



THE ROAD FORWARD

Village of San Ysidro
Comprehensive Plan
2023



**COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
for the
VILLAGE OF SAN YSIDRO, NEW MEXICO**

Adopted by the Village Trustees
November 27, 2023

This document was prepared by the Mid-Region Council of Governments staff.



**MID-REGION COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS OF NEW MEXICO
809 COPPER AVENUE NW, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87102**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ONE		SIX	
INTRODUCTION		PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES	
What is a Comprehensive Plan?	1	Introduction	44
Comprehensive Plan Components	2	Parks and Recreation	49
Previous Plans	3	Health, Education, and Social Services	49
Legal and Administrative Framework	4	Communications and Energy	51
Plan Methodology and Process	4	Goals and Strategies	60
TWO		SEVEN	
COMMUNITY PROFILE		WATER	
Regional Setting	6	Introduction	49
History	8	Water Quality	49
Local Government Operations	9	Water Quantity	50
Demographic Information	10	Wastewater	52
Population Projection	13	Goals and Strategies	53
THREE		EIGHT	
LAND USE		ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Current Land Use	16	Introduction	54
Land Management	15	Existing Conditions	55
Annexation	19	Village Economy	58
Future Land Use	21	Goals and Strategies	61
Goals and Strategies	24		
FOUR		NINE	
HOUSING		HAZARD MITIGATION	
Introduction	25	Introduction	62
Existing Conditions	25	Existing Conditions	63
Goals and Strategies	30	Goals and Strategies	68
FIVE		ALL GOALS AND STRATEGIES	69
TRANSPORTATION			
Introduction	31	FUNDING SOURCES	73
Existing Conditions	32	RELEVANT RESOURCES	77
Goals and Strategies	43		

FIGURES

1. Regional Overview Map	7	32. Means of Transportation to Work	38
2. Village of San Ysidro Historical Population 1970-2020	10	33. Vehicles available per housing unit	38
3. Village of San Ysidro Population Change	10	34. Regional Asset Locations Map	40
4. Housing Units in Comparison with Other Communities	11	35. Pavement Type Map	42
5. Village of San Ysidro Median Age	11	36. Public Facilities Map	44
6. 2010 San Ysidro Population Pyramid	12	37. Surface Water in San Ysidro	51
7. 2020 San Ysidro Population Pyramid	12	38. Mean Household Income	55
8. Village of San Ysidro Race and Ethnicity	13	39. Per Capita Income	55
9. Projected Units, Vacancy, and Household Size	14	40. Employment Status	55
10. Projection A: Housing Unit Method	14	41. Educational Attainment	56
11. San Ysidro Share of Sandoval County	14	42. Occupation	57
12. Projection B: Shift-Share Method	14	43. Industry	57
13. Combined Population Projection	15	44. Critical Facilities	63
14. San Ysidro Population Projection 2020-2040	15	45. Hazard Vulnerability Rating	64
15. San Ysidro Current Land Use Map	17		
16. San Ysidro Land Use Inventory	18		
17. San Ysidro Land Management Map	20		
18. San Ysidro Proposed Annexation Map	22		
19. San Ysidro Future Land Use Map	23		
20. San Ysidro Housing Units	26		
21. San Ysidro Average Household Size	26		
22. San Ysidro Housing Type	27		
23. Age of Housing Stock	27		
24. Housing Tenure	28		
25. Median Home Values	28		
26. Housing and Transportation Costs	29		
27. San Ysidro Traffic Counts	33		
28. San Ysidro Crash Severity	35		
29. Inflow/Outflow Counts of All Jobs in 2019	36		
30. Regional Transportation System Map	37		
31. Travel Time to Work	38		



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

What is a Comprehensive Plan?

A comprehensive plan is a local level policy document that guides both short and long-term development of a community. The comprehensive plan provides the community with a snapshot of itself as it currently sits. This is completed by using readily available United States Census Bureau data along with other forms of qualitative and quantitative information. A comprehensive plan also allows the community to establish a vision for the future through an in-depth community engagement process. Once a community vision has been developed through the comprehensive planning process, the comprehensive plan becomes the guide for decision making regarding land use, housing, transportation, water, public services and facilities, economic development, and hazard mitigation.

A comprehensive planning process develops locally prioritized goals and action strategies. Once adopted by the community, the comprehensive plan becomes an advisory document and is used as a guide for all future development, programs, and policies within the community for next 20 years and beyond.

The comprehensive plan should be reviewed regularly and updated every five years, or as necessary, to ensure the plan reflects current conditions, visions, and governing policies of the Village of San Ysidro.

This comprehensive plan was created to guide anticipated development within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Village of San Ysidro. As an official policy document of the Village governing body, this comprehensive plan was prepared by the staff of the Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG) under a planning services agreement with the Village. The preparation of this comprehensive plan was funded through the Community Development Block Grant program of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, administered by the Local Government Division of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration. This comprehensive plan aims to ensure that existing and future residents are provided with the physical, social, and economic health required to live a prosperous life in the Village of San Ysidro.

Comprehensive Plan Components

Community Profile

The community profile provides an overview of the historical background and present-day conditions of the Village of San Ysidro. The community profile helps to create a common understanding of the Village, its population, and how it functions as a small municipality in the State of New Mexico.

Land Use

The land use section describes past, present, and future development patterns. It provides an inventory of types of land uses in the Village and creates a guide for identifying areas in need of preservation, appropriate areas for future development, and areas in need of improvements.

Housing

The housing section documents the number of homes, the types of homes, the condition of homes, price of homes, and other housing information. This information is used to determine the types of housing improvements needed in San Ysidro.

Transportation

The transportation section examines the existing transportation networks, both motorized and non-motorized, within the Village of San Ysidro. Data, including traffic counts, number of crashes, and vehicle speeds, is used to determine priority areas for investment related to transportation in the Village of San Ysidro.

Water

The water section inventories the water infrastructure and examines water quality, water availability, and water usage throughout the Village. Options for ways to conserve water and improve water quality are explored.

Public Facilities

The public facilities and services section explores community parks and recreation spaces, law enforcement, solid waste disposal, healthcare, communications, energy, and other community infrastructure. Existing infrastructure and services are examined to determine other areas of need.

Economic Development

This section examines current economic trends such as unemployment data, labor force participation, and mean household income. It explores economic development strategies that can be utilized in the Village to increase job opportunities and revenue generation at an appropriate Village scale.

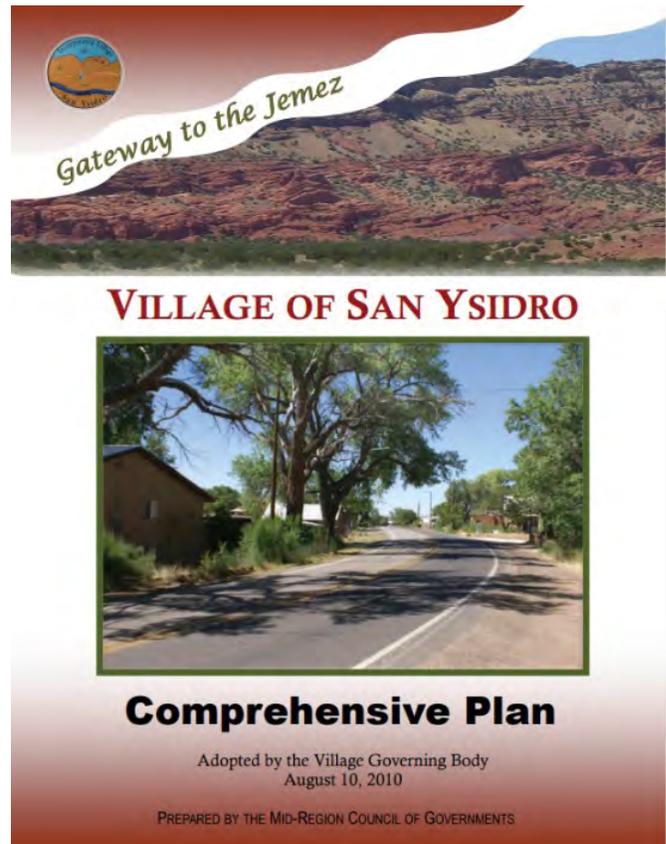
Hazard Mitigation

The hazard mitigation section identifies the existing and future hazards that work against the sustainability and resiliency of the community. It identifies strategies to mitigate these hazards and preserve Village assets.

Previous Plans

The Village of San Ysidro adopted its first comprehensive plan on August 10, 2010. The plan was written by the MRCOG through the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program and was funded, in part, by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, as administered by the Local Government Division of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration. The 2010 comprehensive plan was based on input received through the Village Council, serving as the steering committee, and public input provided through a survey and multiple public meetings. The 2010 comprehensive plan first provided a community profile for the Village and contained the following elements: land use and housing, transportation and circulation, public services and facilities, and economic development. The plan developed goals, objectives, and action plan recommendations for each of these sections.

This is the first comprehensive plan update since the 2010 “Village of San Ysidro Comprehensive Plan” was adopted by the Village. In 2022, MRCOG was hired to update the comprehensive plan and develop an asset management plan for the Village.



Legal and Administrative Framework

The legal and administrative framework for developing comprehensive plans in the state of New Mexico is established by state statutes. Specifically, these state statutes establish the authority of a local government to prepare a comprehensive plan and engage in comprehensive planning activities.

Plan Methodology and Process

The Village of San Ysidro Board of Trustees was established as the steering committee to oversee and guide the development of the comprehensive and asset management plans. MRCOG Regional Planning staff worked closely with the steering committee throughout all stages of the plan development. All steering committee meetings were posted in advance and were open to the public.

MRCOG staff created a community survey. The community survey was mailed to residents using mailing addresses from the Sandoval County Assessor's Office. It was also posted on the Jemez Valley Neighborhood Nextdoor page and in various locations throughout the Village, including the Village Offices and post-office. The survey results can be found in Appendix D.

Early in the project, MRCOG staff conducted a

visioning exercise with the steering committee where they were asked to describe how they would want the community to look and feel in 20 years. Committee members discussed areas where they would like to see improvements, and they discussed their favorite things about the Village they would like to see maintained.

In addition to the survey responses and the visioning exercise, MRCOG collected census data to understand the existing conditions and to develop the community profile for the Village of San Ysidro. MRCOG utilized this information to guide the plan and the development of the goals and strategies for the Village.

Two steering committee meetings were held to present the survey results, existing conditions, and draft goals for each chapter of the plan. Steering committee members were able to comment and edit the draft goals for each section at these meetings.

After receiving this input on the draft goals from the steering committee, MRCOG conducted two public workshops at the CWW Feed Store in San Ysidro. MRCOG presented the draft goals and strategies to members of the public. MRCOG asked for suggestions and feedback to ensure the goals and strategies met residents'



Visioning exercise with Steering Committee and MRCOG

aspirations for their community. MRCOG asked residents to mark places on a map of San Ysidro they loved or felt were important and places that they wanted to see improvements. This information was used to determine if there were any areas of need missing in the draft goals and strategies. Community members' feedback was presented to the steering committee to finalize goals and strategies.

A final presentation of the comprehensive plan was provided to the steering committee and members of the public on September 12, 2023. A draft version of the plan was posted on the MRCOG website on September 25, 2023. A flyer that included a link to access the plan and promoted public input was posted at the Post Office, the CWW Feed Store, the Loretto Veterinary Clinic, the Clerk's Office, and the Water Department. The plan was also posted on the Nextdoor website. The public comment period ended on November 8, 2023, and the final plan was approved by the Village Trustees on November 27, 2023.



Public Workshop setup at CWW Feed Store



CHAPTER TWO

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The following community profile provides an overview of the historical background and present-day conditions of the Village of San Ysidro. The community profile helps to create a common understanding of the Village, its population, and how it functions as a small municipality in the state of New Mexico.

Regional Setting

The Village of San Ysidro is located within Sandoval County in north-central New Mexico on the southwestern slopes of the Jemez Mountains. The Village is located approximately 40 miles northwest of Albuquerque, the largest city in New Mexico, and about 70 miles southwest of Santa Fe, capital city of New Mexico (See Figure 1).

The Village lies at the intersection of two highways: U.S. Highway 550 (US 550) and N.M. Highway 4 (NM 4). US 550 links the Albuquerque metropolitan area to the northwestern corner of New Mexico. NM 4 is a highway of regional significance providing access into the scenic Jemez Mountains, the Santa Fe National Forest, the Valles Caldera National Preserve, and Los Alamos National Laboratory. The western end of NM 4 originates

in the Village of San Ysidro, giving credence to the Village's position as the "Gateway to the Jemez," for tourists and visitors.

San Ysidro is noted as a point of interest on the Jemez Mountain Trail, which has been designated as a National Scenic Byway.

The elevation of the Village is 5,466 feet above sea level, but San Ysidro sits on a plateau near the base of the Jemez Mountain Range that has peaks well over 11,000 feet in elevation. The landscape of San Ysidro offers dramatic views of the foothills and mesas at the edge of the Jemez Mountains; and to the east, one can see the distant Sandia Mountains of the Rio Grande Valley.

Precipitation in San Ysidro is limited and irrigation is necessary to grow most crops. Spring snowmelt and summer rainfall in the Jemez Mountains provides water for irrigation in the Jemez River Valley. Vegetation in the area around San Ysidro is predominantly piñon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and riverine plants such as cottonwoods, tamarisk, and willow. Drought tolerant grasses also provide scattered natural cover to the local soils.

History

Humans have inhabited the Jemez Mountains region for thousands of years. Evidence of human habitation in the form of prehistoric artifacts found by archaeologists indicates that Sandia Man, a prehistoric group that is thought to date to 23,000 BCE, lived and hunted along the Jemez River. When Spanish explorers came to the area in 1541, they encountered five villages associated with present day Pueblo of Zia and seven villages associated with present day Pueblo of Jemez.

Historically, the Village of San Ysidro was an agricultural and sheep raising community originally settled in 1699 by Juan Trujillo and others.¹ During the Spanish colonial period (1598-1821), the Spanish government awarded land grants to the Jemez and Zia Pueblos. During this period, several large land grants were also made to Spanish citizens, including the San Ysidro Land Grant. On May 16, 1786, the Spanish Governor, Don Juan Bautista del Anza, granted Antonio Armenta and Salvador Sandoval the land where San Ysidro currently exists. The San Ysidro Land Grant was situated between the Jemez and Zia Pueblo Land Grants. Although not surveyed, the San Ysidro Grant was described as the area bounded on the north by the lands of Jemez Pueblo, on the south by the lands of Zia Pueblo, on the west by the mountain of the Espiritu Santo Spring, and on the east by the lands of Nerio Antonio Montoya, the road leading from Pueblo de Cochiti to Pueblo of Jemez.

After New Mexico became a U.S. Territory in 1848 under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the San Ysidro grantees petitioned the Surveyor General for confirmation of the original grant. On June 21, 1860, the San Ysidro Grant was approved by the Surveyor General and confirmed by Congress. The San Ysidro Grant was finally surveyed in 1877 in preparation for a patent, indicating a land base of 11,476.68 acres. That survey, however, came into question from claims by the Pueblos of Zia, Santa Ana,

and Jemez that would have reduced the lands of the San Ysidro Grant significantly. A resurvey was not carried out and a patent was never approved for the original San Ysidro Grant. Disputes among property owners within the Grant Lands led to the formation of the San Ysidro Land Company in 1927. The San Ysidro Land Company acquired the common lands by paying back taxes on the eastern and western portions of the San Ysidro Grant, obtaining a patent for those lands, and transferring the title to the U.S. Government. In 1937, the Resettlement Administration (which was folded into the Farm Security Administration) purchased the common lands of the eastern portion of the San Ysidro Grant, which was then placed in trust for Zia Pueblo. The western portion of the common lands are currently part of a grazing district under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

San Ysidro was a crossing point of important trails in New Mexico during the late 1800s. It was on the supply route from the Rio Grande Valley to Fort Wingate and Fort Defiance; and later was a rest stop on the stage route linking Santa Fe with Prescott, Arizona.² Today, San Ysidro continues to serve as an important crossing point. The Village is situated on a major highway, US 550, which links central New Mexico to southwestern Colorado, and NM 4, which originates in San Ysidro and provides southern access into the Jemez Mountains along the scenic Jemez River Valley.

San Ysidro was incorporated as a municipality in 1967, with boundaries running parallel to NM 4 and US 550. In 1974, the Village boundaries were extended by annexation in order to include additional agricultural lands. The eastern boundary of the Village was placed along the railroad line of the Santa Fe Northwestern Railroad Company, which had been abandoned since 1941. The railroad line was built from Bernalillo, with the intention to add two spurs from San Ysidro, but the company was bankrupt before it could be completed.³

1. Jemez Springs Public Library, "San Ysidro," Jemez Valley History.

2. Jemez Springs Public Library, "San Ysidro."

3. Jemez Springs Public Library, "San Ysidro."

San Ysidro is named after Saint Isidore of Madrid, Spain, the patron saint of farmers. Saint Isidore is also known as San Isidro Labrador (the Laborer).⁴ The story of the Saint is that one day he decided to plow his field instead of going to church. An angel appeared to him and told him that if he did not attend church his crops would be destroyed. Isidro continued to plow until the angel told him that if he didn't attend church God would send him a bad neighbor who would steal his crops and gossip behind his back. Isidro ran to church and the angel finished his work.⁵ The patron saint of San Ysidro is still honored on a Village Feast Day held on May 15th when an image of the saint is carried through fields as a blessing for the crops.

Local Government Operations

The Village of San Ysidro is an incorporated municipality in Sandoval County, New Mexico. San Ysidro has a Mayor-Council form of government, which consists of a Mayor and a four-member Board of Trustees. The Mayor and Trustees are elected for four-year, staggered terms. In a Mayor-Council form of government, the Mayor is the chief executive and administrator. The Mayor presides at the governing body meeting and votes only in the case of a tie. The Village Board of Trustees

elects one of their members to serve as the mayor pro tempore, to perform duties of the Mayor in their absence. The Board controls all finances and property and passes ordinances and resolutions. Throughout this plan, the term, "Village Council" is used to mean either the Mayor and Board of Trustees, or the Governing Body.

San Ysidro has some land use controls in the form of a subdivision ordinance that was adopted in January, 2004. Since the Village does not have a zoning ordinance or a Planning and Zoning Commission, the Village Council makes all land use decisions on an ad hoc basis. Residential and commercial building permits in the Village are administered by the State of New Mexico Construction Industries Division. The installation of manufactured homes is permitted by the State of New Mexico Manufactured Housing Division. Village staff include a Village Clerk, a Water Clerk/Public Safety Clerk, a maintenance person, an Operator Trainee, the Marshal, and a contracted Water Operator.



Village Offices

4. Marc Simmons, "Trail Dust: 'The farmer saint' long popular in New Mexico," Santa Fe New Mexican, (2014).

5. Simmons, "Trail Dust."

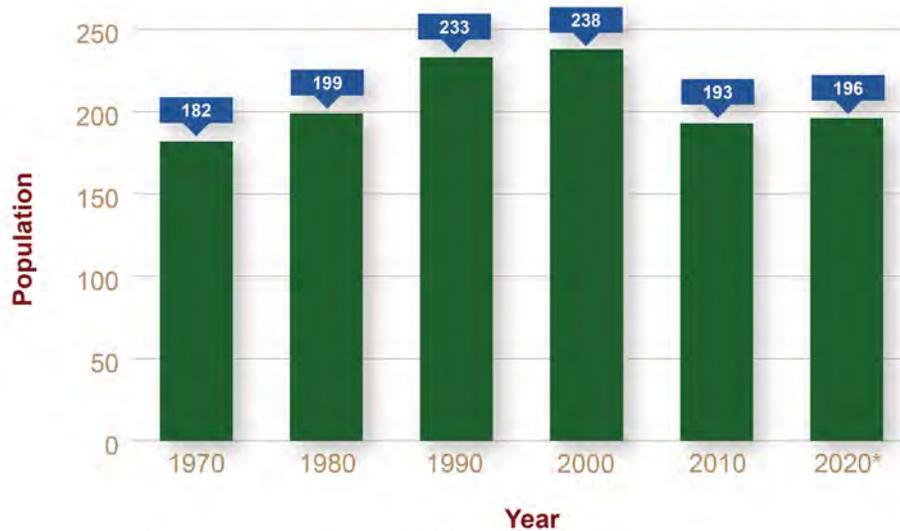
Demographic Information

The historical population change for the Village of San Ysidro is shown in Figure 2. Because the Village of San Ysidro was not incorporated until 1967, there is no Census data available prior to the 1970 Census. From the year 1970 to 2000, San Ysidro experienced population growth at an average rate of growth of 12.39% every ten years. From 2000-2010 San Ysidro experienced a population decline of 18.91%.

An estimate of the 2020 population was created by MRCOG for use in this project, rather than using the Census Bureau's 2020 Decennial population count. In 2020, differential privacy treatments were added to the Census methodology, which created notable inaccuracies for small municipalities.

The MRCOG estimated population of San Ysidro for the year 2020 is 196 persons, up slightly from 2010 but still lower than the 2000 peak of 238. The MRCOG population estimate was created using the same methodology as the 2030 and 2040 projections explained in the methodology sections (page 13). The population count for 2020 according to the decennial census is 166 persons. Members of the community felt that the MRCOG estimated population count of 196 more closely reflected their perceptions of the population change in the Village compared to the 2020 Decennial Census count of 166 people (See Figure 3. Village of San Ysidro Population Change).

Figure 2. Village of San Ysidro Historical Population 1970-2020



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and *MRCOG 2020 Estimate

Figure 3. Village of San Ysidro Population Change

Year	Total Population	Population Change
1970	182	-
1980	199	9.34%
1990	233	17.09%
2000	238	10.73%
2010	193	-18.91%
2020	166	-13.99%
2020 MRCOG*	196	1.16%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and *MRCOG 2020 Estimate

A comparison of household data for the State of New Mexico, Sandoval County, Cuba, Jemez Springs and San Ysidro is provided in Figure 4. On a regional level, New Mexico and Sandoval County had a dramatic increase in the number of households since the 2000 Census. The increase in housing units in Sandoval County can be attributed to the growth in the City of Rio Rancho. The number of households in San Ysidro increased from 2000 to 2010 and decreased from 2010 to 2020. This can be attributed to older homes being demolished, vacant homes not being counted as housing units, and/or mobile homes being undercounted.

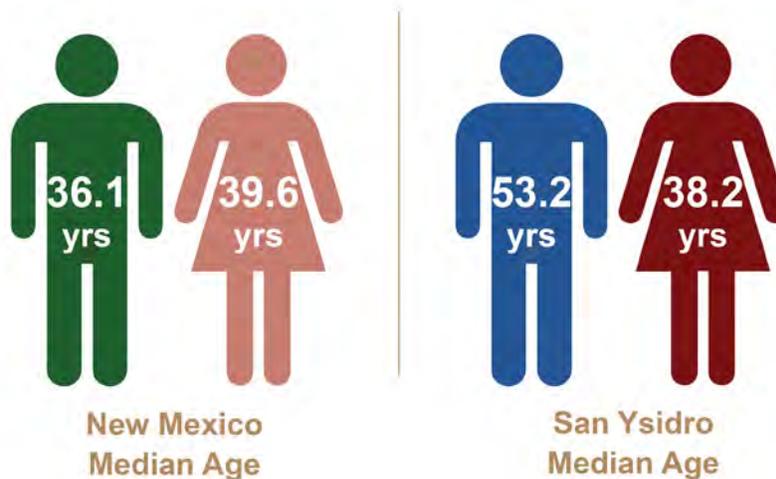
Figure 4. Housing Units in Comparison with Other Communities

Year	New Mexico	Sandoval County	Cuba	Jemez Springs	San Ysidro
2000	780,579	34,866	289	186	75
2010	901,388	52,287	392	159	98
2020	940,859	58,603	290	171	87

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

San Ysidro’s median age of men and women is compared to New Mexico’s median age of men and women in Figure 5. The median age for men in San Ysidro is 17.1 years older than the median age of men in New Mexico, while the median age for women in San Ysidro is 1.4 years younger than median age in New Mexico.

Figure 5. Village of San Ysidro Median Age (Men compared to Women)

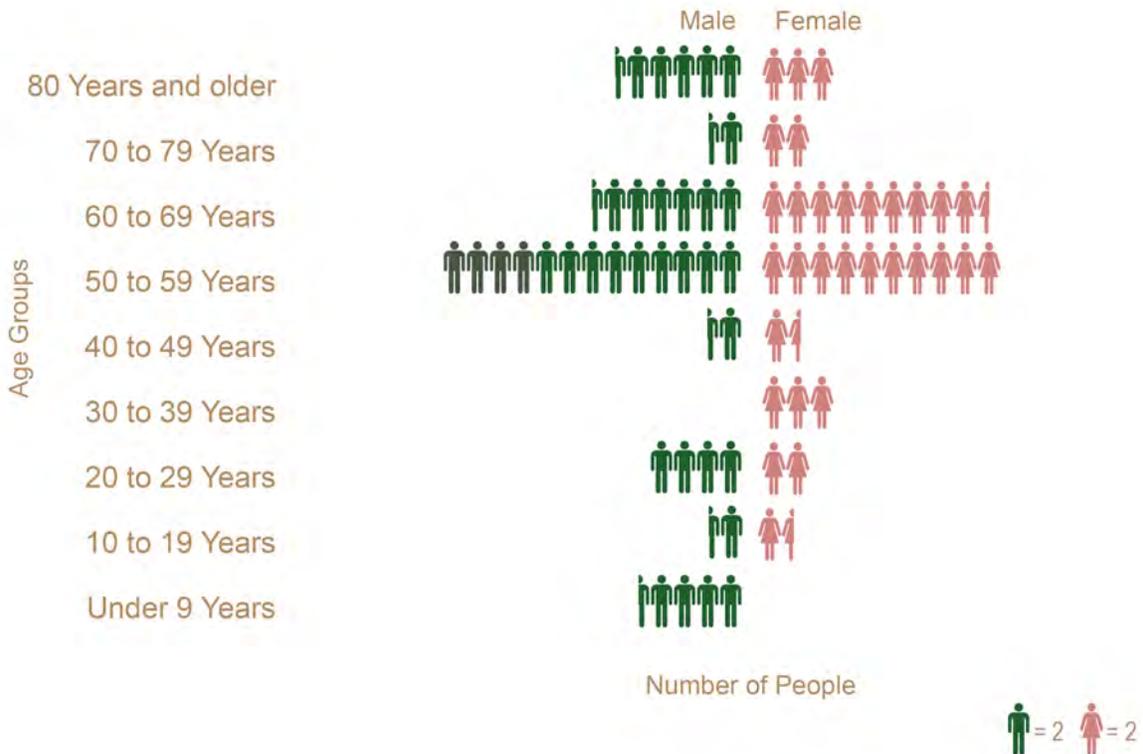


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

The 2010 and 2020 American Community Survey five-year estimates were used to create the 2010 and 2020 population pyramids (See Figures 6 and 7). The population pyramids demonstrate the age distribution of residents in the Village. In each of the charts, the image of a person represents two village residents.

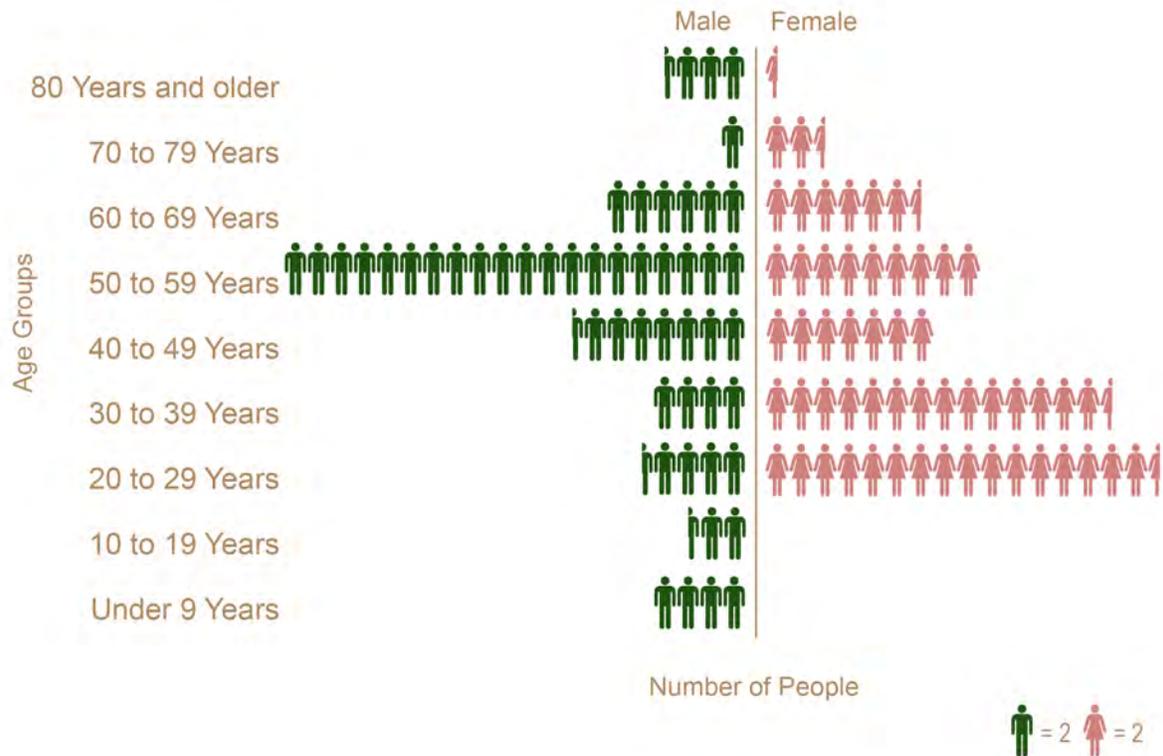
Village of San Ysidro residents and the steering committee mentioned the perception of an aging population in multiple public input meetings. A need for additional services for seniors was a reoccurring theme. The data in these population pyramids does not reflect the population as seen by the steering committee and residents. The 2020 population especially shows that there are many adults, age 20 to 39, which would suggest the high potential for population growth. This data would also suggest the needs for increased services directed at families.

