

Moriarty

Comprehensive

Plan

Update 2012



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COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE

for the

CITY OF MORIARTY, NEW MEXICO

Adopted by the City Council
September, 12, 2012

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Part I: Introduction & Purpose

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

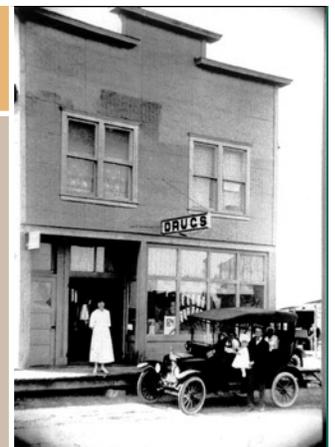
The Moriarty Comprehensive Land Use Plan was adopted in August 2003. The availability of new census data and a changing economic environment along with a grant from the New Mexico Finance Authority allowed the City to contract with the Mid-Region Council of Governments to work with City staff to update the 2003 Comprehensive Plan. The original goals and objectives have been revised to reflect the changing conditions of the City; consequently, the strategic action recommendations in the Plan have also been updated. Once adopted by the City Council, the 2012 Moriarty Comprehensive Plan will replace the 2003 Plan.

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

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

A key component of the Moriarty Comprehensive Plan is a statement of broad goals and specific objectives that define a desirable future for the City. These goals, with their subordinate objectives, are presented in the following categories: form and character of development, housing, transportation, water infrastructure, public services and facilities, and economic development. The goals and objectives also set the stage for the more specific proposed strategic action recommendations. These recommendations identify a variety of actions to implement the Plan in critical (i.e., immediate), short, medium, and long range time frames. Implementation of this plan will be subject to the policy directives established by the governing body of the City as deemed appropriate for the conditions and opportunities that unfold with the future.

Other plans were reviewed prior to the writing of this Plan. They include the following: 2003 Moriarty Comprehensive Plan, 1990 Moriarty Comprehensive Plan, City of Moriarty Water System Master Plan (2007), Housing Needs Assessment (2001), A Master Plan for the City of Moriarty (1997), and the Airport Master Plan (2000). ■



Part II: Community Profile

Overview

Prior to determining particular strategies for guiding and managing future development, it is necessary to assess both the historical background and present-day conditions of Moriarty. The following community profile is an overview and is intended to promote a common understanding of the City and its residents. The community profile describes the primary character of the City with information concerning the regional setting, present character of development, development history, population and housing, local economy, transportation and circulation, and all of the community services and facilities that are currently available to Moriarty citizens. ■

Regional Setting

The City of Moriarty is located in Torrance County, approximately 40 miles east of Albuquerque (see Figure 1). Geographically, the City is located in the northern portion of the Estancia Basin, east of the Sandia Mountains and Tijeras Canyon. Moriarty's neighboring municipalities include Edgewood to the west and Estancia, Willard, and Mountainair to the south.

Moriarty is located at the junction of I-40 and NM 41. These two major roads are crucial to the City's economy, bringing truckers and travelers to Moriarty. The original Route 66, which once served as the main thoroughfare from Chicago to Los Angeles, is now designated as a national scenic byway and also serves as Moriarty's "Main Street" and primary location for businesses and services. ■

Present Character of Development

Commercial and business development in Moriarty is concentrated along Historic Route 66, which serves as the central business core of the community. Much of the traffic and business comes from I-40, which runs parallel to Historic Route 66 in an east-west direction. As a result, highway related services (gas stations, restaurants, vehicle repair, hotels/motels, truck stops/travel centers, etc.) are major components of the economy. More recent commercial and business development is spreading along NM 41 and Martinez Road. The rapid growth of the Town of Edgewood, located less than ten miles west of Moriarty is influencing commercial growth and traffic on the far northwest side of Moriarty along I-40 and NM 333.

The City benefits from the two designated scenic and historic byways that pass through Moriarty: Route 66 and the Salt Missions Trail. The Salt Missions Trail leads to the extensive mission ruins of Abo, Gran Quivira, and Quarai as well as neighboring communities of McIntosh,

Estancia, Willard, Mountainair, Punta de Agua, Manzano, Torreon, Tajique, Chilili, Escobosa, and Tijeras.

The Moriarty Municipal Airport is also a major attraction to the area with world acclaimed glider (sail plane) conditions. Moriarty boasts some of the finest year round soaring conditions in the United States, including 15 knot thermals to 22,000 feet, mountain wave to 34,000 feet, and orthographic lift off the Manzano, Sandia, Ortiz, and Sangre de Cristo mountain ranges. Many flights in excess of 250 miles are recorded each year. The Moriarty Municipal Airport is the home of the world champions of the OLGC (World On-Line Glider Competitions). The airport is the Headquarters of the ASC (Albuquerque Soaring Club) which has hosted two Soaring Society Administration Conventions, National Standard Class Championships, 1-26 Association National Championships and three Region 9 championships. Many pilots have achieved all of their soaring diamonds out of Moriarty, including three in 1-26s.

The Moriarty Municipal Airport is also home to the newly formed United States Southwest Soaring Museum, and has a commercial glider operation (Sundance Aviation). With the help of the FAA and NMDOT-Aviation Division, land has been purchased for a new Crosswind Runway. Funding has been received for the Phase 1 design. The Crosswind Runway is expected to be built and operational in two years. Having the Crosswind Runway will open the opportunities to host world contests and attract more business to the city of Moriarty. ■



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Development History

The City of Moriarty was named for the first permanent family to settle in the community. Michael Timothy Moriarty, his wife and their three children arrived in the fall of 1887 and homesteaded their land. The first Moriarty family home was located about a mile and a quarter west of present day Moriarty. There were no railroads, no towns, and very few settlers in the Estancia Valley. The area was well suited for cattle grazing, and Michael Moriarty became one of the many ranchers located in central New Mexico.

A post office was established in Moriarty in 1903, with Michael Moriarty as the first postmaster. Before the railroad was built, the mail was brought to Moriarty by a horseback rider from Chilili. The Santa Fe Central Railroad built a line in this area in 1903; and in 1908, the line became the New Mexico Central Railroad. The railroad was built between the communities of Kennedy (southeast of Santa Fe) and Torrance, in southeastern Torrance County; passing through Stanley, Moriarty, Estancia, Willard, Progresso, and Cedarvale. This new passenger and freight line was opened to provide connections between Santa Fe and El Paso, and Santa Fe and Chicago via connecting lines at Torrance. Following the arrival of the railroad, a rush of homesteaders from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Iowa cut the land into farms and fields.

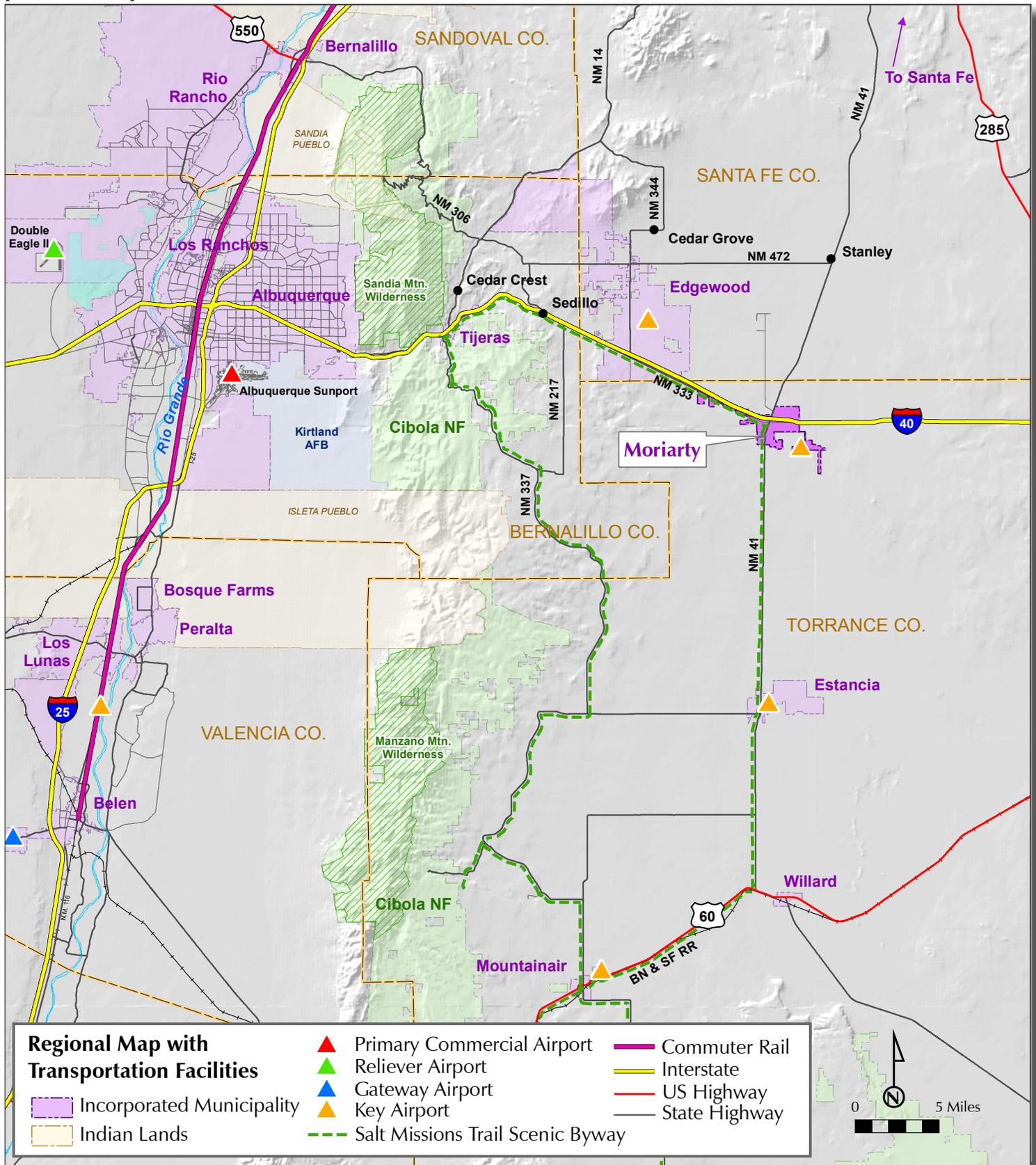
The railroad company built a depot, opened a telegraph office, and established a town which it called Moriarty. The Moriarty Depot became the central attraction in the community. Mr. Moriarty built the first store, which he rented to Dunlavy Mercantile Company. Another early business was the Levi Hughes store, which years later became the Moriarty Trading Company. The new town also had a grocery store, two hotels, a livery stable, and later a drugstore. The town also had a doctor in the early 1900s. The commercial buildings of the original town of Moriarty were located on present day Center Avenue. Many of the original buildings were destroyed by fire in the mid-1920s.

In 1906, Mr. Moriarty and Pete Vigil were chosen to obtain material, money and labor to build a school house. The railroad company donated land on which to construct the building. When the school was built in 1907, it also served as the center for church activities. This school was located in the vicinity of the present day intersection of Girard Avenue and Eighth Street. The Moriarty Messenger began publishing a weekly newspaper, and the Moriarty Commercial Club was organized to attract business to the town and settlers to farms in 1907.

Figure 1. Regional Map

Geographic Area: Sandoval Co., Santa Fe Co., Bernalillo Co., Valencia Co., & Torrance Co.

[Source: MRCOG]





As a result of the drought of the early 1930s, farmers were forced to leave Moriarty and the Estancia Valley. However, a new community named Buford, for Buford Crossley, was built around the intersection of U.S. Highway (Route) 66 and State Highway 41, approximately one mile north of the original town site of Moriarty. Both areas were combined into the City of Moriarty in 1953 when the City was incorporated. Eventually, tourist traffic and the development of irrigated farms led to the rejuvenated growth of this community.

Route 66 was formed in 1926 by the Federal Highway Act. Originally, Route 66 was located just west of Santa Rosa with a route turning north toward Santa Fe. However, in 1937, Route 66 was re-routed to NM Highway 6 in the Rio Grande valley and passed through Tijeras Canyon and Moriarty. In the 1960s, Route 66 was superceded by Interstate 40. Two I-40 exchanges were completed for Moriarty in the 1970s, resulting in greater accessibility and the potential for increased growth.

In 1975, the New Mexico Central Railroad tracks which had been inactive for many years were removed and the right-of-way was sold. While the railroad origins of the City were diminished, the traditional gridded street pattern remained as evidence of the railroad days of the past. Moriarty continues to prosper as a service community for travelers; however, it now serves visitors as a highway community rather than a railroad community.

In recent years, significant development in Moriarty includes the Moriarty Civic Center, built in 2001, which was designed as a community and convention facility. The 7,627 square foot building accommodates both large and small events, including arts and crafts shows and collectors shows. The Center hosts weddings, funerals, high school dances and local government meetings. The Civic Center is also home to the Moriarty Community Library and the Moriarty Historical Museum. The Moriarty Business Park, owned by the City, is a planned business and industrial complex. Located in the Business Park is the Southwest Soaring Museum, which opened its doors in 2006. Providing an additional venue for public events, Moriarty High School Performing Arts Center, completed in 2010, was constructed by the Estancia Municipal School District. ■

Population & Housing

Moriarty is a small municipality located in northern Torrance County located approximately 40 miles east of the City of Albuquerque. In 2010, Moriarty's population was 1,910. Table 1 displays Moriarty's population and housing data from the U.S. Census from 1980 to 2010. The City has been steadily increasing in both population and housing units since 1980. Examining the average household size of Moriarty against the national average, it can be seen that although average household size is slowly decreasing for each, Moriarty is continuing to follow the national trend. For decades national housing trends have been toward smaller families, more childless couples, and more singles.

Despite the fact that Moriarty was the last municipality in the county to be incorporated (1953), it is currently the largest municipality in Torrance County. Unlike other municipalities in the County, Moriarty's population has continued to increase since its incorporation. Figure 2 shows Moriarty's population trend over the last six decades (detailed data is located in Appendix D-Table 1). It should be noted that the spike in population for Estancia from 1990 to 2000 is attributed primarily to inmates at the detention facility just east of the Town. ■

Table 1. Population, Housing & Households: 1980 - 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty
[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]

Year	Population	Households	Moriarty Average Household Size*	National Average Household Size
1980	1,276	462	2.76	2.76
1990	1,399	513	2.73	2.63
2000	1,765	668	2.64	2.59
2010	1,910	750	2.55	2.58

*A portion of the population may not live in households, but in group quarters, dormitories, etc.

Figure 2. Historical Population Trend: 1980 - 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty
[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]

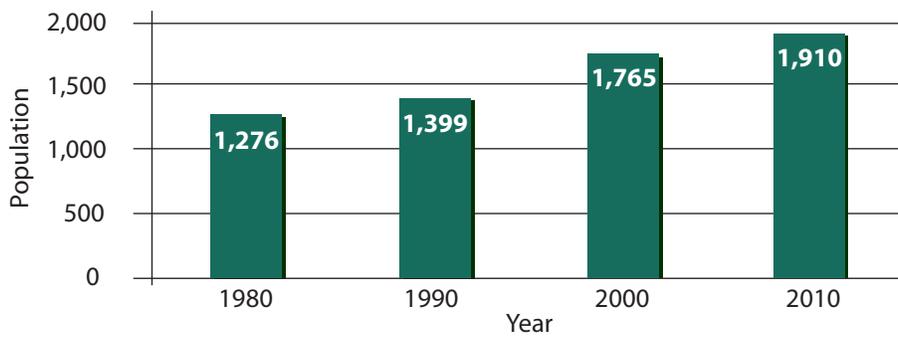
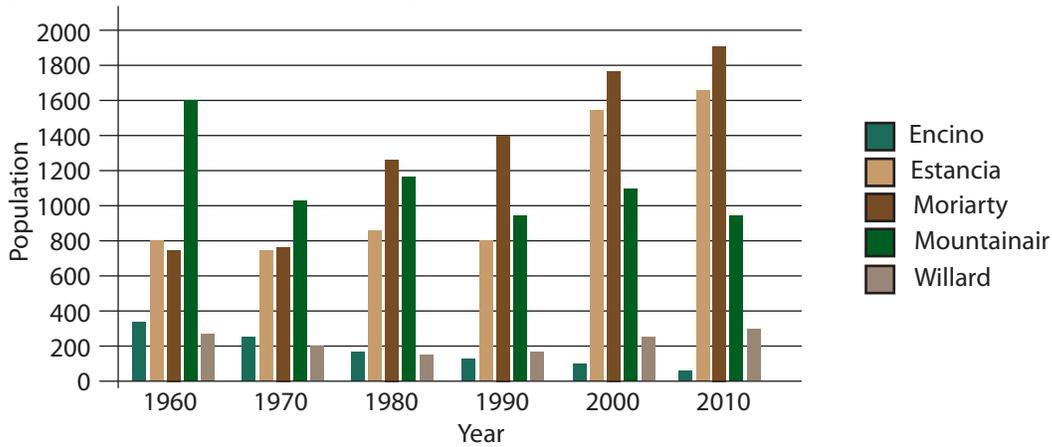


Figure 3. Historical Population Trend: 1960 - 2010

Geographic Area: Torrance County Incorporated Municipalities

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]



Population Characteristics

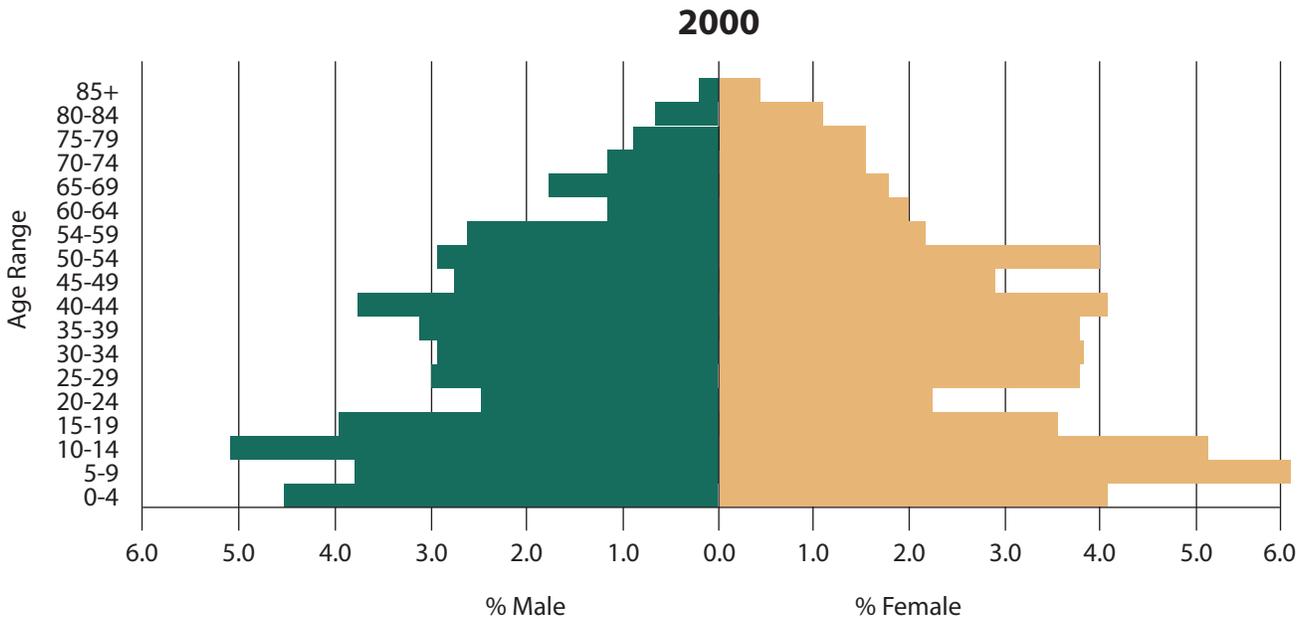
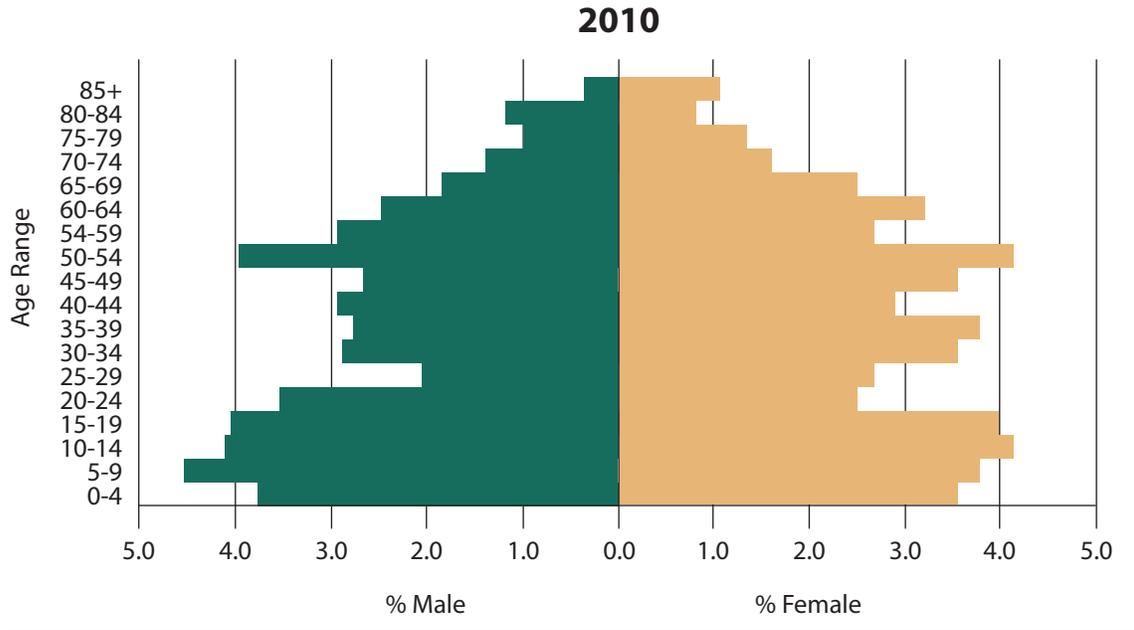
The age/sex characteristics of the City have changed little over the past decade. Population trends from 2000 to 2010 by age groups for males and females and the comparison with Torrance County and the State of New Mexico is available in Appendix D - Tables 2 and 3. The median age of Moriarty residents was 32 in 2000; in 2010, the median age went up to 35.6. In 2000, 33.6 percent of the population of Moriarty was under 18 years of age, however in 2010, the percentage of the population under 18 had decreased 3.8 percent to 29.8 percent. The proportion of the population between the ages of 45 and 64 substantially increased from 20 percent in 2000 to 25.5 percent in 2010. A substantial change is also noted for the population between the ages of 25 to 44 which decreased from 28.3 in 2000 to 23.2 percent in 2010. These changes are also clearly noted in the population pyramids in Figure 4. A detailed breakdown of the data is located in the Appendix D - Table 3. Population pyramids provide insight into the characteristics and stability of a population over time.

Several assumptions made from this data can be used to inform the City of Moriarty on current trends and how to best approach them. Due to the fact that the median age in Moriarty is increasing, paired with the data in the population pyramids in Figure 4, it can be assumed that the birth rate in Moriarty has decreased over the last decade. With fewer males and females within the 0-4 age range, the population within Moriarty is continuing to age without an influx of young people. Another trend worthy of discussion is the decrease in the make up of residents within the 18 to 29 age range. This decrease suggests that high school students are either leaving for universities within other municipalities or are migrating to jobs located within municipalities where they may have a better chance of obtaining a job given Moriarty's high unemployment rate.

Figure 4. Population Pyramids: 2010 & 2000

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]



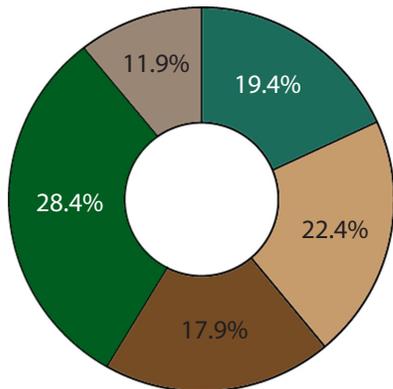
The composition of households and families in 2000 and 2010 are provided in charts in Figure 5. A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Conversely, a household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. In 2000, 24.7 percent of households were headed by a married couple; the percentage of married couple households was 19.4 in 2010. The percentage of single parent families with children increased from 17.9 in 2000 to 16.9 percent in 2010.

Figure 5. Household & Family Composition: 2000 & 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

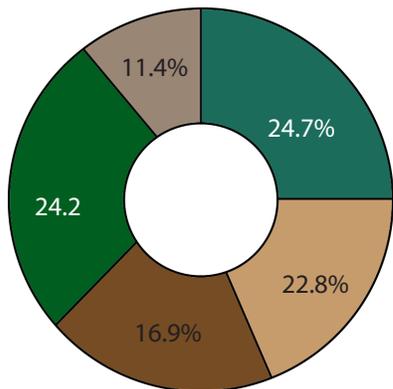
[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

2000



- Married-couple with children
- Married-couple w/o children
- Single-parent families w/children
- One-person households
- Other households

2010



- Married-couple with children
- Married-couple w/o children
- Single-parent families w/children
- One-person households
- Other households

The percentage of one-person households stayed relatively the same from 11.4 percent to 11.9 percent during the decade. In addition, the percentage of non-traditional households increased from 24.2 percent in 2000 to 28.4 percent in 2010. ■

Educational Attainment

Utilizing the American Community Survey estimates for 2010, Moriarty is estimated to be above the state in several areas within education. Among Moriarty residents, it is estimated that 34.6 percent have at least graduated from high school and 22.0 percent have graduated from college with an associates, bachelor, or professional degree (Appendix E - Table 4). The corresponding percentages for Torrance County were 32.2 percent and 21.6 percent. Among residents of the State of New Mexico, 27.0 percent have graduated from high school and 34.2 percent have also graduated from college. Compared to both Torrance County and the State, a smaller percentage of Moriarty residents had graduated from high school and a smaller percentage had finished college. ■



Race/Hispanic Origin

The responses to the race and Hispanic origin questions are shown in Table 2. More than 40 percent of Moriarty residents identified themselves as Hispanic. Nearly half of persons who considered themselves to be of Hispanic ancestry selected “other” as the best description of their race. By contrast, slightly more than a third (39.1 percent) of the residents of Torrance County considered themselves to be Hispanic. In 2010, 46.3 percent of the population of New Mexico regarded themselves to be Hispanic.

Roughly 86 percent of the residents of the City were born in New Mexico (see Figure 6), which is greater than the statewide average of 51.5 percent. In contrast, Torrance County is made up of 53.6 percent native New Mexico residents. The state average for foreign born residents sits at 8.2 percent which is just slightly over the City of Moriarty’s 7.4 percentage.

