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Secretary of State

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NEW MEXICO LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHS

The photographs we have selected were taken by the following individuals whom we congratulate on their fine, creative work.

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**SECRETARY OF STATE
DIANNA J. DURAN**



State of New Mexico

Dear Fellow New Mexicans,

It is a pleasure and an honor to, once again, publish the New Mexico Blue Book. Although, this is not a mandatory task, it is my dedication to the great State of New Mexico to preserve the rich, distinctive, history that has been made year after year. This book serves as a guide for visitors unfamiliar with the history of New Mexico, and serves as a learning source for residents, students, and teachers, as we must continue to inform ourselves and future generations of the hardship New Mexico has faced, and continues to face.

As New Mexicans, we must be aware of issues that our state and nation continue to encounter. It was not long ago that New Mexico was fighting to become part of the Union; it was not long ago that many citizens were wrongfully ill-treated and restricted from the rights established by the constitution; it was not long ago that suffrage was affecting women across the nation. We must now rely on precedent history to avoid the same negligence occurring once more.

During my time as Secretary of State, I have worked diligently to ensure integrity within the voting and electoral process, and holding individuals accountable for their actions. It is vital that we take advantage of our right to vote, as it is a voice that can be heard. We must strive to stay informed and use knowledge to guide us in our decision making as we elect the leaders of our state. We must not let history repeat itself, and we must stand together and believe once again, that our votes, our voices, make a difference if we display our awareness of past and current events.

I am forever thankful for the honor bestowed upon me to serve as your Secretary of State. It is with high hopes that this book continues to provide informative and educational content that will be handed down continuously, in order for future generations to recollect New Mexico's long-lasting history.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dianna J. Duran". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dianna J. Duran
Secretary of State



**GOVERNOR
SUSANA MARTINEZ**



State of New Mexico

Dear Fellow New Mexicans,

For many years, the Blue Book has been published for the citizens of New Mexico to use as an important reference for history, government information, and interesting facts about our state.

The Blue Book shares how our state has grown throughout its long and unique history. New Mexico is steeped in the traditions of the Wild West and has grown into a state that has made countless contributions to our nation and the world – both culturally and scientifically. I encourage you to reflect on the rich history that makes present-day New Mexico a true Land of Enchantment.

Please take the time to explore this edition of New Mexico's Blue Book. Whether you are looking for one of the many resources state government offers, or you want to learn more about our state's exciting history and its many attractions, the Blue Book is a useful resource for all New Mexicans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Martinez". The signature is stylized with a large, flowing 'M' and a cursive 'Martinez'.

Susana Martinez
Governor



**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JOHN A. SANCHEZ**



State of New Mexico

Dear Fellow Citizens of New Mexico:

On behalf of my family and staff, I want to thank you for the honor of serving as your Lieutenant Governor. As a native, lifelong New Mexican, it is an honor and privilege to serve you in this capacity, and I am grateful for the opportunity to once again be part of the New Mexico Blue Book.

During my first term, I devoted much of my time to visiting with constituents in every county throughout New Mexico. Not only have these visits allowed me to hear directly from our people, but they have also afforded me the opportunity to rediscover all our state has to offer. From our beautifully landscaped terrain, to our richly diverse cultures, the State of New Mexico is truly like no other.

The New Mexico Blue Book has long been a celebration of our deeply rooted history and all that makes New Mexico the "Land of Enchantment." I encourage you to explore this year's edition and take advantage of the invaluable information it provides. I assure you, the Blue Book is just as entertaining as it is informative.

Best wishes and God bless.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John A. Sanchez". The signature is stylized with a large, looped "J" and a cursive "Sanchez".

JOHN A. SANCHEZ
Lieutenant Governor



"Tent Rocks"

Photo by Karl Eschenbach

www.flickr.com/photos/karl_eschenbach/

GEOLOGY SUMMARY

The geologic history of New Mexico is a story spelled out in stone. Over geologic time, the rocks of the Earth's crust in an endless battle with the atmosphere, have shaped our New Mexico's land surface into the scenic mountains, valleys, mesas, canyons, and plains of our enchanted landscapes. Geologic features have helped determine the location of travel routes and communities, and the accessibility of our mineral wealth and underground water resources.

The story begins—two or three billion years ago. It is a history whose beginnings are fragmentary owing to the destruction of its earliest records. This geologic history, written in the rocks, is divided into four general parts. The oldest rocks, more than 570 million years old, almost devoid of traces of life, are the Precambrian rocks. The Paleozoic rocks, 225 to 570 million years old, are marked by ancient (paleo-) life. This was the era of invertebrates, animals without backbones such as corals, brachiopods, clams, snails, and crinoids. Mesozoic rocks, 65 to 225 million years old, formed in the era of dinosaurs, and contain types of life that are intermediate (meso-), between the ancient and modern animals. Rocks of the Cenozoic era, 65 million years ago to the present, make up the most recent (ceno-) chapter of the earth's history. All occur in New Mexico.

The rock layers resemble the pages of a book, recording events from the earth's beginning to present time. In stable regions, a drill hole can penetrate rock layers in reverse order of their sequence of formation, from youngest down to oldest. In the San Juan Basin near Farmington, petroleum test holes have drilled through Cenozoic, Mesozoic and Paleozoic beds before going into Precambrian rocks. In areas of large earth disturbances, the ancient Precambrian rocks form the highest peaks that have been uplifted vertically five to ten miles. Notable examples are: Wheeler Peak, near Taos (13,151 ft.) and Truchas Peak east of Española (13,102 ft.), which are the two highest points in the state.

The altitude of landforms in New Mexico range from about 2,842 feet (where the Pecos River exits into Texas) to the highest near Wheeler Peak (13,151ft.). Generally, older rocks are at or near the surface. Therefore, the higher the geologic structure, the older it is. Late Paleozoic Pennsylvanian limestone caps the Sandia Mountains, an uplifted block (horst). To the west, beneath Albuquerque, Late Cenozoic (Quaternary) sediments trace a long, deep, complex trench, the Río Grande graven/rift. In the graven, the Pennsylvanian limestone is four miles deep. The elevation of the surface in some places does not reflect the Earth's structure. Geologically speaking, one of the higher points in the state is at Paternal Mountains, east of Estancia, where ancient Precambrian rocks are only 7,576 feet above sea level.

The gentle eastward slope of the High Plains in southeastern New Mexico indicates this area is stable; it is cut on the east side by the valley of the Pecos River. To the east, the High Plains (Llano Estacado) continue into Texas, underlain by the late Cenozoic Ogallala Formation, with its sand and gravel, that form the prolific aquifer (water-bearing beds) of that region.

Southcentral and southwest New Mexico are Basin-and-Range country with long, narrow, uplifted ranges interspersed with down-dropped valleys. Older Cenozoic (Tertiary) volcanic rocks and Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata form the ranges, with late Cenozoic (Quaternary) sediments at the surface of the intermontane valleys.

The Río Grande River is controlled by the Río Grande rift, which consists of a series of echelon gravens (step-like trenches) that transect New Mexico from north of Taos, down south to El Paso. In the south, Quaternary and young Tertiary sediments fill the rift, which is bordered by complex, uplifted ranges of Precambrian, Paleozoic, or older Tertiary rocks of the Sandía, Manzanó, Los Pinos, Ladron, Socorro, San Mateo, Cristóbal, Caballo, Robledo, Organ, Franklin Mountains, Black Range and Sierra de Las Uvas Mountains. In the north, massive uplifts of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the east and Brazos Range to the west, which border the rift are capped by old Precambrian rocks. The late Tertiary and Quaternary volcanoes of the Jémez Mountains, are on the west side of the rift, with the Río Grande Valley confined between the northwestern Sandías and the southeastern Jémez Mountains.

In the northwest, the San Juan Basin, a present-day basin floored by Late Mesozoic Cretaceous coal and petroleum bearing beds, and early Tertiary rocks, surrounded by older rocks in the Chuska, Zuni, Nacimiento, San Pedro, and southeastern San Juan Mountains. The spectacular red and variegated sandstones and shale of the early and middle Mesozoic Triassic and Jurassic Periods, form the south rim of the basin, on the north flanks of the Zuni Mountains, along I-40 between Grants and Gallup.

Diagonally across the state, in the southeast corner, another petroleum - (and potash) rich basin, the buried Delaware Basin, lies southeast of the Capitán Limestone Reef, southeast of Carlsbad. Quaternary sands and the latest Paleozoic Permian rocks crop out along the Pecos River and mask the underlying thick Paleozoic limestone, sandstone and gypsum, which are productive of oil and natural gas. The Cápitan Reef, similar to the present-day Great Barrier Reef of Australia, caps the east escarpment of the Guadalupe Mountains, and with associated rocks, hosts Carlsbad Caverns.

During the Cenozoic time, much of central and western New Mexico was a land of fiery and explosive volcanic activity, as large masses of molten rock ash were extruded. Sierra Blanca (11,977 ft.) near Ruidoso, Mt. Taylor (11,301 ft.) near Grants, Whitewater Baldy (10,892 ft.) near Mogollon, South Baldy (10,783 ft.) in the Magdalena Mountains, and High Peaks in the Jemez Mountains are some examples. Shiprock is the throat of an ancient volcano. Recent volcanic flows form sinuous tongues of basalt malpais near Carrizozo, Clayton, and Grants. Examples of recent explosive volcanoes are: Capulin in the northeast, the many cinder cones of the West Potrillo Mountains southwest of Las Cruces, and the vast malpais south of the Zuni Mountains, which is now partly in El Malpais National Monument. Older small volcanoes, prominent near I-25 are: Tetilla Peak, High Point of Cerros del Río basalts (2.5-2.8 million years), which are cut by I-25 near the top of La Bajada Hill; San Felipe basalts (2.5 million years) west of San Felipe Pueblo; Albuquerque volcanoes (0.12-0.2 million years) on Albuquerque's west mesa; Isleta volcano (2.7 million years); and Los Lunas Composite volcano (1.2-3.9 million years).

The rocks not only shape our enchanting scenery but also yield clues as to the Earth's wealth. The porous San Andrés Limestone, caps higher parts of the eastern Sacramento Mountains and dips eastward under the Pecos River Valley. Capturing rainwater in the west, the Permian limestone conveys the ground water eastward under the Roswell-Artesia area, to the Pecos valley, where it is tapped to irrigate lush fields. Two major basins in the state, the San Juan in the northwest and the Delaware in the southeast, are regions of ancient seas—the habitat of oil and gas—and produce most of the state's oil and natural gas. Cretaceous beds include the black gold of coal seams that are tapped by coal mines.

Metallic mineral deposits are in most places associated with igneous rocks, thus the major mining districts for copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver and molybdenum are in complex areas of extrusive and intrusive rocks, near Silver City and Questa. Potash and rock salt are formed in saline basins, which explains their occurrence in the Delaware Basin area east of Carlsbad. Gold was the lure that drew the Spanish to New Mexico in the 1500's, but the Paleo Indians had mined turquoise (our state gem), copper and coal many centuries before Spanish Conquistador Coronado. Mineral production in the state is a major contributor to the economy. New Mexico leads the nation in production of potash and perlite, and is among the leaders in natural gas, copper, molybdenum, coal, crude oil, uranium and pumice. In addition, the state's rocks yield significant amounts of clay, gemstones, gold, gypsum, manganese ore, mica, salt, sand, gravel, stone, barite, carbon dioxide, cement, iron, lead, limestone, silver, sulfur, vanadium and zinc. The total annual value of minerals produced in New Mexico has been as high as \$7.2 billion. In recent years, the total value of mineral production, from preliminary data, was more than \$5 billion, with state revenues of about \$900 million. What magnificent benefits geology has given our state — and the nation!

Rocks determine the sites of many of our cities and villages. Many of our people live along the Río Grande rift, the geologic control for the Río Grande, which became the focus of trails and highways amid irrigated farms and orchards, flanked by magnificent mountain ranges.

The Tijeras fault is a major break in the earth's crust and cuts diagonally between the Sandía and Manzanita Mountains, providing a channel for Tijeras Arroyo and a pass for I-40 from the east. Forty miles to the west, a lowland along Río San José, north of Sierra Lucero and southeast of Mount Taylor, allows passage westward for I-40 and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Thus Albuquerque, is at the intersection of geologically influenced north-south and east-west transportation routes.

The Capitol City of Santa Fe, lies at the foot of the southwestern part of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, west-bounding faults of the range that intersect east-west trending breaks followed by the Santa Fe River. Near the complex intersection, springs and marshes (ciénegas) supplied water for early Indian pueblos and the Spanish/Mexicans from 1609 A.D. onward.

The geological settings for Las Cruces and Mesilla are similar to Albuquerque. Las Cruces and Mesilla are located in the Mesilla Valley of the Río Grande, a rich irrigated area, traveled by I-25. Fifteen miles to the northeast, San Augustin Pass provides a natural east-west opening between the long rocky San Andrés Mountains to the north, and to the south the rugged Organ Mountains, with their majestic spires of igneous rocks, called the Organ Needles. To the west, US 70 and I-10 follow a broad, low plain between the Sleeping Lady Hills and Sierra de Las Uvas to the north and the basaltic rocks of the Potrillos Mountains to the south. The intersection of "Camino Real de Tierra Adentro" (King's Highway to the Interior Lands) north-south, with the east-west transcontinental highway and railroad locates Las Cruces.

Carlsbad lies along the Pecos River where it crosses the buried northeast limb of the Capitán Reef complex of cavernous limestone. Roswell and Artesia, are also located on the Pecos Valley, are near intersections of larger streams, draining eastward from the Sacramento Mountains to join the Pecos. Raton City is south of Raton Pass, which is the route of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and I-25. Raton pass is a canyon carved through the Mesozoic sandstones, west of the basalt-capped Raton and Johnson Mesas. Farmington lies at the confluence of three rivers, the San Juan, Animas and La Plata, that drain from La Plata and southern San Juan Mountains Socorro, on the west edge of the Río Grande Valley, is near springs, fed by faults along the eastern flank of the Socorro Mountains.

The Land of Enchantment's physical characteristics, vast range of claimants are all due to the geological land of New Mexico. Badlands are omnipresent in soft rocks such as the Tertiary sandstones and siltstones along the Río Grande from Española and Pojoaque south to Las Cruces and Sunland Park, or the multicolored Cretaceous and early Tertiary beds of the San Juan Basin at Bisti, Angels Peak, Huerfano Mesa and near Lybrook. Shiprock, Bennett Peak, Cabezón and Elephant Butte are spectacular remnants of volcanic necks "eroded throats of ancient volcanoes." Valles Grande, the core of the Jemez Mountains, crossed by NM 4, is a large caldera, the "collapsed center" of a huge geologically young (1.2-1.6 million years old) volcano. Outflow tuffs (soft welded volcanic ash) exposed in Frijoles Canyon (Bandelier Nat'l Monument) house the cliff dwellings of ancestral pueblo people.

North of the city of Velarde, the Río Grande River exits the Río Grande Gorge, the Rio Grande Gorge is a sharp canyon cut into late Tertiary (3.6-4.5 million years) sand, gravel and basalt flows. The Gorge extends the Colorado boundary. The Gorge can be viewed from the Gorge Bridge along US 64 northwest of Taos. South of the town of Pilar, the Río Grande River has cut down into Precambrian quartzite and schist at the west toe of the Picuris Range, a western prong of the Sangre de Cristos.

New Mexico's Mountain vistas include the Sangre de Cristos, a huge complex uplifted block of Precambrian rocks capped by Late Paleozoic (Pennsylvanian) beds. These Mountain ranges enhance the setting of Santa Fe, Taos and Las Vegas – as do the Sandía Mountains, east of Albuquerque; the bold ledges of the Sacramento Mountains, east of Alamogordo; the Nacimiento Mountains east of Cuba; Guadalupe Mountains southwest of Carlsbad; the Manzano Mountains east of Belen; the Magdalena Mountains southeast of Magdalena; and the San Andrés-Organ Mountains east of Las Cruces.

Some colorful examples of red rock valleys and cliffs dating from the Permian, Triassic and

Jurassic Period red-brown sandstone and shale are located near the Ghost Ranch to Abiquiu northward toward Chama and westward to Coyote and Gallina, Pennsylvanian and Permian redbeds sites can be found at Glorieta Pass, Abo Pass, and east of Tijeras. The red Triassic beds begin along I-40 highway from Santa Rosa eastward.

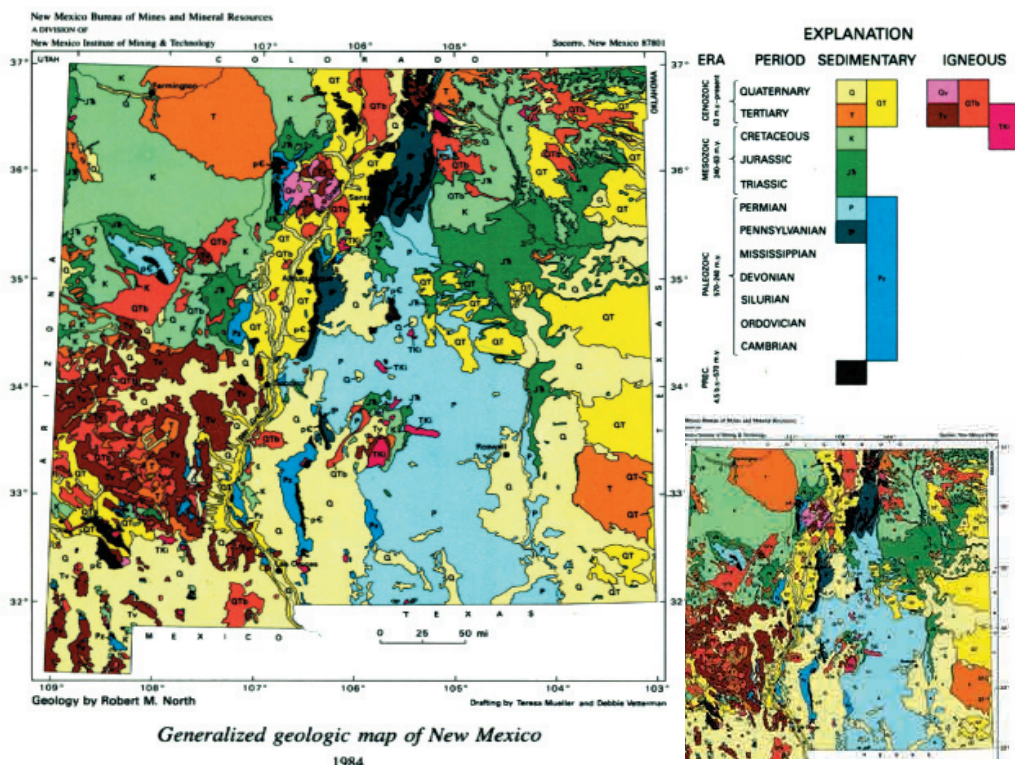
Sheer-walled canyons are abundant in New Mexico. The Brazos Box, southeast of Chama, was carved in Precambrian Quartzite. Red River Canyon east of Questa was cut into hydrothermally (hot acidic liquids) altered volcanic rocks (natural weathering of these rocks color the river with red mud, hence the name. Cimarron Canyon, east of Eagle Nest, transects palisades of igneous rocks. San Diego Canyon was carved by the Jemez River north of Jemez Springs (near the travertine springs of Soda Dam) Jemez River cut into Permian redbeds capped by Bandelier Tuff. Noonday Canyon in the Black Range between Kingston and San Lorenzo cut into rhyolite tuffs. Other notable canyons were carved in the Capitán Reef limestone including Walnut (Carlsbad Caverns), Rattlesnake, Slaughter and McKittrick Canyon.

New Mexico's landscape features unique scenes such as: El Morro Inscription Rocks (Jurassic sandstone cliffs); White Sands National Monument in the Tularosa Basin (world's largest glistening white gypsum sand dunes); Bottomless Lakes, east of Roswell (sinkholes in Permian gypsum and limestone); City of Rocks, northwest of Deming (grotesque forms carved in rhyolite tuff); and striking mesas, such as Acoma and Enchanted Mesa, with their cliffs capped by Jurassic and basal Cretaceous sandstones.

In collaboration with water, wind, and sun, the rocks and the insignificant upheavals by humans, have shaped New Mexico's landscapes. The resultant scenery, blended with blue skies, warm sun, and diverse cultures make this a "Land of Enchantment."

~ Summary provided by the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources

GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF NEW MEXICO



GEOLOGY TIME CHART

PERIOD OR EPOCH	ROUGH ESTIMATE OF YEARS AGO	EVENTS IN NEW MEXICO
Holocene	recent - 10,000 years	Carrizozo basalt flows 5,200 years, McCarty's basalt 3,500 years, Capulin 4,000-10,000 years. Mingling of extinct mammals with Paleo-Indian artifacts Blackwater Draw.
Pleistocene	10,000 - 1.6 million years	Bandelier Tuff extruded from Valles Caldera 1.4 million years. Beginning about 0.8 million years, Río Grande alternated between downcutting and depositing sand & gravel, response to glacial and interglacial periods. Late Pleistocene mammoths, mastadons, sloth and bison.
Pliocene	1.5 - 5 million years	Continued rise of mountains, beginning present topography. Mt. Taylor volcano 1.5 - 3.5 million years. Camels, carnivores and horses.
Miocene	5 - 24 million years	Main development of Río Grande rift and southwestern New Mexico basin-and-range; initial uplift of Sandía, Manzano, San Andrés, and Sacramento Mountains. Santa Fé Group sandstone & siltstone in valleys; Camels, horses and carnivores.
Oligocene	24 - 37 million years	Southwestern New Mexico exploded with volcanic eruptions from many calderas, extruding mainly rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs; at depth solidified as granite and monzonite. Fossils rare.
Eocene	37 - 58 million years	Late phase of Laramide, thick sandstone & shale in San Juan Basin; andesitic volcanoes in southwest. Mammals, early horses, carnivores and primates.
Paleocene	58 - 65 million years	Laramide Orogeny formed fault-bounded mountains, bordering basins, and local volcanoes. Conglomerate, sandstone, shale, andesite. World famous mammal faunas, turtles, garfish; palm, oak, sycamore and walnut trees.
Mesozoic	65 - 240 million years	At close, marine waters left New Mexico forever; prominent life such as dinosaurs and ammonites became extinct.
Upper Cretaceous	65 - 110 million years	New Mexico was on western shoreline of muddy ocean covering most of central North America; mountains to west and southwest. Ammonites, clams, oysters, snails, sharks, sting-rays; ferns, conifers and deciduous trees (Fossil Forest).
Lower Cretaceous	110 - 144 million years	Sandstone in north. Mountains (Burro Uplift) near Silver City and to west. Chihuahuan "Trough" in southwestern New Mexico, west Texas, northern Mexico, 12,000' conglomerate, sandstone, shale, limestone, clams, rudistis, oysters, snails and ammonites.

GEOLOGY TIME CHART

PERIOD OR EPOCH	ROUGH ESTIMATE OF YEARS AGO	EVENTS IN NEW MEXICO
Jurassic	144 - 208 million years	Winds from Early Jurassic Desert upland, blew the sand into northern New Mexico, building thick dunes. Mid-Jurassic brackish lake limestone & gypsum formed in north central New Mexico, buried in the late Jurassic by varicolored uranium-bearing sandstone and shale.
Triassic	208 - 240 million years	Highlands to northeast and in southwestern New Mexico shed sand and mud to the northwest. Dinosaur Coelophysis, phytosaurs, amphibians, clams, cycads, ferns and conifers (petrified logs).
Paleozoic	240 - 570 million years	New Mexico was near the equator during Paleozoic time. Marine rock deposited in tropical seas teeming with invertebrates (animals without backbones). End of era marked by mass extinction of invertebrates and shared the evolution of plants.
Permian	240 - 286 million years	Early Permian rivers from mountains in southern Colorado washed red sand & mud southwest, burying most of the eroded New Mexico ancestral Rockies, intermingling with southern marine limestone near Las Cruces.
Pennsylvanian	286 - 320 million years	Ancestral Rockies arose, forming north-south and northwest-southeast trending mountains with adjoining marine basins. Local conglomerate; limestone, shale, sandstone and thin coal lenses.
Mississippian	320 - 360 million years	During the Cambrian through Mississippian, northern New Mexico was southern peninsula of lowland Transcontinental "Arch."
Devonian	360 - 408 million years	Black shale & limestone. Brachiopod, coral, bryozoa, fish and primitive amphibians.
Silurian	408 - 438 million years	Dolomite; brachiopod, corals and clams.
Ordovician	438 - 503 million years	Limestone & dolomite. Trilobites, cephalopods, brachiopods, corals, bryozoa, sponges and algae.
Cambrian	505 - 570 million years	Late Cambrian sandstone unconformable on truncated Precambrian rocks. Trilobites, brachiopods and many other invertebrates. First prolific life.
PreCambrian	950 - 1800+ million years	Complex history. Granite, quartzite, gneiss, schist, greenstone, metarhyolite. Bacteria and blue-green algae.

LIFE ZONES OF NEW MEXICO

LIFE ZONES	ALTITUDES & DESCRIPTION	LOCATION & SQUARE MILES	MOISTURE	PLANTS	REPTILES, ANIMALS, & BIRDS	USES
Lower Sonoran	2,840 - 5,000 ft. desert area in southern part of state, warm, plants grow most of year.	19,500 square miles. Pecos River Valley - Fort Sumner to Carlsbad. Río Grande Valley - Socorro to El Paso. Santa Rosa, Deming, Alamogordo and Truth or Consequences.	More water than rest of state, irrigation farming.	Mesquite, creosote, valley cottonwood, cactus, black grama grass.	Western diamond-backed rattler, armadillo, gila monster, antelope, kangaroo rat, bobcat, opossum, javelina, roadrunner.	Most important agricultural area. Several crops in one season. Chile, cotton, alfalfa, fruit, onions, sweet potatoes.
Upper Sonoran	5,000 - 7,000 ft. plains, foothills above 5,000 feet, mild climate, rich soil.	98,482 square miles. Two-thirds state area. Albuquerque, Santa Fé, Farmington, Silver City, Gallup, Grants and Las Vegas.	Mainly dry but enough rain to produce grasses and native vegetation.	Piñon, juniper, blue grama grass, yucca, sagebrush, willows.	Ring-tailed cat (nocturnal), prairie chicken, antelope, prairie dog, wild turkey, coyote, house finch, burrowing owl, quail, canyon wren, horned lark.	Grazing, agricultural lands, dry farming, fruit - irrigated.
Transition	7,000 - 9,500 ft. broad mesas, sides of higher mountains.	19,000 square miles. Ratón, Los Alamos, Taos, Mora.	Enough rain and snow for some crops, some irrigation.	Western yellow or ponderosa pine, scrub oak.	Elk, deer, bear, porcupine, Merriman turkey, lion, Lou's woodpecker, bluebird.	Timber, good stock range. Farming in some valleys. Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, lettuce.
Canadian	9,500 - 11,500 ft. densely forested, higher slopes of mountains.	4,000 square miles. Higher slopes of Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Questa, Red River, Eagle Nest.	Comparatively wet, state's heaviest rain and snowfall.	Douglas fir, white fir, aspen, blue spruce, willow.	Elk, deer, snowshoe rabbit, red squirrel, spruce squirrel, chipmunk, flying squirrel.	Holds snow until late spring, stores water, little or no agriculture.
Hudsonian	11,500 - 12,500 ft. stunted growths of gnarled timber along timberline. Narrowest zone.	160 square miles. Narrow, along timberline. Sangre de Cristo.	Deep snow 7-8 months of year.	Stunted Engelmann spruce, cork bark, fir, timber pine.	Pikas or coney, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Rocky Mountain Jay, Clark's Nutcracker.	Stores moisture until late summer. Few months good grazing for sheep.
Arctic-Alpine	12,500 - 13,161 ft. treeless, most nights frosty.	Less than 100 square miles. Caps of highest peaks of Sangre de Cristo. Wheeler Peak, Truchas Peak.	Deep snow.	Hardy alpine plants, forget-me-nots 2" high.	Sometimes in summer - pika, woodchuck, chipmunk.	Stores moisture.



"MEMORIAL"

By D.G. Hollums

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NEW MEXICO HISTORY SUMMARY

♦ All items are excerpted from New Mexico: A Brief Multi-History by **Rubén Sálas Márquez**. Edited by **Roberto Torres** and **Carlos Lopolo**, NM historians. †† All other items are from other historical documents and historians.

♦ 1000-1450

Tua-Tah, "Our Village," Taos Pueblo is founded and built during this period. Hlaauuma (North House) and Hlaukwima (South House) are sometimes described as the oldest continuously inhabited communities in the United States.

♦ 1150-1250

Keresan people move from Chaco Canyon into the Río Grande area. The people of present day Santa Ana and Zia, migrate to the Río Puerco area.

♦ 1150-1350

The "Golden Age" of Pueblo culture is taking place during these years. An identifiable culture, religion, and government evolve in independent city/states along the Río Grande River and its tributaries.

♦ 1250-1400

In the Zuni area, it is estimated that Amerind villages containing a total of 13,000 rooms are built and abandoned, indicating a very mobile society.

♦ 1300

Acoma (sometimes described as the oldest continuously inhabited town in the present United States) is settled around this time.

Nambe, "Mound of Earth in the Corner," is thought to have been founded during this period.

Po-Who-Ge-Oweenge, "Where the Water Cuts Down Through," now called San Ildefonso Pueblo is founded around this time.

♦ 1350 - 1700

The maximum expansion of Pueblo Indian culture is experienced during this period.

♦ 1400 - 1525

Athabaskan people, later to be known as Apache and Navajo, enter the present day Southwest.

♦ 1492 SPAIN

Christopher Columbus (Cristóbal Colón, Admiral of the Ocean Sea) and the Spanish crews of three ships led by the Pinzón brothers, Martín and Vicente, sail west in hopes of reaching the Orient. Instead, they stumble onto the continents of the Americas, changing the course of human history for all time.

Almost immediately, a liberal Spanish immigration policy to America is enacted: Catholic Christians are eligible for free passage, they are exempt from taxes, they will be granted title to all lands they cultivate for four years, they will be supplied with stock and grain from the Royal Treasury, and there will be no tax on imports or exports.

♦ 1493

Pope Alexander VI (a Spaniard of the Borgia Family) proclaims that all lands discovered west of a line of demarcation 100 leagues beyond the Azores, would belong to Spain. In a second bill he declared that "all islands and main lands, whatsoever found and to be found in sailing or travel toward the west or south," would also be Spanish on the condition that aboriginal populations be Christianized and not harmed.

♦ 1500

Pueblo people speak in seven languages that belong to four language groups: Tanoan, Keresan, Zuni, and Uto-Aztecan.

♦1504

Queen Isabel of Spain decrees that the grant made by Pope Alexander VI obligates the "Spanish Crown and all its citizens to convert the Indians to our holy Catholic faith, to teach and instruct them in good morals, and to do it with great diligence. . . and that they should not permit or give an occasion that the Indian citizens and dwellers of the said islands and firm land, acquired or to be acquired, receive any harm in their persons or in their possessions, even more, they must order that they should be well and justly treated, and if they have received any harm they should amend it and see to it, that in no way

they should go beyond what is and commanded to us by the Apostolic Letters . . . And I say and declare that this is my will . . . And so that this be firm and there be no doubt . . . I sign it with my name before witnesses and I order it to be sealed with my seal. (sig.) I, the Queen Isabel."

♦ 1516

The Dominican Fray Bartolome de Las Casas is appointed by Regent Cardinal Francisco Jimenez de Cisneros to the post of Protector of the Indians, the Catholic clergy thus becoming the first "Protectors of Indians in America."

♦ 1519 - 1521

Hernán Cortéz and a handful of Spaniards led a number of Mexican Indian nations, especially the Tlaxcalans, against their ancient enemies, the Aztecs of Mexico City, and finally conquered them. Some Tlaxcalans would later be in Juan de Oñate's expedition to New Mexico in 1598, taking up residence in the Analco, "across the water," section of Santa Fe as vassals of the King. They brought the first horses to the New World.

♦ 1524 NEW SPAIN

In 1524 Cristóbal de Oñate, Juan's father, a Basque, arrives in New Spain. He discovers rich silver deposits in 1546 and founds the town of Zacatecas. Cristóbal marries Cataline de Salazar y de la Cadena and in time they have seven children. In 1550 or 1552, Juan de Oñate is born. In 1588 Juan marries Isabel de Tolosa Cortés Moctezuma, granddaughter of the incomparable Conquistador Hernán Cortéz and Isabel Moctezuma, daughter of the Emperor Moctezuma.

♦ 1536

Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, Esteban (the Moor), Andrés Dorantes, and Alonso de Castillo Maldonado wander, after being shipwrecked, through parts of the southwest and northern Mexico before reaching Culiacán, Mexico. Their reports gave rise to the legend of the Seven Cities of Cíbola.

♦ 1539

Fray Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan who had been with Pizarro in Perú, and Esteban lead a small expedition of discovery to Cíbola.

♦ 1540

While in search of the fabled riches of the Seven Cities of Cíbola and Grand Quivira, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado and members (both male and female) of his expeditionary force explore parts of what are now northern Mexico, Arizona, the Grand Canyon, the Colorado River, California, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. They are the first Europeans to meet the Pueblo people, see vast herds of bison, and draw back the curtain of what is now the Southwest. Coronado's headquarters are thought to have been at Tiguex, near present day Bernalillo, New Mexico.

♦ 1550

Charles V of Spain, the most powerful ruler in all of Europe, decrees that no further expeditions shall be sent into Indian territories until it can be determined that colonization will "do no" injustice to native inhabitants. Because of this directive, there is no colonization for many years.

♦ 1573

Royal Ordinances define conditions for exploration and settlement of new lands.

♦ 1581

Missionaries led by Fray Agustín Rodriguez and a few soldiers led by Francisco Sánchez Chamuscado go up the Río Grande Valley, making their headquarters at Puaray (Coronado's Tiguex, near the area of present Bernalillo, New Mexico).

♦ 1582 - 1583

Wealthy Spaniard Antonio de Espejo finances a small group for his entrada (entrance) into New Mexico. Also, as commander, he hopes to ascertain the fate of missionaries who had remained behind the previous year. Up to 74 Pueblos are visited, including Zía, Jémez, Acoma, Zuni and the Moqui Villages. Espejo is credited as the first to use the term La Nueva Mexico.

♦ 1589

Reverend Richard Hakluyt, a member of the Virginia Company of London, compiles his Principal

Navigation, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation. Stewart L. Udall writes that Hakluyt, an "evangelist patriot of immense persistence, imagination and force" became Europe's most successful political propagandist when he "distorted Spain's great age of discovery and denigrated the character of her people" with the BLACK LEGEND of innate cruelty and depravity. Because of "his skill with words" Hakluyt was able to "convey the false impression that English exploration ran on a track parallel to that followed by Spain's great discoverers." Reverend Hakluyt and his successors "distorted 16th century history" by glorifying English accomplishments, which came much later than those of Spain. "He altered the outlines of 16th Century history by muddling events, dates, and deeds of individual nations to the point that the achievements of Spain were all but lost in the European experience propaganda of an ongoing age of discovery" in which England played the major role.

♦ 1590 - 1591

More than 170 men, women and children from Mexico travel to settle New Mexico under the leadership of Gaspar Castaño de Sosa. Many Pueblos are visited but no permanent settlement is made because a detachment of soldiers appears and arrests Sosa for entering New Mexico without proper authority. With Sosa in shackles, the entire group is returned to Mexico.

♦ 1595

On September 21, 1595, Juan de Oñate signs a formal contract to colonize New Mexico. Among others, blood-related family members like the Zaldívar clan, also of Basque origin, become part of the expedition.

♦ 1598 - 1608

Juan de Oñate is appointed governor by Spanish authority.

April 30, 1598, after exasperating and expensive delays, Juan de Oñate leads an expedition that enables him to claim northern lands (now the American Southwest) for Spain. The area begins at present day Juárez/El Paso.

July 1598, the route taken by the Oñate expedition becomes known as El Camino Real (the Royal Road, the King's Highway). It extends nearly 2,000 miles from Mexico City to San Gabriel, and remains the longest road in North America for several centuries.

August 1598, Juan de Oñate meets with 38 Pueblo leaders at Kewa (now Santo Domingo). He advises them about his colonizing efforts. This meeting is said to be the first recorded gathering of the modern All Indian Pueblo Council, which currently displays "1598" on its official logo.

Fernando Barba and his wife came to New Mexico with Oñate. As a member of the militia, he protested the practice of cutting off feet of young Acoma males. Fernando was executed in Santa Fe and his wife was sent to Mexico.

♦ 1600 - American Indian Nations

Native American groups that come to be known as Indios de Pueblo, Village Indians, as opposed to the non sedentary Indios known as Bárbaros, are described by E. Spicer as:

Northern Tiwas: Taos, Picuris

Tewas: San Juan, Pojoaque, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, Tesuque

Keres: 8 to 14 villages that include Acoma

Towas: Pecos, Jémez, Patoqua, etc., and 8 others

Tanos: 5 to 10 villages

Southern Tiwas: 8 to 20 villages, including Isleta

Piros: 9 to 14 villages that include Abo and Quarai

These "Pueblo Indians" speak dialects from five general language groups and often people of one pueblo can't be understood easily or at all by those of another. All are politically independent and alliances change constantly. Oñate establishes his capital at San Gabriel, near present day San Juan Pueblo. Spanish and Mestizo/colonists introduce Christianity to New Mexico.

New crops like wheat, chile, watermelon, lettuce, cabbage, peas, chickpeas, cumin-seed, carrots, turnips, garlic, onions, artichokes, radishes, cucumbers, and various varieties of melons; new varieties of corn and stock animals, like horses, mules, cows, sheep, and goats are also introduced. These in time revolutionize the lives of Native Americans. Domesticated amaranth and tobacco, called punche by Hispanic settlers, are also introduced.

There are at least seven carpenters among the colonists. These craftsmen produce furniture, doors,

windows, etc. When Franciscans establish missions for the Indians, they bring in Hispanic artisans to teach joinery to the Indians.

◆ 1608

Juan de Oñate resigns as governor and leaves New Mexico in 1610. Oñate is arraigned and found guilty on 12 charges and is exonerated on August 11, 1623 by King Philip IV. It was thought he was victimized by royal bureaucrats, jealous rivals, and the lack of mineral wealth in New Mexico. Oñate founded a new colony, which is today the oldest colony in the United States; sponsored permanent Christianization of Native Americans from Texas to California; laid the foundation for ranching and mining; and brought to light the geography of much of western America in his explorations, which included extending the Camino Real into what is now the United States.

◆ 1610

History of New Mexico, *Historia de la Nueva Mexico* by Gaspar Pérez de Villagra is published in Spain, the only founding chronicle in the history of any colony to be written as an epic poem. It is also the first published history of any part of the present United States, preceding by 14 years the well-known General History of Virginia by Captain John Smith.

La Villa Santa Fe is officially founded during this year some 20 miles south of San Gabriel. The mission supply service is started between Santa Fe and points south to Mexico City. This makes Santa Fe the oldest capitol in the U.S.

According to the Law of the Indies, a villa or town is laid out according to rules and tradition. It must have a plaza in the shape of a parallelogram 100 varas long (a vara is 32.99 inches long) and 75 varas wide. Streets, which must be 10 varas wide, run into the plaza at right angles and the settlement extends one league (about three miles) from the plaza, in each four directions, thus containing about 17,700 acres. The church entrance is from the east and faces the plaza.

◆ 1621

Town government is established at all pueblos, with a governor, sheriff, mayordomo, churchwardens, etc., all under supervision of the friars. Silver crowned canes are given to Pueblo governors as symbols of leadership and justice that will be supported by the Spanish government. A Christian cross is engraved on the head of each cane, indicating a blessing from the Catholic Church.

◆ 1629

Fray Estevan de Perea returns to New Mexico along with 30 additional friars. By the end of the year, 25 pueblos have missions with resident friars. The 46 Franciscans in New Mexico are the *inteligencia* of the province. Many were born in Spain. While they Christianize the Pueblos, they also function like a community college. They teach various trades like construction with adobe, growing European crops, ranching, animal husbandry, tailoring, shoe making, carpentry, smithery, jewelry design and manufacture, as well as music, reading and writing.

◆ 1635

Fray Estevan de Perea petitions Philip IV to free Christianized Pueblo Indians from the obligations of paying tribute or rendering personal service. Philip IV grants the petition and thereafter Pueblo Indians must be paid for their labors.

The period from approximately 1610 to 1638 has been referred to as the Golden Age of Franciscan Missions in New Mexico. Frances V. Scholes has written that Alonso de Benavides and Estevan de Perea have been the two most important religious leaders in early New Mexico, and he considers Perea the "Father of the New Mexican Church" because he was the dominant figure in the religious life of New Mexico through his long service and influence.

◆ 1679

Hispanic New Mexico has a population of around 2,400 to 2,500 people who live in areas from Taos in the north to Socorro and Senecu in the south; from Pecos in the east to Jémez in the west. Basic administrative divisions are Río Arriba and Río Abajo, separated at La Bajada. Pueblo population is estimated at 17,000.

◆ August 10, 1680

Pueblo Revolt: Po'Pay and other pueblo leaders enlist the caciques (religious leaders) of Taos, Picuris, San Lorenzo, Santo Domingo, Jémez, Pecos, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, and Tesuque to revolt against the Spanish. August 13, 1680, is selected as the date for revolt, before the supply caravan arrives in September

from Mexico City. August 9: Po'Pay dispatches messengers to all Pueblos, with knotted cords signifying that in four days all are to rise in revolt. Caciques at La Cienega, Tanos, and San Marcos oppose the revolt and inform Governor Otermin of Po'Pay's plans. Po'Pay learns he has been discovered, and he puts the word out that August 10 is the day for revolt.

♦ 1680 - 1692

The Spanish move south to El Paso Del Norte.

♦ 1681

November: Governor Otermin leads an expedition north to re-conquer New Mexico. It is learned that Po'Pay has already been deposed.

♦ 1684 - 1691

Governor Jironza Cruzare is given permission to make land grants to Pueblo people in the El Paso area, to the New Mexico colony-in-exile and to form reducciones of Indians there.

♦ 1690 - 1697

Re-conquest of New Mexico

Diego De Vargas Zapata Ponce De Leon is governor. The official effort to recover New Mexico is launched from El Paso with an expedition led by Capt. Roque Madrid.

Camp is made at Robledo, where Vargas arrives with the main expeditionary force. Bartolome de Ojeda, from Zia Pueblo, is invaluable for his abilities in warfare and because he is an excellent interpreter who can speak, read, and write Spanish and many pueblo languages.

♦ September 11, 1692

Vargas enters Santa Fe unopposed. With him comes Nuestra Señora del Rosario, Our Lady of the Rosary, popularly known as La Conquistadora and now officially referred to as Our Lady of Peace.

♦♦ September 16, 1692

The Tupatu brothers of Picuris Pueblo, Luis and Lorenzo, (Luis being one of the principal leaders in the 1680 Revolt) confer with Vargas and the missionary fathers. They become allies of Vargas and are given full pardon for their role in the great rebellion.

The first entrada is a complete success and within four months 23 Pueblos of 10 different nations are again allies instead of enemies. Vargas writes that the province now has to have Hispanic colonists, five hundred families, and at least 100 soldiers in order to secure the bloodless re-conquest. Some believed to have perished in the Revolt are found alive; Francisco Márquez finds the wife and daughter of his uncle, Pedro Márquez; Martín Hurtado finds his sister and their mother Juana; José Dominguez de Mondoza finds his sister and her five children.

♦ 1695

The first land grant was made to Francisco Montes Vigil. His wife and family travel from Zacatecas, Mexico with the Juan Páez Hurtado Expedition and settled in Santa Cruz, New Mexico.

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♦ 1700

A land grant in the Española Basin, the Mesilla of San Ildefonso, is made to José Trujillo for land at the junction of Pojoaque Creek and the Río Grande.

Land grants are made to Hispanics by Governor Vargas. Grants generally fell into two categories:

Private: Grants that are made to one individual who owns the entire grant and can sell it after possession requirements are met.

Community: Grants that are made to a group of people who each receive a solar de casa, (plot of land for a house), a suerte, (an irrigable plot), and rights to use the common lands (unassigned land grant, for pasture, watering, logging, collecting firewood, hunting, fishing, and rock quarrying). Common lands in New Mexico were owned by the community and couldn't be sold under Hispanic law since they belonged to everyone who had rights to that land grant.

◆ 1704

Don Diego de Vargas dies in Bernalillo.

◆ 1706

Villa de Albuquerque, which had been referred to as Bosque Grande de Doña Luisa, is founded by pioneer families, about 252 people, 12 of whom settled in the present Old Town area, the others along the river in settlements called "Ranchos de Albuquerque," Los Varelas, Los Duranes, Los Poblanos, Los Griegos, Los Candelarias, etc. and on the west side of the river and downstream were Los Corrales, Atrisco, Armijo, etc. Into the Sandía Mountains were Carnue and San Antonio.

◆ 1711

July 27: Frey Juan de Tagle travels to Cabildo of Santa Fe, regarding the census of inhabitants.

◆ 1712

September 16: Santa Fe Fiesta; the Santa Fe Cabildo meets and decides to establish a fiesta in order to honor the reestablishment of Christianity in New Mexico. A fiesta is to be held annually with a sermon, followed by vespers, Mass and a procession in honor of Nuestra Señora del Rosario.

†† Marqués de la Peñuela ordered residents of Santa Fe to celebrate September 16 as the anniversary of Vargas's 1692 re-conquest.

◆ 1714

Juana Lujan buys land near San Ildefonso Pueblo and builds the family home that comes to be known as Rancho de San Antonio. Juana, and later her sons, encroach on the lands of San Ildefonso. She builds an important trade business with El Paso and Chihuahua merchants. She becomes a livestock owner of significant importance.

†† On September 26, 1714, Governor Juan Ignacio Flores Mogollón, Santa Fe Bando, ordered the baptism of Apache captives.

◆ 1715 - 1717

Felix Martínez is governor.

Francisca Gigosa petitions then Governor Flores Mogollón for a grant of land in the Taos Valley where she can pasture her sheep and goats. The petition is granted. In 1716, Francisca buys property in Santa Cruz, where she lives for several years. She later sells her Taos Valley Grant to Baltazar Trujillo.

†† On June 4, 1715, Soldiers of Presidio of Santa Fe made the nomination of Nuestra Señora de Los Remedios as Patroness.

◆ 1716

Los Lunas is founded.

◆ 1724

New Mexicans make annual trading trips to Chihuahua for items like chocolate, ironware, etc., which they can't grow or manufacture themselves. The monetary unit is the peso, but in actual use, it has four sliding concepts of value. Peso de plata - a silver coin with the value of eight reales, which standard was later adopted by the United States for silver dollars; peso of six reales; peso of four reales; peso de la tierra of two reales.

◆ 1726

The chain of authority from Spain to New Mexico is as follows: The King, who has direct dealings with the Council of the Indies, The Viceroy, The Audiencia of Guadalajara; The Council of the Indies deals directly with the Viceroy; The Viceroy and The Audiencia of Guadalajara deal directly with the Commandant General; Commandant General deals directly with the Commandant Inspector; The Audiencia of Guadalajara and The Commandant Inspector deals directly with the Governor of New Mexico.

- The Governor's documentation to superiors has to be in duplicate or triplicate.
- The Governor deals directly with the alcaldes mayores.
- The alcaldes mayores deals directly with the teniente alcaldes in handling minor local matters.

Duties of the alcalde include military and police activities when necessary; examining applications for land grants and placing grantees in possession of a grant if approved by the Governor; recording cattle

brands; judicial responsibilities regarding minor matters; initiating and preparing the paperwork relating to serious incidents, called the *sumaria*, which includes a statement of charges, preliminary testimony by witnesses, and declaration by the accused, all of which are passed onto the governor; summoning residents of each settler and Indian town to the central plaza, proclaiming all royal edicts, laws, or decrees; seeing to Indian welfare.

Brigadier Pedro de Rivera, Visitador General, arrives as part of the tour to inspect the entire northern frontier system of defense. He tours the 24 Indian Pueblos. Rivera's inspection tour leads to the (Regulations) de 1729, which in New Mexico, provides that 80 soldiers garrison the presidio, which includes one lieutenant, one *alferez*, one sergeant, and 77 soldiers.

Governors and commandants can not assign soldiers to private duties related to business interests. No war can be waged against friendly or neutral Indian nations, or against hostile groups until all peaceful overtures have failed. No Christian Indian nation can be made to wage war against another Christian nation unless it specifically asks for help, though the use of native auxiliary forces is permitted, along with their use of horses and firearms. The governor of New Mexico is required to visit all Pueblos twice each year and *alcaldes mayores* are enjoined from any form of mistreatment of Christian Indians. Any disregard will bring a fine of 1,000 ducats, to be paid to the treasury and the aggrieved Indian community. Soldiers are prohibited from causing disorders in Indian communities. Prisoners of war can be taken during hostile campaigns, but family units are never to be broken up.