Figure 6. 2010 San Ysidro Population Pyramid



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Figure 7. 2020 San Ysidro Population Pyramid



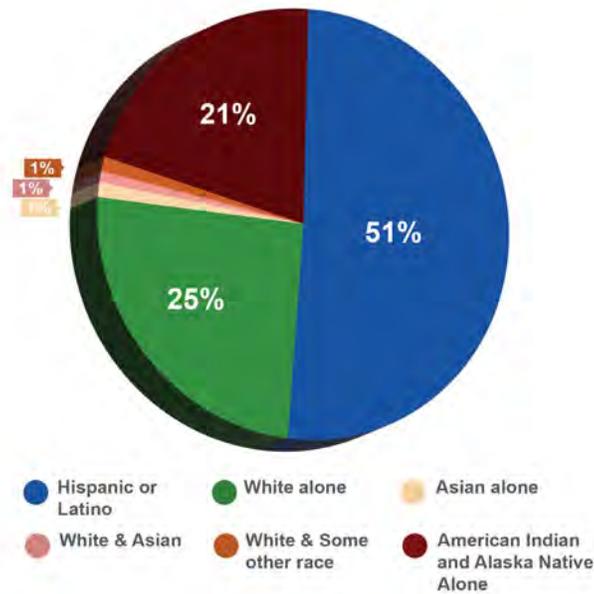
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

The Village of San Ysidro may wish to conduct a Village wide survey to gain a better understanding of the age distribution in San Ysidro.

Figure 8 demonstrates race and ethnicity data for the Village. 51% of residents reported as Hispanic or Latino, 25% White, 21% as American Indian and Alaska native, 1% as Asian alone, 1% White & Asian, and 1% as White and Some Other Race.

This updated demographic information is often required when completing applications for funding sources for Village projects.

Figure 8. Village of San Ysidro Race and Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census

Population Projection

The population projection for the year 2040 is informed by data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of New Mexico Geospatial & Population Studies (UNM-GPS). The population projection for the Village of San Ysidro for 2040 is 181 persons. The projection was determined using two demographic techniques: a housing unit method and a shift-share method.

Housing Unit Method

The housing unit method is a common method used for estimating population. The method applies the following formula:

$$\text{2040 Population} = \text{2010 Population} + (\text{projected residential units} * \text{projected occupancy rate} * \text{projected persons per household})$$

Housing units, vacancy rates and average household sizes were projected using the 2000 to 2010 linear trend of all rural areas in the Mid-Region. Urban and rural areas were defined by the Census Bureau in 2010 based on population density and proximity to other densely populated areas. MRCOG updated the urban areas to include census blocks that grew significantly between 2010 and 2020 and were adjacent to an existing urban area. Using aggregated trends of rural areas helps mitigate the effects of inaccuracies that are always present in population data for small municipalities. The 2020 Census did not apply differential privacy to housing units, so the 2020 housing unit count was still used to create the projection. Projected units, vacancy rates, and average household sizes are shown in Figure 9, in blue.

Figure 9. Projected Units, Vacancy, and Household Size

	Decennial Census			Projected	
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
San Ysidro					
Housing Units	99	98	87	88	88
Vacancy Rate	13%	17%	15%	14%	14%
Average Household Size	2.77	2.37	2.35	2.34	2.33

Population projection A, shown below in Figure 10, was created using the housing unit method and projects that San Ysidro will decline to a population of 177 by 2040.

Figure 10. Projection A: Housing Unit Method

	Decennial Census		Estimate	Projection	
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
San Ysidro					
Population Projection A	238	193	173	175	177

Shift-Share Method

The shift-share method is another common method used for estimating population and relies on the most recent UNM-GPS 2040 population projection by county. The method applies the following formula:

$$2040 \text{ Population} = 2040 \text{ Sandoval County population projection} * \text{San Ysidro's 2040 projected share of Sandoval County}$$

San Ysidro's share of Sandoval County was projected using a 2000-2020 linear trend of the share of Sandoval County that was rural. San Ysidro is assumed to remain a constant share of rural Sandoval County even though rural Sandoval as a whole will shrink from 19% of Sandoval in 2020 to 14% in 2040.

Figure 11. San Ysidro Share of Sandoval County

	Decennial Census			Projected	
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Sandoval County Population	90,558	131,561	148,790	161,141	172,862
% Rural	25%	19%	19%	16%	14%
Sandoval Rural Population	22,427	24,907	28,207	25,552	23,982
San Ysidro % of Rural Sandoval	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%

Projection B, shown in Figure 12, was created using the shift-share method and projects that San Ysidro will decline to a population of 186 by 2040.

Figure 12. Projection B: Shift-Share Method

	Decennial Census		Estimate	Projection	
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Population Projection B	238	193	219	198	186

Combined Population Projection

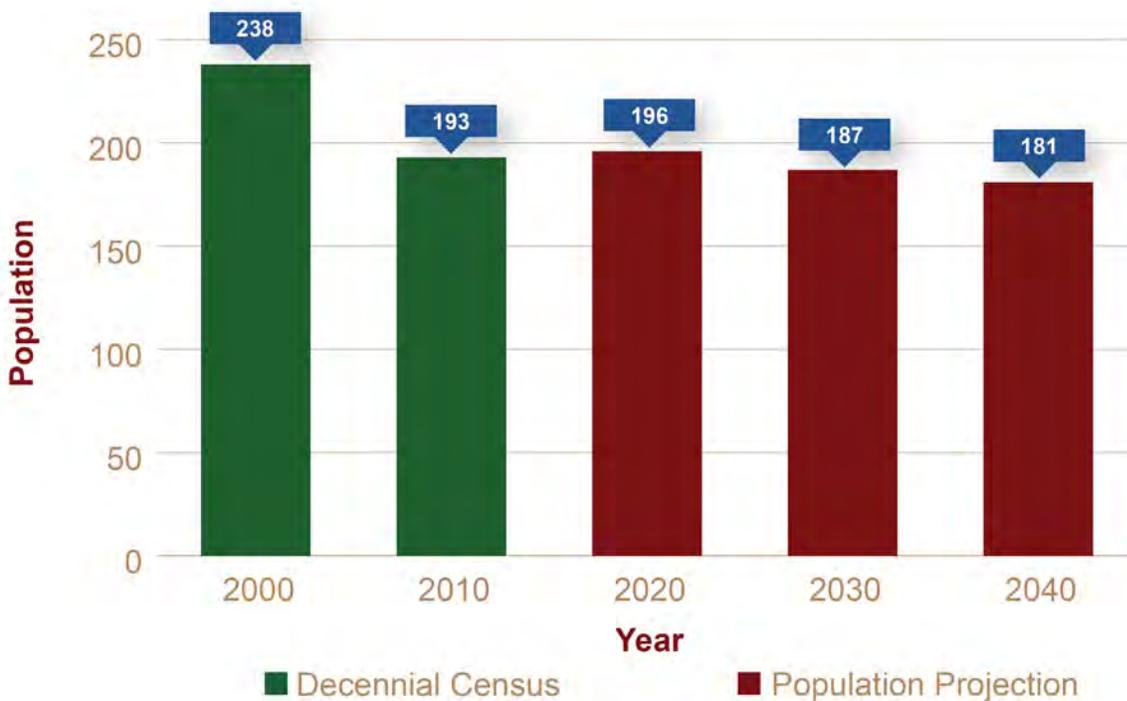
The final San Ysidro population projection for 2040 was created by averaging Projections A and B. Averaging the two projections can help mitigate the biases from each methodology. The combined population projection for San Ysidro is 181 persons in 2040 as shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13. Combined Population Projection

	Population 2040	Avg. Annual Growth Rate
Population Projection A	177	-0.28%
Population Projection B	186	-0.12%
Average	181	-0.20%

Figure 14 shows the projected population by the Mid-Region Council of Governments for the Village of San Ysidro from 2020 to 2040. MRCOG predicts a slowly declining population in San Ysidro over the next 20 years.

Figure 14. San Ysidro Population Projection 2020-2040



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and MRCOG



CHAPTER THREE

LAND USE

Current Land Use

Land is the foundation of a community, and land uses can help promote the long-term sustainability of those who are settled upon it. The built environment and the resulting development patterns are the physical expression of these land uses and help to characterize the identity and history of a place.

A current land use map was prepared for this comprehensive plan (Figure 15) in order to visualize the patterns of land use. This map is based on data from Costar, the Sandoval County assessor's map, and an analysis of satellite images on Google Earth. The land use categories were defined by current use of the land and may not represent the intended future use of the land.

Development in San Ysidro has taken place along NM 4, US 550, and the Jemez River. San Ysidro is primarily an agricultural community with residential, and some commercial land use. There are approximately 1,444 acres within the municipal boundaries.

The adoption of the Land Use Map (Figure 15) as part of the Comprehensive Plan does not provide the regulatory framework for a zoning map but may be used as a basis for land use decisions in the future.



Steering Committee discussing Land Use Map with MRCOG staff

Figure 15. San Ysidro Current Land Use Map



Land Use Inventory

Figure 16 represents the percentage of land in the Village for each land use category.

Vacant and Rangeland

A large portion of the land in the Village is vacant consisting of about 501 acres (34.7% of the total acreage). Some of the acreage classified as vacant is land that is situated in the floodplain. Rangeland accounts for 56 acres (3.9%) and is vacant land with native vegetation that is suitable for grazing.

Agriculture

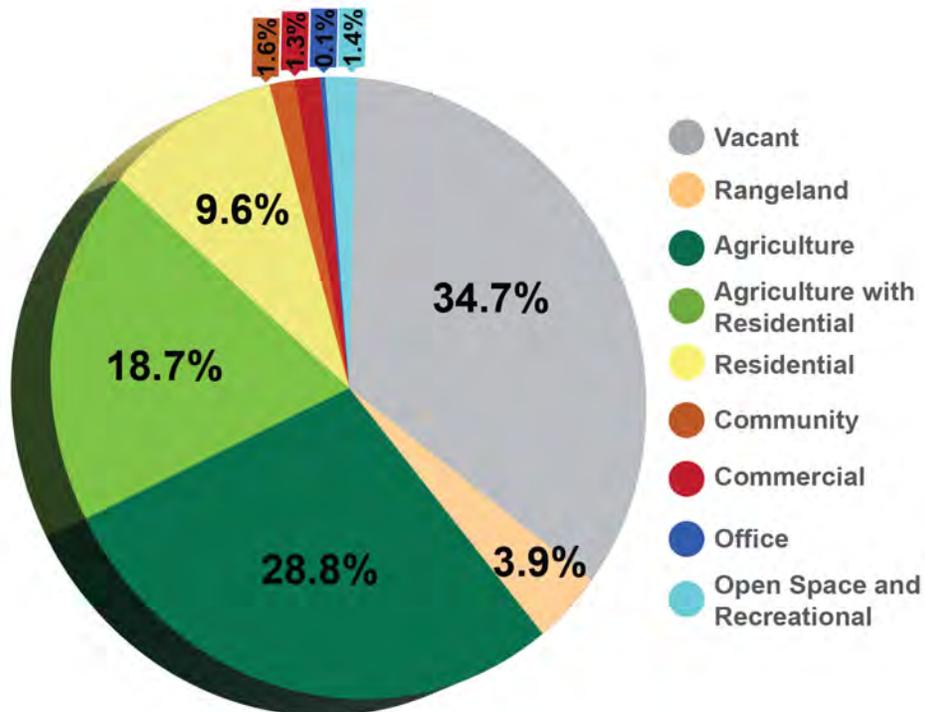
Agricultural land in the Village was broken up into two categories: Agriculture and Agriculture with Residential. Combined, these two categories occupy almost half of the total acreage in the Village. Agricultural land, which is used for irrigated cropland and livestock grazing, makes up 416 acres (28.8%). There are 270 acres (18.7%) of land that are also used for agriculture and contain at least one residence on the property. Agriculture land in

the Village is mostly located in proximity to the Jemez River and is irrigated by the acequia system of canals and ditches. This acequia system is currently managed by the San Ysidro Community Ditch Association.



Land being used for agriculture in San Ysidro

Figure 16. San Ysidro Land Use Inventory



Residential

Property used primarily for residential use makes up approximately 139 acres (9.6%) in the Village. Single family residences are located throughout the Village, primarily adjacent to the highways.

Community

The community land use category makes up 61 acres (1.6%) and includes a church and public buildings. The historic San Ysidro Catholic Church located on NM 4 is considered a significant building in the Village, though it is not listed in either the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office or the National Register of Historic Places.

Commercial and Office

The commercial land use category makes up 18.3 acres (1.3%), and the office category makes up 1.2 acres (0.1%). Since the Village does not have a zoning ordinance, there is not a designated commercial area. There are commercial and business activities spread throughout the Village. However, there is a cluster of commercial uses centrally located along US 550 on the southern boundary of San Ysidro extending to the intersection with NM 4. Businesses in this area include retail uses such as a gas station/convenience store, feed store, dollar store, and propane sales. Additional businesses are located along NM 4 including, retail stores, propane sales, and a commercial greenhouse/nursery. The Village offices on NM 4 are also included in the Commercial category.

Open Space and Recreational

The remaining 20 acres in the Village are used for open space and recreation. The San Ysidro Municipal Park and the Branding Iron Arena are included in the open space and recreation category.



Playground equipment at San Ysidro Municipal Park

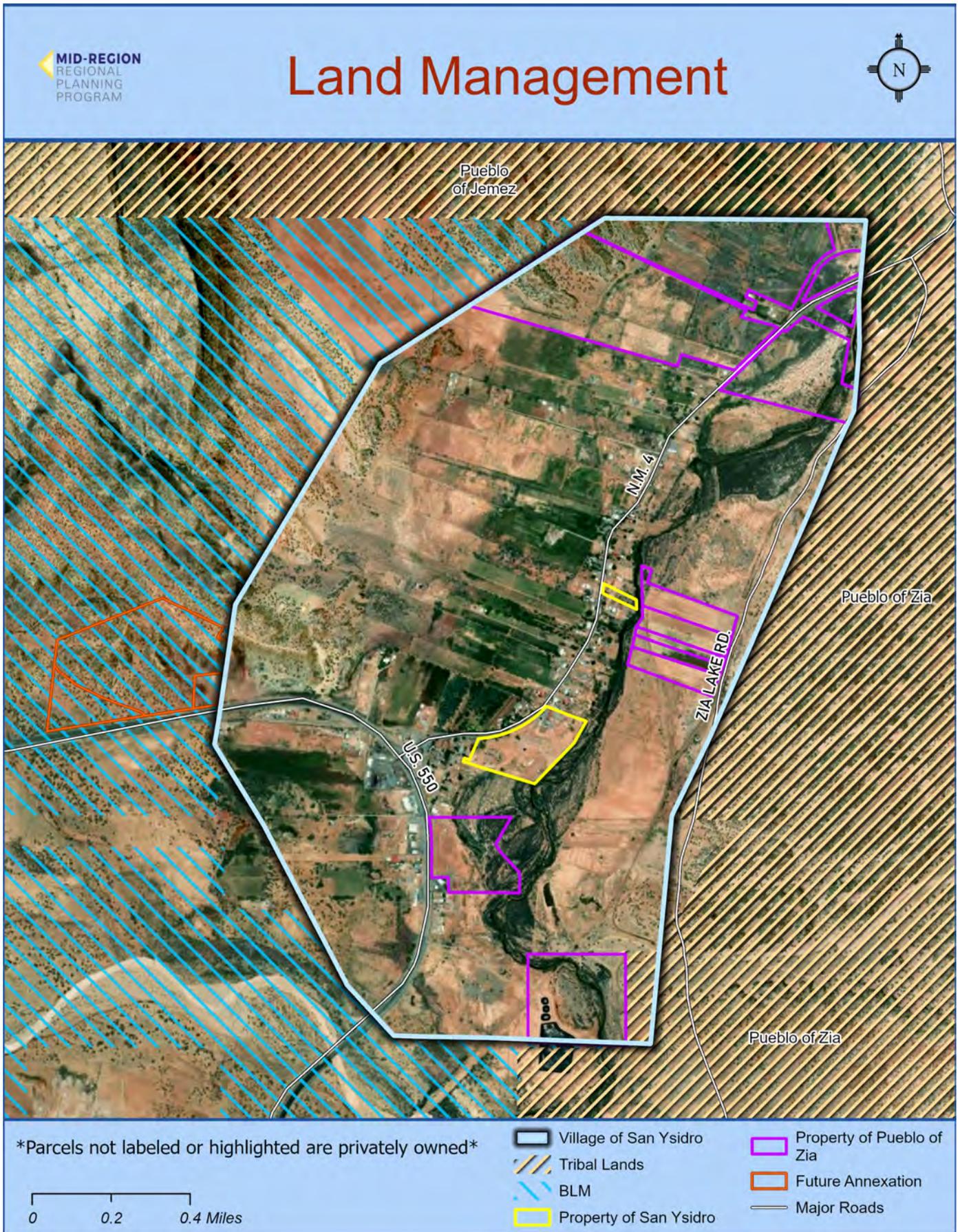
Land Management

The Land Management Map (Figure 17) shows the land management status in the municipal limits as well as the land on the perimeter.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Pueblo of Zia, and Pueblo of Jemez control a large portion of land surrounding the Village. The majority of land within the Village is managed by private landowners, with the notable exception of Pueblo of Zia who manages approximately 163 Acres.

As part of this planning process, the Pueblo of Zia was consulted about their plans for the development of the parcels they own within the Village limits. The Pueblo intends to maintain and grow the agricultural use of most of the parcels with the exception of the large parcel adjacent to US 550. While a specific use for this parcel has not been identified, they anticipate that it will be a commercial use.

Figure 17. San Ysidro Land Management Map



Annexation

The Village is currently pursuing the annexation of 56.05 acres near the southwest corner of the municipal boundary (Figure 18). If the annexation is approved, the Village plans to utilize this land for non-residential land uses. This section of land north of US 550 would potentially be used for a public safety building for police, fire, and EMS, a medical clinic, a set of trails for recreation, and a cemetery for the Jemez Valley.

Future Land Use

Despite the relatively small size of the Village, there is a fair amount of land suitable for development within the existing municipal borders. Current constraints on development within the Village include water quality and quantity and the lack of a central wastewater treatment facility. Because residences and businesses utilize septic systems in the Village, more land is needed between structures, especially because of soil conditions in the Village. Current revenues from water in the Village are much less compared to urban areas, and the lack of revenue limits the opportunity for water system improvements that would support additional development.

In the survey developed for this comprehensive plan, and at the public workshops, residents felt that land use regulations, like a zoning ordinance, would help protect the rural, agricultural, and historic character of the Village. Agricultural land is subject to pressure for conversion to residential or commercial uses, so it is important to develop and implement goals and strategies to maintain and strengthen the economic viability of agriculture in order to protect it for future generations. The Village should consider adopting a zoning ordinance to guide future development. This zoning ordinance should emphasize the preservation of agriculture in San Ysidro to protect the rural character that is treasured by its residents.

Results from the survey and feedback at the public workshops, also demonstrated that

residents feel that existing space for commercial development should be maintained and some small-scale commercial activity could be allowed in residential areas. This is a shift from the previous plan where the majority of respondents felt that all commercial activity should be limited to the corridor along US 550. These sentiments are reflected in the goals and objectives that will help to promote orderly development in appropriate locations in the Village.

The Future Land Use Map (Figure 19) was developed based on public input, survey results, and the current land use inventory. The same land use classifications are used for the Current Land Use Map and the Future Land Use Map: Agriculture, Agriculture with Residential, Commercial, Community, Office, Open Space and Recreational, Residential, Vacant, and Rangeland. The future land use map includes a buffer along NM 4 that could allow for small-scale commercial.

Figure 18. San Ysidro Proposed Annexation Map

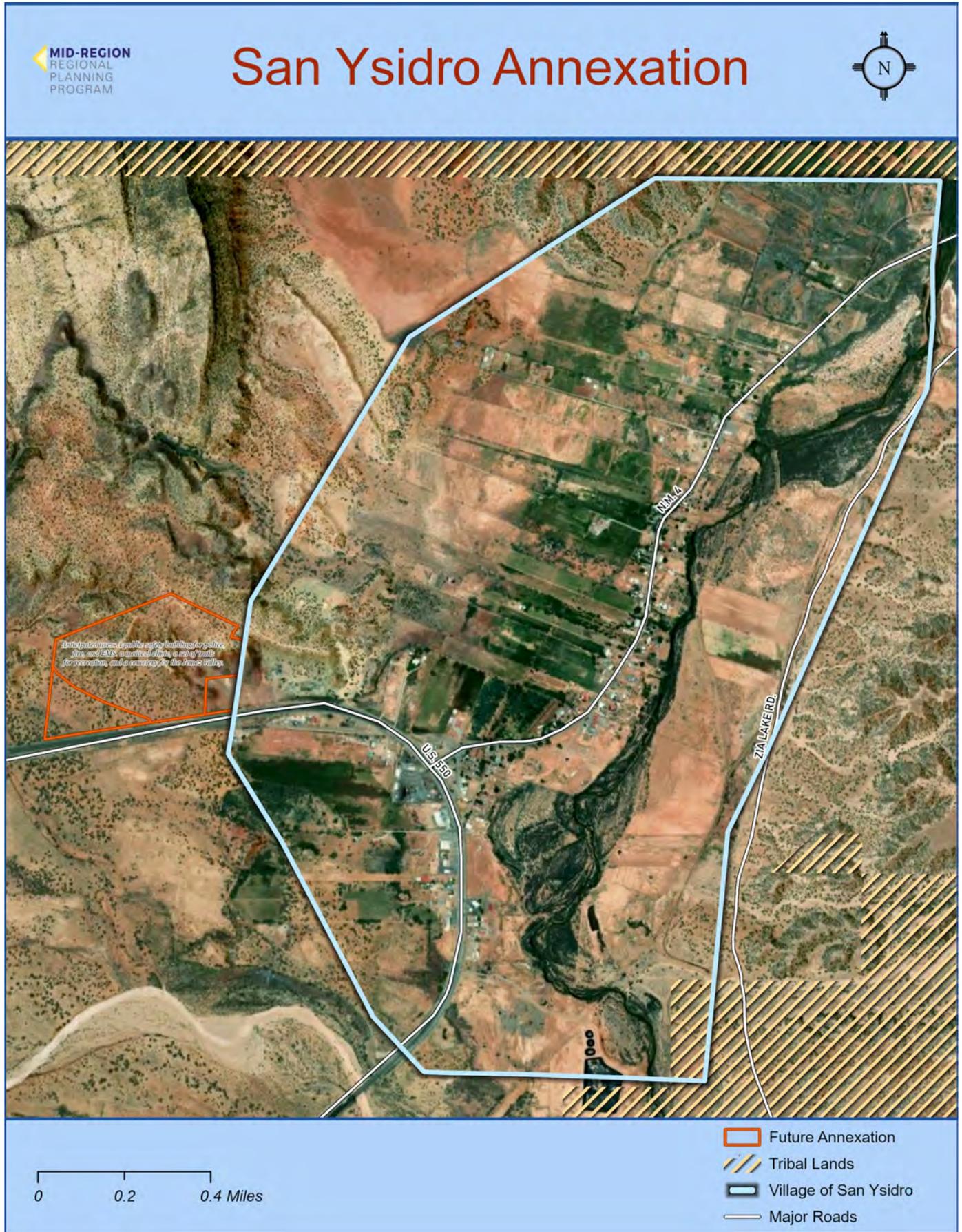


Figure 19. San Ysidro Future Land Use Map



LAND USE GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goal 1

Maintain a rural way of life.

- a. Maintain large lot sizes in the Village.
- b. Develop land use regulations including zoning ordinances to protect the rural and historic character of the Village.

Goal 2

Protect the agricultural community.

- a. Utilize land use regulations to create an agricultural zone.
- b. Create regulations that protect agricultural areas from conversion to commercial/residential uses.

Goal 3

Expand access to goods and services in the Village by promoting commercial development in appropriate locations.

- a. Maintain the available space for commercial development on NM 550.
- b. Promote small scale and home-based businesses on NM 4.



CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSING

Introduction

The purpose of the housing chapter is to identify existing and future housing needs within the Village of San Ysidro. The identification of current needs is based on data collection and analysis, field research, and the input provided by the community through the steering committee, community survey, and public outreach workshops. The future housing needs of San Ysidro are based on the projected demographic changes and general development patterns of the Village.

With housing being such an important factor in community development, it is crucial to ensure that a community provides adequate housing options for all residents. Communities should have available stock that is in good condition and provide various types of housing at all levels of affordability.

Existing Conditions

Residences in the Village of San Ysidro are

located primarily adjacent to NM 4 and US 550. The Village has a one-acre minimum lot size if the land does not have irrigation water rights. If the land has water rights, the minimum lot size is two acres. This regulation was supported by community residents. Residents not only prefer to have larger lots and more space between their homes and their neighbors, but the availability of water and current infrastructure in the Village limits the allowable density. Homes in the Village rely on septic systems, requiring additional space between residences to ensure the safety and health of the community.

A zoning ordinance would allow for additional regulations in residential areas. The Village could make density limitations such as one dwelling unit per lot to ensure protection of both water quantity and quality in the Village and maintain its rural character. In order to ensure safe and adequate housing, the Village could also develop housing structure specifications.

Housing Characteristics

From 2010 to 2020, the Village of San Ysidro experienced a decrease of 11 housing units (Figure 20). During that ten-year time period, the average household size also fell from 2.00 persons in 2010 to 1.9 persons in 2020 (Figure 21). These housing trends in the Village of San Ysidro are reflective of a slowly declining population.

In the community survey that was distributed by the MRCOG, residents were asked if there was enough housing in San Ysidro. 85% of respondents felt that there was enough existing housing in San Ysidro to meet the demand. During public outreach meetings, residents showed desire to prioritize improving the existing housing stock, rather than bring additional housing to the Village.

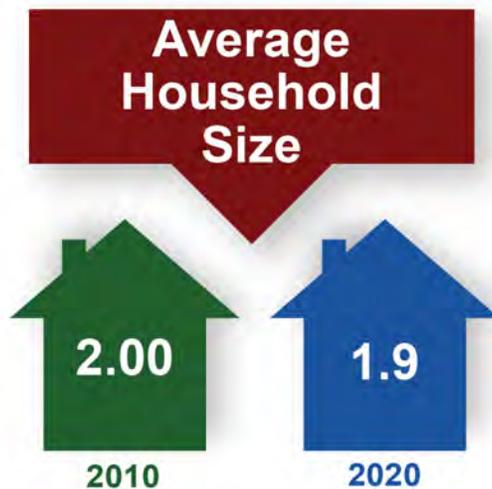
Figure 20 also shows that the Village of San Ysidro experienced a consistent vacancy rate of housing units from 2010 to 2020. While the total number of housing units decreased from 2010 to 2020, the vacancy rate remained the same. In 2010, the vacancy rate was 17.35% and in 2020 it was 17.24%.

Figure 20. San Ysidro Housing Units

San Ysidro Housing Units	2010	2020
Total:	98	87
Occupied	81	72
Vacant	17	15
Vacancy rate	17.35%	17.24%

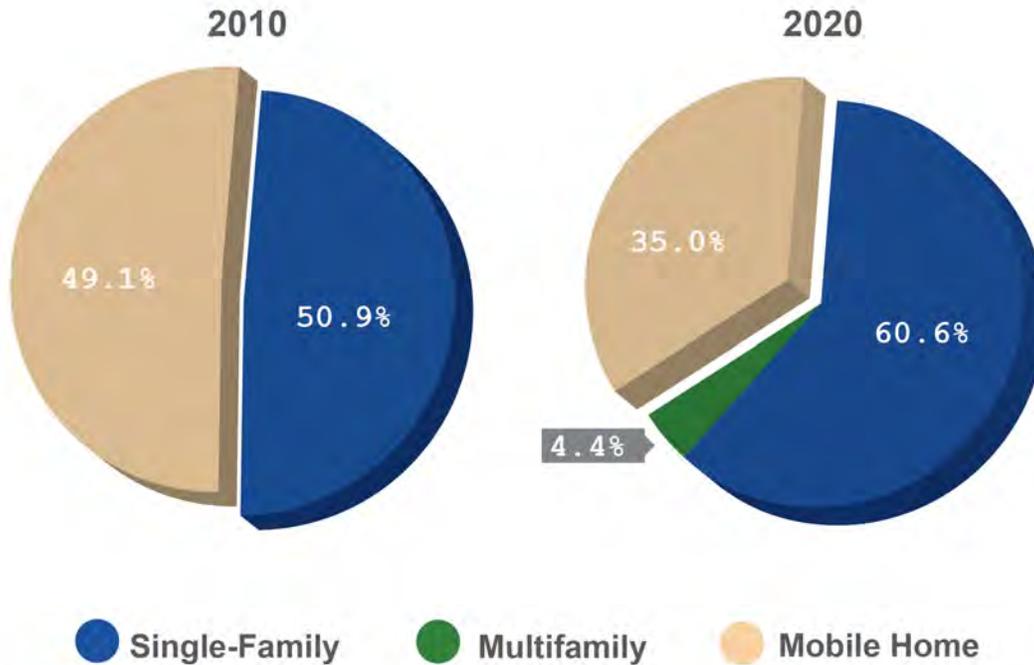
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Decennial Census

Figure 21. San Ysidro Average Household Size



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Decennial Census

Figure 22. San Ysidro Housing Type



Source: 2010 and 2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

According to the 2010 American Community Survey, San Ysidro’s housing consisted of 49.1% single-family permanent homes and 50.9% mobile homes (Figure 22). There were no multifamily or apartment housing units in the Village in 2010. In 2020, the percentage of single-family homes increased to 60.6%. This change can be attributed to high margins of error in the ACS 5-year estimates for 2010 and 2020 for the Village of San Ysidro. This is further supported by the views described by the Village of San Ysidro Steering Committee. The committee felt that they have not seen a noticeable change in the type of housing in the Village in the past 10 years. They felt that San Ysidro housing consists mostly of single-family homes, some mobile homes, and no multi-family housing in the Village.

