



SANTA FE TRENDS

2008

CITY OF SANTA FE
HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

City Of Santa Fe

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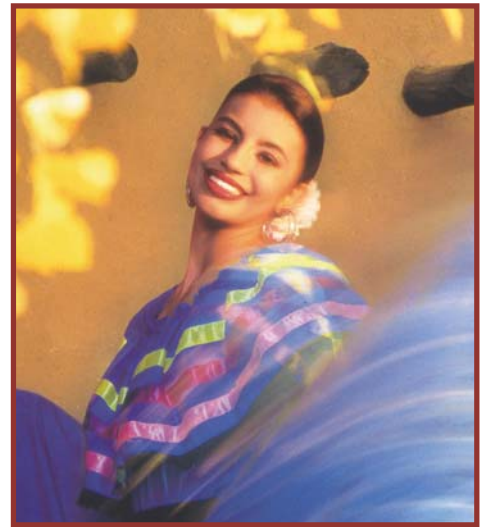
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INTRODUCTION

This tenth annual report provides a statistical view of how the city is progressing on various issues. These trends provide a snapshot of important issues in and around Santa Fe, by providing annual data.

The report begins with a look at recent growth in the city and surrounding region, then addresses housing, water use, and transportation along with other issues. There are many issues that can be measured within a city or region. This report focuses on one or two measurements for each topic.

City staff collects readily obtainable information. This streamlines the process of producing and updating the report. However, it is recognized that different types of measurements may be important to add or substitute in future reports.

The “Census Stats” section at the end of the report includes a map of urban area census tracts, and Census 2000 data for each tract.

Numerical Goals for Trends

A few of the trends in this report are supplied with numerical goals or projections, usually stated in the city’s General Plan. Some cities have convened citizen task forces or committees to develop measurable goals or thresholds to provide a target for the city to achieve. Numerical targets can help focus the actions of city government and other community agencies.



A Word About Data

Numbers and statistics can be very useful, but they can also seem bewildering. While charts and graphs cannot explain the essence of a city as experienced by its citizens and visitors, numbers and data do provide us with insights that are important in setting public policy. Readers can look at the trends of the various topics and develop a better knowledge of how well the city functions and performs.

Santa Fe and Tourism

Santa Fe attracts 1 to 2 million visitors each year. Area hotels, motels and bed and breakfasts offer 5,600 rooms, with 1,800 of the rooms located downtown. These lodging facilities generate over 1 million occupied room nights annually. The combination of day visitors and overnight visitors increases the city’s population significantly, especially during the summer months.

The large amount of tourism relative to Santa Fe’s size may affect some issues, such as water use and housing prices. The city’s outstanding record on water conservation is remarkable when considering all of the city’s visitors and their added water use.

SUMMARY STATS

(For 2007)

Santa Fe Population	<u>US Census 2000</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 2008</u> (Estimates)
City	62,203	69,142
Urban Area (includes city)	79,100	87,641
Central Region	104,192	118,800
County	129,292	150,000

- City size: 26,620 acres (41.6 square miles)
- City housing growth rate: 1.5% (522 new housing units, 58% of regional growth)
- Urban Area housing growth rate: 1.3% (558 new housing units, including city, 62% of regional growth)
- Regional housing growth rate: 1.6% (900 new housing units including City and Urban Area)
- Tierra Contenta: 49 new housing units (9% of all new residential construction in the city, and 5% of all new residential construction in the region during 2007)
- Median-priced single-family detached home (city): \$371,000 (MLS listings only)
(outside city): \$508,900 (MLS listings only)
(U.S.): \$216,800
- Median household income (city): \$47,000
(U.S.): \$48,200
- City water system demand: 9,194 acre feet, 104 gallons per person daily
(An estimated 78,764 residents are City water system customers)
- Water system average annual supply: 11,600 acre feet
- Transit ridership: 655,000 passenger trips
- Santa Fe public high schools 2006-2007 graduation rate: 82.9%
statewide graduation rate: 86.8%

GROWTH

The discussion of growth in the Santa Fe area is divided into City Growth, Urban Area Growth, and Regional Growth.

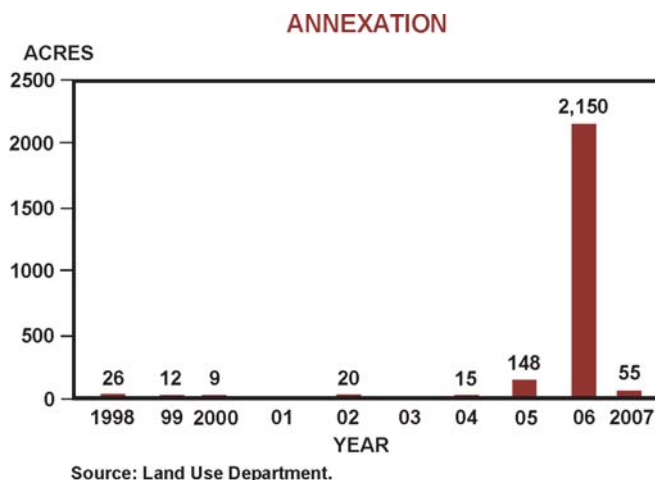
City Growth

By the end of 2007 the city contained 26,620 acres of land (41.6 square miles) within its corporate limits. According to Census 2000, the city's population was 62,203 as of April 1, 2000. As a result, the city's population grew 1.1% annually during the 1990s. The city has an overall population density of 1,663 persons per square mile. Albuquerque has a population density of 2,483 and Las Cruces 1,426 persons per square mile.

Annexation

The City has annexed approximately 2,474 acres this decade, though 2,150 of those acres represent the city's municipal airport annexed in 2006. The city annexed 55 acres during 2007.

City annexations during the 1990s included Pueblos del Sol (147 acres, 1992), Carlos Rey del Sur (52 acres, 1994), Nava Ade (146 acres, 1995), and part of the Rodeo Grounds (75 acres, 1996). A total of 671 acres was annexed during the 1990s, increasing the city's size by 3%.

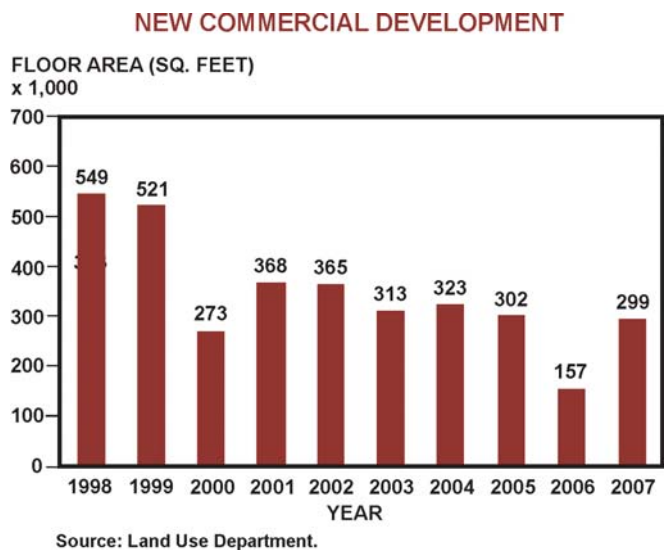


Commercial Development

The City of Santa Fe tracks new commercial (non-residential) development by permit. Since 1997, the city has added 3.5 million square feet of building floor area, including churches, community buildings, stores, offices, etc. The 10-year annual average is approximately 350,000 square feet of new non-residential building construction. Annual averages include approximately 109,000 square feet of new office space (31%), 184,000 square feet of new retail-related development (53%), and 35,000 square feet of new industrial/warehouse development (10%).

During 2007, the city approved nearly 300,000 square feet of new commercial development, including an estimated 153,000 square feet of new office space and 93,000 square feet of new retail store development.

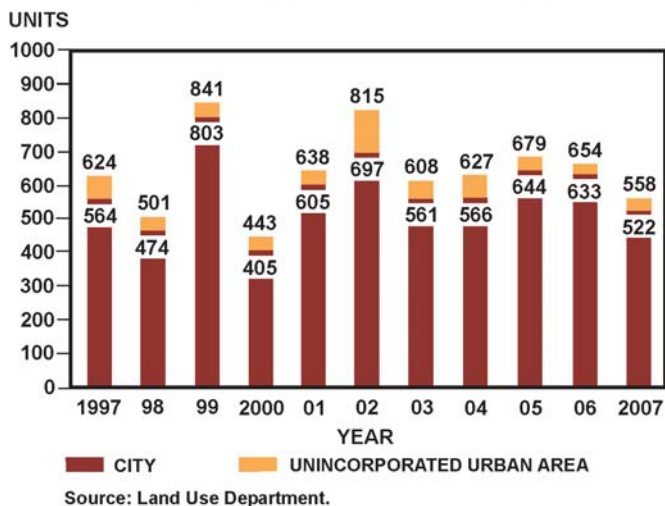
Approximately 5-6 acres are developed for every 100,000 square feet of commercial floor area constructed. As a result, 175-210 acres of land have been commercially developed in the city since 1997, or an average absorption rate of 18-21 acres, annually.



Urban Area Growth

The urban area, as shown on Page 5, includes the city and immediately surrounding land generally bounded by I-25 to the south and NM 599 to the west/northwest. The urban area includes 43,500 acres or nearly 70 square miles in all. Annual growth of new residences (housing units) in the urban area consists of new residential permits granted within the city, and new residential permits granted in the unincorporated parts of the urban area.

NEW HOUSING - URBAN AREA



During 2007, an estimated 558 new housing units were permitted in the urban area (522-city, 36-county). This represents a growth rate of 1.3% in the urban area housing supply. The city added 522 new units, (1.5% growth rate) or 94% of all new residential construction in the urban area during 2007. The city and urban area experienced an 18% and 15% drop in new housing, respectively, from 2006.

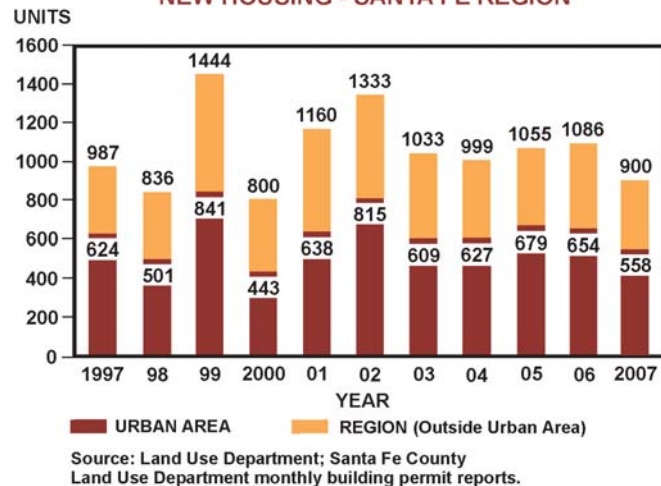
In September 2002, the city began a water offset program. Applicants with building permit requests that will increase water demand on the city's water system (new homes, apartments, office buildings, etc.) must replace older toilets with new low flow toilets in existing homes and businesses that are also connected to the water system. The goal is that new construction will not increase net demand on the water system.

