advocating for innovative solutions to integrate distributed energy resources like solar and wind into the grid. Ultimately, the Commissioner's decisions have far-reaching impacts, affecting not only energy prices but also the resilience and sustainability of the energy system itself.

I bring a wealth of experience in engaging with regional forums across New Mexico, a skill set that directly translates to the responsibilities of a Commissioner. Over the course of my career, I have participated in strategic planning efforts for higher education, K12 education, transportation systems, and economic development, demonstrating a broad understanding of complex regional issues. These forums have allowed me to engage with diverse stakeholders, facilitating discussions that balance competing priorities and pave the way for consensus-driven solutions. My involvement in these sectors has equipped me with a holistic perspective, one that appreciates the interconnectedness of economic development, infrastructure planning, and education systems—all critical components for a Commissioner navigating New Mexico's energy landscape.

As a Professional Engineer of Record, I have facilitated local and regional stakeholder meetings for a wide range of projects over the last 35 years. My experience spans the full spectrum of planning, design, and construction, covering both public and private projects. The breadth of my portfolio is vast, including airports, multi-family housing, convention centers, environmental remediation, hotels, jails, solid waste facilities, nuclear infrastructure, traditional and renewable energy, office buildings, parking structures, recreation facilities, manufacturing plants, educational institutions, water and wastewater infrastructure, and retail developments. This extensive hands-on experience has not only honed my technical skills but also deepened my understanding of project management, regulatory compliance, and stakeholder engagement—skills that are directly relevant to the responsibilities of a New Mexico Commissioner. I have learned the importance of balancing technical feasibility with regulatory requirements, ensuring that projects serve both the immediate needs of the community and long-term sustainability goals.

In my role as Chair of the Board of Regents for New Mexico State University (NMSU) and the New Mexico Department of Agriculture (NMDA), I have chaired and participated in numerous regional forums that focused on critical issues in higher education and agriculture. My leadership in these roles has provided me with valuable insights into regulatory processes, stakeholder engagement, and policy development. For example, I presided over hearings for the formulation of the New Mexico hemp manufacturing rule, a key regulation developed in accordance with the Hemp Manufacturing Act of 2019. This experience illustrates my ability to navigate complex regulatory frameworks, balance competing interests, and lead the formulation of policies that serve the public good. My tenure as Chair required a strategic understanding of both local and state-level concerns, skills that are vital for a Commissioner tasked with making decisions that impact a broad range of stakeholders across New Mexico.

In summary, the role of a New Mexico Commissioner requires not only technical knowledge and regulatory acumen but also the ability to engage meaningfully with a wide range of stakeholders. My extensive experience across multiple sectors, coupled with my deep understanding of regional planning and regulatory processes, positions me well to take on this role. Whether in the context of energy markets, infrastructure development, or higher education, I have demonstrated a capacity for strategic leadership, collaborative problem-solving, and informed decision-making. As a Commissioner, I would bring these skills to bear on the complex challenges facing New Mexico, ensuring that decisions are made in the best interest of both current and future generations.

2. **Competition between generators, whether utility- or Independent Power Producer-owned, helps ensure the lowest cost, best suited resource is procured by electric utilities, ultimately resulting in the best deal for customers. What do you see as the role of a Commissioner in ensuring fair and transparent competition in resource procurement?**

A Commissioner plays a crucial role in ensuring fair and transparent competition in resource procurement, as this directly impacts both the quality and cost of electricity for consumers. It is essential that the Commissioner clearly defines the specific objectives of the procurement process, outlining the scope and purpose in alignment with regulatory requirements and public policy goals. By doing so, the Commissioner ensures that the procurement documents reflect not only the established rules and regulations but also the broader goals of the state and the input gathered from relevant stakeholders, fostering an inclusive and balanced process.

One of the Commissioner's primary responsibilities is to set clear, objective evaluation criteria that guide the decision-making process. These criteria must ensure that the selection of resources is based on factors such as cost, reliability, environmental impact, and alignment with long-term energy strategies. To promote transparency and fairness, the Commissioner must also facilitate a pre-proposal meeting, allowing all potential bidders the opportunity to ask questions and receive consistent, clarified information. This step is vital in leveling the playing field and ensuring that all parties understand the requirements and expectations, thereby fostering a more competitive and equitable process.