The Reglamento of 1729 is the beginning of the era that officially recognizes that Christian Native American communities are an integral part of Spanish New Mexico.

♦ 1730

Father Santiago Roybal, New Mexico's first native priest, returns to his native land after many years of study in Durango. He is now Vicar for Bishop Benito Crespo of Durango, in New Spain, to which New Mexico belongs.

♦ 1749 - 1754

Tomás Veléz Cachupín is governor.

Spanish and Mestizo settlers in New Mexico number around 4,353.

♦ 1750

Hispanic settlers found Velarde (La Joya), named in honor of Juan Matías Velarde. Sheep ranching is becoming New Mexico's most important industry. The *partido* system is widely used and the *churro* breed thrives everywhere. Shepherders, known as *pastores* or *borregueros*, who live mostly in isolation and depend mostly on their own resources, are masters of sheep husbandry.

Governor Velez Cachupín forms an alliance among Hispanics, Pueblos, Faraón Apaches and the Utes. Indian raids cease in the Rio Abajo area. Governor Vélez Cachupín is credited with grasping the key to peace with raiders from the northwest; active personal diplomacy backed by warrior force when necessary; and a large supply of gifts with plenty of opportunities for trade.

♦ 1757

Governor Marín del Valle makes an inspection tour that includes the most famous cartographer of the day, Bernardo Miera y Pacheco, who produces a map of New Mexico with the following information in the margins:

There are 5,170 Spaniards residing in New Mexico; they own 2,543 horses, 7,832 cattle, and 47,621 sheep and goats.

The Pueblo and Hopi Indians number around 9,000; they own 4,813 horses, 8325 cattle, and 64,561 sheep and goats.

♦ 1759

King Charles III ascends to the Spanish throne and implements the so called Bourbon Reforms. These economic plans included the establishment of new industries, construction of communication links, lowering of trade barriers, pacification of nomadic Indians and promotion of migration from the center of New Spain to its northern regions.

♦ 1760

Acequias (irrigation ditches) are the lifeblood of New Mexico and each settlement by a water source has a system of ditches put into operation after churches and housing are erected. The *acequia madre*, main

ditch or “mother ditch,” carries water directly from the water source then secondary ditches channel it to individual farms. The mayordomo (ditch boss) is the elected official who settles disputes over water, supervises the annual cleaning of ditches, and sees to it that all receive their fair share of water. Silt, rich in nutrients like phosphate, potash, and nitrogen, carried by irrigation waters, enriches irrigated land so fertilizer isn't needed. Silt also coats the ditches, thus working to prevent loss of water through seepage. Pueblo farmers have expertise in the art of irrigation.

◆ 1767 - 1778

Pedro Fermín de Mendinueta is governor.

Mendinueta's administration is one of the most tumultuous in the history of New Mexico because of Indian raiding. Christian settlements are surrounded by Utes to the north, Comanches to the east, Apaches to the south, and Navajos to the west. Defenders against these nations are 80 presidio soldiers, citizen militia, and Pueblo auxiliaries.

A Pueblo man from Taos informs Governor Mendinueta that Comanches are receiving firearms from the Jumano, and Wichitas, who get them from English traders to the east.

◆ 1778 - 1788

Juan Bautista de Anza is governor.

Anza already owns a heroic reputation when he arrives in New Mexico at the age of 42. He is American born and reared on the Sonora (Mexico) Frontier. He is a frontiersman who can negotiate diplomatically or fight hand-to-hand as the situation demands, embrace a Comanche or smoke with a Navajo. Governor Anza decides to campaign vigorously against the Indian nations then strives to make them allies. Campaigns against the Apaches are also beginning to be successful.

◆ 1781

A smallpox epidemic devastates New Mexico, killing around 5,025 people, a quarter of the entire population.

◆ 1782

New Mexico is still divided into eight *alcaldias*: Santa Fe, Santa Cruz de la Cañada, Taos, Keres (Jémez), Sandía, Albuquerque, Laguna and Zuni. Each Pueblo within each unit is governed by a native of that Pueblo, with the *alcalde* as local magistrate for minor cases.

◆ 1786

February 28: New Mexican Hispanics, led by Governor Anza, and Comanches, led by Chief Ecueraçapa, hold a peace conference at Pecos where the following terms are agreed upon: Comanches may move closer to the New Mexico settlement: they will keep the peace with all Nations friendly to New Mexico; Comanches may come into Santa Fe and free trade fairs will be established at Pecos; Comanches will help fight the Apaches; the governor of New Mexico will endorse whomever the Comanches selected as chiefs.

Anza gives his own sword and banner to Ecueraçapa for display to leaders of other bands not in attendance.

◆ 1787

April: All three branches of the Comanche nation have signed peace treaties with Governor Anza. Despite the replacement of Anza, the death of Ecueraçapa, and hostilities of other Native Americans, the peace forged at Pecos stands unbroken for generations and the alliance is second in importance only to that of the Pueblo people.

The Comanche Peace, from 1786 to 1846 and continuing somewhat into the beginning of the U.S. period of domination, enables New Mexicans to survive and prosper. The Comanches become stalwart allies, much like the Pueblo.

◆ 1788 - 1794

Some Apache chiefs make peace with Governor Concha of Santa Fe. The Apaches promise not to raid El Paso, part of New Mexico, Chihuahua, or Sonora. They will settle down and take up farming, so Governor Concha settles them at Sabinal between Belén and Socorro.

Albuquerque and Bernalillo residents comply with the requirement to help their most implacable enemies with money and livestock. The Sabinal Apache experiment lasts for three years, while Concha is governor.

♦ 1794 - 1805

Fernando Chacón is governor.

Because of security provided by the Comanche Peace, San Miguel del Bado is founded on a grant of land east of Pecos Pueblo, down the Pecos Valley by Lorenzo Márquez and 51 other families, including thirteen Genizaros families (Genízaros were detribalized Indians who, usually as children, had been captured in intertribal warfare and then traded or sold to settlers where they often served as servants, shepherds, or laborers. They were raised in Spanish or Mestizo culture, speaking Spanish and becoming Christians, and were given Spanish names).

In 1796, the Don Fernando de Taos Land Grant is made.

Governor Chacón reports that New Mexico has a wonderful climate, high mountains, plains and deserts. The population numbers about 35,751, most of them farmers and/or ranchers living in the Río Grande Valley, where they grow various crops. Being so isolated, few crops are exported so there is seldom a surplus. The hard working Pueblo people, who made up about a third of the population, were experts in agriculture and often enjoy surpluses.

Census figures show that there are 23,648 Spaniards/Mestizos in New Mexico, which includes El Paso, and 10,557 Indians.

New Mexico is an isolated, remote frontier outpost with no mineral wealth to speak of. Missionary activity is strong and paid for by the Spanish government. Settlers and their Pueblo allies are a buffer against hostile Native American Nations. Like the Pueblo people before them, Hispanic men and women have carved a home out of the wilderness, against all odds, and survived.

According to the Census of 1790, there are 16,358 Hispanics living in New Mexico.

♦ 1800

Col. José Manuel Carrasco discovers a fabulous deposit of copper, which comes to be known as the Santa Rita del Cobre near Silver City.

In 1804 the mining of copper begins, which makes Santa Rita one of the oldest copper mines in the United States.

The Cebolleta (Seboyeta) Land Grant, which encompass 200,000 acres, is awarded to 430 families from the Albuquerque-Atrisco area. The settlement is intended as a buffer to forestall Navajo raids on the Río Grande communities.

Santero Art, one of the rare, truly indigenous art forms to be found in the United States, has become an important aspect of New Mexican culture and day-to-day living, the product of a unique New Mexican environment. Although they take stylistic liberties, New Mexican saint makers draw on traditional Christian iconography from illustrated missals, bibles, devotional cards, as well as paintings and sculptures brought up from New Spain. Santero art is not aesthetic in the sense of creating something beautiful, but rather intended for a religious purpose. New Mexican life is difficult, so a Santo has to have powerful holiness to enable people to survive, endure, and prevail.

Governor Fernando Chacón reports New Mexicans are much given to dealing and bartering with each other and tribes of nomadic Indians, which are conducted in sign language. Further, he states that New Mexico isn't as poor as it is generally represented to be, and its decadence and backwardness is traceable to the lack of development and want of formal knowledge in agriculture, commerce, and the manual arts.

♦ 1805 - 1808

Joaquín Del Real Alencaster is governor. Vaccination against smallpox is introduced in New Mexico.

Francisco Salazar and 30 settlers petition for a grant of land, the Cañón del Río de Chama, which is awarded and comes to be known as the San Joaquín Land Grant.

Word reaches New Mexico that an American expedition is being sent into Spanish territory. Facundo Melgares leads a troop of soldiers to intercept it but never finds the Zebulon M. Pike expedition.

♦ 1807

The Pike Expedition is encountered, marching into Santa Fe and then into Chihuahua. Pike maintains that he was lost. Throughout his experience, he records what people from all walks of life tell him concerning the economy, the extent of their patriotism, and how they feel about foreign trade markets. Pike's journal provides the first information available to the American public on the area that would be

called the Spanish Southwest.

◆ 1810

Shrine-Santuario de Chimayo. Legend has it that Bernardo Abeyta, a member of the "Fraternidad Piadosa de Nuestro Padre Jesús Nazareno," discovers a crucifix while performing customary penitential penances in the hills of El Potrero. Abeyta suddenly sees a light emanating from one of the slopes and he goes to investigate. The light is coming from the ground so he digs the spot with his hands until he finds a Crucifix of Our Lord of Esquipulas. Not knowing what to think, he goes to the village and tells his neighbors of the find and someone is sent to inform Father Sebastián Álvarez at Santa Cruz. Father Sebastián quickly goes to the spot, picks up the Crucifix and in a joyous procession takes it to the church where he places it on the main altar. But the next morning the Crucifix is missing and can't be found until someone finds it where it was originally discovered. It is returned to Santa Cruz, disappears again and is returned and again disappears to be found in the hills for the fourth time. It is decided that the Crucifix of Esquipulas definitely wants to remain in Chimayo. Santuario de Chimayo is built on the spot.

José Manrique is governor.

◆ 1812

Pedro Bautista Pino, New Mexico's representative to the Spanish Cortés (parliament), writes his "Exposición Suncinta y Sencilla de la Provincia de Nuevo Mexico." It is published in Cádiz and relates:

"There are about 40,000 people in New Mexico, living in 3 villas, 102 plazas, and 26 Indian Pueblos. There are public schools in Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Taos, Belén, San Miguel, and Santa Cruz. There are 22 friars in the province. No bishop has visited the province in over 50 years. There is only one physician in New Mexico. Medicinal herbs are widely used by Natives and Hispanos alike. New Mexican spirit and loyalty have endured continuous warfare with 33 hostile tribes for 118 years and New Mexico has not lost one span of land from its original boundaries. After acquisition of the Louisiana Territory the United States has tried to win over New Mexico. They have built forts on New Mexican frontiers and given firearms to hostile tribes opposed to us in order to break us. To no avail." The Los Trigos Grant is made in the Pecos area, followed by the Cañón de Pecos Grant in 1815.

◆ 1815

The settlement of Arroyo Seco and Arroyo Hondo are founded.

◆ 1818

Bartolomé Baca received the Torreón Grant in the Manzano Mountains, south of Chilili.

Antonio Ortiz receives the Gallinas Grant, southeast of Las Vegas.

◆ 1821

In 1821 trade fairs at Taos, Pecos, Jémez and other outlying communities begin to decline. Because of commerce arriving over the Santa Fe Trail and heading towards Chihuahua, the main centers of commerce become Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and El Paso. On January 11, 1821, the office of Protector of the Indians is abolished by royal decree.

On September 16, 1821, New Spain gains independence from Spain and becomes the sovereign state of Mexico. As of September 27, 1821, New Mexico is a part of Mexico.

The Treaty of Córdoba officially recognizes all Native Americans as citizens of Mexico.

◆ 1822

Francisco Xavier de Chávez is governor.

F. X. Chávez, from Bélen, is the first native New Mexican ever to serve as governor. He is married to Ana M. Castillo, also from Bélen, and they have nine children. Two of their sons, Mariano and José, later serve as New Mexico governors and four grandsons are elected Delegates to the U.S. Congress.

The "Penitente Brotherhood," more correctly referred to as the "Pious Fraternity of our Father Jesús of Nazareth," is an important part of New Mexico village life. A building called the morada is the meeting place for the Brotherhood. It contains, at least, two rooms, a capilla (chapel) and a meeting hall. Santero religious religious iconography is used in the services and in time the Brotherhood is the chief patron of this folk art form. Women are not members of the Brotherhood, though they can serve as Auxiliadoras (Auxiliaries) who help with various duties. They are also referred to as Verónicas, Carmelitas, or Terceras.

♦ July 6, 1824 New Mexico becomes a Mexican Territory.

♦ 1825

Ceran de Hault de Lassus de St. Vrain arrives in Taos from Missouri.

♦ 1826

Kit Carson, fleeing from his apprenticeship as a saddler in Missouri, arrives in New Mexico and almost immediately takes up residence in Taos.

*On July 23, 1826, Padre Martínez is installed as a Pastor of Taos and in November opens a school.

♦ 1827-1829

Manuel Armijo becomes Governor at age 34. During his first of three terms, he confronts and arrests American smugglers among the traders from Missouri. This causes him to receive bad publicity in the United States.

In 1828, St. Vrain meets Charles Bent, a fellow Missourian, and in time the firm of Bent, St. Vrain and Co. is founded, which included brothers of both, William and Marcellin, respectively, and both marry Hispanic women from Taos.

♦ 1832 - 1833

Santiago Abreu is Governor.

In 1832 the Tierra Amarilla Land Grant is made to Manuel Martínez as principal petitioner. He has six sons, J. Julia, J. Vicente, J. Eusebio, J. Sixto, J. Antonio, J. Francisco, and two daughters, M. Dolores and María de Jesús.

A huge adobe structure known as Bent's Fort is completed on the north bank of the Arkansas River near the mouth of the Purgatory. The large structure is 137 by 178 feet surrounded by 14-foot walls three feet thick, surmounted by 18-foot corner bastions that fly the American flag, "a stronghold and hospice in one." Inside there are living quarters, a trading room, warehouses, a recreation center, and stables.

William Bent manages the fort, Charles Bent brings supplies from Missouri, and Ceran St. Vrain manages satellite stores in Taos and Santa Fe, and expands the business into Chihuahua and Sonora.

New Mexicans charge that hostile Indians acquire firearms at Bent's Fort and then are encouraged to attack New Mexican villages. Authors like Rodolfo Acuna (Occupied America) and Genero Padilla (My History, Not Yours) have written that Charles Bent was a leader of U.S. citizens operating around Taos who openly supported Texas' claims to New Mexico while they indulged in smuggling, theft, and collusion with various Texans and harboring known thieves.

♦ 1833

Mary Donoho was the first Anglo American woman to travel along the Santa Fe Trail coming with her husband, William, to operate what is now known as the La Fonda Hotel but earlier The Exchange Hotel then the U.S. Hotel.

♦ 1837 - Major Revolt

In August the Revolution breaks out in the Chimayo-Santa Cruz area. It is led by the alcalde Juan José Esquibel and supported by a 12-member council referred to as El Cantón de la Canada. Their avowed purpose is to sustain God, the nation, and the faith of Christ; to defend New Mexico to the last; not to allow the Departmental Plan or any tax associated with it; and to stop the excesses of those who try to carry them out. An army is gathered. Governor Pérez doesn't have enough soldiers to quell the uprising so he flees south but is stopped on August 8 in the vicinity of Agua Fria Road southwest of Santa Fe. After Governor Pérez's death during the revolt, José Gonzales—a highly successful and popular *cibolero* (a *genízaro* with ancestral ties to Taos Pueblo) is chosen as Governor of New Mexico by the Cantón. Governor Gonzales is totally against the Departmental Plan so he suggests to Elisha Stanley, an American trader, that all American traders join the Cantón movement and ask the United States to annex New Mexico to the American Union. Stanley refuses to become involved. Rebel unity now begins to unravel as does support for the cause when the Cantón comes out against Gonzales' moderate goals. Opponents are jailed and threatened with death. Now there are two rebel factions, those with Gonzales and those with the Cantón.

On September 11, Governor Gonzales is informed of the Plan of Tomé, a manifesto, decrying the anarchy, and is ordered to surrender, which he does with "great enthusiasm." He is put in the Santa Fe jail.

On September 21, Manuel Armijo lets it be known that he wants to negotiate with Cantón leaders like Pablo Montoya, former alcalde of Taos. An agreement is signed and rebels disband, thus ending the conflict. Some leaders, like José Gonzales and Pablo Montoya, are granted amnesty.

◆ 1837 - 1844

Manuel Armijo is Governor.

New Mexicans resume their daily lives when Manuel Armijo assumes the governorship while waiting for instructions from Mexico City. Manuel Armijo is considered "essentially a merchant and trader" and a native son known to everyone, as well as an experienced administrator.

December 3, 1837, New Mexico is made a Department of Mexico.

Governor Armijo grants land in an effort to encourage private enterprise and to create barriers against Indians, Texans, and Americans. In 1841, the Guadalupe Miranda and Carlos Beaubien Land Grant are east of the Sangre de Cristos along the Cimarron and Canadian rivers. In 1843, Narciso Beaubien, son of Carlos, and Stephen Louis Lee, whose wife is a sister of Carlos Beaubien's wife, receive the Sangre de Cristo Grant, which straddles the New Mexico-Colorado border.

◆ 1842

Kit Carson is baptized by Padre Martínez of Taos into the Catholic faith so he can marry Josefa Jaramillo. Josefa is the 15-year-old sister of Ignacia Jaramillo Bent, wife of Charles Bent. The Carson-Jaramillo marriage took place the following year, with Padre Martínez performing the ceremony.

The Las Animas Grant in eastern Colorado is made to Cornelio Vigil and Ceran St. Vrain.

◆ 1846

The United States invades the country and takes New Mexico.

On July 26, 1846, Colonel Kearny and his staff reach Bent's Fort. His official orders are to take New Mexico and California.

On August 8, 1846, Governor Armijo issues a proclamation for all New Mexicans to defend their country against U.S. aggression. New Mexicans make preparations to meet the enemy at Apache Pass but James Magoffin bribes Col. Archuleta into withdrawing his regulars and Armijo orders the militiamen to disband in order to avoid a needless slaughter.

Fort Marcy, named for Secretary of War William L. Marcy, is established on a hill overlooking the Plaza in Santa Fe. It is the first U.S. military post in the Southwest. Twenty other forts are established in time: Ft. Lowell, Cantonment Burgwin, Ft. Union, Ft. Wingate I, Ft. Wingate II, Ft. Bascom, Ft. Sumner, Ft. Tularosa, Ft. Conrad, Ft. Craig, Camp Ojo Caliente, Ft. Stanton, Ft. West, Ft. McRae, Ft. Webster, Ft. Bayard, Ft. McLane, Ft. Thorn, Ft. Cummings, Ft. Seldon, Ft. Fillmore.

On August 22, 1846, General Kearny issues a proclamation in Santa Fe: "All of New Mexico with its original boundaries is now a part of the United States." All property and freedom of religion will be respected. Protection will be given against the wild Indians. Anyone who takes up arms will be considered an enemy and a traitor, and his property shall be confiscated. All persons are hereby considered citizens of the United States.

◆ 1847

U.S. forces suppress the New Mexico Revolt of 1847.

◆ 1848

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed. The U.S. gains land covering present day Texas west to California. Several present day pueblos, including Santa Clara, are guaranteed land rights under the Treaty.

◆ 1849

Costilla is settled by Carlos Beaubien, who owns the Sangre de Cristo Land Grant.

†† The first stage line out of New Mexico was established with a schedule of one round trip between Santa Fe and Independence, Missouri.

Santa Fe New Mexican founded.

◆ 1850

The Organic Act of 1850 provides territorial status for New Mexico, a bicameral legislature for New Mexico, a House numbering 23 members and a Council of 13, empowered by debate and passing bills, the Governor (appointed by the President of the U.S.) being able to veto any bill.

New Mexicans do not have full civil rights, they aren't allowed to vote for their governor or the President of the U.S. The decisions of their elected representatives are subject to federal approval and the judiciary isn't independent. New Mexico's Pueblo Indians, voting citizens under Mexico, are disenfranchised under American rule.

The Sisters of Loretto establish a school for girls, La Academia de Nuestra Señora de la Luz, Loretto Academy, which served New Mexicans until 1969. The Sisters are Catherine Mahoney, Magdalena Hayden, Rosanna Dant, Monuca Daily and Roberta Brown. They all teach at the school. Over the next two decades the Sisters establish schools at Taos in 1863, Mora in 1864, Las Vegas in 1869, Las Cruces in 1870, and Bernalillo in 1875.

♦♦ 1851

Vicar Apostolic Jean Baptiste Lamy, bishop of the newly established Diocese of Santa Fe, reaches the capital city and begins instituting important religious and educational reforms.

Fort Union established north of Las Vegas.

Taos Pueblo given full autonomy by Governor James Calhoun.

♦ 1852

U.S. signs Treaty with Apache leaders.

Tesuque Pueblo leaders travel to Washington to meet with President Fillmore.

Eight counties (Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia) created in New Mexico Territory.

♦ 1853

Sisters of Loretto open Our Lady of Light Academy. Jean Baptiste Lamy becomes the first Archbishop of Santa Fe.

♦ 1854

Gadsden Purchase from Mexico adds 45,000 square miles to New Mexico Territory.

♦ 1855

Fort Stanton established.

U.S. Surveyor-General William Pelham begins land grant patent process.

♦ 1856

New Mexico Voters overwhelmingly defeat referendum to approve territory's first public school bill.

W.W. H. Davis writes *El Gringo*.

♦ 1858

Solomon Luna born.

♦ 1859

The Historical Society of New Mexico is founded.

♦ 1860

The legislature passes a bill for compulsory public education. Teachers receive 50 cents per pupil, per month.

Juan Batista Vigil charges that Surveyor General W. Wilbar is guilty of dereliction of duty under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, referring specifically to the property guarantees which stipulate that bona fide land titles are to be acknowledged by American authorities. Vigil stipulates that bona fide land titles are to be acknowledged by American authorities. Vigil's charges are ignored and all land titles are considered to be in jeopardy when being reviewed by the government.

U.S. Congress approves the 1.7 million acre Maxwell Land Grant in northern New Mexico. Mora and Santa Ana Counties established. Santa Ana disestablished in 1862.

♦ 1861

†† Union Forces defeat Confederate troops at Glorieta Pass, which was decisive to the Southern cause.

The battle began in 1862.

San Juan County established but disestablished in 1862.

◆ 1862

Civil War Battles of Valverde, Glorieta Pass, and Peralta fought, ending Confederate invasion of New Mexico.

The California Column of Union troops arrives in New Mexico.

◆ 1862-66 The Long Walk

General James Henry Carleton becomes the military commander of the New Mexico Territory in 1862. Following General Carleton's orders, Kit Carson forces 8,000 Navajos to march the Long Walk, a 300-mile trek, from Gallup to internment at Bosque Redondo (Fort Sumner, on the eastern New Mexico plains). Four hundred Mescalero Apaches were also rounded up in the Long Walk.

Soldiers seize or slaughter the Indians' livestock, cut down their peach trees and burn their fields so that they will surrender. The campaign to round up both Apaches and Navajos began in March 1864, with both groups being rounded up and surrendering at Fort Canby (now Fort Defiance near Window Rock, Arizona). Hundreds died during the Long Walk, and during the internment of dysentery, measles, sexual diseases, and starvation before they were allowed to return to their homeland.

Also the Native American leaders had to sign a treaty before returning home in 1868. Some of the provisions in the treaty required them:

- to promise to send their children to American schools,
- to allow instruction in Christianity; and
- to take up farming.

In return the U.S. government would:

- create a reservation from a portion of their original homelands; and
- guarantee annuities to all annually.

Following the signing, the survivors were allowed to return to their homelands.

◆ 1864

U.S. Congress patents Spanish land grants issued to 19 Indian pueblos.

Canes of authority are given to Pueblo governors in the name of President Lincoln.

◆ 1865

Mescalero Apaches flee from captivity at Bosque Redondo.

◆ 1866 Buffalo Soldiers

Black soldiers have fought in America's military forces as far back as with Washington's army during the War of Independence, but it wasn't until June 28, 1866 that Congress authorized the creation of six regiments of Black troops, two cavalry and four infantry regiments to serve out on the frontier of the west. The mounted units comprised the 9th and 10th Cavalries and were nicknamed "Buffalo Soldiers" by the Cheyenne and Comanche, which the soldiers accepted proudly. To be associated with the fighting spirit of the Native American's sacred buffalo, was for them, a sign of respect. The 9th Cavalry Regiment was transferred to New Mexico in 1875-76 and was stationed at Ft. Bayard, Ft. McRae, Ft. Wingate, Ft. Stanton and Ft. Garland. In these sites they encountered major battle campaigns with Indian war chiefs, Victorio, Geronimó and Nana, Sitting Bull and Lone Wolf while the 10th took part in expeditions against Pancho Villa with General Pershing.

In addition to these battles, the men were responsible for exploring and mapping vast areas of the southwest; building and repairing frontier outposts; protecting railroad crews building lines across the west; stringing many miles of telegraph lines and other desirable assignments that could be handed out by the Army, which helped civilize the western frontier, all despite strong prejudice due to the color of their skin and uniforms.

◆ 1867

Elizabethtown, a mining center, is founded in the Sangre de Cristos.

◆ 1868

Bosque Redondo is closed and Navajo return to their homelands.

Grant County created.

♦ 1869

Lincoln and Colfax Counties created.

♦ 1870

Lucien Maxwell sells his land grant.

Elizabethtown has 7000 residents and becomes seat of Colfax County.

♦ 1869 - 1871

William A. Pike is governor. The most infamous historical incident in Governor Pike's administration is his attempt to destroy the archival records, which date back to 1681, of New Mexico. A Methodist preacher, Pike went into the Army, thus winding up in New Mexico.

♦ 1871

Election Day violence in La Mesilla leaves seven dead and 30 wounded.

♦ 1872

The "great New Mexico cattle raid" by Texan John Hittson and 90 gunmen.

♦ 1873

Work begins on the Loretto Chapel in Santa Fe.

♦ May 21, 1873

Stephen B. Elkins, Delegate to Congress, delivers a speech as to why New Mexico should be admitted to Statehood: "...more than sufficient population as required by American law, duties of the U.S. as stipulated by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; New Mexican Hispanos' unfailing loyalty during the Civil War, public education is vastly improved; tremendous resource potential and salubrious climate..."

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♦ 1874

Lieutenant George M. Wheeler conducts geographical survey in New Mexico.

♦ 1875

Colfax County War begins.

French priest Jean-Baptiste Lamy becomes archbishop of New Mexico.

♦ 1876

The Rebellion of Grant County.

Newspaperman William D. Dawson begins his survey of New Mexico Territory.

♦ 1876

The Settlement of Farmington is founded by William and Simeon Hendrickson, two gold prospectors from Colorado.

♦ 1877

Anthropologist Lewis Henry Morgan published Ancient Society with description of Native people in New Mexico.

♦ 1878

Raton Tunnel was completed and opened to connect railroads between Colorado and New Mexico. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad tracks cross into New Mexico at Raton Pass.

English merchant and rancher, John Tunstall, murdered.

Governor Lew Wallace completes his novel Ben Hur.

◆ 1879

Railroads come to New Mexico/South Pacific freight train comes through Raton in 1878 with 79 passengers.

The Raton tunnel connecting track in Colorado and New Mexico opened and is about one half mile long at an altitude of 7,622 ft.

Gold discovered at White Oaks in Lincoln County.

◆ 1880

Railroad reaches Santa Fe, ending commerce on the Santa Fe Trail.

Albuquerque Morning Journal is founded.

◆ 1881

William H. Bonney, aka Billy the Kid, escapes from the Lincoln County Jail but is captured and killed by Sheriff Pat Garrett in Ft. Sumner.

◆ 1882

New Mexico's first balloon, City of Albuquerque, launched.

Santa Fe Railroad and Fred Harvey Company open the Montezuma Hotel near Las Vegas.

◆ 1883

More than 150 Spanish surnamed settlers along the Río Pecos send a petition to the Secretary of the Interior requesting an investigation because they are being fraudulently dispossessed of their lands. New Mexico leads the nation, with California second, in reported numbers of land fraud cases with a number of 827 cases. At least seven special agents from the General Land Office have conducted investigations into charges of fraud in the Territory.

◆ 1884

Deputy Sheriff Elfedgo Baca survives shoot out in Reserve.

Sierra County created.

◆ 1885

New Territorial Capitol building completed in Santa Fe.

Santa Fe Territorial Penitentiary opens.

Historical Society of New Mexico Museum opens in Palace of the Governor.

◆ 1886

Geronimo surrenders and hostilities cease in the Southwest.

◆ 1887

San Juan County re-established.

◆ 1888

Las Cruces College founded.

◆ 1889

La Voz del Pueblo founded in Las Vegas.

The University of New Mexico founded.

New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (present-day New Mexico State University) is founded.

Eddy and Chaves Counties created.

◆ June 15, 1892 The University of New Mexico opens its doors.

◆ 1891

Guadalupe County created.

◆ 1892

Fire destroys Territorial Capitol Building but archives saved.

◆ 1893

The Land of Poco Tiempo by Charles Lummis published.

Union County created.

◆ 1894

New Mexico: Its Resources, Climate, Geography published by the Bureau of Immigration.

◆ 1895

Santa Fe's St. Francis Cathedral consecrated.

◆ 1896

New Mexico lawyer and legislator Albert J. Fountain and his son disappear on the road from Lincoln to Mesilla.

◆ 1897

Stephen B. Elkins, Senator of West Virginia and part owner of the New Mexico Mining Company sells Ortiz Mine Grant for \$1,500,000.

◆ June 2, 1897

Miguel Otero II, 38 years old, is the first native-born New Mexican to be appointed Governor under the U.S. Government.

Acequia statutes, the laws and traditions that had been in force for nearly three centuries in New Mexico, are codified. Salient statutes decree that all rivers and streams belong to the public at large and can't be privatized; acequia organizations are "bodies corporate, with power to sue or to be sued as such." The Mayordomo (executive officer) and other acequia officers are elected annually.

◆ 1898

New Mexicans serve in the Spanish-American War, as Rough Riders.

Bert Geer Phillips and Ernest Blumenschein arrive in Taos founding the Taos art colony.

Indian Day School, first movie made in New Mexico, produced by Thomas Edison.

◆ April 25, 1898

The U.S. declares war on Spain. The entire First New Mexico Cavalry, 14 officers and 342 enlisted men, are mustered into service for the Spanish-American War. The New Mexico unit becomes part of the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, led by Colonels Wood and Roosevelt, popularly referred to as the "Rough Riders," and wins acclaim at the battles of El Caney and San Juan Hill. George W. Armijo is selected as aide to Colonel Roosevelt.

◆ 1899

Otero and McKinley Counties created.

◆ 1900

Population of territory is 195,310, and population of Santa Fe is 5,603.

R.L. Dodson drives first automobile into New Mexico.

The second Territorial Capitol building completed.

◆ 1901

Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. Francisco Chaves reports to the Governor that a glaring inadequacy exists in school facilities for rural New Mexicans. Funding for the lower grade and primary schools is being neglected in favor of higher educational institutions, where one finds more youth from Texas, Arizona, and California, "while our own New Mexican children are yet poorly served in the lower grade schools, and therefore, unable to qualify for admission to the higher institutions" as reported by G. I. Sánchez.

Blackdom founded in Chaves County as self-sufficient African-American settlement.

Outlaw Black Jack Ketchum is executed in Clayton.

Luna County is created and named after Soloman Luna.

◆ 1902

W. S. Knox of Massachusetts introduces an Omnibus Bill that would grant statehood to New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma. B. S. Rodey is prominent in the push for New Mexico statehood.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Republican from Indiana, opposes statehood, except for Oklahoma, because New Mexico's limited population is Spanish, they know little English, illiteracy is high, and the land is too arid. Beveridge believes the Southwest to be a "backward area...not equal in intellect, resources or population to the other states in the Union" because its people are "stified" by their Indian and Spanish heritage, therefore, not "sufficiently American in their habits and customs." Senator Matthew S. Quay, Republican from Pennsylvania, attacks Beveridge's argument and spearheads passage of the statehood bill, presenting a number of arguments: the thousands and thousands of new immigrants to America are permitted in without an English-language requirement; New Mexico's population is larger than that of some other territories at the time of admission; and no people were more loyal during the Civil War than New Mexicans.

Fred Harvey's Alvarado Hotel opens in Albuquerque.

U.S. Land Claims Court completes adjudication of 228 grants in New Mexico.

On March 4, 1903, the statehood bill is defeated by use of parliamentary maneuvers.

◆ 1903

J. Francisco Chaves appointed a Territorial Historian, charged with writing the history of New Mexico. He was killed before completing the project.

President Theodore Roosevelt visits New Mexico.

Quay, Roosevelt, Sandoval, and Torrance Counties created.

◆ 1904

Pueblo Indian Congress sends 64 delegates to protest the Territorial Supreme Court decision that Pueblo lands are taxable.

New Mexico Day held at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in St. Louis.

◆ 1905

Elephant Butte Water Users Association organized.

◆ 1906

Grady, New Mexico founded.

◆ 1907

The legislature enacts a statute that abolishes community property rights that have been in force in New Mexico for centuries under Spanish and Mexican laws and traditions. In keeping with American jurisprudence, now only the husband can dispose of property and a woman's property prior to marriage can't be kept separate from that of her husband. Women can no longer make a will or designate heirs for their property.

Chaco Canyon is made a National Monument.

◆ 1908

George McJunkin finds "Folsom Point."

Pat Garrett shot and killed.

◆ 1909

Spanish-American Normal School founded in El Rito.

Governor Curry proclaims February 12 as "Lincoln Day."

Curry County created.

President William Howard Taft visits New Mexico.

◆ 1910

On January 14, 1910 U.S. Representative Hamilton introduces an act, referred to as the Hamilton Bill, to enable New Mexico and Arizona to form separate governments and become states "on equal footing with other states."

On June 20, 1910, President Taft signs the (Hamilton Bill) Enabling Act of 1910. New Mexicans can now form a government. In September, 100 Delegates are elected to the Constitutional Convention. Women are permitted to vote (only) in School Board elections. A bill of rights is enacted: "The rights, privileges and immunities, civil, political and religious, guaranteed to the people of New Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo shall be preserved inviolate." In November, The New Mexico Constitution is adopted by the Convention by a vote of 31,742 to 13,299.

†† Palace of the Governors opens as a museum.

L. Bradford Prince's *New Mexico's Struggle for Statehood* published.

Census Information:

1. Total population of the New Mexico Territory is 327,301.
2. Largest Cities: #1 Albuquerque-11,020. #2 Roswell-6,172, #3 Santa Fe-5072. #4 Raton-4,539. #5 Las Cruces-3,836.
3. Population density: 2.7 persons per square mile compared to the national average of 30.9.
4. New Mexico was the fourth largest state or territory in the U.S., but only 44th in population.
5. Urban population: 14.2% (46,571 people).
6. Rural population (defined as any area with less than 2,500 inhabitants) 85.8% (280,730 people).
7. Gender 115.3 males for every 100 females.
8. Percentage of persons over age 10 that were illiterate: 20.2% (Down from 33.2% in 1900).
9. Twenty-five of the new state's 125 newspapers were published in Spanish (according to L. Bradford's book, *Concise History of New Mexico*, 1912).

◆ 1911

On January 21, 1911, New Mexican voters ratify the proposed Constitution by a vote of 31,742 to 13,399.

On February 24, President Taft approves the New Mexico Constitution.

On March 1, the House approves the New Mexico Constitution. When the constitution gets to the Senate, Robert Owen of Oklahoma objects to New Mexico being admitted without including Arizona's admission, causing Congress to meet in an extra session. The Flood Resolution is added, a provision that New Mexico should vote on an easier amending procedure at the first state election, while Arizona would vote on eliminating the recall of judges, the outcome of each vote to have no bearing on admission.

On August 15, President Taft vetoes the Flood Resolution. On August 21, President Taft signs a compromise resolution which ensures New Mexico statehood if voters accept it.

On November 7, New Mexicans ratify the constitution and elect State officials.

Charles F. Walsh makes first successful plane flight in New Mexico.

State elections held in New Mexico, electing the first set of state Legislators and William McDonald as Governor.

◆ 1912

On January 6, 1912, at 1:35 p.m., President William H. Taft signs the proclamation making New Mexico the 47th State of the Union, and says, "Well, it is all over. I am glad to give you life. I hope you will be happy."

Outgoing Territorial Governor William J. Mills received a telegram that Taft had signed the proclamation and had his daughter hoist the new 47 star flag over the Capitol to announce the news to the citizens of this new state. This was followed by ringing of church bells all over the state.

†† Wm. C. McDonald (D) becomes the first statehood governor with a one-year term.

New Mexico's first Congressmen and Senators are sworn into office in Washington, D. C.

"Lola" Chavez de Armijo, State Librarian since 1909, wins gender discrimination suit before New Mexico Supreme Court, thereafter allowing women to hold appointed office.

Santa Fe begins on path as "the city different" as the Palace of the Governors is renovated and Edgar L.

Hewett holds an exhibition on the "New-Old Santa Fe."

Scottish Rite Masonic Temple, styled after the Alhambra in Granada, Spain, is dedicated in Santa Fe.

Seventy-three citizens served in the NM new legislature. This included 24 senators and 49 representatives. They introduced 487 bills, 86 were passed but only 85 became law.

◆ 1913

U.S. Supreme Court rules that Congress has authority over Pueblos similar to that for other tribes.

Official State Seal adapted from the Territorial Seal. Instead of a Mexican brown eagle resting on a cactus plant with a snake in its mouth, the new seal has an American eagle with spread wings, clutching an arrow which represents the change in sovereignty from Mexico to the U.S. It also includes the state motto "Crescit Eundo" or "It Grows as it Goes."

Fifteen separate railroads are operating in New Mexico.

◆ 1915

First New Mexico chapter of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is founded.

Popular silent movies starring Tom Mix are shot in northern New Mexico.

◆ 1916

Pancho Villa's Mexican revolutionaries conduct raid on Columbus, New Mexico.

Bandelier National Monument is named after anthropologist, Adolph F.A. Bandelier.

Elephant Butte Dam, the second largest irrigation dam in the world, opened near Hot Springs, NM (now Truth or Consequences) creating one of the largest bodies of water in the state.

◆ 1917

Nina Otero-Warren is appointed to the office of Superintendent of Public Schools in Santa Fe County, an elective post which she wins in 1918, at the age of 37, making her the youngest superintendent in the State.

A teacher's annual salary is around \$546 a year. Hispanic students are not permitted to speak Spanish in class or on the playground. Those who persist are punished.

†† Political candidates are allowed to run for two consecutive two-year terms.

†† Ezequiel C. de Baca (D) is elected governor, but dies on February 18, so Washington Lindsey (R) finishes out his two-year term.

†† The Art Gallery of the Museum of New Mexico opened on the northwest corner of the Plaza. It is later renamed as the New Mexico Museum of Fine Arts.

†† Fray Angelico Chávez becomes the first New Mexican to become a Franciscan friar. Over time he is considered to be the greatest poet of U.S. Hispanic origin and an outstanding New Mexico Catholic Church historian. He also served in the Army as a chaplain.

"O Fair New Mexico," by Elizabeth Garrett, is adopted as State Song. She is the blind daughter of Sheriff Pat Garrett.

New Mexico National Guard is activated for service in France as U.S. enters World War I.

De Baca and Lea Counties are established.

◆ 1918

Marcelino Sema is the first Hispanic soldier to be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He was the first Hispanic Soldier to receive the honor.

Influenza hits New Mexico, as many as 5,000 may have died.

Maria Montoya Martinez and husband, Julian Martinez of San Ildefonso, produce their first successful black-on-black pot.

USS Battleship New Mexico is christened.

◆ 1919

Octaviano Larrazolo (R) is elected governor for two years.

The Santa Fe Fiesta is revived under the leadership of Edgar Hewett and the School of American Research/ Museum of New Mexico.

Mable Dodge Stern (later Lujan), wealthy banking heiress, moves to Taos and attracts many artists and writers, including D.H. Lawrence, to join her "salons."

Hidalgo County established.

◆ 1920

On February 19, 1920, New Mexico becomes the 32nd state to approve the amendments that enable women to vote in the United States.

†† State population is 360,350.

The U.S. Census shows 5,733 African Americans living in the state. Several hundred of them reside in Blackdome, a community near Roswell that grew thanks to the Homestead Act of 1862. The town no longer exists but a state marker commemorates that part of our state's African American history.

Tuberculosis became the country's most fatal disease and New Mexico's sanitoriums were destinations for many from all over the country, most of whom continued to reside in New Mexico after recuperating and made significant contributions to the state.

◆ 1921

Merritt C. Mechem (R) is elected governor for two-year term.

Meta L. Christy graduates as the first woman and first African-American osteopath, later establishing a lifelong practice in Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Oil is discovered in northwest New Mexico.

Catron County is founded and Reserve, NM becomes the county seat. Harding County established and Mosquero becomes the county seat.

◆ 1922

Secretary of State Soledad Chacón (D), is first woman to be elected to hold this statewide office.

The Bursum Bill is introduced by Senator Holm Bursum, appointed to the Albert Fall vacancy by Governor Merritt C. Mechem. The essence of the Bursum Bill is for non-Indians to secure title to Pueblo lands. It also provides that all future disputes over Pueblo water or land rights shall be adjudicated by state courts. The existence of the Bursum Bill is unpublicized in New Mexico.

Leaders from all the Pueblos gather at Santo Domingo. Other Pueblo men begin to emerge as leaders and spokesmen: Charlie Kie of Laguna; Alcario Montoya of Cochiti; Porfirio Montoya of Santa Ana; Martín Vigil of Tesuque; Jesus Baca of Jémez; and Abel Sánchez of San Ildefonso.

Artists and writers from Taos and Santa Fe join the Pueblo cause, unleashing a blitz of information across the United States, exposing the Bursum Bill. The Bursum Bill is recalled from the House with the explanation that its intent has been misrepresented to national lawmakers.

†† Oil discovered on the Navajo Reservation. First Intertribal Ceremonial held in Gallup.

The First Indian Market was started and called the Southwest Indian Fair. It was hosted by the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico.

First New Mexico radio station, KOB, begins transmitting.

The Colorado River Compact allocates 7.5 million acre-feet of water from the upper basin states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

Teenager J. Robert Oppenheimer visits New Mexico for the first time.

◆ 1923

James Hinkle (R) is elected governor for two-year term.

Fred Harvey's El Navajo Hotel, designed by Mary Colter, opens in Gallup.

First issue of New Mexico Highway Journal (later New Mexico Magazine) is published.

Carlsbad Caverns became a National Monument with 117 caves. In 1930 it was elevated to the status of a National Park.

◆ 1924

The Pueblo Lands Act is passed, acknowledging that lands recognized by Spain and Mexico as belonging inviolably to Pueblo people shall be respected as perfect and unimpaired by the United States. Native Americans are declared to be American citizens under American law.

Gila Wilderness is established in southwest New Mexico with more than 550,000 acres.

◆ 1925

Zia symbol is adopted as the center of the New Mexico state flag. This symbol from Zia Pueblo represents perfect friendship.

Arthur Hannett (D) is elected governor for two-year term.

"Indian Detours" operating out of the La Fonda in Santa Fe are established as a tourist service by the Fred Harvey and Santa Fe Railroad companies.

◆ 1926

Will Shuster, Santa Fe artist, creates "Old Man Gloom," a large puppet-type figure to burn in effigy as part of Santa Fe's Fiesta activities.

Route 66, the Mother Road, is designated as Chicago-to-Los Angeles route, goes through Santa Fe.

Fred Harvey Company leases La Fonda Hotel in Santa Fe, hires Mary Colter and John Gaw Meem to redo it.

Spanish Colonial Arts Society organizes first Spanish Market.

◆ 1927

Death Comes to the Archbishop by Willa Cather, is a well known historical novel about New Mexico and Frenchman Jean Baptiste Lamy, the first U.S. Catholic Archbishop in New Mexico.

Richard C. Dillon is elected governor for two-year term.

Bronson Cutting, a New Mexico lawyer, land baron, and politician, was appointed to complete the U.S. Senate term of Andrieus A. Jones, who died in office.

◆ 1928

Oil is discovered at Hobbs, setting off a boom in the New Mexico "Oil Patch."

John Philip Sousa publishes the "New Mexico March."

◆ 1928-1929

Octaviano Larrazolo is a New Mexico U.S. Senator. Senator Larrazolo was the first Mexican-born Hispanic to serve in the U.S. Senate.

◆ 1929

National Teapot Dome Scandal involves some prominent New Mexicans including Albert B. Fall. The nation's Stock Market crashes leaving the country in a huge economic crisis.

Richard C. Dillon is re-elected governor for two-year term.

Blackwater Draw near Clovis is recognized as important early human occupation site, later becomes "type site" for the "Clovis" culture, long regarded as the oldest in the Americas.

◆ 1930

State population 423,317.

Carlsbad Caverns upgraded from Monument to National Park.

Robert H. Goddard and assistants arrive at Roswell; they begin pioneering rocket experiments that continue into 1942. In 1935, Robert H. Goddard launches the first powered vehicle to exceed the speed of sound.

The planet, Pluto, was first discovered by Clyde W. Tombaugh, a professor at NM State University. In 2006 it was reclassified as a "dwarf planet."

New Mexico is determined an outstanding place for curing tuberculosis. People come from all over the country for "the clean air and sunshine"--the most popular treatments. Four sanitoriums are created in Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Valmora near Las Vegas and Santa Fe. Many people cured and remain in NM to have outstanding careers in their fields.

◆ 1931

Dennis Chávez (D) is elected to the state House of Representatives. The first legislation he sponsors is to provide free textbooks for children in public schools.

†† Arthur Seligman (D) is elected governor. He died in office, September 1933.

Laboratory of Anthropology opens on what is now "Museum Hill" in Santa Fe with the help of Rockefeller funding.

◆ 1932

Pojoaque Pueblo is revitalized by 14 original members of the community. They seek and obtain an official patent for their 11,593 acres of land.

Dorothy Dunn establishes "The Studio" at Santa Fe Indian School, teaching many who subsequently became well-known artists.

◆ 1933

Andrew Hockenhull (D) is elected governor for a two-year term. New Deal programs start to employ New Mexicans that are destitute due to the country's depression. Many public buildings, roads and sites will be constructed. Clyde Tingley (D), Albuquerque's Mayor, obtains many work projects for the city.

Bottomless Lakes State Park was named the state's first state park. It was built by New Mexicans working on the WPA and CCC programs of Pres. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

◆ 1935

Clyde Tingley (D) is elected governor and works closely with President Roosevelt to start the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and other New Deal projects for the state. These projects employed one-half of the state's population.

After a bitter campaign in 1934 between Sen. Bronson Cutting and Rep. Dennis Chávez for Cutting's Senate seat, Cutting was the victor by 76,245 to 74,954 votes. Chavez contested the election, and following a hearing in Santa Fe, during a return flight to Washington, Cutting was killed in an airplane crash on May 6, 1935. Ironically Governor Clyde Tingley appointed Cutting's bitterest political rival, Chavez, who served the state with distinction from 1935 to 1964.

On March 6, 1935, Robert H. Goddard launches the first powered vehicle to fly faster than the speed of sound in Roswell. On May 31 and July 12, 1935, Robert H. Goddard's rocket exceeds a mile in altitude.

Patriciño Barela is the first Hispanic Works Progress Administration (WPA) artist to gain national attention as a santero.

◆ 1937

Senator Chavez introduced the first of many bills to protect Native American Lands, citizenship, voting rights, and self-determination. In the 1940s, Chávez is a champion for improving American education. He favors America's entry into NATO. The only Spanish speaking Senator in Washington, he works with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in forming the Good Neighbor Policy for Latin America and in planning the Pan American Highway. He co-sponsors one of the first bills to prohibit discrimination in employment, the Fair Employment Practices Commission Bill, which prohibits discrimination based on race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

†† Clyde Tingley (D) is re-elected governor for two-year term.

On March 26, 1937, Robert H. Goddard's rocket exceeds an altitude of 8,000 feet, its highest flight in New Mexico.

