

# Part 2



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 2A	Legal Parameters of Unification .....	1
Section 1	Formation of Single Urban Government.....	1
Section 2	Powers and Limitations of Municipalities.....	1
Section 2.1	Constitutional Provisions .....	3
Section 2.2	Statutory Provisions.....	4
Section 3	County’s Legal Authority .....	6
PART 2B	City and County Financing.....	8
Section 1	Revenue Analysis .....	8
Section 2	Property Taxes .....	8
Section 3	Gross Receipts Taxes .....	9
Section 4	Other Revenue .....	11
Section 5	General Obligation and Revenue Bonding .....	12
Section 6	Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque Bonding Capacity.....	13
Section 7	Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque Bond Ratings .....	14
Section 8	Budgeting .....	16
PART 2C	Functions, Services and Operations of City and County Government .....	20
Section 1	Citizenship, Leadership and Governance.....	20
Section 1.1	Community Conditions.....	20
Section 1.2	Elected Officials .....	21
Section 1.21	Bernalillo County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) .....	21
Section 1.22	Mayor of Albuquerque .....	21
Section 1.23	City Councillors.....	21
Section 1.24	Bernalillo County Assessor.....	22
Section 1.25	Bernalillo County Treasurer .....	22
Section 1.26	Bernalillo County Clerk .....	22
Section 1.27	Bernalillo County Sheriff .....	22
Section 1.28	Bernalillo County Probate Judge .....	22
Section 1.3	Appointed Officials.....	23
Section 1.31	County Manager .....	23
Section 1.32	Chief Administrative Officer .....	23
Section 1.33	Boards and Commissions.....	23
Section 1.4	Administration.....	24
Section 1.41	County Manager’s Office .....	25
Section 1.42	Mayor’s Office.....	25
Section 1.43	Council Services.....	25
Section 1.5	Budget and Finance.....	26
Section 1.51	Budget .....	26
Section 1.52	Accounting & Purchasing.....	26
Section 1.53	Treasury .....	28
Section 1.54	Capital Improvement/Implementation (CIP).....	28
Section 1.55	Real Property.....	28
Section 1.6	Clerk/Records .....	29
Section 1.7	Legal.....	29
Section 1.8	Risk Management.....	30

Section 1.9	Internal Audit .....	30
Section 1.10	Public Information/Government Television .....	31
Section 1.11	Human Resources .....	31
Section 1.12	Information Technology Services.....	34
Section 1.13	Fleet Management.....	35
Section 1.14	Facilities Management.....	35
Section 1.15	Observations and Issues .....	36
Section 2	Public Infrastructure .....	38
Section 2.1	Community Conditions.....	38
Section 2.2	Departments of Public Works .....	39
Section 2.21	Water .....	39
Section 2.22	Wastewater.....	39
Section 2.23	Storm Drainage .....	40
Section 2.24	Roadways.....	41
Section 2.25	Planning, Technical and Customer Services .....	42
Section 2.3	Aviation.....	43
Section 2.4	Transit.....	43
Section 2.5	Parking Lots and Facilities.....	43
Section 2.6	Joint Service Contracts.....	44
Section 2.7	Observations & Issues.....	44
Section 3	Public Safety .....	46
Section 3.1	Community Conditions.....	46
Section 3.2	Law Enforcement & Protection .....	47
Section 3.21	Support Services .....	47
Section 3.22	Court Services .....	49
Section 3.23	Criminal Investigations.....	49
Section 3.24	Field Services .....	51
Section 3.25	Tactical Services.....	51
Section 3.26	Airport Security .....	52
Section 3.27	Joint Service Contracts.....	52
Section 3.3	Fire .....	54
Section 3.31	Support Services .....	54
Section 3.32	Fire Suppression.....	55
Section 3.33	Paramedic Rescue .....	55
Section 3.34	Fire Prevention/Fire Marshal .....	55
Section 3.35	Emergency Management.....	55
Section 3.36	Logistics.....	56
Section 3.37	Joint Service Agreements.....	56
Section 3.4	Metropolitan Detention Center .....	57
Section 3.41	Inmate Services .....	57
Section 3.42	Community Custody Program.....	57
Section 3.43	Detoxification Program .....	57
Section 3.44	Joint Service Agreements.....	58
Section 3.5	Juvenile Detention Center .....	58
Section 3.51	Resident Services.....	58
Section 3.6	Communications .....	59

Section 3.61	APD Communications.....	59
Section 3.62	AFD Dispatch .....	59
Section 3.63	AFD Technical Services .....	59
Section 3.64	Bernalillo County Communications Center .....	59
Section 3.7	Observations & Challenges .....	60
Section 4	Environmental Quality .....	61
Section 4.1	Community Conditions.....	61
Section 4.2	Environmental Health .....	61
Section 4.21	Animal Care .....	61
Section 4.22	Air Quality .....	62
Section 4.23	Consumer Health Protection.....	63
Section 4.24	Environmental Protection.....	63
Section 4.3	Solid Waste .....	64
Section 4.31	Collections .....	64
Section 4.32	Disposal.....	64
Section 4.33	Clean City .....	65
Section 4.34	Recycling.....	65
Section 4.4	Observations & Issues.....	66
Section 5	Healthy People & Families .....	67
Section 5.1	Community Conditions.....	67
Section 5.2	Senior Services .....	68
Section 5.21	Access to Basic Services.....	68
Section 5.22	Well Being .....	68
Section 5.23	Supportive Services to the Elderly.....	68
Section 5.24	Joint Service Contracts.....	69
Section 5.3	Family & Community Services .....	70
Section 5.31	Health and Social Services.....	70
Section 5.32	Affordable Housing .....	72
Section 5.33	Early Childhood Education .....	73
Section 5.34	Emergency Shelter Services .....	75
Section 5.35	Transitional Housing.....	75
Section 5.36	Prevent and Reduce Youth Gangs .....	75
Section 5.37	Substance Abuse Treatment & Prevention.....	76
Section 5.38	Reduce DWI .....	77
Section 5.39	Public Education Partnerships.....	78
Section 5.4	Joint Service Contracts.....	79
Section 5.5	Observations & Issues.....	80
Section 6	Cultural Appreciation .....	82
Section 6.1	Community Conditions.....	82
Section 6.2	BioPark .....	82
Section 6.3	Explora Science Center .....	82
Section 6.4	Museums.....	82
Section 6.5	Cultural Centers and Theatres.....	83
Section 6.6	Cultural Events .....	83
Section 7	Livable Communities.....	85
Section 7.1	Community Conditions.....	85

Section 7.2	Planning & Zoning .....	85
Section 7.21	Planning & Development Review .....	86
Section 7.22	Building and Development Services .....	86
Section 7.23	Zoning Code Enforcement.....	87
Section 7.24	Community Revitalization .....	87
Section 7.3	Parks, Open Space & Recreation.....	88
Section 7.31	Parks & Facility Management .....	88
Section 7.32	Recreation .....	89
Section 7.33	Community Recreation .....	90
Section 7.34	Golf .....	90
Section 7.35	Open Space.....	90
Section 7.4	Libraries.....	91
Section 8	Economic Development .....	93
Section 8.1	Community Conditions.....	93
Section 8.2	History and Authority .....	93
Section 8.3	Industrial Revenue Bonds.....	94
Section 8.4	International Trade.....	94
Section 8.5	Convention Center.....	94
Section 8.6	Business Development Zones .....	94
Section 8.7	South Valley Economic Development Center .....	95
Section 8.8	Observations & Issues.....	95
PART 2D	Profile of General Demographic Characteristics .....	96
Section 1	Population - National Perspective .....	96
Section 2	Population – Historical Perspective .....	96
Section 3	Bernalillo County Today – Who Are We? .....	98
Section 4	Charts, Graphs, Tables and Maps .....	99

Appendices:

Appendix 1	Taxing Authority for Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque
Appendix 2	Combined Revenues for Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque
Appendix 3	Outstanding Debt Service for Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque
Appendix 4	City and County Functions, Services and Operations Matrix

## **PART 2A    Legal Parameters of Unification**

### **Section 1    Formation of Single Urban Government**

Article X, Section 11 A of the Constitution of the State of New Mexico provides that a charter commission shall be appointed by January 1, 2003 and that it shall submit a proposed charter to the qualified voters. The charter shall provide for the form and organization of the single urban government, designate those officers that shall be elected and those officers and employees that shall perform the duties assigned by law to county officers.

Article X, Section 11 E states that the provisions of this section shall be self-executing. As a result, the election is a choice of accepting or rejecting the proposed charter, not a vote on allowing or disallowing unification of municipal and county governments. In the event the charter is not approved, Article X, Section 11 A (3) requires that another charter commission shall be appointed and another election shall be held.

The provision in Article X, Section 11 A (3) for adoption of the proposed charter by the qualified voters means that a simple majority of the voters who actually vote must approve the charter.<sup>1</sup>

The single urban government shall have the authority of a county. All the rights of any municipality that is disincorporated in the unification process shall be transferred to the single urban government [the county], Article X, Section 11 D. The powers of counties and municipalities, including the power to tax, are described in the sections that follow. The disincorporation of the City of Albuquerque would transfer home rule powers to the single urban government.

### **Section 2    Powers and Limitations of Municipalities**

During the nineteenth century the power of municipalities was limited to those powers expressly granted by the state and any doubt about the existence of such power was resolved against the municipality (Dillon's Rule).<sup>2</sup>

In the twentieth century the concept of home rule local government developed.

---

<sup>1</sup>        **The majority vote required is of those voting, not of those registered to vote, Davy v. McNeill et al, 31 N.M. 7, 240 P. 482 (1925), Board Sup'rs Carroll Co. v. Smith, 111 U.S. 556, 4 S.Ct. 5539, 28 L.Ed. 517 (1884).**

<sup>2</sup>        **Clinton v. Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R.R. Co., 24 Iowa 455 (1868) written by Judge John Dillon. The municipal corporation's powers had to be granted in express words or necessarily or fairly implied in or incident to the powers expressly granted. In addition, the powers had to be essential to the accomplishment of the declared objects and purposes of the corporation, not simply convenient, but indispensable.**

The concept behind home rule is that local government has a better understanding of local needs and traditions and is better suited to handle local issues. In addition, home rule municipalities are freed from excessive legal restrictions imposed by state laws and the strict construction of those laws in accordance with Dillon's Rule. This is reflected in the Constitution of New Mexico, Article X, Section 6 E which states that the purpose of the municipal home rule provision is to provide for maximum local self-government and that a liberal construction shall be given to the powers of municipalities. Home rule allows local government to have greater flexibility in organization, finance and functions. The home rule municipality has the ability to create appointed or elective executives, or both. It also allows the municipality to determine the size of its legislative body and have control of its fiscal administration.

In 1970, New Mexico adopted a home rule amendment to the Constitution which provided that a municipality adopting a home rule charter may exercise all legislative powers and perform all functions not expressly denied by general law or charter, Constitution of New Mexico Article X, Section 6D. Restrictions placed in Section 6D include that charter municipalities shall not have the power to enact private or civil laws governing civil relationships except as incident to the exercise of an independent municipal power, nor the power to provide for a penalty greater than the penalty provided for a petty misdemeanor. No tax imposed by the governing body of a charter municipality, except a tax authorized by general law, shall become effective until approved by a majority vote in the charter municipality.

Home rule is not absolute because home rule is created by the state and will always be affected by state law in areas of state concern. As stated by the New Mexico courts, a home rule municipality does not look to the legislature for a grant of power to legislate, but only to statutes to determine if any express limitations have been placed on that power.<sup>3</sup> The Municipal Charter Act, NMSA 1978 Section 3-15-7 (Repl.Pamp.1999) provides that the charter of a home rule municipality may provide for any system or form of government and recall of officers provided that the charter shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution of New Mexico. Section 3-15-13 of the Municipal Charter Act states that no law relating to municipalities that is inconsistent with the provisions of the charter shall apply to any such municipality.

Although there is a twilight zone within which it is difficult to discern what is a matter of general concern as distinguished from a matter of local or municipal concern, generally, the local concern is a matter which peculiarly affects the inhabitants of the locality, not in common with the inhabitants of the whole state.<sup>4</sup> The New Mexico Supreme Court has provided some explanation of the limitations on home rule authority. In order for the state law to control over a home rule ordinance, the state law must be a general law that expressly denies to a home rule municipality the right to legislate a particular subject. In order for the state law to be a general law, it must relate to a

---

<sup>3</sup> **Cottrell v. Santillanes, 120 N.M. 367, 901 P.2d 785 (Ct.App. 1995)**

<sup>4</sup> **McQuillin, The Law of Municipal Corporations, Section 4.85 (3rd ed. rev. vol. 1999)**

matter of statewide concern. It is not sufficient that the state law applies to all municipalities. The express denial by the state for home rule municipalities to legislate a subject need not be in those exact words and may be by words or expressions which are tantamount or equivalent.<sup>5</sup> If an activity is carried on by the municipality as an agent of the state, it is of general concern. If it is exercised by the city in its proprietary capacity (operation of water and sewer system, for example), it is a power incidental to home rule.<sup>6</sup> The home rule amendment to the constitution does not negate other constitutional requirements (qualifications for holding office are established by the Constitution, not by home rule charter, for example).<sup>7</sup>

A fine line may be drawn between what is of local concern and general statewide concern. For example, the home rule municipality of Gallup claimed that home rule meant that Gallup did not have to comply with a statutory single council district member requirement. The court held that this was a statute of general law of statewide concern for the constitutional principle of single-member district and that it thereby denied authority for home rule municipalities to legislate differently.<sup>8</sup> A few years later, the home rule municipality of Clovis chose to have more than 5 city commissioners. The claim was that, under the same state statute that was the subject of the Gallup case, Clovis was required to have 5 city commissioners. Unlike the Gallup case, the issue of whether commissioner districts had to be single member districts was not before the court in the Clovis case. The court found that the number of commissioners was of local concern and therefore not a general law.<sup>9</sup> The result was that a single statute was found to contain a provision that was a general law applicable to home rule municipalities and another provision that was not.

## **Section 2.1 Constitutional Provisions**

1. Municipalities may become home rule municipalities, Article X, Section 6.
2. Certain municipalities may become part of a single urban government, Article X, Section 11.
3. Municipalities are restricted in the manner and amount of indebtedness they may incur, Article IX, Section 12.
4. Municipalities may exceed the debt limit for construction or purchase of a

---

<sup>5</sup> **State ex rel. Haynes v. Bonem, 114 N.M. 627, 845 P.2d 150 (1992)**

<sup>6</sup> **Apodaca v. Wilson, 86 N.M. 506, 525 P.2d 876 (1974)**

<sup>7</sup> **Cottrell v. Santillanes, Id.**

<sup>8</sup> **Casuse v. City of Gallup, 106 N.M. 571, 746 P.2d 1102 (1987).**

<sup>9</sup> **State ex rel. Haynes v. Bonem, Id.**

system for supplying water, or of a sewer system for such municipality, Article IX, Section 13.

5. Municipalities are subject to restrictions on aid to private enterprise (the anti-donation clause), Article IX, Section 14.
6. Municipal Officers shall be residents of the district from which they are elected or for which they are appointed, Article V, Section 13.
7. Municipalities may be divided by their governing bodies into districts composed of populations as nearly equal as practicable for the purpose of electing members of the governing bodies, Article V, Section 13.
8. State law requiring municipalities to engage in new activities shall have not effect until such activity is funded by the state, Article X, Section 8.
9. No municipality shall regulate an incident of the right to keep and bear arms, Article II, Section 6.

## **Section 2.2 Statutory Provisions**

The general powers of a municipality are found in Section 3-18-1 NMSA 1978. They include that a municipality may

1. be sued or sue; enter into contracts or leases,
2. acquire and hold real and personal property,
3. have a common seal,
4. exercise other privileges that are incident to corporations of like character or degree,
5. protect generally the property of the municipality and its inhabitants,
6. preserve peace and order within the municipality, and
7. establish rates for services provided by municipal utilities and revenue-producing projects.

In addition to the above, Chapter 3, Articles 1 through 64 of the New Mexico Statutes Annotated, 1978 govern various activities of Municipalities. While not all of these articles may apply to home rule municipalities, such as the organizational structure of a municipality, many are applicable and are summarized below.

1. Organizational requirements and incorporation of municipalities
2. Annexation
3. Elections
4. Commission and mayor-council forms of government
5. Governing body of municipalities
6. Qualification and removal of officers.
7. Charters
8. Ordinances
9. Planning, platting and subdivisions
10. Zoning regulations; Manufactured housing
11. Historic Districts and Landmarks
12. Public Utilities- cable television, electric, gas, sewage, water
13. Sanitary projects
14. Voting on municipal debt, revenue bonds
15. Industrial revenue bonds
16. Improvement Districts
17. Street improvement fund
18. Fire-fighting facilities
19. Municipal liens
20. Municipal finances, small cities assistance funds.
21. Taxes and licenses
22. Airports
23. Cemeteries
24. Flood control
25. Franchises to public utilities
26. Hospitals, health and control of disease
27. Municipal housing
28. Transit
29. Streets, sidewalks and public grounds
30. Parking
31. Development- urban, economic, community, metropolitan
32. Park Commission
33. Refuse
34. Regulating use of water
35. Sale or use of property
36. Regional planning
37. Boundaries
38. Pollution control revenue bonds
39. Business Improvement districts
40. Methods of insurance
41. Development incentives
42. Metropolitan water boards
43. Main street act

### **Section 3 County's Legal Authority**

The County of Bernalillo derives its powers and authority from the Constitution and state statutes. It does not possess home rule power. However, it appears over time that the County of Bernalillo has acquired through legislation most powers necessary to equate it with a home rule entity.

The New Mexico State Constitution has a couple of provisions that the unification committee may have to consider in more depth. One is Article X, §2. This provides for terms of county officers to be two 4-year terms. If the new entity is a county, then term limits may apply. Likewise, Article X, §1 provides that the legislature shall at its first session classify the counties and fix salaries for all county officers. This may require the salaries of the officers of the new entity, if it is still a county, to be fixed by the legislature and not by the officers of the new entity or by the electorate.

Article X, §11B of the unification amendment provides that a county adopting a charter pursuant to the unification amendment may exercise those powers granted to urban counties by Section 1 of the amendment. The urban county amendment provides that an urban county may exercise all legislative powers and perform all governmental functions not expressly denied to municipalities, counties, or urban counties or general charter and may exercise all powers and shall be subject to all limitations granted to municipalities by Article IX, §12 of the Constitution of New Mexico. In *Casuse v. City of Gallup*, 106 NM 571, 746 P2d 1103 (1987), the New Mexico Supreme Court construed the "not expressly denied" language of Article X, §6D, regarding limitations on home rule cities, to mean that "some express statement of the power denied must be contained in the general law." In *Casuse* the Court went on to say that "any New Mexico law that clearly intends to preempt a governmental area should be sufficient without necessarily stating that affected municipalities must comply and cannot operate to the contrary."

Certain statutes limiting counties may limit the new entity just as cities may also limit the new entity. There are some statutes that come to mind with regard to these limitations. The Election Code, NMSA 1-1-1 through 1-24-4, the Property Tax Code, NMSA 7-1-1 to 7-1-82, and the Public Finance/Investment laws, NMSA 6-1-1 through 6-24-34. As an example, the Property Tax Code creates a comprehensive legal framework for the assessment of real property. Under the Code, each county assessor is charged with the responsibility for property valuation, with the State Department of Taxation and Revenue empowered to supervise such valuations.

With the exception of specified valuation responsibilities assigned to the Department, the "county assessor is responsible and has the authority for valuation of all property subject to valuation for property taxation purposes in the county..." §7-36-2(A) NMSA 1978. County Treasurer "shall have sole responsibility and authority at the county level for property valuation maintenance, subject only to the general supervisory powers of the director [of the Taxation and Revenue Department]." The Director of the Department of Taxation and Revenue has general supervisory authority over county

assessors in carrying out their valuation duties, §7-35-3(A), and may suspend and assume the assessor's valuation duties, §7-35-6.

Therefore, a challenge we will face as we proceed in drafting a new charter is the uncertain or prohibitive applicability of existing general laws. Where this applicability prohibits a desirable provision of the charter, legislation would be the remedy.

## **PART 2B City and County Financing**

### **Section 1 Revenue Analysis**

For a single urban government, the entity would have “the same power to enact taxes as any other county and as any municipality had before being disincorporated pursuant to this section”, New Mexico Constitution Article X, Section 11, Paragraph B. The charter approved by the voters would delineate the actual level of taxing authority established for the single government. This level would be established within the limits of the authority authorized by the constitution and state statutes. The actual limits defined in the charter could be less than, but not greater than, those authorized by the constitution.

The two most significant sources of general purpose revenue for local governments are the property tax and the local gross receipts tax. The property tax is the primary source of revenue for counties and the gross receipts tax is the main source for municipalities. Neither the City of Albuquerque nor Bernalillo County has imposed the maximum rates currently authorized by statute.

Appendix 1 shows the taxing authority and currently imposed taxes for Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque.

### **Section 2 Property Taxes**

Bernalillo County property taxes consist of an Operating Levy, Open Space Levy, Debt Service Levy and a Judgment Mill Levy. The Operating Levy can be used for general government purposes. The Open Space Levy is used for the financing and acquisition of open space. The Debt Service Levy is imposed to meet debt service on General Obligation bond issues. The Judgment Levy is for judgments in excess of \$100 thousand that may be put on the tax rolls. By statute, operational property tax rates are subject to yield control formula. This statute limits the annual tax revenue increase resulting from rates certified by the NM Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) for existing residential and non-residential property to the lower of five percent or the inflation rate.

City of Albuquerque property taxes consist of an Operating Levy that can be used for any lawful purpose and a Debt Service Levy, which is imposed to meet debt service on General Obligation bond issues, approved by the voters. There is a constitutional limit that outstanding General Obligation debt may be no more than 4% of assessed valuation, except where the debt has been issued for water and sewer purposes. Judgments in excess of \$100 thousand may be put on the tax rolls. By statute, yield control provisions require that the Local Government Division of the NM DFA annually adjust operational mill levies subject to yield control after the reassessment to prevent revenues on locally-assessed residential and non-residential properties from increasing by no more than the sum of 5% for inflation plus the growth in the tax base due to new value. The yield control provisions do not apply to the general obligation debt service levy.

The following table shows a comparison of current property tax rates and the current revenue estimates based on these rates.

<b>PROPERTY TAX YEAR 2002</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>County</b>
Taxable value	\$7,554,940,150	\$9,284,129,823
Imposed Millage	11.206	11.754
Debt	8.976	1.254
Operating	2.23	10.25
Open Space		0.25
Judgment	0	0
<b>PROPERTY TAX YEAR 2002</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>County</b>
Annual Revenue*	\$84,660,659	\$109,125,662
Debt	\$67,813,143	\$11,642,299
Operating	\$16,847,517	\$95,162,331
Open Space	\$0	\$2,321,032
Judgment	\$0	\$0

\*Annual revenue estimate based on property taxes billed.

Property tax rates are expressed as “mills” which are the number of dollars per thousand dollars of taxable value. Example: 20 mills = \$20.00 per \$1000 of assessed valuation.

This table serves only as an illustration; the Charter approved by the voters would establish the actual level of taxing authority.

### **Section 3 Gross Receipts Taxes**

Bernalillo County Gross Receipts Taxes are divided into two components, Countywide and Unincorporated. The Countywide component consists of three separate 1/8<sup>th</sup> cent increments. The first 1/8<sup>th</sup> is for general purposes, the second 1/8<sup>th</sup> has \$1 million for indigent use with the balance for general purposes and the third 1/8<sup>th</sup> is for general purposes. There are three gross receipts taxes that are applied to the unincorporated areas. Only the County Environmental GRT which is 1/8<sup>th</sup> cent for water, sewer and solid waste is imposed. The other two unincorporated authorized but not imposed taxes are the 2/8<sup>th</sup> cent for independent fire districts and 1/8<sup>th</sup> cent for general purposes, economic development.

City of Albuquerque Gross Receipts Taxes are divided into four types of distributions, only three of which have City of Albuquerque impositions. State Shared Revenues are distributions from the State in lieu of earlier local sales taxes, which are no longer available to local governments. The State Shared Distribution can be used for any lawful purpose. The Municipal GRT is imposed in ¼ cent increments with the approval of the governing body. Within the Municipal GRT, ¼ cent is dedicated to basic services (transportation and storm drainage). Additionally, at the City of Albuquerque, the voters approved ¼ cent in 1999 as the Transportation Tax, which is used for road projects, transit and trails. The tax was implemented in 2000 and will continue for 10 years. The Municipal Infrastructure GRT is imposed in 1/16<sup>th</sup> cent increments. Two of the 1/16<sup>th</sup> cent increments may be used for general purposes and another two 1/16<sup>th</sup> increments

are restricted to economic development and transit purposes. The City of Albuquerque imposes only 1/16<sup>th</sup> of the general purpose Municipal Infrastructure GRT. The 1/16<sup>th</sup> cent Environmental Services Gross Receipts Tax is restricted by statute to water, sewer and solid waste. Although authorized, the Municipal Environmental GRT is not imposed.

The following table shows a comparison of Gross Receipts Tax by rate and distribution as well as current estimated revenues.

<b>Gross Receipts Tax Rates</b>	<b>City Current GRT Rate</b>	<b>County Current GRT Rate</b>
TOTAL	5.8125%	5.3750%
Municipal GRT	1.0000%	
Municipal Infrastructure	0.0625%	
Bernalillo Co. GRT	0.2500%	0.2500%
County Environmental (Uninc. only)		0.1250%
State GRT	5.0000%	5.0000%
Credit on State GRT	-0.5000%	
<b>Gross Receipts Tax Distribution</b>	<b>City Current Distribution of GRT</b>	<b>County Current Distribution of GRT</b>
TOTAL	2.2875%	0.3750%
Municipal GRT	1.0000%	
Municipal Infrastructure	0.0625%	
Bernalillo Co. GRT		0.2500%
County Environmental		0.1250%
State Shared GRT	1.2250%	
<b>Gross Receipts Tax Revenue</b>	<b>City Current GRT Revenue</b>	<b>County Current GRT Revenue</b>
TOTAL	\$264,801,000	\$34,300,000
Municipal GRT (w/P&I)	\$113,375,000	
Municipal Infrastructure	\$6,822,000	
Bernalillo Co. GRT		\$32,000,000
County Environmental		\$2,300,000
State Shared GRT (w/P&I)	\$144,604,000	
Value of 1%	\$115,760,000	\$128,000,000

This table serves only as an illustration; the Charter approved by the voters would establish the actual level of taxing authority.

## **Section 4 Other Revenue**

Bernalillo County receives other revenues from the following varied sources:

Investment Income – This income is derived from County funds invested by the Treasurer.

Licenses, Fees & Charges for Services - Licenses, Fees & Charges for Services include business licenses, zoning and building fees, licensing of animals, environmental health fees, franchise fees, liquor licenses, County Clerk fees, Parks and Recreation fees, community center fees, juvenile detention fees as well as other licenses, fees and charges for services.

Reimbursements – Bernalillo County is reimbursed for various services including police services provided to the Village of Los Ranchos, janitorial provided to the City of Albuquerque, metropolitan court, court security and insurance recoveries.

Miscellaneous – Miscellaneous revenue includes sales of surplus county property, election deposits collected by the County Clerk and motor vehicle fees.

Local Governments Road Fund – All funds that are received from tax, gifts for road or bridge purposes must be reported as revenue in the County Road Fund. Transfers from the County Road Fund to any other fund are not allowed under state statute. Temporary cash transfers from the General Fund in the Road Fund are allowable with DFA approval. The State Highway Department determines the amount of revenue each county will receive. This determination is based on the miles of roads maintained by the county. State revenue sources for the Road Fund include gasoline tax, forest reserve and motor vehicle fees.

Emergency Medical Services Act – The Emergency Medical Services Act provides funds to Bernalillo County to be used for the establishment of emergency medical services. The State General Fund supplies funding for Emergency Medical Services. This money cannot be accumulated from year to year. Bernalillo County has eleven fire districts that receive funding from the Emergency Medical Services Act. The distribution formula allows districts to receive up to twenty thousand dollars each depending on the need.

Cigarette Tax Act – The Cigarette Tax Act imposes an excise tax of \$.0075 per cigarette sold in the State of New Mexico. The State Treasurer distributes a portion of this revenue to the County at the end of each month. The revenue is used to fund operations of the County.

The general policy of the City of Albuquerque is to impose charges for services where those who benefit from the service are easily identified and charged according to their use and benefit.

Licenses and Permits – Licenses and Permits include business licenses, zoning and building permits, licensing of animals, environmental health fees, franchise fees, liquor licenses, parks and recreation fees, vehicle emissions inspection fees, restaurants/food processors inspection fees and permits as well as other licenses and permit fees.

Intergovernmental Revenue – This includes federal grants, state grants, county funds and other shared revenue.

Charges for Services – Charges for Services include admission fees, zoning fees, fees for adult sports, overhead for off-duty police overtime, animal services fees,

latch key services, child care fees, community center fees and many other user fees charged for City services.

Fines and Forfeits - Fines and Forfeits include police forfeitures, uncontested parking fines and air quality penalties.

Miscellaneous – Miscellaneous revenue includes interest on investments, rental of City property, sales of real property, sales of other property, contributions and donations, vending machine royalties and other items.

Enterprise Revenues - Enterprise Revenues are the recovered costs of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis for City departments and programs that are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise. The City's current Enterprise operations include the Aviation Enterprise Fund, Joint Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund, Refuse Disposal Enterprise Fund, Air Quality Enterprise Fund, Parking Enterprise Fund and Golf Enterprise Fund.

Appendix 2 shows the combined revenue by fund for Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque.

## **Section 5      General Obligation and Revenue Bonding**

In accordance with state laws Bernalillo County is not allowed to become indebted for General Obligation bonds in an amount exceeding four percent of the value of taxable property during the last assessment of property. An exception to the four percent is the purchase or construction of sewer and water systems.

The ratio of net bond debt (net of balances set aside for General Obligation debt services) to the taxable valuation and the amount of bonded debt per capita are useful indicators of the debt position of the County. At June 1, 2002, the net bonded debt of the county was \$65,675,000, 18% of the GO bonding capacity.

General Obligation bond issues for Bernalillo County are developed on a two-year cycle and placed before the electorate for approval. The County maintains Debt Service Funds to administer the debt associated with its general obligation and revenue bonds. A separate ad valorem tax is levied and collected to provide funds to retire such debt. It has been the policy of Bernalillo County for more than ten years to maintain a stable tax rate of approximately 1.95 mills for debt service purposes. Bernalillo County also maintains a stabilization reserve to stabilize the mill levy at 1.95 mills.

In addition, Revenue bonds generated by Gross Receipts revenues have been used. In order to maintain the high bond rating, bonding capacity for revenue bonds is the amount of bonds that can be issued and supported by debt service payments equal to or less than 50% of gross receipts revenue. Among the projects financed with revenue bonds are the County Courthouse, improvements to the County's sanitary sewer system, construction of the County Detention facilities, the purchase of the District Attorney's office building and the outdoor performing arts theatre.

The City of Albuquerque finances a substantial portion of its traditional municipal capital improvements with general obligation bonds. However, certain capital improvements

are financed with revenue bonds. The City's Capital Implementation Program (CIP) consists of a ten-year program, with a general obligation bond election held every odd-numbered year to approve the two-year capital budget portion of the program. It was the policy of the City for more than ten years to maintain a stable tax rate of approximately 20 mills for general obligation bond debt service. The City's proposed 2001 ten-year CIP set the level of project funding at \$130 million per bond cycle for the foreseeable future.

Utility and enterprise projects are funded directly out of revenues or with revenue bonds supported by net revenues. To the extent that net revenues of the enterprise produce minimal coverage or fall short in the start up years for discrete projects, gross receipts taxes have been pledged as additional security. Gross receipts taxes have been used to secure parking structure revenue bonds, airport revenue bonds, lodgers' tax bonds, to finance the construction of the convention center and a municipal office building, and to acquire another office building.

The total outstanding general obligation indebtedness of the City as of July 1, 2002 is \$160.06 million. The City does not have any short-term tax revenue anticipation notes outstanding. The amount of general-purpose general obligation debt of the City is limited to 4% of assessed valuation; debt for water and sewer purposes has no limit. As of July 1, 2002, the 4% statutory limit was \$302.2 million versus outstanding general-purpose debt of \$112.9 million or 37.4% of capacity, leaving \$189.3 million available for future issues.

Appendix 3 contains information on the status of the outstanding debt service and legal debt margin of Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque.

### **Section 6 Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque Bonding Capacity**

Currently both the County and the City have a 4% limitation bonding capacity based on the County and City taxable property values. The following illustrates the bonding capacity.

Current status of bonding capacity:

4 % limitation bonding capacity on County's taxable value =	\$371,365,193
4% limitation bonding capacity on City's taxable value =	<u>\$302,197,606</u>
Total 4% bonding capacity for County and City =	\$673,562,799

The following table shows a calculation of the current General Obligation bonding capacity (4% limitation) and how much has been utilized for both the County and City separately.



outstanding. The City is required by policy to obtain ratings on bonds from all three rating agencies, the County has the option.

The following table shows the current Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque bond ratings from Moody's Investor Service Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's Ratings Service ("S&P") and Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch").

<b>Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque Current Underlying Bond Ratings</b>			
<b>Credit</b>	<b>Bond Ratings</b>		
	<b>Moody's</b>	<b>S&amp;P</b>	<b>Fitch</b>
<b>Bernalillo County</b>			
General Obligation Bonds	Aa1	AA+	
Gross Receipts Tax Revenue Bonds	Aa3	AA	
<b>City of Albuquerque</b>			
General Obligation Bonds	Aa3	AA	AA
Gross Receipts Tax Revenue Bonds	A1	AA	AA
Airport Revenue Bonds	A1	A+	A+
Joint Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds	Aa3	AA	AA
Refuse Removal and Disposal Revenue Bonds	A1	AA-	AA

The definitions of the bond ratings are as follows:

Moody's Investor Service, Inc. ("Moody's")

Aaa - Issuers rated Aaa offer exceptional financial security. While the creditworthiness of these entities is likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair their fundamentally strong position.

Aa - Issuers rated Aa offer excellent financial security. Together with the Aaa group, they constitute what are generally known as high-grade entities. They are rated lower than Aaa-rated entities because long-term risks appear somewhat larger.

A - Issuers rated A offer good financial security. However elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 in each generic rating category from Aa to Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the issuer is in the higher end of its letter rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; the modifier 3 indicates that the issuer is in the lower end of the letter ranking category.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Service ("S&P")

AAA - An obligor rated 'AAA' has extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. 'AAA' is the highest Issuer Credit Rating assigned by Standard & Poor's.

AA - An obligor rated 'AA' has very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It differs from the highest rated obligors only in small degree.

A - An obligor rated 'A' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in higher-rated categories.

Plus (+) or minus(-) - The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Fitch Inc. ("Fitch")

AAA - Exceptionally strong. Insurers assigned this highest rating are viewed as possessing exceptionally strong capacity to meet policyholder and contract obligations. For such companies, risk factors are minimal and the impact of any adverse business and economic factors is expected to be extremely small.

AA - Very strong. Insurers are viewed as possessing very strong capacity to meet policyholder and contract obligations. Risk factors are modest, and the impact of any adverse business and economic factors is expected to be very small.

A - Strong. Insurers are viewed as possessing strong capacity to meet policyholder and contract obligations. Risk factors are moderate, and the impact of any adverse business and economic factors is expected to be small.

"+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to indicate the relative position of a credit within the rating category. Such suffixes are not added to ratings in the "AAA" category or to ratings below the "CCC" category.

The County maintains general obligation bond debt at 20% to 25% of capacity and maintains a minimum of 2x coverage ratio on gross receipts tax revenue bonds. The City maintains general obligation bond debt at 35% -38% of capacity and maintains a 10x coverage ratio on gross receipts tax revenues. Annual GRT debt service as a percent of annual general fund budget is approximately 13% for the County and approximately 1% for the City.

The slight difference in bond ratings by Moody's is mainly due to size of the jurisdiction, reserve fund levels and main source of revenue associated with each entity. Bernalillo County's tax base is slightly larger than the City of Albuquerque's tax base, however, the tax base for both continues to demonstrate a positive growth trend at a moderate pace. The County is required by state law to reserve 25% of budgeted expenditures while the City's policy for General Fund reserve is 5% of recurring revenues. The County's relies heavily on property tax revenues (60%) and the City relies heavily on gross receipts tax (70%) for operational support. Although, the City is dependent on gross receipts taxes for support it is committed to maintaining a minimum 5% reserves, which remains an important credit consideration.