According to the 2020 American Community Survey five-year estimates, 70% of the housing stock in the Village was built before 1979 (Figure 23). This information indicates

that there has been minimal housing development since the 1980s, and the Village has not seen the construction of many new housing units. This demonstrates the need for repair and renovation of many aging homes.

Figure 23. Age of Housing Stock

	San Ysidro
Built 2014 or later	0%
Built 2010 to 2013	0%
Built 2000 to 2009	5%
Built 1990 to 1999	18%
Built 1980 to 1989	7%
Built 1970 to 1979	36%
Built 1960 to 1969	9%
Built 1950 to 1959	1%
Built 1940 to 1949	0%
Built 1939 or earlier	24%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

In the community survey distributed by the MRCOG, when asked what the biggest housing issue in the Village was, many residents mentioned that homes in the Village were older and were in need of expensive repairs. Respondents also mentioned that low-incomes prevent residents from being able to make improvements and repairs to their homes. During the public outreach meetings, residents expressed a desire to identify ways to help elderly and residents with low-income conduct maintenance and repairs on their homes. Residents also mentioned that litter and other debris often accumulate in the Village. They would like to see yards and areas along roads in the Village cleaned up to create a more inviting appearance.

Figure 24. Housing Tenure

	New Mexico	Sandoval County	Cuba	Jemez Springs	San Ysidro
Owner Occupied	68.0%	80.0%	65.4%	98.1%	64.3%
Renter Occupied	32.0%	20.0%	34.6%	1.9%	35.7%

Source: 2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

The Village of San Ysidro has similar rates of renter versus owner occupied housing units compared to the state, while Sandoval County, when compared, has a much higher proportion of owner-occupied units (Figure 24).

Housing Affordability

The median home value in the Village of San Ysidro in 2020 was \$255,600 (Figure 25). This value increased since the year 2010, but also has a very high margin of error of +/- \$73,969. This value is similar to surrounding communities, the county, and the state overall.

Figure 25. Median Home Values

	New Mexico	Sandoval County	Village of Cuba	Jemez Springs	Village of San Ysidro
2010	\$158,400	\$184,400	\$72,700	\$284,700	\$127,100
2020	\$175,700	\$211,700	\$118,300	\$287,500	\$255,600

Source: 2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

The Housing + Transportation (H+T) Index is a tool often used by planning professionals to determine an area’s housing and transportation affordability. Housing is considered affordable when no more than 30% of a household’s total income is dedicated for housing costs, which includes mortgage, rent, utilities and maintenance. To calculate this, a regional moderate income, determined by the H+T tool, of \$43,258 was used. According to the tool, in 2019, households within the Village dedicated 32% of their total income towards housing costs (Figure 26). This calculation of more than 30% indicates that residents may be cost burdened by housing costs. However, when surveyed 90% of survey respondents felt that housing in San Ysidro is affordable. Survey respondents may not have taken utilities and maintenance into account when considering

housing affordability. Heating and cooling costs and the cost of maintenance on aging homes add a significant cost for residents. Housing costs may also appear to residents as affordable when compared with the rest of Sandoval County. Sandoval County experiences a higher cost burden than San Ysidro.

According to H+T tool, housing and transportation costs, together, are affordable if they are less than 45% of a household’s total income. The H+ T Index would categorize Sandoval County and San Ysidro residents as being cost burdened due to their combined housing and transportation costs.

While San Ysidro residents typically spend less of their income on housing compared to Sandoval County, they spend 5% more of their income on transportation. This can be attributed to the distances residents of San Ysidro must travel for employment and goods and services.

Figure 26. Housing and Transportation Costs

	Sandoval County	San Ysidro
Housing cost as % of income	37%	32%
Transportation cost as % of income	32%	37%
Cost of Housing and transportation combined	69%	70%

Source: Housing + Transportation Index Tool 2019

The community input and data presented in this section demonstrate existing housing in the Village of San Ysidro is aging and in need of repair, residents face burden due to the costs of maintaining their homes, and residents wish to maintain large lots of single family homes. The following section identifies goals and strategies to help the address the housing needs in the Village.

HOUSING

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goal 4

Ensure adequate housing is available to all residents.

- a. Improve the inhabited housing stock by providing residents with information on housing repair, improvement, and modernization programs.
- b. Explore opportunities to utilize volunteers to assist with home maintenance.

Goal 5

Improve the appearance of the Village.

- a. Conduct a community cleanup day focused on trash and litter pickup.
- b. Encourage xeriscaping and the planting of native, drought-tolerant species throughout the Village.

Goal 6

Preserve and protect residential areas in the Village.

- a. Preserve the residential area by maintaining US 550 as the location for high intensity commercial activities.
- b. Utilize land use regulations to create a residential zone.



CHAPTER FIVE

TRANSPORTATION

Introduction

The transportation planning process requires developing strategies and plans for operating, managing, maintaining, and financing a community's transportation system in such a way as to advance the community's long-term goals and vision. Although San Ysidro relies primarily on the operations of the state highway system, the Village can advocate for highway improvements and a transportation system that operates in a way that is beneficial to the community.

The Village of San Ysidro is located at the junction of two highways that serve different purposes. New Mexico Highway 4 (NM 4) is a mountain road and National Scenic Byway that ties into a major commercial highway (US 550). The US 550 highway provides a primary connection between the Albuquerque metropolitan area and Aztec, New Mexico, in the "four corners" region where the states of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona meet.

The Village of San Ysidro provides services to travelers on US 550 between the Town of Bernalillo and the Village of Cuba, New Mexico. It is also notable that these two highways pass through the Pueblo of Zia and the Pueblo of Jemez.



New Mexico Highway 4

San Ysidro is a gateway community where a refreshing transition is made as travelers leave the main highway (US 550) to begin the climb into the Jemez Mountain region. There are numerous Jemez Mountain communities that are accessed via NM 4 north of San Ysidro, including the Pueblo of Jemez, the Village of Jemez Springs, and the smaller settlements of Cañon, Ponderosa, Gilman and La Cueva. The roads that pass through San Ysidro see a lot of traffic, but many of the vehicles that use these highways are destined for places outside of San Ysidro.

The Jemez Mountain Trail, which is a federally designated National Scenic Byway, follows NM 4 and portions of US 550. The Jemez Mountain Trail National Scenic Byway was formally designated as a State Scenic Byway in December 1994 and as a National Scenic Byway in June 1998. The Scenic Byway programs can provide federal funding to protect the scenic, historic, recreational, cultural, natural, and archaeological integrity of highways and adjacent areas. These funds are meant to enhance access to recreational areas, while protecting historical and cultural features, through safety and highway improvements. San Ysidro could utilize these funds to continue to promote themselves as ‘the Gateway to the Jemez,’ in a way that is consistent with the cultural and historical character of the rest of the Jemez Valley along NM 4.

Existing Conditions

Functional Classification and Traffic Counts

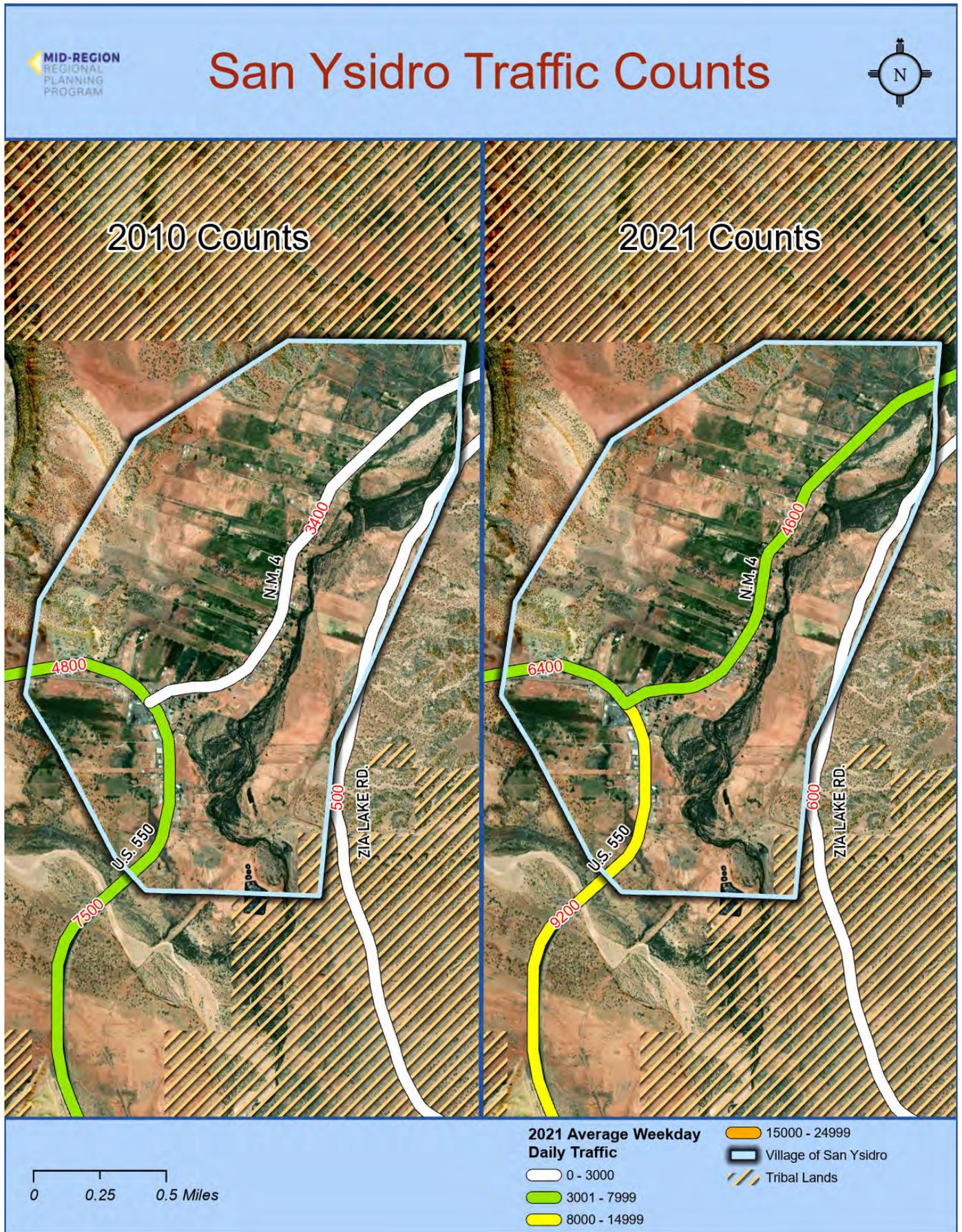
The highway network serving San Ysidro and the surrounding region can be technically described in terms of functional classification. NM 4 is designated by the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) as a Rural Minor Arterial highway, and US 550 is classified as a Rural Principal Arterial highway. All other roads are classified as local streets such as San Ysidro Lane in the Village. Functional classification of highways

is 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. 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 informs design standards necessary to provide adequate traffic-carrying capacity on the street network.

Functional classification represents the highest order of use for the road and its position within the overall transportation system of the larger region, but functional classification may not always represent the everyday perception of use of the road to residents of San Ysidro. Because many of the residences in the Village are located directly adjacent to NM 4, the residents perceive this road as more of a “local” road.

Figure 27 shows average weekday traffic counts for the Village of San Ysidro for 2010 and 2020. From 2010 to 2020 there was an increase of 1,700 vehicles on the southern portion of US 550, and 1,600 vehicles on the western portion of US 550. On NM 4 there was an increase of 1,200 vehicles. These increases in traffic counts have been noticed by community members. During public meetings and in the community survey, residents mentioned that the Village was experiencing increasing traffic volumes and the roads have felt more congested than in previous years.

Figure 27. San Ysidro Traffic Counts



Average daily traffic counts do not capture the periods of congestion that may occur. These traffic counts, shown in Figure 27, represent the average weekday traffic, but a count done over Memorial Day weekend in 2003 showed up to 163 percent higher counts than weekday counts.¹ We can expect this to remain true, with an increase in average counts during peak summer months as well. Special traffic counts could be completed by MRCOG, at the request of the Village, to show higher volumes on Feast days in the neighboring Pueblos, holiday weekends, and the variation in traffic volumes for various seasons (i.e., summer versus winter).

Both in the survey and during the public outreach meetings, residents expressed concern about the high speeds of vehicles traveling on NM 4. Residents mentioned feeling unsafe pulling into and out of their driveways, and that this affects their rural way of life by potentially endangering their livestock. Figure 28 shows where crashes have occurred in the Village. The map shows that in the middle and northern section of NM 4 within the Village, there have been multiple crashes reported. Residents had identified this section of NM 4 as feeling especially unsafe due to high speeds. From 2016 to 2020 (4 years), there were 3 injury crashes on this stretch of road as compared to 2010 to 2016 (6 years), there was only one. This supports residents' feelings that this roadway is becoming increasingly unsafe due to increased volumes and speed of traffic in the area.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

NM 4 is a popular route for bicyclists, and it 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 Tarrant counties). The long-term vision for this bike corridor network is to connect with similar corridors or trails in neighboring counties (i.e.,

Sandoval, Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, San Juan, and Santa Fe counties). 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. According to the 2006 Jemez Valley Corridor Assessment, "the expectation is that by having NM 4 on a Designated Bike Corridor, all future road improvements should include design for wider shoulders and/or bike lanes."²

In the survey distributed by MRCOG, residents were asked if they feel safe walking or biking in the Village. 68.75% of respondents reported that they feel safe walking or biking. Fewer people feel safe walking or biking compared to driving. In another survey question, 87.5% of respondents reported that they feel safe driving in the Village. This difference in the number of people feeling safe biking or walking compared to driving, shows that additional improvements could be made to pedestrian and bicyclist infrastructure to improve feelings of safety. These improvements could include additional sidewalks and walking paths, designated crossing areas, bike lanes or paths, and traffic calming techniques to slow vehicle traffic.

The Village of San Ysidro recently completed a sidewalk project that created a walking path along NM 4 connecting the Village offices to the post office, making significant progress in pedestrian infrastructure.

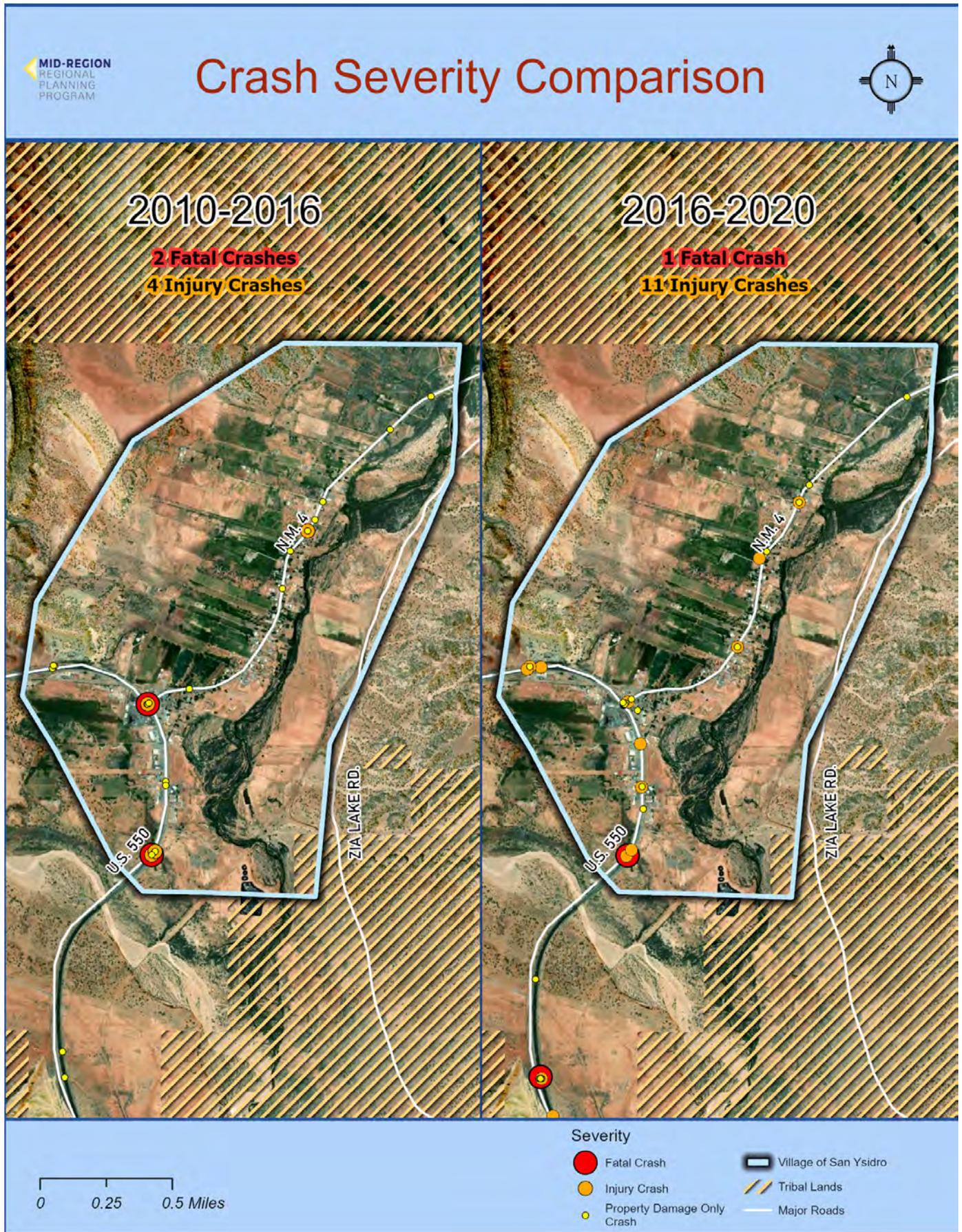
Public Transit

The Village of San Ysidro is currently served by a regional public transit system called the Sandoval Easy Express, operated by Rio Metro (which began operations in April 2007). The Sandoval Easy Express provides fixed route bus service Monday through Friday. Route 204 operates during peak AM/PM commute times, from Bernalillo to Jemez Springs, with stops in Bernalillo, Northern Rio Rancho, Zia Pueblo, San Ysidro, Jemez Pueblo, and Cañon. This

1. Regional Planning Organization, Transportation Advisory Committee. Mid-Region Council of Governments. "Jemez Valley Corridor Assessment." (2006).

2. Mid-Region Council of Government. "Jemez Valley Corridor Assessment."

Figure 28. San Ysidro Crash Severity



route aligns and connects with the Rail Runner at the Sandoval County/US 550 stop. The Sandoval County/US 550 Station Rail Runner stop is a hub that connects bus riders to Belen, Los Lunas, Isleta, Albuquerque, Kewa (Santo Domingo) Pueblo, and Santa Fe by train. It also connects to bus routes to reach Algodones, Cochiti Pueblo, and the Town of Cochiti Lake. From Rail Runner stations, it is possible to access other bus systems to take you almost anywhere you need to go in the state.

Another route (Route 8), with a stop in San Ysidro, provides service from Northern Rio



Sandoval Easy Express

Rancho to the Village of Cuba on US 550. This public transportation service is crucial, because it provides residents of San Ysidro with an option to get to major destinations in Albuquerque, Rio Rancho, the Town of Bernalillo, and even in the opposite direction towards Cuba or Jemez Springs (See Figure 30).

Commuting Patterns

Figure 29 shows commuting patterns in the Village San Ysidro. According to the Census OnTheMap tool, one person lives and works within the Village, 74 employed people live within the Village but work elsewhere, and 47 people live outside the Village and come to the Village to work. This shows a big change from the previous Comprehensive Plan, which stated a full third of Village residents both lived and worked in the Village. The steering committee felt that this new data more closely represents the commuting patterns in the Village. Employers within the Village include the post office, a gas station/convenience store, propane sales, a feed store, a dollar store, a storage facility, a veterinarian, and a commercial greenhouse/nursery.

Figure 29. Inflow/Outflow Counts of All Jobs in 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap

Figure 30. Regional Transportation System Map

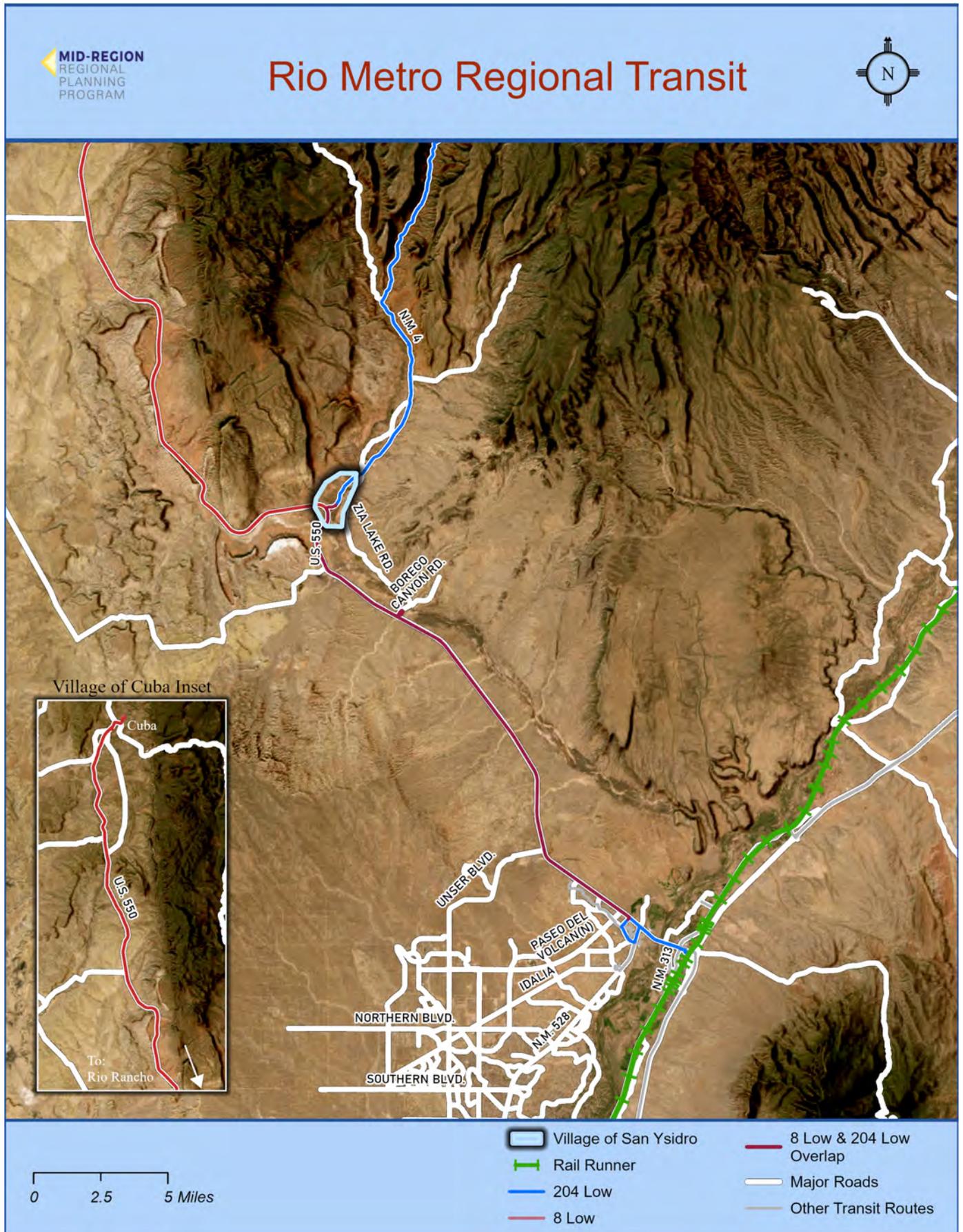


Figure 31. Travel Time to Work

Travel Time to Work	New Mexico	Sandoval County	Cuba	Jemez Springs	San Ysidro
Less than 14 minutes	33.9%	19.6%	58.9%	37%	18.7%
15 to 24 minutes	33.5%	26.2%	27.5%	0%	0%
25 to 34 minutes	17.3%	24.6%	8.5%	12%	10.7%
35 to 59 minutes	9.9%	22.4%	0%	38%	68%
60 or more minutes	5.4%	7.2%	5.1%	13%	2.7%

Source: 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Figure 31 shows that over 70% of residents spend more than 35 minutes commuting to work. This is more than double the percentage of Sandoval County residents who commute more than 35 minutes to work (29.6%) and is four times greater than the percentage of all New Mexicans who commute more than 35 minutes to work (15.3%).

Figure 32. Means of Transportation to Work

Means of Transportation to Work	San Ysidro
Drove alone	41.3%
Carpooled	58.7%
Public Transportation	0%
Walked	0%

Source: 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Figure 33. Vehicles available per housing unit

Vehicles available per housing unit	San Ysidro
No vehicles available	6.1%
1 vehicle available	22.6%
2 vehicles available	56.5%
3 or more vehicles available	14.8%

All commuters in the Village of San Ysidro get to work by a vehicle, with many of them carpooling (Figure 32). Transit ridership for work is nonexistent, despite aligning the Sandoval Easy Express Route 204 with the Rail Runner, and providing several morning and evening schedules. This lack of utilization of public transit may be due to the fact that only one morning bus trip and two evening bus trips align within 15 minutes of a scheduled train, going one way. This could make it challenging for commuters to efficiently get to their place of work.

Six percent of households do not have access to a vehicle in San Ysidro, and with little to no access to public transit this is a major obstacle for these people to be able to access the services they need. This issue was brought up by community members especially as it related to accessing groceries and medical appointments.

The Housing and Transportation Affordability Index (H+T Index) estimates annual transportation costs of \$16,208. The Index shows a total of 70% of one’s annual income is spent on Housing and Transportation together in San Ysidro. The Index considers affordability to be when households spend not more than 45% for these costs.³ These transportation costs can be felt as a burden to community members living in San Ysidro.

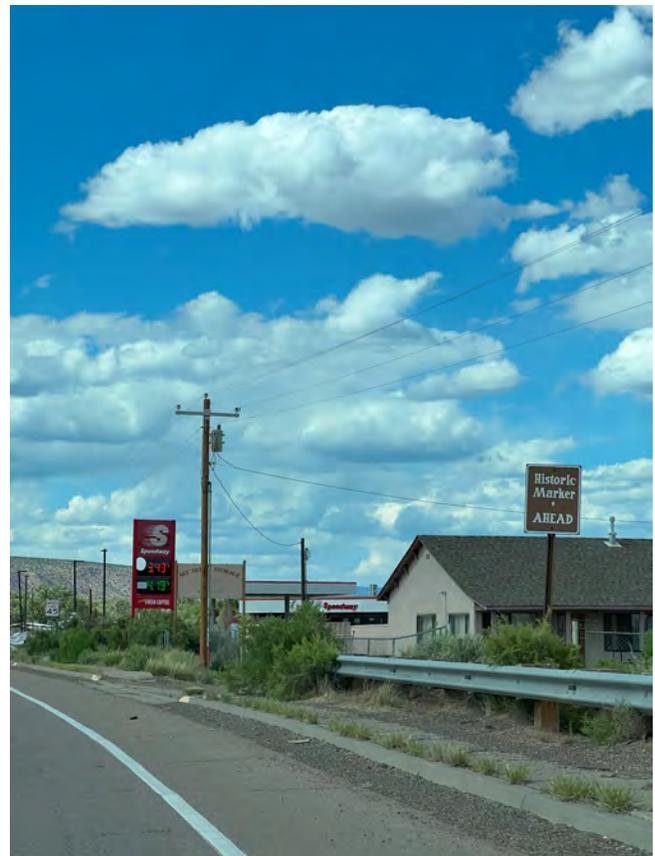
3. Given that the H+T Index estimates a typical income in San Ysidro at \$43, 258, while the Census estimate its average income as closer to \$32,000, this percentage may be even higher.

Regional Assets

Figure 34 shows that most of the goods and services people in San Ysidro need are located outside of the Village, thus connections to transportation remain a vital factor in residents' lives. Whether traveling to work, school, groceries, or medical services, many residents have to travel outside the Village every day. Figure 34, the Regional Asset Locations Map, shows a convenience store, dollar store, and a credit union are the only assets located in the Village. The closest grocery store is 22 miles away, and the closest hospital is 27 miles away, both in Rio Rancho. With many of the Village's basic necessities tied to outside communities like Rio Rancho and Albuquerque, multiple and easy connections to these cities are important.