Over three-quarters of the population age 5 and over lived in the same house for at least 1 year prior to the 2010 Census (see Figure 7). This percentage is drastically higher than the statewide average of 54.4 percent. This measurement shows that Moriarty has very low in-migration compared to the State suggesting the fact that the population is stable and settled within the community. ■

Table 2. Population by Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic & Not Hispanic: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, and New Mexico

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]

	Moriarty	Torrance County	New Mexico
Total Population	1,910	16,383	2,059,179
Percent Total Hispanic	43.6	39.1	46.3
Percent White	17.9	20.1	27.9
Percent Black	0.4	0.3	0.3
Percent American Indian	1.0	0.7	0.9
Percent Asian	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percent Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent Other	21.7	15.3	14.8
Percent Two or More Races	2.6	2.7	2.3
Percent Total Not Hispanic	56.3	61.0	53.7
Percent White	50.4	56.0	40.5
Percent Black	1.3	1.1	1.7
Percent American Indian	2.0	1.7	8.5
Percent Asian	0.7	0.4	1.3
Percent Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0	0.1
Percent Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
Percent Two or More Races	1.8	1.7	1.5

Figure 6. Nativity: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, MRCOG]

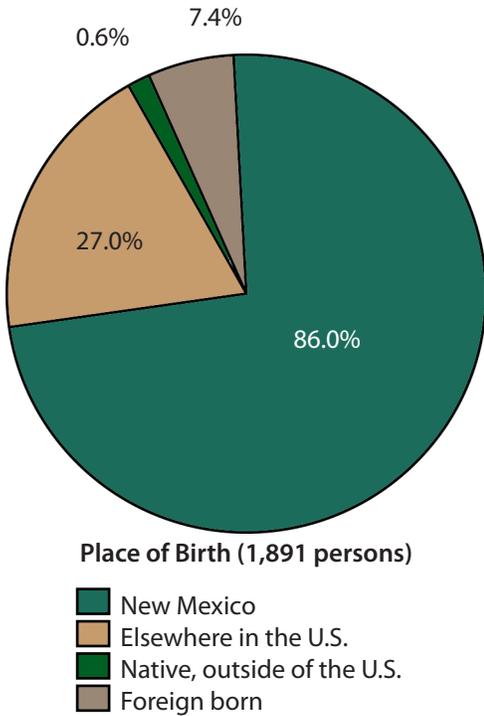
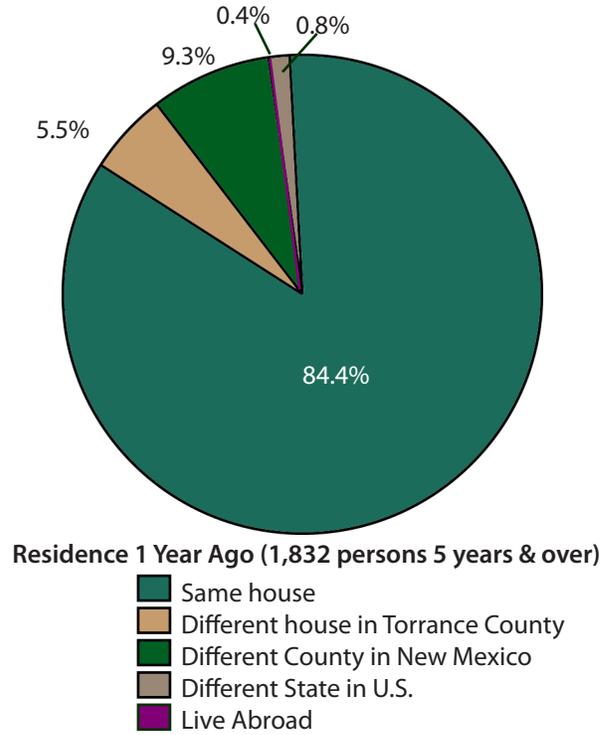


Figure 7. Migration: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, MRCOG]



Housing Characteristics

The housing stock of Moriarty is fairly new (i.e. less than 50 years old), with approximately 82 percent of homes built in the 1970s or later. The breakdown of structure age is listed in Appendix E-Table 6. Subsequent housing tenure data is provided in Table 3. A majority of the homes are occupied by their owners (67.2 percent), which is slightly higher than in 2000 (63.6 percent). The percentage of homes occupied by renters increased from 22.6 percent in 2000 to 32.80 percent in 2010. The balance of the housing was vacant, about 15.9 percent in 2010, up from 13.8 percent in 2000.

Moriarty's 2010 vacancy rate was 15.92 percent, which was the lowest

rate in Torrance County. By comparison, Estancia had a vacancy rate of 16.66 percent, Encino at 27.42 percent, Mountainair at 27.18 percent, Willard at 21.77 percent, and Torrance County as a whole at 19.67 percent. This stark contrast in vacancy rate between Moriarty and the County as well as other municipalities within the County pairs well with the argument that due to a loss of population within the other municipalities, vacancy rate increases whereas an increase in population creates a decrease in vacancy rate in Moriarty. Moriarty's vacancy rate was similar to other municipalities that are located at comparable distance from Albuquerque in 2010. The vacancy rate in Belen was 13.72 and that of San Ysidro was 17.35 percent. ■

Table 3. Housing Type, Housing Occupancy, & Housing Tenure: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, and New Mexico

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]

	Moriarty	Torrance County	New Mexico
Total Housing Units	892	7,798	901,388
Occupied Housing Units	750	6,264	791,395
Percent Occupied	84.1	80.3	87.8
Vacant Housing Units	142	1,534	109,993
Percent Vacant	12.9	19.7	12.2
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	504	5,027	542,122
Percent Owner-Occupied	67.2	80.3	68.5
Renter-Occupied Housing Units	246	1,237	542,122
Percent Renter-Occupied	32.8	19.8	31.5

Local Economy

The economic characteristics of Moriarty provide insight into the conditions of the community. A healthy local economy provides both employment opportunities for residents and a strong tax base for the City.

Labor Force, Employment and Earnings

Based on the 2006 to 2010 American Community Survey estimates, slightly over half of the persons age 16 and over are in the labor force, 76.2 percent of whom are employed in Moriarty. The 2010 labor force and employment for Moriarty is presented in Appendix E-Table 9. The percentage of the population in the labor force is shown to be higher in Moriarty than in Tarrant County. As a whole, the State labor is higher comparatively. The unemployment rate for Moriarty has almost doubled since 2000 (6.9 percent) to 12.7 percent in 2010. Compared to Tarrant County, Moriarty is substantially above (5.4 percent) and New Mexico (4.4 percent), suggesting the need for a focus on job creation within the City.

There is a wide range of workers living within the City, with categories not much different than Tarrant County and the State. Compared to Tarrant County and the State, Moriarty has fewer persons in the management/professional occupations, and slightly more persons in the sales/office and construction/extraction/maintenance occupations.

The largest number of estimated jobs is in the retail trade followed by educational/health/social services and professional/scientific/management/administrative/waste management services (see Appendix E-Table 10). Approximately 19 percent of the residents in

Moriarty work in the retail trade sector, most likely providing goods to travelers on I-40, local residents, and nearby farmers and ranchers. The major retail employers in Moriarty include Alco Discount Stores, Mike's Friendly Store, Moriarty Foods, as well as numerous small retail shops and chain restaurants.

For the purposes of determining commuting patterns for residents of Moriarty, "place of work" is defined to be the primary work location during the week prior to the Census date and "workers" are defined as those persons who went to work during the week prior to the Census date. According to the American Community Survey, more than three-quarters (82.4 percent) of the 518 workers residing in Moriarty drove alone and 4.2 percent carpooled to work.

Table 4. Commuting to Work for Residents: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Mode of Transportation	Number	Percent
Total Workers 16 Years and Over	518	100.0
Drove Alone	427	82.4
Carpool (car, truck, or van)	22	4.2
Public Transportation (including taxicab)	7	1.4
Walked	7	1.4
Other Means	11	2.1
Worked at Home	44	8.5

Table 5 displays estimated 2010 household income based on the 2006-2010 American Community Survey. The 2010 median household income for Moriarty was \$30,278 comparably lower than the median for Torrance County at \$37,117 (Appendix D - Table 12). It is also well below the New Mexico median of \$43,820. In addition, the per capita income for Moriarty (\$13,428) is below that of Torrance County (\$17,278) and New Mexico (\$22,968). As would normally be expected, Moriarty residents supplement their incomes with a variety of assistance programs. In Moriarty, 30.9 percent of the City's households receive Social Security income; 12.0 percent receive retirement income; 7.6 percent receive Supplemental Security income; and 10.2 percent receive public assistance income, all of which have increased from 2000.

Based on the estimates of the American Community Survey, Moriarty has a significantly higher percentage of individuals living in poverty compared to the County, State, and Nation, compared to 2000 economic data. In Moriarty, 33.6 percent of the population was determined to be below the poverty level, compared to 19.4 percent in Torrance County and 18.4 percent in New Mexico (Appendix D - Table 13). The percentage of individuals living in poverty in the United States is currently estimated at 13.8 percent. Focusing efforts on economic development strategies to bring in higher wage jobs to the City is needed to raise the median household income in Moriarty to combat the substantial poverty level estimate. A look into community services is warranted to provide assistance to Moriarty's individuals and families that fall within this category. ■

Transportation and Circulation

Functional classification of highways is divided into three categories:

1) Arterial streets or highways, which consist of continuous or long-distance travel routes providing regional connections among urban

and rural communities, and emphasize a high level of mobility for movement through the region; 2) Collector streets, which provide a linkage between local roads and arterial highways; and 3) Local streets, which provide direct access to all abutting lands and carry traffic 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 implies design standards necessary to provide adequate traffic-carrying capacity on the street network. Generally, the street design and right-of-way standards related to the functional classification are established in the adopted Subdivision Regulations for the City. I-40 is an Interstate, and NM 41 is a Rural Major Collector. All other roadways are classified as local streets on the State Highway Classification System.

Moriarty sits at the crossroads of Interstate Highway I-40 and NM Highway 41. I-40 is the major east-west freeway in the State, and NM 41 is a key north-south highway in Torrance County which connects Moriarty, Estancia, and Willard. Historic Route 66 (NM 333) also runs through Moriarty, and serves as the City's Main Street. A map showing the Moriarty street network, the functional classification of streets, and average daily traffic flow is provided as Figure 8.

Comparing the 2010 and 2001 average weekday traffic counts it is apparent that although traffic along the interstates is increasing, traffic along arterials and collectors within Moriarty are decreasing. This suggests the need to attract businesses that will pull from the interstate and attract people to spend time in Moriarty rather than passing through. ■

Table 5. Household Income: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, and New Mexico

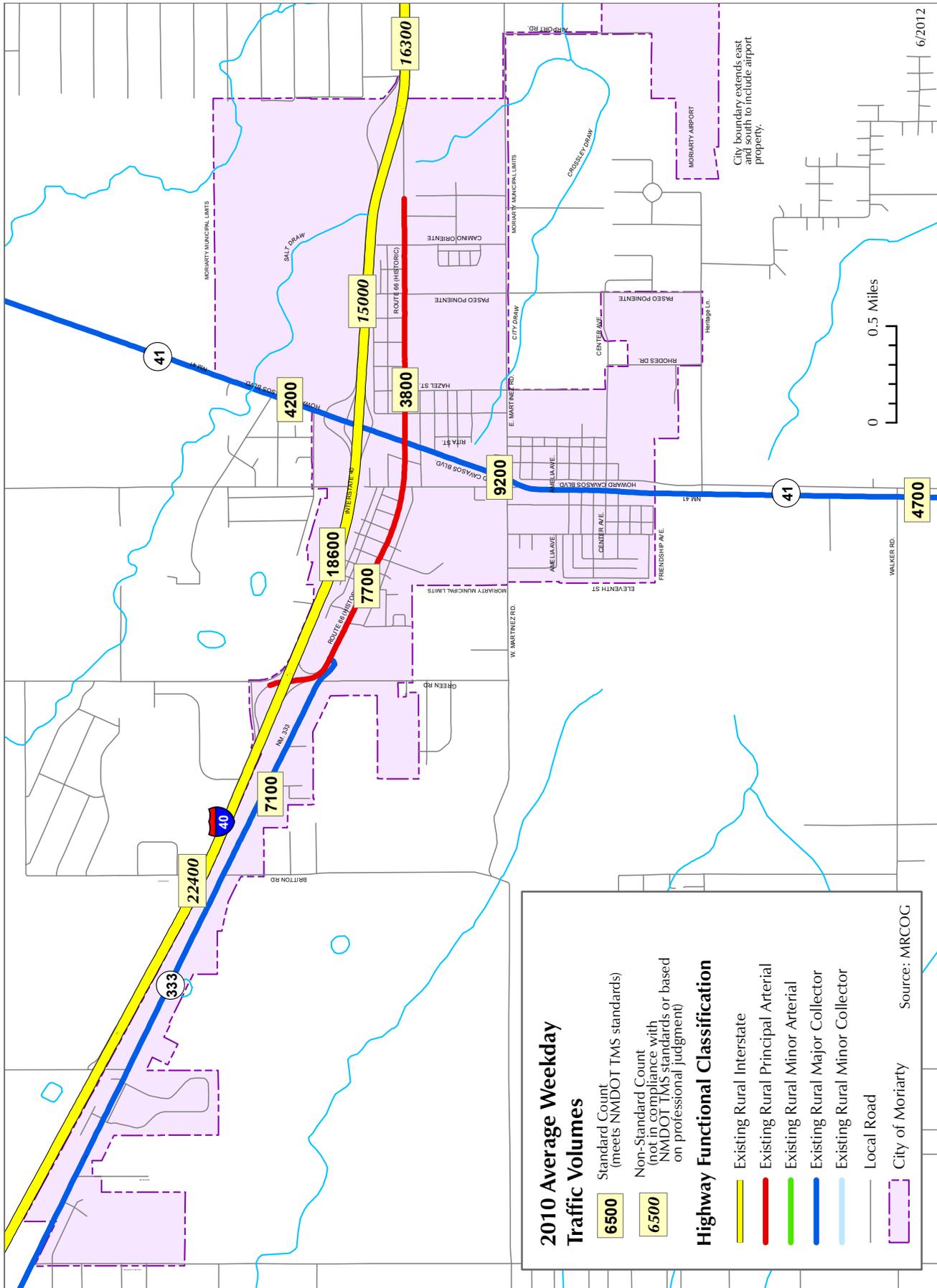
[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Category	Moriarty		Torrance County	New Mexico
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total Households	648	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$10,000	102	15.7	9.0	9.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	81	12.5	10.5	6.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	94	14.5	17.5	12.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	80	12.3	10.2	11.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	122	18.8	19.3	15.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	81	12.5	13.9	17.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	51	7.9	11.2	10.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	32	4.9	7.0	10.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	0	1.0	3.2
\$200,000 or more	5	0.8	0.6	2.4

Figure 8. Functional Classification & Average Daily Traffic Flow

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: MRCOG]



Community Facilities

One of the primary objectives in any community planning process is to determine the type and extent of public services necessary to provide for the residents' needs. This portion of the community profile examines those facilities and services currently being provided to Moriarty residents.

Local Government Operations

The City of Moriarty is an incorporated municipality in Torrance County, and has a Mayor-Council form of government. There are six elected positions: the Mayor, the four City Council members, and the Municipal Judge. Elected officials serve four-year, staggered terms. City officials who are appointed by the City Council are the Clerk, Treasurer, and the Chief of Police. The City's department heads include the Chief of Fire/EMS, Community Development Director, Chief of Police, City Clerk, Treasurer, and Director of Public Works. The total number of persons employed by the City is approximately 36 full-time and 18 part-time. There are also several appointed committees and advisory bodies: the Planning and Zoning Commission, Library Board, Airport Advisory Committee, and the Lodger's Tax Committee. ■

Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal

The City of Moriarty provides municipal water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems for its residents. The average water usage for the City is about 350,000 gallons per day. The storage capacity for the water system is 800,000 gallons. The system currently has about 665 residential connections and 200 commercial connections. Roughly 90 to 95 percent of Moriarty's citizens are served by the municipal water system. Those areas not served by City water and wastewater services are shown in Figure 9, which also includes the locations of wellhead protection zones and the wastewater treatment

plant. The source of Moriarty's water supply is groundwater. The City currently has seven water supply wells, four of which are dedicated for irrigation purposes only at the Rodeo complex, the Airport, the Catholic Cemetery, and the Memorial of Perpetual Tears complex. The City's water is tested regularly and treated with liquid chlorine.

The City operates a wastewater treatment plan that currently has 865 total connections with a majority of them serving residential customers. Over 90 percent of all the City's residents are served by the wastewater treatment plant. The average flow at the plant is 180,000 to 200,000 gallons per day, with a capacity of 400,000 gallons per day. The wastewater system is 35-40 years old with the latest upgrades occurring in 2010 and 2011 including a new digester and control panel. ■

Stormwater Management

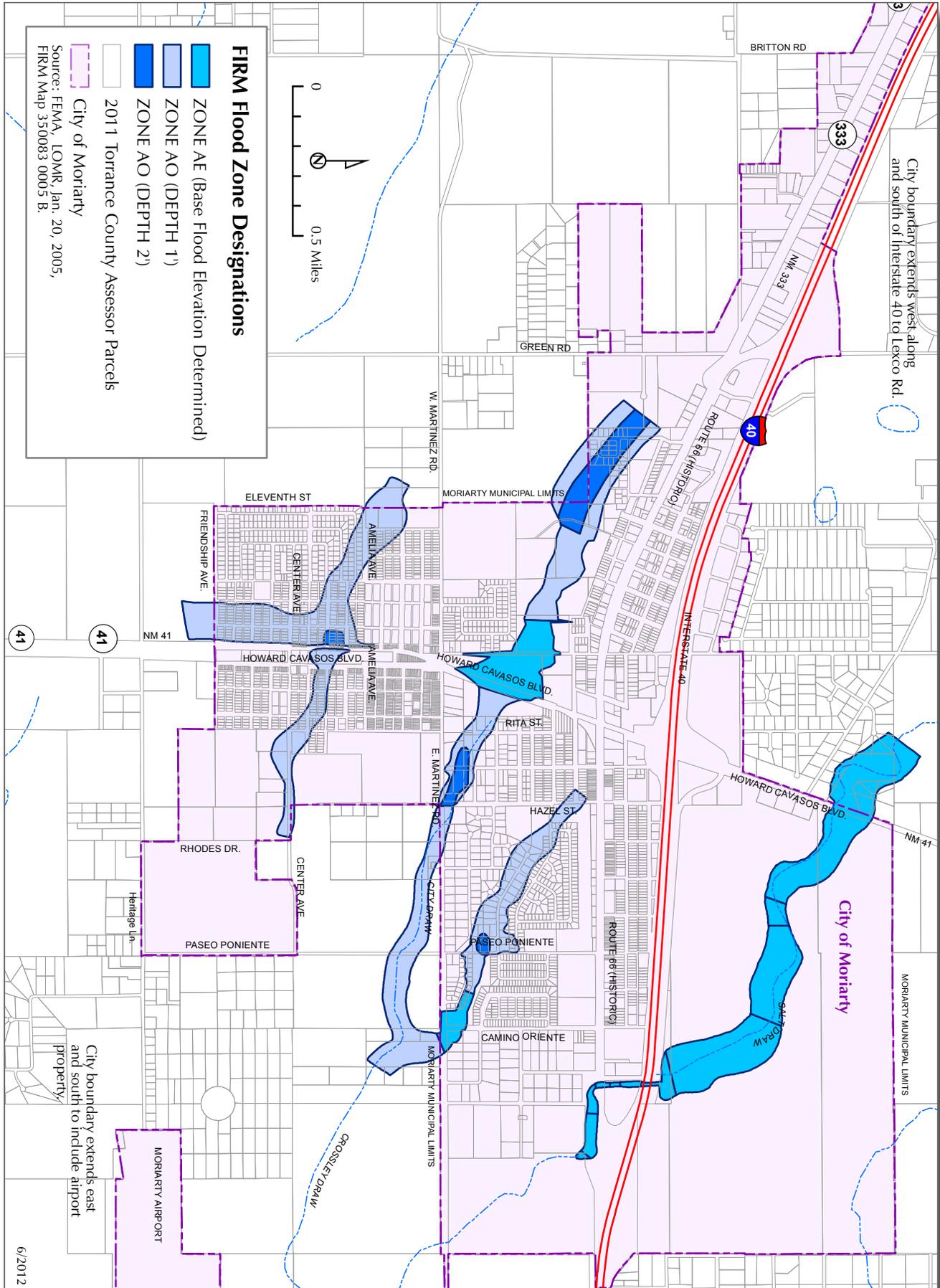
Significant portions of the City of Moriarty are located within the designated 100-year flood plain. The 100-year flood plain areas can be found in three distinct areas of the City (see Figure 10). These three flood plains coincide with certain "Draws" found throughout the City. The largest 100-year floodplain area runs along the City Draw, stretching west to east while crossing Holiday Street, Broadway Avenue, Eunice Street, Hazel Street, and Martinez Road. The Crossley Draw, which extends from Hazel Street and Roosevelt Avenue to Martinez Road is also in this flood plain area. The second area where flood plains are found in the City is along the Duke County Draw which stretches from Debs Street to First Street, and from Katherine Avenue to south of Santa Fe Avenue west. The third 100-year flood area is found north of the City along the Salt Draw, which crosses over I-40 on Moriarty's east side.



Figure 10.100 Year Flood Zone and Drainage

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: MRCOG]



The 100-year flood areas are estimated to flood at a frequency of once in 100 years or, in other words, have a one percent chance of flooding in any given year. The 100-year Base Flood Level was designated by the Federal Insurance Administration of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; and subsidized flood insurance is available for properties within the community. The program is directed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Development in these 100-year flood plain areas should be regulated and observed to diminish the possibility of flood damage.

Arid conditions are normal in Moriarty. The average annual precipitation is 12.3 inches, however, about half occurs during the summer monsoons between July and September. These monsoon rains are often brief but intense storms, which can lead to flooding. ■

Municipal Airport

The City of Moriarty Municipal Airport is a publicly owned airport located within the city limits. There are approximately 139 aircraft based on the field and averages about 81 aircraft operations per day. Runway 8 has a length of 7700 feet and runway 26 has a runway length of 2347 feet. The City is currently working on getting a \$3

million dollar crosswind runway built to help minimize delays due to wind. Pilots will be able to avoid some of the dangerous effects of gusting winds by taking off and landing from the safest approach possible. The existing runways run east and west with the proposed crosswind runway positioned north-south. The airport is also looking into global positioning system technology to be installed in order to help pilots make flight plans to land at the airport even when weather and visibility are less than optimal. ■

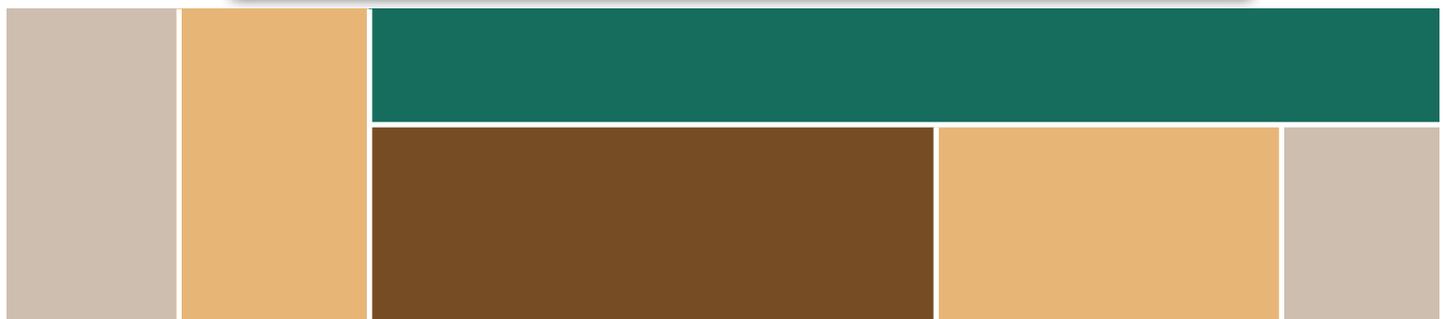
Parks, Recreation, and Open Space

The City of Moriarty has several parks that are used for a variety of different recreational activities. In addition to recreation, parks and open spaces can provide many natural benefits, such as groundwater recharge, air cleansing and scenic beauty, as well as increased property values and health benefits. All public recreation facilities in Moriarty are identified and categorized in Table 6. Improvements have been made to the Heritage Rodeo Arena including new bathrooms, a 42 foot access gate on the south side, four new electrical boxes for vendors, additional access gates on the north side, and a new cover over the bleachers from north to south.

Table 6. Parks and Recreation Resources: 2012

Geographic Area: Moriarty
[Source: City of Moriarty]

Name	Acres	Facilities/Equipment
Moriarty Sports Complex	19.17	6 baseball fields, bleachers, announcer’s booth, concrete dugouts, concession building, public restrooms, fire hydrants, developed parking, landscaping, sidewalks, scoreboards, equipment building, effluent reuse facility
Memorial of Perpetual Tears	4.11	Memorial
B.M. Grissom Park	1.37	basketball court, slide, merry-go-round
City of Moriarty Park/ Memorial Gardens Park	7.48	3 tennis courts, basketball court, picnic tables with canopy, swings, slides, sprinkler system, concession stand, restrooms
Heritage Rodeo Arena	30.60	bleachers, announcer’s booth, landscpaing, drip system, well, bucking bull shoots, holding pen, roping shoots, lighting, portable concession
Crossley Park	2.57	picnic tables, gazebo, lighted marquee, electricity, water, grass, sprinkler system



The City received grant funding that was utilized to improve parking lots, add sidewalks, build and install a Skate Park, install security cameras, and make improvements to the tennis courts. The City installed seven electrical pedestals for vendors, three additional security light poles and lights to the City Park, and added an automatic sprinkler system to Garden Park. A horse shoe pit, half an acre of new grass, 10 trees, and a walking path were also added to Garden Park. ■

Police, Fire, and Ambulance

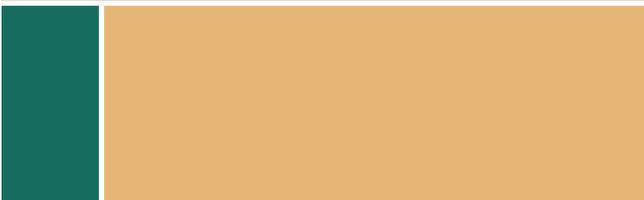
The City's Police Department is located at 201 Broadway. The Department consists of a Police Chief, a lieutenant, and eight patrolmen. The Police Department operates seven cars and also has a single holding cell for prisoners. Prisoners are transferred to the CCA (Corrections Corporation of America) detention facility in Estancia. Over the last decade, a new police station was built, furnishings were purchased, and new surveillance equipment was implemented. The City received a grant to hire one additional police officer and to purchase four new police units.

A regional animal control center is shared by Moriarty, Edgewood, and Tarrant County. Presently, each of the municipalities and the County maintain their own animal control, but animals can be stored at the center located in Sweetwater Hills, Tarrant County. In the near future, the animal control duties will be shared.

Fire protection in the City of Moriarty is provided by 3 full-time firemen and 20 volunteers. The current fire protection rating is Class 6, as determined by ISO/CRS. The Fire Department also provides Emergency Medical Services (EMS) for the City. Improvements were made due to grant funding that was received to build a new sub-station at Lexco Estates on the west side of the City. This funding also allowed for the installation of four fire hydrants in Mountainview Estates and an addition to Station 1. This addition included new bays and offices, two new brush trucks, two new command units and one more paid employee. Moriarty has also collected data for a new inspection and evaluation for their fire protection rating. The inspection is scheduled for 2013. The new upgrades and staff increase should help obtain a better ISO/CRS rating.

Further attention should be paid to areas including the Tillery and Green road fire hydrant expansion and hydrant installation at the airport. Fire personnel are sent to aircraft rescue fire fighting training for initial certification in Amarillo and the certification maintained into the future. ■





Solid Waste Disposal

Waste Management of New Mexico provides weekly curbside pickup of residential solid waste in Moriarty. The current (2012) fee for residential service is \$11.18 per month. The City of Moriarty performs the billing for all solid waste collection. All residential solid waste is transported to a landfill site east of the City limits in Torrance County. Collection of commercial solid waste is also provided by Waste Management of New Mexico. The current minimum commercial rate is \$13.50 per month. ■

Street Maintenance

The City of Moriarty performs basic maintenance, such as chip sealing, grading, and patching on local roads. U.S. and State Highways are not maintained by the City, but by the New Mexico Department of Transportation. ■

Health Care

Moriarty is served by a single health care facility, McLeod Medical Center. McLeod Medical Center, which opened its doors as Moriarty Family Health Clinic in 1987, has one general practice physician at the Center four days a week. The Center offers full family practice coverage, from infants to the elderly. The Center has radiology and cardiopulmonary equipment and is equipped for minor surgery as well as urgent care. Emergency care is available through in-patient teams at Lovelace, Presbyterian, and Sandia Hospitals in Albuquerque, with follow-up visits at McLeod Medical Center. In addition, a nurse practitioner, women's health specialist, podiatrist, and chiropractor, are available at the Center by appointment. CliniMed, a rural family health clinic at the Valley Medical Plaza, provides physical exams and pregnancy screenings, and has one nurse practitioner. East Mountain Physical Therapy is also located in the Valley Medical Plaza and provides physical therapy for Moriarty residents. ■

Finance, Communications, and Energy

Financial services are provided to Moriarty by three banks: Wells Fargo, Ranchers Bank, and First State Bank. Moriarty is serviced by two different newspapers that are both published weekly: Mountain View Telegraph and The Independent. Local and long distance telephone services, as well as internet service are provided by Century Link. Wi-Power, a new phone and internet service has just started in Moriarty. Comcast Cable provides cable television service as well as internet and phone. Electricity is provided by the Central New Mexico Electric Cooperative with general residential rates of \$0.132 per Kwh and general commercial rates of \$0.65 per Kwh. Natural gas is provided by EMW Gas Association. ■

Part III: Trends & Projections

Overview

The City of Moriarty has been growing since its incorporation in 1953 and today is the largest community in Torrance County. The community is situated along Interstate 40 making it accessible to the City of Albuquerque, the most populous city in the state and a major hub of economic activity. This makes Moriarty a convenient residence for workers employed in Albuquerque, while also home to families who have been rooted in the area for generations.