## **Section 8      Budgeting**

Bernalillo County - The County Manager is responsible for preparing the budget package from requests submitted by department directors. The appropriated budget is prepared by line item within object class, program, department and fund revenues expected to be available are estimated to provide for balanced budgeting. The comprehensive budget package is brought before the County Commissioners for approval by resolution. The proposed budget is then submitted by June 1 to the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration Local Government Division (DFA) for approval. DFA certifies a pending budget by July 1 with final certification of the budget

by the first Monday of September. The expenditure section of the budget, once adopted, is legally binding. Based on the final certified budget submitted, DFA certifies the allowable tax rates for property taxes in September. The County's fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30.

Actual amounts on the budgetary basis are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which recognizes revenues when received and expenditures when paid. Annual budgets are adopted for general, most special revenue and debt service funds. Budget amounts for Capital Projects Funds and certain Special Revenue Funds are individual project budgets authorized by the County Commission for the entire length of the project. The County Manager has administrative authority to make line item changes within a specific capital project without County Commission approval if the total change does not exceed 10 percent of the original budget. Once the County Commission has approved grant applications for projects, the County Manager is authorized to expend any funds awarded as a result of the grant application.

DFA approval is required to make budget adjustments to the adopted budget under certain circumstances. Adjustments requiring DFA approval include budget increases, transfer of budget between funds and transfers of cash, permanent and temporary, between funds. County financial management may make transfers of appropriations within a fund, with cognizant division director or elected official approval. Increases or decreases in the budget of a fund or transfers of appropriations between funds must be presented to the County Commission for approval by resolution and must subsequently have DFA approval. County Department Directors are held accountable at the department level for maintaining budgetary control.

Budgets and amendments to the budgets for all funds are adopted in a legally permissible manner. The legal level of budgetary control is the fund level. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level except for the funds whose legal level of budgetary authority is at the program level, Emergency Medical Services and Fire Districts.

DFA requires that 3/12 of budgeted expenditures be reserved for subsequent-year expenditures to maintain an adequate cash flow until the next significant property tax collection. DFA also requires a 1/12 reserve for County Road Funds.

City of Albuquerque - The City Charter requires an operating budget to be formulated annually by the Mayor in consultation with the City Council. The budget process is divided into two parts. The first two-volume set is comprised of a financial plan and a performance plan for the five enterprise operating funds, one special revenue fund, and five debt service funds which are sent to the City Council on March 1. The remaining budgets including the general fund budget are delivered on April 1. The City Council holds at least three public hearings and approves the budget as proposed or amends and approves it within 60 days. The City's fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30.

The City budget is built by components, called program strategies and service activities. Program strategies are the level at which City Council appropriates and represent sets of similar functions, that have a common purpose and that are managed in a coordinated fashion. Program strategies are made up of service activities, which are task or service-oriented and often have common customers. This is a framework frequently used in local governments and is called program budgeting.

The City organizes these program strategies in two distinct ways. First, the City produces a "financial plan". This plan is constructed by fund (source of resources with limitations on expenditures) and organizes the program strategies by department (the organizational structure responsible for expending the resources). Second, the City develops a "performance plan" which organizes the program strategies by "outcomes" - broad goals that are intended to produce desired community or customer conditions. This is often referred to as "managing by results". This approach is strongly endorsed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), and the International City/County Management Association (ICMA). Ultimately, the City would move to "performance budgeting" - whereby the program strategies that produce efficient and effective results would be rewarded or maintained (conversely, those program strategies that do not meet customer needs and expectations efficiently would be de-emphasized).

The City has a formal process that involves citizens in setting the broad goals called for in the Charter. This process runs on a four-year cycle. A citizen commission, called the Indicators Progress Commission, is responsible for measuring the progress in achieving the Goals. This progress report is called the Albuquerque Progress Report. Measurement plays a big part in the Performance Plan, as well.

The City of Albuquerque has long adhered to financial policies of maintaining a 5% operating reserve and balancing recurring appropriations with recurring revenues. An operating reserve, calculated as 5% of recurring revenue and held as cash, is allowed by the State because the City is home rule and because the City maintains a significant reserve for future appropriations.

Governmental funds utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when they become measurable and available to pay liabilities of the current period. Most significantly, GRT revenues received within in one month after the end of the fiscal year (July distribution) are accrued. Although adjusted annually as revenue patterns shift, the city holds one month of GRT revenue as designated for future appropriations. The reserve for future appropriations is larger than the operating reserve and is largely cash. Enterprise, pension trust and nonexpendable trust funds are on accrual basis. Transactions are recorded in individual funds and each is treated as a separate entity.

Matching recurring appropriations and recurring revenues is not only a basic premise of good budgeting, but along with the maintenance of a 5% operating reserve, helps support the City's high GRT bond ratings, despite a relatively volatile revenue stream.

In addition, the City has engaged in the practice of not committing more than about one percent of general fund budget to debt service. The City's self imposed limitation seeks to avoid both the long term consequences of committing operating revenue to support capital expenditures and the constitutional question of taking on debt without a positive referendum. Additionally, the City has aggressively pursued the policy of imposing user charges or fees where direct benefits can be identified and established enterprise funds where appropriate.

For FY03, General Fund recurring appropriations are \$334.5 million, and non-recurring appropriations are \$3.2 million. This puts the City in a favorable position in regards to matching recurring revenue to recurring appropriations. Recurring revenues are projected to be \$335.7 million, and non-recurring revenue is estimated to be \$2.5 million. With respect to elements the bond rating agencies examine, recurring revenue exceeds recurring appropriations and the integrity of the five percent reserve is maintained with a reserve established at \$16.8 million.

The budget amounts of the capital project funds, and certain of the special revenue funds are individual project budgets authorized by the City Council for the entire length of the project, which are not necessarily the same as the Fiscal Year of the City. Pursuant to City ordinance, the Mayor develops a Capital Improvements Program (CIP), which consists of a ten-year plan of capital expenditures, including a more detailed two-year Capital improvements Program budget, and submits it to the City Council by January 23 of each odd-numbered year. The City Council is required to hold at least one public hearing and must approve the budget as proposed or as it amends it within 60 days after the submission date. A City ordinance also sets forth requirements for City Council review and approval of certain applications or proposals for federal grants.

The following table shows the Bernalillo County and City of Albuquerque FY03 budgets by Fund Category.

<b>BERNALILLO COUNTY/CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE</b>		
<b>BUDGET SUMMARY – FY2003</b>		
<b>FUND</b>	<b>COUNTY BUDGET</b>	<b>CITY BUDGET</b>
GENERAL FUND	104,353,641	337,781,000
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	33,341,666	134,041,000
INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	3,807,684	64,932,000
ENTERPRISE FUNDS	13,862,143	285,133,000
CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS	92,215,284	*
DEBT SERVICE FUNDS	35,177,620	85,518,000
AGENCY FUNDS	213,000	**
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>	<b>282,971,038</b>	<b>907,405,000</b>

\* The balance of the Capital Projects Fund for the City at 7/1/02 was \$554,321,536.

\*\* The Agency Fund for the City at 7/1/02 was \$12.1 million.

These Funds are not included in the FY03 appropriations for the City of Albuquerque.

## **PART 2C Functions, Services and Operations of City and County Government**

Part 2C is separated into eight categories or “Outcome Areas” based on government services. Each section begins with a brief listing of what are referred to as “Desired Community Conditions.” These conditions, taken together, help to define the Outcome Area and bring a contextual focus to the ensuing discussions of operations and functions. Realization of these desired conditions would have the favorable result of the community achieving the overarching outcome – e.g. a “Livable Community” or “Cultural Appreciation.” And, accordingly, the operations and functions described in each section should be having, to varying degrees, a positive impact on these conditions. The “Data Indicators” represent quantitative and qualitative measures of just how well we are doing as a community in achieving both the desired conditions and outcomes. The Data Indicators used in these sections were developed by the City of Albuquerque’s Indicators Progress Commission, which developed most of these Desired Community Conditions. Appendix 4 contains a matrix which is sorted by Outcome Area that lists all city and county functions, services and operations as well as formal agreements, state statutes, city and county ordinances, staffing and budget.

### **Section 1 Citizenship, Leadership and Governance**

The goal of the functions and operations described can be described as follows: All elements of local government – leadership, service delivery, operations – are accessible and responsive to all members of the community.

#### **Section 1.1 Community Conditions**

*Desired Condition: High level of community participation in public affairs*

What the data indicators say:

- The 2001 Citizen Satisfaction survey asked about participation in community planning processes. 21% indicated participation at some point in their lives. 78% responded that they have never participated in a community planning process.
- While the 2001 City election participation rate was 29.5% compared to 25% in 1997, voter participation represents a fairly small minority of adult population in Albuquerque. (note: this measure is the ratio of voters to the number of eligible voters as opposed to simply “registered” voters.)

*Desired Condition: Residents feel a part of their community and are actively involved*

What the data indicators say:

- According to the Office of Community and Neighborhood Coordination, there are currently 238 neighborhood associations. Along with the many other community organizations, neighborhood associations provide a vehicle for citizen involvement.
- In May 2001 the City conducted a large survey of citizens regarding crime, feelings of safety, and neighborhood characteristics. Most respondents characterized their respective neighbors as more likely to go their own way rather than do things together. The overwhelming majority of respondents knew less than 10 families in their neighborhoods by name.

Desired Condition: *High level of participation in community affairs*

What the data indicators say:

- The 2001 Citizen Satisfaction survey asked about the frequency and types of volunteer activities in which people participated. 36% indicated that they volunteered in the past year.
- Volunteerism correlated strongly to educational achievement.
- The top 6 areas of volunteer activity: youth, church, neighborhood association, schools, seniors, and homeless.

**Section 1.2 Elected Officials**

Elected officials presently serving in City and County government include the County Commission, County Treasurer, County Clerk, County Assessor, County Sheriff, Probate Judge, Mayor, and City Council. There are 10 elective positions in the County and 10 in the City.

**Section 1.21 Bernalillo County Board of County Commissioners (BCC)**

The organization of Bernalillo County government is established by the state constitution and law. County powers are exercised by the five-member Board of County Commissioners. Commissioners are elected to four year terms and are limited to two consecutive terms. The County Commission has legislative power in relation to budgeting, taxing, issuing of bonds and passing of ordinances. Their executive powers include setting salaries for county employees, caring for county property, performing certain election duties, making appointments to boards and commissions, granting licenses and regulating certain activities, performing a number of financial management functions.

**Section 1.22 Mayor of Albuquerque**

The Mayor is the elected chief executive and ceremonial head of the City pursuant to the City Charter. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term and is limited to two consecutive terms.

**Section 1.23 City Councillors**

City Council is the governing body charged with setting goals and objectives, enacting policy, adopting a budget for the operations of city government, and coordinating with other agencies. Albuquerque is divided into nine districts, each district is represented by one Councillor elected by district residents. Councillors serve a four year term and may succeed themselves in office. Each candidate for Councillor must be a resident of the District prior to the date of filing of the declaration of candidacy and a qualified voter of the City.

The Council has the power to adopt all ordinances, resolutions or other legislation conducive to the welfare of the people of the City and not inconsistent with the City Charter, and shall not perform any executive functions except those functions assigned to the Council by the Charter.

Council establishes and adopts by ordinance or resolution five-year goals and one-year objectives. These goals and objectives are reviewed and revised annually by the Council. They also review and approve or amend all budgets of the City and adopt policies, plans, programs and legislation consistent with established goals and objectives.

#### **Section 1.24 Bernalillo County Assessor**

The Assessor is responsible for valuation of property subject to taxation. The state Taxation and Revenue Department has general supervisory authority over the Assessor. The Assessor works closely with the Treasurer to assure taxes are billed each year by November 1.

#### **Section 1.25 Bernalillo County Treasurer**

The Treasurer' is the property tax collector for the County, City, Albuquerque Public Schools, the State of New Mexico, AMAFCA, MRGCD and any other taxing agencies within Bernalillo County. Property tax bills and delinquency notices are mailed to property owners by the County Treasurer's Office. As the "banker" for Bernalillo County, the County Treasurer's Office is also responsible for collecting all money due other County departments such as fees for services, licenses, and revenues from bond issues and special assessments. The Treasurer assures the legality and propriety of disbursements and invests surplus monies until they are needed for County operations.

#### **Section 1.26 Bernalillo County Clerk**

The County Clerk acts as Clerk of the County Commission, attending meetings and keeping the seals, records and papers of the Board. The Clerk's office records deeds, mortgages, judgments, satisfactions of judgment, liens and deeds of trust and other legal documents. The Clerk maintains microfilm copies of public documents dating back to the mid 1800's and nearly three million official documents are on file. The Clerk is also responsible for elections and voter registration.

#### **Section 1.27 Bernalillo County Sheriff**

State statutes mandate that "at each general election held in this state there shall be elected in each county a probate judge and a sheriff" (34-7-2 NMSA). The County Sheriff is elected to "preserve the peace" in the County. Duties are broad and include serving the executing all writs and orders.

#### **Section 1.28 Bernalillo County Probate Judge**

The Probate Judge is another elected position mandated by the State ( 34-7-2 NMSA) The Bernalillo County Probate Court serves the public in exercising jurisdiction over cases of informal probate necessary to the proper settlement of estates of deceased persons. It is considered a part-time position. The Probate Judge's office is located on the sixth floor of the City-County building. The department is responsible for probating the estates of individuals who have died and to pass property on to the rightful heirs or devisees. Only informal probates may be filed in Probate Court.

### **Section 1.3 Appointed Officials**

For the purposes of this report, appointed officials are employees or volunteers appointed by elected officials through charter or statutory provisions. This includes the County Manager, County Attorney, Chief Administrative Officer of the City, and the City Attorney.

#### **Section 1.31 County Manager**

The County Manager is hired by the County Commissioners to carry out policies and serve as the chief administrative officer of county government. The County Manager also serves as a liaison to the full-time elected officials.

#### **Section 1.32 Chief Administrative Officer**

The Chief Administrative Officer Department supports the top executive office of the City of Albuquerque. The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) is appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the City Council to provide day-to-day management of the City. Together, the Mayor and CAO provide the leadership and direction to execute policies legislated by the City Council.

#### **Section 1.33 Boards and Commissions**

City boards and commissions are listed in the City Charter and include the following:

- Administrative Real Property Review Board
- Airport Advisory Board
- Albuquerque Arts Board
- Albuquerque Cable Television Advisory Board
- Albuquerque Sister-City Board
- Anderson/Abruzzo International Balloon Museum Board of Trustees
- Audit Committee
- Beautification Committee
- Biological Park Advisory Board
- City Labor-Management Relations Board
- City Purchasing Standards and Specifications Committee
- Commission on Alcohol and Substance Abuse.
- Conference Committee on the Budget
- Debarment Appeals Board
- Development Commission
- Energy Conservation Council
- Environmental Planning Commission
- Explora Science Center Advisory Board
- Government Cable Channel Board of Directors
- Greater Albuquerque Bicycling Advisory Committee
- Greater Albuquerque Recreational Trails Committee
- Hispanic Cultural Center Advisory Committee
- Housing and Neighborhood Economic Development Committee
- Human Rights Board
- Indictors Progress Commission

Investment Committee  
Joint Air Quality Control Board  
Landmarks and Urban Conservation Commission  
Library Advisory Board  
Lodgers' Tax Advisory Board  
Metropolitan Environmental Health Advisory Board  
Metropolitan Parks and Recreation Advisory Board  
Metropolitan Redevelopment Agency  
Municipal Golf Advisory Board  
Neighborhood Associations  
Old Town Portal Market Advisory Board  
Open Space Advisory Board  
Performing Arts Center Board of Trustees  
Personnel Board  
Public Museum Board of Trustees  
Police Oversight Commission  
Risk Management Claims Review Board  
Selection Advisory Committee for professional services  
Supplemental Retirement Fund Committee  
Technical Standards Committee  
Urban Enhancement Trust Fund Citizens Committee  
Urban Renewal Agency  
(Zoning) Board of Appeals for Special Zoning Exceptions

County Boards and Commissions include:

Arts Board  
Board Of Ethics  
EMS Authority  
Emergency Medical Services Providers Advisory Committee  
Impact Fees Advisory Committee  
Joint Air Quality Board  
Juvenile Detention Home Advisory Council  
Medical Control Board  
Metropolitan Environmental Health Advisory Board  
Planning Commission  
Technical Code Board Of Appeals  
Uniform Fire Code Board Of Appeals  
Volunteer Firefighters Grievance Board Zoning Board Of Adjustment

#### **Section 1.4 Administration**

This section reviews the functions of the County Manager's Office, the Mayor's Office and Council Services.

### **Section 1.41 County Manager's Office**

The County Manager's Office, in accordance with County Ordinance No. 238, § 1, 2-6-73, as authorized by State Statute NMSA 1978, § 4-38-19(B), serves as the Board's staff ensuring that adopted policies are followed and the governance of the County meets the Board's goals. The Manager and Division Directors draft policy for the Board's consideration, prepare and present the County's annual budget, administer the adopted budget, supervise and implement projects and programs, represent the County at legislative hearings and other forums and establish administrative procedures to direct the effectiveness and efficiency of the County.

Staff prepares and presents policy agenda items for the Board's consideration, implement policies adopted by the Board and oversee the operation of County departments. The Division Directors and the County Manager represent the County at meetings of affiliated entities, generate and monitor projects, monitor contractor and consultant compliance and develop and react to public relations issues.

### **Section 1.42 Mayor's Office**

The Mayor's Office supports the top elected official of the City of Albuquerque. The office is comprised of support staff and constituent services that keep the Mayor in touch with residents of Albuquerque.

### **Section 1.43 Council Services**

There are three principal units of organization that operate under the guidance of the Director of Council Services. They include policy evaluation and development services, constituent services and community relations, and legislative support services.

#### Policy Evaluation and Development Services

The role of staff in the development of legislation is not only to analyze and evaluate legislation originating from the Administration, but also to independently recommend and develop policy. Often, this occurs as a result of issues which surface through citizen input to this office or to individual Councillors.

#### Constituent Services and Community Relations

Staff will take messages as well as immediately assist constituents when calls are received at the Council Services office. Mail is sorted, dated and distributed on a daily basis. Staff also regularly attends neighborhood and other community meetings. In addition, staff works closely with all City departments, the Office of Community & Neighborhood Coordination as well as neighborhood coalitions and neighborhood associations.

#### Legislative and Council Support Services

This division prepares agendas, summarizes committee and council meetings, and tracks legislation. They are also responsible for the personnel and accounting functions of the Council Office.

## **Section 1.5 Budget and Finance**

This section reviews city and county budget and finance departments.

### **Section 1.51 Budget**

#### County Budget Department

The Budget Department, within the County Budget and Finance Division, develops, tracks, and publishes the annual budget and related documents. All revenues and expenditures are reviewed at least quarterly. Budget staff assists other County departments by monitoring and reviewing development of goals and performance measures. The department is also responsible for purchasing, accounts payable and payroll functions for the County.

The County Budget Department produces the recommended, proposed, and adopted budget schedules and books. Staff monitors the budget and compiles revenue and expenditure projection reports, financial analyses, and reports used for County management decision-making.

#### City Office of Management and Budget

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is responsible the development, deployment, and monitoring of annual City budgets to (1) comply with State law and City ordinances, (2) inform City leaders, constituents, and customers of resources, expenditures, services, and results in both short and long term perspectives, and (3) ensure accountability for expenditures and performance within the City organization. In addition to financial data, City budgets quantify outcomes (results) of performing services for customers and outputs (services produced, functions performed) and tie those outputs back to customer needs and satisfaction. The budgets are aligned to the City's long-term strategic goals, which are developed with extensive citizen (customer) input. These budgets are becoming the annual action plan for City managers to meet customer and community needs and conditions. In addition, OMB prepares the Mayor's proposed budgets with direction provided by the City Administration and adjusts the proposed budgets based on final action by City Council.

### **Section 1.52 Accounting & Purchasing**

#### Accounting

The County Accounting Department is primarily responsible for preparing financial reports to communicate to users both inside and outside the County. The principal report is the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). Accounting is also responsible for maintenance of the General Ledger accounting system and for financial oversight of various County activities including grants, billing and collection of special assessment districts, bond expenditures and fixed assets.

Preparation of the County CAFR is prepared in accordance with 2.2.2 NMAC Audit Rule 2001 Requirements for Contracting and Conducting Audits of Agencies. The City and the County are both required to have an annual audit completed by November 15th and

December 1st respectively. There are different reporting requirements for the City and County.

County Accounts Payable staff issue payments, transfers, and disbursements to vendors and others. Payroll staff is responsible for training timekeepers, auditing the bi-weekly payroll records and preparing reports for federal, state, and insurance agencies.

The City Accounting Division supports the financial systems, implements system improvements, conducts citywide classes for system users, and conducts regular user group meetings. It also works closely with Information Systems to improve web sites and manage software issues. The Accounts Payable section verifies, researches, and pays vendor invoices. Payroll verifies and provides payroll payments for approximately 7,000 employees. It also maintains records, make payments, and reports (such as W2's 1099's, etc.) for state and federal governments, as well as PERA, garnishments, child support, and employee benefits. The Accounts Receivable section is responsible for the recording and tracking of payments due the City. This includes everything from Joint Powers Agreements, to Special Assessment District billings. The Special Assessments section maintains the status contact, files Claim of Liens, updates ownership changes, tracks payments, establishes payment programs on delinquent accounts, and provides documentation for foreclosures. Additionally, this group does title searches for title companies and developers. The Financial Reporting section maintains the City's General Ledger system for an accurate capture of financial data, by posting all transactions, reconciling accounts, researching problems, working with departments etc. It also prepares a variety of reports for various governmental entities, including the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

### Purchasing

The County Purchasing Office acts as the Central Purchasing Office under the direction of the County Manager and in accordance with the State Procurement Code. The Purchasing Office is responsible for the control of procurement of tangible personal property, services or construction for the County of Bernalillo. This includes control of all purchases of goods and services approved through Federal, State and Local appropriations and all operational, capital and bond issue procurements. The Purchasing Office manages, coordinates, reviews, trains, and provides legal and administrative guidelines regarding the State Procurement Code to all county departments and the vendor community in order to ensure the accountability of the use of public funds within its responsibility.

The City Purchasing Division provides central purchasing services as determined by Public Purchases Ordinance and good business practices to all City Departments, Administration, City Council and public as required. Service activities include the acquisition of goods and services, vendor registration, professional, technical and other written agreement assistance and counsel, training, and contract compliance monitoring.

### **Section 1.53 Treasury**

The County Treasurer serves two primary functions for Bernalillo County. As banker, the Treasurer is responsible for:

- Accounting for all monies received and disbursed by the County, including fees for services, licenses and revenues from bond issues and special assessments;
- Receiving and tracking revenues, including funds received from the State by Bernalillo County's share of gross receipts taxes, gasoline taxes and cigarette taxes;
- Maintaining accounts on all warrants and checks drawn on the County;
- Depositing, investing and safekeeping County funds; the public monies of the County are placed under the supervision of the Treasurer; investment decisions are the responsibility of the Treasurer, subject to the advice and consent of the Board of Finance (County Commission).

As the property tax collector, the Treasurer is responsible for:

- Preparing and distributing property tax bills annually, collecting property taxes and distributing to taxing agencies.
- Mailing nearly 30,000 delinquency notices each year.

The City Treasury Division is the city's banker and tax collector. It collects taxes and fees, administers and invests monetary assets, provides business registration, and manages the municipal bond program. It is also responsible for recording and controlling City funds, assuring appropriate accountability for cash handling in all City operations, maximizing the timely collection of accounts receivable, maximizing return on investable cash consistent with the City's investment policy, and minimizing costs and maintaining the flexibility of the City's capital financing program.

### **Section 1.54 Capital Improvement/Implementation (CIP)**

The County Capital Improvement section oversees all non-public works capital projects, such as libraries, community centers, fire stations, etc. Funding for these programs comes from general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and public grants, particularly state grants. It is also responsible for the planning of the Six-Year Capital Improvements Program and the two-year General Obligation Bond-CIP Program through the coordination of the citizens and Departments of the County.

The City Capital Implementation Program Office provides guidance and support in planning and implementing the capital outlay program. As outlined in the CIP Ordinance, the CIP Office is responsible for the Capital Improvement Program which consists of a ten year plan for capital expenditures, including a detailed two-year Capital Improvements Budget. Customer conditions are addressed by providing timely financial information and assistance in the planning and the implementation of their program.

### **Section 1.55 Real Property**

The County real estate services include: the purchase, lease, and sale of all County Real Property, maintaining the permanent records and the inventory for the fixed real

property assets of the County. These functions are located administratively under the Administrative Services Division of the County Manager's Office.

The City Real Property Division is responsible for the management, acquisition, disposal, and coordination of City real property. The division provides professional real property services that are required by client departments. These include property purchases, sales, appraisals, environmental impact services, research and maintaining property inventory.

### **Section 1.6 Clerk/Records**

The County Clerk's office records deeds, mortgages, judgements, satisfactions of judgement, liens and deed of trust. Divorces and foreclosures are filed in District Court. The Clerk's office maintains a microfilm copy of public documents recorded since 1883, totaling approximately 2.7 million documents. Another essential job of the County Clerk is conducting elections. The Bureau of Elections maintains voting machines and voter registration records. Major elections conducted by the County Clerk include the primary and general elections during each even numbered year, and public school and TVI elections held in odd-numbered years. The County Clerk also assists with municipal elections.

The City Clerk's Office maintains municipal records as mandated by state statute and City Charter. All professional/technical contracts, intergovernmental and joint powers agreements, union contracts, public improvement contracts, subdivision improvements, liens, release of liens, SAD files, bonds, city summons/complaints or tort claims, and minutes for all city boards are maintained in that office. In addition, the office maintains copies of city ordinances, resolutions, executive communications, and other historical data. The office is also responsible for all activities surrounding municipal and special elections, and referenda.

### **Section 1.7 Legal**

The County Legal Department, pursuant to N.M.S.A. 36-1-19, provides legal services for the Bernalillo County Commissioners, the County Manager, the County Assessor, County Clerk, County Treasurer, County Sheriff, and all appointed boards including the Albuquerque Metropolitan Area Water and Wastewater Board, the County Planning Commission, the Extraterritorial Land Use Commission, the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Government Committee, and the Extraterritorial Land Use Authority. These duties of the legal Department include, but are not limited to, advice in the areas of civil liability, county finances, procurement, condemnation, personnel issues, zoning issues, contract issues, election issues, public works issues, environmental health issues, election issues, foreclosure issues, and animal control issues; the drafting of contracts, ordinances, and resolutions; legal representation in state and federal court proceedings, administrative hearings (tax protests, personnel matters, liquor license transfer hearings, zoning); and defense of the County in those cases not covered by Risk Management; review and approval of all agenda items that require Bernalillo County Commission action; and attendance at citizen meetings on occasion to help County administration resolve neighborhood problems.

The City Legal Department provides representation and legal advice to the Mayor's Office, City Council, and client departments. City Attorneys represent the City's interests in all courts in New Mexico, and in Administrative bodies and other tribunals including legislative bodies, and are responsible for the oversight of the civil lawsuits filed against all City Departments. The Municipal Affairs Division provides litigation services, advice and counseling, and work product to all City departments. The Community Enforcement and Abatement Division addresses concerns over the enforcement of City codes and ordinances such as housing code enforcement, graffiti vandalism prosecution, vehicle forfeiture proceedings, and Metropolitan Court Arraignment Program. The Legal Department's Utility Franchising Office is responsible for negotiating franchise renewals, providing consumer protection to cable subscribers and serves as contract manager for the education and public access channels. It also provides oversight of use of Public Rights-of-Way and franchise fees and operations.

### **Section 1.8 Risk Management**

The County Risk Management is responsible for maintaining adequate insurance coverage; identifying risk and exposures; planning and implementing loss control and prevention programs and managing and administering claims against the County. The office also works to control the cost of claims and insurance premiums that affect the financial liability of Bernalillo County. The office also conducts training in health and safety laws to prevent hazards to County property and employees and administers safety policies and procedures.

The City Risk Management is responsible for managing and resolving claims and litigation filed against the City by the general public and to provide resources for the accidental loss of the City's personal and real property. The Safety Office provides loss prevention. The Employee Health Services Office provides health and fitness programs for City employees with a goal of reducing Workers' Compensation and other liability risks. The Substance Abuse Program provides a workplace environment free of the effects of substance abuse and its adverse consequences to co-workers and the general public.

### **Section 1.9 Internal Audit**

The County Accounting Department provides support to the external Audit Committee which oversees the internal audit function. The internal audit is contracted out to an independent CPA firm.

The City Internal Audit performs audits and management studies of the City operations to review, evaluate, and independently report on financial record keeping. In addition, the office reviews compliance with applicable laws, policies, and guidelines as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of operations and procedures of City departments. The program's purpose is to improve the operational efficiency and cost effectiveness of City services, through independent appraisal, review and measurement of City operations and programs.

## **Section 1.10 Public Information/Government Television**

### Bernalillo County Public Information Office

The mission of the Bernalillo County Public Information Office is to deliver timely and accurate information about Bernalillo County Government to the public. The office uses news releases, print materials, public presentations and interviews, Channel 16, the government access television, direct mailings, and faxes on request. The office also provides information to New Mexico TechNet, the E-Trib the County web site.

The City does not have a Public Information Office. It does, however, have Public Information Officers in most departments.

### GOV 16 TV

GOV TV is the local government access cable television channel. The channel is operated by the City Media Resources Division of the Cultural Services Department and funded jointly by the City and County. The channel staff produces approximately 20 studio shows per month in addition to call-in programs and live cablecast of City Council, County Commission, Extraterritorial Land Use Authority, Police Oversight Commission and Albuquerque / Bernalillo County Government Commission meetings. Numerous news conferences and special events are also recorded and cablecast throughout the year.

## **Section 1.11 Human Resources**

The City and County Human Resources Departments accept and process employment applications, maintain employee records, health and insurance programs, provide employee development, negotiate collective bargaining agreements, and administrator personnel rules and regulations.

### Administration

The administrative function in the City's Human Resources Department (City HR) is to disseminate, maintain and interpret the Personnel Rules and Regulations to ensure personnel actions from the recruitment stage to the retirement stage are processed in accordance with the governing federal, state and city laws. Similarly, the County's Human Resources Department (County HR) provides the same function.

The County's personnel functions are centralized in the Human Resources Department. The City has human resources staff within some City departments where personnel officers or coordinators carry out functions such as selecting applicants for interviewing and hiring new employees.

### Insurance and Benefits

Through two intergovernmental agreements, the City provides health care and dental care benefits administrative services for County employees. Services include providing of information, advocating on behalf of employees, preparation and submittal of enrollments, status changes, terminations, data entry of deductions, and file maintenance. County employees can enroll in the same plan terms and conditions as City employees. County pays \$30,000 annually for health care and \$10,000 annually

for dental care benefits for these services to the City. Participation by employees in the group plans is strong, averaging 90%.

The County and its enrolled employees also pay a monthly premium for benefits costs at the same rate established in Plan agreements for the City. In addition, the County contributes \$25,000 annually to participate in the Talbot Agency Consulting Agreement which provides on-going information, analysis and assistance regarding health care and life insurance products, legislation and trends.

The tables below compare the City and County's contributions for insurance and retirement programs.

<b>Insurance Contributions</b>				
Benefit	City <sup>1</sup>		County	
	Employee	Employer	Employee	Employer
Health	20%	80%	36.2%	63.8%
Dental	20%	80%	45.0%	55.0%
Life Insurance	20%	80%	48.0%	52.0%
Disability	20%	80%	48.0%	52.0%
<sup>1</sup> Employer pays 100% for elected officials For Police, Employer pays 60%, Employee pays 40%				

<b>PERA Contributions</b>				
	City		County	
	Employee	Employer	Employee	Employer
Management	3.29%	19.01%	3.29%	19.01%
Blue Collar	3.29%	19.01%	3.29%	19.01%
Clerical	3.29%	19.01%	3.29%	19.01%
Police/Sheriff <sup>2</sup>	16.30%	18.50%	4.08%	30.72%
Fire <sup>3</sup>	16.20%	21.25%	4.05%	33.40%
Bus Drivers	9.86%	12.44%	--	--
Corrections	3.29%	19.01%	--	--
Elected Officials	3.29%	19.01%	13.15%	9.15%
Temporary	7.00%	7.00%	3.29%	19.01%
<sup>2</sup> Includes County Sheriff Management <sup>3</sup> Includes County Fire Management				

Employment

Both HR departments process employment applications for new and vacant positions. In addition, both departments have similar procedures in selecting applicants and providing mechanisms for recruitment and hiring.

Applicants can view job postings on both government websites. Applicants can apply for County jobs by downloading an application form. The City provides an online application form.

Labor Relations

Both HR departments administer collective bargaining agreements, assist client departments on employee relation issues, and coordinate each government’s compliance with the labor agreements. The City has seven bargaining units, and the County has four bargaining units.

The table below compares the percentage of employees by bargaining unit for the City and the County.

<b>Bargaining Unit</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>% of Total County</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>% of Total City</b>
Sheriff/Police	243	14.8%	955	13.0%
Fire	107	6.5%	574	7.8%
Management	NA	NA	936	12.7%
Clerical	179	28.1%	731	9.9%
Blue Collar	155	9.46%	1,370	18.6%
Corrections/Security	NA	NA	391	5.3%
Bus Drivers	NA	NA	256	3.5%
Aviation/Open Space	NA	NA	41	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>684</b>		<b>5,254</b>	

Employee Equity

The purpose of the City’s Equal Employment Office is to protect the lawful rights of City employees and minimize the liability of the City on these issues. Its primary customers/clients are City employees, departments, and applicants/candidates for employment, transfer, or promotion. The office is also responsible for assisting City departments in complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act by providing guidance and assuring that City programs and services are accessible to, and usable by, persons with disabilities. The office also assures that City employees with disabilities are provided reasonable accommodations and investigate complaints of discrimination based on a disability of employees and constituents attempting to use City services.

The County has an EEO/Affirmative Action Officer whose functions are similar. The Office is administratively located in the County Manager’s office.

Classification/Compensation

Both HR departments perform classification study reviews, job analysis and evaluations, provide competitive compensation and benefits programs, and develop pay structures. Its primary customers/clients are employees, departments and applicants/candidates for employment, and transfer or promotion.

### Testing

City HR administers entry-level and promotional examinations for the APD, AFD and Corrections Departments. They also administer clerical, keyboard, and accounting pre-employment tests for all city departments. The division's primary customers/clients are City employees, departments, and applicants/candidates for employment, transfer or promotion.

County HR does not administer clerical pre-employment tests. Testing for positions requiring specific keyboard scores are administered by the Department of Labor. Testing for BCFD promotional exams is administered by the department.

### Training

City HR provides career awareness and training opportunities for existing and potential employees. It also provides in-service skill training programs in all departments. In addition, it provides consultation services for organizational development and design.

The County has a curriculum of courses that are offered on a monthly basis. Additionally, the County training division will tailor programs to meet the specific needs of County departments. The County can also provide training programs to outside entities.

### **Section 1.12 Information Technology Services**

The Bernalillo County Information Technology (BCIT) Department uses a variety of automation and computer technologies to provide services to the public and support all the elected Officials and County departments spanning the more than 40 County facilities throughout Bernalillo County. Services include administering communication networks, records management for tax bills, assessment notices, voter registrations systems, election processing, the Clerk's recording and filing systems, geographic information systems, system administration and support for the WEB site, electronic imaging, storage and archiving systems. Customer service personnel provide quality, timely, relevant and cost effective information technology support to clients, customers and end users. A centralized Help Desk is maintained to provide a single point of contact for customer trouble calls and service requests.

The City Information Technology (CIS) services are provided to public safety, general fund, and enterprise fund departments within the City of Albuquerque. These services include providing production systems support, providing IT infrastructure (including network and major servers) support, and developing, enhancing, installing and maintaining applications systems support. It is also responsible for providing high quality technical and management information services in a cost effective and timely manner to support the business needs of the City. CIS provides citywide services such as:

- Network support connecting all City departments to each other and to county, state, and federal agencies

- Production processing for all the major City systems (e.g., payroll, utility billing, accounting, risk management & financial)
- Electronic mail and calendaring
- Bulk computer purchases for the general fund departments to realize significant cost savings for the City.
- Personal computer set-up, upgrade and trouble-shooting
- Application system development and maintenance support for general fund departments
- Data base administration for large City systems
- Major server installation and maintenance
- Geographic information systems (GIS) support
- Radio repair and maintenance
- Telephone (desktop and cellular), pager and data line contract management and billing
- Facility and major computer system security maintenance and support
- Help Desk support

Information technology services are provided to Bernalillo County. The services include providing support in the running of production jobs, performing file back-ups, printing of County production reports, payroll checks, property assessment forms, delinquency notices, signature rosters for elections, and personal property declaration. Additionally, the City will provides uninterrupted power for the County equipment in the computer room. Moreover, it provides applications support during elections.

### **Section 1.13 Fleet Management**

County Fleet Management handles all types of automotive repair and maintenance services for the County fleet. Vehicles range from standard cars to heavy equipment and fire trucks.

