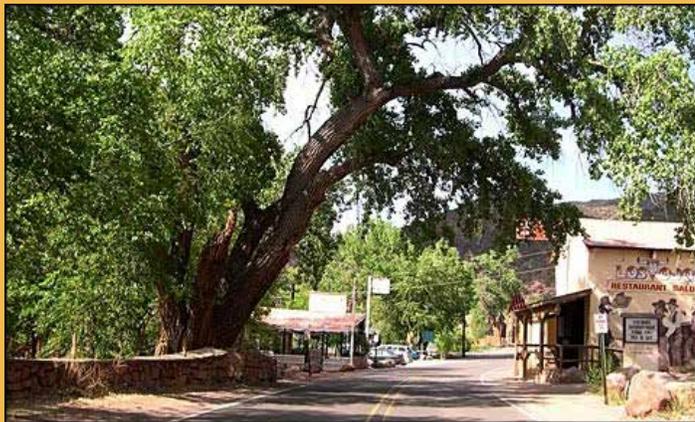


Village of Jemez Springs Comprehensive Plan



Adopted by the Village Council *August 12, 2015*



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Comprehensive Plan Update for the Village of Jemez Springs, New Mexico



Adopted by the Village Council
August 12, 2015

This document was prepared by the Mid-Region Council of Governments staff through a planning services agreement with the Village of Jemez Springs.

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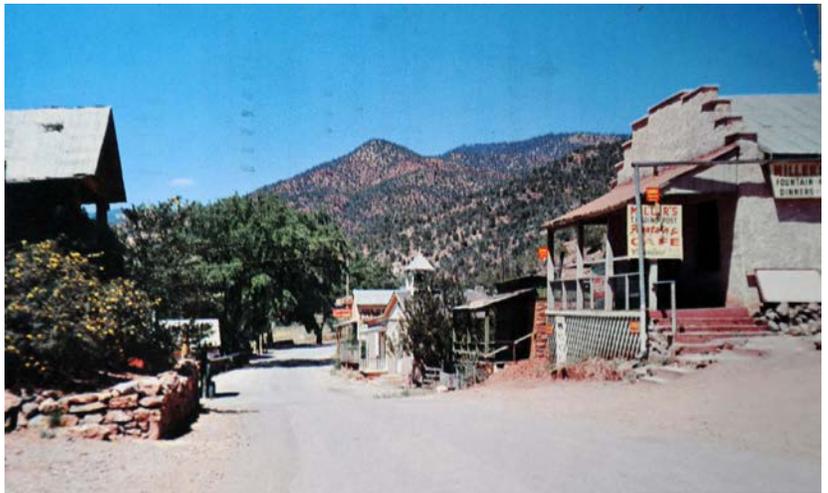
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Part 1: Introduction

Purpose of the Comprehensive Plan

A comprehensive plan is an official document that is adopted by a local government as a policy guide for making future decisions about the physical development and overall improvement of the community. The plan indicates how the local residents and their elected officials want their community to evolve in the next 20 years and beyond. In addition, a comprehensive plan is an essential document of the Village that provides a basis for regulations, operations, and programs necessary to manage current and future development.

The purpose of this comprehensive plan is to establish a foundation for strategic recommendations to guide and manage the future development of the Village of Jemez Springs. The primary emphasis in this plan is on land use activities as an indicator of community well-being, character, and municipal functions. Public meetings, planning workshops, and individual surveys and interviews of local citizens were used to gather public opinions and attitudes about the present status and future expectations for the Village. The reason for extensive public involvement was to ensure sound public support for the proposed implementation strategies that are included within this plan.



Jemez Springs/Holloway House (Tanya Struble)

This Comprehensive Plan for Jemez Springs contains a community profile section describing the essential character of the Village in terms of information and data on the regional setting, character of development, development history, population and housing, local economy, transportation and circulation, and the major public services and facilities that are available to Jemez Springs residents. This Plan also presents trends and projections of population, housing, and employment that provide a means for envisioning potential future development patterns of land use activities that define the community.

A key component of the Jemez Springs Comprehensive Plan is a statement of broad goals and specific objectives that define a desirable future for the Village. The goals and objectives also set the stage for the more specific proposed implementation strategies. These strategies identify a variety of actions to implement the plan in critical (i.e., immediate), short, medium, and long range time frames. Implementation of this plan will be subject to the policy directives established by the governing body of the Village as deemed appropriate for the conditions and opportunities that unfold with the future.

By using the comprehensive plan on a consistent basis, Village officials will realize that conditions change, the plan will need to be revised and updated. As this is a 20-year plan, the State of New Mexico Local Government Division recommends

that a comprehensive plan be updated once every five years to remain current. As a result, planning should be seen as a continuous process that demands ongoing modifications and updates.

Planning Process

The Village of Jemez Springs contracted with the Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG) in 2014 to prepare the update to its 2007 Comprehensive Plan. All planning aspects of this Plan were completed by the Regional Planning staff with the help of Socio-Economic Planners, Transportation Planners, and GIS Analysts all housed within the Mid-Region Council of Governments.

The Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee was convened by the Village to aid in guiding the plan development process and recommendations. This group of Village residents invested much time in plan development, providing valuable information and discussing the issues and direction of the plan. This Steering Committee was instrumental in the development of the Village survey, the goals and objectives, and the overall completion of this document.

The Village Trustees and the Steering Committee conducted a joint meeting and public workshop on March 11, 2015 to review and refine the goals and objectives developed by the MRCOG planning staff and the Steering Committee. On August 12, 2015, a public meeting/open house was held to further address questions and take suggestions to finalize the update. After this meeting all revisions were completed and later that night (August 12, 2015), the Village Trustees adopted the final draft by ordinance.

Previous Plans

The "Village of Jemez Springs Development Policy" was adopted by the Village Board of Trustees in January of 1995, and was written by a graduate student of the University of New Mexico Community and Regional Planning Department. The plan was reviewed and analyzed by the Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG) staff for accuracy of data and appropriate references to the current planning and development issues.

This update focuses on elements of the 2007 Comprehensive Plan which was adopted by the Village Board of Trustees in August 2007 and provides updates in the areas of demographics, goals and objectives, implementation strategies, and includes a detailed section on economic development given the current state economic environment.

Public Participation

In addition to the numerous meetings of the comprehensive plan steering committee, there were ample opportunities for the general public to participate in the development of the plan document. The public involvement strategy for this planning process included community-wide participation through the public opinion survey, publicly advertised workshops, and public hearings conducted by the Village Board of Trustees. The public opinion survey results are discussed in more detail in Part 4 of this comprehensive plan. There were often additional residents who often joined in with the discussions of the steering committee and provided further contributions to the information gathered for the comprehensive plan.

Legal and Administrative Framework

New Mexico statutes establish the authority of a municipality to prepare a comprehensive plan. The following presents an overview of the legal framework for “comprehensive” or “comprehensive planning” (the statutes currently use these terms synonymously). It quotes and discusses selected relevant statutory provisions and state regulations. Consult the full statutes and state regulations when researching specific questions.

General powers of counties and municipalities:

The statutes of New Mexico enable the preparation of a comprehensive plan by local governments, including both municipalities and counties. Most of the statutory provisions regarding comprehensive plans are written specifically for municipalities.

Purpose of a plan:

Section 3-19-9 NMSA 1978 addresses the general purpose of a comprehensive plan. Subsection (A):...a municipal planning commission shall prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the municipality and the area within the planning and platting jurisdiction of the municipality which in the planning commission’s judgment bears a relationship to the planning of the municipality.

Subjects the plan may recommend on: Section 3-19-9(B):

allows that, in addition to recommendations for the physical development of the municipality and its planning jurisdiction, the comprehensive plan may also address:

...streets, bridges, viaducts and parkways; parks and playgrounds; floodways, waterways and waterfront development, airports and other public property; public utilities and terminals, whether publicly owned or privately owned; community centers and neighborhood units and the replanning of blighted districts and slum areas; and public ways, grounds, places, spaces, building properties, utilities or terminals.

Zoning conformance to plan:

The most specific statutory provision relating to land use regulations is Section 3-21-5 NMSA 1978, entitled “Zoning Conformance to Comprehensive Plan.”

Subsection (A) states:

“The regulations and restrictions of the county or municipal zoning authority are to be in accordance with a comprehensive plan...”

Approval of changes to public property and rights-of-way:

Section 3-19-11 NMSA 1978 addresses the legal status of a municipality’s comprehensive plan including:

(A) After a comprehensive plan...has been approved and within the area of the comprehensive plan...the approval of the planning commission is necessary to construct, widen, narrow, remove, extend, relocate, vacate, abandon, acquire or change the use of any

- (1) park, street or their public way, ground, place or space;
- (2) public building or structure; or
- (3) utility, whether publicly or privately owned.

(B) The failure of the planning commission to act within sixty-five days after submission of a proposal to it constitutes approval of the proposal unless the proponent agrees to an extension of time. If the planning commission disapproves a proposal, it must state its reasons to the governing body. The governing body may overrule the planning commission and approve the proposal by a two-thirds vote of all its members.

Plan Overview

The Village of Jemez Springs Comprehensive Plan is organized into six major chapters: 1) Introduction; 2) Community Profile; 3) Trends and Projections; 4) Goals and Objectives; 5) Implementation Strategies and Potential Action; 6) Resiliency Planning; and 7) Age-Friendly/Lifelong/Livable Communities. The Introduction explains the purpose of the comprehensive plan and the methodology and process used to develop the plan. The Community Profile describes the basic makeup of the Village in terms of information on the regional setting, history and character of the community, demographic information, transportation and circulation, and an overview of the community facilities and services. The Trends and Projections chapter presents forecast data on population and housing to the year 2030. This chapter also analyzes land uses in the Village, both current and future. Goals and Objectives reveal a community vision that sets the stage for the formulation of specific Implementation Strategies. The Implementation Strategies contain the ultimate outcome of the planning process and serves to define the comprehensive plan for the Village. The last chapter of the plan presents a general strategy for implementing the plan and provides direction to the Village in determining priorities for carrying out the proposed action plan recommendations. This plan contains three appendices. Appendix A contains an Implementation Strategy Priority Rating Matrix. Appendices B and C contain the resolution (No. 2015-006) adopting the Plan's goals and objectives and the ordinance (No. 189) adopting the Plan, respectively.

Part 2: Community Profile

Regional Setting

The Village of Jemez Springs is located approximately 60 miles north of Albuquerque on NM Highway 4 in northeastern Sandoval County (see Figure 1). The Village is surrounded by both the Jemez Mountains and the Santa Fe National Forest; and is situated at the bottom of the steep-walled Jemez River Canyon that is defined by Cat Mesa to the east and Virgin Mesa to the west.

The unique and dramatic geology of the area was formed by volcanic activity more than one million years ago that created many natural scenic features such as the natural hot springs, Soda Dam, Battleship Rock, Jemez Falls, and the remains of a collapsed volcano known as the Valles Caldera National Preserve. These beautiful scenic attractions create a stunning natural landscape for the Jemez Springs area, attracting many tourists, campers, and hikers through the Jemez Canyon.

The Village is also a point of interest on the Jemez Mountain Trail National Scenic Byway, which passes through Jemez Springs on NM 4, and continues on to Los Alamos County in one direction, and loops around through the Village of Cuba by way of US 550 and NM 126 (see Figure 2). The National Scenic Byway provides access to a rich bounty of cultural and natural resources and a number of tourist attractions,

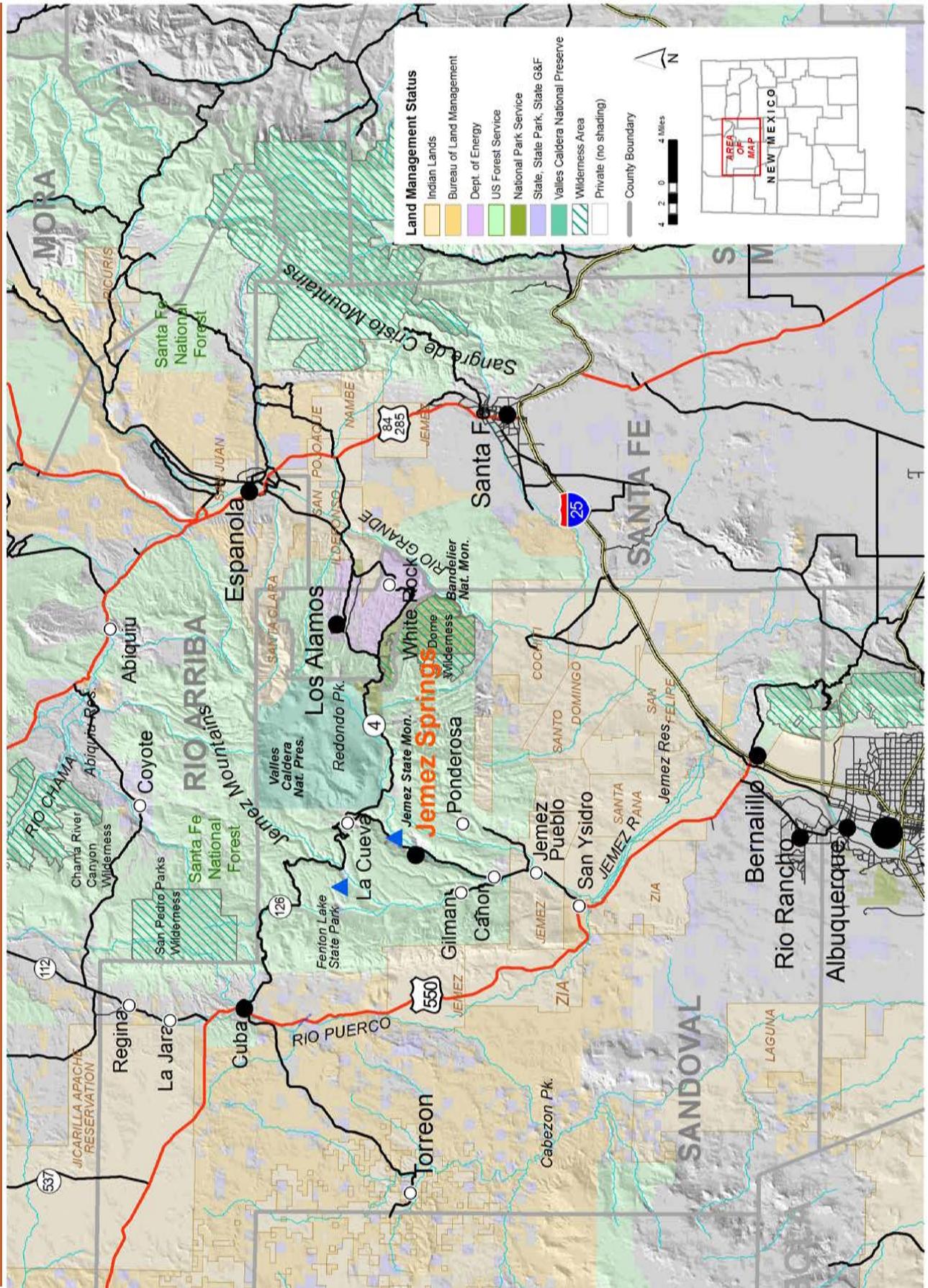


Valles Caldera (Jacopo Werther)

including the Jemez State Monument, the Valles Caldera, Fenton Lake State Park, the San Pedro Parks Wilderness Area, and Bandelier National Monument. The Jemez Springs area has a number of cultural resources and properties that are listed on both the state and national historic registers that need to be protected and preserved. The Jemez Hot Springs Mineral Bath House and Guisewa (Jemez State Monument) are just two of the properties that are on both the state and national registers of historic places.

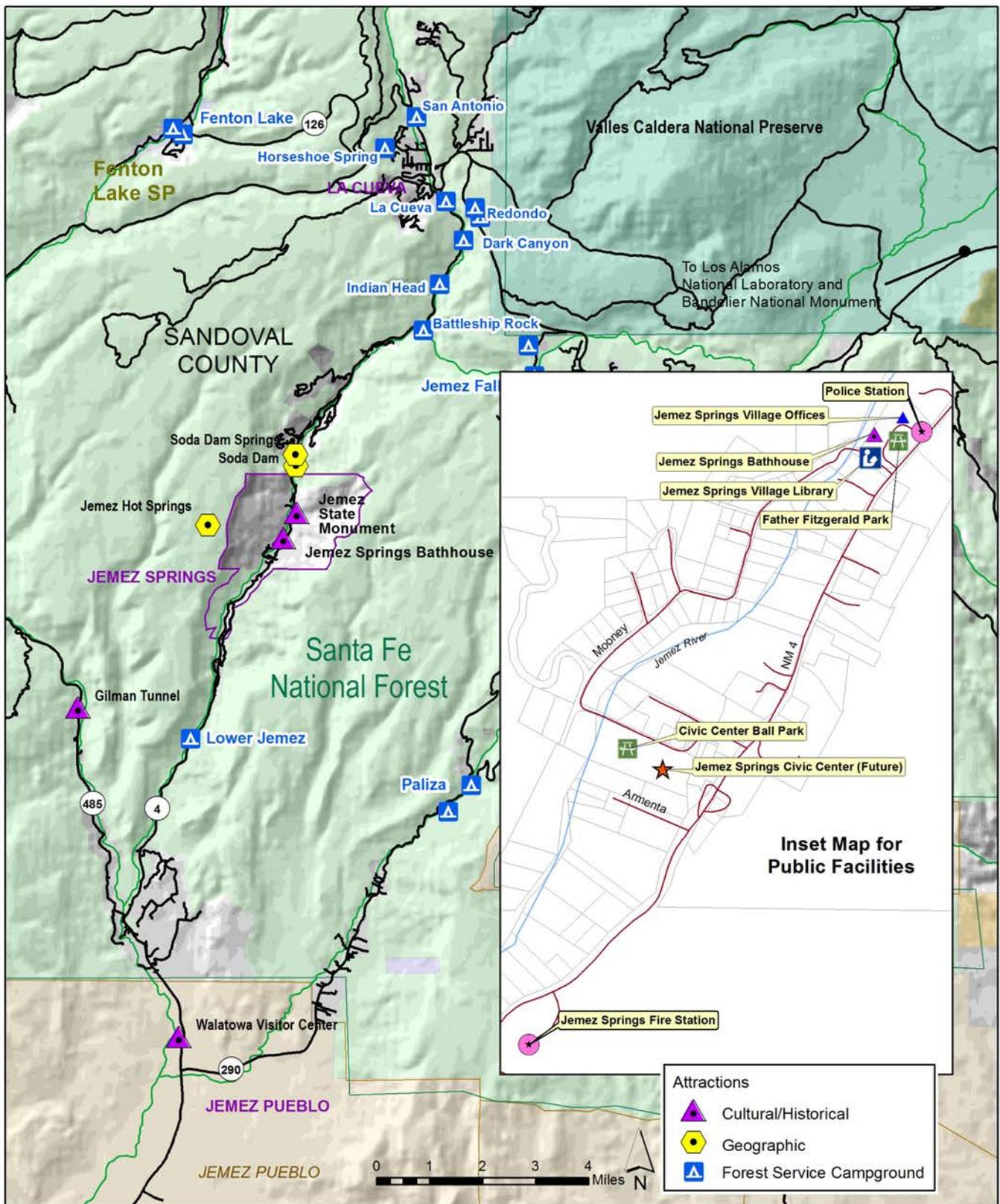
The form of development in the Village is characterized by small clusters of commercial development along NM 4 that are flanked by low density residential neighborhoods on both sides of the highway. The Village is also part of a regional community, the Jemez River Valley, which includes the historic settlements of Ponderosa, Cañon, Cañones, Gilman, La Cueva, Sierra Los Pinos, the Village of San Ysidro, Jemez Pueblo, and Zia Pueblo. All of these communities were influenced by similar geology and history.

Figure 1: Regional Map



Sources: NM State Office, BLM; NM RGIS; MRCCG.

Figure 2: Jemez Valley Public, Cultural, Recreational and Historical Attractions



Sources: NM State Office, BLM; NM RGIS; USFS; MRCOG.

History and Character of the Community

The Jemez Valley has been inhabited for thousands of years. The first people to live in the area were the pueblo people, who occupied both the mesa tops as well as the valley floor along the present day Jemez River. An established community grew up around the famous mineral hot springs that have attracted travelers for innumerable years. The word jemez comes from the Tanoan Indian word hemish meaning “people.” Native Americans occupied this area exclusively until Spanish expeditions arrived in the 16th century.

While Francisco Vazquez Coronado (commander of the expedition to find the “seven cities of gold”) was setting up quarters in nearby Bernalillo, an exploring party led by Captain Francisco Barrionuevo discovered the Jemez Valley for the Spanish in 1541. Captain Barrionuevo reported visiting seven different Jemez towns and stated there were additional settlements further north.



Jemez State Monument (minamipictures)

The Spanish built the San Jose de Los Jemez Mission on the site of Guisewa (Place of Boiling Waters) Pueblo ruin between 1620 and 1621. The mission church was abandoned in 1630 and destroyed in the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680, which expelled the Spanish from New Mexico until 1692. Although the mission church is no longer standing, the ruins of this historical site are still a popular attraction, recently known as the Jemez State Monument. In 1729, a royal decree from the Spanish government created the Canyon de San Diego Land Grant (Jemez Springs is located within that Land Grant) which opened the way for a new wave of settlers.

By the 1800s, the Jemez River valley was mostly occupied by sheep herders, farmers, and ranchers. One of the first contemporary buildings to be constructed in what is now Jemez Springs is the Bath House. It was constructed sometime between 1870



Jemez Springs Bath House (MRCOG)

and 1878. The Bath House has had a number of different owners, beginning with the Otero and Perea families in the late 1800s, Charlie Clay in 1924, the Catholic priests in 1940, and today is owned and operated by the Village of Jemez Springs.

The first United States Post Office in the area was opened in 1888, and was named Archuleta. In 1894, a request was made to change the Post Office name to Perea, and in 1907 the name was changed again to Jemez Springs.