With a 2010 population of 1,910, Moriarty is a relatively small city and a single event could have a significant impact on growth. To take this into account, MRCOG has produced two forecasts for the City that present a reasonable range of growth. The first is rooted in historical trends and the second incorporates the assumption of an uptick in residential development. This forecast considers historical growth patterns within Moriarty and in the context of the larger area of Torrance County. It also takes into account regional growth forecasts, plans, and policies related to land use.

The City of Moriarty has consistently grown over the past several decades, however the pace of growth has varied. The fastest growth occurred over the 1970's when it grew at an average of 5.35 percent

per year. This was a time of tremendous growth for the entire region as the greater metropolitan area gained over 133,000 people. This past decade, the larger Albuquerque metropolitan area saw substantial growth related to the housing boom, which was moderated by the subsequent recession. Over the same decade, growth in Moriarty was slow compared to the larger metropolitan area; less than one percent per year. However, Moriarty was the fastest growing area in Torrance County and was spared the recent decline that occurred in Mountainair, Encino and the unincorporated areas of Torrance County. ■

Population

Forecast method 1 is a trend forecast that is based on the 40-year growth in the City of Moriarty since 1970. It builds the historical fluctuations seen over the decades into the forecast so potential spurts in activity are expected to be moderated by lulls. This forecast shows Moriarty growing slightly slower than the County as a whole and assumes that at a slightly increasing rate, persons choosing to live east of the Sandia Mountains will reside in more "rural" areas outside of the City. This results in the City capturing a declining share of the County's population.

Table 7. Historical Population

Geographic Area: Moriarty
[Source: U.S. Census Bureau]

Year	Moriarty	Average Annual Growth Rate	Torrance County	Average Annual Growth Rate	Albuquerque Metropolitan Area*	Average Annual Growth Rate
1970	758	0.52	5,290	-0.19	359,007	1.84
1980	1,276	5.35	7,491	3.54	492,759	3.22
1990	1,399	0.92	10,285	3.22	599,416	1.98
2000	1,765	2.35	16,911	5.10	729,649	1.99
2010	1,910	0.79	16,383	-0.32	887,080	1.97

*The metropolitan area represents the population for the 4-counties of Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance, and Valencia Counties.

Forecast method 2 is based on a growth forecast derived from the 2035 Metropolitan Transportation Plan, a process carried out by MRCOG intended to project future travel demand. At the heart of this forecast lie the complex interactions between local land use plans and policies and the factors that make a site attractive for development. These components are simulated using a land use forecast model, and they are bound by an overarching regional forecast for population and employment.

This forecast recognizes bulk land contained within the City of Moriarty that may be available and suitable for development. The assumption is that this land will successfully attract development, particularly in light of the magnitude of growth expected in the larger region. It also assumes that metropolitan areas will continue to capture a growing share of the state's growth, and in turn, established communities within the metropolitan area will attain greater concentration of growth rather than patterns of scattered development. These assumptions are not only rooted in historical trends but also in an expectation of increased competition for natural resources as well as anticipated demographic and economic shifts. Forecast method 2 anticipates that Moriarty will capture a growing share of the County

population.

Method 2 forecasts a considerably faster pace of growth than method 1 and results in a difference of almost 2,000 more people by 2035. Taken together, these two forecasts present a range that future growth will likely fall within. ■

Housing

Table 10 presents historical housing information. The City of Moriarty has seen a slight decline in occupancy rates. It has also experienced a decline in household size that is echoed by both state and national trends. Household formation trends have led to fewer occupants due to several factors that include people choosing to have fewer children and seniors living longer lives and outliving spouses. Future projections for housing related variables assume that vacancy rates will hold relatively steady (at 85.7 percent) an average of the past 4 decades. They assume that average household size will continue to decline at a similar rate as it has in the past. Table 11 and Table 12 present the results when these assumptions are applied to methods 1 and 2 respectively. ■

Table 8. Population Forecast: Method 1

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG, UNM-GPS]

Year	Moriarty Population	Average Annual Growth Rate	Torrance County Population*	Share of County Population within Moriarty
2010	1,910		16,383	11.7
2015	2,057	1.42	18,123	11.4
2020	2,197	1.33	20,083	10.9
2025	2,337	1.24	22,049	10.6
2030	2,477	1.17	23,799	10.4
2035	2,617	1.11	25,331	10.3

*The forecast for Torrance was based on UNM-GPS's forecast and modified downward slightly by MRCOG to share growth with Edgewood, its neighbor to the north.

Table 9. Population Forecast: Method 2

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG, UNM-GPS]

Year	Moriarty Population	Average Annual Growth Rate	Torrance County Population*	Share of County Population within Moriarty
2010	1,910		16,383	11.7
2015	2,593	5.99	18,123	14.3
2020	3,037	3.06	20,083	15.1
2025	3,481	2.63	22,049	15.8
2030	4,011	2.74	23,799	16.9
2035	4,540	2.39	25,331	17.9

Table 10. Historical Housing Variables

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]

Year	Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Percent Occupied	Average Household Size
1980	532	462	86.8	2.76
1990	597	513	85.9	2.73
2000	775	668	86.2	2.64
2010	893	750	84.0	2.55

Table 11. Housing Forecast: Method 1

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]

Year	Population	Occupied Housing Units	Average Household Size	Total Housing Units
2010	1,910	750	2.55	892
2015	2,057	819	2.51	955
2020	2,197	888	2.47	1,036
2025	2,337	959	2.44	1,119
2030	2,477	1,032	2.40	1,204
2035	2,617	1,107	2.36	1,291

Table 12. Housing Forecast: Method 2

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]

Year	Population	Occupied Housing Units	Average Household Size	Total Housing Units
2010	1,910	750	2.55	892
2015	2,593	1,033	2.51	1,205
2020	3,037	1,228	2.47	1,432
2025	3,481	1,428	2.44	1,666
2030	4,011	1,671	2.40	1,949
2035	4,540	1,920	2.36	2,239

Employment

Moriarty’s employment is heavily weighted in the service sector as its jobs are primarily focused on serving its residents. The largest employer is the school system, followed by the electric utility company. Other jobs rooted in the service industry include hotels and social service programs. Retail is the second largest sector and represents restaurants, shops, and gas stations in the area. Basic employment is the smallest industry, with about 300 employees, it represents contractors, wholesale trade, manufacturers and towing and trucking companies. MRCOG’s estimate of employment captures all jobs including agricultural workers, self-employment and family businesses.

Moriarty employment was forecast two ways. These forecasts were produced independent of the population forecasts however, and therefore are not specifically tied to either one. Method 1 uses an economic model to project future employment for Torrance County and holds steady the share of jobs held by Moriarty. Torrance County is expected to have approximately 6,872 jobs in 2035, therefore Moriarty’s portion is forecasted at 2,876. The sector distribution is also a product of the economic model and on a regional scale it assumes a declining retail sector and a growing service industry. It results in a rise in basic employment which could be likely if a manufacturer moves in or expands, or if Moriarty attracts another call center.

Method 2 reflects the employment forecast associated with the 2035 Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP). It assumes a spike in service related employment which is partially tied to its location off of Interstate 40 and its attractiveness as a key traveler and trucking destination outside of Albuquerque. This employment forecast directly incorporates growth plans, policies, and expectations collected through interviews with City of Moriarty personnel at the time of the development of the MTP.

The employment forecasts between Method 1 and Method 2 are similar in terms of overall employment, however, Method 1 anticipates a rise in basic employment and Method 2 in service employment. Unlike population that has oscillated in its share of the County, Moriarty has seen a steadily declining share of jobs when compared with the County, from 54 percent in 1990 to 42 percent in 2010. The forecasts maintain that relationship: Moriarty holds 42 percent of the County jobs in Method 1 and 39 percent of the County’s jobs in Method 2 by 2035. While the forecast does not indicate a growing concentration of jobs in Moriarty, this relationship will be different if local plans change, new development prospects emerge, and if Moriarty’s future outlook departs from past trends. ■

Table 13. Employment Forecast: Method 1

Geographic Area: Moriarty
[Source: MRCOG]

Year	Basic	Retail	Service	Total
2010	303	514	734	1,551
2035	725	725	1,426	2,876
Average Annual Growth Rate	3.55	1.39	2.69	2.50

Table 14. Employment Forecast: Method 2

Geographic Area: Moriarty
[Source: MRCOG]

Year	Basic	Retail	Service	Total
2010	303	514	734	1,551
2035	311	643	1,729	2,683
Average Annual Growth Rate	0.10	0.90	3.49	2.22

Land Use

The character and economy of a community is influenced by the composition of land uses. The method by which the City of Moriarty manages the land will determine the location, intensity, and use of land in the future. A current Moriarty land use map is included in this Plan (Figure 11). The current Moriarty land use map was prepared from a comprehensive inventory and classification of each parcel of land in the City as of 2003 and revised in 2012 as part of the update of the Comprehensive Plan. A future development patterns map (Figure 12) is also included. This highly generalized map was assembled by evaluating current land uses, zoning, and known development plans and proposals to describe the potential type and location of future development. It is assumed that the current pattern of residential, commercial, and industrial land uses will tend to expand and enlarge over the next 20 years.

Both the current (2012) and future development patterns maps are intended to provide information in conjunction with zoning and subdivision administration, and to provide direction in the development of appropriate location, type and intensity of land uses. Although the current land use map is considerably detailed, the future development patterns map cannot indicate the same level of detail, and should be viewed as a concept map rather than a specific location map. Also, future circumstances and events may change the future development patterns map, which should be continually reviewed and revised as necessary by the City.

The current land use distribution in Moriarty is divided into seven major categories: residential, commercial, industrial, open space/recreation, agriculture, and vacant and community (see Table 15). The percentages indicate the proportional extent of these land uses. Agriculture/Rangeland (37.5%) and vacant land (37.7%) are the predominant land uses throughout Moriarty. The combined acreage of agriculture and vacant land totals 75 percent and would allow the City to accommodate any new housing and jobs within the current boundaries of the City. It also indicates that Moriarty should pursue infill development before annexing new land outside of the City boundaries. Commercial (10.4%) and Residential (10.2%) land use make up the third and fourth categories in Moriarty. Within the seven major land use categories, Community (1.75%) and Industrial (1.25%) contain the least amount of acreage.

The residential land use category is broken down into two subcategories; Single-Family and Multi-Family Residential (see Table 16). Subcategories such as Schools, Natural Drainage, Transportation/ROW, and Not Classified are not included in the Major Moriarty Land Use categories. These sub-categories are separate and distinct from the residential, commercial, industrial, agriculture, open space/recreation and vacant land use categories, and make up the the remainder of the

percentages in the total area. Moriarty Zoning Categories are shown in Table 29, based on the current zoning map (not shown). ■

Residential Land Use

Residential land uses occupy 10.2 percent of the land in Moriarty up from 7.24 percent in 2003. Residential Single-Family is the most predominant residential land use in Moriarty (8.01%) and is scattered throughout the City. The majority of the Residential Single-Family lots are small. In fact, a number of these lots are smaller than the minimum lot size required (7,000 sq. ft. in Conventional and Cluster Residential Zones and 6,000 sq. ft. in the Mobile Home Residential Zone) in the zoning ordinance. The City of Moriarty has a large quantity of undersized residential lots which are in violation (nonconforming) with the minimum lot standards of the zoning regulations. The City should encourage replatting and consolidation of substandard lots in an effort to make these lots more marketable.

Considering the recent annexation, Moriarty has ample room for new residential growth in the future (37.7% of the land is vacant), although a significant portion of the older vacant land is in the form of substandard platting. Infill development of existing vacant areas should be examined because the City can take advantage of existing infrastructure and community services. The cost of extending water, sewer, power, police and fire protection to areas outside the current boundary can be very costly to the City and ultimately to Moriarty taxpayers.

The Moriarty Current Land Use Map (Figure 11) generally corresponds with the City Zoning Map in regard to residential uses; however, there are some differences involving non-residential uses between the two maps. The entire area north of Route 66, between Howard Cavazos Boulevard (NM 41) and Violet Street is zoned for Light Commercial or Heavy Commercial use. However, the land use in this area (north of Irene) primarily consists of residential land uses (single unit, manufactured housing, and mobile home). The far northwest strip of land in Moriarty is zoned almost entirely commercial (both light and heavy commercial), however, there is a fair amount of residential land use in this area, especially close to Lorene Lane and Cravens Road.

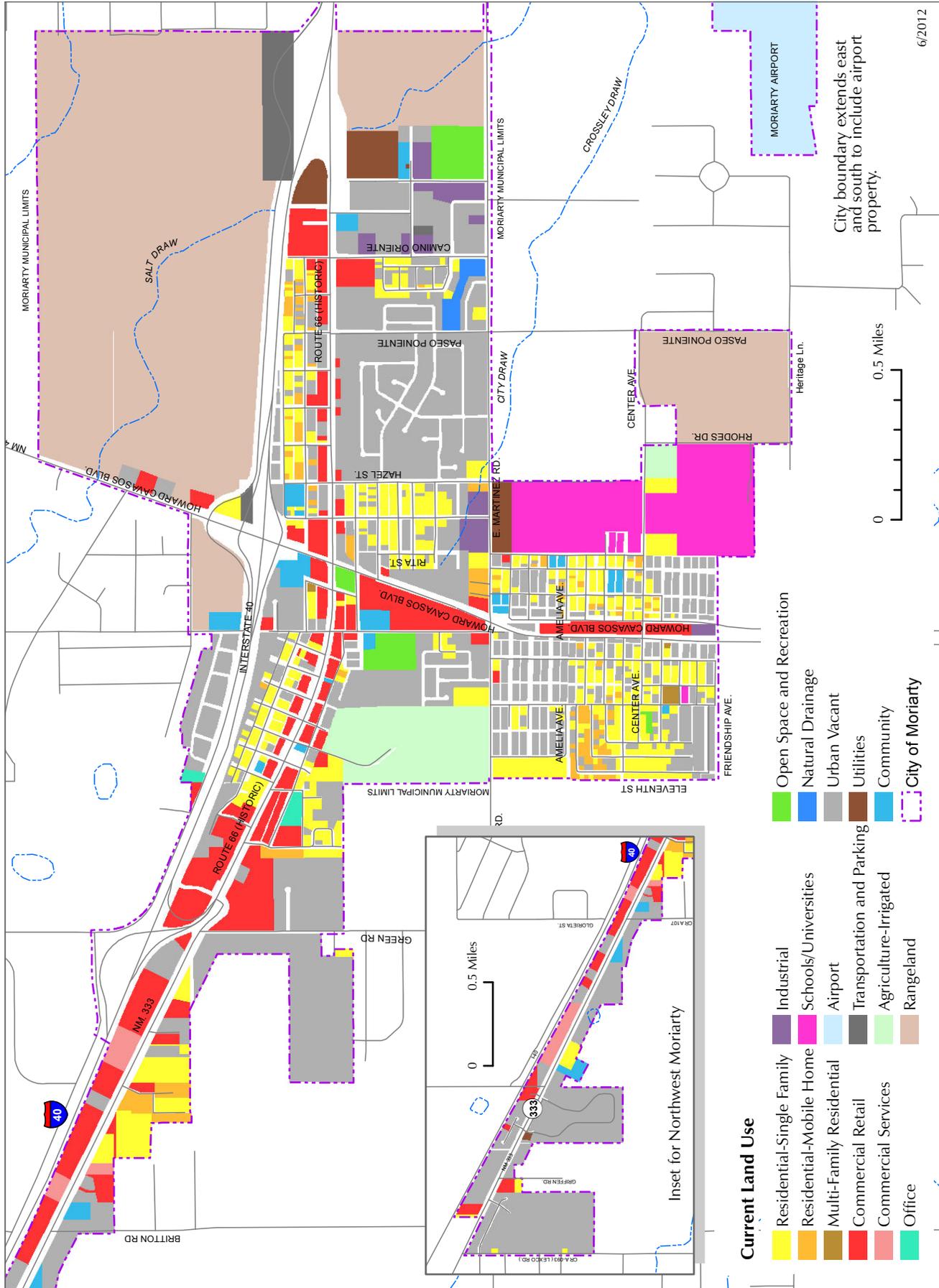
Moriarty has approximately 798 acres currently zoned for residential and only 286 acres in actual current residential land use. As a result, Moriarty has plenty of residential zoned land to develop in the future. The Master Planned Development Zone, which is currently classified as Rangeland/Dry Agriculture adds another 994 acres of land that is proposed to be developed extensively for residential uses in the future.

Moriarty will also be affected by residential and commercial development taking place outside of the City limits in the neighboring community of Edgewood and the surrounding areas of Torrance County. Population in the Moriarty City limits is forecast to grow from 1,910

Figure 11. Current Land Use: 2012

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: MRCOG]



(2000) to somewhere between 2,617 and 4,540 in 2035. However, a good part of the greater area growth is forecast to take place in Edgewood and Torrance County. ■

Commercial Land Use

Commercial land uses today (2012) occupy 20.63 percent of the land in Moriarty (6.31 in 2003). Most of the commercial land is located along Historic Route 66 (NM 333). Commercial development is found to a lesser degree along Howard Cavasos Blvd (NM 41) and Martinez Rd.

It is anticipated that commercial land use will increase in area and intensity over the next two decades. This growth will be supplemented by traffic generation and commercial development in neighboring Edgewood. There is ample vacant land in the far northwest area of

Moriarty along NM 333 that is likely to become heavy commercial and industrial in the future due to excellent freeway visibility.

Moriarty has nearly 800 acres of land zoned for commercial use, but only 289 acres in actual commercial land use. Consequently, Moriarty has ample room to establish many new businesses and offices in the future.

Much of the development north of I-40 and east of NM 41 was meant to be residential in the Master Planned Development Zone; however, this plan fell through and currently sits ready for residential development. All of the abutting land north of I-40 and west of NM 41 is currently zoned commercial. ■

Table 15. Major Land Use Categories

Geographic Area: Moriarty
[Source: City of Moriarty, MRCOG]

Land Use Category	Total Acres	Percent
Residential	286	10.2
Commercial	289	10.4
Industrial	32	1.2
Agriculture and Rangeland	1,049	37.5
Open Space/Recreation	36	1.3
Vacant	1,055	37.7
Community	48	1.7

Table 16. Land Use Subcategories: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty
[Source: MRCOG, City of Moriarty]

Land Use Category	Total Acres	Percent
Single Family	286.4	8.01
Multi Family	2.79	0.08
Commercial Retail	252.4	7.06
Commercial Service	30.4	0.85
Office	5.5	0.15
Industrial	32.3	0.91
Medical	1.0	0.03
Schools, Universities	136.6	3.82
Airports	556.3	15.55
Transportation and Parking	38.1	1.06
Agriculture - Irrigated	91.7	2.56
Rangeland - dry	957.0	26.77
Open Space and Recreation	36.4	1.02
Natural Drainage	8.8	0.25
Urban Vacant	1054.5	29.49
Utilities	37.6	1.05
Community	47.5	1.33

Figure 12. Future Development Patterns

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: MRCOG]

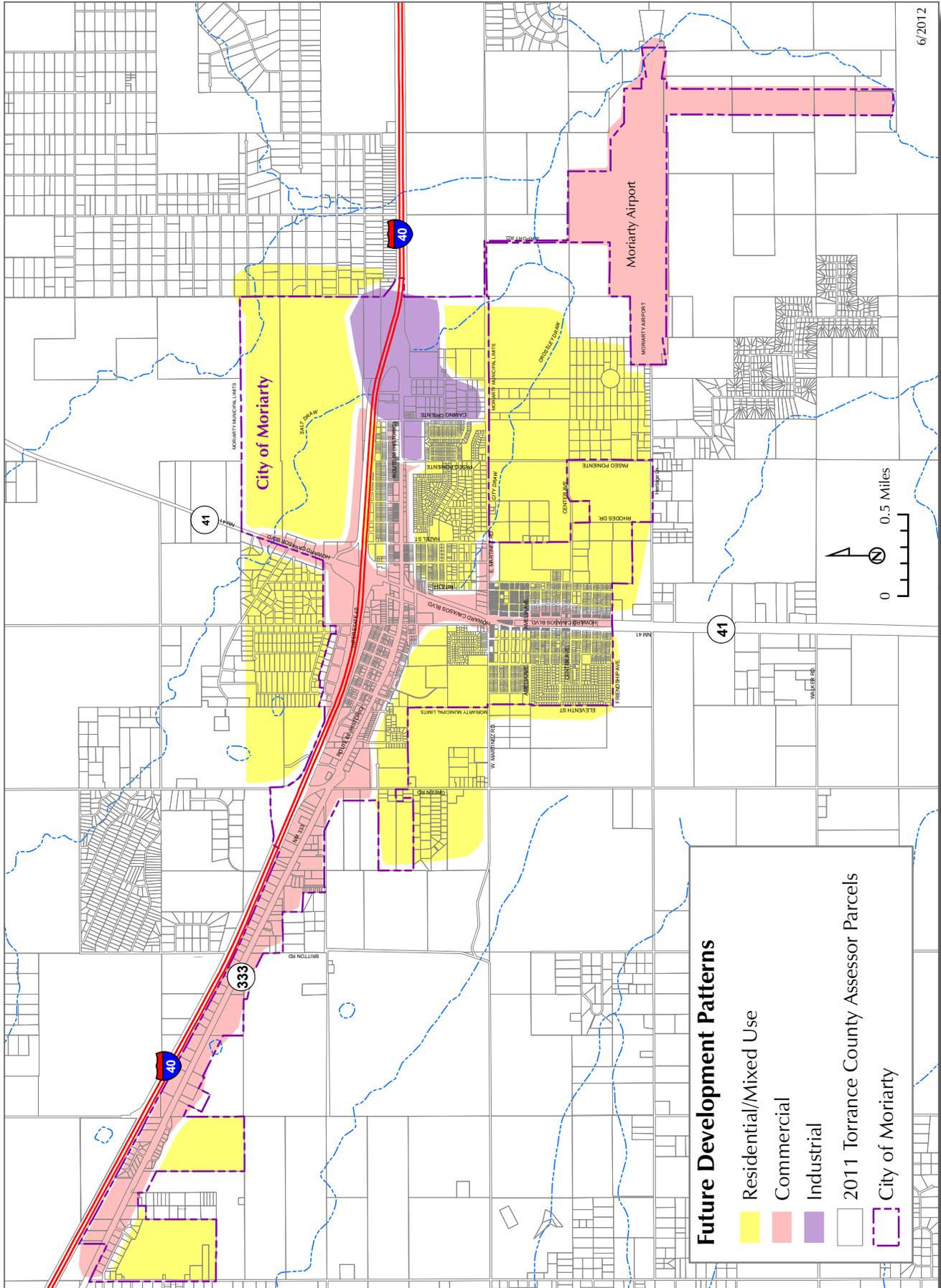


Table 17. Zoning Categories

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: City of Moriarty]

Zoning Category	Total Acres	Percent
C-1 Light Commercial	261.51	7.32
C-2 Heavy Commercial	511.18	14.31
M-1 Manufacturing Industrial	123.34	3.45
R-1 Conventional Residential	391.44	10.96
R-2 Cluster Residential	88.51	2.48
R-3 Mobile Home Residential	68.46	1.92
A-R Agricultural Residential	248.88	6.97
MPD Master Planned Development	993.68	27.82
S-U Special Use	329.16	9.22
Municipal Airport	556.29	15.57

Industrial Land Use

Industrial land uses make up only 0.91 percent of the land in Moriarty. Moriarty has several industrial areas located throughout the City. The primary industrial lands are located in the City of Moriarty Industrial Park situated along Camino Oriente on the east side of the City. Other industrial areas include the following: the area located along Martinez Road and Eunice Street (containing Central N.M. Electric Cooperative Inc.), the area along NM 41 and Santa Fe Ave. W. (containing the Torrance County Solid Waste Transfer Station), and the locale along Saiz Drive and Industrial Road (containing the Navajo Oil & Gas Facility).

The City of Moriarty Industrial Park is entirely surrounded by vacant land and could expand significantly beyond its current size. In fact, all of these industrial areas in Moriarty are bordered by vacant lots and have ample room to grow and develop. Moriarty currently has 123 acres of land zoned as Manufacturing/Industrial; however, only 32.3 acres are presently used as an industrial land use. The land that is zoned for manufacturing/industrial use generally corresponds with the existing land use. However, the industrial area along Martinez Road and Eunice Street (containing Central N.M. Electric Cooperative Inc.) is currently zoned for Commercial instead of Manufacturing/Industrial. An important consideration is to buffer surrounding lands to reduce conflict between residential lands and industrial activities. ■

Open Space/Recreation Land Use

Parks/Open Space land uses occupy 1.3 percent of the land. Open Space/Recreational land use is found in four primary areas in the City of Moriarty. These areas include Moriarty Sports Complex (east of Saiz Drive), Crossley Park (at the corner of Historic Route 66 and Howard Cavazos Blvd.), BM Grissom Park (between Center Ave. and W. Maple Ave.), and the City of Moriarty Park/Memorial Gardens (west of Broadway Ave. and south of the City Offices) and the Heritage Rodeo Arena (see Figure 13). There are also recreational fields located on most school grounds (such as Moriarty High School, Moriarty Middle

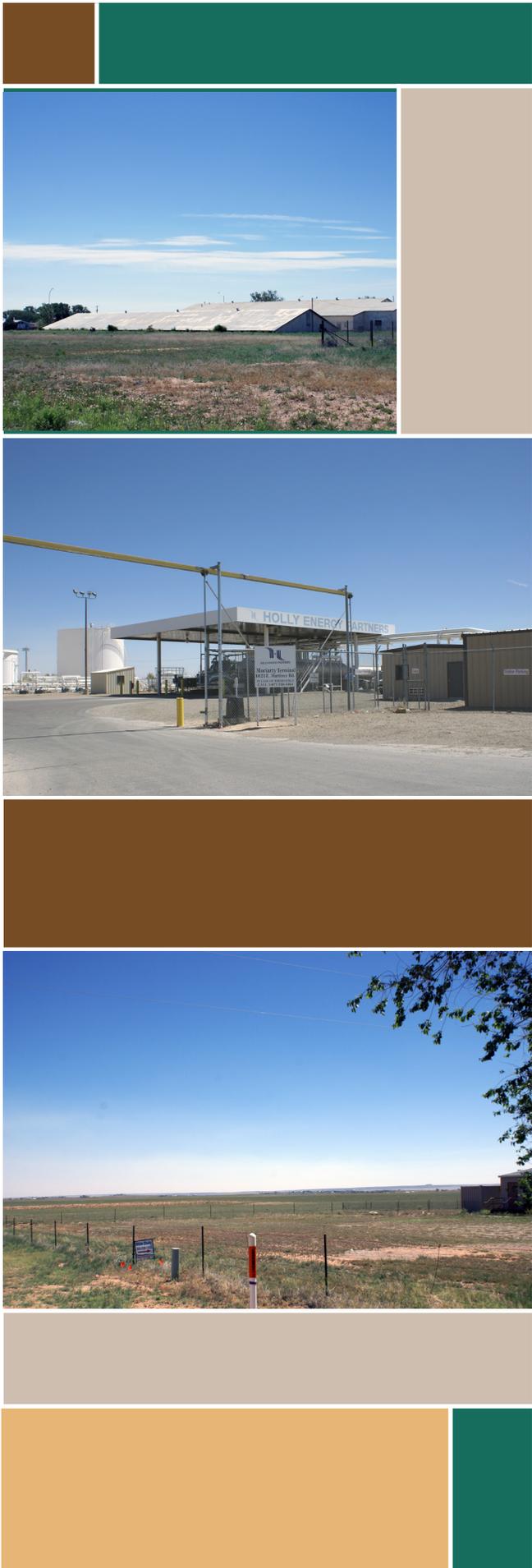
School, and Moriarty Elementary School), which are generally available for limited public use. All of these areas should be preserved, with protective ordinances ensuring their continued existence.

Given the projected population growth of Moriarty over the next two decades, there will be a need to construct more parks and open space areas throughout the City. A recent community survey indicates that more parks, recreation sites and open space areas are desired in Moriarty.