The City's Fleet Management Division provides the repair and maintenance of the City's fleet of vehicles. Fleet Management supports a diverse fleet of approximately 3,000 vehicles with the exception of Aviation, Transit, Solid Waste and some Police units; those departments have their own fleet management operations.

### **Section 1.14 Facilities Management**

The County Facilities Management Department is responsible for providing a safe and clean environment for the public and County employees. The department provides full evening custodial service for the City/County Building in accordance with the joint powers agreement. Major duties are as follows: Vacuum, sanitize and stock lavatories, trash removal, dust, clean glass/windows and carpets, strip, wax and buff floors and stairwells. It also provides day or evening custodial service for the following County Facilities: District Courthouse, County Extension Services, District Attorney's Office, and four (4) Public Works Buildings which includes the Purchasing and Voting Machine Warehouse, Mechanic Shop, Sheriff Radio Shop.

The City Facilities Management Division provides facilities maintenance, energy, and security services to the general public and agencies located within the facilities to insure that the facilities are safe, comfortable, energy efficient and functions properly for public use. The division provides building maintenance services for 145 City owned buildings. The following departments have their own facilities management divisions: Convention Center, Aviation Department, Bernalillo County Detention Center, Bio Park, Albuquerque Museum, Albuquerque Housing Office, Community Centers, and Parking Structures.

### **Section 1.15 Observations and Issues**

In developing the structure of the new government, careful consideration should be given to the following issues: citizen access to government; government representation of diverse communities; government responsiveness to community interests and conditions; and government accountability to the citizenry.

Public participation and access will be important issues to consider. A larger government will have the challenge of maintaining real citizen participation and access to processes of decision-making and service delivery. The ability “to call and speak to someone,” is particularly valued in the unincorporated areas and residents will want reassurance that this will not be lost in the creation of a larger government entity.

The smooth transition from old to new government will require the new governing body to adopt appropriate ordinances and implementing tools. The wholesale adoption of existing laws and policies in order to leave no gap in the legal and operational framework should be balanced with careful consideration of needed amendments developed over a longer period in response to citizens’ concerns and administrative requirements.

Logistically, the integration of such things as accounting records could be more difficult if the City and the County are using different software. Similar challenges will be presented to employees of every department. Upgrades to software packages and systems by either the City or County should take this into account.

Development and implementation of a new classification and compensation system for the combined governments will require a major effort on the part of human resources staff of the City and County. Potentially combining union chapters and updating collective bargaining agreements will also pose a substantial challenge.

In general, the new government structure and personnel policies should address how to hire and retain competent, well-trained and motivated employees. The new charter should aim to assure that employees of the new government have a healthy, safe and productive work environment to better provide high quality services and operations.

The Charter Commission should seek advice and assistance to ensure compliance with all Constitutional and legal requirements governing redistricting. The Commission must be sensitive to the Voting Rights Act issue and the concerns of minority communities.

Section 2 of the Act protects racial, ethnic and language minority groups from dilution of their voting strength. Districts of the new government should be designed to provide appropriate minority participation and representation in the electoral process.

## **Section 2      Public Infrastructure**

The primary goal of the consolidated government with respect to public infrastructure will remain the same – to meet the basic infrastructure needs of its residents equitably.

### **Section 2.1    Community Conditions**

Desired Condition: *Residents have a variety of safe and affordable transportation options*

What the data indicators say:

- The Total Vehicle Miles Traveled per Day and the Per Capita Vehicle Miles Traveled both decreased from 1998 - 2000 (the actual numbers were comparable to the 1998 figure, however Albuquerque Metropolitan Planning Area was expanded to include the remainder of Bernalillo County).
- Journey to work mode remained stable from 1999 - 2001. The number of unlinked transit passenger trips rose 26% from 1999 - 2001, but we can expect lower numbers, as reductions in service are implemented.
- Ratio of miles of streets in excellent, good, fair, poor, and very poor condition has shown improvement with the infusion of infrastructure tax resources (excellent 20.1% from 11%; very good 31.9% from 21.7.)

Desired Condition: *A stormwater system that protects the lives and property of residents*

What the data indicators say:

- Storm pump-outs have decreased since 1996 while miles within the system have increased.

Desired Condition: *A reliable water system that meets health & safety standards*

What the data indicators say:

- Water quality meets Federal standards, although arsenic levels will require reduction in future years.
- Water reserve capacity is improving around the system to meet peak demand.
- The number of water main leaks is stable, after showing significant reductions from levels in the early 1990's.

Desired Condition: *Wastewater system that meets quality standards*

What the data indicators say:

- The number of sewer line blockages and percentage of preventive maintenance has been stable since 1999.
- Compliance with the NPDES has improved since 1994.

Desired Condition: *Digital infrastructure, accessible to all*

What the data indicators say:

56% of residents surveyed in the 2001 Citizen Satisfaction Survey have Internet access.

## **Section 2.2 Departments of Public Works**

Both the City and County provide for operations and maintenance of streets, storm drains, and traffic signals. Both entities develop and design infrastructure, acquire right-of-way and provide engineering and technical services for public and private capital projects. In addition to these functions the City Public Works Department provides area water and sewer services. The department also provides fleet maintenance for City vehicles with the exception of those in the separate City departments of Aviation, Solid Waste and Transit. County Public Works provides maintenance and repair to its heavy equipment and maintenance fleet.

The County's Public Works Division is comprised of 4 departments representing 4 main technical functions: Planning, Policy and Development Review; Operations and Maintenance; Technical Services; and Solid Waste. County fleet management functions are located in the Administrative Services Division except for heavy equipment maintenance, which is handled by the Operations and Maintenance Department. Public Works also oversees the design and construction of transportation and utility projects and long-range transportation planning, right-of-way acquisition and development of geographic information systems.

### **Section 2.21 Water**

The City's Water Utility Division (WUD) is responsible for providing quality water service to customers throughout the metropolitan area. The Division provides maintenance necessary to supply and distribute approximately 40 billion gallons a year for household and business use and fire protection to approximately 460,000 customers. The service area and primary customers include the incorporated City, portions of the unincorporated County, and portions of the Villages of Tijeras and Los Ranchos.

Assets of the water system include 28 pump stations, 93 wells, 44 reservoirs, 30 chlorination sites, and 16 fluoridation sites. The WUD has four service activities, which include Wells Repair and Maintenance, Water Plant Operations, Water Distribution Maintenance, and Water Distribution Operations.

The City also provides incentives for water customers to install water conservation devices including low-flow toilets, showerheads, xeriscaping, washing machines, and potential recirculating systems. The Water Waste Division inspects and cites water wasters.

County Public Works is working in unison with the City of Albuquerque Public Works and various neighborhood groups/associations to develop the extension of water service to a developed but underserved area of the Southwest Valley. Preliminary boundaries of the project are the Rio Grande on the east, west to the mesa, and from the Coors/Los Padillas area north of Gunclub.

### **Section 2.22 Wastewater**

The City operates and maintains the Southside Water Reclamation Plant (SWRP) and serves customers connected to the collection system and those transporting wastewater

to the treatment plant. Transported wastes include septic tank and holding tank wastes and acceptable industrial liquid waste. The majority of transported liquid waste is from septic tanks in the unincorporated area.

Like the water system, customers include city residents and residents in served portions of the unincorporated area and the Villages of Tijeras and Los Ranchos. The system also collects wastewater from Kirtland Air Force Base.

Connections outside of the City limits are increasing much faster than within the City, primarily because of the extension of vacuum sewers in the north and south valley areas. These represent 15% of total connections. The Intel facility in Rio Rancho is also connected to the system via New Mexico Utilities.

The SWRP continuously treats 76 million gallons of wastewater per day. The City is also responsible for preventative and corrective maintenance of approximately 1,650 miles of sanitary sewer lines.

The Wastewater Utility Division administers the Sewer Use and Wastewater Control Ordinance, industrial pretreatment program, and provides technical assistance on pollution prevention and waste minimization.

County Public Works, in collaboration with City Public works is developing and constructing wastewater/sanitary sewer systems to developed but unserved areas of the South and North Valleys. These Projects will extend sewer service to approximately 6000 residences over a period of approximately 10 years. The County is charged with soliciting grants and other funding sources for this \$111million project.

### **Section 2.23 Storm Drainage**

There are separate collection systems for storm water and wastewater. The City Street and Storm Drainage Maintenance Section operates and maintains storm water pump stations and the storm sewer collection system in the incorporated area. The system includes 100 dams and detention basins, 85 miles of concrete lined and unlined arroyos/channels, drainage easements, and 520 miles of storm sewer lines including 20,000 inlets and 30,000 grates. This section also is responsible for maintaining 178 arroyo crossing structures. In addition, it investigates and resolves citizen complaints concerning drainage problems.

The Bernalillo County Storm Drainage Maintenance Section of the Operations and Maintenance Department maintains County-owned drainage facilities including 9 storm water lift stations providing out-fall to surface drainage systems. The County maintains approximately 54 miles of storm sewer pipe, 7.5 miles of open channels and 1400 culverts.

The City Hydrology Division of Public Works plans, designs and manages construction of storm drainage projects in the incorporated area. The County Technical Services

Department manages storm drainage construction projects outside the incorporated area.

## **Section 2.24 Roadways**

### Construction

The City's Construction program, consisting primarily of 2 sections: Construction Management and Construction Coordination, provides oversight management, inspection, survey services and materials testing during construction of the City's public-funded construction projects. Private construction oversight is provided by the Development and Building Services Section .

The County's Technical Services Department in the Public Works Division provides management of engineering design and construction for public works projects. The Department provides field laboratory testing as well as development review services.

### Maintenance

The City's Street Maintenance Division is responsible for maintaining and rehabilitating approximately 3,900 lane miles of roadway. The Division has assigned the following sections to address these functions: Unpaved Road Maintenance; Paved Street Maintenance; Sweeping; Concrete & Structures; Street Rating and Construction Management; Permit and Inspection; and Storm/Emergency Response.

The Unpaved Road Section grades and maintains approximately 14 miles of unpaved roads in the incorporated area. The Paved Street Section responds to pavement distress, scheduled maintenance, and service cut repairs. The Sweeping Section provides removal of debris, leaves, and dirt from the street on a programmed frequency. The Concrete & Structures Section responds to repairs on sidewalks, handicap access issues, and curbing. The Street Rating/Construction Management Section manages the rating of the street condition and prioritizes the Basic Service fund, Gas Tax fund, and Bond fund expenditures for street rehabilitation. The Permit and Inspection Section reviews and approves installation of all driveways, sidewalks, and private utility service cut repairs.

Due to the implementation of the Transportation Tax, street rehabilitation has increased threefold. Streets assigned paving crews previously dedicated to patching and paving services for the Utility Enterprise Fund (to be provided through private competitive bidding) to Transportation Tax projects, thus redirecting crew efforts to preventive maintenance and rehabilitation functions.

The Bernalillo County Operations and Maintenance Department maintains approximately 717 road miles in the unincorporated area. This includes maintenance of about 300 miles of gravel and dirt roads. The Department provides repair and maintenance for 163 pieces of heavy equipment used for road maintenance and snow removal. Unpaved roads carry additional maintenance demands for bar ditches, dust

treatment, erosion and weed control. Ice and snow removal, primarily in the East Mountain area and Sandia foothills, is a basic seasonal function of this Department.

### Traffic Engineering

The City's Traffic Engineering Division of the Public Works Department provides for the installation of new and the repair and maintenance of existing traffic signals, signs and markings. The City is also responsible for acquiring electricity necessary to operate streetlights, traffic signals, and flashing beacons at school crossing and other locations. Traffic personnel maintain 550 signalized intersections, 50,000 signs, 12,000 residential streetlights and 10,000 arterial streetlights and thousands of miles of pavement markings. The City's Neighborhood Traffic Management Program (NTMP) works with neighborhood groups to solve traffic problems on residential streets through measures such as speed bumps and diverts.

The Bernalillo County Traffic Engineering Section of the Operations and Maintenance Department operates and maintains the traffic control devices in the unincorporated area and provides input on the design of new devices that will become County's maintenance responsibility. Program personnel inspects and maintains approximately 11,000 signs, 40 school flashing beacons, 45 traffic signals along 12 major urban arterials, roadway striping along approximately 200 miles of roadway and roadside barriers and guard rails throughout the unincorporated area. This section also coordinates with neighborhood associations throughout the unincorporated area for traffic calming device placement in accordance with County policy.

## **Section 2.25 Planning, Technical and Customer Services**

### Planning

The City's Transportation Division provides for the planning, programming, designing and constructing transportation facilities throughout the city. Special projects include the construction of missing roadway links, constructing additional lanes, and reconstructing major roadways and intersections. These projects can also include bike lanes, bicycle trails, pedestrian ways, and landscaping.

The Bernalillo County Planning, Policy and Development Department provides long-range planning, general rights of way planning and acquisition functions. This section is also responsible for transportation and land use analysis, GIS applications, Information Systems development and project management and coordination.

### Technical Services

The Technical Services Section of City Public Works maintains and supports the information technology services of the Public Works Department. This includes office automation, GIS applications, operation management systems, billing/collection systems, and communication systems.

Bernalillo County's Technical Services Department is responsible for management of engineering design, construction and inspection of projects, including roadways, trails,

bridges, water, sewer, and drainage systems. This department also reviews for approval new infrastructure developed by the private sector.

### Customer Services

The City's Customer Service Division provides water meter reading, utility billing, utility revenue collection, including an online bill paying system, and billing information to all water and wastewater customers. Demand for these services is growing at an average of 2% per year.

### **Section 2.3 Aviation**

The Albuquerque International Sunport is a commercial and general aviation airport. It provides for services of nine major commercial carriers as well as maintenance, fuel sales, tie down/hangar storage, flight instruction, charter flights and air cargo services.

The airport includes 574,000 sq. ft. of space including 23 gates in two concourses. The airport shares its 4 runways with Kirtland Air Force Base, which provides aircraft rescue and firefighting services for the airport.

The Double Eagle II Airport on Albuquerque's west side is a general aviation facility with 2 runways. Tenants at the site offer flight training, avionics service, aircraft rental, repair, and charter service.

### **Section 2.4 Transit**

The Albuquerque Transit Department provides bus service to the metropolitan area, including portions of the unincorporated area of the north and south valley. The Alvarado Transportation Center at First Street near Central currently houses Transit Department administrative offices.

The Transit Department maintains bus stop curbs, signage, benches, and shelters at approximately 3,200 bus stop locations. Regular maintenance includes updating bus schedule information, removing graffiti, repainting of curbs and replacing bus stop poles and benches that have been damaged.

"Sun Van" provides transportation to people with a mobility impairment that makes it impossible for them to use the fixed route service. Sun Van clients must qualify for the service through an application and interview process. Qualified clients receive curb-to-curb service to and from any address in Albuquerque and most of Bernalillo County for a cost of \$2.00 for each one way trip.

The Department also hosts the Guaranteed Ride Home program that provides emergency transportation for those who regularly use alternative transportation (carpool, vanpool, bus, bike, or walking).

### **Section 2.5 Parking Lots and Facilities**

The City of Albuquerque's Parking Division, located in the Transit Department, provides parking facilities consisting of 6 multi-level parking structures and 6 surface lots in the

Downtown area. The Division also manages and operates 1,120 on-street and off-street metered spaces and employs 5 parking enforcement officers.

## **Section 2.6 Joint Service Contracts**

The County periodically enters into project specific agreements with the City when construction projects overlap jurisdictional boundaries. In addition, the City and County have the following agreements related to public infrastructure.

### *Wastewater Collection System*

1998

County is lead for the Wastewater Collection System Project and is responsible for the design and construction of the system and all grant and contract administration.

### *Master Utility Easement and Right-Of-Way*

1990

Establishment of a Master Agreement which applies to all future Utility systems and right-of-ways, thereby eliminating the need to develop a separate utility easement and right-of-way agreement of each project

### *Water and Wastewater Board*

2000

Agreement between the County, City and Los Ranchos Village establishes the Albuquerque Metropolitan Area Water and Waste Water Board (Board) with responsibility for utility policy oversight.

### *Bus Service*

2000

City Transit provides fixed route bus and federally mandated paratransit service to portions of the unincorporated County.

## **Section 2.7 Observations & Issues**

The purpose of both County and City Public Works is to provide basic infrastructure to residents. The unified government will have the same goal.

The new government will have the responsibility for providing and managing infrastructure in all areas. Infrastructure needs will vary depending on area physical characteristics, density and stages of development. The East Mountain, for example, requires different infrastructure needs and types of manpower with its snowfall and miles of unpaved roads. While the variation in physical conditions between the incorporated and unincorporated areas may require different products and processes for meeting unique infrastructure needs, meeting those needs will be no less a responsibility of the unified government.

Providing service equitably to all residents within the newly consolidated area raises the issue of how to provide service when funding is limited. Infrastructure needs throughout the County already exceed available funding. The County has provided federal

matching funds through grants and minimal bonding for seed money. Maintaining these funds will be an important source for infrastructure development in the unincorporated areas. Residents in unincorporated areas may have an additional concern if taxes are raised, particularly if not accompanied by visible signs of infrastructure development.

At the same time, the issue will arise among city residents to steer money toward their infrastructure needs. How will the consolidated government meet the needs of unincorporated areas when there will be pressure to develop and maintain infrastructure where the majority of citizens live (i.e. the city)? In other words, an important issue to tackle is that of fair representation.

Public participation and access will be important issues to consider. A larger government will have the challenge of maintaining real citizen participation and access to processes of decision-making and service delivery. The ability “to call and speak to someone,” is particularly valued in the unincorporated areas and residents will want reassurance that this will not be lost in the creation of a larger government entity.

An additional issue is that of synchronization of different technologies utilized by the city and the county. Most notably, signalization exemplifies a case of two sets of technologies that do not currently “talk to each other.” The problem is not insurmountable but will require work and time to make this and other systems compatible and flow well. The interfacing between systems will be a priority issue.

Similarly, discussions of the use of new and appropriate technology will be appropriate. In addition, any task force that is set up to coordinate the integration of services will need to address questions of standards on such issues as what kind of products will be allowed, what safety features will not be compromised, what federal regulations must be followed etc.

Finally, the consolidation between city and county public works will also require addressing questions of management. There is already extensive cooperation between current governments. The question becomes how to ensure that the management system that is put into place provides an effective means of delivering service to all areas. Directions to provide a fair and equitable system will come from “the top,” thus requiring that top management be committed to providing that direction. As the new government is formed, questions must be asked about how to best provide efficient service. What size and type of staff and equipment fleet will enhance effective service delivery? How will the taxpayer best be served in the consolidated government is the ultimate question.

## Section 3 Public Safety

### Section 3.1 Community Conditions

#### Desired Condition: Residents are safe.

What the data indicators say:

- From 1998 - 2001, there was a 9.7% decline in Crimes Against the Person, however there was a 2.6% increase from 2000 - 2001.
- From 1998 - 2001, there was a 6.7% decline in Property Crimes. The largest one-year drop was between 1998 and 1999. 1999 was the lowest year since 1995, however the number increased in 2000 and remained stable in 2001.

#### Desired Condition: Residents feel safe

What the data indicators say:

- From 1998 - 2001, there was a 9.7% decline in Crimes Against the Person. However, there was a one year increase of 2.6% from 2000 - 2001.
- Residents' feelings of safety in their neighborhoods in both the day and night remained stable from 1999 - 2001. The percentage who felt "very safe" in the day -- 66% in 1999, 76% in 2001. The percentage who felt "very safe" at night -- 30% in 1999, 32% in 2001; "somewhat safe" at night -- 41% in 1999, 40% in 2001/
- Crime ranked as top issue of concern in 1999 and 2001 Citizen Satisfaction Survey; percentage ranking as top concern declined from 40% to 33%.

#### Desired Condition: Residents and public safety agencies working together to create a safe community

What the data indicators say:

- Residents' evaluations of APD response to an incident remained stable from 1999 - 2001. The percentage who evaluated APD incident response as Excellent/Good -- 49% in 1999, 54% in 2001.
- There is some concern about APD's service to victims of crime; the 2001 APD satisfaction survey indicated a ratio of 1.7 to 1 excellent/good to fair/poor. (No comparable survey data is available at this time for the Sheriff's office.)
- This survey also indicated that when a victim is satisfied with the APD response, it impacts favorably the victim's perception of Albuquerque's quality of life.
- No new data is available on the number of community policing or crime prevention committees by Community Planning Area.

#### Desired Condition: Safe travel on city streets

What the data indicators say:

- From 1998 - 2001, the number of traffic crashes increased 32.7%.
- The number of traffic fatalities grew by 30%.
- The Total Vehicle Miles Traveled per Day per Capita decreased from 1998 - 2000 (Big I) (actual number was comparable to the 1998 figure, however Albuquerque

Metropolitan Planning Area was expanded to include the remainder of Bernalillo county).

Other indicators for which data is not current at this time

- Crime Prevention or Community Policing Committees (see page 2.12 Albuquerque Progress Report)
- DWI arrests (see page 2.10 Albuquerque Progress Report)

**Section 3.2 Law Enforcement & Protection**

There are two principal law enforcement agencies in Bernalillo County: the City of Albuquerque Police Department (APD) and Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department (BCSD). Both APD and BCSD provide law enforcement services through crime prevention and investigation, police protection, and the maintenance of order in the community utilizing a sworn officer patrol, several specialized units, and civilian support staff. The authorized sworn staffing level for APD is 930 police officers. Currently, there are approximately 900 officers. The authorized sworn staffing level for BCSD is 268 officers. Currently, there are approximately 240 Sheriff's officers. Both departments are also the largest in both governments in terms of personnel (civilian and sworn officers). There is also an agreement to provide mutual/automatic aide to each other in emergency responses, and both city and county officers are state accredited so that they can provide services regardless of jurisdiction.

**Section 3.21 Support Services**

Both APD and BCSD provide support services for citizens, police officers, and other law enforcement agencies. This ensures administrative direction and oversight in order to achieve effective management of the department. Services include comprehensive oversight of department operations, personnel and resources in order to provide police personnel with the tools necessary for the provision of law enforcement services.

Office of the Chief

The purpose is to provide for overall administration of the Police Department and serve citizens throughout the city, police officers, mayor and city council. The Planning Division and Human Resources Division are located in this Section to provide better program development, policy management, and human resource deployment.

Sheriff Headquarters

The Sheriff's Headquarters establishes and sets Department policies and procedures, administers the budget and grants, and provides direction to obtain program goals and objectives. Under the guidelines of the State Constitution, Statutes, and County Ordinances, Headquarters provides leadership, deploys manpower and provides direction for the efficient operation of the Department. The BCSD Headquarters Division also provides polygraph testing for cadet processing and internal affairs investigations.

### Financial Management

APD's Financial Management Division provides financial services for the City Police Department. It prepares the Department's budget and monitors accounting, purchasing, contract and grant management, travel management and building maintenance coordination. The BCSD similarly conducts these internal financial management functions within the Headquarters Division under supervision of the Sheriff. The Division prepares, monitors and recommends adjustments to the Department budget.

### Human Resources

The APD Human Resources Division provides for department human resource management and payroll services. This Division maintains personnel records, processes payroll and manages the Chief's Time Unit and the Volunteer Program. A recent change places the APD Human Resources Division directly under the Chief of Police. Personnel functions for the BCSD are handled within the Support Services Division which coordinates all personnel selections with the County Human Resources Department.

### Internal Affairs

Both APD and BCSD have Internal Affairs to provide for the investigation of alleged misconduct by department personnel.

### Recruitment & Training

The APD Recruiting and Selection Section identifies, screens and selects new police recruits. Applicants must attend the APD Training Academy. BCSD has a separate training academy and recruitment process and these functions are managed within the BCSD Support Services Division. Training for Deputies and training requirements are mandated by the State. The BCSD operates the State authorized Regional Training Center which provides training services to outside agencies including Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, UNM and APS.

### Records Management

The APD Records Division is comprised of nine units that maintain all police records for the APD, BCSD, and Airport Police. The Division provides for an efficient and reliable police records and reporting system. It serves citizens, officers, department managers and other law enforcement agencies.

### Planning

APD's Planning Division provides research, planning and evaluation services for the Department. It is also responsible for the management of the Department's CIP budget, coordination of Department grant applications, monitoring of grant programmatic and financial activities, and oversight of the strategic planning process. The BCSD conducts these planning, grant management and budgeting functions under the direction of the Sheriff in the Headquarters Division.

### Behavioral Services

APD and BCSD both have behavioral sciences functions that provide counseling services and pre-employment evaluations. APD also provides behavioral sciences training for cadets, in-service. APD division personnel are also involved in the training of the Crisis Intervention Team, which responds to calls where mental illness is potentially a factor or situations where a person is otherwise in crisis and at risk. Both APD and BCSD behavioral health units respond to crisis and SWAT team situations. The County contracts with a board certified psychologist to provide staff support and field crisis intervention. The psychologist also assists in recruitment screening.

### Fleet Management

APD's Fleet Management Division is responsible for vehicle maintenance and fuel expenditures. The BCSD fleet is maintained by the County Fleet Management Department of Public Works in coordination with BCSD Support Services Division. BCSD has an intergovernmental agreement with the City's Public Works Department to provide gasoline for BCSD vehicles.

## **Section 3.22 Court Services**

APD's Court Services Division prepares files for Metropolitan Court cases, finalizes and distributes court dockets, monitors and reports officers' "Failure to Appear", and reviews and processes traffic citations. This APD division also reviews and prepares paperwork for felony cases, arraignments, criminal summons and assists in distribution of subpoenas.

The BCSD Court Services Division Civil Process Section is responsible for the receipt, service and tracking of all civil process: summonses, subpoenas, writs and other court documents. This function is mandated by the State (4-41-14 NMSA).

BCSD Support Services is also responsible for warrants. All warrants issued by the Courts are processed and maintained by the County. Both law enforcement agencies access warrant information from the Warrants Unit.

The BCSD Extradition/Transportation Section processes and disseminates data regarding fugitive extradition and the transportation of prisoners from within and outside the State of New Mexico. The Court Security Section provides court security for the Second Judicial District Court and the Bernalillo County Juvenile Justice Center. These are also mandated functions (4-41-11.1, \_NMSA).

The BCSD DA Liaison Unit maintains liaison with the District Attorney's Office, forwards reports to the District Attorney's Office, provides discovery items for defense attorneys, maintains copies of all traffic citations and other recording duties.

## **Section 3.23 Criminal Investigations**

### Investigative Services

APD's Central Investigations Division encompasses the Violent Crimes Section, Property Crimes Section, and the Juvenile Section. The Violent Crimes Section

includes Homicide Unit and the Armed Robbery Unit. The Property Crimes Section includes the Burglary Unit, Auto Theft Unit, White Collar Crimes Unit, Crime Stoppers Unit and the Pawn Detail. The Juvenile Section has the Crimes Against Children Unit, Pedophile Unit, the School Resource Officers and Missing Persons Unit. Aside from investigating crimes against children, the School Resource Officers teach the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) program for the Albuquerque Public School System (APS). They assist APS Security Police in providing a safe learning environment for all mid-schools and high schools in Albuquerque.

BCSD's Criminal Investigations Division responds to the needs of the Field Services Deputies' requests to conduct further investigation of crimes. The Division is comprised of Administrative Staff and seven specialized sections: Violent Crimes; Sex Crimes against children; Criminalistics; Narcotics; White Collar Crimes Administrative Staff is responsible for the record keeping functions of the Criminal Investigations Division to include: daily case assignment logs; monthly activity/productivity reports; review completed case files; etc. Violent Crimes Section is responsible for the investigation of homicides, suicides, robberies, and other violent crimes. Sex Crimes/Juvenile Section is responsible for the investigation of rapes, other sex crimes, crimes perpetrated by juveniles, child abuse and related crimes, and missing persons. The BCSD has the State mandated function of maintaining the Sex Offender Registry consistent with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (29-11A1-8 NMSA)

Both APD and BCSD Narcotics Sections are responsible for the investigation of narcotics related offenses. However, both departments have established separate gang and "cold case" units.

#### Criminalistics & Evidence

Both APD and BCSD provide field investigation services through separate criminalistics divisions. The PPD Criminalistic Division also operates the City and County funded crime lab – the Metropolitan Forensic Service Center (MFSC). The MFSC provides evidence storage and crime laboratory services to APD and BCSD through a JPA.

#### Special Investigations

APD's Special Investigations Unit provides for the investigation of narcotics, vice and gang related crimes. It also administers the Repeat Offenders Project. The Special Investigations Division is comprised of two sections: the Narcotics Section and the Career Criminal Section. The Narcotics Section handles all street level narcotic infractions, mid-level, as well as upper level narcotic investigation/interdiction efforts. The Career Criminal Section handles all aspects of Repeat Offenders in the Metro Area, from vice, gangs, to all property/person type offenses committed by violent, repeat offenders. BCSD's Violent Crimes Section provides similar functions.

#### Identification/Disposition

APD's Identification Unit provides services for fingerprint examination, fingerprinting, mug shots, AFIS ten print hits, AFIS latent reverse hits, and fingerprint supported criminal history information for the APD, BCSD, and all local, state, and federal criminal

justice enforcement agencies. APD's Disposition Unit provides services by conducting thorough criminal background checks for APD employment, evidence gun returns, machine gun applicants, alarm installers, safety sensitive City of Albuquerque employees, and other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies; reports final disposition information to the Department of Public Safety, FBI, FBI NICS, and other law enforcement agencies.

### **Section 3.24 Field Services**

APD's Field Services Bureau is comprised of the five field area commands, the Metro Division, and Operations Review Section. APD's five area command provide basic police services consisting of answering a wide range of calls for service as well as implementing measures that curtail criminal activity. APD's Operations Review Section coordinates the Crime Prevention and Crime Free Multi-Housing functions and the Crime Analysis Division.

The Traffic Section is comprised of the Traffic Unit, DWI Unit, and Traffic Safety Units. The purpose of these units is to provide specialized traffic enforcement, traffic analysis, and traffic safety education to Field Services Operations and the general public.

BCSD Field Services Division includes the three area command centers and field services including patrol sections, Air Support, Community Service Aides, K-9 Unit, Street Crimes Investigations, DARE and GREAT Units, COPPS Unit and the School Crossing Guards Section. This Division investigates crimes against persons, property and motor vehicle accidents. Deputies enforce State Traffic laws, and issue traffic citations. Deputies also respond to other requests that may require the presence of a law enforcement officer to resolve issues.

The County provides patrol and law enforcement services for the Village of Los Ranchos. The North Area Command, located on north Fourth Street, houses the Village of Los Ranchos Squad. The East Area Command, in the Village of Tijeras also conducts patrols on National Forest lands through an agreement with the Forest Service, in addition to County areas in the east Mountains. The County's DARE and GREAT Units work out of the South Area Command on South Isleta Boulevard. This command center handles over 50% of the service calls received by the BCSD. The North and South stations also have full time, clinical level social workers to provide assistance to families in crisis and are provided referrals by deputies in the field.

### **Section 3.25 Tactical Services**

APD's Tactical Services Section is comprised of the SWAT Team, the K-9 Unit, the Air Unit, the Bomb Squad, and Horse Mounted Patrol. The purpose of those Units assigned to this section is to provide specialized tactical law enforcement services. These services include the professional deployment of improvised explosive device technology, education and training to address explosive related safety concerns.

Both APD and BCSD provide SWAT and K-9 services to their field services operations. Deployment of these units occur during high risk incidents, hostage rescues, barricaded gunman calls, and high risk warrants, tactical operation plans and dignitary protection.

The BCSD Metropolitan Air Support Unit responds to calls for service when requested by citizen or law enforcement personnel. The unit provides aerial assistance when enforcing State laws and County Ordinances. The Air Support Unit provides law enforcement coverage to Bernalillo County, Isleta Pueblo, and Sandia Pueblo twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The aircraft provides airborne command and control, patrol duties result in reduced crime, traffic management, searches of crimes scenes and the locating of criminal suspects, surveillance, pursuit intervention, deputy accountability, Search and Rescue, Fire Department support, drug deterrent, and transportation of personnel and equipment.

### **Section 3.26 Airport Security**

City Airport Police provide law enforcement, security and other police services for all customers, tenants and traveling public at the airport. This also includes law enforcement for traffic control at the terminal building and security checkpoints. These efforts help ensure a safe environment for our traveling public.

### **Section 3.27 Joint Service Contracts**

#### *DWI Prevention Program*

Type: MOA

Date: July 2000

Funding: NA

Summary: The City and County agree to establish a joint Task Force and combine funds and resources in achieving the common goal of removing the problem of driving while intoxicated.

#### *Establishment of DWI/Drug Court Program*

Type: IGA

Date: 2002

Funding: \$80,000

Summary: Funding of \$80,000 for this intergovernmental agreement between City of Albuquerque Police Department and the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court for a DWI/Drug Court Program is from the Federal Local Law Enforcement Block Grant which includes establishing/supporting drug courts. The program provides regular outpatient screening, drug treatment, and counseling for certain non-violent criminal offenders whose crimes have resulted from an addiction to drugs. The term of this contract is July 1, 2000 through Sept. 30, 2001. The treatment provider is determined through the RFP process annually. A minimum of 60 participants are served through this program, will be provided with intensive supervision by the DWI/Drug Court Probation Officers and will have regular contact with DWI/Drug Court Judges.

#### *Warrant/Central Records Services*

Type: MOU

Date: October 1999

Funding: County pays \$25,000 annual for services

Summary: APD will provide the processing, storage, and retrieval of reports submitted by the Sheriff's Department; maintenance of stolen property and missing persons for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC); take citizen reports; provide an administrative assistant to the Sheriff's Department to complete the summary reporting of the Uniformed Crime Reporting. The Sheriff's Department will establish, maintain, and operate a Warrants Unit for the collection, compilation and processing of all Warrants. The County will provide the City with funds of \$25,000 for the salary and benefits of an administrative aide who will be completing the UC Summary Reports for the County. In addition to simplifying storing and providing public records, this MOU will improve coordination between operations of the APD and the Sheriff's Department and provide more effective services to the constituents of both entities by consolidating services.

#### *Law Enforcement Center*

Type: MOU

Date: 1994

Funding: Equal cost sharing

Summary: City and County share costs of insurance, repair and maintenance of Law Enforcement Center (LEC). Operating costs are shared equally by the City and County.

#### *Metropolitan Forensic Services Center (Crime Lab)*

1. Type: MOU

Date: October 1999

Funding: 75% from City/25% from County for construction

Summary: The County will supplement funding for the construction of a joint crime laboratory, evidence storage and identification services facility. The City will contribute \$9,000,000 (75%) and the County will contribute \$3,000,000 (25%) to project costs.

2. Type: JPA

Date: May 1999

Funding: 75% from City/25% from County for operations

Summary: Center will provide the processing, analysis and secured storage of evidence in criminal cases, and the provision of identification services. The City will maintain and manage the center under the supervision of the Chief of Police. JPA also establishes an Operational Oversight Committee to recommend and adopt policies and procedures and to review the administration and operation of the Center and recommend appropriate measures to improve its operation and correct any deficiencies. All employees are City employees. The County shall pay the City its share of the agreed upon budgeted amount for the operation of the Center.

#### *Mutual Aid Agreements*

The City and County have a mutual aide agreement to each other for emergency responses. BCSD also contracts for patrol and law enforcement for the Village of Los

Ranchos and the Village of Tijeras and has an agreement with the National Forest Service for patrol and enforcement on forest lands in the east mountains.

### **Section 3.3 Fire**

The Albuquerque Fire Department (AFD) operates twenty stations. The nature of the operations and service includes emergency dispatch, the provision of fire prevention, structural and wildland fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials containment and control, specialized technical rescue, arson investigation, and response to and control of all manner of emergency situations.

The Bernalillo County Fire and Rescue Department (BCFD) operates twelve stations staffed by career and volunteer members. These members provide structural and wildland fire suppression, rescue and emergency medical services in the unincorporated area. In addition to responding to all requests for emergency service, the Fire and Rescue Department provides property protection through fire prevention inspections, plans review and code enforcement. Other activities include life safety education, disaster response, and ditch and water safety programs. The Bernalillo County Aquatics Team has certified divers to provide water rescues in arroyos, ditches, rivers or other bodies of water. Aquatic Rescue uses air-boats for rescue missions and to patrol the Rio Grande River during special events such as the International Balloon Fiesta or annual river races. Career fire fighters are trained in wild-land and forest fire suppression and use of the special equipment required. Fire & Rescue has a special HEAT team specially trained to handle hazardous materials.

#### **Section 3.31 Support Services**

AFD Headquarters is accountable for the execution of the financial, personnel and union contract policies with a high level of quality and efficiency. It also addresses future planning needs of new fire facilities; as well as remodeling of current facilities, and fire apparatus to provide the environment and equipment necessary for fire personnel to properly serve the public. Additionally, AFD Headquarters is responsible for the prevention and reduction of injuries, exposures, and death to AFD employees. These functions are all necessary to provide support to the main goal of the fire department, which is to save lives and protect property.