Famous settlers of the area include Richard Kern, who traveled with Colonel John Washington on a mapping and scientific expedition of the Southwest. Kern was an artist, who painted the dignitaries of the Jemez Pueblo,

the destroyed San Jose Mission, as well as the hot spring Ojo Caliente (which most likely feeds into the current Bath House in Jemez Springs). Another famous settler was Moses Abousleman, a Lebanese immigrant who built the general store that became the Los Ojos Restaurant and Saloon.

The Servants of the Paraclete, a religious institution dedicated to the treatment of priests and religious brothers experiencing personal difficulties, was founded in 1947 by Father Gerald Fitzgerald. Father Fitzgerald located the Servants of the Paraclete in Jemez Springs for three reasons: the valley enjoyed an ideal climate with four distinct yet mild seasons, the warm and non-judgmental character of the local people, and the ruins of the old Mission Church that he saw as a symbol of the men he hoped to help. The word "paraclete" is another name for Holy Spirit, the Spirit of God that comforts and consoles, and inflames the heart. The Servants of the Paraclete are major landholders in the Village of Jemez Springs, although the institution is currently inactive locally.

Father Fitzgerald also established the Handmaids of the Precious Blood in 1947. The Handmaids were devoted and pious women that assisted in caring for the physical well-being of the men. Since a number of these women also had medical backgrounds and were nurses, they established a clinic for guests. Because no other medical facilities existed during that time, the medical service was extended to people living in the Jemez area. For many years it was the only medical facility in the region.



Servants of the Paraclete (MRCOG)



Acequia (Chicken Arm Farm)

Farming in the Jemez Valley was improved significantly with the construction of the Acequia system of irrigation ditches which diverted water from several locations along the river and provided surface watering to the agricultural fields located along the river flood plain. These agricultural lands helped to widen the developing area in which the Village is situated. The form of development of the Village of Jemez Springs, however, is strongly influenced by the narrow confinement of the valley. Consequently, the community has evolved into a linear development of buildings and structures along the highway with the river and steep slopes forming barriers to development.

The Jemez Mountain Electric Cooperative was established in 1948 bringing electrical power into the valley. The roadway that is now New Mexico State Highway 4 was first constructed through the Village in 1949 defined by easements granted by property owners to Sandoval County. In 1955, the Village of Jemez Springs was incorporated as a municipality in the State of New Mexico.

Demographic Information

Population and Housing Data:

Historical population and housing data are typically indicators of growth trends and provide information for the forecasting of future growth. The United States Census Bureau collects and documents the most widely accepted historical data available, as they have issued national decennial surveys that produce 100 percent count data. Unfortunately, in the case of Jemez Springs, the historical data presents a statistical anomaly that cannot be readily explained. The population and housing counts appear to fluctuate significantly during the decades between 1980 and 2000. This fluctuation is not substantiated based on the examination of aerial photography and building permit data. Table 1 shows historic population and housing data.

Table 1:
1980 - 2013
Population &
Housing
[Jemez Springs]

Year	Population	Population Growth	Housing Units	Housing Growth
1980	316	-	190	-
1990*	413	97	223	114
2000	375	38	149	19
2010	250	-125	115	-34
2013**	258	8	152	37

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census & American Community Survey

*MRCOG's 1990 population estimate is 337; and the 1990 housing estimate is 130

**2013 population and housing estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey. This data has a calculated error that is somewhat substantial due to sampling errors inherent in surveying a small population. The 2013 estimates are for reference only.

The historic population of the Village of Jemez Springs is compared with the populations of other incorporated municipalities in Sandoval County in Table 2. While the other municipalities in the County have grown consistently, and in some cases dramatically over the past 30-50 years, Jemez Springs remained relatively stable throughout 2000, showing approximately the same population in 2000 as in 1970. However, 2010 data shows the beginning of a decline. With the exception of San Ysidro, Jemez Springs has the smallest population among the six municipalities in Sandoval County.

Table 3 presents age distributions of residents and shows that the Village of Jemez Springs has a very low percentage of youth (10 percent under the age of 15, 17.6 percent in 2000) when compared with Sandoval County (22.2 percent) and the State of New Mexico (20.9 percent). Jemez Springs also has a lower percentage of both the 15-to-24 and 25-to-44 year old age groups than those of Sandoval County and the State of New Mexico. Conversely, the Village has a considerably higher percentage of residents in the 45-to-64 and 65-and-over age groups, than both the County and the State. Consequently, the population of Jemez Springs includes a significant portion of middle-aged and elderly citizens which will influence the need for public services and facilities in the community.

According to the 2010 Decennial Census, the median age of Village residents has increased from 44.4 in 2000 to 56.8 in 2010. This is considerably higher than the median age of the population of Sandoval County (37.9 years old), the State (36.7 years old), and all the other incorporated municipalities in Sandoval County (see Table 4).

Another way of looking at the aging trend in Jemez Springs is through the use

Place	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Town of Bernalillo	2,574	2,016	3,012	5,960	6,611	8,320
Village of Corrales	-	-	2,791	5,453	7,334	8,329
Village of Cuba	-	-	609	760	590	731
Village of Jemez Springs	-	356	316	413	375	250
City of Rio Rancho	-	-	9,985	32,505	51,765	87,521
Village of San Ysidro	-	-	199	233	238	193
Total	2,574	2,372	16,912	45,324	66,913	105,344

Table 2:
1960 - 2010 Historic Population

[Selected Sandoval County Places]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

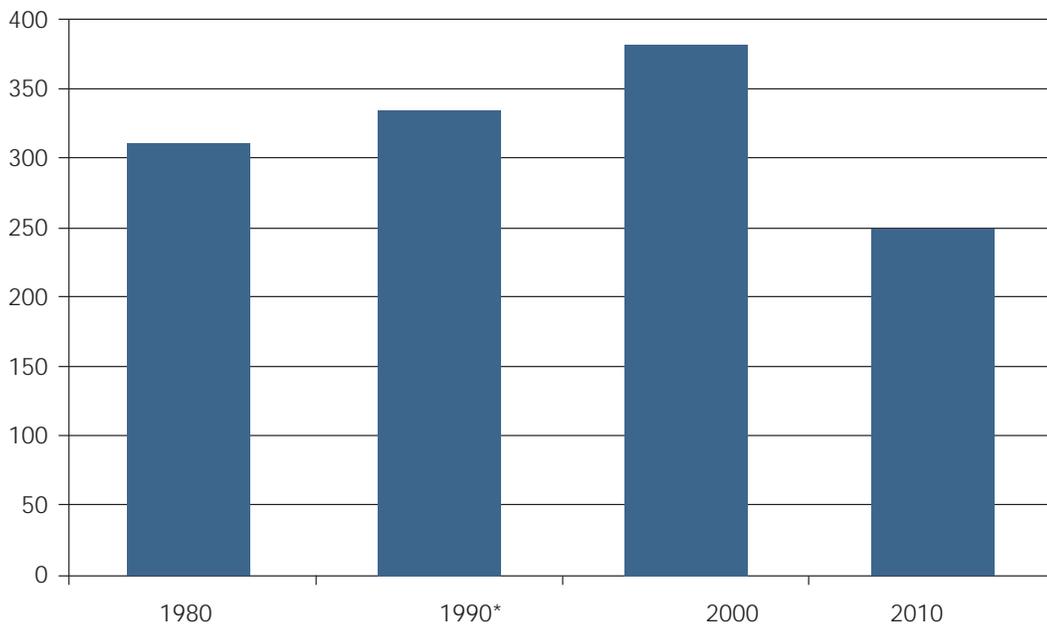


Figure 3:
1980 - 2013 Historic Population

[Jemez Springs]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census & American Community Survey

*MRCOG's 1990 population estimate is 337

of population pyramids. Population pyramids are useful in depicting this data graphically, separated by sex, so that movement of age cohorts can be seen from one decade to the next. Figures 4 and 5 on the next page illustrate the trend between 2000 and 2010 for the Village. Of particular interest is the change within the age ranges of under 5 to 24 years old specifically within the female population.

Table 3:
2010 Age
Distributions
[Jemez Springs,
Sandoval County,
New Mexico]

Age Group	Jemez Springs		Sandoval County		New Mexico	
	# of persons	%	# of persons	%	# of persons	%
under 5	9	3.6	9,081	6.9	144,981	7
5 to 9	5	2	9,846	7.5	143,308	7
10 to 14	11	4.4	10,218	7.8	141,691	6.9
15 to 19	6	2.4	9,299	7.1	149,861	7.3
20 to 24	7	2.8	6,943	5.3	142,370	6.9
25 to 29	10	4	7,511	5.7	139,678	6.8
30 to 34	11	4.4	7,960	6.1	127,567	6.2
35 to 39	12	4.8	8,770	6.7	123,303	6
40 to 44	10	4	8,789	6.7	125,220	6.1
45 to 49	14	5.6	10,130	7.7	144,839	7
50 to 54	20	8	9,982	7.6	147,170	7.1
55 to 59	31	12.4	9,207	7	136,799	6.6
60 to 64	23	11.6	7,945	6	120,137	5.8
65 to 69	31	12.4	5,741	4.4	87,890	4.3
70 to 74	22	8.8	3,749	2.8	65,904	3.2
75 to 79	10	4	2,669	2	50,230	2.4
80 to 84	6	2.4	1,906	1.4	36,238	1.8
85 and over	6	2.4	1,815	1.4	31,993	1.6
Totals	250	-	131,561	-	2,059,179	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Table 4:
Median Age
[U.S., New Mexico
and Selected
Sandoval County
Places]

	2000 median age	2010 median age
United States	35.3	37.2
New Mexico	34.6	36.7
Sandoval County	35.1	37.9
Village of Jemez Springs	44.4	56.8
Village of San Ysidro	36	47.3
Town of Bernalillo	31.9	38.8
Village of Cuba	32.4	37.5
Village of Corrales	42.4	51.2
City of Rio Rancho	35.1	35.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

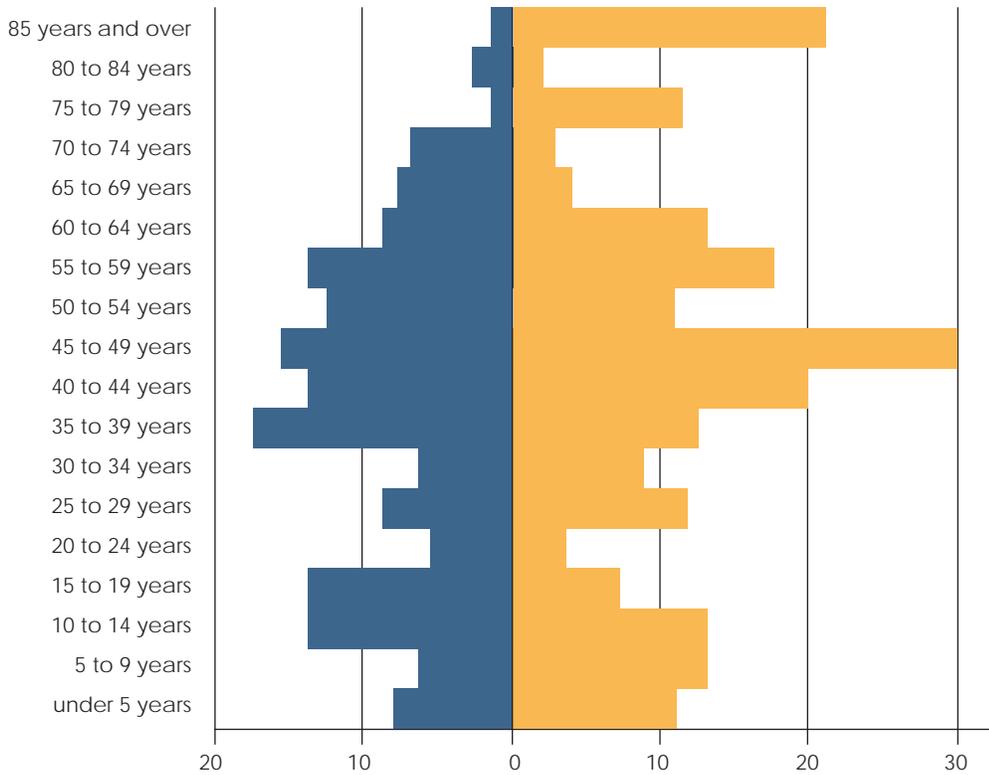


Figure 4:
2000 Population
Pyramid

[Jemez Springs]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

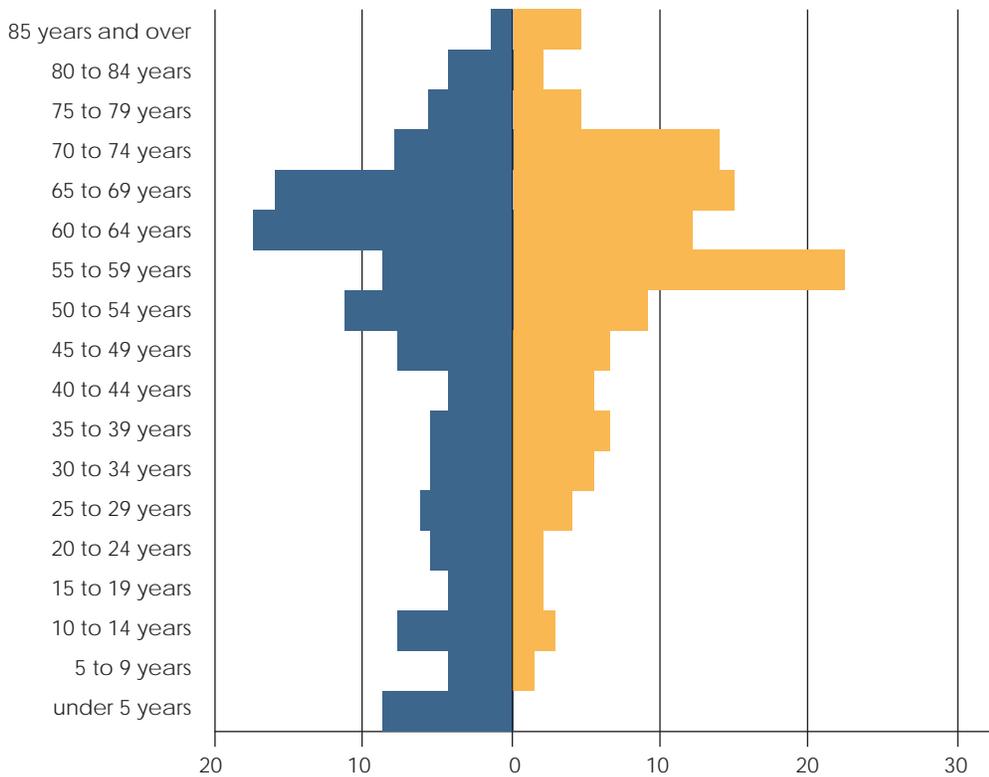


Figure 5:
2010 Population
Pyramid

[Jemez Springs]

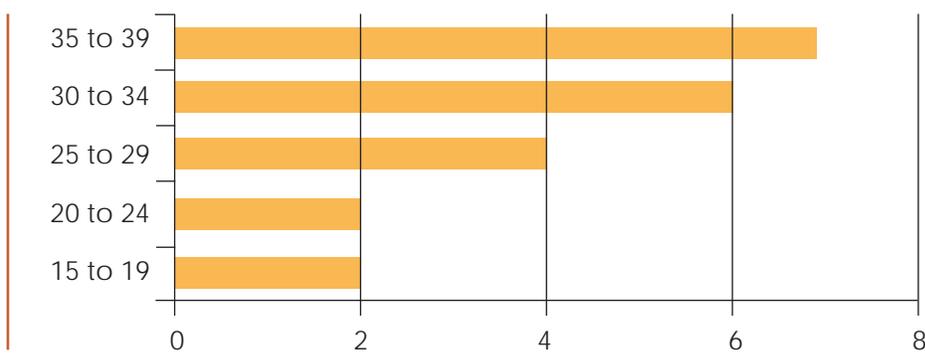
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Male Female

As summarized previously in this plan, the Village is facing a decreasing population, and increasing median age, and a substantial decrease in a young population between the ages of 1 and 24. This not only changes the focus on the community for the 20+ years to come, but also signifies a shift in the way the community will need to market itself in the future in order to maintain a healthy, thriving population.

Lastly, of particular importance is the breakdown of the female population within the child bearing ages (see Figure 6). Child bearing age is loosely defined as the ages between 15 and 39. Out of the 123 females in the Village, only 21 (17 percent) fall within the childbearing age range. Conversely, 85 (69.1 percent) are 50 years or older. Without a strong population within these age ranges, a continuous influx of births will not sustain the population. As the population continues to age, the focus on how to draw new residents to the community becomes a very important conversation. This will be discussed later on within this plan.

Figure 6:
2010 Female
Childbearing
Population
[Jemez Springs]



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

The highest level of educational attainment among Village residents is significantly higher than the residents of Sandoval County or residents of the State as a whole. Among Jemez Springs’ residents, 98.4 percent had graduated from high school; while Sandoval County and the State graduated 90.2 and 83.1 percent respectively (see Table 5). The percentage of college graduates with a bachelor’s degree for Jemez Springs (27.4 percent) was also higher than Sandoval County (17.1 percent) and the State (14.7 percent). One possibility for this increased level of graduation in both high school and college might be due to the proximity of Los Alamos to the Village.

Table 5:
2013 Education
Level
[Jemez Springs,
Sandoval County, New
Mexico]

Education Level	Jemez Springs	Sandoval County	New Mexico
Less than 9th grade	0	2.6	7.3
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1.5	6.6	9.0
High school (includes equivalency)	23.3	27.1	26.4
Some college, no degree	18.4	25.9	23.9
Associate’s degree	4.9	9.5	7.5
Bachelor’s degree	28.6	16.9	14.7
Graduate or professional degree	23.3	11.4	11.1
High school graduate or higher	98.5	90.8	83.6
Bachelor’s degree or higher	51.9	28.3	25.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Selected Social Characteristics in the United States

<i>Race</i>	<i>Total #</i>
Total population	250
One race	243
White	216
Black of African American	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	2
Asian	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0
Some other race	22
Two or more races	7
Hispanic or Latino	73
White alone	47
Black or African American alone	0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone	0
Some other race alone	22
Not Hispanic or Latino	177
White alone	169
Black or African American alone	1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2
Asian alone	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone	0
Some other race alone	0
Two or more races alone	3

Table 6:
2010 Race and
Hispanic Origin
Distribution

[Jemez Springs]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1, Profile of General Population and Housing Estimates

Another standard statistic compiled by the U.S. Census is a self-defined statement of race or ethnic status. Because of the growing number of mixed race and multi-ethnic individuals, this statistic is becoming complicated in terms of defining minority populations in a community. Nevertheless, approximately one quarter (29 percent) of the Jemez Springs residents identified themselves as Hispanic (see Table 6) which is an ethnic distinction that can be classified under various racial categories. In terms of racial origin, about 86 percent of residents in Jemez Springs are White.

<i>Type of Tenure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Total housing units	159	100
Owner-occupied housing units	90	56.6
Renter-occupied housing units	25	15.7
Vacant	44	27.7

Table 7:
2010 Housing
Tenure

[Jemez Springs]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Housing tenure data for Jemez Springs is provided in Table 7. In the year 2010, over 56 percent of the housing in Jemez Springs was owner occupied while 15.7 percent was renter occupied and another 27.7 percent was reported to be vacant. The vacancy

rate can be highly variable but does indicate availability of housing at a particular point in time.

Table 8:
2012 Year
Structure Built
[Jemez Springs]

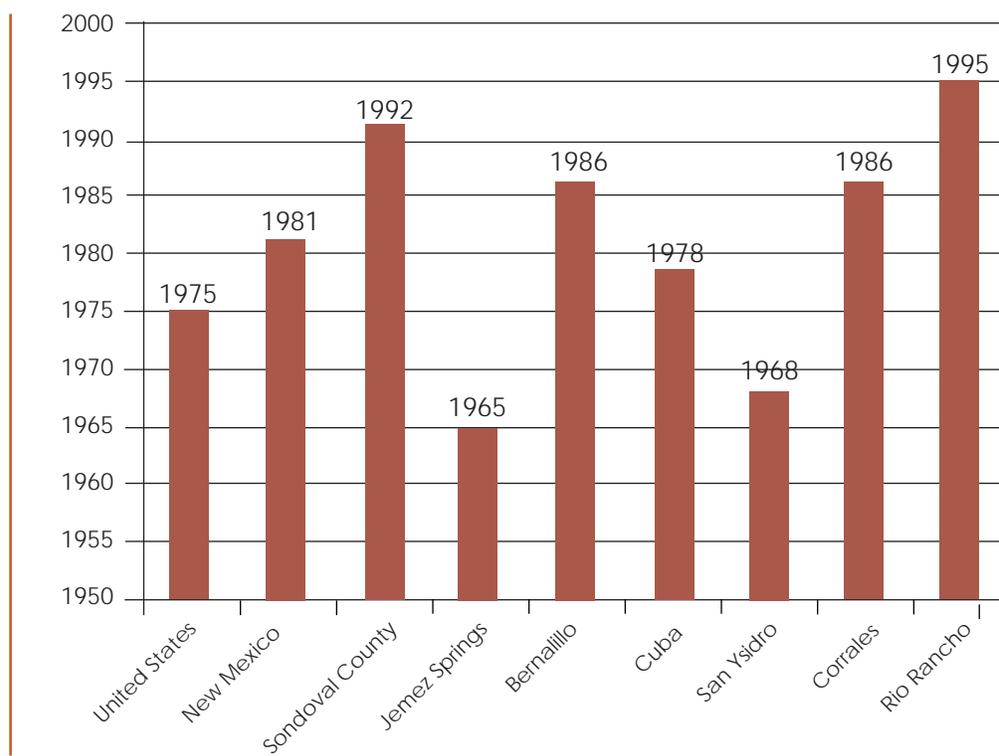
Year Structure Built	Number
Total*	161
Built 2010 or later	0
Built 2000 to 2009	12
Built 1990 to 1999	27
Built 1980 to 1989	16
Built 1970 to 1979	14
Built 1960 to 1969	22
Built 1950 to 1959	6
Built 1940 to 1949	15
Built 1939 or earlier	49

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 to 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

*Total is an estimate generated from sample surveys completed between 2008 - 2012.