In addition to setting the evaluation criteria and overseeing the pre-proposal phase, the Commissioner must ensure that the evaluation of proposals is conducted impartially and in strict adherence to New Mexico's statutory requirements (NM Stat §). By maintaining a transparent, well-documented review process, the Commissioner safeguards the integrity of the procurement and ensures that the utility or Independent Power Producer selected offers the best value to consumers. Ultimately, the Commissioner's role is to ensure that the procurement process not only meets legal and regulatory standards but also delivers the lowest-cost, best-suited resource for the public good.

3. **What is the "public interest" in the context of utility regulation?**

The "public interest" in utility regulation has evolved significantly beyond the traditional focus on ensuring "just and reasonable" rates. Today, it encompasses a broader set of priorities, including lowering costs for consumers, improving system reliability, and minimizing environmental impacts. This evolution reflects the growing recognition that utility regulation must balance economic efficiency with sustainability and technological advancements, all while ensuring the overall reliability of service to the public.

Importantly, the public interest stands distinct from the specific interests of consumers and shareholders, which are explicitly addressed separately under New Mexico law (NM Stat §). While consumer concerns, such as affordable rates, and shareholder interests, like financial returns, are key components, the public interest takes a more holistic approach. It requires regulators to consider long-term societal benefits, including investments in renewable energy, grid modernization, and policies that promote sustainability and resilience, rather than focusing solely on the immediate needs of individual stakeholder groups.

In this broader context, the role of utility regulators is to strike a balance that protects the public from excessive costs or unreliable service, while advancing initiatives that benefit the community at large, including future generations. The public interest thus serves as the guiding principle that ensures utility regulation aligns with societal values and long-term goals, beyond just economic considerations.

4. **What is the role of electric utilities in decarbonizing the economy and what is the Commission's role in overseeing that process?**

Electric utilities play a pivotal role in decarbonizing the economy, as they are responsible for transitioning from fossil fuel-based energy generation to cleaner, renewable energy sources. Under the Energy Transition Act (ETA), electric utilities in New Mexico are mandated to achieve a significant reduction in carbon emissions, with the ultimate goal of reaching zero carbon emissions by a set deadline. This shift requires utilities to invest in renewable energy technologies, such as wind, solar, and energy storage, while phasing out coal and other high-emission sources. Utilities must also focus on modernizing the grid to handle increased renewable integration and ensuring reliability throughout the transition.

The Public Regulation Commission (PRC) serves as the oversight and enforcement authority for the Energy Transition Act. Its role is to ensure that utilities comply with the mandates of the ETA by reviewing and approving utility plans, setting benchmarks, and monitoring progress toward decarbonization goals. The PRC must balance the need for rapid decarbonization with maintaining affordable rates, ensuring grid reliability, and addressing the economic impacts on communities affected by the transition, such as those reliant on coal plants. In this capacity, the PRC also ensures transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement throughout the process, holding utilities accountable to the public and the long-term goals of environmental sustainability.

5. **What is the PRC's role in ensuring broadband is universally available?**

The Public Regulation Commission (PRC) plays a crucial role in expanding broadband access across New Mexico, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Currently, the PRC administers the State Rural Universal Service Fund and the Rural Broadband Program, both of which are designed to promote the deployment of high-speed internet infrastructure. Through these programs, the PRC works to ensure that broadband services are not only widely available but also operate safely and reliably, while encouraging fair and reasonable rates for consumers.

In addition to overseeing funding and infrastructure development, the PRC should play a key regulatory role by establishing standards for service quality and monitoring compliance to ensure providers meet those benchmarks. The Commission also fosters collaboration between stakeholders, including internet service providers, local governments, and community organizations, to identify gaps in coverage and develop strategies to address them. Ultimately, the PRC's goal is to bridge the digital divide by ensuring that all New Mexicans, regardless of location, have access to the broadband services.

6. **Should providers of broadband be regulated as a utility? Why or why not?**

The question of whether broadband providers should be regulated as a utility has become increasingly relevant, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which highlighted severe disparities in broadband access. In rural areas of New Mexico, many students lacked reliable internet access, forcing them to travel over 30 miles just to complete their schoolwork. This lack of connectivity contributed to significant learning losses—New Mexico's 4th and 8th graders saw declines of over 5 percentage points in reading and 10 points in math during the pandemic. As a result, the state now ranks 51st in the nation for education, underscoring the critical need for accessible broadband to support students and families.