Regional Growth

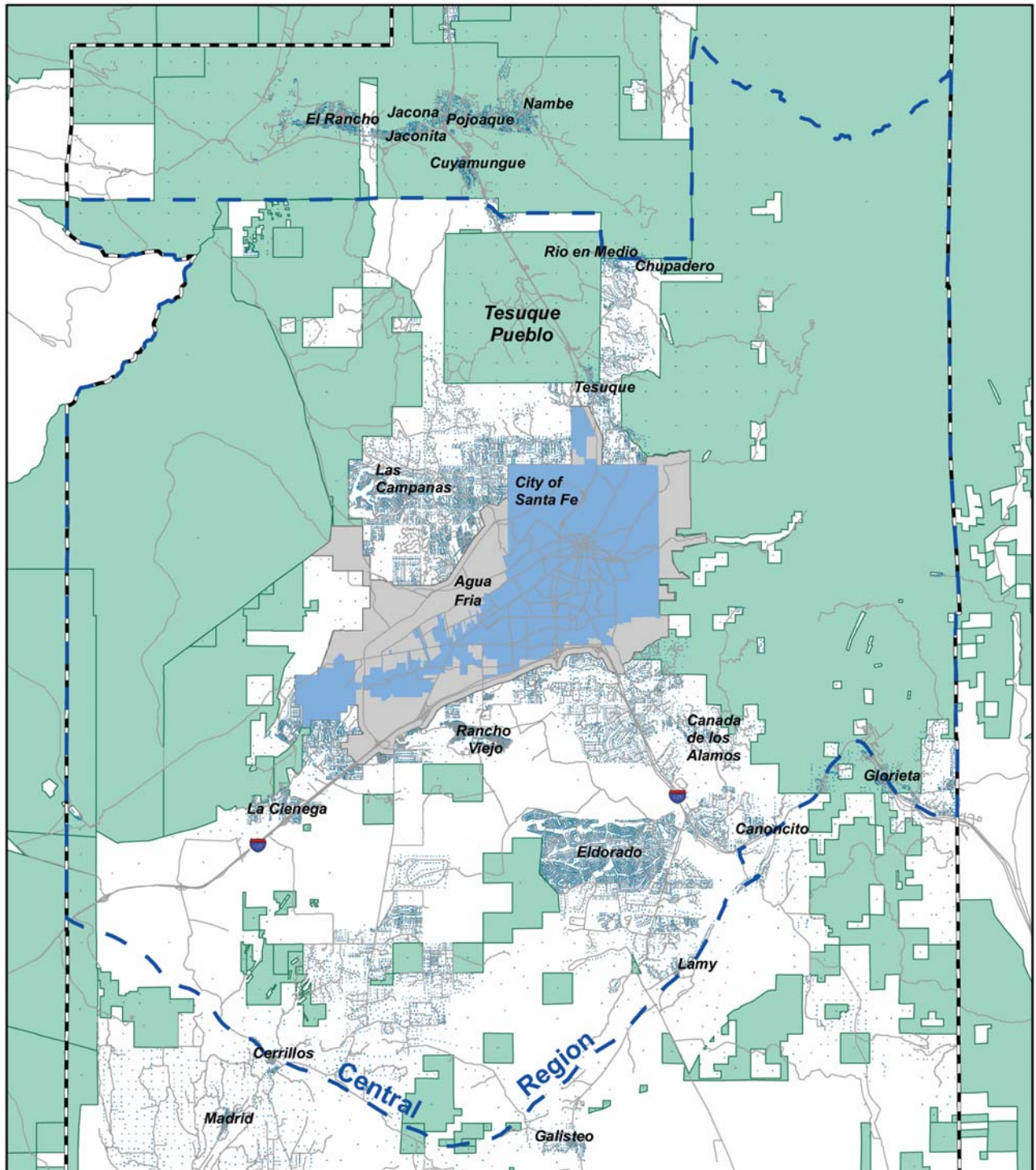
During the 1990s, 12,606 new housing units were permitted throughout the central region, including the urban area (See map on page 5). According to Census 2000, 8,006 new units were added to the urban area and 4,600 new units were added beyond the urban area inside the central region, or 64% and 36% of all regional housing growth, respectively, between 1990 and 2000.

In 2007, there were 900 new housing units permitted within the central region, including the city and urban area. This represents a 1.6% housing growth rate in the region and a 17% decline in new housing starts from 2006. During 2007, 342 housing units were approved for construction in that part of the region outside the urban area. This includes 56 new homes permitted in Rancho Viejo, 26 new homes in the Eldorado area, and 80 new homes in West/Northwest Santa Fe, including the Las Campanas area. Aldea de Santa Fe received permits for 41 new homes.

NEW HOUSING - SANTA FE REGION



Santa Fe City, Urban Area, and Regional Boundaries



County Boundary



Central Region



Developed Land Outside Urban Area



City of Santa Fe



Urban Area



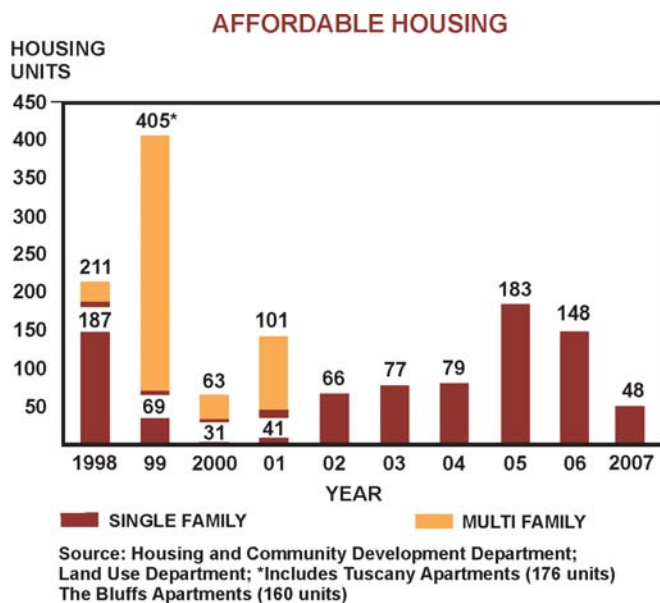
Federal, State & Pueblo Lands

HOUSING

City government is actively involved in the local housing market. The city's affordable housing program has encouraged the construction of low-cost homes and rehabilitation of substandard units. This effort was spurred by decades of rapidly increasing home prices in Santa Fe that impacted a significant population of low and middle income residents.

Affordable Housing

The chart below illustrates the number of new housing units constructed as affordable housing in the city annually. The figures include new single-family homes and new apartment units.



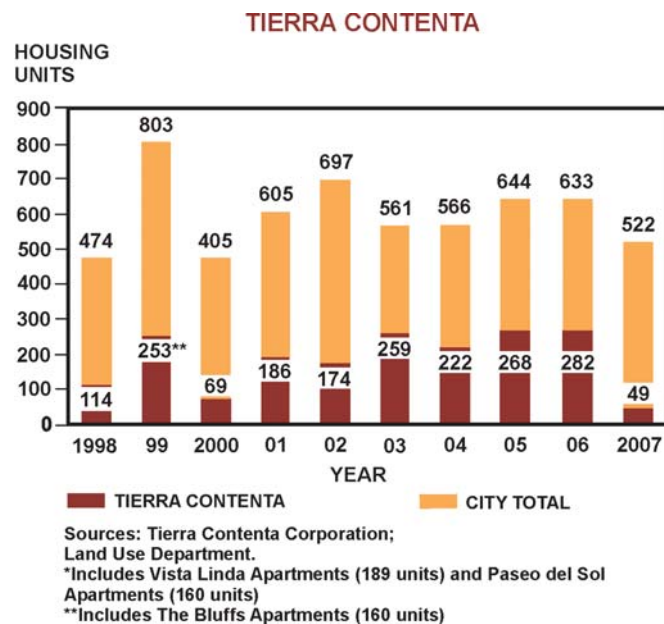
The city's definition of affordable housing means the monthly cost of a rental unit should not exceed 25% of the monthly income, for a family earning 80% of the area's median household income. The payments for a home should not exceed 30% of that household's gross income.

Since 1997, 1,739 affordable housing units have been built; 1,060 of these units are single family, mostly owner occupied. During 2007, 48 units (all single family units) were added to the city's affordable housing stock.