The 2010 Census data reveals the age of housing units in Jemez Springs in terms of the year that the house was built (conventional housing) (see Table 8). For mobile homes, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. According to the Census, 100 percent of all housing counted between 2008 and 2012 was built prior to 2010, however 65.8 percent of the housing was built before 1970 (see Table 9). The 1990s (27 units built) and 1960s (22 units built) were both active decades for housing construction in the Village, while the 1970s was fairly moderate (14 units built). Figure 7 shows the median year in which structures were built in Jemez Springs compared to other communities in Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico, and the U.S.

Figure 7:
Median Year
Structure Built
[Selected Areas]



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 - 2012 American Community Survey 5 - Year Estimates



Employment Data:

Nearly three quarters (71.4 percent) of the persons age 16 and over in Jemez Springs were not reported to be in the labor force in 2010. By comparison, of those persons age 16 and over, 35.2 percent in Sandoval County and 38.1 percent in the State of New Mexico were not participating in the labor force in 2010 (see Table 10). This might be due to the significant portion of elderly Jemez Springs residents (assumed to be in retirement); and may also be explained by the unemployment rate which was calculated to be 5.4 percent in the 2010 Census. The unemployment rate in Jemez Springs was lower than Sandoval County (6.7 percent) and the State of New Mexico (7.2 percent) in 2010. Table 10 also points out that there were slightly less females aged 16 and over (60 individuals) than males (64 individuals) who were not participating in the labor force; although such statistics are not much different than the comparable proportions for the County and the State.

	<i>Jemez Springs</i>		<i>Sandoval County</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
Classification	# of persons	%	%	%
Total persons age 16 and over	221	-	102,628	1,612,730
In labor force	97	43.9	61.9	60.7
Civilian labor force	97	43.9	61.6	60.2
Employed	84	38.0	56.1	54.4
Unemployed	13	5.9	5.5	5.8
Armed forces	0	0	0.3	0.5
Not in labor force	124	56.1	38.1	39.3
Percent unemployed	-	13.4	9.0	9.7
Females 16 years and over	92	-	53,053	821,577
In labor force	32	34.8	57.4	56.0
Civilian labor force	32	34.8	57.4	55.9
Employed	32	34.8	52.9	50.9

Table 9:
2013 Labor Force and Employment
[Jemez Springs, Sandoval County, New Mexico]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey 5 - Year Estimates, Selected Economic Characteristics

A listing of civilian occupations for the employed residents of Jemez Springs is shown in Table 11. The largest percentage of employed residents in the Village are in the management/business/science/arts occupations; however, the percentage in Jemez Springs is significantly higher (40.5) than both the County (39.4) and State (35.2). Sales and office occupations have the second most employed residents followed by natural resources, construction and maintenance, and then followed by occupations in service and production, transportation and material moving. The percentage of those in Service occupations is much lower for Jemez Springs' residents (15.5) than for the County (17.3) and the State (20.5).

Table 10:
2013
Occupation
[Jemez Springs,
Sandoval County,
New Mexico]

	<i>Jemez Springs</i>	<i>Sandoval County</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
Occupation	%	%	%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	84	57,547	876,823
Management, business, science and arts	40.5	39.4	35.2
Service	15.5	17.3	20.5
Sales and office	17.9	25.7	23.5
Nat. resources, construction and maint.	16.7	10.1	11.6
Production, transp. and material moving	9.5	7.5	9.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey 5 - Year Estimates, Selected Economic Characteristics

Table 12 shows the number and percentages of jobs according to industry categories. Industry categories are different that the occupational categories, although they are also indicators of the local economy and labor force. The largest

Table 11:
2013 Industry
[Jemez Springs]

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	84	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	0.0
Construction	12	14.3
Manufacturing	10	11.9
Wholesale trade	0	0.0
Retail trade	2	2.4
Transportation and warehousing and utilities	1	1.2
Information	0	0.0
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental leasing	6	7.1
Professional, scientific, management, admin.	18	21.4
Educational services, health care and social	21	25.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, food services	7	8.3
Other services (except public administration)	0	0.0
Public administration	7	8.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey 5 - Year Estimates, Selected Economic Characteristics

industry category in Jemez Springs is Educational Services (25 percent), followed by Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative (21.4 percent), Construction (14.3 percent), and Manufacturing (11.9 percent).

Journey to Work Data:

While the majority of Jemez Springs' residents worked outside Sandoval County (44 percent according to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey), a significant percentage worked inside the County (36 percent). The percentage of employed persons commuting to jobs outside the County was higher than both of the

Place of Work	Cuba	Jemez Springs	San Ysidro
Living in a place (employed, 16+)	201	82	74
Worked in place of residence	143	26	12
Worked outside place of residence	58	56	62
Male:			
Living in a place (employed, 16+)	100	50	33
Worked in place of residence	51	23	5
Worked outside place of residence	49	27	28
Female:			
Living in a place (employed, 16+)	101	32	41
Worked in place of residence	92	3	7
Worked outside place of residence	9	29	34

Table 12:
2013 Place of Work - Place (Village) Level

[Cuba, Jemez Springs and San Ysidro]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey 5 - Year Estimates, Sex of Workers by Place of Work --Place Level

Place of Work	Cuba	Jemez Springs	San Ysidro
Total	201	82	74
Worked in state of residence	198	80	74
Worked in county of residence	177	36	45
Worked outside of county of residence	21	44	29
Worked outside of state of residence	3	2	0
Male	100	50	33
Worked in state of residence	97	48	33
Worked in county of residence	76	23	10
Worked outside of county of residence	21	25	23
Worked outside of state of residence	3	2	0
Female	101	32	41
Worked in state of residence	101	32	41
Worked in county of residence	101	13	35
Worked outside of county of residence	0	19	6
Worked outside of state of residence	0	0	0

Table 13:
2013 Place of Work - State and County Level

[Cuba, Jemez Springs and San Ysidro]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey 5 - Year Estimates, Sex of Workers by Place of Work -- State and County Level

neighboring municipalities of Cuba (29 percent) and San Ysidro (21.0 percent). Part of the reason for the 44 percent may be the Village's proximity to job centers in Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, and Santa Fe Counties. Another explanation could be that Jemez Springs' well educated work force has to travel outside of Sandoval County to find appropriate jobs. Retention of the local workforce is difficult for the Village; 56 percent of all workers travelled to jobs outside the Village of Jemez Springs (see Table 13).

Table 14:
2013 Means of
Transportation
to Work

[Cuba, Jemez
Springs and San
Ysidro]

	<i>Cuba</i>	<i>Jemez Springs</i>	<i>San Ysidro</i>
Workers 16 years and over	201	82	74
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	164	53	59
Car, truck, or van - carpoled	10	10	7
Public transportation (excluding taxi)	4	0	0
Walked	16	3	3
Other means	3	0	0
Worked at home	4	16	5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.2	34.7	31.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey 5 - Year Estimates, Selected Economic Characteristics

The means (or mode) of travel to work is presented in Table 15. Over half (64 percent) of Jemez Springs residents drove to work alone (i.e., single occupant vehicle), while another 12 percent participated in carpools as a means to travel to work. Only 3.6 percent walked to work; and nobody used public transportation at the time of the 2010 Census. A significant number of Village residents (19 percent) worked at home, thus eliminating the need for a work trip. Jemez Springs also has a relatively high percentage of commuters (53) that drive 30 minutes or more to get to work. This is reflected in Table 16 (travel time to work in minutes).

Table 15:
2013 Travel
Time to Work

[Cuba, Jemez
Springs and San
Ysidro]

	<i>Cuba</i>	<i>Jemez Springs</i>	<i>San Ysidro</i>
Total travelers	197	66	69
Less than 5 minutes	23	3	7
5 to 9 minutes	71	7	5
10 to 14 minutes	37	4	4
15 to 19 minutes	9	11	4
20 to 24 minutes	23	6	0
25 to 29 minutes	12	0	10
30 or more minutes	22	35	46

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey 5 - Year Estimates, Travel Time to Work

Income and Poverty Data:

A distribution of the 2009-2013 household income by category in Jemez Springs is shown in Table 17; while median household income, per capita income, and percentage living below the poverty level are provided in Table 18. Village residents earn a wide range of incomes. The largest income category among Village residents is the \$50,000 to \$74,999 group (38.8 percent of total households), followed by the \$100,000 to \$149,999 income group (14.3 percent). The percentage of households that earned from \$150,000 to \$199,999 is relatively low (2.0 percent) compared to

the same income category in Sandoval County (5.9 percent) and the State (3.6 percent). The Village also has a slightly higher percentage of households earning \$200,000 or more than the State but not the County.

Category	Jemez Springs		Sandoval County	New Mexico
	Total	%	%	%
Total households	98	-	47,164	761,938
Less than \$10,000	2	2.0	6.0	9.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	0.0	4.3	6.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13	13.3	9.1	12.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2	2.0	8.3	11.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13	13.3	15.0	14.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	38	38.8	20.3	17.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	11.2	13.1	11.3
\$100,000 to \$149,000	14	14.3	14.2	10.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	2.0	5.9	3.6
\$200,000 or more	3	3.1	3.8	2.9
Median household income	\$58,500	-	\$58,017	\$44,927

Table 16:
2013 Household Income

[Jemez Springs, Sandoval County, New Mexico]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey 5 - Year Estimates, Selected Economic Characteristics

Other socioeconomic indicators relating to income of the residents of the Village of Jemez Springs are presented in Table 18. The median household income of Jemez Springs is more than the State of New Mexico, and neighboring communities (Cuba and San Ysidro), and also higher than the County. Per capita income in Jemez Springs is higher than the neighboring municipalities (except San Ysidro), the County and the State. The percentage of those living below the poverty level (19) is comparable to Cuba and the State.

	Median HH Income	Per Capita Income	% Below Poverty Level
Jemez Springs	\$58,500	\$28,362	19.0
Cuba	\$38,594	\$15,244	21.1
San Ysidro	\$51,094	\$28,943	3.4
Sandoval County	\$58,017	\$26,924	14.2
New Mexico	\$44,927	\$23,763	20.4

Table 17:
2013 Median Household Income, Per Capita Income and % Poverty Level

[Jemez Springs, Sandoval County, New Mexico]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey 5 - Year Estimates, Selected Economic Characteristics

Streets and Highways



Highway 4 (MRCOG)

New Mexico State Highway 4 is a narrow, winding two-lane highway that carries all of the traffic passing through Jemez Springs. NM 4 also provides connections from US Highway 550 to Los Alamos County and the Village of Cuba (via NM 126). This scenic highway serves as Jemez Springs' main street, carrying local and tourist traffic to businesses along the road corridor.

The primary roads that feed into NM 4 include US 550, NM 290, NM 485, and NM 126. US 550 is a federally administered highway that connects the Town of Bernalillo to Cuba and northwest New Mexico. NM 290 is located south of Jemez Springs and provides access to the community of Ponderosa, while NM 485 is also south of the Village of Jemez Springs and connects with the Gilman community.

NM 126 is located north of the Village and provides a scenic mountain drive (refer to Figure 2) to Cuba from NM 4 at La Cueva.

Figure 8 shows some of the traffic characteristics of the NM 4 corridor such as average weekday traffic flow and reported accident locations. Other information and data presented in Figure 7 includes functional classification of the streets and highways in the Jemez Springs area and a designated regional bike corridor.

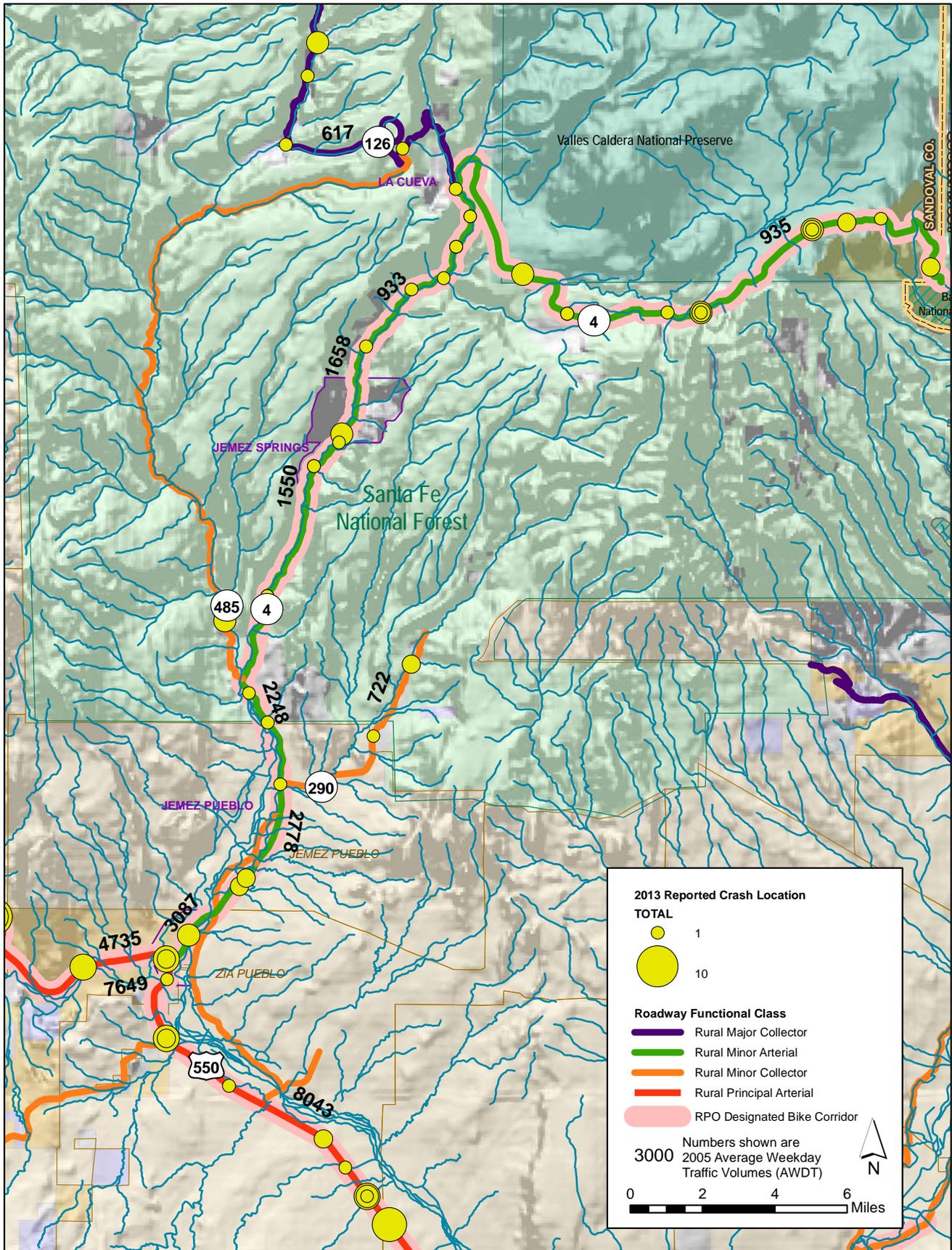
In terms of functional classification for the state road system, NM 4 is designated by the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) as a Rural Minor Arterial. Functional classification of highways is typically defined in three categories: 1) arterials which consist of continuous or long-distance travel routes providing regional connections among urban and rural communities and emphasize a high level of mobility through the region; 2) collectors, which provide a linkage between local roads and arterial highways; and 3) locals, which provide direct access to adjacent lands and conduct traffic from individual driveways to the higher capacity collectors and arterials.



Highway 4 (MRCOG)

The functional classification of streets and highways is used to define how specific transportation routes are used in serving the community, both currently and in the future. Functional classification also implies design standards necessary to provide adequate traffic-carrying capacity on the street network. Generally, the street design and right-of-way standards related to the functional classification are typically established in the adopted subdivision regulations for the local government jurisdiction. NMDOT functional classifications for highways in the Jemez Springs region include US 550 as a Rural Principal Arterial, NM 290 and NM 485 as Rural Minor Collectors, and NM 126 as a Rural Major Collector.

Figure 8: Jemez Valley Traffic Characteristics Map



NM 4 is also a segment of the Jemez Mountain Trail, which is a federally designated National Scenic Byway. The Jemez Mountain Trail National Scenic Byway (shown in Figure 2) was formally designated as a State Scenic Byway in December 1994; and as a National Scenic Byway in June 1998. The Scenic Byway programs provide funding to protect the scenic, historic, recreational, cultural, natural, and archeological integrity of highways and adjacent areas.

Other Transportation Modes



Dirt Residential Road (MRCOG)

There are other transportation modes that are alternatives to cars and trucks, usually occupied by one person. These include bicycling, walking, equestrian and public transit by bus or van. NM 4 is a popular route for bicyclists; and is a designated bike corridor of regional significance because it networks with other bike routes throughout the MRCOG four-county region (Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, and Torrance counties). The long-term vision for this bike corridor is to connect with similar corridors or trails in neighboring counties: Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, San Juan, and Santa Fe. However, the narrow shoulders, insufficient sight distances, and the lack of sidewalks or pedestrian paths along NM 4 present serious dangers for both bicyclists and pedestrians.

The Village of Jemez Springs is currently served by the Sandoval Easy Express (which began operations in April 2007). The Sandoval Express provides fixed route bus service Monday through Friday from Rio Rancho to Jemez Springs, with additional stops in Bernalillo, Zia Pueblo, San Ysidro, Jemez Pueblo, and Cañon. The Sandoval Express also makes two trips a day to the Journal Center Rail Runner Station in Los Ranchos de Albuquerque. This public transportation service is crucial because it provides residents of Jemez Springs and neighboring communities another option to get to major job centers in Albuquerque, Rio Rancho, and Bernalillo.

The Valles Caldera National Preserve, which is located north of the Village and generates additional traffic along NM 4, is a major travel destination in the region. Future plans include special transit services (either public or private) into the preserve; some of which will originate from the administrative offices of the National Preserve located in the Village of Jemez Springs.



Valles Caldera (Valles Caldera Trust)

One of the objectives in any community planning process is to evaluate the public services and facilities available to residents and within the planning area. This portion of the community profile examines those public facilities and services currently being provided to the residents of Jemez Springs.

Community Facilities and Services

Local Government Operations:

The Village of Jemez Springs is an incorporated municipality in Sandoval County, administered by a Mayor-Trustee form of government. There are six elective positions: the Mayor, four Village Trustees, and the Municipal Judge. All of these elective positions serve for four-year terms of office. The Governing Body is the Mayor and Board of Trustees.

The Village government is comprised of departments which operate the various functions of the Village. The department heads include the Village Clerk/Treasurer/Human Resources Director, Waste Water Plant Manager, General Maintenance, Librarian, and the Bath House Manager. Jemez Springs currently staffs 10 full-time employees. Committees and advisory boards that are currently appointed by the Governing Body include the Planning and Zoning Commission, Lodger's Tax Board, Library Board, and the Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee.

Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal:

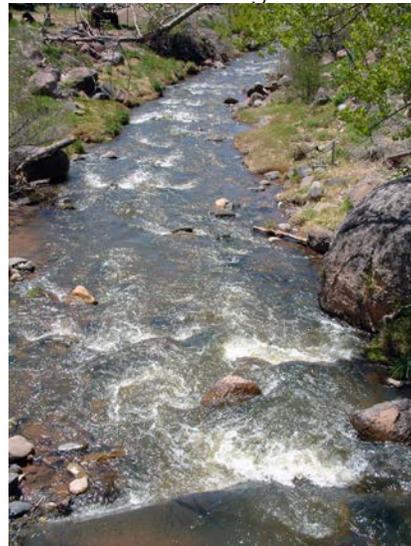
Drinking water for the Village is provided by the Jemez Springs Domestic Water Association. This Association is a water utility corporation created under state law. The water system currently serves 398 connections (388 residential and 10 commercial) and extends north and slightly south of the Village boundaries (see Figure 9). The average water usage per day is 81,500 gallons for the entire system. The combined water storage capacity for the system is approximately 700,000 gallons in nine storage tanks. The drinking water is tested regularly and treated with chlorine and/or fluoride. The residential monthly water rate is currently \$30.74 (including the gross receipts tax). The original water lines were installed in 1947 and 1949. The Village is currently in the process of constructing 4,000 feet of 8-inch water line for replacement of a 50 year-old galvanized steel water line.

The Jemez Springs Domestic Water Association obtains water from several natural springs located in the surrounding mountains. Although there is generally adequate water for consumers, future water availability can be affected by the unpredictability of natural springs. Also, one of the springs now produces water that is in violation of the new arsenic regulations mandated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

An integral part of the water resources in Jemez Springs is the acequia system along the Jemez River. Acequias are traditional and historic irrigation ditches that take water from a river or stream for delivery to agricultural fields and farmlands. According to the New Mexico Acequia Commission (New Mexico State Engineer Office, Report TDDC-87-2, March 1987), there are seven acequia ditches in the Jemez Springs area. The diversion points within the Village are indicated on the photo display in Figure 10. These acequias are mostly active and can provide irrigation water to about 80 acres of land in the Village area.