Moreover, it provides budget preparation, process accounts payable and receivable, payroll, travel requests, cellular and pager service requests, building maintenance requests, and prepare and submit grant applications.

BCFD Support Services Division provides support in the areas of fleet maintenance, inventory control, training and administrative services within budget laws, rules and regulations and seeks to provide a well managed resource available to Bernalillo County to maintain the mission of the department. It also conducts training, processes travel arrangements, equipment issue, applicant testing; fleet maintenance with repair and replacement, procurement of supplies and services, personnel issues, payroll, budget and finance, grants and expenditures, and processing of payments.

### **Section 3.32 Fire Suppression**

Both AFD and BCFD provide fire suppression services for family dwellings, commercial structures, and wildland fires; as well as, respond to hazardous materials and basic life support rescue calls. These services are coordinated between both agencies.

### **Section 3.33 Paramedic Rescue**

Both AFD and BCFD provide life support services. Emergency medical technical paramedics handle the more technical and specialized calls for emergency rescue services. These units utilize an array of technical medical equipment for delivery of cardiac episode drug and monitoring intervention, and equipment for dealing with higher-level trauma incidents.

### **Section 3.34 Fire Prevention/Fire Marshal**

AFD's Fire Prevention Bureau is responsible for providing prompt, courteous, efficient and professional public safety services for the protection of life and property through fire prevention. This is accomplished by continuing efforts in public education, code enforcement, and identifying and mitigating hazards to reduce the possibility of a catastrophic event in buildings that have public access and to ensure public safety.

The AFD Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for arson investigations, enforcement of the Ground Water Protection Policy and Action Plan (GPPAP), code enforcement, supplement front-line emergency forces during major incidents, and community involvement activities.

BCFD Fire Prevention Bureau is responsible for engineering and enforcement authority under Bernalillo County Code, Chapter 34, including the Uniform Fire Code, Tobacco Ordinance, N.M. Fireworks Licensing and Safety Act and the Ground Water Protection Policy and Action Plan. Fire prevention education and public relations are provided through the Fire Prevention Bureau. The fire and arson investigations, including criminal complaints, are done through the arson division of the Fire Prevention Bureau. The services provided by the Fire Prevention Bureau include hazardous material identification, ground water protection, fire and arson investigations, plan review and building inspections on new buildings and renovations, fire-safety inspections for annual renewal of business licenses, request for services under the fire prevention code through KIVA, incident command and rehabilitation services, fire fighting and public information and education.

### **Section 3.35 Emergency Management**

The AFD Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) operates under the guidance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State of New Mexico Department of Public Safety. Emergency Management is responsible for maintaining an integrated emergency management plan and providing support for any man-made or natural hazards that may occur in the City

The BCFD Office of Emergency Management provides similar services for the unincorporated areas. The office conducts emergency exercises with County departments and other jurisdictions.

### **Section 3.36 Logistics**

APD's Logistics Section encompasses fleet, resource management, and building maintenance coordination for front-line emergency services. All these functions are required to provide support to personnel at the fire department with safe vehicles, personal protective equipment, special operations equipment, emergency medical supplies, and consumables. The Section is also responsible for emergency vehicle repairs.

The BCFD operates their own apparatus repair facility and coordinates maintenance of other vehicles with the Fleet Management Department.

### **Section 3.37 Joint Service Agreements**

#### *Mutual Aide in Fire Protection*

Type: MOA

Date: September 1996

Funding: NA

Summary: The Albuquerque Fire Department and the Bernalillo County Fire Department will provide mutual/automatic aide to each other in emergency responses and preserving life and property. Neither party may claim reimbursement or compensation for all or any part of the costs incurred by such party. Each party waives all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring as a consequence of the performance.

#### *Mutual Aide in Fire Protection*

Type: IGA

Date: August 2000

Funding: NA

Summary: Bernalillo County transferred County Fire District Stations 7 and 9 to the City of Albuquerque. The Albuquerque Fire Department will provide fire and rescue coverage and services that include fire cause and origin investigations. Any funds allocated by the State Fire Marshal's Office will continue to be used for the purposes intended by those funds. The County assigned vehicles and equipment to those fire stations. The City provided a minimum of two paramedics and two firefighters in each station. The City provided in and cover all maintenance, modifications and repair costs for each station. The City will also maintain equipment and vehicles and provide and maintain all required communications and data equipment.

#### *Ditch & Water Safety Task Force*

Type: IGA

Date: 1994

Funding: City contributes \$10,000 annually

Summary: The Fire Department contributes \$10,000 annually to this multi-agency committee dedicated to providing public education and awareness for safety issues pertaining to waterways in the greater Albuquerque area.

### **Section 3.4 Metropolitan Detention Center**

The Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC), formerly the Bernalillo County Detention Center (BCDC) operates under the authority of a joint powers agreement between the City of Albuquerque and the County of Bernalillo. The purpose is to provide a safe, secure, and humane environment for staff and inmates. This is accomplished by providing training to security staff, safety programs and inmate care which includes educational, nutritional, medical, mental health, treatment and counseling services.

The new MDC is situated on a 155 acre site approximately 16 miles west of downtown. The 2100 bed facility represents the state of the art in detention center design. It will incorporate video conferencing for arraignments, telemedicine, visitation, and inmate contact with officers of the court and attorneys. The facility is also wired to provide closed circuit programming for inmates, such as life skills, anger management and GED classes.

### **Section 3.41 Inmate Services**

The purpose is to provide food service, medical and mental health services to inmates. These services are contracted out. All the contracts meet the required standards as set forth by the American Correctional Association. Inmate Services also provide Case Managers who support the inmate connection between the inmates and their family.

### **Section 3.42 Community Custody Program**

Inmates are placed back into the community are monitored on a daily basis by Community Custody Officers. The purpose of the program is to provide alternatives to incarceration in which the inmate is returned to his or her home, job and neighborhood with intensive supervision. The program provides community based supervision and treatment reporting for court authorized clients who meet eligibility criteria. The program allows Judges the opportunity to allow inmates to prove themselves in the Community. Inmates who violate the program are returned to secure custody and are required to work in various areas of the Jail and/or Community. The costs for this program are far less than traditional incarceration or jail.

### **Section 3.43 Detoxification Program**

The Detoxification Treatment Program provides alcohol detoxification and treatment services to inmates, accomplishing safe withdrawal from alcohol abuse or dependency, for up to 28 days. This program provides these services through Substance Abuse Counselors, Case Managers and DWI Educators. These service activities work in conjunction with DWI alcohol and substance abuse inmates incarcerated within the Detention Center. Those placed in this program are referred to the program by the judicial system. A twelve step program approach is used with the goal in reducing the number of DWI re-arrests through treating these convicted DWI offenders to make the metropolitan area a safer place to drive and live.

### **Section 3.44 Joint Service Agreements**

#### *Joint Corrections Detention Center*

Type: IGA

Date: 1978, 1998

Funding: Equal cost sharing between City and County

Summary: Since 1978, the City and County have had a JPA in effect under which the City has been responsible for the management of the jail, with the operating expenses being split evenly between the City and the County. Bill No. R-35 (Enactment No. 35-1998) terminated the 1978 JPA and called for renegotiating the JPA with the construction of a new detention center and for efficiencies of operation and planning purposes. In June 1999, both the Inter-Governmental Committee and the City Council approved that the County shall have sole responsibility for managing the Detention Center and related facilities. Recently, the City Council voted to end that 2-year-old agreement and retain city management of the detention center.

#### *Bonding and Pretrial Services to BCDC*

Type: Contract

Date: 1997, 2001, 2002

Funding: City and County pay \$665,000 annually

Summary: Contract between the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court and the City of Albuquerque to provide 24-hour coverage for posting of bonds and for pre-trial releases at the Bernalillo County Detention Center. Contractor provides 7-day coverage.

### **Section 3.5 Juvenile Detention Center**

Bernalillo County operates an 80-bed Juvenile Detention Center, which handles over 5,000 high-risk juvenile offenders annually. The Bernalillo County Juvenile Detention Center (BCJDC) was originally established as a short-term facility to house juveniles waiting court hearings. Now, the Center often handles longer stays and provides not only food and shelter but also medical, psychological, recreational and academic programs to juveniles ranging in age from 8 to 18. In addition to the County's primary juvenile facility, Bernalillo County is responsible for the day-to-day operation and management of the Valencia County Regional Juvenile Detention Center. The Center is funded by Valencia and Sandoval Counties. It provides service to other counties, tribes and the federal government on a contractual reimbursement basis.

### **Section 3.51 Resident Services**

The Resident Services Program provides a safe, secure and humane environment for youths booked and detained. Resident Services Program also provides 24-hour booking and release services to law enforcement agencies, Juvenile Probation and Parole Office, Children's Court and community custody programs. BCJDC also provides alternative programs to incarceration through its detention and system reform effort. In addition, BCJDC in collaboration with Albuquerque Public Schools provides education services based upon state standards for detained children through regular and special education programs and a continuation school for children placed in

community custody programs who have been placed on suspension or long-term expulsion.

### **Section 3.6 Communications**

Both the City and the County have communication centers that handle emergency calls. The City's communication center handles calls within the City limits and is located on west Central Avenue. The County's communication center handles calls for the unincorporated areas of the County, the Villages of Los Ranchos and Tijeras, and is located in North Albuquerque Acres. Both centers are operated with certified civilian dispatchers with the exception of sworn fire personnel staffing the City's communication center.

#### **Section 3.61 APD Communications**

The APD Communications Division provides responses to calls for service from citizens in emergency/non-emergency situations. Through the Telephone Report Unit, APD also provides the means for citizens to call in police reports and has the ability to divert lower priority.

#### **Section 3.62 AFD Dispatch**

AFD Dispatch provides pre-arrival medical assistance over the phone and communication support at all emergency incidents. Dispatch is staffed by sworn fire personnel who are trained Emergency Medical Dispatchers.

#### **Section 3.63 AFD Technical Services**

AFD Technical Services supports front-line emergency forces by communicating current information to emergency services personnel and maintaining technological equipment including Computer-Aided Dispatch, 800 MHz Radio Communications, PC computer support, geographical information systems (GIS), mapping for AFD and APD, E-911 Vesta and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The public, response personnel, dispatchers for AFD and APD; and staff in the EOC are the primary customers of the Technical Services Program.

#### **Section 3.64 Bernalillo County Communications Center**

The County Communications Department services all emergency and non-emergency calls for the County Sheriff and Fire departments and the Villages of Los Ranchos and Tijeras. The Communications Center, in North Albuquerque Acres, operates with certified civilian dispatchers and features state-of-the-art communications equipment, including a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System, enhanced 911 emergency response (which integrates to the CAD) and a new digital radio console which improves dispatch operations and runs the new 800 MHz digital radio system. The emergency communications operators perform all Sheriff and Fire dispatch functions and respond to 911 Emergency calls using Medical Priority Dispatching. The Communication Center is also responsible for coordinating communications required during major disasters.

### **Section 3.7 Observations & Challenges**

The operation of APD and BCSD are comparable in organization and responsibilities. The officers in each department have similar training and experience. The pay scale is close, though BCSD officers earn approximately 5% (at entry) and 9% more than APD officers. Each department operates an academy with BCSD providing contract services for Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, UNM and APS. Human resources, recruitment, behavioral services and internal affairs appear to be similar (this similarity may be due in part to the number of Sheriff Deputies in recent years who have been veterans of APD. It is apparent that APD and BCSD are already working together and cooperating on many fronts. In addition, both the Sheriff and the Chief of Police have expressed their belief that there would be great benefit in combining the two agencies.

It seems that broad-based support from the public could be generated for unification of public safety functions. However, there are many practical hurdles that will have to be overcome. The major questions seem to be who will head the combined departments, and will the Sheriff continue to be an elected official. While these will not be easy decisions, requirements can be placed on the job that set forth minimal educational or experience qualifications. Furthermore, the job could be structured so that one or more second level professional employees can handle most, if not all, of the day-to-day operations of the department.

With regard to other practical considerations, some thought should be given to matters such as how law enforcement vehicles will be identified, what uniforms the officers will wear, and how will equalization of salaries and benefits be addressed. While these matters are administrative in nature, there will undoubtedly have to be a phase-in period to allow for existing vehicles to either be converted or for those vehicles to go out of service and new vehicles to be purchased. In addition, the uniform issue may require phase-in time because of the expense associated with a certain number of personnel probably having to obtain new uniforms. Finally, in order to come up with the funding necessary to deal with salary and benefit issues, there most certainly will be a time lag.

Both fire departments are fully cooperative on nearly all matters of fire suppression and prevention at this point. The residents may want some of the County stations currently staffed with volunteers to remain. This may be verified as adequate by the merged department. If so, the areas served by volunteer or partial volunteer firefighters and medical emergency personnel could be in a different tax district so that the area would not be paying for a service not provided. With this arrangement it would certainly seem that these two departments would merge quite well.

## **Section 4 Environmental Quality**

### **Section 4.1 Community Conditions**

Desired Condition: Air, land and water systems protect health and safety

What the data indicators say:

- Water quality continues to meet or exceed all drinking water requirements.
- Air quality continues to meet state and federal standards.
- The ability to maintain these trends will be challenged by growth in surrounding communities and the ability to provide new sources of drinking water.

Desired Condition: Wastes are produced no faster than natural systems and technology can process them

What the data indicators say:

- Waste going to the landfill generated by households increased by 5% from 1998 - 2001.
- The percentage of waste recycled or diverted from the landfill dropped 6.9% from 2000 -2001.

Desired Condition: Water resources are sustainably managed, conserved and protected to provide a long term supply and drought reserve

What the data indicators say:

- A 4% reduction in water use was achieved in 2001 despite lower than normal rainfall.
- Since 1994, the city has reduced its overall water use by 23%, however the aquifer water levels are continuing to decline.

### **Section 4.2 Environmental Health**

Both the City and the County have Environmental Health Departments for the purposes of protecting public health and the environment. Some services provided by the City include regional air and groundwater monitoring, landfill characterization and remediation, household hazardous waste disposal, and oversight of City-owned fueling facilities. The County oversees well and wastewater permitting and enforces the County's wastewater, noise, mobile food, and health and sanitation ordinances.

Both City and County are responsible preventing disease and disability through consumer protection programs, including restaurant inspections and a County-wide program to reduce insects and rodents. Both departments are responsible for plan and plat review, environmental impact review, noise abatement, and animal control services.

#### **Section 4.21 Animal Care**

State Law mandates that the citizens be provided protection from the deleterious effects of animals and the diseases they may transmit. It is also mandated that animals be

afforded certain rights of protection from human action or inaction affecting their well-being.

Both City and County animal service divisions pick-up stray animals, investigate animal bites and noise complaints, issue permits and licenses, and assist law enforcement on emergency requests. The City houses animals impounded by the County through collection of a fee per animal. The shelter provides health check examination and vaccination for incoming animals, food, water, exercise and kennels. They also assist the public by receiving and releasing animals, performing euthanasia and transporting animals to and from spay/neuter clinic. The shelter also assists the public with adoptions, reclaims, and public information/relations. The County Animal Control employees also respond to livestock issues and complaints.

#### **Section 4.22 Air Quality**

The City Air Quality Division's mission is to protect and enhance air quality for current and future generations, and thereby protect public health, economic well-being, and aesthetic values for the community. Clean Air Act programs include the pollution control strategies, air pollution monitoring, land use/transportation review, and the compliance and enforcement. These programs effectively maintain good air quality by addressing impacts of transportation, industrial and community-wide sources. The control strategy program implements numerous Clean Air Act requirements to prevent and limit air pollution. The monitoring program provides the necessary data to the public, the industrial and development community and government entities about pollution levels within the community's airshed. Pollen monitoring is conducted during the growing season as a public service for individuals with allergies. The transportation program works in conjunction with transportation planning authorities to ensure transportation plans conform with federal Clean Air Act. The compliance and enforcement program assures citizens and others in the community that pollution sources are using appropriate measures to comply with federal Clean Air Act requirements. These programs are carried out county-wide and the Air Quality Control Board is appointed jointly by the City and County.

#### Operating Permits

The City issues permits to the various industrial and commercial businesses county-wide in accordance with local, state and Federal regulations for the following types of air pollution sources: major, minor, air toxins, radio nuclide, acid rain, prevention of significant deterioration, asbestos, top soil disturbance, wood burning, and open burning. They also provide technical review and consultation with applicants regarding specific regulatory requirements.

#### Air Pollution Management

The Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance program provides quality assurance oversight of a decentralized (private contractors) emission-testing network to ensure convenient, affordable testing service while preventing consumer fraud. Program staff provides training, technical assistance, and regulation of private AirCare inspectors, stations, and equipment. The Vehicle Pollution Management Division is the headquarters for the

Albuquerque/Bernalillo County auto emissions program. The facility is located at 1500 Broadway NE. Vehicle Pollution Management Division houses two large test bays that are used for training Air Care inspectors and for retesting vehicles that have failed an emission test at any one of the certified air care stations. Program staff also oversees the winter Oxygenated Fuels program ensuring that only cleaner burning oxygenated fuel is used during winter months when vehicle cold-starts result in excessive carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions. Primary customers are the citizens of Bernalillo County, vehicle owners, and AirCare inspectors and station owners. Currently, the public health based National Ambient Air Quality Standards are being maintained. To ensure compliance with this program, the department conducts three different types of audits of air care stations on a quarterly basis. Therefore, each air care station is audited at least once per month.

#### **Section 4.23 Consumer Health Protection**

Both the City and the County conduct inspections of retail food establishments, provide food service training and enforce food safety codes. They also inspect swimming pools/spas and body art establishments. Inspectors also issue permits, provide training to public swimming pool operators. The City coordinates and conducts all administrative and operational activities associated with the Insect and Rodent Control and Plague surveillance programs throughout Bernalillo County. Vector control technicians spray for mosquitoes, find and destroy mosquito-breeding sites, provide plague surveillance, and provide proactive measures to prevent hantavirus and other vector-borne disease outbreaks.

Public Health Protection: The City's Bio-Disease Management program is a county-wide program that provides for public safety from bio-disease outbreaks whether by natural or deliberate means. Services include disease field surveillance testing and control, community outreach and education, data management, and research and strategy development. Customers/Clients include residents of the valley where mosquito populations exist, residents of plague-endemic areas, veterinarians and doctors who treat animals and humans with vector-borne disease.

#### **Section 4.24 Environmental Protection**

##### Water Quality

The City and the County adopted the Ground-Water Protection Policy and Action Plan (GWPPAP) in 1994 to protect and manage groundwater resources in Bernalillo County. Both departments perform groundwater-monitoring investigations, removal of underground storage tanks, assuring safe disposal of hazardous waste, and developing new regulatory and enforcement strategies that address possible groundwater contamination. The City maintains a regional groundwater monitoring network of over 100 wells. The County maintains and monitors thirteen groundwater wells. These wells provide monitoring sites throughout the County where groundwater levels and quality are analyzed.

### Household Hazardous Waste

The City manages the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center for the entire county. The Center provides for drop-off of household hazardous waste. Used oil and antifreeze recycling is conducted through business partnerships.

### Landfill Monitoring

The City performs landfill gas monitoring, characterization and, where necessary, remediation of landfill gas risk at former landfills. This work is intended to protect the public from explosive conditions and exposure to toxic substances. The primary customers or clients of this service include property owners of land on or adjacent to former City landfills, those with work locations at and near former landfills, and the Balloon Fiesta RV Park users.

### **Section 4.3 Solid Waste**

The City's Solid Waste department is responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste from approximately 148,000 households and 12,000 businesses. In addition, the department collects and processes recyclable material from those households, apartments, some City government offices, and businesses. Solid waste is also collected at three convenience center sites and transported to the landfill for disposition. The department's Clean City Division oversees the weed, litter, and graffiti removal efforts for the City of Albuquerque. The "Keep Albuquerque Beautiful" program responsible for education outreach and classroom teacher training.

The County's Solid Waste Department provides solid waste collection to 21,000 households, transfer and disposal, community cleanups, customer service, billing, education, source reduction and recycling programs.

### **Section 4.31 Collections**

Both the City and County collect and dispose of solid waste. The City provides residential and commercial collection. The County provides residential collection.

### **Section 4.32 Disposal**

The City disposes of solid waste at the Cerro Colorado landfill. A total of 5,351,350 tons of waste has been deposited at this landfill from May 15, 1990 (opening date) through May 31, 2002. This is equivalent to approximately 10,942,975 cubic yards of airspace. In 2000, the City received a permit renewal from the New Mexico Environment Department to expand the landfill from the nine original waste cells to a masterplan buildout of 18 cells. This permit renewal expansion increased Cerro's total gross airspace from approximately 31,000,000 cubic yards (cells 1-9) to 81,392,000 cubic yards (cells 1-18). The 10,942,975 cubic yards already used as of May 31, 2002 represents 13.44% of the new total airspace volume.

Bernalillo County contracts for residential collection service to 21,000 households in the unincorporated area. The County operates the East Mountain Transfer Station that serves a residential base of 7,000 homes. It also serves portions of southern Santa Fe County and some residents of Tarrant County. The facility is open 7 days a week, 10

hours a day with a staff of seven. The facility accepts residential household solid waste, residential yard waste, residential construction and demolition waste, bulky items (furniture etc.) appliances and metals, used motor oil and batteries, green waste (tree and shrub trimmings and fire slash), and recycling (newspaper, cardboard, aluminum and steel cans plastic containers, and tires).

The majority of County waste (approximately 7,320 tons per year) from the East Mountain transfer station is hauled to the Bernalillo County/Torrance County regional landfill. On weekends waste is hauled to Albuquerque's Cerro Colorado landfill (approximately 1,440 tons per year). Paper and aluminum cans are hauled to McKinley recycling in the South Valley. Plastic and steel cans are hauled to the City's recycling facility at their landfill. Used oil goes to Mesa Oil, car batteries go to Acme and cellphone and household batteries go to Rinchem.

### **Section 4.33 Clean City**

The City's Clean City Program oversees the weed, litter, and graffiti removal efforts for the City of Albuquerque, with the "Keep Albuquerque Beautiful" program responsible for education outreach and classroom teacher training. The County holds six community cleanup events and seven small neighborhood cleanup events per year. These cleanups include household trash, tires, household hazardous waste, bulky items, appliances and yard waste.

#### Weed and Litter

The City's Weed and Litter section provides cleaning of weeds and litter from major thoroughfares along curb lines and medians on a scheduled basis by planning areas throughout the year. This section also responds to special clean-up requests from city Zoning Enforcement Division that has been identified as being in violation of the ordinance and subject to a lien. This section also provides clean-up services for the department by handling clean-up of hydraulic spills and emergency trash spills by collection vehicles. In addition, this section provides citizens with supplies and support to organize their own volunteer work force of Bernalillo County detention workers. Weed and litter for the unincorporated area is the responsibility of the County Operations and Maintenance Department.

#### Graffiti Removal

Both the City and County operate graffiti removal services providing labor, equipment and supplies to eradicate graffiti on public and private properties. Both continue to increase the number of community clean-ups with Neighborhood Associations and Civic Groups.

### **Section 4.34 Recycling**

The City provides curbside recycling to its residential customers. The purpose of the recycling program is to collect and process as much solid waste as economically and logistically possible, and to market the materials successfully. The recyclables are transported to the Intermediate Processing Facility.

The County does not have residential curbside recycling. The East Mountain transfer Station provides for recycling drop-off and South Valley green waste recycling is free to County residents six days a week at a contracted facility in the South Valley. It currently serves over 1,200 residents and recycles 2,700 cubic yards (270 tons) of yard waste annually.

#### **Section 4.4 Observations & Issues**

The new government will need to assess the need, desire and feasibility of undertaking different environmental functions and services county-wide. Under a unified government there may be a need for varied requirements and services to allow for differing values and customs as well as a reasonable time period for transition and compliance.

One challenge for the unified environmental quality program will be the area of animal control. There are separate animal control and zoning ordinances for the City and County. The subject of animal regulation in the unincorporated area has been very controversial.

Different service levels exist for solid waste collection. The County does not provide commercial collection or curb-side recycling.

The City and County environmental health departments appear to be cooperating well in most areas. There are already County-wide programs for air and water quality and animal impoundment. Unification might reduce some confusion among residents about which department to call for assistance.

## Section 5      **Healthy People & Families**

### Section 5.1    **Community Conditions**

#### Desired Condition: *Residents are healthy*

What the data indicators say:

- Percentage of women receiving prenatal care remained stable in Bernalillo County, although those receiving care in the first trimester has gone down since 1995 (72% to 65%).
- Updated data on residents with health care coverage and adults engaging in physical exercise is not available.

#### Desired Condition: *A community supportive of youth by fostering stable families*

What the data indicators say:

- Birth rates were down for both mothers ages 13-14 , and mothers ages 15-17. The birth rate for mothers ages 15-17 declined 15.3% since 1998. The birth rate for mothers ages 15-17 in Bernalillo county continues to be lower than state as a whole, but higher than that of U.S.
- In Bernalillo County, 15.4% of families with related children under 18 years of age and 20.2% of families with related children under 5 years of age are below the poverty line.
- In Bernalillo County, 33.9% of families with a female householder, no husband present, and related children under 18 years of age are below the poverty line. 46.2% of families in this category with related children under 5 years of age are below the poverty line.

#### Desired Condition: *A literate and well-educated population*

What the data indicators say:

- The public perceives the condition to be important, but does not perceive much progress being made. HS dropout rates vary significantly by school. District wide rates have declined 10.5% from 1999 - 2001.
- Materials checked out from the library have increased 20% since 1999.

#### Desired Condition: *Families are stable*

What the data indicators say:

- In Bernalillo County, 31.4% of family households have at least one child under 18 years of age. 63.7% of all housing units are owner-occupied.

#### Desired Condition: *Senior citizens live and function in optimal environments*

What the data indicators say:

- Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque operate a network of seven senior centers and 20 satellite senior centers.

- The population of the City of Albuquerque is expected to become much “grayer” over next 20 years. In 2000, 12% of the population was over 65. By 2020, BBER projects the over 65 population to be close to 18%.

Other indicators for which data is not current or has not been collected

- Residents who have health care coverage (see page 1.18 Albuquerque Progress Report)
- Adults engaging in physical exercise (see page 1.20 Albuquerque Progress Report)
- Elementary schools with on-site or walkable child care and enrollment programs (see page 1.8 Albuquerque Progress Report)
- Developmental Assets scores of public school students (see page 1.10 Albuquerque Progress Report)
- Second grade students reading at grade level (see page 1.2 Albuquerque Progress Report)

**Section 5.2 Senior Services**

Bernalillo County contracts with the City of Albuquerque, as the Area Agency on Aging, to provide senior services throughout the entire County. In addition, the County provides some senior programs at County community centers through the Parks and Recreation Department. The City provides three main functions for senior services including intervention services, well being and fitness, and support to the frail elderly. The City operates seven full-service senior centers, nine satellite senior centers, and eight meal-only sites which include County community centers.

**Section 5.21 Access to Basic Services**

The City provides services and activities that support older, frail, and/or low-income seniors to help them live comfortably and remain at home. Core services include case management, transportation, home repair, home retrofit, home chores, and home delivered meals. The primary customers are older, frail, disabled, low income, and/or minority elders who are no longer capable of performing all their activities of daily living without assistance.

**Section 5.22 Well Being**

The City provides activities and services that allow seniors to remain mentally and physically alert and opportunities for socializing with peers and getting involved with their community. Core services include socialization, fitness, nutrition, volunteer opportunities, education, and recreation. The primary customers are seniors between 60-80, a small percentage are between 55-59. The County’s seven community centers have programs including educational and recreational activities for youth, families and seniors.

**Section 5.23 Supportive Services to the Elderly**

The City provides intervention services supporting frail elderly to enable them to remain in their own homes with assistance. These services are provided throughout the

County. Intervention services include mental health counseling, geriatric prevention health services, in-home long term care services, and senior legal services.

Mental Health Counseling: The City provides mental health counseling to assist seniors. Professional Volunteer Group and Individual Counseling is provided on a short-term basis through referrals by Case Management. is offered to seniors who will benefit from assistance to address stress related issues. The primary customers are persons aged 60 and over and their caregivers. This service is contracted to two private practitioners.

Geriatric Prevention Health Services: The following services are provided through clinics located at City senior facilities: diabetes screening, monitoring and education; blood pressure screening, foot care; health assessment, education and referrals. Primary customers are uninsured minority and low income persons age 60 and over. Services are provided through the UNM College of Nursing GEM clinics.

In-Home Long Term Care Services: The City provides intervention services (Personal Care, Homemaker and Respite Care) supporting frail elderly to enable them to remain in their own homes. Some of the services include light housekeeping; meal preparation and planning; cleaning of kitchen, bath, laundry; provide companionship. The primary customers are homebound persons aged 60 and over. Homemaker services are provided through Presbyterian Home Health Care.

Senior Legal Services: The City provides legal services to City and County seniors who otherwise would be unable to receive appropriate legal representation on issues affecting their lives. The service provides education, representation, defense and advocacy on elder rights issues, public benefit denials, long term care rights and other issues of concern to seniors. The focus is on serving low income, minority and frail individuals who would not otherwise be represented and who are age 60 and over. Legal services are provided through the Senior Citizen Law Office.

#### **Section 5.24 Joint Service Contracts**

Bernalillo County contracts with the City of Albuquerque to provide senior services throughout the County. The City utilizes County multi-purpose centers and senior centers. All sites have City employees responsible for senior activities. The County will pay \$345,900 in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 for these services.

The City serves as the State's "Area Agency on Aging" (AAA). This gives the City the administrative responsibility for providing state funded senior services in accordance with the Older Americans Act of 1965. The services are provided on the basis of an "Area Plan." For the purposes of the Area Plan, and state funding, the County includes the City, County, Village of Los Ranchos, and Village of Tijeras. These parties entered into a Joint Powers Agreement in 1977 designating the City as the AAA. (The MRCOG had previously served as the area agency). Thus the City acts as the fiscal agent in all matters pertaining to budgeting, finance, accounting and auditing relating to the administration of the Area Plan.

### **Section 5.3 Family & Community Services**

The City's Family and Community Services Department offers a range of services designed to strengthen families, improve neighborhoods, and enhance the quality of life for community residents, particularly for low and moderate income individuals and families. Most services, except for housing, are provided County-wide to all residents. The City either directly provides or contracts with nonprofits to provide health care, child care, early childhood education, before and after school care, youth services, therapeutic recreation, child nutrition, gang intervention and prevention, substance abuse treatment and prevention, family service centers, community recreation centers, public housing, rent assistance, affordable housing development, fair housing, and human/civil rights education and enforcement. Similar services are provided by the County either through the County Parks and Recreation Department, the County Housing Department or through social service contracts administered by the County Manager's Office.

### **Section 5.31 Health and Social Services**

#### County Hospital

Counties in New Mexico are responsible for provision of health care to indigent patients (27-5-2). The Hospital Funding Act (4-48B-7, 12, NMSA 1978) authorizes counties to purchase, own, maintain, operate, control, regulate and lease hospitals. Counties may also issue bonds, call a mill levy election and levy annual assessments for hospitals.

Bernalillo County owns the County hospital – the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, including the University of New Mexico Hospital ("UNMH") and the Mental Health Center. The University operates the hospital under a lease agreement with the County. The University is responsible for operations and for provision of care for medically indigent residents.

The County is responsible for supporting operation and maintenance of the hospital through a mill levy approved by voters. The University must provide an annual accounting of expenditures to the Board. In FY 2002 the mill levy produced approximately \$54 million for the hospital.

The County must also spend a portion of the annual GRT revenue for indigent health care and annually contracts with providers through the Partners in Health Program. This program is intended to provide primary health and dental care at convenient locations within the community. Present providers include First Choice Community Health, Community Dental and Albuquerque Health Care for the Homeless. First Choice provides services at two County-owned facilities under a lease agreement; the South Valley Clinic at 2001 Centro Familiar and the Alameda Clinic on North Second Street NW.

## Public Health

The Board of County Commissioners is statutorily required (24-4-2 NMSA) to provide space for the county health department and the district health officer, including office and clinic space. The State Department of Health Clinic and District 1 Administrative Offices are presently located at 1111 Stanford NE. Additional County-owned Public Health clinic sites are located at the 2001 Centro Familiar facility in the South Valley and the Alameda Clinic.

## City Centers for Family and Community Services

The City's Department of Family and Community Services (DFCS) maintains a network of "centers for family and community services. At these facilities the City makes below market rate clinical and office space available to public and private service providers. Financial assistance is available to agencies providing pediatric medical care at the East Central center and dental services at the Los Griegos and Alamosa Centers.

DFCS contracts with University Hospital to provide pediatric services to low income children through the Young Children's Health Clinic at the East Central. In addition, DFCS routes funding from CDBG through the Department of Senior Affairs (DSA) for modifications to the homes of the elderly.

DFCS contracts with UNM, Community Dental, SET NM, and NM AIDS Services for health care related activities; with Presbyterian Home Health Care for homemaker assistance for the elderly; with the Albuquerque Indian Center for services to urban Indians; and with All Faiths for services to families with abused and neglected children. SET and Presbyterian are operated as part of the Older Americans Act with client reporting in DSA.

Los Griegos Center: The Los Griegos Center, near 12th and Candalaria in the North Valley, houses First Choice family and WIC clinics, a Community Dental Clinic, and a Maternal and Infant care clinic.

John Marshall Center: The John Marshall Center is located in the South Broadway neighborhood. The UNMH Maternal and Infant care clinical program is located at this center. Office space is leased to community programs including the United South Broadway Corporation, Youth Development, Inc, the UNM Family Development Program, Excel Education, and the offices for the City's Early Head Start Program. The John Marshall center also houses the Department of Senior Affairs central kitchen and the Cuidando los Ninos child care center for homeless children. YDI, UNM Family Development, and Cuidando, also receive funding from the County.

Alamosa Center: The Alamosa Center is located at New Coors and Bridge. Services located in the facility include a First Choice family and WIC clinics, a Community Dental Clinic, and a Maternal and Infant care clinic. The Public Health Department also operates a children's health services clinic at the facility.

East Central Center: The East Central Center is located on Zuni and San Pablo in Southeast Albuquerque. Services located in the facility include several administered by the University Hospital, the SE Family Health clinic, the Young Children's Health Center, and a Maternal and Infant care clinic. The Public Health Department operates a children's health clinic and a WIC program at the East Central site. Construction is underway on a dental clinic to be operated by UNMH.

The City also provides emergency assistance at each of the centers including distribution of food boxes, clothing, and referrals for rent and energy assistance.

Mental Services: The City of Albuquerque contracts with UNM, Hogares, Neutral Corner, and Transitional Living Services to provide crisis intervention for victims of sexual assault, services to youth and families, and case management for persons with long-term serious mental health problems. The County provides additional funding to Neutral Corner through a MOU with the City. The County also independently contracts with Hogares and TLS.

### **Section 5.32 Affordable Housing**

The purpose of the City's Affordable Housing program is to reduce the number of Albuquerque households who are paying in excess of 30% of their gross income for housing costs (rent/house payments and utilities). The program also seeks to expand the level of home ownership among Albuquerque families. The program primarily services households at or below 80% of the area median income (adjusted for family size) which are the households most likely to be "rent burdened." The County's Housing Department, similarly, aims to "provide decent, safe and sanitary housing opportunities to eligible residents".

CDBG Affordable Housing: The City of Albuquerque is an "entitlement" community and receives an amount of CDBG funding determined on a formula basis. The County competes with other Counties for a limited pool of CDBG funds (\$15M statewide in 2001) for a maximum \$400,000 yearly award.

The City's CDBG Affordable Housing Contracts program assists nonprofit housing development organizations in neighborhood-focused housing development projects, including new construction and the acquisition and rehabilitation of existing housing. The program is designed to benefit families with incomes at or below 80% of the area median family income adjusted for family size. Down payment assistance programs operated by the NM Mortgage Finance Agency and the United South Broadway Corporation both provide grants of up to \$5,000 per household to assist otherwise eligible borrowers in qualifying for housing mortgages. These efforts are targeted to

acquisition of existing housing. Prior to obtaining assistance through this program, potential beneficiaries receive extensive counseling that enables them to improve their credit rating and prepares them for the responsibilities of home ownership. The new construction program involves the construction of new homes generally as in-fill development in older neighborhoods. The City subsidy for these projects normally averages about \$20,000 per unit and is carried by the homebuyer as a soft second mortgage that is due and payable upon the sale or refinance of the home. The program is designed not only to assist lower income families in becoming homeowners, but also to stimulate redevelopment of Albuquerque's older neighborhoods.

Public Housing: DFCS serves as the public housing authority for the City of Albuquerque. It owns and manages 950 units of housing which was constructed with assistance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and receives operating subsidies from HUD. This housing is made available to low income elderly households, low-income families, and persons with disabilities.