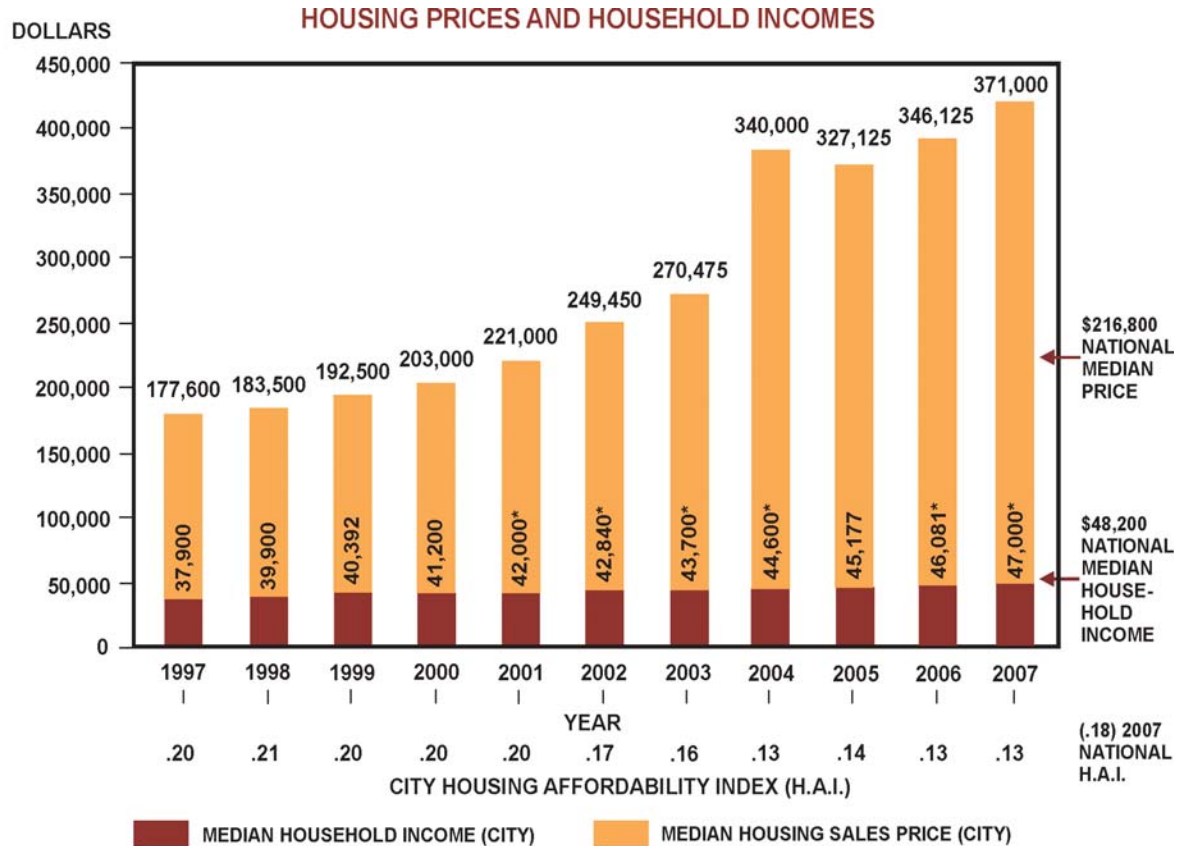
Tierra Contenta

Tierra Contenta is a city-initiated master planned community of 1,400 acres, approved for a total of 5,800 housing units. Tracking the annual growth of Tierra Contenta is important as it may continue to absorb much of the city's growth during the next ten to twenty years.

The chart below shows how many total housing units (owner-occupied and rental) have been constructed in Tierra Contenta since the first homes were built in 1995. Tierra Contenta's growth is compared to the city's total growth in new units.



Since its beginning in 1995, 2,373 new housing units have been built or permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta. This represents 35%, or more than a third, of all new homes built in the city since then. In 2007, a total of 49 new units were permitted for construction in Tierra Contenta, or 9% of the city's 522 new housing units.



Sources: Santa Fe Association of Realtors; National Association of Realtors; U.S. Bureau of the Census.
 *City staff estimates derived from Census 2000. (Using 2% annual increase.)

Housing Prices and Incomes

During 2007, the median sales price of single-family detached homes in the city increased to \$371,000, using an average of the four quarterly medians listed in the Association of Realtors' Multiple Listing Service (MLS). However, median prices dropped from \$403,000 during the 2nd quarter to \$350,000 at the end of the year. The "correction" in the median sales price between 2004 and 2005 in the graph above, is due primarily to the fact that "City" median sales price figures since 2004 include the Airport Road area. This has the effect of lowering the median price of homes within the city, while more accurately reflecting sales figures of residences in areas that are built with urban densities and located immediately adjacent to the city corporate limits.

There was a continued "softening" of the market in terms of the number of sales of homes from 1,081 in 2005 to 916 in 2006, to 659 in

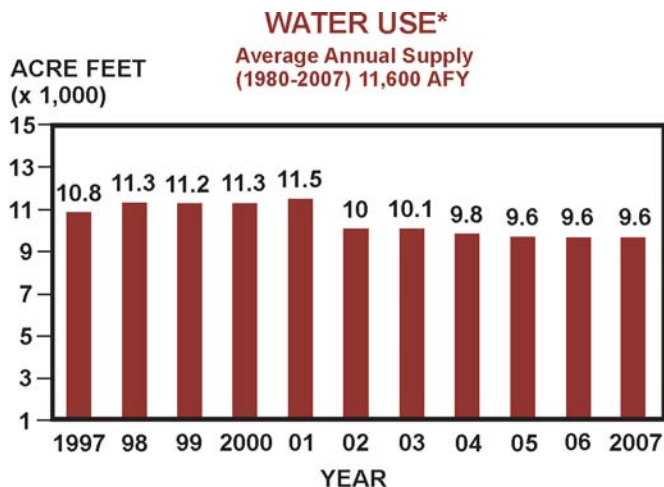
2007, or a nearly 30% decrease from 2006 and almost 40% decrease from 2005. However, the median price continued to increase from \$346,125 in 2006 to \$371,000 in 2007.

The association cautions that the MLS medians may over estimate actual median prices in Santa Fe, because they do not reflect sales of new affordable homes, or other homes that may not be part of MLS.

When median housing price statistics are compared with median household income figures, a Housing Affordability Index (HAI) is created. This index simply divides an area's median household income by the median housing price for the same year and arrives at a ratio. Higher ratios indicate greater affordability of single family homes. The index for Santa Fe was .13 for 2007 compared to the national index of .18.

WATER

Water is an important issue to Santa Feans. The city's high desert location and periodic droughts make water a key component of growth management planning efforts.



One acre foot = 325,851 gallons

Source: Water Division. Actual water use figures have been rounded to nearest 100 acre feet to provide figures in graph.
*Figures in graph include water use by city and county water utility customers, but exclude water use for Las Campanas.

During 2007, customers of the city and county water utilities held overall water demand to a combined 9,549 acre feet (city use was 9,194 afy; county use was 355 afy). When considering that the city water system serves an estimated 78,764 residents, the average water demand* dropped to 104 gallons per capita daily in 2007. Las Campanas used 495 acre feet of water in 2007.

The figures in the chart demonstrate the elasticity, or variability, of water use. Strong conservation efforts at home, work, and school, as well as pricing, can have a dramatic effect on the amount of water we use in our daily lives.



The city's water supply comes from three sources: reservoirs that collect and store mountain run-off from the upper Santa Fe River watershed, the city well field, and the Buckman well field. In wet years, the reservoirs provide 40% of the city's water supply. However, during 2002, the reservoirs produced only 740 acre feet, or just 7% of the total water supply. During 2007, the city used 4,985 acre feet from the reservoirs, or 52% of the City's 2007 overall water use. The city relied on the Buckman Wellfield for 3,793 acre feet, or just 40% of total demand. The city wellfield provided the balance (8%) of water production.

In 2003 the city drilled four new wells #10-13 in the Buckman well field. In 2004, the State Engineer granted use of up to 1,500 acre feet of water from each of the four new wells as part of the original 10,000 acre feet of groundwater authorized under the Buckman permit. The new wells will help reduce Santa Fe's vulnerability to drought.

The city and county governments are working together with area pueblos and several federal agencies to construct a major water diversion system along the Rio Grande. The Buckman Direct Diversion facility is projected to be constructed and operating by late 2009 or 2010.

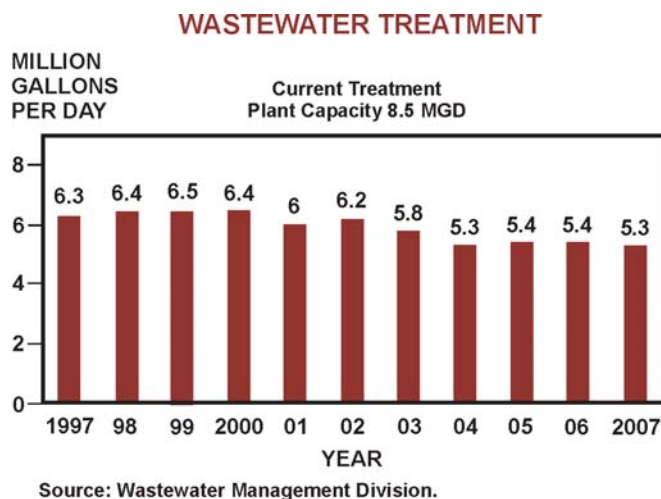
*Defined as the total amount of water used divided by the total population or number of dwelling units connected to the water system, divided by 365 days.

WASTE

The need to recycle and re-use both wastewater and solid waste is important in moving toward a more sustainable community in Santa Fe. The ability of the city to work toward recycling and re-use now will help provide more options for the future of the entire region.

Wastewater System

Along with water supply, an adequate wastewater system is necessary for a growing Santa Fe. New wastewater lines must be extended and old lines replaced. An important indicator of the city's ability to absorb future growth is comparing the wastewater treatment plant's daily capacity with the average daily amounts of wastewater that are actually generated.



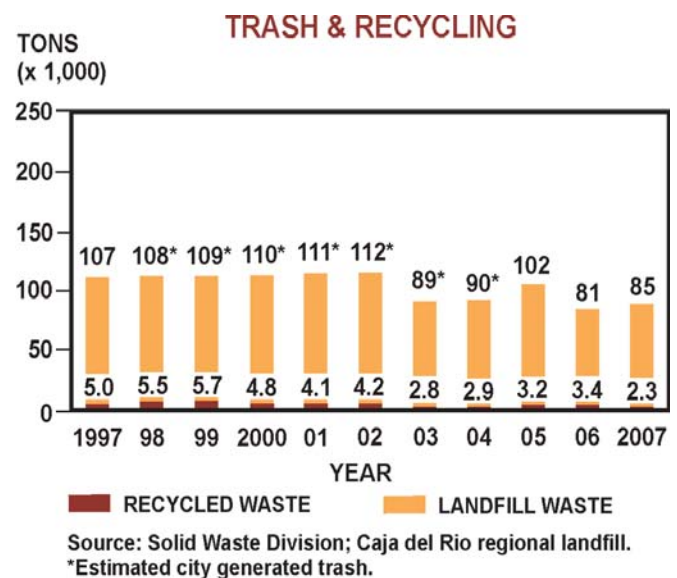
In 2007, the city treated an average of 5.3 million gallons of wastewater daily, including a daily peak of 8.0 million gallons. The city has the capability to treat an average of 8.5 million gallons of wastewater per day, and instantaneous peaks of 12-13 million gallons at the wastewater treatment plant located north of the airport. The city's average daily flows have been as high as 7.0 million gallons per day (1995), but have since decreased due in large part, to water conservation efforts.

Using treated wastewater effluent, especially at the regional landfill and at the Marty Sanchez Links de Santa Fe golf course, will help reduce future demand for potable water. This approach to the city's treated effluent will keep users of large amounts of water, such as landfills and golf courses, from relying on valuable drinking water, reserving it for human consumption.