◆ 1938

Paving of Route 66 from Chicago to LA is completed, new road from Santa Rosa to Albuquerque bypasses Santa Fe due to a political conflict between two prominent politicians; Gov. Clyde Tingley and Sen. Dennis Chavez.

The New Mexico State Fair reopened. It first began during Territorial Days in 1881 but was closed in 1917. Again WPA funds were used to rebuild it.

◆ 1939

John E. Miles (D) is elected governor for two-year term.

U.S. Congress passes the Hatch Act prohibiting federal employees from engaging in partisan political activities; Act is named after Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico.

◆ 1940

State population 532,818.

Survey indicates 41.5% of habitable dwellings in state lack running water.

Coronado State Monument, New Mexico's first, is dedicated as part of the 400th Anniversary of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's entry into New Mexico.

Georgia O'Keeffe purchases home at Ghost Ranch near Abiquiu.

◆ 1941

John E. Miles (D) is re-elected governor for two-year term.

Concha Ortiz y Pino de Kleven, first elected to the New Mexico legislature in 1936, becomes House Democratic Majority Whip, first woman to hold such position in the U.S.

Albuquerque Army Air Base renamed Kirtland Field.

The National Guard's 200th Coast Artillery left Ft. Bliss for a secret destination. Many New Mexicans were part of this unit and were later part of the fight with the Japanese in the Philippines hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Half of the 1,800 New Mexicans later captured died during the infamous Bataan Death March.

◆ 1942

Holloman Air Force Base is established at Alamogordo and Cannon Air Force Base is established in Clovis.

USS Santa Fe (CL-60), a Cleveland class light cruiser, is launched. Young Santa Fean, Caroline Chavez, daughter of Judge David Chavez, does the christening.

Santa Fe's former Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp in northern hillside (now Casa Solana residential area and land near parking lot of De Vargas Mall) overlooking what is now the National Cemetery became a Japanese American Internment Camp and held 4,555 men between 1942-46 from various locations around the nation. 425 Japanese Americans (alien enemies) entered in Santa Fe as part of a Federal Relocation Act. 401 more join them a few weeks later. Another camp opened near Lordsburg and had some 2,000 Japanese enemy aliens between 1942-43. The following years the camp housed Italian Prisoners of War (POW) and then finally German POW's. These Italian and German POW's ended up being used to help families on their ranches and farms since most of our New Mexican laborers were off fighting in WWII. The Geneva Convention rulings involving prisoners of war treatment required that they had to be housed in areas climatically similar to where they were captured. Therefore they ended up in New Mexico and the South. At its highest level (between 1942-46) 13,000 POW's work in New Mexico caring for fields, livestock, cleaning irrigation ditches, building rock walls, cooking, doing janitorial work and other work at Army Air Fields in Alamogordo, Clovis, Deming, Ft. Sumner, Kirtland, Melrose and Ft. Bliss.

†† The U.S. War Department acquires a remote ranch school in the Jemez Mountains which is selected to become the secret national center for nuclear research, namely the Manhattan Project. The area becomes known as Los Alamos.

†† Navajo Code Talkers

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States developed a new component to its plan to develop an improved code system that would be difficult to decipher. After using Choctaw and Comanche's native

languages in WWI, it was suggested by Philip Johnston, an Anglo who had grown up on the Navajo reservation, to try the Navajo language since it was virtually an unwritten language; it was complex and virtually incomprehensible outside of the tribe. More than 3500 Navajos served in the armed forces of WWII and their wartime experiences were, for each, their first encounter with both the American society and foreign lands. This had a major impact on the Navajo culture over time.

◆ 1943

John Dempsey (D) is elected governor for a two-year term.

†† Jose P. Martínez, a Taos native, is the first Hispanic to receive the Medal of Honor for his service in World War II.

Manhattan Project site on "the Hill" at Los Alamos is established.

New Mexico gets a second U.S. Congressional Seat, filled by Antonio M. Fernandez. The other Congressman is Clinton Anderson.

◆ 1945

Thousands of Native Americans served in the Armed Forces: 21,767 in the Army, 1,910 in the Navy, 121 in the Coast Guard, 723 in the enlisted Marines. They received many decorations for valor, including Air Medals (71), Silver Stars (51), Bronze Stars (47), and the distinguished Flying Cross (34).

New Mexican Bill Mauldin wins Pulitzer Prize for his World War II cartoons and reporting.

"Z" Division, located at Kirtland Field and part of the Manhattan Project, becomes known as Sandia Base.

About 100 German rocket engineers, scientists and V-2 rocket parts arrive at Fort Bliss, the beginning of US Army rocket programs at White Sands Missile Range.

†† Former Governor George Curry appointed as State Historian.

†† John Dempsey (D) is re-elected governor.

†† First atom bomb exploded at the Trinity Site. White Sands Proving Grounds are established.

◆ 1946

Georgia Lusk becomes first New Mexico woman to be elected to U.S. Congress.

◆ 1947

Thomas Mabry (R) is elected governor for a two-year term.

Roswell unidentified flying object ("UFO") incident occurs, debris found on July 8 on Foster Ranch near Corona attributed later by authorities to a secret weather balloon program.

Ruth Hall, amateur paleontologist and wife of Ghost Ranch Director, discovers dinosaur fossils at Ghost Ranch near Abiquiu, New Mexico.

A virtual graveyard of 205 million year old dinosaurs is discovered during an excavation activity at Ghost Ranch by Dr. Edwin Colbert and crew member, George Wittaker. *Coelophysis* is the only one of its kind to be found in this area and in 1981 was named the official state fossil. It is theorized that they were all buried in a flood in the area. Ghost Ranch Museum near Abiqui provides the information about this discovery.

◆ 1948

Native Americans are given the right to vote in three states as well as in national elections because of the activism of Miguel Trujillo, a World War II veteran of Isleta Pueblo.

KOB-TV becomes the first television station between the Mississippi and the West Coast.

◆ 1949

Georgia O'Keeffe moves to Abiquiu.

Thomas Mabry is re-elected governor.

Clinton P. Anderson (D) becomes one of our U.S. Senators and serves until Jan. 1973.

The Chaparral Bird (Roadrunner) is named the New Mexico State Bird.

A V-2 WAC-Corporal fired at White Sands, New Mexico, becomes the 1st rocket into outer space and reaches 400 km.

Los Alamos County is established.

◆ 1950

State population 681,187.

Uranium is discovered near Grants by Paddy Martinez.

In May, a badly burned bear cub, later named Smokey, is rescued from a fire in the Capitán Mountains in the Lincoln National Forest, and is taken to the Washington National Zoo to become the real life mascot of the Forest Service's fire prevention program.

Hot Springs, NM changes its name to Truth or Consequences after television game show host Ralph Edwards sponsors a national contest offering incentives to any community that would take the name of his program.

◆ 1951

Edwin L. Mechem (R) is elected governor for two-year term.

Eugene D. Luján becomes the first Hispanic Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court of New Mexico.

◆ 1952

Absentee voting is, for the first time, allowed in New Mexico.

◆ 1953

Edwin L. Mechem (R) is re-elected governor.

Florence Dibell Barlett, funded the creation of the Museum of International Folk Art and also donated her folk art collection.

Hiroshi Miyamura, a native of Gallup, receives Medal of Honor for action in Korea in 1951.

◆ 1954

Salt of the Earth, a film version of the 1951 strike against a zinc mining company in Grant County, is released.

Fabiola Cabeza de Baca Gilbert's book, *We Fed Them Cactus*, is published.

John Donald Robb, composer and Dean of the College of Fine Arts at UNM, publishes *Folk Songs of New Mexico*.

La Conquistadora, the oldest statue of the Virgin Mary in the U.S., is crowned by Cardinal Francis Spellman and in 1960, received a papal coronation. This historic figure is on view in the Cathedral Basilica of Saint Francis of Assisi in Santa Fe. La Conquistadora, the oldest statue of the Virgin Mary in the U.S.

◆ 1955

John F. Simms, Jr. (D) elected governor for two-year term.

Using a mule and the help of 18 Indians from Taos Pueblo, Ernie Blake, born Ernest Herman Block, in 1913 in Frankfurt, Germany, and Peter Totemoff, an Aleut Indian, place a 2,000 foot diesel-driven T-Bar lift in operation. Taos Ski Valley is born and in time, the industry begins to attract skiers from all over the nation and the world.

◆ 1956

The State Penitentiary moves from Cordova Road in Santa Fe to south of town on Rt. 14.

Buddy Holly makes his first recording at Norman Petty Studio in Clovis.

◆ 1957

The secret town of Los Alamos opens its gates to the public. Santa Fe Opera opens just north of Santa Fe. Both sites will become world renowned.

Edwin L. Mechem (R) is elected governor for two-year term; his third term.

Joseph M. Montoya (D) is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in a special election to fill vacancy.

School segregation is outlawed by New Mexico statute, but few schools were affected, as few were segregated.

Famed movie producer Mike Todd and three others die in the crash of his plane, the "Lucky Liz", in Zuni Mountains.

The City of Santa Fe's Historic Design Ordinance was passed limiting the height of downtown buildings and mandates the appearance of adobe to keep the city's distinctive style intact for generations to come.

◆ 1958

Acting New Mexico Governor Natalie Buck becomes the first woman governor in the nation to give birth while in office. This came about because Gov. Edwin Mechem deliberately timed a departure out of the state knowing of pending delivery date and Lt. Gov. Joseph Montoya was now temporarily filling the vacated seat of our U.S. Representative Antonio Fernandez who died in office in 1957. Being the third position in line for Governor position when necessary, Buck experienced this unique opportunity while also becoming a mother of new daughter, Barbara Ann Buck. Gov. Mechem returned to the state shortly thereafter and Buck went back to being Sec. of State and new mother.

◆ 1959

The Public Records Act of 1959, is established and defines "a State Records Center" in Santa Fe, "a Commission of Public Records," and "a State Records Administrator." The State Records Center and Archives contains the New Mexico Land Grant Records and other documents pertaining to New Mexico history.

Running back, Don Perkins, becomes University of New Mexico's second football All-American.

†† John Burroughs (D) is elected governor.

◆ 1960

State population 951,023.

First sections of Interstate 40 in New Mexico completed (Quay County)-Tucumcari.

New Mexico Spanish-surnamed families account for 41.6% of New Mexicans living in poverty. The median family income for New Mexicans in \$5,371; in Los Alamos the median is \$9,269, although 44% of Los Alamos families have incomes in excess of \$10,000.

◆ 1961

Edwin L. Mechem (R) is elected governor, thereby making him the person who has been elected most often as governor of New Mexico.

Atomic Energy Commission's Project Gnome carries out first underground nuclear detonation in salt dome near Carlsbad with objective of peaceful applications.

The Smithsonian Institution produces the first recording of New Mexican folk music on the Folkways label titled Spanish and Mexican Folk Music of New Mexico.

On March 31, 1961, the Personnel Act is passed to establish for New Mexico a system of personnel administration based solely on qualification and ability.

◆ 1962

U. S. Senator Dennis Chavez dies in November, 1962. Governor Mechem desires to fill U.S. Senator Dennis Chavez's vacant seat, so he resigned as Governor. Lt. Governor Tom Bolack (R) moved up as Governor and his first action was to appoint former Governor Mechem to become our next U.S. Senator. Bolack continued as Governor for the month of December 1962, since Jack Campbell had run and been elected in 1962 as the incoming governor.

Institute for American Indian Arts is established at the campus of the Santa Fe Indian School.

◆ 1963

Jack Campbell (D) an attorney from Roswell, former legislator and Speaker of the House, becomes

governor for a two year term.

La Alianza Federal de Mercedes is incorporated by Reies Tijerina to focus on Hispanic land-grant rights under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

◆ 1964

†† Joseph M. Montoya (D) is elected U.S. Senator.

First Navajos, Monroe Jymm and James Atcitty, are elected to state legislature.

◆ 1965

Jack Campbell is re-elected governor for a second term.

Gubernatorial terms are changed from two years to four years.

Begin electing Governor and Lt. Governor in General Elections as a combined party team.

Rio Grande Gorge Bridge is completed.

◆ 1966

Shaped like the state's Zia symbol, the new State Capitol is completed and opened as our fourth New Mexico State Capitol building and soon becomes known as the "Roundhouse."

La Alianza proclaims the "Republic of San Joaquin de Rio Chama" and occupies Echo Amphitheater in the Carson National Forest.

The 2.7 mile Sandia Peak Tramway, longest in the world at this time, opens in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

◆ 1967

David Cargo (R) is elected governor of New Mexico. He is an attorney, former state legislator and the youngest man to serve in this position as is his wife, First Lady Ida Jo Cargo.

Reies Lopez Tijerina and his Alianza Federal de Mercedes occupy the Rio Arriba Courthouse in Tierra Amarilla as the beginning of their Land Grant War against the State of New Mexico. Governor Cargo is out of the state so Lt. Gov. E. Lee Francis orders the State Police and the NM National Guard to take back the courthouse and a battle ensues.

The First Film Commission in U.S. created in New Mexico as a new economic benefit to the state. Governor Cargo has bit parts in some of the first New Mexico films.

First album by Alberto Nelson Sanchez (aka Al Hurricane, the "Godfather of New Mexico Music") is released.

Daniel Fernandez, a native of Albuquerque, receives posthumous Medal of Honor for action in Vietnam in 1966.

New Buffalo, first "hippie commune" in New Mexico is founded near Taos.

◆ 1968

The Constitution Review Committee meets, adopts changes, and the public rejects.

◆ 1969

Governor Cargo is re-elected for final two-year term.

†† Manuel Luján Jr. is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. As such he becomes the first Hispanic Republican in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Lenton Malry becomes first African-American state representative.

N. Scott Momaday is awarded Pulitzer Prize for House Made of Dawn.

◆ 1970

State population reaches 1,017,055.

The sacred Blue Lake with 48,000 acres of surrounding land is finally returned to the Taos Pueblo by Congressional action after many years of legal wrangling.

Future gubernatorial terms are changed from two year to four year terms. Also, the Governor and Lt. Governor candidates, will now run together and be elected as a combined party team in the General Election process. Previously each was elected separately for these positions.

The historic Alvarado Hotel in Albuquerque is razed.

"The Blessing Way", first of 18 Joe Leaphorn and Jim Chee mystery novels taking place on the Navajo Reservation is published by Tony Hillerman.

San Juan-Chama Project brings water through Rocky Mountains and to New Mexico.

♦ 1971

Bruce King (D) is elected governor. A rancher from Stanley, former state legislator and Speaker of the House, is the first person to serve a four-year gubernatorial term.

Former NASA Astronaut and New Mexico son, Harrison Schmitt (R) becomes a U. S. Senator serving until 1977.

"Asi es Nuevo Mexico", by Amadeo Lucero, is adopted as official state Spanish language song.

Amtrak rail passenger service begins in New Mexico after taking over from the ATSF and Southern Pacific.

♦ 1972

Rudolfo Anaya publishes Bless Me, Ultima, and the novel becomes the second best seller in the history of New Mexican literature.

♦ 1973

The New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women is created by an executive order of Governor King.

During the Legislative Session, the Bi-lingual Multicultural Educational Act was enacted as an educational program through which students learn two languages to understand and participate in the cultures of their environment. The purpose of the Act is to ensure equal education opportunities for students in New Mexico. Pete Domenici becomes our next U.S. Senator.

†† The first annual International Balloon Fiesta in Albuquerque is established.

♦ 1974

The first antenna of the Very Large Array (VLA) near Socorro is put into place. More anteni will be added in order to track activities in the celestial universe.

NuMex "Big Jim" green chile developed at New Mexico State University is introduced, becomes immediately popular.

♦ 1975

Jerry Apodaca (D), a teacher from Las Cruces, is elected governor. He is the first Hispanic Governor in 50 years and creates a cabinet system of government.

Robert F. Sánchez is consecrated 10th Archbishop of Santa Fe Diocese, the first native New Mexican chosen for this honor.

Bill Gates and Paul Allen establish first "Micro-Soft" office in Albuquerque to work with Bill Roberts and his Altair computer, they later register name "Microsoft" with the New Mexico Secretary of State.

Mescalero Apache's Inn of the Mountain Gods resort opens near Ruidoso.

♦ 1976

Indian Pueblo Cultural Center opens in Albuquerque. It is owned and operated by the 19 Pueblos of New Mexico.

International Space Hall of Fame opens in Alamogordo, later to be the New Mexico Museum of Space History.

♦ 1977

John Pinto, trained as one of the later Navajo Code Talkers, takes seat as a New Mexico State Senator, a post in which he still serves in 2015.

Jeff Bingaman (D) is an attorney from Silver City and is elected to serve as one of our U.S. Senators. He will continue in this position until January 2013.

◆ 1978

Roswell native, Nancy Lopez, becomes the first Hispanic to win the Ladies Professional Golf Association Tournament.

The Hispanic Cultural Center Act of 1978 created the National Hispanic Cultural Center of New Mexico in Albuquerque, NM, which opened on October 21, 2000. The Center develops exhibits and programs displaying Hispanic culture, arts, and humanities for the benefit of the public and with particular concern for the interests of school students in the state.

◆ 1979

Bruce King is re-elected as governor for second four-year term.

Albuquerque Museum completes a new facility near Old Town Plaza.

◆ 1980

State population reaches 1,303,307.

NM State Penitentiary Riot takes place as inmates take guards hostage, 33 inmates die.

Hikers in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Wilderness Study Area, Ojito, near San Ysidro, discover the protruding bones of a new dinosaur, named *Seismosaurus*, Earth Shaker, which is the world's longest and largest dinosaur yet found. It weighed 85 metric tons and lived during the Jurassic Period 150 million years ago.

Columbia Space Shuttle lands at White Sands Shuttle Harbor.

New Mexican Tony Sandoval wins the U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials, but U.S. boycotts the following Moscow Olympics.

◆ 1981

Interstate 40 is completed in New Mexico.

Jemez runner Al Waquie sets record in Pike's Peak marathon, one of his many mountain running victories.

Cibola County is established and named for the Seven Cities of Cibola. Grants is the designated county seat.

◆ 1982

Space shuttle Columbia lands at White Sands Shuttle Harbor again.

◆ 1983

Toney Anaya (D) elected governor for one four-year term.

SSN-706 A Naval submarine commissioned and named USS Albuquerque.

New Mexico gets a third U.S. Congressional seat. Bill Richardson (D) is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he will serve until 1999.

◆ 1984

Mary Coon Walters becomes the first woman New Mexico Supreme Court Justice.

The Santa Fe Institute is founded as a nonprofit research and education center specializing in the interdisciplinary study of complex systems.

◆ 1986

The Legislature of the State of New Mexico passed and the Governor signed into law, the Art in Public Places Act. The Act declares it to be "a policy of the State that a portion of appropriations for capital expenditures be set aside for the acquisition in commissioning of works of art to be used in, upon or around public buildings." The resulting Art in Public Places (AIPP) Program is often referred to as the One Percent for Art Program because of the requirements in the law.

New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science is founded in Albuquerque.

Lechugilla Cave, a few miles from Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, is discovered, it is the 5th largest cave in the world and the deepest in the continental US.

At the end of his gubernatorial term, Governor Toney Anaya commutes the death sentence of all state prisoners on Death Row at the State Penitentiary.

◆ 1987

Garrey Carruthers (R), an educator, becomes governor for one four-year term.

Artist Georgia O'Keeffe, a Santa Fe artist, dies at the age of 98.

Fifteen hundred (1500) believers gather at Chaco Canyon to celebrate the Harmonic Convergence, called the "dawn of a new age of planetary peace".

Thirty-one graves of Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Glorieta Pass are discovered.

Museum of Indian Arts and Culture opens in Santa Fe, incorporating the Laboratory of Anthropology as a unit of the Museum of New Mexico.

◆ 1988

†† Manuel Luján Jr. (R) becomes U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

Farm and Ranch Museum opens in Las Cruces, also becomes known as the Bruce King New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Center.

The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad, New Mexico is completed.

◆ 1989

"Land of Enchantment" by Michael Martin Murphey is adopted as official State Ballad.

◆ 1990

State population now 1,515,069.

Bruce King (D) elected to a third term, making him the longest serving governor since New Mexico statehood.

Discovery of apparent brain tumor clusters in Los Alamos residents. Non-compliance with Federal guidelines pushes environmental legacy of Los Alamos National Laboratory to the foreground.

◆ 1992

Richard S. MacNeish announces he has new evidence (fingerprints, burned animal bones, fire pits and butchering tools) from Pendejo Cave, Ft. Bliss, New Mexico, that man entered the New World at least 28,000 years ago.

The USS Santa Fe (SSN 763), a nuclear submarine, is christened and commissioned for duty January 1994. It is still in service as of 2015. It succeeds the first USS Santa Fe, which was a CL60 that served during 1942-46.

The International UFO Museum and Research Center opens in Roswell, New Mexico.

◆ 1993

Beloved Archbishop Sanchez resigns due to allegations of misconduct. Most Reverend Michael J. Sheehan is installed as 11th Archbishop of Archdiocese of Santa Fe on September 21st.

Outbreak of the mysterious Hantavirus (a respiratory illness that strikes quickly with often deadly results) is reported in the Four Corners Area.

◆ 1994

Gary E. Johnson (R) begins serving as governor for one four-year term.

St. Francis Cathedral celebrates the centennial of its consecration.

◆ 1995

The Subdivision Act of 1995 establishes additional procedures for subdividing land. This act provided regulations, stopping the subdivision of land without the provision of community water, community sewer, and road paving. This Act initiated the end of Colonias (subdivisions with substandard utilities).

†† Governor Johnson signs gaming compacts with eleven Indian Tribes without concurrence with the Legislature. Conflicting legislative and judicial opinions make the future of casino gambling uncertain and raise issues of Indian sovereignty.

†† Alan Hale, amateur astronomer in Cloudcroft co-discovers the new comet, Hale-Bopp, which reached its brightest point on April 1, 1997.

"New Mexico-Mi Lindo Nuevo Mexico" by Pablo Mares is adopted as official State Bilingual Song.

◆ 1996

A major drought across the state causes two major and multiple smaller forest fires and raises issues of water conservation and population growth in this arid state.

Seven hundred sixty-four additional national forest acres comprising the Bottleneck (route traveled by the Taos Indians on their pilgrimage to the Blue Lake) are returned to the Taos pueblo.

Ted Turner purchases the 588,000-acre Vermejo Park Ranch from Pennzoil Corporation.

"Red or Green?" is adopted as the official State Question.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe is acquired by the Burlington Northern Railway, forming the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad Company.

◆ 1997

Rep. Bill Richardson (D) for the 3rd Congressional District, is appointed as United Nations Ambassador by President Bill Clinton.

Georgia O'Keeffe Museum opens in Santa Fe.

Sandia Laboratories ASCI Red is created as world's fastest supercomputer, a position it held until 2000.

◆ 1998

New Mexico celebrates its Quatro Centenario, 400 years of European presence in the contiguous United States and the establishment of the first European settlement at San Gabriel in the Española Valley by Governor Don Juan de Oñate in 1598.

Ed Romero is appointed U.S. Ambassador to Spain.

◆ 1999

Gary E. Johnson (R) begins second term of four years as governor. He unveils a controversial nationwide crusade for the legalization of marijuana.

A meteor explodes over Portales, scattering 143 pounds of debris.

WIPP near Carlsbad opens and receives its first shipment of radioactive waste.

Bill Richardson is appointed U.S. Secretary of Energy.

◆ 2000

State population is 1,819,046.

National Hispanic Cultural Center opens in Albuquerque.

Cerro Grande forest fire leaves thousands homeless in the Los Alamos area as a "controlled burn procedure" fueled by high winds causes millions of dollars in damage. New Mexicans unite to help the citizens of Los Alamos. More than 400 homes are destroyed.

Valles Caldera National Preserve is established in Jemez Mountains.

◆ 2001

On September 11, the tragic attack on the World Trade Center Twin Towers in New York City, and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. occurs, terrorists crashed planes into the buildings.

Alfred Marchand from Alamogordo is one of the passengers in the second plane (United Airlines Flight 175) that crashed into the World Trade Center. He had retired in March 2001 from a law enforcement career and began a new career as a United flight attendant. United Airlines Flight 93 crashed in Pennsylvania after it was taken over by terrorists and all passengers and crew were killed. About 3000 people died as a result of the terrorism of September 11, 2001.

On September 21, the Zuni (Pueblo) Hotshots assist with the rescue efforts of the Urban Search and Rescue Teams at the World Trade Center in New York by cataloging supplies and handing out equipment to rescue crews.

Revenue Sharing Agreement with eleven gaming Tribes settled.

◆ 2002

Spanish Colonial Museum opens in Santa Fe near Museum Hill.

◆ 2003

Bill Richardson (D) is sworn in as our 26th Governor. He elevates five governmental units to Cabinet Level Departments effective in 2004. These include Aging and Long Term Care, Indian Affairs, Veterans' Affairs and Public Education.

Diane Denish (D) becomes the state's first female Lieutenant Governor.

Former Governor Gary E. Johnson climbs Mt. Everest.

Our National Guard units, both Army and Air Guards, are serving in the country's war against terrorism in Iraq.

The land and thousands of trees, particularly pinon, have been devastated due to major drought conditions and bark beetle infestations in the state's mountainous regions.

◆ 2004

February 4 is the state's first opportunity to participate in an early Democratic Caucus for Presidential Candidates. Senator John Kerry, Massachusetts, receives the majority of the votes. New Mexico has 5 delegates to the Electoral College. Prior to the Caucus, New Mexico had held a Democratic Primary in June of election years, which is too late to be of any significance.

†† Despite the fact the state only has 5 electoral delegates, we were still in a key position for both parties. Both candidates visit our state numerous times to woo voters. President George Bush takes the state by 6,000 votes. This undoubtedly made the state important in the 2008 presidential election.

†† Sandoval County's Republican County Clerk Victoria Dunlap issues more than 60 marriage licenses to gay and lesbian couples. Later AG Patricia Madrid's declares the situation illegal.

†† President Ronald Reagan, our 40th president, dies in June at the age of 93. The stately funeral brought people together despite their partisan divisions.

†† New Mexico benefits significantly from high crude oil and natural gas prices. This leads to unprecedented levels of revenue for the oil and gas extraction industry in the state.

†† Former President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Manny Aragón resigns from the Senate to become the President of New Mexico Highlands University.

Former Speaker of the House, Raymond Sánchez, after a defeat in his district, is named to the University of New Mexico Board of Regents, where he joins two other former legislators, Mel Eaves and Jamie Koch.

†† In early 2004 three county sheriffs initiated actions to reopen the murder case of Billy the Kid and Sheriff Pat Garrett. Steps were taken to also exhume the body of Billy's mother from her grave in Silver City for the purpose of matching the DNA with her son's in order to prove that indeed he is buried in his Ft. Sumner grave. Much furor arose in Lincoln, Ft. Sumner and Silver City considering these towns all benefit from tourism revenues based on the adventures of this legendary figure. An authority on the Lincoln County War, Frederick William Nolan, is brought in from his home in England to testify.

†† The National Museum of the American Indian opens in Washington, D.C. in September and numerous New Mexico Native Americans participate in the planning of the facility and some creations from our artists are on display in the building.

†† Major battles over land use on Otero Mesa involve the Governor, the State Land Office, the Bureau of Land Management, Oil and Gas primaries and environmental groups. Other land use battles involved the Valle Vidal and Valle Caldera.

†† The first International Folk Festival takes place in Santa Fe.

†† Jémez Pueblo makes the first request for off-reservation tribal gaming in the state, with a proposal to build a casino in Anthony. The Navajo Tribal Council approves gaming for five chapters.

†† Rep. Ken Martínez, son of former House Majority Leader and Speaker Walter K. Martínez, is chosen to be the next House Majority Leader.

Black Eagle Drum Group from Jemez wins Grammy Award for Best Native American Music Album.

♦ 2005

A five-year-old federal lawsuit ends when Attorney General Patricia Madrid announces that Pojoaque Pueblo had finally agreed to pay \$24 million to the State of New Mexico for their portion of past monies owed from casino profits. A revenue-sharing agreement with the 11 other gaming tribes had been settled in 2001, with all agreeing to pay the state 8% of their profits based on the 1997 gaming compacts.

†† Archaeological finds of early settlements are discovered under Santa Fe's Sweeney Center parking area as the planned demolition of that building and area got underway. Similar findings are discovered across the street at the First Presbyterian Church.

†† The Ft. Stanton Cave opens for research purposes and appears to have the largest calcite formation in the world.

†† Silver City Museum receives accreditation from the American Association of Museums. It is the 13th museum in NM to achieve this status along with only 750 museums in the nation.

†† In November, San Juan Pueblo changes its name back to Ohkay Owingeh, "Place of the Strong People", the name by which it was known before Spanish settlement.

†† The Cathedral of St. Francis de Assisi, built in Santa Fe in 1886, is elevated to Basilica status. This designation is given by the Pope to select churches that demonstrate leadership in promoting faith, antiquity, and artwork and have historical importance. St. Francis joins fifty other such Basilicas in the United States. There are no other such institutions in New Mexico. About the same time, the Catholic Diocese of Santa Fe unveils plans for the multiple use development of the entire block surrounding the Basilica.

State of New Mexico and Virgin Galactic, the British company created by entrepreneur Richard Branson to send tourists into space, announce an agreement to build a Spaceport.

†† The Commission on Higher Education is abolished and the Higher Education Department is created to replace it.

†† On October 12, 2005, the U.S. Board of Geographic Names votes to officially change the name of "Nigger Hill" in Roosevelt County near Causey and Lingo to "Buffalo Soldier Hill." This hill was the site where the few remaining Buffalo Soldier members of Co. A of the 10th Cavalry died of thirst in late July 1877. Their search for hostile Indians had begun in West Texas in April 1876, but most perished before July 1877. Buffalo Soldier Hill is a low, grassy knoll that covers nearly a half section of land three miles east and a half mile south of Lingo.

†† USS New Mexico (SSN779), a nuclear submarine is to be built and is the second naval vessel named the USS New Mexico. The first USS New Mexico was a battleship that served between 1915 and 1946. (SSN779)

†† The Legislature and Governor take action to make New Mexico a paper ballot state for future elections.

♦ 2006

In January, Governor Bill Richardson and the Legislature enact laws providing for the World's First Purpose-Built Commercial Spaceport.

Esther Martinez (P'oe Tsawa), an educator and storyteller from Ohkay Owinghe, is named a National Heritage Fellow, but tragically dies at the age of 94 in an auto accident on her way home from the Washington ceremony.

Luis Jimenez, world renowned artist, is killed in his Hondo, New Mexico studio, while hoisting pieces of a massive mustang sculpture (now at Denver International Airport) for final assembly.

First New Mexico Rail Runner Express service begins between Albuquerque and Bernalillo.

♦ 2007

New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson officially announces his candidacy for President of the United States in Los Angeles, California on May 21, 2007.

Justice Pamela B. Minzner passes away August 31, 2007. On October 15, 2007, Governor Bill Richardson appoints Charles W. Daniels to serve until the next General Election.

Transportation Secretary Rhonda Faught, Santa Fe Mayor David Coss, and former Governor Toney Anaya break ground on Phase II of the New Mexico Rail Runner Express. The commuter train will now extend from Belen to Santa Fe.

U.S. Senator Pete V. Domenici announces that he will retire after 36 years in Congress when his term expires in 2008.

State Representative Manuel G. Herrera passes away on Sunday, October 21, 2007, in Bayard, NM.

President Pro Tempore Ben Altamirano, the longest-serving member of the State Senate, passed away, in his home in Silver City, on Dec. 27, 2007.

The State Printing Office Building was renamed the "Betty Fiorina New Mexico State Printing Facility." Ceremonies take place on November 29, 2007. Betty Fiorina is the first person to ever serve three terms as New Mexico Secretary of State.

♦ 2008

Governor Bill Richardson announces on January 10, 2008, that he has dropped out of the Presidential race and is endorsing Senator Barack Obama for President.

Virgin Galactic signs a 20-year lease agreement with the State of New Mexico on December 31, 2008 to begin ground-breaking on Spaceport America.

Engineers at Los Alamos National laboratory and IBM Corp. unveil the world's fastest supercomputer, named Roadrunner.

New Mexico Rail Runner Express service begins between Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

Former First Lady Alice King, wife of Governor Bruce King, dies December 7, 2008.

♦ 2009

Republican Mayoral Candidate, Richard Berry, unseats incumbent Mayor Martin Chavez. Mayor Chavez was running for his fourth term as Mayor for New Mexico's largest city, Albuquerque.

New Mexico wins the coveted Bob Hope Humor Award for its "Hats off to New Mexico – Beep Beep" float in the Rose Bowl Parade in Pasadena, California on January 1, 2009.

Death penalty is abolished in New Mexico.

New Mexico trainer Bennie Woolley Jr., and horse, Mine That Bird, win the Kentucky Derby.

Former New Mexico Gov. Bruce King dies at age 85, on November 13, 2009.

The New Mexico History Museum, contiguous with the Palace of the Governors, opens.

♦ 2010

On February 27, 2010, New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson signs the Spaceport Flight Informed Consent Act into law. Discover magazine names the Spaceport America, located in New Mexico, as one of their top 100 discoveries that are poised to change the world in 2010.

For the first time in New Mexico history, two females, Diane Denish (D) and Susana Martinez (R), win the Democratic and Republican gubernatorial primaries. It is also the first time in New Mexico history that the Republican gubernatorial ticket includes Hispanics for Governor and Lt. Governor Candidacies, Susana Martinez and John Sanchez.

Governor Bill Richardson announces he will not pardon Billy the Kid.

USS New Mexico (SSN-779), a Virginia-class attack submarine, is christened.

Susana Martinez is elected 31st governor of New Mexico. Governor Martinez is the first elected female Hispanic governor in the United States. Her husband, Chuck Franco is our first First Gentleman.

Dianna J. Duran is elected as Secretary of State, the first Republican elected to the office in 82 years.

State population is 2,059,179.

◆ 2011

U. S. Senator Jeff Bingaman announces he will retire when his current term of office is up at the end of 2012.

On October 18, 2011, the Spaceport officially opened.

Former Governor Gary Johnson announces his candidacy for President on the Republican Ticket.

Jerome Block, Jr., Public Regulation Commission Commissioner, is found guilty of various crimes and resigns from his position.

Major fires in summer throughout the state directly related to drought conditions.

Wildfire forces officials to close Los Alamos National Laboratory, voluntary evacuations issued for residents.

◆ 2012

The State of New Mexico is 100 years old as of January 6, 2012.

Former Governor Gary Johnson announces that he is changing his party affiliation to the Libertarian Party while running for President.

October 14th, Austrian daredevil Felix Baumgartner made his way into the record books, breaking the mark for highest-ever skydive, after leaping from a balloon more than 24 miles above New Mexico and going supersonic at Mach 1.24 or 833.0 mph.

U. S. Representative Martin Heinrich (D) wins the U.S. Senate seat, vacated by Jeff Bingaman (D) and becomes the newest U.S. Senator from New Mexico.

Barack Obama was elected for a 2nd presidential term.

Longtime Speaker of the House of Representatives Ben Lujan announces he has Stage 4 Cancer and will not be running again in his district. Speaker Lujan died December 18, 2012 at the age of 77.

◆ 2013

New Mexico's Supreme Court legalized gay marriage in the state.

◆ 2014

Second Judicial District Judge, Nan Nash, ruled that the ability of competent, terminally ill patients to choose aid in dying is a fundamental right under the state constitution.

A 12 year old boy drew a shotgun from a band instrument case and shot two classmates, at the Berrendo Middle School in Roswell, New Mexico. An 11 year old boy and a 13 year old girl were seriously wounded.

Governor Susana Martinez is re-elected as Governor.

Secretary of State Dianna J. Duran is the first Republican Secretary of State to be re-elected in New Mexico History.

Republicans win the House of Representatives, for the first time in over 60 years, making the composition, 37 Republicans and 33 Democrats.

◆ 2015

Representative Don Tripp (R) Socorro, is sworn in as New Mexico's Speaker of the House. Tripp is the first Republican Speaker in 60 years.

Senator Phil Griego resigns his Senate seat in wake of ethics investigation. Senator Griego represented District 39 for 18 years.

Most Reverend John C. Wester is installed as the 12th Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe on June 4th.

THE FOUNDING SPANISH FAMILIES OF NEW MEXICO 1598

Research by Antonio Gilberto Espinosa of the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Commission, 1939-1940

Acebo	Gonzáles	Rascón
Algecira	Griego	Requimo
Alonso	Guzmán	Reyes
Amiura	Guillén	Río
Archuleta	Guevarra	Rivas
Ayrdi	Hernández	Rivera
Bañulids	Herrera	Robledo
Baradna	Heredia	Rodriguez
Benehuma	Hinojos	Roja
Bernal	Holguín	Romero
Barrios	Jorge	Rua
Brito	Lara	Rijato
Bocanegra	Ledesma	Saldivar
Bustillo	León	Sánchez
Brondate	Lizama	Santillán
Cabinillas	López	Sarinana
Cáceres	Lucas	Segura
Cadimo	Lucero	Serrano
Carvajal	Manzoneda	Simón
Castro	Márquez	Sosa
Castellano	Martín	Tavora
Catalán	Martínez	Torres
Calvo	Medel	Tordesillas
Carrasco	Melgar	Treviño
César	Mexia	Trujillo
Cháves	Montesinus	Vaca
Cogedo	Montaño	Valencia
Colodro	Montoya	Vanda
Cortéz	Monzón	Varela
Cruz	Morales	Vargas
Cordero	Morán	Vásquez
Díaz	Moreno	Vayd
Diez	Munuera	Vega
Donis	Naranjo	Velasco
Durán	Olague	Vellido
Escalante	Oñate	Velman
Escarramad	Ortega	Vido
Espinosa	Pedraza	Villagrá
Farfán	Peñalosa	Villalba
Fernández	Pérez	Ximenes
Flores	Pineiro	Xuárez
Francisco	Quesada	Xranzo
García	Ramírez	Ysasti
Gómez	Rangel	Zaldívar

NEW MEXICO LAND GRANTS

In 1598, the first Spaniards came to settle New Mexico. They arrived at Ohkay Ohwingeh on July 11 and renamed it San Juan de los Caballeros. They brought with them a variety of people, including Indians and mestizos from Mexico and mulatto slaves. They also brought with them the Spanish laws and customs regarding land. These customs had been codified in the *Ordenanzas de Descubrimiento, Nueva Población y Pacificación* (1593), and the *Recopilación de Leyes de Las Reynas de Las Indias*, or the Laws of the Indies, of 1681. These laws set criteria for the establishment of land grants. Grants required that there be sufficient water and materials at a moderate elevation. Settlers were required to petition for a grant of land and that said land not be occupied by Native peoples. Once the land was granted, the settlers were required to use it. The first building done was usually the digging of an *acequia*. The land was divided into *suertes* (land below the *acequia* given to individual settlers) and *dehesas* or land held in common for all settlers to use for grazing, wood cutting, etc.

This form of land tenure continued between 1598 and 1846 when the United States invaded New Mexico as part of their march to extend the territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. General Stephen Watts Kearny took possession of New Mexico from the plaza in Las Vegas. One reaction to the invasion was called the Taos Rebellion in which the governor (Charles Bent) was beheaded. There were battles also in Santa Cruz de la Cañada, Embudo and Mora. On February 2, 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed with Mexico giving over half of its territory to the United States, including New Mexico. Articles 8 and 10 of the treaty guaranteed people's rights to their land. Article 10 was rejected by the United States and Mexico insisted it be replaced by the Protocol of Querétaro, again guaranteeing land and property rights.

The office of the Surveyor General was established in 1854 to address property ownership issues. At that time, there were 295 land grants listed. Sixty seven of those were confirmed. There were due process problems as well as corruption in this process. Hearings were conducted in English. Spanish descriptions of land boundaries were rejected. Many of the surveys general ended with large tracts of land. Lawyers were paid a third of land holdings for the defense of the land grants. Between 1891 and 1904, the Court of Private Land Claims was established, with the hope of cleaning up the process. The court approved 84 cases out of 211 that they heard.

After this process, there were other means by which the grantees lost their lands. The legislature allowed partition suits, which said any land holder (including the lawyers) could demand that the common lands be divided among all land holders. The land grants began to lose land because of settler's failure to pay taxes on the land. Many times they were not informed taxes were due. In 1897, there was a major blow to some land grants in the form of a Supreme Court case called *U.S. vs. Sandoval*. This case set a precedent that all common lands belonged to the sovereign (ruling power) not to the grantees.

One result of the problems and injustices was the formation of *Las Gorras Blancas* in Las Vegas. They were a group that rode at night cutting fences and burning railroad ties in areas that belonged to land grants. They formed *el Partido del Pueblo* and elected four representatives to the territorial legislature.

New Mexico became a state on January 6, 1912. The constitution guaranteed the rights of New Mexicans provided by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After a long period of inaction, Reis López Tijerina and members of a group called *La Alianza Federal de Mercedes* occupied the Echo Amphitheater near Abiquiú.

On June 5, 20 members of *La Alianza Federal de Mercedes* invaded the Río Arriba County Courthouse in Tierra Amarilla. The National Guard was deployed to quell the uprising. As a result of the raid, in 1971 the State Planning Office conducted a study called the Land Title Study outlining the history of the problems and suggested solutions.

In the late 1980's Tierra Amarilla was once again the site of another conflict. The late Amador Flores claimed title to land that was being purchased by a company from Arizona. A *concilio* formed and occupied the land for 16 months. Finally, Mr. Flores and the *concilio* were awarded 200 acres and some money, based on the court finding that his due process rights had been violated.

In 1995 the New Mexico Land Grant Forum was formed to discuss and advocate for issues surrounding land grants. One piece of federal legislation passed the House of Representatives in 1998, but there was not time to pass the legislation through the Senate. However, a multi-year study was conducted by the General Accounting Office.

At the state level in 2003, the Land Grant Interim Committee was formed with co-chairs Miguel García and Bernadette Sánchez. In 2004, the committee recommended and both houses passed unanimously Senate Bill 142, which defined land grants as political subdivisions of the state. It also mandated more transparent governance practices for the land grants and disallowed sale of common lands.

In 2002, a non-profit called the "Mexicano Land Education and Conservation Trust" was formed, which has aided land grants in complying with and understanding how to implement the provisions of Senate Bill 142.

In 2007, the New Mexico Land Grant Council/*Concilio* was formed with representatives from the 20 or so land grants still controlling land, maintaining a board or seeking to recover some of their lost lands. The *concilio* is currently working on support for federal legislation to remedy some of the problems of the past with land grants. The council has also requested that the legislature designate them as a Special Purpose Unit of Government, thus solidifying people's sense that the land grants are indeed part of the governmental units to be considered when making any decisions in New Mexico.

~ Written by Roberto Mondragón, Georgia Roybal, Juan Sánchez and Arturo Archuleta.
New Mexico Land Grant Forum.



Chilili, New Mexico.

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress.

[Date created/Published: 1940 July] Russell Lee, Photographer
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, DC

DEFINITION AND LIST OF COMMUNITY LAND GRANTS IN NEW MEXICO

This information was excerpted from "Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, United States General Accounting Office (GAO), Report to Congressional Requesters, September 2001."

"From the end of the seventeenth century to the mid-nineteenth century, Spain (and later Mexico) made grants to individuals, towns, and groups to promote development in the frontier lands that now constitute the American Southwest. In New Mexico, these land grants fulfilled several purposes: to encourage settlement, reward patrons of the Spanish government, and create a buffer zone to separate hostile Native American tribes from the more populated regions of New Spain. Spain also extended land grants to several indigenous pueblo cultures, which had occupied the areas granted long before Spanish settlers arrived in the Southwest. Under Spanish and Mexican law, common land was set aside as part of the original grant for the use of the entire community. Literature on land grants in New Mexico and popular terminology generally distinguish between two kinds of land grants: 'community land grants' and 'individual land grants.'" "Scholars, land grant literature, and popular terminology use the phrase 'community land grants' to denote land grants that set aside common lands for the use of the entire community. We adopted this definition for the purpose of this report." (Excerpt taken from a letter to the Honorable Jeff Bingaman, the Honorable Pete Domenici, and the Honorable Tom Udall that accompanied "Report to Congressional Requesters.")