#### County Housing

The County's Public Housing program consist of two public housing developments; 54 units of elderly housing (El Centro Senior Housing) and 21 handicapped accessible units (Seybold Village). The County also builds affordable housing for sale to qualified buyers and funds home improvements in the unincorporated area.

Section 8 Rental Assistance: The housing choice voucher program is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Since housing assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual, participants are able to find their own housing, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments. The participant is free to choose any housing that meets the requirements of the program and is not limited to units located in subsidized housing projects. DFCS and the County Housing Department provide families with housing assistance through Section 8 vouchers. Families seek suitable housing and the City or County enter into a contract with the landlord to provide assistance payments on their behalf.

#### **Section 5.33 Early Childhood Education**

The purpose of the City's early childhood education program is two fold: 1) to provide high quality, early care in education that helps assure the healthy social, emotional, cognitive, physical, and cultural development of children; and 2) assists parents by providing child care services in a secure, stable environment in order to allow parents to work towards economic stability as they pursue self-sufficiency. The primary customers are children from low-income families who are working or attending school. The program is currently funded to serve 740 children in City operated centers, with additional services provided under contract by private, nonprofit service providers.

The County provides similar programs to unincorporated residents through the Parks and Recreation Department at community centers and through social service contracts with area non-profit providers.

Day Care for Homeless Children: Therapeutic day care services are made available to children 0-5 years old from homeless families. Care is provided at the John Marshall Center. This program, contracted with Cuidando Los Ninos, is also funded by the County.

Early Head Start Program: In both the City and County low-income pregnant women and children under 3 are enrolled in a program through which their families receive early care and education, training in parenting skills, and assistance in obtaining comprehensive services (health, social, and employment). Families participating in the program work with a home visitor/case manager and receive services until the focal child is three years old. At that point, families are transitioned into child development centers or a comparable center-based preschool program.

Child Care Food Program: The City provides nutritious daily breakfasts, lunches, and snacks are provided to children enrolled in the City's Child Development Centers. The County Youth Services Program administers the summer recreation program at nine school sites and the Summer Sack Lunch Program at 33 lunch sites.

Teen Residence Program: A grant to the City provides funding for prevention services to teenagers who are pregnant or parents of a child under three years old. Program participants are required to complete their education program while residing in a semi-independent living facility. They receive support and information through Early Head Start. The County provides funding for residential treatment of adolescents through a contract with Hogares, Inc.

Child Care Contracts: The City contracts with the University of New Mexico, Presbyterian Medical Services, and St. Mark's in the Valley to provide child care and child development services to preschool age children from lower income families. In addition, the City contracts with YWCA to provide child care information and referral services for lower income families. The County also contracts with St. Marks and PB and J.

Childhood Development Services: The City operates 17 child development centers around the community, most on or near APS elementary school campuses, with a funded enrollment of 700 children. These centers provide early childhood education activities for 3-5 year olds. Early Education Programs for 3-5 year olds are also offered at the 7 County community center sites.

The County contracts for therapeutic preschool services with Peanut Butter and Jelly Family Services, Inc. This non-profit also provides supportive living services and counseling.

County Youth and Senior Services Program: The County provides recreational opportunities for children and adults through the Before and After School Program, Summer Recreation Program, and Middle School Initiative. Before and After School

Recreation and mid school initiative programs are provided at eight elementary schools programs and five middle schools in the unincorporated area.

### **Section 5.34 Emergency Shelter Services**

The purpose of this service is to assure that homeless persons have access to safe, secure shelter. The City supports several operations as part of this strategy: a) the overflow shelter at the state fair grounds; b) emergency shelter for women and children at Barrett House and at the Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence; c) emergency shelter through the motel voucher program; d) day shelter at St. Martin's Hospitality Center; and e) operation of the Rescue Van service during winter months. The County funds St Martin's, All Faiths Receiving Home and New Day. All Faiths provides emergency child care services and New Day offers emergency shelter for youth 12-17.

Emergency Shelter Grant Program: This program provides for overflow emergency shelter at the State Fair Grounds and contracts for emergency shelter through Barrett Housing, the Good Shepherd Center, day shelter at St. Martin's Hospitality Center, and long term lease of units for use in conjunction with the Motel Voucher Program.

General Fund Emergency Shelter Contracts: These contracts support the shelter for victims of domestic violence; makes available vouchers for the homeless mentally ill, families, and ill and injured persons; shelter for women and children; and the operations of rescue van services. The County also contracts for these services.

### **Section 5.35 Transitional Housing**

The purpose of the service is to assure that homeless persons have access to supportive and transitional housing that will enable them to reintegrate into stable society.

Continuum of Care Grant: This grant program provides supportive housing for the mentally ill, substance abusers, single individuals, and homeless families. They are provided under contract by Health Care for the Homeless, St. Martin's, Transitional Living Services, Catholic Social Services, Barrett House, and the Women's Community Association.

General Fund Supportive and Transitional Housing Contracts: This program underwrites supportive housing for homeless women and families offered through Bridges for Women, Casa Milagro, Catholic Social Services and HELP.

The County also provides funding to Transitional Living Services and St. Martins through the social service contracts program.

### **Section 5.36 Prevent and Reduce Youth Gangs**

The purpose of this program is to divert youths from gang involvement to positive youth activities by conducting street level outreach to identify youth involved in gangs or at-risk; providing comprehensive needs assessment for identified youths, case

management, and referral to alternative services; and intervening where appropriate to reduce conflicts between youths that could contribute to gang violence.

Gang Prevention Contracts: The City and County contract with private, non-profit organizations to do outreach in targeted areas. The outreach agencies provide comprehensive assessment of youths enrolled in the program. Based on that assessment, participants will be enrolled in alternative activities as appropriate. The service delivery agency will provide ongoing case management and counseling for participants. In addition to the outreach activities, the program will also support a variety of prevention activities targeted to youths at risk of gang involvement. Contractors include YDI, Relevancy Inc, Big Brothers/Big Sisters and the NM Coalition for Children and Youth. The County separately contracts with YDI and BB/BS for the same services.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program (JAIBG): This City program supports the Safe 2000 Juvenile Justice System Improvement Strategy. The strategy is designed to promote 1) system collaboration, 2) an earlier system response to at-risk juvenile behavior and 3) to engage the community in addressing juvenile high-need and high-risk youth social needs. To meet these goals, the program places social workers in 2 APD substations, the detention center and two BCSO substations to work with identified/referred youth and their families to prevent further delinquency. In addition, the New Mexico Conference of Churches receives funding to encourage members of the faith community to assist the troubled youth identified through the program.

### **Section 5.37 Substance Abuse Treatment & Prevention**

The purpose of this program is to reduce the incidence of substance abuse in the community and enable lower-income persons with substance abuse disorders to obtain appropriate treatment by providing for comprehensive, standardized, substance abuse assessment and referral for treatment; providing subsidies for the treatment costs of income eligible persons; and providing for substance abuse prevention activities.

Adolescent Outpatient Treatment Program: Grant funds from the US Center for Substance Abuse Treatment will be used by the City to subsidize school and community based assessment and treatment services for adolescents.

Residential Treatment Services to Women and Their Children: Grant funds from the U.S. Center for Substance Abuse Treatment will be used by the City to expand and enhance residential treatment services for pregnant and post-partum women and their children by increasing the number of treatment beds currently provided by UNM Hospital's Milagro Program by six beds, providing enhanced neo-natal care on-site for their infants in withdrawal, and providing intensive case management services to the women while in treatment for successful transition back into the community.

Enhancements to Substance Abuse Assessment and Treatment Services: Grant funds from the U.S. Center for Substance Abuse Treatment will be used by the City to enhance the substance abuse assessment process at Albuquerque Metropolitan

Central Intake (AMCI) by providing medical screening, medical health assessments as appropriate, psychological evaluations as appropriate, and outreach to pregnant women, injecting drug users and adolescents to engage them into treatment. Funding will also provide one City staff person to develop formal agreements with related supportive service systems such as employment, educational and other social service systems to facilitate substance abuse client access to supportive services in order to improve treatment outcomes.

Substance Abuse Treatment Contracts: DFCS contracts with UNM Hospital to provide substance abuse assessment at Albuquerque Metropolitan Central Intake (AMCI) to the general public and to certain persons referred through the criminal justice system. The City also provides subsidies for the cost of treatment for income eligible individuals referred through AMCI to the most appropriate treatment provider in a network of providers approved by and on contract with the City. On a limited basis, direct assistance may be provided to nonprofit treatment agencies, in particular for treatment services to adolescents (Hogares, Inc.), the homeless (Health Care for the Homeless, Inc.), to pregnant and post-partum women (UNM Milagro Program), and for crack cocaine addicts (Relevancy, Inc.). The City and County both contract with a private, nonprofit organization (The Albuquerque Partnership) to develop and maintain a community partnership for substance abuse prevention.

### **Section 5.38 Reduce DWI**

The purpose of this program is to reduce the number of DWI-related arrests, crashes, injuries, and deaths by providing financial support for enforcement activities such as DWI sobriety checkpoints; providing a range of prevention activities, including media campaigns; and providing detoxification and incarceration treatment services for persons arrested and/or convicted of DWI.

The State Legislature established the Local DWI Grant Program in 1993. The legislation gave the County the statutory authority to administer State DWI grant funds (11-6A-1-5). This authority was delegated to the City in 1993 through an intergovernmental agreement. In August the County gave notice to terminate the IGA. The County will assume responsibility for staffing and administering the program in July 2003.

The DWI Planning Council is the advisory body for Bernalillo County. The Council is responsible for documenting problems and needs and submitting a DWI plan to the County Commission for approval prior to submission to the State.

DWI Treatment Vouchers: DWI grant funds are used to subsidize treatment vouchers for DWI offenders through the City's treatment provider network. DWI offenders are referred by Metropolitan Court to Albuquerque Metropolitan Central Intake (AMCI) for substance abuse assessment and referral to a treatment provider. Treatment is subsidized through a treatment voucher issued by AMCI.

DWI Prevention contracts: The DWI prevention program provides for a media campaign, work place education initiative, funding for the Safe Ride program, and activities targeted to special populations such as youth and Native Americans. The aim of the prevention programs is to change attitudes and positively influence behaviors through focused media messages to the general public, education in the workplace, assessment and early intervention activities for youth, alcohol and drug-free activities for youth and culturally specific populations.

Safe Ride Home: Through this program component, persons who have been drinking may obtain a free taxi ride home on Wednesday through Sunday nights and holidays. DFCS contracts with a local taxi company to provide rides when requested by a bartender. The aim of this program is to provide inebriated individuals a safe alternative to drinking and driving and reduce the incidence of DWI.

DWI Enforcement Program: The DWI enforcement program provides funding to area police agencies to support activities such as check points and saturation patrols to enforce DWI laws. Support is also provided to the District Attorney to expedite prosecution of persons charged with DWI to reduce the number of DWI cases dismissed.

DWI Alternative Sentencing: The DWI program provides alternative sentencing of those convicted of DWI, including youth and adult community custody programs, youth and adult drug court, DWI incarceration treatment, and pretrial services. Alternative programs for offenders are aimed at providing substance abuse treatment and other supportive services to DWI offenders both while being monitored in the community outside a jail setting and while offenders are incarcerated. The overall aim is to reduce substance use and reduce DWI behavior.

### **Section 5.39 Public Education Partnerships**

The purpose of this program is to improve the educational performance of students enrolled in Albuquerque Public Schools and creating a partnership to address at-risk student needs by targeting APS schools with lower than median educational achievement, providing activities and programs which encourage social interaction and productive use of leisure time, and providing a range of educational enhancement and social support services for children and their families at all levels from preschool through the 12th grade.

Middle School Cluster Initiative: In the City, this program provides grants to each public middle school and elementary school in Albuquerque (or with an enrollment that consists of at least 51% City residents.) In the County this program operates at the five middle schools located in the unincorporated area.

Allowable activities under this program include: recreation/personal development activities such as character education, sports, and the arts; academic enhancement activities such as tutorial assistance; and intensive intervention activities such as social

services or family counseling. Programs are planned at the cluster level by collaboratives of parents, neighborhood residents, teachers, and others.

**Drop Out Prevention Program:** The City makes grants to each comprehensive public high school in Albuquerque for activities that enhance student performance and reduce the risk of dropping out of school. The County provides funding for Rio Grande High School under an MOU with the City. Allowable activities include intensive social service interventions; academic enhancement activities; alternative classroom arrangements for suspended students; and school to work transition activities.

**High School Job Mentorship Program:** The City directly administers a program at selected public comprehensive and alternative high schools that matches at-risk students with adult job mentors. Students served through the program are also provided with guaranteed summer jobs and part-time employment during the school year. The Mentorship program also administers the Albuquerque Business Education Compact.

**Playgrounds & Latchkey Programs:** The City operates two closely related programs that provide care to school age children. The Playgrounds program then provides care from the end of the school day until 6 p.m. at these and three additional sites. The Latchkey program offers care from 7 a.m. to the beginning of school at 31 elementary schools. These programs also operate during the summer at a smaller number of school sites. The County offers before and after school programs and transportation between community center and school sites.

#### **Section 5.4 Joint Service Contracts**

##### *Neutral Corner*

Type: MOU

Funding: County contributes \$15,000

Summary: The County will join the City to provide essential services to ensure that County residents are afforded access to basic services required to maintain a reasonable quality of life. The County will contribute \$15,000.

##### *High School Retention Program*

Type: MOU

Funding: City and County both contribute \$40,000

Summary: Both the County and the City contribute funding for a high school student retention program to be conducted at Rio Grande High School in Bernalillo County by the Albuquerque Public Schools.

##### *HUD Shared Jurisdiction*

Type: MOU

Date: January 1993

Funding: NA

Summary: This MOU establishes a shared jurisdiction to provide increased housing opportunities for HUD Section 8 recipients. This also gives each Housing Authority

jurisdiction both in City of Albuquerque and within the unincorporated areas of Bernalillo County to administer their respective housing programs.

#### *DWI Planning Council*

Type: JPA

Date: 2000. Terminates 6-30-02

Funding: \$2,576,144 through Local DWI Grant Program

Summary: A JPA between the City and County authorizes the City's Department of Family and Community Services to serve as grant administrator and fiscal agent of the Local DWI Grant Program. The City and County DWI Planning Council, the designated planning body for the State Local DWI grant program, developed and approved a plan and budget to reduce the incidence of DWI in Bernalillo County through prevention, treatment, enforcement, planning and coordination, and alternative sentencing services and programs. In June 2000, the City Council approved a \$2,576,144 appropriation in State grant funds to the Department of Family and Community Services to administer the grant.

#### *Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant*

Type: Contract

Date: September 2001

Funding: City contributes \$38,910

Summary: This contract is between the City Department of Family and Community Services and Bernalillo County Juvenile Justice Detention Center to implement a program to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions. The City will pay \$38,910 for one year. The Center will receive \$175,000 in other contracts to carry out this program.

### **Section 5.5 Observations & Issues**

The City and County provide a similar range of services and programs to residents in their delineated service areas. In most cases both entities provide services and programs under contract with non-profit providers. In some cases the City and County are funding the same service provider to carry out the same or similar scope of work. There will be an eventual need to review each contract to determine if contracts can be aligned to realize efficiencies/cost savings.

Additionally, the City and County operate community centers, senior centers and multi-service centers. A review of these facilities and their administration and programming may lead to efficiencies/cost savings and improved services.

In the area of senior services the City and County are parties to a joint powers agreement designating the City as the Area Agency on Aging – responsible for delivery of senior services county-wide. Yearly contracts between the County and the City establish additional funding for County senior programs.

The City is an "entitlement" community and therefore receives HUD funding in the form of Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) on a formula basis, whereas the

County must compete with other counties in the State for a maximum award. Unification will permit inclusion of the previously unincorporated County in a single CDBG entitlement area. It is anticipated that additional CDBG funds would be available for use County-wide. Conversely, the new government may be ineligible for some program funds previously available only to the County.

In the area of health, Bernalillo County owns the UNM Health Sciences Center and is statutorily required to provide care to the County indigent population. The County must also provide space for State Public Health district office and clinics.

## **Section 6 Cultural Appreciation**

The section describes cultural facilities and programs provided by the City and County. The purpose of these places and activities is to enhance and enrich life for Bernalillo County residents and to attract visitors. The City operates the Albuquerque Biological Park (BioPark) which includes the Rio Grande Zoo, the Aquarium and the Botanical Gardens. The Explora Science Center Museum has merged with the Albuquerque Children's Museum. The Albuquerque Museum and others protect and display artworks and historical items. Special Events and theater venues are provided by the City and County for large and small outdoor gatherings and both entities have public arts programs.

### **Section 6.1 Community Conditions**

Desired Condition: *High level of participation in cultural affairs*

What the data indicators say:

- Economic impact of the arts (not updated, see Albuquerque Progress Report, 7.8)
- Attendance at major civic cultural, major sporting events, and facilities (not updated, see Albuquerque Progress Report, 7.10)

### **Section 6.2 BioPark**

The purpose of the BioPark is to enrich the quality of life in New Mexico through education, recreation, conservation and research by providing a comprehensive environmental park consisting of the Albuquerque Aquarium, Rio Grande Botanic Garden and the Rio Grande Zoo. The BioPark serves all residents of Bernalillo County, surrounding communities and visitors to New Mexico. The BioPark has an estimated 6,000 animals, 11,000 plants, 300 staff and 350 volunteers. Over 900,000 people visit the BioPark annually.

### **Section 6.3 Explora Science Center**

The Explora Science Center and Children's Museum is a joint public/private partnership to provide learning for children through hands-on science and museum exhibits and programs. Explora is temporarily housed at Winrock Mall but a new facility is being built.

### **Section 6.4 Museums**

The Albuquerque Museum is an educational institution for art, history and culture in the Southwest. The Museum maintains educational programs for a diverse audience; collect, preserve and exhibit objects of historic and artistic merit; foster research and publication; and encourage the creative spirit and endeavors of living artists and historians. The Museum serves all residents of Bernalillo County, surrounding communities and visitors to New Mexico.

Casa San Ysidro, owned by the City and located in the Village of Corrales, houses the Minge collection of early New Mexico artifacts in the 18<sup>th</sup> century Gutierrez Hacienda. The County-owned Hubbell House in the South Valley was purchased with open space funds and may become a museum reflecting the agricultural history of the Pajarito area.

The Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta Park is located on the City owned land that will also be the location of a Balloon Museum. The Atomic Museum may also be located at this site.

### **Section 6.5 Cultural Centers and Theatres**

KiMo Theatre: This historic theatre is a downtown landmark. The theatre features a broad range of productions for diverse audiences and provides educational experiences through its programs for children and adults.

South Broadway Cultural Center: This center provides stages for the interaction of performers, artists, and audiences. It also has an outreach program at Lowell and San Jose Elementary Schools where children are involved in some of the plays. These children have performed for the Mayor's swearing in ceremonies, Fiestas de Albuquerque, and the City Council.

Journal Pavilion: The outdoor amphitheater located at Mesa del Sol is leased to SFX Entertainment and is the venue for musical performances including occasional free or low-cost performances and events for the community.

### **Section 6.6 Cultural Events**

Summerfest events take place at three different locations: Civic Plaza, Central Ave., and Coronado Shopping Center. The events feature diverse styles of music and dance, along with interactive and hands-on activities.

Music In The Parks features five performances by the Albuquerque Concert Band on Wednesday evenings. The Holiday Parade is a community winter holiday celebration. Fiestas de Albuquerque is a two-day celebration honoring Albuquerque's Birthday, featuring musical entertainment, a parade and a traditional Spanish market.

The County periodically hosts special events through the Parks and Recreation Department and also provides funding for the New Mexico Symphony's community concerts.

### **Section 6.7 Public Art**

The City and County Public Art programs each administer funds generated by public bonds. The Art in Bernalillo County Public Places Ordinance, 97-5 requires 1% of voter approved General Obligation and Revenue Bond funds be used for the arts program. The intent of the program is to promote and encourage public awareness of the arts and cultural properties and to integrate art into Bernalillo County facilities and structures. The City Art in Public Places ordinance, 10-5-6, establishes a fund for a similar purpose.

Both the City and County arts programs also have appointed arts boards which provide community oversight in the art selection and acquisition process.

**Section 6.8 Observations & Issues**

The community's museums and landmarks promote appreciation for art, history, natural history and differing cultures and traditions and are as important to public welfare as critical infrastructure and safety services.

## Section 7 Livable Communities

### Section 7.1 Community Conditions

#### Desired Condition: Safe, decent and affordable housing

What the data indicators say:

- 2000 Census data indicates that homeowners and renters who paid more than 30 % of their income for housing has remained stable.

#### Desired Condition: Parks and open space are strategically located

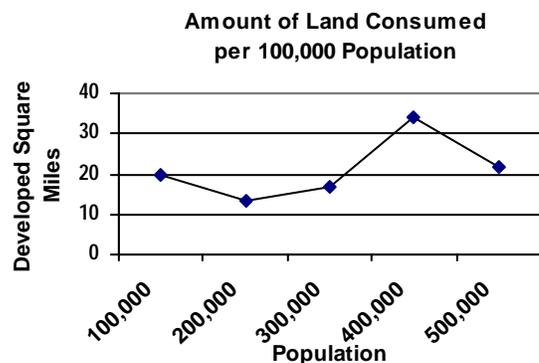
What the data indicators say:

- 2000 Citizen Survey regarding parks, recreation, and open space indicated that over 50% of the respondents used city parks 6 or more times in the prior year, ranging from 60% in Central Albuquerque to 40% in the North Valley.

#### Desired Condition: Urban development balanced with natural systems

What the data indicators say:

- the graph represents a new measure developed to track the consumption of land in increments of growth by 100,000 population.



#### Desired Condition: A vital downtown

What the data indicators say:

- The proportion of housing units to jobs has greatly improved. Housing units have doubled in the past few years while the number of jobs has remained about the same.
- The 2001 Citizen Survey indicated the top 6 reasons for not going downtown: no need to go there (28%), lack of parking, concern for personal safety, panhandlers, too far from home, and not enough stores (6%).

#### Other measures for which data is not current or has not been collected

- Building permits by area (see page 4.8 Albuquerque Progress Report)

### Section 7.2 Planning & Zoning

The City Planning Department has the mission of “providing leadership to facilitate high quality growth and development in the City”. It also plays a key role in creating and communicating a shared vision of the community and acts as the primary coordinating agency in the development, adoption and implementation of resulting plans and policies.

The County Planning Department responsibilities include land use and development review within the unincorporated area of the County as well as compliance with

ordinances to assure the health, safety and welfare of residents in Bernalillo County. Both the City and County have adopted a comprehensive plan and therefore share written long range goals and policies for the County as a whole.

### **Section 7.21 Planning & Development Review**

Development Review: Both City and County provide research, review and professional analysis and advice on development activities to insure compliance with adopted plans, policies, procedures and ordinances. Primary customers developers, consultants, neighborhood associations and the general public.

City and County planning staff support the Environmental Planning Commission and the County Planning Commission, respectively. These boards advise the elected officials on land use actions such as zone changes.

The City and County share joint jurisdiction in the extraterritorial area and the Extraterritorial Land Use Commission (ELUC) and the Extraterritorial Land Use Authority (ELUA) carry out this responsibility. These bodies consist of members of both entities. The ELUC and ELUA are staffed by the County. City staff review cases and provide comments to both boards. The County Zoning Building and Planning Department also administers the County's Impact Fee Ordinance.

Both City and County planning departments provide intake for all development and appeal applications and are responsible for routing these for review. The City has a "One Stop" routing system for minor platting and site plan review. The process from initial application to final inspection takes place within one building. The County's KIVA case tracking system provides a computerized review and approval system that ties County permitting departments together and speeds development review.

Comprehensive Plan and Amendments: The Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan is the primary policy guidance document for Albuquerque and the greater metropolitan area. Recently co-adopted Center and Corridors policies of the Comprehensive Plan provide a basic direction for strategic investment and development regulation. In addition, area plans and sector or neighborhood plans provide policy guidance.

Urban Economic and Demographic Analysis: City Planning develops and disseminates socioeconomic projections, interpretations, fiscal analysis and regional economic analysis. The department also has a library collection of planning related documents and disseminates information on requests to the general public, city staff, county and state staff, business community decision-makers, and developers.

### **Section 7.22 Building and Development Services**

Staff of both planning departments review development projects for compliance with transportation, hydrology, design review and utility development policies. The County coordinates the application process and transportation, hydrology and utilities are reviewed and approved by assigned staff in the Public Works Division. Both

departments review and verify that building plans meet adopted building codes. They both handle residential and commercial permitting and inspections for electrical, mechanical and plumbing phases of construction.

### **Section 7.23 Zoning Code Enforcement**

Zoning Code Enforcement: City Code Enforcement coordinates compliance with the Comprehensive City Zoning Code, Weed and Anti-litter, Water Conservation, Landscaping and other land use related ordinances in order to assure compatible development and a healthy environment throughout the city. Enforcement is both proactive and complaint generated, and may include court prosecution. Customers include individual residents, neighborhoods, business operators, the development community, and public agencies.

The County Zoning Section oversees compliance with the County's land use ordinances and the Extraterritorial Zoning code. Zoning works closely with its Planning Section to ensure a coordinated approach to land use and development review. In addition, it investigates complaints from the public and other departments pertaining to possible zoning violations and prepares documentation for and appears as a witness in court proceedings involving zoning cases. Zoning also reviews construction plans to insure proper land use and site planning, responds to concerns raised regarding potentially inappropriate activities, issues business licenses and assigns property addresses.

Housing Code Enforcement: City Housing Code Enforcement enforces the Uniform Housing Code to ensure that all dwellings (single family, multi-family, hotels, motels) in Albuquerque are decent, safe and sanitary. Housing Code receives complaints from tenants, concerned neighborhood associations and referrals to other agencies. Housing Code will board up units considered a public nuisance and will also raze units condemned by the City Council to abate the nuisance. Housing Code works cooperatively with the Police Public Nuisance Code Team. The County Building Section enforces a Housing Code and Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings.

Zoning Hearing Examiner/Zoning Administrator: Both departments have zoning officials who conduct public hearings pursuant to requests for special exceptions to the zoning ordinance including conditional uses and variances as defined by the respective codes. The County Zoning Administrator is also charged with approving site plans for Special Use Permits and reviewing requests for Administrative Amendments to SUP's. Primary customers are developers of residential and commercial properties as well as individual homeowners seeking to improve their property.

### **Section 7.24 Community Revitalization**

Community & Neighborhood Coordination: Both the City and County provide a liaison between the neighborhood associations and government. In addition, they both publish neighborhood newsletters to inform the recognized neighborhood associations of project updates and upcoming planning projects.

Historic Preservation: City Planning has a Historic Preservation Program which is responsible on informing the public about local historic places, their value, and how to preserve them, and secure grant funds. Primary customers are owners and neighbors of historic properties, agencies whose work may affect those areas, and local people and visitors who want to know more about Albuquerque's historic places. City staff has knowledge of, and provides information regarding, historic structures in the unincorporated area.

Tax Increment/Metropolitan Redevelopment: The City's Metropolitan Redevelopment Program carries out a wide variety of redevelopment activities in designated Metropolitan Redevelopment Areas, including affordable housing, as part of an integrated program for area revitalization. Its principal clients are residents and businesses in these redevelopment areas.

Neighborhood Preservation: The City has two programs to strengthen neighborhood organizations: Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), and the Weed and Seed Program. CPTED seeks to increase public safety and reduce fear of crime through design. The City's Family and Community Services Department is the grantee for the United States Department of Justice's Weed and Seed Program. The program is designed to 'weed' out crime and re-seed the targeted neighborhood with positive activities for residents. The Trumbull and La Mesa Neighborhoods (bounded by Lomas on the north, Wyoming on the east, Kirtland Air Base to the south and Louisiana to Zuni to San Pedro on the west) are the designated Weed and Seed Sites in Albuquerque.

### **Section 7.3 Parks, Open Space & Recreation**

Both the City and County operate and maintain parks, trails, recreation facilities, and open space. In addition, Bernalillo County Parks and Recreation Department provides community centers, youth and senior services and special events. This department also oversees anti-graffiti efforts and the Mesa del Sol Regional Recreational Complex.

#### **Section 7.31 Parks & Facility Management**

Both City and County have park management divisions whose purpose is to schedule, manage, construct, and renovate parks and their facilities. In addition, both divisions provide mowing, planting, transplanting, pruning, general cleanup, fertilizing, trash pickup, and pest control, at parks, athletic fields, medians, trails and other landscapes. The City maintains 262 parks (1,885 acres), 309 acres of streetscapes and medians, 68 miles of trails, 89 acres of streetscapes and medians. The County maintains 43 parks (400 acres), 17 miles of trails, and 70 acres of streetscapes and medians.

Both City and County perform building and facilities management functions with their parks departments which entail maintenance of play areas, structures, pools, fountains, outdoor lights, and the mechanical and electrical systems at various buildings. The City maintains 7 outdoor pools, 5 indoor pools, and 2 portable pools, 23 center and shelter centers, 138 play areas, and approximately 1,111 outdoor light poles. The County maintains 4 pools, 7 community centers, including 4 fitness centers, 2 equestrian

facilities, a hang gliding park, and 38 ball fields. The County Parks Department also maintains some street landscaping in the unincorporated area.

### **Section 7.32 Recreation**

Both City and County provide recreation programs to allow citizens opportunities to participate in programs that foster stable families. These programs are designed to meet all income and age levels. The City's Sports program provides organized leagues for softball, baseball, flag football and basketball. The City uses nine complexes where 21 fields are used for softball/baseball or football. The City's Tennis program includes lessons, league play opportunities and tournaments.

The County's Sports program provides organized sport and fitness activities for youth and adults to gain positive benefits from the mental, social and physical activities provided through individual and team sports. Services provided include adult and youth basketball, adult softball, freestyle wrestling, wrestling camp, power lifting meets, and Girls and Boys High School All-Star Basketball Game.

The City's Aquatic's program provides 12 swimming pools and 2 portable pools. The program offers swimming and water polo teams, water exercise, lap swims, recreational hours, swim lessons, lifeguard classes, CPR, first aid, etc. The County's Aquatic's program provides 4 swimming pools and offers swim lessons, swim team practices and meets, pool rentals, recreational swimming, water safety instruction, water fitness, lap swimming and the CASA Swim Club.

The City's Outdoor Recreation program provides programs such as rafting, kayaking, skiing, fishing and hiking. The City also maintains a Shooting Range Park to provide gun owners the opportunity to safely learn how to use a gun, hone their shooting skills, further shooting sports recreation, and help hunters learn hunter safety and improve their skills. The primary customers are citizens, shooting enthusiasts, clubs, law enforcement and security agencies, sporting goods vendors, and the National Rifle Association. The Shooting Range Park is the only outdoor shooting range facility in Bernalillo County that is open to the general public and that is legal for the public to practice firearms use. Over 30,000 customers use the city range each year. Without this service these citizens might be forced to vacant lots and open space areas to learn how to use a firearm and target practice which poses a safety threat to other citizens. Shooting Range staff provide instruction on gun safety to users and teach hunter safety instructional classes. The County owns and leases an archery range in the east mountain area.

The County owns and operates the Mesa del Sol Regional Recreation Complex located in SE Albuquerque. The Journal Pavilion, located within the Complex, is leased to SFX Entertainment as part of a public/private partnership with Bernalillo County. The amphitheater and playing fields will anchor a larger 634 acre recreation complex that will be built over 10-15 years and will include softball, baseball, and football fields as well as trails and other recreational amenities. Bernalillo County leases the 634 acre

site from the New Mexico State Land Office. The City owns the Balloon Fiesta Park and has a major role in the use and development of that site.

### **Section 7.33 Community Recreation**

The purpose of the City's Community Recreation program is to assure that all segments of the community, but particularly youths, have appropriate venues for recreation and community activities and access to range of appropriate supervised educational, social, and recreational activities. This program seeks to provide activities for all age and income groups, but emphasis typically is on children and youth programming. The City operates nineteen community centers located on City park sites, school sites, and at other community locations. These centers provide a venue and programming for youth and adult recreational activities year around. In addition, the City operates three "shelter centers" on park sites that provide recreation in facilities that offer some protection from the elements but are not fully-enclosed buildings.

The County's Community Centers offer programs and facilities that assist in providing recreation, leisure, education and related social and cultural services for youth, adults and senior citizens in their service areas. The County currently operates seven centers which offer a wide range of programs throughout the year for all ages in cooperation with the schools and community. Each Community Center provides the following basic services programming: Parky's Pals (a recreation program for 4 & 5 year olds), Before and After School Recreation, and Summer Recreation. The centers also offer many other elective activities for youth and adults including aerobics, fitness, dance, arts and crafts, and sports leagues. In addition, the centers also house senior citizen mealsite programs and host a variety of community organizations and events.

### **Section 7.34 Golf**

The City's Golf Management Division provides residents with four municipal golf courses. These four City owned golf courses totaling 90 holes (three 27-hole and one 9-hole) provide golfing opportunities to the golfing public at the lowest cost in the metropolitan area. During peak tee times, weekends and holidays, all courses operate at maximum capacity.

### **Section 7.35 Open Space**

The City and County both have open space programs that acquire and protect natural landscapes and cultural resources. Open Space enhances the urban environment and provides habitat for wildlife while offering opportunities for public enjoyment through outdoor education and low-impact recreation.

City Open Space manages 27,013 acres at 31 different locations and 29 separate facilities. In addition, it is responsible for over 100 miles of boundary fence and over 50 miles of trail. Its emergency communications operators provide dispatch for division maintenance and park personnel as well as the National Park Service Rangers.

City Open Space is also responsible for keeping properties free of litter, protecting resources from destruction, controlling and cleaning spray paint or graffiti, enforcement

of animal control laws, and maintaining recreational improvements, boundary fences, gates, portals, and signs.

The County open space program, like the City's, is administratively located in the Parks and Recreation Department. The County owns and maintains 9 open space properties totaling 1,487 acres. The program began in 1998 with passage of the first of two mill levy votes to provide for acquisition. In 2000 a second measure was approved providing funds for both acquisition and planning and management.

The City's larger open space program provides for planning, capital project implementation, public education, facility operation, public information, volunteer coordination, special events coordination, group reservation coordination. The education program includes school education programs, teacher workshops, community interpretive programs, interpretive displays/materials and community events. These programs are not limited to City residents.

The City Open Space Law Enforcement Section provides the primary law enforcement on City open space. Rangers respond to and process all violations in Open Space except for violent crimes and homicides. Rangers are also responsible for evaluating, approving, and monitoring special use permits on Open Space lands. They also pick up park fees and close and securing 17 parking areas nightly. Security and law enforcement on County-owned open space land is provided by the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department.

#### **Section 7.4 Libraries**

The Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Library System provides reading and research materials as well as access to electronically transferred information through 17 locations. The purpose of the library system is to provide the public with convenient, free access to information needed for daily living and decision making. In addition, customers also take advantage of libraries as community meeting locations, study facilities and places to read and enjoy learning. Customers also access library services via the World Wide Web, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Moreover, customers use the library to improve their computer skills and use of Internet in both English and Spanish. The Library also provides special services such as Summer Reading Programs, Class visits, Story times, Craft and Literacy Programs.

Under a Joint Powers Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding, the County pays for all personnel and operating expenses associated with the operation of the county portion of the Unified Library System consisting of 3 libraries: East Mountain, North Valley and South Valley. In 1993, the City of Rio Rancho joined Rio Grande Valley Library System to share access to books and other library materials for the residents of Rio Rancho. Rio Rancho funds the acquisition of computer hardware, personnel, and operating expenses associated with the operation of its library. Rio Rancho will pay Albuquerque its proportionate share of the operating and maintenance costs.

## **Section 7.5 Observations & Issues**

The transition to a unified city and county planning department should not be difficult in an overall sense. The City and County have jointly adopted the primary planning policy, the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Comprehensive Plan. Recent co-adoption of the Centers and Corridors policy and various co-adopted area and sector plans indicate similar confluence of planning concepts. Similarly, the joint jurisdiction in the extraterritorial areas also indicates similar approaches.

Staff consolidation will require attention to efficient and effective processing of planning and zoning applications. The City's one-stop-shop approach may present some challenges to the development of a unified overall approach. Final integration will take time. A transition period of several years will likely be required.

There also seem no great impediments to bringing together the City and County parks and recreation authorities other than the predictable issues of who is in charge of what. In all events, there is no perceived reason why in an overall sense, these various governmental endeavors will not be best served by centralizing the planning, leadership and execution of these functions in the County as a whole.

## **Section 8 Economic Development**

Both the City and the County have offices for economic development. In the City the office is located in the Mayor's Office. In the County, the Economic Development Coordinator is located in the Office of the County Manager. Functions related to economic development include issuance of Industrial Revenue Bonds, tax abatement programs and support of development "zones". Related functions associated with Metropolitan Redevelopment programs and job training are also administered by the City.

