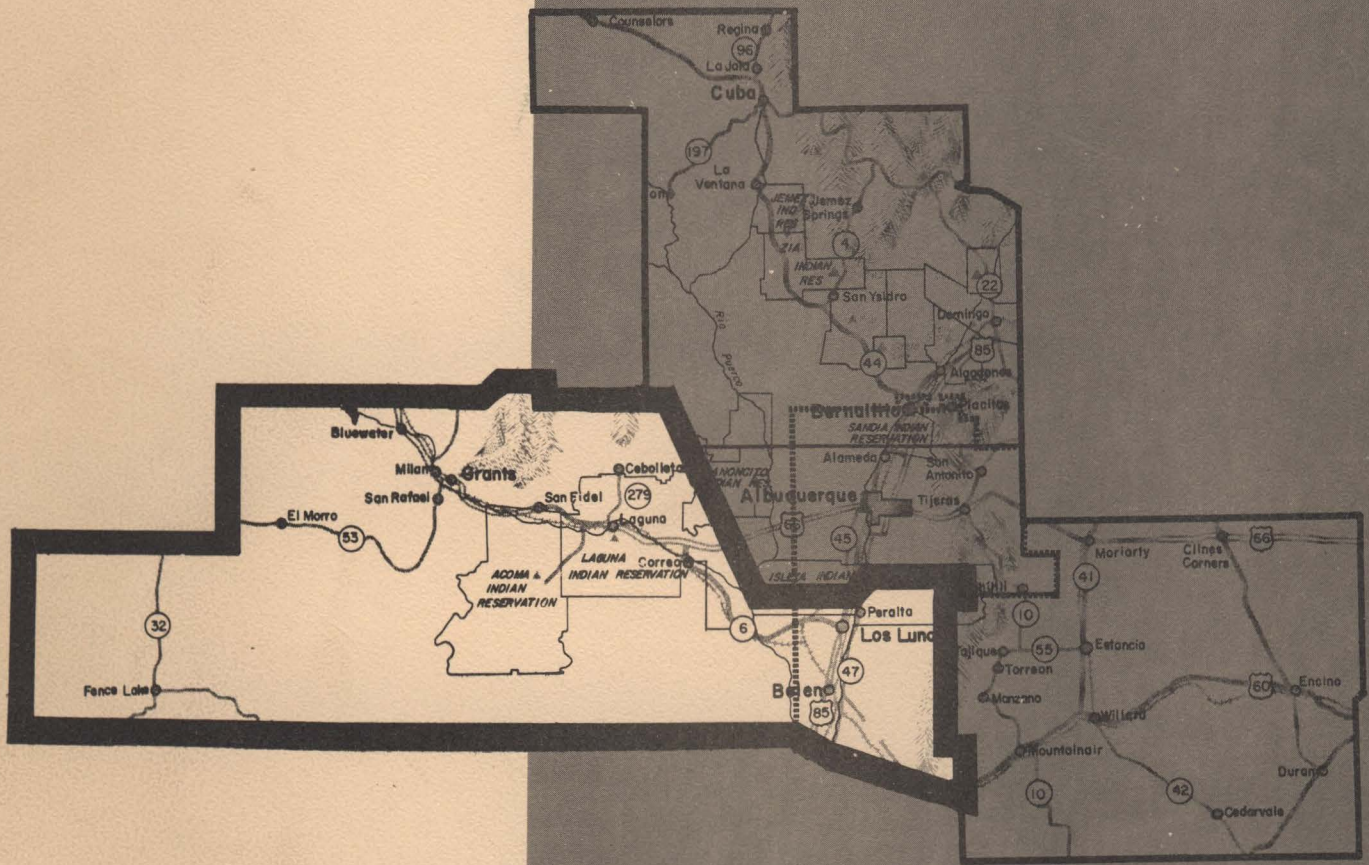
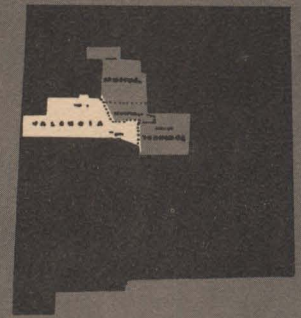


VALENCIA COUNTY

Dr. Clark



Organization and Plan for Valencia County's
Overall Economic Development Program

1971

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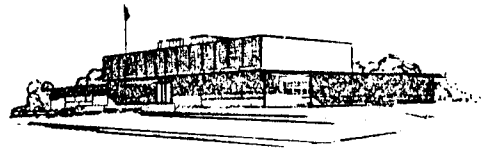
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Valencia County Commissioners

LOS LUNAS, NEW MEXICO



GILLIE B. JARAMILLO
CHAIRMAN
ALFRED M. CHAVEZ
VICE CHAIRMAN
JOHN APODACA
MEMBER

MILTON B. SANCHEZ
COUNTY MANAGER

December 13, 1971

Mr. Millard K. Neptune
Director
Economic Development Administration
702 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Mr. Neptune:

With reference to your correspondence of July 6, 1971, qualifying Valencia County for EDA area designation, the Valencia County Economic Development Committee is pleased to submit an "Organization and Plan for Valencia County's Overall Economic Development Program, 1971", prepared in accordance with EDA criteria and requirements. This program was prepared for partial fulfillment of the requirement for designation as a Title I area under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Request is hereby made for approval of the OEDP, and formal "designation" as a Title I area.

As you will note in the program, our committee has been organized to represent a broad cross section of citizen, community, professional, and other possible interests in our county. The committee members are currently in the process of identifying potential projects, and upon your formal "designation" of Valencia County, we plan to establish project priorities and form project task forces. The committee has been charged with implementation and coordination of the OEDP prepared for the county-wide area.

To the maximum extent possible, we are coordinating our development efforts with other members of our Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments and other groups concerned with areawide development activities, such as our Resource Conservation and Development District, the State Department of Development and local industrial development agencies. We are also extremely enthusiastic about your recent recommendation to the Assistant Secretary, EDA, to authorize the COG four-county area as a provisional district. This arrangement will most certainly enhance and strengthen our development efforts in Valencia County, as well as our region.

Sincerely yours, ,

Gillie Jaramillo
Chairman
Valencia County Economic
Development Committee

VALENCIA COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

LOS LUNAS, NEW MEXICO



GILLIE B. JARAMILLO
CHAIRMAN
WILFRED M. CHAVEZ
VICE CHAIRMAN
EFREN APODACA
MEMBER

MILTON B. SANCHEZ
COUNTY MANAGER

December 13, 1971

Honorable Bruce King
Governor
State of New Mexico
Capitol Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Dear Governor King:

The Valencia County Economic Development Committee is pleased to present our "Organization and Plan for Valencia County's Overall Economic Development Program, 1971," (OEDP) for your review and endorsement to the Economic Development Administration. This program was prepared by standing committees made up of elected officials, community interests and minority groups representing all parts of our county, so that all viewpoints were considered in program formulation.

This program was prepared as partial fulfillment of the requirement for designation as a Title I area under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. We are also submitting as of this date, to Mr. Millard K. Neptune, Director, Economic Development Administration in Austin, Texas, a request for approval of the OEDP, and formal "designation" as a Title I area in accordance with Economic Development Administration criteria.

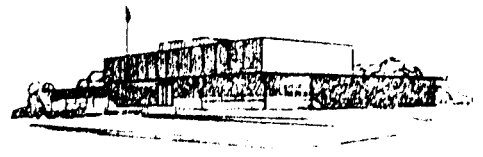
Coordination of our development efforts with other members of our Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments, and other groups involved with areawide development activities, such as our Resource Conservation and Development District, local industrial development agencies, State Department of Development and State Planning Office, will assure compatibility of programs once the State Planning and Development District No. 3 is designated as an Economic Development District.

Your early endorsement of this program to Mr. Neptune will be most appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Gillie Jaramillo
Chairman
Valencia County Economic
Development Committee

VALENCIA COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LOS LUNAS, NEW MEXICO



GILLIE H. JARAMILLO
CHAIRMAN
FRED M. CHAVEZ
MEMBER
E. CHAIRMAN
JOHN APODACA
MEMBER

MILTON B. SANCHEZ
COUNTY MANAGER

December 13, 1971

Mr. Harry E. Kinney
Chairman
Middle Rio Grande Council
of Governments
505 Marquette N. W.
Suite 1320
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87101

Dear Mr. Kinney:

The Valencia County Economic Development Committee is pleased to formally present our Overall Economic Development Program, 1971, (OEDP) to the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments. We are, at the same time, submitting the program to Governor Bruce King for his endorsement and to the Economic Development Administration for their acceptance as a basis for formal designation of Valencia County as an Economic Development Area.

We would like to acknowledge the efforts of the many citizens of Valencia County who worked diligently in creating our economic development organization and preparing this program. We would also like to recognize the support and assistance of the Council of Governments' staff in the development and publication of our OEDP.

Throughout the development of this program, our objective was to develop an organization and plan that would provide a continuous and active base for economic development in Valencia County and, at the same time, be a compatible and an integral part of an Economic Development District within the Council of Governments region.

The Council of Governments' review and endorsement of this program will be most appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Gillie Jaramillo
Chairman
Valencia County Economic
Development Committee



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
SOUTHWESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
102 COLORADO STREET
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

July 6, 1978

Honorable Gille B. Jaramillo
Chairman, Board of County
Commissioners
Valencia County Courthouse
Belen, New Mexico 87002

Dear Mr. Jaramillo:

Valencia County now qualifies for EDA designation as a Title I Area under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. If you wish the county to be officially designated, it will be necessary to submit an Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) for the county. To help you in the preparation of this document, we are enclosing a Guide For Area Overall Economic Development Programs and our Guideline For Minority Representation. For additional assistance you may wish to call upon one of the officials listed below:

Mr. Keith M. Dotson, State Planning Officer
New Mexico State Planning Office
State Capitol
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Tel: (505) 827-2316

Mr. L. W. Curfman
Economic Development Administration
P.O. Box 2387
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Tel: (505) 982-3801 Ext. 445

When you have the OEDP in draft form, we shall be glad to review it prior to your publishing it in its final form.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Chappell, Chief
Planning Division
Southwestern Region, EDA

cc: New Mexico State Planning Office
E Economic Development Representative
Office of Development Organizations



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

JUN 17 1971

Honorable Gille B. Jaramillo
Chairman, Board of County
Commissioners
Valencia County Courthouse
Belen, New Mexico 87002

Dear Mr. Jaramillo:

On the basis of unemployment data provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, we have determined that Valencia County statistically qualifies for designation as a Title I area under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-136).

Before the county can be designated, a prerequisite for obtaining financial assistance under the Act, we will need a statement from the county indicating that it is interested in participating in the EDA program. Also, the EDA Regional Office which serves your State must have a currently acceptable Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) for the county. A representative of our Southwestern Regional Office, the Director of which is Mr. Millard K. Neptune, 702 Colorado Street, Austin, Texas 78701, will be in contact with you soon to assist you in meeting these requirements.

If you have any questions, please contact the EDA Economic Development Representative for your area, Mr. Leonard W. Curfman, New Federal Office Building, Room 3010, Federal Place, Post Office Box 2387, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

Sincerely,

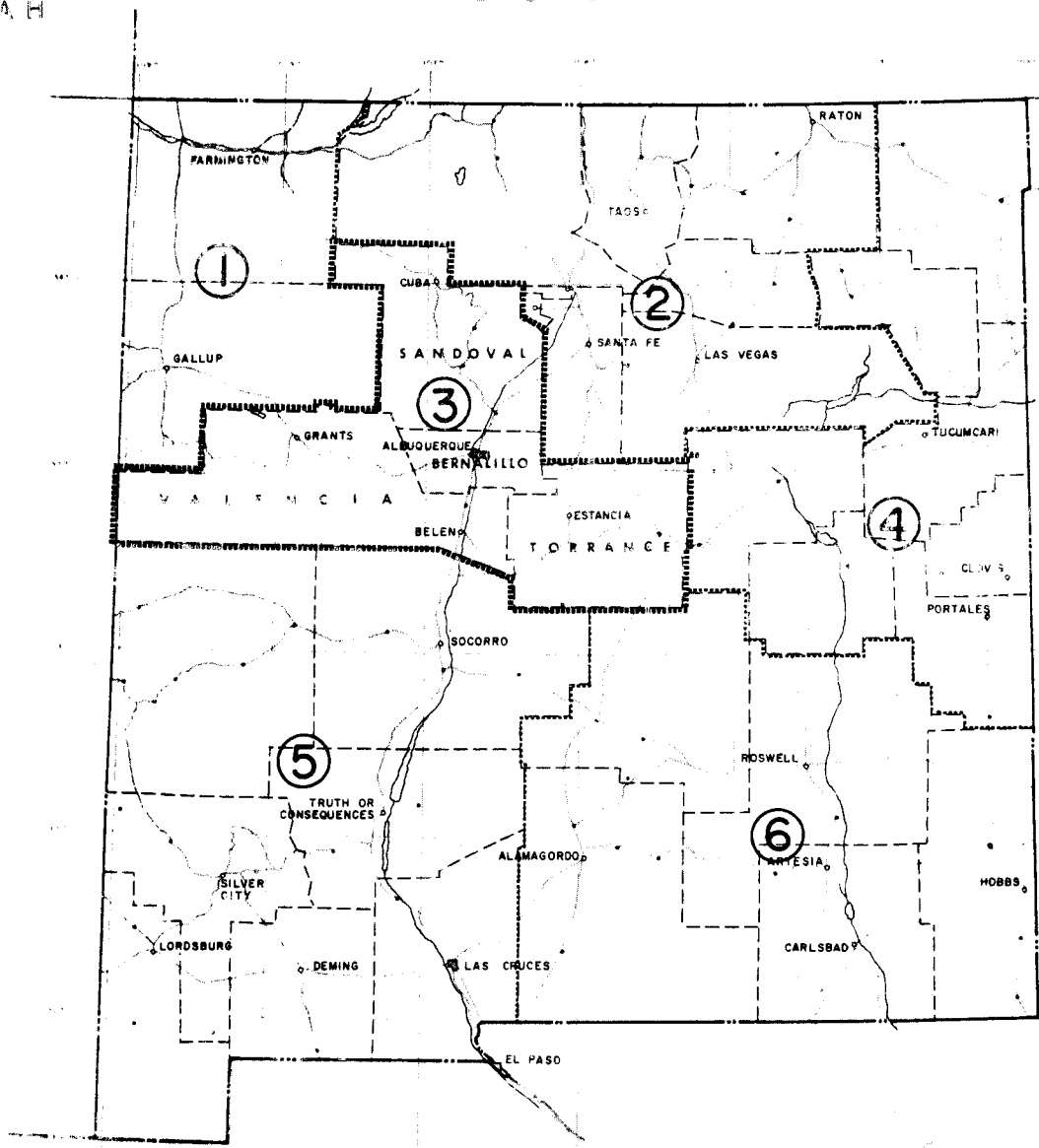
Thomas S. Francis
Director, Office of
Development Organizations