There are several options the City could undertake to ensure adequate use of parks and open spaces. The City could develop a planning policy that encourages new subdivisions to dedicate a minimum amount (5-10%) of open space for park and recreation purposes. The City could also investigate the acquisition of vacant land with the intent of providing more open space and recreational areas. Land converted to Open Space/Recreational use could also be incorporated with existing Open Space/Recreational land into a pedestrian or bike trail system throughout Moriarty. In a recent survey there was a strong level of support (57 percent) for bicycle trails and pedestrian walkways in Moriarty. ■

Agricultural Land Use

Agricultural land uses currently occupy a large percentage (29.33 percent) of the land. This land is split into two different agriculture categories: Agriculture/Irrigated (2.56 percent) and Rangeland/Dry Agriculture (26.77 percent). The land that is classified as Agriculture/Irrigated is being actively irrigated for field crop production and is found in isolated areas throughout the City. Livestock containment areas are not calculated as part of this acreage. A variety of crops such as onions, potatoes, pinto beans, corn, and bolita beans are currently being grown. The biggest portions of Agriculture land are found in the southeast part of the City between Heritage Lane and Center Avenue, and on the Schwebach Farm between Martinez Road and Historic



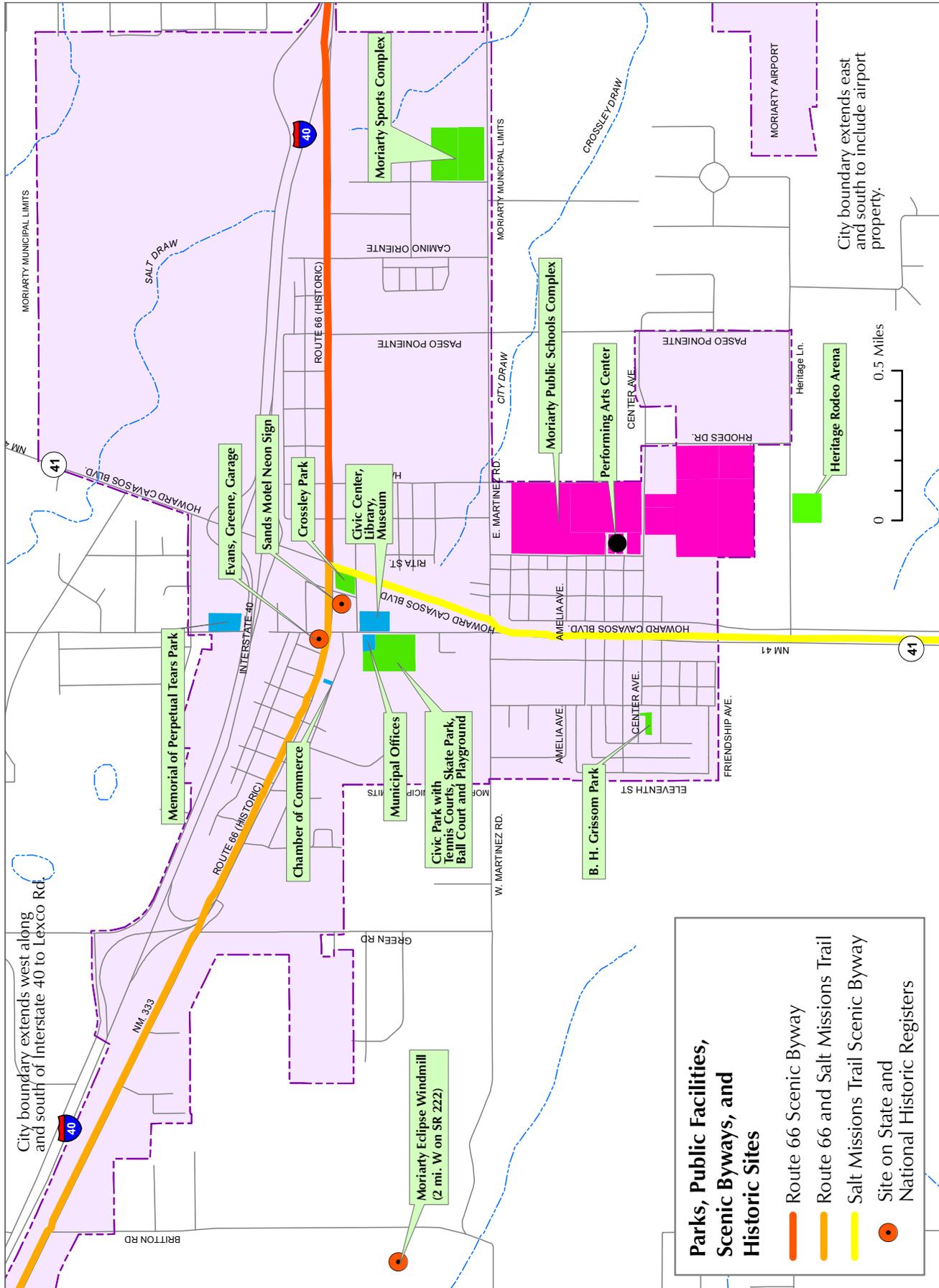
Route 66. The current land use map (Figure X) also shows considerable amounts of Agriculture/Irrigated lands located just outside the City boundaries. The majority of the Rangeland/Dry Agriculture land use is located north of I-40 and east of NM 41.

Much of the agricultural land in Moriarty will be subject to demand for conversion to residential or commercial uses in the next two decades. However, the City might consider the benefits of preserving and supporting local small-scale agricultural activities to maintain the rural character and agricultural heritage of the area. Also, given the amount of infill opportunities the City currently has, conversion of agricultural lands should be a last resort given future development pressures. ■

Figure 13. Parks, Public Facilities, Scenic Byways, and Historic Sites

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: MRCOG]



Part IV: Economic Development

A viable local economy requires employment opportunities for residents and a stable tax base for the community. In order for Moriarty to maintain and improve its economic base, the community should work together to build on its strengths and carry out effective strategies that address its shortcomings. Moriarty is located just 35 miles east of Albuquerque and is adjacent to Interstate 40. The City is also located on the historical Route 66. U.S. Highway 66, popularly known as "Route 66," is significant as the nation's first all-weather highway linking Chicago to Los Angeles and still attracts history buffs to drive the "Mother Road". A more ancient transportation route that runs through Moriarty is the Salt Missions Trail Scenic Byway Corridor. The route of the Byway offers a variety of visual, educational, and recreational experiences through the Estancia Valley. These are clearly strengths that Moriarty can utilize to promote the City.

Building on these strengths, the City of Moriarty has implemented several economic development strategies, including partnering with the Estancia Valley Economic Development Association (EVEDA) and the Moriarty Chamber of Commerce. EVEDA works with the New Mexico Economic Development Department and businesses proposing to locate their operations in the Estancia Valley to identify potential incentives and other sources of financial support. The Association also provides support to businesses currently located in the Valley in their expansion and retention efforts.

The Moriarty Chamber of Commerce supports and works to enhance the mission and vision of the City of Moriarty, the Estancia Valley and East Mountain area. The Chamber is a valuable resource for the City in the promotion of businesses and regional events via their business association and Chamber website. Moriarty has the ability to host local and regional events at the Moriarty Convention Center, the Heritage Rodeo and Event Arena, and the Municipal Airport. Events held at Moriarty venues, such as the Pinto Bean Festival, the Mudd Mania and Soaring Contest attract visitors to stop and stay in Moriarty.

Another economic development strategy is the Lodger's Tax, which was adopted in 1997 by the City Council. The Governing Body is responsible for administering Lodger's Tax monies collected. Funds collected via Lodger's Tax must be used for advertising, publicizing and promoting tourist attractions and facilities in the municipality and surrounding area. A more recent economic development strategy is the creation of the Hospitality and Website Administrator position in March 2012. The Administrator is responsible for administrative and marketing duties for the City of Moriarty's online presence. This position works closely with businesses and marketing members of the City of Moriarty such

as Lodgers' Tax Advisory Board and the Chamber of Commerce for the promotion of tourism.

As part of the Local Economic Development Act (LEDA), the City of Moriarty passed an Economic Development Plan Ordinance in 2004. By adopting this ordinance, the City created an economic development organization and a strategic plan. This empowers communities to embark on economic development projects tailored to their needs. According to the Economic Development Plan Ordinance, the City of Moriarty may provide land, buildings, or infrastructure it already owns, or it may build, purchase or lease the facilities needed for an economic development project. LEDA further allows municipalities and counties to enter into joint-power agreements to plan and support regional economic development projects, including investments in arts and cultural districts. The Economic Development Plan Ordinance gives the City of Moriarty governing body the authority to assign the EVEDA Board of Directors the responsibility to review and make recommendations on economic development projects and applications for industrial revenue bonds (IRB). In 2006, The City used the Economic Development Plan Ordinance to facilitate the expansion and relocation of a Brewing Company to Moriarty.

Financing and tax incentives are available through the State Economic Development Department for the private sector. The City has access to a variety of tax incentives that can be used to attract new businesses and aid in the expansion of existing businesses. For example, the Angel Investment Tax Credit provides a tax credit for a qualifying investment in high-technology or manufacturing. For alternative energy enterprises, tax incentives, such as the Alternative Energy Product Manufacturers Tax Credit provides a credit on qualified expenditures for manufacturing equipment used in the production of certain alternative energy products. A list of tax incentives and website information is provided in Appendix H.

A skilled labor force is essential to promote economic growth in the City. Serving all businesses and residents of the East Mountain area, including the City of Moriarty, the New Mexico Workforce Connection is co-located with the Moriarty Chamber of Commerce on Highway 66. The Workforce Connection provides local employers access to recruitment and pre-screened applicants for open positions, classroom and on-the-job training for existing or future employees, as well as customized workshops and trainings.

Socioeconomic Data

The economic characteristics of Moriarty provide insight into the conditions of the community. A healthy local economy provides both employment opportunities for residents and a strong tax base for the City. The potential for economic development often lies within the resident population. The information provided in this section is based on the 2010 Census and reflects current conditions in Moriarty. Forecast data for population, housing and employment for the year 2035 is provided in Section III of this plan.

Table 22 provides information for employed occupation for persons 16 years and over for Moriarty, Torrance County and New Mexico. Occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job. As indicated in Table 22, over 25 percent of City residents are employed in service occupations. The service occupation category includes, but not limited to, healthcare support staff, food preparation workers, childcare workers, barbers and hair stylists. Almost 25 percent of Moriarty residents are employed in occupations that involve management, professional, and related occupations. A little more than 24 percent of residents are employed in sales and office, which includes the retail trade sector. The retail trade sector in Moriarty is most likely involved in providing goods to travelers on I-40, local residents, and nearby farmers and ranchers. The major retail employers in Moriarty include Alco Discount Stores, Moriarty Foods, as well as numerous small retail shops and chain restaurants.

Industry data describes the kind of business conducted by the employing organization. Table 10 provides the types of businesses or industries available to Moriarty residents. According to the 2010 Census, Moriarty residents were primarily employed in the retail trade industry at 19 percent. This is consistent with the occupation information in Table 22. At almost 16 percent, the professional/scientific management and education/health/social services industries were second and third respectively in the kind of businesses that employed Moriarty residents (see Table 10).

Labor force and employment information for the City of Moriarty is

presented in Table 9 . With 1,295 residents age 16 and over in Moriarty, 40.7 percent are employed, while 12.7 percent are unemployed and 46.6 percent are classified as not in the labor force. Those who do not have a job and are not looking for one are counted as “not in the labor force.” Many who are not in the labor force are going to school or are retired. With approximately 13 percent unemployed residents in Moriarty, this group could be a resource for businesses when seeking a pool of applicants to fill new positions.

One of the factors that should be considered for the promotion of economic growth is an educated workforce. Starting with the educational attainment of persons with a high school diploma; the Census reports that approximately 35 percent Moriarty residents have achieved that level of education (see Table 4). This is a higher rate when compared to Torrance County at 32 percent and the State of New Mexico at 27 percent. Combining the degreed categories, 22 percent of Moriarty residents have earned an Associate’s degree or higher. Torrance County has a very similar rate of 21.6 percent, while New Mexico overall has a much higher rate of 32.6 percent.

Table 22. Occupation: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, and New Mexico
[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Occupation	Moriarty	Torrance County	New Mexico
Employed population 16 years and over (total)	527	5,649	888,761
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	24.9%	27.1%	34.4%
Service occupations	25.4%	20.7%	19.0%
Sales and office occupations	24.3%	22.8%	24.3%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occ.	15.2%	15.0%	12.7%
Production, transportation and material moving occ.	10.2%	14.3%	9.6%

Table 10. Industries for Residents: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Industry	Number	Percent
Total Jobs	527	100.0
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing/Hunting/Mining	0	0.0
Construction	46	8.73
Manufacturing	57	10.8
Wholesale Trade	1	0.1
Retail Trade	102	19.3
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	26	4.9
Information	35	6.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate/Rental/Leasing	32	6.0
Professional/Scientific/Management/ Administrative/Waste Management Services	80	15.8
Education/Health/Social Services	83	15.7
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation/ Accommodation/Food Services	46	4.9
Other Services (except public administration)	32	6.0
Public Administration	7	1.3

Table 9. Labor Force & Employment: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Classification	Moriarty	
	Number	Percent
Total Persons Age 16 and Over	1,295	100.0
Civilian Labor Force	692	100.0
Employed	527	40.7
Unemployed	165	12.7
Not in Labor Force	603	46.6

Table 4. Educational Attainment for Persons Age 25 and Over in 2010:

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, and New Mexico

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

	Moriarty	Torrance County	New Mexico
Educational Attainment	Percent	Percent	Percent
Population 25 years and over	100%	100%	100%
Less than 9th grade	4.5	9.6	7.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	17.1	13.2	9.5
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34.6	32.2	27
Some college, no degree	21.9	23.5	23.1
Associate's degree	13.7	7.5	7.2
Bachelor's degree	5.9	10	14.6
Graduate or professional degree	2.4	4.1	10.8

Table 5 displays estimated 2010 household income based 2010 Census data. The 2010 median household income for Moriarty was \$30,278 comparably lower than the median for Torrance County at \$37,117. It is also well below the New Mexico median of \$43,820. In addition, the per capita income for Moriarty (\$13,428) is below that of Torrance County (\$17,278) and New Mexico (\$22,968). As would normally be expected, Moriarty residents supplement their incomes with a variety of assistance programs. In Moriarty, 30.9 percent of the City's households receive Social Security income; 12.0 percent receive retirement income; 7.6 percent receive Supplemental Security income; and 10.2 percent receive public assistance income, all of which have increased from 2000 most likely due to the current economic climate.

Moriarty has a significantly higher percentage of individuals living in poverty compared to the County, State, and Nation, as well as compared to 2000 economic data. In Moriarty, 33.6 percent of the population was determined to be below the poverty level, compared

to 19.4 percent in Torrance County and 18.4 percent in New Mexico. The percentage of individuals living in poverty in the United States is currently estimated at 13.8 percent. Focusing efforts on developing economic development strategies to bring in higher wage jobs to the City is needed to raise the median household income in Moriarty to combat the substantial poverty level estimate. A look into community services is warranted to provide assistance to Moriarty's individuals and families that fall within this category.

For the purposes of determining commute for residents of Moriarty, place of work is defined to be the primary work location during the week prior to the Census date and workers are defined as those persons who went to work during the week prior to the Census date. More than three-quarters (82.4 percent) of the 518 workers residing in Moriarty drove alone and 4.2 percent carpooled to work.

Table 5. Household Income: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, and New Mexico

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Category	Moriarty		Torrance County	New Mexico
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total Households	648	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$10,000	102	15.7	9.0	9.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	81	12.5	10.5	6.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	94	14.5	17.5	12.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	80	12.3	10.2	11.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	122	18.8	19.3	15.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	81	12.5	13.9	17.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	51	7.9	11.2	10.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	32	4.9	7.0	10.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	0	1.0	3.2
\$200,000 or more	5	0.8	0.6	2.4

Table 4. Commuting to Work for Residents: 2010

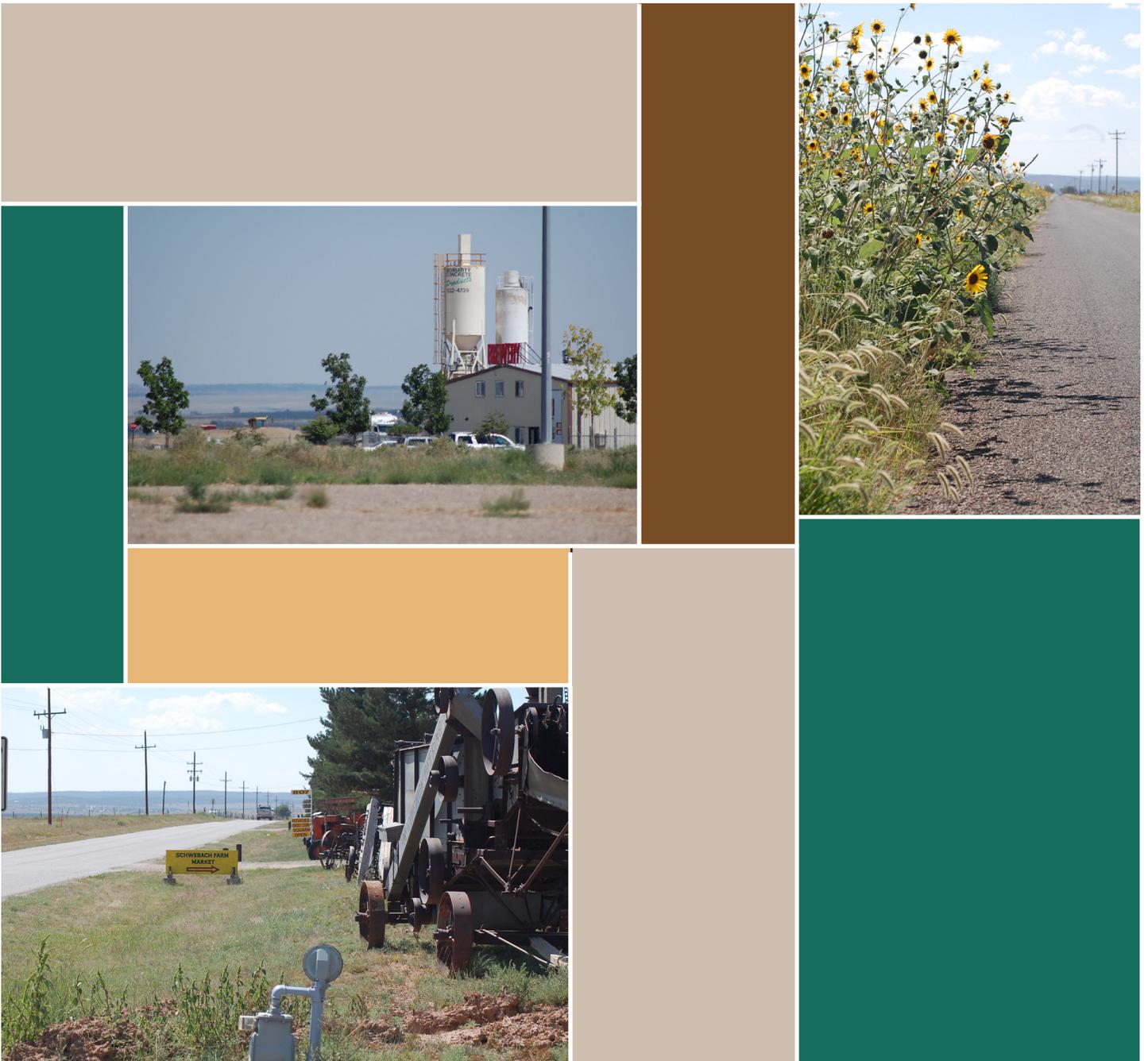
Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Mode of Transportation	Number	Percent
Total Workers 16 Years and Over	518	100.0
Drove Alone	427	82.4
Carpool (car, truck, or van)	22	4.2
Public Transportation (including taxicab)	7	1.4
Walked	7	1.4
Other Means	11	2.1
Worked at Home	44	8.5

City Economy

Because Moriarty is located on Interstate 40, the City should be able to capitalize on the vehicle travel through the community by encouraging highway-related businesses to locate in the City. Businesses that offer convenient services to travelers, such as restaurants and vehicle services, provide a reason to stop and spend time in the City. Moriarty has several facilities that can be used to attract visitors to the community: the Moriarty Convention Center, the Heritage Rodeo, the Performing Arts Theatre, and Municipal Airport. Moriarty should continue active partnerships with EVEDA, the Moriarty Chamber of Commerce and Workforce Connection to promote economic development in the City. Collaboration with other communities in the region to promote Route 66 and Salt Missions Trail Scenic Byway is a mechanism to bring visitors to the area.



Part V: Goals & Objectives

Citizen Participation & Community Survey

The City of Moriarty staff, with guidance from elected and appointed officials and input from the public, began the process of updating the current Comprehensive Plan. The current Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2003; since that time, the City has grown and developed significantly, requiring a reevaluation of goals and strategies for future development.

The survey used in the current Comprehensive Plan was updated by Moriarty staff and included in the water bills of Moriarty residents. A total of 651 surveys were mailed out and 112 surveys returned, for a response rate of 17.2 percent. This response rate is considered to be acceptable and significant if it is understood that this survey is not intended to define a statistical projection of the beliefs of the total population. The opinions that are expressed in this survey, therefore, may or may not be representative of all residents in the Moriarty community; however, they do provide a sampling of the public perspective on an assortment of issues that are fundamental to the planning process for the City of Moriarty. The survey instrument (i.e., mail-out survey questionnaire form) is provided in APPENDIX A. The mail-out survey form is simple and straightforward. The survey includes four groupings of statements or phrases that relate to possible future development in the City of Moriarty. Survey respondents were asked to rate each of the statements or phrases reflecting their level of agreement, support (or other similar positions), based on a common 5-point scale: (5) strongly agree; (4) mildly agree; (3) neutral; (2) mildly disagree; and (1) strongly disagree. Some of the statements were intentionally written to be provocative while others were meant to explore or determine values that characterize the community. The second part of the survey asked the residents to rank community services in order of importance from 1 through 9, with 1 being the most important, 2 the second most important, and so on through all nine community services.

In the third section of the survey, residents were asked to answer two questions concerning the assets and challenges for Moriarty. Also, space on the survey form was provided for individual comments and suggestions. All of the verbatim written comments have been compiled and categorized and are displayed in Appendix X of this Plan. ■

Survey Results: Statements

The purpose of Part 1 of the survey is to present a list of descriptive characteristics and features that are commonly associated with Moriarty as a unique community. Respondents are asked to rate each phrase according to their level of agreement or disagreement using the

5-point rating scale as defined previously under Survey Methodology. The results are presented in three separate tables by statements that were rated by respondents as to agreement, disagreement, and neutral.

Table 18 combines the two agreement ratings of identified as 5) strongly agree and (4) mildly agree for each statement, with percent totals shown under the total column. The top six statements, shown in red in Table 18, from 1 to 6, with 1 being the top statement and organized into the following categories:

1. Water quality and wise water use (86.6%)
2. Improved streets (75.9%)
3. The importance of Route 66 (75.0%)
4. Drought resistant landscaping (68.8%)
5. Location of industrial development (67.9%)
6. More facilities and services for the elderly (67.9%)

Water quality and the wise use of water are identified as a critical issue by Moriarty residents. This is consistent with written comments by respondents that emphasized the importance of adequate water supply and water quality. Survey respondents identified the importance of paved roads in the City as the second highest issue. Seventy-five percent of the respondents agreed that Route 66 is an important business location in Moriarty. At 68.8 percent, the respondents felt that landscaping in the City should be abundant, but should consist of drought tolerant vegetation. This is consistent that water issues are the number one concern as identified by survey respondents. The location of industrial development and concerns about the City providing more facilities and services for the elderly received 67.9 percent agreement by respondents.

Table 19 combines the two agreement ratings identified as 2) strongly disagree and (1) mildly disagree for each statement, with percent totals shown under the total column. The top six statements, shown in red in Table 18, were re-ranked from 1 to 3, with 1 being the top statement and organized into the following categories:

1. Inadequate medical and health care facilities (46.4%)
2. Combined residential and commercial development is not acceptable (35.7%)
3. Parking of semi-tractor trailers rigs in Moriarty is not a problem (34.8%)

Table 18. % of Statements by Agreement
[Source: Moriarty Survey, MRCOG]

Statement Number	Rating Total
1	75.0%
2	67.9%
3	48.2%
4	58.0%
5	38.4%
6	30.4%
7	42.9%
8	62.5%
9	61.6%
10	86.6%
11	75.9%
12	38.4%
13	46.4%
14	32.1%
15	67.9%
16	55.4%
16	58.0%
18	56.3%
19	68.8%

Table 19. % of Statements by Disagreement
[Source: Moriarty Survey, MRCOG]

Statement Number	Rating Total
1	8.0%
2	13.4%
3	25.0%
4	21.4%
5	35.7%
6	28.6%
7	34.8%
8	6.3%
9	17.0%
10	4.5%
11	8.9%
12	25.0%
13	24.1%
14	46.4%
15	8.0%
16	20.5%
16	17.9%
18	15.2%
19	10.7%

Table 20. % of Neutral Statements
[Source: Moriarty Survey, MRCOG]

Statement Number	Rating Total
1	15.2%
2	14.3%
3	23.2%
4	16.1%
5	20.5%
6	36.6%
7	19.6%
8	26.8%
9	18.8%
10	7.1%
11	14.3%
12	35.7%
13	27.7%
14	20.5%
15	23.2%
16	21.4%
16	23.2%
18	28.6%
19	18.8%

Forty-six respondents felt that Moriarty did not have adequate medical and health care facilities. This is significant in that while this is less than 50 percent of the respondents, only 32 percent of the respondents agreed that there are adequate facilities (see Table 18). Survey respondents disagreed that combined residential/commercial land uses in certain areas of the City is acceptable by 35.7 percent. Comparing the percentage of respondents that agreed to the same statement, which is 38 percent, to 35 percent who disagreed with the statement, raised the question as to whether this statement needed additional information. The issue of mixed land uses in Moriarty may need further discussion and evaluation.

The third statement that respondents disagreed with is the issue of parking of semi-tractor rigs in Moriarty. Forty-two percent of survey respondents agreed that this parking issue is a problem in the City (see Table 18).

Table 20 provides the percentage totals for the neutral ratings on the survey. Respondents that assigned a “neutral” rating to the statement did not agree or disagree with the statement. Statement 6 referred to whether the City should annex new territory. Thirty-six percent of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with this statement. Thirty-percent agreed new territory should be annexed, while twenty-eight disagreed on the annexation statement. The fact that the

respondents were somewhat evenly split indicates that this issue could be problematic if the City considers future annexations. Development issues pertaining to the allowing more intense development around the airport was also given a neutral rating of thirty-five percent in statement 12. Interestingly, thirty-eight percent of respondents agreed with the statement that more development around the airport should be allowed. Respondents were neutral as to the statement for the need for general community recreation centers (28.6%). In comparison, over half of the survey respondents (56%) agreed that Moriarty needed for recreation centers. The top three statements given a neutral rating are provided in order of highest to lowest.

1. New annexations (36.6%)
2. Development around the airport (35.7%)
3. Community recreation centers (28.6%) ■

Survey Results: Community Services

The second part of the survey asked residents to rank community services in order of importance. The ranking was ordered from 1 to 9, with 1 being the most important, 2 the second most important, 3 the third most important, as so on for nine community services. By averaging all of the rankings for each service, the following community services emerged in rank order from the most to least important:

1. Water System
2. Fire and Rescue Services
3. Law Enforcement
4. Sewer System
5. Health Care
6. Local Streets
7. Solid Waste
8. Elderly Services
9. Parks and Recreation

Water is consistently identified by survey respondents as an important issue for Moriarty residents. This emphasis on water is also reflected in the written comments. Emergency services such as fire and rescue and law enforcement were rated high in importance on the surveys. While all of the community services listed above are important, forcing survey respondents to rank them in a priority order can help the governing body to develop capital programming and budgeting for City improvements.

Survey Results: Summation of Comments Concerning Moriarty's Assets

The third section of the survey consists of questions and comments asking residents to provide what they feel are Moriarty's assets. A summation of these comments is provided below.