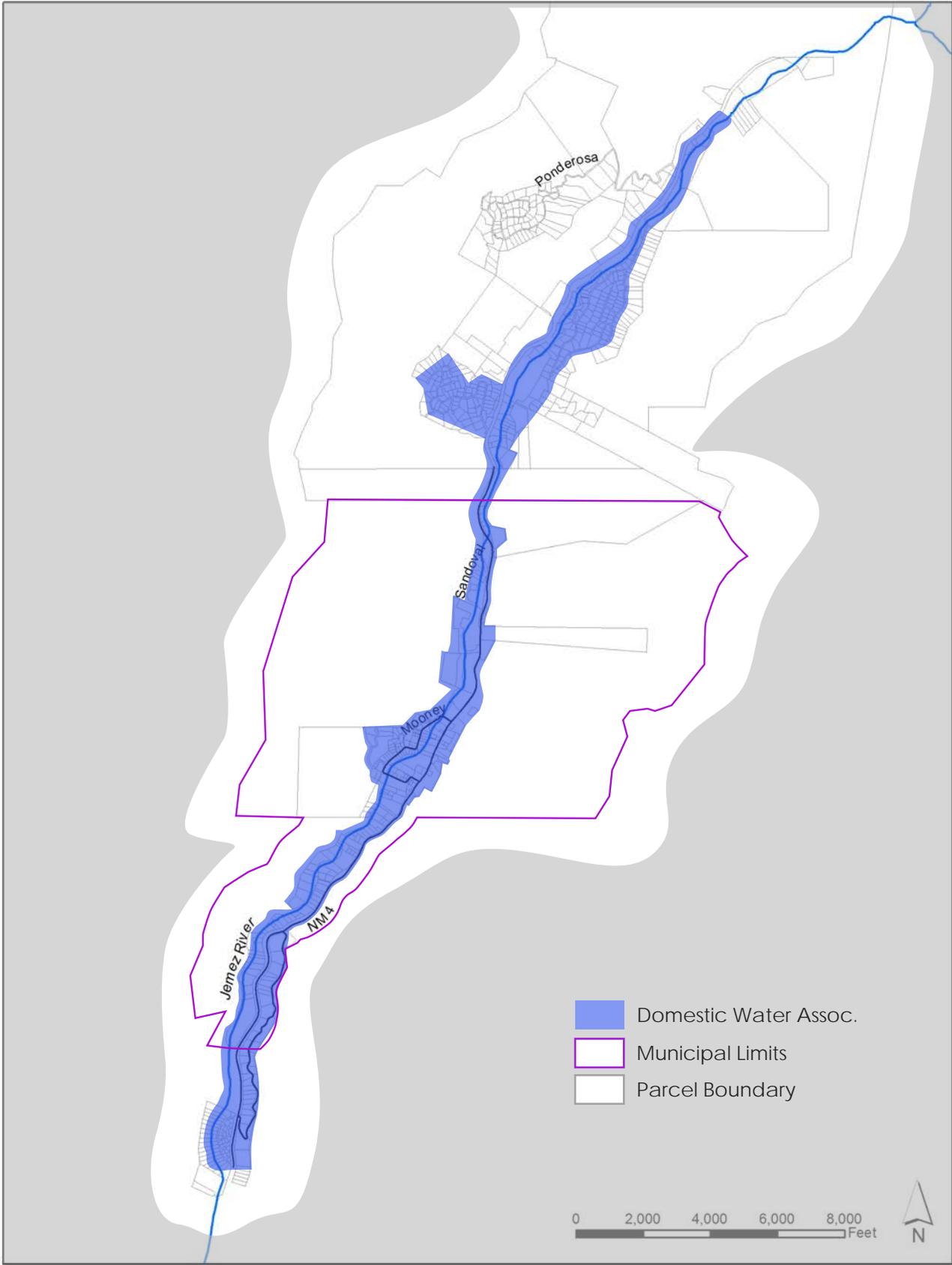


Village Offices (MRCOG)



Jemez River (MRCOG)

Figure 9: Jemez Springs Water Utility Service Area



Sources: Sandoval County; Village of Jemez Springs.

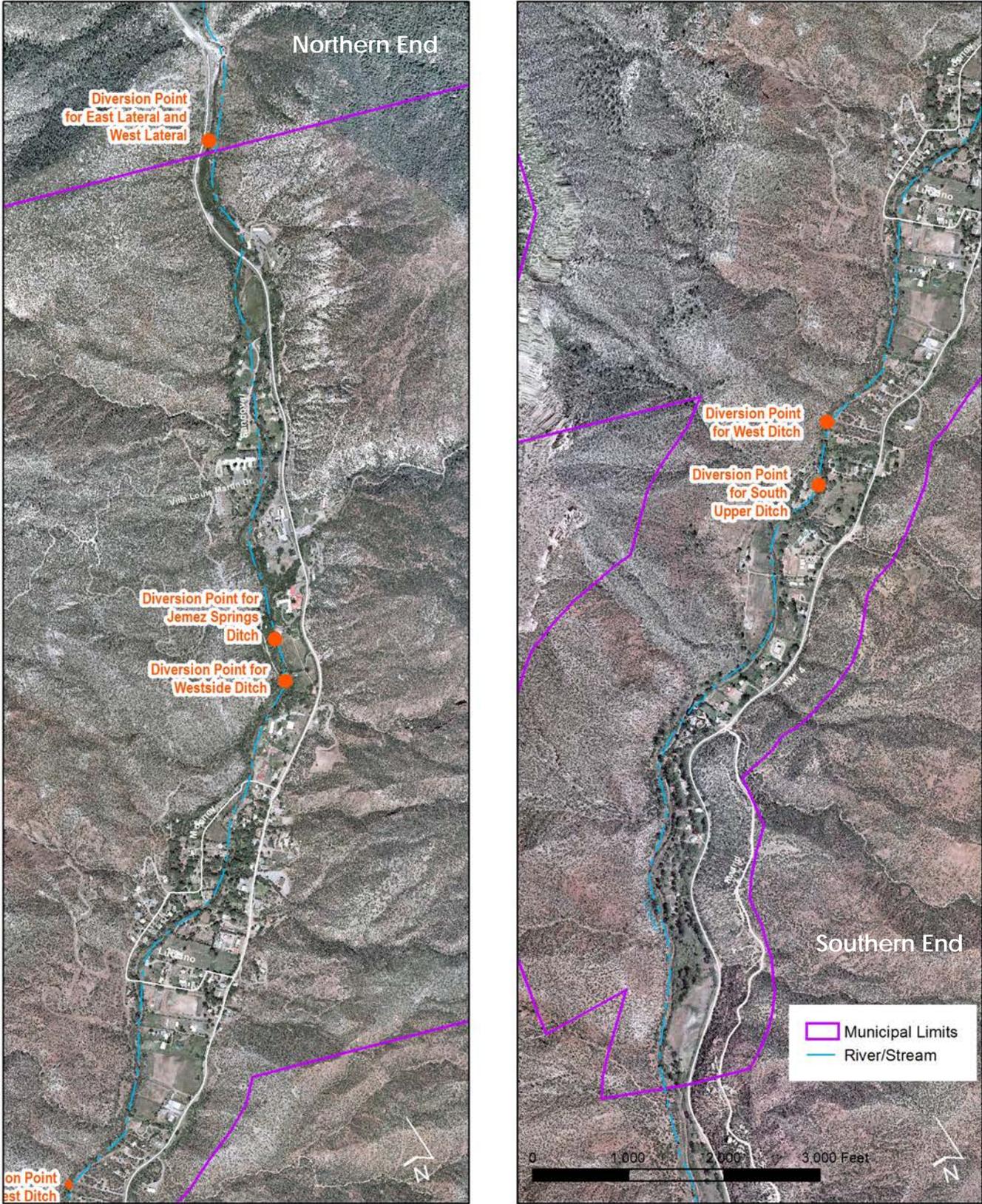
The Village owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant and the associated collection system. The current wastewater system maintains 165 connections (see Figure 11) and has been in existence since 2002. The average flow per day is 25,000 gallons, while the plant capacity is 75,000 gallons. Sewer rates are \$23.50 for those who live inside the Village limits and \$26 for those who live outside the Village limits. The Village charges an additional \$3.00 for every 1,000 gallons of water usage. The sewer rate for commercial businesses is currently \$33.50 per month.

Stormwater Management:

The average annual precipitation for Jemez Springs is 17.0 inches. The three month period between July and September typically receives the most precipitation (7.5 inches). These "monsoon" rains are often brief but intense storms, which can lead to flooding and ponding in low areas. The Village of Jemez Springs is designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as a participating, flood-prone community. This means that federally-subsidized flood insurance is available to residents and businesses in Jemez Springs. There are several areas throughout Jemez Springs that are located within a delineated 100-year flood plain (see Figure 12) requiring design of structures to be protected from potential flood damage.

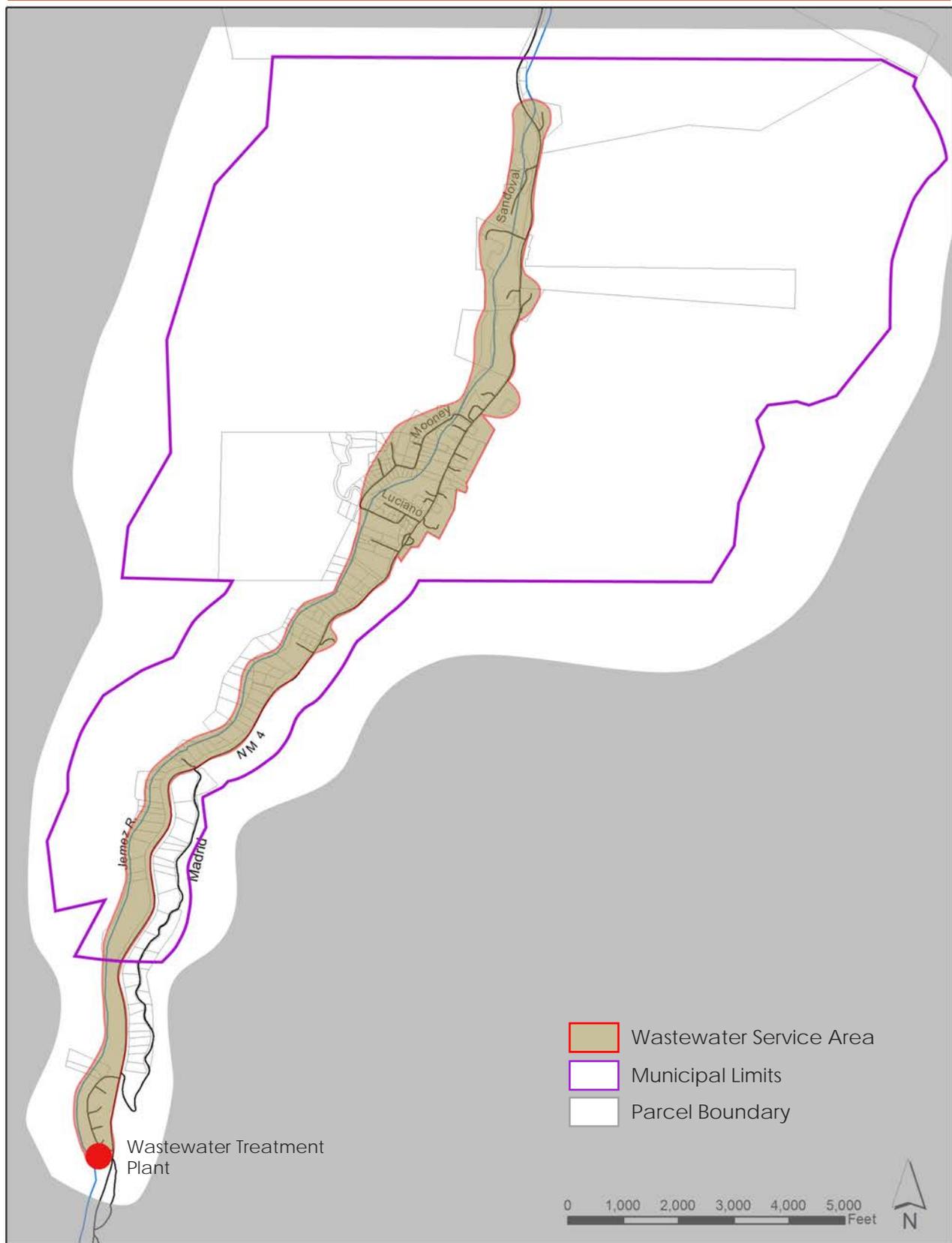
In general, the effects of climate and topography in the Jemez valley generate intensive stormwater runoff and drainage through the Village. Such runoff affects travel on roads and the protection of property. Limited stormwater control structures exist in the Village, consisting mostly of bridge and dip-crossing structures on the roadways. There is some bank reinforcement along the Jemez River but a potential exists for the river to overflow its banks.

Figure 10: Jemez Springs Acequia System



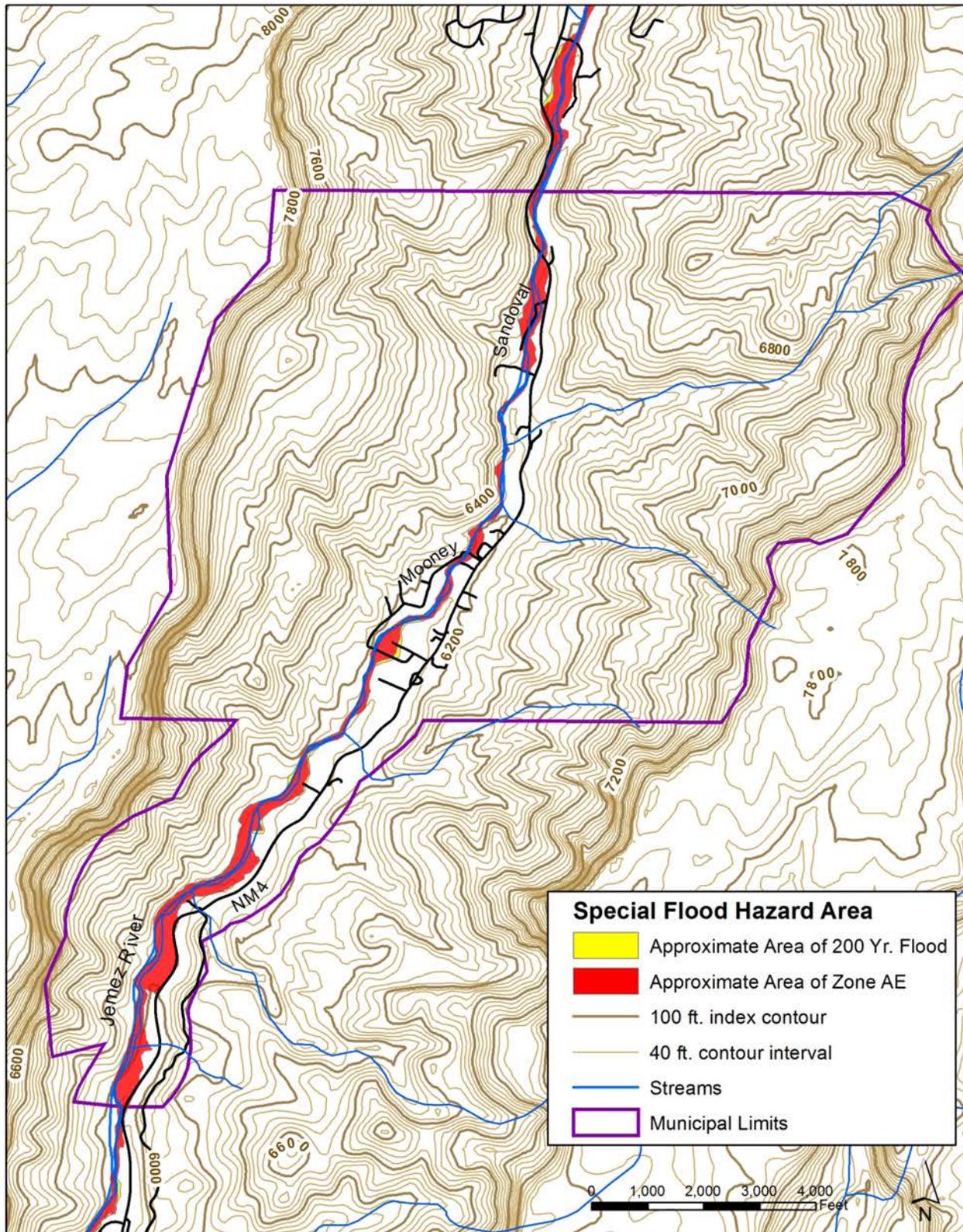
Sources: OSE, Rio Jemez Hydrographic Survey, 1981-1996; RGIS, 2005 NM GDACC Statewide DOQQ.

Figure 11: Jemez Springs Wastewater Service Area



Source: Jemez Springs Sanitary Sewer System Map, Gannett Fleming West, Inc., 1996.

Figure 12: Jemez Springs Topography and FEMA Flood Hazard Areas



Sources: RGIS; FEMA, FIRM map, effective 2012.

Note: The special flood hazard area on this map is approximate and should only to be used for graphic purposes and not for determining if any area lies in or out of the flood hazard area.

Parks, Recreation and Open Space:

Jemez Springs has two major recreation areas that are owned and maintained by the Village: Father Fitzgerald Park and the Leyba Land/Community Park. The Village is surrounded by National Forest lands providing a wealth of open space and scenic vistas. In addition to recreational activities, parks and open spaces typically provide other benefits such as groundwater recharge, air cleansing, scenic beauty, as well as increased property values and public health benefits. Both of the recreation areas in Jemez Springs are described in more detail in Table 18.



Father Fitzgerald Park (MRCOG)

Name	Acres	Facilities/Equipment
Father Fitzgerald Park	.25	Restroom, playground, gazebo and skatepark
"Leyba" / Community Park	3.5	Restroom, walking trail

Source: Village of Jemez Springs

Table 18:
Parks and Recreational Resources

[Jemez Springs]

Law Enforcement

The Village of Jemez Springs currently does not have a Police Department within its organizational structure; although they have hired Village police officers in the past. Nevertheless, law enforcement has been provided in the Village through the assistance of the Sandoval County Sheriff's Office and, currently, by the New Mexico Mounted Patrol (NMMP). NMMP is an unfunded state agency created by New Mexico State Law and staffed by certified volunteer police officers. The Mounted Patrol is not a division of the State Police but is an independent state agency that can be called upon to assist any law enforcement agency and serve anywhere in the state.

The Village has adopted animal control regulations and has an agreement with Sandoval County to provide animal pick-up services and holding facilities. Animal controls are also included in the zoning ordinance which is enforced by the Village Zoning Administrator.

Fire and Rescue Services



Jemez Springs Fire Station(MRCOG)

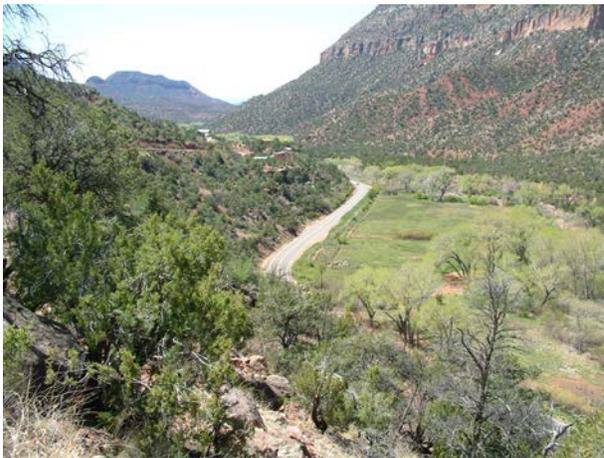
Fire protection in the Village of Jemez Springs is provided by 6-8 volunteer fire fighters. The Village presently owns one fire truck pumper. The Current Fire Protection rating is Class 9 as determined by ISO/PPC (Insurance Services Office/Public Protection Classification), which characterizes the firefighting capability in the community and affects fire insurance policies. ISO classification is based on a scale of 1 through 10 with 1 being the best.

The Village has two EMT basics, and ten first responders. All of the EMS staff are volunteers. The Village also has one ambulance.

Hazards Mitigation

While the Village does not have their own emergency response plan, they are part of the Sandoval County All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan. This plan describes how local governments will handle emergency situations and disasters within their jurisdictions. The plan also assigns responsibilities for emergency preparedness, planning and coordinating emergency response activities and resources before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. This plan provides broad guidelines for emergency management, and allows individual local governments to write detailed operational plans of their own.

The plan identifies potential hazards that Sandoval County could confront at some point in the future. The hazards were listed in order of probability, from high to low. The hazard with the highest probability was severe weather storms (high winds/flash floods/rain, snow and ice), which received a high to medium probability rating. Hazardous material accidents (highway/railroad/fixed facility/nuclear) received the next highest probability rating of high to medium/low.



Jemez Valley (MRCOG)

Hazards in the medium probability rating included large fire, mass casualty incident, and earthquake. Hazards in the medium to low category included severe, prolonged utilities loss, aircraft incident and civil, gang, and prison disturbance. The rest of the hazards were listed as a low probability rating. These included the following: major epidemic, enemy or terrorist attack, accidental missile launch or warhead detonation, drought, dam failure/slow rising water, and volcanic eruption.

Local governments will deal with emergencies by participating in the Incident Command System (ICS) for responders, and training in support coordination at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Village of Jemez Springs officials along with Sandoval County officials have been trained in ICS and in EOC management. The Mayor of the Village of Jemez Springs has the overall emergency management responsibility for the Village. However, depending on the hazard or emergency this authority could be superseded by either state or federal officials. The Village of Jemez Springs has also created a civil preparedness organization to function in the event of an emergency that would endanger the lives and property of the Village residents. As a result of this organization, a Director of Civil Preparedness has

been appointed by the Mayor with the concurrence of the Village Board of Trustees. The Director is in charge of the Office of Civil Preparedness and is responsible to the Mayor and the governing body for carrying out the civil preparedness program of the Village. The Director has all necessary power and authority to form committees and to cooperate with all civil preparedness agencies of other governmental units, including the state and federal governments. The Director is also further authorized to formulate written plans, gather information and keep written records to govern the functions of the organization. In the event of an emergency situation, the Mayor is responsible for activating an EOC. The EOC shall operate under the direction of the Mayor, while the Director of Civil Preparedness shall act as the chief executive assistant to the Mayor in the execution of these duties.

Solid Waste Disposal:

A private organization, Desert Ridge, provides weekly curbside pickup of residential solid waste in Jemez Springs. Desert Ridge also provides commercial service for solid waste disposal. There is a solid waste transfer station located in the community of Cañon where area residents can transport and dispose of their own trash. The transfer station is operated by Sandoval County. The County administers the billing system for all solid waste disposals.

Street Maintenance:

The Village of Jemez Springs does not provide street maintenance on local roads. The Village does contract for street maintenance as necessary. NM 4, the main street through the Village, is maintained by the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT).

Health Care:

The Village of Jemez Springs does not have any local health care clinics or services; however, there is a clinic (Jemez Valley Medical Clinic) located in Cañon. The clinic offers only basic medical services. The clinic has an MD, nurse practitioners, and a psychologist. For more complete health care services, Jemez Springs' residents must travel to other municipalities such as Cuba, Rio Rancho, Bernalillo, or Albuquerque.