UTAH

C O L O R A D O

O E I A

A R I Z O N A



M E X I C O




Scale of Miles



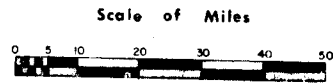
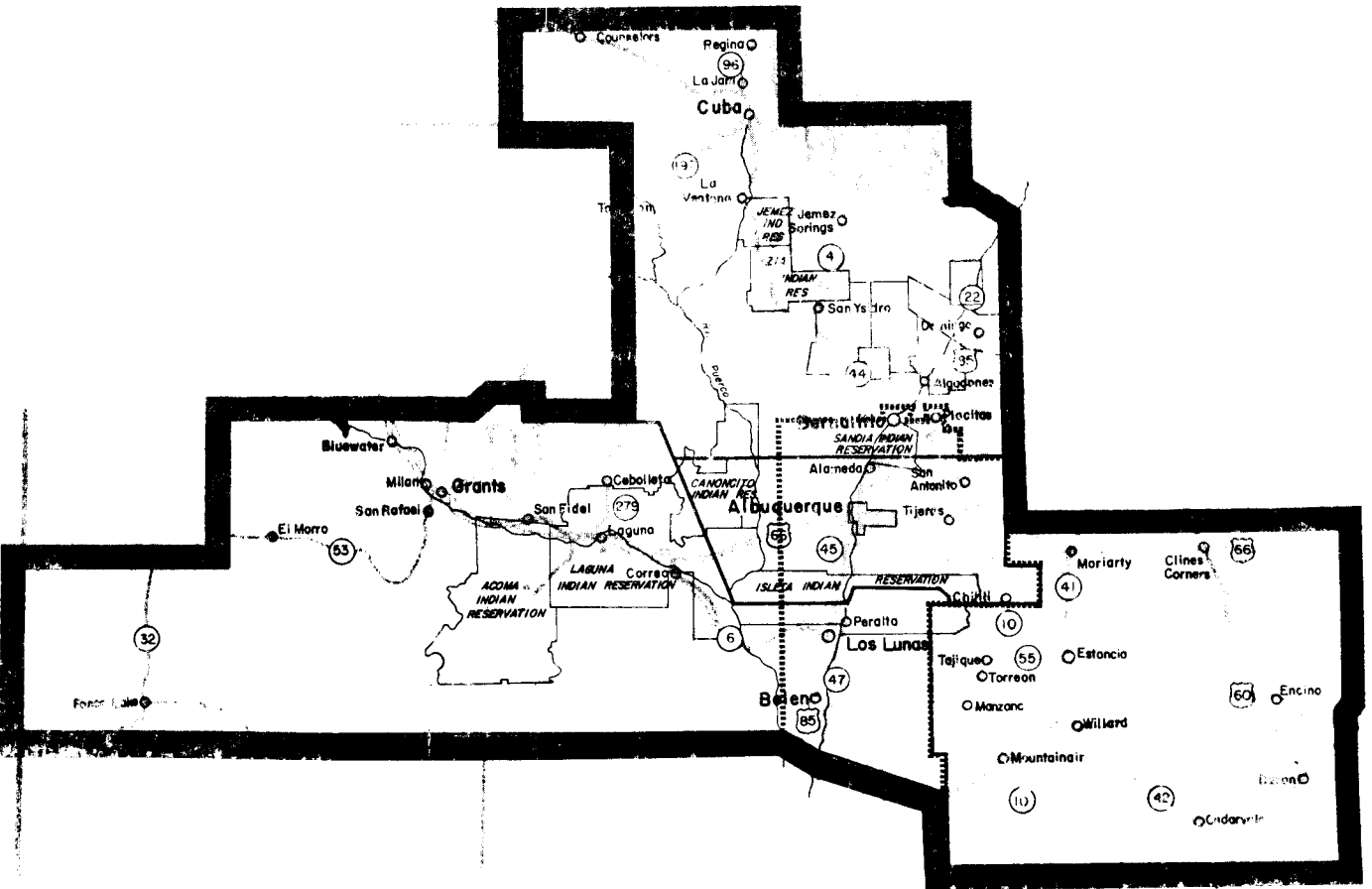
 COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
AREA OF JURISDICTION

 COUNTY DISTRICT
BOUNDARY

 MULTI-COUNTY DISTRICT
NUMBER

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE
COUNCIL OF
GOVERNMENTS

MULTI - COUNTY
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
DISTRICTS



MIDDLE RIO GRANDE
COUNCIL OF
GOVERNMENTS

AREA OF JURISDICTION

COG AREA OF JURISDICTION

METROPOLITAN PLANNING AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

Valencia County citizens and county, city and other governmental units recognize the need for long-range areawide planning and development. They recognize the need for comprehensive plans for orderly growth and development.

The emphasis today on environmental enhancement, Rural Areas Development, Community Resource Development, and multi-jurisdictional planning made it imperative that a general overall statement on the economic status of Valencia County be summarized. The need for economic assistance in developing county, city, and area plans also prompted the compilation of this economic statement. The recent formation of the IUR RCYD Areas as an example of the need for area-wide planning. The efforts of many communities in the Middle Rio Grande area through the coordination of the Council of Governments (COG) for future planning and development also focuses on the need for this type of comprehensive planning. This type regional planning includes such areas as soil interpretations, water and sewer, open space, transportation systems, and projecting future needs.

Valencia County is in a unique situation, both geographically and economically, to avail itself of any available financial aid which may be available through Economic Development Administration (EDA) and other similar agencies. The proximity of the county to a major economic development center and training center, Albuquerque, provides the potential for the development of its human and natural resources. This places Valencia County in a very advantageous position.

For example, Valencia County has many untapped resources. These include the following:

- a. Unused agricultural land;
- b. A surplus of labor;
- c. Mineral resources;
- d. Available underground water supplies;
- e. Tourist and recreation attractions, along with many aesthetic potentials; and,
- f. Potential markets for raw and intermediate products.

This names only a few of the many possibilities that could be achieved if Valencia County and its municipalities had more assistance with its economic development efforts through adequate financing.

It would also help increase the low annual mean family income and show average unemployment which exists in the County.

Resolution

45084

-2-

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE COUNTY OF VALENCIA
AND THE MUNICIPALITIES OF
BELEN, GRANTS, LOS LUNAS AND MILAN, NEW MEXICO

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has provided for assistance to qualified areas in the Public Works and Economic Development Act, and

WHEREAS, it appears that Valencia County qualifies as a redevelopment area within the meaning of Section 401 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act, and

WHEREAS, it appears that it would be in the best interest of the County and its political subdivisions to have a committee which represents all of the residents within the County,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that there is hereby created an Overall Economic Development Program Committee for the purposes hereinafter set forth.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that duly elected officials of the respective political subdivisions shall be members of the Overall Economic Development Program Committee. It is recognized that by the creation of an Overall Economic Development Program Committee that this resolution constitutes an endorsement of the creation of said committee for the purposes hereinafter set forth, and each of said respective political subdivisions recognize that the committee exists independently of said political subdivisions and that said committee shall be autonomous.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that to the extent provided by law, the Board of the County Commissioners of Valencia County, New Mexico and the Commissioners, Trustees, and Councilmen of the Communities of Belen, Grants, Los Lunas and Milan, shall assist the Overall Economic Development Program Committee in the furtherance of its work in promoting area development in order to achieve more effective economic growth of the area, thereby reducing the impact of unemployment on the area. Each of the respective political subdivisions recognizes that by the creation of said committee, none of the respective political subdivisions have control or responsibility over said committee, nor is said committee an adjunct of any of the respective political subdivisions.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that each of the members of the respective political subdivisions are hereby encouraged to organize said committee in such a manner that it will be fully representative of the whole community so that all viewpoints are considered in its discussion and decision making. Representation will be assured to workers, businesses and minority groups and will engage all local skills in such fields as education, sociology, economics and engineering.* The functions of the committee will include but not be limited to the following:

Initiate and sponsor action in the preparation of an Overall Economic Development Program for Valencia County, New Mexico;

Accept commitments pursuant to the Economic Development Area Program initiated by the United States Department of Commerce;

Sponsor project proposals;

Request and accept the benefits under the Public Works and Economic Development Act;

*Representation will also be assured the various Indian Reservations within Valencia County.

Recommend appropriate agencies to acquire, disburse, allocate, borrow and otherwise handle funds;

Recommend appropriate agencies to purchase, lease, sell or otherwise acquire both real and personal property, and

Recommend establishment of legally binding relationships with other organizations.

EXECUTED as an original document this 12th day of October, 1971.

CITY OF BELEN

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, VALENCIA COUNTY

BY: [Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

CITY OF GRANTS

BY: [Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

VILLAGE OF MILAN

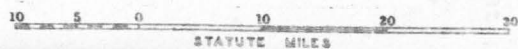
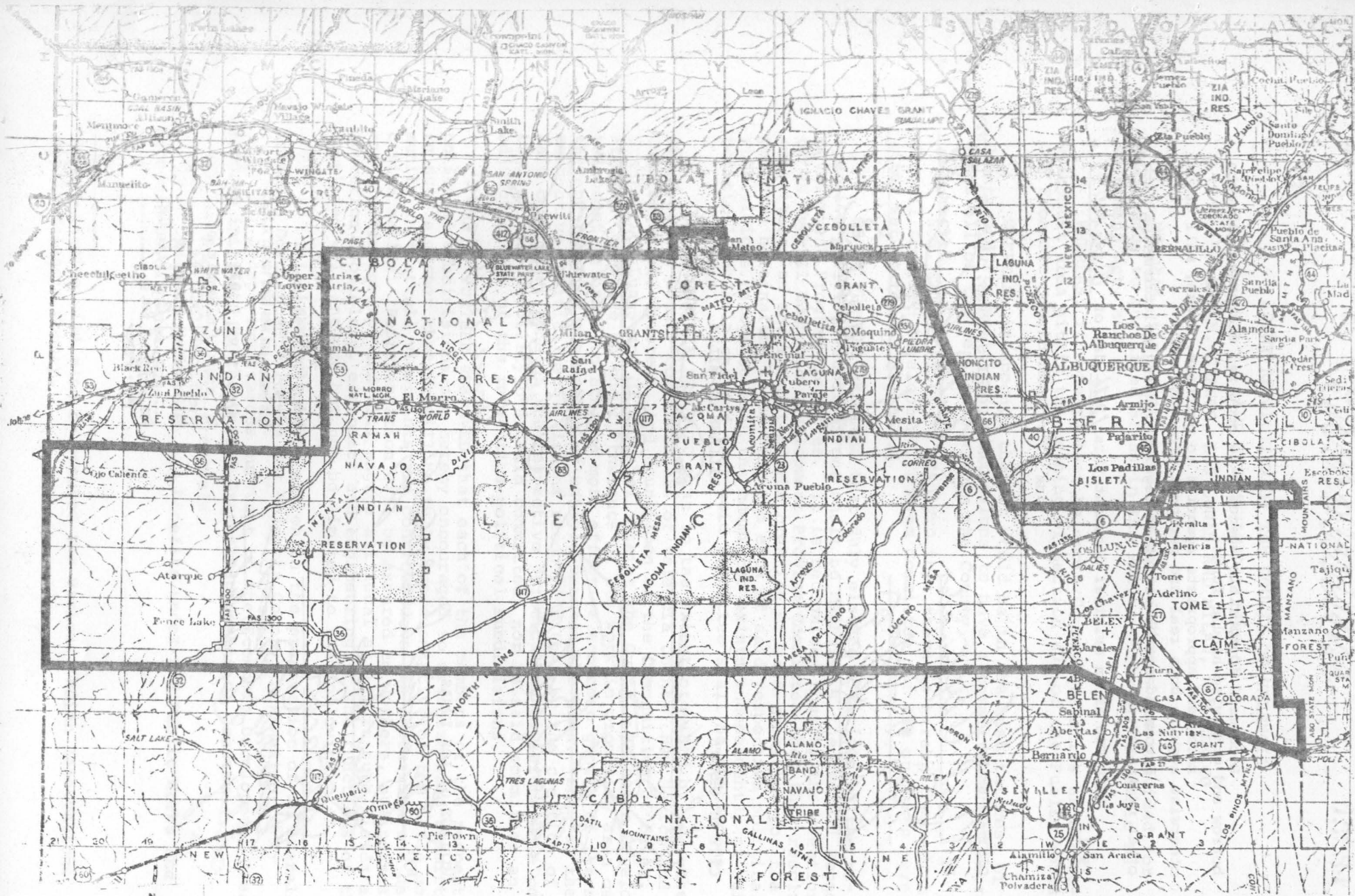
BY: [Signature]
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[Signature]

VILLAGE OF LOS LUNAS

BY: [Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

State of New Mexico | SS
County of Valencia
This instrument was filed for record on

3:40 NOV 19 1971
At ... o'clock ... m. Record in Vol. ...
of records of said County. Folio ...
PATTY G. ARMISTEAD, County Clerk
[Signature] Deputy Clerk
Fee \$... Rec. # ...
No. 422



**VALENCIA COUNTY
AND
ADJACENT AREAS**

II. ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP

The Valencia County Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) Committee is composed of elected officials and appointed representatives on a county-wide basis. The committee represents each major economic sector of the local economy, each principal political jurisdiction, and each significant minority group. Also, the membership reflects the fields of education, economics, and social and technical capabilities for planning and project development.

This committee initiated the revision and up-dating of the original OEDP document printed in 1962. The committee will lead in developing and continuing action programs.

The Chairman of the Valencia County OEDP Committee is Mr. Gillie Jaramillo who is Chairman of the Valencia County Board of County Commissioners. Nine committees were named to accomplish the goals and objectives in the revision of the County OEDP.

The committee, in addition to the preparation of the OEDP will have continuing functions in project development. These will include:

- a. To measure progress toward developing of goals;
- b. To continue to plan and carry out project development;
- c. To make changes in program priorities and direction;
- d. To search out and evaluate problem areas that need attention and action;
- e. To set up task force activities; and
- f. To follow through on action projects.

The Valencia County Board of Commissioners adopted the revised OEDP at its regular meeting on November 1, 1971. The plan was subsequently approved and adopted at a special meeting on November 15, 1971, by the EDA Committee, the official governing body.

Following are the Economic Development Association Committee Members:

Gillie Jaramillo, Chairman
 Valencia County Commission
 Fidel Isbet, Vice-Chairman
 Meliton Sanchez, Secretary
 County Manager
 Anthony Romo, General Committee Chairman
 E. M. "Mitch" Wells, Coordinating Chairman

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
	X	X	X	
	X	X		X
		X	X	
X		X		X
	X		X	

Education Committee:

Bernard Baca, Chairman
Supt. Los Lunas Consolidated Schools

Manuel McBride
Supt. Grants Municipal Schools

John Aragon
Supt. Belen Consolidated Schools

Max Lopez
Grants Municipal Schools

Alfonso Espinosa
Grants Municipal Schools

Agriculture Committee:

Anthony Romo, Chairman
County Extension Agent

Jessie Fitzgerald
Assistant County Extension Agent

Abe M. Pena
Rancher

Arthur Togami
Farmer

Eli Storey
Farmer

Benny P. Chavez

Industrial Committee:

Lewis Bishop, Chairman
Horizon Land Corporation

Clyde Pascual, Acoma

Salvador Milan
Mayor of Milan

Frank Seminara
President, Belen Chamber of Commerce

Community Facilities:

Barry Webber, Chairman
City Manager, Grants

Earl Pride
Administrative Assistant to City Manager,
Grants

Emiliano Castillo
Mayor of Los Lunas

Richard Aragon
City Manager, Belen

James Barber (Deceased)
Publisher, Grants Daily Beacon

Augustine Archuleta
Village Clerk, Los Lunas

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
		X		X
				X
		X		X
		X		X
		X		X
X		X	X	X
X			X	X
X	X	X		
X	X	X		
X		X		X
	X	X		
X	X	X		
X	X		X	X
	X			
	X		X	
	X	X	X	X
		X	X	
	X			
		X	X	

Human Resources:

Mrs. Earl Lassiter, Chairman
Acting Director H. & S. S., Belen

Mrs. Aubrey Notman, Chairman
County Home Agent

Ernest Hart, Director
Employment Security Commission, Grants

Edward Montano
Director, H. & S. S., Grants

Cele Padilla
Office of Economic Opportunity

A	B	C	D	E
	X		X	
	X		X	X
	X		X	
	X	X	X	
	X	X	X	

Land Use Committee:

Jim Tatum, Chairman
District Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service

Eulogio Maestas

A. R. Card

Abe Swisher

Austin Lovett

X		Y	X	
X	X	X		
X	X			
X				
X	X			

Mining Committee:

Salvador Milan, Chairman
Mayor of Milan

Tom Dailey
Governor of Laguna

Ray Revell,
Ultra-Marble, Inc.

