

MANPOWER NEEDS ASSESSMENT
AND ASSIGNMENT STUDY

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MANPOWER NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND ASSIGNMENT STUDY
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE

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ACQUISITIONS

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I.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

New Mexico is a relatively poor state, being 46th in per capita income among fifty states. The State legislature sets the authorized strength of the New Mexico State Police commissioned officer force. In 1975, the legislature increased the authorized strength from 325 to 336 officers. This is still 175 officers less than would be required to provide twenty-four hour coverage on all patrols.

The New Mexico State legislature has been reluctant to raise the State Police force over the years, partly due to a paucity of funds in general, and partly from a lack of understanding where officers are assigned, and how many days a year each officer works when days off, vacations, bonus days and sick leave are subtracted. On the other hand, the legislature has not hesitated to add an increasing number of duties for the State Police to handle, many of which are not truly law enforcement functions and which could be better handled by other agencies, especially when the State Police are so short of manpower.

The State Police, in spite of being over-extended, enjoy a reputation of being highly respected. When a newly identified function needs to be fulfilled on a statewide level, the legislature often assigns the function to the State Police instead of to another agency or creating a new agency. Therefore, aside from being given statutory mandates to keep the peace, patrol the highways, perform traffic accident investigations, protecting life and property, investigate all crimes not committed within a municipality, ex-officio officers to all other agencies, protection of the governor and his family and the lieutenant governor when the governor is out of state, secure the capitol when the legislature is in session, assist motorists as well as other

individuals in need and state and local agencies, run medical and other types of relays, search and rescue and tactical team duties, the State Police are also asked to inspect every school bus in the state twice a year, serve pick-up orders on those people who have had their driver's license or license plate revoked, track down residents who owe traffic fines and even to give driver's tests. These are extremely time consuming duties and could be better done by personnel who are not fully commissioned law enforcement officers, who often have more vital functions to perform. For instance, the serving of suspension orders could be done at less expense to the public by civilian employees of the Motor Vehicle Department. School bus inspections could be more effectively performed by mechanics who would either be employees of the Department of Education or under contract with that Department.

Given the wide range of duties assigned to the State Police, the question is, where are the 336 officers presently assigned? The Department is divided into three Bureaus: Uniformed Bureau, Services Bureau and Criminal Investigation Bureau. The Uniformed Bureau is the largest Bureau, with a total of 264 officers when at full strength. However, of this number, only 198 are patrol officers. The remainder are either supervisors in the District Offices or at Headquarters in Santa Fe. One is a full-time pilot.

The patrol officers are the generalists of the Department. They perform all the above-mentioned duties, including investigations of criminal offenses. It must be kept in mind that all 198 patrolmen are not on duty at the same time. At any given time, there are only an average of 65 State Police patrol officers on duty throughout the State. It should be kept in mind that New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the United States, with 77,866,240 acres and approximately 65,000 miles of roads to patrol. This means that statewide, each

officer's responsibility averages 1,000 miles of road to patrol.

The other two Bureaus have the specialists. The Criminal Investigation Bureau has three Divisions in which all officers are plain clothes agents (detectives). The largest of these is the Narcotics Division, which has a complement of 40 agents. The main responsibility of this Division is to control the narcotics smuggling activities throughout New Mexico. Although more narcotics smuggling arrests are made by uniformed patrol officers making routine traffic checks on the highways, the people they detect are usually the small-time operators smuggling marijuana in a van. The narcotics agents specialize in undercover work, tracking down the big-time operators involved with organized crime operations. They make fewer arrests in a year but when they do it is often a mass arrest involving large quantities of illegal narcotics, including heroin and cocaine. Narcotics agents also take over custody of a case after a uniformed officer makes the initial arrest. The agents follow through on disposition of the contraband, the seized vehicle used in the smuggling, and other legal details.

There are two other small Divisions within the Criminal Investigation Bureau. The Criminal Division has only ten agents, including supervisors. It is the responsibility of this Division to follow through on major felony cases initiated by other law enforcement agencies or uniformed State Police officers. However, with so few agents assigned to this Division, it is frequently the case that a uniformed officer must carry out the entire criminal investigation himself. The Criminal Investigation agents concentrate on homicides, some rapes, and are sometimes assigned cases by the Attorney General. In fact, one of the agents has been assigned full-time to the Attorney General's Office for the past several years and on occasion one or

two other agents are also assigned.

The Intelligence Division has only seven agents assigned to it. They collect and analyze information pertaining to major criminal activity and disseminate this data to appropriate law enforcement agencies, and also assist those agencies in performing their duties. This Division deals mainly with gambling, prostitution, organized criminal activities such as auto theft rings, burglaries, etc. This Division also assists any State agency that calls on it for assistance with a given internal problem.

The other Bureau within the Department is the Services Bureau, which is the administrative arm at Headquarters. This includes the Personnel and Training Division, the Planning and Research Division, Property and Procurement, Central Accounting, Information and the Crime Laboratory. Four of these Divisions are commanded by captains and two are headed by civilian directors. There are only fourteen officers assigned to the Services Bureau, and 110 civilians.

It can be seen that the State Police handles all police functions , provides a wide variety of services on a statewide basis including a telecommunications law enforcement network to all law enforcement agencies, crime laboratory services to all law enforcement agencies, public assists and relays, bus inspections, and highway patrol functions. There is a shortage of sworn personnel to fulfill all the functions that have been assigned to the Department. The Department has made good use of civilian personnel wherever they can be legally and appropriately assigned. All communication equipment operators, clerks, secretaries, fingerprint technicians, crime laboratory analysts, planners, accountants and the legal advisor are civilians. In fact, 38% of the 540 State Police employees are civilians. This is significantly higher than the national average. However, there are jobs that civilians can not be allowed to perform.

The basic problem is that the sworn strength of the State Police is too small to carry out its assigned duties, even the strictly police and patrol functions. Most of the State has only two-shift coverage instead of around the clock coverage by uniformed officers. There are some rural, one-officer stations where the officer works general hours and then is on call the rest of the time. If the State Police were to provide twenty-four hour coverage on every patrol, the Uniformed Bureau would have to be increased by at least 175 officers, and that would not take into account absences due to vacations, days off and sick leave. But at least there would be more back-up when these do occur.

This figure still does not address itself to response time. Currently, during a two-shift coverage day, each patrol officer is responsible for an average of 1,000 miles of roads to control speeding, drunk driving, accident investigation, local crime and medical emergencies, an average of 1,197,942 acres of homes, businesses, farms and ranches per patrol. Aside from the absurdity of these figures, there is the problem posed when an accident, for instance, occurs on the extreme west end of a patrol when the officer happens to be located on the extreme east end of this patrol. How much time would it take the officer to get from one place to another? In some situations it could take as long as one or two hours. The reason for this is New Mexico's rugged geography, widely dispersed population, numerous miles of rural roads that do not always have direct link-ups with each other or travel in a straight line. During inclement weather the roads can be snow or ice-covered, especially on the many mountain roads. There are also areas that can only be reached by four-wheel drive vehicles or helicopter.

Until the legislature decides it wants to fund enough officers to provide twenty-four hour coverage on every patrol throughout the State, the problem that the New Mexico State Police Department must deal with is how to make a rational decision on how best to place the number of uniformed patrol officers that are available. Given the fact that there is a current authorized strength of 336 officers, 198 of whom are assigned as patrol officers, the problem is to decide where the patrol officers should be assigned to provide the best protection to the public according to indications of law enforcement needs. This Study does not include an analysis of manpower needs of the Criminal Investigation Bureau.

The criteria that are to be examined as need indicators are: absolute population; population growth rates; land area; crime rates; number of criminal investigations currently being handled in each district by State Police officers; seasonal variations due to tourist attractions, recreational facilities; number and rate of traffic fatalities and accidents within a district over a number of years; D.W.I. arrest rate; vehicle registrations; rural annual vehicle miles traveled; miles of rural roadway; rural population that is without any local law enforcement agency; the overall ratio of law enforcement officers of any type (State Police, city police, county sheriff's, town marshalls) per 100,000 population.

These needs indicators will be analyzed first on a statewide basis, and then on a State Police, district by district, basis. On the basis of the data gathered and the weight of importance given to each needs indicator, recommendations will be made as to reassignment of the given authorized strength of the Uniformed Bureau of the New Mexico State Police.

II.

EXPLANATION OF SOURCES AND METHOD OF COMPILING DATA

Data for New Mexico State Police Districts was compiled by taking state data by counties and grouping those counties within a State Police District that fall totally or mainly within a given State Police District. Since State Police Districts do not always follow county lines exactly, data for the districts is, by necessity, an approximation. However, in most cases, the district boundaries follow county lines closely enough to make this reasonably accurate. The only exception to this process is Valencia County, where the population is fairly evenly split between District Six and District Eleven. In this one case, population and crime data were taken by the cities that fall within the two districts.

Population, socio-economic data and land area data were provided by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico, either in the New Mexico Statistical Abstract, 1975 or in later publications. An update on Indian population was provided by the Commission on Indian Affairs.

Data on Crime came from the New Mexico State Police Department in 1975 and 1976 Uniform Crime Report and in-house activity re-caps collected for the Annual Report.

Traffic data came from a combination of the State Highway Department, which provided total accidents, fatalities and annual motor vehicle miles on various types of roads; the Motor Vehicle Department, which provided information on motor vehicle registrations; and the State Police which provided the 1976 accident fatality information and the citation data. The State Police has concurrent jurisdiction with all local law enforcement agencies within the state. However, police departments for municipalities

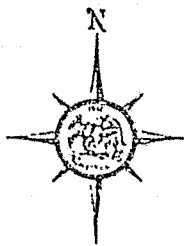
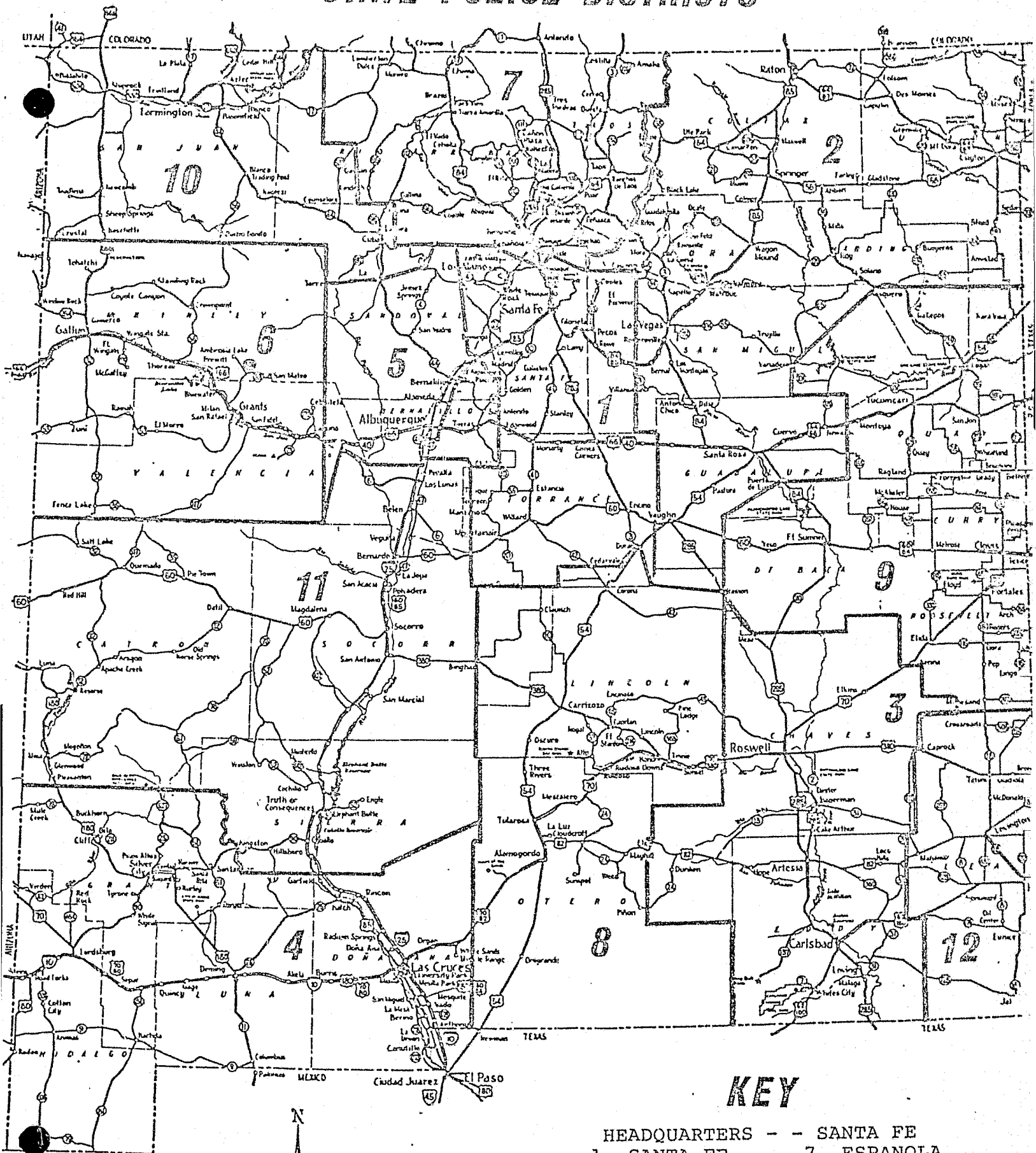
have primary jurisdiction for traffic and crime problems within the city limits and the State Police only assist them upon request. Therefore, the traffic data, such as accidents, fatalities and annual vehicle miles travelled were taken only for the rural areas exclusive of municipalities, which is the area for which the State Police is primarily responsible. The D.W.I. data is gathered strictly from State Police patrol activity. It does not include D.W.I.'s arrested by local police or sheriff's departments.

Mineral production information presented real problems when attempting to compile information by State Police Districts since published data by counties is at least three years old. For the purpose of this paper it is important to have the latest possible data since the goal is not only to assess the current statewide socio-economic situation, but to provide awareness of projected or expected trends in order that the administration of the New Mexico State Police can make rational decisions on how best to allocate the scarce resources of patrolmen where the needs are greatest. In this context, it is known that there are two major boom areas: the natural gas development in San Juan County (State Police District Ten) and the uranium boom in the Gallup-Grants area (District Six). This will affect State Police coverage by rapidly increasing population, crime rate, traffic congestion, accidents, fatalities, etc.