NM4 (MRCOG)

Communications and Energy:

The Village is served by a local newspaper, the Jemez Thunder (published twice monthly). Telephone service is provided by Windstream. Jemez Mountain Electric Co-op supplies electric power to Jemez Springs. The average local cost per kilowatt hour is 8 cents. There is currently no natural gas service provider, Jemez Springs area residents use propane which is delivered by various commercial distributors.

Institutional Structures:

Jemez Springs does not have any local public or private schools within the Village. Students who live in Jemez Springs travel to the Jemez Valley Public Schools, which are located in Cañon and provide for kindergarten through twelfth grade. There are

three churches in the Village: the Jemez Springs Community Presbyterian Church, Mary Mother of Priests Catholic Church, and Our Lady of the Assumption Catholic Church. The Village is also the location of the Bodhi Manda Zen Center, a Rinzai Zen training temple.



Part 3: Trends and Projections

A crucial step in the comprehensive planning process is to envision and anticipate the future development patterns of the community. This part of the Plan displays the methodology and results of forecasting population change and other demographic information. Also, development trends, based on various assumptions about land use, are discussed as possible scenarios for the future.

Demographic Projections

Future scenarios can be expressed in terms of population, housing, and employment projections for the Village. Statistical projections to the year 2040 have been calculated for the current incorporated area of Jemez Springs. These projections are compiled by MRCOG and are based on the 2010 Census data and other relevant data such as that found in the 2040 Metropolitan Transportation Plan, also produced by the MRCOG.

Two scenarios (a trend and a sub-county shift share) were established in order to forecast changes in population. Because this projection is based on the current Jemez Springs municipal boundary, any annexation of new territory would alter and ultimately increase this projection.

Population History:

Incorporated in 1955, the Village of Jemez Springs recorded its first official population of 223 in the 1960 Census. The historical population trend for the Village is shown in Table 19 for every decade since 1960. This table is comprised of Census data; and in some cases special estimates were developed by the MRCOG as a replacement for the Census numbers. With the exception of a drop in population in the 1960s, the population of Jemez Springs has seen mild but steady growth since 1980 until 2000. The most recent estimate shows the population for the Village to be about 250 in 2010.

As previously stated (and explained in detail in the appendices), the MRCOG staff came to the conclusion that the 1990 Census population numbers for the Village were questionable and not defensible when compared to other sources of information and data for that time period. As a rule, a set of population and housing estimates were established and are utilized specifically in this comprehensive plan for the purposes of developing the future projections. For example, the 1990 Census showed a population of 413 people and 223 housing units; however, in Table 19 the population has been estimated to have been 337 people (including 130 housing units) in 1990.

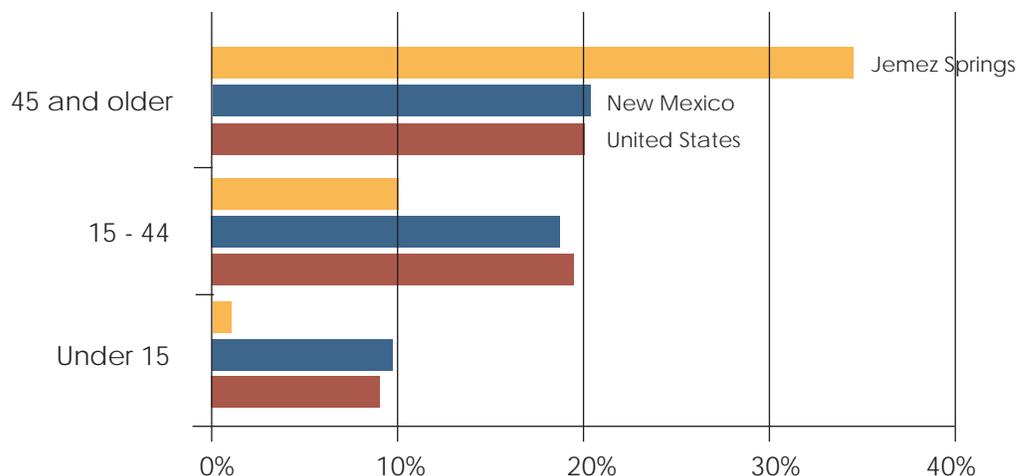
<i>Historical Years</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Annual Growth Rate</i>
1960	223	
1970	356	4.8
1980	316	-1.2
1990	337*	0.6
2000	375	1.1
2010	250	

Table 19:
Historical
Population
[Jemez Springs]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Figure 13:
2010 Age
Distribution of
Women

[Jemez Springs, New
Mexico and United
States]



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

A typical indicator of a change in population is the natural increase of the population due to births. The potential for natural increase can be measured to some extent in the percentage of women in their childbearing ages, as provided in the Census data. In Figure 13, the age distribution of women in the Village is compared with the state and the nation.

Table 20:
Age
Distribution
[Jemez Springs]

Age Distribution	1990	2000	2010
% Under 15	24.5	17.6	10
% 15 to 64	63.2	65.9	60
% 65 and over	15.3	16.5	30
Median age	38.3	44.4	56.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Table 20 shows that the Village of Jemez Springs is becoming a community with a growing segment of elderly residents; in other words, the youth population is declining in proportion to the total population while the working age (i.e., ages ranging from 15 to 64) and the senior (65 years and older) population is growing. The median age increased by 6 years through the 1990s, by 2000, it was 10 years older than New Mexico's median age at that time of 34.6. Now, the median age of the Village sits at 56.8, an increase of 12.4 years over the median age in 2000.

Population Forecast:

Table 21 indicates the household population and household size over time. The household sizes observed in 2010 are dramatically lower than past years, but are consistent with the larger urbanizing trend observed in New Mexico as younger residents move to cities in search of different economic opportunities. There appear to be two major sources of population decrease between 2000 and 2010: the reduction in household sizes and the decrease in group quarters population.

As discussed previously, the median age in 2000 was 44.4 years; in 2010 the median age of Jemez Springs residents was 56.8 years. In 2000, only 23 percent of the population was 60 years or older, while in 2010, 42 percent of residents were at least 60 years of age.

Year	Occupied Housing Units	Housing Units	Occupancy Rate	Average HH Size	HH* Population
1980	90	109	83%	2.49	224
1990	99	130	76%	2.63	260
2000	113	149	76%	2.63	297
2010	115	159	72%	1.95	224

Table 21:
Housing Characteristics

[Jemez Springs]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census
*Household

The shift in group quarters population also explains part of the population decrease between 2000 and 2010. After the 1990 and 2000 Censuses revealed nearly identical numbers of residents living in group facilities (residents at the Servants of the Paraclete), the population fell by two-thirds in the 2010 Census with only 26 group quarters residents. The Servants of the Paraclete is now closed, although the facility is expected to be repurposed and to continue to house residents in Jemez Springs in some form or another (see Table 22).

Small area population forecasts are generally challenging since estimates are volatile and small changes have disproportionate impacts to population levels over time. After decades of slow but steady population growth, the Village experienced a 33 percent total population loss between the 2000 and 2010 Censuses, making future forecasts even more uncertain than in other small communities. This forecast contains two methodologies for projecting the population levels: a regression model and a sub-county shift share model. Regression Method (see Figure 14): a regression model attaches a line of best fit to known data and projects current trends forward (as

	1990 Census	2000 Census	2010 Census
Household Population	90	109	83%
Group Quarters Population	99	130	76%
Total Population	113	149	76%

Table 22:
Household Population, Group Quarters, and Total Population

[Jemez Springs]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

shown in Figure 15). It is a simple extrapolation of future population totals for 10-year increments based on data from 1980 to 2000 based on the average growth rate from 1960 to 2010. Due to the fact that Jemez Springs had generally grown in population over the previous 50 years, projections for coming decades reflect an increase over current levels. Under this method, the 2040 population in Jemez Springs is projected to be 343 (see Table 23).

Figure 14:
1960 - 2010
Population w/
Trend Line

[Jemez Springs]

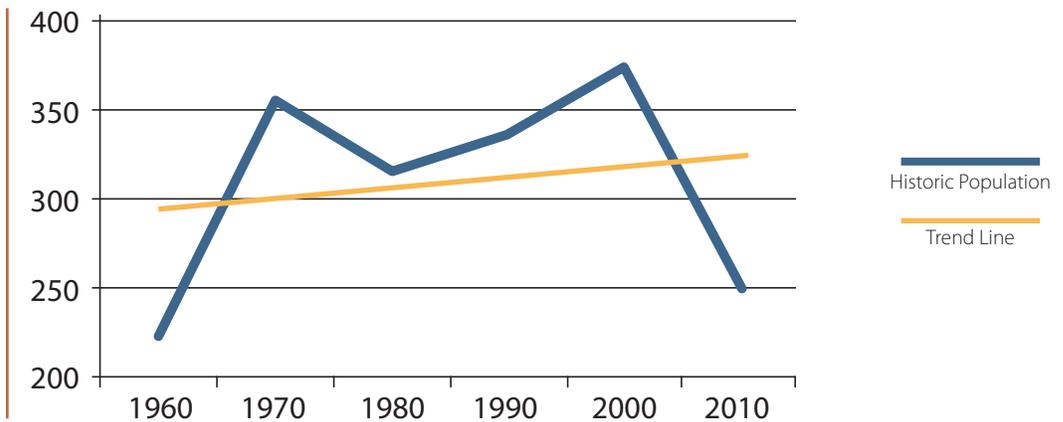


Figure 15:
1960 - 2040
Population w/
Forecast

[Jemez Springs]

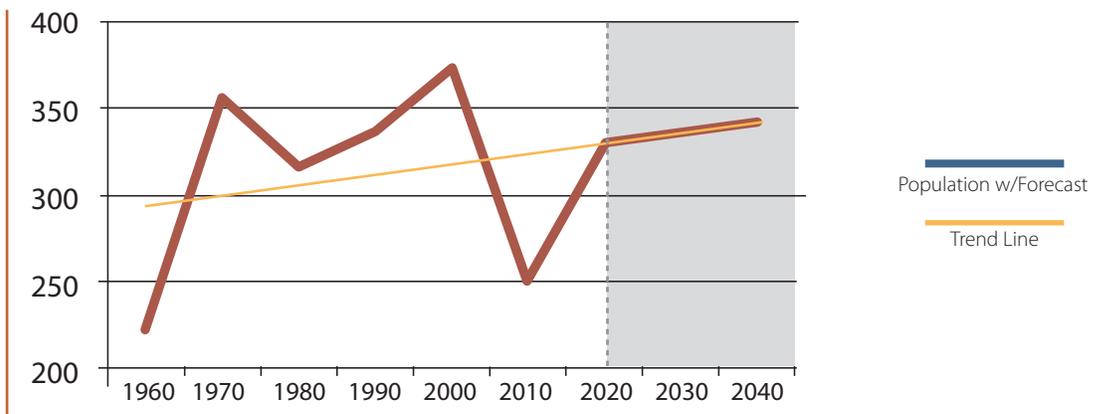


Table 23:
Regression
Based
Population
Estimate

[Jemez Springs]

Year	Sandoval County	Jemez Springs
1960	14,201	223
1970	17,492	356
1980	34,799	316
1990	63,319	337
2000	89,908	375
2010	131,561	250
2020	141,803	331
2030	165,591	337
2040	189,379	343

Sub-County Shift Share Method:

The sub-county shift share approach (see Table 24) considers the percent share that Jemez Springs comprises of rural Sandoval County over time. Sandoval County is projected to be a fast growing portion of New Mexico, with high levels of population and employment increases expected in Rio Rancho and other communities near Albuquerque. However, the more rural northern portion of the county is expected to grow at more modest levels. This methodology separates the “urban” and “rural” portions of Sandoval County and considers the share that Jemez Springs comprises of the rural portion of the county.

Year	Sandoval County Population	Rural Area Population	Rural Share	Jemez Springs Population	Village Share
1990	64,877	11,103	17%	337	3.0%
2000	90,481	12,112	13%	375	3.1%
2010	131,561	11,639	9%	250	2.1%
2040	217,757	17,085	8%	325	1.9%

Table 24:
Shift Share Based Population Estimate

[Jemez Springs]

This methodology requires that a future population share be developed based on past averages, and uses the 2040 overall and rural Sandoval County population forecasts developed by MRCOG as control totals. This approach finds that Jemez Springs’s share of the rural Sandoval County population will drop from 3.1% in 2000 and 2.1% in 2010 to 1.9% by 2040. The population estimate for Jemez Springs for 2040 using the sub-county shift share method is 325 residents (see Figure 16).

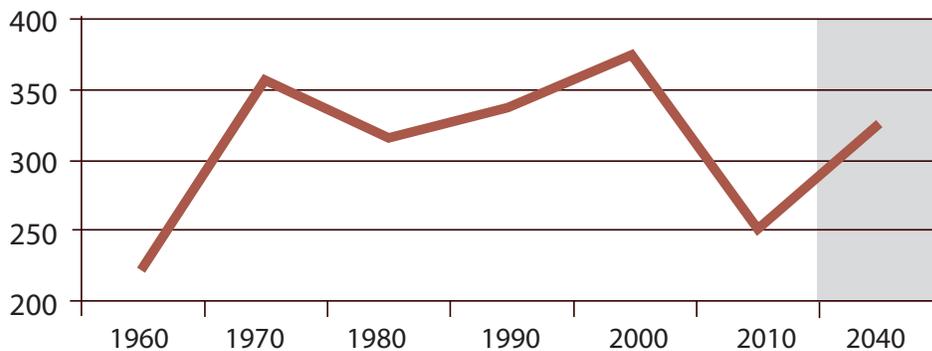


Figure 16:
Shift Share Based Population Estimate

[Jemez Springs]

Housing & Employment Forecasts:

While population levels may increase over time, employment is highly uncertain due to the changing demographic profile of the community. From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of labor force participants has declined by nearly 50 percent (from 187 labor force participants in the 2000 Census to less than 100 in the 2009-2013 American Community Survey). Given the trend toward small household sizes and older average residents, this trend could continue.

The projected increase in population above current levels and the decrease in labor force participation seems contradictory. It is unlikely that household sizes will drop further, but it is likely that household sizes will remain below historical levels. Given the number of vacant and developable parcels it is

realistic to assume that the Village will simultaneously experience an increase in households, fewer persons per household, and a shrinking percentage of Village residents participating in the workforce full-time (see Table 25).

For these reasons it is difficult to produce a credible employment forecast. Any additional employment must be complemented by a change in the demographic profile of the community, in particular a higher percentage of younger residents and workforce participants. The employment that is likely to persist is in low-intensity tourism-based industries (see Table 26).

Table 25:
Historical
Housing Data

[Jemez Springs]

Year	Occupied Housing Units	Housing Units	Occupancy Rate	Average Household Size
1980	90	109	83%	2.49
1990	99	130	13%	2.63
2000	113	149	76%	2.63
2010	115	159	72%	2.17

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Table 26:
Historic
Employment

[Jemez Springs]

Year	Employment	Average Annual Growth Rate
1990	107	
2000	115	7.47%
2010	88	-23.48%

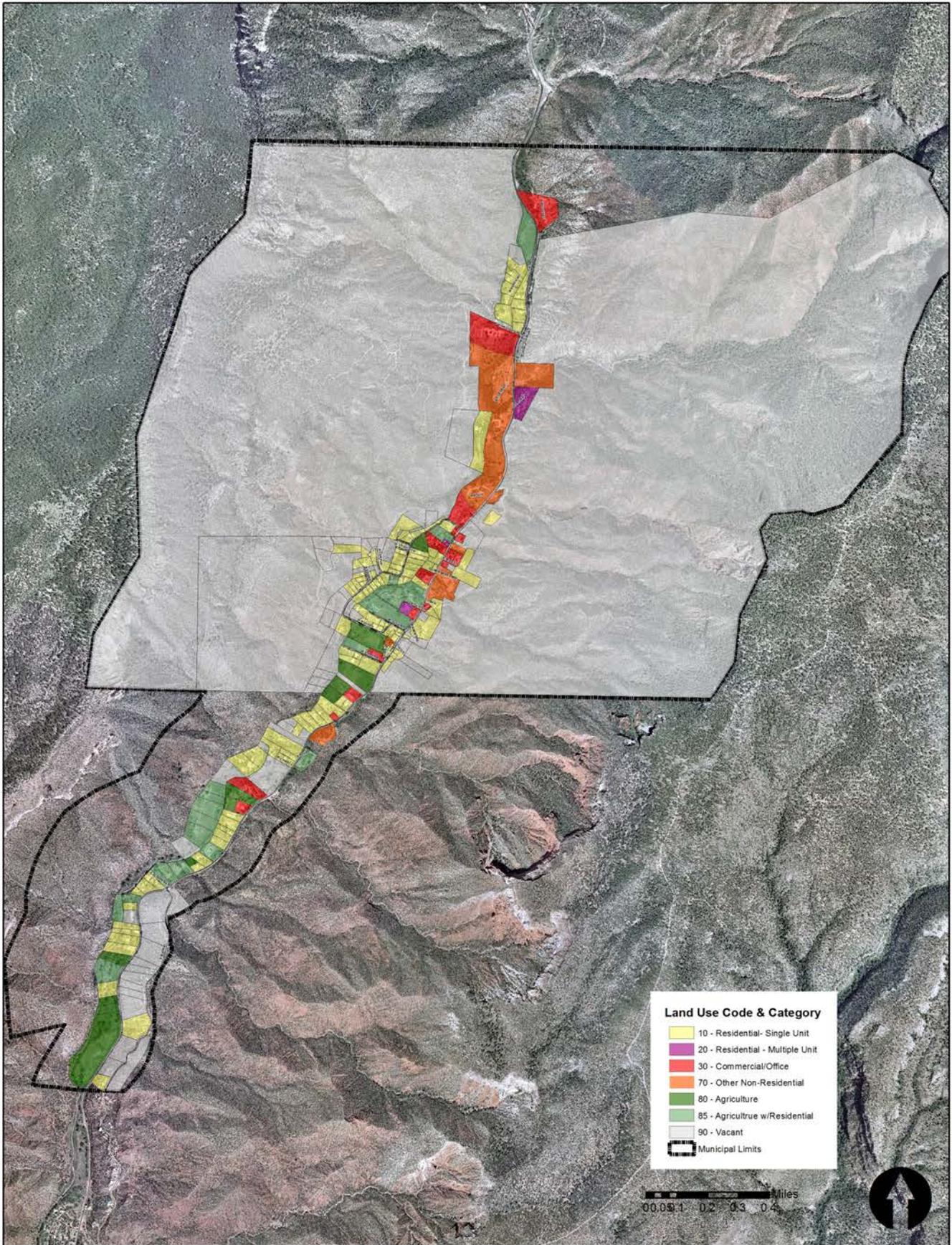
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Current Land Use & Desired Future Development

The arrangement of land uses reflects the character and physical form of a community. It is these patterns of land development that bind the community together and provide a sense of place for residents. The means by which the Village manages development activities will influence the location, intensity, and use of land in the future. In order to visualize the development patterns of Jemez Springs, a current land use map has been updated specifically for this comprehensive plan (see Figure 17). The current (2015) land use map is based on an extensive and detailed inventory of each parcel of land in the Village. Categories of the land use activities are color-coded to show patterns of land use in the graphic display in Figure 17.

In reference to the Land Use Map, the key land use categories in the Village are defined as Residential, Other Non-Residential, Commercial/Office, Agriculture, and Vacant. The large expanses of open space such as the steep slopes of the valley are excluded from these calculations for the "core area" land use activities. Also excluded is the total acreage within the public rights-of-way (i.e., roads). Table 27 displays individual percentages of the total for the core area land use categories in the Village. The categories labeled Vacant and Residential Single Unit are the predominant land uses in Jemez Springs in terms of the area involved. The category of Other Non-Residential includes public and institutional land uses. Agricultural land use that includes a residential dwelling on the same tract of land is categorized as Agriculture with Residence, although the prevailing land use is agriculture. The land uses shown in Table 27 are more fully described in the following

Figure 17: Jemez Springs 2015 Land Use



paragraphs and are identified graphically on Figure 17. Please note that the percentages shown in Table 27 do not include Open Space lands or lands used as Right-of-Way such as roads and certain types of easements. Within the Village limits, there are approximately 3,000 acres of Open Space, while the rest of the land uses combined make up only about 360 acres.

Residential Land Use:

Residential land uses occupy about one-quarter of the core area land uses within Jemez Springs. Residential Single Unit is a category for single-family, detached housing units (including mobile homes or manufactured housing); and is the predominant residential land use in Jemez Springs (24.0 percent). Residential land uses are scattered throughout the Village. The Residential Multiple Unit (including multiple dwelling units such as apartments, duplexes, or townhouses) category makes up a very small portion (1.4 percent of the core area) of the residential land use in Jemez Springs.

Table 27:
Core Area
Land Uses
[Jemez Springs]

<i>Land Use Category</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Residential Single Unit	24.0
Residential Multiple Unit	1.4
Commercial/Office	6.9
Other Non-Residential	16.0
Agriculture	14.8
Agriculture with Residence	7.9
Vacant	29.1

Source: Village of Jemez Springs and MRCOG

Jemez Springs has limited room for new residential growth within the core area if one assumes that vacant land will be eventually developed in the future (29.1 percent of the core area land is classified as Vacant). Most of the land classified as



Vacant is scattered throughout the core area, usually within partially developed subdivisions. On the south end of the Village east of NM 4, there is a cluster of vacant lots along Madrid Road (zoned Recreational/Residential), and on the west side of the Jemez River there are also numerous lots and small tracts of land (mostly zoned Agricultural/Residential or Recreational/Residential). Future infill development of these vacant lands should be expected, assuming there will be accessible infrastructure and adequate community services. The demands for residential development throughout the Jemez Valley are anticipated to result in continued slow growth for the Village. The market for residential development in Jemez Springs would also be affected by housing development outside

the Village limits. A portion of the housing demand can be absorbed by the Village of San Ysidro which is 20 miles away and by the small unincorporated communities such as Cañon, Gilman, La Cueva, and Ponderosa, as well as scattered subdivisions throughout the valley. Also, some of the regional housing development in the future is expected to occur in Jemez Pueblo, which is approximately 10 miles to the south of Jemez Springs.