Solid Waste/Recycling

During 2007, the City of Santa Fe's recycling program diverted approximately 2,300 tons of material from being dumped into the new regional landfill. Recycling is an important part of the community's efforts at creating a sustainable future.

In 2007, city-generated trash emptied into the landfill was 84,561 tons. The regional landfill staff uses new software that is more accurate in determining city-generated trash.



TRANSPORTATION

Road congestion, the connection of existing roads, and the construction of new roads are some of the most controversial issues in Santa Fe. The General Plan proposes a number of new roads to be built in the future. A primary objective of the Plan is to “reduce automobile dependence and dominance.”

Road improvements in the city during 2007 include: Expansion of the Rodeo Road/Richards Avenue intersection; Improvements to the Cerrillos Road/Osage/St. Michael's intersection; reconstruction of the Camino Alire Bridge and companion intersection improvements at West Alameda and Camino Alire near the bridge. Road extensions to Zafarano and South Meadows were also completed during 2007.

Traffic Calming Program

The city initiated a traffic calming program during 2002. That includes speed reduction improvements such as, speed humps, traffic circles, raised crosswalks and signage. During 2007 traffic calming projects were completed

along the following streets: Calle de Suenos (speed humps); Calle Princessa Juana (speed humps); Alamosa Drive (speed humps); Camino Chueco (speed humps); Alto Street (speed tables); Calle Lorca (speed tables). A traffic signal was installed at the intersection of Airport Road and Constellation Drive, while intersection improvements were made at Cerrillos Road and St. Michael's Drive.

Traffic Volumes

The city's major roadways are listed below with traffic volumes provided by year. In some instances traffic volumes are measured at different roadway locations. This may explain decreases in traffic volumes from one year to the next year. But the highest count along given roadways is used each year.

Road Congestion

The most congested roadways during the evening peak hours (4-6 p.m.) are estimated to be the following locations:

- Agua Fria, near Osage Avenue
- Cerrillos Road, near Second Street
- Old Pecos Trail, near Cordova

TRAFFIC VOLUMES

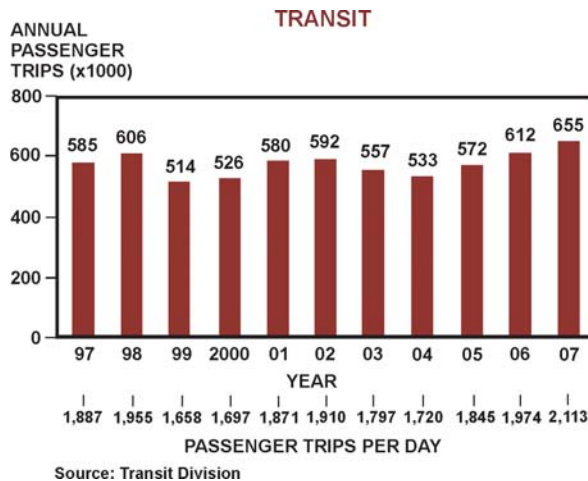
(Average Weekday Traffic/24-Hours)

<u>Roadway</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Cerrillos Rd.	55,150	55,700	56,000	55,000	55,000	60,200	59,600	53,200	51,800	51,800
St. Francis Dr.	52,550	53,900	51,400	52,800	54,800	54,800	54,800	51,400	52,100	49,650
St. Michael's Dr.	38,500	39,200	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,500	38,000	38,000	36,000
Airport Rd.	35,950	36,750	37,000	37,000	37,000	30,700	36,700	32,600	32,500	32,500
Rodeo Rd.	32,500	33,600	34,600	34,600	34,600	31,700	30,450	32,950	32,950	32,950
Paseo de Peralta	27,700	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200	26,500	26,500
Old Pecos Trail	21,100	21,200	21,800	23,400	22,700	22,750	22,700	25,700	25,700	25,700
Agua Fria	19,100	19,450	19,500	19,550	21,550	21,500	21,300	21,000	23,100	23,100
Siler Road							12,900	15,500	15,500	17,400
West Alameda	16,500	16,200	15,700	15,700	15,700	14,500	14,600	15,000	15,000	15,000
Zafarano				10,900	12,000	12,000	12,250	12,300	12,200	12,200
Veterans Memorial Hwy. (NM 599)				8,800	8,800	8,300	10,800	11,300	11,300	11,300
Osage							9,900	9,800	9,800	10,950
Rufina St.							8,800	9,300	9,300	9,300
Richards Avenue	6,300	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,800	7,450	8,100	9,700	9,700	9,700
Bishop's Lodge	5,500	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,100	6,550	7,400	7,400
Hyde Park Rd.	5,500	4,650	4,700	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600

Source: Public Works Department.

TRANSIT

The city's bus system, Santa Fe Trails, began service in January 1993. "Passenger Trips" provides the most useful indication of how much the system is being used. A "Passenger Trip" is defined as one person riding one direction only (not roundtrip), including all transfers needed to reach a destination.



During 2007, the number of passenger trips on Santa Fe Trails increased by 7% over 2006 from 612,000 to 655,000, the highest ridership in the system's 15 years of operation. Santa Fe Trails continues to provide local park-and-ride service between Santa Fe Place (formerly Villa Linda Mall) and DeVargas Mall for special events Downtown. The system operates 20 full-size compressed natural gas (CNG) buses during peak hours, with a total feet size of 25-30 full-size buses.

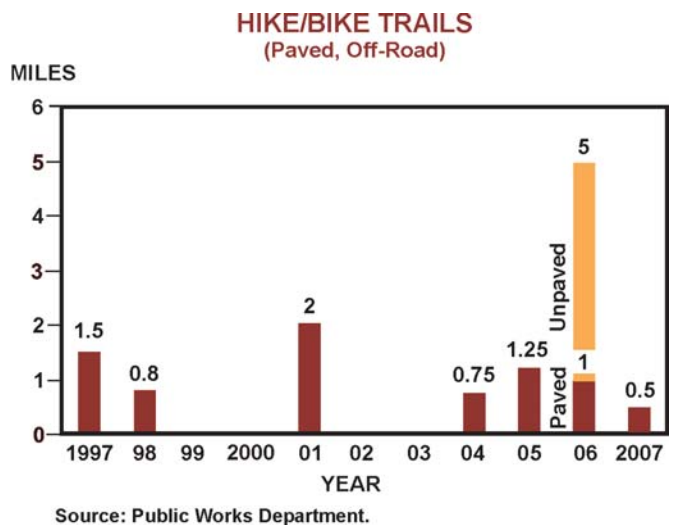
During 2007, the state began construction of the Rail Runner Commuter Train tracks in Santa Fe County. The proposed alignment will bring the tracks into the I-25 median, underneath the north bound lanes of I-25, near the rest stop south of Santa Fe. The new tracks will continue up the I-25 median toward the city where it will exit the median underneath the southbound I-25 lanes to connect to the current alignment near the Rodeo Business Park on the south side of the city. The Rail Runner is scheduled to start service to Santa Fe by the end of 2008.



Urban Hike/Bike Trails

Since 1990, the city has constructed 7.25 miles of paved, off-road Hike/Bike Trails and another 12 miles of designated bike routes have been established along Siringo Road, Old Pecos Trail, Don Gaspar Avenue, Galisteo Street, and Yucca Street. In addition, another 5 miles of roadway along Rodeo and Airport Roads have been striped to easily accommodate bicyclists.

During 2007, the city added one-half mile to the paved railtrail between Siringo Road and St. Michaels Drive.



The City of Santa Fe contains 10.0 miles of paved hike/bike trails. The City of Flagstaff, Arizona contains 8.5 miles of paved, off-road trails and the City of Las Cruces, New Mexico has 12.5 miles of paved trails.

AIR QUALITY

The New Mexico Environment Department monitors Santa Fe's air pollutants in two locations. Particulate Matter is monitored at the Santa Fe Airport and at the Harold Runnels State Office Building at St. Francis Drive and Alta Vista Street. The state environment department no longer monitors carbon monoxide levels in Santa Fe, as the city's levels of CO remained low for many years and due to EPA's emphasis on measuring pollutants considered more injurious to human health such as ozone and particulate matter.

Santa Fe's air pollution levels fall well within the federal standards for acceptable levels of particulate matter.

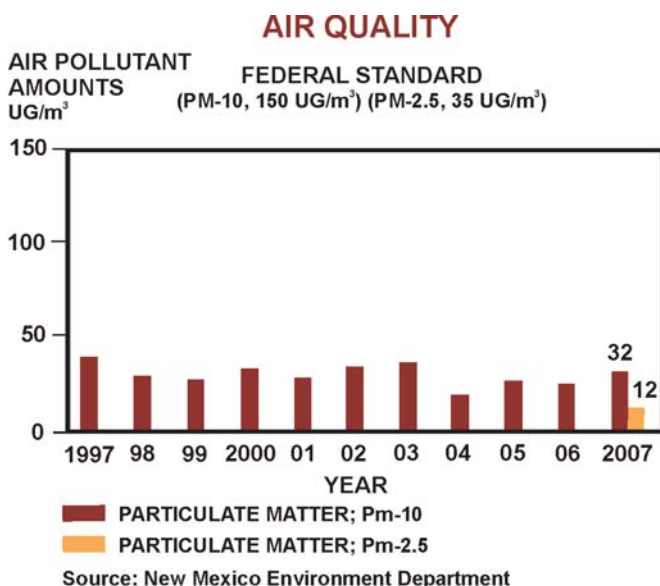
The chart below shows an average of the 5 highest 24-hour measurements of particulate matter at both the PM-2.5 "fine" level and at the PM-10 level. New federal standards for "fine" particulate matter (Pm 2.5) have resulted in additional monitoring for particles 2.5 microns in diameter. In 2007 the average of the 5 highest 24-hour measurements of Pm 2.5 was 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, well below the EPA threshold of 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.



Particulate matter is often associated with air pollution created by smokestack industry, prevalent in the eastern parts of the nation. Throughout much of the west, particulate matter is little more than windblown dust and dirt. However, these natural particles can aggravate respiratory problems.

Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gas emissions represent another air quality issue for Santa Feans. Carbon dioxide and methane are the most prevalent gases representing a threat to our environment. In unusually high concentrations, these gases trap abnormal amounts of heat in the atmosphere – a process that affects the climate of the entire world, often referred to as "global warming." Although these gases are naturally occurring, many events such as the burning of rain forests in South America may be speeding up global warming. U.S. cities and worldwide industries are also contributors to this problem, primarily through carbon dioxide emissions from internal combustion engines.