Residents spoke of needing more ways to access medical services during public outreach meetings. The Jemez Valley Senior Center, in Cañon, offers a number of transportation services, including Day Trips and Shopping Trips. Transportation for seniors and others with heightened medical needs can be planned for in conjunction with a Coordinated Public Transit Human Services Transportation (HST) Plan. This is a plan that “identifies the transportation needs of individuals with disabilities, seniors and people with low incomes, provides strategies for meeting those needs, and prioritizes transportation services for funding and implementation,” and is written in connection with public, private, and nonprofit transportation providers, health and human service providers, and members of the public.⁴ NMDOT prepares these coordinated plans in cooperation with the Rio Metro Regional Transit District. A list of organizations who provide transportation services can be identified in these plans.

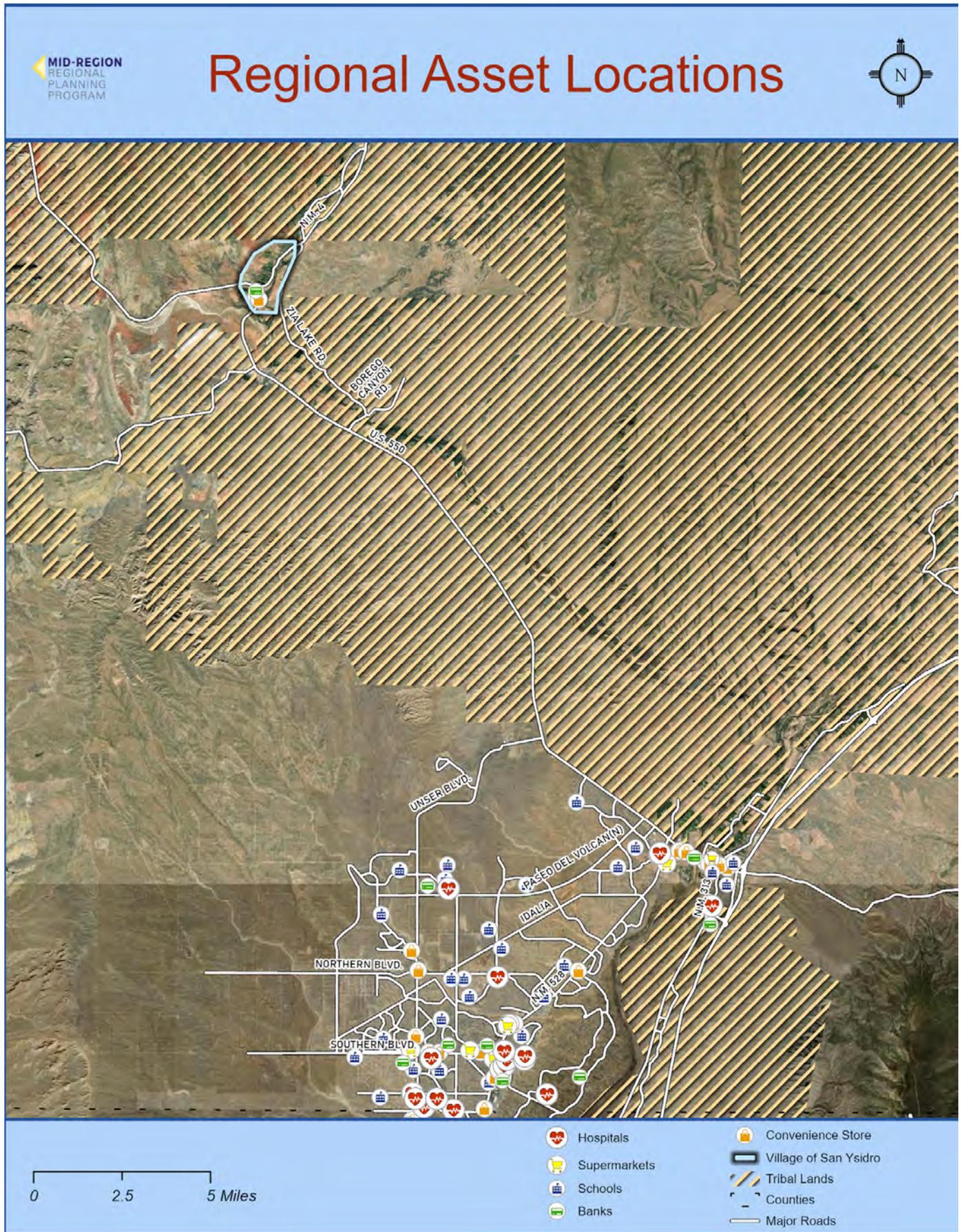
Residents also spoke of the need to encourage and recruit new businesses in to the Village, with more commercial activity being appropriate along US 550 and smaller “mom and pop” type businesses being appropriate along NM 4. For a number of years, the Village has sought safe pedestrian access to the business on US 550 through the construction of a pedestrian bridge. At-grade options that could be explored would be a Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon or a Hawk Signal. These would need to be accompanied with appropriate traffic control measures. The increased, and safe, access to goods and services would not only increase economic development, but it would also lessen the transportation burden and cost faced by residents of San Ysidro.



US Highway 550

4. National Rural Transit Assistance Program, “Writing a Coordinated Public Transit Human Services Transportation Plan” (2021).

Figure 34. Regional Asset Locations Map



Road Conditions

San Ysidro has two paved roads that comprise the bulk of its transportation system, US 550 and NM 4. These roads are maintained by NMDOT.

Street paving and road maintenance should be prioritized in accordance with the Mid-Region Regional Transportation Plan. It is important to maintain or build connections with NMDOT and MRCOG to assist the Village in planning, funding, and realizing transportation related projects. Building a connection with Rio Metro can inform and further San Ysidro's plans for public transportation.

In general, residents feel safe using the transportation system, but residents detailed some objectives and improvements that would enhance their experience. The community would like to see improvements throughout the Village with new lighting, signage, and other safety enhancements being the highest priority. Residents would like to see speeding through the Village addressed and reduced, as well as the periodic congestion that can come from out-

of-town visitors over the weekend or on feast days. Any improvements or changes to NM 4 would have to be conducted by NMDOT. Improved safety is a goal shared by the Mid-Region Regional Transportation Plan⁵ and the NMDOT 2021 Strategic Highway Safety Plan.⁶ The NMDOT plan emphasizes the importance of named Village strategies, such as signage with its Priority Safety Strategy, "Implement active speed warning signs, including dynamic message boards at rural-to-urban transitions."⁷ Congestion can be addressed by working with neighboring communities to promote shuttle and/or park and ride services for large events.

The rural and quiet way of life that makes up the character of the Village is disturbed by traffic congestion, noise, and speeding. Updating and upgrading street lighting is a top priority, while still being able to enjoy the dark skies and stars. San Ysidro has a Dark Skies ordinance which will help with this.



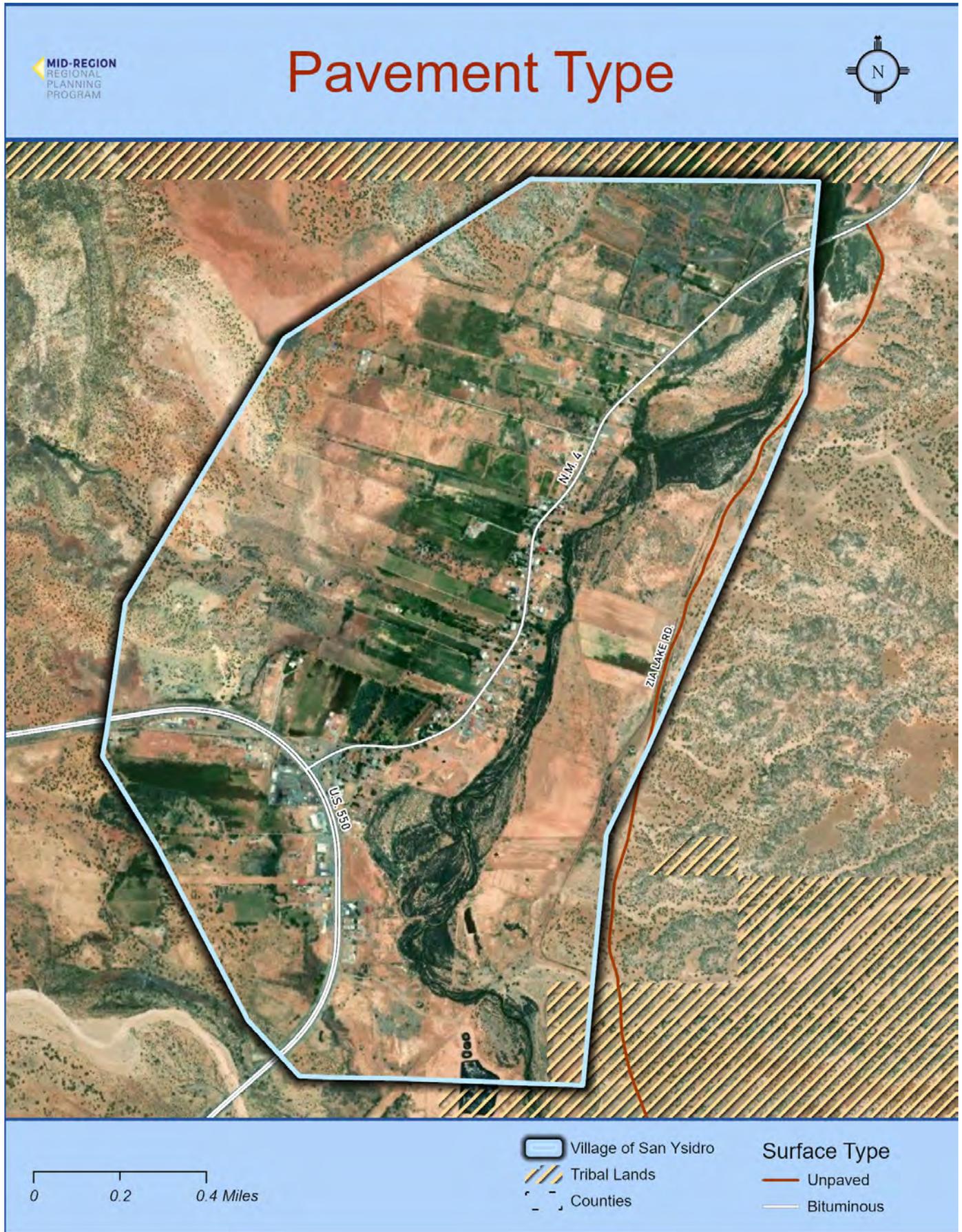
San Ysidro Post-Office

5. New Mexico Mid-Region Rural Transportation Planning Organization, "New Mexico Mid-Region Transportation Plan," (2022)

6. NMDOT, "New Mexico 2021 Strategic Highway Safety Plan," (2022).

7. NMDOT, "New Mexico 2021 Strategic Highway Safety Plan," (2022).

Figure 35. Pavement Type Map



TRANSPORTATION GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goal 7

Improve road safety.

- a. Slow traffic along NM 4 by utilizing traffic calming techniques as identified in the complete streets and vision zero initiatives.
- b. Improve lighting and signage throughout Village.
- c. Improve access to businesses on US 550 from NM 4.

Goal 8

Reduce traffic noise.

- a. Prohibit the use of jake brakes in Village limits.

Goal 9

Reduce congestion in the Village during events.

- a. Work with neighboring communities to promote shuttle and/or park and ride services for large events.

Goal 10

Provide a variety of transportation services in San Ysidro.

- a. Prepare a plan for pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian circulation in the Village.

Goal 11

Prioritize maintenance and improvements to existing roads in the Village.

- a. Continue to participate in the Mid-Region Regional Transportation Planning Organization Committee.
- b. Maintain a current listing of local transportation-related projects.



CHAPTER SIX

PUBLIC FACILITIES & SERVICES

Introduction

This chapter describes the various facilities and services currently available to the residents of the Village. This will help to determine the appropriate public services needed to provide for the future needs of residents. The existing services provided to the community are supplied by the Village government, other public agencies, and private organizations. Figure 36 shows the location of Village facilities.

Parks and Recreation

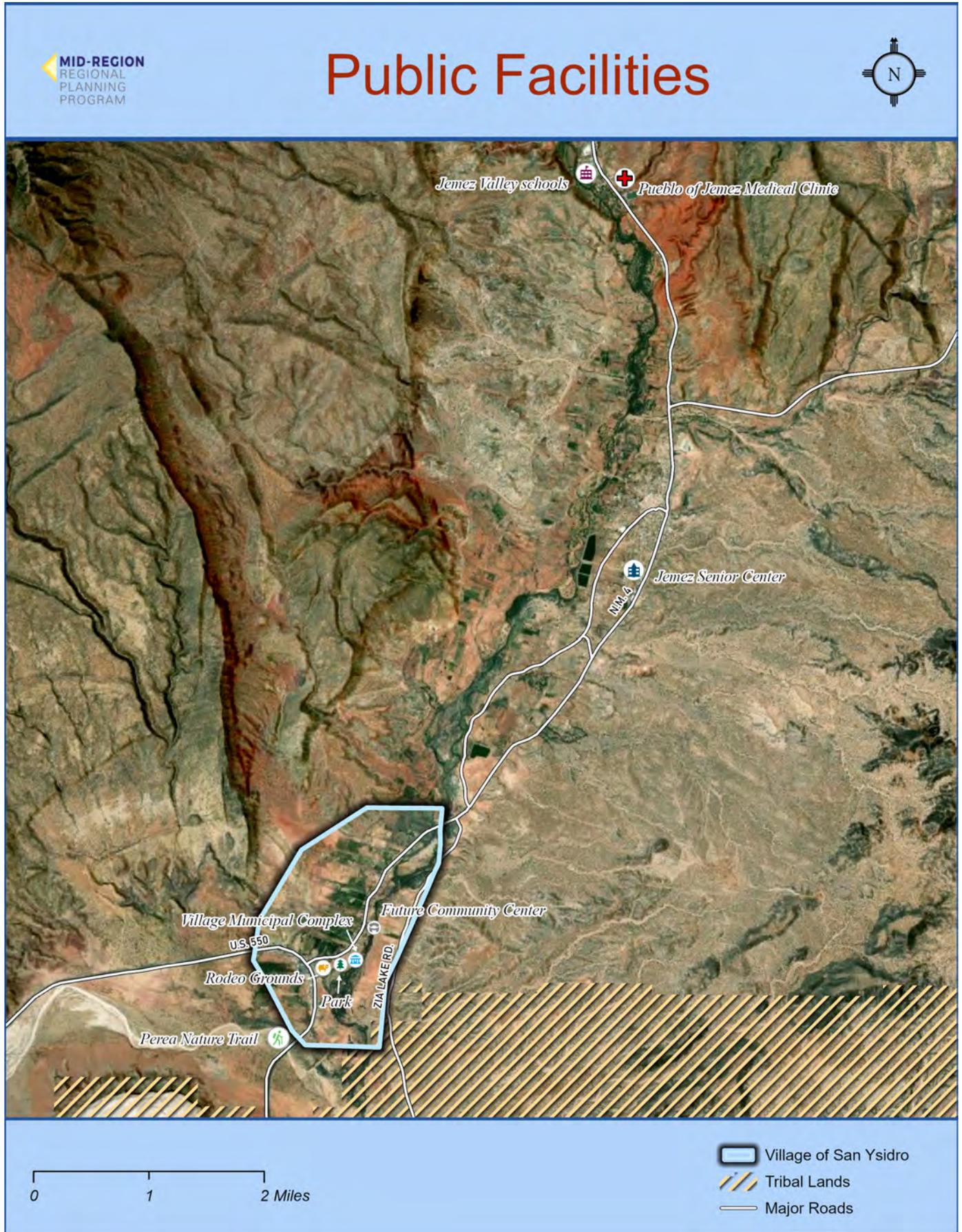
San Ysidro owns and operates one major recreation area that is located on the same site as the Village Municipal Complex. The San Ysidro Park is utilized by people from all over the region for recreation. The park offers playground equipment, a ball field, basketball courts, tennis courts, and shaded picnic areas. In the survey responses and public meetings, community members expressed that the park is an important amenity that could use some updating including resurfacing the basketball/tennis courts, updating the playground

equipment (the playground equipment is around 10 years old) and creating a paved trail around the park. Because of the age demographics in the area, many people felt that the park should provide amenities for older people such as workout equipment and a walking trail.



Basketball Courts in San Ysidro

Figure 36. Public Facilities Map



Adjacent to the San Ysidro Park is the Branding Iron Arena which offers a place for equestrian activities including roping, cutting, and barrel racing. The arena also offers a venue for long- and short-term livestock storage and can be used as an emergency livestock shelter. Members of the community felt that the arena is underutilized and could host more community events both equestrian and otherwise.

Another recreational opportunity inside the Village limits is the Perea Nature Trail, which is located in the southern portion of San Ysidro on US 550. This BLM trail offers a place to hike and bird watch in this diverse wetland area. Also on US 550, west of San Ysidro limits, the White Mesa Trials Recreation Area offers biking and hiking opportunities. Further west on US 550, the Ojito Wilderness Study Area offers hiking, biking, camping, and horseback riding trails.



Branding Iron Arena in San Ysidro

Health, Education, and Social Services

The Village of San Ysidro does not currently have permanent local healthcare facilities. Many of the residents of the Village rely on the medical clinic located in the Pueblo of Jemez for basic medical services. For more complete medical care including specialized care, residents must travel to other municipalities such as Cuba, Town of Bernalillo, Rio Rancho, or Albuquerque. According to the survey, residents are traveling an average of 25 miles or more for medical services. As stated in the Land Use Chapter, the Village is currently pursuing the annexation of a parcel to the west of the existing Village boundary where they plan to provide more public facilities including a health and dental clinic.

School-age children in San Ysidro attend school in the Jemez Valley Public School District. These include Jemez Valley Elementary, Jemez Valley Middle School, Jemez Valley High School, and the San Diego Riverside Charter School all of which are located in Jemez Pueblo.

Sandoval County provides services to the senior citizens of San Ysidro at the Jemez Senior Center located in the community of Cañon. The Jemez Senior Center provides transportation to and from the center for medical appointments, on site exercise classes, and transportation to shopping, special events, and field trips. Meals are served at the center Monday through Friday, free of charge.

At the time of the writing of this plan, construction is underway for a Village of San Ysidro Community Center. The Edith Murray Memorial Center will provide a much-needed community gathering space and community events venue. Throughout the course of this project, community members expressed the need for a space of this type. The community should be engaged in the programming of this space.

Communications and Energy

Windstream offers telephone and DSL internet services in the Village with speeds up to 100 Mbps. T-Mobile offers 5G Home internet with speeds up to 182Mbps. Satellite internet is available through HughesNet and Viasat. According to the residents MRCOG spoke to, the existing broadband in the Village is not sufficient to meet their needs. To date, Windstream has received over \$15.5 million in federal funding to improve their home internet service in the state. The Village should monitor the progress of the Windstream projects in their area to ensure that adequate access to broadband, with a minimum speed of 100Mbps, is provided as a result of this federal investment.

The Jemez Mountain Electric Cooperative (JMEC) supplies electrical power to San Ysidro. The current average cost per kilowatt hour is eleven cents. The Cooperative offers a Net Metering program to their customers that allow meters to register positive (forward) for power used by the consumer from the JMEC electric system or negative (backward) for excess power generated by the consumer's system. JMEC credits the customer account for extra power produced. In 2022, the Cooperative received an allocation of 30 megawatts from its long-term contract with Tri-State Generation & Transmission Association (Tri-State) which will allow them to increase their allowable self-supply from five percent to fifty percent of its load requirements. This allowance will enable JMEC to produce more energy from renewable energy sources including several existing solar projects in the region. This partial buyout is anticipated to be concluded by the end of 2023.

San Ysidro residents use propane that is provided by various commercial distributors in the area. Many homes rely on firewood as their primary source of heating fuel. Over half of the residents that completed the survey for this comprehensive plan felt that their costs for heating fuel were too high.

PUBLIC FACILITIES & SERVICES **GOALS AND STRATEGIES**

Goal 12

Provide residents with additional recreation opportunities.

- a. Provide residents with a walking trail around the San Ysidro park.
- b. Continue making improvements to Branding Iron Arena.
- c. Improve basketball and tennis courts.
- d. Provide outdoor exercise equipment at park.

Goal 13

Continue to pursue additional funding for the construction and operation of a community center.

- a. Promote the community center as a community gathering space.
- b. Provide facilities and programs for senior citizens in the community.
- c. Provide a center for youth programs in the community.
- d. Establish a multi-media center for education and training.

Goal 14

Pursue options for increasing the availability of public services in the Village.

- a. Investigate the feasibility of establishing a Village department of public safety that provides police and fire and rescue services.
- b. Explore options for creating additional police force and fire services.
- c. Develop options for providing residents with local access to healthcare, a pharmacy, and dental care.



CHAPTER SEVEN

WATER

Introduction

The Village of San Ysidro is located along the Jemez River just north of the confluence of the Rio Salado. The headwaters of the Jemez River are north of the Village in the volcanic formation known as the Valles Caldera. Flowing through the Jemez Valley, the river joins with several tributaries and intermittent streams before reaching the mouth of the river at the Rio Grande. The Jemez River watershed is geologically unique and has a rich historic and cultural significance for the inhabitants of the region.

The water quality of the river is considered deficient due to the presence of high levels of natural elements and minerals influenced by the geothermal properties of the Valles Caldera and by human activities and settlements in the watershed. Consequently, domestic use for drinking water from the Jemez River is not currently practical without expensive treatment.

Water Quality

The ground water available to the Village of San Ysidro has a high mineral content because geothermal activity causes leaching from the area's abundant mineral deposits. These mineral deposits include high levels of arsenic and fluoride which are recognized worldwide as the most serious inorganic contaminants in drinking water.¹

In 1990, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted a study in the Village of San Ysidro to determine whether Point of Use Reverse Osmosis (POU RO) filtration units could function in place of a central treatment facility to remove arsenic and fluoride from the drinking water. The study concluded that the POU RO systems were an "economical, reliable, and viable alternative to central treatment in a small community like San Ysidro to remove arsenic as well as other contaminants."²

1 Chouhan, S., & Flora, S. J. (2010). Arsenic and fluoride: two major ground water pollutants. *Indian journal of experimental biology*, 48(7), 666–678.

2. Rogers, K. R., Point-of-use treatment of drinking water in San Ysidro (1990). Cincinnati, OH; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory.



Point of Use Reverse Osmosis filtration unit

In the current San Ysidro water system, water is pumped from a drilled well and infiltration galleries into a raw water storage tank. The water is then passed through a small pump house where it is treated (see asset management plan for details on treatment), and then stored in the distribution line until enough pressure builds to carry it to the storage tank located west of the Village. This tank then feeds the distribution lines to the households and businesses in the community where a final treatment occurs for drinking water with POU RO filtration. This final filtration is only available for drinking water from a separate tap in the kitchen, so any water used for bathing, laundry, or other household uses is not adequately filtered and unsuitable for drinking. The POU RO systems provide a temporary solution to the water quality issue because once the Village reaches one hundred water system users, they will have to provide centralized water treatment.

Throughout the course of this project, it was clear that poor water quality is a major issue for the residents of the Village. During the public outreach sessions, community members expressed that there are issues with the water quality that should be considered in addition to the health effects like decreased lifecycle of appliances (including water heaters, washing machines, and fixtures like bathtubs and faucets), decreased agricultural production, and concerns about pets and livestock consuming contaminated water.

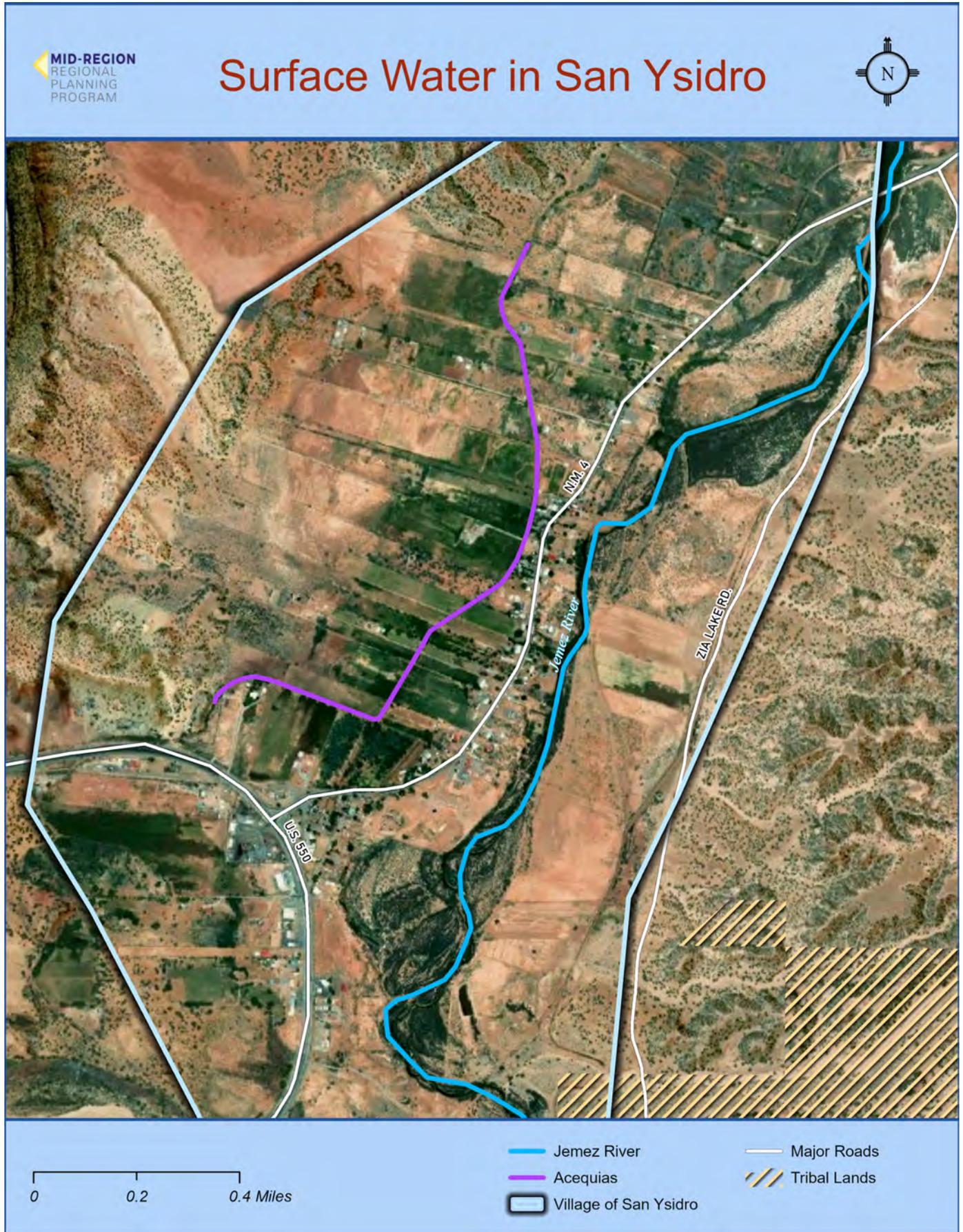
Water Quantity

Agriculture in the Jemez Valley relies on the Jemez River for irrigating farmlands through an acequia network (Figure 37). The San Ysidro Acequia is managed by the San Ysidro Community Ditch Association.

Drought conditions are nothing new to this area, but as temperatures rise due to the changing climate, conditions will become increasingly arid, and the ripple effects of drought are expected to become more severe. Because of this, it is important that the Village prepares a water shortage contingency plan and identify ways to further conserve water.

The steering committee identified that laser leveling could be an effective strategy to conserve water due to runoff from the traditional flood irrigation systems currently utilized by agricultural producers in the Village. Other similar strategies like drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and switching to less water intensive crops could also be explored.

Figure 37. Surface Water in San Ysidro



Wastewater

The Village relies on individual septic systems as a safe way to treat wastewater from homes and businesses. Because the ground is composed of mostly clay, the soil doesn't percolate well which makes septic systems less efficient and require more frequent maintenance. For this reason, it is important that the Village ensures the proper maintenance and operation of on-site wastewater treatment systems to the best of its ability.

The Village should continue to investigate the feasibility of centralized wastewater treatment facility. A community septic system could be a cost-effective way to treat wastewater and may be more economical than other types of facilities. Members of the steering committee proposed locating wastewater pipes along the existing easements in the San Ysidro ditch to a centralized treatment facility. This may be a viable option to explore when and if a centralized wastewater option is available.

Regional Approach

Regional collaboration could provide some relief to the Village for many of the water issues they face. Newly adopted legislation allows for small water systems to collaborate in ways that were not possible before. Collaboration amongst the water users in the Jemez Valley could lead to efficiencies gained through coordinated programs. A large-scale regionalization effort could produce an economy of scale resulting in cost savings for all users in the Jemez Valley.



Water Tank in the Village of San Ysidro

WATER GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goal 15

Improve water quality.

- a. Monitor advances in technology for techniques to improve water quality.
- b. Ensure proper maintenance and operation of individual water treatment (point of use) systems.
- c. Continue to explore options for a centralized arsenic and fluoride removal system.

Goal 16

Assure the future supply of water for the Village.

- a. Prepare a water shortage contingency plan.
- b. Identify additional sources of public water.
- c. Explore ways to further conserve water.
- d. Support the San Ysidro Community Ditch Association's efforts to maintain and improve the functions of the acequia

Goal 17

Ensure Wastewater from the Village is safely treated or removed.

- a. Continue investigating the feasibility of a centralized wastewater collection and treatment facility for the Village.
- b. Ensure proper maintenance and operation of on-site wastewater treatment systems.



CHAPTER EIGHT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The economic development section of a comprehensive plan identifies the existing and future indicators of the economic conditions in a community. It helps the Village describe the location, type, and scale of desired economic development.