Commercial/Office Land Use:

The Commercial/Office land use category occupies about seven percent of the core area lands in the Village. Commercial and business activities are spread throughout Jemez Springs; however, a significant cluster of commercial land is centrally located along NM 4 between the Village offices (just north of Mooney Boulevard) and Luciano Road. The Jemez Springs Bath House is located in this area. Small stores, galleries, restaurants, bed and breakfasts, inns, and business offices comprise the Commercial/Office land uses in Jemez Springs.

It is anticipated that commercial land uses will increase slightly in terms of location and density over the next two decades. The vacant lands along NM 4 have the greatest potential for commercial development. The Village currently has no land classified as industrial use, which is generally not suited for the Jemez Springs area; unless it is small scale with minimum impact to surrounding lands.

Open Space/Recreation Land Use:

All of the land shown in white inside the Village limits on the 2007 Land Use Map (see Figure 17) is classified as Open Space. As previously stated, there is approximately 3,000 acres of such Open Space. Most of this land is owned by major landholders: Servants of the 45 Paraclete, State Monuments Division of the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs (Jemez State Monument), and the U.S. Forest Service. None of the land in the colored portion (i.e., core area) of the 2007 Land Use Map is currently listed as Open Space/Recreation land use. Nevertheless, there are two small public parks in the Village: Father Fitzgerald Park, which is on the same parcel as the Village Office and Library (currently listed as Commercial/Office land use), and Civic Center Ball Park, which is on the same parcel of land where the future Civic Center will be built (currently listed as Agriculture land use). Depending on the demands of the residents of the Village, future lands developed for outdoor, or indoor, recreational activities will probably continue to be small scale and designated for local use.



Highway 4 (MRCOG)

Agricultural Land Use:

Agriculture currently occupies approximately 22 percent of the land in Jemez Springs. There are two agriculture land use categories: Agriculture (14.8 percent of the core area) and Agricultural with Residence (7.9 percent of the core area). While agricultural activities are evident throughout the Village, a significant concentration of irrigable fields is found in the far southern portion of the Village on the west side of NM 4 where the land is within the river floodplain and is most suitable for such activities. The current agricultural land in Jemez Springs is located in proximity to the Jemez River and is irrigated by the acequia system of canals and ditches.

It is conceivable that much of the agricultural land will be subjected to intense pressure for conversion to residential or commercial uses over the next twenty years.



Image courtesy: Mano Sanchez

Nonetheless, the Village should consider the benefits of preserving and supporting local small-scale agricultural activities to retain the rural character of the area and to promote sustainable development with locally grown produce. In a recent community survey, the statements, “Jemez Springs should preserve its small town character and appearance” and “The Village should protect local historic, structures, buildings, and Acequias” received high levels of agreement among the survey respondents. Another statement “The Village should allow for land to be subdivided into smaller lots” received a low level of agreement. This indicates that those who responded to the survey are in favor of preserving agricultural land and not subdividing it into smaller

parcels. Some of the strategies, discussed later in this comprehensive plan, to preserve agricultural land include the following: creation of an administrative system for the transfer or purchase of development rights, special purpose agricultural zoning districts, agricultural land trusts, and local enforcement of the statutory “Right-to-Farm Act” (47-9-1 et seq. NMSA 1978).

Other Non-Residential Land Use:

This category makes up a surprising 16 percent of the land in the Village. Included in Other Non-Residential land uses are churches, museums, and other public buildings. This includes the following: Jemez Springs Community Presbyterian Church, Our Lady of the Assumption Catholic Church, Mary Mother of Priests Catholic Church, Bodhi Manda Zen Center, and land owned by the Servants of the Paraclete.



Part 4: Goals and Objectives

Goals and objectives are the foundation of the comprehensive plan and establish a basis for current and future programs, projects, and local regulations. By definition, goals are broad visionary statements describing the direction a community would like to go; objectives are related statements that describe how goals can be achieved.

Citizen Participation Process

The goals and objectives in this comprehensive plan were generated by citizen input through a steering committee, and directly from local citizens. Numerous opportunities were provided to local residents to voice their opinions and offer comments on the comprehensive plan as it was developed.

One of the initial actions of the comprehensive plan process was to create a diverse steering committee that represented a cross section of the community. The committee consisted of residents from the Village who were appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Board of Trustees. The composition of the steering committee included representatives from the Village Board of Trustees, the Planning and Zoning Commission, local businesses, the fire department, the U.S. Forest Service, the Servants of the Paraclete organization, and the local water association. The steering committee was instrumental in the development of the comprehensive plan. They reviewed and commented on a local community survey, the community profile, the goals and objectives, plan recommendations; and also reviewed maps, reports, and draft elements of the comprehensive plan.

A key element of the public involvement strategy for the comprehensive plan involved an opportunity for participation through a mail-out public opinion survey. The purpose of the public opinion survey was to gather additional comments on a variety of issues about future development from those individuals who would not ordinarily attend community workshops and public hearings.

Advertised public meetings and workshops were conducted to give local citizens a direct opportunity to comment and discuss particular elements of the comprehensive plan. A goals and objectives workshop was conducted, following public notice, on March 4, 2015. Draft goals and objectives were presented to the public with the endorsement of the steering committee. Both written and verbal comments were gathered at this workshop in order to refine the goals and objectives for final presentation to the Village Board of Trustees. A formal public hearing was conducted during a Village Board of Trustees meeting on March 11, 2015. A resolution adopting the goals and objectives was then approved by the Village of Jemez Springs following the public hearing on April 22, 2015 (refer to the adopted resolution in Appendix B).

A community survey was posted online on the Village website and the MRCOG website. Paper copies were made available at the Village Library and Municipal Office. Due to the close proximity of La Cueva and several of the Areas to the north of the Village, responses outside the Village were encouraged and tracked within the survey instrument. At the close of the survey on March 10, 2015, a total of 129 surveys had been submitted for a response rate of roughly 52 percent, an incredibly high rate of return for this type of survey.

The survey listed 13 statements that referred to community development and

Community Survey Results

land use issues and asked respondents to rate those statements on a four-point scale, indicating their level of agreement or disagreement with the statement. Other sections of the survey were designed to identify priorities on specific topics. Because Jemez Springs has a long history, and because this endeavor is supporting ideas to combat the decrease in population and delicate economic environment, the second section of the survey suggested various community services and asks respondents to identify what would be most effective for Jemez Springs to focus on in the future (see Table 29). The last section of the survey included open-ended questions related to the first 13 statements that were ranked in order to identify personal opinions on what the Village should focus on within each statement.

The results of each section of the survey are detailed below and on the following pages. Table 28 shows the frequency at which survey respondents identified each of the 13 statements as their highest priority. Table 29 shows the priority ranking of each public service.

Table 28: Need Assessment Statements and Frequency Rating [Jemez Springs]

Statement Level	Statement	Frequency Rating
Top Statements	Statement 2: The Village needs a disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation plan.	1.5
	Statement 4: The Village should work to develop a better cooperative relationship with the U.S. Forest Service, Jemez Pueblo, and State and County tourism departments.	1.5
Second Tier	Statement 5: The Village should work with other communities within the Region to develop collaborative tourism campaigns.	3
	Statement 10: The "Leyba" property/community park should be utilized in a better way.	4
	Statement 8: The Village should support efforts of residents to age in place.	5
	Statement 7: The Village should encourage business development.	6
Third Tier	Statement 11: The Village should support local small scale agricultural activities.	7
	Statement 13: The Village should focus its efforts on economic development to ensure the viability of the community.	8.5
	Statement 1: The Village should encourage and support the creation of a business alliance or chamber of commerce.	8.5
Fourth Tier	Statement 3: The Village should invest in directional and branding signage for the community.	10
	Statement 6: The Village should annex land to the north and south of the municipal limits to take in areas where services are being provided by the Village.	11
Bottom Statements	Statement 12: There should be an architectural standard for any redevelopment or new development of properties that are adjacent to and face Highway 4.	12
	Statement 9: The Village needs a motto or "brand."	13

Service	Ranking	Average Rating
Water and Sewer	1	2.65
Police/Fire/Rescue	2	2.78
Solid Waste	3	4.74
Educational Services	4	4.80
Health Care	5	4.83
Parks and Recreation	6	4.90
Youth Services	7	5.34
Elderly Services	8	5.42
Open Space	9	5.81
Local Streets	10	6.16

Table 29:
Community
Services Rating

[Jemez Springs]

The full results of the survey are documented in a separate report entitled, *Village of Jemez Springs Comprehensive Plan Update: Community Survey Results* (MRCOG, 2015).

Overview of Goals and Objectives

The formulation of goals and objectives is primarily the result of public input from steering committee meetings, a community workshop, a public hearing, and analysis of the community-wide opinion survey. In addition, an extensive review and evaluation of the previously adopted policy statements (Village of Jemez Springs Development Policy, 1995) provided essential information on community values and historic goals and policies. In many cases, the goals and strategies adopted in the 1995 policy plan were still relevant and were carried forward into the current planning effort. The goals and objectives adopted for this comprehensive plan provide an important step in building the policy framework for the action plan recommendations, which will be explained in the next chapter, Part Five.

This Jemez Springs Comprehensive Land Use Plan presents a total of 13 goals and 43 objectives, which provide a common direction for future growth and development in Jemez Springs.

The order of goals and the numbering of objectives that follow are exclusively for organizational purposes, and do not indicate priority. As previously defined, goals are broad visionary statements describing community direction; and objectives are related statements that describe how goals can be achieved.

Each of the goals statements are displayed by category with related objectives. The next level of the planning process involves the translation of goals and objectives into more definitive implementation strategies for action. In Part Five of this comprehensive plan, implementation strategies are presented and can be referenced back to these goals and objectives.

Goal A **Preserve the rural character of Jemez Springs while promoting the economic vitality of the Village.**

- Objective 1: Any future annexation of new territory should be based on an assessment of the costs and benefits of the proposed annexation.
- Objective 2: Investigate the potential for government/private sector land exchange to preserve and protect open space land around the Village.
- Objective 3: Support and promote efforts to achieve sustainable development in the community, particularly in regard to energy consumption, water resources, and agricultural and environmental preservation.
- Objective 4: Advertise and educate the community about updated ordinances and plans in a timely and effective manner.

Goal B **Ensure adequate information is available so the Village is a safe place for residents, tourists and commuters.**

- Objective 1: Investigate and inventory regional disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation efforts to ensure cohesion with the Village efforts.
- Objective 2: Locate, advertise and update, if necessary, the Village disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation plan.
- Objective 3: Continually monitor the Insurance Service Office (ISO) rating for fire protection services in the Village.
- Objective 4: Develop highway safety projects and apply for state and federal funds to upgrade areas of Highway 4 that become inundated and washed out during normal storm events.

Goal C **Maintain and enhance the tourism economy in the Village.**

- Objective 1: Support and advertise local events and festivals to attract public interest on a regional scale.
- Objective 2: Develop collaborative tourism campaigns with other communities throughout the NM 4 corridor.
- Objective 3: Develop a cooperative relationship with the U.S. Forest Service, National Parks Service, Jemez Pueblo, and State and County tourism departments to capitalize on future regional events.
- Objective 4: Investigate the potential to become a New Mexico Frontier Community.
- Objective 5: Investigate the potential to become a New Mexico Arts and Cultural District.
- Objective 6: Investigate the potential to become a New Mexico Main Street.

Goal D **Promote a strong and diverse local economy in the Village.**

- Objective 1: Review and revise local ordinances to provide incentives to retain and expand local business.
- Objective 2: Review and revise local ordinances to provide incentives to attract business to the Village.
- Objective 3: Support the establishment of a local business alliance or chamber of commerce for the purpose of targeting and recruiting new employers to locate in the Village, particularly those that serve the local needs.

Goals and Objectives

Support/establish any local programs to improve the skills and abilities of the local workforce through adult education and workforce training. Objective 4:

Support the development of broadband communication services available to all residents and businesses within the Village. Objective 5:

Continually investigate and upgrade the local infrastructure to meet the needs of current and future economic development and business creation. Objective 6:

Improve and expand recreational facilities within the Village.

Goal E

Work with the Mid-Region Rural Transportation Planning Organization (MRRTPPO) to develop improvements and locate/apply for federal and state funding. Objective 1:

The "Leyba" land/community park should be developed into a multi-functional community facility and park grounds that incorporates ideas developed by a community task-force with the charge of developing a programmatic master plan that incorporates tourism, economic development, and recreational options. Objective 2:

Work with a local citizens group and the U.S. Forest Service to develop a trails master plan that can be utilized as a draw for tourism campaigns. Objective 3:

Support the development of a "river walk" trail along the Jemez River behind the Village municipal buildings and the Bath House. Objective 4:

Explore methods to finance public land purchases, compensate landowners for open space preservation and transfer or purchase of development rights. Objective 5:

Obtain or dedicate funding for additional public recreational facilities with appropriate landscaping, lighting, parking, and pedestrian accessibility. Objective 6:

Support efforts for residents to age in place.

Goal F

Develop an outreach program to educate residents of the benefit of lifelong communities and the efforts the Village is taking to provide for this effort. Objective 1:

Develop a lifelong communities plan that incorporates alternative housing and transportation options, encouraging healthy lifestyles, and expanding access to services. Objective 2:

Work with entities such as the New Mexico Aging and Long Term Services Department, Area Agency on Aging, and Sandoval County to promote, support and identify funding sources for senior citizen facilities, services, and businesses for the elderly residents of the community. Objective 3:

Create incentives for in-home healthcare and personal service providers to locate within the Village with the purpose of serving local need and the need of the valley residents. Objective 4:

Investigate rural health options for implementation within the Village. Objective 5:

Support and advertise the Jemez Pueblo Comprehensive Health Center. Objective 6:

Maintain adequate police/fire/rescue services in the Village.

Goal G

Continue to maintain a Village rescue vehicle and coordinate rescue operations with nearby governments. Objective 1:

Continually monitor the Insurance Service Office (ISO) rating for fire protection services in the Village. Objective 2:

Adequately fund and operate a Village police department. Review any MOUs or JPAs with surrounding communities related to police services. Objective 3:

Investigate and develop a way to hire paid fire/rescue/police personnel rather than relying solely on volunteers. Objective 4:

Goal H	Support adequate and safe water infrastructure systems.
Objective 1:	Support the Water Cooperative's efforts in maintaining a sustainable drinking water supply for all water users in the community and service boundaries.
Objective 2:	Develop and implement a water conservation program and an emergency water shortage plan.
Objective 3:	Develop and adopt a storm water management program to protect property and roads from flood damage and to eliminate polluted storm water runoff.
Objective 4:	Support the various acequia associations within the area.
Goal I	Maintain the appearance of a clean and scenic community.
Objective 1:	Promote the development of attractive development along NM 4.
Objective 2:	Organize and promote clean-up days and Village beautification efforts to remove weeds and litter and improve the scenic and visual impressions of Jemez Springs.
Objective 3:	Maintain nuisance abatement programs to control noise, litter and other such nuisances.
Objective 4:	Encourage the restoration and/or redevelopment of abandoned buildings that are structurally sound.
Objective 5:	Promote the enforcement of Village ordinances that address the appearance of the community.
Objective 6:	Improve the night lighting throughout the community while following the dark skies ordinance to give an appearance of safety and security.
Goal J	Maintain public facilities and provide services in response to public need.
Objective 1:	Carry out periodic public opinion surveys to identify level of satisfaction and potential need for publicly-provided services and facilities.
Objective 2:	Expand revenue sources for major public facilities through the use of bond elections, user fee programs, special assessment districts, and other statutory means available to the Village.
Objective 3:	Periodically identify the needs for additional organized social and recreational programs in town.
Objective 4:	Investigate and develop a public parking program within the Village.

Part 5: Implementation Strategies and Potential Actions

The success of this comprehensive plan depends on the initiative and directions taken by the Village governing body to implement the strategies presented in this section. These strategies may be carried out only to the extent that the Village has adequate resources and there is a demonstrated need to pursue the specified actions. Realistically, the Village may already be accomplishing a number of the recommended strategies to some extent either through the current level of operations or as an active project or program. Decisions to implement any of the strategies stated in this comprehensive plan are ultimately subject to the policies determined by the Village Mayor and Trustees. A comprehensive plan should be thoroughly reviewed and revised every five years in order to remain current and relevant to the growth and changes in the Village.

Overview of the Strategies

This section presents a total of 23 strategies that identify various courses of potential action that the Village Board of Trustees may pursue over the next two decades. Each strategy consists of a description and a list of potential action steps. In this section of the plan, strategies for action are presented in numerical order for purposes of organization and common reference; but do not indicate any level of priority or preference.

Investigate and promote sustainable development in the Village. [A]

Strategy Statement 1

The residents of Jemez Springs should envision the future in terms of sustainable development. Sustainable development is often defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development also pertains to balancing human, economic, and social needs with the overall need to protect the environment. Sustainable development also relates directly to business development and job creation. In order for Jemez Springs to be sustainable for years to come, innovative techniques for increasing the diversity and amount of businesses within the Village are imperative.

Description

Those who live and/or work in the Village should be encouraged to explore and determine actions for meeting sustainable development of the Jemez Springs community. As the community investigates and promotes new technologies, long-term economic strategies, or health and safety programs that lead to sustainable development, the development of a community handbook for residents would be helpful. Sustainable development should include activities such as: energy conservation, building “green” architecture and infrastructure, water resource protection, locally grown foods and other small-scale agribusiness activities, and preservation of the natural environment.

Potential Action

Establish criteria and procedures for any requests to annex new territory to the Village. [A]

Strategy Statement 2

Annexation should be used when it benefits the Village, such as expanding the Village’s land base for planned housing or commercial development activities. In some cases, annexation might be used to protect Village service areas and adjacent development from outside sources or other jurisdictions.

Description

The Village should develop and adopt an annexation policy resolution or ordinance that establishes a standard process and local requirements for annexation of NW

Potential Action

territory. This policy should be in addition to the process included in the zoning ordinance for the Village. In addition to local, written procedures for annexing new territory to the Village, basic criteria should be applied as a basis for making decisions in the annexation process:

- A justification and clarification of the purpose for the annexation;
- An evaluation of the costs and benefits to the Village; and
- Identification of the long-term effects on infrastructure, facilities and services provided by the Village.

Educational initiatives throughout the adjacent areas should be developed and guided by a special appointed annexation steering committee and outreach group. While initial survey results indicated that a high percentage of respondents were from outside of the Village, many stated they lived next to areas that are clearly within the Village. In order to clear this up, clarification can be addressed in three separate ways:

- Clear signage delineating the entrance and exit of the Village along NM 4
- Information contained within the outreach efforts for annexation education.
- Zoning maps should also be posted in the Village office and the Village Conference Center

Strategy Statement 3 **Inventory land ownership in the Village and work with major landholders in developing future plans for development. [A, C, D, I]**

Description This recommendation is essential to preserving open space and protecting sensitive areas that are presently comprised of large tracts of land within and adjacent to the Village. Steep slopes are particularly sensitive to development due to unstable soils, storm water runoff, and scenic values. It is important that the Village work with major land holders, such as the Servants of the Paraclete, the State Monuments Division of the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs, and the U.S. Forest Service.

Potential Action Because these and other major land holders own large tracts of land in and around the Village, it would benefit the Village to conduct a dialogue with them to discuss future development potential and to explore alternatives to development such as land exchanges, dedications, conservation easements, and sales. Direct communication with the major land owners is vital to assessing future development needs. In order to identify key land owners and ownership patterns, it is recommended that the Village undertake a study of land ownership in the Village planning area, working in conjunction with the County Clerk and Assessor or the Mid-Region Council of Governments.

Strategy Statement 4 **Collaborate with the Jemez Springs Domestic Water Association and the area Acequia Associations to promote efficient water use and protection of the drinking water supply. [H]**

Description Since the public drinking water system for the Village is owned and operated by the Jemez Springs Domestic Water Association, it is crucial for the Village governing body to maintain a close relationship with the Water Association. It is also important to attain the cooperation of the entire community in order to ensure a sustainable water supply for the future.

Potential Action The most effective strategy to protect community water resources is to conserve water and prevent contamination of both ground and surface water. It is recommended that the Village and the Water Association collaborate on programs to maintain low consumptive use and minimize the depletion of the water resources in the Jemez Valley. While the Water Association obtains and distributes the community drinking water, the Village collects and treats municipal wastewater and controls land use activities which can have a direct impact on the quality of water resources (e.g., regulating use and storage of hazardous waste materials in the

Village). Some of the programs that can be initiated by the Village, in collaboration with the Water Association, are:

- The adoption of a water conservation ordinance that includes an emergency water shortage plan for the Jemez Springs community;
- The adoption of a ground water and surface water protection plan to prevent contamination of water resources in the Jemez Valley, following a study to determine sources of pollution and areas of vulnerability; and
- The development and distribution of an information package for distribution to Jemez Valley residents and business owners concerning techniques for rainwater harvesting and use of grey water systems. This information should include specific reference to relevant state statutes regarding the use of water in this way.

Efficient use of irrigated water should also be supported and promoted. This can be accomplished through cooperative efforts between the Village and the Acequia Associations within the Valley.

Establish and implement a storm water drainage management plan for the Village. [H]

Strategy Statement 5

Since the Village is designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as a flood prone community, it is subject to FEMA requirements, and must effectively enforce a storm water drainage management plan. As in any flood prone community, it is a risk to build on the floodplain or within floodways; and it is ultimately a matter of time until a major storm results in a flood event. Development in the flood-prone areas of Jemez Springs must be regulated by the Village whenever a building permit is processed for construction activities in those areas. The Village needs to adequately continue to enforce a floodplain management program in order to maintain eligibility for nationally subsidized flood insurance by policy holders.

Description

Jemez Springs has had flooding problems in the past, and there is potential for future flooding along the Jemez River, affecting many homes and businesses in the Village. There is also a potential for stormwater damage caused by runoff down the slopes of the mesas. The Village should adopt a drainage master plan for its planning area. Such a plan should include the following elements:

Potential Action

- A history of flooding events in the Jemez Springs area;
- An evaluation of the utility and design of flood control structures;
- An analysis of the effectiveness of on-site retention of storm water;
- Consideration of non-structural techniques to minimize pollution carried by storm waters; and
- Recommendations for storm water drainage improvements.