Beyond education, broadband access is essential for healthcare delivery, economic development, and overall quality of life, particularly in underserved communities. Despite more than $300 million in investments between FY 2015 and FY 2019, these efforts have been piecemeal, with mixed results, revealing the need for a more coordinated and regulated approach. Treating broadband as a utility would provide the regulatory framework necessary to ensure consistent and equitable access to high-speed internet, just as utilities like electricity and water are regulated to protect the public interest.

The PRC's role in regulating broadband should be to ensure "fair and reasonable rates" while promoting universal accessibility, particularly in rural and low-income areas. By treating broadband as a regulated utility, the PRC could establish standards for service quality, ensure greater accountability, and facilitate the development of a robust statewide broadband infrastructure. This approach would help close the digital divide and ensure that broadband, like other essential services, is available to all New Mexicans, regardless of geography or income.

7. **To what extent, if any, should rate-setting decisions of the PRC consider social, cultural, and environmental externalities? When, if ever, should social, cultural, and environmental externalities lead the PRC to approve rates higher than could be approved if such externalities were not considered?**

Rate-setting decisions by the PRC should absolutely consider social, cultural, and environmental externalities, as these factors are integral to the broader concept of public interest. The role of the Commissioner is not simply to ensure that rates are affordable in the short term, but to take a holistic approach that balances immediate costs with long-term societal benefits. Social and cultural considerations, such as the equitable distribution of energy services to underserved communities, as well as environmental impacts, like reducing carbon emissions, all contribute to the overall well-being of New Mexicans. These externalities can have far-reaching consequences that affect public health, economic development, and the sustainability of future generations.

As a business owner, I understand the importance of factoring in long-term externalities when making financial decisions. Just as businesses must invest in sustainable practices or community development to remain competitive and responsible, the PRC must consider these broader impacts when setting rates. While lower rates may seem beneficial in the short term, they may lead to higher societal costs down the road—whether through environmental degradation, public health impacts, or increased inequality. In cases where

social, cultural, or environmental externalities are at stake, it may be necessary to approve higher rates to invest in infrastructure improvements, renewable energy projects, or community support programs that provide lasting benefits. These considerations ensure that rate decisions are not just about the bottom line but about fostering a more resilient and equitable society.

Ultimately, the Commissioner's role is to use informed judgment that weighs all these factors. Higher rates may be justified when they align with long-term public interest goals, such as advancing equity in access to energy services, reducing carbon emissions, or mitigating the impact of energy production on culturally significant lands. By incorporating these externalities into the rate-setting process, the PRC ensures that its decisions contribute to the overall health, sustainability, and fairness of the state's energy landscape.

8. **Please discuss your views on governance and the appropriate roles of Commissioners and staff, appropriate levels of delegation and your expected level of involvement in the administration of the agency.**

Governance in the context of the Public Regulation Commission (PRC) requires a clear delineation of roles between Commissioners and staff, as well as a balance between delegation and oversight. I believe that the role of Commissioners is to provide strategic direction, set policies, and make informed regulatory decisions, while relying on staff for operational execution, technical analysis, and day-to-day administration. Commissioners should focus on high-level decision-making and policy guidance, while empowering staff to handle the details of administrative functions and technical expertise under the leadership of the Chief of Staff. This allows the Commission to function efficiently, leveraging the strengths of both Commissioners and staff to fulfill the agency's regulatory responsibilities.

Based on my conversations with current Commissioners, it is clear that the role is essentially full-time, requiring daily involvement—whether in person or remotely. Each Commissioner is supported by a technical specialist and an assistant who provide education, policy advice, technical support, and administrative assistance. This support structure is vital, and I believe Commissioners should have a say in selecting their technical staff to ensure they are aligned with the Commissioner's priorities and needs. However, it's equally important to delegate operational and administrative responsibilities to the appropriate staff, who should report to the Chief of Staff. The Chief of Staff, in turn, should report directly to the Commissioners to maintain clear communication and accountability.

Drawing from my experience as Chair of the Board of Regents for New Mexico State University and the New Mexico Department of Agriculture, I understand the importance of adjusting involvement based on the needs of the position at any given time. While my level of in-office presence varied—from daily during legislative sessions and hearings to weekly for committee and board meetings—I remained in frequent contact with the Chief of Staff to ensure smooth operations. Similarly, as a Commissioner, I would maintain regular engagement with the Chief of Staff and key personnel, while trusting staff to manage the day-to-day administration. The key is to strike a balance between being fully informed and engaged without micromanaging, allowing the agency to operate efficiently while ensuring that the Commissioners are actively guiding the agency's mission and upholding public interest.