Grant Name	Date Confirmed or other Action ^a	Grant Name	Date Confirmed or other Action ^a
Abiquiú (Town of)	1894	Bernalillo (Town of)	1897
Agapito Ortega	Failed to pursue	Black Mesa	1894
Agua Negra	1860	Bosque Del Apache	1860
Agua Salada	1893	Bosque Grande	1896
Alameda (Town of)	1892	Bracito	1860
Alamitos	1896	Cadillal	b (see footnote)
Alamo	Rejected	Caja del Río	1893
Albuquerque (Town of)	1892	Cañada Ancha	1897
Alexander Valle	1860	Cañada de Cochiti	1894
Alfonso Rael de Aguilar (2)	Failed to pursue	Cañada de Los Alamos (1)	1893
Alphonso Rael de Aguilar (1)	Failed to pursue	Cañada de Los Alamos (2)	1894
Alcón Colorado	Failed to pursue	Cañada de Los Apaches	1892
Angostura	1897	Cañada de Los Mestaños	Rejected
Angostura del Pecos	Failed to pursue	Cañada de San Francisco	Rejected
Antoine Leroux	1869	Cañada de Santa Clara	1894
Antón Chico (Town of)	1860	Candelarios (Town of)	c (see footnote)
Antonio Armijo	Failed to pursue	Cañón de Carnue	1894
Antonio Baca	1895	Cañón de Chama	1894
Antonio de Abeytia	1894	Cañón de San Diego	1860
Antonio de Salazar	Failed to pursue	Cañón del Agua	1866
Antonio Sedillo	1769	Cañón del Río	Rejected
Antonio de Ulibarrí	Failed to pursue	Casa Colorado (Town of)	1858
Antonio Domínguez	Rejected	Catarina Maese	Failed to pursue
Antonio Martínez	1893	Cebolla	1896
Antonio Ortiz	1869	Cebolleta (Town of)	1869
Archuleta & González	Failed to pursue	Chaca Mesa	1895
Arkansas	Rejected by the circuit court	Chamisos Arroyo	Rejected
Arquito	Failed to pursue	Chamita (Town of)	1860
Arroyo de San Lorenzo	Rejected	Chaperito (Town of)	1890
Arroyo Hondo	1892	Chililí (Town of)	1858
Atrisco (Town of)	1894	Chupaderos de la Lagunita	Rejected
Badito	Rejected	Cieneguilla (Town of)	Rejected
Baltazar Baca	Rejected	Corpos Cristo	Failed to pursue
Barranca	Rejected	Cristóbal de la Serna	1892
Bartolomé Baca	Rejected	Cristóval Crespín	Failed to pursue
Bartolomé Fernández	1894	Cubero (Town of)	1892
Bartolomé Sánchez	1897	Cuyamungué	1895
Bartolomé Trujillo	Rejected	Diego Arias de Quirós	Rejected
Belén (Town of)	1858	Diego de Belasco	Failed to pursue
Bernabé Manuel Montaña	1892	Diego Montoya	1893
Bernal Spring	Failed to pursue	Domingo Fernández	1860
		Domingo Valdéz	Rejected

Grant Name	Date Confirmed or other Action^a	Grant Name	Date Confirmed or other Action^a
Don Fernando de Taos	1897	Las Trampas (Town of)	1860
Dofia Ana Bend Colony	1896	Las Vegas (Town of)	1860
El Pino	Failed to pursue	Lo de Básquez	Failed to pursue
El Rito (Town of)	Failed to pursue	Lo de Padilla	1896
Embudo	Rejected	Los Conejos	Rejected
Estancia	Rejected	Los Serrillos	1894
Felipe Pacheco	Failed to pursue	Los Trigos	1860
Felipe Tafoya (1)	Failed to pursue	Los Manuelitas	Rejected
Felipe Tafoya (2)	1895	Luis de Armenta	No claim filed with the Court
Francisco De Anaya Almazán	1897	Luis María Cabeza de Baca	1860
Francisco García	Failed to pursue	Maes & Gallego	d (see footnote)
Francisco Montes Vigil	1892	Manuel Tenorio	Failed to pursue
Francisco X. Romero	Failed to pursue	Manuela García de las Ribas	Failed to pursue
Galisteo (Town of)	1894	Manzano (Town of)	1860
Gaspar Ortiz	1860	Maragua	Rejected
Gervacio Nolán	Rejected	Maxwell Grant	1860
Gijosa	1893	Mesilla Civil Colony	1899
Gotera	Rejected	Mesita Blanca	Failed to pursue
Guadalupe Miranda	Failed to pursue	Mesita de Juana López	1879
Guadalupita	Failed to pursue	Montoya	e (see footnote)
Hacienda del Alamo	Rejected	Mora (Town of)	1860
Heath	Rejected	Nepumecina Martínez de Aragón	Failed to pursue
Jacona (Town of)	1893	Nerio Antonio Montoya	Rejected
Joaquín (de) Mestas	Rejected	Nicolás Durán de Cháves	1896
Joaquín Sedillo & Antonio Gutiérrez	1897	Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe Mine	Rejected
John Scolly	1860	Nuestra Señora de Los Dolores Mine	Rejected
Jornado del Muerto	Rejected	Nuestra Señora del Rosario, San Fernando y Santiago Ocate	1892
José Antonio Lucero	Rejected	Ojito de Galisteo	Rejected
José Antonio Torres	Failed to pursue	Ojito de Los Médanos	Rejected
José de Leyba	Rejected	Ojo Caliente	1894
José Domínguez	Rejected by the Surveyor General	Ojo de Borrego	1894
José García	Rejected	Ojo de la Cabra	Rejected
José Ignacio Alarí	Failed to pursue	Ojo de San José	1894
José Leandro Perea	1860	Ojo del Apache	Rejected
José Manuel Sánchez Baca	1900	Ojo del Espíritu Santo	1869
José Rómula de Vera	Failed to pursue	Orejas del Llano de los Aguajes	Rejected
José Sutton	Rejected	Ortiz Mine	1861
José Trujillo	Failed to pursue	Pablo Montoya	1869
Juan Antonio Flores	Failed to pursue	Pacheco	1892
Juan Bautista Valdéz	1898	Pajarito	1894
Juan Cayetano Lovato	Rejected	Paraje del Punche	Failed to pursue
Juan de Gabaldón	1893	Pedro Armendarís #33	1860
Juan de Mestas	Failed to pursue	Pedro Armendarís #34	1860
Juan de Ulibarrí	Failed to pursue	Peralta (2)	Rejected
Juan Durán	Rejected	Petaca	1896
Juan Estevan García de Noriega	Rejected	Piedra Lumbre	1893
Juan Felipe Rodríguez	Failed to pursue	Plaza Blanca	1894
Juan G. Pinard	No action taken by the Surveyor General	Plaza Colorado	1893
Juan José Archuleta	Rejected	Polvadera	1893
Juan José Lovato	1894	Preston Beck, Jr.	1860
Juan José Moreno	Failed to pursue	Pueblo of Acoma	1858
Juan José Sánchez	Rejected	Pueblo of Cochiti	1858
Juan Manuel Córdova	No action taken by Surveyor General	Pueblo of Isleta	1858
Juan Montes Vigil	1931	Pueblo of Jémez	1858
Juan Tafoya	Failed to pursue	Pueblo of Laguna	1897
Juana Baca	Rejected	Pueblo of Nambé	1858
La Majada	1894	Pueblo of Pecos	1858
La Nasa	Failed to pursue	Pueblo of Picurís	1858
Las Lagunitas	Not acted on	Pueblo of Pojoaque	1858
Las Lomitas	Failed to pursue	Pueblo of Quemado	Failed to pursue

Grant Name	Date Confirmed or other Action^a	Grant Name	Date Confirmed or other Action^a
Pueblo of San Cristóbal	f (<i>see footnote</i>)	San Clemente	1896
Pueblo of San Felipe	1858	San Cristóbal	Rejected by the Surveyor General
Pueblo of Santo Domingo	1858		1860
Pueblo of Santo Domingo & San Felipe	1898	San Isidro (Town of)	Rejected
Pueblo of Taos	1859	San Joaquín del Nacimiento	1892
Pueblo of Tesuque	1858	San Marcos Pueblo	1895
Pueblo of Zia	1858	San Mateo Spring(s)	1894
Pueblo of Zuñi	g (<i>see footnote</i>)	San Miguel del Vado	1860
Pueblo of Zia, Jémez, & Santa Ana	Rejected	San Pedro	1860
Ramón Vigil	1860	Sangre de Cristo	Rejected
Ranchito	1897	Sanguijuela	1894
Rancho de Abiquiú	Failed to pursue	Santa Bárbara	1899 & 1900
Rancho de Coyote	Failed to pursue	Santa Fe	1894
Rancho de Gigante	1860	Santa Fe Cañon	Rejected
Rancho de la Gallina	Failed to pursue	Santa Rita Del Cobre	Rejected by the Land Office Commissioner General
Rancho de la Santísima Trinidad	Rejected; Failed to pursue		1898
Rancho de los Comanches	Failed to pursue	Santa Rosa de Cubero	1900
Rancho de los Corrales	Failed to pursue	Santa Teresa	Failed to pursue
Rancho de los Rincones	Failed to pursue	Santiago Bone	1897
Rancho de Nuestra Señora de la Luz	1860	Santo Domingo de Cundiyo	1900
Rancho de Paguete	1860	Santo Tomás de Yurbide	1900
Rancho de Río Arriba	Failed to pursue	Santo Toribio	Rejected
Rancho de Río Puerco	Failed to pursue	Sebastián De Vargas	1893
Rancho de San Juan	1860	Sebastián Martin	1860
Rancho de Santa Ana	1860	Sevilla	1893
Rancho de Ysleta	Rejected	Sierra Mosca	1896
Rancho del Río Grande	1892	Sitio de Juana López	1894
Rancho el Rito	1860	Sitio de Los Serrillos	1894
Real de Dolores del Oro (Town of)	Rejected	Socorro (Town of)	1892
Refugio Civil Colony	1901	Tacubaya	Failed to pursue
Río de Chama	Failed to pursue	Tajique (Town of)	1860
Río del Oso	Failed to pursue	Talaya Hill	1895
Río del Picuris	Rejected	Tecolote (Town of)	1858
Río Tesuque (Town of)	1897	Tejón (Town of)	1860
Río de los Frijoles	Rejected	The Baird's Ranch	Rejected
Rómulo Barela	Rejected	Tierra Amarilla	1860
Roque Jacinto Jaramillo	Rejected	Tomé (Town of)	1858
Roque Lovato	Rejected	Tomás Tapia	Rejected
Salvador Lovato	Failed to pursue	Torreón (Town of)	1860
San Acasio	Failed to pursue	Uña Del Gato	Rejected by the Secretary of Interior
San Antonio de Las Huertas	1897	Vallecitos de San Antonio	Failed to pursue
San Antonio del Río Colorado	Rejected	Vallecito de Lovato (Town of)	Rejected
San Antoñito	Rejected		

- Grant confirmed by the Congress of Court of Private Land Claims.
- The grant was located within the confirmed Domingo Fernández grant, so no action was take on the claim.
- Although a petition was filed in 1872, no further action was taken by the claimants to pursue recognition of the claim. Therefore, there is no formal decision on the matter.
- The claimants probably obtained title through the Act of March 3, 1891. This act allowed each of those settlers, who had lived on the land for more than 20 years before an official survey of a township was conducted, to a patent of up to 160 acres of land.
- No specific information available.
- The purported grant document was filed with the Office of the Surveyor General, but was later proven to be fraudulent.
- As the result of the establishment of a reservation in 1877, as revised in 1883, 1885 and 1917, as revised in 1883, 1885 and 1917, the pueblo's claim was not presented in the Court of Private Claims.

NEW MEXICO'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Our State Constitution, which was overwhelmingly approved by the voters on January 21, 1911, has a long and complicated history that dates back to the time when New Mexico was first occupied by United States military forces.

In 1848, soon after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed and New Mexico was formally ceded to the United States, New Mexicans petitioned Congress to establish a territorial government. Congress ignored the petition. A year later, New Mexicans adopted a new plan for a territorial government and sent a delegate to Washington. Again, Congress ignored the plan and refused to seat the delegate.

The first New Mexico Constitution was written during the summer of 1850, when local government officials drafted a plan for a state government. This first state constitution was overwhelmingly approved by voters but was quickly nullified by federal officials because New Mexico had not yet obtained Territorial status and therefore had no legal standing from which to seek statehood.

On September 9, 1850, the Organic Act formally created the Territory of New Mexico and its long struggle for statehood began. Several attempts were made to develop and implement a constitution during this period. These included proposed constitutions that were defeated at the polls in 1872 and 1889. All these efforts, however, including the defeated joint statehood effort with Arizona in 1906, provided momentum to the statehood movement, which culminated in the 1910 constitution.

On June 20, 1910, after sixty-two years of struggle, Congress finally passed enabling legislation that authorized New Mexico to call a constitutional convention in anticipation of being admitted to the Union. On October 3, 1910, one hundred elected delegates convened at Santa Fe to draft a document, which was overwhelmingly approved by the voters on January 21, 1911. On January 6, 1912, President William H. Taft signed a proclamation declaring New Mexico the 47th state of the Union.

Since that time, it has been a trying period for New Mexico's constitution. It currently bears little resemblance to the original document approved by the voters in 1911. While a few of its original articles have remained relatively intact—most notably those related to the Bill of Rights and Elective Franchise—most of the original twenty-two articles have undergone changes, some of them substantive.

The question of whether New Mexico needs a new constitution has been the subject of serious discussion for the past forty years. Disturbed by the document's need for frequent amendment, state officials in the early 1950's established a State Reorganization Committee to study the structure of state government.

The deliberations and reports of this "Little Hoover Commission," as it has become to be known, laid the basis for much of New Mexico's constitutional reform movement (and controversy) of the subsequent four decades.

In 1963, a Constitutional Revision Commission was established by the New Mexico Legislature to "conduct studies and research, and to recommend changes in the Constitution of New Mexico if they are deemed desirable . . ." The report submitted by the Commission to Governor David F. Cargo and the twenty-eighth Legislature in 1967 urged extensive changes to the 1910 document. Consequently, voters overwhelmingly approved a legislative proposal calling for a constitutional convention in November 1968.

On August 5, 1969, seventy elected delegates began the difficult task of considering the first major revision of the New Mexico Constitution since it was adopted in 1911. By October 20, the convention delegates had hammered out a new constitution. On December 9, 1969, however, the voters rejected the proposed constitution, like most of its predecessors of the past century.

In 1993, the forty-first Legislature again established a Constitutional Revision Commission to review New Mexico's governing laws. Their report was adopted at the final meeting of the

Commission held in Santa Fe on December 11, 1995 and presented to Governor Gary E. Johnson and members of the forty-second Legislature on December 15, 1996. The Commission recommended changes to the Constitution “to allow for more flexible methods of amendment as essential for more orderly constitutional revision.” The process allowed at the time, provided only for either single subject, piecemeal amendment, or wholesale amendment by a constitutional convention. The outcome of the Commission’s proposals was a constitutional amendment placed on the November 5, 1996, General Election ballot, which allowed an independent commission to propose amendments submitted to the legislature for its consideration. The amendment also changed the constitutional amendment process to enable all or part of proposed revisions, amendments or alternatives to be submitted to the voters. The amendment was passed overwhelming by the voters.

** For a copy of the New Mexico State Constitution, please contact the Office of the NM Secretary of State.*

DELEGATES TO THE NEW MEXICO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1910

The following compilation notes the 100 delegates, their party affiliations (71 Republicans, 29 Democrats), the county each delegate represented and their votes for or against the Constitution. This information was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

Delegates	County	Vote	Delegates	County	Vote
Aniceto Abeytia (R)	Socorro	Y	Gregory Page (R)	McKinley	Y
José Amado Lucero (R)	Río Arriba	Y	Harry M. Dougherty (D)	Socorro	Y
Jacobo J. Aragón (R)	Lincoln	Y	Benjamin F. Pankey (R)	Santa Fe	Y
Solomón Luna (R)	Valencia	Y	Samuel Eldodt (D)	Río Arriba	Y
Isidoro Armijo (R)	Doña Ana	Y	Frank W. Parker (R)	Doña Ana	Y
Thomas J. Mabry (D)	Curry	Y	Perfecto Esquibel (R)	Río Arriba	Y
George W. Baker (R)	Union	Y	Green B. Patterson (D)	Chaves	N/**
Luciano Maés (R)	San Miguel	Y	Albert B. Fall (R)	Otero	Y
Norman W. Bartlett (R)	Colfax	Y	Emmett Patton (D)	Chaves	*/**
Malaquías Martínez (R)	Taos	Y	Harvey B. Fergusson (D)	Bernalillo	N/**
John Becker (R)	Valencia	Y	George W. Pritchard (R)	Santa Fe	Y
Onésimo Martínez (R)	Taos	Y	Floyd C. Field (R)	Union	Y
Charles R. Brice (D)	Eddy	Y	Herbert F. Reynolds (R)	Bernalillo	Y
Salomé Martínez (R)	Guadalupe	Y	James G. Fitch (D)	Socorro	N/**
Fred S. Brown (R)	Mora	Y	Granville A. Richardson (D)	Chaves	Y
A. B. McDonald (R)	Torrance	Y	Acasio Gallegos (R)	Torrance	Y
George S. Brown (R)	Colfax	Y	Clarence J. Roberts (R)	Colfax	Y
William McIntosh (R)	Torrance	Y	Eufracio F. Gallegos (R)	Union	Y
Thomas D. Burns (R)	Río Arriba	Y	Anastacio Roibal (R)	San Miguel	Y
William McKean (R)	Taos	Y	Winfred E. Garrison (R)	Doña Ana	Y
Holm O. Bursum (R)	Socorro	Y	Eugenio Romero (R)	San Miguel	Y
Anastacio Medina (R)	Mora	Y	Francisco Gauna (R)	Colfax	Y
John H. Canning (R)	Lincoln	Y	J. Frank Romero (R)	Socorro	Y
Epimenio A. Miera (R)	Sandoval	Y	James B. Gilchrist (D)	Grant	N
Daniel Cassidy, Sr. (R)	Mora	Y	Margarito Romero (R)	San Miguel	Y
Charles E. Miller (R)	Doña Ana	Y	Anastacio Gutiérrez (R)	Bernalillo	Y
Thomas B. Catron (R)	Santa Fe	Y	Alejandro Sandoval (R)	Sandoval	Y
Silvestre Mirabal (R)	Valencia	Y	James A. Hall (D)	Roosevelt	N
John W. Childers (D)	Curry	N	Edgar F. Saxon (D)	Quay	N
George E. Moffett (D)	Otero	N	Arthur H. Harlee (D)	Grant	N
John G. Clancey (R)	Guadalupe	Y	Antonio A. Sedillo (R)	Bernalillo	Y
Nestor Montoya (R)	Bernalillo	Y	Raymundo Harrison (D)	Yes	Y
Carr M. Compton (D)	Roosevelt	Y	Nepomuceno Segura (R)	San Miguel	Y
William D. Murray (R)	Grant	Y	Squire Hartt, Jr. (R)	Taos	Y
Jacob H. Crist (D)	Río Arriba	*/**	José D. Sena (R)	Santa Fe	Y
Juan Navarro (R)	Mora	Y	Ruben W. Hefflin (D)	San Juan	N
J.M. Cunningham (R)	San Miguel	Y	M. P. Skeen (D)	Eddy	N
Thomas H. O'Brien (R)	Colfax	Y	John I. Hinkle (D)	Chaves	N
Charles C. Davidson (D)	Quay	Y	Charles A. Spiess (R)	San Miguel	Y
Victor Ortega (R)	Santa Fe	Y	Reed Holloman (R)	Quay	Y
Stephen B. Davis, Jr. (R)	San Miguel	Y	Charles Springer (R)	Colfax	Y

Delegates	County	Vote
John Lee House (D)	Quay	N
M.L. Stern (R)	Bernalillo	Y
Andrew H. Hudspeth (D)	Lincoln	N
Elias S. Stover (R)	Bernalillo	Y
Venceslao Jaramillo (R)	Río Arriba	Y
M. D. Taylor (D)	San Juan	N
Harry W. Kelly (R)	San Miguel	Y
Edward D. Tittman (D)	Sierra	N
Charles H. Kohn (R)	Quay	Y

Delegates	County	Vote
James N. Upton (D)	Luna	*/**
Tranquilino Labadie (R)	Guadalupe	Y
Candelario Vigil (R)	Union	Y
James L. Lawson (D)	Otero	N
William B. Walton (D)	Grant	N
Washington E. Lindsey (R)	Roosevelt	Y
Frank H. Winston (R)	Sierra	Y
E.M. Lucero (R)	Bernalillo	Y
Frances E. Wood (R)	Mora	Y

* **Did not vote.** Note: 79 for; 18 against; 3 did not vote. ** Did not sign the Constitution.

Note: Delegate Charles A. Spiess was President of the Convention, and Non-Delegate George W. Armijo was Secretary of the Convention.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW MEXICO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1969

The following information regarding the **70 delegates** to the Constitutional Convention Delegates of 1969 was researched and compiled by the New Mexico Legislative Council.

DELEGATES	COUNTY	DELEGATES	COUNTY
Don L. Allen (R)	Bernalillo, Dist. 16	Frances M. Lee (R)	Valencia, Dist. 3
Manuel C. Aragon (D)	Bernalillo, Dist. 4	Ray Leger (D)	San Miguel, Dist. 2
William W. Atkinson (D)	Bernalillo, Dist. 5	Robert E. Lewis (D)	McKinley, Dist. 1
Joseph F. Baca (D)	Bernalillo, Dist. 6	Claude E. Leyendecker (D)	Hidalgo & Luna
Patrick J. Baca (D)	Bernalillo, Dist. 2	Daniel Lyon (D)	Bernalillo, Dist. 8
Ray R. Baca (D)	Bernalillo, Dist. 7	Charles F. Malone (R)	Chaves, Dist. 1
Tilman Bannister (D)	Eddy, Dist. 4	James T. Martin, Jr. (D)	Dona Ana, Dist. 4
John F. Bigbee (R)	DeBaca, Guadalupe & Torrance	Richard F. Mather (R)	Bernalillo, Dist. 9
Bernie Bounds (D)	Otero, Dist. 1	Don G. McCormick (D)	Eddy, Dist. 3
Garnett R. Burks, Jr. (D)	Dona Ana, Dist. 2	Muriel T. McNiell (D)	Lea, Dist. 2
Holm O. Bursum, Jr. (R)	Catron & Socorro	Doris Miller (R)	Bernalillo, Dist. 18
Gerald L. C de Baca (D)	Harding, Mora & Union	Ronald T. Montoya (D)	Bernalillo, Dist. 3
David W. Carmody (D)	Santa Fe, Dist. 1	William B. O'Donnell (D)	Dona Ana, Dist. 3
Alvino E. Castillo (D)	Cofax	Dwight A. Ohlinger (D)	Otero, Dist. 2
Dorothy I. Cline (D)	Bernalillo, Dist. 10	H.C. Pannell (D)	Lea, Dist. 1
Max Coll (R)	Chaves, Dist. 3	Frank O. Papen (D)	Dona Ana, Dist. 1
I. J. Coury (I)	San Juan, Dist. 3	Alva J. Parker (D)	Roosevelt
Lewis Cox (R)	Chaves, Dist. 4	Robert C. Poole (R)	Bernalillo, Dist. 12
Robert C. Cox (R)	Lincoln & Sierra	Noel Rankin (D)	Grant
Paul R. Dillard (D)	San Juan, Dist. 1	Boleslo Romero (D)	Valencia, Dist. 1
Arthur F. Flint (D)	Quay	Joe Romero (D)	Rio Arriba, Dist. 1
Samual J. Garcia (D)	Santa Fe, Dist. 2	Louisa C. Romero (D)	McKinley, Dist. 3
Sam R. Grijalva (D)	Grant, Dist. 2	S. Pete Sahd (R)	Taos
Calvin F. Hager (D)	San Miguel, Dist. 1	Dennis Salazar (D)	Rio Arriba, Dist. 2
Agnes Kastner Head (R)	Lea, Dist. 3	Raymond G. Sanchez (D)	Bernalillo, Dist. 1
Harold L. Hecht (R)	Curry, Dist. 3	Filo M. Sedillo (D)	Valencia, Dist. 2
Herbert H. Hughes (R)	Bernalillo, Dist. 17	Charles M. Tansey (R)	San Juan, Dist. 2
John B. Irick (R)	Bernalillo, Dist. 14	Hilario J. Torres (D)	Sandoval
Jim D. Jacobs (D)	Curry, Dist. 2	David H. Townsend (D)	Otero, Dist. 3
Bruce King (D)	Santa Fe, Dist. 3	David Turner (R)	Curry, Dist. 1
Virginia A. Kittell (R)	San Juan, Dist. 4	Joan Tye (D)	Eddy, Dist. 2
Paul J. Lacy (D)	Los Alamos	Herbert E. Walsh (D)	McKinley, Dist. 2
Dever Langholf (R)	Bernalillo, Dist. 13	Mary Walters (D)	Bernalillo, Dist. 15
Sam M. Laughlin (R)	Eddy, Dist. 1	William E. Warren (D)	Bernalillo, Dist. 11
		Ellis W. Whitney (D)	Chaves, Dist. 3
		Alex Woodell (D)	Lea, Dist. 4



"Bronze Native American Sculpture, Santa Fe"

By @2015 Karol Franks

THE FIRST AMERICANS

Long before the first Spaniards arrived in what they eventually called New Mexico, other people made this region their homeland, attracted perhaps, by New Mexico's unique environment which contains six of the world's seven life zones. In fact, human presence here dates as far back as 25,000 B.C., according to a 1936 discovery by Dr. Frank C. Hibben in a cave in the Sandía Mountains. Clovis Man, which dates back to 9,500 B. C., is believed to have emigrated across the Bering Strait from Siberia thousands of years ago to follow the migrations of the now extinct mammoth, bison, and early forms of camel and horses, his principal sources of food. Other prehistoric sites, such as those found at Folsom and Burnett Cave west of Carlsbad, document the precarious character of early man's nomadic life. As the most recent ice age retreated north, these prehistoric peoples began to adapt to a greater dependence on plant foods to supplement their hunting.

During the first few centuries A.D., growing populations and increased competition for plant and animal resources led to increased development of societies and economies. They were designed to cultivate and nurture plants, corn in particular, which had only recently been introduced from Mexico but which soon became well established as the basis for subsistence in the Southwest. By 400 A.D. most of the population in western New Mexico had begun to settle into semi-permanent or permanent villages located along cultivated river drainages. The people who settled in the southwestern part of the state are known as Mogollon; those in the northwestern part as Anasazi. Despite their increasing agricultural skills, most of these settlements still depended heavily on hunting and gathering of wild foodstuffs to supplement their diets. Many of these communities also began to develop distinctive styles of baskets, pottery and crafts which are continued today by Pueblo artisans.

Dramatic change in New Mexico began to occur around 500 A.D. In the western two-thirds of the state, settlements became increasingly restricted to smaller, more densely populated areas. Housing became more complex, characterized by the construction of above-ground pueblos consisting of hundreds of rooms with specialized ceremonial structures known as kivas. Regional differences in architecture and ceramics developed, the size of settlements increased, and reliance on agriculture intensified. In addition, elaborate trade networks developed throughout the Southwest. Between about 1050 and 1300 A.D., the Anasazi had developed so thoroughly and spread so far that this period is known today as the Golden Age or Classic Pueblo Period.

This progress notwithstanding, between 1200 and 1400 A.D., vast areas of New Mexico, like other parts of the Southwest, were inexplicably abandoned. Not even Chaco Canyon, once a prosperous pueblo and the hub of an elaborate civilization, was spared from this enigmatic decline. Probably each pueblo was abandoned for a particular reason, but it is generally believed that subtle but prolonged climactic changes (especially a severe drought in the late 1200's), increasing demographic pressures on the environment, and attacks by nomadic tribes contributed substantially to this calamity.

Indications are that these people relocated among the populations of the Río Grande and Acoma and Zuni regions, leaving descendants who may be found there even today. The peoples of the eastern one-third of New Mexico maintained their nomadic ways on the plains, as they had for the past several centuries. It was these consolidated agricultural pueblos and nomadic tribes that the Spanish explorers encountered during their expeditions into the northern frontier of New Spain.

The year 2003 was a historic one for the Indian citizens of the state of New Mexico. The Governor of New Mexico had brought forth changes in the way that state government relates to the tribes. Most important was the establishment of the Indian Affairs Department (formerly the New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs). When Governor Bill Richardson signed legislation (House Bill 585) on April 8, 2003, and Executive Order No. 2003-002 on June 20, 2003, he established the Indian Affairs Department as a cabinet-level department. Governor Richardson remarked before signing this important legislation: "To our Native American citizens, today, one more barrier is removed to a full and respectful government-to-government

relationship between the state of New Mexico and the 19 Pueblos, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Mescalero Apache Tribe and the Navajo Nation."

In 2005, two other memorable events took place that were both long overdue. On May 21 the seven foot, white marble statue of Po' Pay created by Jémez Pueblo artist, Cliff Fraguqua, was unveiled at a ceremony at San Juan Pueblo. Later it was transported to Washington DC where it was placed permanently in the National Statuary Hall on September 22, 2005. Each state is allowed two statues in this space and Sen. Dennis Chávez is our other prominent figure from New Mexico. Po' Pay was a San Juan Pueblo medicine man, farmer and warrior who was the organizer of the Pueblo Revolt in 1680, the First American Revolution for freedom. The Revolt's goal for the Native American people was to preserve their way of life and culture, which they felt the Spanish Colonial government was suppressing.

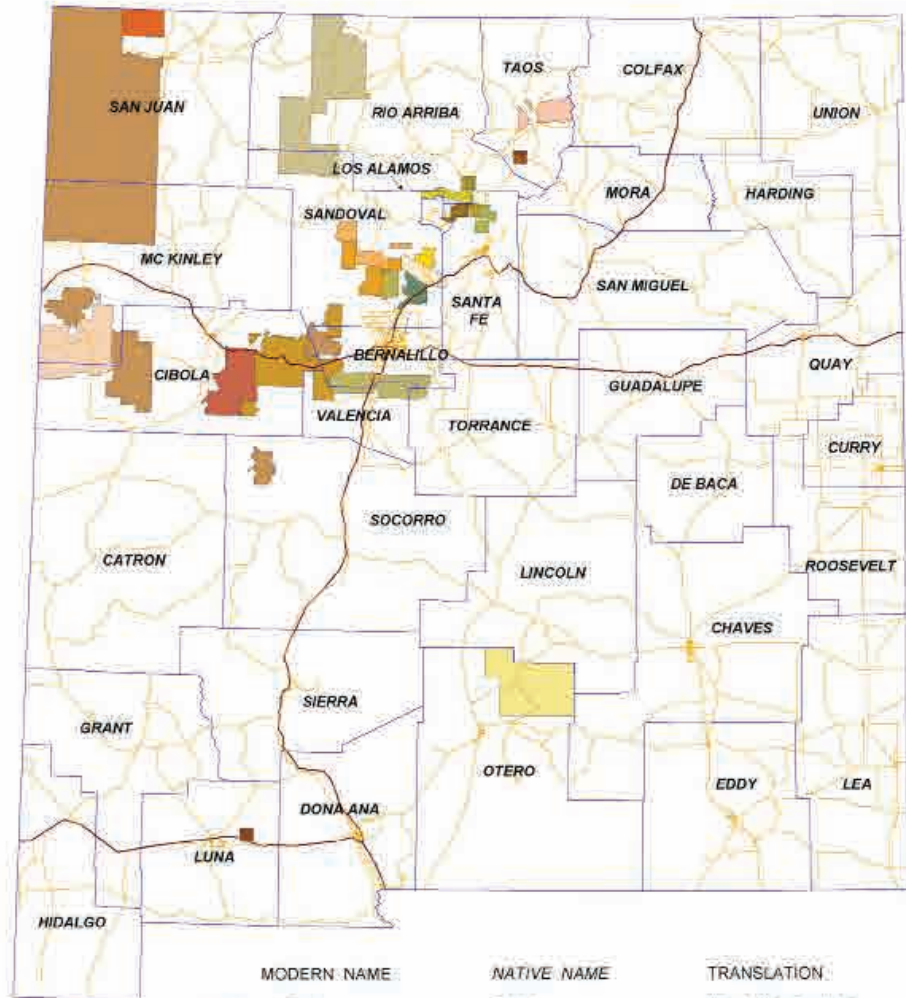
On June 4, the Bosque Redondo Memorial Monument was opened to the public at Fort Sumner; Navajo architect David N. Sloan created a "spirit of place" to commemorate the tragedy that both Navajo and Mescalero Apaches were subjected to by the U.S. Army. That tragedy began with "The Long Walk" across the state when thousands of Navajo people were rounded up from the Four Corners Area and forced to walk to Bosque Redondo near Ft. Sumner in the early 1860's. Mescalero Apaches were brought from their reservation. Once there, they were confined from 1863 to 1868 and during that time about 3,000 people perished from starvation, exposure and disease. This was about a third of the population of both tribes. It is hoped that this will become a site of conscience and conciliation to help overcome earlier atrocities with the hope that it will never happen again.

In the 2010 census, New Mexico has 193,222 Native American citizens, which is approximately 10% of the state's entire population. There are 22 Native American tribes in New Mexico--nineteen Pueblos, two Apache tribes (Jicarilla Apache Nation and the Mescalero Apache Tribe), and the Navajo Nation. A considerable urban Indian population is also served by the Indian Affairs Department. There are eight Indian language groups indigenous to the state. These are identified on a chart on page 90 and more detailed information on each of the tribes-- their history, customs, languages, unique cultures, statistics and current information follows.



"Pueblo Culture"
By Gary Craig

PUEBLOS AND TRIBAL LANDS



MODERN NAME	NATIVE NAME	TRANSLATION
1. Zuni	<i>Siwin'a</i>	"Rock Slide Pueblo"
2. Acoma	<i>Ak'o</i>	"People of the White Rock"
3. Laguna	<i>Pokwindiwe Onwi</i>	"Pueblo by the Lake"
4. Isleta	<i>Siahwibak</i>	"Kick Flint Place"
5. Sandia	<i>Nafat</i>	"Dusty Place"
6. Santa Ana	<i>Tamaya</i>	"Dancing Place"
7. Zia	<i>Tsia</i>	"Scattered Hills Place"
8. San Felipe	<i>Katishtya</i>	"Sticky Earth Place"
9. Santo Domingo	<i>Tyriwa</i>	(Meaning unknown)
10. Jemez	<i>Hay Mish</i>	"The Pueblo in the Cañada"
11. Cochiti	<i>Kotyete</i>	"Stone Kiva"
12. Tesuque	<i>Te-Tsu-Geh</i>	"Cottonwood Tree Place"
13. Pojoaque	<i>P'o Suwae Geh</i>	"Drinking Water Place"
14. Nambé	<i>Nambé</i>	"Mound of Earth in the Corner"
15. San Ildefonso	<i>Pa-Woh-Ge-Oweenge</i>	"Where the Water Cuts Down Thru Valley of the Rose Water"
16. Santa Clara	<i>Kha P'o</i>	"Place of the Strong People"
17. San Juan	<i>Ohkay Owingeh</i>	"Those who Paint"
18. Picuris	<i>Pikuri</i>	"Our Village"
19. Taos	<i>Tua-Tah</i>	"The People"
20. Navajo	<i>Diné</i>	"People Who Came From Below"
21. Jicarilla Apache	<i>Haisndayin</i>	"Indians, men"
22. Mescalero Apache	<i>Nde</i>	(Meaning unknown)
23. Ute	<i>Jutátowá</i>	"Red Paint People"
24. Ft. Sill	<i>Chihende</i>	

NATIVE AMERICANS IN NEW MEXICO TODAY

According to the 2010 census there are 193,222 Native American citizens in New Mexico. This includes Alaskan Indians as well who may be residing in New Mexico (U.S. Census Bureau). These people have traditionally been a very reserved people and wary of non-Indian lifestyles and economies. Historically the Native American people have relied on their considerable skills in farming, pottery-making, jewelry and other crafts for income. Today however, most are employed outside of the reservation. In order to employ more of their people at home and offset dependency on the federal government, many Native Americans are now beginning to develop considerable economic resources within their own lands. Indian gaming on Indian lands has become available at the following pueblos: Isleta, Sandía, Acoma, Laguna, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santa Clara, Pojoaque, Taos, Tesuque, and Ohkay Owingeh likewise on Navajo and Apache tribal lands. Adjacent hotels and golf courses are now at some Pueblos as well.

The Pueblo people still reside where Europeans first saw them. In spite of the changes brought by time and foreign intrusion, the Pueblos have retained their culture. In the Pueblos, the language, religion, and philosophy of the people remain intact.

The nineteen Pueblos of New Mexico are also referred to as the Río Grande Pueblos and cover 2,374,044 acres. They are located in seven counties of present-day New Mexico and share common traditions. Although Pueblo activities may vary, they share a similar lifestyle and philosophy. The Pueblos have a governmental independence similar to that of nations; although they are in close proximity to one another, each maintains a unique identity. Thus, the Pueblos have common elements yet are distinctive entities in their own right. The languages spoken by the Pueblos vary greatly even within dialects related to a single language stock.

There are three distinct and different language families with diverse origins. They are Keresan, Tanoan, and Zunian. The Tanoan language is further divided into three dialects: Tewa, Tiwa, and Towa.



Laguna Pueblo women with water pots.

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress.

[Date created/Published: 1902]

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Division Washington, DC

Pueblo life has adopted accommodations, developing a unique “mix” imposed upon the people by the Spanish, Mexican and United States governments who have dominated them for the past four hundred years. Underlying these influences is the enduring foundation of Pueblo traditional leadership and government.

Pueblos today operate under a form of government which is both Native and European. The European form of government was introduced by the Spaniards in colonial times and includes two forms of this Spanish government structure. One was introduced by Oñate in 1598 and the other occurred by royal decree in 1620. While governed according to ancient tribal systems, they also participate in a coalition system of government under the All-Indian Pueblo Council. This arrangement permits mutual counsel, and allows for the development of political power in Pueblo relations with the county, state and federal governments.

A Pueblo Governor may be appointed through a traditional process or elected by the tribal members.

Each Pueblo is unique in its selection of their Pueblo Governor. Upon election or appointment, the Pueblo Governor is regarded as the leader of the pueblo community, similar to a President, Mayor, or Chairman. He serves as the spokesperson, chief administrative officer, oversees Pueblo Tribal Council meetings, and represents the pueblo in federal and state affairs. When under the rule of the Spanish Government, the pueblo governments were given a cane noting

the recognition of the sovereignty of each pueblo government. This was followed by the Republic of Mexico when they were reigning. Later in 1863 U.S. President Abraham Lincoln gave each of the pueblo governors a walking cane bestowing the same recognition. More recently the King of Spain during a visit to New Mexico gave each pueblo a second cane to reinstate this recognition and then our own Governor Bruce King likewise gave each pueblo a cane as a symbol of the State of New Mexico's recognition of each pueblo's sovereignty. Those canes continue to be used today, primarily by the Governors, as a badge of the office and recognition of the sovereignty of each pueblo government. In some cases the Mexican cane may have been passed on to the Lt. Governors of each pueblo. The Pueblo Tribal Council conducts the affairs of the Pueblo civil government and its community. In some pueblos, the councils include former Pueblo governors who serve a lifetime term as a Tribal Councilman. In other pueblos, the Tribal Council is elected by the pueblo electorate and serve only a limited term. In pueblos having a traditional form of government, they appoint their Tribal Council and those pueblos who have an adopted governance document elect their Tribal Council.



Zuni Potter

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress:

[Date created/published: 1903]

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The Pueblo Indians did not enter into treaties with any of these foreign governments—Spanish, Mexican or American. Their relationship with the United States has its origins, and its continuing

principles, in laws by which nations are guided internationally, and through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This treaty ceded a total of 334,443,520 acres of Indian land (552,568 square miles) to the United States. Today the combined land base of the Pueblos is approximately 2.37 million acres. The terrain encompassed by their lands ranges from semi-desert lowlands, through piñon foothills, to high mountain forests.

A unique relationship exists, and has existed historically, between the United States Government and the Pueblo tribes. Welded into this relationship are the legal and international ramifications of the Pueblo relationships with the Spanish and Mexican governments, which have weight even today due to various international treaties, land grants, and court decisions.

<u>PUEBLO</u>	<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Cochiti	Keresan	Sandoval
Santo Domingo	Keresan	Sandoval
San Felipe	Keresan	Sandoval
Santa Ana	Keresan	Sandoval
Zia	Keresan	Sandoval
Laguna	Keresan	Cibola
Acoma	Keresan	Cibola
Taos	Tiwa	Taos
Picuris	Tiwa	Taos
Sandia	Tiwa	Sandoval
Isleta	Tiwa	Bernalillo
Ohkay Owingeh	Tewa	Rio Arriba
Santa Clara	Tewa	Rio Arriba
Nambé	Tewa	Santa Fe
Pojoaque	Tewa	Santa Fe
San Ildefonso	Tewa	Santa Fe
Tesuque	Tewa	Santa Fe
Jémez	Towa	Sandoval
Zuni	Zuni	McKinley

JICARILLA APACHE TRIBE

Located in North Central New Mexico, the Jicarilla Apache Reservation encompasses 879,661 acres of splendid mountain ranges, sagebrush flats, and deep-mesa canyons. Traveling north from Albuquerque on NM 550, one may reach the reservation—and its capital, Dulce—by way of NM 537.

The name Jicarilla means “little basket” and denotes an art form they have become famous for. Beadwork, leatherwork and jewelry are among their other skilled handcrafts, examples of which may be purchased at the Tribal Arts and Crafts Shop located on the reservation. A region of ancient history, the reservation houses the La Jara Archaeological Site where cliff dwellings and ruins may be visited. Pictographs and various other artifacts are on display at the tribal museum. Ranking high among energy producing tribes, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe was the first in the nation to own 100% of the oil and gas-producing wells located on its reservation.

Two annual events are among the highlights on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation. The Little Beaver Roundup is held on the second week in July, and the Stone Lake Fiesta is held in September. Visitors are welcome at all of their numerous activities which include rodeos, carnivals, colorful traditional dances and foot races. According to tradition, the winning clan will prosper in the coming year.

A diversified land, the reservation offers a multitude of outdoor recreation for all ages. Considered one of the last unspoiled hunting lands, the reservation offers trophy mule deer, elk, bear, turkey and waterfowl. A fisherman's paradise lies within the numerous lakes located on the reservation. Stocked periodically with rainbow trout, the lakes have yielded trout up to 29 inches long. Nature lovers can explore all of the beautiful 750,000 tribal acres. Untouched remote areas are accessible by the earliest means of transportation in the Southwest by a well-trained horse, or the more conventional four-wheel drive. The reservation also houses a variety of ancient ruins, cliff dwellings and pictographs. Owned and operated by the tribe, the beautiful Jicarilla Inn in Dulce offers full hotel accommodations and gaming facilities.

MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE

The Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation is located in the south central part of the state of New Mexico in Otero County. The reservation was established by Presidential order in 1873, and currently consists of 460,769 acres covering 720 square miles of land running 27 miles from north to south and 36 miles from east to west at its widest point.

Three thousand tribe members live on the reservation, which is for the most part lushly timbered, and the site of several significant Tribal business ventures. Ski Apache, one of the largest and best-equipped ski areas in the Southwest is an internationally known area accommodateing 300,000 visitors a year and is valued at \$30 million. The reservation is also home to the Inn of the Mountain Gods, a newly rebuilt \$200 million luxury resort complex which was first built in 1975, and is a major factor in southeastern New Mexico's tourist economy. It also provides conferences, relaxation and gaming facilities. The Inn seasonally employs up to 300 people, one-



Indian Teepee, Mescalero Reservation

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress:

[Date created/published: 1936 April]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs
Division Washington, DC.

third of whom are Tribal members, as well as others coming from nearby Ruidoso, Capitán, Tularosa and Alamogordo.

Modern life and traditional values are reconciled by the Mescalero Apache Tribe, whose members are very active workers, take advantage of housing and shopping facilities, are involved in various commercial activities and a majority of whom are registered voters.

The Tribal government consists of an eight-member Tribal Council, which is a self-governing organization. The Council has an elected President and Vice-President. Officials serve a two-year term. Four Council members are elected each year by secret ballot. The Council approves fiscal matters and policies for operations, law and order, and business enterprises. The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Interior may review legal or budget decisions.

THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation is recognized as the largest Indian tribe in the United States with a U.S. Census Bureau 2010 population of 298,197, comprised of 116,157 Navajos in New Mexico, 140,263 Navajos in Arizona, and 17,703 Navajos in Utah. The Navajo Reservation is also the largest Indian reservation in the U.S. covering a total of 17.5 million acres. From low, dry, desert elevations to mountainous regions, Navajo land is larger than some states. Some Navajo tribal members own allotted land in northeastern New Mexico. This is adjacent to the Trust Lands held by the Navajo Nation.

Modern theory describes Navajos (Díne, which means "the people") as semi-nomadic, having ventured throughout the Southwest before settling in their present location. Navajo belief is that The People emerged into the world, the fourth world, to escape a flood in the lower world. The Place of Emergence is located in northwest New Mexico in an area known as Dinétah. This area still carries religious, traditional, and cultural significance for the Navajo people. Today, the boundary of the Navajo Nation roughly follows the traditional boundary set by the Four Sacred Mountains.

The early Navajo people subsisted on herds of sheep and planted large fields of corn. They quickly adapted to the use of horses and other livestock introduced into the region by the Spanish.

In the years around 1860, tensions between the Navajo people, non-Indian ranchers and the U.S. Army increased. In 1864, after a series of skirmishes and battles, a large portion of the Navajo population was forced away from their beloved homelands to the Bosque Redondo, an experimental reservation about 400 miles away on the plains of eastern New Mexico. The people, under the watch of U.S. Army guards, were forced to march the whole distance. Thousands died along the way, during the four years the people spent at the Bosque Redondo, and during the walk home in 1868. This episode of tragedy and human survival is known as "The Long Walk."

The leaders of the different clans of the Navajo people signed the Treaty of 1868 at the Bosque Redondo with the U.S. The treaty set aside a reservation — a fraction of the Navajo's original homelands — and in exchange for peace, the U. S. government promised to provide basic services to the Navajo people.

In 1921, oil was discovered in northwest New Mexico and the U.S. government created the first



Hastine-Ush-Klish-ah-Soon
(The mud man's wife)

Navajo Blanket Weaver; Gallup.

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress:

[Date created/published: 1930]

Library of Congress Prints and

Photographs Division Washington, DC.

form of the Navajo Tribal Council, a six-man business council created for the sole purpose of giving consent to mineral leases. In 1936, the U.S. government issued the “Rules of the Navajo Tribal Council” which formed the basis for the Navajo Nation government that remains in effect today.

The capital of the Navajo Nation is Window Rock, Arizona. The Navajo Nation Council meets four times a year to enact legislation and discuss other issues of importance to the Navajo people. The 24 members of the Council are elected based on population from 110 chapters. The Council is the governing body of the Navajo Nation and its meetings are presided over by the Speaker who is elected by the membership of the Council. The Speaker serves as CEO of the Legislative Branch.

The Executive Branch is headed by a President and Vice President who are elected every four years by the Navajo people. The bulk of tribal employees and service delivery programs are located within the Executive Branch. The annual budget for the Navajo Nation government is about \$96 million and 80 percent is appropriated to the Executive Branch.

The 110 chapters are the local form of government and each chapter also elects a President and Vice President, Secretary/Treasurer and other officials. Community meetings are held in the chapter houses and the members vote on issues such as home site leases and land use plans. The Navajo people easily adapted to the chapter system because it simply was a formalization of the traditional form of community meetings. Over 50 chapters are located in New Mexico or straddle the Arizona-New Mexico state line.

Three bands, or satellite communities, of the Navajo Nation are also located in New Mexico. These are the Alamo Band, located about 30 miles west of Magdalena, the Canonicito Band (as of 1999 this group changed back to its original name: To’haijilee) about 25 miles west of Albuquerque, and the Ramah Band, about 40 miles south of Gallup.

The Navajo Nation is engaged in major development that affects health, education, economic development and employment. Plans are underway to establish an infrastructure that can support job-creating enterprises while increasing services and benefits to the Navajo people. For decades, the Navajo government has been supported by revenue from a wealth of natural resources such as coal, oil and gas, and uranium. However, realizing that natural resources will not last forever, other alternatives to pay for services to the people are being explored. In addition, in 1984 the Navajo Nation Council established a Permanent Trust Fund into which 12 percent of all revenues received each year are deposited. Under Navajo law, the Trust Fund was not used until 2004.

A major area of development is tourism. The Navajo Nation is rich with scenic beauty and the Navajo people are world renowned for their silver and turquoise jewelry and hand woven rugs. Recreational attractions exist at locations throughout Navajo land in the three states and include casinos. Monument Valley, Canyon de Chelly, Chaco Canyon, Hubbell’s Trading Post, and Shiprock are but a few of the beautiful and interesting sites for visitors to Navajo land.

UTE MOUNTAIN TRIBE

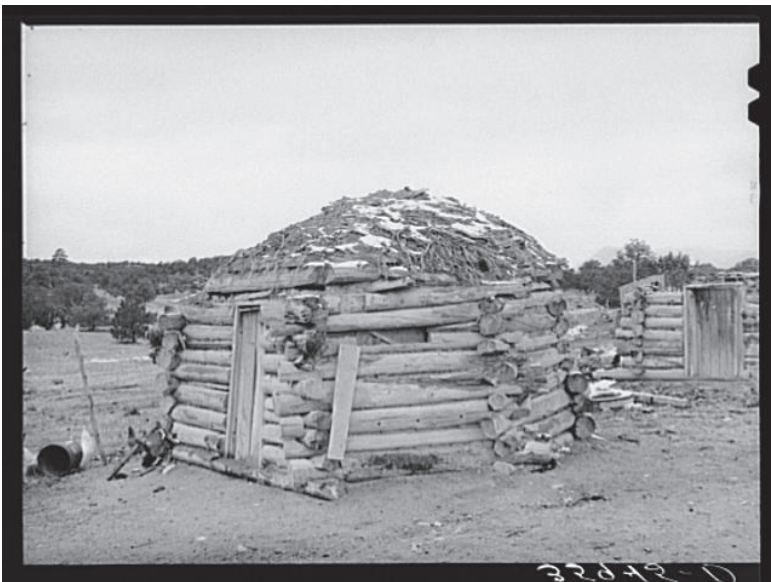
The sparsely populated portion of the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation (107,520 acres) is located in northern San Juan County. The remainder of the reservation is in Montezuma County, Colorado. Towaoc, the seat of tribal government, is located approximately 30 miles north of Shiprock on U.S. Highway 550. The Utes, a nomadic hunting tribe, once roamed the mountains of northern New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah. U.S. Census 2010 figures indicate that are 1097 Utes in the Four Corner States Area with only 109 in New Mexico. The present Ute Mountain homeland lies in a region rich in archaeological sites, some of which may be visited by the public. A tribal-managed business produces distinctive Indian pottery sold in Towaoc and other shops in the Four Corners Region. The Fort Sill Apache Tribe was granted New Mexico’s newest reservation on November 16, 2011 in Akela, NM.

FORT SILL APACHE TRIBE

The Fort Sill Apache Tribe is returning to its New Mexico homeland after being taken as Prisoners of War by the U.S. Government in 1886. At that time, Geronimo and his fellow Apaches were promised they would be returned to their homeland in two years. Fort Sill Apache Tribe members are descendants of the Chiricahua/Warm Springs Apaches who once lived in southwestern New Mexico, southeastern Arizona and northern Mexico.

As Prisoners of War from 1886 through 1894, Chiricahua/Warm Springs Apache men, women and children were sent to Fort Pickens and Fort Marion in Florida and then to Mount Vernon Barracks in Alabama. Tribal members were transferred to the Fort Sill Military Reservation in Oklahoma where they were held as prisoners until 1914, twenty seven years after they were taken captive. Upon their release, tribal members were moved to small allotments of farmland in Oklahoma (not back to New Mexico as promised) and the group became known as the Fort Sill Apache Tribe.

The Tribe, though small, endured. A land claim was settled in the mid-1970s and the Tribe approved a constitution. The Tribe acquired small bits of land in Oklahoma and also in its home territory in New Mexico. A lawsuit claiming that the Fort Sill Apache Tribe was improperly granted rights in Oklahoma was settled with acknowledgement of the rights of the Tribe to its homeland in New Mexico. The Tribe was granted trust lands in Akela, NM, and they are proud to return to the homeland of its ancestors and want to be a strong and active community partner with Luna County and with the State of New Mexico.



Navajo Hogan. Datil, New Mexico

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress: [Date created/published: 1940 April]
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, DC.