1. Location along I-40 is seen as a major asset for the City. Highway related commerce can and should be capitalized by attracting travelers to make stops in the City. The City also enjoys accessibility to the major highway network and airport systems in New Mexico. Proximity to Albuquerque is also an asset as Moriarty is situated within the metropolitan commuter shed.
2. Many respondents noted the value of Moriarty's small town and rural atmosphere. This appears to be conducive to more friendly interrelationships of residents and promotes a family oriented community. The friendly people who reside in the City were also seen as an asset.
3. City services, particularly the police department, were praised as an asset for the community. Other public facilities and services noted were the Civic Center, the schools, parks, and the water system.
4. Local retail and business activities in the City were also

identified as an asset to the community. ■

Survey Results: Summation of Comments Concerning Moriarty's Challenges

As part of the comments and questions portion of the survey, Moriarty residents were asked to identify Moriarty's biggest challenges. A summation of these comments has been provided below.

1. Local economic worries reflect the current impact of the national and worldwide recession affecting all communities during this period in time. Such persistent conditions make the jobs and employment issues in Moriarty much more challenging to local governments. Respondents in general were at a loss as to suggestions or solutions about the current lack of jobs in Moriarty.
2. A few respondents identified crime as a challenge to the community, especially drugs and drug related activities.
3. Practically all of the community facilities and public services available to Moriarty residents were named as challenges for the City to address. Particular challenges included adequate public infrastructure, programs for the elderly as well as the youths, transportation services, and the cost of housing. The availability and quality of water was mentioned by several respondents.
4. Many respondents felt there was a lack of local retail and business activities. Some of the suggestions given by respondents were to promote "buy local" campaigns, diversify the local business inventory, and recruit new business and industry into Moriarty.
5. Lack of financial resources was identified as a challenge to the City.
6. Appearance of the City was noted as a challenge by a number of respondents. City beautification efforts were implied as a means to polish the image of Moriarty. ■

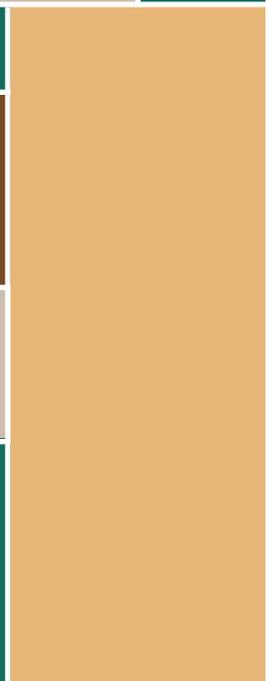
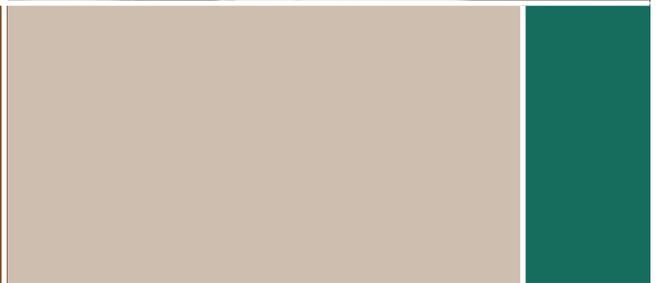
Survey Results: Summation of Comments Concerning Moriarty's Future

The survey provided the opportunity for residents to provide comments concerning the future of Moriarty. A summation of these comments has been provided below:

1. Many residents seem to be frustrated about the slow rate of growth for the City. However, the population of the City of Moriarty grew by 8.2% during the decade ending in 2010, while the total population of Tarrant County decreased by 3.1% during the same time period. Furthermore, comparing population growth with the Town of Edgewood is not valid because Edgewood population grew primarily as a result of annexation. In fact, many rural communities in New Mexico lost population during the past decade, reflecting a national

trend of migration from rural to urban areas.

2. Comments about the lack of jobs and difficulties regarding local employment are not surprising during this current period of worldwide economic recession. Yet, there was a sense of optimism among some respondents about the potential for future growth and development within the community.
3. There were numerous suggestions on capital improvements and public services: more paved streets, beautification on public rights-of-way, more stringent animal controls, and better code enforcement.
4. Some of the survey respondents indicated that they appreciated the opportunity to express their opinions to City government officials regarding the future of the community as well as the current state of the City.
5. Although most residents seem to prefer the small town character of Moriarty, there is also disappointment about the lack of entertainment and business opportunities that are locating in other communities. Nevertheless, there are more motel rooms and truck stops in Moriarty than any other community in the Estancia Valley; and Moriarty contains the primary public airport for the region. These are assets that establish an important community role for Moriarty. ■



Overview of Goals and Objectives

The formulation of written goals and objectives is an outgrowth of the public comments, beliefs, and suggestions about the future direction of the City. The goals and objectives which follow are composed as positive statements and potential actions that reflect the concerns expressed through the public input process, but also respond to basic community needs identified through planning research and staff interviews. An assortment of action alternatives is implied by these goals and objectives. In addition, these goals and objectives may be used to justify future community programs and City projects.

These goals and objectives are not a mandate of the City and are not legal commitments by the governing body. However, as part of an adopted Comprehensive Plan, goals and objectives do provide a framework for specific actions which may be taken in regard to the future management and development of the City of Moriarty. A

resolution adopting these goals and objectives was approved by the City of Moriarty on July 25, 2012 (see Appendix A).

There are a total of 13 goals and 60 objectives which, in essence, provide policy guidance as the nucleus of the Comprehensive Plan for the City of Moriarty. Goals, with their subordinate objectives, have been grouped into the following seven categories: form and character of development; housing; transportation; water, wastewater and drainage infrastructure; public services and facilities; economic development and energy resources. In many cases, these goals and objectives can be traced back to the community issues and values established through the public involvement process. In other cases, goals and objectives are directly designed to improve the public health, safety, and welfare of the community. ■

Form & Character of Development

Goal A: Ensure appropriate locations for all land use activities in Moriarty.

Goal B: Maintain the appearance of a clean and scenic community.

Objective A:1: Protect the integrity of established residential neighborhoods.

Objective A:2: Enforce land use regulations (i.e., zoning, subdivision, and other regulatory ordinances) to prevent the development of incompatible or unsafe land uses.

Objective A:3: Designate primary commercial centers and corridors in Moriarty and support intensive development in such areas.

Objective A:4: Encourage infill development to conserve resources and maximize use of existing infrastructure.

Objective A:5: Encourage airport-related industries to locate around the airport but limit residential development in close proximity to the airport.

Objective A:6: Adopt an annexation policy that requires an explanation of the purpose and conditions, the costs and benefits, and the overall impact regarding the annexation of lands to the City.

Objective A:7: Prepare and execute a Memorandum of Understanding between Moriarty, Santa Fe County, and Torrance County to help manage the development of land outside city limits and within a three-mile radius.

Objective B:1: Promote the improvement of unsightly development along major highways entering the City and along the I-40 corridor through the City.

Objective B:2: Continue to add landscaping along the major highways in the City, with emphasis on xeriscape plantings, and if possible, work in collaboration with the public schools and business owners.

Objective B:3: Organize and promote clean-up days and City beautification efforts in collaboration with local businesses and the public schools to remove weeds and litter and improve the scenic and visual impressions of Moriarty.

Objective B:4: Maintain nuisance abatement programs to control graffiti, noise, litter, and other such nuisances.

Goal C: Acquire and maintain lands for public open space and recreation, and natural resource protection.

- Objective B:5:** Encourage the restoration or re-building of old abandoned buildings that are structurally sound.
- Objective B:6:** Require visual screening of outdoor storage yards on commercial enterprises.
- Objective B:7:** Keep residential areas clear of junk such as inoperative motor vehicles and dilapidated accessory buildings.
- Objective B:8:** Improve night lighting throughout the community to give an appearance of safety and security.
- Objective B:9:** Provide pedestrian walkways throughout the City for a safe and leisurely walking experience.
- Objective C:1:** Work with local citizen groups or establish a committee to adopt and implement a recreation and open space plan and program for the City.
- Objective C:2:** Explore methods to finance public land purchases, compensate landowners for open space preservation, and transfer or purchase of development rights.
- Objective C:3:** Provide incentives for new or expanded development to include the dedication of lands for open space, outdoor facilities, trails and bikeways, conservation easements, and natural resource protection.
- Objective C:4:** Improve and expand public outdoor facilities such as the Heritage Rodeo Arena.
- Objective C:5:** Continue to obtain or dedicate funding for additional public recreational facilities with appropriate landscaping, lighting, parking, and pedestrian accessibility.

Housing

Goal D: Provide adequate housing for all residents of the City of Moriarty.

- Objective D:1:** Create incentives for energy efficient housing development within the City.
- Objective D:2:** Provide opportunities for multi-family housing units to be located in areas where higher density is acceptable and designed in a manner that would be compatible with the surrounding neighborhoods.
- Objective D:3:** Encourage the development of affordable housing in the community, subject to proper development and maintenance standards established by the City.
- Objective D:4:** Provide housing opportunities for elderly populations and provide incentives for development of retirement communities and assisted living centers.
- Objective D:5:** Revise the zoning ordinance setback and other site development requirements to accommodate more flexible design and construction of townhouses and condominiums.

Transportation

Goal E: Maintain a comprehensive, safe, and efficient street network of sufficient capacity to meet current and future circulation needs.

Goal F: Promote a variety of transportation systems in the community, including transit services, bicycles, pedestrians, ride share services, and aviation.

- Objective E:1:** Adopt and maintain a long-range street system plan for the Moriarty planning area, with associated right-of-way and street design standards.
- Objective E:2:** Prepare an asset management program for all paved streets with associated drainage facilities throughout the City.
- Objective E:3:** Identify priorities in a capital improvement program for street pavement and drainage projects over the next twenty years in order to provide paved and adequately-drained streets to access all developed areas in the City.
- Objective E:4:** Provide adequate street naming and property addressing throughout the City.
- Objective E:6:** Create a Traffic Impact Analysis process to evaluate the impact of proposed large scale developments on the surrounding transportation system.
- Objective E:7:** Explore methods that improve the on-street and off-street parking of semi-tractor trailer rigs throughout the City and enhance the safety of truck parking along Historic Route 66.
- Objective F:1:** Develop a master plan for bikeways and pedestrian trails within the City.
- Objective F:2:** Promote a variety of multi-modal facilities and activities such as park-and-ride, express and local bus connections, carpooling/vanpooling programs, taxi, and traveler rest stops.
- Objective F:3:** Continue to improve the Moriarty Municipal Airport as a reliever airport to the Albuquerque metropolitan area.

Water, Wastewater, and Drainage Infrastructure

Goal G: Provide drinking water and wastewater disposal for all residents of the City.

- Objective G:1:** Prepare and maintain an up-to-date 40-year water plan as required by the Office of the N.M. State Engineer to ensure adequate water resources and sufficient water rights to meet projected future demands.
- Objective G:2:** Implement the recommendations pertaining to the ten elements identified in the Moriarty water conservation program.
- Objective G:3:** Educate water users about the costs and benefits of water conservation, and identify specific water conservation techniques, incentives, and practices.
- Objective G:4:** Protect groundwater by preventing specific land use activities that may contaminate the groundwater. Regulate development in flood prone areas and wellhead protection zones through the zoning ordinance.

Goal G: Provide drinking water and wastewater disposal for all residents of the City.

Goal H: Protect community health and safety from the damaging effects of stormwater runoff.

Objective G:5: Maintain the public drinking water system by improving the pumping and storage capabilities, and minimizing leakage throughout the water distribution system.

Objective G:6: Provide adequate wastewater collection and treatment for all residences, businesses, and industries in the City; and improve the effluent reuse system to provide landscape water for City parks and recreation fields.

Objective H:1: Develop and implement a master drainage plan and program for the City planning and platting jurisdiction.

Objective H:2: Ensure the preparation of stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPP) for all major construction sites, such as the Moriarty Airport expansion, in the City in order to comply with EPA requirements for stormwater discharge permits.

Objective H:3: Plan, design, and implement drainage systems for Main Street and the northeast quadrant of the City as priority areas for stormwater management.

Public Services and Facilities

Goal I: Maintain public facilities and provide services in response to public need.

Objective I:1: Carry out periodic public opinion surveys to identify level of satisfaction and potential need for publicly-provided services and facilities.

Objective I:2: Expand revenue sources for major public facilities through the use of bond elections, user fee programs, special assessment districts, and other statutory means available to the City.

Objective I:3: Promote, support, and identify funding sources for senior citizen facilities, services, and businesses for the elderly residents in the community.

Objective I:4: Periodically identify the needs for additional organized social and recreational programs in town.

Objective I:5: Coordinate with the public school district and other institutions in order to develop joint or multiple-use facilities and expanded programs by pooling resources.

Objective I:6: Promote and support comprehensive health care services in Moriarty, such as a community hospital, 24-hour urgent care center, and trained emergency medical technicians.

Objective I:7: Improve the Moriarty Public Library System to include expanded facilities, a distance learning lab, and other educational resources.

Objective J:1: Continue to improve and modernize the police/fire/rescue services, facilities, infrastructure, and equipment in the community.

Objective J:2: Improve Insurance Service Office (ISO) rating for fire protection in order to upgrade City fire services and to decrease homeowner's insurance costs.

Goal J: Maintain the most effective emergency response services.



Economic Development

Goal K: Establish Moriarty as a regional center and gateway to the Estancia Valley.

Goal L: Support and promote the local business community.

Objective J:3: Develop, maintain, and annually review area-wide and multiple agency plans for coordinated emergency response to accidents involving hazardous materials.

Objective K:1: Utilize the historical importance and influences of “Route 66” and the Salt Missions Trail as development themes and special corridors in the community.

Objective K:2: Provide incentives for new and expanded commercial development within the City.

Objective K:3: Encourage new development in the City’s designated industrial parks and industrial zoned lands.

Objective K:4: Promote Moriarty as a regional conferencing and convention center.

Objective K:5: Conduct festival events in Moriarty such as the Pinto Bean Fiesta, Mud Bog Mania, and Heritage Rodeos.

Objective L:1: Maintain up-to-date infrastructure (i.e., water, sewer, streets, power, and telecommunication) and services to make Moriarty as attractive as possible to prospective employers and developers. Upgrade telecommunications systems to increase bandwidth through fiber optics and areawide wireless internet connections.

Objective L:2: Support and promote Workforce Connection of Central New Mexico to improve the skills and abilities of the local workforce through education, drop-out intervention, and literacy programs. Encourage dual enrollments between the public school districts and Mesalands and Central New Mexico Community College.

Objective L:3: Continue to work with job training programs through partnerships of local businesses and educational institutions.

Objective L:4: Work in collaboration with the Estancia Valley Economic Development Association to recruit businesses that create higher-wage jobs, preferably jobs tied into producing an exported product or service.

Objective L:5: Streamline regulatory processes to provide incentives for new or expanded business in the City.

Objective L:6: Improve and expand the Moriarty City website to include linked communications with businesses and social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube.

Energy Resources

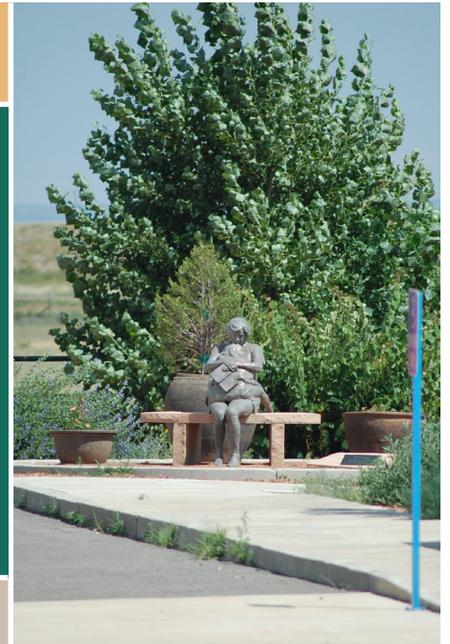
Goal M: Encourage public and private actions that will conserve energy use and encourage development of renewable energy resources.

Objective M:1: Maintain and implement policies and incentives to reduce the use of nonrenewable energy in the heating, cooling, and operation of buildings and the maintenance of city property.

Objective M:2: Increase public awareness and education about energy conservation and efficiency.

Objective M:3: Seek funding to install renewable energy systems on municipal facilities.

Objective M:4: Revise land use policies to encourage energy efficient development and the use of renewable energy.



Part VI: Recommendations & Action Plan

Overview

Goals, objectives, and strategic action recommendations serve as the basis for the Moriarty Comprehensive Plan. Goals are statements that describe the direction a community would like to go. Objectives are statements describing how those goals should be achieved. Strategic action recommendations are statements of specific actions that should be taken, identifying the responsible party or parties, the time frame within which that action should occur, and details considered necessary to prepare for implementation. Goals, objectives, and recommendations describe a preferred future for Moriarty and identify how that preferred future might be realized. These recommended actions can be effected by setting priorities relative to factors such as costs, ease of implementation, time scheduling, and appropriateness. However, the decision to implement this plan ultimately falls upon the City of Moriarty. In addition to providing a strategy for the implementation of goals and objectives, these recommendations are organized with a time frame for addressing the multiple needs of the community.

These strategic action recommendations were put together by the Moriarty Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee with assistance by the MRCOG staff, customized and amended by the public, and adopted by the City Council. A resolution adopting the strategic action recommendations was approved by the Moriarty City Council on August 8, 2012 (see Appendix). ■

Overview of Recommendations

Specific strategic action recommendations are presented below, including brief explanatory information further describing each action and a priority rating. Following the explanation of each strategic action recommendation is a letter and number that corresponds to the appropriate goals and objectives. For example, A.3 would refer to the third objective under Goal A. All of these actions are recommendations that may or may not be initiated by the governing body to carry out the implementation of the Moriarty Comprehensive Plan. These plan recommendations are placed into the same categories used in the listing of goals and objectives, and identify a time framework in terms of the following priority ratings: critical (immediate), short, medium and long range actions. Critical recommendations are those strategic action recommendations that have the highest priority. Short range means an action that may be achieved within a one to five year timeframe. Medium range means an action that may be achieved within a five to ten year timeframe. Long range means an action that may be

achieved within a ten to twenty year timeframe. The “Ongoing” priority rating simply means that the strategic action recommendation should be carried out for the foreseeable future throughout the next 20 years (encompassing short, medium, and long range actions). A tabular summary of the priorities is provided at the end of these recommendations in Table 21. ■

Category: Form & Character of Development

Recommendation: Identify primary commercial centers and corridors in Moriarty and support more intensive development in such areas.

Historic Route 66 (NM Highway 333) is one of the most important business corridors in the City. Moriarty can readily capitalize on the history and nostalgia of Route 66, and use this theme to attract tourists as well as residents from throughout the region. An obvious technique would be to restore and expand the use of architectural and decorative neon which reflects the historical character of Route 66. The Route 66 streetscape can be enhanced with improvements to pedestrian areas, street lighting, drainage and landscaping, signage, pavement upgrades, and removal of abandoned and/or dilapidated buildings. New commercial growth in Moriarty will be further stimulated by increased traffic and commercial development activities along the I-40 corridor running parallel to Historic Route 66. The City should research the potential for regulatory incentives for commercial development in these corridors.

Commercial land uses today (2012) occupy nearly 21 percent of the land in Moriarty. It is anticipated that commercial land use will increase in the area and in intensity over the next two decades. Moriarty has nearly 800 acres of land zoned for commercial use; however, only 289 acres are being utilized.

There is a potential for commercial centers in Moriarty at major cross streets along NM 333, NM 41, and Martinez Road. There is also great potential for a large commercial center in the northeast portion of the City in the largely vacant lands of what was once known as the King Ranch Master Plan area. Moriarty should consider including specific incentives and investments within these infill areas to utilize this space prior to expansion into fringe areas for commercial activity. [A.3, A.4, K.1, K.2, K.3] **PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need, Ongoing**

Recommendation: Adopt an annexation policy that requires an analysis of the costs and benefits of the annexation to the City.

The City should adopt an annexation policy resolution that establishes criteria for evaluating proposed annexations of new territory to the City's incorporated area. Criteria should include a clarification of purpose, the costs and benefits of the annexation, and the anticipated long-term effects on infrastructure, facilities, and services of the City. Annexation should be used to expand the City's land base in particular for housing and commercial activities. Potential areas for annexation are the lands in and around the Municipal Airport, the Rodeo Grounds, and lands located on the northern and western fringes of the City. [A.6]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range

Recommendation: Execute a Memorandum of Understanding between Moriarty, Santa Fe County, and Torrance County to manage land development outside City Limits and within the City's planning and platting jurisdiction.

The planning and platting jurisdiction of Moriarty extends three miles out from the corporate limits and lies within two counties. An exception to the three mile radius is where there is an overlap with the planning and platting jurisdiction of the Town of Edgewood. According to State Statutes, an equidistant line between Edgewood and Moriarty must be negotiated [3-19-5 NMSA 1978] and filed as a map with the appropriate County Clerk's for the two counties.

The planning and platting jurisdiction is a concurrent jurisdiction between a municipality and county and requires dual approval for all subdivision proposals in this area. Coordination should be established between the City and the two counties for purposes of development review, annexation, and regional service provisions. Such coordination can be formalized by written agreements containing procedures for reviewing development proposals in that area of common interest surrounding municipalities. [A.7] **PRIORITY RATING: Short Range**

Recommendation: Update and codify all of the ordinances of the City of Moriarty.

In order to organize and retrieve information about local laws and regulations, Moriarty should codify all City ordinances into one book as a municipal code. Ordinances that have been revised by amendatory ordinances should be consolidated with the revisions documented appropriately. Codification will provide easy access to adopted City ordinances for Moriarty staff, public officials, and private citizens.

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range

Recommendation: Enforce the existing land use regulations of the City to prevent incompatible or unsafe land uses.

Moriarty's appearance is fundamentally affected by the City's ability to establish and administer land use regulations. Moriarty has adopted zoning, subdivision, and other regulatory ordinances as methods of controlling the size, density, distribution, and types of land uses that constitute the developed areas of the City. With such ordinances in place, the administration and enforcement of regulations should be focused on areas where incompatible land uses already exist or may be proposed as new development. Any proposed or planned land uses which have a potential to create negative impacts on surrounding lands should undergo a more stringent review process with public input in order to ensure the health and safety of the community. [A.2]

PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need

Recommendation: Organize and promote clean-up days and a City beautification program.

In an effort to improve the general appearance of Moriarty, the City should organize, sponsor, or promote programs that result in scheduled clean-up days, weed and litter prevention, and roadside landscaping maintenance. Clean-up days should be done in coordination with the regional solid waste authority, local business organizations, public school districts, and volunteer service-oriented groups. The City should also provide recognition to individuals, businesses, and groups with special clean-up awards whenever appropriate. In addition, the City should adopt and impose anti-litter policies and regulations with strict and continuous enforcement throughout the community. [B.1, B.2, B.3, B.4] **PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need, Ongoing**

Recommendation: Streamline the City's development review and approval processes.

The City should conduct a review of all land development and construction procedures with the objective of reducing unnecessary delays in the overall development review and approval process. Zoning, subdivision, and permitting regulations (particularly as applied in commercial and industrial areas) should be evaluated in terms of due process, timing requirements, reasonable standards, and regulatory restrictions. Also, incentives should be applied to new development projects, rather than restrictions, to streamline the regulatory process. [A.2, A.7, K.2, L.5] **PRIORITY RATING: Short Range**

Category: Housing

Recommendation: Encourage replatting and consolidation of lots smaller than the minimum lot size requirements of the zoning ordinance.

There is an abundance of undersized residential lots (i.e., lots smaller than the minimum lot size required in the zoning ordinance) in Moriarty, particularly within the central area of the City. The City should establish a process to replat, vacate, or consolidate substandard lots to provide more marketable and developable lots. The City should provide incentives to developers to replat and consolidate lots. An inventory of all undersized lots should be compiled by the City with assistance from the County Assessor and local title companies to establish a data base for a lot consolidation program. [A.2, A.4, D.5] **PRIORITY RATING: Short Range**

Recommendation: Research land use ordinances for design guidelines and regulations allowing different types of residential development.

Residential design guidelines and housing-related ordinances from other communities should be researched for applicability to residential developments in Moriarty. The land use regulations adopted for Moriarty should be evaluated and revised as appropriate to accommodate the development of many different types of residential development to meet the needs of current and future residents. Specifically, height, setbacks, density, floor area ratio, lot coverage, and minimum or maximum lot sizes should be investigated to determine what, if any, changes can be made to encourage more flexibility in residential development. [A.1, A.2, A.4, C.3, D.1, D.2, D.3, D.4, D.5, M.4] **PRIORITY RATING: Short Range**

Recommendation: Develop a City Housing Services Program.

Moriarty has significant land and infrastructure available for housing development at a reasonable cost. The City should take a proactive role in promoting housing development and comprehensive housing services to the community. There are many programs available to provide housing assistance to residents of the community. Housing services may include rehabilitation/restoration, rental assistance, mortgage guarantees, and other housing incentive programs. The City should investigate the possibility of creating a Moriarty Housing Authority and/or establishing public/private partnerships to meet housing needs of the greater Moriarty area. For optimum results, the City should designate and train a housing specialist on the City staff to coordinate housing-related activities.

There is a particular need in Moriarty for rental housing, middle-income housing, rehabilitated housing, and housing for the elderly. Increasing the supply of rental housing would benefit low income

housing needs. Rental housing would also increase the ability of the public school district to attract and retain teachers and administrators from a regional pool of workers. [D.1, D.2, D.3, D.4]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range

Category: Transportation

Recommendation: Adopt a long-range street system plan for the Moriarty planning area with associated right-of-way and street design standards.

Often, applications for street and highway funding assistance require a reference to a long-range street system plan. A long-range street system plan identifies a future street network for Moriarty and the surrounding area, and should be approved and periodically updated by the City Council. The street system plan typically includes a map showing existing and future street lines. The long-range street system plan provides a basis for individual transportation projects, subdivision review, street capacity improvements, location study corridors, future right-of-way acquisition, and other transportation-related issues.

[E.1] **PRIORITY RATING: Short Range**

Recommendation: Establish a short-range (on-going) street improvement program for the City.

The City should establish a short-range street improvement program containing an approved listing of street maintenance and construction projects to be scheduled over the next five-to-ten years. This compilation of street projects should identify priorities, and should be updated and approved annually to reflect current policy of the City Council, provide a basis for the City budget, and carry out the objectives of the City's Long-Range Street System Plan. The street improvement program provides a source for the street projects placed in the annually-updated Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP).

In order to improve Moriarty's vehicle and pedestrian circulation, the City should identify specific roads that are deficient, particularly in areas where significant growth might occur. Roads currently needing attention are: Camino Oriente, Paseo Poniente, and Martinez Road. It is particularly important that all streets have proper signage, property addressing, and night lighting to ensure compliance with Enhanced-911 emergency response requirements. The installation of traffic signal lights, traffic calming devices such as speed bumps, and pedestrian amenities should also be given high priority to improve public safety at critical locations. [B.2, B.8, B.9, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.5, E.6, L.1] **PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need, Ongoing**

Recommendation: Seek to promote a variety of multi-modal facilities and activities.

Moriarty is ideally situated regionally to provide a transportation hub for a variety of travel modes. The City is located on a major highway crossroads (NM 41 and I-40) and operates a public airport that serves the region. Moriarty currently does not have a public transportation system, but discussions are under way to provide public transit services through the Rio Metro Regional Transit District. In the meantime, park-and-ride connections could be supported and encouraged by the City for ridesharing among commuters. A rails-to-trails project is being considered for utilization of the abandoned railway right-of-way between Moriarty and Estancia/Willard. [C.3, F.1, F.2, F.3]

PRIORITY RATING: Medium Range

Recommendation: Explore various methods to improve the on-street and off-street parking of semi-tractor trailer rigs throughout the City.

Due to its role as a cross-country truck stop and service center, Moriarty should examine innovative ways to accommodate the parking and movement of semi-tractor trailer rigs particularly along the City's main street (Historic Route 66). Moriarty has a peculiar dilemma, in which the trucking industry provides the City with significant tax revenues while creating public safety problems associated with a transportation mix of "big rigs," automobiles, commercial truck parking, and pedestrian safety.

As the commercial development along NM 333 (Historic Route 66) expands, truck parking near intersections will become more problematic. Efforts should be taken to maintain a clear sight triangle at street intersections and driveways in areas where trucks park. A clear sight triangle is an area of unobstructed vision at street or driveway intersections. A clear line of sight should be enforced to ensure the safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians at intersections where trucks tend to park too close to the intersection. The City should conduct a commercial vehicle parking management study to deal with the unique problems of on-street and off-street parking of commercial trucks within a "truck stop" community, catering to a variety of needs and providing services for long-haul truckers. [E.5, E.6]

PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need, Ongoing

Recommendation: Develop a plan and program to install pedestrian walkways and bike trails throughout the City.