X	X			
X	X	X	X	
X	X			

Recreation and Tourism Committee:

Mark Olson, Chairman

Toribio Perea
Recreation Director, Los Lunas

	X			
		X	X	

Transportation Committee:

Hollis Wilson, Chairman

E. M. "Mitch" Wells

	X			
	X		X	

Key to Representative Sectors:

- A -- Agricultural and Land Use
- B -- Business and Economic
- C -- Cultural Minority
- D -- Elected and Public Official
- E -- Education and Technical

III. THE DEVELOPMENT AREA AND ECONOMY

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

1. GENERAL

Valencia County is located in the western portion of New Mexico. The county is bounded on the east by the Manzano Mountains and stretches west to the Arizona-New Mexico state line, a distance of approximately 150 miles. Bernalillo and McKinley counties border Valencia County on the north and Socorro and Catron counties on the south. The county is approximately 50 miles wide, north and south, at its widest point, thus making it essentially rectangular shape. Valencia County contains 3,620,480 acres or 5,657 square miles, making it the sixth largest county in the state.

The topography of the county's land picture shows many variations -- majestic mountains riddled with narrow steep canyons, high semi-arid plateaus, rolling mesa land which in most instances slopes towards the relatively level, fertile river valleys. The irrigated valley land lies along both sides of the Rio Grande varying in width from one mile to over five miles. There are some areas with undulating surfaces which have, or will require, considerable leveling before they can be irrigated efficiently. The irrigable lands are badly interspersed by varying sized bodies of lands unsuited for irrigation development. The Zuni Mountains in the western portion of the county help in providing water supply for irrigation. In general, Valencia County is considered to be a part of the large western inter-mountain plateau of the United States. Drainage is provided by the Rio Grande, Rio Puerco, Rio San Jose, Zuni River and their tributaries.

Elevation above sea level in the county ranges from 11,389 feet at the peak of Mt. Taylor in West Valencia County to approximately 4,750 feet at the southern extremity of the county. Elevations at the major cities are as follows: Belen, 4800 feet; Grants, 6464 feet; Los Lunas, 4840 feet.

There are five Indian Reservations or portions thereof within the boundaries of Valencia County. They include Acoma, Laguna, Navajo, Isleta and Zuni. These reservations are preparing their respective Overall Economic Development Programs and, therefore, are not discussed in detail in this particular plan. There is a feeling of cooperation between the County RAD Committee and the reservation officials and Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is felt that this plan and those of the reservations supplement each other and can be used together.

The Middle Rio Grande Valley in the Los Lunas-Belen area has been known historically for its relatively fertile farm land. Water for irrigation is limited, but there is an ample amount of underground water. The principal crops which grow in the area are: Alfalfa, corn -- both for grain and ensilage -- fruits and vegetables. There has been a considerable amount of land put into irrigated pasture.

The valley is surrounded by a large cattle and sheep raising area. Shipping pens are located in the area as loading centers for the livestock producers.

Acres of irrigated cropland including idle, fallow and diverted acreage in Valencia County, 1940-1970 are as follows:^{1/}

1940 -- 37,000	1965 -- 35,600
1945 -- 31,400	1966 ^{2/} -- 43,420
1950 -- 25,700	1969 -- 44,680
1955 -- 32,000	1970 -- 43,300
1960 -- 34,300	

^{1/}New Mexico Agriculture - 1970, Agricultural Experiment Station Research Report 195, June 1971

^{2/}1966 acreage obtained during 1966-67 Conservation Needs Inventory.

TABLE I - ACREAGE IRRIGATED AND SOURCE OF WATER
IN 1969 AND 1970, VALENCIA COUNTY^{1/}

<u>Source of Water</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Surface Only	30,880	29,500
Ground Only	410	410
Surface and Ground	<u>13,390</u>	<u>13,390</u>
Total	44,680	43,300

^{1/}New Mexico Agriculture - 1970, Agricultural Experiment Station Research Report 195, June 1971

The January 1, 1970 New Mexico^{1/} Census of Agriculture gives the following numbers of livestock for the county:

All Cattle ^{2/}	47,000
Beef Cows	25,900
Dairy Cows	3,900
Sheep	28,000
Swine	950
Poultry	6,200

^{1/}New Mexico Agricultural Statistics, Vol. VI, Supplement IV, July, 1971

^{2/}Cows and heifers that have calved.

The dairy industry has become a stable and substantial factor in the agricultural development of the Middle Rio Grande Valley. More than 50 dairies operate within a 25 mile radius of Belen.

It is estimated that there are over 3500 high quality horses in Valencia County.

The climate of the Middle Rio Grande Valley is very favorable, due to the dry air and valley location at the foot of the mountains, which makes for very cool nights. A 30-year summary of the U. S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau gives the following information for the area: Mean annual temperature is 54.6 degrees Farenheit; mean annual minimum temperature, 37.2 degrees Farenheit; mean annual maximum temperature, 72.0 degrees Farenheit; highest temperature recorded, 106 degrees Farenheit, and the lowest temperature recorded, minus 10 degrees Farenheit. The mean annual precipitation in the valley area is 6.25 inches. The average length of growing season is 175 days, with the average of the last killing frost April 21, and the average of the first killing frost October 19. The average relative humidity is less than 50% for the year, with the wind velocity 10 miles per hour for the year. There are very few days when the wind velocity is over 25 miles per hour.

The climate in West Valencia County is somewhat different. The average annual precipitation is nine inches, with the estimated growing season being 100 days.

Surrounding the farming district in West Valencia County there are many ranching units. Grants and Milan, and Gallup to the west, serve as the major trade centers for all of this area.

Other industries which now boost the economy of West Valencia County are lumbering, mining and tourist trade. Grants, the uranium capital of the world, is located on the main line of the Santa Fe Railway and U. S. Highway 66. Uranium production is the principal industry, with many exploration, mining and milling operations active in the area. There are many tourist attractions surrounding Grants and Milan. El Morro National Monument, the largest underground ice caves in the world, volcanic cinders and lava beds, and a salt lake are a few of these. The entire countryside provides a very scenic drive for tourists. There are conducted tours of some of the world's largest ore processing mills in the area.

The entire area in East Valencia County is served by Public Service Company of New Mexico, Southern Union Gas Company, bottled gas companies and Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company. Grants is also serviced well

by the utility companies. It has an abundant municipal water supply. Power is supplied by the Continental Divide Electric Cooperative and fuel is supplied by Southern Union Gas Company, with Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company furnishing telephone service.

The New Mexico State Penitentiary Honor Farm and the Los Lunas Hospital & Training School are two state institutions located in the valley area. In addition, New Mexico State University has the Middle Rio Grande Experiment Sub-Station for the purpose of doing research work for central New Mexico. The station is located three miles south of Los Lunas. The total sub-station area consists of 210 acres of irrigable land, of which 112 acres are now being used for experimental work. The State Game and Fish Department operates a 3860 acre game refuge south of Belen.

New Mexico State University opened a Branch College at Grants in September of 1968 to meet the needs of high school graduates and to serve as a Community College. As a Branch of the Land-Grant University in the State of New Mexico, the college is accredited by the North Central Regional Accrediting Association of Colleges and Universities. The Branch College offers two years of college work leading to an Associate of Arts Degree plus Vocational Courses which help up-grade employed persons in present positions or give them new skills for new positions. College courses offered at the Grants Branch are transferable to the main campus at Las Cruces or other Universities.

2. LAND RESOURCES AND OWNERSHIP

FEDERAL

In Valencia County, the federal government controls 42.1 per cent or 1,524,222 acres, the state controls 8.4 per cent or 302,594 acres, and the remaining 49.5 per cent or 1,794,664 acres is privately owned by individuals or groups.

The federal government has been a major land owner in New Mexico since the Treaty of Guadalupe in 1847 with Mexico. The impact of the federal government's control in the county can readily be seen by its role in the management of the Indian land, the Cibola National Forest, and public domain land. This creates a loss of revenues to local governments on tax-exempt land holdings, thus the federal government has gradually assumed some responsibility for making financial contributions to county and state governments. Federal-state-county-shared revenue results from an arrangement whereby the national government distributes to the state and county a portion of the revenue funds derived from certain operations on federal lands located within the boundaries. This portion of the revenue

distributed varies from program to program, and the program virtually always stipulates the manner in which these funds may be used.

The Indian lands are held in trust by the U. S. Government for the Indians. The use and management are determined in most cases by the Indian people, the tribal councils, and the federal government through the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the United States Department of Interior.

TABLE II - FEDERAL LAND IN VALENCIA COUNTY

1. Indian lands (Isleta, Navajo, Acoma, Laguna, Zuni)	718,457 acres
2. Bureau of Land Management	189,746 acres
3. Cibola National Forest	<u>616,001</u> acres
Total:	1,524,222 acres

The management of 189,746 acres of federal land which is predominantly grass land is administered by the federal Bureau of Land Management. This land is leased to neighboring livestock men and may be divided into two classifications for leasing purposes:

182,826 acres lying within the regular grazing district and
6,920 acres lying outside of the grazing district.

The land within the grazing district is rented on an animal unit basis with a charge of 60 cents per head per month on cattle, 12 cents per head per month on sheep. From the grazing fee receipts on this district land, the federal government returns 12½ per cent to the counties where the land is located. The federal land lying outside of the grazing district is leased by the acre, depending on its average animal unit carrying capacity, according to Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. The average rental fee on this land is approximately three cents per acre, and the federal government return 50 per cent of the gross grazing fee receipts to the county. The leasing rates for grazing all federal land is subject to adjustment each year in January.

Under the Mineral Leasing Acts, the federal government returns to the state 50% of the receipts from public domain lands leased for potassium deposits and 37% of the receipts from leases on most roads and schools. In addition some 52½% of the mineral leasing receipts from these public domain lands, excluding potassium leases, are allocated to the reclamation fund to be used in the development of the western states. Textbook fund received 37.5% of the over-all take in.

STATE LANDS --

State land is scattered extensively throughout New Mexico. The state owns land in every county except Los Alamos. However, these proportions vary greatly from one county to another. In Rio Arriba County the state owns only 2.6 per cent of the land, while in Lea County it owns as much as 42.7 per cent. In Valencia County, as in the entire state, the state land is divided into many small scattered parcels, instead of large tracts or districts. The control of state lands is vested in many different agencies, and the records vary widely in completeness. As state land sales and purchases are often made, it is very difficult to keep inventories up to date.

State land can be considered in two general classes: First, "trust lands" managed by the State Land Office for the benefit of certain agencies and institutions, and second, lands administered directly by the institutions. The State Land Office holds each parcel of land in trust for a specific agency or institution. Trust lands are generally leased to private individuals. Institutional lands are occupied directly by the agency or used in connection with its activities, such as hospitals, state parks, office buildings, etc.

TABLE III - STATE LANDS IN VALENCIA COUNTY

State Land Office	294,105 acres
Department of Game & Fish	3,079 acres
Board of Educational Finance	2,860 acres
State Park Commission	160 acres
Honor Farm (Penitentiary of New Mexico)	1,867 acres
Los Lunas Hospital & Training School	514 acres
National Guard	3 acres
State Highway Department	<u>5.8 acres</u>
Total:	302,593.8 acres

The total acreage in Valencia County does not include highway rights of way. Although this land is currently under the control of the State Highway Department and is used for public purposes, it legally reverts to the adjoining property owners when its present use or status is ended.

The Commissioner of Public Lands is authorized, as lessor in the name of the State of New Mexico, to execute and issue oil and gas leases covering the state's trust land. All oil and gas leases upon these lands are issued for a term of ten years, which is divided into a primary term of five years and a secondary term of five years. All leases provide for an

annual rental to be paid by the lessee which varies from a minimum of five cents an acre to one dollar an acre during the primary term of five years. During the secondary term the rental shall either double that of the primary term or equal the highest rate of rental prevailing in that particular area if it is more than double the primary rental. All sales are made on sealed bids.

Unlike the federal public domain lands, prior location of ore or minerals does not carry with it any right to either lease or mine. All state trust lands must be leased upon proper application before being prospected. A maximum of sixteen legal sub-divisions is allowable under any one lease for filing fee of \$5.00, but these sub-divisions must be contiguous. Regular lease sales are ordinarily held monthly.

Grazing leases for state trust lands are issued for a period of five years with holders of the leases entitled to a preferential right to renewal of the leases upon their expiration. The lease year has been standardized for efficiency and runs from October 1 to September 30. Grazing rentals are determined by the livestock carrying capacity of the lands on an ordinary year without damage. The minimum rental which is acceptable is three cents per acre. On lands where a part of a section is cultivated, a minimum rental of twenty-five cents an acre per year is charged for dry farming and one dollar an acre for irrigable land. A minimum of two dollars an acre is charged for cotton lands. Limitations are set upon improvements which may be placed upon the leased land without the written approval of the Commissioner of Public Lands.

Water leases on state lands are classified in two types. A non-commercial lease permits the lessee to develop and use water. A commercial lease permits lessee to develop and engage in the business of selling water. Timber sales are made in timbered areas where state trust lands are located.

Subject to discretion of the Commissioner of Public Lands and limitations and prerequisites provided in the Enabling Act, all the state's trust lands are subject to sale upon proper application. Under present Land Office rules, such sale must also be approved by the beneficiary institution owning the land. The Commissioner retains the right to decline to sell any lands when, in his judgment, the best interests of the state would be served by retaining ownership of the land. Applications for purchase of trust lands must be accompanied by a five dollar application fee and a deposit to cover advertising costs for the sale. In setting a sale, the Commissioner has the land appraised at true value and sets the appraised value of the land as the minimum at which bids will be received. If the

land is sold, all minerals, including oil and gas, are reserved to the State of New Mexico. In the case of leased lands being put up for sale, improvements upon the land are appraised and must be paid for at the appraised value by the successful bidder. In all instances land is sold subject to conditions of such lease or leases. The lands must be sold at public auction to the highest and best bidders. The successful bidder will be required to pay 5% of the purchased price, plus 4% interest for the first year on the unpaid balance. He will then have 30 years in which to pay the balance of the purchase price, with a 4% interest payable annually in advance on the unpaid balance.

3. LAND USE

The Conservation Needs Inventory Statistical Report of 1966-67 shows the following land use for Valencia County:

Urban Build Up	73,000 Ac.
Small Water Area	5,400 Ac.
Crop Land	63,826 Ac.
Range Land	1,638,405 Ac.
Forest Land	992,955 Ac.
Other Land	<u>137,221 Ac.</u>
For a total land area of	3,620,480 Ac.

Valencia County has three watersheds covering 725 square miles or a total of 467,642 acres. The Belen-Los Lunas watershed boundaries are: Isleta Indian Pueblo Reservation on the north, the Belen mesa on the west, the Valencia-Socorro County line on the south and the Rio Grande on the east.

Major problems are flood water and sediment damages to canals, irrigated cropland, roads, railroad, and to towns, homes and businesses within the watershed.