NEW MEXICO NAVAJO CHAPTERS

Approximately 31,914 acres make up the Navajo Reservations with an additional 20,073 acres of Trust Lands also available to the Navajos. These vast areas are administratively divided into 5 different agency groups and then locally into 110 chapters. Community Services Coordinators assist the governing bodies of each chapter in meeting the needs of these people. The following are those found only in New Mexico. There are other chapters within each agency, but they are located in Utah and Arizona. The official website of the Navajo Nation is www.navajo-nsn.gov.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE SUPPORT CENTER EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY

P.O. Box 668
Crownpoint, NM 87313
Phone: (505) 786-2090
Fax: (505) 786-2097

ALAMO CHAPTER

P.O. Box 827
Magdalena, NM 87825
(575) 854-2686 Fax: (575) 854-2685

BECENTI CHAPTER

P.O. Box 708
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2283 Fax: (505) 786-2285

CHICHILTAH CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1436
Gallup, NM 87305
(505) 713-9994

COUNSELOR CHAPTER

P.O. Box 93
Counselor, NM 87018
(575) 568-4313 Fax: (575) 568-4311

HUERFANO CHAPTER

P.O. Box 968
Bloomfield, NM 87413
(505) 960-1400 Fax: (505) 960-3044

LAKE VALLEY CHAPTER

P.O. Box 190
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2190/2191 Fax: (505) 786-2192

MANUELITO CHAPTER

HCR 57-Box 9069
Gallup, NM 87301
(505) 905-3073 Fax: (505) 905-0606

NAGEEZI CHAPTER

P.O. Box 100
Nageezi, NM 87037
(505) 960-7200 Fax: (505) 960-7201

BAAHAALI CHAPTER (Formerly Breadspring)

P.O. Box 6118
Gallup, NM 87305
(505) 778-5788 Fax: (505) 778-5915

CASAMERO LAKE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 549
Prewitt, NM 87045
(505) 786-2457 Fax: (505) 786-2455

CHURCHROCK CHAPTER

P.O. Box 549
Churchrock, NM 87311
(505) 905-5949 Fax: (505) 905-6561

CROWNPOINT/TSIN YA NAI KIDI CHAPTER

P.O. Box 336
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2130 Fax: (505) 786-2136

IYANBITO CHAPTER

P.O. Box 498
Fort Wingate, NM 87316
(505) 905-5650 Fax: (505) 905-6115

LITTLEWATER CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1898
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2120 Fax: (505) 786-2125

MARIANO LAKE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 164
Smith Lake, NM 87365
(505) 786-2182 Fax: (505) 786-2181

NAHODISHGISH CHAPTER

Box 369
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2028 Fax: (505) 786-2370

OJO ENCINO CHAPTER

HCR 79 Box 1500
Ojo Encino, NM 87013
(505) 731-2263 Fax: (505) 731-1516

PUEBLO PINTADO CHAPTER

HCR 79, Box 3026
Cuba, NM 87013
(505) 655-3221 Fax: (505) 655-5410

RED ROCK/TSE' LICHII' CHAPTER

P.O. Box 2548
Gallup, NM 87305
(505) 905-8071 Fax: (505) 905-1049

SMITH LAKE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 60
Smith Lake, NM 87365
(505) 786-2141 Fax: (505) 786-2143

THOREAU CHAPTER

P.O. Box 899
Thoreau, NM 87323
(505) 905-0139 Fax: (505) 905-0140

TORREON/STAR LAKE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1024
Cuba, NM 87013
(505) 731-2336 Fax: (505) 731-1514

WHITEHORSE LAKE CHAPTER

HCR 79 Box 4069
Cuba, NM 87013
(505) 655-5430 Fax: (505) 655-5432

PINEDALE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 3
Churchrock, NM 87311
(505) 786-2208 Fax: (505) 786-2211

RAMAH CHAPTER

HRC 62, Box 13
Ramah, NM 87321
(505) 775-7140 Fax: (505) 775-7141

ROCK SPRINGS CHAPTER

P.O. Box 4608
Yahtahey, NM 87375
(505) 371-5100 Fax: (505) 371-5103

STANDING ROCK/TSE' LI' AHI' CHAPTER

P.O. Box 247
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2248 Fax: (505) 786-2249

TO'HAIJILEE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 3398
Canoncito, NM 87026
(505) 908-2732 Fax: (505) 908-2731

TSAYATOH CHAPTER

P.O. Box 86
Mentmore, NM 87375
(505) 905-2649 Fax: (505) 905-0537

WHITE ROCK CHAPTER

P.O. Box 660
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2444 Fax: (505) 786-2447

LOCAL GOVERNANCE SUPPORT CENTER NORTHERN NAVAJO AGENCY

P.O. Box 3817
Shiprock, New Mexico 87420
Phone: (505) 368-1081 Fax: (505) 368-1026

BECLABITO CHAPTER

Beclabito Express
Shiprock, NM 87420
(928) 656-3265 Fax: (928) 656-3813

GADII'AH/TO'KOI CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1318
Shiprock, NM 87420
(505) 368-1071 Fax: (505) 368-1072

NEWCOMB/T'IIS NIDEESHGISH CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7982
Newcomb, NM 87455
(505) 696-3300 Fax: (505) 696-5475

T'IIS TSOH SIKAAD/BURNHAM CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7359
Newcomb, NM 87455
(505) 696-5470 Fax: (505) 696-5473

NENAHNEZAD CHAPTER

P.O. Box 438
Fruitland, NM 87416
(505) 960-9702 Fax: (505) 960-6657

SAN JUAN CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1636
Fruitland, NM 87416
(505) 960-6916 Fax: (505) 960-0021

SANOSTEE/TSEALNAOZT'II CHAPTER

P.O. Box 219
Sanostee, NM 87461
(505) 723-2702 Fax: (505) 723-2705

SHIPROCK CHAPTER

P.O. Box 3810
Shiprock, NM 87420
(505) 368-1085 Fax: (505) 368-1092

TSE' DAA KAAAN CHAPTER (Formerly Hogback)

P.O. Box 1268
Shiprock, NM 87420
(505) 368-1599 Fax: (505) 368-1598

SHEEPSPRINGS CHAPTER

P.O. Drawer I
Sheep Springs, NM 87364
(505) 732-5408 Fax: (505) 732-5409

TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7894
Newcomb, NM 87455
(505) 789-3100 Fax: (505) 789-3101

UPPER FRUITLAND CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1257
Fruitland, NM 87416
(505) 960-5032 Fax: (505) 960-0614

LOCAL GOVERNANCE SUPPORT CENTER FORT DEFIANCE AGENCY

P.O. Box 1598
Fort Defiance Agency, Arizona 86504
Phone: (928) 729-4344 Fax: (928) 729-4175

COYOTE CANYON CHAPTER

P.O. Box 257
Brimhall, NM 87310
(505) 735-2623 Fax: (505) 735-2627

MEXICAN SPRINGS CHAPTER

P.O. Box 689
Tohatchi, NM 87325
(505) 733-2832 Fax: (505) 733-2833

RED LAKE CHAPTER #18

P.O. Box 130
Navajo, NM 87328
(505) 777-2810 Fax: (505) 777-2815

TWIN LAKES CHAPTER

P.O. Box 4424
Yahtahey, NM 87375
(505) 735-2600 Fax: (505) 735-2605

CRYSTAL CHAPTER

P.O. Box 775
Navajo, NM 87328
(505) 777-2800 Fax: (505) 777-2805

NASCHITTI CHAPTER

P.O. Drawer D
Sheep Springs, NM 87364
(505) 732-5400 Fax: (505) 732-5406

TOHATCHI CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1236
Tohatchi, NM 87325
(505) 733-2845 Fax: (505) 733-2847



"Taos Pueblo Pow Wow"

By Kent Kanouse

NAVAJO CODE TALKERS



Navajo Code Talkers

Photo and Summary Courtesy of Allison & Partners

During the early months of World War II, Japanese intelligence experts broke every code the U.S. forces devised. They were able to anticipate American actions at an alarming rate. With plenty of fluent English speakers at their disposal, they sabotaged messages and issued false commands to ambush Allied troops. To combat this, increasingly complex codes were initiated. At Guadalcanal, military leaders finally complained that sending and receiving these codes required hours of encryption and decryption—up to two and a half hours for a single message. They rightly argued the military needed a better way to communicate.

When Phillip Johnston, a civilian living in California learned of the crisis, he had the answer. As the son of a Protestant missionary, Johnston had grown up on the Navajo reservation and was one of fewer than 30 outsiders fluent in their difficult language. He realized that since it had no alphabet and was almost impossible to master without early exposure, the Navajo language had great potential as an indecipherable code. After an impressive demonstration to top commanders, he was given permission to begin a Navajo Code Talker test program.

Their elite unit was formed in early 1942 when the first 29 Navajo Code Talkers were recruited by Johnston. Although the code was modified and expanded throughout the war, this first group was the one to conceive it. Accordingly, they are often referred to reverently as the "original 29." Many of these enlistees were just boys; most had never been away from home before. Often lacking birth certificates, it was impossible to verify ages. After the war it was discovered that recruits as young as 15 and as old as 35 had enlisted. Age notwithstanding, they easily bore the rigors of basic training, thanks to their upbringing in the southwestern desert.

Chester Nez was the last of the original Navajo code talkers who served in the United States Marine Corps during the war. Chester died June 4, 2014 at the age of 93. In 2011 at the age of 90, he wrote the memoir *Code Talker: The First and Only Memoir by One of the Original Navajo Code Talkers of WWII*.

PUEBLOS

ACOMA PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF ACOMA
P.O. Box 309 Acoma, NM 87034
Phone: (505) 552-6604
Fax: (505) 552-7204
Governor Fred S. Vallo, Sr.
1st Lt. Gov. Robert MoQuino
2nd Lt. Gov. Kurt Riley

Acoma Pueblo/Ak·ol (People of the White Rock)

The 2,000-year-old “Sky City” is a 370-foot sand-stone mesa. For the people of Acoma Pueblo it is known as “people of the white rock.” Acoma Pueblo has been a major part of New Mexico history. Although it has fewer than fifty tribal members living year round in Sky City, it has the distinction of being the oldest continuously inhabited community in North America. The massive mission of San Estevan del Rey completed in 1640 sits facing east. The pueblo remains strong in its cultural and Keres language. Acoma Pueblo is located sixty-five miles west of Albuquerque on I-40. Acoma Pueblo is known for its white clay pottery with intricate designs. At the base of Acoma Pueblo is the new Sky City Cultural Center and Haak’u Museum. The pueblo has expanded economic development through Sky City Casino & Hotel, and Acoma Travel Center all located on Interstate-40.

COCHITI PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF COCHITI
P.O. Box 70 Cochiti Pueblo, NM
87072 Phone: (505) 465-2244
Fax: (505) 465-1135
Governor J. Leroy Arguero
Lt. Gov. Dwayne Herrera

Cochiti Pueblo/Kotyete (Stone Kiva)

Cochiti Pueblo is the northmost of the Keres-speaking pueblos. The late Cochiti native, Helen Cordero, created the first storyteller figurine in 1964 after listening to inspirational stories told by her grandfather. Little did she know how popular her dolls would become. Cochiti Pueblo is also known for its ceremonial drums, which resonate on July 14, the Annual Feast Day of Cochiti Pueblo. The mission church dates back to 1628. The patron saint of the Pueblo is Saint Bonaventure and the Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha is celebrated on July 14. One of New Mexico’s largest earthen lakes is located on the Cochiti reservation, Cochiti Lake. Cochiti Lake offers numerous water recreational activities, with a shoreline of 21 miles. To the west of Cochiti Pueblo is Tent Rocks, a geological rock formation area.

JEMEZ PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF JEMEZ
P.O. Box 100 Jemez Pueblo, NM
87024 Phone: (575) 834-7359
Fax: (575) 834-7331
Governor Raymond Loretto
1st Lt. Gov. Aaron Cajero, Sr.
2nd Lt. Gov. Dominic Gachupin



Jemez Pueblo/Walatowa (The Pueblo in the Cañada)

Within the southern end of the majestic Canon de San Diego, the present site of Jemez Pueblo has been occupied since the 16th century, with many buildings dating back to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. During the first European contact in 1541, Jemez was one of the largest and most powerful of the pueblos. Walatowa is the only remaining village of the Towa-speaking pueblos. The Walatowa Visitor Center features a Museum of History and Culture, a gift shop, an interpretive program. In the town of Jemez Springs lies the pueblo's ancestral village of Giusewa at Jemez State Monument. Jemez Red Rocks Recreation Area is also open to visitors year-round to enjoy authentic Native American foods, and arts and crafts.

LAGUNA PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF LAGUNA
P.O. Box 194 Laguna Pueblo,
NM 87026 Phone: (505) 552-
6654/6655/6598
Fax (505) 552-6941
Governor Richard B. Luarkie
1st Lt. Gov. Harry Antonio, Jr.
2nd Lt. Gov. Kenneth J. Tiller



Laguna Pueblo/Ka-waika (Pueblo by the Lake)

Laguna Pueblo is composed of six villages, Laguna, Mesita, Paguete, Encinal, Seama and Paraje. These six villages are nestled among beautiful sandstone mesas at the base of Mount Taylor. Laguna Pueblo is one of the largest populated pueblos in New Mexico. The Mission Church of St. Joseph sits on a sandstone bluff with a magnificent view of the village of Laguna. Laguna Pueblo is known for its graceful Eagle Dance. Each village has an annual feast day and is celebrated with traditional dances. Laguna owns and operates Route 66 Casino and Hotel, Dancing Eagle Casino, Route 66 Travel Center and many local convenience stores. Laguna Pueblo reservation spreads into five New Mexico counties.

NAMBE PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF NAMBE
15A NP West, Santa Fe, NM 87506
Phone: (505) 455-2036
Fax: (505) 455-2038
Governor Phillip A. Perez
Lt. Gov. Arnold J. Garcia

Nambe Pueblo/Nam-bay (Mound of Earth in the Corner)

For many years, people have been coming to Nambe Pueblo for its breathtaking waterfall known as Nambe Falls. Located off highway 285/84, seven miles north of Santa Fe, Nambe Falls continues to be a landmark for Nambe Pueblo. In 1991 Governor Ernest Mirabal hosted the first U.S. gathering of the Spiritual Unity of Tribes Gathering at Nambe Falls. The people of Nambe Pueblo are well known for their jewelry, sculpture and mica clay pottery. Traditional songs and dances are just as honored as the arts of Nambe Pueblo. Economic development from the Pueblo's Nambe Pueblo Development Corporation has brought an array of environmentally sustainable businesses. The Nambe Pueblo community is centered on the elderly, youth, and families. The Pueblo has also recently created a written Tewa dictionary to document Nambe Tewa.

OKHAY OWINGEH PUEBLO



PUEBLO OHKAY OWINGEH
P.O. Box 1099 OhKay Owingeh, NM
87566 Phone (505) 852-4400/4210
Fax: (505) 852-4820
Governor Marcelino Aguino
1st Lt. Gov. Virgil Cata
2nd Lt. Gov. Joseph P. Martinez

Ohkay Owingeh (Village of the Strong People)

In 1598, the Spanish Crown established the first capital in New Mexico at Ohkay Owingeh. After the return of the Spanish to New Mexico in 1692, this capital was later moved to Santa Fe. Po-pay of Okay Owingeh, led the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, driving the Spanish Crown from New Mexico. A sculpture of Po-pay was installed in the Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C. to acknowledge the true history of the Pueblo people. In September 2006, the Tribal Council of the Pueblo adopted a resolution to reinstate its ancestral name, "Ohkay Owingeh, a change from its former name of San Juan Pueblo. Today, the Pueblo celebrates its Feast Day on June 24 in honor of Saint John the Baptist.

PICURIS PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF PICURIS
P.O. Box 127 Penasco, NM 87553
Phone: (575) 587-2519
Fax (575) 587-1071
Governor Gary Pyne
Lt. Gov. Ivan Rael



Pueblo of Picuris/Pikuria (Those Who Paint)

Picuris Pueblo attributes the resurgence of art to the meaning of its name, Pikuria--“We have always been known as Those Who Paint.” Picuris Pueblo has also been known for its mica pottery; local clay that contains mica. Mica pottery is a way of life at the Pueblo and is one of the most important elements of the Pueblo. To create an economic future, Picuris Pueblo began its economic development efforts in 1998 when it purchased a majority share of Hotel Santa Fe in downtown Santa Fe, NM. Hotel Santa Fe continues its tradition of high-quality accommodations and service, and has become a favorite of New Mexico’s growing film industry. Their Tiwa language is preserved through culture. Picuris Pueblo is nestled in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of northern New Mexico. The Pueblo celebrates its annual feast day on August 10th in honor of San Lorenzo.

POJOAQUE PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE
78 Cities of Gold Road Santa Fe, NM
87506 Phone: (505) 455-7660
Fax: (505) 455-0174
Governor Joseph M. Talachy
Lt. Gov. Jenelle Roybal



Pojoaque Pueblo/Po suwae ge (Water Drinking Place)

Posuwaege, modern day Pojoaque Pueblo, has been inhabited since A.D. 900. The Pueblo’s history is marked by adaptability and hospitality with its own distinct history, culture and pueblo personality. By the 1880’s the Pueblo faced extinction as a communal tribe. Antonio Jose Tapia, founder of the modern Pojoaque Pueblo, returned to the ancestral lands of the Pueblo which were restored by the federal government in 1932. Pojoaque Pueblo has continued to grow traditionally, culturally and economically. Today Pojoaque Pueblo is proud to house the astonishing Buffalo Thunder Resort and Casino, the Poeh Culture Center and Museum, Cities of Gold Casino, Towa Golf Resort, and various other tribal businesses. Pojoaque Pueblo also has community-based programs for its tribal members and surrounding citizens in the Pojoaque Valley.

SANDIA PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF SANDIA
481 Sandia Loop Bernalillo, NM
87004 Phone: (505) 867-3317
Fax: (505) 867-9235
Governor Isaac Lujan
Lt. Gov. Stuart Paisano

Sandia Pueblo/Tuf Shurn Tia (Green Reed Place)

Originally named Nafiathe, Sandia Pueblo was once a part of the Tiguex province. Founded in the 1300's, Sandia derived its modern name when Francisco Vasquez de Coronado first visited the pueblo in 1539. In 1958, Juan de Onate referred to Sandia as Napeya, a corrupted version of the native name Nafiathe. The east mountain color turns a deep red at sunset and thus the name Sandia, the Spanish word for watermelon. Today, Sandia Pueblo is sole owner and operator of its successful Sandia Resort and Casino, and Bien Mur Arts and Crafts Enterprises.

SAN FELIPE PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF SAN FELIPE
P.O. Box 4339
San Felipe Pueblo, NM 87001
Phone: (505) 867-3317
Fax: (505) 867-9235
Governor Ronald Tenorio
Lt. Gov. John Duran

San Felipe Pueblo/Katishtya (Sticky Earth Place)

The Keresan Pueblo of San Felipe is located 10 miles north of Bernalillo. San Felipe is known for its colorful dances throughout the year. San Felipe tribal members are known for their beadwork and leatherwork. On May 1st, San Felipe celebrates its annual feast in honor of their patron saint, Saint Phillip. The pueblo has a beautiful mission within the pueblo in dedication to Saint Phillip. San Felipe Pueblo is the only pueblo which the west banks of the Rio Grande are less than 100 feet away from the pueblo proper with a steep incline of basalt volcanic cliffs to the west. A modern-day attraction is the tribal owned Casino Hollywood. San Felipe Pueblo also operates a gas station, restaurant, gift shop and a motor sports track next to the casino. For information on San Felipe, you can call the Governor's office at (505) 867-3381.

SAN ILDEFONSO PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF SAN ILDEFONSO

02 Tunyo Po, Santa Fe, NM
87506

Phone: (505) 455-2273

Fax: (505) 455-7351

Governor James Mountain
1st Lt. Gov. Wayne Martinez



San Ildefonso Village/Po-who-ge Oweenge (Where the Water Cuts Through)

When the Spanish arrived in New Mexico, San Ildefonso Pueblo was one of the largest Tewa pueblos. San Ildefonso Pueblo held off Spanish soldiers during the 1680 Pueblo Revolt atop Black Mesa. San Ildefonso Pueblo was known for large ollas, large storage jars. Around 1880 the storage jars diminished and a new interest in pottery making began. Maria Poveka Martinez and her husband, Julian, initiated the distinctive black on black matte style pottery, which San Ildefonso is famous for today. Currently, San Ildefonso is home to many potters and artists, and is a flourishing art community. With economic development ventures, the Pueblo owns Totavi and White Rock Gas Stations, Cottonwood Trading Post, and Tewa. Com, an internet provider.

SANTA ANA PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF SANTA ANA

2 Dove Road Santa Ana Pueblo, NM

87004 Phone: (505) 771-6700

Fax: (505) 867-3395

Governor Lawrence Montoya
Lt. Gov. Leonard Armijo



Santa Ana Pueblo/Tamaya (Dancing Place)

The original Keresan Pueblo of Santa Ana is located on the north bank of the Jemez River. During the Spanish colonization of New Mexico, Santa Ana Mission was established for the pueblo. Today, the Santa Ana Mission remains as the original church used by the congregation of the pueblo. The pueblo maintains two places of residence, one along the Rio Grande as a farming community and the other a traditional village on the Jemez River. In honor of its patron Saint Ann, the Santa Ana Pueblo Feast Day is July 26 of each year. Santa Ana Pueblo has aggressively developed major economic endeavors successfully on its tribal land, including the Santa Ana Star Casino, Hyatt Regency Tamaya Resort & Spa and the Twin Warriors Golf Club. These tribal businesses have created a nucleus for economic development on the reservation and have extended services into the nearby historic town of Bernalillo and the City of Albuquerque.

SANTA CLARA PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA
P.O. Box 580 Espanola, NM 87532
Phone: (505) 753-7330/7326
Fax (505) 753-8988
Governor J. Michael Chavarria
Lt. Gov. James Naranjo

Santa Clara Pueblo/KhaP'oo (Valley of the Wild Roses)

Santa Clara Pueblo is located in Rio Arriba County. In 1995, Santa Clara Pueblo became the first New Mexico Tribe who entered into a Self-Governance Compact to operate its tribal programs. Santa Clara Pueblo maintains a strong cultural and holistic identity with significant traditional dances, ceremonies, arts, education, forest management, economic development, and self-governance. Santa Clara people live and enjoy the beauty of natural resources that have been given to them on a reservation of 55,000 acres. Santa Clara Canyon is a life-giving source to the people. The Puye Cliffs is the ancestral home of the Santa Clara people. Santa Clara is creating a regional tourist destination by linking its attractions, such as Black Mesa Golf Club, Big Rock Casino, the Water Serpent Ranch and Puye Cliffs.

SANTO DOMINGO PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF SANTO DOMINGO
P.O. Box 99 Santo Domingo Pueblo,
NM 87052
Phone: (505) 465-2214
Fax: (505) 465-2688 /-2215
Governor Daniel Coriz
Lt. Gov. Kenneth Aguilar

Santo Domingo Pueblo/Tyima

Santo Domingo, earlier name Kewa Pueblo, is located on the east bank of the Rio Grande, 40 miles north of Albuquerque. On August 4th of each year, it is the scene of the largest ceremonial dance in New Mexico, the Feast Day of St. Dominic, patron saint of this Pueblo. Don Juan de Onate visited Santo Domingo in 1598 when the pueblo was on the north bank of Galisteo Creek. During much of the Spanish colonial period, Santo Domingo was an important Franciscan mission center. The Mission church was built in 1607 by Fray Juan de Escalona, and was considered one of the largest and finest in New Mexico. Santo Domingo has closely guarded their ceremonies, placing great emphasis on language preservation. Today, Santo Domingo people are makers of fine turquoise jewelry and other crafts. Santo Domingo pottery is also a collector's item. On Labor Day weekend Santo Domingo holds its annual Santo Domingo Arts and Crafts Market.

TAOS PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF TAOS
P.O. Box 1846 Taos, NM 87571
Phone: (575) 758-9593
Fax: (575) 758-4604
Governor Luis Romero
Lt. Gov. Edward Concha



Taos Pueblo/Tu-tah (Our Village)

For years, tourists have come to visit the Taos Pueblo for a diverse cultural experience. The alluring architectural structure demonstrates multi-story rooms rising five stories high from the base of picturesque Taos Mountain. The Pueblo's earthen village is an astounding inspiration for southwestern architecture. In honor of its patron San Geronimo the Taos Pueblo Feast Day is September 30th of each year. In 1970, PL 91-550 was signed into law by President Nixon returning 48,000 acres of National Forest Lands to the Pueblo. After 70 years of perseverance Blue Lake was returned. In 1985, the annual Taos Pueblo Pow-Wow was inducted to celebrate the Pueblo's relationship with the plains and surrounding tribes. The annual Taos Pueblo Pow-Wow is a three-day event that attracts many dancers, singers and visitors.

TESUQUE PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF TESUQUE
Route 42, Box 360-T Santa Fe, NM
87506 Phone: (505) 955-7732
Fax (505) 982-2331
Governor Milton Herrera
Lt. Gov. Earl Samuel



Tesuque Pueblo/Te-tsu-geh (Cottonwood Tree Place)

Tesuque Pueblo, north of Santa Fe, is a traditional Tewa speaking pueblo. Archaeologists proclaimed Tesuque Pueblo was in existence prior to 1200 A.D. The pueblo is one of the smaller Tewa pueblos, however is greatly revered for its traditional religious ceremonies. Tesuque Pueblo played a major role in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The Pueblo has reinstated organic farming and agriculture. This tribal tradition is taught to members of the Tewa culture. The Tesuque Pueblo Flea Market, north of Santa Fe, is internationally recognized for offering a variety of traditional arts, crafts and goods from many countries. In honor of its patron Saint Diego, (San Diego) the Tesuque Pueblo Feast Day is November 12th of each year.

YSLETA DEL SUR PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF YSLETA DEL SUR
P.O. Box 1290 Isleta Pueblo, NM
87022 Phone: (505) 869-3111
Fax: (505) 869-7596
Governor Carlos Hisa
Lt. Gov. Christopher Gomez

Ysleta Pueblo/Tu-tah (Our Village)

Isleta Pueblo originally established in the 1300's on the west bank of the Rio Grande. A small settlement of Isleta called Chical is on the east bank. In the early history of New Mexico during the Spanish period Isleta Pueblo was known as the "gateway" to the remaining Pueblos to the north. Isleta was a major hub on the Camino Real from El Paso. During the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, Isleta tribal members traveled alongside and aided the Spanish as they were driven south to El Paso. Today, this group is known as "Ysleta del Sur" in El Paso. Isleta Pueblo's St. Augustine Mission Church was established in 1613 under the original name of St. Antonio and is one of the oldest mission churches in the southwest. The Pueblo's modern enterprises include the new Hard Rock Casino and Hotel featuring five restaurants, gaming and a sports bar.

ZIA PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF ZIA
135 Capitol Square Dr.
Zia Pueblo, NM 87053
Phone: (505) 867-3304
Fax: (505) 867-3308
Governor David Pino
Lt. Gov. Eric Ruiz

Zia Pueblo/Tsia (Scattered Hills Places)

Zia Pueblo is the origin of the ancient sun symbol. In the 1920s, the crest was placed on the New Mexico state flag, where it is recognized as the official state emblem. Zia Pueblo is located south of the Nacimiento Mountains. The pueblo is approximately seventeen miles northwest of Bernalillo. Zia Pueblo potters are acclaimed for their thin-walled white clay pottery designed with geometric, plant, and bird patterns. One of their most admired traditions is the artists of painters who portray the traditional dances of the pueblo in magnificent detail. The native language for Zia Pueblo is Keres. The Zia reservation has been utilized in countless films in New Mexico.

ZUNI PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF ZUNI
P.O. Box 339 Zuni, NM 87327
Phone: (505) 782-7000
Fax: (505) 782-7022
Governor Val Panteah, Sr.
Lt. Gov. Birdena Sanchez



Zuni Pueblo

Zuni Pueblo is the largest of the New Mexico Pueblos, with over 830 square miles and a tribal population of over 10,000. Zuni Pueblo was the first Pueblo the Spanish laid eyes on in the 1500s. Since then, Zuni Pueblo has been a key element in New Mexico history. Zuni Pueblo offers visitors wealth of experiences from their deep cultural, history and their awesome scenic beauty. Zuni artisans are skilled in inlay silver, stone fetish carving, pottery, paintings, and beadwork. Zuni Pueblo is a sovereign, self-governed nation with its own constitutional government. The Zuni calendar year is marked by the most sacred and most recognized ceremony, its Sha'lako. The murals in the Mission Church of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe are remarkable examples of Zuni paintings at its best. The Zuni Governor's Office at (505) 782-7022 can be called for more information.

TRIBES

JICARILLA APACHE NATION

JICARILLA APACHE NATION
P.O. Box 507 Dulce, NM 87528
Phone (575) 759-3242
Fax: (575) 759-3005
President Ty Vicente
Vice President Ernesto Petago



Jicarilla Apache Nation

The scenic northern mountains of New Mexico are home to the Jicarilla Apache Nation. Jicarilla means "little basket" and refers to the distinctive basket making skills of the Jicarilla people. Dulce is the tribal capital of the Jicarilla Apache Nation. The Jicarilla Arts and Crafts Shop and Museum offers beadwork, baskets and paintings for sale. The Nation owns and operates two casinos; Apache Nugget on Hwy 550 and Wild Horses at the Best Western Inn in Dulce. Its lands are popular with outdoor enthusiasts seeking hunting, fishing, camping, and boating adventures. Five beautiful mountain lakes, La Jara, Horse, Stone, Mundo and Embalm have fish and fowl.

MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE



MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE

P.O. Box 227

Mescalero, NM 88340

Phone: (575) 464-4494

Fax: (575) 464-9191

President Danny H. Breuninger, Jr.

Vice President Robert Gabe Aguilar

Mescalero Apache Tribe

The Mescalero Apache Tribe is comprised of three sub-tribes; the Mescalero Apache, the Chiricahua Apache, and the Lippan Apache. Hundreds of years ago the Mescalero occupied lands in New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of northern Mexico. Mescalero was established by Executive Order of President Ulysses S. Grant on May 27, 1873. Geronimo was the last warrior fighting for the Chiricahua Apache Band. Others warriors include Mangas Coloradas, Victorio, and Cochise. St. Joseph Apache Mission Church, nestled in the Sacramento Mountains, stands to tribute faith, patriotism and courage of the people. The tribe also owns and operates the Inn of the Mountain Gods Resort and Casino, Ski Apache Ski Resort and Apache Travel Center.

FORT SILL APACHE TRIBE



FORT SILL APACHE TRIBE

20885 Frontage Rd.,

Deming, NM 88030

Phone: (877) 826-0726

Phone: (575) 544-0073

Fax: (575) 544-0073

Tribal Chairman Jeff Haozous

Vice Chairman Lori Gooday Ware

Fort Sill Apache

In 2011, the Fort Sill Apache Tribe was granted a reservation in Akela, New Mexico. The Tribe is successor to the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apache people that lived in Southern New Mexico until 1886, when they were forcibly removed by the U.S. Government and imprisoned in Florida and Alabama, ending up at Fort Sill in Oklahoma. Tribal members were displaced across the county and include members such as New Mexico artist, Allan Houser. For 125 years the Tribe has worked to return to its legal New Mexico homeland. With the granting of its reservation in southwestern New Mexico, the Tribe is returning home. Their current enterprise in Akela includes a restaurant and smoke shop.

NAVAJO NATION

NAVAJO NATION
P.O. Box 7440 Window Rock, AZ
86515 Phone: (928) 871-7000
Fax: (928) 871-4025
President Ben Shelly
Vice President Rex Lee Jim



Navajo Nation/Diné (The people)

Dine Bikeyah, the Navajo Nation, is the largest of the twenty-two tribes in New Mexico. It spreads over three states, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. The Navajo people are skilled in silver and turquoise work, as well as weaving. Navajo weavers use wool from sheep they raise to make very valuable and extraordinary rugs. The Navajo Nation is the home of the Navajo Code Talkers. Unknown to many, the Navajo language was used to create a secret code to battle the Japanese in WWII. Today the Navajo Nation is striving to sustain a viable economy for an ever increasing population. The Navajo Nation reservation is rich in coal, natural gas, and most recently in gaming. The capitol of the Navajo Nation is located in Window Rock, Arizona.

NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

Lorenzo Bates, Speaker of the Navajo National Council
P.O. Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515
Phone: (928) 871-7160
Fax: (928) 871-7255



"Shiprock"
by James Poage

NATIVE AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS INTER-TRIBAL AGENCIES

All Indian Pueblo Council

Joe Garcia, Chairman
Amadeo Shije, Vice
Chairman
2401 12th Street, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
Phone: (505) 881-1992
Fax: (505) 883-7682

Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council

Gil L. Vigil, Executive
Director
P.O. Box 969
Ohkay Owingeh, NM 87566
Phone: (505) 747-1593
Fax: (505) 747-1599

Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos

James Roger Madalena,
Executive Director
4321-B Fulcrum Way NE
Rio Rancho, NM 87144
Phone: (505) 867-3351
Fax: (505) 867-3514

INTERTRIBAL IN BERNALILLO COUNTY

Bernalillo County in central New Mexico is home to 31,803 American Indians/Alaska Natives (2010 U.S. Census). This intertribal group of nearly 32,000 people is identifiable in the broad category of "American Indian," however they could belong to the Jicarilla Apache, Mescalero Apache, Navajo, Ute Mountain Tribe, any Pueblo – or any other tribe/pueblo group – including Sioux, Cherokee, and Kiowa.

STATE AGENCIES

Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial

Teri Fraizer, Director
206 West Coal Avenue, Gallup, NM 87301
Phone: (505) 863-3896
Fax: (505) 863-9168
www.theceremonial.com

New Mexico Office of Indian Elder Affairs Department of Aging & Long Term Care

Ray Espinoza, Director
2550 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: (505) 476-1084
Fax: (505) 827-7649
Toll Free: 1-866- 451-2901
www.nmaging.state.nm.us

Indian Education Division Department of Public Education

Dr. Ferlin Clark, Assistant Director for
Indian Education
300 Don Gaspar,
Jerry Apodaca Education Bldg.
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: (505) 827-6679
Fax: (505) 827-6668
www.ped.state.nm.us

NATIVE AMERICAN ELECTION INFORMATION PROGRAM

The Native American Election Information Program was established under the 1975 amendments to the Federal Voting Rights Act and is housed in the NM Secretary of State's Office. The NAEIP has representatives from both the Navajo Nation and Indian Pueblos responsible for the coordination of the oral assistance and voter education program. These coordinators work primarily in 11 counties including Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, Otero, Río Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos and Valencia, where 75 precincts are predominantly Native American. The program, designed to provide electoral information and assist in exercising the right to vote, is conducted in the corresponding language of the particular group. Assistance concerning Native American voter education may be obtained by contacting the NAEIP coordinators in the Office of the Secretary of State at 1-800-477-3632.

FEAST DAYS AND CEREMONIALS

JANUARY

First Week	Turtle Dance..... <i>Taos</i> Los Matachine Dances, Transfer of Canes..... <i>Most Pueblos</i> Deer or Buffalo, and Various other Dances
	3 King's Day Festival honoring incoming <i>Most northern and</i> Governors and Officers; Deer, Buffalo <i>southern pueblos</i> Eagle, and Antelope Dances.
Third Week	8th Annual Red Paint Powwow at WNMU..... <i>Silver City</i>
Fourth Week	<i>Annual Feast Day at San Ildefonso</i> in Honor <i>San Ildefonso</i> of Patron Saint. Comanche, Buffalo and Deer Dances. <i>St. Paul's Feast Day</i> , Various Dances..... <i>Picuris</i> Holy Innocents Day..... <i>Santa Clara, Picuris</i>

FEBRUARY

First Week	<i>Governor's Feast</i> , Various Dances <i>Acoma</i> Candelaria Day Celebration, Buffalo <i>Picuris</i> and San Felipe, Various Dances
Third Week	Feast Days..... <i>San Ildefonso</i>
Fourth Week	Deer Dances <i>Ohkay Owingeh</i>

MARCH

Third Week	<i>St. Joseph's Feast</i> , Harvest and other Dances <i>Laguna</i>
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APRIL

Easter Weekend	Various Dances <i>Most Pueblos</i>
TBA	American Indian Week "Pueblo Days" <i>Indian Pueblo</i> <i>Cultural Center</i>
Last Week	Gathering of Nations Pow-wow <i>Cultural Center and</i> <i>UNM Pit</i>

MAY

First Week	<i>St. Phillips Feast Day</i> <i>San Felipe</i> <i>Santa Cruz Feast Day</i> , Corn Dance & Foot Race..... <i>Taos</i> <i>Santa Cruz Feast Day</i> , Various Dances <i>Cochiti</i> <i>Santa Maria Feast Day</i> in Honor of Patron Saint_ <i>Acoma</i>
Memorial Day	Pow-wow..... <i>Jemez</i>
Memorial Weekend	Arts & Crafts Fair <i>Jemez</i>

JUNE

First Week	Blessing of the Field, Corn Dance <i>Tesuque</i> Various Dances at the Gallup Cultural Center..... <i>Gallup</i> Navajo Nation Treaty Days, many activities..... <i>Window Rock, AZ</i>
Third Week	<i>St. Anthony's Feast Day</i> <i>San Ildefonso</i> <i>San Antonio Feast Day</i> <i>Ohkay Owingeh, Sandia, Santa Clara,</i> Comanche or Various Other Dances <i>Taos, Picuris</i>

Fourth Week	<i>San Juan Feast Day</i> , Comanche, Buffalo and Corn Dances <i>San Juan, Taos</i>
	Haak'u Indian Arts & Crafts Festival <i>Indian Pueblo Cultural Center</i>
	<i>San Pedro Feast Day</i> , Corn Dances..... <i>Santa Ana</i>
	<i>St. Peter's and St. Paul's Feast Day</i> <i>Acoma, Laguna</i>

JULY

4th	Fourth of July Celebration at the Falls Area <i>Nambe</i>
First Week	<i>Mescalero Apache Feast Day</i> Coming of Age Ceremony, Various Dances and Pow-wow..... <i>Mescalero</i>
Second Week	Annual Inter-Tribal Pow-wow <i>Taos</i>
Second Week	<i>San Buenaventura Feast Day</i> <i>Cochiti, Kewa, San Felipe, Taos</i>
Third Week	Jicarilla Apache Little Apache Beaver Roundup & Rodeos, Pow-wow, Youth Activities <i>Jicarilla</i>
Fourth Week	<i>Santa Ana Feast Day</i> , Harvest & Various Dances.... <i>Laguna, Santa Ana, Taos</i>
TBA	Zuni Arts & Cultural Expo..... <i>Zuni</i>
TBA	Eastern Navajo Fair, Song and Dance, Rodeo, Pow-wow and Miss Eastern Navajo Pageant <i>Crownpoint</i>

AUGUST

First Week	<i>Nuestra Senora de los Angeles Feast Day</i> Corn Dance..... <i>Jemez</i>
	<i>Feast Day and Corn Dance</i> <i>Kewa</i>
TBA	Gallup Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial..... <i>Gallup</i> Parades, Rodeo, Various Dances, and Arts & Crafts.... <i>Gallup-Red Rock Park</i>
Second Week	<i>San Lorenzo Feast Day</i> <i>Acoma, Cochiti, Laguna</i>
Third Week	<i>Santa Clara Feast Day</i> Buffalo and Various Dances..... <i>Santa Clara</i>
	<i>Assumption of Our Blessed Mother's Feast</i> Day, Harvest and Various Dances at Mesita <i>Laguna</i>
	<i>Feast Day and Corn Dance</i> <i>Zia</i>
	Zuni Tribal Fair..... <i>Zuni</i>
22-23, 2015	Santa Fe Indian Market Native American Artists & Craftspeople from all over the country, Dances & Food. <i>Santa Fe</i>
Fourth Week	Picuris Tri-Cultural Arts & Crafts <i>Picuris</i>
TBA	Ramah Fair, Parade, Pow-wow, Arts & Crafts, and Queen's Contest..... <i>Ramah</i>
	<i>Saint Augustine Feast Day</i> , Various Dances..... <i>Isleta</i>

SEPTEMBER

First Week	<i>San Estevan Feast Day and Harvest Dance</i> <i>Acoma</i>
TBA	Navajo Nation Fair, Song, Dance, Parade, Miss Navajo Nation Pageant, Rodeos, Pow-wow, Midway, Food <i>Navajo at Window Rock, AZ</i>
	<i>San Estevan Feast Day and Harvest Dance</i> <i>Acoma</i>
	Totah Festival, Crafts Fair and Pow-wow <i>Farmington/Totah</i>
Labor Day Weekend	Annual Arts & Crafts Market <i>Kewa</i>
	<i>San Augustine Feast Day</i> , Harvest Dance <i>Isleta</i>
	<i>Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary's Feast Day</i> Harvest and Social Dances <i>Laguna, San Ildefonso</i>
Second Week	<i>Go-Jii-Yah Feast Day</i> <i>Jicarilla</i>
Third Week	<i>St. Elizabeth's Feast Day</i> , Harvest & Social Dances <i>Paguete/Laguna</i>
Fourth Week	<i>Feast of San Geronimo</i> Various Dances, Races, and Arts & Crafts <i>Taos</i>

OCTOBER

TBA	Navajo Nation Fair <i>Shiprock, NM/Navajo Nation</i> Various Dances, Song & Dance Competition, Arts & Crafts, Rodeo Parade, Ye'ii Bicheii Dances
First Week	<i>St. Francis of Assisi Feast</i> Various Dances at Nambé Pueblo..... <i>Nambe</i>
Third Week	<i>St. Margaret Mary's Feast Day</i> Harvest and Social Dances <i>Paraje/Laguna</i>

NOVEMBER

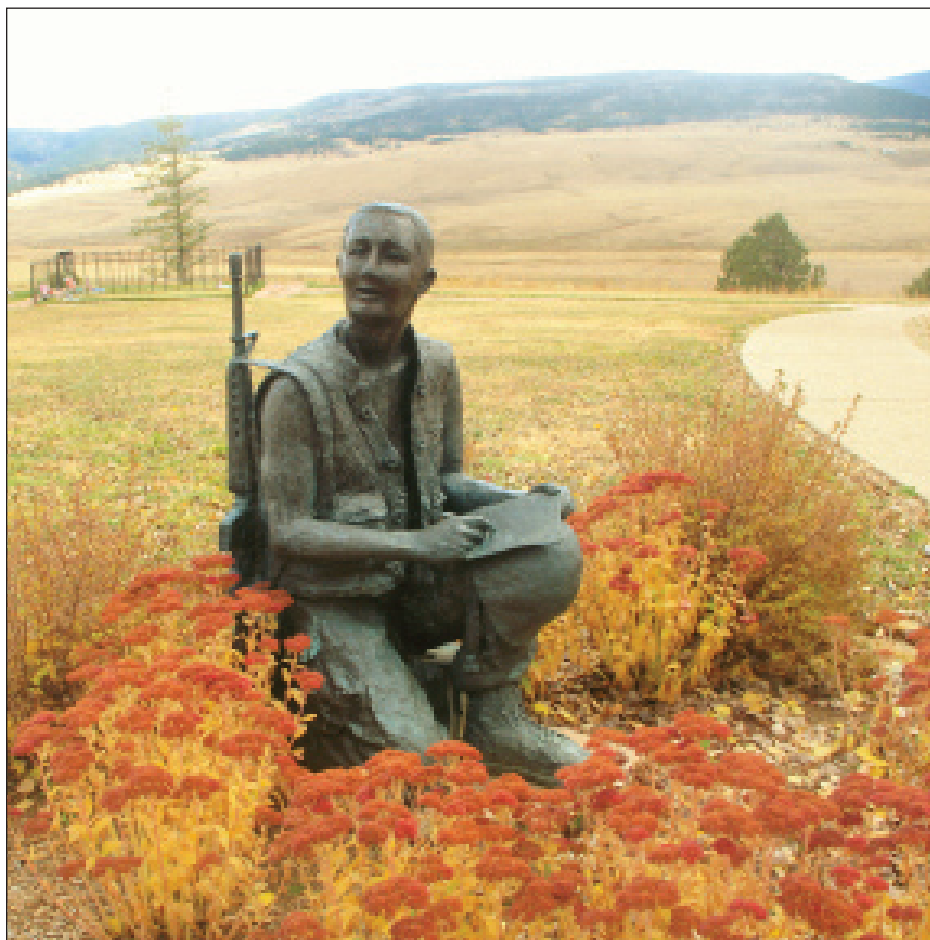
Second Week	<i>San Diego Feast Day</i> Flag, Buffalo Corn, Comanche & Deer Dances..... <i>Tesuque</i>
Fourth Week	Christmas Light Parade <i>Zuni</i>

DECEMBER

First Week	Walatowa Winter Arts & Crafts Fair..... <i>Jemez</i>
Second Week	<i>Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe Feast Day</i> Vespers & Procession, Feast Day Mass, Bow and Arrow, Comanche & Buffalo Dances <i>Pojoaque, Tesuque, Jemez, Santa Clara</i>
Christmas Eve	Christmas Eve Mass, Various Dances..... <i>Laguna, Nambe, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Taos, Tesuque</i>
Christmas	Christmas Celebrations..... <i>Acoma, San Ildefonso, Zia</i> "Los Matachines" <i>Picuris, Ohkay Owingeh</i>

* **PLEASE NOTE:** Photography, sketching, tape recording, note taking, etc. is strictly prohibited at ceremonial dances. Please see telephone numbers for individual Nations, Tribes, and Pueblos on the following pages to determine actual dates of the various dances and celebrations.

Information found at <http://www.coyotesgame.com/NAevents.html>



"The Soldier Statue"
Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Angel Fire"
by Barb Muller

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW MEXICO'S MILITARY HISTORY

The history of the New Mexico's militia and the history of our existing New Mexico National Guard dates back to the Spanish Colonial period with its militia of citizen-soldiers and predates the militias of New England by over 125 years. The New Mexico National Guard has been recognized by several names and served under three nation's flags (Spain, Mexico and the United States of America) during its 410 year existence.

The history of our New Mexicans in all branches of our country's military service has powerful stories of strong dedication and service throughout the years. We will attempt to combine these histories in this edition of the NM Blue Book with hopes of recording and educating our readers to the full story of our New Mexico veterans and citizen-soldier commitments to and for us over the years.

EARLY HISTORY

The Spanish Colonial Militia in New Mexico began on April 30, 1598 when Juan de Onate, performed the act of "La Toma" or possession on the banks of the Rio Grande. By this act, Onate took legal possession of all lands north of the Rio Grande for King Felipe II of Spain. After this, he assumed the titles of adelantado and governor of New Mexico. He was granted these titles by contract on September 21, 1595 in Mexico City in the name of the king by the viceroy.

On the 4th of May the expedition crossed the Rio Grande and continued north. Consisting of several hundred persons, about 130 of them being soldiers and their families, their property and several thousand head of livestock, the group reached an abandoned pueblo in late June and named it for the feast day celebrated that week: San Juan Bautista. In November 2005 this pueblo reverted back to their original name of Ohkay Owingeh in recognition of their early heritage.

There were no regular Spanish soldiers with the expedition and none were assigned to the new colony during the seventeenth century through the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680. The military requirements were undertaken by the colonist themselves and the tradition of the citizen-soldier was started in North America.

By the early eighteenth century, the population of this province had grown and settlements proliferated. In each settlement, one of their numbers was designated Maestre de Campo, who served as the local leader or commander of the vecinos (citizen-soldiers) in his jurisdiction. The Maestre de Campo responded to a call to arms by the Governor with as many citizen-soldiers as he could muster locally. Each member of this militia provided his own arms and mount for the common defense.

LATER SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD

Though volumes could be written on the activities of the Spanish soldiers, most of their actions have been silent in history books. Only a very small amount of documents exist during the early Spanish Colonial period between 1598-1680. The majority of these were destroyed in the uprising in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. A few actions during the 18th century were well documented and have left an impression to our present day.

In June 1720, an expedition of Spanish soldiers and Indian allies under the leadership of Lieutenant Governor Don Pedro de Villasur marched to present-day Schuyler, Nebraska to check rumors of French activity in the area. It was the furthest recorded penetration of the Spanish colony into the Great Plains. In mid-August the Spanish camp was attacked by a combined force of Pawnee and Oto Indians. Survivors of the Spanish camp made it back to Santa Fe at a staggering loss. One third of the Spanish soldiers and a dozen Pueblo allies lay dead. The event was recorded on hides, which spent more than 200 years in Switzerland. Through the efforts of Dr. Tom Chavez, then-director of the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, the hides, known as the Segesser Hide Paintings returned to Santa Fe. They now reside

in permanent display in the very building from where the expedition began.