9. **As you evaluate issues before the PRC, which factors do you view as most important and why?**

When evaluating issues before the PRC, I believe the most important factors are formulating clear, up-to-date policies, ensuring reliability, maintaining fair and reasonable rates, fostering economic growth, facilitating a clean energy transition, and serving the collective public interest. Clear and current policies and regulations are critical because they provide the foundation for effective decision-making and ensure that the PRC can adapt to evolving

industry standards and technological advancements. Without these, it becomes difficult to create a consistent and transparent regulatory environment.

Reliability is another key factor, as ensuring a dependable energy supply is essential for the well-being of both businesses and consumers. The PRC must ensure that infrastructure is resilient and capable of meeting both current and future energy demands. At the same time, rates must remain fair and reasonable, balancing affordability for consumers with the financial sustainability of utility providers. This balance is crucial in protecting the public while encouraging continued investment in infrastructure and innovation.

Economic growth and the clean energy transition are deeply interconnected priorities that the PRC must address. By fostering a regulatory environment that encourages investment in renewable energy and modern infrastructure, the PRC can stimulate job creation and economic development while simultaneously supporting the state's long-term sustainability goals. The transition to clean energy is not just an environmental imperative, but also an economic opportunity that will shape New Mexico's future.

Ultimately, all decisions must reflect the collective public interest. The PRC's role is to safeguard the well-being of all New Mexicans by promoting a sustainable, reliable, and equitable energy future. Now is the time to make decisions that will position the state for long-term success, taking into account both present needs and future challenges. The choices we make today will have lasting impacts on generations to come, and the PRC must act with foresight and responsibility.

10. **Is there a state whose energy regulatory policies that you believe New Mexico should emulate? If so, which one and why?**

While I have not conducted an in-depth evaluation of energy regulatory policies in other states, it is clear that New Mexico possesses significant strengths and opportunities in the energy sector. As one of only ten states with an energy surplus from both fossil fuels and renewable resources, New Mexico is uniquely positioned to lead in the transition to a sustainable energy future. Our vast wind and solar resources present an opportunity to not only meet local energy needs but also to export energy to neighboring states.

In this context, California's energy regulatory framework offers several valuable lessons that New Mexico could consider emulating. California has made significant strides integrating renewable energy into its grid while maintaining reliability, largely due to its proactive policies surrounding energy efficiency, demand response, and innovative energy storage solutions. By prioritizing these elements, California has successfully created a more resilient and flexible energy system, which is essential as we increase our reliance on intermittent renewable sources.

Key components of a strong energy policy for New Mexico should include fostering public involvement to ensure that the voices of communities are heard in the regulatory process. Transparency in decision-making is critical for building trust and accountability among stakeholders. Additionally, focusing on energy storage technologies will be vital for managing the variability of renewable energy generation and ensuring a reliable supply for consumers.

Modernizing the grid is another essential aspect that New Mexico must prioritize. Upgrading our transmission infrastructure and enhancing interstate connectivity will facilitate the integration of diverse energy sources, allowing us to efficiently distribute our energy surplus while also connecting with larger energy markets. These strategies will not only enhance reliability but also create economic opportunities for New Mexico.

By adopting a holistic approach that incorporates these best practices from states like California, New Mexico can develop an energy policy that maximizes its renewable resources, engages the public, and ensures a sustainable, equitable, and resilient energy future for all residents.

11. **Briefly describe your experience with regulatory topics including utility rate setting, promulgating regulations, and the New Mexico Energy Transition Act.**

I have over three years of experience serving on the City of Hobbs Utilities Board, where I currently hold the position of Vice Chair. In this role, I have gained knowledge of utility rate setting, including the intricacies of conducting rate studies, analyzing various rate structures, and understanding the factors that influence rate decisions. This experience has equipped me with a solid foundation in regulatory topics, enabling me to contribute meaningfully to discussions surrounding utility pricing and financial sustainability.

Additionally, the New Mexico Energy Transition Act, aims to facilitate the transition to cleaner energy sources while ensuring reliable and affordable utility services. My involvement with the Utilities Board has allowed me to engage in conversations about the implications of this legislation for local utilities and the broader community. I am committed to promoting transparency and fairness in regulatory processes, ensuring that both consumers and service providers are considered in decision-making.