Good dam and reservoir sites are not generally available; however, the required storage capacity can be obtained by constructing "horseshoe-shape" or dog-legged dams.

The Pole-Zuni Watershed is located west of Grants and Milan. It includes the drainages of Pole and Zuni Canyons and the area between the two canyons west of the Rio San Jose.

The entire watershed is a tributary to the Rio San Jose, which flows through Grants and Milan. Floods on the Rio San Jose, cover the east end of Grants. Much of Grants recent development is located in this flood plain and is subject to, or receives damages from floods.

The Canyon Sales Watershed is located in the east central part of Valencia County. The north boundary is about 26 miles south of Albuquerque. The west boundary extends about 8 miles south along the Rio Grande, and the south boundary extends eastward along the divide north of Abo Arroyo. The east boundary is along the crest of the Manzano Mountains.

Since the Arroyos in this watershed have no outlets to the river, they overflow the canals flooding homes, farmland and roads below. About 4 miles of county road receives damages and must be repaired annually.

4. SOILS

In general, Valencia County soils are calcareous, moderately alkaline in nature, low in organic matter, and quite often low in phosphates and nitrates. According to soil tests, there is an ample potassium level in these soils. However, some vegetable crops have shown a response from additional potassium.

TABLE IV - SOIL TEST SUMMARY OF VALENCIA COUNTY

<u>PH</u>	<u>Organic Matter</u>	<u>Phosphate</u>	<u>Potassium</u>	<u>Lime</u>	<u>Soluble Salts</u>
7.9	1.6%	7.0 PPM	78 PPM	3.8%	0.34%

Alkaline salts occur in farmland in concentrations which range from small amounts to excessive accumulations prohibiting crop production. The dominant salts are sodium sulfate and sodium chloride. Calcium sulfate and chloride are second in abundance. Magnesium salts are present only in relatively small amounts, and soluble carbonate salts are of minor importance.

The East Valencia Soil Survey is divided into three groups and 15 association groups.

Soils found on the east and west mesa are deep, well-drained with sandy surface and loamy subsurface underlain by lime and alluvial fans. These soils are highly suitable for building, and industrial development, because of moderate permeability and deep water tables. Precautions should be taken when ground cover has to be removed, because wind and water erosion is a problem.

The soils within the valley are either deep or moderately deep and in some places shallow. The surface texture vary from loamy fine sand to sandy clay loam to clay. Permeability varies with soil from moderate to rapid to very slow. Most of the valley soils have high water tables for

significant periods during irrigation season or when the river is running. This influences the operation of a septic tank filter field system, and also poses a problem where livestock and feedlots are concentrated. As a result, pollution of the underground water occurs.

Soils in the alluvial fans of the Rio Puerco flood plain offer quite a contrast, being moderately deep and very heavy in texture, varying from clay to silty clay.

Mountain soils are generally quite shallow. It is less alkaline and contains a higher percentage of organic matter than the soils of the remainder of the county.

The valley soils are described by soil technicians as "river-flood-plain soils bordering the Rio Grande, composed of recently stratified river sediments of mixed origins and the sloping alluvial plains soil along the outer borders of the river flood plain and formed by coalescing outwash fans deposited by lateral tributary streams."

5. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Valencia County has a very ideal situation as regards transportation systems in the county. Two interstate highways -- Interstate Highway 25 and Interstate 40 -- intersect the county at various locations.

Belen is located on Interstate 25 just 30 miles south of Albuquerque where air service is available at the International Airport. Private air facilities are available between Belen and Los Lunas with paved runways, landing lights, and tie-down facilities. These facilities are also available at Milan in Western Valencia County.

Belen, New Mexico's "hub city," is located at the focal point of a network of transcontinental facilities. The Santa Fe Railway maintains large freight classification yards and double terminals with lines extending north, south, east and west. The railroad also maintains icing facilities, and serves as disembarking point for automobiles for delivery to southwestern states. Numerous transcontinental truck lines operate through the city over Interstate 25 and State Highway 47. Interstate 40 runs through a portion of West Valencia County, extending from Correo through Grants and to Bluewater, near which point it swings into McKinley County and to Gallup. State Highway 6 connects Interstate 40 at Correo and U.S. 60 at Scholle and runs through Los Lunas and Belen.

East Valencia County is gradually resurfacing and paving its farm-to-market roads which connect with the main state and federal highways. The improvement of these secondary roads has played a very important role in the development of real estate and increasing the valuation of farms and property in the respective areas.

The development of secondary roads in West Valencia County continues to be a significant problem, even though many roads have been improved under the farm-to-market system. There is still a very definite need for improvement of all roads in the county, and especially secondary and county roads.

6. POPULATION CENTERS

The population of the county is centered around Belen, Los Lunas, Grants, and Milan. However, the rural areas between Belen and Los Lunas are rapidly being developed and populated. The primary reason for this is that the overflow from the Albuquerque metropolitan area is moving into the county. People's desire for a suburbia-type of living is causing the sale of farmland for homesite developments. Population as it affects the development of the county is discussed later in the plan.

TABLE V - 1970 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION^{1/}

Cities, Towns, Villages:	
Belen	4,823
Grants	8,768
Los Lunas	973
Milan	<u>2,185</u>
	16,749
Indian Reservations:	
Acoma	1,826
Canoncito	126
Isleta	1,884
Laguna	2,626
Ramah-Navajo	897
Zuni	<u>12</u>
	7,371

^{1/}Source: Bureau of The Census, 1970, First Count Summary Tape

7. SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Three school districts comprise the schools in Valencia County:

School District No. 1 -- Los Lunas

School District No. 2 -- Belen

School District No. 3 -- Grants

Following are statistics peculiar to each of the three school districts,

LOS LUNAS CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 --

The school system has five elementary schools, one junior high school, and one senior high school. There is one private kindergarten and one college branch. There are 58 academic offerings and 19 vocational offerings.

TABLE VI - LOS LUNAS CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

<u>Valuation</u>	
School lands and Improvements	\$3,500,000.00
Buildings and Improvements	3,598,286.00
Furniture and Equipment	424,416.00

<u>Enrollment</u>	
Kindergarten, public	151
Elementary, public	1603
BIA Isleta Day School	239
Secondary, public	1689
College Branch	
Full-Time	40
Part-Time	39

<u>High School Graduates, College and Vocational Entries, 1971</u>	
Los Lunas High School	208
Graduates attending college	73
Graduates attending Vocational Schools	26

<u>Student Population Projections</u>	
1971-72	3,400
1974-77	4,000
1978-82	6,000

BELEN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 --

The Belen Consolidated School District is located in the south-east part of Valencia County and north-east part of Socorro County.

The school district has for its eastern boundary, the Torrance County line. The southern boundary is the Socorro School District as far south as the Rio Puerco. The western boundary line also follows the bank of the Rio Puerco. The northern boundary line is the southern boundary of the New Mexico Honor Farm, and borders the Los Lunas School District.

The Belen School District No. 2 has eight elementary schools, one junior high and one senior high school. There is one parochial school-- St. Mary's School. University of Albuquerque has a Branch College in Belen. There are two private kindergartens.

Vocational and academic offerings in the Belen School District total sixty-seven. Additions in vocational offerings are being implemented as funding is provided to take care of the needs of the sixty percent not going on to college.

TABLE VII - BELEN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

<u>Valuation</u>	
School Lands and Improvements	\$ 246,094.56
Buildings and Improvements	3,204,014.46
Furniture and Equipment	<u>435,744.73</u>
	\$3,885,853.75

<u>Enrollment</u>	
Kindergarten (private)	50
Elementary (private)	185
Elementary (public)	1721
Secondary (public)	1719
Belen Branch U of A	74
Full Time	54
Part Time	20

High School Graduates, College and Vocational Entries, 1971

Belen High School	225
Graduates attending college . .	90
Graduates attending	
vocational schools	25

GRANTS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 --

Grants Municipal Schools comprise the western end of the county. The area included in this district extends from the Bernalillo county line on the east to the Arizona state line on the west and covers 4,573 square miles.

The Grants School District has ten elementary schools, two junior highs, one junior-senior high, and one senior high school. There are two parochial schools in the western part of the county. One is St. Theresa Elementary in Grants and the other is St. Joseph's Elementary in San Fidel. New Mexico State University has a Branch College in Grants. There are five private kindergartens.

Vocational and academic offerings in the Grants School District total sixty-seven. Additions in vocational offerings are being implemented as funding is provided to take care of the needs of the sixty-two percent not going on to college.

TABLE VIII - GRANTS MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

	<u>Valuation</u>
School Lands and Improvements	\$ 201,569.04
Buildings and Improvements	6,967,172.53
Furniture and Equipment	<u>1,044,679.96</u>
	\$8,303,421.14

	<u>Enrollment</u>
Kindergarten (private)	112
Kindergarten (public)	60
Elementary (private)	186
Elementary (public)	2499
Secondary	2508
Grants Branch NMSU	175
Full Time	49
Part Time	126

High School Graduates, College and Vocational Entries, 1971

Grants High School	229
Graduates attending college	88
Graduates attending voc. schools	17
Laguna-Acoma High School	58
Graduates attending college	30
Graduates attending voc. schools	14

B. HISTORY OF AREA

Long before any white man set foot on the North American Continent, the area now known as Valencia County, New Mexico, was inhabited by Indian tribes.

The Spanish Conquistadores, accompanied by missionaries, were the first white men to visit the area. They found Indians throughout the area. Settlements of Pueblo Indians were located where permanent water was available, while Navajo and other nomadic tribes roamed the mountains and plains. The pueblos are an agricultural people and were using irrigation when the Spaniards came. The Spanish soldiers came seeking gold, and most of them lost interest in the country when it was not found. They did, however, claim the country for the king of Spain and made it possible for Spanish colonists to come in. The missionaries were interested in people and among the Pueblo Indians found a fertile field for their labors. Some of the church buildings which were constructed under their direction have been in use for more than 300 years and are still well-preserved. Soon after the area came under Spanish rule the king of Spain made grants of land to encourage colonization. One of these tracts of land, known as the Tome Land Grant, is still owned and operated as a community resource.

The eastern part of Valencia County was most attractive to the Spanish colonists because it is traversed by the Rio Grande (Big River). Here they could grow vegetables and fruits for subsistence and feed for their livestock simply by diverting water from the river onto adjacent land. Cattle and sheep were grazed in the nearby hills during the summer and moved down to the river valley during the winter. Communities sprang up, churches and schools were built, and with a steadily increasing population more and more land was used for irrigated farming. As more lands were cultivated, community ditch systems were organized. Those systems were maintained by the people who used water from them and there was no limit as to the amount of water that might be used on a particular farm nor was there any charge made for it. As long as the farm land was adjacent to the river, there was no major drainage problem. As more land came under cultivation the water-table began to rise and eventually many acres of farm land were turned back to grass because they were logged and alkaline. With dwindling agricultural resources and a still increasing population, the standard of living for many of the people became one of bare existence.

Early in the 20th century the drainage and alkali problem became so acute that a drainage and irrigation district known as the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District was organized. This district, although necessary to

reclaim the land, was not popular with the people because it levied taxes and made charges for construction, maintenance and operation. Heretofore it had been possible to farm with practically no cash operating expense and most agricultural products were consumed on the farm. No cash crops or farming enterprises had been developed. The people now found themselves faced with greatly increased costs and with no money to pay them.

Under such conditions agriculture remained unbelievably primitive. Until about 1937 the only machines used on farms were horse drawn mowers and rakes and horse powered hay balers. All row crops were planted by hand behind a plow and cultivated with a one-horse implement such as a five-shovel cultivator, "A" type harrow double shovel or a similar implement.

The depression of the 1930's, along with severe drouth in surrounding areas, had a profound effect on the Middle Rio Grande Valley. It gave birth to such government agencies as Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration and Soil Conservation Service. It stimulated the migration of cash crop farmers from submarginal dry land farms to the irrigated river valleys.

The Federal Extension Service had been working faithfully for a number of years to improve the rural situation, but progress had been slow because of a lack of financial resources and an unwillingness of rural people to believe that they would ever have to pay for the benefits of the conservancy district. In 1937 more than 90% of the farmers were delinquent in paying their taxes and conservancy charges.

During the period from about 1910 to 1930 many of the rural people had found employment off their farms. The Santa Fe Railway had been built with a division point at Belen and had employed many local people. Many others had moved into town and were regularly engaged in furnishing the services required by a growing urban community. The City of Albuquerque, some 25 miles to the north, had also furnished employment to many Valencia County people. The rural situation, however, had become increasingly acute. Only the younger people were employed and the number who had moved to urban areas was not as great as the number born in rural areas. Most of those who had moved to town had kept their farm land, but much of it was lying idle because no one could afford to farm it. For many years it had been a custom for parents to divide their lands equally among their children and this had been carried on until there were hundreds of tracts containing less than 10 acres. Many times changes of ownership had not been made public record and title to much of the land could not be established without recourse to the courts.

In 1939 there was very little dairying in the Rio Grande Valley. During that year the City of Albuquerque began to use more dairy products and farmers on the Bosque Farms Resettlement project who had moved in from submarginal dryland areas and had experience in producing dairy products began to produce sweet cream to supply the Albuquerque market. Within a few months there was a demand for Grade "A" fluid milk and within two years more than 30 farmers at Bosque Farms were carrying grade "A" dairying as their main enterprise. The demand for dairy products continued to increase and many other farmers became engaged in dairying. The corresponding demand for alfalfa and the need for other services had an immediate effect on other farmers. Dairying has continued to increase and is presently the most stable farming enterprise.

The City of Albuquerque has increased during the past 35 years from a population of about 30,000 to over 315,000. Good roads have made it possible for many rural people to work in Albuquerque and still live on their farms. Most rural people who are employed off their farms still live and operate their farms. With increased income, they have improved their lands by leveling and improvement of irrigation ditches. They have purchased modern machinery and have learned to use commercial fertilizer to increase crop yields. Title to much of the irrigated land at one time passed to the State of New Mexico under tax liens. The state, however, did not dispose of the land to outsiders. The former owners, or their heirs, have had an opportunity to enter into an agreement with the conservancy district whereby the tax liens and conservancy charges that are delinquent can be paid over a 10-year period. Some people have taken advantage of this arrangement. Others who could not redeem the lands have sold their interest by quit claim deeds and the new owners have paid or arranged to pay the delinquent taxes and assessments.

The standard of living throughout Eastern Valencia County has been greatly improved, but there are still many employable people who do not have jobs and the population continues to increase. There is a great need for some type of industry that would employ people who are presently unskilled or semi-skilled but who learn very quickly and become proficient in jobs which do not require great technical knowledge.

The western part of Valencia County, an area containing approximately 5000 square miles, is sparsely populated except for the towns of Grants and Milan and a few small communities scattered throughout the area.

This area was visited by several early Spanish expeditions dating as far back as 1605.

When the 640 Acre Homestead Act was passed a considerable area was homesteaded. During the depression of the 1930's people settled on these homesteads and the community of Fence Lake became quite a thriving bean farming area. However, wind erosion and drouth has caused practically all this land to be turned back to grass, a process which has been greatly accelerated by the Soil Bank Program.

There was considerable farming in the Bluewater Valley which extends westward from the town of Milan. Irrigation water was at first obtained from a reservoir known as Bluewater Lake. However, the reservoir did not store sufficient water, so wells were drilled and used for about 10 years in the production of carrots and other truck crops. Competition from other truck growing areas and difficulty in obtaining seasonal labor, made truck farming economically unsound. Much of the water from wells has been sold to uranium mills and most of the water in the reservoir has been sold to the New Mexico Game and Fish Department. Many of the people formerly engaged in farming are now employed in the uranium industry.