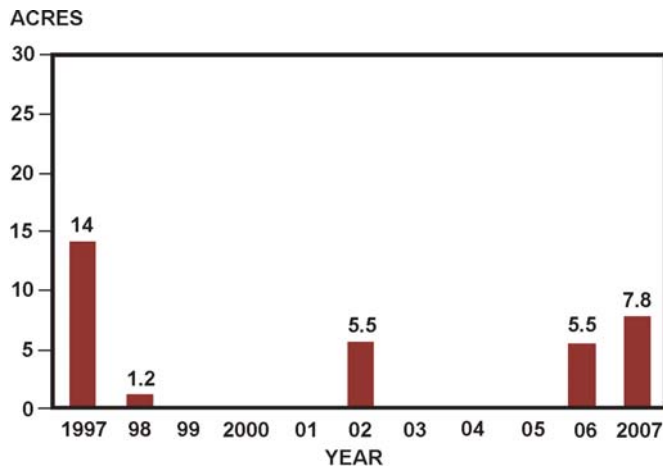
PARKS AND RECREATION

Park development in a growing city like Santa Fe is an important part of the overall quality of life, particularly for families with children. Parks have long been considered an integral part of city life. As Santa Fe grows, it will be important to follow and measure the progress the city makes in the development of new neighborhood and community parks.

PARK DEVELOPMENT (Neighborhood & Community Parks)

Year	Name (Acres)
1992	"Marc" Brandt (4.8)
1993	Las Acequias (5.1), Peralta (2.0)
1995	Franklin Miles (Additional 8.0)
1996	Wood Gormley* (2.5), Rancho Siringo (.5), Calle Alvarado (4.8), Frenchy's (14.1)
1997	Sweeney* (2.5), Cesar Chavez* (2.5), Pueblos Del Sol (9.0)
1998	Los Milagros (1.2)
1998	Ball fields developed at the MRC; Genoveva Chavez Community Center.
2002	Espinacitas (.25), Rugby Fields at MRC (5.0)
2003	MRC Trails (9.0 miles), MRC/Agua Fria (2.0 miles from San Felipe to MRC Rugby Fields)
2006	Pueblos Del Sol (5.3), Entrada Park (.2)
2007	Maclovía (.2), Plaza Entrada (.6), Martin Luther King (1.3), Las Estancias (5.7)

*Soccer Field Developed at Elementary School



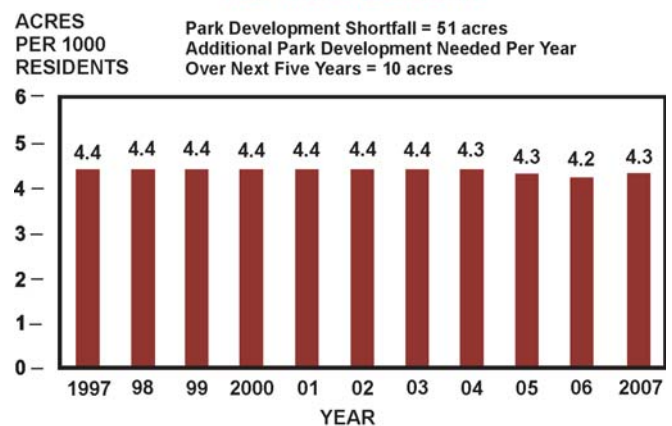
Source: Public Works Department.

During 2007, the city developed two new pocket parks, (Maclovía and Plaza Entrada) and two new neighborhood parks (Martin Luther King and Las Estancias).

Park Acreage per 1,000 Residents

The amount of park acreage developed per 1,000 city residents is an important indicator that reveals how close Santa Fe is to achieving its own code requirements of providing a combined total of 5 acres of developed neighborhood and community parkland per 1,000 city residents.

TOTAL DEVELOPED PARKLAND PER 1000 RESIDENTS



Source: Land Use Department.

Since 1996, Santa Fe has maintained a range of 4.1 to 4.4 acres of developed neighborhood and community parkland per 1,000 city residents. As of 2007, the "developed parkland per 1,000 residents" ratio was at 4.3 acres.

The city contains approximately 294 acres of developed neighborhood and community park land, but needs a total of 345 acres of developed parks, or 51 additional acres, to meet its goal.

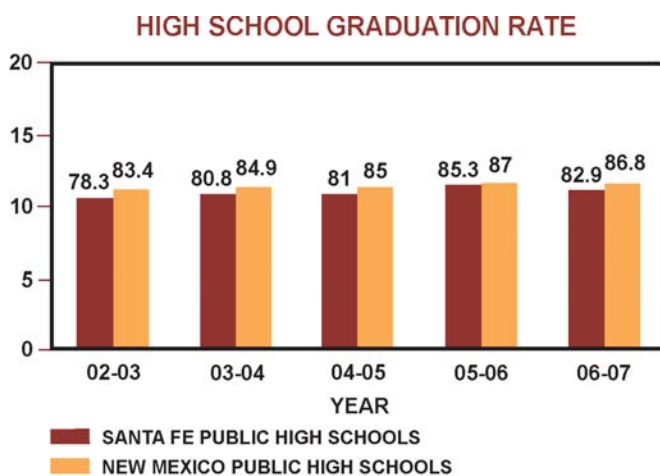
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Santa Fe Public School District's success is important to the community's quality of life. Statistics provided include the district's high school graduation rate and district enrollment figures.

High School Graduation Rate

The graduation rate reflects the importance of education in the community and may be a factor in issues ranging from crime rates to economic development and corporate job location. The Santa Fe Public School District calculates annual graduation rates for grades 9-12.

The state Public Education Department is moving toward measuring "cohort graduation rate", which tracks an entering freshman class and determines the percent that graduates at the end of the four-year high school program. Ultimately, high school graduation is a fundamental stepping stone to lifelong economic opportunity. The 2006-07 school year graduation rate was 82.9% for the Santa Fe Public High Schools. The state-wide graduation rate for New Mexico during the 2006-07 school year was 86.8%.



School District Enrollment

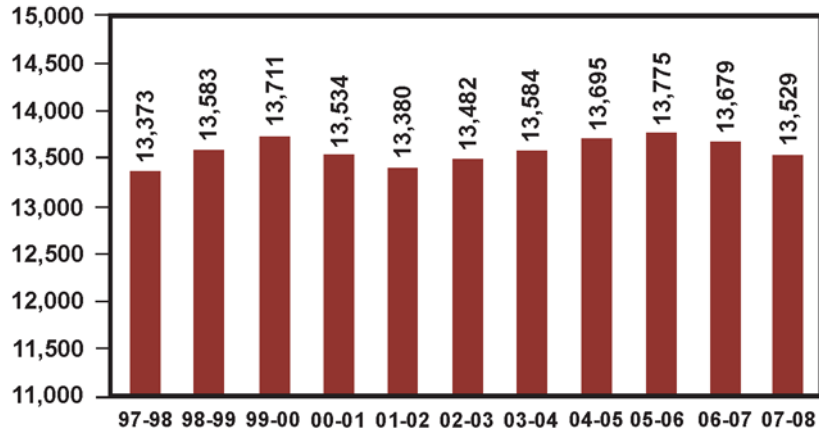
Tracking district enrollment provides an insight into the relative sizes of the elementary, middle school, and high school student populations. The year-by-year figures on the following page show changes at each level.

Elementary school student population increased by only 40 students district-wide in 2007-08. The number of middle/junior high school students and the number of high school students dropped from the 06-07 school year to the 07-08 school year. Overall, the district experienced a net decrease of 150 students.

The district's student population has ranged from 13,373 to 13,775 students during the past ten years, or less than 1% average annual growth. While growth of the student population district-wide is modest, the district has experienced much higher growth in certain parts of the district, most notably in the Airport Road area. Ramirez Thomas Elementary School opened in August 2003, with 516 students, absorbing students from Sweeney, Chavez and Agua Fria Elementary Schools. Pinon Elementary remains the district's most populous elementary school with 700 students in 2007-08.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
TOTAL ENROLLMENT*

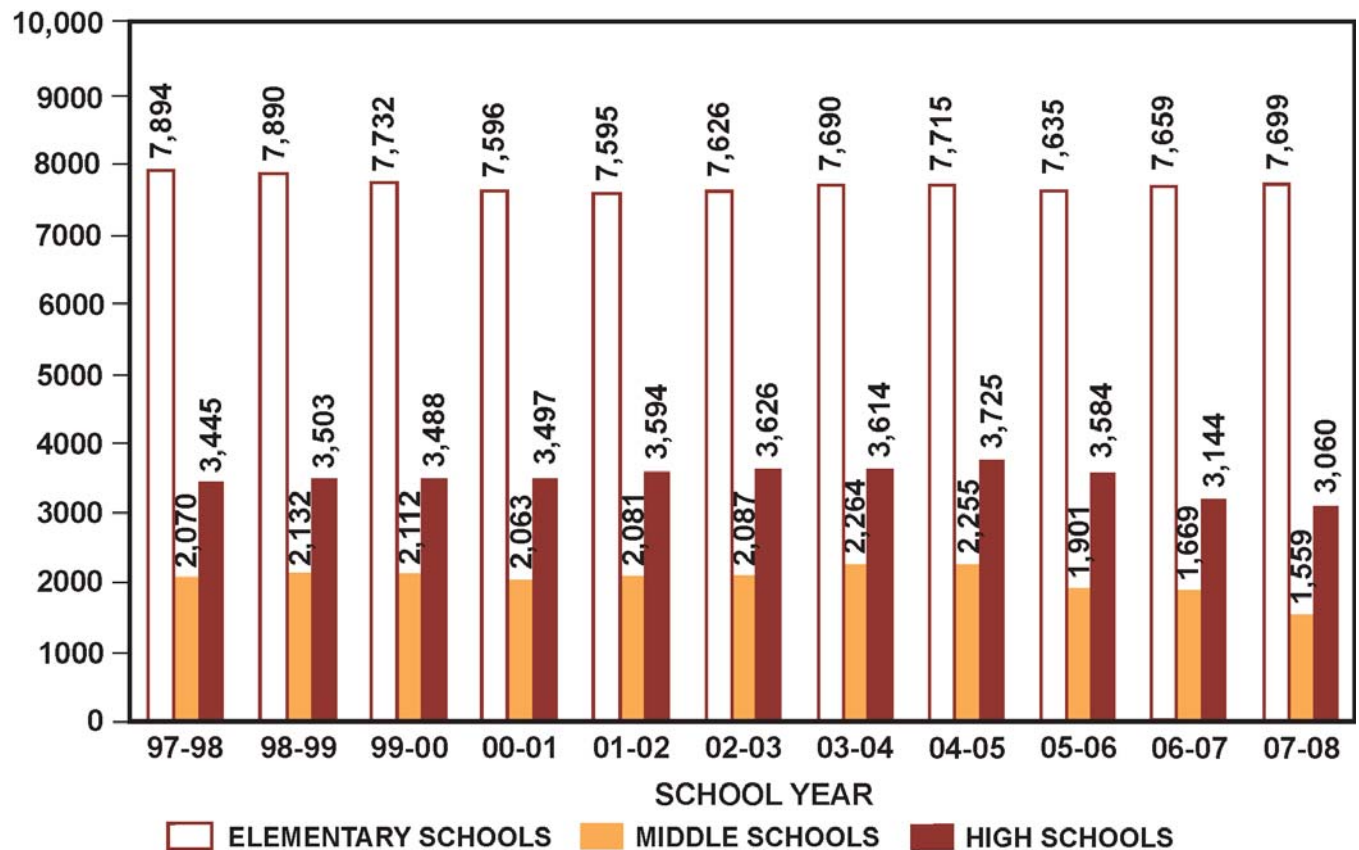


PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS K-12

*Figures include students in special education programs and charter schools.