### **Section 8.1 Community Conditions**

Desired Condition: *Diverse, broad-based economy focused on providing good paying jobs with opportunities for advancement.*

What the data indicators say:

- Employment by sector remains stable.
- Job growth from 1999 - 2000 was 3.0%; the highest since 1994-1995. Since then, job growth has slowed considerably to 2.6% (2000, 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter through 2001, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter) and then down still further to only 0.4% (2001, 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter through 2002, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter).
- Job growth was lower than that of Colorado Springs and Tucson, but higher than El Paso and the U.S.
- In 2000, the value of commercial building permits rose for the first time since 1995.

Desired Condition: *Rising wealth and prosperity for all residents, families and households.*

What the data indicators say:

- Median income growth was comparable with El Paso and Tucson and higher than for the U.S.
- Median household income in Bernalillo County is \$38,272. Median family income is \$46,979.

### **Section 8.2 History and Authority**

New Mexico State Statute 3-58-2 gives Cities and Counties authority to promote economic development if approved by their governing bodies. The Local Economic Development Act (5-10-1 through 5-10-13 NMSA) defines economic development as the provision of either direct or indirect assistance to a qualifying business. This may include the acquisition or conveyance of land, buildings, public infrastructure, payments for contracts necessary to implement a plan or project, provision of direct loans or grants, purchase of land for a publicly held industrial park, and construction of a building for use by a qualifying business. The act also enables the City and County to enter into joint powers agreements to plan and support regional economic development projects.

The City uses Industrial Revenue Bonds, tax abatements, and the creation of business development zones to accommodate economic, hi-tech and industrial growth. The State has given Counties similar authority to issue County Industrial Revenue Bonds (4-59-1 through 4-59-16 NMSA). The City and County have also been granted the power to create "Foreign Trade Zones" (3-18-29 and 4-36-7 NMSA). Both governments also partner with existing business and community organizations to provide support and information including the Albuquerque Economic Development, Economic Forum, Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce and the Hispano Chamber of Commerce.

### **Section 8.3 Industrial Revenue Bonds**

Industrial recruitment is a central feature of State, City and County economic development practices. Both governments use Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRB's) and access in-plant training funds as incentives to recruit new that are anticipated to create jobs.

### **Section 8.4 International Trade**

The purpose of the City of Albuquerque's Trade Program is to increase international business and trade opportunities for Albuquerque companies. This is achieved by working in partnership with local and state trade partners to sponsor trade missions, host foreign business delegations, assist in market research for companies, distribute trade leads, developing numerous contacts abroad, and present various business seminars on opportunities in specific countries.

### **Section 8.5 Convention Center**

The City manages and operates the Albuquerque Convention Center (ACC). The Center was built to attract major national conventions that produce a positive economic impact on the City through increased revenues from lodgers and gross receipts taxes.

In 1969, the City Council imposed an occupancy tax on users of commercial lodging. Fifty percent of the total Lodger's Tax revenue is used to retire bond debt. The other 50% is used to fund 3 marketing entities: the Albuquerque Convention and Visitor's Bureau, Albuquerque Hispano Chamber, and the All Pueblo Cultural Center.

### **Section 8.6 Business Development Zones**

The City of Albuquerque revitalizes neighborhood commercial activities in lower income neighborhoods by providing training and technical assistance in community based economic development; providing low interest loans to enable businesses located in the pocket of poverty to improve their facades; and providing access to capital and technical assistance for start up or expansion of business located in lower income areas or owned by lower income individuals.

Through several departments, the City plans and implements projects that contribute to redevelopment and job creation within lower income communities. The City also assists lower income youths and adults to acquire skills and work discipline needed to enter the labor force and displaced workers in regaining employment. These functions are

managed within the Family and Community Services Department. These programs are provided to all County residents.

### **Section 8.7 South Valley Economic Development Center**

The County has accepted grant funds from the federal government and the State for construction of the South Valley Economic Development Center. The Center will provide a small business incubator and offer assistance to clients with development of business and financial plans and use of a commercial kitchen and office facilities.

### **Section 8.8 Observations & Issues**

Formation of a new single government will create a unified approach to economic development. The combined government will eliminate any real or perceived competition for job creation between the City and County.

A challenge of the new government will also be to create a diversified approach to economic development including incentives for attracting new industry as well as business retention and small business assistance. A diverse economic development strategy would also include attraction and retention of different types of enterprises such as warehousing and agricultural production and processing.

The new government may also have access to potential economic development tools, such as Enterprise Zones, for which some areas may not have been previously eligible.

## **PART 2D Profile of General Demographic Characteristics**

This section provides a general demographic profile of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County, focusing on the population and socio-economic characteristics of the community that is serviced by local government. It offers a snapshot of who we are as a people today, and what some of the trends are for the future. The accompanying maps, charts, and tables either document or illustrate many of the issues discussed herein. Additional charts and maps are included that are largely self-explanatory with respect to issues addressed. Of particular interest are the tables and graphs that examine data geographically in terms of eleven Community Planning Areas.

The UEG wishes to express appreciation to UNM's Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER), the Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG), and the Planning Departments of both Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque for their assistance in compiling this data.

### **Section 1 Population - National Perspective**

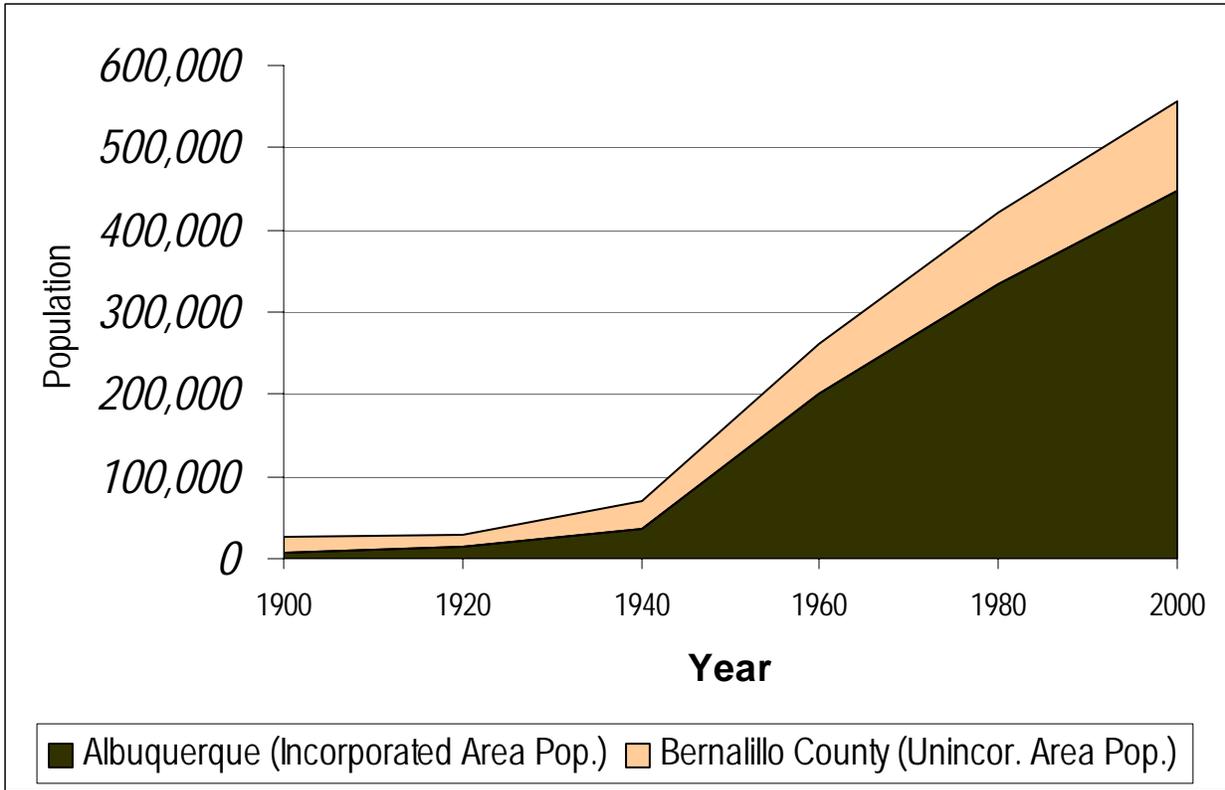
With its 2000 Census population of 556,678, Bernalillo County was the 100<sup>th</sup> largest county in the United States (out of a total of 3,141). It is comparable in size to Tulsa County, OK, Montgomery County, OH, Denver County, CO, and Delaware County, PA. It grew by 15.8% between 1990 and 2000. It ranked 83<sup>rd</sup> in numeric population change with 76,101 new residents during that period.

With a population of 448,607, the City Albuquerque is the 35th largest incorporated place in the United States. It grew by 16.6% between 1990 and 2000.

It should be noted that with unification, Albuquerque/Bernalillo County would become the 25<sup>th</sup> largest incorporated jurisdictions in the nation, vaulting it ahead of Cleveland, Las Vegas, New Orleans, Oklahoma City and Tucson and placing it just behind Seattle.

### **Section 2 Population – Historical Perspective**

A century of growth has transformed Bernalillo County. In 1900 it had a population of just under 29,000. Albuquerque had 6,238 residents. At that time 21.8% of the County's population resided in the municipal limits. Annexation and population growth, which at times has been explosive, combined to have the effect in 2000 of placing nearly 81% of the residents of Bernalillo County within the limits of the City of Albuquerque. The accompanying chart illustrates these trends.



By 2030 Bernalillo County is projected to have a population of over three quarters of a million people.

### Section 3 Bernalillo County Today – Who Are We?

Here is a summary of a few key demographic facts about Bernalillo County gleaned from the 2000 Census.

% 65 years of age or older	13.5
% under 5 years of age	6.9
% under 15 years of age	20.9
% Hispanic or Latino	42.0
% Black or African American	5.2
% Asian	2.5
% Family households	63.9
% Family households with own children under 18 years	31.4
% Married-couple family households with own children under 18	20.6
% Female householder, no husband present with own children under 18	7.9
Average household size	3.06
% Owner-occupied housing units	63.7
% Renter-occupied housing units	36.3
% Born in different state (not NM)	48.6
% English only spoken in the home	70.5
% Spanish spoken in the home	24.7
Median household income	\$38,788
Median family income	\$46,613
Per Capita income	\$20,790
% of all families below poverty level	10.2
% of families below poverty level with related children under 18	15.4
% of families below poverty level with related children under 5	20.2

#### The Graying of the Population

Four the charts that follow project the aging of Bernalillo County’s population over the next three decades. The “Projected Age-Sex Structure” charts illustrate how the base of the age pyramid will narrow as children become a smaller percentage of the population and the percentage of elderly grows significantly. Today in 2000, 13.5% of the population is 65 years of age or older. By 2030 this population is projected to reach almost 23%.

## **Section 4    Charts, Graphs, Tables and Maps**

Population Estimates 1880 – 2000

Population Projections 2005 – 2030

Bernalillo County Jurisdictions (Map)

Albuquerque Annexation History (Map)

Profile of General Demographic Characteristics 2000

Profile of Selected Social Characteristics 2000

Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics 2000

Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics 2000

Population Density 2000 (Map)

Population Growth 1980-2000 (Map)

Minority Population % by Census Tracts 2000 (Map)

Estimate of Low Income Population by Data Analysis Subzone (Map)

Projected Age-Sex Structure 2000 – 2030

Community Planning Areas (Map)

    Family Type by Presence of Children Under 18

    Educational Attainment

    Per Capita Income of Persons Aged 15 and Over

    Language Spoken at Home for Persons Aged 5 to 17



# POPULATION ESTIMATES

YEAR	CITY POPULATION	PERCENT CHANGE OVER LAST CENSUS	CITY AREA IN SQUARE MILES	CITY POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE	COUNTY POPULATION	CITY POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF COUNTY	ALBUQUERQUE MSA POPULATION	CITY POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF ALBUQUERQUE MSA	NEW MEXICO POPULATION	CITY POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION
1880	2,315	*	0.36	6,430.6	*	*	*	*	119,565	1.9
1890	3,785	63.5	2.50	1,514.0	*	*	*	*	160,282	2.4
1900	6,238	64.8	2.50	2,495.2	28,630	21.8	*	*	195,310	3.2
1910	11,020	76.7	2.50	4,408.0	23,606	46.7	*	*	327,301	3.4
1920	15,157	37.5	2.80	5,413.2	29,855	50.8	*	*	360,350	4.2
1930	26,570	75.3	11.42	2,326.6	45,430	58.5	*	*	423,317	6.3
1940	35,449	33.4	11.50	3,082.5	69,631	50.9	*	*	531,818	6.7
1950	96,815	173.1	48.79	1,984.3	145,673	66.5	180,556	53.6	681,187	14.2
1954	*		54.45	*	185,000	*	*	*	*	*
1955	*		*	*	197,400	*	*	*	*	*
1960	201,189	107.8	61.93	3,248.7	262,199	76.7	316,976	63.5	951,023	21.2
1964	*		68.16	*	305,100	*	*	*	*	*
1965	*		71.27	*	306,900	*	*	*	1,012,000	*
1970	244,501	21.5	82.71	2,956.1	315,774	77.4	373,842	65.4	1,017,055	24.0
1971	254,700		83.45	3,052.1	330,900	77.0	*	*	*	*
1972	263,100		85.54	3,075.8	341,700	77.0	*	*	*	*
1973	271,800		87.78	3,096.4	353,600	76.9	*	*	*	*
1974	278,800		89.18	3,126.3	365,200	76.3	*	*	*	*
1975	286,000		90.39	3,164.1	373,100	76.7	*	*	1,164,000	24.6
1976	292,600		91.51	3,197.5	382,000	76.6	*	*	*	*
1977	300,700		93.33	3,221.9	392,700	76.6	*	*	*	*
1978	306,100		97.00	3,155.7	399,400	76.6	*	*	*	*
1979	320,500		97.83	3,276.1	410,900	78.0	*	*	*	*
1980	332,920	36.2	100.31	3,318.9	420,262	79.2	485,430	68.6	1,303,303	25.5
1981	*		106.56	*	430,023	*	497,093	*	1,332,747	*
1982	341,978		107.26	3,188.3	433,469	78.9	503,286	67.9	1,363,822	25.1
1983	*		107.52	*	441,597	*	514,311	*	1,394,362	*
1984	350,575		110.27	3,179.2	447,307	78.4	525,266	66.7	1,416,719	24.7
1985	*		130.75	*	452,555	*	536,073	*	1,438,360	*
1986	366,750		131.60	2,786.9	459,938	79.7	549,861	66.7	1,462,728	25.1
1987	*		170.85	*	468,550	*	564,602	*	1,478,519	*
1988	378,480		135.45	2,794.2	472,977	80.0	574,007	65.9	1,490,336	25.4
1989	*		135.93	*	478,795	*	583,794	*	1,503,901	*
1990	386,988	16.2	137.49	2,814.7	480,577	80.5	589,131	65.7	1,515,069	25.5
1991	393,690		137.61	2,860.9	489,213	80.5	601,981	65.4	1,547,115	25.4
1992	401,041		137.76	2,911.2	498,629	80.4	615,472	65.2	1,580,750	25.4
1993	406,440		160.82	2,527.3	506,019	80.3	628,911	64.6	1,614,937	25.2
1994	413,749		161.40	2,563.5	515,700	80.2	644,959	64.2	1,653,329	25.0
1995	418,839		161.53	2,592.9	522,195	80.2	658,895	63.6	1,682,417	24.9
1996	420,527		163.47	2,572.5	524,576	80.2	667,210	63.0	1,706,151	24.6
1997	420,907		180.69	2,329.4	525,206	80.1	673,182	62.5	1,722,939	24.4
1998	421,384		181.38	2,323.2	524,686	80.3	676,530	62.3	1,733,535	24.3
1999	420,578		184.22	2,283.0	523,472	80.3	678,820	62.0	1,739,844	24.2
2000	448,607	15.9	186.92	2,400.0	556,678	80.6	712,738	62.9	1,819,046	24.7

\*Figures not available. Decennial Census Years (years ending with "0") are as of April 1, of that year. All other years are as of July 1. Figures are subject to revision.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; City land area figures are from the City of Albuquerque.

CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE PLANNING DEPARTMENT

# POPULATION PROJECTIONS



YEAR	CITY POPULATION	COUNTY POPULATION	METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA*	NEW MEXICO POPULATION	UNITED STATES of AMERICA**
2005	476,763	595,954	781,004	1,970,982	287,716,000
2010	505,471	631,839	844,841	2,112,957	299,862,000
2015	532,891	666,114	907,821	2,251,249	312,268,000
2020	559,066	698,832	969,305	2,382,999	324,927,000
2025	583,800	729,750	1,028,341	2,507,378	337,815,000
2030	607,200	759,000	1,085,104	2,626,333	351,070,000

Projections are as of July 1 of each respective year. City population projections are assumed to be 80% of county population projections.

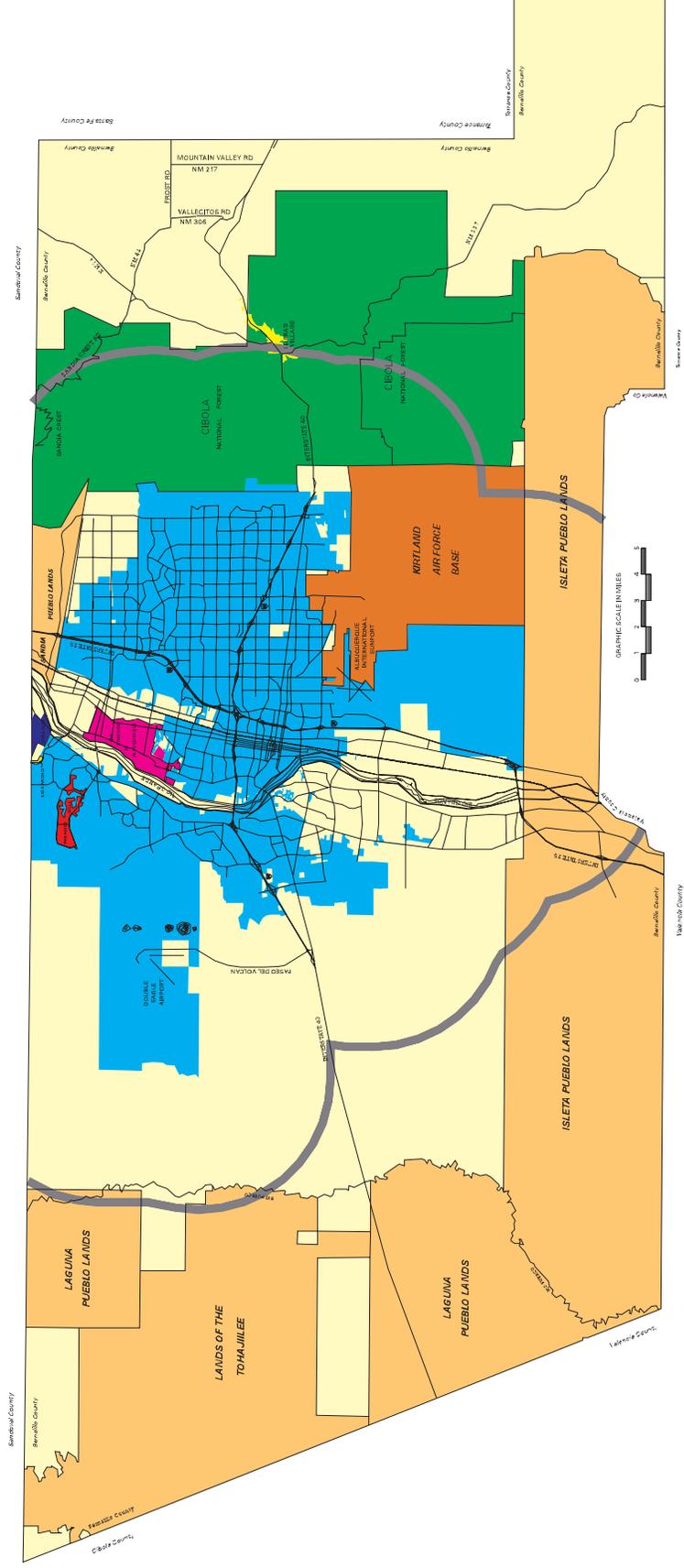
\*Includes Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia counties.

\*\*Middle series population projections.

Figures are subject to revision.

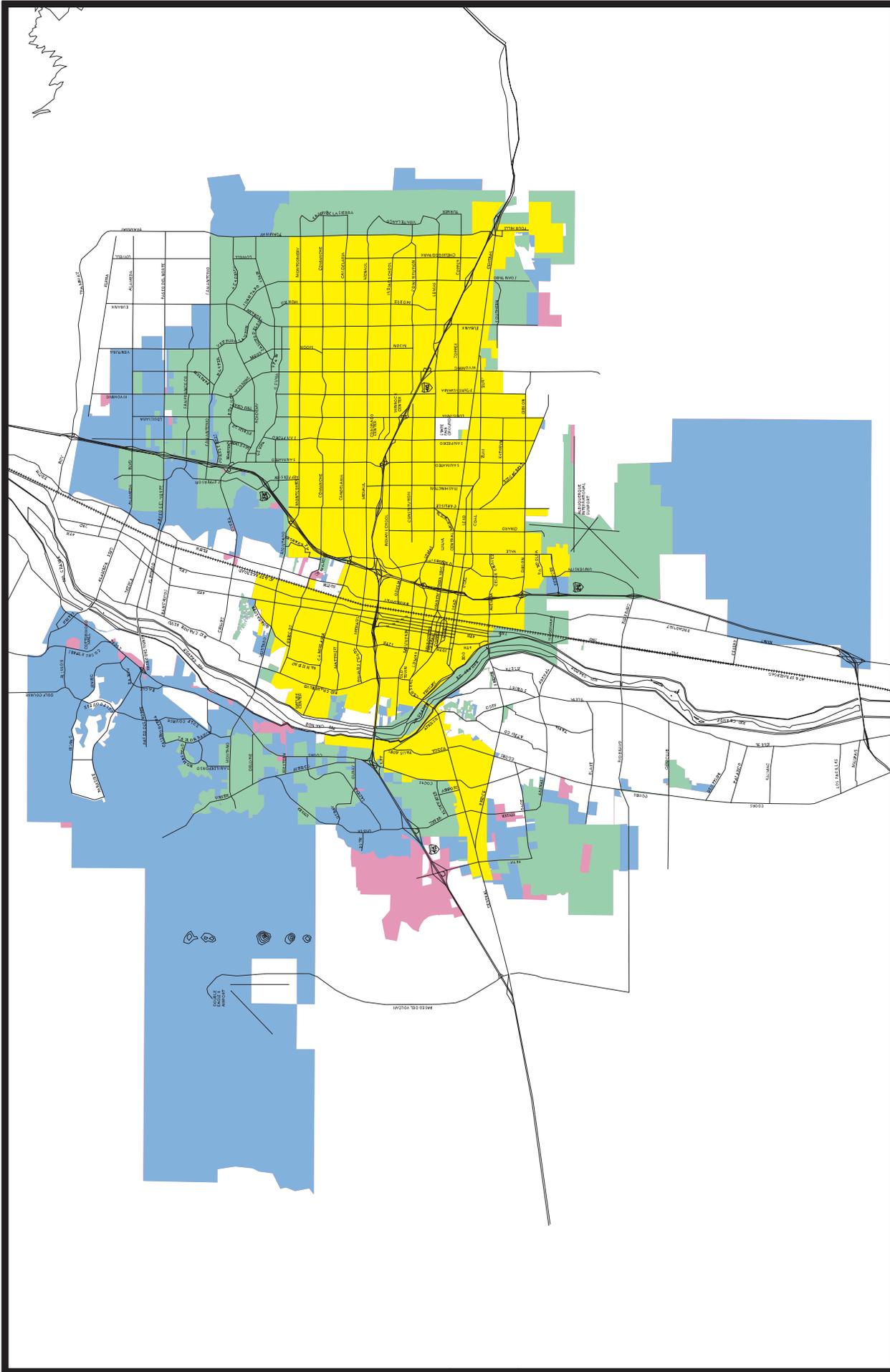
Sources: Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Business and Economic Research (UNM), and City of Albuquerque.

# Bernalillo County Jurisdiction



## Legend

- City of Albuquerque**
- Tijeras**
- Unincorporated Bernalillo County**
- Kirtland Air Force Base**
- Los Ranchos**
- Cibola National Forest**
- Paradise Hills**
- Indian Reservation**
- Rio Rancho**
- Corrales**
- Five Mile Extra-territorial Boundary**



Scale: 1 inch = 3 miles  
 Map Printed October 29, 2002

## City Annexation

- 1891 - 1959
- 1960 - 1979
- 1980 - 1999
- 2000 - Present

**Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Bernalillo County, New Mexico

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>556,678</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>		
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>			<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>556,678</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male.....	271,904	48.8	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	233,565	42.0
Female.....	284,774	51.2	Mexican.....	88,826	16.0
Under 5 years.....	38,566	6.9	Puerto Rican.....	1,986	0.4
5 to 9 years.....	39,016	7.0	Cuban.....	1,868	0.3
10 to 14 years.....	39,426	7.1	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	140,885	25.3
15 to 19 years.....	40,728	7.3	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	323,113	58.0
20 to 24 years.....	40,828	7.3	White alone.....	268,972	48.3
25 to 34 years.....	79,423	14.3	<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>		
35 to 44 years.....	89,615	16.1	<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>556,678</b>	<b>100.0</b>
45 to 54 years.....	78,174	14.0	In households.....	546,051	98.1
55 to 59 years.....	26,311	4.7	Householder.....	220,936	39.7
60 to 64 years.....	20,435	3.7	Spouse.....	101,523	18.2
65 to 74 years.....	33,904	6.1	Child.....	159,269	28.6
75 to 84 years.....	22,808	4.1	Own child under 18 years.....	124,406	22.3
85 years and over.....	7,444	1.3	Other relatives.....	30,262	5.4
Median age (years).....	35.0	(X)	Under 18 years.....	12,791	2.3
18 years and over.....	415,658	74.7	Nonrelatives.....	34,061	6.1
Male.....	200,222	36.0	Unmarried partner.....	15,134	2.7
Female.....	215,436	38.7	In group quarters.....	10,627	1.9
21 years and over.....	390,335	70.1	Institutionalized population.....	4,401	0.8
62 years and over.....	75,857	13.6	Noninstitutionalized population.....	6,226	1.1
65 years and over.....	64,156	11.5	<b>HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE</b>		
Male.....	26,840	4.8	<b>Total households</b> .....	<b>220,936</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Female.....	37,316	6.7	Family households (families).....	141,237	63.9
<b>RACE</b>			With own children under 18 years.....	69,419	31.4
One race.....	533,198	95.8	Married-couple family.....	101,523	46.0
White.....	393,851	70.8	With own children under 18 years.....	45,545	20.6
Black or African American.....	15,401	2.8	Female householder, no husband present.....	28,393	12.9
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	23,175	4.2	With own children under 18 years.....	17,406	7.9
Asian.....	10,751	1.9	Nonfamily households.....	79,699	36.1
Asian Indian.....	1,504	0.3	Householder living alone.....	62,961	28.5
Chinese.....	2,068	0.4	Householder 65 years and over.....	17,482	7.9
Filipino.....	1,211	0.2	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	76,848	34.8
Japanese.....	961	0.2	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	45,591	20.6
Korean.....	902	0.2	Average household size.....	2.47	(X)
Vietnamese.....	2,867	0.5	Average family size.....	3.06	(X)
Other Asian <sup>1</sup> .....	1,238	0.2	<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	574	0.1	<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>239,074</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Native Hawaiian.....	192	-	Occupied housing units.....	220,936	92.4
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	146	-	Vacant housing units.....	18,138	7.6
Samoan.....	105	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander <sup>2</sup> .....	131	-	occasional use.....	1,161	0.5
Some other race.....	89,446	16.1	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	1.8	(X)
Two or more races.....	23,480	4.2	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	11.5	(X)
<b>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</b> <sup>3</sup>			<b>HOUSING TENURE</b>		
White.....	414,052	74.4	<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>220,936</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Black or African American.....	18,905	3.4	Owner-occupied housing units.....	140,634	63.7
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	28,857	5.2	Renter-occupied housing units.....	80,302	36.3
Asian.....	14,076	2.5	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.61	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	1,173	0.2	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.22	(X)
Some other race.....	104,325	18.7			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

<sup>2</sup> Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

<sup>3</sup> In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

**Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Bernalillo County, New Mexico

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>			<b>NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
<b>Population 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....			<b>Total population</b> .....		
Nursery school, preschool.....	156,057	100.0	Native.....	556,678	100.0
Kindergarten.....	8,781	5.6	Born in United States.....	508,605	91.4
Elementary school (grades 1-8).....	7,516	4.8	State of residence.....	501,888	90.2
High school (grades 9-12).....	63,412	40.6	Different state.....	270,483	48.6
College or graduate school.....	31,983	20.5	Born outside United States.....	231,405	41.6
	44,365	28.4	Foreign born.....	6,717	1.2
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			Entered 1990 to March 2000.....		
<b>Population 25 years and over</b> .....			Naturalized citizen.....		
Less than 9th grade.....	358,680	100.0	Not a citizen.....	48,073	8.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	21,674	6.0		21,006	3.8
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	34,184	9.5	<b>REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN</b>		
Some college, no degree.....	88,853	24.8	<b>Total (excluding born at sea)</b> .....		
Associate degree.....	84,120	23.5	Europe.....	5,602	11.7
Bachelor's degree.....	20,413	5.7	Asia.....	7,612	15.8
Graduate or professional degree.....	62,466	17.4	Africa.....	642	1.3
	46,970	13.1	Oceania.....	289	0.6
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	84.4	(X)	Latin America.....	32,414	67.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	30.5	(X)	Northern America.....	1,514	3.1
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME</b>		
<b>Population 15 years and over</b> .....			<b>Population 5 years and over</b> .....		
Never married.....	439,205	100.0	English only.....	518,381	100.0
Now married, except separated.....	129,522	29.5	Language other than English.....	365,331	70.5
Separated.....	220,002	50.1	Speak English less than "very well".....	153,050	29.5
Widowed.....	7,300	1.7	Spanish.....	47,963	9.3
Female.....	24,649	5.6	Speak English less than "very well".....	128,162	24.7
Divorced.....	19,977	4.5	Other Indo-European languages.....	41,187	7.9
Female.....	57,732	13.1	Speak English less than "very well".....	8,699	1.7
	34,040	7.8	Asian and Pacific Island languages.....	1,813	0.3
			Speak English less than "very well".....	6,407	1.2
				3,007	0.6
<b>GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS</b>			<b>ANCESTRY (single or multiple)</b>		
<b>Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years</b> .....			<b>Total population</b> .....		
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren.....	12,417	100.0	Total ancestries reported.....	556,678	100.0
	5,761	46.4	Arab.....	587,722	105.6
<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>			Czech <sup>1</sup> .....		
<b>Civilian population 18 years and over</b> .....			Danish.....		
Civilian veterans.....	412,178	100.0	Dutch.....	2,948	0.5
	62,993	15.3	English.....	6,976	1.3
<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION</b>			French (except Basque) <sup>1</sup> .....		
<b>Population 5 to 20 years</b> .....			French Canadian <sup>1</sup> .....		
With a disability.....	126,501	100.0	German.....	3,066	0.6
	11,252	8.9	Greek.....	67,043	12.0
<b>Population 21 to 64 years</b> .....			Hungarian.....		
With a disability.....	321,563	100.0	Irish <sup>1</sup> .....	1,952	0.4
Percent employed.....	62,209	19.3	Italian.....	1,936	0.3
No disability.....	58.5	(X)	Lithuanian.....	48,893	8.8
Percent employed.....	259,354	80.7	Norwegian.....	19,755	3.5
	76.9	(X)	Polish.....	801	0.1
<b>Population 65 years and over</b> .....			Portuguese.....		
With a disability.....	61,875	100.0	Russian.....	7,630	1.4
	26,850	43.4	Scotch-Irish.....	8,861	1.6
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1995</b>			Scottish.....		
<b>Population 5 years and over</b> .....			Slovak.....		
Same house in 1995.....	518,381	100.0	Subsaharan African.....	668	0.1
Different house in the U.S. in 1995.....	253,614	48.9	Swedish.....	1,284	0.2
Same county.....	251,788	48.6	Swiss.....	6,832	1.2
Different county.....	154,634	29.8	Ukrainian.....	1,579	0.3
Same state.....	97,154	18.7	United States or American.....	783	0.1
Different state.....	31,592	6.1	Welsh.....	23,397	4.2
Elsewhere in 1995.....	65,562	12.6	West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups).....	4,398	0.8
	12,979	2.5	Other ancestries.....	429	0.1
				286,414	51.5

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

**Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Bernalillo County, New Mexico

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>			<b>INCOME IN 1999</b>		
<b>Population 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>431,799</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Households</b> .....	<b>220,939</b>	<b>100.0</b>
In labor force .....	282,693	65.5	Less than \$10,000 .....	21,249	9.6
Civilian labor force .....	278,813	64.6	\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	15,299	6.9
Employed .....	262,588	60.8	\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	32,036	14.5
Unemployed .....	16,225	3.8	\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	31,171	14.1
Percent of civilian labor force .....	5.8	(X)	\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	37,707	17.1
Armed Forces .....	3,880	0.9	\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	39,735	18.0
Not in labor force .....	149,106	34.5	\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	20,950	9.5
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>224,330</b>	<b>100.0</b>	\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	14,939	6.8
In labor force .....	132,936	59.3	\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	3,917	1.8
Civilian labor force .....	132,274	59.0	\$200,000 or more .....	3,936	1.8
Employed .....	124,768	55.6	Median household income (dollars) .....	38,788	(X)
<b>Own children under 6 years</b> .....	<b>43,345</b>	<b>100.0</b>	With earnings .....	182,315	82.5
All parents in family in labor force .....	25,384	58.6	Mean earnings (dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	48,672	(X)
<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>			With Social Security income .....	50,841	23.0
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>261,708</b>	<b>100.0</b>	Mean Social Security income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	10,948	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone .....	202,555	77.4	With Supplemental Security Income .....	8,118	3.7
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled .....	34,149	13.0	Mean Supplemental Security Income		
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	3,866	1.5	(dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	6,015	(X)
Walked .....	6,661	2.5	With public assistance income .....	8,541	3.9
Other means .....	4,458	1.7	Mean public assistance income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	2,761	(X)
Worked at home .....	10,019	3.8	With retirement income .....	38,805	17.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes) <sup>1</sup> .....	21.3	(X)	Mean retirement income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	20,321	(X)
<b>Employed civilian population</b>			<b>Families</b> .....	<b>141,996</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>16 years and over</b> .....	<b>262,588</b>	<b>100.0</b>	Less than \$10,000 .....	8,549	6.0
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	7,496	5.3
Management, professional, and related occupations .....	99,571	37.9	\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	17,032	12.0
Service occupations .....	41,059	15.6	\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	18,054	12.7
Sales and office occupations .....	74,404	28.3	\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	24,967	17.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .....	328	0.1	\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	29,519	20.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations .....	23,001	8.8	\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	17,156	12.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .....	24,225	9.2	\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	12,536	8.8
<b>INDUSTRY</b>			\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	3,392	2.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining .....	1,092	0.4	\$200,000 or more .....	3,295	2.3
Construction .....	18,522	7.1	Median family income (dollars) .....	46,613	(X)
Manufacturing .....	20,333	7.7	Per capita income (dollars) <sup>1</sup> .....	20,790	(X)
Wholesale trade .....	8,922	3.4	<b>Median earnings (dollars):</b>		
Retail trade .....	31,460	12.0	Male full-time, year-round workers .....	33,720	(X)
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities .....	10,812	4.1	Female full-time, year-round workers .....	26,318	(X)
Information .....	8,932	3.4			
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing .....	18,308	7.0			
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services .....	34,870	13.3			
Educational, health and social services .....	55,289	21.1			
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services .....	25,840	9.8			
Other services (except public administration) .....	12,761	4.9			
Public administration .....	15,447	5.9			
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>					
Private wage and salary workers .....	194,018	73.9			
Government workers .....	49,436	18.8			
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business .....	18,332	7.0			
Unpaid family workers .....	802	0.3			
			<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1999</b>		
			<b>Families</b> .....	<b>14,484</b>	<b>10.2</b>
			With related children under 18 years .....	11,844	15.4
			With related children under 5 years .....	6,257	20.2
			<b>Families with female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>7,316</b>	<b>26.2</b>
			With related children under 18 years .....	6,667	33.9
			With related children under 5 years .....	3,321	46.2
			<b>Individuals</b> .....	<b>74,987</b>	<b>13.7</b>
			18 years and over .....	49,609	12.1
			65 years and over .....	5,642	9.1
			Related children under 18 years .....	24,526	17.9
			Related children 5 to 17 years .....	16,593	16.7
			Unrelated individuals 15 years and over .....	25,725	22.9