12. **New Mexico has 23 distinct sovereign Native American tribes within its borders. Please explain your familiarity with the State - Tribal relationship with an emphasis on how this relationship is applicable to utilities including power generation, right of ways and alternative energy?**

I have had the privilege of providing professional engineering and surveying services for several of New Mexico's Native American tribes, primarily in infrastructure projects such as road design and civil engineering. This experience has given me valuable insight into the unique considerations and complexities involved in working with sovereign tribal nations. While my background is largely in civil engineering, I have a deep respect for the intricacies of the State-Tribal relationship, especially as it pertains to utilities, power generation, and right of ways.

In the realm of utilities and energy, the sovereignty of tribes means that any infrastructure development, such as power generation facilities or transmission lines, must be negotiated directly with tribal governments. This ensures that tribes maintain control over their lands and resources. The process of securing right of ways for utilities crossing tribal lands requires both tribal and federal approvals, respecting tribal autonomy while facilitating projects that benefit both the tribes and broader communities.

Additionally, tribes have a growing opportunity to lead in alternative energy projects, such as solar and wind, which align with their cultural values of environmental stewardship and energy independence. By working collaboratively, the state and tribal nations can forge partnerships that promote sustainable energy development while honoring the sovereignty, traditions, and independence of each tribe. I look forward to continuing to learn from and engage with these communities in a respectful and meaningful way.

13. **The Public Regulation Commission is a regulatory body. Often the line between regulation and policy can get blurred. Please explain your view as to where the line between regulation and policy is.**

Regulation is characterized by its rigidity and enforceability; it consists of specific rules and standards that must be followed and are backed by legal authority. Effective regulation is clear and unambiguous, leaving little room for interpretation, which ensures compliance and accountability.

Policy serves as a guiding principle or framework that shapes decision-making. It allows for broader interpretation based on varying perspectives and can adapt to changing circumstances and societal needs. Policies often inform the development of regulations, providing the foundational values and goals that regulations seek to achieve.

In essence, while regulations are concrete and actionable, policies are more fluid and can evolve over time. Understanding this distinction is crucial for the PRC to navigate its responsibilities effectively, ensuring that regulations are enforced while remaining aligned with overarching policy goals that reflect the public interest.

14. What is the most consequential action or decision of the PRC in the last twenty years? Why?

The most consequential action by the New Mexico Public Regulation Commission (PRC) in the past twenty years is its management of the closure of coal plants, particularly the Four Corners Power Plant and the San Juan Generating Station. These decisions are pivotal in shaping how New Mexico transitions from traditional, carbon-intensive energy sources to a balanced energy portfolio that ensures grid reliability.

The challenge lies in balancing the state's commitment to reducing carbon emissions under the Energy Transition Act (ETA) with the need for a stable energy supply, particularly as coal plants are replaced with renewables and natural gas. The PRC's role in guiding these closures has profound implications—not just for the state's energy mix—but for local economies, jobs, and the well-being of communities directly impacted by these closures.

Coal plant closures affect energy production, but they also result in significant job losses and reductions in local tax bases, especially in regions like the Four Corners that have been economically dependent on these plants for decades. The PRC's decisions are therefore far more complex than simply shifting to cleaner energy—they must consider the social and economic consequences. In regions reliant on coal, communities are facing economic disruption and uncertainty, making it critical for the PRC to adopt a holistic approach.

This broader approach should prioritize grid reliability and the state's environmental goals while also ensuring that workers and communities are not left behind during this energy transition. Comprehensive plans for job retraining, economic support, and investment in affected regions are essential to make this transition equitable and sustainable.

15. Per NMSA 1978 Section 62-19-5 please provide the following:

a. Do you hold a baccalaureate degree from an institution of higher education that has been accredited by a regional or national accrediting body? (If you hold a professional license or a post-graduate degree, skip to subsection b.)

i. Do you have at least ten years of professional experience in an area regulated by the commission or in the energy sector and involving a scope of work that includes accounting, public or business administration, economics, finance, statistics, policy, engineering or law? Please detail how your work experience meets this requirement, including noting the specific number of years in each relevant role.