Another expedition left Santa Fe in 1779 and headed north to confront the Comanche leader, Cuerno Verde. Consisting of the majority of the Spanish Presidio of Santa Fe, several hundred local militia, Pueblo Indians and Apaches, the expedition led by Governor Don Juan Bautista de Anza consisted of roughly 600 armed men. After a few smaller skirmishes, the final battle took place on September 3, 1779 somewhere between Burnt Mill Road (18 miles south of Pueblo, CO) and Colorado City, CO a few miles south. During the battle about fifteen Comanches were killed including Cuerno Verde and his first-born son. The Spanish suffered one casualty, Francisco Domingo Anaya. The red-headed 23 year old single native of Santa Fe died two weeks later from a gunshot wound he received during the battle. His older married brother, Juan Antonio, enlisted in his place. After the battle, Cuerno Verde's signature headdress (which he had retrieved from a battlefield in 1768 from the head of his own dying father) was removed by Governor Anza and sent to the Viceroy in Mexico City. It was sent to the King who then sent it to the Pope. Every year on December 27 in the northern New Mexico village of Alcalde, the equestrian play of "Los Comanches" is performed. Debate continues whether it was the battle in 1768, 1779 or another battle in 1774 which is being commemorated since the Comanche leader is Cuerno Verde, but the Spanish leader is Don Carlos Fernandez Xiraldo. Fernandez, who also took part in all three battles, was a native of Zamora, Spain. After commanding militia in Northern New Mexico for numerous decades, he enlisted in the Santa Fe Presidio in January 1779 at the age of 72.

It was also New Mexico's Presidio soldiers who were unsuccessful in their search for Lewis and Clark in 1804. However, they captured Lt. Zebulon Pike and his team in Southern Colorado in February in 1807. Escorting Pikes' team south, Pike made descriptive observations of each of the places he passed through and stayed including Taos, Santa Cruz and Santa Fe. It was in Santa Fe's Palace of the Governor, as "guest" of Governor Salcedo, that he stayed and his journals were confiscated.

In 1841, New Mexico's Militia soldiers captured a rag-tag team of soldiers and easily disarmed them. These individuals, once part of the Texas-Santa Fe Expedition, were attempting to solidify Texas's claim to land east of the Rio Grande which comprised roughly half of New Mexico. They were now starving and emaciated. Several of their flags, cannons and weapons were now in the hands of New Mexicans. For this feat many of the militiamen and governor were honored with brevet promotions and bestowed with a *Cruz de Honor* by the President of Mexico, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. This "medal of honor" was sent for by New Mexico's Governor Manuel Armijo. He proudly wore it pinned on his chest for all to see when he was seen around Santa Fe in his uniform. When he later received the green and red ribbon for the medal, he let the decoration hang around his neck. He had two portraits commissioned. One with the medal pinned on his chest and the other with the medal draped around his neck with the ribbon. The New Mexican response to the first invasion of the Texans was immortalized in a play called "Los Tejanos" which was performed in many northern New Mexico communities in the 20th century.

This militia system prevailed under Spanish and Mexican rule until 1846 when General Stephen W. Kearny occupied New Mexico for the United States.

When local residents rose up against the new government, Ceran St.Vrain, a Frenchman from Missouri, raised a battalion of volunteers which were mustered into the service of the United States. These men of "St.Vrain's Battalion" assisted the regular army stationed in Santa Fe in suppressing the Taos Revolt. Battling in Santa Fe, Santa Cruz, Embudo and Taos, these men demonstrated their loyalty to the United States at the outset.

Loyalty was also demonstrated by many of the revolt leaders. Men such as Facundo Pino, Diego Archuleta, Pantaleon Archuleta, Tomas Ortiz and others vehemently protested against the new American government and plotted a major revolt against it. When the plot was discovered many conspirators were captured, tried, and later hanged. Most of the leaders fled, barely escaping the authorities searching for them. Once emotions cooled these men were allowed to return, swore loyalty to the American government, and placed in positions of high trust and responsibility.

Facundo Pino was named as the first Adjutant General. Diego Archuleta was named a Brigade commander with the rank of Brigadier General. He later rose to the rank of Major

General, commanded forces during the Civil War, and was also elected to the New Mexico Senate. His loyalty to the new government never wavered and his final act was casting a vote in favor of a new capitol building. His funeral was attended by an honor guard of the regular army stationed in Santa Fe. Pantaleon Archuleta commanded a unit during the Civil War, as did Tomas Ortiz. It was this strong leadership in which led the New Mexico Militia in its nascent years.

The first territorial militia was provided for by a system of laws devised by Kearny (known as the Kearny Code). Then in 1851, the first Territorial Legislature created the New Mexico Militia and the office of Adjutant General and placed the Militia under its jurisdiction. "An Act to Organize the Militia of New Mexico" approved July 10, 1851, provided that the militia was divided into three divisions from north to south, each commanded by a Major General of the New Mexico Militia. Each division was further divided into brigades, regiments, battalions and companies. Four companies made up a battalion. Two battalions made up a regiment. Besides the Adjutant General, the Governor also appointed three major Generals (for each division) and six Brigadier Generals (for each brigade). Each general officer then appointed his own staff officers.

Each company was to elect its own officers. The Governor commissioned those receiving the highest votes with the highest rank of captain, first and second lieutenant. These officers were to be reelected every two years. Elections were held every year for an ensign, four sergeants, and four corporals. Once companies were formed, they were gathered to elect one colonel, lieutenant colonel and major. Regimental officers were reelected every four years. Elections were also held if vacancies existed.

Musters for company drill occurred every three months. At 11:30 am on the day appointed, the First Sergeant of each Company held roll call and noted any absences or discrepancies. Any soldier that failed to appear with his firearm was fined not more than 50 cents. Regimental and battalion musters were held every six months. Campaigns had to have a minimum of three hundred men. Each soldier had to provide his own weapons, mounts and their own forage, all at their own expense.

On Christmas Day 1854, the settlement of Hardscabble (currently known as Pueblo, Colorado) was attacked by a combined force of Utes and Jicarilla Apaches which numbered just over 100 warriors. 15 men were killed, 2 women captured and all of the stock was run off. Another settlement near present-day Alamosa, Colorado was also attacked. General John Garland, commander of the military district comprising Colorado and New Mexico ordered Col. Thomas J. Fauntleroy to proceed north from Fort Union, New Mexico. The call for volunteers went out and six companies were raised in New Mexico under the leadership of Lt. Col. Ceran St.Vrain. These volunteers joined regular soldiers of the 1st United States Dragoons (which became the 1st U. S. Cavalry Regiment), a total force of 500 men. Leaving in February 1855, the men suffered the cold winter weather of southern Colorado. Many of the regulars doubted if the volunteers were up to the challenge. To the surprise and respect of the regulars the volunteers persevered, held their own and produced results. After the campaign ended in July 1855, the Utes sued for peace. It was during these and earlier campaigns in the late 1840s which solidified the idea that New Mexican Volunteers could serve under American officers in a superior manner.

FEDERAL SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS

On September 9, 1861, New Mexico's Territorial Governor Henry Connelly issued a proclamation in order to stir the popular emotions to the invasion of Confederate Texans. "Citizens of New Mexico, your Territory has been invaded, the integrity of your soil has been attacked—and the enemy is already at your gates!"

In response to the Governor's call to arms, 3,500 New Mexicans were recruited as volunteers. Enlistments to combat the "Confederates" produced minor response. When New Mexicans discovered they would be combatting Texans, the result was quite different. Units were formed under the leadership of Kit Carson, Ceran St.Vrain, Manuel Chaves, Miguel Pino, Rafael Chacon and J. Francisco Chaves. The enmity which had been boiling since 1841 rose up again. Volunteers were sent to Fort Union to build another fort there and protect New Mexico.

The first major engagement occurred at Valverde, near Socorro in late February 1862. The majority of New Mexico Volunteers were engaged in this battle. Many regular Army soldiers and volunteers from California and Colorado took part. The battle did not stop the Confederate advance, but the Union combatants did not make it easy for them.

One soldier, Domingo Salazar, went “above and beyond” his duties by taking “from the hand of a Texan, a flag of the Confederate States” during the battle of Valverde. He was recruited in northern New Mexico and served in Company “G” 1st New Mexico Infantry. This singular act would have been lost to time had it not been for his company commander, Louis Felsenthal, who attempted to notify higher headquarters of Salazar’s action.

In March 1862, the Territorial Militia (New Mexico Volunteers) played a decisive role in the defeat of Confederate forces in the Battle of Glorieta. Lt. Col. Manuel Chaves led the Colorado Volunteers to the site of the Confederate supply train. Upon discovery, it was promptly burned. Even though the Confederate had tactically won the Glorieta Battle, they were forced to retreat. This was the closest they ever got to Fort Union and their dream of reaching gold and silver mines in Colorado and Nevada and the ports of California.

During 1863 through 1864, the Militia also saw action against the Navajo and Comanche (including the First Battle of Adobe Walls in the Texas Panhandle, led by Kit Carson), as well as other Indian campaigns of the era. The obelisk in the center of Santa Fe’s Plaza was placed as an eternal sentinel to the valor of these volunteers and their comrades which helped to preserve the Union of the United States.

THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS

On June 28, 1866 Congress authorized the creation of six regiments of Black troops, two of cavalry and four of infantry. They were designated to serve on the frontier from Montana to Texas and along the Rio Grande in NM and also in Arizona, Colorado and the Dakotas. The 9th Cavalry Regiment was transferred to the New Mexico District and were stationed at Fort Bayard, Fort McRae, Fort Stanton, Fort Union, Fort Selden and Fort Garland. They helped build these forts, protected railroad crews, built roads, escorted states and trains, protected settlers and cattle drives and fought the Native American warriors. As a result of the latter charge, the Plains Indians began to call these Black cavalrymen “Buffalo Soldiers” which the soldiers accepted and wore proudly the fighting spirit of the Indian’s sacred buffalo as a term of respect given to them by their enemies. The 9th Cavalry Regiment had twelve men who were given the Congressional Medals of Honor for their service in New Mexico. The motto of this unique regiment was “We Can, We Will” and they did! Today there is a Buffalo Soldier Monument at Fort Bayard and Ft. Selden to commemorate the twenty-four years these soldiers served in New Mexico. At the center of the memorial is a life-size sculpture of Cpl. Clinton Greaves done by Silver City artist, Gregory Whipple. Greaves, one of those to receive the nation’s highest medal, earned the medal during a battle with Apaches in 1877.

THE ROUGH RIDERS

In 1898, the war with Spain called for the organization of volunteer forces. The idea of a “cowboy regiment” was received enthusiastically in New Mexico. Rumors questioning the loyalty of New Mexicans were quieted when the call for volunteers went out. New Mexicans responded in record numbers. The first answer to the call came from Las Vegas, New Mexico. The entire second squadron of the New Mexico Militia comprised the 2nd Squadron, 1st United States Cavalry, achieving immortality as part of Teddy Roosevelt’s famous “Rough Riders.” They, along with the Buffalo Soldiers, served with Roosevelt at the legendary charge of San Juan Hill. Information about the service of the Rough Riders is featured at the City of Las Vegas and Rough Rider Memorial Museum in Las Vegas. Las Vegas was also the site of the first and final Rough Rider Reunion. This unit is commemorated each year during the “Rough Rider Rally,” held during Independence Day festivities there. Some of the participants are descendants of the original Rough Riders.

PANCHO VILLA'S RAID ON COLUMBUS, NEW MEXICO

The morning stillness of March 9, 1916 was broken in the sleepy border town of Columbus, New Mexico by gun shots and shouts of "Viva Villa!" Eighteen Americans and eighty



Pancho Villa rides at the head of his rebel army in 1916.

-Photographyblog,dallasnews.com

"Villistas" were killed and the town was set ablaze. Villa's men attacked a detachment of the 13th Cavalry Regiment. Troopers rallied and gave chase. As soon as the gunfire was heard in nearby Deming, New Mexico, Guardsmen from Company I, First New Mexico Infantry reacted. On their own initiative, and without orders from headquarters, they made their way to Columbus. They were the first unit to respond (other than the ones stationed there). Their presence freed up more cavalry troopers to pursue Villistas. The Deming men returned to their armory shortly after and the entire New Mexico National Guard was put on alert and later mobilized. Battery "A",

First New Mexico Field Artillery from Roswell, received high marks for excellence when they were inspected by General Pershing months before border trouble. Because of their proficiency, they were hand-picked to fire the honorary salute when Pershing returned from Mexico and again when the body of Major General Funston passed through Fort Bliss on its way to California. The Guard and the Buffalo Soldiers spent one year on this border duty, hardening themselves to the rough field conditions of the desert southwest.

WORLD WAR I

(1914-1918) That duty on the borders, as part of General "Black Jack" Pershing's punitive expeditionary force prepared the New Mexico National Guard for their next federal duty during World War I. Upon mobilization for World War I, the Guard was ready for the upcoming struggle. Upon activation into Federal Service, the First Regiment of Infantry was assigned to the 40th Infantry Division in France. They provided training and replacements to other units. Battery "A" First New Mexico Field Artillery was assigned to the 41st Division and became Battery "A", 146th Field Artillery Regiment, 66th Field Artillery Brigade. This unit, under the leadership of Charles DeBremont, took part in the action at Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne. Their monumental record was as distinguished as any other unit in the American Expeditionary Force.

The 1st New Mexico Infantry Regiment returned from France and was demobilized in 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Later that year they were reorganized into a cavalry unit, the 1st Cavalry Regiment, New Mexico National Guard and in 1922 it was re-designated as the 111th Cavalry Regiment. This structure was maintained until April 1940 when the 111th Cavalry was converted to the 207th Coast Artillery Regiment (Antiaircraft). By July it was re-designated as the 200th Coast Artillery Regiment (AA).

In 1921 a battalion of engineers was formed as the 1st Engineer Battalion, New Mexico National Guard. The following year the unit was re-designated as the 137th Engineers, and in 1923 the unit was re-designated once again as the 120th Engineers. This battalion was made up of National Guard units from Oklahoma and was assigned to the 45th Division.

Also in 1921 Battery "A" first NM Field Artillery was reorganized into Battery "A" 158th Field Artillery and assigned to the 45th Division. In 1941 this unit was re-designated as Battery "A" 104th Anti-tank Infantry Battalion. Additional units were recruited to bring it up to battalion strength. When the unit was federalized and sent overseas, it was re-designated as the 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

WORLD WAR II

(1939-1945) New Mexicans role in defending the United States and Europe expanded dramatically in World War II. New Mexicans were among the over 16 million men and

women who stood up to tyranny and defended our nation and the world. One New Mexican, S1/c Holger Earl Sorensen, who grew up in Sombrillo, near Espanola, was among the first casualties of World War II on the U.S.S. Arizona when it was attacked by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor.

Supposedly on active duty for only one year, the units of the New Mexico National Guard received notice that they were selected for duty in both the European and Pacific theatres of war. The 120th Engineer Battalion and 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion went to the European theatre while the 200th (Antiaircraft Unit) was made up of our 1,800 New Mexican soldiers and sent to the Philippines. The history of this unit is synonymous with Bataan.

BATAAN

On December 8, 1941, just hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, this unit became the first allied forces to engage the enemy in the Pacific and was credited in official records as the "First to Fire." The very next day a unit was created from the 200th and sent to Manila to provide defense there. This unit was to be designated as the 515th Coast Artillery Regiment (Antiaircraft) and was made up of men from the 200th. It was to be America's first unit born in battle in World War II. Over the next four months these units fought valiantly to provide precious time for allied forces to regroup. Despite dire circumstances, these New Mexico men shot down 86 enemy aircraft; protected bridges used in the withdrawal of Allied Forces, and successfully covered the retreat of the North and South forces into Bataan before being ordered by their commanders to surrender. Because of this, those "first to fire" units were all captured with the surrender of Bataan on April 9, 1942 to the Japanese.

Following the fall of Bataan, these men endured starvation, disease and the horror and atrocities of the Bataan Death March. This infamous march constituted the largest organized unit consisting of some 50,000 prisoners who were forced to walk in the infamous "Death March" to Camp O'Donnell in central Luzon. Here they experienced the horrors, atrocities and privations of the prisoner of war camps for the next 40 months. Of those first 1,800 men who left New Mexico, set sail from San Francisco to the Philippines, only 900 returned alive to New Mexico and one-third of those died within one year. The survivors of the 200th and 515th were among the most highly decorated soldiers in U. S. history. In 2014 only a few remain. One who died in 2011 was retired New Mexico Representative Tommy Foy from Silver City.

In Santa Fe, the Bataan Memorial Museum in Santa Fe honors their sacrifice as does the Eternal Flame Monument across the street from the State Capitol.

Only nine days after the surrender of Bataan, on April 18, 1942, Staff Sgt. Paul J. Leonard, a Roswell native, was navigator on the first plane by Lt. Col. James H. "Jimmy" Doolittle when it flew off of the U.S.S. Hornet. It was the first of 26 B-25 bombers headed to bomb Japan in a retaliatory strike to avenge the attack on Pearl Harbor. Leonard was killed in Algeria January 5, 1943. Doolittle lamented his death as one of his greatest losses. It was Leonard who cheered up Doolittle in China after the raid.

The 120th Engineers reported to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma and began training for the invasion of Sicily. Entering combat as part of the 45th "Thunderbird" Division during WWII, the 120th saw action in Rome, Southern France and finally throughout the Rhineland. The 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion became part of the 34th "Red Bull" Division and earned distinction in battles for Rome-Arno, North Apennines and Po Valley.

THE NATIVE AMERICANS IN WWII

Some 3,600 young men from the Navajo Nation are known to have served in both WWI and WWII and represented the highest proportion of any ethnicity in the U.S. Military serving on the battlefields as ordinary servicemen. However, during World War II some of our Navajo men provided a very unique service previously unavailable.

During the early months of WWII, Japanese intelligence experts broke every code the U.S. forces devised. They were able to anticipate American actions at an alarming rate. With plenty of fluent English speakers at their disposal, they sabotaged messages and issued false commands to ambush Allied troops. To combat this, increasingly complex codes were initiated. At Guadalcanal, military leaders finally complained that sending and receiving these codes required hours of encryption and decryption—up to two and a half hours for a single message. They rightly argued the military needed a better way to communicate.

When Phillip Johnston, a civilian living in California learned of the crisis, he had the answer. As the son of a Protestant missionary, Johnston had grown up on the Navajo reservation and was one of fewer than 30 outsiders fluent in their difficult language. He realized that since it had no alphabet and was almost impossible to master without early exposure, the Navajo language had great potential as an indecipherable code. After an impressive demonstration to top commanders, he was given permission to begin a Navajo Code Talker test program.

An elite unit was formed in early 1942 when the first twenty-nine bilingual Navajo Code Talkers were recruited by Johnston. Using their native language, they were able to transmit vital military messages quickly to and from one another on the battlefields which the Japanese decoders could not decipher. Neither the Japanese or German scientists had ever studied the



Navajo Code Talkers

Photo courtesy of archives.gov

Navajo language and were therefore “in the dark!” Although the code was modified and expanded throughout the war, this first group was the one to conceive it. This saved many lives and help significantly in our ability to win this war. Accordingly, they are often referred to reverently as the “original 29.” Many of these enlistees were just boys; most had never been away from home before. Often lacking birth certificates, it was impossible to verify ages. After the war it was discovered that recruits as young as 15 and as old as 35 had enlisted. Age notwithstanding, they easily bore the rigors of basic training, thanks to their upbringing in the southwestern desert.

The Japanese Imperial Army and Navy never cracked the spoken code, and later

high ranking military officers stated that the United States would never have won the Battle of Iwo Jima without the secrecy afforded by the Code Talkers.

At the beginning of 2012 the last of the original twenty-nine members, Chester Nez, died June 4, 2014 after publishing his personal memoir, *Code Talker*—the only personally written account of the Navajo Code from one of the men who developed it. Other young Navajo men followed the first group for training to continue the unique service originating with those first 29 Navajos. A museum commemorating the service of this group is located in Gallup.

Two soldiers of the New Mexico National Guard had personal experience with the Navajo Code. For one, the Code helped see him through many battles. For the other, the Code became a reason he was tortured even more. The following gives us information about these two Navajos:

Colonel William E. “Bill” Fields, a native of Oklahoma, grew up on the Navajo Reservation from the age of one year. He joined the Marines in World War II and saw battle in Guadalcanal, new Georgia and Bougainville, serving with several Navajo Code Talkers during the war and joined the New Mexico National Guard in 1950 after service in the Marine Corps Reserve. He retired as a Colonel in the New Mexico National Guard in July 1985 and held the rank of Brigadier General in the New Mexico State Guard. Most of his life after the war, he used to improve the life and welfare of native tribes in the Southwest. He died January 25, 2005

in Santa Fe and the Santa Fe Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars is named for him.

Joe Lee Kieyoomia was a Dine (Navajo) born on the reservation in November 1919. When World War II started, he joined the New Mexico National Guard and was assigned to headquarters, Battery, 2nd Battalion, 200th Coast Artillery. Sent to the Philippines with his fellow Guardsmen, he was one of the few to survive the Bataan Death March, starvation, malnutrition and hell ships. Thinking he was Japanese-American, he was sent to the Japanese mainland. He endured torturous beatings until his captors were finally convinced of his tribal identity. Then the focus of the tortures turned to the Code. Beating continued by the Japanese in an attempt to decipher the code which had them baffled. At one point, he was stripped naked and forced to stand on a parade field until he revealed the Navajo Code. When he was finally allowed to return to his cell his feet had frozen to the ground. When the guard shoved him, the soles of his feet remained on the parade ground and a bloody trail of footprints marked his return path to his cell. He told his captors he knew the words, but the messages were nonsense, but the beatings didn't stop. He was sent to Nagasaki and survived the second Atomic Bomb which was dropped on Japan and landed by the walls of his cell. After his liberation he returned home where he died in February 1997.

The 200th Coast Artillery earned three Presidential Unit citations and one Philippine Presidential Unit citation. The 505th Coast Artillery earned three Presidential Unit Citations and one Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. The 120th Engineers and 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion earned four French Croix de Guerre and one Presidential Unit Citation and hundreds of individual awards and decorations.

By 1947, the War Department once again reorganized the New Mexico National Guard into five separate anti-aircraft battalions as the principal organizations of the Army Guard. It was during this period, however, that the New Mexico Air National Guard was established with the organization of a fighter-bomber squadron.

THE NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC) DRAFTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE

In 1933 to 1942 three million young men served in the nation's CCC program to help solve various problems of the Great Depression. Fifty-four thousand young men served in the New Mexico's CCC camps all over the state. Those camps were run by the U.S. Army and when WWII began this body of readily available manpower was quickly drafted to transfer their service at home to serve in the various branches of our nation's military abroad. At least one general indicated we won the war because of the CCC men that were the backbone of each regiment.

Today, there are two CCC Worker Statues in the state honoring the service that those young New Mexicans gave to their country. One is located in Santa Fe on the west side of the State Capitol, directly across from the Bataan Eternal Flame Memorial. The other can be found at the Elephant Butte Damsite out of Truth or Consequences.

ANOTHER NEW MEXICO MILITARY CONTRIBUTION DURING WWII YEARS

We played another critical role in World War II here in-state. Actually it helped to end World War II thanks to the work done up in an area up in the hills north of Santa Fe which is now Los Alamos. The U.S. Army gathered military and nuclear scientists to work there in secret to research and on a venture called the Manhattan Project which successfully created a nuclear bomb which would be used during World War II if needed. As the readers know, they were successful in their research and development activities and made dramatic, devastating new weapons—the Atom Bomb and the Hydrogen Bomb.

Today this research center is no longer a military establishment but continues to work on research for both private and military entities. They strive to provide military improvements and new environmental projects and thereby provide the primary economic base for that fully

established community which is the smallest county in the state.

In 2014 there are believed to be approximately 1 million living veterans of WWII nationwide. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that as of 2014 there were 5,300 living New Mexico veterans of WWII but we are losing these men and women rapidly.

KOREAN CONFLICT

(1950-1953) Once again the New Mexico National Guard was called to duty with the Korean Conflict. Two of the anti-aircraft artillery battalions and the 394th Signal Radar Maintenance units were called to duty and for the first time since its organization, the 188th fighter bomber squadron of the Air National Guard. Many of the men and women from WWII also provided their service again in Korea.

BERLIN CRISIS

In 1961, during the Berlin Crisis, the 394th was again activated, as was the 188th. Army and Air units saw duty in the continental United States.

VIETNAM CONFLICT

(1955-1975) During the Vietnam Conflict no Army National Guard units were called to duty, however, several New Mexico Army Guardsmen volunteered for duty in Southwest Asia. Some other Korean veterans volunteered for Vietnam duty again. The Air National Guard was activated for the third time in its history and deployed to Tuy Hoa Air Base, South Vietnam, Korea and Japan. This unit saw duty from June 1968 to June 1969 when they were returned to state control.

OPERATION DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM

(1990-1991) Continuing the tradition of service to the nation, the New Mexico National Guard answered the call once again during Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm in Iraq. In November 1990, four units from New Mexico were called to active duty. This time two units of the Army National Guard, the 720th Transportation Company of Las Vegas, NM and the 812th Aviation Ambulance Company from Santa Fe, as well as the Security Police Flight of the Air National Guard saw duty in Iraq. The state also provided instructors to Ft. Bliss, Texas to help train the soldiers mobilized for the war.

During the 1990's, the New Mexico Guard provided personnel and units repeatedly for actions around the world, from individual deployments to Southwest Asia to unit deployments to Kosovo and Macedonia.

GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR

(2001-Present) In response to the tragic events that happened with the al-Qaeda attack on the Twin Towers in New York City on September 11, 2001, the United States entered into a military action that has been referred to as the Global War on Terror. By July 2005, over 75% of the entire National Guard forces have been mobilized in support of the Global War on Terror and the activations include both domestic and overseas deployments. Almost all units were affected including Short Range Air Defense (Avenger) units and logistical support units of all types. The Air National Guard continues to be instrumental in supporting the Air Force's Air Expeditionary Force with regular deployments of its Fighter Wing and Security Police elements and units.

In addition to all the New Mexico men and women who served in all the identified military conflicts as National Guard members, many more New Mexicans volunteered directly to serve our country. All that were fortunate to return, are our military veterans today.

In addition to the 5,300 New Mexican WWII veterans referenced earlier, the U. S. Department of Veterans' Affairs, reports that there are 12,500 from the Korean War; 56,900 from Vietnam; and 50,000 from Desert Shield/Desert/Iraq/Afghanistan. There are also nearly

43,100 peace time veterans living in New Mexico. Those men and women are qualified for the veteran's services for life.

PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES FOR NEW MEXICO VETERANS

VETERANS' HOSPITAL and RETIREMENT SERVICES

Veterans are provided free medical care at the Veterans Hospital in Albuquerque and at fourteen VA Community-Based Outpatient Clinics (CBOC's) throughout the state. A Veterans' Retirement facility is located in Truth or Consequences for those veterans needing nursing or assisted living care. These services are available in the former Carrie Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children built in the 1930's by the federal New Deal program to treat polio victims in the state.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

In Santa Fe our soldiers killed in battle and our deceased veterans have been buried with military honors at the state's National Cemetery. Their spouses can also be buried there. Programs honoring those who are buried there, as well as, all living veterans are held every Veterans' Day at this site and young Boy Scouts volunteer to place small U.S. flags on every grave for the day. Another national cemetery is based at Ft. Stanton near Ruidoso and for members of the U.S. Merchant Marines and officials from the U.S. National Public Health Service. A list of our most recent Fallen Soldiers (2002-2011) is provided at the end of this chapter.

MILITARY MEMORIALS

In addition to the Bataan Memorial Monument and Library mentioned earlier, there is a Veterans' Services Memorial Monument on the grounds of the State Capitol Complex facing on to downtown Santa Fe. It was dedicated on July 3, 2005 and honors all New Mexico veterans and the five military branches in which they served. Other veterans' monuments honoring these men and women are located in Angel Fire, Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Aztec, Belen, Capitan, Carlsbad, Clayton, Clovis, Cochiti, Deming, Espanola, Farmington, Fort Bayard, Ft. Stanton, Gallup, Hagerman, Hobbs, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Lordsburg, Los Alamos, Los Lunas, Lovington, Pecos, Portales, Rio Rancho, Santa Fe, Sombrello/Santa Cruz, Taos and Truth or Consequences. The one in Truth or Consequences includes a reproduction of the Vietnam National Memorial Wall.

CURRENT NEW MEXICO MILITARY ACTIVITIES

The United States is at war in Afghanistan. And, as they have in every generation before, New Mexicans have answered the call are serving courageously in the theaters of operation as well as worldwide, to include ships and submarines at sea. They serve in all branches of the military with the volunteers, the reserves and the New Mexico National Guard. Some 1,500,000 service men and women were deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan.

One of those men, Army Sergeant First Class Leroy A. Petry from Santa Fe was honored by President Obama and awarded the Medal of Honor—our nation's highest military award—for his bravery in saving the lives of his fellow Army Rangers during an enemy engagement in 2008 from Afghanistan. Sgt. Petry lost his right hand when he tossed away an enemy grenade which was thrown at their position. It exploded just as he released it. As of January 2015, 84 men and women with New Mexico ties have been killed since 2002 and are identified at the end of this section as our Fallen Soldiers.

NEW MEXICO MILITARY BASES

The State of New Mexico's role in the Armed Forces of the United States extends beyond the numbers of New Mexicans who have served. New Mexico continues to be home to Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, Cannon Air Force Base west of Clovis, Holloman Air Force Base west of Alamogordo and White Sands Missile Range in Dona Ana and Otero counties.

CRITICAL NATIONAL GUARD “AT HOME” SERVICE 1930-1980

The New Mexico National Guard is frequently called to duty by the Governor to respond to state emergencies. In the 1930's the Guard responded to labor strikes in Socorro County and provided police functions to the Governor in a time of civil unrest. In 1967, the Army Guard was ordered to duty to assist local and State law enforcement following a raid on the Rio Arriba County Courthouse in Tierra Amarilla. Riot control duty was again required in 1970 during campus riots at the University of New Mexico. However, the most memorable riot duty occurred during the 1980 Penitentiary riot in Santa Fe. The 1980 "Pen Riot" will be remembered as one of the worst in the history of this nation. Guard personnel were on constant duty during the 36 hours of the riot and for over one year afterwards in cleaning up the facility.

ACTIVITIES OF OUR NATIONAL GUARD

Without a doubt, the citizens of New Mexico would be in serious trouble if the New Mexico National Guard weren't available to respond to fire, snow and water emergencies continuously throughout the year. These jobs are performed by both Army and Air guardsmen on short notice and always with the safety and well being of our citizens in mind.

Brigadier General Andrew Salas is the Adjutant General. As the Adjutant General, he commands the Army and Air National Guard, as well as the New Mexico State Defense Force. In his federal capacity, the Adjutant General is responsible to the National Command Authority to provide combat capable units to the Army and Air Force for the national defense. As the Cabinet Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Military Affairs, he serves as the military Chief of Staff to the Governor and as the Governor's principal advisor on military affairs. In addition, he is the President of the State Armory Board and provides oversight of the New Mexico Civil Air Patrol.

Currently, the New Mexico National Guard is continuing to support the Global War on Terrorism with participation in Kuwait.

Army National Guard Soldiers were an important part of Active Duty Air Force base security operations at all NM Air Force Bases. They have provided the command and control headquarters at White Sands Missile Range for many force protection missions for all states west of the Mississippi River.

Our Soldiers and Airmen also provide technical expertise, advice and specialized equipment to local first responders in NM cities and towns in dealing with Weapons of Mass Destruction training and preparation.

Since 1989, the New Mexico National Guard has provided some 1,200 Soldiers and Airmen to homeland security missions such as "Operation Jump Start," in support of Customs and Border patrol, on our southern border with our neighbors in Mexico.

The Guard also provides technical expertise and equipment to local first responders in our cities and towns in biological and chemical disaster detection and remediation.

The New Mexico National Guard has established and operates a Youth Training Academy that is providing effective alternatives to "at risk" youth in achieving their education. This is a national award-winning program, known as "Youth ChalleNGe," now in its fourteenth year in New Mexico, serving young people from throughout the state.

The Guard continues to support the Governor in remediation of emergencies and at the same time is redesigning itself for the future. Under Brigadier General Andrew E. Salas, the Guard is reorganizing to prepare itself for the missions of the 21st Century. An Army unit focused on cyber security is being created and the Air National Guard has recently restructured to a Special Operations Wing.

The New Mexico National Guard is working to be an integral piece of the communities in

which it is a part. Located in over 30 communities, Soldiers and Airmen are capable of meeting the needs of our nation and state and at the same time being mentors and role models to the youth of our communities.

It is the goal of the New Mexico National Guard to be a flexible, viable, and relevant community oriented military force immediately deployable for state and federal missions here and abroad. In addition to the war related activities, they are called into action as needed on the home front of this state to respond to fire, snow and water emergencies continuously throughout the year.

In order to better cover all these duties, the Guard completed a most significant and complete transformation of its force structure. This includes Infantry, Military Police, Engineers, and a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade that were added to the existing force structure the state. Our members embody the warrior spirit, always physically fit, trained, combat ready, values based, and consistently performing beyond the standard. They will continue to strive to be a nationally recognized leader in urban warfare training and homeland security, able to conduct a full spectrum of missions in a joint environment.

The young men and women who personally volunteer to protect their families and country do so with a commitment that is a strong drive to ensure the values of this country are upheld and harm not brought to their families or land. In return they receive valuable training and education that they might not otherwise be able to obtain.

For those who choose to join the National Guard as it has been done by many for over 400 plus years, they ensure the New Mexico National Guard will continue to answer our state and nation's call to duty with distinction and the "Esprit de Corps." This stems from a proud heritage as the oldest militia in the nation with exceptional service from those early colonists soldiers from San Juan Hill to Bataan and beyond.

Brigadier General Andrew E. Salas, Adjutant General

New Mexico National Guard Headquarters
47 Bataan Boulevard, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87508
(505) 474-1210 Fax (505)474-1289
ngnm.nationalguard@ng.army.mil



"Pecos Ruins"

By Andrew Katz

LIST OF NEW MEXICO'S ADJUTANT GENERALS

Adjutants General of the Territory of NM

1861-1865	Charles P. Clever
1865-1867	John Gwyn
1867-1868	Charles P. Clever
1868-1869	John T. Russell
1869-1869	George W. Cook
1869-1870	James M. Wilson
1870-1871	William L. Rynerson
1871-1871	Anastacio Sandoval
1871-1873	W. M. Giddings
1873-1880	Thomas S. Tucker
1880-1881	J. Howe Watts
1881-1883	Max Frost
1883-1889	Edward L. Barlett
1889-1890	E. W. Wyncoop
1890-1893	Winfield S. Fletcher
1893-1897	G. W. Knaebel
1897-1898	H. B. Hersey
1898-1905	William H. Whiteman
1905-1909	A. P. Tarkington

Adjutants General of the State of NM

1909-1910	Reuben A. Ford
1910-1912	A. S. Brookes
1913-1917	Harry T. Herring
1917-1920	James B. Baca
1921-1922	Henry R. Brown
1923-1925	John W. Skipworth
1925-1926	Vincent Jaeger
1926-1926	James B. Baca
1927-1931	W. G. Haltusen
1932-1934	Osborne E. Wood
1935-1944	Russell C. Charlton
1944-1946	Ray Andrews
1946-1957	Charles G. Sage
1957-1958	Emmanuel Schifani
1959-1974	John P. Jolly
1974-1983	Franklin E. Miles
1983-1995	Edward D. Baca
1995-2000	Melvyn S. Montano
2000-2003	Randall E. Horn
2003-2012	Kenny C. Montoya
2012-2012	John D. Bledsoe
2012-present	Andrew Salas

The historical National Guard material has been compiled over the years by former National Guard Historians, Colonel Ezequiel L. Ortiz, Rtd., Floyd E. Vasquez and current Historian Charles Martinez. Ray Seva, NM Veterans Services' Public Information Officer, provided the other New Mexico military history information for this section. Other current staff persons in these two entities of state government have also helped to review and update this material.

New Mexico National Guard Museum

1050 Old Pecos Trail
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
505-474-1670



"All Veteran Memorial Park, Albuquerque, NM"

by Ned James

LIST OF NEW MEXICO NATIONAL GUARD Headquarters Elements

JOINT FORCES HQ
47 Bataan Blvd.
Santa Fe, NM 87508
(505) 474-1200

93RD TROOP COMMAND
47 Bataan Blvd.
Santa Fe, NM 87508
(505) 474-1719

150th FIGHTER WING
2251 Air Guard Road
Kirtland AFB, NM 87117
(505) 846-5820

615th TRANS BATTALION
P.O. Box 457
Springer, NM 87747-0457
(505) 483-2462

111th MANUEVER ENHANCEMENT
BRIGADE (MEUA)
4001 NW Loop
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
(505) 867-7300

HQs 1st BN, 200th IN
249 Armory Road
Las Cruces, NM 88005
(505) 474-2403

717th BRIGADE SPT. BN
1 West Earl Cummings Loop
Roswell, NM 88203
(575) 474-2500

COUNTER DRUG TASK FORCE
600 Wyoming Blvd. N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87185
(505) 846-1031

NEWEST NEW MEXICO NAVAL VESSEL

USS New Mexico (SSN-779) is the Navy's sixth Virginia-class fast-attack nuclear submarine. Her name honors the Land of Enchantment and is the result of a 5-year statewide Navy League grassroots campaign. The Secretary of the Navy made his selection of the name New Mexico official at a special ceremony on December 6, 2004 at the National Hispanic Cultural Center in Albuquerque.

Some statistics for USS New Mexico:

Ship's Sponsor: Cindy Giambastiani, wife of former JCS Vice Chairman, ADM Ed Giambastiani, USN(Ret)

Launched: January 18, 2009

Commissioned: March 27, 2010

Length: 377 ft

Beam: 34 feet

Draft: 32 ft

Displacement: 7800 tons

Speed: more than 25 knots
(submerged), fueled for life

Depth: greater than 800 ft

Crew: 134 highly trained
professionals, average age 21

Weapons: Mk 48 torpedoes and
Tomahawk cruise missiles

New Mexico is designed to excel in anti-submarine warfare; anti-ship warfare; strike warfare; special operations; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; irregular warfare; battle group support; and mine warfare missions. By doing so, New Mexico will directly enable five of the six Navy Maritime Strategy Core Capabilities - sea control, power projection, forward presence, maritime security, and deterrence.



USS New Mexico (SSN-779)

On June 1, 2010, New Mexico arrived at her new homeport, Submarine Base New London (CT), the Submarine Capital of the World.

As one of the most technologically advanced submarine in the world, New Mexico will provide undersea supremacy well into the 21st century. Wherever she goes, she will carry our name as she protects our freedom and defends our nation. In fact, New Mexico's motto, "Defendemos Nuestra Tierra", means just that, "We Defend Our Land"

See History Section for reference to the 1918 battleship, 1942 Light Cruiser and the three submarines (1983, 1994 and 2010) named to honor New Mexico/ The Land of Enchantment, Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

OUR NEW MEXICO FALLEN SOLDIERS

In this decade, we have continued to lose many New Mexicans who fought and died for our country. The following is information about these brave men and one woman who we honor here.

2002

Senior Airman Jason Cunningham, 26, a Carlsbad native who also lived in Farmington and Gallup, killed March 4, 2002, while rescuing wounded troops in Marzak, Afghanistan.

U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class Christopher James Speer, 28, of Albuquerque, died August 7, 2002, after being wounded in an ambush in east Afghanistan.

2003

Air Force 1st Lt. Tamara Long Archuleta, 23, of Belen, co-pilot of an HH-60G Pave Hawk helicopter, killed when her helicopter crashed in Afghanistan, on a mercy mission on March 23, 2003.

Private First Class, Lori Piestewa, 22, killed when her convoy was ambushed on March 23, 2003, near Nasiriya.

U.S. Army Spc. James "Heath" Pirtle, 27, of La Mesa, a graduate of Carlsbad High School, killed October 4, 2003 when the Bradley fighting vehicle he was in was hit by a rocket-propelled grenade in Assadah.

Air Force Maj. Steven Plumhoff, 33, stationed with Kirtland Air Force Base's 58th Special Operations Wing, killed November 23, 2003 when his MH-53J Pave Low helicopter crashed near Bagram, Afghanistan.

2004

Marine Lance Cpl. Christopher S. Adlesperger, 20, of Albuquerque, a rifleman, killed December 6, 2004 during fighting in the Anbar province.

Marine Lance Cpl. Christopher Ramos, 26, of Albuquerque, killed April 5, 2004, by hostile fire in Anbar province during his second tour of duty.

U.S. Army Sgt. Lee Todacheene, 29, of Farmington, killed in Balad when a mortar hit his guard post on April 6, 2004.

Marine Lance Cpl. Aaron Austin, 21, of Lovington, killed April 26, 2004 in Fallujah during his second tour in Iraq.

U.S. Army Sgt. Tommy L. Gray, 34, of Roswell, a tank mechanic killed August 3, 2004 when he was caught between two vehicles in his motor pool in Taji.

Marine Sgt. Moses D. Rocha, 33, of Roswell, shot August 5, 2004 during fighting in Najaf on his second tour of duty.

U.S. Army Spc. Christopher A. Merville, 26, of Albuquerque, killed October 12, 2004, when his unit came under fire during combat operations in Baghdad.

Marine Lance Cpl. Joshua Lucero, 19, of Albuquerque, killed November 27, 2004 by an explosion during combat action in Al-Anbar Province, Iraq.

U.S. Army Spc. Jeremy E. Christensen, 27, of Albuquerque, killed November 27, 2004, when a homemade bomb was detonated near his patrol vehicle in Ad Duilayah, Iraq.

U.S. Army Cpt. Todd Christmas, 26, of Wagon Mound, killed November 28, 2004, when a helicopter crashed in heavy fog during a training exercise near Waco, TX. He had been preparing for a 2nd tour of duty in Iraq.

2005

U.S. Army Staff Sergeant Joseph Rodriguez, 25, of Las Cruces, killed January 28, 2005, when an IED struck his vehicle in south Baghdad.

U.S. Army CWO Aaron Cowan, of Silver City, killed February 25, 2005, in South Korea in a helicopter crash.

Reserve Marine Lance Cpl. Johnathan Grant, 23, of Pojoaque, killed May 11, 2005, when the amphibious assault vehicle he was in was hit by an explosive device.

Air Force Special Forces 1st Lt. Jeremy Fresques, 26, a 1997 graduate of Farmington High School, killed May 30, 2005, when an Iraqi single-engine plane crashed near Jalula, about 80 miles northeast of Baghdad.

Army Cpt. Lyle Cambridge, of Shiprock, a 2000 graduate of Aztec High School, killed July 5, 2005, in Baghdad when an improvised explosive device (IED) detonated near the vehicle in which he was riding. He was assigned to the 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment based at Fort Carson, Colorado.

U.S. Army PFC Damián Garza, of Clovis, died August 4, 2005, near Jalalabad when his vehicle crashed and slid into a river.

New Mexico National Guard Sgt. Marshal A. Westbrook, 43, of Farmington, a member of the Albuquerque-based 126th Military Police Company, killed October 1, 2005, in Baghdad after being struck in the head by shrapnel from an explosive device.

Marine Lance Cpl. Chad Robert Hildebrandt, 22, of Springer, graduate of Maxwell High School, killed October 17, 2005, in Rutba, Iraq, after being shot in the head during his second tour in Iraq.

Private First Class, Mario Reyes, 19, of Las Cruces, one of four soldiers killed when a car exploded near their dismounted patrol in Baghdad on November 7, 2005.

2006

U.S. Army Sgt. Clifton Yazzie, 23, of Fruitland, graduate of Kirtland Central High, killed on January 22, 2006, during his second tour of duty when a bomb was detonated near his Humvee.

U.S. Army Cpl. Jesse Zamora, 22, of Las Cruces, graduate of Mayfield High School, killed on February 9, 2006, during his second tour. He was awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star.

U.S. Army Pfc. Rick Salas, Jr., 22, of Roswell, killed March 9, 2006 when an IED exploded near his Humvee.

U.S. Army LTC Marshall Gutiérrez, 41, of Las Vegas, died of non-combat related injuries while serving in Camp Virginia, Kuwait on September 4, 2006.

Army Sgt. Robert Kassim, 29, of Clovis, killed July 16, 2006, in Zabul province while on security patrol.

U.S. Army Sgt. Leroy Segura, Jr., 23, of Clovis, killed August 4, 2006, when his Humvee overturned while on patrol in Habbaniyah.

U.S. Army Spc. José Zamora, 24, of Sunland Park, killed August 6, 2006, when an explosive device blew up near his Humvee.

Marine Lance Cpl. Shane Harris, 23, of Las Vegas, killed September 3, 2006, in combat in Al Anbar province in Iraq.

U.S. Army Spc. Alexander Jordan, 31, of Albuquerque, killed in Baghdad by small arms fire on September 9, 2006.

USMC Cpl. Gary Koehler, 21, of Albuquerque, killed November 1, 2006, when an IED exploded near his unit while it was conducting combat operations in Al-Anbar, Iraq

U.S. Army Sgt. Eric Vizcaíno, 21, of Albuquerque, killed November 20, 2006 during patrol in Baghdad.

USMC Lance Corporal, Jeromy D. West, 20, killed by a sniper on Saturday, November 25, 2006 while engaging enemy forces in Al Anbar province, Iraq.

2007

Marine Lance Cpl. Emilián Sánchez, 20, of Santa Ana Pueblo, killed January 21, 2007, in Al Anbar province while doing military operations.

U.S. Army Sgt. Matthew Apuan, 27, of Las Cruces, killed February 18, 2007, in Baghdad when his unit came under sniper fire.

U.S. Air Force Tech Sgt. Scott Duffman, 32, of Albuquerque, killed February 18, 2007, when his helicopter crashed in east Afghanistan.

Marine Lance Cpl. Steven Chávez, 20, of Hondo, died of a non-hostile incident in Al Anbar province on March 14, 2007.

U.S. Army Spc. Stephen Kowalszyk, 32, of Albuquerque, killed in Iraq from small arms fire on March 14, 2007.

U.S. Army Spc. Clifford A. Spohn, 21, of Albuquerque, killed April 8, 2007, when his unit came under fire while assisting Iraqi Police.

U.S. Army Sgt. Joel Lewis, 28, of Sandía Park, killed May 6, 2007, when an IED exploded near his vehicle during combat operations in Baqubah, Iraq.

USMC Maj. Douglas A. Zembiec, 34, of Albuquerque, died May 11, 2007, in combat operations in Baghdad.

U.S. Army Sgt. James C. Akin, 23, of Albuquerque, killed on June 2, 2007, when his Humvee was destroyed by a roadside bomb near Baghdad.

Army Cpl. Joel Dahl, 21, of Los Lunas, killed on June 23, 2007, by small arms fire south of Baghdad.

U.S. Army Pfc. Henry Byrd, III, 20, of Veguita, died June 24, 2007, in Germany after collapsing from heatstroke while his unit was patrolling in Iraq.

U.S. Army Cpl. Jeremy Stacey, 23, of Los Chávez, killed July 5, 2007, while serving in Iraq.
U.S. Army Spc. Roberto Causor, Jr., 21, of Río Rancho, was killed July 7, 2007, while patrolling in Iraq.

U.S. Army Major, Tom Bostick, 37, of Lovington, killed July 27, 2007, near Kamu, when his unit came under enemy fire.

U.S. Army WO Christopher Johnson, 31, of Gallup, killed August 14, 2007, when his Chinook helicopter crashed during a routine maintenance flight.

U.S. Army Spc. Brynn Naylor, 21, of Roswell, killed December 13, 2007, when enemy forces attacked his unit using small-arms fire during combat operations in Baghdad.

2008

US Navy, Tech 2nd Class Menelek Brown, 24, of Roswell, declared dead January 2, 2008, two days after apparently going overboard from the USS Hopper in the Arabian Sea. Navy aircraft and ships conducted an extensive search but were unable locate him.

U.S. Army Capt. Thomas J. Casey, 32, of Albuquerque, killed January 3, 2008, while on patrol in Iraq.

Army Sgt. Christopher Sanders, 22, of Roswell, killed January 9, 2008, when an IED went off during patrol in Baghdad.

Army Sgt. Gary Willett, 34, of Alamogordo, killed February 8, 2008, when the vehicle he was in was hit by an IED in Taj.

U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Travis Griffin, 28, killed on April 3, 2008, while performing a PTT (Police Transition Team) mission in Baghdad. A native of Dover, DE, Griffin was stationed at Kirtland AFB.

U.S. Air Force Staff Sgt. Christopher Frost, 24, killed on April 3, 2008, when the helicopter he was riding in crashed due to a severe sandstorm near Baghdad, Iraq. Sgt. A native of Waukesha, WI, Frost was stationed at Kirtland AFB.

U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Kevin Roberts, 25, of Farmington, killed on May 7, 2008, when a Humvee carrying his unit encountered an IED while on patrol in the Sabari District of Afghanistan.