Source: Santa Fe Public School District.

STUDENTS



Source: Santa Fe Public Schools (40-day count); includes kindergarten and charter school enrollment.

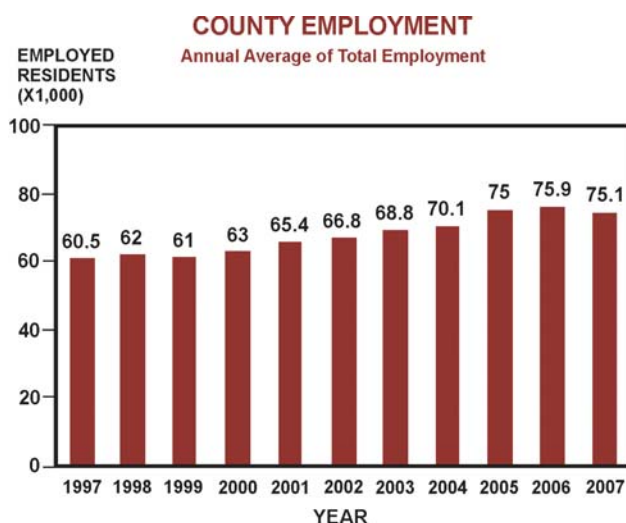
ECONOMY

Employment and job statistics are reported for each county annually by the New Mexico Department of Labor. These statistics include total employment as well as unemployment rates.

As of January 1, 2008 the minimum wage in the City of Santa Fe remained \$9.50 per hour. This minimum wage is paid by all employers located within the city limits. Previously it applied only to those employers with 25 or more employees, but City Council made it applicable to all employers as of January 2008.

Employed Persons-Santa Fe County

The chart below shows total employment levels for Santa Fe County residents by year since 1997. There are 75,100 county residents employed either inside or outside the county.



Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

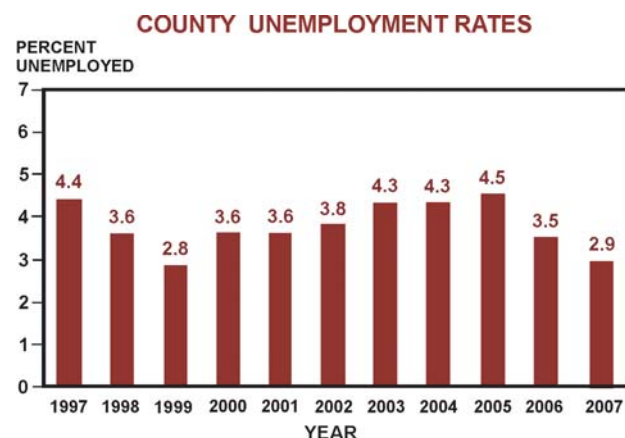
Jobs in Santa Fe County

In 2007, wage & salary jobs in the private sector employed 47,000 in the county, while nearly 19,000 individuals were employed in the public sector. Employment by leading sectors included:

- Government (fed., state, local) – 18,700 (28%)
- Accommodation/Food Service – 8,300 (13%)
- Retail – 8,200 (12%)
- Health Care/Social Assistance – 7,300 (11%)
- Construction – 4,800 (7%)

Unemployment

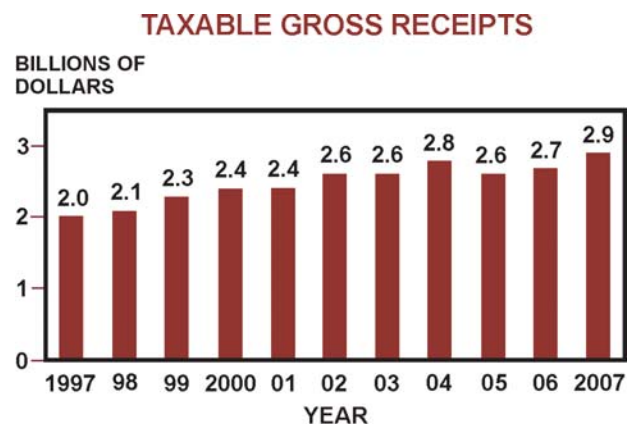
One measure of the economic health and vitality of a region is the unemployment rate — or those people actively searching but unable to find a job. Santa Fe County's average unemployment rate for 2007 dropped to 2.9%, over a half percentage point decrease from 2006. The nation's average unemployment rate for 2007 was 3.6% and New Mexico's rate was 3.7% (through September). While 75,000 county residents are employed, approximately 2,330 people were unemployed and looking for work during a typical month.



Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Gross Receipts

Economic activity within the city of Santa Fe generated an estimated \$2.9 billion in taxable gross receipts in 2007. The decline from 2004 to 2005 may be due to the elimination of gross receipts tax on grocery items state-wide.



Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

FIRES AND EMERGENCIES

The city began tracking “response time” to calls for fires and emergency assistance during 1998 using a new computer-aided dispatch system. This system will allow the city to analyze how quickly it responds to calls for help. Response time is a very important indicator to Fire/EMS departments nation-wide. In many cases, help during the first 6-7 minutes is necessary in preventing major property loss and/or death of a critically ill or injured person. During 2007, average response time for emergency calls was 6:24 in Santa Fe.

During 2007, the fire department responded to and fought 175 fires. The 10 year average is 251 fires per year. The city experienced 62 total structural fires in 2007. Brush and grass fires represent the most common fires in Santa Fe.



Emergency medical responses comprise the vast majority of calls responded to by the Fire Department. During 2007, the city's fire department responded to 8,981 calls (24 per day) for emergency medical assistance. Each day the city responds to an average of three vehicle accidents requiring medical attention.

FIRES

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Structural Fires	45	51	57	33	58	43	54	49	57	62
Vehicle Fires	52	39	40	51	31	45	26	42	30	41
Brush/Other Fires	<u>245</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>72</u>
Total	342	277	310	265	280	250	199	218	198	175

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE (EMS) RESPONSES

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Total EMS Responses	5,987	5,972	7,417	7,500	8,000	8,096	8,661	7,956	8,133	8,981
Vehicle Accidents w/medical attention*	1,116	1,076	1,102	1,130	1,172	1,453	1,505	1,164	1,096	946

Source: Fire Department.

CRIME

Public safety and protection are vital to Santa Fe's quality of life. There are different ways to measure public safety. Tracking crime statistics in the city is a valuable tool in assessing public health and security.

The charts below provide annual crime statistics reported to city police. During 2007 burglaries increased, while robberies and reported rapes decreased. There were also 4 suicides in the city in 2007, down from 7 in 2006.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects

crime statistics and calculates national crime rates. Santa Fe's 2007 crime figures can be adjusted to create a "per 100,000 population" rate. Santa Fe is compared to other U.S. cities of 50,000-100,000 population below. (Rates for other U.S. Cities are 2006 rates and are rounded.)

Crimes Per 100,000 Population

Homicide Rate: Santa Fe 7, other cities 4.8

Reported Rape Rate: Santa Fe 59, other cities 34

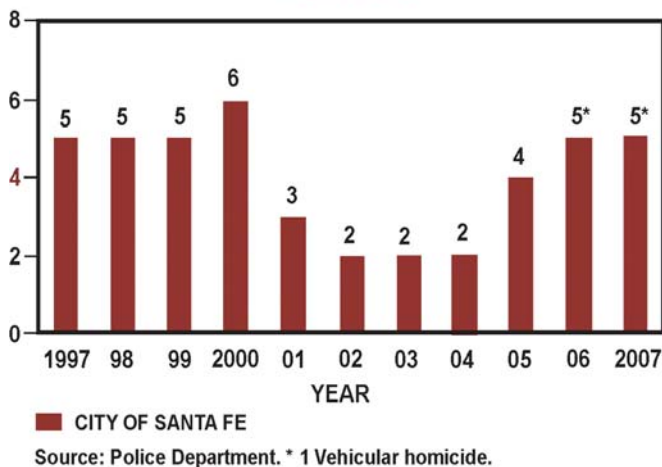
Robbery Rate: Santa Fe 146, other cities 153

Burglary Rate: Santa Fe 1,514, other cities 789

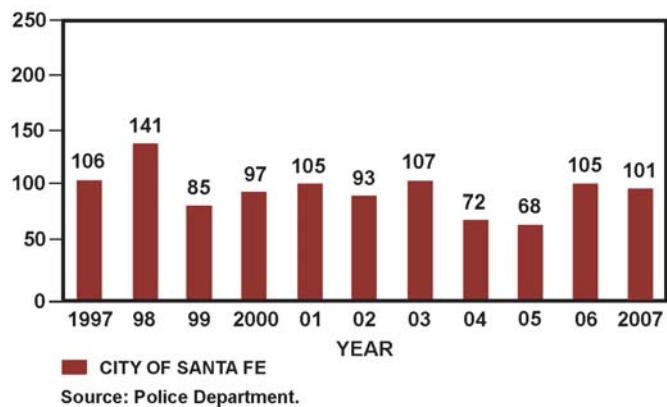
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

"Crime in the United States 2006".