I hold a professional license (see below).

b. Do you hold a professional license or a post-graduate degree from an institution of higher education that has been accredited by a regional or national accrediting body in an area regulated by the commission, including accounting, public or business administration, economics, finance, statistics, policy, engineering or law?

i. **Do you have at least ten years of experience within the field in which you hold your license or post-graduate degree? Please detail how your work experience meets this requirement, including noting the specific number of years in each relevant role.**

- I am a graduate from New Mexico State University with a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering (an ABET-accredited program) and a Minor in Economics 01/1984
- I am a Licensed Professional Engineer 07/11/1989
  New Mexico No. 10871
  Kansas No. 15228
  Texas No. 79887
  Arizona No. 75855
- I have 35+ years of professional engineering experience (Engineer Certificate of Experience Forms are attached for Reference)

c. Do you have a financial interest in a public utility in New Mexico or elsewhere?

No

d. Have you been employed by a commission-regulated entity at any time during the last two years?

No

e. Do you agree that you will give your entire time to the business of the commission and will not pursue any other business or vocation or hold any other office for profit?

I purchased Pettigrew & Associates, A Professional Association, on June 1, 1990. I am the sole Director and sole Stockholder. Pettigrew & Associates, PA is a Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB), providing consulting engineering, surveying, and materials testing services. Additionally, I am the registered Firm Engineer of Record for Pettigrew & Associates, P.A., in compliance with the requirements of the New Mexico Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Surveyors. To maintain the WOSB certification, Pettigrew & Associates must remain under the control of one or more women in its management and daily operations.

I will not pursue any other business or hold any other office for profit.

In my previous role as Chair of the Board of Regents for New Mexico State University, I successfully balanced my duties at Pettigrew & Associates while fully dedicating myself to the responsibilities of that office. Similarly, I am committed to devoting the necessary time and effort to acquire the knowledge and fulfill the duties required by this commission, without compromising my professional obligations to Pettigrew & Associates.

16. **The two sitting PRC Commissioners are registered to vote with the Democratic Party. The New Mexico Constitution requires that no more than two PRC Commissioners can be registered to vote with the same political party. Please state your registered party affiliation.**

GENERAL 2024 11/05/2024 - Voter Registration Information

	Voter ID:	1081778
Voter Name:	Status:	Active
DEBRA HICKS	Status Reason:	Active Registrant
Residence Address:	Party:	REPUBLICAN
600 E JEMEZ ST	Precinct Name:	PRECINCT 025
HOBBS NM, 88240-3451	ID Required for Voting:	No

Please affirm this statement with your signature below:
I affirm that the above information is true and correct, and I have met the statutory and constitutional requirements, as described in questions 15 and 16 above.

Debra P. Hicks

Candidate Signature of Affirmation

Attachment in reference to question 15. b. i.

Engineer Certificate of Experience Form

Applicant Name: Debra Elaine Pettigrew Hicks

Branch of Engineering being sought: Civil Engineering

SECTION A
(To be completed by Applicant)

Employer Name, Address, and Telephone Pettigrew & Associates, P.A.
100 E. Navajo, Suite 100 Hobbs, NM 575-393-9827

Your Job Title Engineering Intern
Your Supervisor/Reference Name and Job Title Richard R. Pettigrew, PE/PS - Principal Engineer (Retired)

If the name given above is other than an immediate supervisor, indicate below the professional relationship of the person you have chosen.

Co-Worker ☐ Client ☐ Other ☐ Explain: _____

DETAILED SUMMARY OF QUALIFYING EXPERIENCE

Note: The detailed summary should include a description of the projects you worked on and a breakdown of time spent by category of experience. Please use next page to adequately detail your experience.

Employment Dates: From 06/ /1984 To 07/ /1989

Approximate Number of Hours Worked Weekly 50

Experience Activity:

Activity	Total Months
Consultation (R4-30-222)(B)(1)	
Research Investigation (R4-30-222)(B)(2)	
Evaluation (R4-30-222)(B)(3)	
Planning (R4-30-222)(B)(4)	
Design (R4-30-222)(B)(5)	30
Construction Review (R4-30-222)(B)(6)	10
Administration (R4-30-222)(B)(7)	6
Surveying (R4-30-222)(B)(8)	10
Editing or Writing (R4-30-222)(B)(9)	
Other Engineering Experience (R4-30-222)(B)(10)	
Sub-Professional Work (R4-30-222)(B)(11)	6
Grand Total (sum for all activities - should equal same # of months as employment dates listed above)	62

I affirm under penalty of law that the foregoing statements and supporting documentation are accurate, true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that submitting a materially false statement in connection with an application may be grounds for denial of this application and/or referral for criminal prosecution.