U.S. Army Capt. Bruce Hays, 42, of Capitan, killed September 17, 2008, when a vehicle carrying members of his Wyoming National Guard Unit encountered an IED while on patrol in Gerdia Seria, Afghanistan.

U.S. Army Chief Warrant Officer Christian Humphreys, 28, of Alamogordo, killed on November 15th when an OH-58 Kiowa helicopter transporting him and his unit crashed while on a mission over Mosul, Iraq.

2009

U.S. Army Spc. Darrell Fernandez, 25, of Truth or Consequences, died on January 31, 2009 from injuries suffered in a vehicle accident while patrolling near Kirkuk. It was Fernandez's third tour of duty in Iraq.

U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Daniel Tallouzi, 24, of Albuquerque, died on February 29, 2009, at the University of New Mexico Hospital from injuries suffered in a mortar attack at Camp Taji, Iraq 2-1/2 years earlier (September, 2006).

U.S. Air Force Staff Sgt. Timothy Bowles, 24, died on March 15, 2009, from wounds suffered when his vehicle encountered an IED while on patrol near Kot, Afghanistan. His parents live in Glorieta.

U.S. Army Sgt. Jose Escobedo, 32, of Albuquerque, died on March 20, 2009 from injuries sustained from a non-combat related incident Forward Operating Base Kalsu in Iskandariyah, Iraq.

U.S. Army Spc. Christopher Kurth, 24, of Alamogordo, killed on June 4, 2009, when his convoy was attacked while on patrol near Kirkuk, Iraq.

U.S. Army Spc. Troy Tom, 21, of Beclabito, died on August 17, 2009 from wounds suffered when an IED detonated near his unit while on patrol near Arghandab, Afghanistan.

U.S. Army Spc. Tony Carrasco, Jr., 25, of Anthony, died on November 4, 2009 from injuries suffered when his unit was attacked by enemy forces in Ad-Dawr, Iraq.

U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class Kenneth Westbrook, 41, of Farmington, died on November 7, 2009 at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., from wounds suffered three months earlier when insurgents attacked his unit in the Ganjigal Valley, Afghanistan. Four years earlier, his older brother was killed in action while on patrol in Iraq.

2010

U.S. Army Pfc. Zachary Lovejoy, 20, of Albuquerque, killed on February 2, 2010 when an IED struck his vehicle while on patrol in Zabul province, Afghanistan.

U.S. Marine Corps 1st Lt. Brandon Barrett, 27, of Albuquerque, killed by sniper fire on May 5, 2010 in Marjah, Afghanistan while on a mission to support combat operations by his unit on patrol in Helmand province.

U.S. Army Pvt. Charles Milton High IV, 21, of Albuquerque, killed on August 17, 2010 when an IED detonated near his patrol vehicle in Kunar province, Afghanistan.

U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class James Thode, 45, of Farmington, killed on December 1, 2010 by a roadside bomb while his unit was on patrol in Afghanistan.

U.S. Marine Corps Sgt. Garrett Misener, 25, of Clovis, died from an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) blast while on patrol in Helmand Province, Afghanistan on December 27, 2010.

2011

U.S. Army Pfc. Antonio Stiggins, 25, of Roswell, died April 22, 2011 when his unit was attacked by an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) in the city of Numaniyah, southeast of Baghdad during Operation New Dawn.

U.S. Marine Corps Sgt. Christopher Diaz, 27, of Albuquerque, died September 28, 2011 while trying to rescue a wounded fellow Marine during combat operations in Helmand Province, Afghanistan.

NM National Guard Pfc. Pernell Herrera, 33, of Espanola, died December 31, 2011 from a non-combat related incident near Helmand Province, Afghanistan.

2012

U.S. Army Sergeant Israel P. Nuañes, 38, of Las Cruces died on May 12, 2012 from an Improvised Explosive Device during an enemy attack in the Kandahar province of Afghanistan.

2013

U.S. Army Sergeant Tristan Wade, 23, died on March 22, 2013 when his unit was attacked

by enemy forces while on patrol in Ghanzi Province, Afghanistan. A native of Indianapolis, IN, Wade was stationed out of White Sands Missile Range.

U.S. Army Private Errol Milliard, 18, died on July 4, 2013, of injuries sustained when enemy forces attacked his unit with an RPG while on patrol in Farah Province, Afghanistan. Milliard, a native of Birmingham, AL, was stationed out of White Sands Missile Range.

U.S. Army PV2 Jonathon M. Hostetter, 20, died in Haft Asiab, Afghanistan on August 23, 2013, when his unit was attacked with an IED during combat operations. Hostetter was a native of Milan, MO and was stationed out of White Sands Missile Range.

U.S. Army SPC Kenneth C. Alvarez, 23, died on August 23 in Haft Asiab, Afghanistan when his unit was attacked with an IED during combat operations. Alvarez was a native of Santa Maria, CA and was stationed out of White Sands Missile Range.



"Sunset on Fire"
By Rosemarie Cristello



"Above the Rio Grande"
by Steve Yabek

STATE AIRCRAFT

On March 1, 2005, both houses of the state legislature passed a bill approving the "**Hot Air Balloon**" as the state's official aircraft. Governor Bill Richardson signed the bill



Roadrunner VII Balloon

into law. The state's love of hot air balloons started with flyers Bill and Sid Cutter, who, in 1971, bought their first balloon in honor of their mother's 62nd birthday. They then enticed a few former New Mexico Military Institute graduates into developing a balloon to give more visibility to their alma mater. Other New Mexicans got enthusiastic about hot air ballooning, so a balloon rally was set in Roswell in conjunction with the Wool Bowl Thanksgiving 1973. Then came the World Balloon Championship contests that evolved into the first "**International Balloon Fiesta**" in 1977. Every October in Albuquerque, "the Balloon Capital of the World," the skies are full of hundreds of beautiful, colorful and unusual shaped balloons from all over the world. On the ground are thousands of spectators stretching their necks to view these sights. Their

presence assists the economic stability of the state. For more information please visit www.balloonfiesta.com.

STATE AMPHIBIAN

The "New Mexico Spadefoot" (*Spea multiplicata*) is found widely through the state, occurring in all 33 counties and in elevation ranges from 3,000 to above 8,500 feet. Outside of New Mexico it is found from central Texas and western Oklahoma to Arizona and south into Mexico.



Males are about 2 1/2 inches in body length. On the top side the animal is variable in color, being gray, brown or dusky green. One identifying mark is the lack of a "boss," a circular round projection, between the eyes. The eyes are close together and appear close to the top of the head. Like other Spadefoots, they have vertical pupils. On each hind leg is a small, hard,

wedge-shaped structure which is used for digging into moist soil. Spadefoots remain in these underground refuges until the onset of monsoon rains.

After the rains start and low areas are filled with water, males emerge and begin calling to females. The voice of this species has been described as sounding like a fingernail running across the teeth of a comb. Males frequently call while floating on the surface of the water. When handled or held by a predator, the species gives off an odor which smells like roasted peanuts.

STATE BIRD

The State Bird of New Mexico, the "**Greater Roadrunner**" (*Geococcyx californianus*) is known by a wide variety of names including Chaparral Bird, El Correcaminos, and El Paisano. It is the larger of two ground cuckoos, the other being the "Lesser Roadrunner," found in Mexico and Central America. The "Greater Roadrunner" is found across the American southwest and south to central Mexico.



The "Greater Roadrunner" is found throughout much of New Mexico, mostly at lower elevations (up to 7,000 feet), and is most frequently seen running along side the roads and trails of the state. It can fly but only weakly and hesitates to do so. It has a long tail, a shaggy crest and is streaked brown below with a dusty background. The back is olive to dark grayish brown.

The birds build a bulky stick nest in low brush or even abandoned machinery. Three to six eggs are the normal litter. Roadrunners feed on a wide variety of prey items including snakes, lizards, beetles, small birds and, rarely, cactus fruits.

There is probably no State Bird more closely connected to the people of the state than the "Greater Roadrunner" is to the citizens of New Mexico. Early settlers for example were told that if you got lost a roadrunner would always lead you back to the path for which you were searching. Many Native American groups said that the spirit of this bird has supernatural powers. Hopi tribes used the "X" on Kachina figures to confuse evil spirits because the "X" footprint of a roadrunner doesn't show which direction the bird is traveling.

The State Legislature adopted the "Greater Roadrunner" as the official State Bird on March 16, 1949. In 1969, "Dusty Roadrunner" was adopted as the official symbol of the state of New Mexico to keep the state clean and beautiful.

STATE BUTTERFLY

The "**Sandía Hairstreak**" (*Callophrys mcfarlandi*) is the State Butterfly of New Mexico occurring in 24 of the state's 33 counties. It also occurs in southeastern Colorado, west Texas and into northeastern Mexico. It was originally described in 1960 from a specimen taken in the Sandía Mountains east of Albuquerque.

The wing span ranges from 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 inches. The underside of the wings are a beautiful golden-green, with a white line bordered with black toward the base of the wing. The upperside of the wing in the male is brown, the female is reddish-brown with a narrow black border.



The larval food plant is Beargrass (*Nolina* species) in the Agave Family (Agavaceae) where the caterpillars feed on the flowers and fruits. Caterpillars are widely colored, ranging from pink to maroon to green. Flights (emergence from the cocoon) occur from early spring to early summer with occasional second flights in late summer.

Habitat is dry hillsides with Beargrass. At times this is the most abundant spring butterfly within its range. Adults are more active in the morning and retreat to the base of Beargrass at night. The species is well adapted to droughts.

STATE CAPITOLS

The Land of Enchantment's Reflection of Beauty and Diversity

Like the history of the state, the history of the capitol buildings in New Mexico is rich with diversity, controversy, and even mystery. Disagreements on their location, periods of occupation by the Pueblo and later the Confederate Army, and an unsolved fire have added to this colorful story. A significant aspect of this history is that New Mexico claims the distinction of having the oldest and the newest state capitol buildings in the United States.

THE PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS



The Palace of the Governors, 1610-1886, 1892-1900

Photo Courtesy: Museum of New Mexico, Negative 15376, ca. 1881

Built in 1610 by Spanish Governor, Don Pedro Peralta, this was the first major building in the new city of La Villa de Santa Fe. It is considered to be the oldest public building in continuous use in the United States. It was the seat of government for nearly three centuries and was used by three countries—Spain, Mexico, and the United States.

The Palace of the Governors was occupied by the Pueblo Indians after their ouster of the Spanish in 1680, and later for less than a month by the confederate Army in 1862. The Palace of the Governors was part of a larger complex known as the Casa Reales, or royal houses. It has been known as the Palacio Real (Royal Palace), and El Palacio (The Palace).

In 1850, the first session of the Territorial Legislature reaffirmed Santa Fe as the capitol and petitioned the U.S. Congress for funds to build a new capitol building to replace the Palace of the Governors. Hampered by the Civil War and shortages in funding, work on the building was slow and by the time it was completed it was abandoned as a capitol building.

STATE CAPITOLS

DOUBLE-DOMER TERRITORIAL CAPITOL

Growing arguments to move the capitol to Albuquerque caused several interested parties, opposing such a move, to influence the Territorial Legislature to vote that it remain in Santa Fe. The measure passed by a single vote. The construction of the Double-Domer Territorial Capitol Building was finished in 1886. The building was four stories, boasting richly carved cornices, beautiful stained glass windows, four colossal bronze statues representing Liberty, Justice, Industry, and Commerce at each corner of the building and two majestic domes. A thing of pride, but unfortunately there was no money left in the budget to insure the structure.

In 1892, a mysterious fire destroyed the building. Volunteers responding to the fire found that the water main has been shut off and the fire hoses had been slashed. The perpetrators were never brought to justice. The New Mexican said of the fire, "In spite of the devastating fire, however the Capitol has been of such solid construction that the walls had to be torn down with dynamite.



Double-Domer Territorial Capitol, 1886-1892
Photo Courtesy: Museum of New Mexico, Negative 76041, ca. 1890

SINGLE DOME TERRITORIAL CAPITOL

In 1895, The Territorial Legislature approved a capitol rebuilding board to supervise the construction of a new building. Due to a money shortage however, it was three years before construction began. Every effort was made to cut costs in construction. Stone that could be salvaged from the old structure were cleaned and used again. Special rates were obtained by the railroads, newspapers were asked to reduce the cost of advertising public bids, and free labor was brought in from the state penitentiary. Records indicated that the rebuilding board was upset when a blacksmith was pardoned from jail because that meant they would have to pay a citizen \$3.00 a day to replace him. The three story, silver-domed building was completed on June 4, 1900 for the incredibly low cost of \$140,000.

STATE CAPITOLS



Single Dome Territorial Capitol,
1900-1950

Photo Courtesy: Museum of New
Mexico,
Negative 51280, ca. 1903

TERRITORIAL-STYLE CAPITOL

Originally the capitol completed in 1900 was like most other state capitols, a miniature version of the United States Capitol with steep steps that rose to an entry held aloft by six fluted columns, a deep foyer, and a large dome. It was designed this way, in part, to convince others that the territory was worth of statehood; an honor bestowed upon it in 1912. Between the time the capitol was dedicated and New Mexico became a state, the Territorial Legislative Assembly authorized construction of several annexes to the capitol, as well as the governor's mansion, on the same property. In 1922, the cornerstone was laid for a wing facing Don Gaspar Street. In 1938, the Supreme Court building was constructed east of the state house with New Deal funding. However, during the 1950's, Santa Feans had become increasingly proud of their native pueblo and territorial architecture and the capitol had become unfashionable. To be distinctly Santa Fe, the silver dome came off and the yellow brick executive mansion, with its gardens and white columns was torn down. The project to "Santa Fe-ize" the capitol building was complete in 1953.

Territorial-Style Capitol,
1950-1966

Photo Courtesy:
Museum of New Mexico,
Negative 56411, ca. 1953



THE ROUNDHOUSE

By the 1960's the government had outgrown its quarters and the 1963 legislature approved funds for construction of a new building to house the executive and legislative branches. It was designed by W.C. Kruger and constructed by Robert E. McKee. It is an adaptation of the Greek revival period to the Pueblo Indian adobe architecture. Construction completed in 1966.

In 1992, the first of two major renovations to the capitol was completed. It included removal of asbestos and mechanical and electrical renovations. It created larger committee rooms for greater public participation, and brought the building up to date on safety and handicap requirements.

January 2000 marked the completion of the second major renovation to the Roundhouse. It converted the old State Library into the new State North Annex. Redesigned to resemble the architecture of the Roundhouse, it includes a mini-rotunda with a large bronze fountain in the center. A long hallway, brightened by a row of skylights, connected the two buildings and an interesting collection of original fine art is displayed throughout this hallway or passageway. The Capitol North Annex building houses several legislators, the Secretary of State's Office, the Office of the Legislative Finance Committee and the Legislative Education Study Committee.



The Roundhouse, East view, 1966-Present

Other displays in the Roundhouse, include plaques designating senators and commemorating women who have served in the New Mexico State Senate. Photographs in both legislative houses identify the pictures of legislators who have served New Mexico since statehood. A bronze plaque can also be found on the first floor, that memorializes the men who served in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in New Mexico during the 1930's and early 1940's. Flags from the 33 counties of the state, hang over the Rotunda. Fine art exhibits are rotated throughout the year in the lobby of the building and busts of former governors can also be seen on the west entry area of the building.

On the grounds around the building, bronze sculptures done by New Mexico artists can be found. An additional life size bronze statue located on the west side of the capitol honors the work of a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Worker. It faces the Bataan Memorial Eternal Flame structure located just across the street and was the 54th CCC statue to be placed in the nation.

More expansion required the creation of the Capitol South complex on South St. Francis Drive with three buildings built to house Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Dept., General Services Dept, and Taxation and Revenue Dept. and Capitol West Complex which houses the State Records and Archives and State Library. Some of these buildings have been named to honor former NM statehood governors.

STATE COOKIE

BISCOCHITOS

This is the recipe for New Mexico's state cookie.

6 C. flour
1/4 Tsp. salt
3 Tsp. baking powder
1 1/2 C. sugar
2 Tsp. anise seeds
2 eggs
2 C. lard
1/4 C. brandy
*1/4 C. sugar
*1 Tbsp. cinnamon

Sift flour with baking powder and salt. In separate bowl, cream lard with sugar and anise seeds until fluffy. Beat in eggs one at a time. Mix in flour and brandy until well blended. Refrigerate 2-3 hours. Turn dough out on floured board and pat or roll to 1/4- or 1/2-inch thickness. Cut into shapes (the fleur-de-lis is traditional). *Dust with mixture of sugar and cinnamon. Bake 10-12 minutes at 350° or until browned.

The New Mexico Legislature adopted the **"Biscochito"** (Bizcochito) as the official state cookie in 1989. This act made New Mexico the first state to have an official state cookie. The Biscochito is a small anise-flavored cookie, which was brought to New Mexico by the early Spaniards. The cookie is used during special celebrations, wedding receptions, baptisms, Christmas season, and other holidays. It was chosen to help maintain traditional home-baked cookery.



STATE FISH



The **"Río Grande Cutthroat Trout"** (*Oncorhynchus clarkii*) is also known as the "New Mexico Cutthroat Trout." This species is native to cold mountain streams and lakes of much of northern New Mexico. They have a yellow-green to gray-brown body with scattered black spots. The latter third of the fish is heavily spotted with black. There are several red streaks under the throat which give its name. Typical adults are up to 10 inches in length and weight about 1 pound. Río Grande Cutthroat Trout live up to 8 years.

The species feeds on a wide variety of aquatic invertebrates including insects, zooplankton and crustaceans. They breed in spring and early summer and prefer water temperature between 48-52 degrees Fahrenheit. Females lay a wide range of eggs from 200 to 4,500. They are laid in a gravel nest in flowing water where there are high levels of dissolved oxygen.

The species has declined in recent years because of the introduction of Rainbow Trout and neighboring land practices. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish is responsible for managing sport fishing in the state and has a program to restore and rehabilitate populations in the state.

STATE FLAG

The image to the right features that 1915 original flag which over time has faded from blue to white. It is currently on loan to the NM Farm and Ranch Museum in Las Cruces from the State History Museum collection.



Former New Mexico historian, Ralph Emerson Twitchell, designed the first flag of New Mexico statehood, as authorized in 1915. It consisted of a blue field with a miniature United States flag in the upper left corner, including 48 glass stars the state's great seal in the lower right corner and "New Mexico" embroidered diagonally across the field from the lower left to the upper right corner also blue herringbone colcha-stitch around edge, gold metallic fringe and 47 in top right corner.

In 1920, the New Mexico Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) advocated the adoption of a flag representative of New Mexico's unique character. Three years later, the D.A.R. conducted a design competition, which was won by the distinguished Santa Fe physician and archeologist, Dr. Harry Mera. The doctor's wife, Reba, made the winning flag design with a symbolic red Zia on a field of yellow. In March 1925, Governor Arthur T. Hannett signed the legislation that proclaimed the Mera design as the official state flag.

The State Flag of New Mexico has a modern interpretation of an ancient symbol of a sun



design as seen on a late 19th century water jar from Zia Pueblo. The red sun symbol was called a "Zia" and is shown on a field of yellow. This distinctive design reflects the Pueblo's Tribal philosophy, with its wealth of pantheistic spiritualism teaching the basic harmony of all things in the universe. Four is the sacred number of Zia, and the figure is composed of a circle from which four points radiate. To the Zia Indian, the sacred number is embodied in the earth with its four main directions; in the year with its four seasons; in the day, with sunrise, noon, evening and night; in life, with its four divisions - childhood, youth, adulthood

and old age. Everything is bound together in a circle of life, without beginning, without end. The Zia believe, too, that in this great brotherhood of all things, man has four sacred obligations: he must develop a strong body, a clear mind, a pure spirit, and a devotion to the welfare of his people.

The red and yellow symbolize the colors of Isabel of Castilla, which the Spanish Conquistadors brought to the New World. The symbol's proportions are fixed by legislative act, with the four groups of rays set at right angles, the two inner rays, one-fifth longer than the outer rays. The diameter of the circle in the center is one-third the width of the symbol. The flags of Spain, the Republic of Mexico, the Confederate States of America, and the United States of America have flown over the "Land of Enchantment" during the state's history.

OFFICIAL SALUTE TO THE STATE FLAG



English - *"I salute the flag of the state of New Mexico, the Zia symbol of perfect friendship among united cultures."*

Spanish - *"Saludo la bandera del estado de Nuevo Méjico, el simbolo Zia de amistad perfecta, entre culturas unidas."*

Mrs. T.K. Martin, Mrs. W.B. Oldham, Mrs. Thomas E. Mears, Jr., and Mrs. James D. Turner of the Portales Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy composed the words to the salute. Mr. Thomas E. Mears, Jr. wrote the proposal for presentation to the 26th Legislature, which adopted the salute on March 13, 1963. The Spanish version was translated by Maria E. Naranjo of Larragoite School in Santa Fe, and adopted by the 31st Legislature in 1973.

STATE FLOWER

One of the more common sights across lower elevations in New Mexico are various species of yucca. One of these, "**Soaptree Yucca**" (*Yuca elata*) is one of the more widespread species. Yucca are members of the Family Agavaceae. Yucca (pronounced "yuh-ka") are hardy plants that thrive under trying conditions.

Soaptree Yucca can grow up to 30 feet, rarely to 35, in height with roots stretching for a hundred feet or more in search of water. This is easily seen in areas where there are moving sand dunes such as at White Sands National Monument near Alamogordo. Flowers are a creamy white and borne on a long slender stalk. Some individuals grow low while others form a tall stalk topped with broad, sharp-edged leaves.

It occurs in sandy soils, gypsum area, rocky areas, grasslands and similar areas from the lowest elevations up to 6,000 feet. The flowers can be eaten and are fed on by cattle during times of drought. Settlers would crush the roots and stems for a soap substitute. Leaf fibers were once used to make rope and twine.



After a survey of students was conducted, they chose yucca as the State Flower. The New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs supported their choice, and the New Mexico State Legislature adopted the yucca as the official State Flower on March 14, 1927.

STATE FOLKLORIST

Claude Stephenson, Folk Arts Coordinator and the State Folklorist, also serves as the ADA Coordinator. Claude currently sits on the New Mexico Music Commission and the New Mexico Centennial Steering Committee. He also manages the New Mexico component of the National Endowment for the Arts American Masterpieces program. He has been with New Mexico Arts since 1991.



Photo Courtesy:
Dr. Claude Stephenson

Claude obtained his Ph.D. in American Studies at the University of New Mexico in 2001. He grew up in Alamogordo, New Mexico, and outside of a year stay in Washington, DC, has lived in Albuquerque since 1970. Claude is an avid musician and award-winning mandolin player. He and his wife live in an old adobe down by the river in the South Valley where they grow lots of vegetables.

Contact information for Dr. Stephenson;
claude.stephenson@state.nm.us.

STATE FOSSIL

Studying the past in New Mexico has always resulted in rich finds on early human history and information about those species that were here millions of years before. One of these species was the "**Coelophysis**" (see-low-FYS-iss), an early Triassic dinosaur which was named the New Mexico State Fossil by the State Legislature on March 17, 1981.

Coelophysis bauri first appeared in the Mid Triassic Period around 228 million years ago. The genus name, *Coelophysis*, means "hollow form" and refers to the hollow limb bones. It was a small dinosaur compared with those that have appeared on movie and TV screens. *Coelophysis* was up to almost 9 feet in length and about three feet high at the hips. It has a long tail that probably acted as a counterweight when it was running and maneuvering at high speeds. It was thought to have weighed around 50 pounds and some researchers have speculated that it was warm-blooded.



Photo Courtesy: Tracey Littrell

It is believed that the species was probably an opportunistic feeder, eating both live prey and scavenging on dead materials. The teeth are typical of carnivorous dinosaurs being blade-like, recurved and serrated and were continually replaced as they were damaged or worn out. Initially it was thought that the species was cannibalistic, but recent studies have proven this to be incorrect.

The first remains of the fossil were found in 1881, and was classified by Edward D. Cope in 1889. In 1947, a large "graveyard" of *Coelophysis* was found at the Ghost Ranch in Río Arriba County not far from the original find. It is thought that the mass burial was caused by a flash flood which trapped other species in addition to this one. The species has also been found in Arizona and possibly in Utah.

In addition to its long history in the geology of New Mexico, *Coelophysis* was also the second dinosaur in space! In 1998, a *Coelophysis* skull from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History accompanied the Space Shuttle Endeavour mission STS-89. It was also taken onto the Space Station Mir before returning to Earth.

STATE GEM

Hundreds of years before the Spanish explorers arrived, the Indians were mining and fashioning ornaments out of "**Turquoise**" in combination with shell and coral from the California coast they acquired in trading with other tribes.

Chemically, it is a phosphate of aluminum carrying small quantities of copper and iron and a green mineral, variscite. These give the gemstone its color as well as its value and beauty. This is the only phosphate that is considered a precious stone.



Photo Courtesy:
Tracey Littrell

The Navajo and Pueblo Indians of the Southwest call turquoise "Chalchihuitl," as did the ancient peoples of Mexico and Central America who used the same word to describe jade or green turquoise. Turquoise set in silver by numerous silversmiths is a big industry in New Mexico and beautiful and authentic pieces may be purchased on reservations or at fashionable stores throughout the United States. The State Legislature adopted the turquoise as the State Gem on March 23, 1967.

STATE GRASS

The "**Blue Grama**" (*Bouteloua gracilis*) is one of the more widespread species of grass in New Mexico occurring in all 33 counties. This perennial grass is a warm season grass and is without doubt the most valuable forage grass in the state for cattle. The plant usually grows up to 1 foot in height but can occasionally grow as high as four feet. The seed stalks have two curling comb-like spikes that appear purple and is probably the reason for the name Blue Grama. Sometimes called White Grama, it is neither blue nor white.



Native Americans used the seeds to make a flour for bread and Blackfoot Indians predicted the weather based on the number of branches grown during the current growing season. This is a valuable plant for xeriscaping and provides a good alternative to thirsty lawns of non-native grasses.

The species grows from the lowest elevations up to 8,000 feet, rarely higher, in a variety of habitats including sandy and loamy soils, shallow sites, rocky slopes, bottomlands and mountain grasslands.

STATE GUITAR

The Pimentel guitar known as “the New Mexico Sunrise” was approved as the official State Guitar in 2010 and was first created in 1951. This particular guitar was designed and built by Rick, Robert, Victor and Augustin Pimentel under the auspices of their late father, Lorenzo Pimentel. It is meticulously garnished up the fingerboard with the Zia symbol in mother of pearl, coral, and exotic woods. This sacred symbol design from the Zia Pueblo was used with permission from the pueblo. The US flag is also depicted on the guitar. This guitar masterpiece was created originally to honor the four men’s parents and their positive influence and remarkable qualities such as humility and love for music and craftsmanship. These guitars are only built in New Mexico by this family. Examples are on display at the Smithsonian Museum, the Music Museum in South Dakota and in the NM Art Museum in Santa Fe.



Pimentel Guitar
Photo Courtesy: Rick Pimentel

STATE INSECT

The "**Tarantula Hawk Wasp**" or Tarantula Hawk (*Pepsis formosa*) was selected because of an initiative from a classroom in Edgewood, NM. An elementary class and their teacher researched states that had selected state insects, and then selected three insects for students around the state to vote on. This species was then selected by the 39th legislature in 1989. A class in Alaska became interested in the project and attended the legislative session where the bill was introduced.

The insect is black satin in color with orange wings which are smoky near the margins. It has long legs and holds the wings at its side when not flying. It is from 0.8 to 1.2 inches in length. It is a solitary wasp and probably the largest wasp in the United States.



Many species in this group (there are about 20 species in the U.S. and 250 in the world) burrow into the ground and form branching tunnels. Females hunt for large spiders, sting them and drag them to the burrow where an egg is attached to the spider. After hatching the larva, it will then feed on the paralyzed spider. Adults of both sexes frequent flowers of trees, shrubs and, especially, milkweed.

STATE MAMMAL

The "**American Black Bear**" (*Ursus americanus*), or Oso Negro, is found from Alaska to northern Mexico and occurs widely in wooded areas throughout the state. They are omnivorous, feeding mostly on a wide variety of plants but also on animals (mostly small rodents) in addition to carrion. Large bears can weigh in excess of 400 pounds. Females usually breed every two years, having 2-3 cubs, rarely 4 cubs, being born after a 7-8 month gestation period.



The "American Black Bear" was selected as the state's official animal on February 8, 1963, by the New Mexico Legislature. The bear's head appears as the symbol of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. It is a protected game animal and may be hunted only by license in certain parts of the state and specific times of the year.

Smokey Bear, probably the most famous bear in the history of the United States, was a cub first found cowering after an injury in a tree after a 17,000 acre forest fire in the Lincoln National Forest near Capitán, New Mexico. In 1950, Smokey was selected by the U.S. Forest Service and the Advertising Council as a spokesman and symbol for fire prevention campaigns all across the country. Smokey served in this capacity for the rest of his life, even after his death in 1975. He is buried in "Smokey Bear State Park" in Capitán.

STATE NECKLACE

The Squash Blossom Necklace was officially adopted in 2011 by the State Legislature as our state's Official Necklace. The Squash Blossom Necklace is a creation by Southwestern Native American tribes that combines the use of the Naja or crescent moon symbol and multiple flower-like silver beads which are similar looking to flowering plants like the pomegranate, sunflower, squash or other flower blossoms that spread out at their ends. The Navajo tribe was the first to create this combination into a necklace, and it is traditionally worn by both male and female—sometimes considered a symbol of wealth. In their language the flower like bead is called “Chil Bitan” and the crescent ornament is called a “Nazhahi.”



Squash Blossom Necklace
Photo Courtesy:
Perry Null
Trading Company

Those original creations were not created until after the arrival of the Europeans, possibly around 1880's, and the Spanish crescent moon symbol was commonly included as a silver ornament on the horse's bridle hanging in the center of the animal's forehead. Combining this frequently seen symbol with their own moon images may have been the source of this “naja” image. The earliest Navajo necklaces were traditionally done in silver but later the Zuni began adding the turquoise inlay patterns in the 19th century.

STATE NICKNAME

Lillian Whiting first noted the phrase, "Land of Enchantment," in the title of her book on New Mexico in 1906. In September 1935, Joseph A. Bursey, Director of the State Tourist Bureau, designed a brochure using this phrase. That same year New Mexico Magazine first advertised using "The Land of Enchantment" to encourage tourism in the state. The year this epithet first appeared on New Mexico license plates was in 1941. But it wasn't until 1947 that the Tourist Bureau filed with the Secretary of State for the exclusive right to use the phrase as their trademark. This phrase was adopted as the official nickname of the state on June 18, 1999.

STATE POEM

The poem "A Nuevo Mexico," written by Luis Tafoya in January 1911, was declared to be the official state poem during the 40th Legislative session in January 1991.

A NUEVO MEXICO
"Levanta, Nuevo Mexico,
esa abatida frente
que anubla los encantos
de tu serena faz,
y alborozado acoje
corona refulgente,
Símbolo de gloria y de ventura
y paz.

Después de tantos años de
lucha y de porfía,
tu suerte se ha cambiado
y ganas la victoria,
llegando a ver por fin
el venturoso día
que es colmo de tu
dicha y fuente
de tu gloria.

Has sido un gran
imperio, colmado de riqueza,
y grandes contratiempos
tuviste que sufrir,
más ahora triunfo pleno
alcanza tu entereza,
y el premio a tu constancia
pudiste conseguir.

Tu pueblo por tres
siglos aislado y solitario,
de nadie tuvo ayuda,
de nadie protección,
luchó por su
existencia osado y temerario,
sellando con su sangre
dominio y posesión.
Tras tan heroico esfuerzo
por fin has merecido
el bien que procurabas
con insistencia tanta
de que en la Unión de Estados
fueses admitido
con la soberanía que
al hombre libre encanta.
Obstáculos y estorbos del
todo desaparecen,
y entrada libre tienes
a la gloriosa Unión, En
donde los ciudadanos prosperan
y florecen,
con tantas garantías
y tanta protección.

Por tan pasmosa dicha
el parabién te damos,
a tí como a tus hijos,
de honor tan señalado,
y que en tu nueva esfera
de veras esperamos
que a fuer de gran
imperio serás
un gran estado.

TO NEW MEXICO
Lift, New Mexico,
your tired forehead
That clouds the enchantment
of your peaceful face,
And joyfully receive
the bright crown,
Symbol of glory, venture,
and peace.

After so many years of
fight and persistence
Your luck has changed
and you gain victory,
Reaching up to see your
fortunate day at last
That is an overflow of
happiness and the fountain
of your glory.

You have been a great
empire filled with riches,
And many mishaps you
had to suffer,
But now complete triumph
reach up to your integrity,
and reward for your constancy,
you were able to achieve.

Your people for three
centuries, isolated and lonely,
With help or protection
from nobody,
They fought for their
existence, reckless and daring,
Sealing with their blood
their dominion and possession.
After such heroic effort
finally you deserve
The goodness with such
an insistence you procure,
To be admitted in the state
of the union
With the sovereignty that
is a free man's enchantment.
Obstacles and hindrance for
good they disappear,
And free admittance you have
to the glorious union,
Where the people prosper
and flourish
With so many guarantees
and great protection.

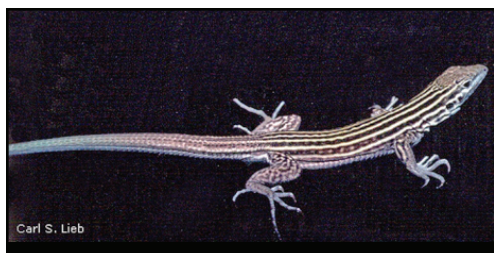
For that marvelous
satisfaction we welcome you,
You and your children
such a deserved honor,
And in your new sphere
we truly hope
That by dint of
imperiousness a great state
you will become.

STATE QUESTION: "RED or GREEN?"

In 1996, the New Mexico State Legislature passed a House Joint Memorial declaring "**Red or Green?**" as the official state question. This refers to the question always asked whether one prefers red or green chile when ordering New Mexican cuisine. This measure was passed to signify the importance the chile industry has on the economy of the state. New Mexico produced 78,000 tons of chile in 2013, valued at nearly 65 million dollars. The US Department of Agriculture states that this is the number one cash crop, in terms of sales in the state. With the adoption of this state question, New Mexico is acknowledging the financial gain and national recognition that chile generates for the state.

STATE REPTILE

The "**New Mexico Whiptail**" (*Cnemidophorus neomexianus*) was first recognized by science from a specimen collected in Socorro County in 1947. It became the official state reptile when Governor Bill Richardson signed HB 13 on April 6, 2003.



This 7-striped whiptail is identified by having a wavy vertebral stripe with spots on the sides between the lighter stripes. The tail is gray at the base occurring as greenish to greenish blue toward the tip.

The underside of the animal is white to pale blue.

It occurs mostly in the Río Grande Valley from Española south to Presidio County, Texas, into adjacent Mexico and in the southwestern part of the state to western Hidalgo County. It also occurs in the Tularosa Basin. New Mexico Whiptail prefer disturbed riverside habitats and desert-grassland areas.

This species is active during the day, often retreating from the heat from noon until mid-afternoon during periods of high temperatures. They hibernate, but are active from mid-March through mid-October. New Mexico Whiptail feed heavily on moths, butterflies, beetles, insect larvae, grasshoppers and ants. They hunt in short, jerky movements but can move rapidly in pursuit of prey or to avoid being eaten.

STATE SEAL

New Mexico's first seal was designed shortly after the Territorial Government was organized in 1851. The original seal has long since disappeared, possibly as part of the artifacts placed into the cornerstone of the Soldiers Monument in the Santa Fe Plaza. Imprints of the original seal showed an American Eagle clutching an olive branch in one talon and three arrows in the other. Along the outside rim was the inscription "**Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico.**"

In the early 1860's an unknown official adopted a new seal utilizing a design similar to today's Great Seal. It featured the American Bald Eagle, its outstretched wings shielding a smaller Mexican Eagle, symbolizing the change of sovereignty from Mexico to the United States in 1846. The smaller "Mexican Brown" or "Harpy Eagle," grasped a snake in its beak and cactus in its talons, portraying an ancient Aztec myth. The outside rim of the seal contained the words "Territory of New Mexico," with the date 1850 along the bottom in Roman numerals (MDCCCL).

It is not clear when the Latin phrase "**Crescit Eundo**" was added to the seal, but in 1882, Territorial Secretary, W.G. Ritch, embellished the earlier design with the phrase, which translates as "**it grows as it goes.**" This has also become the **State Motto**. This version of the seal was officially adopted as New Mexico's "official seal and coat of arms" by the territorial legislature in 1887.

When New Mexico became a state in 1912, the legislature named a commission for the purpose of designing a state seal. In the meantime, the legislature authorized interim use of the Territorial Seal with the words "Great Seal of the State of New Mexico" substituted. In June 1913, the commission, which consisted of Governor William C. McDonald, Attorney General Frank W. Clancy, Chief Justice Clarence J. Roberts, and Secretary of State, Antonio Lucero, filed its report adopting the general design of the Territorial Seal, substituting only the date 1912 for the Roman numerals. That seal is still in use today as the Official Seal of New Mexico.



NEW MEXICO STATE SEALS USED IN THE STATE'S HISTORY



Above are official state seals used prior to the existing one. For more information about them, we refer you to the December 1993 issue of the New Mexico Magazine article by Robert Torrez, "State Seal Receives Eagle Eyed Scrutiny." The seal with the human figure (center third from the top) is described in the New Mexico Magazine as the "Ritch seal." It depicts"dramatic mining, manufacturing and agricultural scenes, and includes "an Aztec standing upon the top of his house, his hand shadowing his eyes...watching for the coming of Montezuma."

STATE SLOGAN

"Everybody is somebody in New Mexico."

The official state slogan for business, commerce and industry in New Mexico is "Everybody Is Somebody in New Mexico" It was adopted by the New Mexico Legislature on April 3, 1975

STATE SONGS

"O, Fair New Mexico" was written by Elizabeth Garrett, the blind daughter of famed Sheriff Pat Garrett. In 1917, Governor Washington E. Lindsey signed the legislation making **"O, Fair New Mexico"** the **Official State Song**. In 1928, America's most famous march composer and conductor, John Philip Sousa, presented Governor A.T. Hannett and the people of New Mexico an arrangement of the state song embracing a musical story of the Indian, the Cavalry, the Spanish, and the Mexican.

"Asi Es Nuevo Mexico," written by contemporary composer Amadeo Lucero, was sung with guitar accompaniment to the assembled members of the 1971 Legislature by Lieutenant Governor Roberto Mondragon and was promptly adopted as the Spanish-language version of the **Official Spanish Language State Song**.

"New Mexico" - "Mi Lindo Nuevo México," written by Pablo Mares, was adopted by the Legislature in 1995 as the **Official State Bilingual Song**. Pablo Mares, a distinguished music educator, conductor and composer wrote "New Mexico - Mi Lindo Nuevo Mexico" in 1983. Mares is the only native-born New Mexican published by Carl Fischer Inc., New York, the world's largest publisher of music.

"Land of Enchantment" was written by well know Taos, singer-songwriter, Michael Martin Murphey. He was joined by Don Cook and Chick Rains to create a love song that shares the enticing attractions of the State of New Mexico and the charms she turns on to woo you back to this enchanting place. Consequently the New Mexico State Legislature adopted it as its **Official State Ballad** in March 1989.

"Under New Mexico Skies" - In 2007 the state legislature passed a memorial which created the opportunity for cowboy song writers to create a song that would become the New Mexico Official State Cowboy Song. Twenty six songs were submitted to the Western Music Association's International Music Festival. Edgewood resident, Syd Masters, created the winning song. Rep. Gloria Vaughn then sponsored House Bill 389 during the 2009 legislative session to make Master's song the state's **Official Cowboy Song** since it did such a good job of sharing about the beauty and cultural richness of our state. The bill passed and Master's work joined the four other official state music song symbols.

O, FAIR NEW MEXICO

Words & Music
BY ELIZABETH GARRETT

Andante

poco molle.

Moderato
with fervor

Un-der a sky of a-zure, Where bal-m-y breezes blow;
Rug-ged and high si-er-ras, With deep can-ions be-low;
Days that are full of heart-dreams, Nights when the moon hangs low;

Sempre

Kissed by the gold-en sun-shine, Is Nu-e-vo Me-ji-co.
Dot-ted with fer-tile val-leys, Is Nu-e-vo Me-ji-co.
Beam-ing its be-ne-dic-tion, O'er Nu-e-vo Me-ji-co.

* Me-ji-co - pronounced: Me-hi-co.

Copyright, 1915, by Elizabeth Garrett.

Home of the Mon - te - zu - ma, With fiery heart a - glow,
 Fields full of sweet al - ful - fa, Rich - est perfumes be - stow,
 Land with its bright mail - a - na, Com - ing through weal and woe,

rit.
 State of the deeds his - tor - ic, Is Nue - vo Me - ji - co.
 State of the ap - ple blossoms, Is Nue - vo Me - ji - co.
 State of our es - per - an - za, Is Nue - vo Me - ji - co.

REFRAIN

Slightly faster
 O, fair New Mex - i - co, We love, we love you so.
f *mf* *a tempo*
 Con Sva * * *

Our hearts with pride o'er-flow No mat-ter where we go,

O, fair New Mex-i-co, We love, we love you so.

mf a tempo

The grand-est state to know, New Mex-i-co.

f accelerando

Con 8va

D.S. al Fine

a tempo

accelerando

Con 8va

Con 8va

Así es Nuevo México

Letra y Música
Le Amadeo Lucero

C G7 F

1. Un can - to que trai - go muy den - tro del al - ma lo can - to a mis -
2. El ne - gro, el his - pan - o el an - glo el in - dio to - dos son tus
3. El ri - o del nor - te que es el ri - o gran - de sus ag - uas rien
4. Tus cam - pos se vis - ten de flo - res de ma - yo de lin - dos co -
5. Mi tier - ra en - can ta - da de his - to - ria ba - na - da tan lin - da tan

G7 C G7

ta do mi tie - rra na - tal de flor - es do ra - da mi tier - ra encan
hi - jos to - dos por na - i gual tus y al - deas mi tier - ra encan
cor - tes flu - yen hasta el mar y rie gan tus cam - pos mi tier - ra encan
lo - res que dios les do - to tus pa - ja ros can - tan mi tier - ra encan
bel - la sin com - pa - ra cion te rin - do home - na - je te rin - do ca -

C

ta da de lin - das mu - je - res que no tiene i - gual
ta da de lin - das mu - je - res que no tiene i - gual
ta da de lin - das mu - je - res que no tiene i - gual
rin - o sol - da - do va - lien - te al te rin - de su a - mor tial mor

C C7 F D7 G G7

Asi es Nue - vo Me - ji - co a - si es esta tier - ra del sol de sier - ras y

F G7 C C

va - lles de tier - ras fru - les asi es Nue - vo Me - ji - co

New Mexico

Mi Lindo Nuevo Mexico

Music and words by Pablo Mares

I'm sing-ing a song of my home-land. Mos' won--der-ful place that I've
 Yo can-to de un pa-is lin-do mas bel-lo no he vis-to

seen, my song can-not ful-ly des-cribe it,
 yo, Mi can-cion no pue-de de-cir-lo

I call it land of my dreams New Mex-i-co,
 co-mo mi co-ra zon Nue-vo Mex-i-co

land of the sun where yuc-ca blooms the sun-set sighs
 pas-is del sol pal-mi-las flo-re-cien-do al-li New Nue-vo

Mex-i-co Your starry nites your mus-ic sweet as day-light
 Mex-i-co Tus no-ches-lin-des-tren-ra-cuer-dos pa-ra

dies mi My heart re- turns it ev-er yearns to hear the
 mi Mi co-ra- zon lle-ra por ti me dice-a-

des-ert to bree-zes blow your snow your rain your
 mi to que-re yo Tus sier-ras y tus

rain-bow's blend I'm proud of my New Mex-i
 val-les son mi lin-do Nue-vo Mex-i co

Copyright Carl Fischer, Inc., New York, 1947

Copyright Pablo Mares, 1983

Land of Enchantment

by Michael Martin Murphey (BMI)

Don Cook (ASCAP)

Chick Rains (ASCAP)

1. I met a la- dy in my drift- in days,
 2. We watched the sun- set by the Ri- o Grande,
 3. From her arms I wan- dored far a- cross the sea,

A E₇

I quick- ly fell un- der the spell of her lo- vin' ways
 A mis- sion bell rang fare- well she took my hand
 I of- ten heard her gen- tile words haunt- ing me

E₇ B_m E A

a rose in the des- ert I loved her so- - o o,
 she said come back a- mi- go I love you so- - o o,
 Come back a- mi- go I miss you so- - o o,

A E₇ A A₇ D

in the land of en chant- ment,
 to the land of en chant- ment,
 to the land of en chant- ment,

New Mex- i- co.
 New Mex- i- co.
 New Mex- i- co.

B_m A E₇ A

STATE COWBOY SONG

Under New Mexico Skies

The Official State Cowboy Song of New Mexico

Words and Music by Syd Masters

Cowboy Swing ♩ = 124



Where the

Verse 1



pin - on me - sa rolls___ And the camp - fire cures your woes___ Watch - in' the



sly road - run - ner flee - ee On the tails of an au - tumn breeze___ I'm



lean - in' 'gainst a ju - ni - per bole___ As the creek wa - ter takes a






stroll - oll




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2

Chorus


18  That's where you - 'll find me___ Where the big back co-un-try lies.

21   There the cow - boy's free - ee to ride___ Out

24    UN - DER NEW MEX - I - CO SKIES Where the

Verse 2

27       lean jack hops a- long___ And the co-yote sings his song___ Up high the ro-cky spi-ires sha-

32      ade The sun - ny de-sert days___ I'm lean - in' 'gainst a - do-be walls

36         8va ___ of old___ Their sto-ries to be to - old 3 3






Chorus






41  That's where you - 'll find me___ Where the big back co-un-try lies___ There the

45     

cow - boy's free-ee to ride___ Out UN - DER NEW MEX - I - CO SKIES


Instrumental Solo

50     

54     

Just

Bridge


58      

me and a co-vey of a gam-ble-in' quail Lo - pin' down the Tur-quoise Tra - ail___

Chorus

62    

That's where you'll find me___ Where the big back co-un try lies___ There the

68    

cow-boy's free-ee to ride___ Out UN - DER NEW MEX - I - CO SKIES

70     

UN - DER NEW MEX - I - CO___ SKI - I - I - IES

STATE TIE

The "**Bolo Tie**" is a Western fashion staple, hailed for its comfort and versatility. Employing several types of clasps, the bolo tie can be worn with a closed or loosened collar.

In the 1930's, Navajo men would fasten a silver conch to their necks with a sting. The Bolo Tie is also traced to the neckerchiefs worn by Boy Scouts and Argentine cowboys.

In the United States, Bolo Ties are widely associated with Western wear, and are common in the western areas of the country.

New Mexico passed a non-binding measure to designate the Bolo as the state's official neckwear in 1987. The State Legislature adopted the Bolo Tie as the official State Tie on March 13, 2007.



Photo Courtesy:
Tony F. Martinez

STATE TRAIN

The Cumbres & Toltec Railroad was named New Mexico's official State Train in 2005. This railroad, built in the 1880's, runs 64 miles between Chama, New Mexico and Antonito, Colorado over gorgeous mountainous terrain, through tunnels and on high narrow trestles as a tourist attraction for both states. The steam engine locomotives and preserved cars have changed little since their early days as the Denver and Río Grande narrow gauge line and are known as "America's longest and highest narrow-gauge steam railroad." Making the trip all the way between the two points or getting off midway at the top of the mountain in Osier, and returning back by bus to your departure point, gives one an opportunity to travel back in time to the early days of the twentieth century. These trips run daily from late May to mid October with special trips offered in the winter.

For more history and specific trip information, call (505) 756-2151 or www.cumbrestoltec.com.



Photo courtesy: Cumbres & Toltec Railroad

STATE TREE

Few plants or animals are more ingrained in the culture and biology of New Mexico than the "**Piñón Pine**" (*Pinus edulis*). It is also sometimes called "Two Needle Piñón." The species is found mostly in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona with small populations in some of the adjacent states.

The species grows very slowly, often in more dry habitats in the mountains at an elevation of 4,500 to about 8,000 feet. The adult trees are usually between 15-35 feet tall. The round to ovate cones are distinctive.

The New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs was asked to select the State Tree and the Piñón Pine proved to be their favorite. On March 16, 1949, the State Legislature officially adopted the Piñón Pine as the State Tree.