Due to the scarcity of hard data on these boom areas, we turned to the projections of growth of industry and population provided by the Governor's Energy Impact Task Force Preliminary Report, Managing the Boom in Northwest New Mexico, February 1977. These projections indicate

a 29%-53% growth in San Juan County between 1976-1981 and a 7.9%-29% growth in McKinley County between 1975 and 1985. Projected total population growth for San Juan County by 1985 would make it either the second or third largest county population in the state. Currently it is estimated to have the third largest county population. Projected growth for McKinley County would not be quite as dramatic and its relative ranking among other counties would probably remain fifth or sixth in population. Western Valencia and Sandoval Counties, which are also involved in the uranium boom, are projected to grow by 72.6% from 1976-1985. However, Valencia is expected to remain in its rankings as eighth in county population and Sandoval to move from thirteenth to twelfth. The reason that the counties in the uranium boom area are not projected to outstrip other counties is that Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Santa Fe, Lea and Chaves are expected to continue to grow at accelerated rates for their own reasons and are expected to remain in the top seven. Projections are educated guesses at best, but in boom situations it is necessary to do some type of pre-planning on the basis of the best information available.

STATE POLICE DISTRICTS



KEY

- HEADQUARTERS - - SANTA FE
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. SANTA FE | 7. ESPANOLA |
| 2. LAS VEGAS | 8. ALAMOGORDO |
| 3. ROSWELL | 9. CLOVIS |
| 4. LAS CRUCES | 10. FARMINGTON |
| 5. ALBUQUERQUE | 11. SOCORRO |
| 6. GALLUP | 12. HOBBS |

III. ANALYSIS OF NEED FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES BY STATE POLICE DISTRICTS

A. POPULATION

In analyzing the characteristics of the Districts and how they compare with each other in the context of the entire state, we can start with population. Seven districts have total populations of between 50-80,000, or between 4-6% of the total state population. These are Districts 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. The Districts with the largest populations are Albuquerque, with 32.8% of the state population (408,600), Las Cruces with 10.4% (128,900), Gallup with 8.1% (101,300), Roswell with 7.6% (94,400) and Santa Fe with 7.1% (89,000).

Most of the Districts with the high populations are also the ones to watch as far as rapid rate of growth. The notable exception to this is District Ten, Farmington. Its total population is only 5.3% of the state population (66,300), but it is the fastest growing State Police District, at a rate of 26.2%. The next fastest growing State Police Districts are Albuquerque, at a rate of 22.6%; Gallup at 21.0%; Santa Fe with 19.9%; and Las Cruces with 19.1%. Roswell is growing at a much slower rate of 11.8%. All other Districts are growing at a notably slower rate.

On the basis of total population, and population growth rate then, the Districts to watch are Farmington, Albuquerque, Gallup and Las Cruces as far as need of Law Enforcement Services now and rapid expansion in the future.

B. LAND AREA

In terms of land area, we have two Districts that are notably larger than the others. District Two, Las Vegas, encompasses 12,439,040 acres, or 16% of total state land area. District Eleven, Socorro, encompasses 11,355,520 acres, or 14.6% of state land area. Most of the other State Police Districts range in size from 3-9% of the state land area. District Two is scheduled to be divided in this fiscal year. There is no urgent problem as far as population in these

Districts. In terms of mere coverage of territory, i.e., response time and more direct management of officers, it will probably make sense to divide up the larger districts in the future when the legislature sees fit to provide the money to do so.

Another large District is Four, Las Cruces. It encompasses 9,073,920 acres, or 11.7% of the state. Since Las Cruces shows up as the District with the second largest population and third highest growth rate, future plans might be made to divide District Four. Since Districts Eleven and Four are adjacent to each other in the southwest quadrant of the state, and both have unwieldy areas to cover, some thought might be given to making another district out of the combined western half of each of these Districts. This would make sense geographically since the mountain ranges in the middle of these Districts cut off radio communications from the officers stationed on the western slopes. A new district might encompass Catron and Grant counties, for instance, and possibly Hidalgo.

C. CRIME RATE

As far as Part I Crimes reported by other law enforcement agencies within the state, Albuquerque, which has 32.8% of the state's population, has 45.8% of the state's felony crime. The Las Cruces District has the next highest rate with 8.7%. Santa Fe is third with 7.7%, and the Roswell District is fourth with 6%. All other Districts range between 2-5%. It is well known that Albuquerque has the greatest proportion of any kind of problem since it has a disproportionately large share of the state's population. It may come as a surprise that the Las Cruces District keeps showing up as a strong contender for second place thus far in the analysis.

Criminal arrests made by State Police officers showed that the Albuquerque

District was most active, with Gallup, Alamogordo and Espanola following, in that order. Albuquerque and Las Cruces recovered the most stolen vehicles, by far. The greatest activity in seized vehicles and contraband occurred in Clovis, Las Vegas, Espanola, Albuquerque, and Socorro, respectively.

D. TRAFFIC DATA

1. Rural, Non-Interstate Roads

Over the last five years, the Districts with the worst fatality rate on rural, non-interstate roads have been Gallup, Farmington, Albuquerque, Espanola and Las Cruces, respectively. The Districts with the greatest number of total accidents on these roads are Gallup, Espanola, Albuquerque and Las Cruces. Farmington has a lower number of accidents, but a greater percentage of them involve fatalities. Las Cruces is the opposite. It has a high number of accidents, but a lesser percentage of them involve fatalities. In fact, with the exception of Las Cruces, the Districts in the Southern Zone have a relatively safer record than the Northern Zone. The Districts with the most annual vehicle miles traveled are Las Cruces, Gallup, Clovis, Espanola, Alamogordo and Farmington, in that order.

2. Rural, Non-Interstate Roads Combined With Rural Interstates

When these two categories are combined, the rankings come out somewhat differently. The Districts with the highest fatality rankings are Gallup, Farmington and Las Cruces (tied for second), Las Vegas, Espanola and Clovis, respectively. The Districts with the greatest number of accidents are Gallup, Las Cruces, Santa Fe, Espanola and Albuquerque. When the annual vehicle miles traveled are combined, Las Cruces and Gallup remain first and second. Then Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Clovis follow, in that order.

The most important variable to consider among fatalities, total accidents, and motor vehicle miles traveled, is fatalities. Gallup and Farmington rank

#1 and #2, respectively, on both categories of roads. On rural, non-interstates alone, Albuquerque ranks #3 in fatalities; Espanola is #4; and Las Cruces is #5. When the rural, non-interstates are combined with the rural Interstates, Las Cruces becomes tied for #2 with Farmington; Espanola ranks #3; Clovis is #4; and Albuquerque and Alamogordo are tied for #5 (1975 data only).

3. D.W.I.'s (Driving While Under the Influence)

The drunk driving problem is also a significant factor in the number of accidents that turn into fatalities. In 1976, Gallup reported the highest number of D.W.I.'s with 891. Albuquerque was second with 487. Farmington and Espanola were tied for third with 282, and Santa Fe was fourth with 263. All other Districts were below 200. If one looks at the figures for percentage of Indian population alongside the column on D.W.I.'s (Appendix C), one can assume there is a correlation. This is a factor that the Commanders of the Gallup and Farmington Districts have reported for a number of years.

4. Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled

The number of annual vehicle miles traveled was discussed above. This is an important measure of density of traffic and signals a potential hazard. However, it can be seen when comparing annual vehicle miles traveled to District records of fatalities, that in some districts where there is greater traffic density, there are fewer fatalities. It is obvious that in some sections of the state the driving is less dangerous, in spite of the density. This refers back to driving training and habits. It might be a suggestion to the Governor and the Traffic Safety Commission that driving safety education be stressed more in some of the more hazardous driving areas, and that driver's license tests be made more stringent. Or, since New Mexico has one of the highest fatality rates for all ages in the nation due to traffic accidents, it would be a suggestion worthwhile for the entire state.*

* "The Allocation of Health Resources in New Mexico," New Mexico Business, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, March, 1977.

5. Motor Vehicle Registrations

Another indication of traffic density is the number of motor vehicle registrations in each District. This follows the number and percentage of population density fairly closely. Albuquerque, in 1976, had 30.4% of all motor vehicle registrations (339,778). Las Cruces was second with 9.2% of all. Next were Roswell with 6.9% (77,357) and Santa Fe with 6.5% (72,690). All other Districts had between 3-5%. The category of "Other Registrations," which include all official government vehicles, accounts for 14.8% of all registered vehicles.

E. SEASONAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY

Seasonal swellings of local population due to recreational attractions are also important factors to consider in both manpower assignments and temporary assignments for coverage of the State Fair in Albuquerque and the Fiestas in Santa Fe.

We also have data on attendance at State Parks and National Monuments that lie within the State Police Districts. District Eleven had a 1976 attendance of over two million people (Appendix C) at its State Parks. This was all in Sierra County at the two lakes and a dam near Truth or Consequences. There are six other Districts that had more than half a million visitors at parks and monuments in 1976. These are Roswell, Las Vegas, Alamogordo, Espanola, Santa Fe and Clovis.

These figures do not include the crowds attracted to the racetracks in Districts Four, Eight, One and Two, or the attendance at other special events such as rodeos, fiestas, Indian dances, etc.

SUMMARY

The Districts with the largest populations are Albuquerque, Las Cruces,

Gallup, Roswell, and Santa Fe. These are also the fastest growing Districts with two exceptions. Farmington is only eighth in total population, but it is the fastest growing District. Roswell is not growing at a rapid rate.

In terms of land area to cover, Districts Two, Eleven and Four are the largest. Districts Two and Eleven have relatively smaller populations so the only problem is the difficulty of having a few officers trying to cover vast areas. Response time in a crisis cannot be guaranteed to be quick. District Four, on the other hand, turns out to be a District with heavy responsibilities in every important category: population, growth rate, felony crimes, fatalities and total number of accidents, annual vehicle miles traveled, and motor vehicle registrations. Therefore, an immediate response to this situation would be assignment of more manpower to the District. A long term response would be to divide the territory as outlined above.

The Districts with the greatest amount of felony crimes reported by other law enforcement agencies are Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Santa Fe and Roswell. Of these Districts, all have an adequate total local law enforcement ratio to population except Albuquerque. Therefore, the busiest State Police Districts as far as dealing with local crime are Albuquerque, Gallup, Alamogordo, Espanola, Las Cruces, Clovis and Las Vegas.

The general traffic problem is worse in Gallup, Farmington, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Espanola, Las Cruces, Clovis and Santa Fe as far as fatalities, total accidents, and motor vehicle miles traveled. Drunk driving is worse in Gallup, Albuquerque, Farmington and Espanola.

The heaviest seasonal traffic to state parks and national monuments is in Socorro, Roswell, Las Vegas, Alamogordo, Espanola, Clovis, and Santa Fe Districts.

The Districts with the worst ratio of local law enforcement personnel to population (including locally stationed State Police, 1975 survey) are Gallup, Socorro, Clovis, Albuquerque, and Roswell, in that order.

Therefore, in terms of total combined law enforcement services needed, the Districts that have the greatest need are Gallup, Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Farmington, and Espanola, in that order of priority. This conclusion is based on taking the top five Districts in each of the described needs-indicating categories and ranking them from one to five (see Appendix A). Each time a District ranked as one, it received five points; rank #2 received four points; rank #3 received three points; rank #4 received two points; and rank #5 received one point. In three needs-indicating categories, the numerical points for rank placements were doubled because of the more serious need-indication of these categories. Those categories that received the double points were two on "Fatalities," and one on the "Poorest Ratio of Local Law Enforcement Personnel to Population."

If the "Population Growth Rate" category were also made a double point category, the ranking would be as follows: Gallup and Albuquerque would remain #1 and #2, respectively; Las Cruces and Farmington would switch places with Farmington becoming #3 and Las Cruces becoming #4; Santa Fe would move up from #7 and share #6 with Socorro.

The individual profiles of each District follow in the next section.

IV.

PROFILES OF STATE POLICE DISTRICTS

DISTRICT ONE, SANTA FE

This District consists mainly of three counties. Of these, Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties have in common the fact that they are predominantly urban, have a relatively high level of education and the resultant accompanying high level of per capita income. Torrance County is rural, has a lower level of education and ranks 27th among 32 counties in per capita income. There are also several Indian Pueblos within the District. This means that the State Police Officers deal with a wide range of types of people. Santa Fe is a tourist attraction for the city itself, the Capitol, the annual fiestas, racetrack, artists, Indian wares, museums, ski area, and Hyde Park. It has the fifth largest population among State Police Districts and the fourth most rapid rate of growth. It is third highest in crime, fourth highest in motor vehicle registrations, fifth largest in Indian population, and fourth highest in D.W.I.'s. It is sixth largest in attendance at state and national parks. However, this does not include attendance at the racetrack and opera during the summer, the annual three-day Fiesta (attendance was over 90,000 in 1976), the crush of tourists that fill Santa Fe's streets during the summer, or the increase when the legislature is in session every winter. The ratio of local law enforcement personnel to population is 1/509, which is favorable compared to the state average (1/546). This District is in the top six as far as activity, but given the state's resources, it is relatively well covered, ranking 7th in state law enforcement needs among State Police Districts.

DISTRICT TWO, LAS VEGAS

This District is the largest in land area and encompasses the widest range of income of all the State Police Districts. Union and Harding Counties rank #2 and #3 in per capita income in the state, while San Miguel and Mora rank 29th and 32nd, respectively, and also have the highest usage of food stamps and the lowest educational levels in the state. Colfax and Guadalupe Counties fall in mid-range in these categories. This District has the largest number of livestock in the state and the second largest number of farms. This is a predominately rural area with only 4.2% of the state's population. It encompasses ski areas, state and national parks and monuments, a few lakes, and a racetrack. Two interstates run through the District, and several U. S. and State highways. It ranks third in fatalities and annual vehicle miles traveled, but eighth in total number of accidents. It has the third largest attendance at state and national parks. It only has 3.6% of state crime and a very favorable ratio of local law enforcement to population (1/447). The difficulty in this District is the high rate of fatalities and the great distance of Interstate and State highways the State Police patrolmen must cover. This District is tied for 7th with Santa Fe, in statewide, law enforcement needs among State Police Districts.

DISTRICT THREE, ROSWELL

In contrast to the wide divergence found in District Two, the Roswell District consists of two counties that are marked by their similarities. Eddy and Chaves Counties rank #9 and #10 respectively in per capita income. This District has the fourth highest assessed valuation of property. They are both about 75% urban, and have a similar level of education. The potash industries are in Eddy County, making it one of the largest mineral producers in the state. It is also a farming and ranching area located in the southeastern plains. The Carlsbad Caverns is the second largest tourist attraction in the state. One of the campuses of Eastern New Mexico University and the New Mexico Military Institute are located in Roswell. This District also has several lakes and rivers. This District has the fourth largest population among State Police Districts, but it is growing at a slow rate. It has the fourth highest crime rate, but a low accident and fatality rate. It has 6.9% of the motor vehicle registrations, which is the third highest among State Police Districts. This District also has a reasonable ratio of local law enforcement officers to population (1/526). Therefore, while this District is fourth in population and crime, and third in motor vehicle registrations, the situation seems to be pretty well under control. It is one of the slower growing districts, the situation as far as crime and traffic is relatively stable, and there are well qualified local law enforcement agencies to handle crime control. The fatality and accident rate is one of the best in the state. This District ranks 8th in law enforcement needs.