Collaborate with the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) and the Mid-Region Rural Transportation Planning Organization (MRRTPO) to develop highway safety projects to protect current inundation areas along Highway 4. [B, C, D]

Strategy Statement 6

Collaboration with NMDOT and the MRRTPO is a must in order to apply for federal funding to improve road infrastructure. The Village should continue to participate in MRRTPO meetings (in person or via conference call) to develop beneficial safety projects throughout the community. This collaboration will also open up other funding streams for a variety of projects that would benefit the Village.

Potential Action

Improve emergency response services in the Village. [G]

Strategy Statement 7

Jemez Springs has a basic responsibility to protect the health, safety and welfare of the community.

Description

The Village should seek to ensure funding for expansion and improvement of the

Potential Action

police department to provide ongoing local protection for residents and quicker response to situations that require law enforcement. As a result of the high expense of law enforcement, the Village could look at cost sharing through joint use of facilities, consolidated operations, or forms of agreement with related agencies and other governmental jurisdictions.

A recent survey indicated that law enforcement services are not considered to be adequate in the Village (survey conducted prior to police chief taking position). In a ranking of community services, the survey found that Police/Fire/Rescue services ranked second among ten community services important to residents.

The Village can also improve fire protection services by upgrading facilities and services to improve the community fire insurance ratings (i.e. Insurance Service Office or ISO ratings) which would decrease the cost of fire insurance premiums for homeowners. The current ISO rating for the Village is 9, which is low on a scale of 1-10 (1 being the highest).

Although the Village is part of the Sandoval County All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan, the Village should update and publicize its own emergency action plan. This would better enable the Village to handle emergency situations and disasters within their own jurisdiction. The Village should continue to seek funding opportunities to improve all emergency response services in the Village.

One simple and quick way the Village can ensure increased and effective communication with residents during times of natural disaster and safety related issues is to promote and advertise CodeRED sign-up throughout the Village. CodeRED is an emergency communication network that utilizes reverse 911 to inform residents of impending safety related issues based on locational information.

Strategy Statement 8

Prepare a Master Plan for parks and recreation facilities in the Village. [E, F]

Potential Action

Due to the high costs of building and maintaining recreational facilities, it is recommended that Jemez Springs develop a Parks and Recreation Master Plan. This plan should include an assessment of needs based on population characteristics, estimated capital and operational costs for each proposed facility, and sources or methods of funding these facilities. The Village should continue to include parks and recreation projects on the ICIP, and develop agreements with other entities (neighboring municipalities and pueblos, Sandoval County, public school districts, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service) to share costs and operations for recreational sites. The Village should consider the creation of a temporary recreation committee to develop and implement a Recreation Master Plan.

In addition, the Village should work with the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service to develop a comprehensive trails master plan and program that can be utilized as a draw for tourism campaigns. This trail plan should also include the development of trail maintenance volunteers and a maintenance schedule template.

The continued improvement and expansion of recreational facilities within the Village should also be contained within the master plan. The Village should work toward developing the "Leyba" land/community park into a multi-functional community facility and park grounds. This community facility should incorporate ideas developed by a community task-force with the focus of developing a programmatic master plan that incorporates tourism, economic development, and recreational options.

This development would help to meet the diverse needs of the community, including a large space for public meetings, private events, community events, and space for the display of local art, historical items, and artifacts. A community facility would also provide programs for the elderly and provide a place to meet and socialize. The Village should continue to pursue financial support for the construction and

operation of the community facility. Funding sources would include public grants, legislative appropriations, and private funding.

In addition, the Village should work with the MRRTPO to continue the development of the “river walk” trail and to find funding for the construction and long term maintenance of the trail. These funding sources include the Transportation Alternatives Program and the Rec Trails Program administered by NMDOT.

Explore various methods to improve vehicle parking throughout the Village. [J]

Strategy Statement 9

Given the limited availability of developable land within the Village, and the pressures that civic events and normal economic growth within the community, parking throughout the Village becomes substantially stressed at times of increased tourism throughout the year.

Description

The Village should investigate the applicability of the following actions to help ease the parking stress currently faced by the Village while also planning for future increases: acquire land, partner with local businesses for shared parking, park and ride, and context sensitive parking garage.

Potential Action

Improve facilities and services for the elderly and work toward creating an Age-Friendly Community. [F]

Strategy Statement 10

As the “Boomer Generation” ages throughout the nation, the residents of Jemez Springs are expected to follow the trend. Consequently, facilities and services for the elderly will need to be increased and expanded to meet that growing population. New facilities and services for the elderly might include specially-designed retirement housing, nursing homes and assisted living quarters, specialized medical care, community facilities, and transportation for mobility impaired and transit-dependent persons.

Description

1. Leverage the current and potential contributions of older adults in the community.
 - Look for opportunities to engage all community members as volunteers, entrepreneurs, or contributors to the betterment of the community.
2. Recognize the value of retaining older adults’ connections to both people and place.
 - These associations are valuable to both the individual and the community and cannot be quickly or easily replicated in a new environment.
3. Ensure access to the built environment.
 - Poor design of homes, parks, streets, walkways, and transit infrastructure prevents access and engagement.
4. Support housing affordability and choice.
 - Housing options should be available and affordable to people at all income levels.
5. Invest in a range of transportation options.
 - One in every five people age 65+ does not drive. Many need to use public transportation; others will need the additional support of paratransit, reduced fare taxis, or volunteer driver programs.
6. Improve health.
 - Communities benefit when they have access to healthy food options, opportunities for walking, biking and exercise, and access to health facilities.
7. Foster safety and personal security.
 - Community safety and security initiatives prevent injuries, promote neighborhood cohesion and maximize opportunities for residents to be active and engaged.
8. Support older adults and their family caregivers through long-term supports and

Potential Action

- services (LTSS).
 - LTSS programs enable residents to stay in their homes as they age.
- 9. Coordinate planning processes.
 - Community land use, housing, transportation, supportive services, and community health care planning should be interconnected.
- 10. Engage residents of all ages in community planning.
 - Decisions regarding land use, housing, transportation, and services have broad effects on the lives of residents. The entire community must be represented in the process and costs and benefits must be shared across the entire community.

Strategy Statement 11 Investigate and tailor a Community Gardening initiative for the Village. [F]

Potential Action The Village should support the creation of a planning committee made up of a diverse mix of interested individuals and people with gardening experience specific to the region.

The Village may reference the Atlanta Regional Commission manual on Community Gardens to develop their own village specific initiative. Community gardening provides many benefits for a community. These benefits include, improving the quality of life for people in the garden; providing a catalyst for neighborhood and community development; encouraging self-reliance; beautifying the neighborhood; reducing family food budgets; conserving resources; creating opportunities for recreation, exercise, therapy, and education; reducing crime; preserving green space; creating income opportunities and economic development; and provides opportunities for intergenerational and cross-cultural connections.

Strategy Statement 12 Investigate the development of a centralized visitor center for the Village. [C, D, E]

Description The development of a visitor center for the Village will greatly assist with economic development related activities and increase of tourism throughout the Jemez Valley. A dedicated visitor center would allow the Village to react to and anticipate regional tourism campaigns while also marketing Village specific business opportunities for visitors and residents.

Potential Action A visitor center for the Village could be developed somewhat quickly while waiting for the development of a master plan and funding for a multi-functional community facility in the area of the "Leyba" land/community park. Initially, this visitor center could be supported with volunteers and expand to paid staff as other aspects that support the center are developed.

A sustainable visitor center could be developed within the community center that includes free internet, shops, and food establishments that all support the ongoing efforts of the visitor center. The establishment of this type of center for the community would best be developed through the use of an appointed steering committee.

Strategy Statement 13 Utilize asset-based economic development techniques to build a sustainable community focused on natural resources and amenities. [C, D, E]

Description Asset-based economic development is an economic development approach that focuses on building upon local resources to strengthen local and regional economies. This type of economic development focuses on how a community's natural environmental, socio-cultural, and economic advantages can be leveraged into sustained economic growth, while building capacity within communities and across regions. In recent studies, natural amenities have been correlated with job and economic growth in rural communities and people are drawn to the rural outdoors, which can be developed upon or enhanced as part of an asset-based economic development strategy.

The Village should identify assets and evaluate these assets and their potential benefit to the local economy as part of an economic development strategy.

Jemez Springs should investigate utilizing its amenities as an asset in their undeveloped form, and look into opportunities related to low-impact outdoor activities such as hiking, or as scenery that provides a backdrop to residential development.

As part of this strategic planning process, the identification of barriers to development is crucial in formulating the economic development strategies. Anticipating and eliminating such barriers could stimulate public and private investments that benefit the local economy.

Potential Action

Promote high speed internet capability, including Wi-Fi, to all households and businesses within the Village. [D]

Strategy Statement 14

Access to internet services is improving in the Village. While limited internet services are provided through the local telephone company, local wireless services and digital satellite TV are also available by individual request.

Description

The Village should investigate the possibility of developing a fiber optic cable network within the area to bring in high speed broadband connections to upgrade internet capability to much higher standards.

Potential Action

Although Sandoval County attempted the development of county-wide ‘open’ broadband wireless infrastructure and access which was derailed by accounting and contracting irregularities, a renewed interest in the project by a group of communities throughout the County may help renew this project. The Village should reach out to neighboring communities to investigate the potential support and interest for this project. (www.1stmile.com/NM)

Partner with other communities to promote regional events. [C, D]

Strategy Statement 15

There are various seasonal events that occur throughout Sandoval County and the Jemez Valley. By collaborating with other communities to plan and produce regional events, Jemez Springs can increase both the success of these annual festivities and their revenue generation.

Description

Adopt a long range housing plan. [D, F]

Strategy Statement 16

Jemez Springs should adopt a long range housing plan that provides opportunities for conventional housing, elderly housing and retirement community housing. This housing plan should recommend programs to increase the opportunities for the Village’s elderly and aging population, and should also establish requirements for increased housing density if/when the time comes.

Description

The Village should welcome opportunities for cohousing for older adults. Co-housing is a form of residential development designed to emphasize community interaction while still retaining and respecting individual privacy. To increase awareness of cohousing and its advantages, the Village and nonprofit housing developers who interact with older adults in the provision of shelter could help interested groups understand the concept’s benefits as they relate to aging, and provide start-up technical assistance in developing a cohousing plan. If choosing to support cohousing for seniors, the Village may wish to create predevelopment loan programs to cover prospective cohousing developments.

Potential Action

Establish a Jemez Springs MainStreet Program. [C]

Strategy Statement 17

The Highway 4 corridor running through Jemez Springs is the most visited place of the community, and should be strengthened as the principal business sector and

Description

commuter related section of the Village. MainStreet is a state and federally funded program that originated through the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Potential Action The Village should work to develop the local organization and apply to the State’s Economic Development Department for official designation as a MainStreet Community. The objective would be to further improvements that can help trigger economic development within the Village. Other options include: New Mexico Frontier Community, and New Mexico Arts and Cultural District.

Strategy Statement 18 Work with neighboring healthcare providers to increase the availability of rural health options for Village residents. [F]

Potential Action The Village should work cooperatively with neighboring healthcare providers to increase the availability of healthcare within the Village. The National Rural Health Association states that only about ten percent of physicians practice in rural America despite the fact that nearly one-fifth of the population lives in these areas. Since rural residents are less likely to have employer-provided health care coverage or prescription drug coverage, increasing the availability of these services are of great importance for the health of the community overall.

The Village should work with healthcare providers to create a community environment that supports future success and sustainability.

Areas of implementation that should be researched and developed are:

In-home care and monitoring

- Home health and hospice services, including visiting nurse and person care-type services should be provided.
- Rural PACE (Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly) models should be considered as a means of reducing the need for inpatient long term care and community development in support of the aging population.
- Integration with non-medical system services such as senior citizens centers as wellness centers, meals on wheels, etc. should be considered in a comprehensive local care collaboration model.

Public transportation in many rural communities is non-existent or very limited. This limits the ability of residents without their own transportation to access even basic primary health care unless it is available at home. The Village should evaluate non-emergency transportation services for health care and determine how best to meet the needs of the residents while providing reasonable access to core services. This may be accomplished through a cooperative agreement with the Jemez Pueblo health center.

The focus of this strategy should not be local independence, but rather on sustaining local access. In many instances, a reduced level of locally provided inpatient or specialty care may work for a community.

Strategy Statement 19 Work to enhance regional collaboration throughout the Jemez Valley to capitalize on successes and avoid pitfalls other communities have experienced. [C]

Description The territory of many land use, natural resource, and environmental issues transcends the legal and geographic reach of existing jurisdictions. Often, those affected by these issues have interdependent interests with none of them having the sufficient power or authority to address the issues on their own. The Village is located within this sort of problem given the pressures inherent on all those residing within the valley.

Potential Action The Village should work with the varying jurisdictions throughout the region to develop a committee to foster a greater sense of regional collaboration that benefits all of those taking part.

Work to more effectively collaborate and communicate with the U.S. Forest Service and the National Parks Service. [C]

Strategy Statement 20

In order to foster and maintain a cooperative relationship with the U.S. Forest Service and the National Parks Service, the Village should capitalize on the momentum within the Community Coffee meetings and directly engage both entities. While attendance at these meetings may be sporadic, continual effort to create positive relationships up front will prove to be mutually beneficial in the future. As the Valles Caldera moves into management by the National Parks Service, the Village is in a great position to be involved at the beginning of the transition.

Potential Action

Welcome the development of a charter school in Jemez Springs [A, D, J]

Strategy Statement 21

There is mixed research that charter schools work well in some rural areas, and may offer educational alternatives to rural communities. Depending on state law and local conditions, rural communities may be able to set up community-based charter schools, that are educationally appropriate to local needs, innovate, responsive to accountability measures, and focused on student success. This is mainly due to the history of community cooperation, inclusiveness, and a vision that allows students to pursue educational alternatives inherent within rural communities.

Description

Continue supporting the continuation of library programs and research additional funding sources for the expansion of such programs. [A, E, J]

Strategy Statement 22

Afterschool programs are uniquely positioned to meet the needs of young people in rural communities, offering a safe, enriching place, meals and caring adults.

Description

Research is clear that children and youth participating in afterschool programs experience positive outcomes in all areas development, and decreases in high risk behaviors.

The Village should utilize the Afterschool Alliance New Mexico website (www.afterschoolalliancenm.com) to find curriculum and programming activity suggestions as well as funding sources available for different programs.

Potential Action

Create a more resilient and prepared Jemez Springs. [B]

Strategy Statement 23

Resilience is defined as the capacity for a person or community to withstand, respond, and recover from anticipated and unanticipated changes. Resilience is often associated with climate adaptation measures, which are a set of strategies that are taken to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems, such as a village, against actual or expected climate change effects.

Description

The Village should utilize the Resilient Communities Starter Kit, developed by Western Lands and Communities, to develop a comprehensive, Village-wide effort to plan for expected and unexpected climate-related pressures the Village could face. For an overview of the outcomes of the workshop as well as resources, please refer to the Resiliency Planning section of this plan.

Potential Action

Part 6: Resiliency Planning

Resilience is defined as the capacity for a person or community to withstand, respond, and recover from anticipated and unanticipated changes. Resilience is often associated with climate adaptation measures, which are a set of strategies that are taken to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems, such as a Village, against actual or expected climate change effects. These measures may be planned in advance or put in place quickly in response to a local pressure or climate event. Potential actions may include infrastructure changes as well as behavioral shifts.

Another approach that local governments take when planning for climate change are climate mitigation measures. These measures address the root cause of climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

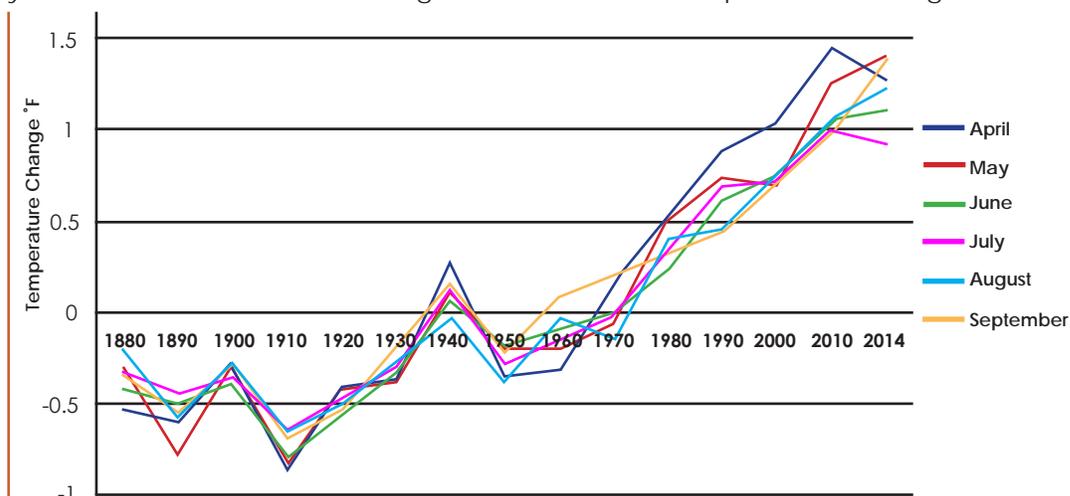
As severe climate impacts, such as wildfire, drought, and flash flooding are putting many communities throughout the west in danger, there is an urgency to put climate adaptation measures in place that can help prepare the community for these damaging events.

Background

Temperature Rise and Water Availability

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation released a study that was completed for the Upper Rio Grande Impact Assessment in December 2013. This study utilized 35 different climate stations throughout the region and found that over the period of 1971 to 2011, average temperatures in the Upper Rio Grande Basin rose at a rate of just under 0.7 °F per decade – a rate approximately double the global rate of temperature rise (see Figure 19). This rate of warming has the potential to cause significant environmental harm and change the region's hydrology. In the years to come, continued changes in climate are anticipated for this region. The

Figure 18:
1880 - 2014
Global Land-
Ocean
Temperature
Change



Global Land-Ocean Temperature Index, 1880 - 2014, NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/tabledata_v3/GLB.Ts+dSST.txt

Bureau's modeling suggests that average temperatures in the basin may rise by an additional 4 to 6 °F by the end of the 21st century.

These changes link specifically to other environmental factors that will greatly impact

the Village of Jemez Springs. Supplies of all native sources of water within the area are projected to decrease on average by about one third. The seasonality of flows is projected to change. These changes include earlier snowmelt runoff as well as increased variability in the magnitude, timing and distribution of streamflow as well as an increase in frequency, intensity and duration of both droughts and floods.

Water management will also be impacted. The reduced surface-water coupled with increases in demand for irrigation and typical community water uses are projected

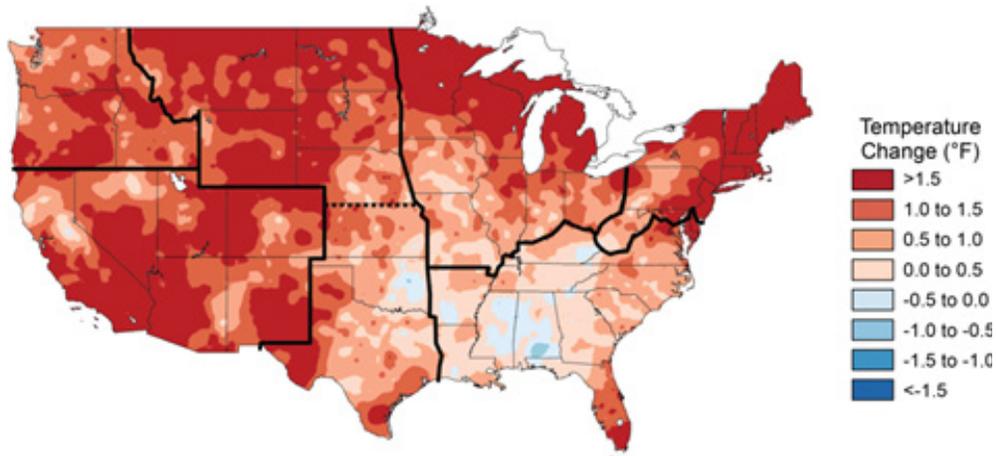


Figure 19:
1901 - 2012
Observed U.S.
Temperature
Change

Observed U.S. Temperature Change 1901-2012, www.globalchange.gov

to result in decreased reservoir storage with substantial impacts on water delivery. Floods are projected to become more extreme and thus flood control operations would be needed more often in the future, even as overall supplies decrease. Concentrations of nitrogen, phosphorus, suspended solids, and salt may increase in the future in response to increased evaporation rates for surface water and increased precipitation intensity washing a greater volume of pollutants into the river, again, despite a decreased overall flow.