Moriarty does not have a system of bikeways and trails. The benefits of a bikeways and trails network in the City and surrounding region include greater access to property, enhanced circulation around the City, alternatives and relief to the street system, and added recreational opportunities. An adopted master plan for bikeways and trails would

provide the necessary vision of transportation opportunities, as well as a reference for planning and designing future street projects that include the added function of trails or bikeways. The design and construction of bikeways and trails is more cost effective if they are designed as part of a roadway improvement project. [B.9, C.3, F.1]

PRIORITY RATING: Medium Range

Recommendation: Continue to improve and expand the Moriarty Municipal Airport.

The City should continue to take an active role in operating and maintaining the Municipal Airport. The Moriarty Municipal Airport is on the New Mexico Airport System Plan and is included in the New Mexico Aviation Division Capital Improvement Program and the City's current Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP). The Airport is considered one of the premier glider airplane centers in the Southwest. It serves as a supporting airport to Albuquerque International Airport. Airport maintenance projects of existing runway and taxiway surfaces have been recently completed and the addition of a crosswind runway is well underway. The crosswind runway project includes land acquisition, new perimeter fencing, and the design and construction of the runway. Airport facilities and maintenance equipment are also being improved. Proposals for new development on airport properties are currently in process. [A.5, F.3] **PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need, Ongoing**

Category: Water, Wastewater, & Drainage Infrastructure

Recommendation: Update the 40-year Water Plan required by the N. M. State Engineer in order to acquire water rights to meet future demands.

New Mexico water law allows municipalities and counties to establish a water development and preservation plan for a period not to exceed 40 years in order to protect and retain water rights to meet their anticipated demands during that period. A 40-Year Water Plan should establish policies and direction for meeting current and projected needs, and provide strategies for the efficient and responsible use of available water resources. The 40-Year Water Plan for Moriarty was last updated in 2007, and therefore should be reviewed and reevaluated to account for current and forecast water demands of the residents and businesses of the City. Acquiring additional water rights for the City will be based on the 40-Year Water Plan. [G.1]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range

Recommendation: Implement the recommendations of the Moriarty Water Conservation Program.

The Moriarty Water Conservation Program has been adopted by resolution of the City Council, and is comprised of ten specific elements.

These elements should be reviewed and implemented to the extent that they are relevant or appropriate to the community. Some of the elements discussed in the program are activities that can be accomplished by individual residents acting on their own initiative; while other elements are obviously responsibilities intended for the City to carry out on a community or system wide basis. There are ten action strategies recommended for consideration by the City Council in order to implement the conservation program. The conservation strategies include such actions as water system audits, revisions to local regulations to increase water use efficiencies, infrastructure improvements, drought contingency planning, and educational programs. [B.2, G.1, G.2, G.3, G.4, G.5, G.6, L.1]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range

Recommendation: Enforce the well head protection regulations for lands surrounding the City's water supply wells.

The City's water supply also needs protection at the location of the public water wells. Well head protection regulations have been adopted and incorporated as an overlay zone in the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance of the City. The purpose of these regulations is to control land use near all public water supply wells; however, enforcement of these regulations needs to be strengthened. Wellhead protection overlay zones are delineated as fixed radius circles around the location of the wellhead. In Moriarty, lands within a one thousand (1,000) foot radius around each city well are subject to restrictions and prohibitions to protect the groundwater near the well from pollutants created by land use activities. Prohibited uses in the wellhead protection overlay zone include such activities as commercial animal feed lots, solid waste and hazardous materials handling, underground fuel storage tanks, and certain industrial uses. [A.2, G.4, H.2]

PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need, Ongoing

Recommendation: Develop and implement a master drainage plan and program for the City planning and platting jurisdiction.

The planning and platting jurisdiction extends up to three miles outside the City limits and is established by State law for subdivision review and approval. One of the requirements for subdividing land is to ensure proper drainage for stormwater when the development is built out. A master plan for drainage is crucial for the protection of land and property from the effects of stormwater runoff such as flooding and erosion.

Large portions of the City lie in a designated 100-year (or annual one percent chance) flood zones established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Moriarty is relatively flat, and sudden summer thunderstorms can bring torrential downpours that can result in significant runoff, flooding, and ponding. The purpose of a drainage

master plan is to identify sources and flow patterns of flood waters and to set up a program for improvement projects to alleviate flooding in the flood-prone areas. A master drainage plan could address the flooding problems by improving conveyance channels and constructing facilities that contain the spread of flood waters. [A.7, E.2, E.3, H.1, H.2, H.3] **PRIORITY RATING: Short Range**

Recommendation: Improve the effluent reuse system to provide landscape water for City parks and recreation fields.

The City of Moriarty's wastewater treatment plant is delivering its treated effluent to parks and recreational fields near the plant site for irrigation purposes. An extended piping system for non-potable water would be needed to convey the treated effluent to other parks and recreational areas for irrigation of turf grass play fields and landscaped areas throughout the City. This system is beneficial to water conservation efforts and reduces the overall demand on the drinking water supply. [C.5, G.6] **PRIORITY RATING: Short Range**

Recommendation: Ensure the preparation of stormwater pollution plans for all major construction sites in compliance with EPA requirements.

Stormwater runoff from construction activities can have a major impact on the water quality of the City. Construction sites are particularly vulnerable to stormwater flow that picks up pollutants like sediment, debris, and chemicals which are carried to other areas in the City, and can potentially enter the ground water that provides the City's water supply. Moriarty should monitor construction activities (one acre or more in size) to ensure that construction site operators are in compliance with the EPA stormwater permitting program for stormwater discharges under the Construction General Permit in New Mexico. Construction site operators are required to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and should make it available to the City as a reference document.

Moriarty should consider preparing an areawide storm water pollution plan to protect the community from hazardous and toxic chemicals picked up and carried by stormwater. The City's water supply should be protected from stormwater pollutants that can leach into ground water or infiltrate the water supply infrastructure. Storm water runoff is intensified by impervious surface areas such as paved streets, parking lots, and building rooftops. Storm water quality in Moriarty is affected by the large numbers of tractor trailer rigs and vehicle service facilities which can contribute to uncontained spills and the seeping of hazardous chemicals into the ground. [G.4, H.1, H.2, H.3]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range

Recommendation: Provide adequate wastewater collection and treatment for all residences, businesses, and industries in the City.

Areas that use septic tanks, particularly in the designated wellhead protection zones, can eventually pollute and contaminate the community's groundwater. The City should provide connections to the wastewater system for service to all community residents, even those who are currently on septic tank systems. Moriarty's wastewater improvement project ranked second in the City's latest Infrastructure Capital Improvements Plan (ICIP). The wastewater improvement project is intended to upgrade the distribution system and the wastewater treatment facility. [G.6] **PRIORITY RATING: Short Range, Ongoing**

Category: Public Services & Facilities

Recommendation: Promote and support comprehensive health care services in Moriarty.

There are no community hospitals or large scale 24-hour urgent care facilities in Moriarty. The City needs to investigate ways to improve the medical care facilities within the area, including a community hospital, large scale urgent care health centers and better emergency care including paramedics and ambulances. The City should also investigate the possibility of local, state, and federal funding to improve response capabilities of the Moriarty police, fire, and rescue services to areas outside of the City limits. [I.2, I.6] **PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need, Short Range, Ongoing**

Recommendation: Develop multiple-use facilities and expanded programs by coordinating and pooling resources with public schools and institutions.

The City should develop partnership agreements with other governmental jurisdictions to maximize the use of public facilities and increase the range of programs that serve the public. Collaboration between the City and the Moriarty Public School District, for example, to share capital and operational expenses of recreational facilities and programs provides a greater benefit to residents of the community. Also, public facilities designed and constructed to accommodate multiple uses are the most cost effective expenditures of public funds. Regional facilities and services such as animal control, utility systems, emergency response, and post-secondary education often require a coordinated or consolidated organizational structure to be most efficient and effective in serving the community at large. [B.2, B.3, I.5, I.7, J.3] **PRIORITY RATING: Short Range, Ongoing**

Recommendation: Improve the Moriarty Public Library System to include expanded facilities, a distance learning lab, and educational resources.

The Moriarty Community Library is located in the Civic Center next to the Moriarty Historical Museum which provides a wealth of information and educational services to the general public. However, the changing nature of public libraries is evolving with new technologies, educational resources and research capacity; and is serving higher education needs beyond the public school system.

Improving the public library system in Moriarty would involve adding space at the current library location or relocating to a larger space in order to accommodate classrooms with computer equipment to support "distance learning labs" in conjunction with institutions offering online programs. Internet connectivity with high speed broadband would enable the public library to become an anchor institution providing extended educational services in the Moriarty area. Small businesses could also benefit from specialized programs for business administration and management instruction. Also, initiating partnerships with organizations such as the Adult Literacy Center would fulfill a greater range of educational needs including GED programs and adult education classes in the community. [I.2, I.7, L.1, L.2, L.3, L.6] **PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need, Ongoing**

Recommendation: Encourage dual enrollments between the public school districts and Community Colleges.

The benefits of dual enrollments for high school students are both financial and academic for college bound students. The Moriarty/Edgewood School District is presently collaborating with Mesalands Community College and Central New Mexico Community College to arrange for dual enrollment programs. The objective is for students to receive credits to be applied to their high school diploma as well as a college degree or certificate. [L.2] **PRIORITY RATING: Short Range, Ongoing**

Recommendation: Develop a Recreational/Open Space Master Plan to set priorities for improving public outdoor facilities.

In order to identify recreational and open space needs and priorities for recreational facilities and programs, a long range master plan for recreational facilities and open space should be adopted. The master plan should include City policies and priorities concerning recreational needs in general, new and expanded facilities, joint ownership and multiple-use facilities, organized recreational programs, open space acquisition and preservation, and a mechanism for dedicated funding of recreational facilities and operations. Moriarty should continue to support ongoing park improvements for existing recreational facilities; and should plan for the development of new facilities like a public swimming pool and regional sports complex. The City can improve recreational assets by pooling resources with the Moriarty Public School District and with Torrance County. [C.1, C.2, C.3, C.4, C.5]

PRIORITY RATING: Medium Range

Recommendation: Upgrade City firefighting services to improve the ISO (Insurance Service Office) rating for fire protection and decrease homeowner's insurance costs.

The City of Moriarty has a Public Protection Classification rating of Class 6 as assigned by the ISO (Insurance Service Office), which periodically collects detailed information regarding a community's fire protection capabilities. The ISO program is a nationwide standard that assists fire departments in planning and budgeting for facilities, equipment, and training. Ratings are assigned from class 1 to 10, with a Class 1 being the best fire protection. In order for Moriarty to advance to a Class 5 rating, a number of improvements must be made by the City, such as adding more fire hydrants, purchasing more equipment, and increasing the paid staff of the Moriarty Fire Department. [J.1, J.2, J.3]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range, Ongoing

Recommendation: Improve street and public facilities lighting throughout the community to improve safety and security.

Street lighting in Moriarty is predominantly located along the major highways through Moriarty. In order to improve safety and security with night-time lighting throughout the City, a public street lighting system needs to be established in residential neighborhoods where some private property lighting exists today. Most public facilities do have lighting but could be improved with new technology. The City is investigating the use of solar powered lighting and LED (light-emitting diodes) lamps for public facilities and streets. [B.8, C.5]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range, Ongoing

Recommendation: Continue to improve and modernize the police/fire/rescue services, facilities, infrastructure, and equipment in the community.

Some of the most basic community services and local government responsibilities include police protection and law enforcement, firefighting, and emergency rescue services. Moriarty has all these services but improvements and upgrades are continually necessary as the City grows, particularly with the advent of new technologies to support these services. Grant funding has been obtained for recent improvements to the Police and Fire Departments. An areawide Emergency Mitigation Plan is in place as a multiple-agency plan including Moriarty, Estancia, and Torrance County, but is being expanded to include Santa Fe County. [E.4, I.6, J.1, J.2, J.3]

PRIORITY RATING: Medium Range, Ongoing

Recommendation: Improve facilities and services for the elderly.

As the "Boomer Generation" ages throughout the nation, the residents of Moriarty are expected to follow the trend. Consequently, facilities and services for the elderly will need to be increased and expanded to meet that growing population. Existing as well as new facilities and services for the elderly might include specially-designed retirement housing, nursing homes and assisted living quarters, specialized medical care, community centers, and transportation for mobility impaired and transit-dependent persons. [D.4, I.3]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range

Category: Economic Development

Recommendation: Continue to support the Estancia Valley Economic Development Association.

The Estancia Valley Economic Development Association (EVEDA) promotes and supports economic development in communities located in Torrance County and Southern Santa Fe County, including the City of Moriarty. EVEDA focuses on obtaining higher wage jobs, exporting products and services, increasing local income and tax revenues, recruiting new industries, and retaining businesses in the Estancia Valley. As a member of EVEDA, the City stands to benefit from a growing regional economy through collaborative efforts and a combined approach to economic development. EVEDA also provides information and training programs pertaining to business and industrial development. [L.4] **PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need, Ongoing**

Recommendation: Partner with Moriarty Chamber of Commerce to promote business growth.

The Moriarty Chamber of Commerce is a major business organization in the City that is dedicated to building a strong local economy and protecting the local business environment. The Chamber of Commerce influences public policy on behalf of the business community, and therefore, by collaborating with the Chamber of Commerce, the City government can enhance the success of the business sector in the community. [B.2, L.3] **PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need, Ongoing**

Recommendation: Promote high speed internet capability, including WIFI, to all households, in the City.

Access to internet services is improving in the City of Moriarty. While limited internet services are provided to most households and businesses through the local telephone company, local wireless services and digital satellite TV are also available by individual request. A fiber optic cable network is being installed in the Moriarty area to bring in high speed broadband connections to upgrade internet capability to much higher standards.

The City should promote and encourage households in the community to connect to the internet which may ultimately serve as a basic communication system for the community. [L.1]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range, Ongoing

Recommendation: Improve and expand the Moriarty website to include social media.

Social media networks such as Facebook and Twitter provide a means of interactive dialogue that expands local communication systems and may prove useful to the Moriarty government. The website for the City of Moriarty would receive far more attention by adding social media links and utilizing such links to notify residents about community services and activities as well as receiving comments and opinions from the general public. [L.6]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range, Ongoing

Recommendation: Prepare an economic development program to identify barriers to development.

An economic development program for Moriarty should be undertaken to strengthen the local economy. An economic development program is typically focused on strategies to improve the economic base, expand business activity, increase jobs and personal income, and increase the local revenues of the City. As part of the strategic planning process, the identification of barriers to development is crucial in formulating the economic development strategies. Eliminating such barriers could stimulate public and private investments that benefit the local economy. [K.2, K.4, L.1, L.2, L.3, L.4, L.5]

PRIORITY RATING: Medium Range, Ongoing

Recommendation: Develop a Rails to Trails Program for the abandoned railway along Highway 41.

A Rails to Trails Program has been proposed for a portion of an abandoned railroad right-of-way between Moriarty and Estancia. The Santa Fe Central Railroad (later the New Mexico Central Railroad) was located along what is now NM High 41 and could serve as a pedestrian trail, bikeway, and/or equestrian path for recreational and other travel alternatives. [C.3, F.1]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range, Ongoing

Recommendation: Partner with other communities to promote Regional Events.

There are various seasonal events that occur throughout Torrance County and the Estancia Valley every year. Major events such as the Pumpkin Chunkin Contest, the Pinto Bean Fiesta, and the Annual Mudd Mania (Mud Bog) are well publicized events that benefit Moriarty and other communities in the region. Other events including rodeos, soaring at

the Moriarty airport, and motocross races are also locally popular. By collaborating with other communities to plan and produce regional events, Moriarty can increase the success of these annual festivities.

[K.4, K.5] **PRIORITY RATING: Critical Need, Ongoing**

Recommendation: Promote and advertise development along the Salt Mission Trails.

The Corridor Management Plan for the Salt Missions Trail Scenic Byway was recently updated (March 2012) and includes numerous projects to capitalize on the history and culture of the Byway. The City of Moriarty should actively promote and advertise the Salt Missions Trail and any related events that occur along the Scenic Byway. [F.1, K.1, K.5]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range, Ongoing

Recommendation: Support Workforce Connection of Central New Mexico to improve the skills and abilities of the local workforce.

Workforce Connection of Central New Mexico (WCCNM) maintains a center in Moriarty to provide services to the Torrance County area. The Moriarty Center is available to assist area employers and provide resources for job seekers. Employers can access pre-screened applicants, utilize on-the-job training programs, and set up job fairs. People looking for jobs can get assistance in job placement, skills assessment, resume writing, interview techniques, and educational opportunities. The City should provide ongoing support and acknowledgement to the WCCNM Center in Moriarty. [L.2, L.3]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range, Ongoing

Category: Energy Resources

Recommendation: Increase public awareness on energy conservation and promote green development.

In much the same manner as water conservation is promoted by the City, energy conservation can be an item of consideration in development proposals in the City. An energy efficiency project recently conducted in Moriarty involved energy assessments and retrofits to selected residential and commercial buildings in the City. Moriarty can continue to support similar energy efficiency projects throughout the community, preferably in partnership with the local energy utility companies. Also, community outreach projects such as door-to-door canvassing, phone calls to residents, community events and meetings, and website information linkages are effective when well organized.

Green development is an all-encompassing description of energy efficient buildings, renewable energy supply, combined heat and power, site design with low impact development and minimal effects on natural features, water efficiency, and use of resources with

minimal waste and consumption. Education programs about green development should be supported and promoted by the City; and green development can be included in adopted policies of the local governing body. [M.2]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range, Ongoing

Recommendation: Develop and implement policies to reduce the use of nonrenewable energy in the heating, cooling, and operation of City buildings.

Although basic weatherization improvements are effective in energy conservation, Moriarty has begun initial research and investigations into the use of renewable energy in City facilities. Both wind and solar power are under consideration as the technology for wind and solar systems continues to bring the cost down. Policies to reduce nonrenewable energy in public facilities can be established by the governing body through resolutions which set the stage for similar programs citywide, whether public or private. [M.1]

PRIORITY RATING: Medium Range

Recommendation: Seek funding to pursue renewable energy sources for municipal facilities.

The overall cost of energy consumption is increasing as fossil fuels are depleted and the costs of extraction, processing, and transporting fuel goes up. Consequently, renewable energy may be an option to reduce the dependence on both domestic and imported fuels. The City should look into clean energy financing programs that may still be available from State and Federal sources. One example is the DOE's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program. Elsewhere, communities are using bond programs to finance renewable energy projects, although funding can take a year or more to arrange. [M.3]

PRIORITY RATING: Short Range

Recommendation: Revise land use policies to encourage energy efficient development and the use of renewable energy.

Local governments have three techniques to establish policies for energy efficiency programs: regulatory mechanisms, financial incentives, and local relationships with the business community. Revising land use policies to encourage energy efficiency in development would be most practical for Moriarty to pursue at this time.

In general, Moriarty should support energy efficiency programs and projects such as building energy audits and retrofits, transportation programs that conserve energy, adoption of energy efficiency building codes, promotion of district heating and cooling systems, recycling and renovation programs, green building construction, and energy efficient

street lighting and traffic signals. Land use codes should be researched for application of special incentives to developments utilizing conservation techniques for energy and water. [M.4]

PRIORITY RATING: Medium Range

Table 21. Strategic Action Priorities Table

Strategic Action Priorities	2012 Priorities				
	Critical Need	Short Range (1-5 years)	Medium Range (5-10 years)	Long Range (10-20 years)	Ongoing
Category: Form and Character of Development					
Identify primary commercial centers and corridors in Moriarty and support more intensive development in such areas.	•				•
Adopt an annexation policy that requires an analysis of the costs and benefits of the annexation to the City.		•			
Execute a Memorandum of Understanding between Moriarty, Santa Fe County, and Tarrant County to manage land development outside City Limits within the City's planning and platting jurisdiction.		•			
Update and codify all of the ordinances of the City of Moriarty.		•			
Enforce the existing land use regulations of the City to prevent incompatible or unsafe land uses.	•				
Organize and promote clean-up days and a City beautification program.	•				•
Streamline the City's development review and approval processes.		•			
Category: Housing					
Encourage replatting and consolidation of lots smaller than the minimum lot size requirements of the zoning ordinance.		•			
Research land use ordinances for design guidelines and regulations allowing different types of residential development.		•			
Develop a City Housing Services Program.		•			
Category: Transportation					
Adopt a long-range street system plan for the Moriarty planning area with associated right-of-way and street design standards.		•			
Establish a short-range (on-going) street improvement program for the City.	•				•
Seek to promote a variety of multi-modal facilities and activities.			•		
Explore various methods to improve the on-street and off-street parking of semi-tractor trailer rigs throughout the City.	•				•
Develop a plan and program to install pedestrian walkways & bike trails throughout the City.			•		
Continue to improve and expand the Moriarty Municipal Airport.	•				•
Category: Water, Wastewater, and Drainage Infrastructure					
Update the 40-Year Water Plan required by the N. M. State Engineer in order to acquire water rights to meet future demands.		•			
Implement the recommendations of the Moriarty Water Conservation Program.		•			
Enforce the wellhead protection regulations for lands surrounding the City's water supply wells.	•				•
Develop and implement a master drainage plan and program for the City planning and platting jurisdiction.		•			
Improve the effluent reuse system to provide landscape water for City parks and recreation fields.		•			
Ensure the preparation of stormwater pollution plans for all major construction sites in compliance with EPA requirements.		•			

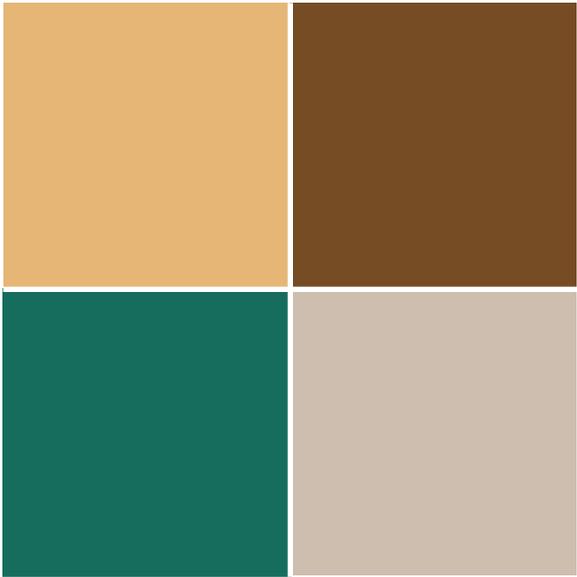
Strategic Action Priorities	2012 Priorities				
	Critical Need	Short Range (1-5 years)	Medium Range (5-10 years)	Long Range (10-20 years)	Ongoing
Provide adequate wastewater collection and treatment for all residences, businesses, and industries in the City.		•			•
Category: Public Services and Facilities					
Promote and support comprehensive health care services in Moriarty.	•	•			•
Develop multiple-use facilities and expanded programs by coordinating and pooling resources with public schools and institutions.		•			•
Improve the Moriarty Public Library System to include expanded facilities, a distance learning lab, and educational resources.	•				•
Encourage dual enrollments between the public school districts and Community Colleges.		•			•
Develop a Recreational/Open Space Master Plan to set priorities for improving public outdoor facilities.			•		
Upgrade City firefighting services to improve the ISO rating for fire protection and decrease homeowner's insurance costs.		•			•
Improve street and public facilities lighting throughout the community to improve safety and security.		•			•
Continue to improve and modernize the police/fire/rescue services, facilities, infrastructure, and equipment in the community.			•		•
Improve facilities and services for the elderly.		•			
Category: Economic Development					
Continue to support the Estancia Valley Economic Development Association.	•				•
Partner with Moriarty Chamber of Commerce to promote business growth.	•				•
Promote high speed internet capability, including WIFI, to all households in City.		•			•
Improve and expand the Moriarty website to include social media, i.e., facebook, twitter.		•			•
Prepare an economic development program to identify barriers to development.			•		•
Develop a Rails to Trails program for the abandoned railway along Highway 41.		•			•
Partner with other communities and organizations to promote Regional Events, i.e. Punkin Chunkin, Pinto Bean Fiesta, Mud Bog	•				•
Promote and advertise development along the Salt Mission Trails.		•			•
Support Workforce Connection of Central New Mexico to improve the skills and abilities of the local workforce.		•			•
Category: Energy Resources					
Increase public awareness on energy conservation and promote green development.		•			•
Develop and implement policies to reduce the use of nonrenewable energy in the heating, cooling, and operation of City buildings.			•		
Seek funding to pursue renewable energy sources for municipal facilities.		•			
Revise land use policies to encourage energy efficient development and the use of renewable energy.			•		

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Appendix A:

Resolution Adopting Goals & Objectives



CITY OF MORIARTY, NEW MEXICO

Resolution No. 11-12-34

Adopting Goals and Objectives for the Moriarty Comprehensive Plan Update

Whereas, the City of Moriarty has received funding through the New Mexico Finance Authority Grant Program for the purpose of updating and adopting a Comprehensive Plan for the City; and

Whereas, the City of Moriarty governing body has entered into a Planning Services Agreement with the Mid-Region Council of Governments (MRCOG) to prepare the Comprehensive Plan update; and

Whereas, the City of Moriarty has been working with the staff of the MRCOG for the past year in revising and updating the comprehensive plan and carrying out a community planning process necessary for developing and implementing the updated Comprehensive Plan; and

Whereas, the City of Moriarty has engaged in various activities to solicit community input through public meetings, opinion surveys, and public workshops; and

Whereas, the staff of the MRCOG analyzed public input and conducted research concerning the operations of the City in order to revise the Goals and Objectives for the future development of the City of Moriarty; and

Whereas, Goals and Objectives presented in the City of Moriarty Comprehensive Plan define the local community's vision and suggest various means to achieve that vision, and provide a basis for identifying strategic planning recommendations in the Comprehensive Plan.

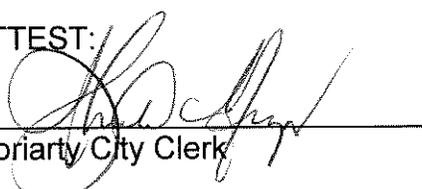
Now, therefore be it resolved that the Moriarty City Council does adopt the updated Goals and Objectives for Future Development for the City of Moriarty Comprehensive Plan, hereby attached and made a part of this Resolution.

Passed, Adopted, and Approved this 25th day of July, 2012, by the Moriarty City Council.



Mayor, City of Moriarty

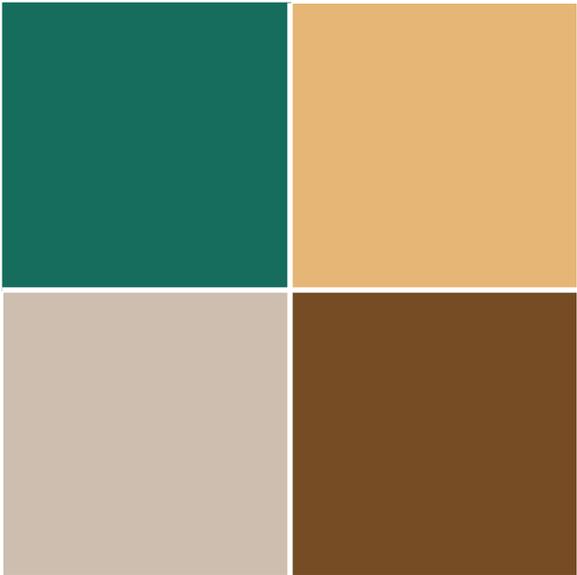
ATTEST:



Moriarty City Clerk

Appendix B:

Resolution Adopting Strategic Action Recommendations



CITY OF MORIARTY, NEW MEXICO

Resolution No. 11-12-06

Adopting Strategic Action Recommendations for the
Moriarty Comprehensive Plan Update

Whereas, the City of Moriarty has received funding through the New Mexico Finance Authority Grant Program for the purpose of updating and adopting a Comprehensive Plan for the City; and

Whereas, Goals and Objectives for the City of Moriarty have been adopted by the Moriarty City Council to provide guidance in making policy decisions regarding the future development of the City of Moriarty; and

Whereas, the adopted Goals and Objectives establish a basis for various planning strategies, entitled Strategic Action Recommendations, which present major actions and directives in the Comprehensive Plan for the City of Moriarty; and

Whereas, the City of Moriarty has engaged in various activities to solicit community input through public meetings, opinion surveys, and public workshops; and

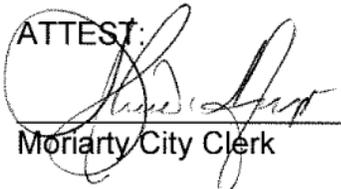
Whereas, the Strategic Action Recommendations constitute the central component of the Comprehensive Plan document for the City and provide a basis for effective actions to implement the Comprehensive Plan.