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator. See text.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

**Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000**

Geographic area: Bernalillo County, New Mexico

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

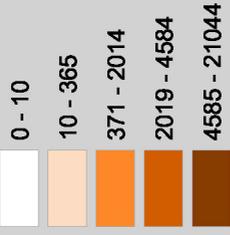
Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>239,074</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>OCCUPANTS PER ROOM</b>		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>220,936</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1-unit, detached .....	144,388	60.4	1.00 or less .....	208,562	94.4
1-unit, attached .....	13,727	5.7	1.01 to 1.50 .....	7,104	3.2
2 units .....	4,372	1.8	1.51 or more .....	5,270	2.4
3 or 4 units .....	13,368	5.6			
5 to 9 units .....	9,930	4.2	<b>Specified owner-occupied units</b> .....	<b>121,276</b>	<b>100.0</b>
10 to 19 units .....	10,662	4.5	<b>VALUE</b>		
20 or more units .....	26,752	11.2	Less than \$50,000 .....	2,667	2.2
Mobile home .....	15,582	6.5	\$50,000 to \$99,999 .....	29,532	24.4
Boat, RV, van, etc .....	293	0.1	\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	47,826	39.4
			\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	21,907	18.1
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			\$200,000 to \$299,999 .....	13,142	10.8
1999 to March 2000 .....	7,063	3.0	\$300,000 to \$499,999 .....	4,813	4.0
1995 to 1998 .....	24,386	10.2	\$500,000 to \$999,999 .....	1,215	1.0
1990 to 1994 .....	18,492	7.7	\$1,000,000 or more .....	174	0.1
1980 to 1989 .....	44,440	18.6	Median (dollars) .....	128,300	(X)
1970 to 1979 .....	54,116	22.6			
1960 to 1969 .....	33,270	13.9	<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED</b>		
1940 to 1959 .....	48,237	20.2	<b>MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
1939 or earlier .....	9,070	3.8	With a mortgage .....	89,381	73.7
			Less than \$300 .....	506	0.4
<b>ROOMS</b>			\$300 to \$499 .....	3,161	2.6
1 room .....	7,386	3.1	\$500 to \$699 .....	10,036	8.3
2 rooms .....	14,163	5.9	\$700 to \$999 .....	27,520	22.7
3 rooms .....	29,625	12.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	31,916	26.3
4 rooms .....	38,750	16.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	10,962	9.0
5 rooms .....	47,804	20.0	\$2,000 or more .....	5,280	4.4
6 rooms .....	43,552	18.2	Median (dollars) .....	1,045	(X)
7 rooms .....	29,309	12.3	Not mortgaged .....	31,895	26.3
8 rooms .....	16,820	7.0	Median (dollars) .....	277	(X)
9 or more rooms .....	11,665	4.9			
Median (rooms) .....	5.1	(X)	<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
			<b>AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD</b>		
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>220,936</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>INCOME IN 1999</b>		
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			Less than 15.0 percent .....	41,333	34.1
1999 to March 2000 .....	56,855	25.7	15.0 to 19.9 percent .....	19,348	16.0
1995 to 1998 .....	65,097	29.5	20.0 to 24.9 percent .....	17,247	14.2
1990 to 1994 .....	34,143	15.5	25.0 to 29.9 percent .....	13,074	10.8
1980 to 1989 .....	29,206	13.2	30.0 to 34.9 percent .....	8,167	6.7
1970 to 1979 .....	18,942	8.6	35.0 percent or more .....	21,204	17.5
1969 or earlier .....	16,693	7.6	Not computed .....	903	0.7
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			<b>Specified renter-occupied units</b> .....	<b>80,259</b>	<b>100.0</b>
None .....	15,093	6.8	<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
1 .....	82,677	37.4	Less than \$200 .....	2,871	3.6
2 .....	84,702	38.3	\$200 to \$299 .....	2,462	3.1
3 or more .....	38,464	17.4	\$300 to \$499 .....	23,577	29.4
			\$500 to \$749 .....	29,924	37.3
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			\$750 to \$999 .....	11,617	14.5
Utility gas .....	182,589	82.6	\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	4,768	5.9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	7,596	3.4	\$1,500 or more .....	1,195	1.5
Electricity .....	26,941	12.2	No cash rent .....	3,845	4.8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc .....	194	0.1	Median (dollars) .....	560	(X)
Coal or coke .....	30	-			
Wood .....	2,435	1.1	<b>GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF</b>		
Solar energy .....	441	0.2	<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999</b>		
Other fuel .....	435	0.2	Less than 15.0 percent .....	11,291	14.1
No fuel used .....	275	0.1	15.0 to 19.9 percent .....	11,227	14.0
			20.0 to 24.9 percent .....	10,351	12.9
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			25.0 to 29.9 percent .....	8,933	11.1
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	1,051	0.5	30.0 to 34.9 percent .....	6,486	8.1
Lacking complete kitchen facilities .....	1,510	0.7	35.0 percent or more .....	26,866	33.5
No telephone service .....	5,592	2.5	Not computed .....	5,105	6.4

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

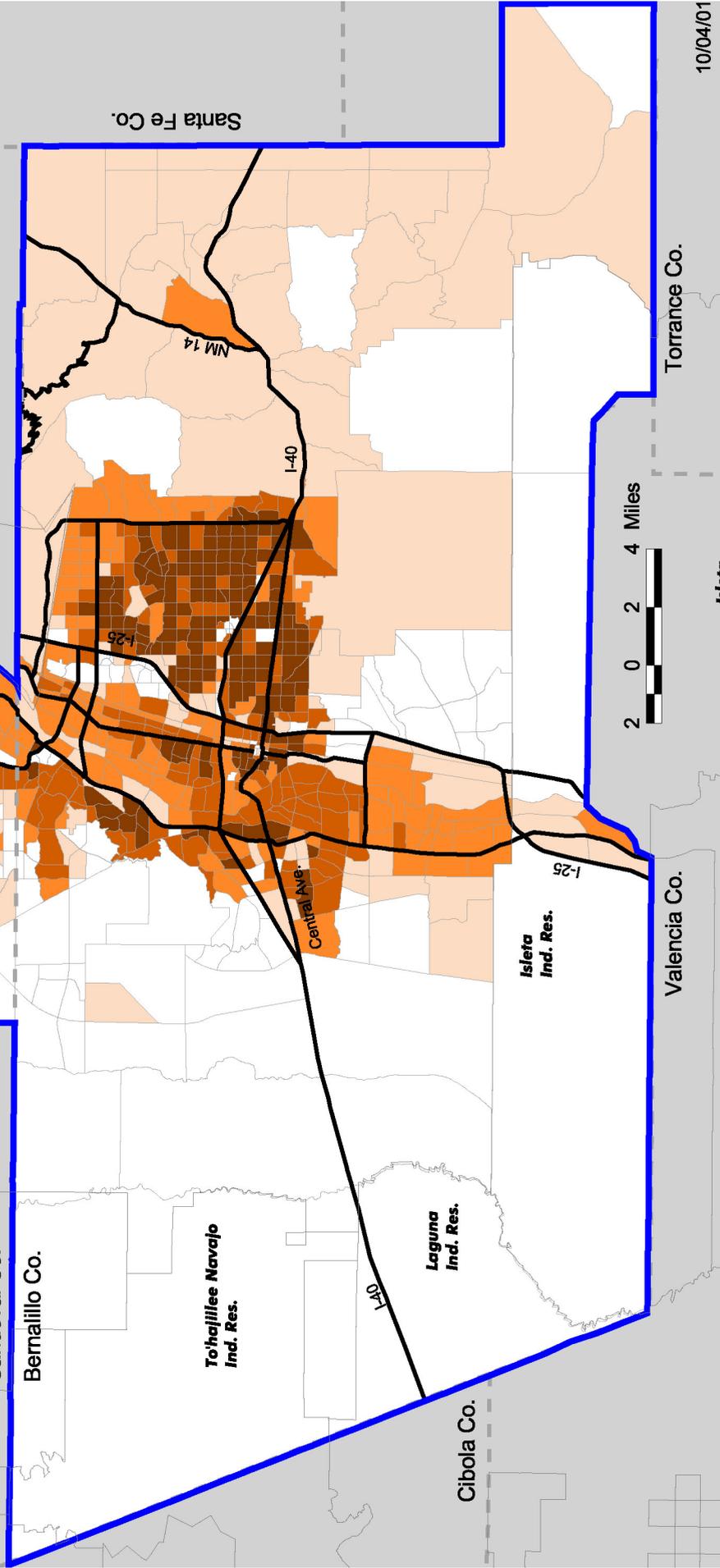
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

# 2000 Population Density by Data Analysis Subzone Albuquerque Metropolitan Planning Area

Persons per Square Mile



AMPA Boundary



10/04/01

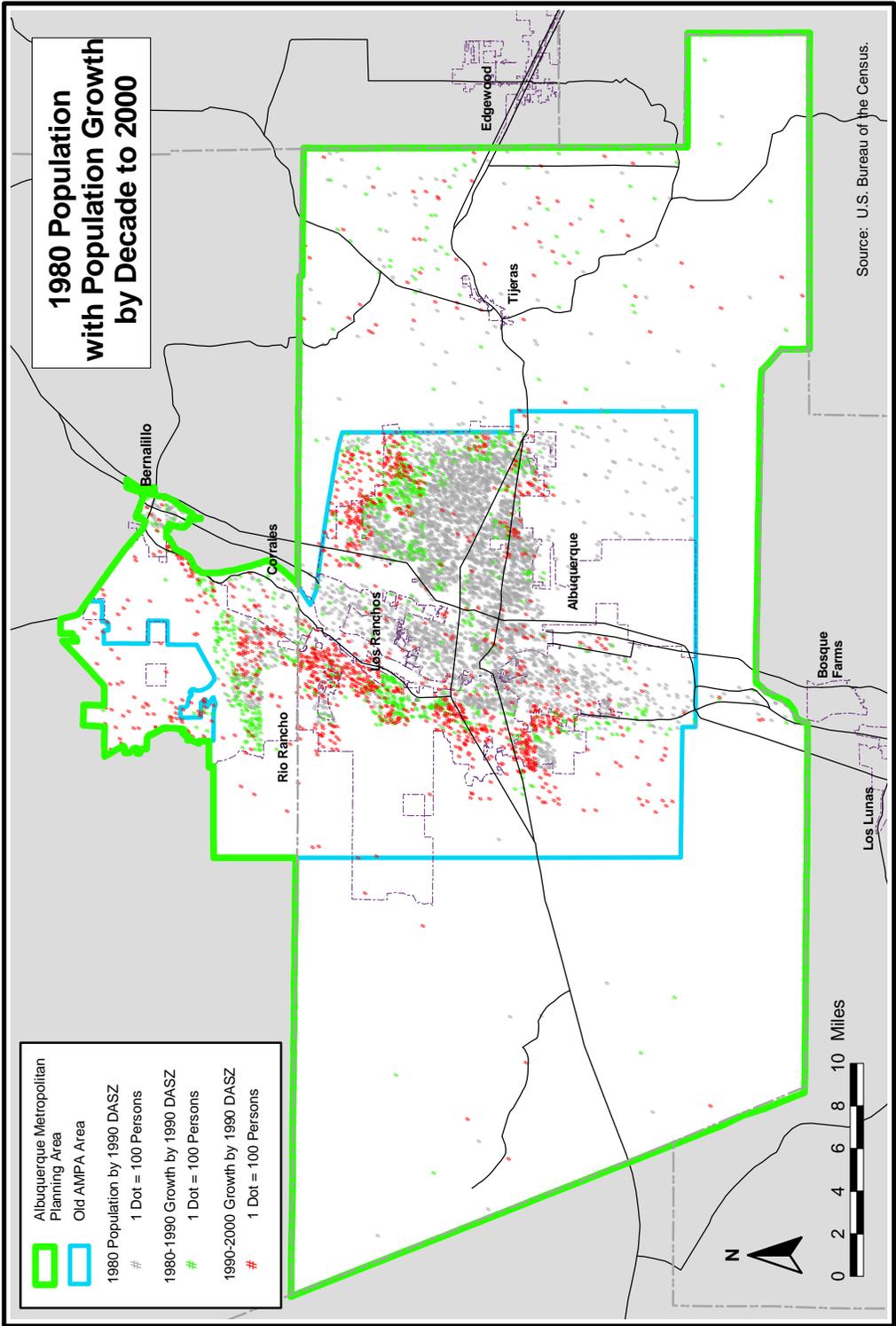


**Mid-Region  
Council of Governments**  
317 Commercial NE, Suite 104  
Albuquerque, NM 87102  
505-247-1750

Source: 2000 US Census.

# 1980 Population Growth with Population Growth by Decade to 2000

Albuquerque Metropolitan Planning Area  
 Old AMPA Area  
 1980 Population by 1990 DASZ  
     # 1 Dot = 100 Persons  
 1980-1990 Growth by 1990 DASZ  
     # 1 Dot = 100 Persons  
 1990-2000 Growth by 1990 DASZ  
     # 1 Dot = 100 Persons



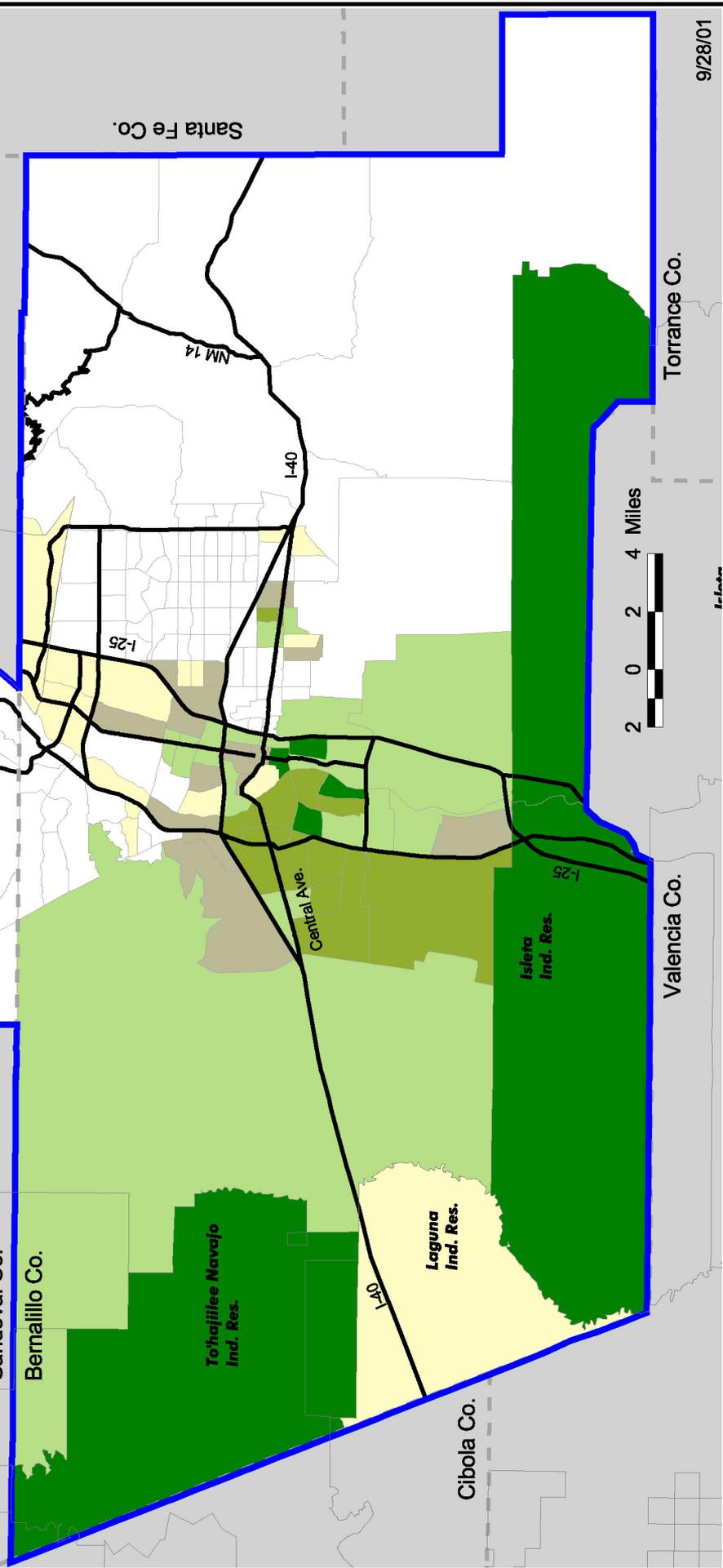
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

# Census Tracts in 2000 with a Minority Population Percentage Higher Than the Percentage for the Albuquerque Metropolitan Planning Area

Minority is determined by responses on the 2000 Census. Any person checking a race other than white, or checking a race other than white in combination with white, or checking Hispanic, is counted as minority. The minority percentage for the AMPA was 50.497.



Note:  
 le = less than or equal to  
 ge = greater than or equal to  
 gt = greater than  
 lt = less than



9/28/01



**Mid-Region Council of Governments**  
 317 Commercial NE, Suite 104  
 Albuquerque, NM 87102  
 505-247-1750

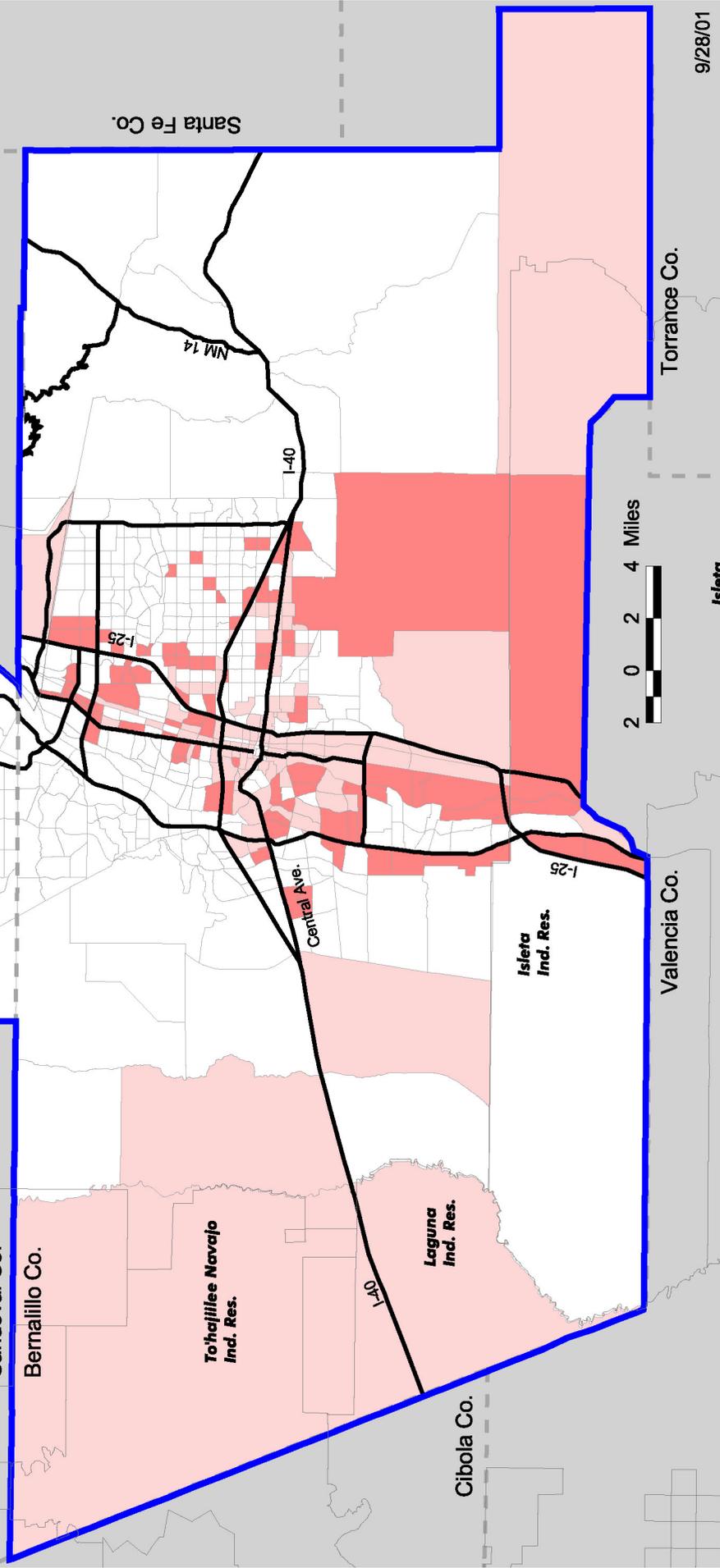
Source: 2000 US Census.

# Estimate of Low Income Population by Data Analysis Subzone Albuquerque Metropolitan Planning Area

Zones where the median household income in 1995 was estimated to be in the lower 40 percent of all zones within the AMPA.

- le 20th percentile of all zones in the AMPA
- gt 20th percentile and le 40th percentile
- gt 40th percentile
- AMPA Boundary

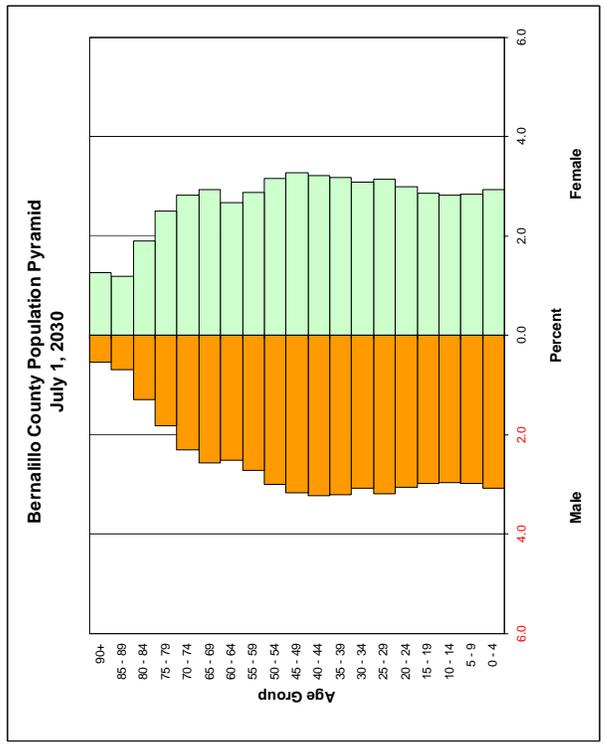
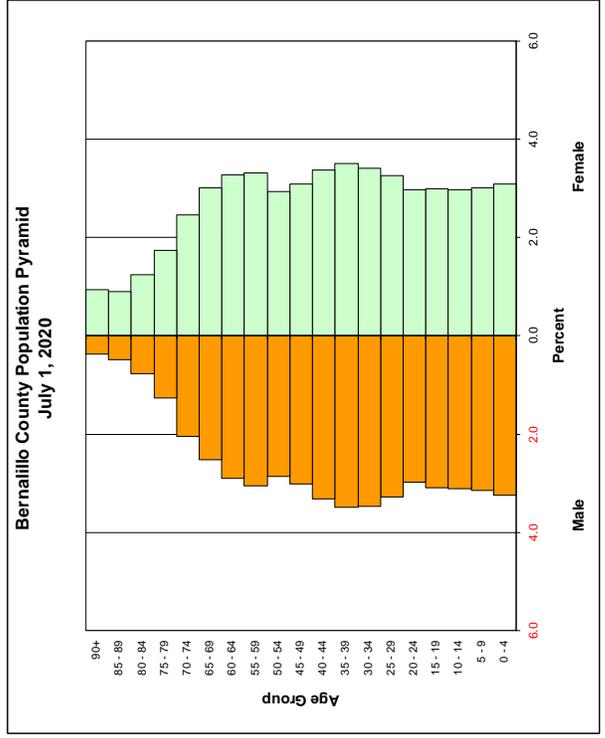
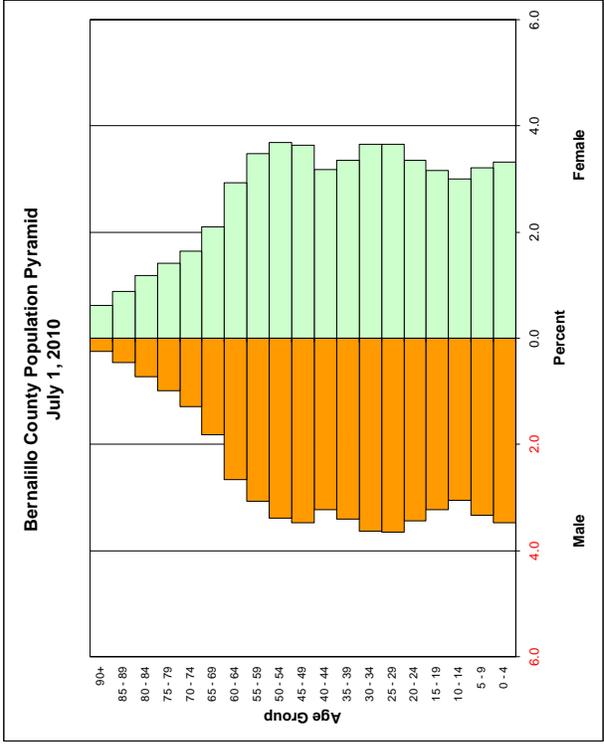
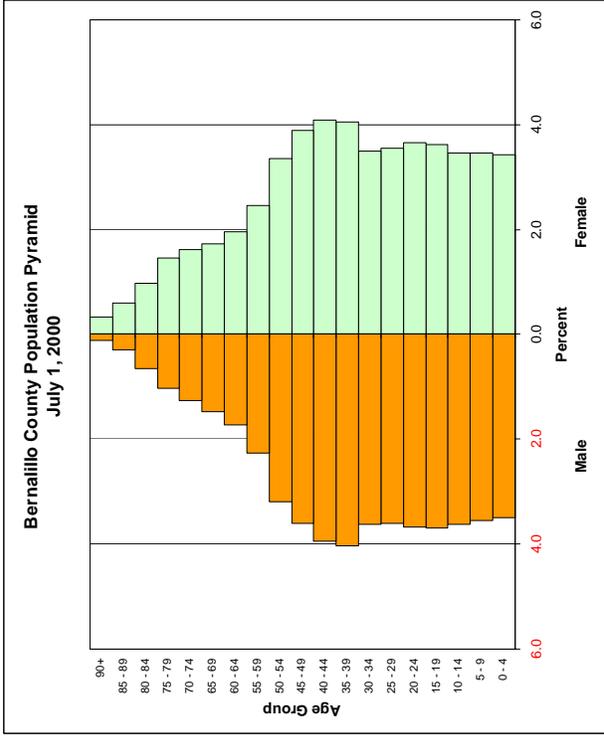
Note:  
le = less than or equal to  
ge = greater than or equal to  
gt = greater than  
lt = less than



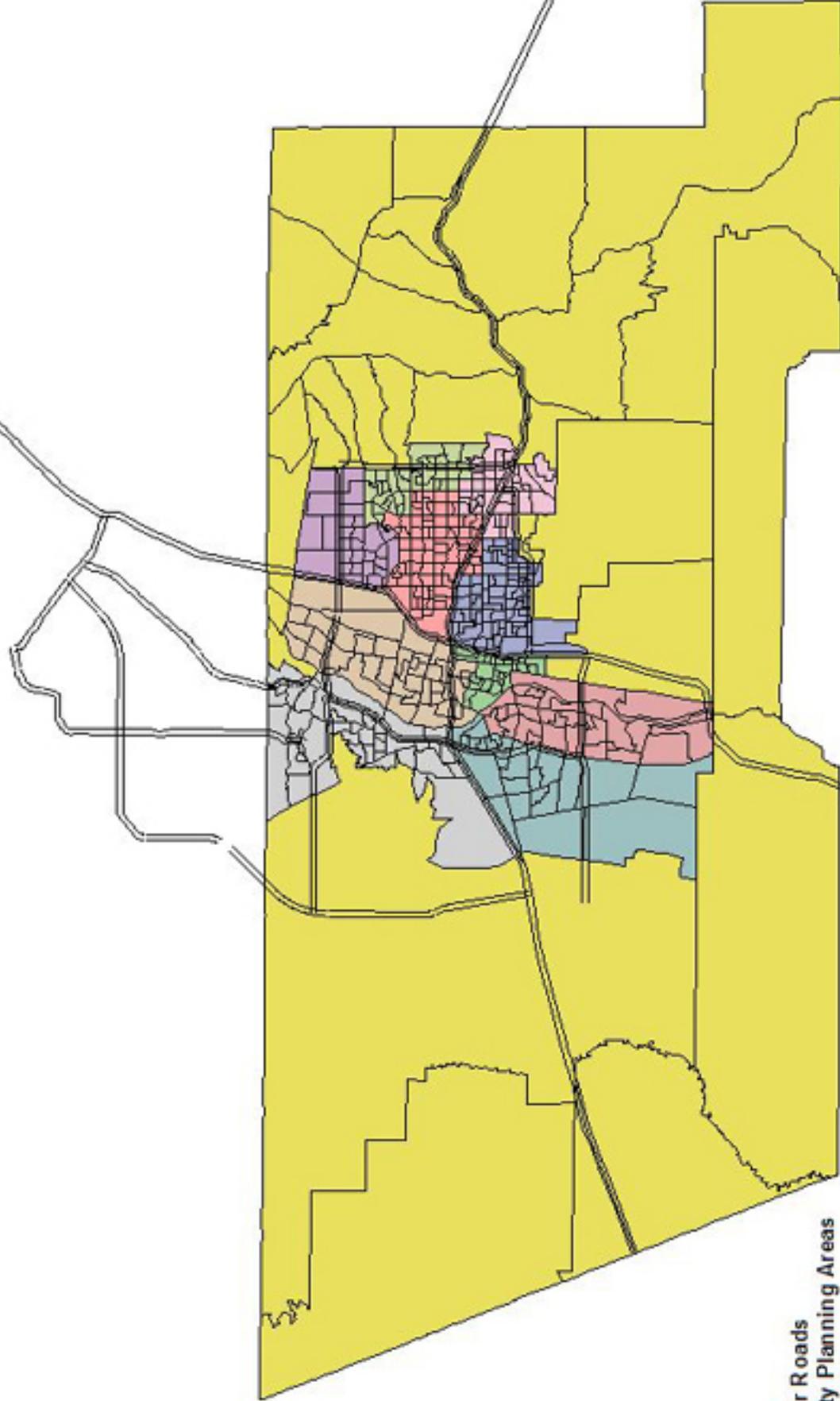
**Mid-Region  
Council of Governments**  
317 Commercial NE, Suite 104  
Albuquerque, NM 87102  
505-247-1750

Source: 1990 US Census updated to 1995 by MRCOG.

# Projected Age-Sex Structure for Bernalillo County



# Map 1: Community Planning Areas



- Major Roads
- Community Planning Areas
- West Side
- SouthWest Mesa
- North Valley
- Central ABQ
- South Valley
- North Albuquerque
- Mid-Heights
- Near Heights
- Foothills
- East Gateway
- Remainder of County

The Community Planning Areas in this report vary from the City of Albuquerque's CPA's slightly, as they are defined by the block groups that are entirely or mostly contained within them. This is due to the fact that all analysis in this document is based on SF3 data, which is provided at the census defined block group level. The block groups contained within each CPA are outlined in this map.