Applicant's Signature Debra P. Hicks Date March 3, 2022

Applicant Name Debra Elaine Pettigrew Hicks

Reference please initial here DEH

Revised 5/7/2021

Engineer Certificate of Experience Form

Applicant Name: Debra Elaine Pettigrew Hicks

Branch of Engineering being sought: Civil Engineering

SECTION A
(To be completed by Applicant)

Employer Name, Address, and Telephone Pettigrew & Associates, P. A
100 E. Navajo, Suite 100 Hobbs, NM 575-393-9827

Your Job Title Professional Engineer/Principal Engineer

Your Supervisor/Reference Name and Job Title Russell Doss, PE - City Engineer (during this time frame) now Senior Engineer II

If the name given above is other than an immediate supervisor, indicate below the professional relationship of the person you have chosen.

Co-Worker ☐ Client ☐ Other ☐ Explain: _____

DETAILED SUMMARY OF QUALIFYING EXPERIENCE

Note: The detailed summary should include a description of the projects you worked on and a breakdown of time spent by category of experience. Please use next page to adequately detail your experience.

Employment Dates: From 08/ /1989 To 11/ /2003

Approximate Number of Hours Worked Weekly 65

Experience Activity:

Activity	Total Months
Consultation (R4-30-222)(B)(1)	12
Research Investigation (R4-30-222)(B)(2)	3
Evaluation (R4-30-222)(B)(3)	12
Planning (R4-30-222)(B)(4)	24
Design (R4-30-222)(B)(5)	63
Construction Review (R4-30-222)(B)(6)	17
Administration (R4-30-222)(B)(7)	38
Surveying (R4-30-222)(B)(8)	3
Editing or Writing (R4-30-222)(B)(9)	
Other Engineering Experience (R4-30-222)(B)(10)	
Sub-Professional Work (R4-30-222)(B)(11)	
Grand Total (sum for all activities - should equal same # of months as employment dates listed above)	172

I affirm under penalty of law that the foregoing statements and supporting documentation are accurate, true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that submitting a materially false statement in connection with an application may be grounds for denial of this application and/or referral for criminal prosecution.

Applicant's Signature _____ Date March 3, 2022

Applicant Name Debra Elaine Pettigrew Hicks

Reference please initial here _____

Revised 5/7/2021

Engineer Certificate of Experience Form

Applicant Name: Debra Elaine Pettigrew Hicks

Branch of Engineering being sought: Civil Engineering

SECTION A

(To be completed by Applicant)

Employer Name, Address, and Telephone Pettigrew & Associates, P.A.
100 E. Navajo, Suite 100 Hobbs, NM 575-393-9827

Your Job Title Professional Engineer/Principal Engineer

Your Supervisor/Reference Name and Job Title Todd Randall,PE - City Engineer

If the name given above is other than an immediate supervisor, indicate below the professional relationship of the person you have chosen.

Co-Worker ☐ Client ☑ Other ☐ Explain: _____

DETAILED SUMMARY OF QUALIFYING EXPERIENCE

Note: The detailed summary should include a description of the projects you worked on and a breakdown of time spent by category of experience. Please use next page to adequately detail your experience.

Employment Dates: From 12/ /2003 To 12/ /2021

Approximate Number of Hours Worked Weekly 65

Experience Activity:

Activity	Total Months
Consultation (R4-30-222)(B)(1)	16
Research Investigation (R4-30-222)(B)(2)	4
Evaluation (R4-30-222)(B)(3)	14
Planning (R4-30-222)(B)(4)	31
Design (R4-30-222)(B)(5)	80
Construction Review (R4-30-222)(B)(6)	22
Administration (R4-30-222)(B)(7)	47
Surveying (R4-30-222)(B)(8)	3
Editing or Writing (R4-30-222)(B)(9)	
Other Engineering Experience (R4-30-222)(B)(10)	
Sub-Professional Work (R4-30-222)(B)(11)	
Grand Total (sum for all activities - should equal same # of months as employment dates listed above)	217

I affirm under penalty of law that the foregoing statements and supporting documentation are accurate, true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that submitting a materially false statement in connection with an application may be grounds for denial of this application and/or referral for criminal prosecution.

Applicant's Signature _____ Date March 3, 2022

Applicant Name Debra Elaine Pettigrew Hicks

Reference please initial here _____

Revised 5/7/2021