Now, therefore be it resolved that the Moriarty City Council does adopt the Strategic Action Recommendations for the Comprehensive Plan hereby attached and made a part of this Resolution.

Passed, Adopted, and Approved this 8th day of August, 2012, by the Moriarty City Council.

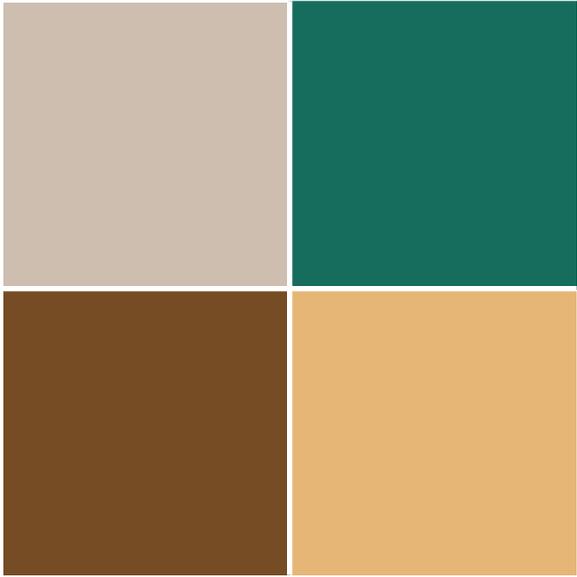


Mayor, City of Moriarty

ATTEST:


Moriarty City Clerk

Appendix C:
Resolution Adopting Comprehensive Plan



CITY OF MORIARTY, NEW MEXICO

Resolution No. 12-13-08

Adopting the Moriarty Comprehensive Plan Update

Whereas, the City of Moriarty has received funding through the New Mexico Finance Authority Grant Program for the purpose of updating and adopting a Comprehensive Plan for the City; and

Whereas, Goals and Objectives for the City of Moriarty have been adopted by the Moriarty City Council to provide guidance in making policy decisions regarding the future development of the City of Moriarty; and

Whereas, the Strategic Action Recommendations for the City of Moriarty have been adopted by the City Council to provide a basis for effective actions to implement the Comprehensive Plan; and

Whereas, the City of Moriarty has engaged in various activities to solicit community input through public meetings, opinion surveys, and public workshops; and

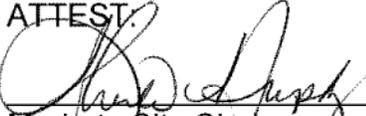
Whereas, the adoption of the City of Moriarty Comprehensive Plan Update will provide a basis for establishing policy and implementation strategies for future development in the City, for providing a framework for the integration of special purpose plans and programs for the City, and for promoting a consistency with other plans at local, regional, state, and federal levels.

Now, therefore be it resolved that the Moriarty City Council does adopt the Comprehensive Plan Update hereby attached and made a part of this Resolution.

Passed, Adopted, and Approved this 12th day of September, 2012, by the Moriarty City Council.



Mayor, City of Moriarty

ATTEST.


Moriarty City Clerk

**Appendix D:
Supplemental Tables**

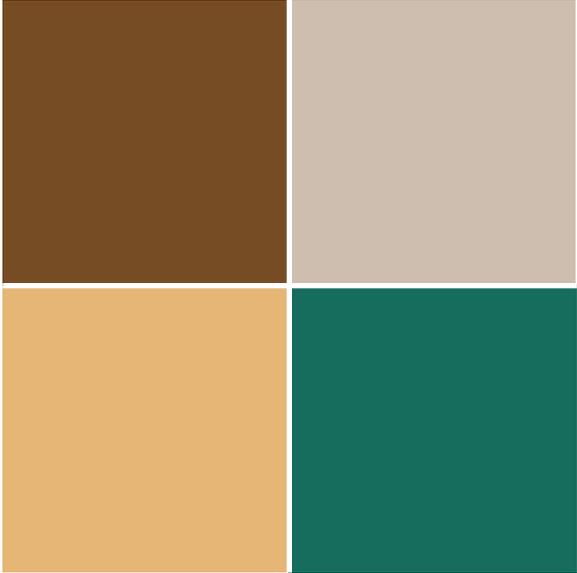


Table 1. Population: 1950 - 2010

Geographic Area: Torrance County Incorporated Municipalities

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]

Year	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Encino	346	250	155	131	94	82
Estancia	797	721	830	792	1,584	1,655
Moriarty	720	758	1,276	1,399	1,765	1,910
Mountainair	1,605	1,022	1,170	926	1,116	928
Willard	294	209	166	183	240	253

Table 2. Trends & Comparisons:**Age Distributions (by percentage): 2000 & 2010**

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, and New Mexico

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]

Age Group	Moriarty	Torrance County	New Mexico
Total Population	1,910	16,383	2,059,179
Under 5 years	7.40%	5.70%	7.00%
5 to 9 years	8.30%	6.60%	7.00%
10 to 14 years	8.40%	7.20%	6.90%
15 to 19 years	8.10%	7.20%	7.30%
20 to 24 years	6.10%	5.20%	6.90%
25 to 29 years	4.70%	5.30%	6.80%
30 to 34 years	6.20%	5.00%	6.20%
35 to 39 years	6.50%	5.90%	6.00%
40 to 44 years	5.90%	6.10%	6.10%
45 to 49 years	6.00%	7.60%	7.00%
50 to 54 years	7.90%	8.30%	7.10%
55 to 59 years	5.70%	8.30%	6.60%
60 to 64 years	5.90%	7.30%	5.80%
65 to 69 years	4.10%	5.20%	4.30%
70 to 74 years	3.00%	3.70%	3.20%
75 to 79 years	2.40%	2.50%	2.40%
80 to 84 years	1.90%	1.50%	1.80%
85 years and over	1.50%	1.30%	1.60%

Table 3. Population: Trends & Comparisons: Age & Sex Distributions (by percentage): 2000 & 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, and New Mexico

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]

2010						
Age Group	Moriarty		Torrance County		New Mexico	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Persons	918	992	8,450	7,933	1,017,4521	1,041,7589
< 18	32.5%	27.3%	23.8%	24.5%	26.0%	24.4%
18-24	9.6%	7.5%	8.5%	7.0%	10.2%	9.5%
25-44	21.6%	24.8%	23.4%	21.3%	25.5%	24.6%
45-64	24.7%	26.2%	30.6%	32.6%	26.2%	27.1%
65-over	11.7%	14.2%	13.7%	14.7%	12.1%	14.4%
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

2000						
Age Group	Moriarty		Torrance County		New Mexico	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Persons	817	948	8,681	8,230	894,317	924,729
< 18	34.0%	33.2%	30.1%	30.6%	29.0%	27.0%
18-24	8.6%	6.3%	8.2%	6.7%	10.1%	9.5%
25-44	27.4%	29.0%	29.7%	28.8%	28.6%	28.1%
45-64	19.6%	20.4%	23.0%	23.4%	21.9%	22.5%
65-over	10.4%	11.1%	9.0%	10.5%	10.4%	12.9%
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 4. Educational Attainment for Persons Age 25 and Over in 2010:

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, and New Mexico

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

	Moriarty	Torrance County	New Mexico
Educational Attainment	Percent	Percent	Percent
Population 25 years and over	100%	100%	100%
Less than 9th grade	4.5	9.6	7.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	17.1	13.2	9.5
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34.6	32.2	27
Some college, no degree	21.9	23.5	23.1
Associate's degree	13.7	7.5	7.2
Bachelor's degree	5.9	10	14.6
Graduate or professional degree	2.4	4.1	10.8

Table . Occupation: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, and New Mexico

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Occupation	Moriarty	Torrance County	New Mexico
Employed population 16 years and over (total)	527	5,649	888,761
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	24.9%	27.1%	34.4%
Service occupations	25.4%	20.7%	19.0%
Sales and office occupations	24.3%	22.8%	24.3%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occ.	15.2%	15.0%	12.7%
Production, transportation and material moving occ.	10.2%	14.3%	9.6%

Table 5. Residential Mobility: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Residential Mobility	Moriarty		Torrance County	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 1 Year and Over	1,832	100.0	16,299	100.0
Same house	1,546	84.4	13,300	81.6
Different house in the U.S.	271	14.8	2,563	15.7
Different House, Same County	101	5.5	826	5.1
Different County, Same State	163	8.9	1,129	6.9
Different State	7	0.4	608	3.7
Abroad	15	0.8	436	2.7

Table 6. Age of Occupied Housing Structure

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Year Structure Built	Number of Units	Percent
Total Housing Units	735	100.0
2005 or Later	5	0.68
2000-2004	80	10.8
1990-1999	229	31.1
1980-1989	147	20.0
1970-1979	163	22.1
1960-1969	62	8.4
1950-1959	37	5.03
1940-1949	0	0.0
1939 or earlier	12	1.63

Table 7. Housing Type: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

	2000 Number of Homes	2000 Percentage of Homes	2010 Number of Homes	2010 Percentage of Homes
Total Housing Units	786	100.0	735	100.0
Single Family	392	49.9	487	66.3
Multifamily	58	7.4	51	6.9
Mobile Home	303	38.5	197	26.8
Other Housing Unit	33	4.2	0	0.0

*All housing units including vacant.

Table 8. Year Householder Moved into Unit

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Year	Number of Units	Percent
Occupied Housing Units	648	100.0
2005 or later	274	42.3
2000 to 2004	121	18.7
1990 to 1999	147	22.7
1980 to 1989	63	9.7
1970 to 1979	20	3.1
1969 or earlier	23	3.5

Table 9. Labor Force & Employment: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Classification	Moriarty	
	Number	Percent
Total Persons Age 16 and Over	1,295	100.0
Civilian Labor Force	692	100.0
Employed	527	40.7
Unemployed	165	12.7
Not in Labor Force	603	46.6

Table 10. Industries for Residents: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Industry	Number	Percent
Total Jobs	527	100.0
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing/Hunting/Mining	0	0.0
Construction	46	8.73
Manufacturing	57	10.8
Wholesale Trade	1	0.1
Retail Trade	102	19.3
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	26	4.9
Information	35	6.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate/Rental/Leasing	32	6.0
Professional/Scientific/Management/ Administrative/Waste Management Services	80	15.8
Education/Health/Social Services	83	15.7
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation/ Accommodation/Food Services	46	4.9
Other Services (except public administration)	32	6.0
Public Administration	7	1.3

Table 11. Average Travel Time to Work: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Geography	Minutes
Moriarty	23.3
Torrance County	33.6

Table 12. Median Household Income: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County & New Mexico

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Geography	Median Household Income
Moriarty	\$30,278
Torrance County	\$37,117
New Mexico	\$43,820

Table 13. Percent of All People Living Below Poverty Level: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Estancia, Torrance County, New Mexico, & United States

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Geography	Percent
Moriarty	33.6
Estancia	35.3
Torrance County	19.4
New Mexico	18.4
United States	13.8

Table 14. Percent of Families Living Below Poverty Level: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, and New Mexico

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

Category	Moriarty	Torrance County	New Mexico
All families	28.0	13.5	13.9
With related children under 18 years	41.4	24.4	22.0
Married couple families	21.8	7.0	7.5
With related children under 18 years	33.3	11.7	11.5
Families with female householder, no husband present	41.9	41.8	33.8
With related children under 18	52.5	47.1	43.3
Under 18 years	40.4	30.7	26.0
with related children under 18	40.9	30.5	25.7
18 years and over	30.3	15.3	15.7
65 years and over	18.7	11.5	12.5
People in families	31.4	17.2	16.1

Appendix E:

Supplementary Figures

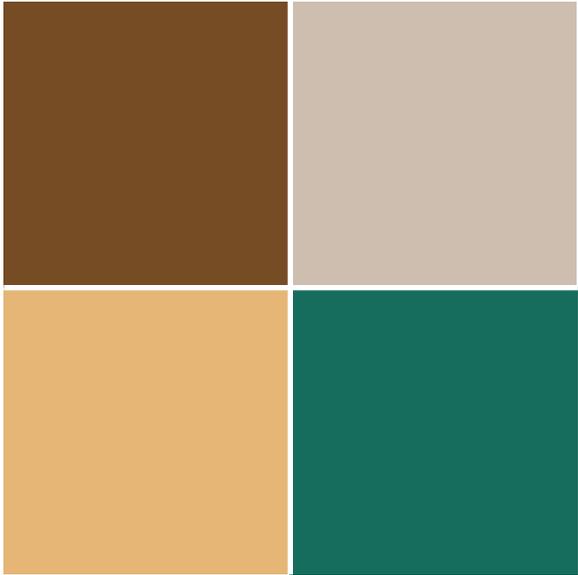


Figure 1. Population by Race & Ethnicity: Hispanic / Not Hispanic: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, & New Mexico

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

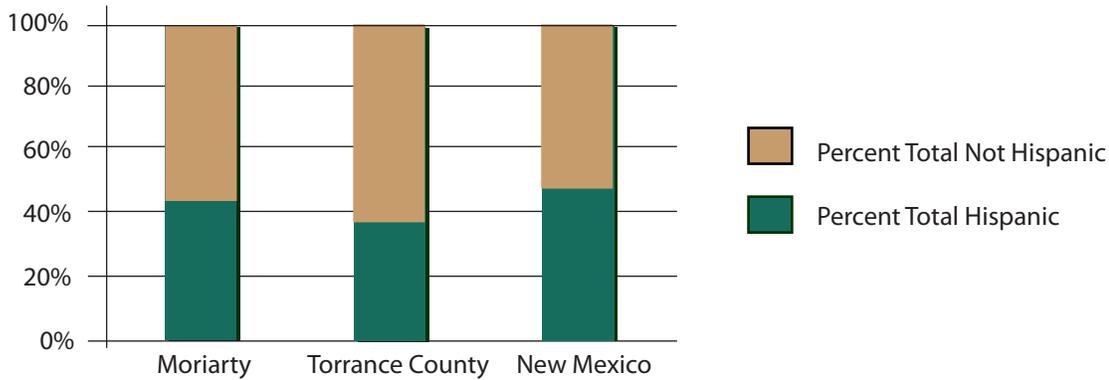


Figure 2. Housing Type: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

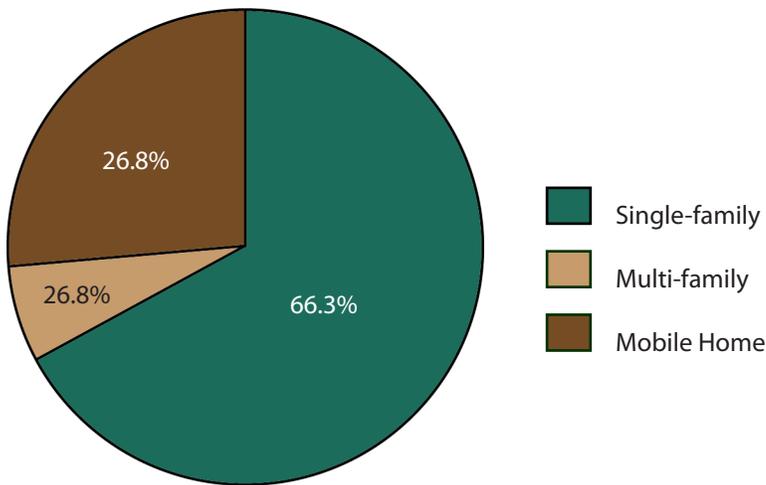


Figure 3. Commuting to Work for Residents: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

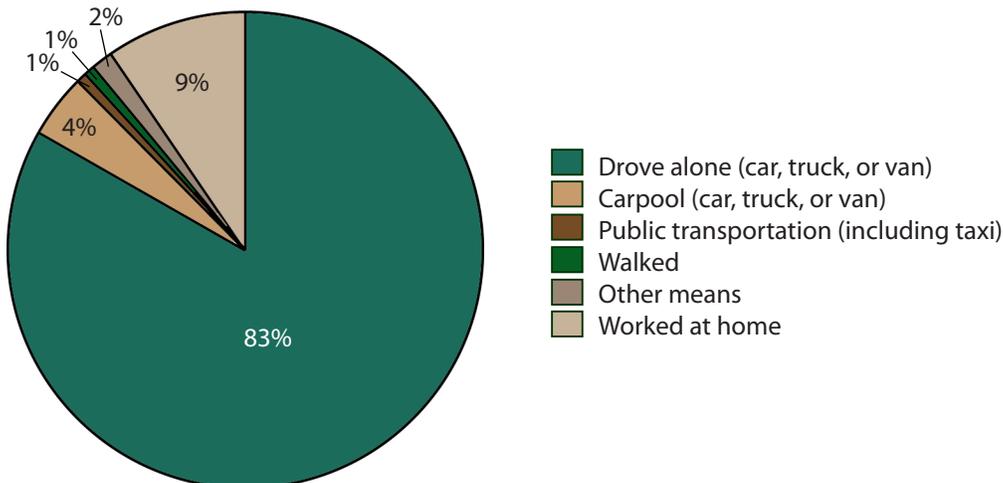


Figure 4. Historical Population Trend: 1950 - 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, & New Mexico
 [Source: U.S. Census Bureau, MRCOG]

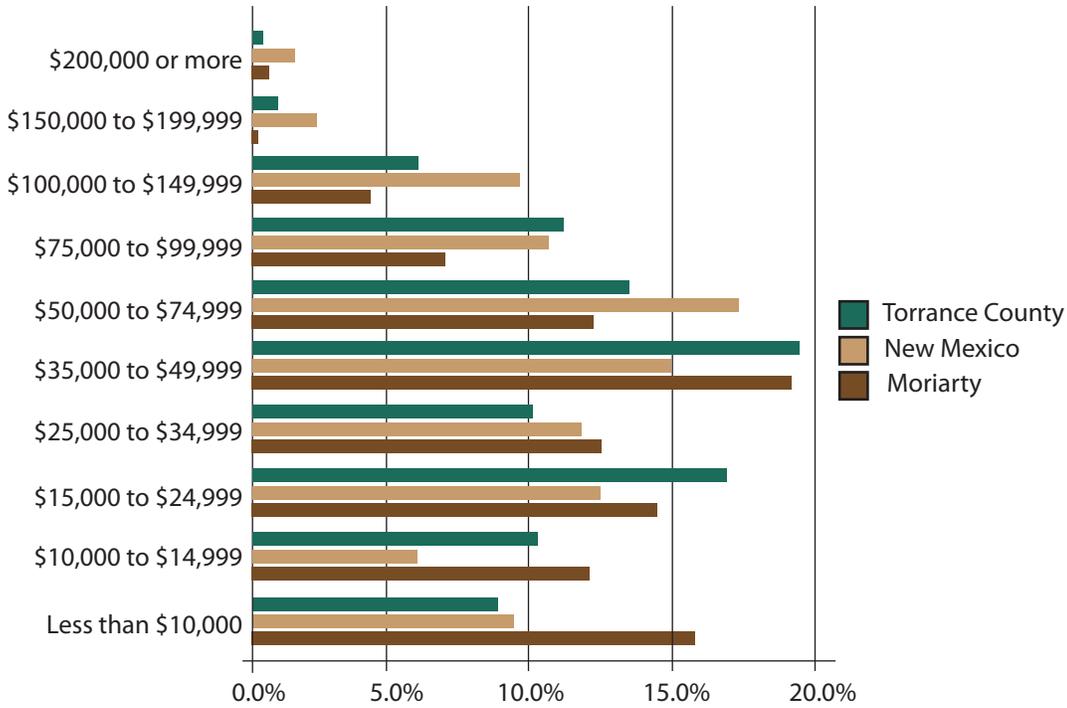


Figure 5. Median Household Income: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Torrance County, & New Mexico
 [Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

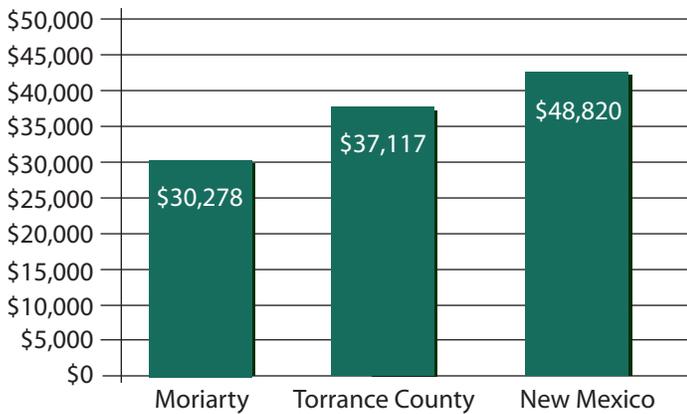


Figure 6. Percent of All People Living Below Poverty Level: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Estancia, Torrance County, New Mexico, & United States
 [Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

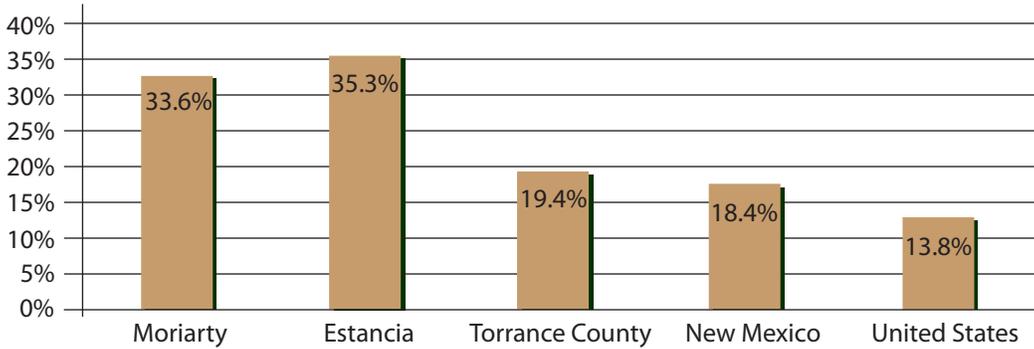


Figure 7. Percent of All People Living Below Poverty Level: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty, Estancia, Torrance County, New Mexico, & United States
 [Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, MRCOG]

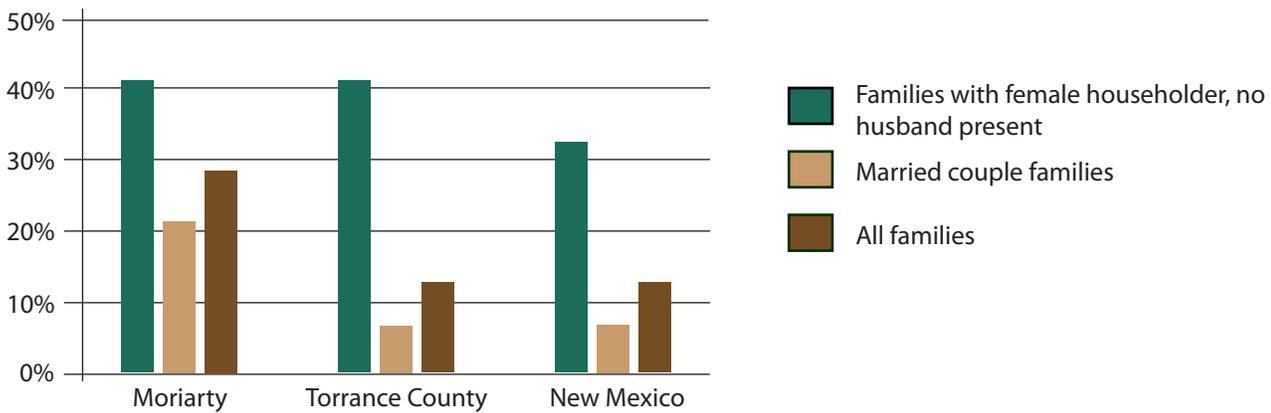


Figure 8. Zoning Categories: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty
 [Source: MRCOG]

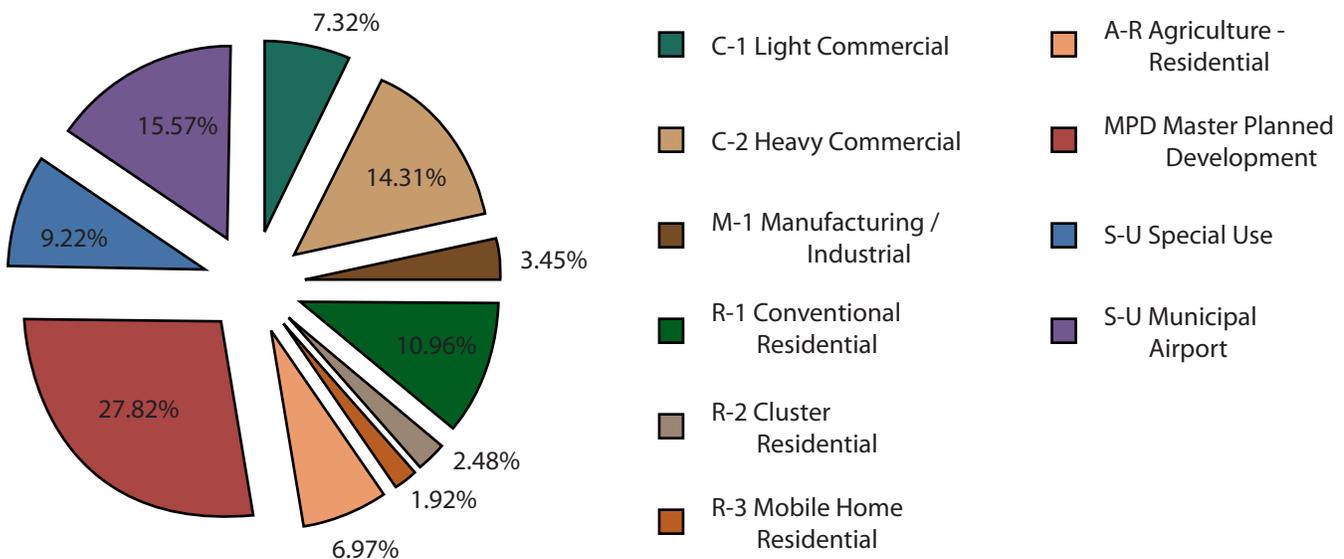
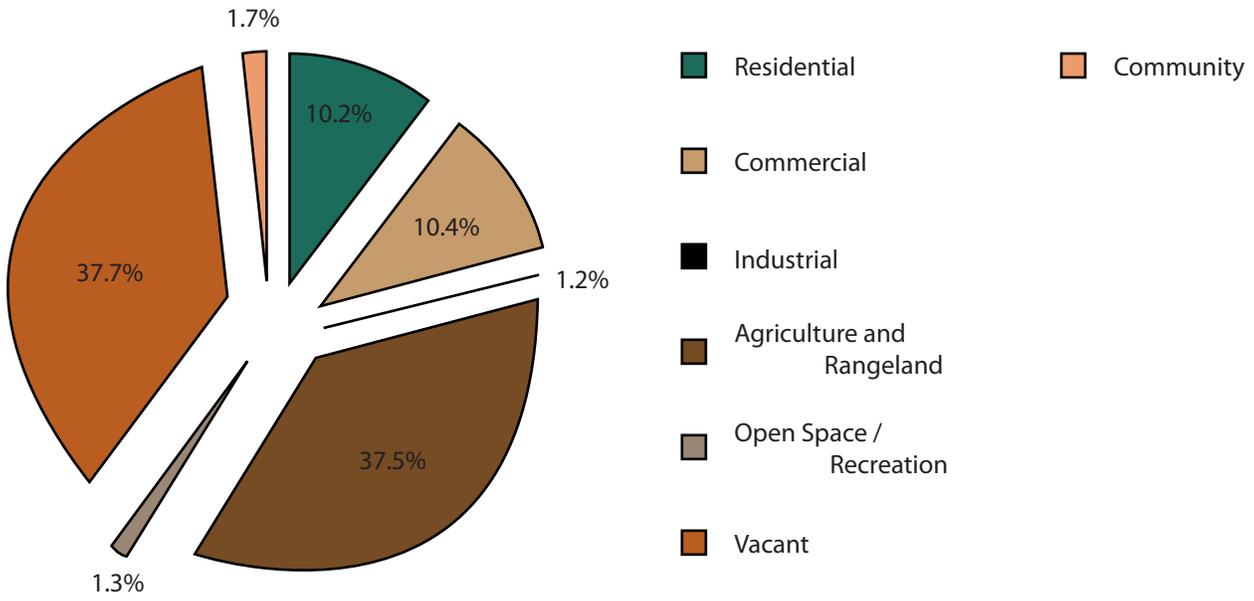


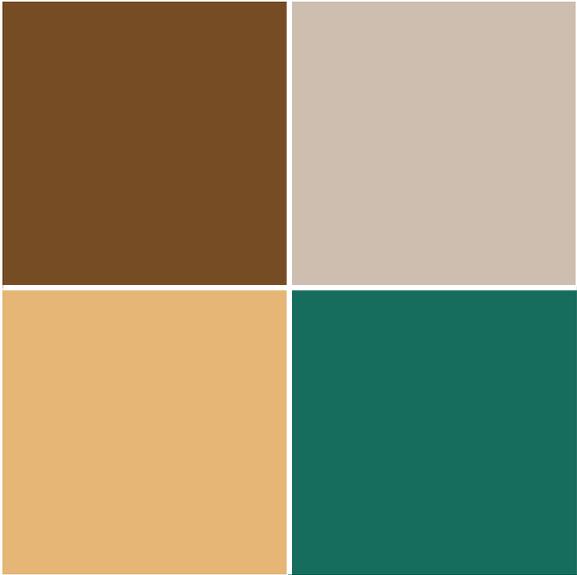
Figure 9. Land Use Categories: 2010

Geographic Area: Moriarty

[Source: MRCOG]



Appendix F:
Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy: *Moriarty*
Wastewater Treatment Plant



Wastewater treatment is an essential public service which also serves as a large energy user within any municipality. Due to population growth, increasingly restrictive environmental regulations, and the demand for wastewater reuse, wastewater treatment energy consumption is poised to increase substantially in the future. Without affordable water and wastewater service, economic growth and the quality of life for residence is diminished. The EPA estimates that water and wastewater capacity will need to grow by 5 to 8% annually over the next decade. Overall, wastewater treatment consumes approximately 1.5% of total US electric power. After labor, electricity is the largest operating cost at wastewater treatment plants, typically 25 to 40% of the total operating costs.