DISTRICT FOUR, LAS CRUCES

This District encompasses four counties which are marked by moderate per capita income, and median education (from 10th-12th grades). Though most of the population is categorized as urban, small towns are separated by wide open spaces. Much of the area is mountainous and copper and silver mining make it one of the top mineral producing areas in the state. There is also farming and ranching in the area. This District has the second highest assessed valuation of property in the State, mostly due to the mines. This wide stretch of the southwestern corner of the state includes New Mexico State University in Las Cruces and Western New Mexico University in Silver City. There is a racetrack at Sunland Park, several small state parks, and part of the large Gila National Forest, which includes the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. This District has the second largest population and the fifth most rapid growth rate. It has the second highest crime rate (8.7%), and is tied for second highest fatality rate and accident rate. It has the highest number of annual vehicle miles traveled in a district. It also has the second largest number of motor vehicle registrations. Fortunately, this District's heavy responsibility in terms of size of population, crime rate, and traffic problems has a good ratio of local law enforcement officers to population (1/491). However, in terms of overall activity and need of more law enforcement services, this District ranks third.

DISTRICT FIVE, ALBUQUERQUE

This District includes the small county of Bernalillo, which houses one third of the state's population and 46% of the state's felony crime. It has the second fastest growth rate in the state. It has a high per capita income and the highest assessed valuation of property in the state. It has a high level of median years of education, second only to that of Los Alamos. Albuquerque does not have much heavy industry, but it is the home of Kirtland Air Force Base, Sandia Scientific Laboratories, and the University of New Mexico. It is the business hub of the state as well as for most professions, such as medicine, mental health, law, engineering. In contrast, the other main county within District Five's boundaries is Sandoval. It is the second poorest county in the state, with a low level of education and a high level of usage of food stamps. Bernalillo County is extremely densely populated, while Sandoval County is very rural with a few people spread over a large area. District Five has one third of the motor vehicle registrations in the state with the resultant problems. It has the fifth highest accident rate, sixth highest fatality rate, and the second highest D.W.I. rate. This District also includes several Indian Pueblos and has the third largest Indian population of all State Police Districts. Two interstates intersect in Albuquerque. The ratio of local law enforcement officers to population is 1/614, which is considerably higher (worse) than the state average (1/546). In terms of overall activity and need for more law enforcement services, this District ranks second.

DISTRICT SIX, GALLUP

This District includes two counties with similar levels of per capita income, both of which are in the lower third of the state rankings. Median education for both counties is between 10th-11th grade. Both counties concentrate the population in key cities and towns, but are mainly rural. The exception to this is the "bedroom" communities directly south of Albuquerque, which have a population with characteristics more similar to those of Bernalillo County. It has the third largest population and is the third fastest growing, behind Farmington and Albuquerque. Both counties have a large Indian population and a large amount of land area that is either designated as Indian land or as National Forest. An interstate runs through both counties and there are several very heavily used state roads. This District has the highest level of D.W.I.'s and traffic fatalities as well as the highest total number of accidents in the state. It is second in annual vehicle miles traveled, but #8 in number of motor vehicles registered. New Mexico is the largest producer of uranium in the United States, and that production occurs within District Six. This area is experiencing a terrific mining boom, which is the reason that it is the third fastest growing district in the state. It is one of the biggest mineral producing districts. This District has the most inadequate ratio of local law enforcement officers to population - 1/799. With the worst traffic problems in the state and a booming population, this District ranks number one in terms of need of additional law enforcement manpower.

DISTRICT SEVEN, ESPANOLA

This District, directly north of Santa Fe, includes two of the poorest counties; Rio Arriba, ranking #30 in per capita income, and Taos, #28. Both counties have a high usage of food stamps and a median level of education well below the state median. Both counties are basically rural with one main city in each county. There are several Indian Pueblos, including the famous Taos Pueblo, which is a big tourist attraction. It has the fourth largest Indian population. There are several popular recreation areas and tourist attractions in this District, including several lakes, ski areas, the artist colony in Taos, the Cumbres and Toltec Narrow Gauge Railroad in Chama and a convention facility at Ghost Ranch. The District attracts over half a million visitors a year at its lakes and state parks alone. It has the fourth highest number of fatalities and total accidents in the state and the third highest number of D.W.I.'s, even though it only has 3% of the state motor vehicle registrations and 4% of the population spread over 7% of the state's land area. There are no interstates in this District, but several well traveled U.S. and State highways. The area is mostly mountainous, with the Rio Grande running through it. The crime rate is one of the lowest in the state. The ratio of law enforcement officers to population is 1/413, which is lower (better) than the state average. However, the traffic situation needs to be brought under control. Espanola District ranks fifth in terms of overall activity and need for law enforcement services.

DISTRICT EIGHT, ALAMOGORDO

This is another homogeneous district, with per capita income among the middle third in both counties, and a high median level of education. This District has a mountain range running down the middle of it, which is surrounded by fairly flat plains. The mountain provides spring and summer recreation areas and also houses a racetrack. The main industry in the area is provided by the White Sands Missile Range (which actually is within District Four) and Holloman Air Force Base. The large Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation is in the middle of this District, which also has a large modern convention and recreation center. Ranching is important in this District. This District has a small population in a fairly large area. The crime rate is low. It has the sixth worst fatality rate and accident rate in the state, and the eighth most annual vehicle miles traveled. The relatively high rate of accidents and fatalities compared to population may be due to the mountainous roads, and the heavy recreation traffic to the state and national parks, the racetrack and ski areas. It has the fourth highest number (744,987) of annual visitors to its parks and monuments. As far as permanent population, this District is relatively calm and stable. This is reflected in part by its favorable ratio of local law enforcement officers to population - 1/495. This District ranks tenth in terms of overall activity and need for additional law enforcement manpower.

DISTRICT NINE, CLOVIS

This District is located in the middle of the eastern plains of New Mexico. It is a trade center for the area, and also includes Cannon Air Force Base and two campuses of Eastern New Mexico University. There are three large lakes and recreation areas in the District, attracting over half a million visitors a year. Three of the counties have per capita income in the middle third. Roosevelt County is higher, ranking #8 in per capita income, which is due mainly to ranching and farming. The educational level in Curry and Roosevelt Counties equals the state median (slightly above a twelfth grade education) but De Baca and Quay Counties fall below the state median. However, there is no indication of poverty in the District. The District has 6.3% of the state population, 7.5% of the land area, 5.3% of reported crime by other agencies, and 5.8% of the state's motor vehicle registrations. Being on the border of Texas, there is heavy interstate traffic and the District ranks 6th in annual vehicle miles traveled. The overall accident rate is low but the District ranks fourth in total fatalities. It is fifth in total crime rate. The ratio of local law enforcement to population is high - 1/636 (inadequate). Yet, in terms of overall activity and law enforcement needs statewide, this District ranks 9th.

DISTRICT TEN, FARMINGTON

This District encompasses the far, northwest corner of the state, which is mountainous, includes two U.S. highways and one main State highway. This area is experiencing the biggest industrial boom in the state with the development of the natural gas industry. The industrial boom is reflected in burgeoning population and traffic. But while this District has the fastest growth rate, it is still only eighth in total population. Almost half the land in this District is Indian land, and the Indian population in the District is second only to District Six. It ranks #21 in per capita income, in spite of the median education of twelfth grade. Due to the gas industry, the District is fifth in assessed valuation of property and is one of the highest mineral producing districts. Traffic wise, the District has the second highest fatality rate, even though it is only seventh in total accidents and ninth in annual vehicle miles traveled. It has the third highest D.W.I. rate, tied with District Seven. There are several state parks and lakes as well as two national monuments which, combined, attract almost half a million visitors a year. This District has a relatively low crime rate, ranking eighth statewide (4.2%). In spite of the boom situation and the serious traffic problem, District Ten has a low ratio of local law enforcement to population - 1/386. However, the seriousness of the fatality rate and the rapid rate of growth of the population makes this District #4 in terms of need for more law enforcement officers.

DISTRICT ELEVEN, SOCORRO

This is the second largest district in land area, but it has only 5.5% of the state's population. Most of the area's population falls in the lower third of per capita income for the state. However, food stamps are only used to a large extent in Socorro County. The area has one of the lowest crime rates in the state, and a low fatality and accident rate. It has the highest influx of seasonal visitors - 2,117,813 in 1976 - to its three lakes and state parks in the Truth or Consequences area. In spite of all the recreation visitors, the District ranks 10th in annual vehicle miles traveled. This is due to its lack of industry and local population. It has the second worst ratio of local law enforcement officers to population (1/734) in the state, but the problems in the District are not severe, except for the high seasonal influx of visitors. In terms of overall activity and need for more law enforcement officers, this District ranks #6 statewide among State Police Districts.

DISTRICT TWELVE, HOBBS

This District covers only Lea County, which has 4.3% of the state's population, has a relatively slow growth rate, and covers 3.6% of the total state land area. It has 4.8% of the state's crime and the lowest accident and fatality rate. It has 4.6% of the state's registered motor vehicles and a very satisfactory ratio of local law enforcement officers to population (1/504). It has no state or national parks. Its greatest industry is petroleum. Before the uranium boom in District Six and the natural gas boom in District Ten, it was the largest mineral producing area in the state. It is #3 in assessed valuation property. In spite of the heavy traffic between the oil fields and Texas, it ranks last in annual vehicle miles traveled among State Police Districts. Therefore, this District is in relatively very good shape overall and ranks last in terms of need for more law enforcement officers.

V. ALLOCATION AND ASSIGNMENT

The data gathered to support the preceding sections of this study lends itself to workload calculation within each State Police District. A total of thirteen workload elements are readily quantifiable and have been used to calculate the percentage of the total state workload occurring in each of the twelve districts.

A. ELEMENTS

The following elements were identified and utilized:

- Rural Population
- Population Growth Rate
- Land Area
- Criminal Activity
- State Police Criminal Investigations
- Seasonal Variations
- Traffic Fatalities
- Rural Traffic Accidents
- D.W.I. Arrests
- Vehicle Registrations
- Annual Vehicle Miles of Travel
- Miles of Roadway
- Rural Population Without Local Police Resources

B. WEIGHTING

Since not every element has the same importance in each district, the State Police Commanders were asked to assign a weight to each element on a scale of one to ten (see appendix N-2), with the more important elements being rated in the upper end of the scale and the least important in the lower. Sixteen commanders responded and the resulting numeric average weight of each element was calculated. In order to simplify calculations, the lowest element was considered to have a weight of one and all others were related to the lowest. In order to eliminate decimal weights, the related weight was multiplied by ten, so that the lowest weight was equal to ten and all above to some whole numbers greater than ten. The results were:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Average Weight</u>	<u>Adjusted Weight</u>
Population	6.94	14
Growth Rate	7.62	15
Land Area	6.06	12
Criminal Activity	7.56	15
State Police Criminal Investigations	7.19	15
Seasonal Variations	4.94	10 (Base)
Traffic Fatalities	7.13	14
Traffic Accidents	8.75	18
D.W.I. Arrests	7.25	15
Vehicle Registrations	5.56	11
Annual Vehicle Miles of Travel	6.81	14
Miles of Roadway	7.94	16
Rural Population Without Local Police Resources	5.81	12
Total Weights		181

C. CALCULATIONS

The percentage of the state total of each element occurring in each district (see appendix N-1) was multiplied by the appropriate weighting factor and all elements were then totalled to give a district point score. This point score was then divided by the total weights (181) to bring the calculations back to a weight percentage of the statewide workload within each State Police

District.

<u>District</u>	<u>Point Score</u>	<u>Weighted % Of Workload</u>
1	1,387.0	7.7
2	1,366.4	7.6
3	1,310.3	7.2
4	1,762.2	9.7
5	3,199.2	17.7
6	2,295.0	12.7
7	1,321.0	7.3
8	1,149.4	6.4
9	1,115.8	6.2
10	1,385.5	7.7
11	1,090.3	6.0
12	540.4	3.0

D. USE FOR MANPOWER ALLOCATION

In order to achieve equitable distribution of available manpower, the

number of assigned officers within each district should be in the same ratio as the workload distribution for each district. Based on the weighted percentage of workload previously calculated and the most recent roster count of patrolmen, distribution according to workload should be as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>% Of Workload</u>	<u># Of Patrolmen</u>
1	7.7	14
2	7.6	14
3	7.2	13
4	9.7	18
5	17.7	33
6	12.7	24
7	7.3	14
8	6.4	12
9	6.2	12
10	7.7	15
11	6.0	11
12	3.0	6
		186

E. APPLICATION OF FORMULA

This formula may be used for any ⁷⁴number of patrolmen but different factors, such as sub-districts, span of control, etc. must be used for the supervisory staff in each district.

Since there is presently a wide disparity between calculated and actual manpower distribution, application of the formula at this time may be difficult due to impact of transfer on officer and supervisor morale and possible political and public relations considerations, particularly if manpower is shifted out of one-man stations.

<u>District</u>	<u>Calculated Manpower</u>	<u>Actual Manpower (as of 7-6-77)</u>	<u>Disparity</u>
1	14	14	0
2	14	22	+8
3	13	13	0
4	18	15	-3
5	33	23	-10
6	24	18	-6

<u>District</u>	<u>Calculated Manpower</u>	<u>Actual Manpower (as of 7-6-77)</u>	<u>Disparity</u>
7	14	17	+3
8	12	15	+3
9	12	15	+3
10	15	12	-3
11	11	13	+2
12	6	9	+3
	<u>185</u>	<u>186</u>	

As can be seen above, the districts with shortages are generally the same districts cited in the preceding sections as requiring additional attention.

F. PROJECTION

To overcome to some degree the potential morale and political problems that might be engendered by mass transfers, delaying full implementation until graduation of the next recruit school would be advisable. If the graduating class would bring the Department strength to 200 or 205 patrolmen, the allocation of the additional new men would partially offset the impact on the older officers by reducing the number of older officers to be transferred.