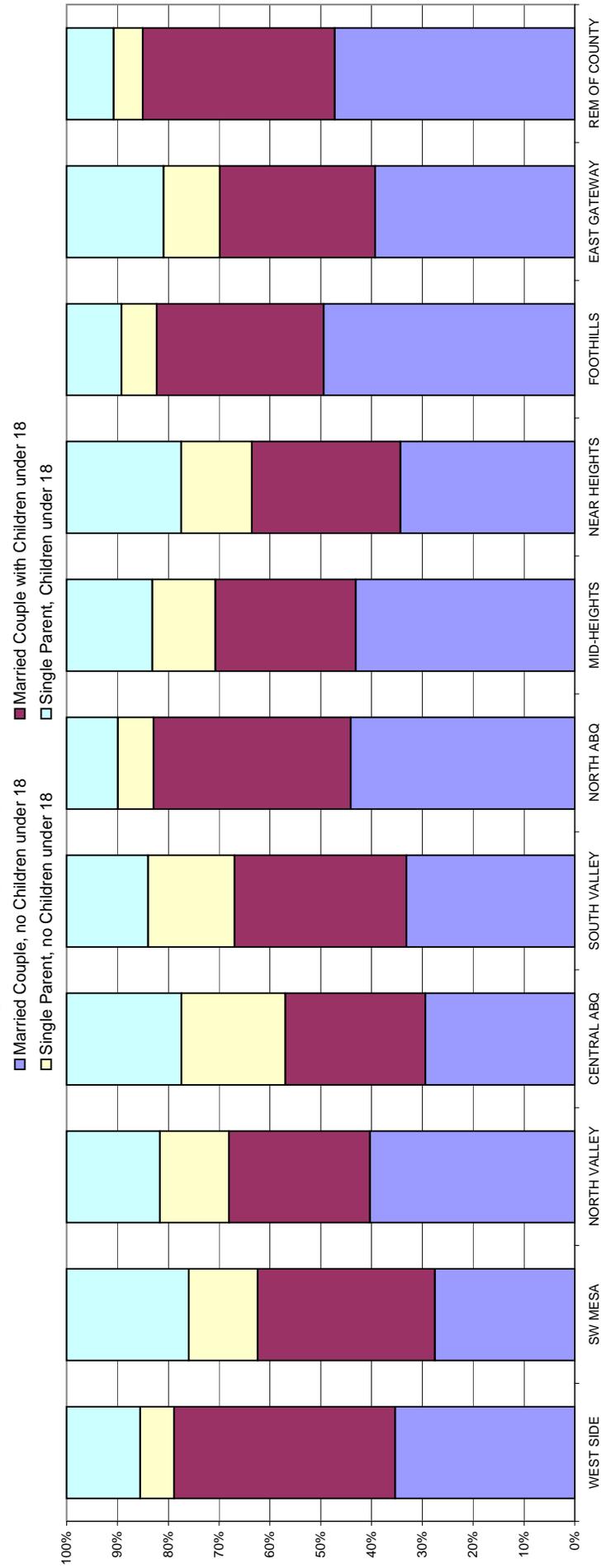


**Table 4: Family Type by Presence of Children, 2000**

	WEST SIDE	SW MESA	NORTH VALLEY	CENTRAL ABQ	SOUTH VALLEY	NORTH ABQ	MID-HIGHTS	NEAR HEIGHTS	FOOTHILLS	EAST GATEWAY	REM OF COUNTY
Total Families	18,554	11,824	12,874	4,232	10,556	11,214	21,653	15,553	12,102	12,515	10,919
Married Couple Family	79%	62%	68%	57%	67%	83%	71%	64%	82%	70%	85%
With Own Children under 18	55%	56%	41%	48%	51%	47%	39%	46%	40%	44%	44%
Other Family	21%	38%	32%	43%	33%	17%	29%	36%	18%	30%	15%
Male Householder, no Wife	31%	31%	31%	28%	33%	25%	27%	28%	26%	27%	34%
With Own Children under 18	68%	59%	58%	47%	48%	62%	57%	58%	50%	63%	57%
Female Householder, no	69%	69%	69%	72%	67%	75%	73%	72%	74%	73%	66%
Husband Present	69%	66%	57%	55%	49%	58%	58%	63%	65%	63%	64%
With Own Children under 18											

*With own children under 18 is presented as a percentage of single parent householders.*

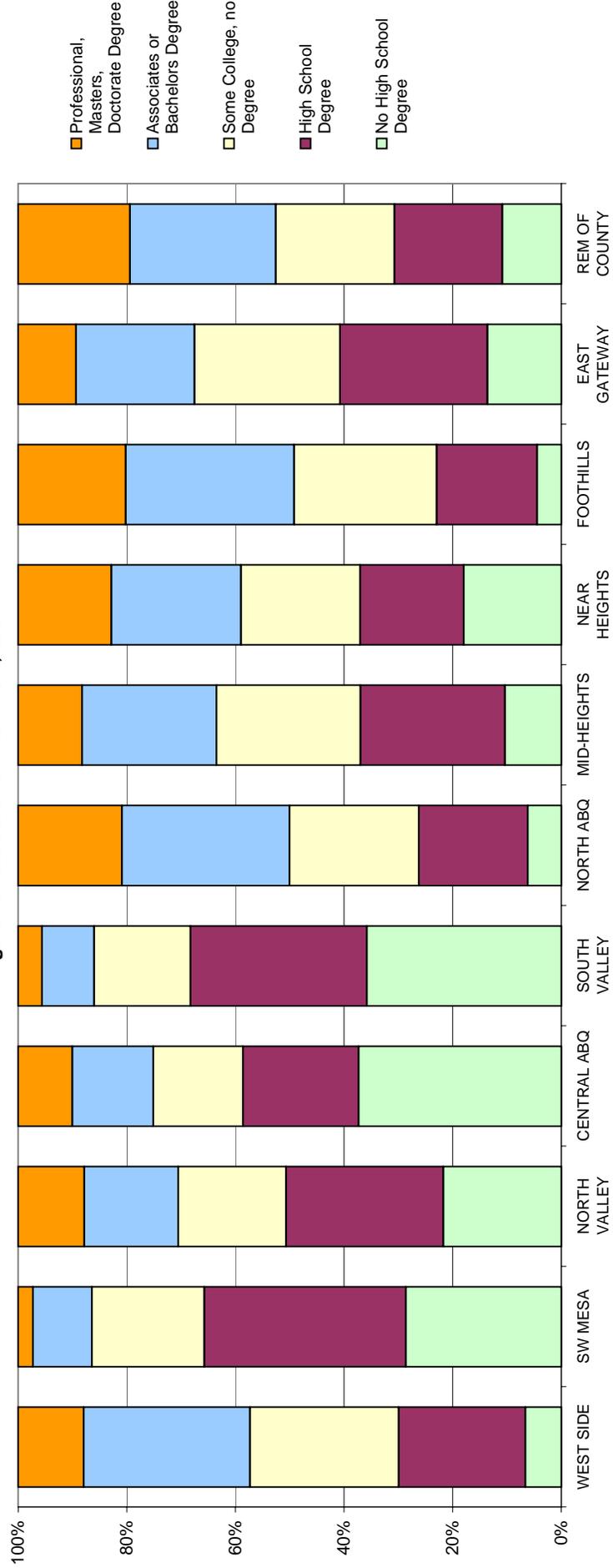
**Figure 5: Family Type by Presence of Children Under 18, 2000**



**Table 12: Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over, 2000**

	WEST SIDE	SW MESA	NORTH VALLEY	CENTRAL ABQ	SOUTH VALLEY	NORTH ABQ	MID-HIGHTS	NEAR HEIGHTS	FOOTHILLS	EAST GATEWAY	REM OF COUNTY
Persons 25 Years and Over	42,783	25,480	33,132	14,017	25,317	27,159	56,924	46,736	31,131	30,816	25,185
No Schooling Completed	0%	2%	1%	4%	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Nursery to 8th Grade	1%	9%	8%	17%	13%	1%	2%	6%	1%	1%	3%
9th and 10th Grade	2%	7%	5%	8%	9%	1%	2%	4%	1%	4%	3%
11th and 12 Grade, No Diploma	3%	10%	8%	9%	11%	3%	5%	6%	2%	6%	4%
High School Grad or Equivalent	23%	37%	29%	21%	32%	20%	27%	19%	19%	27%	20%
Some College, No Degree	27%	21%	20%	17%	18%	24%	27%	22%	26%	27%	22%
Associates	8%	5%	4%	3%	3%	6%	7%	5%	6%	7%	6%
Bachelors	22%	6%	14%	12%	6%	25%	18%	19%	25%	15%	20%
Masters and Beyond	12%	3%	12%	10%	4%	19%	12%	17%	20%	11%	21%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Figure 13: Educational Attainment, 2000**

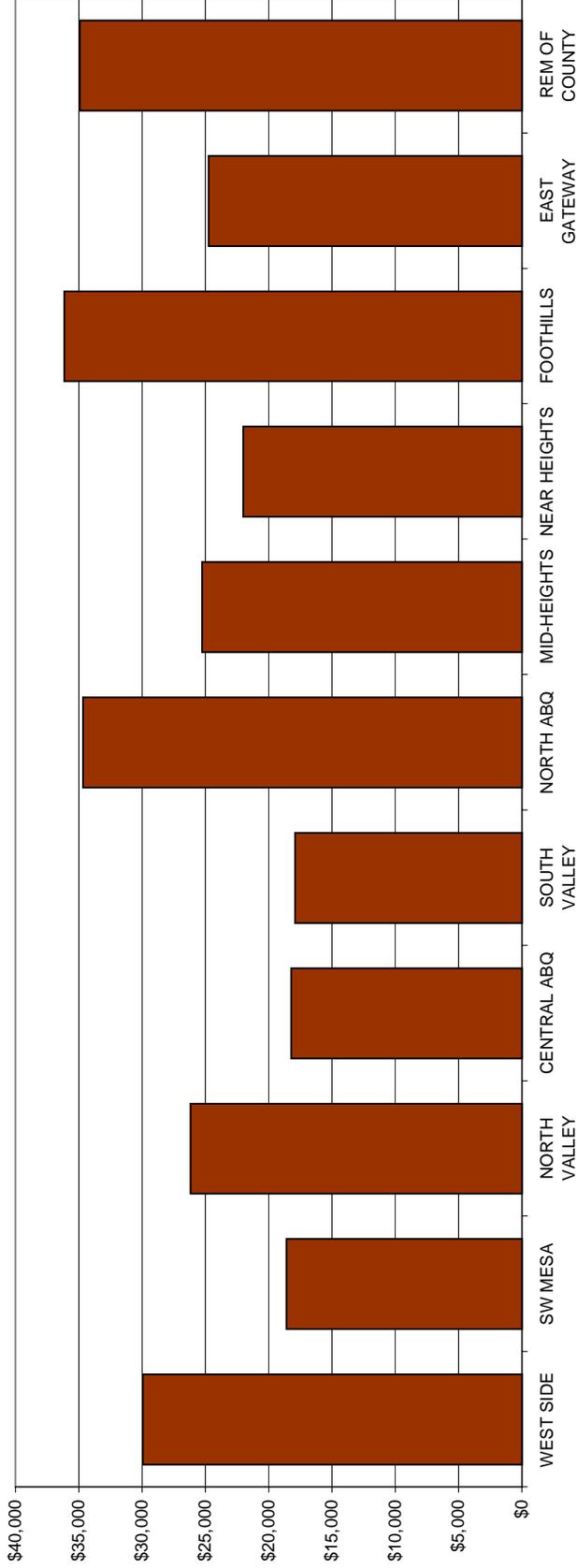


**Table 19: Per Capita and Family Income in 1999, 2000**

	WEST SIDE	SW MESA	NORTH VALLEY	CENTRAL ABQ	SOUTH VALLEY	NORTH ABQ	MID-HIGHTS	NEAR HEIGHTS	FOOTHILLS	EAST GATEWAY	REM OF COUNTY
Per Capita Income for Ages 15 and Over	\$ 29,940	\$ 18,593	\$ 26,165	\$ 18,219	\$ 17,916	\$ 34,658	\$ 25,257	\$ 22,011	\$ 36,136	\$ 24,743	\$ 34,917
<b>Families</b>	<b>18,554</b>	<b>11,824</b>	<b>12,874</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>10,556</b>	<b>11,214</b>	<b>21,653</b>	<b>15,553</b>	<b>12,102</b>	<b>12,515</b>	<b>10,919</b>
Less than \$15,000	5%	16%	14%	26%	17%	4%	9%	19%	6%	14%	7%
\$15,000 to \$29,999	11%	24%	21%	29%	27%	10%	19%	22%	10%	19%	14%
\$30,000 to \$44,999	17%	24%	19%	20%	21%	14%	21%	18%	13%	21%	15%
\$45,000 to \$59,999	17%	17%	14%	9%	13%	15%	17%	13%	15%	15%	14%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	17%	9%	10%	6%	8%	12%	11%	9%	14%	12%	11%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	18%	6%	9%	5%	7%	19%	12%	9%	17%	10%	14%
\$100,000 to \$199,999	13%	3%	10%	3%	4%	22%	9%	8%	21%	8%	18%
\$200,000 or more	1%	1%	4%	2%	1%	4%	1%	2%	4%	1%	6%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Per Capita Income was calculated by dividing the aggregate Income for persons 15 and over by the number of persons 15 and over in each CPA.

**Figure 20: Per Capita Income for Persons Aged 15 and Over, 2000**

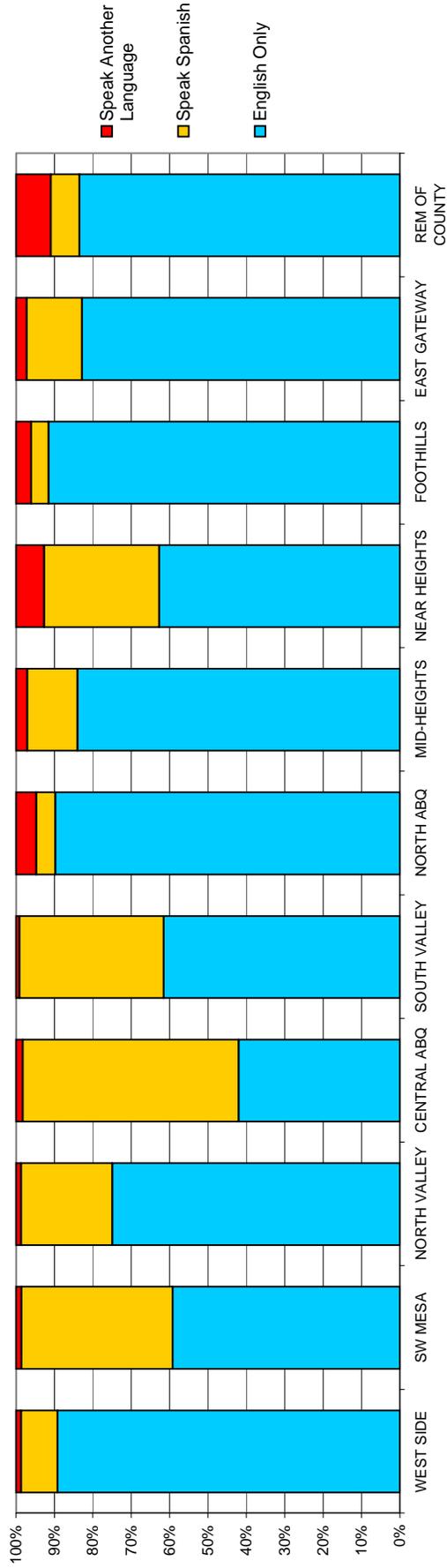


**Table 5: Age by Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English, 2000**

	WEST SIDE	SW MESA	NORTH VALLEY	CENTRAL ABQ	SOUTH VALLEY	NORTH ABQ	MID-HIGHTS	NEAR HEIGHTS	FOOTHILLS	EAST GATEWAY	REM OF COUNTY
Population 5 Years and Over	62,822	42,241	46,921	20,287	38,923	38,519	79,044	67,979	41,746	43,732	36,167
<b>Ages 5 to 17</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>21%</b>
English Only	89%	59%	75%	42%	62%	90%	84%	63%	92%	83%	83%
Speak Spanish	10%	39%	24%	56%	38%	5%	13%	30%	5%	14%	8%
Speak English Well	89%	88%	83%	82%	89%	98%	92%	81%	95%	88%	90%
Little or no English	11%	12%	17%	18%	11%	2%	8%	19%	5%	12%	10%
Speak Another Language	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	5%	3%	7%	4%	3%	9%
<b>Ages 18 to 64</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>70%</b>
English Only	77%	47%	60%	49%	45%	81%	77%	66%	86%	75%	75%
Speak Spanish	19%	51%	37%	48%	53%	13%	18%	25%	10%	18%	15%
Speak English Well	96%	85%	87%	68%	81%	94%	88%	69%	96%	88%	92%
Little or no English	4%	15%	13%	32%	19%	6%	12%	31%	4%	12%	8%
Speak Another Language	4%	3%	3%	4%	2%	6%	5%	8%	5%	7%	10%
<b>Ages 65 and Over</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>9%</b>
English Only	77%	36%	51%	38%	32%	87%	79%	74%	87%	76%	79%
Speak Spanish	19%	60%	47%	58%	66%	9%	17%	21%	8%	16%	11%
Speak English Well	97%	90%	94%	83%	89%	95%	91%	85%	99%	93%	87%
Little or no English	3%	10%	6%	17%	11%	5%	9%	15%	1%	7%	13%
Speak Another Language	4%	4%	2%	4%	2%	4%	4%	5%	4%	8%	10%

Ability to speak English well or not well is presented as a percentage of persons who speak Spanish.

**Figure 6: Language Spoken at Home for Persons Aged 5 to 17, 2000**





# Appendix 1



## TAXING AUTHORITY FOR BERNALILLO COUNTY (FY2003)

Revenue source	Total Authority	In Effect	Available	Use	Imposition	Budgeted revenue FY 2003	Add'l revenue if max imposed
<b>PROPERTY TAX</b>							
Operating Levy (NMSA 7-37-7)	11.60 mills	10.25 mills	1.35 mills	General Purposes	Commission approval (DFA-LGD informed by Sept 1)	\$59,491,021	\$11,531,013
Open Space Levy	0.25 mills	0.25 mills	0 mills	Open Space	thru 2001 by vote	\$2,175,000	\$0
Debt Service Levy (NMSA 4-49-7)	Outstanding GO bonds may not exceed assessed valuation x 4% = \$371,365,193 on 6/30/02	\$65,675,000 Outstanding GO Bonds 6/30/2002 (18% of capacity)	\$305,690,193 available in GO bonds (82% of capacity)	Debt Service	GO bond issues approved by voters	\$8,960,946	\$40,000,000
Judgment Mill Levy	Judgments above \$100,000	0 1.254 mills FY'02	No judgment assessed	Judgments	DFA approval	\$ -0-	\$0

### GROSS RECEIPTS TAX - COUNTYWIDE

County Gross Receipts Tax (NMSA 7-20E9 thru 11)	Three separate 1/8th cent taxes	Two 1/8th cent taxes	1/8 cent	First 1/8 for general purposes Second 1/8 - \$1M for indigent balance for general purposes Third 1/8 for general purposes	Third 1/8 requires positive referendum	\$32,000,000	\$16,000,000
--	------------------------------------	-------------------------	----------	--	---	--------------	--------------

### GROSS RECEIPTS TAX - UNINCORPORATED

County Environmental Gross Receipts Tax (NMSA 7-20E-17)	1/8th cent	1/8 cent	None	Water, sewer, solid waste	Commission approval	\$2,243,000	\$0
County Fire Excise Tax Unincorporated (NMSA 7-20E-15&16)	Two 1/8th cents or 1/4 cent	0	1/4 cent	Independent fire districts	Positive referendum (vote)	\$0	\$4,486,000
County Infrastructure Gross Receipts Tax (NMSA 7-20E-19)	1/8th cent	0	1/8 cent	General purposes, economic development	Positive referendum (vote)	\$0	\$2,243,000

### GASOLINE TAX

County Gasoline Tax (NMSA 7-24A-10)	One or two cent tax	0	2 cents	Transit, roads along transit routes	Positive referendum (vote) County must develop and pay for collection system	\$0	\$250,000
--	---------------------	---	---------	--	--	-----	-----------

**TAXING AUTHORITY FOR CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE (FY2003)**

	<b>IMPOSITION</b>	<b>Maximum Allowed</b>	<b>Currently Imposed</b>	<b>USE Limitations</b>	<b>FULL-YEAR IMPACT</b>	<b>Unused Authority</b>
<b>Gross Receipts Tax Distribution</b>						
State Shared GRT	State imposed levy in lieu of earlier local sales tax and remitted to local jurisdictions	2.7875%	2.2875%	Pledged to outstanding bonds	\$264.8	0.5000%
<b>Municipal GRT</b>	imposed in increments of 0.25% subject to 3% state admin. fee on all local option revenues imposed above the initial 0.5% tax levied;	1.2500%			\$113.4 (includes P&I)	
Basic Services	no referendum required		0.2500%	Basic city services		
General Purposes	no referendum required		0.5000%	Pledged to outstanding GRT bonds		
Transportation	positive referendum 3/31/99 imposed 10 year tax for transportation		0.2500%	Roads, transit, trails		
<b>Municipal Infrastructure GRT</b>					\$6.8	
General Purpose	positive referendum required if in excess of 0.125% or for economic development purposes; imposed in increments of 0.0625%; all other subject to negative referendum	0.1250%	0.0625%	Any lawful purpose; second 1/16 may be used for economic development		
Economic Development and Transit	positive referendum required if in excess of 0.125% or for economic development purposes; imposed in increments of 0.0625%; all other subject to negative referendum	0.1250%	0.0000%	Economic development; regional transit systems; infrastructure investments		
<b>Municipal Environmental GRT</b>					\$0.0	
<b>Gasoline Taxes</b>						
2 Cent Gasoline Tax	imposed in one cent increments	\$ 0.02	0	Restricted by statute to water, sewer, solid waste		
<b>Property Taxes</b>					\$0.0	
Operating Levy	Vote of Governing Body (DFA-LGD informed by Sept. 1)	7.65 mills	2.23	Any lawful purpose. Limited constitutionally to 20 mills total (all jurisdictions). Yield Controlled. Judgments in excess of \$100K may be placed on tax rolls.	\$16.5	
Debt Service	Positive Referendum by G.O Bond election every two years		8.976	Pay debt service. Not Yield Controlled. Debt limited to 4% of assessed valuation, except where debt has been issued for water and sewer purposes	\$66.4	

# **Appendix 2**



**COUNTY OF BERNALILLO, NEW MEXICO  
COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES  
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES**

	<b>General Fund Approved 2002/03</b>	<b>Special Revenue Funds Approved 2002/03</b>	<b>Debt Service Funds Approved 2002/03</b>	<b>Capital Project Funds Approved 2002/03</b>
Beginning Balance	35,000,000	5,186,634	29,308,509	52,253,555
Revenues:				
Property Tax	60,100,000	6,887,010	8,960,946	29,937,590
Intergovernmental	32,000,000	17,860,087		22,634,496
Licenses, Fees, Charges	5,233,196	5,138,271		-
Investment Income	3,100,000	50,000	855,000	-
Miscellaneous	3,920,445	3,244,653	289,167	-
Bond Proceeds				6,400,000
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>104,353,641</u>	<u>33,180,021</u>	<u>10,105,113</u>	<u>58,972,086</u>
Other Financing Sources (uses):				
Operating Transfers In			13,156,077	-
Operating Transfers Out	(7,774,909)	(205,180)		(5,175,988)
Proceeds of Refunding Bonds				
Payment to Refunding Bond Escrow Account				
Defeasance of Debt				
Proceeds from Bond Sales				
<b>Total Other Financing sources (uses)</b>	<u>(7,774,909)</u>	<u>(205,180)</u>	<u>13,156,077</u>	<u>(5,175,988)</u>
<b>Grand Total</b>	131,578,732	38,161,475	52,569,699	106,049,653

**COMBINED REVENUES BY FUND GROUP AND SOURCE - FY/03**

	TOTAL	INTERFUND ELIMINATION	COMBINED TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL REV FUNDS IN GENERAL APPROP ACT	SPECIAL REV FUNDS NOT IN GEN APPROP ACT	DEBT SERVICE FUNDS	ENTERPRISE FUNDS	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
<b>TAXES:</b>									
PROPERTY	80,410	0	80,410	16,350	0	0	64,060	0	0
GROSS RECEIPTS	92,783	0	92,783	92,783	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	29,178	0	29,178	16,223	12,955	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL TAXES</b>	<b>202,371</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>202,371</b>	<b>125,356</b>	<b>12,955</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,060</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>LICENSES &amp; PERMITS</b>	<b>12,124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,124</b>	<b>10,189</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES:</b>									
FEDERAL GRANTS	51,698	0	51,698	0	0	51,698	0	0	0
COUNTY	20,357	0	20,357	700	18,695	0	0	880	82
STATE SHARED REVENUE:									
GROSS RECEIPTS	144,604	0	144,604	144,604	0	0	0	0	0
CIGARETTE	890	0	890	600	290	0	0	0	0
OTHER SHARED REVENUE	6,070	0	6,070	4,138	1,932	0	0	0	0
STATE GRANTS	10,619	0	10,619	70	2,221	8,328	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL STATE SHARED</b>	<b>162,183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162,183</b>	<b>149,412</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>10,260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL</b>	<b>234,238</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>234,238</b>	<b>150,112</b>	<b>21,206</b>	<b>61,958</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>CHARGES FOR SERVICES</b>	<b>21,463</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,463</b>	<b>18,393</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>FINES AND FORFEITS</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	<b>20,167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,167</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>13,160</b>	<b>958</b>
<b>ENTERPRISE REVENUES:</b>									
AVIATION	58,862	0	58,862	0	0	0	0	58,862	0
JOINT WATER & SEWER	123,254	0	123,254	0	0	0	0	123,254	0
PARKING FACILITIES	3,978	0	3,978	0	0	0	0	3,978	0
REFUSE DISPOSAL	39,477	0	39,477	0	0	0	0	39,477	0
TRANSIT	2,939	0	2,939	0	0	0	0	2,939	0
GOLF	4,375	0	4,375	0	0	0	0	4,375	0
<b>TOTAL ENTERPRISE</b>	<b>232,885</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232,885</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232,885</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>INTERFUND/INTERNAL SERVICE:</b>									
INTERNAL SERVICE	66,713	0	66,713	1,875	0	0	0	0	64,838
ADMINISTRATIVE O/H (a)	11,260	(10,892)	22,152	22,152	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSFERS (a)	8,843	(55,606)	64,449	1,561	26,643	4,042	10,045	22,158	0
PILOT	0	(5,806)	5,806	5,806	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL INTREFD/INT SERV</b>	<b>86,816</b>	<b>(72,304)</b>	<b>159,120</b>	<b>31,394</b>	<b>26,643</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>10,045</b>	<b>22,158</b>	<b>64,838</b>
<b>TOTAL CURRENT RESOURCES</b>	<b>810,104</b>	<b>(72,304)</b>	<b>882,408</b>	<b>338,213</b>	<b>64,962</b>	<b>68,897</b>	<b>75,270</b>	<b>269,083</b>	<b>65,983</b>
<b>APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>22,517</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,517</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>10,248</b>	<b>13,070</b>	<b>(1,051)</b>
<b>ADJUSTMENTS TO FUNDS</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>(500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>835,101</b>	<b>(72,304)</b>	<b>907,405</b>	<b>337,781</b>	<b>65,183</b>	<b>68,858</b>	<b>85,518</b>	<b>285,133</b>	<b>64,932</b>

(a) Remaining administrative O/H and transfers are from capital and other funds not included in this consolidation

# **Appendix 3**



## County of Bernalillo

### General Obligation Bonds as of June 30, 2002

Issue	Outstanding Principal	Outstanding Interest	Total Debt Service	Interest Rate	Final Maturity
1993	6,000,000	247,125	6,247,125	3.875% - 4.850%	August 1, 2003
1995	7,835,000	1,756,962	9,591,962	4.50% - 5.00%	August 1, 2010
1996	10,135,000	4,623,953	14,758,953	5.00% - 7.00%	August 1, 2016
1997	10,080,000	4,353,652	14,433,652	4.50% - 6.50%	December 1, 2017
1999	17,515,000	8,240,109	25,755,109	4.50% - 6.50%	August 1, 2019
2000	9,510,000	5,517,635	15,027,635	5.10% - 7.00%	February 1, 2020
2001	4,600,000	2,952,701	7,552,701	4.10% - 4.80%	October 1, 2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 65,675,000</b>	<b>\$ 27,692,137</b>	<b>93,367,137</b>		

### Gross Receipts Tax Revenue Bonds as of June 30, 2002

Issue	Outstanding Principal	Outstanding Interest	Total Debt Service	Interest Rate	Final Maturity
1996	700,000	79,880	779,880	4.90% - 5.10%	April 1, 2005
1996B	60,115,000	53,575,985	113,690,985	4.50% - 5.70%	April 1, 2027
1997	15,615,000	7,541,967	23,156,967	4.30% - 5.75%	October 1, 2017
1998	51,250,000	43,140,505	94,390,505	4.00% - 5.25%	April 1, 2027
1999	59,340,000	45,852,269	105,192,269	4.875% - 5.750%	October 1, 2026
2001	1,970,000	78,800	2,048,800	4.00%	June 15, 2003
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 188,990,000</b>	<b>\$ 150,269,406</b>	<b>339,259,406</b>		

### Computation of Legal Debt Margin For General Obligation Bonds Only as of June 30, 2002

Legal Debt Limitation	4.00%
Net Taxable Valuation	<u>\$ 9,284,129,823</u>
Allowable Bonding Capacity	\$ 371,365,193
General Obligation Bonds Outstanding	<u>\$ 65,675,000</u>
Legal Debt Margin (Available Bonding Capacity)	<u><u>\$ 305,690,193</u></u>

**City of Albuquerque  
General Obligation Debt Service  
By Fiscal Year  
As of July 1, 2002**

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2003	33,245,000	7,596,953	40,841,953
2004	24,220,000	6,062,953	30,282,953
2005	24,220,000	4,938,153	29,158,153
2006	20,760,000	3,752,653	24,512,653
2007	16,590,000	2,745,653	19,335,653
2008	13,590,000	2,046,903	15,636,903
2009	11,210,000	1,392,703	12,602,703
2010	9,210,000	761,813	9,971,813
2011	7,010,000	310,063	7,320,063
	<b>\$160,055,000</b>	<b>\$29,607,843</b>	<b>\$189,662,843</b>

**Summary of Authorized and Outstanding Debt  
As of July 1, 2002**

	Outstanding	Authorized Unissued
<b><u>General Obligation Bonds</u></b>		
General Purpose (Subject to 4% Debt Limitation)	\$ 112,885,000	\$ 100,000,000
Joint Water and Sewer/Storm Sewer (Secured by Ad Valorem Taxes)	47,170,000	0
Total General Obligation Bonds	<b>\$ 160,055,000</b>	<b>\$ 100,000,000</b>
<b><u>Revenue Bonds (a)</u></b>		
Airport Revenue	\$ 225,335,000	\$ 0
Gross Receipts Tax Revenue	66,483,688	0
Gross Receipts/Lodgers Tax Revenue	65,041,661	0
Joint Water and Sewer Revenue	240,743,400	0
Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Revenue	11,350,000	0
Refuse Removal and Disposal Revenue	33,635,000	0
Special Assessment Districts	18,051,511	0
Total Revenue Bonds	<b>\$ 660,640,260</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 820,695,260</b>	<b>\$ 100,000,000</b>

# Appendix 4



FUNCTIONS, SERVICES AND OPERATIONS MATRIX

OUTCOME	FUNCTION	County	City	City/County	Contract	MOU	State Statute or	City	County	City	County	City	
		Staff	Staff	MOU	Service	Village	Constitution	Charter	Budget	Budget	Budget	Staff	Staff
1. Citizenship, Leadership and Government	Board of County Commissioners	x					4-38-6		442k		10		
	County Manager	x					4-38-19		1.41m		18		
	Mayor		x					5	483k			9	
	Chief Administrative Officer		x					5-4	812k			76	
	City Council		x					4	1.49m			18	
	Council Services									1.41m			
	Boards and Commissions							14-8		124k			
	Lobbying	x	x	x		x		2-3					
	workers comp												
	tort and other claims												
	Legal												
	Public Information / GOV TV	x	x	x		x		36-1-19	2-7-2	1.2m	10	4.49m	71
	Probate Judge	x	x	x						231k	3		
	Budget & Finance	x	x	x						132k	3		
	Accounting	x	x	x				6-6-2		1.03m	21		
	Purchasing	x	x	x						646k	11		
	OMB									595k	13		
	Assessor	x											
	Clerk	x						4-39-2-6		2.31m	63		
	Bureau of Elections	x						1-4-46/4-40-4		2.76m			326k
	Recording and Filing	x	x							1.54m	23		
	Voting Machines	x	x	x						790k	23		475k
	Treasurer	x								186k	2		
Fleet Management	x	x	x				10-2		1.66m	35		1.34m	
Facilities Management	x	x	x						2.55m	18		9.1m	
Materials Management	x	x	x						4.45m	65		7.37m	
Information Technology/ geog. Info sys.	x	x	x									532k	
Risk Management	x	x	x						6.8m	79		7.33m	
Safety	x	x	x						3.72m	9			
Capital Improvements Planning (CIP)	x	x	x									772k	
Human Resources/employee health	x	x	x						434k	5		1.85m	
Insurance	x	x	x						1.03m	16		3.18m	
District 1 Courthouse	x											29.55m	
District Attorney Office	x								407k	19			
Internal Audit	x												
Real Estate / ROW	x	x	x						71k			835k	
Ag. Agent	x							ch5	cip+297k			1.51m	
COG	x	x	x						151k				
Utility Franchise	x	x	x						64k				
												650k	

FUNCTIONS, SERVICES AND OPERATIONS MATRIX

OUTCOME	FUNCTION	County	City	City/County MOU	Contract Service	MOU Village	State Statute or Constitution	City Charter	County Budget	County Staff	City Budget	City Staff
2. Public Infrastructure	Road Construction	x	x	x				ch6				
	Road Maintenance	x	x				67-2-2	ch6-5	2.47m			
	Median Maintenance	x	x					P and R				
	Neighborhood Traffic Mgt	x	x									
	Traffic Engineering/Signalization	x	x					ch8	1.01m		7.69m	
	Street Cleaning	x	x								1.49m	
	Floodplain Management	x	x	x	x		4-50-1/78-16-1	ch14-5			251k	
	Storm Drainage Construction	x	x								452k	
	Storm Drainage Rehabilitation	x	x						163k		1.73m	
	Sewer Treatment		x					ch6 art3				149
	Sewer Collection		x			x						60
	Sewer construction	x	x	x								
	Water Plant Operations		x									32
	Water distribution/ maintenance		x			x						71
	Water Reuse		x									2
Arsenic removal		x										
Meter Reading		x										
Customer Services		x									64	
3, 4, 5, 7, 8	Sustainable Water Supply	x	x					ch6-1-1			13.9m	
7	Public Transit		x	x								5317
7	Paratransit		x	x								
	Transportation Demand Mgt		x									
	Parking Lots and Facilities		x									
	On street parking enforcement		x									
8	Airport		x								13.54m	252
	Double Eagle II		x								385k	
	Parking, rental car		x								4.84m	
3	Security		x								2.75m	
3. Public Safety	Community Policing	x	x					ch9 art4				
	Police Substations / Command Centers	x	x								39.2m	
	Criminal Investigations	x	x	x					3.08m		16.33m	
	Traffic Enforcement	x	x								4.98m	
	Tactical Services		x								2.94m	
	Records		x	x							2.91m	
	Crime Laboratory	x	x	x					17%			
	Evidence	x	x	x							1.28m	
	Law Enforcement Academy	x	x								2.75m	
	Planning	x	x								294k	
	emergency management									50k		

FUNCTIONS, SERVICES AND OPERATIONS MATRIX

OUTCOME	FUNCTION	County	City	City/County MOU	Contract Service	MOU Village	State Statute or Constitution	City Charter	County Budget	County Staff	City Budget	City Staff
	Alb Fire Dept HQ	x	x	x					7.51m		1.29m	568
	Fire and Rescue	x	x	x				ch9 art4-4	8.74m			
	EMS	x	x	x								
	Hazardous Materials Mgt	x	x	x					459k		2.77m	
	Fire Prevention	x	x	x				ch14 art2				
	Fire Code Enforcement	x	x	x							2.79m	
	Fire Suppression	x	x	x							1.32m	
	Fire Training	x	x	x			4-41-1-2/4-37-4		2.1m	400		
	Sheriff	x							2.4m		379k	
	Court Services	x									5.33m	
	fleet	x	x						96k			
	Air Support	x	x						18.8m		18.8m	
	Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC)	x		x							1.18m	
	Inmate Services	x	x						5.9m	23		
	Juvenile Detention Center (JDC)	x		x							733k	20
	Community Custody	x	x								1.05m	2
	Detox Services	x	x								125k	
	Metro Criminal Justice Cord. Council	x									3.63m	
	DWI	x	x									
	Valencia JDC	x							1.27m			
	Ditch/Water Safety	x	x	x					10k			
	Communications and E-911	x	x	x					2m		6.44m	
	Shooting Range Park	x	x								280k	4
<b>4. Environmental Quality</b>												
	Water Quality/Resources	x	x						54k	1	1.86m	21
	Air quality		x	x				ch9 art5			1.19m	27
	vehicle pollution management		x	x							697k	
	air operating permits		x								351k	
	household hazmat		x	x								
	groundwater protection	x	x	x								
	restaurant inspections	x	x									
	pool and noise inspections	x	x									
	Animal Control	x	x				77-1-15		903k	15	4.06m	
	Animal Shelters (Eastside, Wsetside)		x	x								
	Animal Enforcement	x	x					ch9 art2				
	vector control	x	x	x								
	Solid Waste								3.13m	14		404
7	Residential Collection	x	x									231
7	Commercial Collection	x	x									
7	Recycling	x	x									46
	Landfill	x	x									74
7	Convenience Centers	x	x									
7	Graffiti Removal	x	x									

FUNCTIONS, SERVICES AND OPERATIONS MATRIX

OUTCOME	FUNCTION	County	City	City/County MOU	Contract Service	MOU Village	State Statute or Constitution	City Charter	County		City	
									Budget	Staff	Budget	Staff
<b>5. Healthy People and Families</b>	Senior Services	x	x	x					396k		8.5M	170
	Senior Meal Sites	x	x	x							31k	
	Senior mental health counseling		x	x							268k	
	Senior legal		x								664k	
	Senior day care		x								699k	
	geriatric health in home care		x								1.22m	
	Senior Centers		x	x							1.99m	
	Summer Nutrition		x								537k	
	Early Head Start		x	?		x					225k	
	Child Care Contracts					x					4.1m	
	Food Program					x					1.01m	
	Childhood development Services										10.8m	
	Gang Prevention Contracts		x	x	x					121k	1.97m	
	Housing Services:										4.92m	
	Transitional Housing		x	x		x					23.0m	
	Public Housing		x	x							247k	
	Section 8 Housing		x	x	x						797k	
	Partnerships to Dev. Housing			x							304k	
	Emergency Shelter		x	x		x					461k	
	Homeless Services		x	x		x					260k	
Low income training contracts										483k		
Mental Health Services		x	x		x				1.2m	3.97m		
Social Services		x	x		x			ch9 art1				
Substance Abuse			x		x							
Health Care / Hospital					x							
Indigent Health Care		x			x		7-20E-9		1m			
Indigent Burials		x										
County Hospital		x			x				33m			
Public Health Clinics		x										
Public Health Services		x	x		x					639k		
<b>6. Cultural Appreciation and Respect</b>												
	Museum		x								2.06m	
	Balloon Museum		x								196k	
	Casa San Ysidro		x								80k	
	Bio Park		x					ch10 art2-2			12.71m	
	Community Cultural Events	x	x								673k	
	Kimo/South Broadway		x								950k	
	Public Art Program	x	x					ch10 art5				4
	Explora										550k	

FUNCTIONS, SERVICES AND OPERATIONS MATRIX

OUTCOME	FUNCTION	County	City	City/County MOU	Contract Service	MOU Village	State Statute or Constitution	City Charter	County Budget	County Staff	City Budget	City Staff	
7. Livable Communities	Planning	x	x					ch13 art1	590k		1.74m		
	Zoning	x	x										
	Subdivision Services	x	x				47-6-9	ch14					
	One stop shop development services	x	x								5.85m		
	Zoning Code Enforcement	x	x						605k		1.31m		
	Housing Code Enforcement	x	x					ch14 art3	787k		669k		
	Comm. Revitalization / Planning		x								631k		
	CPTED/weed and seed										346k		
	Drop out prevention	x	x								423k		
	Job mentorship		x								716k		
	Latchkey and before school		x								747k		
	Middle School Cluster		x								1.68m		
	"Playgrounds" program										1.57m		
	4, 7	Open Space	x	x							6	422k	38
	4, 6	OS visitor education and mgt		x								1.09m	
4	Bosque reclamation		x								279k		
3	OS law enforcement		x								1.1m		
	Parks and Recreation	x	x					ch10 art1	8m		791k		
1	Park Development	x	x								1.5m		
1	Parks Mgt and Maintenance	x	x						1.74m		8.74m		
6	Park Planning	x	x								784k		
7	Youth Recreation Programs	x	x										
7	Adult Recreation	x	x						612k		2.05m		
	Sports												
7	Aquatic Services	x	x						408k		1.97m		
7	After-School Programs	x	x										
7	Community Centers	x	x						2.34m		5.93m		
7	Golf		x								3.4m		
1	Human Rights	x	x					ch10 art8				38	
6	Journal Pavilion/MDS	x											
6, 8	Convention Center		x								3.49m		
6, 7	Libraries		x					ch10 art6	1.18m		7.95m		
8. Economic Development													
	International Trade	x	x								820k		
	Hispano Chamber		x								30k		
	Pueblo Cultural Cen										490k		
	Convention and Visitors		x								30k		
											3.71m		