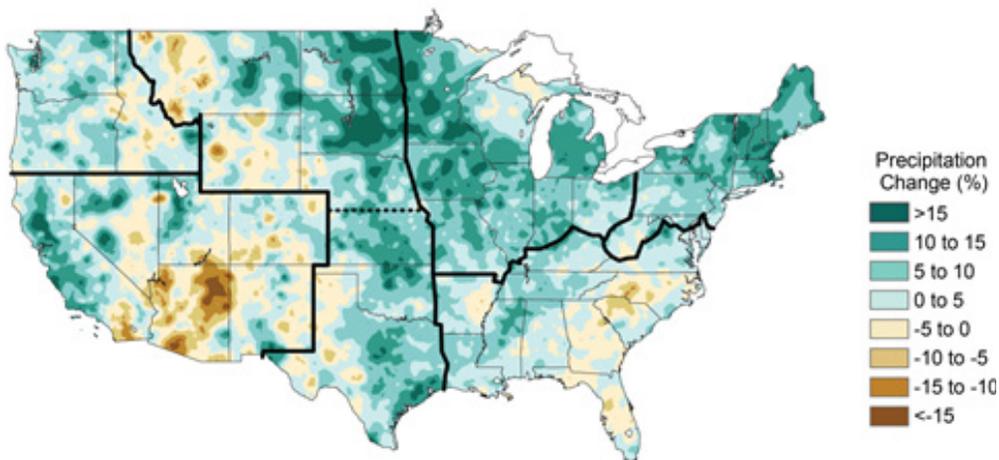
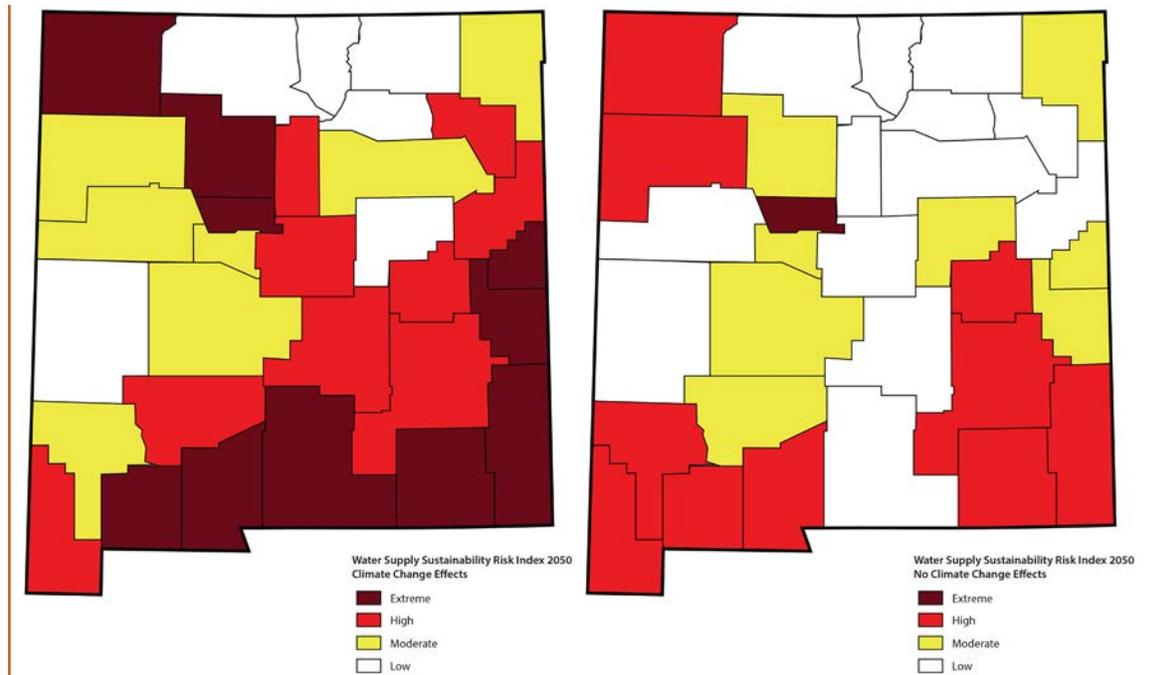


Figure 20:
1901 - 2012
Observed U.S.
Precipitation
Change

Observed U.S. Precipitation Change Map - Contiguous U.S. 1901-2012, www.globalchange.gov

Figure 21:
2050 Water
Supply
Sustainability
Risk Index



Water Supply Sustainability Risk Index 2050 with and without Climate Change Effects, NRDC <http://www.nrdc.org/global-warming/watersustainability/>

Wildfire Risk

Also of particular concern due to climate change is the rise in wildfire risk within the area and across the arid west. With less precipitation, decreased snowpack and overgrown forest throughout the Jemez Springs region, the risk of a substantial and devastating wildfire increases every year. As mentioned previously, over the last 13 years, 184,392 acres have burned within close proximity to the Village. Evacuations and mobilization efforts have started to become standard summer occurrences

Table 30:
Regional
Wildfires
[Jemez Valley]

Fire Name	Date	Acres Burned
Porter Fire	1976	4833
Henry Fire	1991	810
Smokey Fire	1991	292
Bales Fire	1996	122
Hondo Fire	2000	327
Labor Fire	2002	180
Virgin Fire	2003	406
Virgin Canyon Fire	2010	1706
Guacamalla Fire	2011	1558
Rio Fire	2011	162
Las Conchas	2011	156592
Thompson Ridge Fire	2013	23968
Stable Fire	2013	406

191,362 Acres (bracketed group: Porter Fire through Virgin Fire)

184,392 Acres (bracketed group: Virgin Canyon Fire through Stable Fire)

within the Village. If the fire-risk was not enough to be concerned about, substantial flooding is also of concern. Since the fire season in New Mexico typically covers all of the summer months, if a fire occurs, the infrequent and substantial influx of rain in the

fall months can create an even more devastating situation for the Village. If this were to occur, massive flooding within the community would result, threatening not only the lives of the residents, but also the safety of the already threatened water sources they rely on. Many situations have exemplified the problems inherent in water quality following fire and substantial precipitation.

Resilient Communities Starter Kit

In April 2015, several Jemez Springs community members attended a Resilient Communities Workshop in Phoenix, Arizona, hosted by Western Lands and Communities (a joint program of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the Sonoran Institute). The following information is the result of the intense day and a half workshop. All materials and outcomes of the workshop discussed within this section are based on the facilitation of the staff at the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the Sonoran Institute.

The Resilient Communities Starter Kit is a set of guidelines and templates for communities who are ready to build resilience to the impacts of climate change and are looking for a place to begin. Tailored for communities in the Intermountain West, the Starter Kit addresses activities and actions that help prepare for climate related impacts such as increased wildfire, drought, excessive heat, urban heat islands, and other extreme weather events.

While the small group of attendees at the workshop worked through the workbook at a fast and somewhat simplified pace, it is strongly encouraged that the Village continue the progress made and hold larger community-wide meetings to discuss the activities and potential actions that can be taken to become a more resilient community.



Because not all communities are affected by extreme weather events in the same way, users can pick and choose the units that relate to their circumstances. The version that the group worked through included two units covering wildfire mitigation and drought management; each of these topics and the outcomes the Jemez Springs team identified are discussed briefly in the following pages.

Identifying Climate Concerns

What is Climate Change? Climate change refers to changes in long-term averages of daily weather. In most areas, weather can change from minute to minute, hour to hour, day to day, and season to season. However, climate is the average of weather over time and space.

Rising levels of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere have warmed the Earth and are causing wide-ranging impacts, including rising sea levels; melting snow and ice; more extreme heat events, fires and drought; and more extreme storms, rainfall and



Las Conchas Fire seen from Placitas

floods. Because so many systems are tied to climate, a change in climate can affect many related aspects of where and how people, plants and animals live, such as food production, availability and use of water, and health risks.

How is Climate Change Impacting Western Communities? As discussed previously, annual temperatures are currently increasing and are expected to continue to increase by the end of the century. These increased temperatures are already impacting water resources in the Southwest. The decline in snowpack and Colorado River flows have caused water resources to decrease in a number of communities. Understanding and determining how climate is and will affect the Jemez Springs community is the first step in developing ways to become resilient.

The group's first step in dealing with resiliency was to identify specific weather and climate changes that have occurred in the community.

Current Areas Impacted by Climate Change

Forests and Ecosystems; Hiking and Camping; Slope Movement; Snow Recreation; Tourism and Recreation; Water Resources; Water Supply; and Wildfire.

Predicted Long-Term Climate Issue Areas

Drinking Water Supply; Extreme Heat; Flooding; Forests and Ecosystems; Hiking and Camping; Human Health; Insurance; Planting Times; Property Loss; Slope Movement; Snow and Extreme Cold; Snow Recreation; Tourism and Recreation; Water Resources; Water Supply; and Wildfire.

Key Criteria Rating System:

After the identification of current and future impacts, the group was directed to investigate actions and strategies inherent to either drought management or wildfire mitigation. This is an area that the administration may look into following-up on to include the community in greater detail. Due to the speed of the workshop, the Jemez Springs group decided to focus on Drought Management.

The team was directed to rate different types of management actions and strategies based on potential budget availability, political will, and potential partners. The full list and rating is located within Appendix A of this plan, however, the initial investigation is discussed below. High ranking actions and strategies are listed below:

- Develop an emergency/drought rating system that corresponds to your jurisdiction's water supply
- Establish an emergency water delivery protocol
- Add drought and water conservation tips onto community website
- Mail educational material on drought, water supply and water conservation to property owners
- Create a water wise demonstration garden and/or xeriscape garden (the public library and the new administration addition were noted as potential demonstration sites)
- Provide a list of drought tolerant plants to residents
- Explore reuse options for greywater and rainwater harvesting
- Adopt an emergency water response plan

Determining Potential Partners and Developing a Potential Timeline

After determining climate concerns and actions and strategies, the team began to brainstorm potential partners that would be highly beneficial to engage in the development of plans and procedures. The list of potential partners is shown below in Table 29.

<i>Potential Partners</i>
Water Associations
Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG)
Sandoval County
Various Fire Departments
U.S. Forest Service
Jemez Pueblo
Catholic Church
Acequia Associations
Various Valley Communities
Local FEMA Office
Local Certified Flood Plain Managers
Various Regional Community Organizations

Table 31:
Resiliency Partners

[Jemez Valley Area]

At this point it was determined that the identified actions and strategies fell into two different categories: emergency response and drought management. A catastrophic failure of water delivery due to drought was determined to be a much different issue than the development of a long-range drought management plan. While one has the potential to be an immediate issue, the other looks more long-term. While some of the action strategies cross into both categories, each one has a different outcome. Table 30 below illustrates the difference in priority.

<i>Emergency Response Action</i>	<i>Drought Management Action</i>
Emergency Water Delivery	Emergency Rating Threshold
Emergency Response Plan	Drought / Water Crisis Tips - Website
Emergency Rating Threshold	Educational Materials
	Building Retrofit / Demonstration
	Drought Tolerant Plant List - Website

Table 32:
Work Breakdown

[Jemez Springs]

Many items listed in the Drought Management Action column are actions that can be done immediately, however, the development of an emergency rating threshold will take more time and coordination. During the final stage of the workshop, the team worked on developing a potential timeline to tackle the Emergency Response Action column listed above. This timeline and work schedule is outlined below.

1. Meet with potential partners: assess goals, status, and roles.
2. Develop a process for outreach and education for community involvement.
3. Draft an initial plan and advertise to community.
4. Work toward adoption of the plan(s):
 - develop MOUs and/or collaborative agreements
 - develop an implementation strategy with key roles and responsibilities outlined.

Lastly, the information presented within this section of the plan is intended to demonstrate the framework necessary to become a resilient community. The outcome of the Resilient Communities workshop should be used as a starting point for a greater community developed plan involving all stakeholders. Attention should also be paid to precedent developed in other communities throughout the Southwest. In many cases, work has already been completed and may potentially be adapted to work within Jemez Springs and the Valley as a whole. Specifically, examples from Tucson, AZ; Clarkdale, AZ; Phoenix, AZ; and Missoula, MT should be investigated.

Part 7: Age-Friendly / Lifelong / Livable Communities

The following section compiles information from AARP and the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC), Area Agency on Aging. The information contained within this section is intended to provide broad information to begin the discussion and potential implementation of strategies to transform Jemez Springs into a more age-friendly/lifelong/livable community. For more information, please visit <http://blog.aarp.org>, <http://www.aarp.org> and <http://www.atlantaregional.com/lc>.

Age-Friendly Communities

“Age-friendly communities treat all residents and visitors with respect, regardless of age, income or physical ability. They keep individuals socially connected and engaged in community life and they enhance opportunities to be healthy and active. These are communities that meet the needs of those age 5 or 105, pushing a stroller, or boarding a bus with a cane.” (AARP, 2013) As the baby boomers age and the older population grows, many communities across the nation are confronted with the question about how to make their community age-friendly. Many older adults wish to age in their homes and communities, close to friends, family and the local attractions they love. Most of these adults will reject high-priced institutional care and will continue to live in the community, even if they have one or more disabilities.

Jemez Springs is not alone in this trend. Confronted with many issues that affect aging adults, the Jemez Springs is beginning to feel the issues associated with long-time residents moving out of the community to be closer to supportive family members and health services that are not available within the Village. Listed below are outcomes of livable community policies that can help strengthen the community while maintaining and attracting a population that can in turn support the community’s future success.

1. Leverage the current and potential contributions of older adults in the community.
 - Look for opportunities to engage older adults as volunteers, entrepreneurs, or contributors to local initiatives.
2. Recognize the value of retaining older adults’ connections to both people and place.
 - These associations are valuable to both the individual and the community and cannot be quickly or easily replicated in a new environment.
3. Ensure access to the built environment.
 - Poor design of homes, parks, streets, walkways, and transit infrastructure prevents access and engagement.
4. Support housing affordability and choice.
 - Housing options should be available and affordable to people at all income levels.

5. Invest in a range of transportation options.
 - One in every five people age 65+ does not drive. Many need to use public transportation; others will need the additional support of paratransit, reduced fare taxis, or volunteer driver programs.
6. Improve health.
 - Communities benefit when they have access to healthy food options, opportunities for walking, biking and exercise, and access to health facilities.
7. Foster safety and personal security.
 - Community safety and security initiatives prevent injuries, promote neighborhood cohesion and maximize opportunities for residents to be active and engaged.
8. Support older adults and their family caregivers through long-term supports and services (LTSS).
 - LTSS programs enable residents to stay in their homes as they age.
9. Coordinate planning processes.
 - Community land use, housing, transportation, supportive services, and community health care planning should be interconnected.
10. Engage residents of all ages in community planning.
 - Decisions regarding land use, housing, transportation, and services have broad effects on the lives of residents. The entire community must be represented in the process, and costs and benefits must be shared across the entire community.

Lifelong and Livable Communities

“Communities should be places where people of all ages and abilities can live as long as they'd like, but all too often, individuals find that the community in which they have lived for years no longer meets their needs.” Lifelong communities provide an array of housing types that appeal to individuals both young and old, opportunities for healthy living with ways to get around that meet the needs of individuals who do not drive, safe sidewalks and interesting places to walk, and convenient access to shopping and basic service. The three broad goals of a lifelong community include:

1. Provide housing and transportation options,
2. Encourage healthy lifestyles, and
3. Expand access to services.

Typically, lifelong communities incorporate seven principles:

1. Connectivity - providing the most options for getting from one place to another, reducing traffic and creating a viable street network for multiple modes of transportation.
2. Pedestrian Access and Transit - Creating a vibrant streetscape, destinations worth walking to, connected and safe sidewalks and transit, both within the community and to regional hubs.
3. Neighborhood Retail and Services - Permitted within walking distances of housing to reduce auto travel, increase walkability and provide for sustainable community hubs.
4. Social Interaction - Resulting from the provision of adequate green space, community centers, neighborhood gardens and more.
5. Diversity of Dwelling Types - Allowing individuals to remain within the community as their needs and preferences change.
6. Healthy Living - Growing out of an environment that promotes physical activity (trails and bike paths), neighborhood-scale groceries offering fresh fruits and vegetables and health clinics and medical offices within walking

distance.

7. Consideration for Existing Residents - Providing options for existing residents to remain in the community as redevelopment occurs.

“A livable community is one that has affordable and appropriate housing, supportive community features and services, and adequate mobility options, which together facilitate personal independence and the engagement of residents in civic and social life.” AARP’s Public Policy Institute published a Livable Communities evaluation guide in 2005 that is still very helpful today. This document contains a plethora of information and resources to help communities evaluate the level to which they are livable. Specifically, several sections are committed to survey templates consisting of transportation, walkability, safety and security, shopping, housing, health services, recreation and cultural activities, and caring community. Each of these templates is designed to help communities determine current levels of livability and areas of potential priority. This evaluation guide should be used in conjunction with the aspects of age-friendly and lifelong community goals to enhance the residents’ experience within Jemez Springs.

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Appendix A:
Implementation Strategy Priority Rating Matrix



Appendix A

Number	Implementation Strategy	Ongoing	Short Range (1-5 years)	Medium Range (5-10 years)	Long Range (10-20 years)
1	Investigate and promote sustainable development in the village.	x			
2	Establish criteria and procedures for any request to annex new territory to the village.	x	x		
3	Inventory land ownership in the Village and work with major landholders in developing future plans for development.			x	
4	Collaborate with the Jemez Springs Domestic Water Association and the Acequia Associations to promote efficient water use and protection of the drinking water supply.	x			x
5	Establish and implement a storm water drainage management plan for the Village.		x		
6	Collaborate with the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) and the Mid-Region Rural Transportation Planning Organization (MRRTPO) to develop highway safety projects to protect current inundation areas along Highway 4.	x	x		
7	Improve emergency response service in the Village.	x			
8	Prepare a master plan for parks and recreation facilities in the Village.	x	x		
9	Explore various methods to improve vehicle parking throughout the Village.	x	x		
10	Improve facilities and services for the elderly and work toward creating an Age-Friendly Community.			x	
11	Investigate and tailor a community gardening initiative in the Village.			x	
12	Investigate the development of a centralized visitor center for the Village.		x		
13	Utilize asset-based economic development techniques to build a sustainable community, focused on natural resources and amenities.		x		
14	Promote high speed internet capability, including Wi-Fi, to all households and businesses within the Village.	x			
15	Partner with other communities to promote regional events.	x			
16	Adopt a long-range housing plan.			x	
17	Establish a Jemez Springs MainStreet Program.		x		
18	Work with neighboring healthcare providers to increase the availability of rural health options for Village residents.	x			x
19	Work to enhance regional collaboration throughout the Jemez Valley to capitalize on successes and avoid pitfalls other communities have experienced.	x			x
20	Work to more effectively collaborate and communicate with the U.S. Forest Service and the National Parks Service.	x	x	x	x
21	Welcome the development of a charter school in Jemez Springs.		x	x	x
22	Continue supporting the continuation of library programs and research additional funding sources for expansion.	x	x	x	x
23	Create a more resilient and prepared Jemez Springs.		x		

Appendix B:
Resolution Adopting Goals and Objectives





ROBERT WILSON
Mayor

PAM GRIDER
Mayor Pro-Tem

VILLAGE OF JEMEZ SPRINGS

Municipal Office

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Lupita De Herrera, Clerk/Treasurer

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SUZETTE WALKER
Trustee

DAVID P. RYAN
Trustee

MANO SANCHEZ
Trustee

RESOLUTION No. 2015-006

**A RESOLUTION OF THE JEMEZ SPRINGS VILLAGE COUNCIL
ADOPTING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE
PLAN UPDATE FOR THE VILLAGE OF JEMEZ SPRINGS**

WHEREAS, The Village of Jemez Springs has entered into a Planning Services Agreement with the Mid-Regional Council of Governments (MRCOG) to establish an organizational structure and carry out a process for the preparation of a Comprehensive Plan Update; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Jemez Springs Comprehensive Plan Update Steering Committee has been working with the staff of the MRCOG in the development of the Comprehensive Plan since October 2014; and

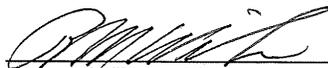
WHEREAS, the Village of Jemez Springs has engaged in numerous activities to solicit community input such as surveys and public workshops; and

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan Update Steering Committee and the staff of the MRCOG have reviewed previous and other relevant plans for the Village, have evaluated statistical data and conducted research concerning the Village, and have incorporated all public input into the development of Goals and Objectives for the Comprehensive Plan Update; and

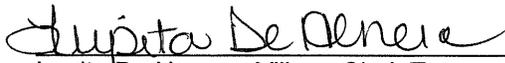
WHEREAS, Goals and Objectives for the Village of Jemez Springs Comprehensive Plan Update have been formulated to define the Village's vision and a means to achieve that vision, to serve as a guide for decisions on issues regarding the future development of the Village, and to provide a basis for strategic planning recommendations.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Council of the Village of Jemez Springs does adopt the Goals and Objectives for the Village of Jemez Springs Comprehensive Plan Update hereby attached and made a part of this Resolution.

PASSED, ADOPTED, and APPROVED this 27 day of April, 2015, by the Village Council of the Village of Jemez Springs, New Mexico.


Robert Wilson, Mayor Village of Jemez Springs

ATTEST:


Lupita De Herrera, Village Clerk Treasurer

If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of a reader, amplifier, qualified sign language interpreter, or any other form of auxiliary aid or service to attend or participate in the meeting, please contact the Village of Jemez Springs office at 575-829-3540 at least 15 days prior to the meeting.

Appendix C:
Ordinance Adopting Comprehensive Plan





ROBERT M. WILSON
Mayor

PAMELA GRIDER
Mayor Pro-Tem

VILLAGE OF JEMEZ SPRINGS

Municipal Office

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MANOLITO SANCHEZ
Trustee
DAVID RYAN
Trustee
SUZETTE WALKER
Trustee

ORDINANCE NO. 189

AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT the Comprehensive Plan of the Village of Jemez Springs, New Mexico.

Be it ordained (enacted) by the Governing Body of the Village of Jemez Springs:

Section 1: The purpose of this Ordinance is for the Village of Jemez Springs to adopt a Comprehensive Plan by the authority to adopt ordinances as provided under Sections 3-17-1 through 3-17-7 NMSA 1978.

Section 2: The Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Jemez Springs has been completed through an extensive planning process involving public information and citizen input to ensure general public acceptance of the Comprehensive Plan.

Section 3: Goals and objectives for the Jemez Springs Comprehensive Plan were adopted by resolution of the Village Council to establish a basis for policy decisions regarding the future development of the Village.

Section 4: Action Plan Recommendations for the Jemez Springs Comprehensive Plan were adopted by resolution of the Village Council to identify the key issues, proposed strategies and potential policy directives for the Village.

Section 5: The adoption of the Village of Jemez Springs Comprehensive Plan will provide a basis for establishing policy and implementation strategies for future development in the Village, for providing a framework for the integration of special purpose plans and programs for the Village, and

for promoting a consistency with other plans at local, regional, state, and federal levels.

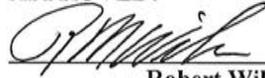
Section 6: This Ordinance shall become effective upon final publication of the Comprehensive Plan under the authority of the Village of Jemez Springs.

Be it ordained (enacted) by the Council of the Village of Jemez Springs as follows:

This ordinance shall become effective August 20th, 2015.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED THIS 12th DAY OF AUGUST, 2015.

APPROVED:



Robert Wilson, Mayor

(SEAL)

Attest:



Lupita De Herrera, Village Clerk/Treasurer



MID-REGION COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS OF NEW MEXICO
809 COPPER AVE. NW, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87102