APPENDIX

NUMERICAL WEIGHTED SUMMARY OF DISTRICT
LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDS (MAXIMUM TOTAL POSSIBLE=85)

RANKING ACCORDING TO GREATEST NEED	DISTRICT	TOTAL OF POINTS FOR WEIGHTED NEED	PATROLMEN CURRENTLY ASSIGNED IN DISTRICT
#1	Gallup	61	17
#2	Albuquerque	44	24
#3	Las Cruces	32	16
#4	Farmington	29	13
#5	Espanola	22	17
#6	Socorro	16	13
#7	Santa Fe & Las Vegas	14	14 & 22
#8	Roswell	13	13
#9	Clovis	10	15
#10	Alamogordo	7	15
#11	Hobbs	0	9

WEIGHT FOR RANKING

#1 = 5 points

#2 = 4 points

#3 = 3 points

#4 = 2 points

#5 = 1 point

FATALITIES AND POOR
RATIO OF LOCAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT TO POPULATION
RECEIVE DOUBLE WEIGHT

#1 = 10

#2 = 8

#3 = 6

#4 = 4

#5 = 2

SUMMARY OF RANKINGS OF FACTORS

AFFECTING WORKLOAD

<u>RANK</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>GROWTH RATE</u>	<u>LAND AREA</u>	<u>CRIME RATE</u>	<u>CRIMINAL ARRESTS MADE BY S. P. OFFICERS</u>
#1	Albuquerque	Farmington	Las Vegas	Albuquerque	Albuquerque
#2	Las Cruces	Albuquerque	Socorro	Las Cruces	Gallup
#3	Gallup	Gallup	Las Cruces	Santa Fe	Alamogordo
#4	Roswell	Santa Fe	Alamogordo	Roswell	Espanola
#5	Santa Fe	Las Cruces	Gallup	Clovis	Las Cruces & Clovis

<u>RANK</u>	<u>INDIAN POPULATION</u>	<u>SEASONAL INCREASES</u>	<u>POOREST RATIO OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TO POPULATION</u>
#1	Gallup	Socorro	Gallup
#2	Farmington	Roswell	Socorro
#3	Albuquerque	Las Vegas	Clovis
#4	Espanola	Alamogordo	Albuquerque
#5	Santa Fe	Espanola	Roswell

TRAFFIC

<u>RURAL & INTERSTATE</u>		<u>RURAL, NON-INTERSTATE</u>		<u>MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS</u>	<u>D. W. I.</u>
<u>RANK</u>	<u>FATALITIES</u>	<u>ACCIDENTS</u>	<u>FATALITIES</u>	<u>ACCIDENTS</u>	
#1	Gallup	Gallup	Gallup	Gallup	Albuquerque
#2	Farmington & Las Cruces	Las Cruces	Farmington	Espanola	Las Cruces
#3	Las Vegas	Santa Fe	Albuquerque	Albuquerque	Roswell
#4	Espanola	Espanola	Espanola	Las Cruces	Santa Fe
#5	Clovis	Albuquerque	Las Cruces	Farmington	Clovis

APPENDIX C

KEY FACTORS IN ASSESSING MANPOWER ASSIGNMENT

DISTRICT .	POPULATION ESTIMATE 1977	RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH 70-77	% OF STATE POPULATION	LAND AREA IN ACRES	% OF STATE'S LAND AREA	PART I CRIMES	% OF CRIME REPORTED STATEWIDE	FATALITIES/ACCIDENT 1972 - 1975 TOTALS ON RURAL, NON-INTERSTATE	1975 RURAL, NON-INTERSTATE ANNUAL MOTOR VEHICLE MILES (in thousands)
#1	89,000	19.9%	7.1	3,438,080	4.4	5,080	7.7	108/3,824	295.476
#2	52,500	4.9%	4.2	12,439,040	16.0	2,397	3.6	119/2,698	302.242
#3	94,400	11.8%	7.6	6,576,000	8.4	3,962	6.0	107/2,761	351.551
#4	128,900	19.1%	10.4	9,073,920	11.7	5,748	8.7	156/4,488	433.920
#5	408,600	22.6%	32.8	3,127,040	4.0	30,207	45.8	195/4,811	203.696
#6	101,300 *	21.0%	8.1	7,116,160	9.1	2,831	4.3	337/5,051	426.894 *
#7	49,700	16.4%	4.0	5,209,600	6.7	1,367	2.1	166/4,913	324.170
#8	54,200	11.4%	4.4	7,358,080	9.4	2,332	3.5	137/2,880	315.693
#9	77,800	12.0%	6.3	5,830,400	7.5	3,477	5.3	112/2,278	331.574
#10	66,300	26.2%	5.3	3,530,240	4.5	2,775	4.2	220/3,045	306.194 *
#11	68,000	14.0%	5.5	11,355,520	14.6	1,387	2.1	71/736	154.015
#12	54,100	9.2%	4.3	2,812,160	3.6	3,181	4.8	53/287	246.466

* Not including Navajos who commute from Window Rock, Arizona, to Gallup in District Six, and from Shiprock to Farmington in District Ten on a weekly basis.

APPENDIX C, page 2

DISTRICT	% OF RURAL NON-INTERSTATE TRAVEL	1976 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION	% OF STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION	RATIO OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TO POPULATION	1975 INDIAN POPULATION	1976 D.W.I.'S	1976 STATE PARK ATTENDANCE	1976 ATTENDANCE IN NATIONAL MONUMENTS
#1	8.1%	72,690	6.5%	1/509	3,516	263	188,003	348,340
#2	8.4%	37,426	3.3%	1/447	-0-	104	1,080,696	65,620
#3	7.2%	77,357	6.9%	1/526	-0-	123	69,001	876,490
#4	12.0%	102,408	9.2%	1/491	-0-	196	311,723	44,000
#5	5.8%	339,778	30.4%	1/614	19,465	487	161,444	-0-
#6	11.8%	45,336	4.1%	1/799	44,680*	891	222,826	29,550
#7	9.0%	35,112	3.1%	1/413	5,005	282	557,809	-0-
#8	8.8%	42,909	3.8%	1/495	1,970	176	128,977	616,010
#9	9.2%	64,541	5.8%	1/636	-0-	80	254,153	-0-
#10	8.5%	54,595	4.9%	1/386	31,444	282	343,109	97,720
#11	4.3%	37,322	3.3%	1/734	1,087	184	2,117,813	-0-
#12	6.8%	51,844	4.6%	1/504	-0-	12	-0-	-0-

SOURCE: See "Explanation of Sources and Method of Compiling Data "

APPENDIX D

S O C I O - E C O N O M I C F A C T O R S W I T H I N D I S T R I C T S

DISTRICT	COUNTY	URBAN/RURAL POPULATION	1970 MEDIAN YEARS OF EDUCATION	% POPULATION USING FOOD STAMPS	1975 PER CAPITA INCOME	# RANK IN STATE OF INCOME LEVEL	1974-1975 ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY	1972 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION	# FARMS	1974 VALUE OF LIVESTOCK
#1	Santa Fe Los Alamos Torrance	77.7 urban 99.8 urban rural	12.3 14.2 10.0	14.97% -0- 26.47%	5,273 7,823 3,486	#07 #01 #27	182,172,351	81,750,000	556	\$ 18,495,700
#2	Colfax Gudalupe Harding Mora San Miguel Union	57.2 urban rural rural rural 63.0 urban 59.5 urban	11.5 9.5 9.8 8.2 9.1 12.0	10.03% 29.17% 9.00% 44.13% 33.65% 15.12%	4,660 4,266 5,632 2,517 3,245 7,448	#12 #19 #03 #32 #29 #02	114,550,179	10,667,000	1,712	\$123,469,300
#3	Chaves Eddy	78.2 urban 76.9 urban	12.1 11.8	12.88% 10.64%	5,093 5,160	#10 #09	303,412,637	203,960,000	993	\$ 68,198,500
#4	Dona Ana Grant Hidalgo Luna	66.2 urban 48.4 urban 72.4 urban 71.3 urban	12.2 11.7 10.5 10.6	18.71% 11.61% 13.46% 14.98%	4,152 4,535 5,427 4,206	#22 #15 #04 #20	419,998,239	176,008,380	1,403	\$ 47,850,600
#5	Bernalillo Sandoval	94.2 urban rural	12.5 10.3	10.17% 27.99%	5,414 2,973	#05 #31	862,383,821	22,420,000	523	\$ 12,283,500
#6	McKinley Valencia	42.9 urban 33.5 urban	10.1 11.3	18.22% 15.25%	3,675 3,846	#26 #25	192,982,111	99,281,000	703	\$ 23,628,900
#7	Rio Arriba Taos	15.5 urban rural	9.7 10.4	29.06% 30.68%	3,197 3,321	#30 #28	101,821,402	65,508,000	661	\$ 18,420,800
#8	Lincoln Otero	rural 32.5 urban	12.0 12.4	12.67% 7.28%	4,590 4,549	#13 #14	107,730,198	363,000	587	\$ 26,069,900
#9	Curry De Baca Quay Roosevelt	85.9 urban rural 65.9 urban 64.0 urban	12.2 10.1 11.3 12.1	8.38% 13.00% 12.43% 12.40%	4,714 4,428 4,446 5,241	#11 #17 #16 #08	158,489,506	12,227,000	2,790	\$ 92,125,400
#10	San Juan	48.2 urban	12.0	17.16%	4,205	#21	294,361,312	110,747,000	484	\$ 10,823,300
#11	Catron Sierra Socorro	rural 64.8 urban 48.0 urban	10.9 9.9 11.0	16.00% 13.16% 26.65%	4,322 3,996 3,917	#18 #23 #24	64,630,395	88,000	616	\$ 24,934,403
#12	Lea	81.1 urban	12.0	7.32%	5,335	#06	360,124,708	391,682,000	611	\$ 19,707,900

SOURCE: New Mexico Statistical Abstract, 1975, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1976.

District	County	1970	1977 (Projected)	% Change 1970-1977
#1	Santa Fe	53,756	64,700	20.4%
	Los Alamos	15,198	17,300	13.8
	Torrance	5,290	7,000	3.2
TOTAL		74,244	89,000	19.9%
#2	San Miguel	21,951	23,800	8.4%
	Mora	4,673	4,100	-14.1
	Harding	1,348	1,300	- 3.7
	Colfax	12,170	13,200	8.5
	Union	4,925	5,000	1.5
	Guadalupe	4,869	5,100	2.6
TOTAL		50,036	52,500	4.9%
#3	Chaves	43,335	50,500	16.5%
	Eddy	41,119	43,900	6.8
TOTAL		84,454	94,400	11.8%
#4	Dona Ana	69,773	83,600	19.8%
	Grant	25,035	24,300	10.3
	Hidalgo	4,734	5,400	14.1
	Luna	11,706	15,600	33.3
TOTAL		108,243	123,900	19.1%
#5	Bernalillo	315,774	382,200	21.0%
	Sandoval	17,492	26,400	50.9
TOTAL		333,266	408,600	22.6%
#6	McKinley	43,203	52,800	22.2%
	Valencia	40,539	48,500	19.6
TOTAL		83,742	101,300	21.0%
#7	Rio Arriba	25,170	29,800	18.4%
	Taos	17,516	19,900	13.6
TOTAL		42,686	49,700	16.4%
#8	Lincoln	7,560	9,600	27.0%
	Otero	41,097	44,600	8.5
TOTAL		48,657	54,200	11.4%
#9	Roosevelt	16,479	17,800	8.0%
	Curry	39,517	45,500	15.1
	De Baca	2,547	2,500	- 1.9
	Quay	10,903	12,000	10.1
TOTAL		69,446	77,800	12.0%
#10	San Juan	52,517	66,300	26.2%
#11	Catron	2,198	2,100	- 4.7%
	Sierra	7,189	8,100	12.7
	Socorro	9,763	9,300	- 5.0
	Valencia	40,539	48,500	19.6
TOTAL		59,689	68,000	14.0%
#12	Lea	49,554	54,100	9.2%
District With Highest Population				5
" " 2nd Highest Population				4
" " 3rd " "				6
" " 4th " "				3
District With Lowest Population				7
" " 2nd Lowest Population				2
" " 3rd " "				12
" " 4th " "				8
District With Highest Rate of Pop. Growth				10
" " 2nd Highest Rate of Pop. Growth				5
" " 3rd " "				6
" " 4th " " " "				1 & 4
District With Lowest Rate of Pop. Growth				2
" " 2nd Lowest Rate of Pop. Growth				12
" " 3rd " " " "				8 & 3
" " 4th " " " "				9

SOURCE: New Mexico Statistical Abstract, 1975 and John L. Temple, "New Mexico Population to 1985 and Impact on Job Outlook," April 15, 1976, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

POPULATION, GROWTH RATE, LOCAL POPULATION
TO BE COVERED BY STATE POLICE JURISDICTION

APPENDIX E-1

DISTRICT	COUNTY	1970 POPULATION	1977 POPULATION ESTIMATE	GROWTH RATE	NUMBER INCREASE	RURAL POPULATION WITHOUT COVERAGE BY LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS	% OF RURAL POPULATION NOT COVERED BY LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT
#1	Santa Fe Los Alamos Torrance	54,900 15,200 5,300	68,700 17,100 7,000			15,654 -0- 1,301	
TOTAL		75,400	89,000	18.0%	13,600	19,147	5.2
#2	Colfax Harding Mora San Miguel Pecos	12,200 1,200 1,200 4,200 22,200	13,200 1,400 1,500 4,100 23,800			2,487 1,033 559 4,198 8,075	
TOTAL		50,800	52,300	3.0%	2,500	19,008	5.2
#3	Chaves Eddy	43,400 41,200	50,500 43,600			8,100 8,541	
TOTAL		84,600	94,100	11.7%	9,500	16,641	4.5
#4	Bona Ana Grant Hidalgo Luna	69,500 22,100 4,700 11,700	83,600 24,300 5,400 15,700			36,605 8,370 1,700 3,910	
TOTAL		108,400	128,900	19.9%	20,500	50,585	13.7
#5	Bernalillo Sandoval	316,800 17,200	382,200 26,500			82,636 17,821	
TOTAL		334,000	408,600	22.2%	74,300	160,689	27.3
#6	McKinley Valencia	43,400 20,250	52,800 24,250			34,133 2,344	
TOTAL		63,650	77,050	21.1%	13,400	36,477	9.9
#7	Rio Arriba Taos	25,200 17,500	29,500 19,900			21,350 14,197	
TOTAL		42,700	49,700	16.4%	7,000	35,547	9.6
#8	Lincoln Otero	7,600 41,300	9,600 43,600			3,892 15,557	
TOTAL		48,900	54,200	10.8%	5,300	19,449	5.3
#9	Curry De Baca Quay Roosevelt	39,600 2,500 10,900 16,500	45,500 2,500 12,000 17,500			9,689 904 3,162 5,898	
TOTAL		69,500	77,800	11.9%	8,300	19,653	5.3
#10	San Juan	52,700	66,300	25.8%	13,600	30,751	8.3
#11	Catron Sierra Socorro Valencia*	2,200 7,200 9,800 20,750	2,100 8,100 9,300 24,250			1,962 3,095 3,293 3,671	
TOTAL		39,450	43,750	10.9%	4,300	12,021	3.3
#12	Lea	49,600	54,100	9.1%	4,500	8,620	2.3
GRAND TOTAL		1,019,100	1,196,300	17.4%	177,200	368,568	100.0

* Valencia County in District Six includes Grants and Milan; in District Eleven includes Bogue Farm, Las Lunas and Belen.