The discovery of uranium in 1950 brought new industries to the Grants-Bluewater area. This discovery was responsible for the fantastic growth of Grants. Census records give the following population figures for Grants:

1940	814
1950	2,251
1958	8,500
1960	10,274
1970	8,768

IV. THE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTY

A. EAST VALENCIA COUNTY

Eastern Valencia County's economy has been basically dependent upon agriculture. Agriculture has been the main source of income to Eastern Valencia County throughout the years. The installation and development of security government projects in Albuquerque, namely, Sandia Base, Kirtland Air Field and the ACF Industries, brought new prosperity and job opportunities to people who had lived in the farming valley area all of their lives. Consequently, there is part-time farming in the area whereby agriculture and salary income supplement each other. As a result of this, Eastern Valencia County is enjoying a relatively prosperous economy. It also afforded the means by which the valley area grew rapidly and is assured of continued growth. These military installations are second to agriculture in the importance of Eastern Valencia County's economy. It is expected that agriculture will continue to be the major economic factor in the development of Eastern Valencia County.

Agriculture and the Atchison-Topeka and Santa Fe Railway teamed up during the war in building the economy. The railroad at one time employed over 300 men. However, today with the addition of modern equipment and practices, this labor force has been reduced to a skeleton crew at the round house located in Belen. The decline in employment by the Santa Fe Railway will continue indefinitely. Trucks are taking a large percentage of the freight business from the railroad. It should be noted, however, that the Atchison-Topeka and Santa Fe Railway is still one of the largest taxpayers in the county. The tax assessment on Santa Fe improvements are still very high. Eastern Valencia County has no mining or timber, consequently, it is dependent mainly on the three industries discussed above. Home construction in the valley area has made tremendous growth and it has brought with it some small industries to the area.

It should be noted that agriculture will probably continue to be the mainstay of the economy in Eastern Valencia County for the present.

B. WEST VALENCIA COUNTY

West Valencia County's economy is based on mining and tourism, with lesser contributions from agriculture and lumbering. The contributions of the uranium industry to Western Valencia County are summarized under the "Basis for Economic Growth," Section VI of this report. The second largest economic source of income to Western Valencia County is the tourist industry. This is attributed to the fact that U. S. 40 runs through the heart of the western part of the county. Tourist related industries such as service stations, motels, garages, restaurants and souvenir shops have sprung up from Laguna to Bluewater, to cater to the tourist needs. Market limitations and sale of water rights for industrial purposes has caused farming to decline in Western Valencia County. Livestock growing, chiefly cattle and sheep, still plays a prominent role in Western Valencia County's economy. Some of New Mexico's finest ranches are located in the area.

The thousands of Indians living in Western Valencia County contribute substantially to the area's economic base. The Lagunas are numerically the largest Indian tribe and are the most prosperous. The Lagunas furnish most of the manpower to operate the world's largest open pit uranium mine -- The Jack Pile Mine -- which is owned by the Anaconda Company. The smaller Acoma tribe lives on a reservation immediately east of Grants. Navajos living off the reservation are numerous to the south and west of Grants.

V. ECONOMIC FACTORS

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE --

The increase in population of Valencia County has shifted from Western Valencia County to Eastern Valencia County during the last ten years. This has been accentuated by the continuing influx of people and real estate development along the Rio Grande. This has resulted in a 50-50 population distribution between East and West.

Table IX shows that people moved into the rural (non-farm) areas rather than into the population centers. The four percent increase in population resulted in a 28% increase in rural population.

TABLE IX - AREA AND POPULATION, VALENCIA COUNTY^{1/}

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Land area in square miles	5,657	5,657
People per square mile	6.9	7.2
Households	9,335	10,335
People per household	4.13	3.86
Total Population	39,085	40,539
Rural	54% ^{2/}	66%
Urban (Grants and Belen)	46%	34%

Percentage increase 1960 to 1970:

	<u>Valencia County</u>	<u>New Mexico</u>
Total	+4	+7
Urban	-24	+13
Rural	+28	-5%

Inferred Net migration^{3/}

1960 to 1970 -6275

(Mid-year population -- April, 1960 to March, 1970)

^{1/} Sources: U. S. Census of Population, New Mexico, 1960. Tables 6.35 New Mexico Business, April 1961, Vol. 14 (14), Table XI; and University of New Mexico. Bureau of Business Research Business Information Series, No. 38, Oct. 1961, Table I.

1970 Census of Population and Housing, Second Count Summary tapes for New Mexico: Bureau of Business Research Summary Tape Processing Center - U. N. M.

^{2/} All percentages rounded to nearest whole number.

^{3/} The inferred net migration is the difference between the less deaths as reported by the New Mexico Department of Public Health.

It is safe to predict that this accelerated growth along the Rio Grande will continue in the future because of continuing development being experienced at present. The population increase in Western Valencia is expected to continue although to be less significant. This increase would tend to concentrate in the Grants-Milan area.

It is also interesting to note that the ethnic make-up of the population has remained about the same. (TABLE X)

TABLE X - POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, VALENCIA COUNTY,
1960 AND 1970^{1/}

Population by Sub-Divisions:	1960	1970
Eastern Valencia County	41% ^{2/}	50%
Belen	23%	23%
Los Lunas	18%	27%
Western Valencia County	59%	50%
Grants	50%	39%
Laguna	7%	8%
Fence Lake	2%	3%
Population comprised of:		
Whites	86%	84%
Indians	13%	15%
Others (including Orientals and Negroes)	1%	1%
Male and female (each about)	50%	50%

^{1/} Sources: U. S. Census of Population, New Mexico, 1960, Tables 25, 26, 28, 35.

1970 Census of Population and Housing, Second Count Summary Tapes for New Mexico: Bureau of Business Research Summary Tape Processing Center - U. N. M.

^{2/} All percentages rounded to nearest whole number. Percentage of households about the same for each sub-division as percentage of population.

A majority of the people in Valencia County receive their income from wages or salary. Stable employment must be provided to maintain the economy of the county. Industry must be provided to care for the increase in need for employment as teenagers grow to maturity.

Thirteen percent of the young people of the county, between 6 and 19 are not in school. (TABLES XI and XII) Something must be done to provide training which will enable these young people to be self-supporting and to provide a decent standard of living for their future.

Twenty-six per cent of the county population is between 9 and 19 years of age. (TABLE XI) Plans for the future must include adequate educational opportunities--high school, college, or technical training--to prepare them to become capable, self-supporting individuals. Youth organizations and adequate recreational facilities must be provided.

TABLE XI - AGE DISTRIBUTION, VALENCIA COUNTY^{1/}

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
All ages	40,539	100
Under 6 years	5,449	13
6 to 8 years	3,197	8
9 to 19 years	10,709	26
20 to 44 years	12,639	31
45 to 64 years	6,279	16
65 years and over	2,266	6

^{1/}Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Second Count Summary tapes for New Mexico: Bureau of Business Research Summary Tape Processing Center - U. N. M.

TABLE XII - SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND EDUCATION
VALENCIA COUNTY^{1/}

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u> ^{2/}
School Enrollment (3 systems) . .	12,722	
Kindergarten	373	3%
Elementary	6,194	49%
Secondary School	5,916	46%
College	281	2% ^{3/}
Vocational School	82	

^{1/}Actual Enrollments, 1971.

^{2/}Percentages to nearest whole number.

^{3/}Includes college and vocational school enrollees.

Provisions must be made for training the young people who drop out of school early. Jobs must be provided in Valencia County, or else the young people must be trained to fill jobs available in other areas. The male-female ratio in its various sub-divisions is in proportion to the population.

Approximately six per cent of the labor force of the county is employed in agriculture. (TABLE XIII)

TABLE XIII - LABOR FORCE, VALENCIA COUNTY

Population 16-64 years of age in county:	
Male	10891
Female	11162
Total labor force	8643
Total unemployed	551
Percent of labor force unemployed	6.4%
Labor classifications:	
Agricultural	506
Nonagricultural	6708
Mining	865
Manufacturing	308
Services & Miscellaneous	907
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	219
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	1260
Government	1818
Contract Construction	355
Transportation & Public Utilities	976
All Other Nonagricultural	878

1/Source: Economic Development Profile, New Mexico Department of Development and Bureau of Business Research, ISRAD, U. N. M., June 1971.

Provisions should be made for adequate child care through nursery schools and training baby sitters. Refresher courses should be provided for women who wish to go back to work after spending several years at home rearing their families.

Almost all married couples in the county have purchased their own homes. If this is to continue, adequate housing must be a part of long-range plans for the county.

Valencia County has six per cent of its people who are 65 years of age or older.

Over three times the present population will retire in the next 20 years. This does not take into account the many people of retirement age who are coming from out-of-state to locate in Valencia County. Housing, leisure time activities, recreation, health programs, and part-time jobs need to be provided to meet these needs.

Employment figures for Valencia County (TABLE XIV) reveal that the unemployment rate fluctuating between 4.1% in 1969, the lowest, to 9.2% in 1964, the highest rate. The 1970 rate was 6.9%.

TABLE XIV - YEARLY AVERAGES, EMPLOYMENT FIGURES,
VALENCIA COUNTY^{1/}

Year	Total Annual Employment	Unemployment Rate	Service & Misc.	Government Occupation	Wholesale & Retail Trade Occupations	Mining Occupations
1960	7,641	6.1%	579	1,168	1,084	3,151
1961	7,193	9.0	502	1,208	1,049	3,192
1962	6,881	7.9	562	1,288	1,078	2,403
1963	6,822	7.7	575	1,318	1,075	2,132
1964	6,702	9.2	586	1,399	991	1,940
1965	6,806	7.2	692	1,506	1,016	1,654
1966	7,281	5.4	740	1,657	1,072	1,633
1967	7,733	5.0	870	1,783	1,093	1,897
1968	7,828	4.8	887	1,868	1,130	2,353
1969	7,890	4.1	868	1,858	1,200	2,506
1970	8,681	6.9	909	1,818	1,260	2,586

^{1/}Source: Employment Security Commission of New Mexico at Grants.

About 20 percent of the total population in Valencia County is receiving some form of assistance from the Department of Health and Social Services. (TABLE XV)

The public welfare directors stated that some of those receiving aid for dependent children could be trained and made self-supporting if jobs were available. Also, about 20 of those receiving aid to the disabled could be trained to be self-supporting if jobs were available.

TABLE XV - VALENCIA COUNTY RESIDENTS RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, 1971^{1/}

	<u>Families</u>		<u>Individuals</u>	
	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Non-Indian</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Non-Indian</u>
Receiving Assistance:				
Eastern Valencia County . . .	0	1244	3	3732
Western Valencia County . . .	<u>245</u>	<u>961</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>3053</u>
County Totals:	245	2205	498	6785
Assistance received by classification:				
Eastern Valencia County:				
Old age assistance		214		
Aid to dependent children		258		
Aid to needy blind		10		
Aid to disabled		255		
General assistance		0		
Receiving food commodities ^{2/}		301		
Other services received ^{3/}		<u>206</u>		
Totals:		1244		
Western Valencia County:				
Old age assistance	104	80	111	85
Aid to dependent children	108	158	351	530
Aid to needy blind	11	5	11	5
Aid to disabled	22	90	22	96
Receiving food commodities ^{2/}		537		2126
Other services received ^{3/}		<u>91</u>		<u>211</u>
Totals:	245	961	495	3053

^{1/} Information received through interviews with Eastern Valencia County Director of Public Welfare and Western Valencia County Director of Public Welfare Figures reflect September, 1971 reports.

^{2/} Commodity distribution not separated by Indian or Non-Indian.

^{3/} Other Social Services include child welfare, Foster Homes, Medical Assistance, etc.

VI. BASIS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Valencia County in general is very ideal for all types of economic development. The county has progressed by leaps and bounds in some segments of its economy during the last decade, due to the uranium industry's renewed contracts and the sky-rocketing of real estate values and land speculation. However, figures on employment, educational level of people, road

development, house financing, lack of training in skills of people and per capita income indicate that not all segments of the economy have prospered and developed equally well.

The existing industry and the advantageous proximity of the valley area to Albuquerque and of the surrounding scenic, historic and farming areas to Grants and the uranium industry, provide an ideal situation for accelerated development and progress of the county. These, along with the centralized location of the entire county in relation to the rest of the state, hold a promising future. The complete communication and transportation facilities, including radio, television and newspaper media; community facilities, such as schools, hospitals and churches; human and natural resources, and the climatic conditions, make the potentials of the county great.

A. MINING AND QUARRYING

The importance of the uranium industry to the county should be pointed out. Mines located in Valencia and McKinley counties, and processing plants which separate uranium oxide from the ores are the backbone of an economic up-swing which has enveloped these two counties. Their operations have provided an impetus to the continuing growth of New Mexico. New Mexico now provides almost half of the uranium oxide produced in the United States. According to Atomic Energy Commission reports, the state contains more than 60% of the known domestic ore reserves.

Major companies in New Mexico's uranium industries have procurement contracts with the Atomic Energy Commission. The long-range picture presents a promising outlook for industry and for New Mexico. With the advent of potential domestic uses for nuclear energy, New Mexico and particularly Valencia and McKinley counties, will undoubtedly continue to be closely associated with nuclear energy in the future. Employment table on next page gives number of persons directly employed or benefiting as result of uranium industry.

There is also a tremendous deposit of high grade marble approximately 25 miles west of Los Lunas. Ultra-Marble, Inc. is privately owned and under proposed development. The development of this operation is a source of potential employment which would require the importation or training of skilled labor. It will employ between 6 to 30 persons on a seasonal basis.

TABLE XVI - MINE EMPLOYMENT^{1/} -
WESTERN VALENCIA COUNTY

<u>Company</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Anaconda	614	25	639
United Nuclear Corporation	191	2	193
Homestake Partners	559	13	572
Kerr McGee Corporation	1031	17	1048
Four Corners	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>
	2409	57	2466
Related Industries:			
Suppliers			21
Drillers			164
Others, Lumbering			23
Value of ore produced 1970		\$72,828,000.00	
(6.8% over 1969)			

^{1/}As of July 25, 1971 -- New Mexico Employment Security Commission, Grants.

B. FOREST AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The value of livestock in 1970 according to statistics, was \$8,683,900. This is the major source of agricultural income. The value of all crops was \$2,566,600. The importance of the agricultural industry in the county still holds many possibilities for development of marketing outlets, processing operations and feed lot operations. A new industry in the county is the breeding of registered quarter horses. The value of the horse industry has been estimated at approximately one half million dollars. Although agricultural farmland in the valley is being taken by other developments, it will continue to be a major source of the county's economic development. This, of course, will require the development of underground water.

The lumber industry in Valencia County contributed approximately \$60,000 in sales in 1959, according to the agricultural census. This industry continues to play a part in the overall economic picture, and has a potential for related industry such as lumber mills, firewood and fence posts. The tremendous need for soil and water conservation establishes a need for more soil improvement and water development projects.

C. RECREATIONAL AND HISTORIC AREAS

Although Eastern Valencia County lacks in historical points of interest, there is a potential for the development of recreational facilities in the Manzano Mountains and other adjoining ranges. At the present time there is a considerable demand for the development of these recreational areas. Western Valencia County is rich in historical and natural recreation sites. Bluewater Lake State Park, El Morro National Monument, Mt. Taylor, Acoma--the Sky City--the Ice Caves, extensive deposits of lava beds and Salt Lake are a few. There is now a private research foundation which is being developed in the area, known as the Kowina Cultural Research Foundation, which is intended for the preservation of historical and cultural information. These natural areas afford a large potential for the attraction of tourism and related business.