Fortunately, most wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) can significantly reduce their energy costs, by up to 30% or more, through energy efficiency measures and treatment process modifications. Through optimized aeration and improved pumping alone, wastewater treatment plants could save 547 to 1,057 million kWh annually, reducing overall energy use in the wastewater sector by 3 to 6%.

One process to reduce overall energy consumption is Anaerobic Digestion with Biogas Utilization. Wastewater treatment processes chemically, physically, and biologically treat raw municipal sewage and separate wastes into a liquid effluent stream, which is usually discharged to a receiving water body, and solid-liquid streams of debris and sludge. Prior to the reuse or disposal of this sludge, it must be treated to reduce odors and disease-causing agents. Sludge is usually treated to form biosolids using some form of digestion. Sludge digestion and associated solids processing operations constitute the second largest use of electricity in wastewater treatment. Aerobic digestion processes use oxygen to facilitate microorganism digestion of solids, pathogens, and bacteria, forming carbon dioxide and biosolids among the products. The energy-intensity of blowers and aerators makes aerobic digestion a large energy consumer, yet aerobic digestion is commonly used due to the ease of aerobic operations. On the other hand, anaerobic digestion processes, facilitate digestion in the absence of oxygen, forming methane-containing biogas and biosolids as products. Biogas produced from anaerobic digestion is a possible fuel source for digester heating or electricity generation.

Within certain temperature ranges, anaerobic digestion produces biogas containing 40 to 75% methane, with a balance of primarily carbon dioxide and other compounds, with 60% methane as a typical composition. Electricity generation using biogas from anaerobic digestion varies depending on the generation technology employed. Research from Burton and the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) shows that anaerobic digestion with biogas utilization can produce about 350kWh of electricity for each million gallons of wastewater treated at the plant. Research does show, however, that wastewater treatment plants with treatment capacities less than 5 million gallons

per day do not produce enough biogas to make electricity generation feasible or cost-effective.

Other energy efficiency opportunities in wastewater treatment include the use of fine bubble diffusers, dissolved oxygen control of aeration, high efficiency blowers, variable frequency drives on pumps and blowers, premium efficiency motors, and the reduction of the head against which pumps and blowers operate.

The EPA lists several viable sources for offsetting energy consumption for WWTPs. These include the use of fuel cells, microturbines, solar power, and wind turbines. A fuel cell is an electrochemical device similar to a battery. The main difference between a battery and a fuel cell is that a fuel cell uses an external supply that continuously replenishes the reactants in the fuel cell, while a battery, on the other hand, has a fixed internal supply of reactants. Fuel cells have become popular as a choice for auxiliary and supplemental power sources for WWTPs because they are highly efficient and emissions-free. Although there are many different types of fuel cells, only molten carbonate fuel cells (MCFC), phosphoric acid fuel cells (PAFC) and solid-oxide fuel cells (SOFC) can generate enough energy to power a typical WWTP. Fuel cell manufacturers currently publish a commercial entry price of about \$2,400/kW. Initial price does not include installation, balance of system costs, or other miscellaneous costs that can drive the entry price up by 30% to 50%. An example of the implementation of a fuel cell comes from King County Wastewater Treatment Division in Renton, Washington. They installed a 1 MW molten carbonate fuel cell power plant to reduce energy costs to the treatment plant. The output is tied to a transformer to step-up voltage to 13,000 Volts. The fuel cell system was chosen because of its high efficiency and low emissions. This cell is operated by being paired with methane output from the anaerobic digesters. King County uses the electricity produced by the fuel cells to supplement its energy needs, which also reduces the facility's power costs by 15 percent. The estimated installed cost for the MCFC system was approximately \$22.8 million, including the waste heat recovery system for the size of their WWTP.

Microturbines are a relatively new technology based on jet engines that use rotational energy to generate power. Most microturbines have four main components: a compressor, a combustion chamber, turbine blades, and a drive shaft. The compressor operates by taking in the surrounding air at one end of the microturbine and condensing it by increasing the air's pressure and density. The air is fed into the combustion chamber where it is mixed with fuel, and then burned. This combustion releases enormous amounts of heat energy and high-pressure gasses. The exhaust gases are discharged through exhaust vents into a series of turbine fan blades that are attached to a central shaft. As the gases are discharged, they spin the turbine fans, which in turn spin the drive shaft at high speeds. The rotational energy produced by the shaft spins copper coils, which produces electricity.

Microturbines can run on bio-gas, natural gas, propane, diesel, kerosene, methane, and other fuel sources, making them suitable for backup power in a variety of applications.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Combined Heat and Power Partnership estimates that approximately 491 kWh of electricity can be produced with a microturbine and 525 kWh of electricity can be produced with an internal combustion engine for each million gallons of wastewater treated at a plant with anaerobic digestion.

Capstone Microturbine and Ingersoll Rand are two of the larger microturbine manufacturers. Each offer different models of microturbines that depend on the power output that is needed. Costs for these units can range from \$30,000 to \$250,000, installed, depending on the unit. Interviews with several municipalities suggested annual savings of \$25,000 to \$216,000 through use of microturbines over conventional gas or diesel power. An example of the use of this technology is the San Elijo Joint Powers Water Reclamation Facility. San Elijo installed microturbines in 2000 to be combined with the biogas they were producing from their digesters. Three microturbines were installed, producing 80 kW of energy. The system produces approximately 15% of the plant's overall electrical demand. The exhaust from the microturbines is captured and used to heat water at the reclamation facility. One generator system uses one fuel source to yield two usable energy outputs with very high fuel efficiency. The plant experienced a decline in electricity costs estimated at \$4,000 per month and expects a payback on their investment in three to four years.

Solar power has become one of the most promising renewable energy sources today given the increase in demand and the decrease in cost. Several wastewater treatment plants have installed solar cells to generate electricity for process controls. Oroville, a town in Northern California, operates a 6.5 millions of gallons per day (MGD) WWTP which services 15,000 households and many industrial users. They installed a 520 kW ground-mounted solar array in 2002. The total cost of the solar system, which is the fifth-largest solar energy system in the U.S. was \$4.3 million, with a rebate to the utility of \$2.34 million. While utilizing this system, the Public Utilities Commission was able to see an 80% reduction in power costs.

Boulder, Colorado, installed their solar system in 2010. Since coming on-line, the facility has generated 1,512,000 kWh of electricity. This represents 96% of the estimated annual power production. The system has operated with notable consistency and reliability, and provides approximately 15% of the WWTPs annual power requirements. On a clear, sunny day, the solar facility can provide up to 67% of the plant's power requirements.

The City of Moriarty is located in a prime location for utilizing solar

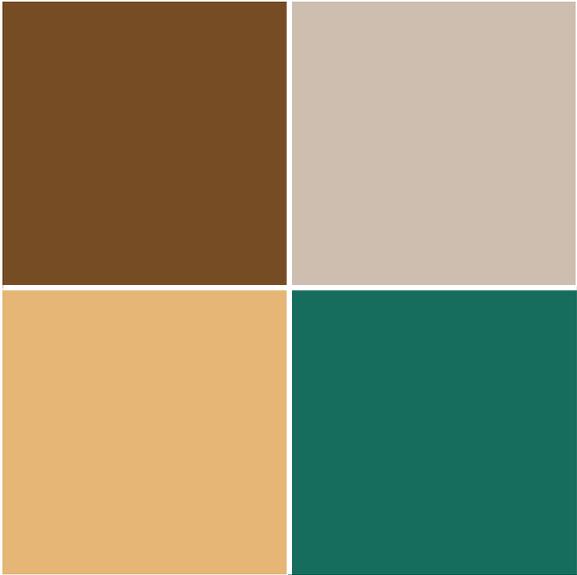
power to help offset the energy required to run the WWTP. According to the Concentrating Solar Power Prospects map of New Mexico produced by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) Moriarty is within the 7.0 to 8.0 kWh/m²/day location of New Mexico (see appendix).

Lastly, wind turbines can be used as Auxiliary and Supplemental Power Sources for wastewater treatment plants. Wind turbines convert the energy in wind into mechanical energy and then on to electricity. Commercially available wind turbines range between 5 kW for small residential turbines and 5 MW for large scale utilities. Wind turbines are 20 to 40 percent efficient at converting wind into energy and have a typical life span of about 20 years with routine maintenance every six months. Wind turbine power output is variable due to the fluctuation in wind speed; however, when coupled with an energy storage device, wind power can provide a steady power output.

Wind power use in the U.S. constitutes about 16% of the world's wind capacity. It is the second largest new resource added to the U.S. electrical grid. The 40 MGD Atlantic County Utilities Authority Wastewater Treatment Facility in Atlantic City, New Jersey, supplements its energy needs using wind turbines. When operating at design wind speeds of over 12 mph, the five 1.5 MW wind turbines at the facility are capable of producing up to 7.5 MW of electrical energy. On an annual basis, this wind farm can supply more than 60 percent of the electricity required by the plant.

According to NREL's Annual Average Wind Speed map (see Appendix), Moriarty is located in an area of the state where wind speeds of 7.0 to 8.0 meters per second (~15 to 18 mph) occur. Power production occurs only when wind speed is greater than 7 mph and shuts down at speeds in excess of 45 mph to protect the machinery inside. Given Moriarty's wind speed averages, wind energy could pose as a useful source to offset the energy requirements of the WWTP.

Appendix G: Example Survey



City of Moriarty Comprehensive Land Use Plan Survey

INSTRUCTIONS: The City of Moriarty is conducting a voluntary survey of resident's opinions for future planning and development. This survey will be used in updating the comprehensive plan for the City. **Please complete this survey and return it to City Hall by October 11.** Listed below are statements or issues pertaining to future development in Moriarty. Please place a check mark in a box after each of these statements using the following 5-point rating scale: (5) strongly agree; (4) mildly agree; (3) neutral; (2) mildly disagree; (1) strongly disagree.

Community Development Statements and Land Use Issues	Ratings				
	5	4	3	2	1
1. Historic Route 66 is the most important business location in the City.					
2. Industrial development needs to be confined to specific locations.					
3. Housing in Moriarty should include more apartments and townhouses.					
4. Intensive development should occur around the I-40 interchanges.					
5. Combined residential/commercial development is O.K. in some areas.					
6. New territory should be annexed to the City.					
7. The parking of semi-tractor trailer rigs is a problem in Moriarty.					
8. More commercial development should be located on Highway 41.					
9. Moriarty should get electricity from wind turbines and solar energy.					
10. Water quality and wise use of water is critical to Moriarty's future.					
11. All streets in the City should be paved and adequately drained.					
12. The City should intensify development of the Municipal Airport and surrounding lands.					
13. More parks, recreation sites and open space areas are needed.					
14. Medical and health care facilities are adequate in Moriarty.					
15. The City should encourage more facilities and services for the elderly.					
16. Bicycle trails and pedestrian walkways should be built for recreation and circulation.					
17. Development of lands north of I-40 should be encouraged.					
18. General community recreation centers are needed.					
19. Landscaping should be abundant, but able to survive a drought.					

B. Rank the following community services in order of importance. Please place a number (1 through 9) on the line next to the service with 1 being the most important, 2 the second most important, 3 the third most important, and so on through all nine community services listed here.

- Water System
 Fire & Rescue Services
 Health care
 Local Streets
 Sewer System
 Law Enforcement
 Parks and Recreation
 Solid Waste
 Elderly services

C. Questions and Comments (please use back page if necessary).

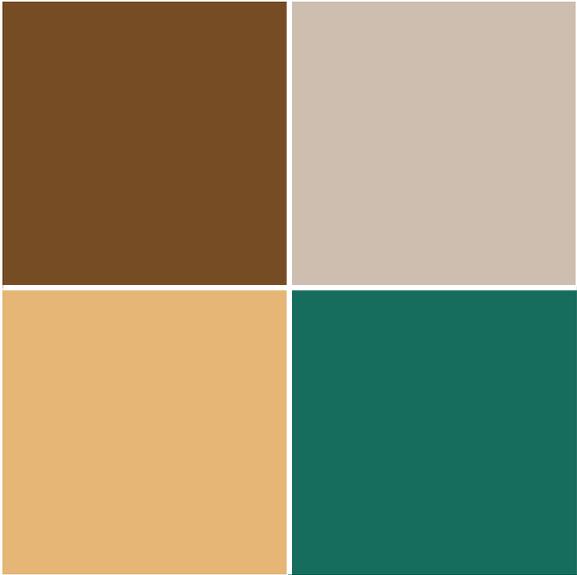
1. What are Moriarty's biggest assets?

2. What are Moriarty's biggest challenges?

Please write any comments you may have concerning the future of Moriarty:

Appendix H:

Financing & Tax Incentives



Advanced Energy Tax Credit

The Advanced Energy Tax Credit provides a credit for the generation of electricity. A taxpayer that holds an interest in a qualified electric generating facility may qualify to claim this credit.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Aircraft Maintenance or Remodeling Tax Deduction

The Aircraft Maintenance or Remodeling Tax Deduction provides tax relief for maintaining, refurbishing, remodeling, or the sale of a commercial or military carrier (aircraft) over 10,000 pounds gross landing weight.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Aircraft Manufacturing Tax Credit

The Aircraft Manufacturing Tax Credit allows receipts of an aircraft manufacturer from the sale of aircraft to be deducted from gross receipts.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Alternative Energy Product Manufacturers Tax Credit

The Alternative Energy Product Manufacturers Tax Credit provides a credit on qualified expenditures for manufacturing equipment used in the production of certain alternative energy products.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Angel Investment Tax Credit

The Angel Investment Tax Credit provides a tax credit for a qualifying investment in a high-technology or manufacturing business. The maximum investment for which a credit will be allowed for a business is \$100,000. The maximum credit will total \$25,000 annually per investment.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Biodiesel Blending Facility Tax Credit

The Biodiesel Blending Facility Tax Credit provides a credit equal to 30% of the cost of purchasing and installing biodiesel blending equipment. A taxpayer who is a rack operator, or who installs biodiesel blending equipment owned by the rack operator is eligible to claim the credit.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Biomass-Related Equipment Tax Deduction

The Biomass-Related Equipment Tax Deduction offers a tax deduction to encourage a diversification of fuel types, and the use of renewable fuels. The value of a biomass boiler, gasifier, furnace, turbine-generator, storage facility, feedstock processing or drying equipment, feedstock trailer or interconnection transformer may be deducted in computing the compensating tax due.

www.taxnewmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Blended Biodiesel Fuel Tax Credit

The Blended Biodiesel Fuel Tax Credit provides a credit against income tax due for each gallon of blended biodiesel fuel on which a special uses excise tax was paid.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Child Care Corporate Tax Credit

The Child Care Corporate Tax Credit is available on a percentage of eligible expenses for child care services incurred and paid for a child care facility used primarily by the dependent children of the taxpayer's employees.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Cultural Property Preservation Tax Credit

The Cultural Property Preservation Tax Credit encourages the restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation of cultural properties listed on the official New Mexico register of cultural properties.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

High-Wage Jobs Tax Credit

The High-Wage Jobs Tax Credit provides a refundable tax credit to businesses for each high-wage job created. The credit is equal to 10% of the salary and benefits of each qualifying economic-based job, up to \$12,000 per employee. In urban areas, qualifying jobs must pay at least \$40,000 per year. In rural areas, qualifying jobs must pay at least \$28,000 per year.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Investment Credit Act

The Investment Credit Act provides a credit against the compensating tax due on the importation of manufacturing equipment to promote the expansion of manufacturing operations in New Mexico and the hiring of new employees.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Job Mentorship Tax Credit

The Job Mentorship Tax Credit encourages New Mexico businesses to hire youth participating in career preparation education programs.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

New Markets Tax Credit Program

The New Markets Tax Credit Program was established to provide greater access to financing for new, expanding or relocating businesses in underserved areas across the state.

www.newmexicofinanceauthority.lbu.com

Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit

The Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit encourages the growth of and investment in renewable sources of energy. A person is eligible if he or she holds title to a qualified energy generator or leases property upon which a qualified energy generator operates.

www.emnrd.state.nm.us/main/index.htm

Research and Development Small Business Tax Credit

The Research and Development Small Business Tax Credit encourages small businesses to engage in qualified research and development.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Rural Jobs Tax Credit

The Rural Jobs Tax Credit provides a credit to employers in rural areas when expanding their workforce. The maximum credit is 6.25% of the first \$16,000 wages paid for the qualifying job. Employers located in Tier One (population of 15,000 or less) may claim the credit for four qualifying periods, and employers located in Tier Two (population over 15,000, but still considered rural) may claim the credit for two qualifying periods.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Solar Market Development Income Tax Credit

The Solar Market Development Income Tax Credit is available on the installation and purchase of solar thermal and photovoltaic systems in a residence, business, or agricultural enterprise in New Mexico to encourage the use and development of clean sources of energy.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/fpd-41339.pdf

Technology Jobs Tax Credit

The Technology Jobs Tax Credit is available for eligible expenses related to qualified research at a New Mexico facility to provide a favorable tax climate for technology based businesses engaging in research, development and experimentation to promote increased employment and higher wages.

www.tax.newmexico.gov/sitecollectiondocuments/rpd-41339.pdf

Airport Improvement Program

The Airport Improvement Program (AIP) provides grants to public agencies and, in some cases, to private owners and entities, for the planning and development of public-use airports that are included in the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).

www.faa.gov/airports/aip

U.S. Economic Development Administration District Planning Program

The U.S. Economic Development Administration District Planning Program provides grant assistance to defray administrative expenses in support of the economic development planning efforts of Economic Development Districts, Redevelopment Areas and Indian tribes. Eligible projects include those designed to create or retain full-time permanent jobs and income, particularly for the unemployed and underemployed in the most distressed areas served by the applicant constitute the eligible uses.

www.mrcog-nm.gov/economic-development-mainmenu-65

U.S. Economic Development Administration Public Works and Economic Development Program

The U.S. Economic Development Administration Public Works and Economic Development Program assists communities with funding the construction of public works and local facilities that contribute to private sector job creation and retention to alleviate unemployment and underemployment. Preference is given to rural communities.

www.mrcog-nm.gov/economic-development-mainmenu-65

Federal Home Loan Bank Economic Development Program Plus (EDPLUS) Small Business Grant Program

The Federal Home Loan Bank Economic Development Program Plus Small Business Grant Program is designed to promote and enhance small business development; to foster business relationships between member institutions, small businesses, and small business development organizations; to create and retain jobs; and to assist member institutions in providing capital to underserved areas or to underserved populations.

U.S. Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

The U.S. Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs, including providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and opportunities to expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

www.hud.gov

Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP)

The Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) funds classroom and on-the-job training for new employees in newly created jobs in qualified expanding or relocating businesses. Categories of businesses eligible for consideration include companies that manufacture or produce a product, renewable power generators, film post-production companies, film digital production companies, non-retail service companies that derive 50% or more of revenue from customers out of state, and certain "green" industries.

www.gonm.biz

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Renewable Energy Programs

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Renewable Energy Programs provides financial support for the development of renewable energy projects to provide sources of energy other than petroleum based products. Included is the Repowering Assistance Program that encourages the use of renewable biomass as a replacement fuel source for fossil fuels used to process heat or power in the operation of eligible biorefineries, and the Bioenergy Program for Advanced Biofuels that supports the expanding production of advanced biofuels in rural areas.

www.rurdev.usda.gov

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Rural Business Enterprise Grant (RBEG) Program

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Rural Business Enterprise Grant (RBEG) Program provides grants for rural projects that finance and facilitate development of small and emerging rural businesses, and helps fund distance learning networks and employment related adult education programs

www.rurdev.usda.gov

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Rural Business Opportunity Grants (RBOG) Program

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Rural Business Opportunity Grants (RBOG) Program promotes sustainable economic development in rural communities with development, entrepreneurs, and economic development officials, and to assist with economic development planning.

www.rurdev.usda.gov

ACCION New Mexico

ACCION New Mexico's mission is to provide business credit and training to self-employed individuals and families who have limited or no perceived access to traditional credit sources. Lines of credit, fixed asset and working capital loans are available from \$200 to \$50,000.

www.accionnm.org

Farm Services Agency (FSA) Farmer Programs

The Farm Services Agency (FSA) Farmer Programs guarantee loans made by agricultural lenders for family farmers and ranchers for farm ownership, improvements and operation purposes. The FSA describes a family farm as one which a family can operate and manage itself.

www.fsa.usda.gov/pas

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program (B&I)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program (B&I) improves, develops or finances business, industry and employment, and improves the economic and environmental climate in rural communities (under 50,000 population). Eligible uses include business and industrial acquisitions; construction, conversion, expansion, repair, modernization or development costs; purchase of equipment, machinery or supplies; startup costs and working capital; processing and marketing facilities; pollution control and abatement; and refinancing under certain conditions.

www.rurdev.usda.gov

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Community Programs Guaranteed Loan

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Community Programs Guaranteed Loan finances the development of water and waste disposal systems, and other essential community facilities in rural areas.

www.rurdev.usda.gov

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) CAPLines

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) CAPLines are revolving lines of credit which allow a borrower to obtain funds as needed from a pre-approved credit account. Eligible uses include anticipated inventory and accounts receivable needs; financing direct labor and material cost associated with contracts; and to meet credit standards associated with long-term credit.

www.sba.gov

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Loan Guarantee Program

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Loan Guarantee Program, often referred to as the 7(a) Program, guarantees loans made by lenders to small businesses. Eligible uses include the purchase of fixed assets or inventory; leasehold improvements; working capital; and debt refinancing.

www.sba.gov

U.S. Small Business Assistance 504 Program

The U.S. Small Business Assistance 504 Program provides "economic development financing specifically designed to stimulate private sector investment in long-term fixed assets to increase productivity, create new jobs, and increase the local tax base." Eligible uses include the purchase of land and buildings; new construction; remodel and renovations; purchase of machinery and equipment; contingency for cost overruns; and professional fees.

<http://elcdc.com>

WESST

WESST is a non-profit organization whose purpose is to help create economic security by reducing the risks of starting and owning a business. Eligible assistance includes individual consultations that mentor a client through planning and growing a business; small group workshops on basic business topics; and a revolving loan fund designed to lend small amounts from \$5,000 to \$65,000 to qualified clients unable to obtain financing through conventional sources.

www.wesst.org

New Mexico Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)

The New Mexico Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) provides training on advanced manufacturing methods, technology, marketing, business development, best practices and commercialization services.

www.newmexicomep.org

New Mexico Small Business Development Center (NMSBDC)

The New Mexico Small Business Development Center (NMSBDC) provides direct assistance, entrepreneurial education and resource linkages designed to facilitate the retention and expansion of existing small businesses, and the creation of new businesses. Assistance includes writing a business plan; designing a marketing plan; assembling a loan package or financing plan; setting up a bookkeeping system; using a computer for business applications; analyzing financial statements; doing business with the government; entering global markets; and solving technical problems.

www.nmsbdc.org

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Cooperative Development Assistance Program

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (RD), Cooperative Development Assistance Program helps rural residents form new cooperative businesses and improve the operations of existing cooperatives. Assistance includes technical assistance; education and information; statistics; cooperative-related research; and information to promote public understanding of cooperatives.

www.rurdev.usda.gov

New Mexico Small Business Assistance Program (NMSBA)

The New Mexico Small Business Assistance Program (NMSBA) solves small business challenges through national laboratory expertise, including scientists and engineers providing technical assistance at no cost to small businesses; technical assistance provided on testing and design consultation; and access to special equipment or facilities.

www.nmsbaprogram.org

Aviation Funding Program

The Aviation Funding Program assists communities with their airport facilities, including construction of new facilities; improvement of existing facilities; or maintenance of existing facilities.

<http://nmshtd.state.nm.us>

Business Improvement District (BID)

A Business Improvement District (BID) is a special taxing district implemented to generate revenue for infrastructure improvements necessary for economic development projects. Local governments are empowered to create a BID. In some cases local residents must ratify the creation. Generally, bonds are issued to pay for infrastructure development and taxes are increased to pay off the bonds. Affected voters must approve the issuance of the bonds and the imposition of the tax.

www.downtowndevelopment.com/business_improvement_districts.php

Community Development Incentive Act

The Community Development Incentive Act allows the governing body of a county or a municipality, by a majority vote of the elected members, to adopt a resolution exempting commercial personal property of a new business facility located in the county or municipality from the imposition of any property tax on commercial personal property authorized to be imposed by the respective governing body.

NMSA 3-64-2

Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRBs)

Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRBs) are authorized by New Mexico municipalities and counties to stimulate the expansion and relocation of commercial and industrial projects in the state. IRB's facilitate financing for land, buildings and equipment, and an exemption of valorem tax for as long as the bonds are outstanding and title to the project is held by the issuing agency. IRBs may be taxable or tax free.

NMSA 4-59-12

MainStreet Program

The MainStreet Program provides technical assistance services and resources to its affiliated non-profit organizations for downtown revitalization and redevelopment. MainStreet requires a public/private partnership between the municipality and a downtown revitalization organization. Salaried employees, as well as a contract staff or professionals, bring expertise, skills, and knowledge into the affiliated communities to implement projects, programs and activities in the MainStreet District.

www.edd.state.nm.us

Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP)

An Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) is classified as an employee benefit plan that can be used for corporate debt financing. ESOPs are empowered to fulfill many different financing roles for a business, including buying out shareholders; financing capital expansion; refinancing existing debt; selling off divisions; acquiring new operations; and taking a company private.

www.nceo.org/esops/esop_articles.html

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Section 8(a) Program

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Section 8(a) Program assists small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged persons with access to general government contracts and other assistance. The SBA acts as a prime contractor and enters

into all types of federal government contracts with other government departments and agencies, and negotiates subcontracts for small business owners accepted into the 8(a) program. An eligible business must be at least 51% owned by an individual who is a citizen of the U.S. and who is determined to be socially and economically disadvantaged.

www.sba.gov

Technology Ventures Corporation (TVC)

Technology Ventures Corporation (TVC) is incorporated as a non-profit company in New Mexico to support start-up and expanding technology-based companies. TVC develops linkages between investment sources and entrepreneurs; identifies applicable technologies resident in the laboratories, universities and other sources; coordinates business and management support for entrepreneurial companies; and assists in the relocation or expansion of existing technology-based companies.

www.techventures.org

Venture Capital

Venture Capital is a source of private capital that generally requires the exchange of equity in return for funding. Typical investments range from \$500,000 to many millions of dollars, and both technology and non-technology businesses are eligible.

<http://nmvca.org>

Worker Cooperative

A Worker Cooperative is a legal structure for employee ownership of a business. The cooperative will credit members with a portion of net earnings and use the funds as tax-free money to finance growth.

www.usworker.coop/front