SOURCE: 1970 Census Data, New Mexico Statistical Abstract 1975 and projected 1977 population from "New Mexico Population to 1975 and Impact on Job Outlook," John L. Temple, Bureau of Business & Economic Research, University of New Mexico, April 1976.

Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 679, Issued April 1977. Population estimates for July 1, 1975.

NEW MEXICO SWORN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS

DISTRICT	POPULATION (IN THOUSANDS)	LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS	LAW ENFORCEMENT PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
#1	89.0	164	1.84
#2	52.5	113	2.15
#3	94.4	167	1.77
#4	128.9	246	1.91
#5	408.6	625	1.53
#6	101.3	117	1.15
#7	49.7	112	2.25
#8	54.2	103	1.90
#9	77.8	117	1.50
#10	66.3	160	2.41
#11	19.5	86	4.41
#12	54.1	99	1.83

1975 NATIONAL AVERAGE OF SWORN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERSPER 1,000 INHABITANTS

National Average for Law Enforcement	2.1 per 1,000 inhabitants
Cities 10-50,000	1.9 per 1,000 inhabitants
Cities 250,000 or over	3.6 per 1,000 inhabitants
Suburban Areas	2.1 per 1,000 inhabitants
Sheriff Departments	1.6 per 1,000 inhabitants

SOURCES: New Mexico Data, New Mexico State Police Annual Report, 1976, pp. 51-56 and
New Mexico Statistical Abstract 1975, p. 18. National Data - Crime in the
United States 1975, Federal Bureau of Investigation, p. 221.

SUMMARY OF CRIME INDEX DATA - 1975
REPORTED BY OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

<u>District</u>	<u>Total Part I Crimes</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
1	5,080	7.7
2	2,397	3.6
3	3,962	6.0
4	5,748	8.7
5	30,207	45.8
6	2,831	4.3
7	1,367	2.1
8	2,332	3.5
9	3,477	5.3
10	2,775	4.2
11	1,387	2.1
12	3,181	4.8
State Police Reports	<u>1,255</u>	<u>1.9</u>
	65,999	100.0

<u>Districts With Highest Rate of Crime</u>			
Highest		District 5	
2nd Highest	"	4	
3rd	"	"	1
4th	"	"	3
5th	"	"	9

<u>Districts With Lowest Rate of Crime</u>			
Lowest		Districts 7 & 11	
2nd Lowest	"	8 & 2	
3rd	"	"	10 & 6
4th	"	District 12	

SOURCE: Crime in New Mexico, Uniform Crime Reports 1975, New Mexico State Police Department, Santa Fe.

APPENDIX F-1

C R I M E I N D E X D A T A 1 9 7 5

DISTRICT	COUNTY	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTALS	% OF STATE TOTALS
#1	SANTA FE	8	41	67	167	1,254	2,577	383	4,497	
	LOS ALAMOS	0	0	3	19	96	345	18	481	
	TORRANCE	0	0	0	7	55	32	8	102	
DISTRICT TOTAL:		8	41	70	193	1,405	2,954	409	5,080	7.7%
#2	SAN MIGUEL	5	16	26	81	667	737	80	1,612	
	MORA	1	0	1	13	17	15	2	49	
	HARDING	0	0	0	0	15	11	0	26	
	COLFAX	2	5	4	50	128	156	17	362	
	UNION	1	0	2	23	77	65	8	176	
	GUADALUPE	1	0	1	26	79	58	7	172	
DISTRICT TOTAL:		10	21	34	193	983	1,042	114	2,397	3.6%
#3	CHAVES	9	1	19	84	432	1,515	91	2,151	
	EDDY	6	4	28	87	408	1,231	47	1,811	
DISTRICT TOTAL:		15	5	47	171	840	2,746	138	3,962	6.0%
#4	DONA ANA	4	21	39	128	899	2,632	161	3,884	
	GRANT	2	4	2	52	224	503	30	817	
	HIDALGO	0	4	6	20	53	58	11	152	
	LUNA	0	4	10	30	295	532	24	895	
DISTRICT TOTAL:		6	33	57	230	1,471	3,725	226	5,748	8.7%
#5	BERNALILLO	38	220	893	1,612	9,411	15,936	1,628	29,738	
	SANDOVAL	3	6	7	44	164	227	23	469	
DISTRICT TOTAL:		41	226	900	1,656	9,575	16,158	1,651	30,207	45.8%

SOURCE: Crime in New Mexico, Uniform Crime Reports, 1975, New Mexico State Police Department, Santa Fe.

DISTRICT	COUNTY	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTALS	% OF STATE TOTAL
#6 Arants/Milan)	MCKINLEY	6	28	42	283	318	1,037	168	1,882	
	VALENCIA	2	5	19	55	409	391	68	949	
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	8	33	61	338	727	1,428	236	2,831	4.3%
#7	RIO ARRIBA	2	9	7	104	261	296	38	717	
	TAOS	1	6	7	39	270	313	14	650	
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	3	15	14	143	531	609	52	1,367	2.1%
#8	LINCOLN	0	4	6	33	252	236	26	557	
	OTERO	1	7	13	35	547	1,111	61	1,775	
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1	11	19	68	799	1,347	87	2,332	3.5%
#9	ROOSEVELT	1	0	3	48	208	451	44	755	
	CURRY	7	10	58	133	639	1,116	73	2,036	
	DE BACA	0	0	0	6	20	15	0	41	
	QUAY	6	0	23	46	219	336	15	645	
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	14	10	84	233	1,086	1,918	132	3,477	5.3%
#10	SAN JUAN	8	20	56	316	565	1,631	179	2,775	4.2%
#11	CATRON	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	9	
	SIERRA	0	0	2	22	99	200	13	336	
	SOCORRO	0	4	2	19	71	186	19	301	
	VALENCIA (Belén, Los Lunas)	2	5	15	35	288	344	52	741	
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2	9	79	78	464	731	84	1,387	2.1%
#12	LEA	7	13	44	232	844	1,929	112	3,181	4.8%
FE POLICE TOTAL		20	30	39	163	343	475	185	1,255	1.9%
ND TOTALS:		143	467	1,444	4,014	19,633	36,693	3,605	65,999	100%

SUMMARY OF CRIME INDEX DATA - 1976

<u>District</u>	<u>Total Part I Crimes</u>	<u>% of State Total</u>
1	6,010.0	8.4%
2	2,478.0	3.5%
3	4,229.0	5.9%
4	6,140.0	8.6%
5	33,651.0	46.9%
6	3,309.5	4.6%
7	1,899.0	2.6%
8	2,331.0	3.3%
9	3,245.0	4.5%
10	3,142.0	4.4%
11	1,831.5	2.6%
12	3,457.0	4.8%

Districts With Highest Rate of Crime

Highest	District 5
2nd Highest	" 4
3rd "	" 1
4th "	" 3

Districts With Lowest Rate of Crime

Lowest	Districts 7 & 11
2nd Lowest	" 8
3rd "	" 2
4th "	" 10

SOURCE: Crime in New Mexico, Uniform Crime Reports, 1976, New Mexico State Police Department, Santa Fe, 1977.

C R I M E I N D E X D A T A 1 9 7 6

TRICT	COUNTY	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTALS	% OF STATE TOTALS
#1	Santa Fe	2	37	69	391	1,165	3,033	432	5,129	
	Los Alamos	0	0	3	8	71	407	12	501	
	Torrance	0	1	0	7	56	32	1	97	
	State Police #:	2	8	10	28	100	99	36	283	
	District Total:	4	46	82	434	1,392	3,571	481	6,010	8.4
#2	San Miguel	0	6	18	121	702	639	60	1,546	
	Mora	0	1	2	4	15	22	0	44	
	Harding	0	0	0	0	8	3	2	13	
	Colfax	1	2	2	39	122	204	16	386	
	Union	0	1	0	4	75	46	4	130	
	Guadalupe	4	0	0	10	52	32	2	100	
	State Police #:	4	6	9	34	96	89	21	259	
	District Total:	9	16	31	212	1,070	1,035	105	2,478	3.5
#3	Chaves	7	4	19	97	558	1,639	112	2,436	
	Eddy	1	9	26	84	411	1,191	59	1,781	
	State Police #:	0	0	0	3	0	5	4	12	
	District Total:	8	13	45	184	969	2,835	175	4,229	5.9
#4	Dona Ana	3	18	44	144	997	2,851	166	4,223	
	Grant	1	4	2	44	207	611	33	902	
	Hidalgo	0	0	3	6	44	66	9	128	
	Luna	1	3	8	49	242	535	17	855	
	State Police #:	0	0	2	3	2	18	7	32	
	District Total:	5	25	59	246	1,492	4,081	232	6,140	8.6
#5	Bernalillo	39	251	944	1,612	9,313	19,044	1,729	32,932	
	Sandoval	2	8	5	44	200	242	32	533	
	State Police #:	0	3	3	18	22	105	35	186	
	District Total:	41	262	952	1,674	9,535	19,391	1,796	33,651	46.9

SOURCE: Crime in New Mexico, Uniform Crime Reports, 1976, New Mexico State Police Department, Santa Fe, 1977.

DISTRICT	COUNTY	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTALS	% OF STATE TOTALS
#6	McKinley	8	25	46	224.0	299	1,395.0	182.0	2,179.0	
	Valencia	1	4	30	92.5	421	448.5	82.5	1,079.5	
	State Police #:	0	1	2	17.5	3	13.5	14.0	51.0	
District Total:		9	30	78	334.0	723	1,857.0	278.5	3,309.5	4.6
#7	Rio Arriba	1	2	20	192.0	249	347.0	45.0	856.0	
	Taos	4	2	6	42.0	194	360.0	20.0	628.0	
	State Police #:	2	13	5	53.0	181	134.0	27.0	415.0	
District Total:		7	17	31	287.0	624	841.0	92.0	1,899.0	2.6
#8	Lincoln	1	3	2	26.0	180	223.0	26.0	461.0	
	Otero	3	6	11	24.0	472	1,253.0	72.0	1,841.0	
	State Police #:	0	0	2	12.0	2	10.0	3.0	29.0	
District Total:		4	9	15	62.0	654	1,486.0	101.0	2,331.0	3.3
#9	Roosevelt	2	2	4	67.0	233	422.0	32.0	762.0	
	Curry	3	10	24	120.0	475	1,100.0	67.0	1,799.0	
	De Baca	0	1	3	5.0	9	15.0	2.0	35.0	
	Quay	1	2	6	103.0	159	324.0	13.0	608.0	
	State Police #:	0	0	2	6.0	6	22.0	5.0	41.0	
District Total:		6	15	39	301.0	882	1,883.0	119.0	3,245.0	4.5
#10	San Juan	4	18	40	330.0	611	1,782.0	223.0	3,009.0	
State Police #:		1	0	0	2.0	1	111.0	19.0	133.0	
District Total:		5	18	40	332.0	612	1,893.0	242.0	3,142.0	4.4
#11	Catron	0	0	0	2.0	0	2.0	1.0	5.0	
	Sierra	0	3	1	24.0	59	220.0	15.0	322.0	
	Socorro	2	4	1	45.0	89	148.0	13.0	302.0	
	Valencia	1	2	11	48.5	317	724.5	50.5	1,154.5	
	State Police #:	3	2	3	9.5	9	14.5	7.0	48.0	
District Total:		6	11	16	124.0	474	1,109.0	86.5	1,831.5	2.6
#12	Lea	7	13	62	233.0	909	2,133.0	99.0	3,456.0	
State Police #:		0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
District Total:		7	13	62	233.0	909	2,133.0	100.0	3,456.0	4.8
GRAND TOTALS		111	475	1,450	4,428.0	19,336	42,115.0	3,808.0	71,723.0	

DISTRICT	TOTAL FATALITIES AND ALL ACCIDENTS 1972 - 1976
1	108/3,824
2	119/2,698
3	107/2,761
4	156/4,488
5	195/4,811
6	337/5,051
7	166/4,913
8	137/2,880
9	112/2,278
10	220/3,045
11	71/736
12	53/287

HIGHEST RATE OF FATALITIES	DISTRICT	HIGHEST RATE OF ACCIDENTS	DISTRICT
HIGHEST	6	HIGHEST	6
2ND HIGHEST	10	2ND HIGHEST	7
3RD HIGHEST	5	3RD HIGHEST	5
4TH HIGHEST	7	4TH HIGHEST	4

LOWEST RATE OF FATALITIES	DISTRICT	LOWEST RATE OF ACCIDENTS	DISTRICT
LOWEST	12	LOWEST	12
2ND LOWEST	11	2ND LOWEST	11
3RD LOWEST	3	3RD LOWEST	9
4TH LOWEST	1	4TH LOWEST	2

SOURCES: for rural roads and State Police jurisdiction only. Motor Vehicle Accidents, Deaths and Ratings, 1972-1975, Planning and Programming Division, New Mexico State Highway Department, New Mexico State Police Department, Annual Report, 1976.