A strong economic environment increases a community's standard of living and quality of life. A community's economy is typically measured by several indicators including jobs and workforce development, business climate, and regional and global positioning. An analysis of the economic conditions indicates if a community has enough economic activity to support its residents. In order to have a healthy local economy, employment opportunities for residents are needed to create a stable tax base for the community.

San Ysidro has several advantages due to its location at the junction of two major highways, NM 550 and NM 4. San Ysidro businesses

can benefit from these highways by capturing some of the travelers who are passing by on these routes. Many of these travelers are often on their way to the Jemez Mountains, a major tourist and recreational destination in New Mexico. The Village can benefit by continuing to promote itself as the Gateway to the Jemez.



Business located on NM 550

Existing Conditions

Indicators of economic health in a community include income levels, particularly household, median, and per capita incomes. Data in this section is shown for the Village of San Ysidro, New Mexico, Sandoval County, and two neighboring communities.

Figure 38. Mean Household Income

New Mexico	Sandoval County	Village of Cuba	Jemez Springs	Village of San Ysidro
\$74,363	\$86,286	\$43,998	\$105,406	\$31,532

Figure 39. Per Capita Income

New Mexico	Sandoval County	Village of Cuba	Jemez Springs	Village of San Ysidro
\$29,624	\$31,246	\$15,845	\$47,387	\$17,055

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Residents in San Ysidro typically earn less than neighboring communities, Sandoval County, and the state. This is shown by both the mean income and per capita income. Mean, the average, income was used because median data was not available for the Village. In 2021, the mean household income for the Village of San Ysidro was \$31,532 compared to the state average income of \$74,363. Per capita income is the combined total income for all people 15 years old and older living in the Village divided by the total population in that area. The 2021 per capita income for the Village was \$17,055, compared to the state per capita income of \$29,624.

Figure 40. Employment Status

	New Mexico	Sandoval County	Village of San Ysidro
Labor Force Participation Rate	57.3%	59.5%	42.8%
Unemployment Rate	3.8%	4.1%	4.3%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Compared to the state and the county, the Village of San Ysidro has a low labor force participation rate. The labor force participation rate shows that a lower proportion of residents in San Ysidro, who are of working age, are employed or are actively seeking work than the state and the county.

San Ysidro has a very similar, but slightly higher unemployment rate than the state and county. This means that those who are looking for work are having a harder time becoming employed compared to the state and county.

The Workforce Connections of Central New Mexico (WCCNM) is an organization that connects people with job training and other resources to help them become employed. The WCCNM has an affiliate center located in Sandoval County that has computers with internet access, fax and copy machines, online job search and career exploration resources, online filing for Unemployment Insurance benefits, labor market information, and literature pertaining to careers, job search, and training. Staff assisted career services are available to customers who require some staff assistance to include job referral, job development, workshops, resume review, and other reemployment services support. Three levels of job seeker services are provided through the WCCNM New Mexico Workforce Connection Centers with service at one level being a prerequisite to moving to the next level. Each level increases in intensity and customization. The first level consists of basic career services, the second level consists of individualized career services, and the third level provides workplace training with related instruction. The WCCNM is a valuable resource that is available to all residents in Sandoval County including the Village of San Ysidro.

Figure 41. Educational Attainment

	New Mexico	Sandoval County	Village of San Ysidro
High School graduate or higher	86.8%	91.4%	74.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.5%	31.0%	6.9%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

San Ysidro has a lower proportion of high school graduates than the state and the county. According to the American community survey, 25.7% of San Ysidro residents do not have a high school diploma. Job training and upskilling programs could help residents acquire new skills that are applicable to available jobs in the region. This could help to increase the labor force participation rate and decrease unemployment.

An occupation is the job that someone performs while an industry denotes a classification of a business. The occupations of residents indicate knowledge and skills that may be attractive to a potential employer considering the Village as a location for business or industry. San Ysidro has a much higher percentage of workers in service occupations and in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations than the state and county (Figure 42). These workers are mostly employed in the arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodations and food services industries (Figure 43).

Figure 42. Occupation

	New Mexico	Sandoval County	Village of San Ysidro
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	38.6%	39.1%	19.4%
Service occupations	19.4%	17.0%	43.1%
Sales and Office Occupation	21.1%	25.6%	15.3%
Natural Resources, construction, and maintenance	10.7%	9.8%	20.8%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	10.2%	8.6%	1.4%

Figure 43. Industry

	New Mexico	Sandoval County	Village of San Ysidro
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	4.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Construction	7.3%	7.0%	5.6%
Manufacturing	4.1%	5.3%	5.6%
Wholesale trade	1.8%	2.8%	8.3%
Retail trade	11.0%	12.3%	8.3%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4.6%	4.1%	4.2%
Information	1.3%	1.8%	0.0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	4.8%	7.3%	6.9%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	12.0%	11.9%	6.9%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	25.5%	23.6%	1.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	10.4%	9.2%	52.8%
Other services, except public administration	5.4%	5.4%	0.0%
Public administration	7.7%	8.0%	0.0%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

The occupations listed in Figure 42 do not necessarily reflect the jobs available in the Village. As seen in the Transportation Chapter, most residents who are employed, work outside of the Village limits.

Agriculture, especially cattle ranching, is still an important activity in San Ysidro and in the surrounding area. Although there is agricultural land in the Village, the landowners did not report their occupation as farmers. We can potentially interpret this to mean that those who are partaking in agricultural activities are either retired or have a second job in addition to ranching or agriculture.

Village Economy

The following opportunities are ways that San Ysidro could increase its revenue generation, while also maintaining the Village's identity and small rural character.

Goods and Services for Travelers

Because San Ysidro is located at the crossroads of two highways, US 550 and NM 4, the Village can work to capitalize on the vehicle travel through the community by encouraging highway related businesses along US 550 in

the Village. Businesses that offer convenient services to travelers such as food and vehicle services would provide a reason to stop and spend time in the Village. San Ysidro residents also expressed the desire to be able to access fresh food within the Village.

San Ysidro would benefit by actively recruiting targeted businesses to develop along the highway. However, the available lots along US 550 are lacking infrastructure that would appeal to businesses. This area does not have access to a sewer system, and the businesses in the area face plumbing issues that often make bathrooms inoperable. Community members mentioned this issue in various community input meetings. They expressed a strong desire for public restroom improvements in the existing businesses located on US 550. If the Village desires an increase in tourists stopping at local businesses, infrastructure improvements will need to be prioritized in order to provide customers with needed services.

A unique aspect of land ownership in the Village is the presence of lands owned by the Pueblo of Zia, federal trust land, and land held in fee simple by the Pueblo. Pueblo of Zia is



Feed Store in San Ysidro



Convenience Store and Gas Station in San Ysidro

considering development on trust land. Current ideas expressed by Pueblo officials include commercial development along US 550 and agricultural uses on land located along NM 4. Such development would be an additional attraction to the San Ysidro business corridor. The Village has also begun the process of acquiring BLM owned land on the north side of US 550 along the western border of the Village. If acquired, the Village desires to develop a new public safety building that will house police, fire, and EMS, a medical clinic, a set of trails to provide recreation, and a cemetery for the Jemez Valley. This proposed future development fits within the residents' desires for their community. In the community survey, residents were asked what types of businesses are most important to meeting their needs. The various categories all scored similarly, but the top 3 were Commercial and Retail, Agricultural related businesses, and Healthcare.

Outdoor Recreation

Along with being located at an important crossroads, San Ysidro also has several unique recreational assets that can attract visitors to the community. These include the Branding Iron Arena, the Perea Nature Trail, and the recreational fields at the park located next to the Village offices. These facilities offer visitors a special experience that is only available in

San Ysidro. Advertising signs and “way-finding” devices could draw attention to these facilities. Also, a “Gateway to the Jemez Mountains” sign would help capture the interest of travelers passing through the community and would help to establish the identity of the Village of San Ysidro. Increasing the number of community events and celebrations could also increase the number of outside visitors.

Broadband

Another economic development opportunity for the Village of San Ysidro is to increase access to high speed, reliable internet. In public meetings, residents mentioned wanting better connections and higher speeds within the Village. This would allow residents to take advantage of remote work opportunities and online learning and training programs. The Mid-Region Economic Recovery and Resiliency Plan, created in 2023, identifies the need for increased broadband as one of the ten key goals for increased economic resiliency in the region. The goal as stated in the plan is to, “Address the lack of reliable broadband internet in rural communities and identify resources to assist local businesses in creating a successful online presence.”¹ Broadband expansion can increase economic diversification and job creation. San Ysidro residents could access jobs they wouldn't normally be able to because of commuting distances. Increased broadband could also provide the opportunity for increased home-based and small businesses along NM 4. Having a small shop on NM 4 would rely on in-person sales, but combining in person sales with online sales could create a more established and resilient business.

While increased broadband provides opportunities, residents in the Village also expressed a desire for internet literacy training. With so many opportunities moving online, such as telemedicine, online banking, and remote work, it is important that residents have the necessary skills to be able to access these

¹ Economic Recovery & Resiliency Plan for Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, Torrance, & Southern Santa Fe Counties (2023),8.

resources. The future community center could potentially serve as a space to host trainings for residents of San Ysidro.

Renewable Energy

New Mexico's Governor and state legislature passed the 100% Clean Energy Bill in 2019 to require 50% renewable energy by 2030, 80% by 2040, and 100% carbon free electricity by 2045. The Village of San Ysidro has an abundance of sun and wind, making it a prime candidate for solar and wind energy production. Solar and wind projects, and the transmission lines associated with them, generate construction and maintenance jobs. Alternative energy projects also have the potential to create an increase in tax revenue that could be used to fund needed community services, like fire and EMS.

New Mexico also recently became the 21st state to adopt community solar. Community solar is solar energy that is generated from a central location and shared by multiple owners or subscribers. This gives New Mexicans the option to subscribe to a community solar project and receive credits back on their utility bill. Community Solar allows local communities to benefit from solar energy without installing panels on individual homes. It also alleviates the burden of a homeowner spending a large amount upfront to install solar panels on their home. A community solar project in San Ysidro could provide residents an opportunity to save money on their utility bills and generate clean energy.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goal 18

Support small business and job creation in the Village.

- a. Recruit new business into the Village that increase access to goods and services.
- b. Explore opportunities to increase access to fresh food.
- c. Promote renewable energy as an economic development opportunity.
- d. Improve access to businesses on US 550 from NM 4.

Goal 19

Continue to promote San Ysidro as the, “Gateway to the Jemez.”

- a. Promote community celebrations and festivals in San Ysidro.
- b. Encourage travelers to spend time in the Village by increasing signage.
- c. Utilize placemaking to create an inviting place for travelers to stop.

Goal 20

Grow a more educated and versatile workforce in San Ysidro.

- a. Partner with Workforce Connections of Central NM to provide residents with job training, education, and support.

Goal 21

Increase Village revenue generation.

- a. Explore opportunities for renewable energy production.
- b. Increase the number of businesses in San Ysidro.

Goal 22

Increase Village access to broadband.

- a. Develop a broadband expansion plan for the Village.



CHAPTER NINE

HAZARD MITIGATION

Introduction

Natural disasters can cause devastation in any community. They can lead to the interruption of business and government operations, property damage, injury, and death. Response and recovery from disasters require time, money, and effort, that can take resources and attention away from other important areas.

Hazard mitigation plans recognize the consequences of hazards and disasters and identify the need to reduce the impacts caused by these events. These plans create strategies to help communities prepare for, withstand, and prevent future events. Hazard mitigation plans need to be updated every five years, including approval of the plan by the state and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in order to be eligible for project grants under the following hazard mitigation assistance programs:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)

Relief money is often allocated through these programs after a disaster event. Because of this, it is extremely important that local governments have a hazard mitigation plan, not only to help them be prepared, but also to ensure they are eligible for funding.

The Village of San Ysidro is included in the Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan which was last updated in 2019. The plan identifies natural hazards that impact the various jurisdictions located within Sandoval County, and it assesses the vulnerability and risk posed by those hazards to community residents and structures. It then develops strategies and mitigation measures intended to eliminate or reduce the effects of future disasters throughout the county.

“The resulting Sandoval County Hazard Mitigation Plan will continue to guide the county and participating jurisdictions toward greater disaster resistance in full harmony with the character and needs of the community and region.”¹

¹ Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, (2019), 1.

Existing Conditions

The Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan uses critical facilities and infrastructure to determine the level of risk that various hazards pose. The Village of San Ysidro is considered to have eight critical facilities (See Figure 44). These include six water supply systems, one government services facility, and one emergency service facility. The Edith Murray Community Center (that is currently under construction in the Village) can be utilized in the future as a regional Shelter and Evacuation Facility, increasing San Ysidro's critical facilities to nine.

The Branding Iron Arena is another asset for disaster response in the Village of San Ysidro. The Branding Iron Arena can be used to house displaced livestock when other neighboring communities are facing disasters. The Sandoval County Shelter Plan, states, "Livestock and other agricultural animals may have to be moved due to flooding or other disasters. Care should be taken to keep careful records on where all livestock have been moved (try to keep them as close to their home pastures as possible)...Local Fair and Rodeo grounds will

be used to house stock animals if needed."² To ensure the Branding Iron Arena is included as a resource in future updates to the Shelter Plan, the Village of San Ysidro can stay engaged with Sandoval County and the New Mexico Livestock Board.

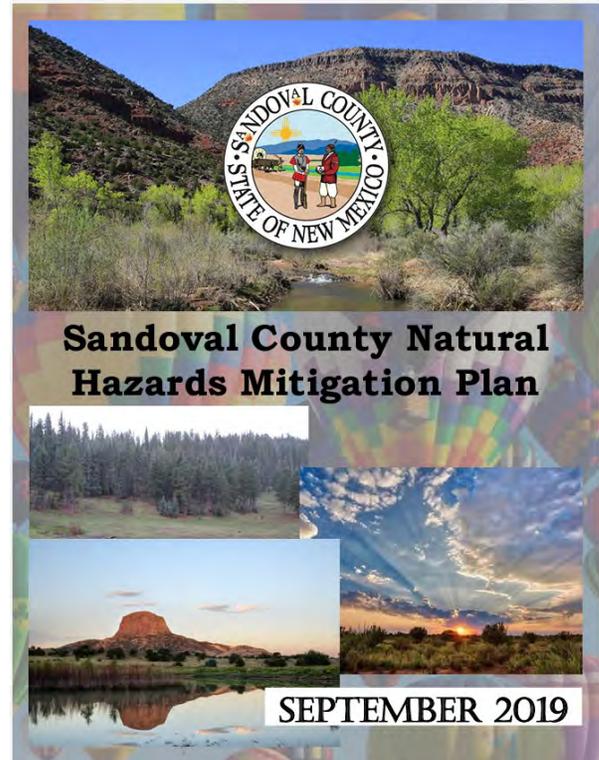


Figure 44. Critical Facilities

Jurisdiction	Communications Infrastructure	Electrical Power Systems	Gas and Oil Facilities	Banking and Finance Institutions	Transportation Networks	Water Supply Systems	Government Services	Emergency Services	Educational	Shelter and Evacuation Facilities	Business	Flood Control	Recreational Facilities	Senior Residential
Sandoval County	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bernalillo, Town of	4	2	4	3	3	5	1	3	5	0	4	0	2	1
Corrales, Village of	1	0	1	1	0	8	6	4	4	0	0	1	6	0
Jemez Springs, Village of	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Rancho, City of	2	0	189	36	1	88	5	11	22	4	0	1	8	0
San Ysidro, Village of	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSCAFCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0

Source: Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, 2019

2. Sandoval County All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan ESF-6 Mass Care – Appendix 2 Sandoval County Shelter Plan (2015), 43-44.

In the community survey distributed by MRCOG, residents were asked if they knew where to go in the face of a disaster. 73.33% of respondents reported that they did not know where they should go. At the community input events at the feed store in San Ysidro, community members felt that it was important to include a goal of increasing education on what to do in the face of a disaster. The Village can utilize the Village website, community events, and social media to help educate residents on how to be prepared for emergencies.

The Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan establishes a Vulnerability Rating and Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) Score for each hazard for the

participating jurisdictions. The CPRI Score is calculated by assigning values and weights to the four categories shown in Figure 45 (Probability, Magnitude/Severity, Warning Time, and Duration). The Vulnerability Rating is determined by the location of critical facilities and infrastructure (See Figure 44), and the percentage of the population that lives in areas that could be impacted by certain hazards. Figure 45 shows hazards listed in order of highest to lowest CPRI Scores (most concerning or impactful to least concerning).

Additional explanation of the methodology and analysis of each hazard can be found in the Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

Figure 45. Hazard Vulnerability Rating

Hazard	Probability	Magnitude/Severity	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI Score	Vulnerability Rating
Wind	Highly Likely	Critical	<6 hours	<24 hours	3.40	Moderate
Drought	Highly Likely	Critical	>24 hours	>1 week	3.25	Moderate
Lightning	Highly Likely	Limited	<6 hours	<6 hours	3.10	Moderately High
Extreme Temperature	Highly Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	<1 week	3.10	Moderate
Wildfire	Likely	Critical	<6 hours	>24 hours	2.75	Moderate/High
Hail	Likely	Limited	<6 hours	<6 hours	2.65	Moderate
Winter Storm	Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	<1 week	2.55	Moderate
Flooding	Possible	Critical	<6 hours	<6 hours	2.50	Moderate
Dam Failure	Unlikely	Negligible	<6 hours	<6 hours	1.45	Moderate

Source: Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, 2019

Wind

For Sandoval County, severe winds usually result from either extreme pressure gradients that are most common during the late fall, early winter and spring, or from winds that accompany thunderstorms. Thunderstorms can occur year-round and are usually associated with cold fronts in the winter, monsoon activity in the summer, and tropical storms in the late summer or early fall.

Because all areas of San Ysidro can experience severe wind events, and wind has the highest CPRI score, it is important to enforce and implement modern building codes to ensure buildings in the Village can withstand intense winds.

Drought

Drought is the result of a decline in the expected precipitation over an extended period, typically one or more seasons in length. Drought severity can be increased by other factors, including high winds and low relative humidity. Drought reduces soil moisture, water, or snow levels below the minimum that is necessary for sustaining plant, animal, and economic systems.

According to the Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, between 2003 and 2017, there was one state declared disaster related to drought. The plan categorizes Sandoval County as having a Moderate level of vulnerability to drought. It states that all areas of Sandoval County are subject to the same level of risk for drought, however, certain sectors, such as agriculture, can face more direct impacts of drought. Since the Village of San Ysidro has a large portion of agricultural and rangeland, drought mitigation is especially important.

Severe Weather

Severe Weather includes extreme temperatures, hail, lightning, and winter storms. San Ysidro faces risks due to all types of severe weather.

Lightning typically occurs in summer months during thunderstorms. It is uncommon for lightning to cause property damage, but lightning can cause power outages and start wildfires. Lightning is also the leading cause of weather-related injuries in New Mexico.³

Extreme Temperatures are defined as temperatures that, if sustained for long enough periods, will have a negative impact on the health, safety, and resources of an area. Extreme temperatures can impact people, pets, plants, and infrastructure. According to the Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, heat is the leading weather-related killer in the United States and has killed more people than lightning, tornadoes, floods and hurricanes combined.

Hail is one of the most frequent types of severe weather events in Sandoval County and is often responsible for property and crop damage. Damaging or severe hail (0.75 inches and larger) is most common in May and June, although a significant number of hail reports also occur from July through September.

Winter Storms include heavy snowstorms, sleet storms, ice storms, blizzards, and severe blizzards. Winter storms can cause hazardous driving conditions, can damage trees, powerlines and other utilities, and can cause business and school closures.

San Ysidro is exposed to Moderate to Moderately High Severe Weather hazards because of its slightly higher elevation and location within Sandoval County.

3. Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, (2019), 114.

Flood

The Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan analyzes floods that result from precipitation and runoff related events. The three seasonal atmospheric events that commonly trigger floods in Sandoval County are heavy winter rain or snowpack, tropical storm remnants, and summer monsoons.

Erosion is often associated with damages due to flooding. Erosion damage can occur with major flooding, resulting in a disruption in access, road closures, driving hazards, drainage facility damage and blockage, and sedimentation. Erosion is frequently the most damaging element of a flood.

Flooding can also occur after a wildfire. Ordinary rainfall events can cause dramatically increased runoff on newly burned ground and cause increased potential for soil erosion and mud and debris flows.

Sandoval County has been included in six flood related disaster declarations from January 2000 to August 2018. In the Village of San Ysidro, the areas for flood hazard coincide with the natural floodplain of the Jemez River and a small unnamed wash draining to the Rio Salado. Because of the level of development in these areas, the flood risk is rated as Moderate. The Village currently does not have any plans for development that would increase vulnerability to flooding.

Wildfire

A wildfire is defined as an uncontrolled fire burning in an area of vegetative fuels such as grasslands, brush, or woodlands. Every state has a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), which represents the fringe of urban development as it intersects with the natural environment. These areas are most at risk for destruction due to wildfires. Sixty-eight percent of homes in

New Mexico lie within the WUI.⁴ Only five other states in the US have a higher percentage of homes located within WUI.

Sandoval County has a Community Wildfire Protection Plan that was last updated in 2012. A Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is developed by the local fire department, federal and state land managers, local governments, and communities. CWPP's are designed to mitigate and prepare for wildfire risk and recommend actions including fuels treatments, road improvements, evacuation planning, and prescribed fire. Sandoval County has recently received funding to update its CWPP. In the most recent 2012 Sandoval County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, the county had seen 188 wildfires on record that were greater than 100 acres in size, and 35 fires that grew greater than 1,000 acres. Since then, there have been additional fires, including the Cerro Pelado Fire that burned 45,605 acres in the Jemez Mountains in 2022, making Sandoval County a part of a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Sandoval County and the state of New Mexico have seen intense damage due to wildfires, demonstrating the need to have up-to-date plans for wildfire prevention and mitigation.

The 2012 CWPP described that the Village of San Ysidro had some concentrations of dense brush that had built up on vacant lots and near homes. It stated that San Ysidro also had inadequate defensible space, water supply, and water storage for firefighting. These factors put the wildfire vulnerability to High and make wildfire prevention and mitigation a priority for the Village.

Dam Failure

"The primary risk associated with dam failure in Sandoval County is the inundation of downstream facilities and population by the resulting flood wave."⁵ Extreme storms and

4. Economic Recovery & Resiliency Plan for Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, Tarrant, & Southern Santa Fe Counties (2023),68-69.

5. Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (2019), 59.

back-to-back storms can cause volumes to exceed a dam's capacity. Because of this, most dams are equipped with an emergency spillway which provides an outlet to convey runoff. Dam failures can occur for a variety of reasons including seismic events, extreme wave action, leakage and piping, overtopping, material fatigue and spillway erosion. In order to combat the risk of dam failure, the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) Dam Safety Bureau ensures that dams in New Mexico are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained safely.

not want chemicals sprayed that could affect their livestock and other plants, but they would like to utilize other measures to mitigate these invasive species.

The overall vulnerability to Dam Failure for San Ysidro is rated as Moderate. This is because San Ysidro is located within the Dam Failure inundation limits of the Lower Vallecito Dam, which consists of the Jemez River floodplain, agricultural fields, and only a few structures located on the east side of NM 4.

Invasive Species

Invasive species are non-native species to the ecosystem and whose introduction causes, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Invasive species can be plants, animals, and other living organisms. Invasive species is not a hazard covered in the Sandoval County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, however, when outreach was conducted for the 2022 Economic Recovery and Resiliency Plan for Sandoval, Bernalillo, Valencia, Torrance, and Southern Santa Fe Counties, stakeholders mentioned invasive species being a hazard that impacted the Sandoval County area. Invasive species were also mentioned as a problem by San Ysidro residents during community outreach meetings. Residents most commonly mentioned the invasive species that occur in waterways and absorb a lot of water in San Ysidro. Clearing the non-native plants in waterways is time consuming and costly. Residents do

HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Goal 23

Reduce the number of injuries, fatalities, property damage, both public and private due to natural hazards.

- a. Install early warning devices for critical facilities in the Village.
- b. Install an emergency call box at each San Ysidro Municipal Complex.
- c. Educate residents on where they should go in the face of various hazards.

Goal 24

Shorten recovery times after natural hazard events

- a. Install back up power to critical facilities.

Goal 25

Improve mitigation related communication, collaboration and integration among county, local, and tribal emergency management agencies.

- a. Establish a forum for entities in the Jemez Valley to meet regularly to discuss emergency preparedness and coordination.
- b. Improve GIS infrastructure to have more real time information available.

Goal 26

Promote hazard mitigation as a public value in recognition of its importance to the health, safety, and welfare of the population.

- a. Provide residents with hazard education.

Goal 27

Promote hazard-resilient future development.

- a. Refurbish Village Water Tank.
- b. Conduct a water accessibility study to prioritize locations and depths of Village wells.
- c. Install emergency generators.

Goal 28

Reduce threat of invasive species.

- a. Align and coordinate invasive species management techniques with surrounding communities.
- b. Apply for funding to mitigate invasive species along arroyos and washes to slow the spread of invasive species and minimize the impact on range and farmland.

GOALS AND STRATEGIES FOR VILLAGE OF SAN YSIDRO

1.	MAINTAIN A RURAL WAY OF LIFE.
1a.	Maintain large lot sizes in the Village.
1b.	Develop land use regulations including zoning ordinances to protect the rural and historic character of the Village.
2.	PROTECT THE AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY.
2a.	Utilize land use regulations to create an agricultural zone.
2b.	Create regulations that protect agricultural areas from conversion to commercial/residential uses.
3.	EXPAND ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE VILLAGE BY PROMOTING COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS.
3a.	Maintain the available space for commercial development on NM 550.
3b.	Promote small scale and home-based businesses on NM 4. Housing Goals
4.	ENSURE ADEQUATE HOUSING IS AVAILABLE TO ALL RESIDENTS.
4a.	Improve the inhabited housing stock by providing residents with information on housing repair, improvement, and modernization programs.
4b.	Explore opportunities to utilize volunteers to assist with home maintenance.
5.	IMPROVE THE APPEARANCE OF THE VILLAGE.
5a.	Conduct a community cleanup day focused on trash and litter pickup.
5b.	Encourage xeriscaping and the planting of native, drought-tolerant species throughout the Village.
6.	PRESERVE AND PROTECT RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE VILLAGE.
6a.	Preserve the residential area by maintaining US 550 as the location for high intensity commercial activities.
6b.	Utilize land use regulations to create a residential zone
7.	IMPROVE ROAD SAFETY.
7a.	Slow traffic along NM 4 by utilizing traffic calming techniques as identified in the complete streets and vision zero initiatives.
7b.	Improve lighting and signage throughout Village.
7c.	Improve access to businesses on NM 550 from NM 4.
8.	REDUCE TRAFFIC NOISE.
8a.	Prohibit the use of jake brakes in Village limits.

9.	REDUCE CONGESTION IN THE VILLAGE DURING EVENTS.
9a.	Work with neighboring communities to promote shuttle and/or park and ride services for large events.
10.	PROVIDE A VARIETY OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICES IN SAN YSIDRO.
10a.	Prepare a plan for pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian circulation in the Village.
11.	PRIORITIZE MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING ROADS IN THE VILLAGE.
11a.	Continue to participate in the Mid-Region Regional Transportation Planning Organization Committee.
11b.	Maintain a current listing of local transportation-related projects.
12.	PROVIDE RESIDENTS WITH ADDITIONAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.
12a.	Provide residents with a walking trail around the San Ysidro park.
12b.	Continue making improvements to Branding Iron Arena.
12c.	Improve basketball and tennis courts.
12d.	Provide outdoor exercise equipment at park.
13.	CONTINUE TO PURSUE ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A COMMUNITY CENTER.
13a.	Promote the community center as a community gathering space.
13b.	Provide facilities and programs for senior citizens in the community.
13c.	Provide a center for youth programs in the community.
13d.	Establish a multi-media center for education and training.
14.	PURSUE OPTIONS FOR INCREASING THE AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN THE VILLAGE.
14a.	Investigate the feasibility of establishing a Village department of public safety that provides police and fire and rescue services.
14b.	Explore options for creating additional police force and fire services.
14c.	Develop options for providing residents with local access to healthcare, a pharmacy, and dental care.
15.	IMPROVE WATER QUALITY.
15a.	Monitor advances in technology for techniques to improve water quality.
15b.	Ensure proper maintenance and operation of individual water treatment (point-of-use) systems.
15c.	Continue to explore options for a centralized arsenic and fluoride removal system.
16.	ASSURE THE FUTURE SUPPLY OF WATER FOR THE VILLAGE.
16a.	Prepare a water shortage contingency plan.

16b.	Identify additional sources of public water.
16c.	Explore ways to further conserve water.
16d.	Maintain and improve the functions of the San Ysidro Acequia.
17.	ENSURE WASTEWATER FROM THE VILLAGE IS SAFELY TREATED OR REMOVED.
17a.	Continue investigating the feasibility of a centralized wastewater collection and treatment facility for the Village.
17b.	Ensure proper maintenance and operation of on-site wastewater treatment systems.
18.	SUPPORT SMALL BUSINESS AND JOB CREATION IN THE VILLAGE.
18a.	Recruit new business into the Village that increase access to goods and services.
18b.	Explore opportunities to increase access to fresh food.
18c.	Promote renewable energy as an economic development opportunity.
19.	CONTINUE TO PROMOTE SAN YSIDRO AS THE, “GATEWAY TO THE JEMEZ.”
19a.	Promote community celebrations and festivals in San Ysidro
19b.	Encourage travelers to spend time in the Village by increasing signage.
19c.	Utilize placemaking to create an inviting place for travelers to stop.
20.	GROW A MORE EDUCATED AND VERSATILE WORKFORCE IN SAN YSIDRO.
20a.	Partner with Workforce Connections of Central NM to provide residents with job training, education, and support.
21.	INCREASE VILLAGE REVENUE GENERATION.
21a.	Explore opportunities for renewable energy production.
21b.	Increase the number of businesses in San Ysidro.
22.	INCREASE VILLAGE ACCESS TO BROADBAND.
22a.	Develop a broadband expansion plan for the Village.
23.	REDUCE THE NUMBER OF INJURIES, FATALITIES, PROPERTY DAMAGE, BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DUE TO NATURAL HAZARDS.
23a.	Install early warning devices for critical facilities in the Village.
23b.	Install an emergency call box at each San Ysidro Municipal Complex.
23c.	Educate residents on where they should go in the face of various hazards.
24.	SHORTEN RECOVERY TIMES AFTER NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS.
24a.	Install Back up power to critical facilities.