The majestic 11,389 foot Mt. Taylor remains largely undeveloped along the western route of Interstate 40 near Grants, New Mexico. There are only twelve miles of improved road which currently serves a Forest Service recreation area with 23 picnic units. An extension of this road of approximately eight miles will serve a winter recreation potential with very few rivals in the entire southwest. With its proximity to Interstate 40, the summer potential will add to its ability to provide year around jobs.

The history of skiing and other winter recreation in other areas and the annual increase of enthusiasts will surely present the need for this additional facility and aid the tourist potential of Valencia County.

Another potential which is currently under consideration by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management is "El Malpais", an area South of Grants which encompasses the Lava Flow, ice caves and craters. Congressional action is anticipated on this project in the near future.

D. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

There are a number of existing buildings in Grants, Belen, Los Lunas, and one in Peralta, which are available for commercial development. There are abandoned mines in the Grants area that can be used as storage places for CCC stocks or may be used for the development of atomic fallout shelters.

E. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SITES

There are unlimited commercial sites in the valley. Belen, in its long-range planning, is proposing an industrial park along the railroad. Rio Grande Estates, the nationally advertised 326,000-acre development, has proposed commercial and industrial sites in its long-range plans. This development, along with one-half to one-acre home site subdivisions, is

developing a golf course and country club area near the City of Belen. Small industries are already being attracted to the Belen area. A live-stock sales ring is established in the valley. There are also many industrial and commercial sites available in the Grants-Milan area.

F. HUMAN RESOURCES

There is an abundance of local labor supply over the entire county. Much of the labor source in the area is employed in Albuquerque. People in the small communities of Western Valencia County, such as Seboyeta, San Rafael, Fence Lake, San Mateo, San Fidel and Bluewater, have to leave their home in search of employment. It should be recognized that many of these young people have no training in specialized skills whatsoever. There are many welfare cases which could possibly be rehabilitated and trained for gainful employment.

G. OTHER AREA RESOURCES

Climate and other healthful features of the county make a very ideal situation for the development of such institutions as rest homes, clinics, and an ideal retirement area.

VII. PROBLEMS AND NEEDED ADJUSTMENTS

A. AGRICULTURAL

Problems peculiar to Valencia County have arisen as a result of progress which the county has enjoyed. Farming, as a main segment of the county's economy, has continued to decline as a result of lack of stabilized markets for high income cash crops. Another factor contributing to this decline has been the conversion of farm land to home sites. A large number of farms have been completely abandoned in Western Valencia County as a result of a great deal of soil erosion. The development of underground water for a permanent source of irrigation water has been suggested as a remedy for this situation. The development of cash crops for the county has also been suggested. This points out that the continued improvements of crops, as well as extensive programs for soil and water, continue to be of high-priority in the county. There is also a need for stabilizing the hay market in the valley area. Agriculturally related industries should be encouraged. This type of industry will not only provide a market for vegetables and other cash crops, but will also provide a source of employment for people in the area. If a conservation and ranch re-seeding program is developed for the county, as well as other parts of the country, there will be a demand for adapted range grass seeds. The climatic conditions of the county

lend themselves very well to the production of such seeds which are economically profitable. The existence of small ranch units in Western Valencia County has created a problem whereby people who are trying to stay on these ranches need some part-time employment to supplement their ranching income. All these agriculturally related problems bring out a need for continuation of a strong agricultural educational program based on agriculture, home economics and youth project work.

B. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A significant increase in population in the county has created a need for public facilities. The lack of adequate public facilities has contributed to the slowing down of economic growth in many communities. Sewer and water systems are badly needed. There is also a need for the extension of natural gas service to certain heavily populated areas in the county. The three major centers of population -- Grants, Belen, and Los Lunas -- are at present trying to improve their public facilities. Belen has developed a comprehensive development plan for its use. Included in this plan are projected plans for the development of all public facilities. Los Lunas is undertaking city street paving, sewage, and water development projects. Recreational facilities such as swimming pools are also being developed by Los Lunas and Grants. In addition to these developments, there has been a stated need for expansion of the municipal library and a new health center in Grants. Small communities throughout the county particularly are in need of development of public facilities. There is a need for sewage and water systems in the non-incorporated areas. A facility which every community should have, especially in agriculturally oriented communities, is a complete fairgrounds. The Valencia County Fair Board has expressed a need for the improvement and development of the fairgrounds.

C. TRANSPORTATION

Transportation problems cannot be treated lightly as a factor contributing to economic growth. Although the construction of roads in the county has progressed, there is still a great need for construction of access roads, as well as the improvement of existing roads. For example, completion of State Highway 53 in Western Valencia County known as the "Zuni-Cibola Trails" has opened that area to tourists, especially to El Morro National Monument, the Ice Caves and on to Phoenix, Arizona. The development of such a route contributes much to the employment opportunities in Western Valencia County, as a result of the development of related tourist industries.

Secondary roads in some sections of the county are in poor-condition and there is a limited mileage of primary roads. It is very obvious that as the population continues to increase roads will become more and more inadequate unless maintenance is provided now and in the future. There is also a pressing demand for improvement of roads into recreational and historical areas in the county.

D. EMPLOYMENT

Employment figures for the past 10 years indicate that there is a definite shift from agricultural jobs to non-agricultural. Categories of employment that have gained the most are the professional fields, skilled trades, clerical and service categories. This points out that there is a definite need for training of young people in areas that may be most beneficial to them. Job opportunities in the area are limited, consequently, a larger per cent of young people are leaving their immediate areas to seek employment elsewhere. There is a need to attract industry into these areas to surplus labor which would eventually create job opportunities locally. It should be pointed out that along with job opportunities there is a related need for training and retraining those persons who are not gainfully employed at present. Training and re-training program should receive top priority in relation to the development of economic resources. This becomes more important in view of the fact that approximately 80% of the labor force is unskilled. It should be pointed out that there is also need for rehabilitation services for some of those people who are now on welfare.

E. EDUCATION -- AREAS THAT NEED ATTENTION:

(1) Vocational Education

Much greater emphasis has to be planned in the area of vocational education so that more than 60% of the students who are not going to college can prepare for a profession that can make them useful in the present and future employment market. Here again, we must emphasize that studies be made to determine the type of employment that is needed in the local and state community and the funding that is needed in this type of program to fit the needs of the students. We must emphasize that additional federal and local funding, not only for personnel and equipment that is needed but also funding for more sophisticated vocational facilities. The program if it is to meet the needs of the community and add to the overall economic development of the county must include not only high school vocational programs, but post-high school and adult vocational education programs.

(2) Kindergarten Program

In order to promote the enhancement of the educational program in the county and to increase the chances for the success of the educational program and thereby the economic level of its citizens, it would be helpful if kindergarten programs were funded and available for all five year olds in the county.

(3) Health Education

It would be important to the overall economic and social strength of the people of the county to make a major effort and thrust in the area of health education. This effort would be the involvement of all students in such a way as to promote better physical and mental health.

(4) Day Care Programs

There is urgent need, especially where there are working mothers, for our establishing day care programs for under school age youngsters.

(5) Special Education

The present programs in special education are not now reaching all the children in the county who are in need of special help in their schooling. Further funding of special education is needed.

An extremely urgent problem facing the community in Valencia County is the inability of the current programs to take care of those pupils who are non-conforming in their behavioral patterns. For instance, we are not geared, funded, staffed, nor equipped to take care of the delinquent or maladjusted child in school. We cannot take care of the chronic absentee nor the dropout. We are frustrated by the problems caused by drug abuse. It would seem to us that the delinquent and maladjusted child has existed in our schools for a long time and we have been unable to cope with the problem because this child has not been cared for. He has left the school and has been thrown into society unable to cope with his economic, social and civic problems. The Valencia County Schools need to be funded and special personnel employed to take care of these students. We need specialists such as psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers to care for this problem. We must take care of the neglected, the delinquent and the sick child. The school system will have to work with other private and public agencies to solve his problem.

(6) Cultural Awareness

Programs in cultural awareness have been started and discontinued. A permanent program of cultural awareness should be made available to all the schools in the county. It is especially important in an area of tri-cultural problems.

In the past schools have not been eligible for help from the Educational Development Programs (EDP), the Housing and Urban Development Programs (HUD). We should do everything possible to appeal to these two agencies and also to the Four Corners Commission, to acquire some of the help that other counties have been getting. Federal funds are available for area vocational schools, post-high school programs and vocational education additions in high school. We should plan in terms of two area vocational schools; one in Eastern Valencia County and one in the west area.

F. TOURISM AND RECREATION

There is a need for the attraction of tourism to the area as a source of income to the county. Western Valencia County, as has been discussed previously, provides an ideal situation for the promotion of tourism. It has been suggested that there is a need for a comprehensive survey on tourist sites in the area surrounding Grants.

G. FINANCING

In general, there is a lack of adequate financing in the area, particularly for financing of homes and farms. Farmers Home Administration has a number of rural farm housing loans in the county. Financing is a key factor in the development of any area or community. Long-term financing is particularly needed. A problem which is related to financing is that of inadequate land titles in much of the valley area. This problem limits the amount of credit that can be extended to an individual. It has been pointed out that there is a need for long-term financing of small businesses.

H. LAND USE PLAN

One of the most basic conditions for success in the Valencia County Economic Development Area is a well-considered and approved Land Use Plan for the area.

This is so because Valencia County is tied to a land water resource base with finite limitations. Its population and industrial carrying capacity must be planned almost solely with these finite limitations in mind.

To alleviate pollution, especially where there are heavy concentrations of people, a community type sewage disposal system should be installed. This is planning with conditions of our finite land and water resources, in mind.

With soil and water uses undergoing constant changes, it becomes more and more imperative that we plan with every effort possible to preserve, conserve and improve these resources. Effective planning must consider land and water resources as the foundation so a sound and dynamic economic development may be built.

VIII. VALENCIA COUNTY AREA GOALS

In order to make the Overall Economic Development Plan meaningful and realistic it was necessary to establish County area goals. The goals which are listed later in the text represent goals common to both Eastern Valencia County and Western Valencia County -- the county as a whole.

The goals were developed with maximum community involvement of many community leaders. Leaders responsible for formulating these goals worked on the OEDP Committee, on the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments Goals Committees, and on the Rural Area Development Committee for Valencia County. These goals represent the thinking of these and many other citizens and planning groups.

It is anticipated that these goals will become an integral part of a regional plan and its major components. The goals reflect major areas of interests including Physical Environment, Social Concerns and Human Needs, Economic Development, and Population and Housing. The goals as stated provide the basis for the planned growth and development of Valencia County through action projects.

LIST OF VALENCIA COUNTY AREA GOALS

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT A

EC Integration of policies water, land use, environ, population (transport) [services]
A. Urban and Rural Form

A planned and controlled growth encouraging preservation of scenic and natural features of the county.

B. Land Use

Insure that all land in Valencia County be carefully planned toward its highest and best use from an environmental quality, social and economic viewpoint.

*Water and water pollution
Water development*

RD Use of highway users tax funds for encouragement,
growth in coordination with...

C. Transportation EC Balanced Transport

An integrated ground and air transportation system for the efficient movement of people and goods encompassing both public and private conveyances.

RD Railroads be paid by gov't. to run their
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT B

A. Open Space

Insure the retention of a beautiful countryside through agricultural and open space zoning, large recreational areas and an adequate yet beautified rural roadway system, in conformance with a master plan.

B. Agriculture

To preserve the predominantly rural character and atmosphere of the Middle Rio Grande Valley, and reverse the decline in agriculture in Valencia County.

C. Recreation

Recognize the environmental assets for recreation in Valencia County and develop those assets to the maximum to support the recreational needs of Valencia County and adjacent Albuquerque's growing urban population and with due regard to ecological balances.

D. Resource Conservation EC Recycling fostered planned for.

RD declare water diversion mod.

To preserve and enhance the natural resources of Valencia County and to maintain a healthful, pleasant and ecologically balanced physical environment in which agricultural and industrial facilities would be compatible. EC endorsement of all other benefits of alternate energy sources and uses.

RD Protection of private water rights

E. Pollution Control

A healthy, pleasant and ecologically balanced environment for residents of Valencia County.

F. Ecology

Planned and controlled growth consistent with minimum interference to natural ecological balances within Valencia County.

SOCIAL CONCERNS AND HUMAN NEEDS

A. Education

Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary

Achieve an educational system which makes it possible for the citizens of Valencia County to attain their individual goals, and which provides a framework upon which our society can be restructured and a sense of community reattained.

RD Comprehensive policy emphasis on special training

Develop, through our educational system, a society in which exemplifies fulfillment of social and civic conscience, moral and ethical values, the preservation of human values and vocational competence.

Continuing Education

Quality education available to all levels, all ages, all ethnic groups and easily accessible to all economic groups.

Technical-Vocational Education

Provide for a vocational educational system that is flexible and responsive to the needs of the community.

Special Education

Provide for the special needs of the exceptional, the gifted, the physically and emotionally handicapped, the educable retarded and the non-educable.

Higher Education

Provide for the formal continuation of the education system beyond the secondary school level.

B. Culture and Heritage

To develop and maintain pride in our own culture as well as an understanding and respect of the customs and cultures of others; to preserve and maintain our different cultures for future generations; and not to impose the values of any one culture upon any other.

C. Health

RD. Work on health problems on regional basis

A healthful environment, provisions for adequate health care, and programs of health education for all citizens.

D. Welfare

Assure residents of Valencia County the opportunity to earn an income sufficient to provide the necessities of life.

E. Public Safety

Protection of the rights, property and privileges of all citizens through fair, efficient and expeditious administration of all procedures, judicial and otherwise, which affect the health, safety and welfare of individuals.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

*RD. Agency working with locals to locate the County located in park to displace
RD. some federal*

A. Job Development

Develop a stable economy, through diversification of business activities with emphasis on tourism; attract industries that will complement rather than conflict with the present economic base; and provide jobs for all people in Valencia County, regardless of culture or ethnic origins.

*RD Requirement membership in reg. org, before local gov can receive fed-state funds or assistance
RD Matching funds prof at regional level
RD ... towards advisory*

RD State fiscal incentives
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B. Industry

Help existing industries to grow by enlarging or improving markets; and encourage new industries, including those related to agriculture which will employ workers from Valencia County.

C. Office Jobs

Encourage office and commercial jobs commensurate with industrial development.

D. Tourism

RD Tourists to non congested areas
Maximize on local scenery and recreational potential to develop a successful, year-round tourist industry.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

A. Population

EC population distribution with annual year balance present and future.
Accept the validity of population projections which place the future population of Valencia County at 2½ times the present total by the year 2000, and plan accordingly.

Increase the population by *Provide* providing improved quality of living and adequate living conditions commensurate with attractive employment opportunities in a well-rounded community, having suitable services and a stable economy.

B. Housing

RD Need multi-jurisdictional housing authorities
Attractive, standard housing for all families, *fulfill the* catering to the needs of all income and ethnic groups, well-designed neighborhoods and villages, to counteract the mining camp environment.

C. Community Facilities

Provide community facilities such as school sites, libraries, neighborhood centers, police and fire buildings and the like, to serve the present and future residents of Valencia County.

IX. PROGRAM EVALUATION

The Valencia County OEDP Committee, under the direction of the Chairman, will review the contents, make appropriate revisions and changes at least once a year.

The public will be kept informed through news media and meetings scheduled when necessary. At this time, any revisions or changes may be recommended or made by the general public and/or committee members.

EC

Educational and concensus efforts to community needs

RD Housing of
congressional with grant
pot.