1975 RURAL AND INTERSTATE ROADS

	TOTAL ACCIDENTS	ANNUAL VEHICLE MILES (MILLIONS)	TOTAL DEATHS
<u>DISTRICT #1</u>			
Santa Fe	763	318.291	16
Torrance	253	195.374	1
Los Alamos	61	27.630	0
Total	1,077	541.295	17
<u>DISTRICT #2</u>			
Golfax	155	118.547	5
Union	57	68.755	5
Mora	113	56.499	5
Harding	6	12.796	0
San Miguel	249	138.007	13
Guadalupe	191	219.485	11
Total	771	614.089	39
<u>DISTRICT #3</u>			
Chaves	296	183.080	10
Eddy	275	177.471	8
Total	571	260.551	18
<u>DISTRICT #4</u>			
Dona Ana	635	412.225	17
Luna	185	349.612	9
Hidalgo	77	100.610	7
Grant	272	186.700	7
Total	1,169	1,049.147	40
<u>DISTRICT #5</u>			
Bernalillo	431	209.700	16
Sandoval	447	267.478	15
Total	878	477.278	31
<u>DISTRICT #6</u>			
McKinley	997	409.021	69
Valencia	750	442.863	31
Total	1,747	851.884	100
<u>DISTRICT #7</u>			
Rio Arriba	558	187.330	21
Taos	461	136.840	15
Total	1,019	324.170	36
<u>DISTRICT #8</u>			
Otero	349	210.064	20
Lincoln	250	105.629	11
Total	599	315.693	31
<u>DISTRICT #9</u>			
Quay	156	192.067	15
Curry	157	114.934	7
Roosevelt	143	100.943	10
De Baca	60	53.574	3
Total	516	461.518	35
<u>DISTRICT #10</u>			
San Juan	737	306.194	40
<u>DISTRICT #11</u>			
Socorro	166	181.830	12
Sierra	120	74.527	3
Catron	101	49.232	10
Total	387	305.589	25
<u>DISTRICT #12</u>			
Lea	322	246.466	9

SOURCE: Motor Vehicle Accidents, Deaths, and Ratings, 1975, Planning and Programming Division, New Mexico State Highway Department, revised February 1977.

TRAFFIC FLOWDISTRICT TEN - FARMINGTON

	<u>Shiprock to Farmington</u> <u>U.S. 550</u>	<u>Shiprock</u>	<u>Farmington</u>
1/1/73	5,160	10,250	7,670
1/1/74	5,370	11,480	8,230
1/1/75	5,920	12,650	9,070
1/1/76	6,410	13,700	9,820
1/1/77	7,560	15,560	11,160

	<u>U.S. 666 South</u> <u>Of Shiprock</u>	<u>Bloomfield</u> <u>On U.S. 64</u>	<u>S.R. 504 West</u> <u>Of Shiprock</u>
1973	1,940	4,900	10,650
1974	2,020	5,740	11,410
1975	2,140	6,760	11,970
1976	2,560	7,140	14,670
1977	9,840	8,190	13,930

	<u>U.S. 666 North</u> <u>Of Shiprock</u>	<u>Aztec</u>	<u>Cuba</u>
1973	7,550	6,150	3,520
1974	9,540	6,350	3,630
1975	9,680	6,650	3,610
1976	10,290	7,630	3,750
1977	11,320	8,610	4,610

SOURCE: New Mexico State Highway Department, Planning and Programming Division, Traffic Flow Charts for 1973-1977.

TRAFFIC FLOWDISTRICT SIX - GALLUP

	<u>S.R. 264 Near Arizona Border</u>	<u>S.R. 264 & U.S. 666</u>	<u>U.S. 666 Near Gallup</u>
1/1/73	5,730	4,540	7,790
1/1/74	6,400	5,070	8,700
1/1/75	6,370	5,100	8,670
1/1/76	6,770	4,350	13,180
1/1/77	7,620	4,900	8,520

	<u>Gallup West On I-40</u>	<u>Gallup East On I-40</u>	<u>Thoreau</u>	<u>Grants</u>
1/1/73	7,080	9,810	8,880	9,390
1/1/74	7,160	9,790	8,680	9,550
1/1/75	7,200	9,510	8,440	9,460
1/1/76	7,390	9,850	8,730	10,630
1/1/77	7,690	10,890	9,660	11,700

	<u>Crownpoint</u>	<u>Paraje</u>
1973	720	8,830
1974	730	8,980
1975	850	8,100
1976	1,330	9,090
1977	1,440	10,010

SOURCE: New Mexico State Highway Department, Planning and Programming Division, Traffic Flow Charts for 1973-1977.

1975

		FEDERAL AID PRIMARY SYSTEM				FEDERAL AID SECONDARY SYSTEM				OTHER STREET ROADS				COUNTY AND LOCAL ROADS				UNPAVED ROADS				Population July 1975
District	County	Total Accidents	Accidents MVM	Total Deaths	Deaths 100 MVM	Total Accidents	Accidents MVM	Total Deaths	Deaths 100 MVM	Total Accidents	Accidents MVM	Total Deaths	Deaths 100 MVM	Total Accidents	Accidents MVM	Total Deaths	Deaths 100 MVM	Total Accidents	Accidents MVM	Total Deaths	Deaths 100 MVM	
#1	Santa Fe	168	1.58	5	4.99	107	4.34	11	15.54	42	7.13	0	0	81	4.79	0	0	11	4.34	0	0	61,800
	Los Alamos	0	0	0	0	23	3.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000
	Torrance	51	1.45	0	0	55	2.47	1	4.43	4	1.87	0	0	15	1.95	0	0	4	5.26	0	0	4,100
	Total	219	3.13	5	4.99	187	10.27	12	20.04	46	9.01	0	0	112	7.50	0	0	15	9.60	0	0	83,900
#2	San Miguel	15	1.79	2	23.80	126	3.07	8	19.04	8	2.19	0	0	14	1.25	0	0	8	3.41	1	42.74	27,400
	Mora	9	0	0	0	55	3.34	0	0	13	4.64	1	35.63	7	1.46	0	0	3	4.95	2	69.12	4,100
	Harding	6	.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200
	Colfax	64	1.47	1	26.30	33	2.64	1	6.95	6	.96	0	0	8	1.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000
	Union	30	.72	0	11.67	22	1.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500
	Cundalupo	37	1.13	1	3.18	26	1.56	5	30.02	1	2.28	0	0	3	.53	0	0	1	2.66	0	0	4,100
Total		152	5.73	3	60.95	277	11.70	14	56.01	28	10.07	1	35.63	29	5.64	0	0	12	19.19	3	107.75	52,400
#3	Chaves	117	1.74	5	4.46	84	1.95	2	4.75	25	5.47	1	21.43	72	2.95	2	3.1	0	0	0	0	50,000
	Reddy	112	1.96	4	5.70	71	1.37	1	1.82	6	1.78	0	0	36	1.69	1	5.72	0	0	0	0	47,000
Total		229	2.10	9	10.16	155	3.32	3	5.57	31	7.25	1	21.15	108	4.64	3	14.10	0	0	0	0	97,000
#4	Dona Ana	49	1.12	2	4.56	249	2.69	0	8.66	72	4.02	1	5.53	113	2.92	0	0	5	1.37	0	0	79,000
	Grant	81	1.81	0	0	95	2.13	1	6.72	10	2.38	0	0	50	1.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,000
	Hidalgo	18	1.04	0	13.07	6	.81	0	0	7	1.47	0	0	1	.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
	Luna	32	1.03	3	19.23	17	.89	1	5.03	11	3.92	0	0	17	2.46	0	0	1	2.75	0	0	14,000
Total		180	6.21	5	27.86	367	6.24	12	20.44	100	11.79	1	5.58	181	6.75	0	0	6	4.12	0	0	114,000
#5	Bernalillo	15	1.19	0	0	145	4.42	5	15.23	7	1.54	0	0	29	2.22	1	7.47	7	1.10	1	15.66	21,000
	Sandoval	115	1.48	3	11.46	140	3.14	6	13.46	41	3.64	1	8.37	54	4.34	1	9.04	1	52.61	0	0	27,000
Total		130	3.67	3	11.46	285	7.56	11	28.69	48	5.48	1	8.37	83	6.56	2	16.79	8	53.73	1	15.66	48,000
#6	McKinley	140	2.54	11	6	221	2.40	28	32.63	76	3.62	6	83.54	220	3.46	14	22.04	61	3.93	3	19.21	50,000
	Valencia	58	2.13	7	24	200	2.67	13	12.45	72	2.88	0	0	96	1.50	2	3.11	22	15.72	2	57.43	40,000
	Total	198	4.77	18	24	421	5.07	41	45.08	148	6.50	6	83.54	316	4.96	16	25.15	83	19.65	5	15.72	90,000
#7	Rio Arriba	213	2.13	0	0	247	4.18	7	11.84	35	4.09	1	11.70	63	3.45	2	19.30	0	0	0	0	27,000
	Taos	206	3.01	0	0	191	3.56	5	9.47	20	3.31	1	16.54	54	1.50	2	17.44	0	0	0	0	19,000
Total		419	5.14	0	0	438	7.74	12	21.67	55	7.40	2	28.24	117	4.95	4	26.74	0	0	0	0	46,000
#8	Lincoln	146	2.14	0	12.31	29	3.69	0	0	18	7.90	0	0	17	1.84	1	11.50	0	0	0	0	9,000
	Utter	196	1.20	0	9.18	36	2.87	3	10.01	10	2.01	1	20.07	57	4.84	1	20.07	2	0	0	0	42,700
Total		342	3.34	0	20.49	65	6.56	3	10.01	28	9.91	1	20.07	74	6.88	2	20.07	0	0	0	0	51,700
#9	Roosevelt	71	1.1	7	11.29	39	1.59	1	4.07	8	4.13	1	51.57	25	1.93	1	7.79	0	0	0	0	16,400
	Curry	81	1.1	4	5.21	41	2.06	1	4.01	2	2.02	0	0	33	1.91	2	11.29	0	0	0	0	43,000
	De Baca	34	1.1	3	12.15	15	.97	0	0	1	1.14	0	0	6	.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600
	Quay	30	1.1	3	19.05	13	1.01	1	7.80	3	2.31	0	0	9	1.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,200
Total		219	3.3	17	38.49	108	5.59	3	15.88	14	9.65	1	51.57	73	5.40	3	19.05	0	0	0	0	73,200
#10	San Juan	468	1.1	25	18.96	111	2.29	14	27.78	0	0	0	0	173	6.67	1	3.75	0	0	0	0	64,719
	Gallatin	33	1.1	1	8.10	47	2.54	9	43.27	3	1.71	0	0	18	1.92	1	10.67	0	0	0	0	2,335
#11	Sierra	0	0	0	0	49	3.27	0	0	3	1.82	0	0	24	4.77	0	0	1	5.52	0	0	8,307
	Sagebrush	50	1.2	4	15.17	15	1.51	1	17.54	10	5.03	0	0	10	.25	0	0	0	4.74	0	0	9,000
	Valencia	50	1.2	3	11.05	290	2.87	13	11.05	22	2.23	0	0	94	1.10	2	3.13	22	19.70	2	97.47	44,341
Total		541	2.3	28	33.11	401	10.13	27	68.16	28	11.47	0	0	190	8.47	3	13.43	24	19.70	2	97.47	64,000
#12	San	0	0	0	0	126	1.71	6	5.11	11	1.73	0	0	97	3.81	2	7.91	0	0	0	0	21,225
	Total	0	0	0	0	126	1.71	6	5.11	11	1.73	0	0	97	3.81	2	7.91	0	0	0	0	21,225

MONITORING AREA	DATE MON.	APPROX. MILES (see note over)	NUMBER OF MONITOR LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF VEHICLES MEASURED	DURATION OF MEASURED SESSION (Hours)	AVERAGE SPEED (MPH)	MEDIAN SPEED (MPH)	80TH PERCENTILE SPEED (MPH)	Vehicles Exceeding		
									55 MPH	60 MPH	65 MPH
INTERSTATE URBAN	12/31/75	92	1	4,748	6	58.5	59.2	64.8	69.2	37.2	12.4
	6/30/76	92	2	10,384	25	55.5	54.3	62.7	48.5	21.8	4.4
	9/30/76	92	1	1,436	2	55.1	54.9	62.8	48.2	21.7	4.9
	12/31/76	92	1	1,493	2	55.6	57.3	62.8	54.9	22.0	4.1
	3/31/77	92	1	2,041	2	55.8	57.5	62.5	59.1	19.2	2.7
INTERSTATE RURAL	12/31/75	833	4	7,505	58	61.6	62.5	68.9	81.4	59.2	20.7
	6/30/76	833	6	5,504	77	60.3	62.0	67.8	80.3	58.3	22.7
	9/30/76	833	7	13,748	113	60.6	62.6	67.5	82.3	61.4	22.8
	12/31/76	833	7	8,777	119	60.8	62.0	68.7	80.8	54.9	21.5
	3/31/77	833	6	6,367	80	60.9	62.6	69.0	81.4	57.4	21.2
THREE-Lane DIVIDED & UNDIVIDED	12/31/75	192	2	3,679	28	56.0	59.0	65.9	63.5	37.6	10.0
	6/30/76	192	2	2,607	22	55.1	54.6	62.8	47.6	20.0	3.3
	9/30/76	192	2	4,598	30	56.9	58.1	63.5	62.7	33.8	7.6
	12/31/76	192	2	1,244	16	55.4	55.1	62.5	51.0	19.3	4.2
	3/31/77	192	2	1,274	20	59.9	61.6	67.3	76.8	51.3	16.6
TWO LANE RURAL	12/31/75	6,294	20	6,699	354	58.0	59.7	67.4	61.7	42.1	19.8
	6/30/76	6,294	7	2,372	100	57.7	59.0	67.2	62.0	40.6	17.1
	9/30/76	6,294	7	3,674	88	57.1	57.3	65.6	58.2	35.5	14.3
	12/31/76	6,294	6	2,868	76	59.1	60.1	66.3	70.7	45.9	16.7
	3/31/77	6,294	7	2,740	104	59.8	61.9	67.5	71.7	49.0	24.6
STATE TOTAL	12/31/75	7,406	27	22,632	446	59.1	60.4	67.1	70.1	46.0	19.1
	6/30/76	7,406	17	20,367	224	57.0	56.9	64.5	58.3	32.3	10.5
	9/30/76	7,406	17	23,505	238	59.0	60.4	66.1	72.8	49.4	17.2
	12/31/76	7,406	16	14,382	213	59.5	60.5	67.7	73.5	46.6	17.4
	3/31/77	7,406	16	12,422	206	59.7	61.5	67.4	75.1	46.6	16.3

APPENDIX I

DISTRICT	RATE OF INCREASE -- TRAFFIC CITATIONS, 1975-1976		
	RATE	1975	1976
1	75.2%	14,313	25,089
2	14.9%	13,308	15,304
3	6.3%	15,676	16,674
4	50.5%	15,063	22,679
5	26.7%	18,409	23,330
6	24.1%	21,846	27,128
7	19.6%	5,159	6,171
8	13.6%	16,642	18,908
9	9.5%	14,091	15,443
10	17.2%	7,769	8,919
11	16.8%	13,755	16,077
12	-	-	(2,589) (Aug - Dec)
TOTALS	27.1%	156,031	198,311

HIGHEST NUMBER OF CITATIONS	D I S T	GREATEST RATE OF CHANGE	D I S T
HIGHEST	6	HIGHEST	1
2ND HIGHEST	1	2ND HIGHEST	4
3RD HIGHEST	5	3RD HIGHEST	5
4TH HIGHEST	4	4TH HIGHEST	6

LOWEST NUMBER OF CITATIONS	D I S T	LOWEST RATE OF CHANGE	D I S T
LOWEST	7	LOWEST	3
2ND LOWEST	10	2ND LOWEST	9
3RD LOWEST	2	3RD LOWEST	8
4TH LOWEST	9	4TH LOWEST	2

SOURCE: New Mexico State Police Department, unpublished data collected annually.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS SUMMARY 1976

DISTRICT	POPULATION/VEHICLES (1976)
1	87,000/72,690
2	52,100/37,426
3	92,400/77,357
4	125,900/102,408
5	401,600/339,778
6	98,800/45,336
7	48,700/35,116
8	53,000/42,909
9	76,500/64,541
10	65,000/54,595
11	66,600/37,322
12	53,000/51,844

OTHER REGISTRATIONS

Horseless Carriages	707
Prestige Plates	6,050
Amateur Radio (Hams)	270
Handicap Plates	894
Dealer Plates - Original	960
Dealer Plates - Extra	3,250
	<u>12,131</u>

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION DEPT.