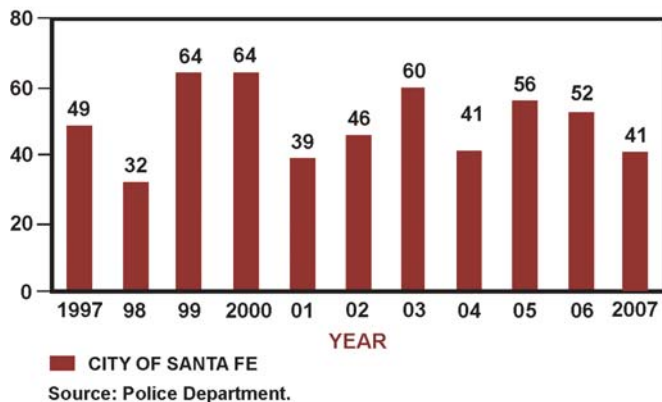
HOMICIDES



ROBBERIES

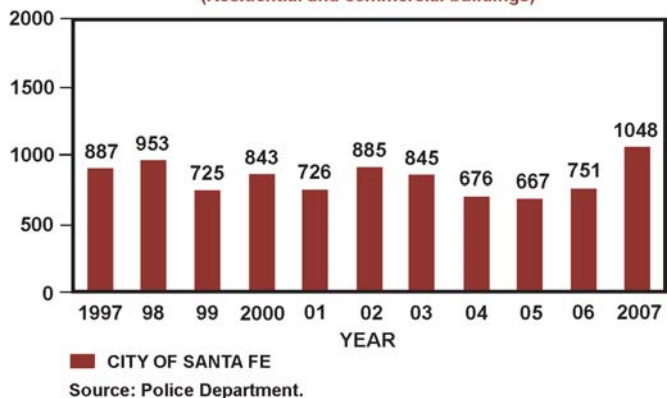


REPORTED RAPES



BURGLARIES

(Residential and commercial buildings)



CITY FINANCES

According to the city's 2007-2008 annual budget, the City of Santa Fe has financial resources of \$240 million. While the city receives \$97 million in gross receipts tax revenue, only \$3.8 million of the city's total revenue comes from property taxes. Santa Fe has one of the lowest residential property tax rates of the 10 largest cities in New Mexico. (Residential property tax rates are approximately \$584 per \$100,000 of market value. The low tax rate helps offset high property values in Santa Fe.)

The city's financial resources for the 2007-2008 budget year come from the following:

• Gross Receipts Tax	\$97,200,000	(40%)
• Lodger's Tax	\$8,500,000	(4%)
• Franchise Tax	\$2,900,000	(1%)
• Property Tax	\$3,800,000	(2%)
• Other Tax	\$1,800,000	(1%)
• Federal and State Grants	\$15,500,000	(6%)
• Fees (water, sewer, parking, etc.)	\$93,100,000	(39%)
• Fines, Licenses & permits	\$4,000,000	(2%)
• Cash Reserves	\$5,800,000	(2%)
• Other Sources	\$7,700,000	(3%)
TOTAL	\$240,300,000	

Bonds and Borrowing

The city borrows money through the sale of bonds. There are two primary types of municipal bonds that cities use to borrow money:

1. General Obligation Bonds – These bonds, usually approved by voters, pledge increased property taxes for the repayment of the bonds. By law, Santa Fe could issue general obligation bond debt up to 4% (currently \$127 million) of the total tax-assessed land value in the city.

2. Revenue Bonds – These bonds are issued by the city to borrow money secured by gross receipts taxes and other fees and revenues the city collects, such as water and sewer fees. Revenue bonds require city council approval, but generally not voter approval. Santa Fe relies entirely on revenue bonds to borrow money. The city currently has revenue bond indebtedness (outstanding principal and interest) of \$232 million.

- \$164 million - gross receipts revenue bonds
- \$54 million - water enterprise bonds
- \$14 million - municipal recreation complex (MRC) bonds

City officials have preferred to use revenue bonds because the financial burden to pay for these bonds is shared by residents and visitors through the purchase of goods and services. General obligation bonds, on the other hand, rely on property taxes and therefore place the burden on local residents.



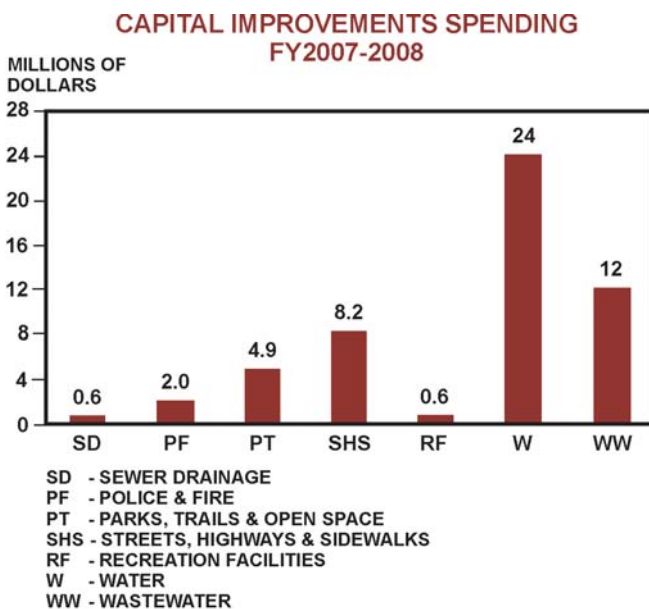
City Staffing

The city spends approximately one third of its total appropriated funds on salaries and benefits for all employees. The city currently employs 1,878 individuals, of which 1,677 are full-time. The general fund supports approximately half of the city staff, while enterprise funds (i.e. water, sewer, transit), grants, and other funds directly support the other half.

Capital Improvements

“Capital Improvement” is a term that refers to construction projects initiated by the city. These improvements often include projects such as park development, new water and sewer lines, road construction and maintenance, as well as the building of new fire and police stations.

City spending for various capital improvement categories during 2007-2008 is represented in the graph below.



Sources: City Annual Budget; Public Utilities Department

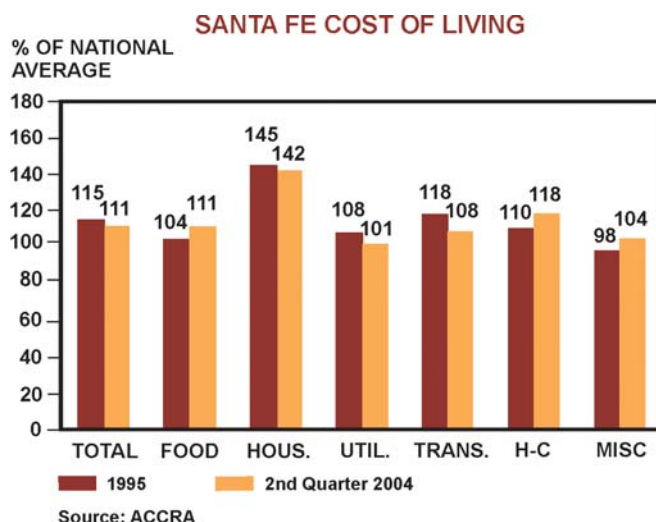
During 2007-08 nearly \$24 million will be expended on the city water system, including approximately \$21 million as part of the initial stages of design/build of the Buckman Direct Diversion project on the Rio Grande. The Wastewater Division will complete a \$12 million composting project for sludge disposal at the wastewater treatment plant north of the airport.

Capital improvements funding for the next few years will continue to be focused on the Buckman Direct Diversion facility allowing the city to divert San Juan-Chama project water from the Rio Grande, northwest of the city.

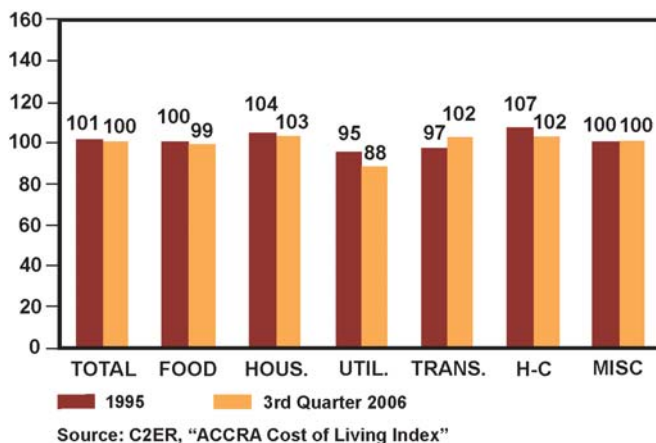
Cost of Living

The cost of living index measures local prices against a national average in several categories including food, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services.

Santa Fe and Albuquerque are compared against the nation, as a whole, with a value of 100 being the national average. Cost of living figures for 1995 and 2004 (through June) are provided for Santa Fe. Values in the charts below are rounded to the nearest whole number. The reporting agency, The Council for Community & Economic Research (C2ER), received no data from Santa Fe during 2007.



ALBUQUERQUE COST OF LIVING



CENSUS STATS

Population

The City of Santa Fe's population has grown very consistently since 1980 (see table below) adding 6,699 people between 1980-1990 then adding another 6,344 people between 1990-2000. The growth that many observe when they discuss Santa Fe has occurred outside the city limits. While growth within the city was steady during the last 20 years, growth on the city's fringe was not. In 1980 that portion of the urban area outside the city contained less than 4,000 people and just 7% of the urban area population. By 2000, there were nearly 17,000 people in that portion of the urban area outside the city, accounting for 21% of the urban area population. As the table indicates, even higher growth rates occurred outside the urban area.

Housing

The city's housing supply has grown by 50% since 1980, increasing from 20,154 units to 30,533 units in 2000. Housing growth rates can be very different from population growth rates, as can be seen by comparing the annual rates of increase in the tables below. For example, while the city's population growth rate was 1.1% annually between 1990-2000, the city's housing growth rate during the same period was double that pace at 2.2%. Smaller family size and more second homes used by part-time residents account for much of the difference.

The figures for each geographic area in the tables below include the figures from the geographic area directly above it (e.g. Urban Area figures include City figures).