Appendix A

EAST VALENCIA COUNTY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

EAST VALENCIA COUNTY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

OFFICIALS EAST VALENCIA Goals and Objectives Program

Chairman
Agustin Archuleta
P.O. Box 143
Los Lunas, New Mexico
865-9542

Co-chairman
Bud Jenkins
Southern Union Gas
509 Becker Ave.
Los Lunas, New Mexico
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Subcommittee

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PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT A

A. Urban and Rural Form

Goal: A planned and controlled growth of the entire East Valencia County Area.

Objectives:

1. Establish county-wide planning, zoning and subdivision controls for Valencia County.
2. Preserve open space consistent with planned and controlled growth as a resource for the county's future recreational needs, to be used as well as use.
3. Guard against and prevent continuous urban or suburban sprawl.
4. Concentrate new growth in planned, "urban clusters" that provide for the preservation of large areas of open space; plan extensive spatial separation between all communities thereby enhancing the visibility of new communities and preserving the individuality of existing communities.
5. Provide for new, planned communities with *fixed ultimate boundaries* rather than uncontrolled capacity for expansion.

6. Preserve the natural waterways and streams; prohibit development in the arroyos.

7. Discourage "boom growth" and limit in-migration.

B. Land Use

Goal: Insure that all land in Eastern Valencia County Area be carefully planned for its highest and best use from an environmental quality viewpoint.

Objectives:

1. Concentrate commercial activity in and adjacent to existing municipalities that will permit the preservation of large areas of open space.
2. Reserve good agricultural lands for agricultural use, and direct urbanization to the mesas.
3. Reserve the bosque for agriculture, recreation and open space for the four-county region.
4. Acquire scenic easements or otherwise prevent unsightly development from occurring in scenic areas.

5. Prevent the growth which is attracted by our physical environment from destroying the very environment which attracts it.

C. Transportation

Goal: An integrated ground and air transportation system for the efficient movement of people and goods encompassing both public and private conveyances.

Objectives:

1. Advance acquisition of rights-of-way for anticipated major thoroughfares.
2. Provide for a future freeway along the East Mesa.
3. Provide for an additional bridge across the Rio Grande between Belen and Los Lunas to provide for better movement of traffic.
4. Plan separate pedestrian, bicycle, equestrian and automobile movement systems in rural areas.
5. Encourage equitable freight rates for the State of New Mexico.
6. Provide suitable mass transportation to residents of the Rio Grande Valley.

EASTERN VALENCIA COUNTY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT B

A. Open Space

Goal: Insure the retention of a beautiful countryside through agricultural and open space zoning, preservation of large recreational areas and beautification of a rural roadway system in conformance with a master plan.

Objectives:

1. Sufficient marginal agricultural and other open space land now exist for conversion into recreational and planned housing developments. No approval for additional housing developments should be granted by the Valencia County Commission without assurance that such developments will not detract from the natural beauty and environmental well being of the East Valencia County Area.

B. Agriculture

Goal: Preserve the predominantly rural character and atmosphere of the Middle Rio Grande Valley.

Objectives:

1. Preserve good agricultural land to grow crops and supply food and to provide a rural environment in behalf of the surrounding suburban, rural and urban populations of Eastern Valencia County Area and adjacent population centers.

2. Enforce agricultural and open space zoning through zoning ordinances at the earliest possible time consummated by county and municipal governments with citizen participation. Avoid detrimental urbanization patterns with resultant mixtures of incompatible land uses and excessive population densities.

3. The projected population growth in Albuquerque and the local area will greatly enhance the economics of agriculture to supply food produced close at hand on good irrigated land in the valley area. Develop local markets, marketing techniques, cooperatives or other mechanisms in order to assure a competitive position for locally produced agricultural products.

4. An increase in population will produce an inevitable increase in land values and hence taxes. Full support must be given to good agricultural land-use tax incentives to assure such land can economically remain in agricultural production.

5. Encourage efficient management in the supply and use of irrigation water.

6. Develop programs of insect and pest control consistent with maintaining ecological balances in Eastern Valencia County Area.

C. Recreation

Goal: Recognize the environmental assets for recreation in Eastern Valencia County Area and develop these assets to the maximum to support the recreational needs of the area and adjacent Albuquerque's growing urban population with due regard to ecological balances.

Objectives:

1. The location of Eastern Valencia County Area and the Middle Rio Grande Valley with its large recreational potential in open space, river valley area, fresh water drainages, parks, mesa land and other recreational assets adjacent to rapidly growing urban centers, makes it a natural outlet to help

support the recreational needs of the people of Albuquerque and adjacent areas. Create a county or regional park and recreation authority or commission with power to acquire, develop, administer and regulate excellent recreational activities in the area.

2. Lend full support to the Rio Grande State Park facility proposed within our local area of jurisdiction and promote playgrounds, bridle paths, bicycling, hiking, archery, camping, picnicking, fishing and other recreational activities in that park.

3. Ensure space for motorized recreational vehicles, such as motorcycles, motorbikes and dune buggies; set aside specific mesa and arroyo areas for their use.

4. Clean up and develop for fishing and picnicking the fresh water drainage canal system throughout the valley area in cooperation with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District and the State Department of Game and Fish. Insure adequate stocking of fish and ensure safe public access roads to the vicinity of these drainages, but not along them. Eliminate present and prevent further pollution and sediment-laden waste water drainage from entering these drainages.

5. Conserve extensive portions of the Middle Rio Grande Valley in Eastern Valencia County Area as wildlife sanctuaries and as open space. This is necessitated by projections of population growth and the hazards from gunfire in populous area.

D. Conservation

Goal: To preserve and enhance the natural resources of Eastern Valencia County Area.

Objectives:

1. Protect the natural surface and subsurface water supply to the end that these assets are not over-exploited and are available for use by future generations.

2. Support land treatment measures on grazing land, irrigated land, open space land and housing development land by retention or rehabilitation of grassland, woodlands and other natural cover to ensure erosion control. Establish tree and other vegetative planting and landscaping programs in housing areas, recreational areas and along rural roads. Provide assistance to the State Highway Department and other agencies in these endeavors.

3. Fully support the Belen/Los Lunas and other watershed projects which may be needed in Eastern Valencia County Area and to ensure erosion and floodwater control and to provide additional recreational areas where practical.

E. Pollution Control

Goal: A healthy, pleasant and ecologically balanced environment for residents of Eastern Valencia County Area.

Objectives:

1. Vigorously enforce state and local standards for air quality leading to the reduction and minimization of air pollutants from whatever source.

2. Urge the adoption of a non-air polluting transportation system compatible with and supplemental to any system designed and operated by the City of Albuquerque.

3. Prohibit pollution of surface and ground waters. Enforce regulations adopted by the Water Quality Control Commission for residential, commercial, municipal, industrial, agricultural and other users of water as to the quality of their resulting effluent. Establish

and enforce immediate local programs to reduce and finally to eliminate all sources of water pollution.

4. Eliminate any source of pollution to the surface and ground water supply which originates upstream of the area.

5. Establish and pursue a program designed to eliminate blowing dust through the planting and care of vegetative cover on potential dust producing lands in the area.

6. Provide for treatment of unpaved roads to eliminate sources of dust pollution.

7. Inaugurate a cooperative effort toward litter and weed control by appropriate methods on private land, on public land and alongside highways. Pass and enforce county ordinances designed to prohibit littering the countryside.

8. Establish detailed standards for solid waste disposal and enforce these standards through county and municipal governmental authorities.

9. Support a solid waste disposal project on a regional basis.

10. Pending the establishment of a regional solid waste disposal system, ensure at least three convenient sanitary landfill solid waste disposal areas meeting the standards of the New Mexico Health and Social Services Department, in Eastern Valencia County Area — to be sponsored and financed by county and municipal governments. These disposal systems are to be operated and maintained so as to create least harmful effects to a high quality environment.

11. County and municipal governments to immediately pass and to enforce adequate solid waste management disposal ordinances.

12. Provide for optimum protection of environmental quality and public health against threats posed by the improper use and disposal of toxic chemicals.

13. Establish standards concerning the location and design of roadside advertising signs to preserve the visual beauty along roadways.

14. Establish standards and ordinances to control the location and appearance of junkyards.

15. Establish standards regulating noise which may be damaging to physical health or mental well-being.

F. Ecology

Goal: Planned and controlled growth consistent with minimum interference to natural ecological balances within Eastern Valencia County Area.

Objectives:

1. While acknowledging the inevitable influx of people and resulting population growth in Eastern Valencia County Area, the great importance of retaining natural ecological balances must be recognized. Thus, man's planned environmental change pursuant to that growth must be programmed to produce minimum disturbance to those balances. It must, therefore, be the responsibility of Federal, State, County and Local governments to insure that appropriate laws are passed and enforced to these ends.

2. We regard education in resource conservation in the public schools to be vitally important to the future well-being of all the citizens of Eastern Valencia County Area. Hence, support educational programs by requiring all primary and secondary school systems in the area to develop a resource conservation and environmental quality course.

EASTERN VALENCIA COUNTY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

SOCIAL CONCERNS AND HUMAN NEEDS

A. Education

Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary

Goal: Achieve an educational system which makes it possible for the citizens of Eastern Valencia County Area to attain their individual goals, and which provides a framework upon which our society can be modified and a sense of community reattained.

Objectives:

1. Provide free pre-school and kindergarten educational opportunities to all children.
2. Develop special materials and facilities particularly at the pre-school levels to encourage cultural pride and awareness.
3. Foster programs for teaching local history and culture at all school grades as well as pre-school levels.
4. Provide bilingual education for all children from bilingual homes as well as for students desiring to understand languages other than their home language.
5. Develop teaching materials, textbooks and visual aids directed toward the unique cultural needs of the region.

Technical-Vocational Education

Goal: Develop a vocational training system responsive to the needs of Eastern Valencia County Area.

Objectives:

1. Offer vocational subjects at local branches of the Technical Vocational Institute in accordance with local needs.
2. Establish a much broader system of guidance and counseling with direct relationship to vocational aptitudes and training.
3. Coordinate all training facilities.

Special Education

Goal: Provide for the unique needs of students who would benefit from special training or education.

Objectives:

1. Develop programs for the exceptional, the gifted, the physically and emotionally handicapped, the educable retarded and the non-educable; make use of grants available for such purposes.

Higher Education

Goal: (Although no statement was prepared, the consensus was that higher education should be available to all interested citizens.)

Objectives:

1. A cadre of teachers trained in social anthropology, capable of dealing with the unique cultural diversification of this region.

B. Culture and Heritage

Goal: To develop and maintain pride in our own culture as well as an understanding of and respect for the customs and cultures of others; to preserve and maintain our different cultures for future generations; and not to impose the values of any one culture upon any other.

Objectives:

1. To gather and maintain archives of

photographs and documents relating to local culture and history. Publish a history of the towns of the Middle Rio Grande Valley.

2. Publish and disseminate research material prepared by the Los Lunas cultural awareness study.

3. Preserve and record the customs and traditions of the region. Oape and publish interviews of older people relating to regional history and customs. Record the music of the region, particularly festival music and Orquesta Tipica.

4. Inventory and evaluate historic and archaeological buildings and sites worthy of preservation.

5. Establish a Southwestern Cultural Institute to preserve and promote the arts and culture of the Southwest, including music, dance, theater, painting and sculpture.

C. Health

Goal: A healthful environment, provisions for adequate health care and programs of health education for all citizens.

Objectives:

1. A structural hierarchy of medical facilities with systems organized to relate to one another.
2. Well publicized and conveniently located clinics for family planning and birth control; more liberal abortion laws.
3. Organized use of para-professional medical personnel, such as midwives, medical technicians and similarly trained technicians; support visiting nurse service and a larger complement of public health nurses.
4. Environmental health activities to control vector-borne diseases with assurances against the use of harmful or potentially harmful insecticides.
5. Better publicity as to the availability of free inoculations against disease.
6. Medical treatment of alcohol and narcotic addicts with doctors authorized to provide treatment to registered addicts so as to reduce crime caused by them.
7. Establishment of an Eastern Valencia County Health Center with emergency hospital facilities.

D. Welfare

Goal: Assure residents of Eastern Valencia County Area the opportunity to earn an income sufficient to provide the necessities of life.

Objectives:

1. To train, cure, rehabilitate and provide job opportunities to the extent that the welfare agencies, as we know them, can be eliminated, and their functions performed by other existing agencies and systems.
2. Remove the stigma and loss of pride that comes from being on welfare by eliminating segregation of welfare recipients.
3. Educate the public to the facts and understanding of welfare by properly defining its purpose and effectively evaluating welfare programs.
4. Communicate with welfare recipients, and initiate meetings to disseminate and exchange information related to their needs.
5. Break the welfare cycle through rehabilitation and re-education and by removing unreasonable restrictions on welfare.

E. Public Safety

Goal: Protection of the rights, property and privileges of all citizens through fair, efficient and expeditious administration of all procedures, judicial and otherwise, which affect the health, safety and welfare of individuals.

Objectives:

1. Better enforcement of traffic laws; and traffic safety education.
2. Improve mass transportation facilities to reduce the volume of vehicular traffic.
3. Improve training of volunteer fire-fighting personnel.
4. Provide better protection of irrigation and drainage ditches in urban areas to reduce the danger of drowning.
5. Enlarge police force and the pay scale sufficiently to attract qualified personnel.
6. Enlarge detachment of state police with decreased reliance upon elected police officials.
7. Support regional cooperation of police agencies in providing better inter-jurisdictional communications, maintaining better records, providing quicker identification, reacting to emergency situation and otherwise assisting one another.
8. Improve detention facilities.
9. Adopt building, fire, plumbing and electrical codes and support effective enforcement.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A. Job Development

Goal: An expanding industrial base to provide job opportunities for both men and women in Valencia County.

Objectives:

1. Attract industries that will employ local labor and that will train local workers.
2. Development of a Fact Book as a source of up-to-date, relevant information on resources, work force, potential sites, availability of utilities, transportation facilities, taxation and other applicable data.
3. Further cooperate with the Technical-Vocational Institute for the development of vocational training programs in order to improve and develop labor skills and job opportunities.
4. Preservation of prime agriculture land as a source of jobs and related employment.

B. Technology

(While no goal or objectives were stated, it was generally agreed that technology was associated with the City of Albuquerque.)

C. Industry

Goal: Help existing industries to grow by enlarging or improving markets; and encourage new industries, including those related to agriculture, which will employ workers from East Valencia County Area.

Objectives:

1. Attraction of small, diversified and environmentally compatible manufacturing plants.
2. Expansion of existing extractive and mining operations emphasizing available deposits and the development of new industries under strict environmental controls.
3. Further cooperation with AIDS and IFA and increased involvement of Federal,

EASTERN VALENCIA COUNTY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

State and local agencies for the attraction of industry on a regional basis.

4. Development of a processing industry emphasizing local and regional markets.

5. Development of a cooperative or similar program for marketing farm products and by-products at a central market.

D. Office Jobs

(No goal or objective stated but the consensus was that office job industries should be encouraged to locate in Albuquerque.)

E. Tourism

Goal: (While not stated, it was generally agreed that the area needs to support the tourist industry.)

Objective:

1. Encourage and develop programs for expanding recreational and tourist facilities.

2. Support facilities that attract tourists to archaeological sites within the area.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

A. Population

Goal: Accept the validity of population projections which place the future population

of East Valencia County Area at 2-1/2 times the present total by the year 2000 and plan accordingly.

Objectives:

1. Provide for orderly growth, through the enactment and enforcement of appropriate codes; preserve land and facilities for their most suitable agricultural, residential, recreational, commercial or industrial use through proper planning controls.