Caravan Permits	12,636
Prorated Tractor Plates	3,659
Prorated Tractors	90,945
Reciprocity Units	1,012
	<u>108,252</u>

OFFICIAL

U. S. Government.	1,271
Executive & Legislative	336
State - Pass. & Trucks	4,166
State - Trailers	800
	<u>6,573</u>

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Passengers	233
Trucks	466
Pickup Trucks	605
Trailers	540
Station Wagons & Suburbans	92
	<u>1,936</u>

STATE POLICE	500
MOUNTED PATROL	270
XC - COUNTIES	3,107
XM - MUNICIPALITIES	8,406
NEW MEXICO RANGER	17
COVER UP PLATES	888
DRIVER EDUCATION	319
	<u>13,507</u>

TOTAL OFFICIAL REGISTRATIONS 22,016TOTAL REGISTRATIONS 1,118,421

SOURCE: "Motor Vehicle Registrations for the State of New Mexico, 1976," New Mexico Department of Motor Vehicles, Santa Fe, 1977.

District	County	Totals	Passenger	Trucks	Recreation Vehicles	School Buses	Comm. Buses	Taxis	Tandem Trailers	Freight Trailers	Mobile Homes	Motor-Cycles
#1	Santa Fe	50,551	32,796	12,507	1,305	155	26	20	1,321	23	371	2,027
	Los Alamos	15,600	10,330	2,801	721	2	5	1	860	59	50	800
	Torrance	6,539	3,066	2,666	239	77	3	2	270	20	44	152
	TOTAL	72,690	46,212	17,974	2,265	234	34	23	2,451	102	465	2,979
#2	San Miguel	14,035	8,316	4,617	299	46	2	3	285	14	120	303
	Mora	3,028	1,417	1,337	88	25	2	0	77	4	3	70
	Harding	1,196	515	550	22	8	13	0	50	2	3	36
	Colfax	11,574	6,576	3,765	321	41	1	9	380	18	96	537
	U. Lon	4,314	2,257	1,653	71	31	0	0	155	17	13	122
	Guadalupe	3,279	1,667	1,294	77	18	0	0	103	6	24	50
	TOTAL	37,426	20,748	13,216	878	169	18	12	1,044	61	269	1,043
#3	Chaves	39,499	24,735	10,090	1,215	93	11	20	1,456	70	352	1,458
	Eddy	37,853	22,291	10,797	1,397	127	49	10	1,680	76	294	1,127
	TOTAL	77,352	47,026	20,887	2,613	220	60	30	3,136	146	646	2,585
#4	Dona Ana	64,209	39,724	15,746	2,671	215	40	30	2,405	119	783	2,471
	Grant	21,314	11,251	6,705	1,186	77	3	1	940	25	175	931
	Hidalgo	4,611	2,466	1,508	178	17	3	0	201	5	103	130
	Luna	12,274	6,723	3,727	682	40	2	2	615	8	153	322
	TOTAL	102,408	60,164	27,686	4,717	349	48	33	4,161	157	1,219	3,854
#5	Bernalillo	324,025	215,211	66,220	11,946	670	87	125	12,290	340	4,039	13,257
	Sandoval	15,693	8,704	4,855	664	64	15	0	603	39	154	555
	TOTAL	339,718	223,915	71,075	12,610	734	102	125	12,893	379	4,193	13,812
#6	McKinley	28,067	13,672	11,363	691	190	110	19	800	38	113	941
	Valencia	17,269	9,179	5,837	709	45	12	2	703	27	213	544
	TOTAL	45,336	22,851	17,200	1,400	235	122	21	1,503	65	326	1,485
#7	Rio Arriba	22,070	12,079	7,613	744	84	9	2	680	20	274	555
	Taos	13,042	6,975	4,491	431	74	9	2	435	15	66	511
	TOTAL	35,112	19,054	12,104	1,175	158	18	4	1,115	35	340	1,066
#8	Lincoln	9,179	4,767	3,229	336	34	19	2	440	7	110	215
	Otero	33,730	20,595	7,738	1,428	94	14	2	1,295	27	480	2,057
	TOTAL	42,909	25,382	10,967	1,764	128	33	4	1,735	34	590	2,272
#9	Roosevelt	13,192	7,143	4,556	322	47	9	4	560	58	82	411
	Curry	38,296	22,947	9,697	1,379	156	15	14	1,847	81	300	1,840
	De Baca	2,419	1,141	956	61	13	0	0	155	4	11	73
	Quay	10,634	5,620	3,594	351	28	1	2	552	39	110	337
	TOTAL	64,541	36,861	18,803	2,113	244	25	20	3,114	182	503	2,661
#10	San Juan	54,595	26,599	18,615	2,520	220	37	12	3,403	155	756	2,268
#11	Catron	2,516	922	1,126	70	11	0	0	259	8	25	95
	Sierra	9,655	5,065	2,890	605	20	3	0	615	8	212	237
	Socorro	7,833	4,047	2,825	348	17	0	0	330	10	37	219
	Valencia	17,268	9,178	5,838	709	45	12	1	702	27	212	544
	TOTAL	37,322	19,212	12,679	1,732	93	15	1	1,906	53	536	1,095
#12	Lea	51,844	29,495	14,361	1,829	150	20	9	3,301	189	555	1,935

SOURCE: "Motor Vehicle Registrations for the State of New Mexico, 1976" New Mexico Department of Motor Vehicles, Santa Fe, 1977.

STATE AND NATIONAL PARK ATTENDANCE - 1976

DISTRICT	COUNTY	STATE PARK	1976 ATTENDANCE	NAT'L MON/PRK	1976 ATTENDANCE	TOTAL 1976 STATE AND NAT'L PARK ATTENDANCE
#1	Santa Fe	Hyde Memorial Park	179,678	Pecos	65,060	
				Bandelier	283,280	
	Co Total		179,678		348,340	528,018
	Los Alamos		-0-		-0-	-0-
	Torrance	Manzano	8,325		-0-	8,325
TOTAL			188,003		348,340	536,343
#2	San Miguel	Storrie Lake	686,733		-0-	
		Villanueva Park	44,049		-0-	
	Co Total		730,782		-0-	730,782
	Mora	Coyote Creek	11,608	Fort Union	14,910	
		Murphy Lake	6,043		-0-	
	Co Total		17,651		14,910	32,561
	Harding	Chicosa Lake	2,272		-0-	2,272
	Colfax		-0-		-0-	-0-
	Union	Clayton Lake	62,191	Capulin Mtn.	50,710	
	Co Total		62,191		50,710	112,901
	Guadalupe		-0-		-0-	-0-
TOTAL			812,896		65,620	878,516
#3	Chaves	Bottomless Lake	69,001		-0-	69,001
	Eddy		-0-	Carlsbad Cvnns.	876,490	876,490
TOTAL			69,001		876,490	945,491
#4	Dona Ana	Leasburg Dam	34,924		-0-	34,924
	Grant	City of Rocks	91,261	Gila Cliff Dwellings	44,000	135,261
	Hidalgo		-0-		-0-	-0-
	Luna	Pancho Villa	105,119		-0-	
		Rock Hound	80,419		-0-	
	Co Total		185,538		-0-	185,538
TOTAL			311,723		44,000	355,723
#5	Bernalillo		-0-		-0-	-0-
	Sandoval	Coronado	161,444		-0-	161,444
TOTAL			161,444		-0-	161,444
#6	McKinley		-0-		-0-	-0-
	Valencia	Bluewater Lake	222,826	El Morro	29,550	252,376
TOTAL			222,826		29,550	252,376

State And National Park Attendance - 1976
Page 2

#7	Rio Arriba	El Vado Lake	31,221		-0-	
		Heron Lake	212,870		-0-	
	Co Total		244,091		-0-	244,091
	Taos	Kit Carson	277,645		-0-	
	Co Total	Rio Grande Gorge	25,586		-0-	
			303,231		-0-	303,231
TOTAL			547,322		-0-	547,322
#8	Lincoln	Valley of Fires	128,977		-0-	128,977
	Otero		-0-	White Sands	575,210	575,210
	Socorro		-0-	Gran Quivera	40,800	40,800
TOTAL			128,977		616,010	744,987
#9	Roosevelt	Oasis	67,842		-0-	67,842
	Curry		-0-		-0-	-0-
	De Baca	Ft. Sumner Lake	45,125		-0-	45,125
	Quay	Ute Lake	141,186		-0-	141,186
	San Miguel	Conchas Lake	267,800		-0-	267,800
TOTAL			551,953		-0-	551,953
#10	San Juan	Navajo Lake	343,109	Aztec Ruins	67,170	
		Sims Mesa	10,487	Chaco Canyon	30,550	
TOTAL			353,596		97,720	451,316
#11	Catron		-0-		-0-	-0-
	Sierra	Caballo Lake	455,212		-0-	
		Elephant Butte	1,613,284		-0-	
		Percha Dam	49,317		-0-	
	Co Total		2,117,813		-0-	2,117,813
	Socorro		-0-		-0-	-0-
TOTAL			2,117,813		-0-	2,117,813
#12	Lea		-0-		-0-	-0-
STATE TOTALS			5,435,554		2,077,730	7,513,284

SOURCE: "Attendance of National Parks and Monuments in New Mexico, 1976" National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior, 1977; "Attendance at State Parks, 1976," New Mexico Park and Recreation Commission, 1977.

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE-WORKLOAD ANALYSIS-1976

DISTRICT	NO. NMSP OFFS.	POPULATION	COVERAGE AREA		MILEAGE TRAVELED BY OFFICERS	SELECTED COMBINED ACTIVITY TIME	SELECTED COMBINED NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES	SELECTED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY					TRAFFIC ACTIVITY			
			SQ MI'S	MI'S OF ROADS				TOTAL TIME	COMBINED NUMBER OF ACTIVITY	NO. OF OFFENSE REPORTS	NO OF ARRESTS	TOTAL REVENUE SEIZED	CITATIONS	DWI'S	TOTAL ACCID'S	FATAL ACCID'S
1	18	83,500	5,600	2,719	37,063	26,193	49,950	1,834	767	318	375	1,008,138	25,039	263	935	23
2	28	50,500	19,436	8,139	32,259	36,997	51,734	3,231	1,114	435	443	2,716,793	15,304	104	755	24
3	17	87,800	14,531	8,927	19,745	26,500	61,391	243	118	27	71	234,260	16,674	123	757	27
4	23	120,800	11,675	4,934	6,192	25,888	66,053	584	448	185	220	299,708	22,679	196	1,367	48
5	30	383,600	3,600	2,194	47,301	33,390	104,814	1,849	1,559	385	1,059	2,451,847	23,330	487	1,648	48
6	21	93,500	9,060	6,579	9,965	24,009	51,581	526	1,034	31	963	379,296	27,128	891	920	77
7	21	46,200	6,300	1,962	16,325	20,597	45,811	7,028	1,133	588	478	918,481	6,171	282	1,134	31
8	20	51,000	11,500	2,598	5,974	30,468	71,494	1,217	625	118	481	84,979	18,908	176	558	23
9	21	74,400	9,100	3,200	5,812	24,978	52,087	1,444	705	224	415	5,782,668	15,443	80	561	14
10	19	67,675	8,000	4,320	10,229	21,799	54,197	2,769	579	243	309	498,552	8,919	282	756	39
11	17	63,100	13,600	2,800	13,287	21,494	50,935	1,475	478	138	290	2,201,102	16,077	184	752	22
12	11	50,400	4,393	2,725	31,180	6,488	13,052	316	24	9	12	21,546	2,589	12	125	4

SOURCE: New Mexico State Police Department, unpublished annual re-caps of State Police Activity for 1976.

APPENDIX H

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXICO BY STATE POLICE DISTRICT
(THOUSANDS)

District	County	1971	1972	1973	1974*	1975*	1976*
#1	Santa Fe	2,045	1,750	1,852			
	Los Alamos	-0-	-0-	-0-			
	Torrance	W**	W**	175			
	Total	2,045	1,750	2,027			
#2	San Miguel	W**	W**	W**			
	Mora	W**	W**	281			
	Harding	W**	W**	W**			
	Colfax	W**	10,667	W**			
	Union	W**	W**	W**			
	Cundalupe	W**	W**	W**			
	Total	W**	10,667	281			
#3	Chaves	12,326	10,742	10,746			
	Eddy	176,494	193,218	224,195			
	Total	188,820	203,960	234,941			
#4	Dona Ana	699	380	W**			
	Grant	168,929	173,521	245,261			
	Hidalgo	1,575	2,173	3,279			
	Luna	204	314	W**			
	Total	171,407	176,388	248,540			
#5	Bernalillo	11,802	13,873	15,973			
	Sandoval	2,836	8,544	12,384			
	Total	14,638	22,420	28,357			
#6	McKinley	71,304	72,777	75,716			
	Valencia	22,477	26,504	23,595			
	Total	93,781	99,281	99,311			
#7	Rio Arriba	36,563	43,666	52,992			
	Taos	21,105	21,842	21,601			
	Total	57,668	65,508	74,593			
#8	Lincoln	W**	W**	231			
	Otero	W**	363	850			
	Total	W**	363	1,081			
#9	Roosevelt	18,686	11,786	10,878			
	Curry	W**	176	-0-			
	De Baca	W**	W**	W**			
	Quay	W**	324	W**			
	Total	18,686	12,286	10,878			
#10	San Juan	93,571	110,747	130,860			
#11	Catron	W**	-0-	W**			
	Sierra	W**	W**	W**			
	Socorro	61	88	77			
	Valencia	22,477	26,504	23,595			
	Total	22,538	26,592	23,672			
#12	Lea	394,296	291,082	460,197			
TOTAL		1,046,285	1,097,292	1,305,644	1,941,544	2,091,541	2,371,321

* County figures not yet available

** Withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXICO 1975 - 1976

METAL PRODUCTION

Grant County - copper, silver, gold	\$ 162,863,390
McKinley & Valencia Counties - uranium	78,955,567
State total valuation of metals withheld by individual companies as confidential	39,612,898
Total Valuation of Metal Production	\$ 281,431,855

NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION OTHER THAN COAL

Eddy & Lea Counties - potash and salt	\$ 148,611,963
Santa Fe County - scoria	138,741
Taos & Valencia Counties - perlite	4,852,948
State total valuation of nonmetallic withheld by individual companies as confidential	5,230,713
Total Valuation of Nonmetallic Production	\$ 158,834,365

SAND, GRAVEL, ETC.