POPULATION

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u> <u>1990-2000</u>
City	49,160	55,859	62,203	634 (1.1%)
Urban Area	53,000*	66,104	79,100	1,300 (1.8%)
Region	62,125	82,134	104,192	2,206 (2.4%)
County	75,360	98,928	129,292	3,036 (2.7%)

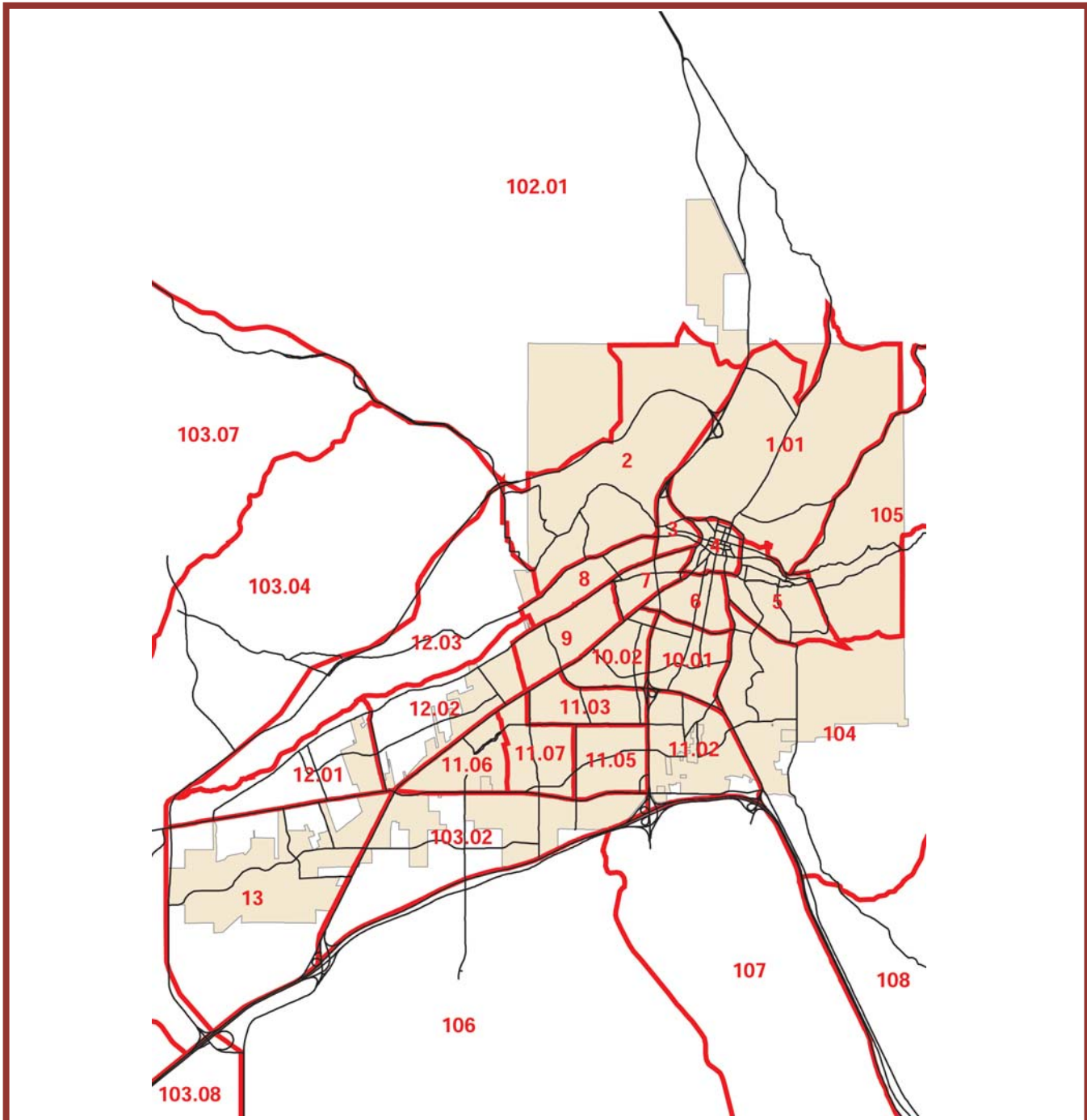
HOUSING UNITS

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u> <u>1990-2000</u>
City	20,154	24,681	30,533	585 (2.2%)
Urban Area	21,810*	28,573	36,579	801 (2.5%)
Region	24,449	34,853	47,459	1,261 (3.1%)
County	28,314	41,464	57,701	1,624 (3.4%)

*Estimate.

Note: Percentages in parentheses are compounded average annual growth rates rounded to the nearest tenth of percent.

Santa Fe Area Census 2000 (Census Tract Map)



- 1.01 Census Tract Numbers
- Tract Boundaries
- Major Roads
- City Limit Boundary

Santa Fe Urban Area Census Data by Tract, 1990 & 2000

Census Tract	Total Population		Children (Ages 0-17)	Median Age	Hispanic Population		Housing Units		Persons per Household ¹
	1990	2000	2000	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	2000
1.01	4,106	4,185	508	52.7	896	799	2,504	2,853	1.92
2	3,526	3,581	541	44.3	1,531	1,339	1,705	1,947	1.97
3	2,044	1,814	286	38.3	1,238	939	982	1,089	1.85
4	536	556	22	73.9	125	131	320	374	1.35
5	3,295	2,574	311	48.8	883	705	1,820	1,864	1.78
6	2,469	2,400	324	42.7	709	676	1,369	1,476	1.79
7	2,353	2,139	328	39.5	1,566	1,142	965	1,125	2.01
8	3,120	3,067	641	39.0	2,040	1,708	1,222	1,445	2.22
9	3,397	3,668	770	39.5	1,967	2,138	1,358	1,604	2.32
10.01	2,147	2,089	310	54.2	681	685	986	1,049	1.89
10.02	3,454	3,541	944	29.9	2,357	2,460	1,399	1,459	2.56
11.02	1,566	2,727	525	40.4	240	952	751	1,434	2.08
11.03	2,455	2,366	396	29.5	1,167	1,165	860	839	2.34
11.05	2,824	2,672	574	38.9	1,182	1,091	1,137	1,219	2.20
11.06*	3,116	2,694	538	42.6	2,041	1,672	1,132	1,111	2.36
11.07*	5,953	5,689	1,207	38.4	3,462	3,207	2,106	2,362	2.51
12.01*	4,618	9,533	3,297	27.1	2,987	7,618	1,846	3,245	3.06
12.02*	3,243	4,026	1,181	30.2	2,508	3,182	1,311	1,750	2.67
12.03*	1,606	2,478	807	29.8	969	1,691	660	868	2.92
13*	3,171	8,211	2,748	27.6	2,351	5,836	968	2,924	2.93
103.02	3,336	4,483	955	43.9	1,115	1,767	1,398	2,091	2.26
104	2,267	2,880	475	49.0	278	359	1,102	1,458	2.15
105	1,502	1,603	265	48.3	620	526	672	889	2.15
102.01 (part)	-	124	14	-	-	6	-	104	1.65
TOTAL	66,104	79,100	17,967	41.2	32,913	41,794	28,573	36,579	2.35

Note: The following are new tract numbers for Census 2000.

* Tract 11.06 is the same as Tract 11.04, Block Group 3 from the 1990 Census.

* Tract 11.07 is the same as Tract 11.04, Block Groups 1 and 2 from the 1990 Census.

* Tracts 12.01 and 12.02 are approximately the same as Tract 12 from the 1990 Census.

* Tract 12.03 comprises parts of Block Groups 1 & 2, Tract 103.04 and part of Block Group 1, Tract 12 from the 1990 Census.

* Tract 13 is a new tract in Census 2000, comprising part of BG 3, tract 103.04 from the 1990 Census.

Figures in the table embed data from the 1990 Census into Census 2000 tract geography for the purpose of comparison.

¹ "Persons per household" is the population divided by the number of occupied housing units.

Census 2000 Economic Characteristics

<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Median Per Capita Income</u>	<u>Median Household Income</u>	<u>Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units</u>	<u>Population Below Poverty Level (% of tract pop.)</u>	
1.01	\$45,121	\$58,571	\$366,800	276	(6%)
2	\$25,535	\$43,719	\$192,100	310	(8%)
3	\$18,853	\$23,150	\$187,200	439	(25%)
4	\$29,593	\$33,688	\$216,700	29	(6%)
5	\$40,644	\$48,750	\$375,600	137	(6%)
6	\$28,787	\$33,575	\$255,600	188	(8%)
7	\$22,766	\$33,347	\$148,600	310	(14%)
8	\$19,706	\$36,182	\$146,800	536	(17%)
9	\$19,886	\$37,850	\$152,000	497	(14%)
10.01	\$27,797	\$37,262	\$261,600	274	(14%)
10.02	\$13,778	\$26,522	\$153,800	1,114	(32%)
11.02	\$34,970	\$45,365	\$292,200	285	(10%)
11.03	\$16,488	\$43,958	\$139,800	371	(20%)
11.05	\$26,827	\$46,582	\$151,500	190	(7%)
11.06	\$18,868	\$38,175	\$137,200	241	(9%)
11.07	\$22,108	\$45,388	\$146,500	431	(8%)
12.01	\$13,104	\$34,743	\$ 73,100	1,443	(15%)
12.02	\$14,801	\$27,438	\$ 63,300	842	(21%)
12.03	\$15,793	\$37,188	\$ 57,900	551	(23%)
13	\$14,718	\$33,967	\$126,800	1,432	(17%)
103.02	\$31,342	\$59,114	\$205,200	209	(5%)
104	\$41,676	\$80,460	\$373,900	98	(4%)
105	\$50,973	\$63,036	\$392,700	130	(8%)
Urban Area Total				10,333	(13%)

Housing Characteristics

<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Total Housing Units</u>	<u>Single Family* Units</u>	<u>Multi-Family Units</u>	<u>Mobile Homes</u>	<u>Other Units</u>
1.01	2,853	2,411	442	0	0
2	1,947	1,181	729	37	0
3	1,089	694	395	0	0
4	374	95	270	0	9
5	1,864	1,498	366	0	0
6	1,476	965	494	10	7
7	1,125	960	147	18	0
8	1,445	1,207	182	56	0
9	1,604	1,333	139	132	0
10.01	1,049	661	388	0	0
10.02	1,459	689	763	7	0
11.02	1,434	565	855	14	0
11.03	839	484	355	0	0
11.05	1,219	806	403	10	0
11.06	1,111	849	217	34	11
11.07	2,362	1,942	420	0	0
12.01	3,245	1,157	494	1,594	0
12.02	1,750	531	388	831	0
12.03	868	333	25	502	8
13	2,924	1,100	963	861	0
103.02	2,091	1,980	81	30	0
104	1,458	1,411	39	8	0
105	889	859	24	0	6
102.01 (part)	104	104	0	0	41
TOTALS	36,579 (100%)	23,815 (65.1%)	8,579 (23.5%)	4,144 (11.3%)	41 (0.1%)

* Includes attached & detached units.