25.	IMPROVE MITIGATION RELATED COMMUNICATION, COLLABORATION AND INTEGRATION AMONG COUNTY, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.
25a.	Improve GIS infrastructure to have more real time information available.
26.	PROMOTE HAZARD MITIGATION AS A PUBLIC VALUE IN RECOGNITION OF ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE OF THE POPULATION.
26a.	Provide residents with hazard education.
27.	PROMOTE HAZARD-RESILIENT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.
27a.	Refurbish Village Water Tank.
27b.	Conduct a water accessibility study to prioritize locations and depths of wells.
27c.	Install emergency generators
28.	REDUCE THREAT OF INVASIVE SPECIES.
28a.	Align and coordinate invasive species management techniques with surrounding communities.
28b.	Apply for funding to mitigate invasive species along arroyos and washes to slow the spread of invasive species and minimize the impact on range and farmland.

FUNDING SOURCES FOR VILLAGE OF SAN YSIDRO

Funding Source	Description	Relevant Goals
Department of Finance and Administration and the Grant Plant's NM Catalog Of Local Assistance Programs	The Capital Outlay Bureau of the Department of Finance and Administration worked with the Grant Plant to digitize the Catalog of Local Assistance Programs. The catalog is comprehensive list of both state and federal programs intended to assist local entities by way of matching their unique needs and goals with available resources.	All goals
New Mexico Department of Agriculture Agricultural Workforce Development (AWD) Program	The AWD Program creates opportunities for young and beginning farmers and ranchers, including students, to gain work experience in agriculture that can turn into careers and thus support New Mexico's agricultural future. The program provides incentives to New Mexico agricultural businesses to hire interns. This program typically opens in June each year and remains open until all the funds are allocated.	2, 3b
Acequia and Community Ditch Fund	The Acequia and Community Ditch Fund Act (ACDF) is established to provide financial assistance for acequia and community ditch systems. This assistance helps develop hydrological studies, acquire technical and legal research, and other services necessary to conserve and protect water. The ACDF helps New Mexico's future through the adjudication of water rights. This program accepts applications year round.	2
New Mexico Department of Agriculture Healthy Soil Program	Every year, NMDA awards grants to implement on-the-ground projects that involve one or more of the five soil health principles: keeping soil covered, minimizing soil disturbance on cropland and minimizing external inputs, maximizing biodiversity, maintaining a living root, integrating animals into land management, including grazing animals, birds, beneficial insects or keystone species, such as earthworms. Both governmental agencies and individuals, businesses, or nonprofits can apply. The grants for individuals, businesses, and nonprofits usually open in February, and grants for governmental organizations usually open in April. Participation in conversation planning with USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is required to be eligible.	2, 5b, 28b
USDA Rural Development Section 504 Home Repair Program	This program provides loans to very-low-income homeowners to repair, improve, or modernize their homes, or it provides grants to elderly (over 62 years of age) very-low-income homeowners to remove health and safety hazards. Applications are open year round.	4a
NM Energy\$mart weatherization assistance program	The NM Energy\$mart Weatherization Assistance Program reduces energy costs for low-income households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes, while ensuring health and safety. The New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority administers this program. Applicants must have an income at or below 200% of the poverty to be eligible. Priority is given to the elderly and families with children.	4, 4a
USDA Rural Development's Mutual Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Grants	Provides grants to qualified organizations to help them carry out local self-help housing construction projects. Grant recipients supervise groups of very-low- and low-income individuals and families as they construct their own homes in rural areas. The group members provide most of the construction labor on each other's homes, with technical assistance from the organization overseeing the project.	4, 4b
New Mexico Tourism Department's Clean and Beautiful Grant	The New Mexico Clean and Beautiful Grant funds litter eradication, waste reduction, community beautification, youth empowerment, and program development. It can be used for direct cleanup efforts or education and awareness campaigns. This application cycle is usually open in the spring.	4b, 5, 5a, 19, 19b, 19c

Funding Source	Description	Relevant Goals
NM Environment Department 's Recycling and Illegal Dumping Fund (RAID)	For the RAID Fund, at least two-thirds of budgeted grant money in each fiscal year is allocated to scrap tire abatement and recycling programs, and one-third is allocated to abatement of illegal dumping and recycling of other solid wastes. Matching funds and in-kind contributions are not required but are encouraged. Projects are funded on a fiscal year cycle, from July 1 to June 30, each year. Funded projects must be completed within the fiscal year	5, 5a
Keep America Beautiful Community Impact Grants	This grant provides project funding to: promote public space recycling, public space beautification or greenspace development through tree planting, and litter prevention.	5, 5a
America Cleanup program from Keep America Beautiful	The Keep America Beautiful® Great American Cleanup® is the nation's largest community improvement program taking place annually in an estimated 20,000 communities nationwide. It organizes volunteers to help with community cleanups. The Great American Cleanup® annually engages more than 500,000 volunteers and participants, whose work returns, on average, more than \$100 million in measurable benefits across thousands of participating communities. This event takes place between March and June each year.	5a
USDOT's Safe Streets for All (SS4A)	The SS4A program supports the development of a safety action plan that identifies the most significant roadway safety concerns in a community, and the program supports the implementation of projects and strategies to address these roadway safety issues.	7, 7a, 7b
NMDOT's Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)	The Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) is a core Federal-aid program with the purpose to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads, including non-State-owned roads and roads on tribal land. The HSIP requires a data-driven, strategic approach to improving highway safety on all public roads with a focus on performance.	7, 7a, 7b, 7c, 9, 10, 10a, 11,
NMDOT's Transportation Project Fund (TPF)	The TPF is a state funded road project grant program. Eligible projects are in the following categories: (1) environmental and other studies; (2) planning; (3) design; (4) construction; and (5) acquisition of rights of way necessary for the development of transportation infrastructure, which includes highways, streets, roadways, bridges, crossing structures and parking facilities, including all areas for vehicular, transit, bicycle or pedestrian use for travel, ingress, egress and parking. Local and tribal governments in New Mexico are eligible to apply for state funded grants. Applications are due May 31 of each year, through the local RTPO or MPO.	7, 7a, 7b, 7c, 9, 10, 10a, 11
NMDOT's Recreational Trails Program (RTP)	The program provides funding to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both nonmotorized and motorized trail uses. In addition to their recreational purpose, RTP-funded projects often provide additional multimodal transportation options. Examples of trail uses include hiking, bicycling, in-line skating, equestrian use, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, off-road motorcycling, all-terrain vehicle riding, and four-wheel driving.	7c, 10, 10a, 12a, 19
NMDOT's Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)	TAP funds can generally be used for bicycle, pedestrian, and other non-motorized infrastructure and activities.	7c, 10, 10a, 12a, 19c
New Mexico MainStreet	MainStreet can help with economic revitalization and business development. NM MainStreet is a program run by the NM Economic Development Department	3, 3a, 3b, 7b, 7c, 13d, 18, 18a, 18b, 18c, 19, 19a, 19b, 19c, 21, 21b

Funding Source	Description	Relevant Goals
New Mexico Regional Recreation Centers/Quality of Life Grant	This program can be utilized to plan, design, furnish/equip, and construct recreational facilities to improve quality of life for residents. This program is administered through the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA).	10a, 12, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13, 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d
New Mexico Outdoor Recreation Trails+ Grant	The Outdoor Recreation Trails+ Grant invests in conservation-minded shovel-ready projects. Examples include trail design or construction, signage, river access, whitewater amenities, outdoor classroom infrastructure, trailhead improvements, picnic shelters, and wildlife viewing areas.	12a
New Mexico Law Enforcement Recruitment Fund	These funds are for state and local law enforcement agencies to recruit commissioned law enforcement officers and civilian personnel who directly support commissioned law enforcement officers and crime reduction efforts. This program is administered through the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA).	14b
The Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program from FEMA	Fire safety grants fund critically needed resources to equip and train emergency personnel, enhance efficiencies and support community resilience.	14, 14a, 14b
Human Services Department's Rural Healthcare Delivery Fund (RHCDF)	Financial support from the RHCDF is intended to defray operating losses, including rural health care provider or rural health care facility start-up costs, incurred in providing inpatient, outpatient, primary, specialty or behavioral health services to New Mexico residents.	14c
USDA Rural Development Water & Waste Disposal Predevelopment Planning Grants in New Mexico	This program helps eligible low-income communities plan and develop applications for proposed USDA Rural Development water or waste disposal projects.	15a, 15c, 16a, 16c, 17a
SEARCH - Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households in New Mexico	This program helps very small, financially distressed rural communities with predevelopment feasibility studies, design and technical assistance on proposed water and waste disposal projects.	15c, 16a, 16b, 16c
USDA Rural Development Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants in New Mexico	This program helps eligible communities prepare, or recover from, an emergency that threatens the availability of safe, reliable drinking water.	16, 16b, 17b
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	The New Mexico Environment Department co-administers the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) loan program with the New Mexico Finance Authority (NMFA). This fund provides low-cost financial assistance to public water systems to finance the cost of repair and replacement of drinking water infrastructure; to ensure compliance with drinking water regulations; and to protect drinking water quality and public health.	16
US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART grants	WaterSMART works cooperatively with states, tribes, and local entities as they plan for and implement actions to increase water supply through investments to modernize existing infrastructure and avoid potential water conflicts.	16a, 16d, 27b
USDA Rural Development Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI)	The Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) provides loans, grants, and technical assistance resources to improve and support access to fresh, healthy, affordable food in urban and rural underserved communities.	18b

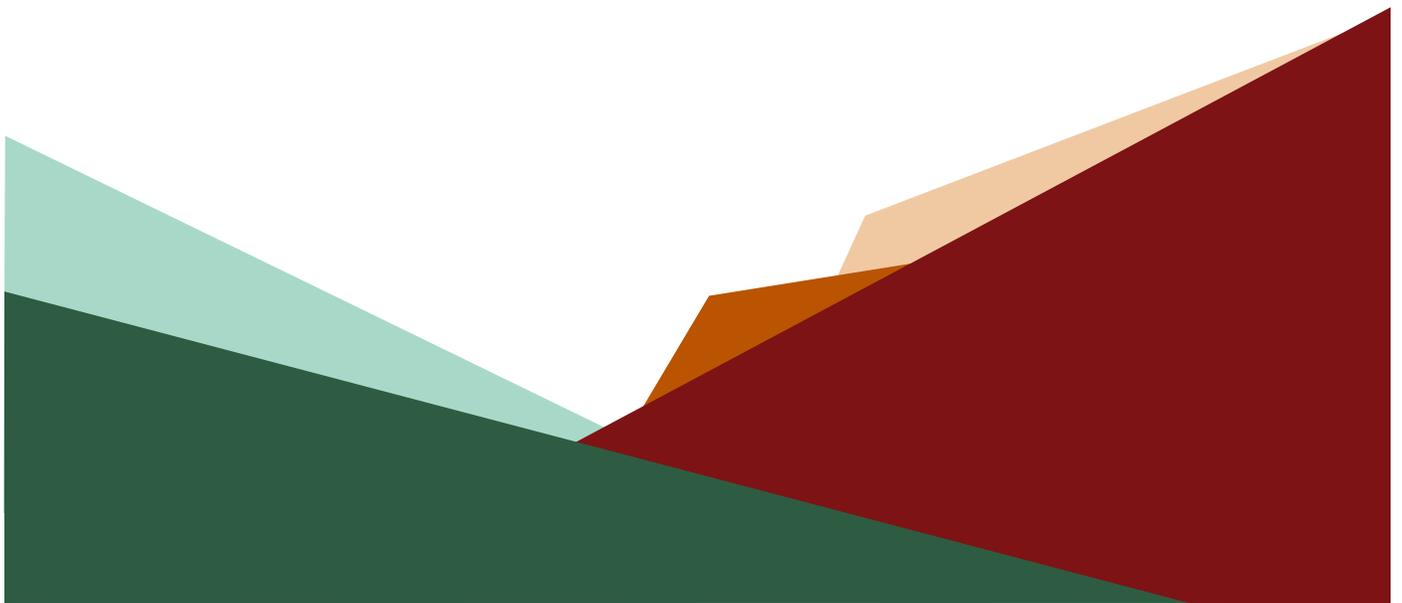
Funding Source	Description	Relevant Goals
FHWA National Scenic Byways	The National Scenic Byways Program funds improvements such as byway facilities, safety improvements, and interpretive information along roads in the United States that merit recognition at the national level for their outstanding scenic, historic, cultural, natural, recreational, or archaeological qualities.	5, 19, 19a, 19b, 19c
NM Department of Information Technology's Connect New Mexico Pilot Program	The Connect New Mexico Pilot Program aims to bridge the digital divide and foster socioeconomic progress by providing infrastructure grants for broadband deployment to unserved and underserved communities across New Mexico.	14b
FCC's Affordable Connectivity Program	The benefit provides a discount of up to \$30 per month toward internet service for eligible households and up to \$75 per month for households on qualifying Tribal lands. Eligible households can also receive a one-time discount of up to \$100 to purchase a laptop, desktop computer, or tablet from participating providers if they contribute more than \$10 and less than \$50 toward the purchase price.	22
FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) supports states, local communities, tribes and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards.	23-28
The Department of the Interior Ecosystem Restoration program	This program restores habitat connectivity for aquatic species around the country and advances habitat restoration, invasive species control, conservation of at-risk and listed species. It includes \$100 million for invasive species restoration.	28b
Loan and Microloan Programs		
The Farm Service Agency (FSA) Microloan Program	The focus of Microloans is on the financing needs of small, beginning farmer, niche and non-traditional farm operations, such as truck farms, farms participating in direct marketing and sales such as farmers' markets, CSA's (Community Supported Agriculture), restaurants and grocery stores, or those using hydroponic, aquaponic, organic and vertical growing methods. There are loans for downpayments on whole farms as well as loans for equipment, marketing, or distribution costs or necessities to be compliant with OSHA.	2, 3b, 4b, 5b, 7c, 16d, 18, 18a, 18b, 20, 21b, 28
Dreamspring	Provides capital to entrepreneurs who have trouble accessing traditional finance options.	3b, 7c, 18, 18a, 20, 21b
LiftFund	Provides SBA microloans, SBA 7a Community Advantage loans, and resources to assist new businesses succeed.	3b, 7c, 18, 18a, 20, 21b
USDA Rural Development Department's Intermediary Relending Program in New Mexico	This program provides 1 percent low-interest loans to local lenders or "intermediaries" that re-lend to businesses to improve economic conditions and create jobs in rural communities.	3b,7c, 18, 18a, 20, 21b
Rural Housing Site Loans	Rural Housing site loans provide two types of loans to purchase and develop housing sites for low- and moderate-income families. Section 523 loans are used to acquire and develop sites only for housing to be constructed by the Self-Help method. Section 524 loans are made to acquire and develop sites for low- or moderate-income families, with no restriction as to the method of construction.	4, 4a, 4b

RELEVANT RESOURCES FOR VILLAGE OF SAN YSIDRO

Resource	Description	Relevant Goals
Cooperative Extension office	The Cooperative Extension program is an agricultural assistance program run by NMSU, with offices all across the state. They are managed at the county level. The offices offer technical assistance with all aspects of agriculture in an area, from individuals and families wanting to learn how to grow better or become certified Master Gardeners, to commercial farmers seeking solutions for water, pest, or crop management.	2, 3b, 5b, 16d, 18b, 28
New Mexico Department of Agriculture's Cooperative Weed Management Area Program	A cooperative weed management area (CWMA) is a partnership of federal, state, and local government agencies, tribes, individuals, and various interested groups to manage noxious weeds or invasive plants in a defined area. Sharing of funding and resources is usually the reason that most CWMA's are formed. They also work to strengthen relationships between state, local, and federal agencies, members of the public, and private businesses.	28a
Small Business Development Centers	These organizations help establish and grow small businesses. Also sometimes known as small business incubators, these centers offer first rate assistance to individuals opening a business for the first time. Workshops, market analysis, and connections to next steps can all be found here. The Rio Rancho Small Business Development Center is part of the New Mexico Small Business Development Center Network http://www.nmsbdc.org/ . CNM is also a dedicated partner.	3b, 7c, 18, 18a, 20, 21b
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)	Provides a variety of community and economic development resources and is a rural advocacy group.	3b, 4b, 7c, 18, 18a, 20, 21b
Veterans Business Outreach Center Program (VBOC)	The VBOC offers Pre-Business Planning Workshops, Concept Assessments, help with Business Plan Preparations, Comprehensive Feasibility Analysis, Entrepreneurial Training, and Mentorship programs, all of which can help establish successful small business with Veterans of our Armed Services.	3b, 7c, 18, 18a, 20, 21b
Homewise	Homewise is an organization that offers a variety of services to first time and low-income residents of New Mexico. They can help secure a mortgage and help provide down payment assistance.	4, 4a, 4b
Mortgage Finance Authority (MFA) of New Mexico	The MFA has a variety of resources to help secure affordable housing for New Mexico residents. They can help with elderly housing, supportive housing, transitional housing, rental rights, and homeless assistance.	4, 4a, 4b
DOE National Community Solar Partnership	This program works to expand Community Solar opportunities.	18c, 21a
Direct Technical Assistance Communities	Non-financial Direct Technical Assistance can provide holistic hazard mitigation planning and project support at the earliest stages to communities, tribes and territories requesting assistance. This helps communities to reduce disaster damage, build community resilience, and sustain successful mitigation programs.	23-28

APPENDIX A

Asset Management Plan Village of San Ysidro 2023



ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN
for the
VILLAGE OF SAN YSIDRO, NEW MEXICO

Adopted by the Village Trustees
November 27, 2023

This document was prepared by the Mid-Region Council of Governments staff.



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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ONE INTRODUCTION	1
What is an Asset Management Plan?	1
Asset Management Plan Components	2
Village of San Ysidro Asset Overview	2
Compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act	2
TWO ASSET INVENTORY	4
Asset List	4
Classification of Assets	5
Valuation of Assets	6
Depreciation of Assets	6
Upgrades and Replacements	8
Fixed Asset Controls	8
Annual Inventory	8
THREE LEVEL OF SERVICE	10
FOUR OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	11
The Water System	11
Criticality	11
FIVE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	13
SIX LONG-TERM FUNDING STRATEGY	15
Budget Analysis and Projection	15
Water Rates	15
Required Reserve Spreadsheet	15
Using the Required Reserve Spreadsheet	16
SEVEN IMPLEMENTATION	17

FIGURES

1. Example Asset Inventory	6
2. Estimated Useful Lives	7
3. Water Facilities Map	9
4. Criticality Matrix	12
5. ICIP Process	14

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

“Asset” or “Fixed Asset” - means any property or equipment that has an initial value to an agency, whether in cash or trade value, of more than five thousand dollars (five thousand dollars (\$5,000)), or any property or equipment that have a cumulative value of more than five thousand dollars.

“Consequence of Failure” – means the score given to an asset based on overall importance to the larger system including impacts to public safety, environmental contamination, the collateral damage that would be caused by its failure, and the redundancy of the asset and its components.

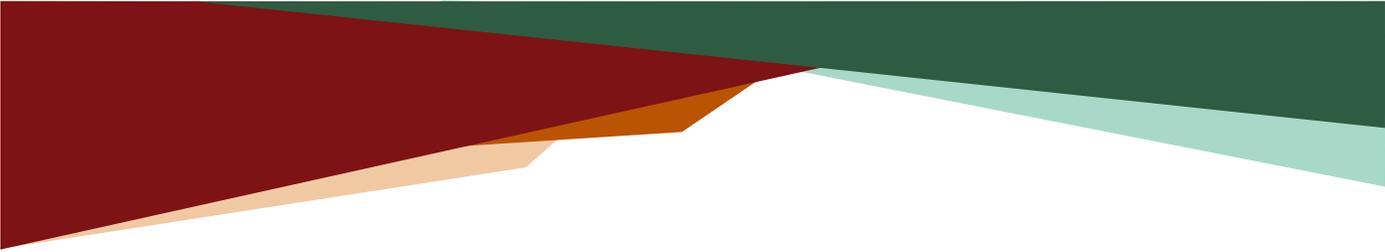
“Criticality” – means a risk assessment process where probability of failure multiplied by consequence of failure equal criticality. Assets with high probability of failure and high consequence of failure are at the highest risk, and therefore the most critical.

“Depreciation” – means a reduction in the value of an asset with the passage of time, due in particular to wear and tear. This is calculated as the initial cost of the asset, minus the salvage value, divided by its remaining useful life.

“Level of Service” – means how a system operates and manages its assets to meet customer expectations. Level of service may be tied to physical performance of assets, customer expectations, or regulatory requirements.

“Probability of Failure” – means the rating given to an asset based on run time, age, and repair history of the asset.

“Redundancy” – means a duplicate asset or component of an asset that can perform the functions of the asset in case of failure.



ONE INTRODUCTION

What is an Asset Management Plan?

An Asset Management Plan helps an entity manage their infrastructure and other assets. It serves as a guide to help an entity understand their objectives and priorities to proactively plan for long-term system maintenance and improvements to meet future needs efficiently. An asset management plan takes a system approach since assets are often co-dependent and must work together to perform effectively. The overarching goal of an asset management plan is to improve operations and provide a process for an entity to make cost-effective decisions by considering the full investment and life cycle of assets.

Asset Management provides the following potential benefits for the Village of San Ysidro:

1. Creates tools to assist with decision making;
2. Provides a framework for short- and long-term planning for infrastructure improvements;
3. Helps ensure compliance with state regulations and accounting practices; and
4. Helps resources be used efficiently.

This is the first asset management plan for the Village of San Ysidro, and it was created to assist the Village with planning for maintenance and improvements to the Village-owned assets. This asset management plan was prepared by the staff of the Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG) under a planning services agreement with the Village. The preparation of this plan was funded through the Community Development Block Grant program of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, administered by the Local Government Division of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration. This plan was created alongside the 2023 Village of San Ysidro Comprehensive Plan, *The Road Forward*.

Asset Management Plan Components

The Village of San Ysidro Asset Management Plan includes the following elements:

Introduction – Provides context for the plan and a system overview.

Asset Inventory – Describes how to create a list of all system assets, and recommendations for inventorying them.

Level of Service – Outlines how the Village can ensure the water system is meeting customer expectations.

Operations & Maintenance – Describes a strategy for prioritizing the operations & maintenance activities of fixed assets.

Capital Improvements – Incorporating the tools in this plan into the Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP).

Long Term Funding Strategy – Introduces the Required Reserve Worksheet and gives step by step directions on how to use it.

Implementation – Provides guidance on the implementation of this plan.

Village of San Ysidro Asset Overview

The Village of San Ysidro's assets include, land, land improvements (roads, park, and water), water equipment, water improvements, buildings and structures, information technologies equipment, equipment and machinery, and vehicles (See Chapter 2, Asset Inventory). While all these assets are important and should be tracked and managed utilizing the process identified in this plan, the water system and its assets are an especially high priority of the Village Trustees and the residents of the Village of San Ysidro.

The Village of San Ysidro relies exclusively on groundwater for its drinking water supply. Due to their geographic location near geothermal sites, there are high concentrations of minerals in the water supply including arsenic and fluoride. In 1990 the Village took part in an EPA study that resulted in an ordinance that allows for Point of Use Filtration Reverse Osmosis (POU RO) filtration systems to be used from a community water system. This POU RO filtration system is still in use today.

Compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) - Section 1412(b)(4)(E)(ii)

To ensure the protection of public health, the SDWA regulates the design, management, and operation of POU RO systems. Key provisions of the SDWA as it relates to this water system are:

The statute prohibits EPA from listing any POU RO treatment units as an affordable technology to achieve compliance with a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or treatment technique for a microbial contaminant or an indicator of a microbial contaminant.

POU RO units must be owned, controlled, and maintained by the Village or by a contractor hired by the Village to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the devices and compliance with MCLs.

POU RO units must have mechanical warnings to automatically notify customers of operational problems.

If the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) has issued product standards for a specific type of POU RO treatment unit, then only those units that have been independently certified according to these standards may be used as part of a compliance strategy.

In the current San Ysidro water system, water is pumped from a drilled well and infiltration galleries into a raw water storage tank. The water is then passed through a small pump house where it is treated with a gravity settler, and chlorination. After the water is finished with this first treatment, it is then stored in the distribution line until enough pressure builds to carry it to the storage tank located west of the Village. This tank then feeds the distribution lines to the households and businesses in the community where a final treatment occurs for drinking water with point of use reverse osmosis filtration (POU RO). This final filtration is only available for drinking water from a separate tap in the kitchen, so any water used for bathing, laundry, or other household uses is not adequately filtered and unsuitable for drinking. The POU RO systems provide a temporary solution to the water quality issue because once the Village reaches one hundred water system users, they will have to provide centralized water treatment for arsenic.

In the past, the San Ysidro water system has experienced compliance problems. In the time immediately following the EPA project, the EPA assigned staff to the water system to return the system to compliance. The RO units were cleaned and repaired, and EPA staff went to San Ysidro once per week to pick up samples until all units were tested and returned to compliance.¹ The Village had been trying to use volunteers to perform maintenance but now has a full-time staff member to keep up with the demand. At least for the time being, San Ysidro will continue to use POU RO devices to remove arsenic.

The Village of San Ysidro's long-term vision is to cost-effectively and efficiently manage maintenance, improvements, and replacements of assets to ensure operational continuity and resiliency. For the water system specifically, the Village will focus on improving water quality and efficiency by looking to a single filtration rather than the current point of use filtration. The existing POU RO systems use approximately 4 gallons of water for every 1 gallon of clean drinking water produced and does not filter out all the contamination.

Based on the population projections determined by the comprehensive plan, the Village is not expecting to experience population growth. Even with modest or no growth in the population, the current water system, and other assets will need updating and continued maintenance. Asset management is key to determining the financial resources that will be needed to not only operate the Village's assets and pay for improvements, but to also plan for the expansion and replacement of critical components.

1. Thomas, "Point-of-Use or Point-of-Entry Treatment Options for Small Drinking Water Systems," (2005).



TWO ASSET INVENTORY

When deciding which assets to include in the asset inventory, it was decided that all assets that are valued at \$5,000 and greater, or any assets that have a cumulative value of \$5,000 or greater (including the POU RO filtration systems and fire hydrants), would be tracked. Assets that are excluded from the asset inventory are those that do not meet the \$5,000 and over criteria.

Asset list. This asset list should be updated annually as part of the state required audit process as defined by 2.20.1 NMAC. In order to be compliant with 2.20.1 NMAC the asset inventory must include at a minimum:

1. Agency Name or commonly used initials to identify the agency;
2. Fixed asset number or fixed asset number plus component number;
3. A description using words meaningful for identification;
4. Location, specifically a building and room number. If the asset is movable, the name and location of the fixed asset coordinator should be used;
5. Manufacturer name (NOT the vendor's name unless the vendor is the manufacturer);
6. Model number or name;
7. Serial number, or vehicle identification number (VIN) for vehicles in agency's use & possession. If the fixed asset has no serial number, e.g., a custom-built asset, absence should be acknowledged by coding this as "none";
8. Estimated useful life or units expected to be produced;
9. Date acquired (month and year);
10. Cost (according to the valuation methods described in 2.20.1.10 NMAC); and
11. Fund and organization that purchased the asset, or to which it was transferred (2.20.1.8 NMAC).

Classification of assets. The assets must then be classified according to the type of service they were purchased for. The recommended classifications and definitions are as follows (2.20.1.9 NMAC):

1. "Land": Only real property is included in this category. Costs to be included that are not specifically stated in Subsection B of Section 2.20.1.10 NMAC include fees for appraisals, title searches, attorney's fees, demolition of structures (less any salvage) as part of site preparation, and agent's commissions.
2. "Land Improvements": Improvements subsequent to the acquisition of land are in this category. Such assets have a limited economic life. Examples are roadways, landscaping, utility infrastructure, and fencing. This category may also be used to record leasehold improvements. Leasehold improvements should be capitalized to recognize the allocation of the cost of the improvements for the duration of their useful lives.
3. "Buildings and Structures": This category shall be used for all buildings and structures that are permanently fixed to land.
4. "Furniture and Fixtures": These are assets that are not permanently fixed to land, but are the contents of a building.
5. "Information Technology Equipment" (including software): This category of equipment includes computers and peripherals, and all equipment related to electronic communications.
6. "Equipment and Machinery": Equipment that is related to industrial production, construction, land or grounds maintenance, food service, public safety should be recorded in this category.
7. "Farm Equipment": All equipment related to agricultural, or ranch production should be recorded in this category.
8. "Livestock and Poultry": This category is only used for farm or ranch animals that are not purchased for immediate consumption or production of food.
9. "Library and Museum Acquisitions": Assets in this category only include holdings of libraries or museum collections. A publication that is available in a library but that is acquired by an agency for its private use would be appropriately categorized as furniture and fixtures. Similarly, a farm museum would use this classification for tractors and ploughs, even if they are used for their intended purpose.
10. "Motor Vehicles and Aircraft": This category is for all such vehicles that the agency owns. Vehicles and aircraft acquired under the terms of an operating lease should not be recorded as fixed assets.