B. Housing

Goal: Provide standard housing for all economic and social classes in accordance with their needs.

Objectives:

1. Develop low-cost housing within the ability of low income families to afford them and within the Regional Housing Authority Act and other applicable legislation facilities that are available.

2. Develop regulations to provide the suitable locating of mobile homes and adequate facilities to serve them.

3. Remodel, rehabilitate and beautify existing older homes in the area through use of state and federal programs.

4. Plan and set aside lands, near existing retail commercial developments, to be used

exclusively for future low rent, multi-family development for the elderly.

5. Provide multi-family housing for young couples, single individuals and others who prefer apartment living.

6. Require neighborhoods with small lots of under an acre, or having unsuitable soils, to provide adequate sewerage and community water systems.

7. Obtain federal or state aid for establishing areas of trees, bushes and other ground cover on the east and west mesas, not only to beautify, but also to control dust and erosion.

8. Initiate housing code to regulate the over-crowding of rental units, and generally to require a high quality of living conditions.

C. Community Facilities

Goal: Provide community facilities such as school sites, libraries, neighborhood centers, police and fire buildings and the like to serve the present and future residents of Valencia County Area.

Objectives:

1. Local government units should plan for public facilities and acquire appropriate land well in advance of the actual needs.

Appendix B

WEST VALENCIA COUNTY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

WEST VALENCIA COUNTY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

OFFICIALS WEST VALENCIA Goals and Objectives Program

Chairman

Mayor Salvador Milan

Subcommittee

- A. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT—** urban and rural form
Chairman — James Barber, Grants land use
transportation
- B. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT—** open space
Chairman — Ralph Card, Milan agriculture
recreation
conservation
pollution control
- C. SOCIAL CONCERNS AND HUMAN NEEDS —** education
Chairman — Rev. George Hammond, Milan culture and heritage
health
welfare
public safety
- D. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** job development
Chairman — G. D. Ramsey Grants industry
office jobs
tourism
- E. POPULATION & HOUSING** population
Chairman — Garland Taylor, Grants housing
community facilities

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT A

A. Urban and Rural Form

Goal: A planned growth encouraging preservation of scenic and natural features of the County. Objectives:

1. Consideration should be given to eventual consolidation of communities into an urban area of Western Valencia.
2. Establish county-wide planning, zoning and subdivision control for Western Valencia County area.
3. Control urban and suburban development.
4. Strongly endorse the creation of a National Park covering a 200 square mile area.
5. Beautify and enhance the natural waterways, streams, and creeks through control of flood water.

B. Land Use

Goal: Insure that all land in Western Valencia County area be carefully planned toward its highest and best use from an environmental quality, social and economic viewpoint.

Objectives:

1. Concentrate commercial activity in and adjacent to existing municipalities that will prevent strip commercial land use.
2. Encourage the continued use of land for ranching and farming.
3. Preserve and develop scenic and historic sites for enjoyment and use of local residents and visitors.
4. Encourage land use development that is compatible with the natural assets and region's resources.

C. Transportation

Goal: A transportation system for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods in and through West Valencia County area.

Objectives:

1. Expand road network, because growth and development of West Valencia is dependent upon a good road system; explore ways and means to improve the alignment, surfacing, and drainage of rural roads.
2. Support efforts of the Airport Commission for enlarging and improving airport facilities; support feeder air service to serve the area.

3. Encourage development of an interurban railroad passenger service to serve the area.

4. Encourage equitable freight rates for the State of New Mexico.
5. Advance acquisition of rights-of-way for anticipated major thoroughfares.
6. Endorse continental divide trail system for non-motorized wheeled vehicle, pedestrian, and equestrian movement.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT B

A. Open Space

Goal: Preserve our beautiful countryside through the retention of open space.

Objectives:

1. No approval for additional housing developments should be granted by the Valencia County Commission without assurance that such developments will not detract from the natural beauty and environmental well-being of the West Valencia County area.

WEST VALENCIA COUNTY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

B. Agriculture

Goal: Reverse the decline in agriculture in West Valencia County area.

Objectives:

1. Study the potential use of runoff water from Mount Taylor for irrigation purposes.
2. Increase agricultural production to provide a balance between agricultural and industrial activity.
3. Encourage efficient management in the supply and use of irrigation water.

C. Recreation

Goal: Recognize the environmental assets for recreation in West Valencia County area and develop those assets to support local recreational needs.

Objectives:

1. Designate Mount Taylor, Zuni Mountains and the Malpais areas as primary recreation areas.
2. Construct all-weather road to permit the opening of the Mount Taylor area to recreational development.
3. Study the feasibility of a loop road near Mount Taylor to connect to existing state and federal highways.
4. Improve the overnight camping and recreational facilities along the Zuni-Cibola Trail.
5. Coordinate recreational planning with the Indian Pueblos, federal and state agencies, and recreation interest groups.
6. Landscape highway roadsides, and remove roadside litter.
7. Educate the public to prevent littering and vandalism in public and private recreational facilities.

D. Resource Conservation

Goal: Maintain a healthful, pleasant and ecologically balanced physical environment with compatible agricultural and industrial activities.

Objectives:

1. Residential development should occur in areas in which it would be compatible with soil and geological conditions.
2. Where possible and economically feasible, mine and mill dump areas should be returned to their natural state.
3. Seek Federal funding to carry out approved soil conservation work plans to be completed by 1975.
4. Encourage erosion control through existing laws such as those

implemented by State Soil and Water Conservation District.

5. Strongly advocate the upgrading of federal mining laws to include the preservation of the natural environment while permitting exploration for and extraction of natural mineral resources.
6. Insure mechanism for protecting natural wildlife and waterfowl.
7. Support educational programs by requiring all primary and secondary school systems in Valencia County area to develop a resource conservation and environmental quality course.

E. Pollution Control

Goal: A healthy, pleasant and ecologically balanced environment for residents of the County.

Objectives:

1. Strongly recommend a study of the sewage treatment, water and refuse situation in West Valencia County area; provide for the enlargement and improvement of sewage collection and treatment facilities to meet the future needs of the County.
2. Study and enforce area-wide solid waste disposal through sanitary landfills.
3. Inaugurate a cooperative effort toward weed control through a mowing process on private lands, public lands, and along highways. Pass and enforce county ordinances designed to prohibit littering the countryside.
4. Set up priorities for surfacing streets which currently cause dust problems.
5. Continue and support self-improvement programs related to unsightly buildings.
6. Reroute San Jose Creek, south of the railroad, for flood control, health, safety and environmental purposes.
7. Minimize grading process along roads to reduce dust pollution.

SOCIAL CONCERNS AND HUMAN NEEDS

A. Education

Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary

Goal: Develop, through our educational system, a society in the Western Valencia County area which exemplifies fulfillment of social and civic conscience, moral and ethical values, and the preservation of human values and vocational competence.

Objectives:

1. A continued support on the part of the public regarding the importance of quality education and willingness to pay for it.
2. Continued improvement of public school plants and educational facilities.
3. A dual-tracked high school system providing both pre-college academic training and quality vocational education.
4. Expanded use of bi-lingual teachers and teachers' aides.
5. Teach Spanish as a conversational language to non-Spanish-speaking students; for students coming from Spanish-speaking homes, it should be the language of instruction in pre-school and early school years.
6. Provide free pre-school and kindergarten educational opportunities to all children.
7. Foster programs for teaching local and state history at all schools including pre-schools to encourage cultural pride and awareness.

Continuing Education

Goal: Quality education available and accessible to all levels, all ages, all ethnic groups and all economic categories.

Objectives:

1. Make available cultural and recreational classes on a non-credit basis, to the entire community.

Technical-Vocational Education

Goal: Provide for a vocational educational system that is flexible and responsive to the needs of the community.

Objectives:

1. Develop vocational high school facilities to serve the entirety of Western Valencia County area.
2. Develop Technical Vocational School complex to be constructed in connection with New Mexico State University, Grants Branch.
3. Provide courses to train such persons as mechanics, plumbers, electricians, business majors, secretaries, electronic data processors, and workers in personal services to meet local needs.

Special Education

Goal: Provide for the special needs of the exceptional, the gifted, the physically and emotionally handicapped, the educable retarded and the non-educable.

Objectives: (While no objective was stated, the consensus of

WEST VALENCIA COUNTY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

opinion was that specific objectives were difficult to identify.)

Higher Education

Goal: Provide for the formal continuation of the education system beyond the secondary school level.

Objectives:

1. Expand Western Valencia's existing higher education program and facilities to meet the needs of the community.

B. Culture and Heritage

Goal: Develop and maintain pride in the various regional cultures and customs.

Objectives:

1. Develop patterns of integration without destroying the individual's pride in his own culture.

2. Develop a better understanding of the desires of Indian people in order to provide for their educational and cultural needs.

3. Preserve, record and document the customs, traditions, and music of the region. Tape and publish interviews of older people relating to regional history and customs.

4. Expand the historic museum depicting the history of uranium mining and milling.

5. Encourage the growth and development of cooperatives for the promotion of regional arts and handicrafts.

6. Encourage increased citizen involvement in civic activities.

C. Health

Goal: A healthful environment with provisions for adequate health care and programs of health education for all citizens.

Objectives:

1. Provide community mental health facilities.

2. Provide community mental health centers with treatment facilities and educational programs to deal with drug abuse, alcoholism, emotional stress (suicide and crisis prevention) and other mental health needs.

3. Establish local health centers with emphasis on preventative activities.

4. Well publicized and conveniently located clinics for family planning and birth control.

5. Better publicity as to the availability of free inoculations against disease.

6. Make ambulance or other emergency evacuation service available to all citizens of West Valencia County area on the basis

of need rather than the ability to pay.

7. Emergency treatment services available, without charge, to all citizens of West Valencia County area.

8. Organized use of para-professional medical personnel such as midwives, medical technicians and similar trained technicians, where required. Visiting nurse service and a larger complement of public health nurses.

9. Encourage the underwriting of an areawide hospital and medical insurance program sufficient to cover the needs of all people in the community.

10. Integration of all health services - all services available equally to all citizens.

D. Welfare

Goal: Assure residents of Western Valencia County area the opportunity to earn an income sufficient to provide the necessities of life.

Objectives:

1. Care for the aged and provide recreational programs for senior citizens within the local community. Determine the need for senior citizen housing.

2. Remove the stigma and loss of pride that comes from being on welfare.

3. Activate rehabilitation or habilitation programs for all those who are capable of being economically independent and socially stable.

4. Establish realistic policies for encouraging employment by permitting newly employed welfare recipients to continue receiving welfare payments in conjunction with earned income until reasonable levels of income are achieved.

5. To provide special services for all blind, disabled and elderly citizens.

6. Develop an excellent child-care program for the children of mothers who must work.

7. Encourage loving and responsible families to undertake the foster care of orphaned children; and educate these families in the specific needs of such children.

E. Public Safety

Goal: Protection of the rights, property and privileges of all citizens through fair, efficient and expeditious administration of all procedures, judicial and other-

wise, which affect the health, safety and welfare of individuals.

Objectives:

1. Develop public information programs to combat accidents in the home, at work, at school, and on the highways. Traffic violators should be required to see accident victims at hospitals and at accident scenes.

2. Better enforcement of traffic laws; and improve traffic safety education.

3. Improve training of volunteer fire-fighting personnel.

4. Enlarge police force; increase pay scale sufficient to attract qualified personnel.

5. Enlarge detachment of state police with decreased reliance upon elected police officials.

6. Regional cooperation of police agencies in providing better inter-jurisdictional communications, maintaining better records, and otherwise assisting one another.

7. Improve detention facilities.

8. Adoption of building, fire, plumbing and electrical codes and effective enforcement.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A. Job Development

Goal: Develop a stable economy, through diversification of business activities with emphasis on tourism; attract industries that will complement rather than conflict with the present economic base; and provide jobs for all people in West Valencia County area, regardless of culture or ethnic origins.

Objectives:

1. Develop secondary industries to back-stop the mining economy and provide employment for miners' wives in electronics, garment manufacture, motion pictures and other light industries.

2. Improve airport facilities to provide better access to the Grants-Milan area for industrial aircraft.

3. Expand local community economic development activities to attract industry:

—Invest in local banks

—Support industrial development corporation and local community development organization to buy plants, build and lease factories, advertise sites.

—Small Business Development Corporations.

4. Provide tax incentives to encourage industry and reductions in extractive taxes.

WEST VALENCIA COUNTY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

5. Maximize use of Economic Development Administration and Concentrated Employment Program funding for new enterprises and job training.
6. Encourage growth of existing industries.
7. Screen prospective industries for optimum success potential.
8. Encourage new retail stores and chain outlets to improve shopping options.

B. Industry

Goal: Encourage industrial development based upon local resources.

Objectives:

1. Acquire machinery for finishing marble furniture to promote the increased exploitation of local marble deposits.
2. Research the potential for exporting products made of local woods and malpais.
3. Attract small, diversified and environmentally compatible manufacturing plants.
4. Expand existing extractive and mining operations emphasizing available deposits, under strict environmental controls.

C. Office Jobs

Goal: Encourage office and commercial jobs commensurate with industrial development.

Objective:

1. Encourage hiring of local secretaries over importation of office workers.

D. Tourism

Goal: Maximize on local scenery and recreational potential to develop a successful, year-round tourist industry.

Objectives:

1. Develop a recreational-ski area at Mount Taylor through a community development organization.
2. Increase tourism through use of ranches and improved access roads.
3. Improve the quality of tourist accommodations, particularly near lake areas.
4. Advertise at rest areas tourist resources: sports, game preserves, dude ranches, malpais historic site, El Morro, etc.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

A. Population

Goal: Increase the population by providing improved quality of living and adequate living conditions commensurate with attractive employment opportunities in a well-rounded community, having suitable services and a stable economy.

Objectives:

1. Keep young people from migrating out of the area by providing attractive jobs.
2. Provide community and recreational facilities along with an economic base which would retain a desired balance of population within age groupings.

B. Housing

Goal: Attractive, standard housing for all families catering to the needs of all income and ethnic groups, well-designed neighborhoods and villages to counteract the mining camp environment.

Objectives:

1. Survey the specific housing needs of the Grants-Milan area.
2. Investigate the use of urban renewal and other Federal Assistance programs in the Grants-Milan area.
3. Construct attractive rental housing.
4. Investigate the possible construction of housing for low income families, with the Council of Governments to act as a vehicle for establishing such a program.
5. Develop a self-help housing program to build new low-income homes in the under \$12,500 housing category.
6. Consider pre-fabricated and modular homes as an alternative to mobile homes in the under \$12,500 housing category.
7. Investigate the use of pre-fabricated vacation homes; encourage and develop areas for summer homes in the mountains.
8. Consider the possible development of a retirement village.
9. Investigate Farmers Home Administration loans for improving small communities and for financing home improvements.
10. Support program in Grants-Milan for construction of 100 public

housing units to be built during the next three years.

11. Support housing programs which will improve housing conditions at the pueblos and on the reservations.

C. Community Facilities

Goal: Provide community facilities to serve the present and future residents of the area.

Objectives:

1. Provide a civic auditorium for West Valencia County area in conjunction with New Mexico State University, Grants Branch.
2. Explore sources of federal assistance for building such public facilities as city halls, fire stations and sewer systems.
3. Continue and support flood control projects to provide adequate drainage facilities; acquire rights-of-way in advance of need.

These are some of the people who assisted in the preparation of the goals. Many others participated by their informal suggestions to committee members and others whose names were not recorded attended sub-committee meetings.

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