Bernalillo County - gravel, sand	\$ 3,680,427
Chaves, Eddy & Lea Counties - crushed rock, gravel, sand	1,689,506
Colfax, Taos & Union Counties - crushed rock, gravel, sand	387,265
Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, Roosevelt & Quay Counties - crushed rock, gravel, sand	1,078,131
Dona Ana, Hidalgo, Luna & Otero Counties - crushed rock, clay, gravel, sand	1,881,846
Catron, Grant, Lincoln, Sierra & Socorro Counties - crushed rock, gravel, sand	738,274
McKinley, San Juan & Valencia Counties - crushed rock, gravel, sand	2,217,139
Mora, San Miguel & Torrance Counties - crushed rock	270,729
Rio Arriba, Sandoval & Santa Fe Counties - crushed rock, gravel, humus, sand	1,634,523
State total valuation withheld	781,442
Total Valuation of Sand, Gravel, etc.	\$ 14,359,282

COAL PRODUCTION

Colfax, McKinley & San Juan Counties - coal	\$ 164,629,712
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State Total Of All Minerals except Petroleum & Natural Gas	\$ 619,255,714
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1974-1975 State Total Of All Minerals except Petroleum & Natural Gas	\$ 442,136,320
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SOURCE: Sixty-fourth Annual Report by the State Inspector of Mines, for the Year Ending December 31, 1976, Office of the State Inspector of Mines, Albuquerque, 1976.

GROWTH IN MINERAL PRODUCTION 1971 - 1973,

BY GROUPINGS OF MINERAL TYPES

		1971	1972	1973
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS				
Eddy	potash, natural gas, petroleum	\$176,494,000	\$193,218,000	\$224,195,000
Lea	petroleum, natural gas	394,296,000	391,082,000	460,197,000
San Juan	natural gas, coal, petroleum	93,571,000	110,747,000	130,860,000
Chaves	petroleum, natural gas	12,326,000	10,742,000	10,746,000
Rio Arriba	natural gas, petroleum	36,563,000	43,666,000	52,992,000
Roosevelt	petroleum, natural gas	18,686,000	11,786,000	10,878,000
		\$731,936,000	\$761,241,000	\$889,868,000
URANIUM				
McKinley		\$ 71,304,000	\$ 72,777,000	\$ 75,716,000
Valencia		22,477,000	26,504,000	23,595,000
		\$ 93,781,000	\$ 99,281,000	\$ 99,311,000
COPPER, SILVER, GOLD, SAND				
Grant		\$168,929,000	\$173,521,000	\$245,261,000
Hidalgo		11,575,000	2,173,000	3,279,000
Sandoval		2,836,000	8,544,000	12,384,000
Santa Fe		2,045,000	1,750,000	1,852,000
Socorro		61,000	88,000	77,000
		\$175,446,000	\$186,076,000	\$262,853,000

SOURCE: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines Mineral Yearbook, "The Mineral Industry of New Mexico," 1971-1973.

P R O J E C T E D
NORTHWEST NEW MEXICO POPULATION
INCREASES DUE TO ENERGY RELATED EMPLOYMENT

APPENDIX M-3

COUNTY AREA	1976 TOTAL POPULATION	ADDITIONAL POPULATION 1976 - 1981	1981 TOTAL POPULATION (CUMULATIVE)	RATE OF INCREASE 1976-1981	ADDITIONAL POPULATION 1981 - 1985	1985 TOTAL POPULATION (CUMULATIVE)	RATE OF INCREASE 1981-1985	RATE OF INCREASE 1976-1985
San Juan	65,000	8,862	73,862	13.6%	18,884	92,746	25.6%	42.7%
McKinley	51,600	5,312	56,912	10.3%	10,433	67,345	18.3%	30.5%
West Valencia and Sandoval	40,134	7,185	47,319	17.9%	21,960	69,279	46.4%	72.6%
TOTALS	156,734	21,179	177,913	13.5%	51,457	229,370	28.9%	46.3%

SOURCE: The Governor's Energy Impact Task Force, A Preliminary Report, Managing The Boom In Northwest New Mexico, February 1977, p. 77.

PROJECTED GROWTH RATES

APPENDIX M-4

1970 - 1986

SAN JUAN COUNTY

	Low		Medium		High	
	Population	Growth Rate	Population	Growth Rate	Population	Growth Rate
1970	52,517	N/A	52,517	N/A	52,517	N/A
1976	65,000	23.8%	68,507	30.4%	82,208	56.5%
1978	72,244	11.1%	90,304	31.8%	108,364	31.8%
1981	84,044	16.3%	105,055	16.1%	126,066	16.3%
1986	82,192	-2.3%	102,740	-2.3%	123,288	-2.3%
TOTAL GROWTH RATE - 16 YEARS		56.5%		95.6%		134.8%

MCKINLEY COUNTY

	Low		Medium		High	
	Population	Growth Rate	Population	Growth Rate	Population	Growth Rate
1970	43,400	N/A	43,400	N/A	43,400	N/A
1972	46,800	7.8%	46,800	7.8%	46,800	7.8%
1974	49,500	5.8%	49,500	5.8%	49,500	5.8%
1975	50,400	1.8%	50,400	1.8%	50,400	1.8%
1976			51,600	2.4%		
1977			52,800	2.3%		
1978			54,100	2.5%		
1979			55,300	2.2%		
1980	54,200	7.5%	56,500	2.2%	58,200	15.5%
1981			57,600	1.9%		
1982			58,700	1.9%		
1983			59,900	2.0%		
1984			61,000	1.8%		
1985	54,400	7.7%	62,100	1.8%	65,200	12.0%
1986			66,700	7.4%		
TOTAL GROWTH RATE - 16 YEARS		34.6%				50.2%

SOURCE: Managing the Boom in Northwest New Mexico, Governor's Energy Impact Task Force, February 1977, p. 60 & 65.

NORTHWEST* NEW MEXICO MINERAL PRODUCTION

APPENDIX M-5

URANIUM

NATURAL GAS

COAL

CRUDE OIL

YEAR	Tons Of Uranium Ore Produced	Short Tons U ₃ O ₈	% OF Total U.S. U ₃ O ₈	1,000 Cu. Ft. (MCF'S)	Tons	Barrels
1954	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	123,000	UNK
1969	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	129,226,861
1970	UNK	6,056	46.32	1,131,630,052	UNK	128,183,533
1971	2,461,778	5,464	41.75	1,142,654,841	UNK	118,412,374
1972	2,314,381	5,722	41.28	1,194,381,302	UNK	110,525,224
1973	2,159,029	4,984	36.15	1,192,262,775	10,000,000	100,985,686
1974	2,997,000	5,400	43.00	1,229,672,936	UNK	98,694,965

SOURCE: The Governor's Energy Impact Task Force, A Preliminary Report, Managing the Boom in Northwest New Mexico, February 1977, pp. 14, 28, 36 and 40.

* About 55% of New Mexico's natural gas comes from wells in the Permian & Delaware Basins of Southeastern N. M. The remaining 45% is from the San Juan Basin in Northern N. Mex.

Note: The 1976 Nat'l Energy Outlook, published by the Federal Energy Admin., forecasts 1985 production in the SW, which includes NW N. Mex. and Ariz. of 21 million tons of coal, compared to 14 million in 1974.

*About 94% of N. Mex.'s oil comes from the Permian Basin of SE N. Mex. The remaining comes from NW N. Mex.

DOLLAR VALUE, NEW MEXICO PRODUCTION 1974

Oil -----\$ 700,000,000
Oil, gas and liquids -----\$1,325,847,000

APPENDIX N-1

STATE NEED INDEX FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

PER CENT OF TOTALS

S. P. DISTRICT	1977 ESTIMATED POPULATION	1970-1977 POPULATION GROWTH RATE	LAND AREA	1976 CRIME	1976 S.P. CRIMINAL ACTIVITY	1976 SEASONAL INCREASES	1972-1976 FATALITY	72-76 ACCIDENT	1976 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS	1975 ANNUAL VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED	1976 D.W.I.S	MILES OF ROAD TO PATROL	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN STATE	RATIO OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO POPULATION (per 1,000)	% OF STATE RURAL POPULATION W/C LOCAL P. D.
#1-Santa Fe	7.1	18.0	4.4	8.4	7.3	7.1	6.0	10.1	6.5	9.5	8.5	7.1	7.8	1.84	5.2
#2-Las Vegas	4.2	5.0	16.0	3.5	8.7	11.7	6.7	7.1	3.3	10.8	3.4	15.6	5.4	2.15	5.2
#3-Roswell	7.6	11.7	8.4	5.9	1.4	12.6	6.0	7.3	6.9	6.3	4.0	17.1	7.9	1.77	4.5
#4-Las Cruces	10.4	18.9	11.7	8.6	4.3	4.7	8.8	11.9	9.2	15.8	6.4	9.5	11.7	1.91	13.7
#5-Albuquerque	32.8	22.2	4.0	46.9	20.7	2.1	10.9	12.7	30.4	8.4	15.8	4.2	29.6	1.53	27.3
#6-Gallup	8.1	20.2	9.1	4.6	18.8	3.4	18.9	13.4	4.1	14.9	28.9	12.6	5.3	1.15	9.9
#7-Espanola	4.0	16.4	6.7	2.6	9.3	7.3	9.3	13.0	3.1	5.7	9.2	3.8	5.3	2.25	9.6
#8-Alamogordo	4.4	10.8	9.4	3.3	9.4	9.9	7.7	7.6	3.8	5.5	5.7	5.0	4.9	1.90	5.3
#9-Clovis	6.3	11.9	7.5	4.5	8.1	7.3	6.3	6.0	5.8	8.1	2.6	6.1	5.5	1.50	5.3
#10-Farmington	5.3	25.8	4.5	4.4	6.0	6.0	12.4	8.1	4.9	5.4	9.2	8.3	7.6	2.41	8.3
#11-Socorro	5.5	1.6	14.6	2.6	5.7	28.2	4.0	1.9	3.3	5.4	6.0	5.4	4.1	4.41	3.3
#12-Hobbs	4.3	9.1	3.6	4.8	.2	0	3.0	.8	4.6	4.3	.4	5.2	4.7	1.83	2.3

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

SUBJECT MANPOWER NEEDS ANALYSIS

DATE August 3, 1977

FROM D. C. Kingsbury, Captain

TO MAJOR M. S. CHAVEZ
MAJOR E. A. JARAMILLO
ALL DISTRICT COMMANDERS

ATTENTION OF

Gentlemen:

The Planning Unit is working on a law enforcement needs and manpower distribution analysis and we would like to have your views on the relative importance of some of the factors that go to make up the police workload.

We would like to have you rate the attached factors on a scale of 1 to 10, with the most important factors being weighted at ten and the lesser important factors somewhere between ten and one. The same number may be used for more than one factor.

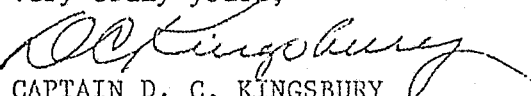
In addition, we would like to have you rank-order the factors according to your opinion of their importance, with the most important being given the highest number (13) and the least important given one (1).

The Planners will summarize and average your evaluations of each factor and use the results to weight each factor in a manpower needs and distribution formula. The final results will then serve as a guide to the Chief and Deputies in allocating manpower and justifying budget requests.

If you feel that there are other factors that should be considered, please add them to the attached list.

Your cooperation and earliest possible response in this effort is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,


CAPTAIN D. C. KINGSBURY
COMMANDER
PLANNING & RESEARCH DIVISION

DCK:mm

Attachment (1)

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE
WORKLOAD FACTOR RATING

<u>Factors</u>	<u>Rating</u> <u>(1-10 for each)</u>	<u>Rank-Order</u> <u>(13 = Highest 1 = Lowest)</u>
Population Number	_____	_____
Population Growth Rate	_____	_____
Land Area	_____	_____
Crime Rate (Total)	_____	_____
Crime Enforcement by S.P.	_____	_____
Seasonal Variations	_____	_____
Fatalities	_____	_____
Total Accidents	_____	_____
D.W.I.'s	_____	_____
Registered Vehicles	_____	_____
Annual M.V. Travel Miles	_____	_____
Miles of Road to Patrol	_____	_____
Officers (All) per 1000 Population	_____	_____
OTHER FACTORS (please list):		

Signature

Date: _____

INDIAN POPULATION BY COUNTY

BERNALILLO

Isleta	903
Laguna	1,782
Navajo	227
Sandia	139
Urban	6,000
Total	9,051

MCKINLEY

Navajo	31,955
Zuni	3,175
Total	35,130

OTERO

Mescalero	1,970
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RIO ARRIBA

Jicarilla	964
San Juan	1,663
Santa Clara	402
Total	3,029

SANDOVAL

Cochiti	806
Isleta	903
Jemez	1,939
Jicarilla	964
Laguna	1,782
Navajo	227
San Felipe	1,937
San Ildefonso	216
Sandia	139
Santa Ana	480
Santa Clara	402
Santa Domingo	1,202
Zia	555
Total	10,649

SANTA FE

Nambe	381
Pojoaque	124
San Ildefonso	216
Santa Clara	402
Santo Domingo	1,202
Tesuque	288
Total	2,613

SOCORRO

Navajo	633
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TAOS

Picuris	198
Taos	1,748
Total	1,976

VALENCIA

Acoma	2,951
Isleta	904
Laguna	1,782
Navajo	738
Zuni	3,175
Total	9,550

SAN JUAN

Navajo	31,444
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Unofficial estimates made by Planning & Research Division, New Mexico State Police based on information provided by Commission on Indian Affairs, March 18, 1975, and estimating percentages of Indian Pueblos and Reservation population to exist in each county when they cross county lines.

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END