Figure 1. Example Asset Inventory

Fixed Asset	Fixed Asset No.	Description	Location	Manufacturer	Model No./Name	Serial No. or VIN	Useful Life	Date Acquired	Cost	Fund Used for Purchase	Salvage Value	FY 23 Depreciation Value
<u>Land</u>												
<u>Land Improvements (Roads)</u>												
<u>Land Improvements (Park)</u>												
<u>Land Improvements (Water)</u>												
<u>Water Equipment</u>												
<u>Water Improvements</u>												
<u>Buildings & Structures</u>												
<u>Furniture & Fixtures</u>												
<u>Information Technology Equipment</u>												
<u>General Equipment & Machinery</u>												
<u>Vehicles</u>												

EXAMPLE

Once the fixed asset classifications have been established, the Village may use them for the purpose of pooling assets for depreciation, financial statements, or other management objectives.

Valuation of assets. All fixed assets should be acquired in compliance with state and local procurement code regulations, as well as any applicable statutes. Assets that are acquired through purchase should be recorded at cost. The cost can be determined by adding the monetary value exchanged plus any costs associated with preparing the asset for its intended use including shipping, installation, testing, and other similar costs. If the asset is constructed by Village staff, the cost should be calculated as direct labor (including salary and overtime), materials, equipment usage, and overhead such as employee benefits. Fixed assets that are donated to the Village should be recorded at fair market value at the time of donation which may require a professional appraisal (especially if the donation is in the form of property). If assets are transferred from another agency through a capital project fund, the transferring agency will provide the capitalized cost to record in the receiving agency’s asset inventory.

If the cost of the fixed asset was not recorded at the time of acquisition, and it is unknown when accounting control over the asset was established, the asset should be recorded at an estimated cost.

Depreciation of assets. All assets used for the benefit of the community water system must be depreciated, but it may be beneficial for the Village to depreciate all assets on their fixed asset inventory. The recommended method for depreciation is:

$$\text{Depreciation} = (\text{initial cost of asset} - \text{salvage value}) / \text{remaining useful life.}$$

Figure 2. Estimated Useful Lives

Estimated Useful Lives	
Asset	Expected Useful Life (in years)
Intake Structures	35-45
Wells and Springs	25-35
Galleries and Tunnels	30-40
Chlorination Equipment	10-15
Other Treatment Equipment	10-15
Storage Tanks	30-60
Pumps	10-15
Buildings	30-60
Electrical Systems	7-10
Transmission Mains	35-40
Distribution Pipes	35-40
Valves	35-40
Blow-off Valves	35-40
Backflow Prevention	35-40
Meters	10-15
Service Lines	30-50
Hydrants	40-60
Lab Monitoring Equipment	5-7
Tools and Shop Equipment	10-15
Landscaping/Grading	40-60
Office Furniture/Supplies	10
Computers	5
Transportation Equipment	10

Note: These numbers are ranges of expected useful lives drawn from a variety of sources. The ranges assume that assets have been properly maintained.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Asset management: A handbook for small water systems (2003). Washington, D.C.

Upgrades and replacements. The Village should capitalize on the upgrading of any asset by removing and replacing any identifiable and separately valued component that is improved.

Replacement of any component that increases the useful life should be substituted for the previous component and the new useful life should be used for depreciation.

Routine maintenance and repair that do not increase the value of an asset, nor prolong its useful life, do not need to be reflected in the asset inventory.

Fixed asset controls. It is recommended that the Village utilize a computerized system to implement systematic and well-documented methods for tracking their fixed assets with appropriate controls on access and authorization of transactions. Any disposition of a fixed asset (as defined by this plan) must adhere to Sections 13-6-1 through 13-6-2 NMSA 1978 and all local and state procurement codes, and must be recorded in the fixed asset inventory.

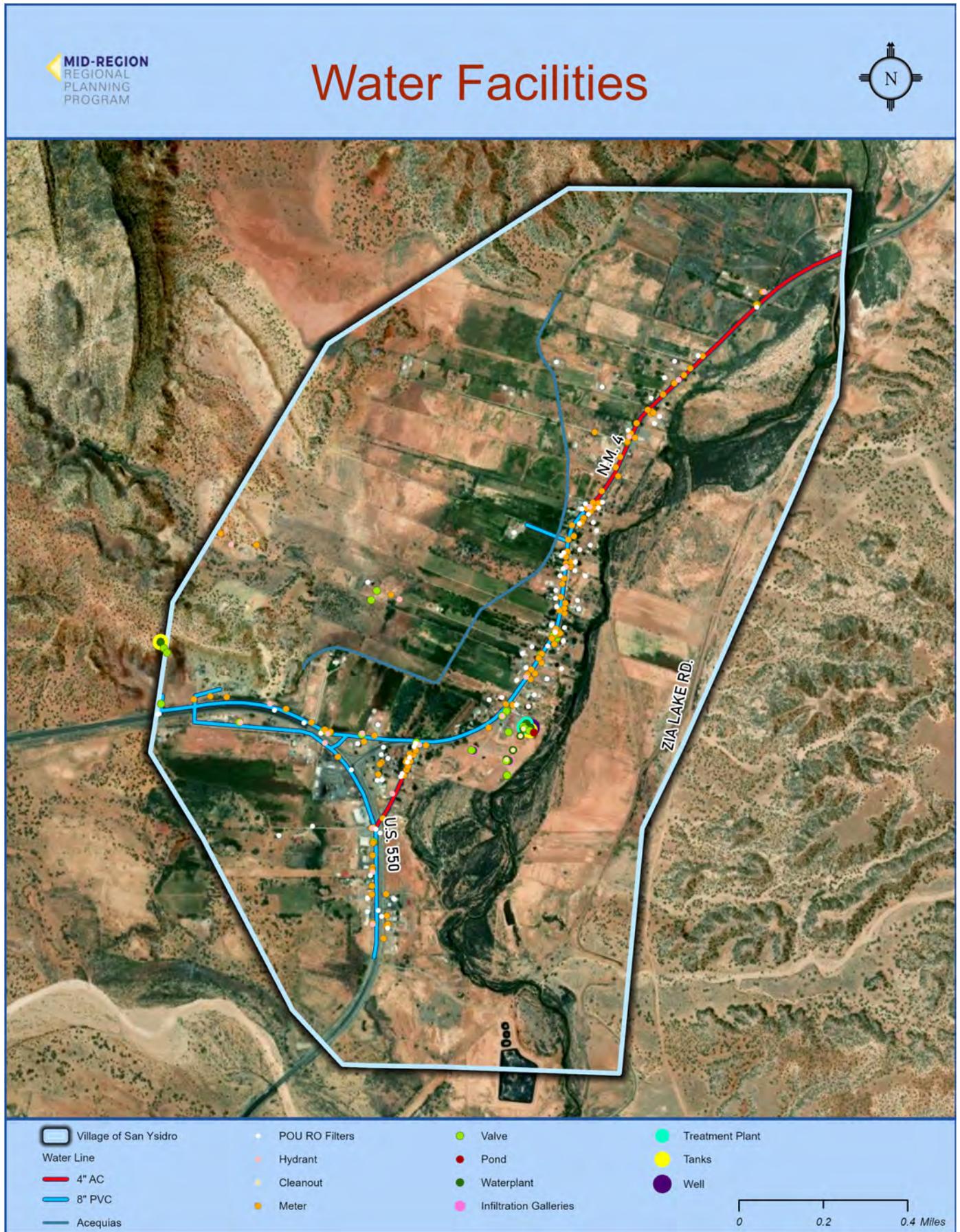
Annual inventory. The asset list should be updated every year prior to the ICIP development and approval so that the priority projects can be included. The results from the inventory should result in a written inventory report which is signed by the governing authority of the Village. The current asset inventory utilizes a Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet and is included in Appendix B.

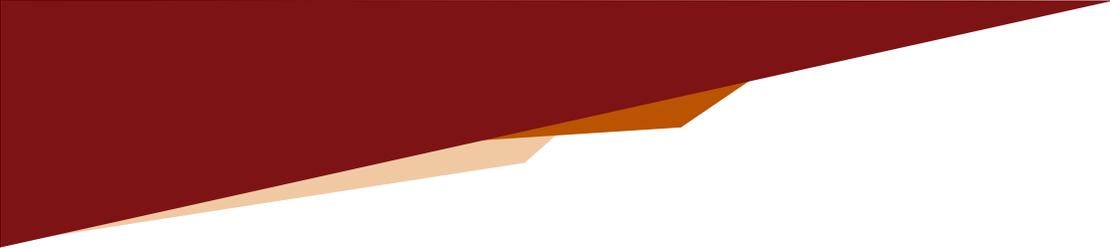
MRCOG developed a GIS database (ESRI ArcGIS) to establish the physical locations of the Village's fixed assets (Figure 3). This GIS database and map are accessible to the Village staff through Esri's ArcGIS Online service and can be used by them to locate and manage assets geographically.

The GIS database contains information on water meters, POU RO filters, wells, infiltration galleries, distribution lines, tanks, valves, hydrants, and the equipment in the water facility building.

The MRCOG will update and maintain the ArcGIS Online map on an annual cycle with the Village providing updates on or before January first of each year.

Figure 3. Water Facilities Map





THREE LEVEL OF SERVICE

Level of Service defines how a system operates and manages its assets to meet customer expectations. Level of service may be tied to physical performance of assets, customer expectations, or regulatory requirements. The Village of San Ysidro currently has no system for measuring level of service. The aim of this chapter is to guide the Village in the development of a system that will provide a sustained level of service at the lowest lifecycle cost. Throughout the development of *The Road Forward*, the Village's 2023 Comprehensive Plan, community members expressed a strong desire to have their water quality improved. The current system only provides arsenic and fluoride filtration through a POU RO system in the kitchen sink, and residents were concerned about water that they use to bathe, wash their clothes and dishes, and utilize for watering pets and agriculture.

This plan recommends that the Village monitor level of service by periodically assessing the user's satisfaction with the system and its delivery. This could be accomplished with an annual survey sent out with the water bill. Once the survey is returned the responses would be assessed by category (water quality, water pressure, POU RO filtration maintenance, emergency response, etc.) and overall customer satisfaction.

The Village should then utilize this assessment to develop a set of goals for level of service. Some goals from *The Road Forward*, are relevant and could be used as a starting point:

1. Monitor advances in technology for techniques to improve water quality.
2. Ensure proper maintenance and operation of individual water treatment (POU RO) systems.
3. Continue to explore options for a centralized arsenic and fluoride removal system.



FOUR OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

Evaluating the operation and maintenance of assets is important for any community. Every fixed asset plays an important role in the day-to-day operations of the Village. Establishing a system for how the Village can anticipate needed operation and maintenance expenses for all fixed assets including vehicles, buildings, computer systems, et.al. will provide assurance that the daily operations of the Village can continue in a way that is most beneficial to its residents.

The water system. The water system of San Ysidro pumps, stores, treats, and delivers around 15,300 gallons of water to residents' homes every day. Unexpected and premature failure of the water system's components can be minimized through the utilization of a prioritized and comprehensive operation and maintenance program, lowering operational expenses for the Village and avoiding service interruptions for their customers. This will also help to achieve the maximum life of their assets and reduce overall costs.

Criticality. The first step in this planning process is to determine the criticality of each asset and its individualized components. In order to define an assets criticality, the Village must determine its likelihood and consequence of failure.

This plan recommends a standard procedure for determining the criticality of Village owned assets. This procedure can be summed up as an equation where the probability of failure multiplied by the consequence of failure equals the criticality of each asset and its individualized components.

The probability of failure would be derived from the run time, age, and repair history of the asset. The probability of failure would then be given a score 1-5 with 1 being very low and 5 being very high.

The consequence of failure would utilize the overall importance of the asset to the larger system including impacts to public safety, environmental contamination, collateral damage that would be caused by its failure, and the redundancy of the asset and its components. The consequence of failure would then be given a score of 1-5 with 1 being very low and 5 being very high.

Figure 4 below show a sample criticality matrix. Assets that are given a score that falls within the red category would have a high criticality where assets with scores in the green would have low criticality.

Figure 4. Criticality Matrix

Multiplied		Consequence of Failure				
		1	2	3	4	5
Probability Of Failure	1	1	2	3	4	5
	2	2	6	6	8	10
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	5	5	10	15	20	25

1	Very Low
2	Low
3	Moderate
4	High
5	Very High

Once the criticality score has been determined, the Village should consider the remaining useful life, criticality score, and cost of replacement to prioritize which assets to maintain, and which to replace. The assets would then be assigned a prioritization score that can be utilized for the Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP) and the Required Reserve Worksheet discussed later in this plan.

Some questions the Village should consider when prioritizing their assets:

Is there an existing threat or concern to public health, safety, or environment?

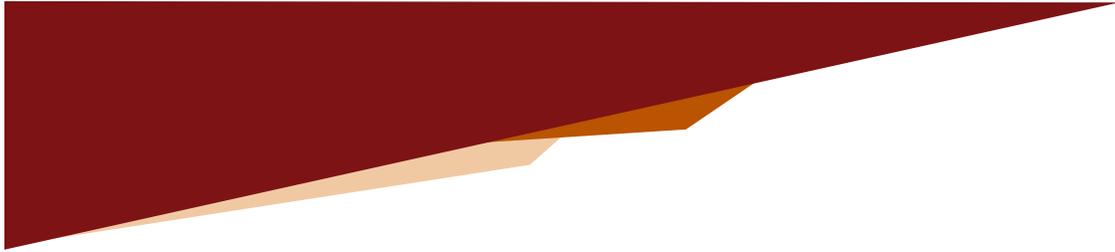
Are there internal safety concerns?

Will this improve system operations & maintenance efficiency?

What is the asset’s remaining useful life?

What is the criticality score for the asset?

What is the cost of replacement?



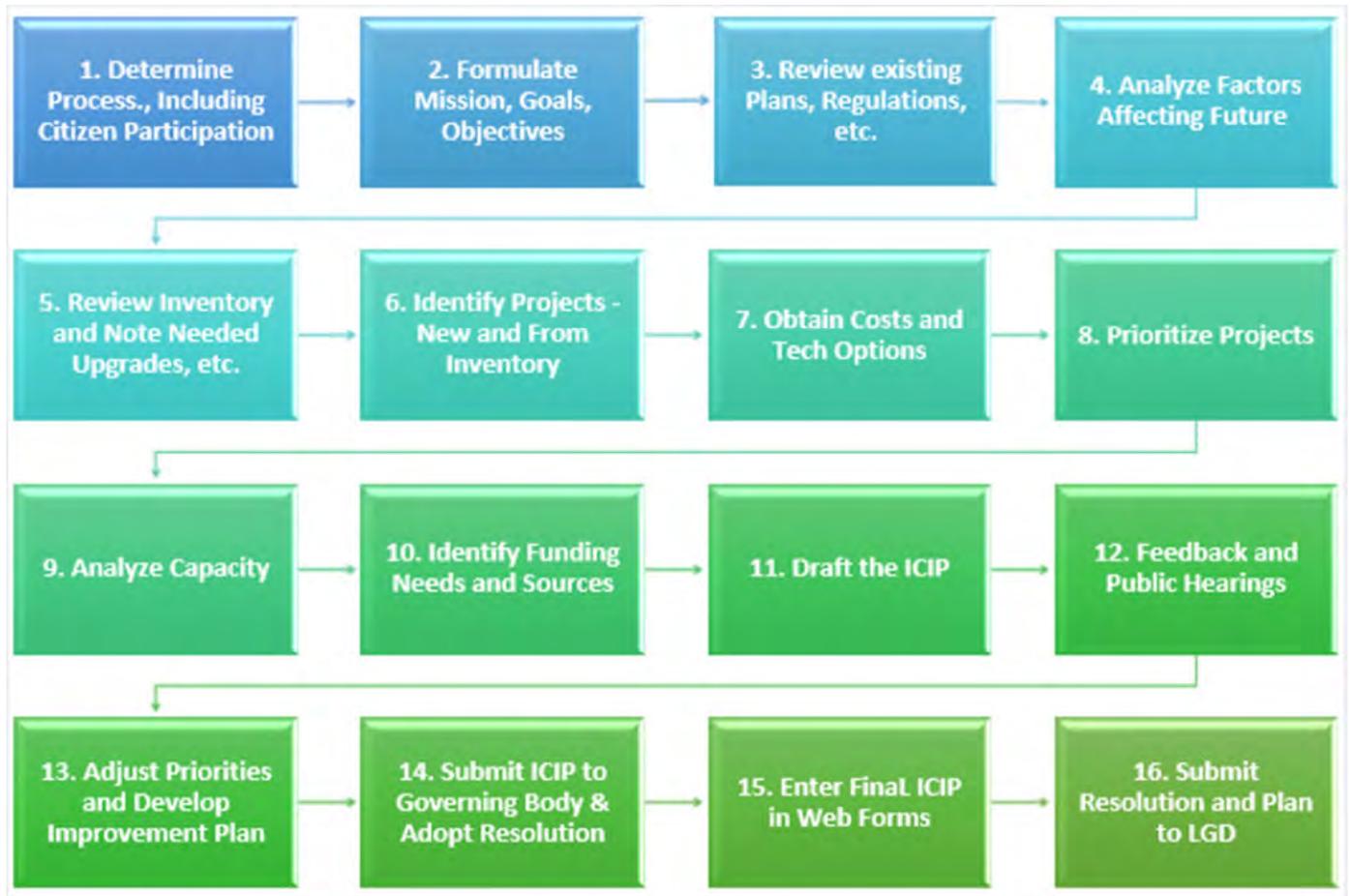
FIVE

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Village of San Ysidro has limited access to capital for the purchase, rehabilitation, and maintenance of fixed assets. Because of this, it is critical that they utilize lifecycle costing to prioritize their capital investments. By following the recommendations of this plan, the Village should be able to utilize the asset inventory, prioritization score (developed through the process described in Chapter 4) and Required Reserve Worksheet to assist in the development of their annual Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP). The ICIP is an important planning tool that establishes the Village's priorities for anticipated infrastructure projects and is required by the NM Department of Finance Administration (DFA) to receive state capital outlay funding. The ICIP process requires community feedback and public meetings, so it is a time efficient way to identify the needs and priorities of the Village over the next 5 years through not only the quantitative evaluation provided in this plan, but also through qualitative community led evaluation.

The ICIP should include detailed information on project description, scope of work, secured and potential funding, overall project cost, phasing information, and who will act as the fiscal agent. The ICIP should also include information on who will oversee the project, what goals the project will further, and who the project will benefit. The MRCOG can assist the Village in the annual ICIP process upon request.

Figure 5. ICIP Process



*ICIP Process. New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration.
<https://www.nmdfa.state.nm.us/local-government/icip/>*



SIX LONG-TERM FUNDING STRATEGY

The Village should ensure that the water system and other critical assets have adequate sources of funding for current and future needs. By utilizing the tools contained in this plan, the Village should be able to identify what assets are needed, when they are needed, and how much they will cost. The next step in the process is identify a long-term funding strategy.

Budget Analysis and Projection. A balanced budget is key to properly planning for the operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, and replacement of the fixed assets required to provide an acceptable level of service for the residents of the Village. The budget should not only identify the current year’s revenue and expenditures but should also project anticipated revenue and expenditures over the next 1-5 years. Gaps between projected revenue and anticipated expenditures can then be identified in advance, and funding can be reserved, or external sources of funding can be planned for.

Water Rates. It is important that the rate structure of the water system is structured in a way that ensures that the Village is garnering enough revenue to, at a minimum, fund the day-to-day operations of the water system. The current monthly water rates were approved by the Village Council in 2023. Any excess revenue generated from water rates should be reserved for maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of the fixed assets.

Required Reserve Spreadsheet. This plan recommends that the Village utilize a “Required Reserve Spreadsheet” (Figure 6) to assist in developing a long-term funding strategy. This spreadsheet contains information on the asset (ranked from highest to lowest priority based upon the prioritization score developed in Chapter 4), the anticipated rehabilitation and replacement activities, years until an action is needed, cost of the action, and the reserve required each year. This spreadsheet will assist the Village in understanding how much funding to set aside each year for the replacement of fixed assets.

Using the Required Reserve Worksheet.

Step #1 Enter the date. This worksheet should be updated at least once a year. You can either make minor adjustments to the worksheet or start a new worksheet each year.

Step #2 List the prioritized assets. List the assets in order, with the highest priority assets (lowest number) first.

Step #3 List activities. For each asset, list the rehabilitation and replacement activities that you expect to perform over the next five years. Provide enough detail for each activity to determine the cost of the activity.

Step #4 Estimate years until action needed. For each activity, fill in the number of years before you will need to do that task. For annual activities, enter "1." For replacement activities, enter the remaining useful life.

Step #5 Estimate cost. Fill in the expected cost for each activity. Make sure to include the complete cost, including preparation, clean-up, removal, and disposal of any waste. If you expect to sell an asset at the end of its useful life, subtract the estimated sale price from the cost of a new item and enter the difference.

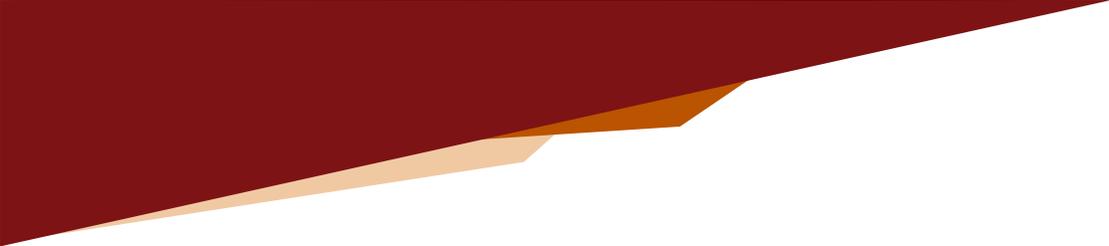
Step #6 Calculate the reserve required per year. For each asset, calculate the reserve required by dividing the cost by the years until the action is needed. This is the estimated amount of money that your system needs to set aside per year for that asset.

Step #7 Calculate the total reserve required in the current year. Add the reserve required per year for each item to calculate the total reserve required in the current year. This is the estimated amount of money that your system needs to set aside, starting this current year, if you want to pay for all of these rehabilitation and replacement activities.

Figure 6. Required Reserve Worksheet

Required Reserve Worksheet				
Date:				
Asset (list from highest to lowest priority)	Activity	Years until action needed	Cost (\$)	Reserve required current year

Larger projects that require funding in excess of what the Village can reserve, such as an arsenic removal facility, could be listed with the reserve set aside to be leveraged as a match for discretionary funding opportunities. The Village should also consider taking a regional approach to funding large infrastructure projects and work with neighboring communities to pool resources.



SEVEN IMPLEMENTATION

This Asset Management Plan for the Village of San Ysidro provides a guide and process for the Village to effectively assess the conditions of the assets the Village owns to forecast and schedule rehabilitation, maintenance, and reconstruction activities. It is important for the Village to maximize the use of their assets while also minimizing costs.

The Village of San Ysidro can effectively implement this asset management plan by completing and utilizing the tools described to properly inventory, prioritize, and plan for the repair and replacements of all fixed assets. Employing the asset management plan will create a system to categorize assets that will reduce unexpected costs and risks; improve service and reliability; ensure regulatory compliance; and enhance communication with customers and stakeholders.

Village staff will inventory their assets annually and schedule regular maintenance and inspection to identify the state of assets. The Village will also provide an annual survey to water system users to identify the Level of Service goals for the year. The utilization of the asset inventory, prioritization score, and Required Reserve Worksheet will generate a prioritized list of critical assets in need of replacement. Village staff can utilize this list to demonstrate to Village Trustees the importance of capital improvements. The identified current and future needs, along with the critical asset list, will serve as the basis for the Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP) each year. This process will ensure an effective and well-planned ICIP to help the Village receive targeted funding for the most important capital improvements.

The asset management plan should be updated regularly as additional asset and financial data become available, and adjustments should be made based on changing needs and new technologies. This will allow the Village of San Ysidro to routinely reassess the condition of infrastructure to inform long-term planning. Any updates to the asset management process and capital improvements should also be informed by the values and priorities identified in the comprehensive plan. The comprehensive plan provides a consistent, long-term outlook and vision for the Village. Implementation of the asset management plan will work to implement the short-term and long-term elements described in the comprehensive plan.

This asset management plan requires ongoing and consistent monitoring and maintenance. With dedicated implementation, it will provide the Village with an organized and dependable process to ensure the efficient management of community investments and infrastructure.

APPENDIX B

2023 Asset Inventory

Fixed Asset	Manufacturer	Model No./Name	Useful Life	Date Aquired	Cost	Fund Used for Purchase
Land						
19.5 Acres			LAND / 99	1/1/1980	195,000.00	General Fund
Old Dance Hall			LAND / 99	4/10/2010	20,478.00	General Fund
Community Center			LAND / 99	12/20/2016	13,000.00	General Fund
Land Improvements (Roads)						
Scenic Byway			SLP / 50	01/01/07	85,766.98	NMDOT Grant/GF Match
San Luis Sewer Work			SLP / 50	01/01/07	86,702.64	CDBG
San Luis Paving			SLP / 50	01/01/07	142,860.36	CDBG
Scenic Byway			SLP / 40	06/30/08	31,759.87	NMDOT Grant/GF Match
Scenic Byway			SLP / 40	07/01/08	6,304.99	NMDOT Grant/GF Match
Walkway			SLP / 40	10/21/11	42,646.92	NMDOT Grant/GF Match
Walkway-Village-Final 2017 and 2021 Phases including Bike Trail--engineering services and			SLP / 40	03/31/17	500,000.00	NMDOT Grant/GF Match
Land Improvements (Park)						
Park Improvements			SLP / 40	1/1/1990	78,318.00	Capital Outlay
Playground Equipment			SLP / 20	4/1/2006	35,622.00	Capital Outlay
Park Shelter			SLP / 15	7/11/2006	7,428.00	Capital Outlay
Shelter Construction			SLP / 15	2/2/2007	48,548.93	Capital Outlay
Bleachers-Rec			SLP / 15	7/30/2008	50,472.13	Capital Outlay
Rodeo Area			SLP / 20	10/28/2008	96,536.90	Capital Outlay
Paving Village Office			SLP / 15	5/28/2013	72,406.74	NMDOT Grant/GF Match
Paving-Water Dept Office			SLP / 15	1/28/2015	7,856.00	NMDOT Grant/GF Match
Water Equipment						
Water Meters			SLP / 10	10/01/00	10,191.50	Water Department
Water Holding Tank			SLP / 33	10/01/00	25,000.00	Water Department
Water Improvements						
Water System Improvement			SLP / 40	06/30/03	176,566.53	USDA Grant/Loan Match
Water Phase II Gallery #3 Installation			SLP / 40	06/30/12	300,651.45	NMFA-Water Trust Board
Water Phase III AC Pipeline Replacement			SLP / 40	01/02/13	255,429.70	NMFA-Water Trust Board
Land Improvements (Water)						
Water Phase I Treatment Plant			SLP / 50	6/30/2011	498,154.00	NMFA-Water Trust Board
Water Utility Plant			SLP / 33	6/30/1999	261,009.47	USDA
Water Utility Plant			SLP / 33	11/1/1999	332,379.00	USDA
Water Dept Office Renovation			SLP / 40	12/27/2008	39,138.76	GF
Buildings & Structures						
Police Office Building			SLP / 40	01/01/80	39,097.00	GF
Park Restrooms			SLP / 40	01/01/80	23,073.00	GF
Building (Village Office)			SLP / 40	01/01/01	125,000.00	Capital Outlay
Tool Shed			SLP / 10	06/30/03	5,104.00	
Public Safety Building			SLP / 40	02/02/06	119,464.00	LEPF
Remodel Village Office			SLP / 40	06/30/08	46,070.14	Capital Outlay
Community Center			SLP / 40	01/07/24	2,190,000.00	CDBG/Capital Outlay
Furniture & Fixtures						
None over 5K						
IT						
Copier			SLP / 5		5,242.00	GF
HPE Proliant MI 350 Gen 10 server	HPE	Proliant MI 350 Gen		01/21/20	8543.04	Capital Outlay
Laptop	Getac	V110		02/11/20	5535.84	Capital Outlay
Record Management Software (PD)	Tyler Technology			06/30/21	25844.54	Capital Outlay
General Equipment & Machinery						
Survey Equipment	Leica			08/13/19	29380.00	Capital Outlay
Model Metro Sign (PD)	Wanco			08/13/19	20100.00	Capital Outlay
Compact speed radar trailer	Wanco			08/13/19	10975.00	Capital Outlay
2 radar speed signs					30,000.00	Capital Outlay
Bobcat Skid Loader-Park Rec			SLP / 7	6/28/2008	50,210.58	Capital Outlay
Vehicles						
2010 Crown Vic	Ford	Crown Victoria	SLP / 5	4/22/2010	31,673.57	LEPF
2011 Ford Expedition-Admin	Ford	Expedition	SLP / 5	11/30/2010	24,253.00	Capital Outlay
Police TruckF250-LEPF	Ford	F250	SLP / 5	7/1/2013	40,329.16	LEPF
Equipment-Add On F250			SLP / 5	12/1/2013	6,410.93	LEPF
Utility Vehicle Polaris 2015	Polaris		SLP / 5	2/10/2015	16,054.97	Capital Outlay
Ford F150 Equipment add-on	Ford	F150	SLP / 5	6/27/2017	12,143.73	LEPF
Ford F150 plus watch guard and Code 3			SLP / 5	11/29/2017	41,398.00	LEPF
F150 replacement Transmission				01/21.2020	8,300.72	LEPF
F150 replacement engine				7/14/2020	9,796.53	LEPF
2002 Ford Taurus-Adm (Water Department)	Ford	Taurus	SLP / 5	08/21/02	16,735.90	GF
F150 Pickup (Water Department)	Ford	F150	SLP / 5	02/07/07	23,745.00	LEPF
New Engine 2007 FOR Truck (Water Department)			SLP / 5	01/12/10	7,695.88	LEPF

APPENDIX C RESOLUTION

Village of San Ysidro, New Mexico

RESOLUTION #2023-14

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING STRATEGIC ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the Village of San Ysidro has undertaken a process to develop a Comprehensive Plan and Asset Management Plan, funded in part by Community Development Block Grant administered by the Village and prepared by the Mid-Region Council of Governments under a Planning Services Agreement; and

WHEREAS, Goals and Objectives for the Village of San Ysidro have been adopted by the San Ysidro Village Council to provide guidance in making policy decisions regarding the future development of the Village of San Ysidro; and

WHEREAS, the adopted Goals and Objectives establish a basis for various planning strategies, entitled Strategic Action Recommendations, which present minor actions and directives in the Comprehensive Plan for the Village of San Ysidro; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Strategic Action Recommendations were submitted for review and comment at a public workshop prior to the final consideration by the Village Council at a public meeting; and

WHEREAS, the Strategic Action Recommendations constitute the central component of the Comprehensive Plan document for the Village and provide a basis for effective actions to implement the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Asset Management Plan is a component of the Comprehensive Plan document for the Village and provides a basis for effective actions and strategies related to asset management and complies with State Mandate;

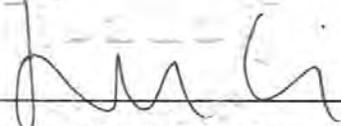
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Village of San Ysidro that the San Ysidro Village Council does adopt the Strategic Action Recommendations for the Comprehensive Plan and Asset Management Plan hereby attached and made part of this resolution

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Governing Body at its meeting on November 27, 2023.



Steve M. Lucero, Mayor

ATTEST:



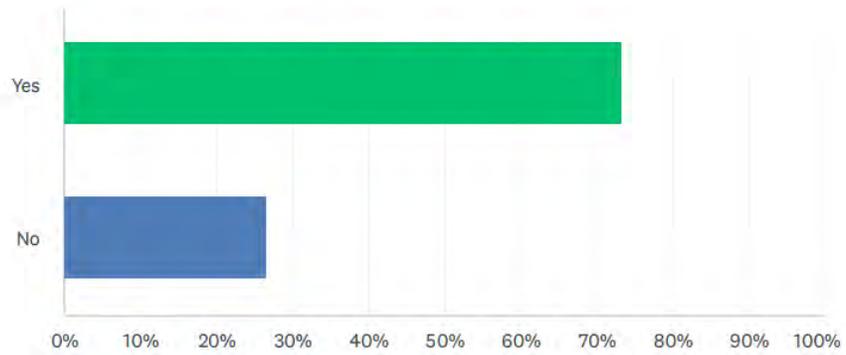
Jennifer L. Garcia, Clerk / Treasurer

APPENDIX D

SURVEY RESPONSES

Q1 Land use regulations (I.e., zoning) would help protect the rural, agricultural, and historic character of the Village

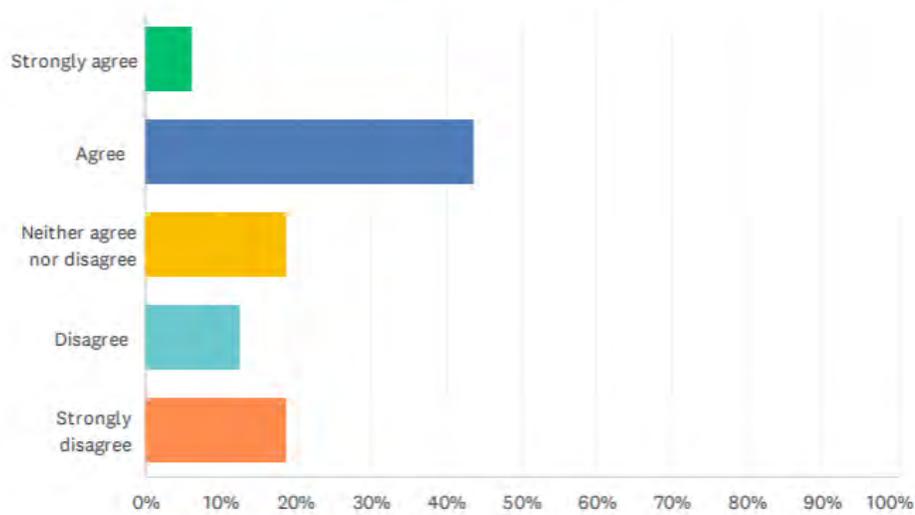
Answered: 15 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	73.33%	11
No	26.67%	4
TOTAL		15

Q2 There should be more commercial development in San Ysidro.

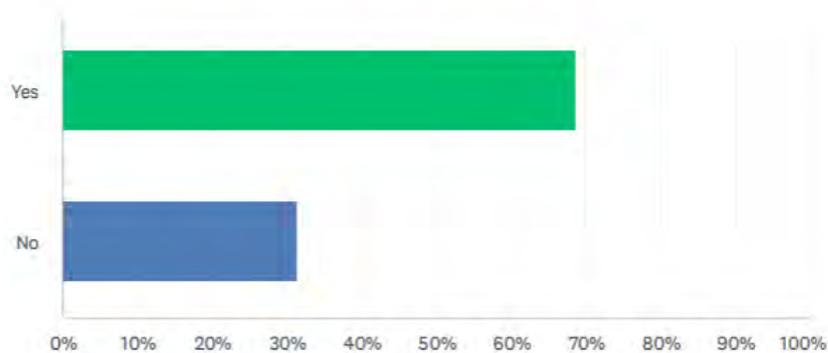
Answered: 16 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly agree	6.25%	1
Agree	43.75%	7
Neither agree nor disagree	18.75%	3
Disagree	12.50%	2
Strongly disagree	18.75%	3
TOTAL		16

Q3 Some commercial activity should be allowed in residential areas.

Answered: 16 Skipped: 0

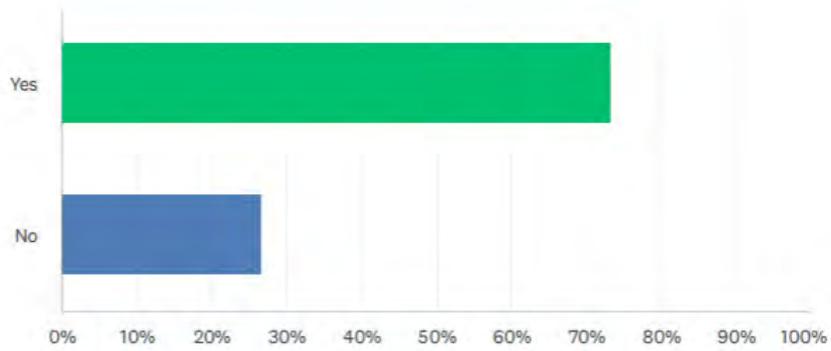


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	68.75%	11
No	31.25%	5
TOTAL		16

Write it in response: "Small and local only, no chains"

Q4 There is enough housing in San Ysidro.

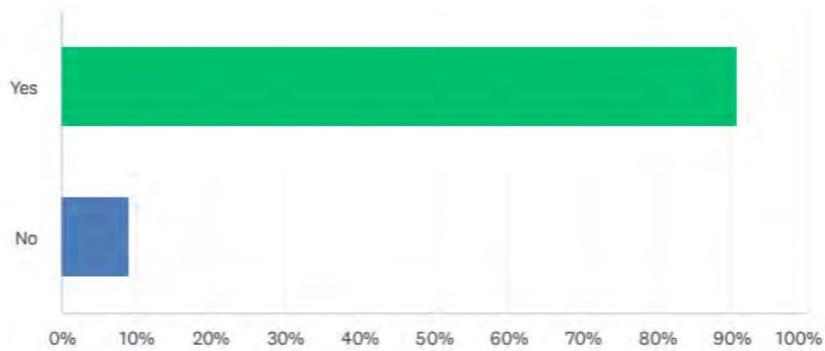
Answered: 15 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	73.33%	11
No	26.67%	4
TOTAL		15

Q5 The housing in San Ysidro is affordable.

Answered: 11 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	90.91%	10
No	9.09%	1
TOTAL		11

Q6 The biggest housing issue in San Ysidro is

Answered: 11 Skipped: 5

water quality needs improving, as well as repair to some homes

Needed remodels of existing structures to make livable for low income, low income housing

The Town is small.

Run down houses.

Old structures - unsightly

Very old homes that poor folks can't afford to keep up.

Low income

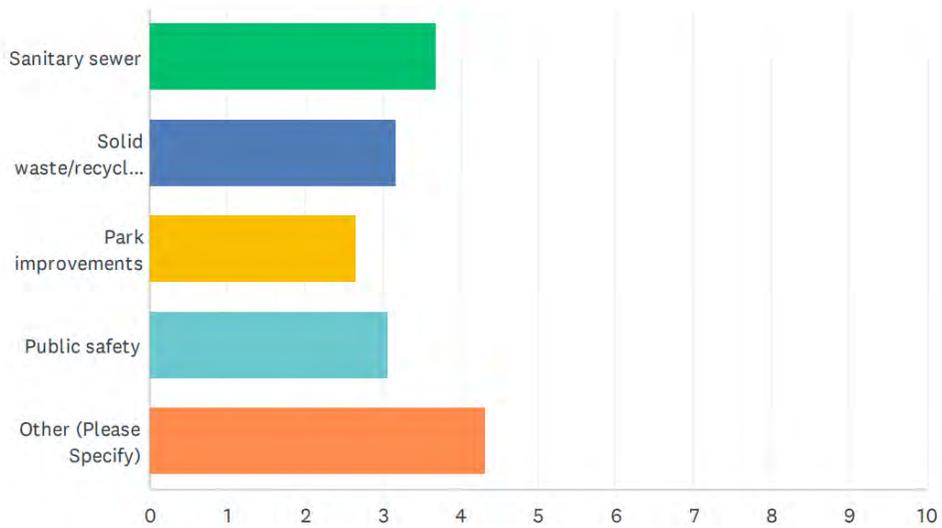
Empty buildings and yards not maintained.

property taxes

Water quality

Q7 Where should the Village focus its infrastructure improvements?

Answered: 15 Skipped: 1



	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	SCORE
Sanitary sewer	30.77% 4	38.46% 5	15.38% 2	0.00% 0	15.38% 2	13	3.69
Solid waste/recycling facility	27.27% 3	9.09% 1	18.18% 2	45.45% 5	0.00% 0	11	3.18
Park improvements	0.00% 0	25.00% 3	25.00% 3	41.67% 5	8.33% 1	12	2.67
Public safety	14.29% 2	21.43% 3	35.71% 5	14.29% 2	14.29% 2	14	3.07
Other (Please Specify)	66.67% 6	22.22% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	11.11% 1	9	4.33

Write in responses for "Other":

Potable good quality affordable drinking water

Better water quality

"NO" on Park improvements and solid waste/recycling facility,

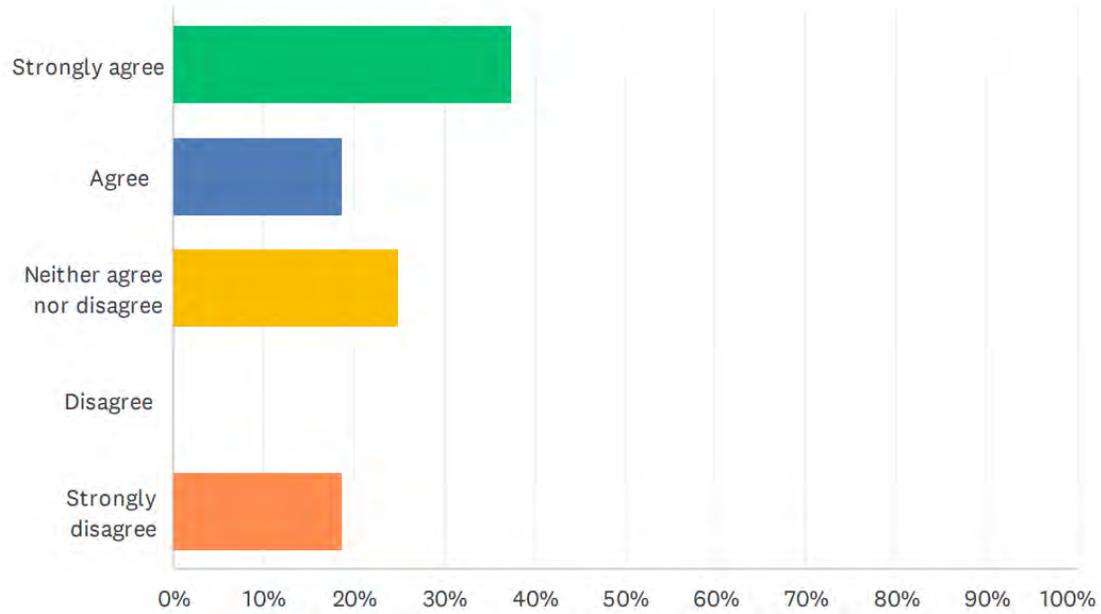
Lower speed limit PLEASE! Too much traffic.

Signs to make people aware, activities at ball park arena

Community Center - Old Family Dollar would be ideal

Q8 My costs for heating fuel are too high.

Answered: 16 Skipped: 0



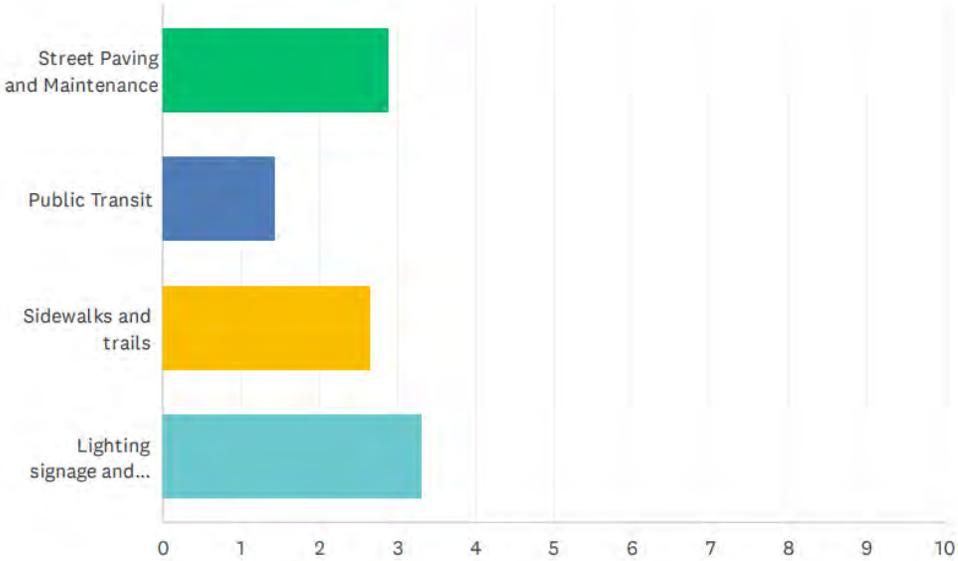
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly agree	37.50%	6
Agree	18.75%	3
Neither agree nor disagree	25.00%	4
Disagree	0.00%	0
Strongly disagree	18.75%	3
TOTAL		16

Write in responses:

Prices of heating fuel may increase this winter

**Q9 Where should the Village focus its transportation improvements.
(Prioritize 1-4 with 1 being the MOST important)**

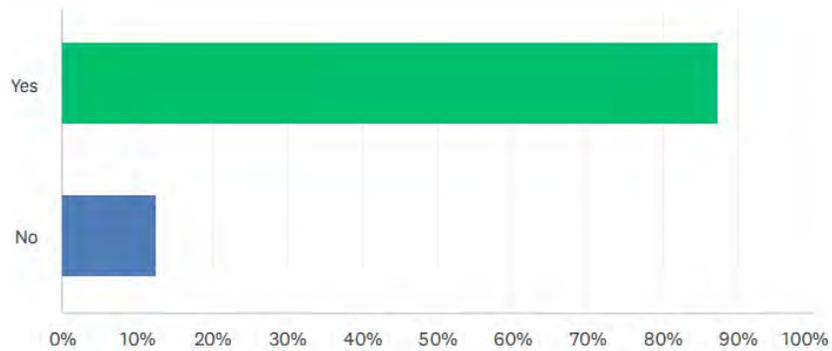
Answered: 13 Skipped: 3



	1	2	3	4	TOTAL	SCORE
Street Paving and Maintenance	27.27% 3	36.36% 4	36.36% 4	0.00% 0	11	2.91
Public Transit	11.11% 1	0.00% 0	11.11% 1	77.78% 7	9	1.44
Sidewalks and trails	22.22% 2	33.33% 3	33.33% 3	11.11% 1	9	2.67
Lighting signage and other safety enhancements	58.33% 7	25.00% 3	8.33% 1	8.33% 1	12	3.33

Q10 Do you feel safe driving in the Village?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 0



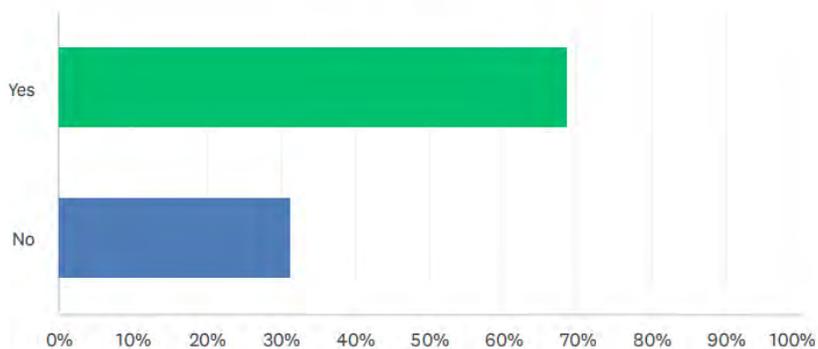
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	87.50%	14
No	12.50%	2
TOTAL		16

Write in response:

Lower speed limits way too much weekend traffic it is unsafe for me to pull out of my own DRIVEWAY!

Q11 Do you feel safe walking or biking in the Village?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	68.75%	11
No	31.25%	5
TOTAL		16

Q12 How far/where do you travel for medical services?

Answered: 14 Skipped: 2

Rust Hospital 40 minutes
25+ miles
25+ miles
40 miles
40 miles

25-35 miles
25-50 Miles
25 miles

20-40 miles
50 miles

25 miles/ Rio Rancho
22 miles
40 miles

Q13 How far/where do you travel for groceries and other everyday household items?

Answered: 14 Skipped: 2

20-40 miles
30+ miles
22 miles/Bernalillo

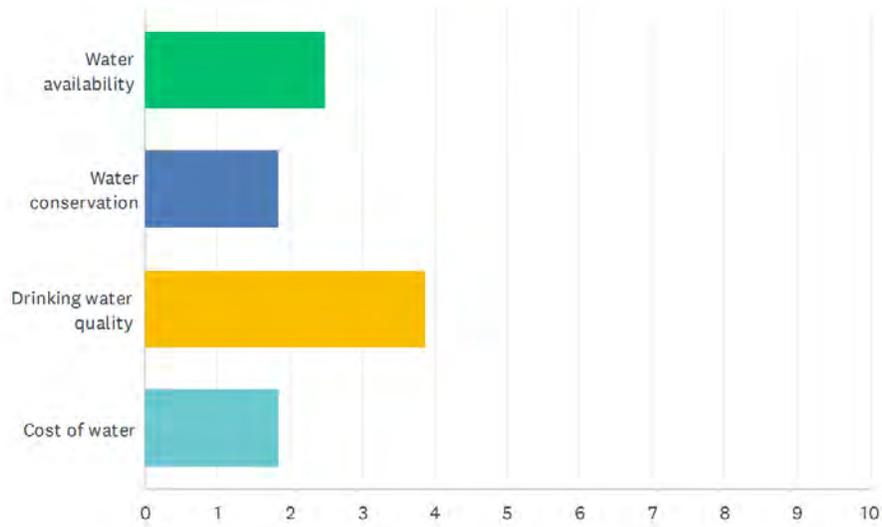
22 miles
Albertsons 30 minutes
25-35 miles

20 miles
25 miles
25 miles or 1 mile
35-50 miles
25 miles

30+ miles

Q14 Where should the Village focus its water improvements? (prioritize 1-4 with 1 being the MOST important.)

Answered: 16 Skipped: 0



	1	2	3	4	TOTAL	SCORE
Water availability	14.29% 2	35.71% 5	35.71% 5	14.29% 2	14	2.50
Water conservation	0.00% 0	23.08% 3	38.46% 5	38.46% 5	13	1.85
Drinking water quality	87.50% 14	12.50% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	16	3.88
Cost of water	0.00% 0	30.77% 4	23.08% 3	46.15% 6	13	1.85

Write in responses:

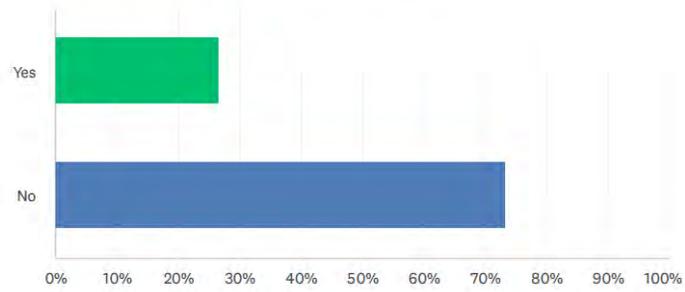
Water is the single most important.

Quality improvement need in SY.

The quality of drinking H2O despite filters is killing people for decades.

Q15 Do you know where to go in the face of a natural disaster or emergency?

Answered: 15 Skipped: 1

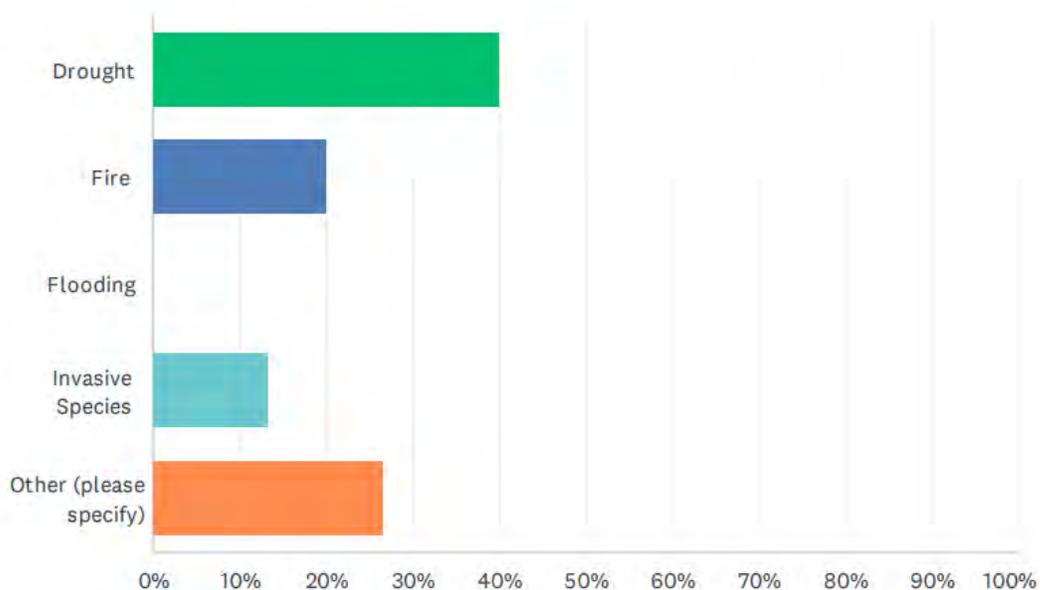


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	26.67%	4
No	73.33%	11
TOTAL		15

Q16 The biggest natural threat/hazard in the Village is

?

Answered: 15 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Drought	40.00%	6
Fire	20.00%	3
Flooding	0.00%	0
Invasive Species	13.33%	2
Other (please specify)	26.67%	4
TOTAL		15

Write in responses for "Other":

Drought & Fire

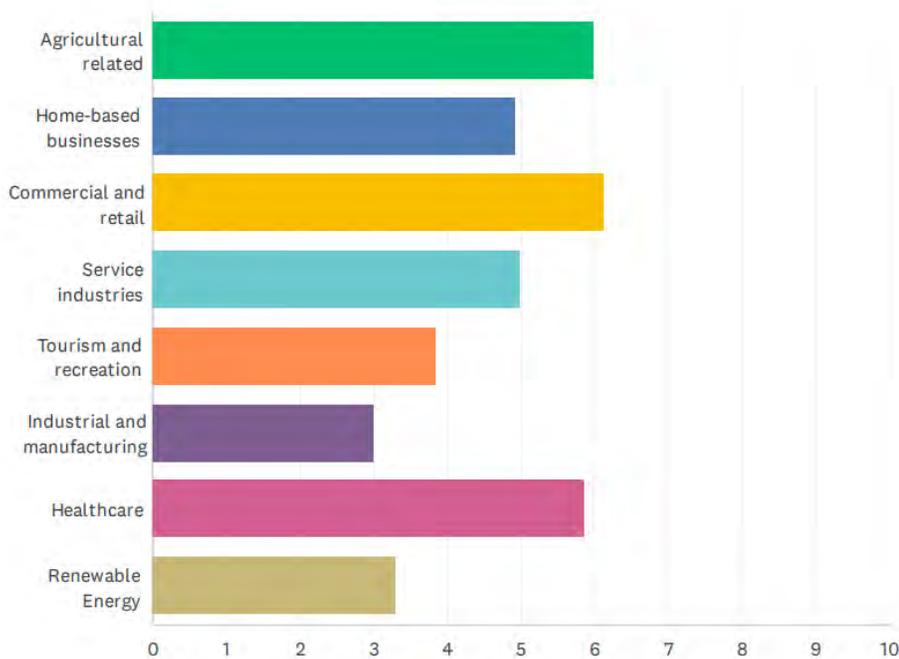
Drought & Invasive species

Neighbors & Meth Lab

Desperate humans

Q17 What types of businesses are most important to meet the needs of San Ysidro residents? (Prioritize 1-8 with 1 being the MOST important)

Answered: 16 Skipped: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL	SCORE
Agricultural related	31.25% 5	18.75% 3	12.50% 2	12.50% 2	18.75% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	6.25% 1	16	6.00
Home-based businesses	7.69% 1	15.38% 2	23.08% 3	7.69% 1	23.08% 3	15.38% 2	0.00% 0	7.69% 1	13	4.92
Commercial and retail	38.46% 5	23.08% 3	0.00% 0	23.08% 3	0.00% 0	7.69% 1	0.00% 0	7.69% 1	13	6.15
Service industries	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	18.18% 2	36.36% 4	27.27% 3	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	11	5.00
Tourism and recreation	0.00% 0	15.38% 2	15.38% 2	0.00% 0	15.38% 2	23.08% 3	23.08% 3	7.69% 1	13	3.85
Industrial and manufacturing	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	16.67% 2	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	25.00% 3	41.67% 5	8.33% 1	12	3.00
Healthcare	21.43% 3	21.43% 3	21.43% 3	14.29% 2	7.14% 1	7.14% 1	7.14% 1	0.00% 0	14	5.86
Renewable Energy	7.69% 1	15.38% 2	0.00% 0	7.69% 1	0.00% 0	15.38% 2	23.08% 3	30.77% 4	13	3.31

Q18 What do you love most about San Ysidro?

Answered: 8 Skipped: 8

Our neighbors are not too close to each other, small community, friendly neighbors.
Restricted growth, minimal development, landscape, mutli-cultural: Hispanic, Native American, and Anglo.
Quiet, unstressful living.
The location.
It is the birthplace of my father. I live on a ranch. Rural life - love it.
I love small town. I feel super safe even though we have a drug problem and safe living condition problem.
Small town feel.
Rural feel but also close to town.

Q19 Anything to add?

Answered: 12 Skipped: 4

Improve basektballcourt/tennis court @ the park. Maybe a community center where celebrations can be held indoors year round. Better water quality.
The regulation of water for irrigating continues to be a problem. The city council should take over. The maintenance for the ditches needs updating and funding.
We need more communication from city offices to citizens. Don't often feel informed of their plans or actions.
Dog park, consesions, stores and business would be good.
We need fresh grocery store and a restaurant but since town is small aging and full of drugs. Who would work?
Clean Village, trash, abandoned cars, junk cars, stray dogs.
DRIVEWAY! We need groceries - affordable groceries - much closer! All we get are gas stations and dollar stores.
Too much traffic going too fast. We love the Dollar General. Businesses on 550 are good but none or few on HWY 4. I don't want San Ysidro to become like Jemez Springs.
Would like more retail shops, especially restaurant. Rents of available spaces are too high for start up businesses to get a foothold. Perhaps village owned spaces at reasonable sliding rates.
This village is rich with culture and being established in 1699 is older than the constitution of the United States itself. Would like to see better opportunities for education of the youth.