Photo courtesy: Tracey Littrell

Seeds (pine nuts) of the plant were collected by Native Americans for centuries. This was noted by the first Spanish settlers arriving in the 1600's. Every few years Piñón Pine will produce a bumper crop of nuts which are gathered by people, and eaten by birds, bears and other wildlife. Jays, especially Piñón Jays, depend heavily on the nuts of this plant and even help to spread the plant by caching deposits of seeds.

Piñón wood warms New Mexicans across the state and gives off a distinctive and very pleasant incense smell. In recent years many Piñón Pines across the state have died off due to drying and warming conditions which have made them more vulnerable to bark beetles. Global warming will only make their recovery more difficult.

STATE VEGETABLES

"Chile" (*capsicum annum* L.) and **"Frijoles"** (pinto beans of the *phaseolus vulgaris* family), New Mexico's state vegetables, are a unique part of the New Mexico diet. The pinto bean, along with maize (corn) and squash, has been a staple of the Pueblo Indian



Photo courtesy: Tracey Littrell

diet since pre-historic times. The early Spanish settlers brought the chile plant to New Mexico from the Valley of Mexico, where the Aztecs had cultivated the plant for centuries. Chile is a pungent pepper which is harvested in the early fall, toasted, peeled and served as a delicious stew, stuffed with cheese or made into a favorite recipe. When the chile ripens it turns bright red. It is then strung (*chile ristras*) and hung out to dry. There are as many ways to prepare red chile, as there are claims of who harvests the mildest or the hottest. New Mexico State University can take credit for developing a variety of strains. The

use of frijoles, chile and corn has given the state a distinctive cuisine, which can only be considered "Native New Mexican."

The combination of the vitamin-rich chile and the protein-rich frijoles offers natives and visitors alike a memorable dining experience. In 1965, the legislative debate over adoption of the vegetable centered over the argument that the two vegetables were inseparable so both the chile and frijoles were adopted as the official vegetables.

NEW MEXICO'S "LOST" SYMBOL

From the time of ancient peoples to 1940, the world wide symbol of the swastika was important to New Mexicans. By the 1920's it appeared on rugs, jewelry, buildings, business logos, ads, as the name of a town and newspaper, the New Mexico State University yearbook and on National Guard insignia. It quickly faded as a New Mexico icon with the onset of the European war beginning in 1939.

THE NEW MEXICO MARCH

The New Mexico March was created and published by John Philip Sousa. One can hear the chorus of "O Fair New Mexico" in this march composed by John Philip Sousa at the request of the President of the University of New Mexico, J.F. Zimmerman, who wanted something, not just for the university, but for the whole state. And that is what he got. The march was written in 1928 and dedicated to Governor R.C. Dillon and the people of New Mexico. It includes portions of tradition Hispanic songs - "La Desgracia," "La Pena" and "Recuerdos de Amistad" and some segments of indian-style drumming all combined with moments of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" and "There is a Tavern in the Town." A multi-cultured march for a multi-cultured state.



C.E. Moberly, Capitol artist with the great seal of New Mexico.

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress.

[Date created/Published: 1925, June]

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, DC



"White Sands Sun Tree"

By Andrew Chin

VOTER INFORMATION

ELIGIBILITY

To become eligible to register to vote in the state of New Mexico you must meet the following qualifications:

- You must be a citizen of the United States;
- You must be a resident of the State of New Mexico. (Residency is established when one takes up permanent residence in the state. There is no waiting period.);
- Your right to vote has not been denied by a court of law by reason of mental incapacity.
- If you have had a felony conviction, you must have served the entirety of your sentence or have been discharged from probation or parole;
- You are, or will be at the time of the next election, eighteen (18) years of age.

REGISTRATION

The following information will be required to complete your application for voter registration:

- Your first name, middle name or initial, and last name
- Birth date
- Gender
- Social security number
- Address of residence (physical address)
- Mailing address if different from resident address
- Party affiliation, if any.

New Mexico has a "closed" Primary system, which means that you must affiliate with a major party in order to vote in that party's Primary Election. Minor parties do not participate in Primary Elections in New Mexico.

Voter registration closes in New Mexico at 5:00 p.m. on the 28th day preceding any election and re-opens on the Monday following that election. You may register to vote during the 28-day period that the books are closed; however, a voter who registers within this period will not be eligible to vote in that election. Please contact your county clerk to determine locations for voter registration. There is no fee to register.

Registration is permanent unless cancelled because the voter:

- Dies; (1-4-25 NMSA 1978)
- Is declared legally mentally incompetent; (1-4-26 NMSA 1978)
- Is convicted of a felony and has not served the entirety of the sentence or has not been discharged from probation or parole; (1-4-27.1 NMSA 1978)
- Requests that their voter registration be cancelled; (1-4-30 NMSA 1978)
- or cancelled by a Board of Registration pursuant to 1-4-28 NMSA 1978

EARLY & ABSENTEE VOTING

Any registered voter in the state of New Mexico may vote absentee from the 28th day preceding an election. Voters may also vote early from the third Saturday preceding an election up until the Saturday preceding the election at alternate locations. For information on absentee voting options, please contact your county clerk.

HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT IN NEW MEXICO

On October 29, 2002, our national government signed the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) [Public Law 107-252, Help America Vote Act 2002, Section 253 (b)] into law in order to assist states in the administration of federal elections and to "establish minimum standards for states and units of local governments with the responsibility for the administration of federal elections." The Act includes provisions for the statewide voter files, voting systems that are accessible to the disabled and language minorities, provisional voting, voter education and election official training. The Act requires each state to submit a plan that meets the requirements of the Act.

VOTING SYSTEMS' STANDARDS

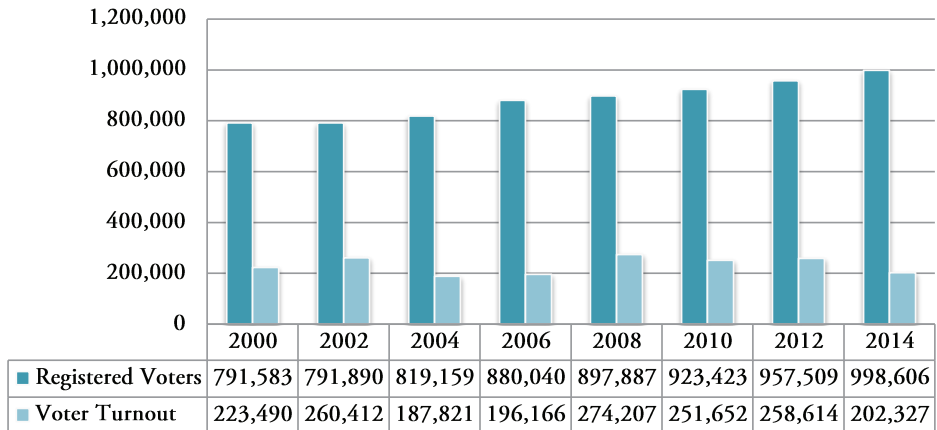
Section 301 of the Help America Vote Act sets forth specific standards for voting systems. HAVA requires each voting system to:

- Permit voters, before casting their vote, to verify the candidates or questions they may have;
- Allow voters to change or correct their vote in a private and independent manner, inform voters if they have overvoted (voting for more than one candidate for a single office) and provide information to the voter on the opportunity to receive a replacement ballot;
- Have the capacity to produce a paper record with a manual audit capability;
- Be accessible for the disabled through the use of at least one HAVA compliant voting system located at each polling place;
- Provide alternative language accessibility as required by Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and
- Comply with error rates established under the provisions of HAVA.

2014 GENERAL ELECTION TURNOUT

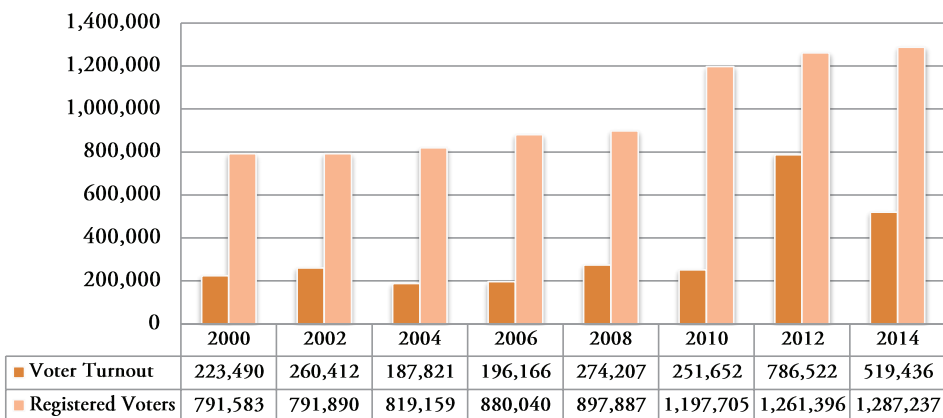
	Registered	Total	%	Early	% Turnout	Absentee	% Turnout
County	Voters	Turnout	Reg. Voters	Voting	Early Voting	Voting	Abs Voting
Bernalillo	437,454	170,957	39.08%	84,351	22.24%	22,846	5.22%
Catron	3,153	1,778	56.39%	569	18.04%	239	7.58%
Chaves	34,493	13,122	38.04%	5,233	15.17%	792	2.29%
Cibola	14,979	5,775	38.55%	1,569	10.47%	354	2.36%
Colfax	9,521	4,304	45.21%	825	8.66%	455	4.77%
Curry	23,681	8,101	34.21%	3,371	14.23%	458	1.93%
DeBaca	1,454	822	56.53%	123	8.45%	40	2.75%
Dona Ana	115,845	41,586	35.90%	16,835	14.53%	2,559	2.20%
Eddy	31,885	11,755	36.87%	4,058	12.72%	618	1.93%
Grant	21,389	9,272	43.35%	4,025	18.81%	676	3.16%
Guadalupe	3,562	1,906	53.51%	488	13.70%	465	13.05%
Harding	774	531	68.60%	131	16.92%	108	13.95%
Hidalgo	3,326	1,518	45.64%	276	8.29%	186	5.59%
Lea	31,8706	9,197	28.86%	3,242	1.02%	616	.193%
Lincoln	14,494	6,278	43.31%	2,485	17.14%	611	4.21%
Los Alamos	13,880	8,067	58.12%	4,087	29.44%	440	3.17%
Luna	12,773	4,978	38.97%	2,196	17.19%	344	2.69%
McKinley	39,962	15,131	37.86%	3,276	8.19%	328	.820%
Mora	4,080	2,164	53.04%	737	18.06%	151	3.70%
Otero	34,361	12,967	37.74%	5,387	15.67%	956	2.78%
Quay	6,097	2,731	44.79%	1,008	16.53%	192	3.14%
Rio Arriba	25,996	10,307	39.65%	2,545	9.79%	481	1.85%
Roosevelt	10,454	3,858	36.90%	1,296	12.39%	263	2.51%
San Juan	74,458	30,343	40.75%	28,421	38.17%	1,947	2.61%
San Miguel	22,252	8,131	36.54%	2,587	11.62%	590	2.65%
Sandoval	90,237	39,227	43.47%	17,795	19.72%	5,167	5.72%
Santa Fe	102,108	49,510	48.49%	18,637	18.25%	4,784	4.68%
Sierra	8,171	3,756	45.97%	1,650	20.19%	304	3.72%
Socorro	12,354	5,428	43.94%	1,795	14.52%	618	5.00%
Taos	25,212	10,940	43.39%	4,199	16.65%	505	2.00%
Torrance	10,306	4,686	45.50%	1,215	11.78%	602	5.84%
Union	2,705	1,419	52.46%	435	16.08%	100	3.69%
Valencia	43,951	18,888	42.98%	6,701	15.24%	2,338	5.31%
Total	1,287,237	519,436	40.35%	231,548	17.98%	51,133	3.97%

New Mexico Voter Turnout/Registration Primary Elections 2000-2014



ELECTION TRENDS

New Mexico Voter Turnout/Registration General Elections 2000-2014



NEW MEXICO VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS

As of January 7, 2015

County	Democrat	Republican	Declined to State	Other	Grand Total
Bernalillo	199,901	134,890	87,760	17,136	439,687
Catron	887	1,724	432	106	3,149
Chaves	10,896	16,269	6,151	1,119	34,435
Cibola	9,551	2,957	2,058	450	15,016
Colfax	5,078	2,931	1,477	70	9,556
Curry	7,355	10,984	5,384	86	23,809
De Baca	822	497	114	18	1,451
Dona Ana	53,412	31,528	27,345	4,132	116,417
Eddy	12,974	13,041	5,524	530	32,069
Grant	11,998	5,248	3,618	606	21,470
Guadalupe	2,903	460	151	51	3,565
Harding	334	381	15	42	772
Hidalgo	1,982	941	349	72	3,344
Lea	9,108	15,980	6,679	273	32,040
Lincoln	3,547	7,925	2,600	482	14,554
Los Alamos	5,061	5,221	3,161	458	13,901
Luna	5,931	3,875	2,668	301	12,775
McKinley	25,520	6,377	7,422	823	40,142
Mora	3,134	705	177	70	4,086
Otero	10,595	15,761	7,574	558	34,488
Quay	2,921	2,053	1,003	116	6,093
Rio Arriba	20,162	2,807	2,664	463	26,096
Roosevelt	3,269	5,047	1,898	281	10,495
San Juan	24,079	33,305	15,460	2,054	74,898
San Miguel	15,820	2,973	2,849	607	22,249
Sandoval	38,808	31,516	15,695	3,718	89,737
Santa Fe	63,109	16,603	20,966	1,833	102,511
Sierra	2,931	3,407	1,769	73	8,180
Socorro	6,199	3,771	1,988	401	12,359
Taos	17,277	3,255	3,817	927	25,276
Torrance	3,788	4,401	1,740	417	10,346
Union	1,221	1,169	284	41	2,715
Valencia	20,187	14,456	8,056	1,501	44,200
Grand Total	600,760	402,458	248,848	39,815	1,291,881

NEW MEXICO VOTING AGE BY POPULATION

TOTAL VOTES CAST & TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS DURING 1970 - 2014				
Voting Year	Voting Age by Population***	Registered Voters	% Registered Voting by Age Population	Turnout
1970	554,000	406,275	73%	301,104
1972*	669,000	505,432	76%	395,911
1974	726,000	504,197	69%	339,074
1976*	783,000	527,278	67%	426,350
1978	841,500	597,754	71%	356,509
1980*	900,000	652,687	73%	464,848
1982	951,000	582,646	61%	417,945
1984*	1,002,000	650,929	65%	522,328
1986	1,051,500	632,787	59%	408,621
1988*	1,101,000	674,826	61%	535,694
1990	1,102,500	658,374	60%	429,509
1992*	1,104,000	707,012	64%	590,901
1994**	1,164,000	713,645	61%	485,709
1996*	1,224,000	837,794	68%	579,763
1998	1,250,000	912,964	73%	517,350
2000*	1,263,000	972,895	77%	598,605
2002	1,354,553	950,743	70%	614,928
2004*	1,403,012	1,105,372	78%	775,301
2006	1,465,949	1,088,977	75%	568,597
2008*	1,473 ,000	1,185,439	70%	833,365
2010	1,514,872	1,152,917	76%	607,700
2012*	1,583,992	1,261,396	75%	786,522
2014	1,586,442	1,287,237	76%	519,436

* Presidential Elections

** Election Prior to National Voter Registration Act (NVRA)

*** Voting Age Population Figures from Federal Election Commission (FEC)

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR

1911	William C. McDonald (D)	31,036	1956	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	31,488
	Holm O. Bursum (R)	28,019		John F. Simms, Jr (D)	20,263
1916	Ezequiel C. de Baca (D)	32,875	1958	John Burroughs (D)	103,481
	Holm O. Bursum (R)	31,552		Edwin L. Mechem (R)	101,567
1918	Octaviano C. Larrazolo (R)	23,752	1960	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	153,765
	Felix García (D)	22,433		John Burroughs (D)	151,777
1920	Merritt C. Mechem (R)	54,426	1962	Jack M. Campbell (D)	130,933
	Richard H. Hanna (D)	50,755		Edwin L. Mechem (R)	116,184
1922	James F. Hinkle (D)	60,317	1964	Jack M. Campbell (D)	191,497
	Dr. C. L. Hill (R)	49,363		Merle H. Tucker (R)	126,540
1924	Arthur T. Hannett (D)	56,183	1966	David F. Cargo (R)	134,625
	Manuel B. Otero (R)	55,984		T. E. Lusk (D)	125,587
1926	Richard C. Dillon (R)	56,394	1968	David F. Cargo (R)	160,140
	Arthur T. Hannett (D)	52,523		Fabian Chávez, Jr (D)	157,230
1928	Richard C. Dillon (R)	65,967	1970	Bruce King (D)	148,835
	Robert C. Dow (D)	52,550		Pete V. Domenici (R)	134,640
1930	Arthur Seligman (D)	62,289	1974	Jerry Apodaca (D)	164,172
	Clarence M. Borts (R)	55,026		Joseph R. Skeen (R)	160,430
1932	Arthur Seligman (D)	83,612	1978	Bruce King (D)	174,631
	Richard C. Dillon (R)	67,406		Joseph R. Skeen (R)	170,848
1934	Clyde Tingley (D)	98,390	1982	Toney Anaya (D)	215,840
	Jaffa Miller (R)	71,899		John B. Irick (R)	191,626
1936	Clyde Tingley (D)	98,089	1986	Garrey F. Carruthers (R)	209,455
	Jaffa Miller (R)	72,511		Ray B. Powell (D)	185,378
1938	John E. Miles (D)	82,344	1990	Bruce King (D)	224,564
	Albert K. Mitchell (R)	75,017		Frank M. Bond (R)	185,692
1940	John E. Miles (D)	103,035	1994	Gary E. Johnson (R)	232,945
	Maurice Miera (R)	82,306		Bruce King (D)	186,686
1942	John J. Dempsey (D)	59,258		Roberto A. Mondragón (G)	47,990
	Joseph F. Tondre (R)	49,380	1998	Gary E. Johnson (R)	271,948
1944	John J. Dempsey (D)	76,443		Martín J. Chávez (D)	226,755
	Carroll G. Gunderson (R)	71,113	2002	Bill Richardson (D)	268,693
1946	Thomas J. Mabry (D)	70,055		John A. Sánchez (R)	189,074
	Edward L. Safford (R)	62,575		David E. Bacon (G)	26,466
1948	Thomas J. Mabry (D)	03,969	2006	Bill Richardson (D)	384,806
	Manuel Luján, Sr. (R)	86,023		John Dendahl (R)	174,364
1950	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	96,864	2010	Diane D. Denish (D)	280,614
	John E. Miles (D)	83,359		Susana Martinez (R)	321,219
1952	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	27,116	2014	Gary K. King (D)	219,362
	Everett Grantham (D)	11,034		Susana Martinez (R)	293,443
1954	John F. Simms, Jr. (D)	10,583			
	Alvin Stockton (R)	83,373			

Totals are shown for candidates who received at least 5% of the total votes cast.

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN NEW MEXICO



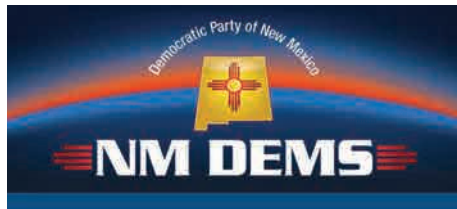
REPUBLICAN PARTY

5150 A San Francisco, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
Phone: (505) 298-3662
Fax: (505) 292-0755
Email: contact@gopnm.org

Chair: Debbie Maestas
1st Vice-Chair: Richard Luarkie
2nd Vice-Chair: Phil Archuleta
Executive Director: Robert "Bob" Talbot
Web: www.gopnm.org

The Republican Party of New Mexico is a unified organization dedicated to preserving the integrity and value of government. RPNM's mission is to help put government back into the hands of the people and to defend our rights that are guaranteed to us by the Constitution. We believe our God-given freedom is inseparable from our responsibility to serve our community, state and nation. We value individual worth, responsibility and freedom, and seek to protect the American Dream for all.

To view the Republican Party of New Mexico's full Platform go to:
<http://gopnm.org/>



DEMOCRATIC PARTY

8214 2nd Street NW, SuiteA
Albuquerque, NM 87114
Phone: (505) 830-3650 or 1-800-624-2457
<http://www.dpnm.net>

Party Chair: Sam Bregman
1st Vice Chair: Alan Pastelnek
2nd Vice-Chair: JoAnn Salazar
Executive Director: Jon Lipschutz

We the people of the Democratic Party of New Mexico support governance that fosters the common good, creates opportunity, and protects our rights, as enshrined in the Federal and State Constitutions. We are a state rich in resources, environmental beauty, a diverse and inclusive population, technological excellence, and rich cultural and artistic traditions. We are in a unique position to become the alternative energy and sustainability capital of our country, while responsibly managing our existing natural resources. We seek to inspire students to excellence, entrepreneurs to success, and inventors to creative innovations and technologies. Recognizing the increasing effects of climate change, we advocate for awareness, and prioritize our stewardship of the Earth. Our platform reflects the ideas, passions, and significant concerns of our grassroots citizens as a testament to our Democratic values and our commitment to work toward solutions for the benefit of our state.

To view the Democratic Party of New Mexico's full Platform go to:
<http://www.dpnm.net/dpnm-platform/>

MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN NEW MEXICO

CONSTITUTION PARTY OF NEW MEXICO



P.O. Box 22088
Albuquerque, NM 87154
Phone: (505) 508-3607
<http://constitutionpartyofnewmexico.com>

Party Chair: Robert (Bob) Bowen
Vice-Chair: James Clayton
Secretary: Heather Baldwin
Treasurer: Charleen Bishop

The Democratic and Republican Parties have long since departed from any real concern for upholding the Constitution of the United States, or the values and founding principles our nation was originally built upon. The primary mission of the Constitution Party is to sound the alarm and to call America back to her roots and God-given destiny. Our primary purpose together is to provide a clear, strong alternative to the voters of New Mexico. The means of doing this will be through a grass roots movement that focuses on educating and mobilizing the population. To do this we will have to challenge the very systems and ideologies that have brought us to this place. And we will have to do it against tradition and popular opinion and without endless reserves of money, lobbyists, and media coverage. We must remain clear that our primary focus is the political arena - not religious, economic or militaristic. In order to achieve our goals, we will not allow ourselves to be divided or sidetracked by personal or minor differences; nor by an unhealthy preoccupation with secondary issues or tangents that will not be understood or accepted by most Americans. We will strive to educate, empower and prepare New Mexicans for the future, whatever that may hold. We will challenge and even oppose all ideologies and trends that take us further away from these founding principles and values.

INDEPENDENT AMERICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO



2160 Don Andres Road, SW
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87105
Phone: (505) 379-6050
www.independentamericanparty.org
Chair: Robert Bridgewater

To promote: respect for life, liberty and property; strong traditional families; patriotism; and individual, state and national sovereignty — with a strong reliance on the Declaration of Independence and allegiance to the Constitution for the United States of America — by petition to God and by political and educational means.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO



918 Ivory Road, SE
Río Rancho, NM 87124-4228
Phone: (505) 891-4541

www.lpnm.us

Chair: Mike Blessing
Vice Chair: Elizabeth Honce
Treasurer: Allen Cogbill
Secretary: Elisheva Levin

We hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they don't forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live in whatever manner they choose. That the government has no authority to dispose of the lives of individuals or the fruits of their labor. Governments must not violate the rights of any individual, namely the rights to life, liberty and property. We oppose the interference by government in the areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals.

The Libertarian Party believes that governments exist for the purpose of protecting the rights of individuals to life, liberty and property. That the rights of the people are born within them, not granted by governments. Governments must not take what belongs to one individual and give it to another to whom it does not belong. That governments today are far too large, too expensive and too intrusive. That the government exists to serve the people, not to be served by the people. Governments should do only those things which cannot be done by the people themselves. That people should be free to live their lives as they see fit, so long as they respect the same right in all others.

GREEN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO

P. O. Box 22485 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502-2485

Phone: (505) 473-3621

<http://greenpartynm.org>

Chairperson: Estevan Trujillo

Secretary: Em Ward

Treasurer: Sean Knight

The Greens are a world-wide political movement with roots in democratic, social and ecological principles. The Green Party of New Mexico affirms shared Core Values that serve to focus our vision and policies. In professing a politics based on values, we see an intimate connection between our rights as individuals and our responsibility to our neighbors, our community, and the Earth. The Green Party of New Mexico declares these values on which our political action is based, and joins the worldwide call to move beyond politics of the past to create a new and independent democratic alternative.



"Chile Ristra & Cactus, Mesilla, NM"

By Terry Bell



Bandelier National Monument

"Tyuonyi Pueblo & Talus House present quite a view
when seen from above."

By Sally King

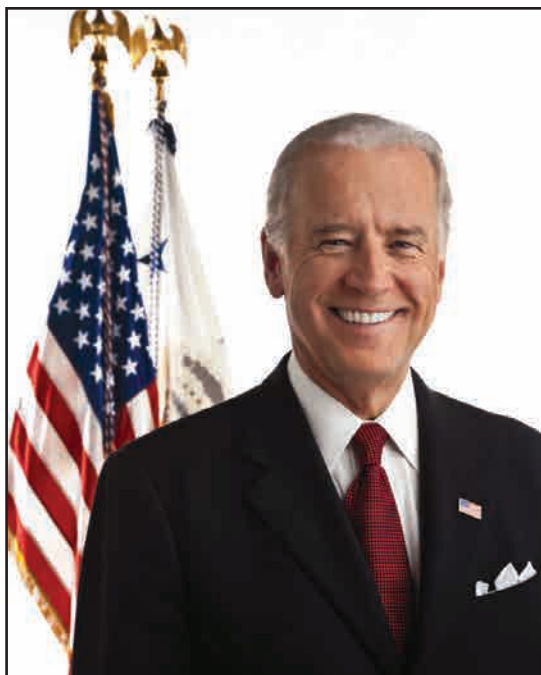
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



Barack H. Obama (D)
President of the United States

White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



Joseph R. Biden (D)
Vice President of the United States

White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414

U.S. PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS (1789 to Present)

The following historical chronology of the U.S. Presidents and Vice Presidents was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

Term	Dates of Service	#	Presidents	P ¹	#	Vice Presidents	P ¹
3 yrs. 10 mos.*	April 1789 to March 1793*	1 st	George Washington	NP	1 st	John Adams	NP
4 yrs.	March 1793 to March 1797		George Washington	NP		John Adams	NP
4 yrs.	March 1797 to March 1801	2 nd	John Adams	F	2 nd	Thomas Jefferson	D/R
4 yrs.	March 1801 to March 1805	3 rd	Thomas Jefferson	DR	3 rd	Aaron Burr	D/R
4 yrs.	March 1805 to March 1809		Thomas Jefferson	DR	4 th	George Clinton	D/R
4 yrs.	March 1809 to March 1813	4 th	James Madison	DR		George Clinton ²	D/R
4 yrs.	March 1813 to March 1817		James Madison	DR	5 th	Elbridge Gerry ³	D/R
4 yrs.	March 1817 to March 1821	5 th	James Monroe	DR	6 th	Daniel D. Thompson	D/R
4 yrs.	March 1821 to March 1825		James Monroe	DR		Daniel D. Thompson	D/R
4 yrs.	March 1825 to March 1829	6 th	John Q. Adams	DR	7 th	John C. Calhoun ⁴	D/R
4 yrs.	March 1829 to March 1833	7 th	Andrew Jackson	D		John C. Calhoun ^{4,5}	D
4 yrs.	March 1833 to March 1837		Andrew Jackson	D	8 th	Martin Van Buren	D
4 yrs.	March 1837 to March 1841	8 th	Martin Van Buren	D	9 th	Richard M. Johnson	D
4 yrs. {	March 1841 to April 1841	9 th	William H. Harrison ⁶	W	10 th	John Tyler	W
	April 1841 to March 1845	10 th	John Tyler ⁶	W			
4 yrs.	March 1845 to March 1849	11 th	James K. Polk	D	11 th	George M. Dallas	D
4 yrs. {	March 1849 to July 1850	12 th	Zachary Taylor ⁷	W	12 th	Millard Fillmore	W
	July 1850 to March 1853	13 th	Millard Fillmore ⁷	W			
4 yrs.	March 1853 to March 1857	14 th	Franklin Pierce	D	13 th	William R. King ⁹	D
4 yrs.	March 1857 to March 1861	15 th	James Buchanan	D	14 th	John C. Breckinridge	D
4 yrs.	March 1861 to March 1865	16 th	Abraham Lincoln	R	15 th	Hannibal Hamlin	R
4 yrs. {	March 1865 to April 1865		Abraham Lincoln ^{11,12}	R	16 th	Andrew Johnson ¹⁰	U
	April 1865 to March 1869	17 th	Andrew Johnson ^{11,12}	U/D			
4 yrs.	March 1869 to March 1873	18 th	Ulysses S. Grant	R	17 th	Schuyler Colfax	R
4 yrs.	March 1873 to March 1877		Ulysses S. Grant	R	18 th	Henry Wilson ¹²	R
4 yrs.	March 1877 to March 1881	19 th	Rutherford B. Hayes	R	19 th	William A. Wheeler	R
4 yrs. {	March 1881 to Sept. 1881	20 th	James A. Garfield ¹²	R	20 th	Chester A. Arthur	R
	Sept. 1881 to March 1885	21 th	Chester A. Arthur ¹²	R			
4 yrs.	March 1885 to March 1889	22 nd	Grover Cleveland	D	21 st	Thomas A. Hendricks ¹⁵	D

*The first presidential and vice presidential terms of George Washington and John Adams began on April 30, 1789, and ended on March 3, 1793. Thereafter, the terms began on March 4 and ended four years later on March 3—until the 1933 adoption of the 20th amendment, after which the terms began at noon on January 20, and ended four years later at noon on January 20.

TERM	Dates of Service	#	Presidents	P ¹	#	Vice Presidents	P ¹
4 yrs.	March 1889 to March 1893	23 rd	Benjamin Harrison	R	22 nd	Levi P. Morton	R
4 yrs.	March 1893 to March 1897	24 th	Grover Cleveland	D	23 rd	Adlai E. Stevenson	R
4 yrs.	March 1897 to March 1901	25 th	William McKinley	R	24 th	Garret A. Hobart ¹⁶	D
4 yrs. {	March 1901 to Sept. 1901		William McKinley ¹⁵	R	25 th	Theodore Roosevelt	R
	Sept. 1901 to March 1905	26 th	Theodore Roosevelt ¹⁵	R			R
4 yrs.	March 1905 to March 1909		Theodore Roosevelt	R	26 th	Charles W. Fairbanks	R
4 yrs.	March 1909 to March 1913	27 th	William H. Taft	R	27 th	James S. Sherman ¹⁸	R
4 yrs.	March 1913 to March 1917	28 th	Woodrow Wilson	D	28 th	Thomas R. Marshall	D
4 yrs. {	March 1917 to March 1921		Woodrow Wilson	D		Thomas R. Marshall	D
	March 1921 to August 1923	29 th	Warren G. Harding ¹⁷	R	29 th	Calvin Coolidge	R
4 yrs.	August 1923 to March 1925	30 th	Calvin Coolidge ¹⁷	R			
4 yrs.	March 1925 to March 1929		Calvin Coolidge	R	30 th	Charles G. Dawes	R
4 yrs.	March 1929 to March 1933	31 st	Herbert C. Hoover	R	31 st	Charles Curtis	R
3 yrs. 46 wks.	March 1933 to January 1937	32 nd	Franklin D. Roosevelt ¹⁸	D	32 nd	John N. Garner ²⁰	D
4 yrs.	January 1937 to January 1941		Franklin D. Roosevelt	D		John N. Garner	D
4 yrs.	January 1941 to January 1945		Franklin D. Roosevelt	D	33 rd	Henry A. Wallace	D
4 yrs. {	January 1945 to April 1945		Franklin D. Roosevelt ¹⁹	D	34 th	Harry S. Truman	D
	April 1945 to January 1949	33 rd	Harry S Truman ¹⁹	D			
4 yrs.	January 1949 to January 1953		Harry S Truman	D	35 th	Alben W. Barkley	D
4 yrs.	January 1953 to January 1957	34 th	Dwight D. Eisenhower	R	36 th	Richard M. Nixon	R
4 yrs.	January 1957 to January 1961		Dwight D. Eisenhower	R		Richard M. Nixon	R
4 yrs. {	January 1961 to November 1963	35 th	John F. Kennedy ²⁰	D	37 th	Lyndon B. Johnson	D
	November 1963 to January 1965	36 th	Lyndon B. Johnson ²⁰	D			
4 yrs.	January 1965 to January 1969		Lyndon B. Johnson	D	38 th	Hubert H. Humphrey	D
4 yrs.	January 1969 to January 1973	37 th	Richard M. Nixon	R	39 th	Spiro T. Agnew	R
4 yrs. {	January 1973 to August 1974		Richard M. Nixon ²²	R		Spiro T. Agnew ²³	R
					40 th	Gerald R. Ford ²³	R
	August 1974 to January 1977	38 th	Gerald R. Ford ²²	R	41 st	Nelson A. Rockefeller ²⁵	R
4 yrs.	January 1977 to January 1981	39 th	James E. Carter, Jr.	D	42 nd	Walter F. Mondale	D
4 yrs.	January 1981 to January 1985	40 th	Ronald W. Reagan	R	43 rd	George H.W. Bush	R
4 yrs.	January 1985 to January 1989		Ronald W. Reagan	R		George H.W. Bush	R
4 yrs.	January 1989 to January 1993	41 st	George H.W. Bush	R	44 th	J. Danforth Quayle	R
4 yrs.	January 1993 to January 1997	42 nd	William J. Clinton	D	45 th	Albert A. Gore, Jr.	D
4 yrs.	January 1997 to January 2001		William J. Clinton	D		Albert A. Gore, Jr.	D
4 yrs.	January 2001 to January 2005	43 rd	George W. Bush	R	46 th	Richard B. Cheney	R
4 yrs.	January 2005 to January 2008		George W. Bush	R		Richard B. Cheney	R
4 yrs.	January 2008 to January 2013	44 th	Barack H. Obama ²⁴	D	47 th	Joseph R. Biden, Jr.	D
4 yrs.	January 2013 to January 2016		Barack H. Obama	D		Joseph R. Biden, Jr.	D

PRESIDENCY NOTES

1. Political Party Affiliations: (NP) No Party; (F) Federalist; (D/R) Democratic/Republican; (D) Democratic; (W) Whig; (R) Republican; (U) Union.
2. Vice President George Clinton died in office on April 20, 1812.
3. Vice President Elbridge Gerry died in office on November 23, 1814.
4. Vice President John C. Calhoun ran on the DR ticket with John Quincy Adams, and on the Democratic ticket with Andrew Jackson.
5. Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on December 28, 1832, after having been elected on December 12, 1832, to an unexpired term of a U.S. senatorial vacancy in South Carolina.
6. President William H. Harrison died in office on April 4, 1841, and was succeeded by Vice President John Tyler.
7. President Zachary Taylor died in office on July 9, 1850, and was succeeded by Vice President Millard Fillmore.
8. Vice President William R. King died in office on April 18, 1853.
9. "The Republican National Convention of 1864, adopted the name Union Party. It renominated Abraham Lincoln [R] for president; for vice president it nominated Andrew Johnson, a War Democrat. Although frequently listed as a Republican vice president and president, Johnson undoubtedly considered himself strictly a member of the Union Party. When that party broke apart after 1868, he [Johnson] returned to the Democratic Party." (TIME Almanac 2001, p. 58)
10. President Abraham Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865 and died in office on April 15, 1865. He was succeeded by Vice President Andrew Johnson.
11. Vice President Henry Wilson died in office on November 22, 1875.
12. President James A. Garfield was shot on July 2, 1881, died in office on September 19, 1881, and was succeeded by Vice President Chester A. Arthur.
13. Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks died in office on November 25, 1885.
14. Vice President Garret A. Hobart died in office on November 21, 1899.
15. President William McKinley died in office on September 14, 1901, and was succeeded by Vice President Theodore Roosevelt.
16. Vice President James S. Sherman died in office on October 30, 1912.
17. President Warren G. Harding died in office on August 2, 1923, and was succeeded by Vice President Calvin Coolidge.
18. The first four-year terms to which President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vice President John N. Garner were elected were shortened by six weeks because the 20th Amendment (adopted in 1933) changed the beginning and ending dates of the terms to January 20.
19. President Franklin D. Roosevelt died in office on April 12, 1945, and was succeeded by Vice President Harry S Truman. Richard Armour in his book, *Our Presidents*, on page 74, states that "There is not a period after the "S" in Harry S Truman's name. The "S" is not an abbreviation of any name, and is said to have been chosen by his parents to avoid any display of favoritism, since his paternal grandfather's name was Shippe (Anderson Shippe Truman) and his maternal grandfather's name was Solomon Young." [Also see Truman by David McCullough, p. 37. and *The World Almanac* 1989, p. 423].
20. President John F. Kennedy died in office on November 22, 1963, and was succeeded by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.
21. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned on October 10, 1973, and was succeeded by Gerald R. Ford, who, under the provisions of the 25th Amendment (adopted in 1967), was nominated vice president by President Richard M. Nixon on October 12, 1973, confirmed by Congress on December 6, 1973, and sworn in on the same day, thus becoming the first non-elected vice president.
22. President Richard M. Nixon resigned the presidency on August 9, 1974, and was succeeded by Vice President Gerald R. Ford; thus Ford became the first non-elected president.
23. Nelson A. Rockefeller, under the provisions of the 25th Amendment, was nominated vice president by President Gerald R. Ford on August 20, 1974, confirmed by Congress on December 19, 1974, and sworn in on the same day, thus becoming the second non-elected vice president.
24. Obama is the 1st African American to be elected to the Presidency.

U.S. SENATORS

MARTIN T. HEINRICH (D)

Current Occupant of the CATRON SEAT

www.heinrich.senate.gov



ALBUQUERQUE

400 Gold Ave., SW, Ste. 1080
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 346-6601

LAS CRUCES

505 South Main, Ste. 148
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 523-6561

FARMINGTON

7450 Eastman, Suite A
Farmington, NM 87401
(505) 325-5030

ROSWELL

200 East 4th St., Suite 300
Roswell, NM 88201
(575) 622-7113

SANTA FE

123 East Marcy, Suite 103
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 988-6647

WASHINGTON, D.C.

702 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-5521

TOM UDALL (D)

Current Occupant of the FALL SEAT

www.tomudall.senate.gov



ALBUQUERQUE

219 Central Ave NW, Suite 210
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 346-6791

SANTA FE

120 South Federal Place, Suite 302
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 988-6511

LAS CRUCES

201 N. Church Street, Ste 201B
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 526-5475

PORTALES

100 S. Avenue A, Suite 113
Portales, NM 88130
(575) 356-6811

CARLSBAD

102 W. Hagerman Street, Suite A
Carlsbad, NM 88220
(575) 234-0366

WASHINGTON, DC

110 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington DC, 20510
(202) 224-6621

NEW MEXICO U.S. SENATORS OF THE CATRON SENATE SEAT

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's CATRON seat was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

U.S. SENATORS	Party	DATES OF SERVICE	TERM
Thomas B. Catron ¹	R	April 1912 to March 1917	4 yrs., 11 mos.
Andrieus A. Jones ²	D	March 1917 to March 1923	6 yrs.
Andrieus A. Jones ³	D	March 1923 to December 1927	} 6 yrs.
Bronson M. Cutting ^{4,5}	R	December 1927 to November 1928	
Octaviano A. Larrazolo ⁵	R	November 1928 to March 1929	
Bronson M. Cutting ⁶	R	March 1929 to January 1935	5 yrs., 10 mos.
Bronson M. Cutting ⁷	R	January 1935 to May 1935	} 6 yrs.
Dennis Chávez ⁸	D	May 1935 to November 1936	
Dennis Chávez ⁹	D	November 1936 to January 1941	
Dennis Chávez	D	January 1941 to January 1947	6 yrs.
Dennis Chávez	D	January 1947 to January 1953	6 yrs.
Dennis Chávez	D	January 1953 to January 1959	6 yrs.
Dennis Chávez ¹⁰	D	January 1959 to November 1962	} 6 yrs.
Edwin L. Mechem ¹⁰	R	November 1962 to November 1964	
Joseph M. Montoya ¹¹	D	November 1964 to January 1965	
Joseph M. Montoya	D	January 1965 to January 1971	6 yrs.
Joseph M. Montoya	D	January 1971 to January 1977	6 yrs.
Harrison "Jack" Schmitt	R	January 1977 to January 1983	6 yrs.
Jeff Bingaman	D	January 1983 to January 1989	6 yrs.
Jeff Bingaman	D	January 1989 to January 1995	6 yrs.
Jeff Bingaman	D	January 1995 to January 2001	6 yrs.
Jeff Bingaman	D	January 2001 to January 2007	6 yrs.
Jeff Bingaman	D	January 2007 to January 2013	6 yrs.
Martin T. Heinrich	D	January 2013 to January 2018	6 yrs.

NOTES

1. Catron (and Albert B. Fall) were elected by the NM Legislature to the U.S. Senate on March 28, 1912, and took office on April 4, 1912; Catron drew the 4 years 11 months term (and Fall drew the 11 months term). Thereafter, pursuant to the 17th Amend. (adopted in 1913), U.S. Senators have been elected by the people.
2. Initially, the six-year senatorial terms began on March 4 and ended six years later on March 3; however, after the election of 1934, pursuant to the 20th Amendment (adopted in 1933), the terms began at noon on January 3, and ended six years later at noon on January 3.
3. Jones died on December 20, 1927; seat vacant until December 29, 1927.
4. Cutting was appointed to the Jones vacancy by Governor Richard C. Dillon (R) on December 29, 1927.
5. When Sen. Cutting ran for the following full-senatorial term of 6-years (March 1929 to March 1935), the law was that a U.S. senatorial candidate could not simultaneously run for a full-term and an unexpired term (in this case, from November 1928 to March 1929). The Republican candidate for the unexpired term was Octaviano A. Larrazolo. Both Cutting and Larrazolo won their races. Mexican-born Larrazolo is the only New Mexican, to date, to be elected to both a NM governorship (1919-1920) and a U.S. senate seat.
6. Cutting's six-year term was shortened by almost eight weeks (58 days) because the 20th Amendment changed the beginning and ending dates of the Congressional terms to noon on January 3.
7. Cutting died in early May 1935; seat vacant until late May 1935.
8. Chávez was appointed to the Cutting vacancy by Gov. Clyde Tingley (D). He was the first New Mexican born U.S. Senator, and second Hispanic to serve in the U.S. Senate, but the first Hispanic to be elected to a full senatorial term.
9. Chávez was elected in November 1936, to Cutting's unexpired term.
10. Chávez died on November 18, 1962. On November 30, 1962, Edwin L. Mechem (R) resigned the New Mexico governorship and was succeeded by Lt. Governor Tom Bolack (R), who, on the same day, appointed Mechem to the Chávez vacancy.
11. Montoya was elected in November 1964, to Chávez' unexpired term and the following full term.

NEW MEXICO U.S. SENATORS OF THE FALL SENATE SEAT

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's FALL seat was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

U.S. SENATORS	Party	DATES OF SERVICE	TERM
Albert B. Fall ¹	R	April 1912 to March 1913	11 mos.
Albert B. Fall ²	R	March 1913 to March 1919	6 yrs.
Albert B. Fall ³	R	March 1919 to March 1921	} 6 yrs.
Holm O. Bursum ⁴	R	March 1921 to September 1921	
Holm O. Bursum ⁵	R	September 1921 to March 1925	
Sam G. Bratton	D	March 1925 to March 1931	6 yrs.
Sam G. Bratton ⁶	D	March 1931 to June 1933	} 5 yrs. 10 mths.
Carl A. Hatch ⁷	D	October 1933 to November 1934	
Carl A. Hatch ⁸	D	November 1934 to January 1937	
Carl A. Hatch	D	January 1937 to January 1943	6 yrs.
Carl A. Hatch	D	January 1943 to January 1949	6 yrs.
Clinton P. Anderson	D	January 1949 to January 1955	6 yrs.
Clinton P. Anderson	D	January 1955 to January 1961	6 yrs.
Clinton P. Anderson	D	January 1961 to January 1967	6 yrs.
Clinton P. Anderson	D	January 1967 to January 1973	6 yrs.
Pete V. Domenici	R	January 1973 to January 1979	6 yrs.
Pete V. Domenici	R	January 1979 to January 1985	6 yrs.
Pete V. Domenici	R	January 1985 to January 1991	6 yrs.
Pete V. Domenici	R	January 1991 to January 1997	6 yrs.
Pete V. Domenici	R	January 1997 to January 2003	6 yrs.
Pete V. Domenici ⁹	R	January 2003 to January 2009	6 yrs.
Tom Udall	D	January 2009 to January 2015	6 yrs.
Tom Udall	D	January 2015 to January 2020	6 yrs.

NOTES

1. Fall (and Thomas B. Catron) were elected by the NM Legislature to the U.S. Senate on March 28, 1912, and took office on April 4, 1912; Fall drew the 11 months term (and Catron drew the four years, eleven months term). Fall was re-elected by the same NM Legislature in June 1912, to the following full term. Thereafter, pursuant to the 17th Amendment (adopted in 1913), U. S. Senators have been elected by the people.
2. Initially, the six-year senatorial terms began on March 4 and ended six years later on March 3; however, after the election of 1934, pursuant to the 20th Amendment (adopted in 1933), the terms began at noon on January 3, and ended six years later at noon on January 3.
3. Fall resigned on March 4, 1921, to accept appointment as Secretary of the Interior under President Harding (R); seat vacant until March 11, 1921.
4. Bursum was appointed to the Fall vacancy by Gov. Merritt C. Mechem (R) on Mar. 11, 1921.
5. Bursum was elected in the September 1921, special election to Fall's unexpired term.
6. Bratton resigned on June 24, 1933, to accept appointment as Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals (Tenth Circuit); seat vacant until October 10, 1933.
7. Hatch was appointed to the Bratton vacancy by Gov. Andrew W. Hockenull (D) on October 10, 1933.
8. Hatch was elected in November 1934, to Bratton's unexpired term.
9. Domenici was been the longest-serving NM U.S. Senator (6 terms: 36 years)
10. This term was shortened by about eight weeks (58) days because the 20th Amendment changed the beginning and ending dates of the congressional terms to noon on January 3.

NEW MEXICO'S U.S. CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY

(1851-Present)

The following New Mexico Congressional history was researched and written by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

New Mexico has had three forms of government since it became an American possession on August 15, 1846: Pre-Territorial (1846-1851), when New Mexico did not have representation in the U.S. Congress; Territorial (1851-1912), when New Mexico had a territorial Delegate to Congress; and Statehood (1912-present), during which time New Mexico has been represented in the U.S. Senate by two U.S. Senators, and in the U.S. House by two representatives (1912-13): one representative (1913-43): two representatives (1943-83): and three representatives (1983-present).

BEFORE STATEHOOD

New Mexico Territorial Delegates to U.S. House

New Mexico's representation in Congress began after that body enacted the Compromise of 1850 in September 1850, which was subsequently signed into law by President Millard Fillmore in December 1850. The bill included a section organizing New Mexico as a Territory effective with a regular territorial form of government, which ended sixty-one years later—on January 6, 1912, when New Mexico became a state.

As an established Territory, New Mexicans could vote for only one elective federal official, namely, a Territorial Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives to two-year terms. These Territorial Delegates were non-voting congressmen, but they exercised all privileges of debate and served on various committees. Their major responsibilities included lobbying for statehood, patronage, troops, appropriations, and overseeing Indian Affairs. See List of Territorial Delegates on next page.

AFTER STATEHOOD

New Mexico U.S. Senators

When New Mexico became a state on January 6, 1912, it was assigned two U.S. senators (as were all states, regardless of their population). At that time, U.S. Senators were elected by their respective state legislatures. Accordingly, New Mexico's first U.S. Senators, Thomas B. Catrón (R) and Albert B. Fall (R), were elected by New Mexico's first state legislature. Thereafter, pursuant to the 17th Amendment (adopted in 1913), all U.S. Senators have been elected by the people.

New Mexico U.S. Representatives

When New Mexico became a state on January 6, 1912, it was initially assigned two U.S. Representatives, but in the General Apportionment Act of 1911, enacted later by the same Congress, the 61st Congress, New Mexico was assigned one congressional seat; nevertheless, New Mexico was permitted to seat two U.S. Representatives: Harvey B. Fergusson (D) and George Curry (R). They were elected at-large in the state's first election on November 7, 1911, and sworn in on January 7, 1912. Thereafter, New Mexico was represented by one representative until New Mexico was assigned two congressional seats on the basis of the 1940 U.S. Census. These two representatives were elected at-large through the election of 1966, after which they were elected by congressional districts through the election of 1980, after which New Mexico was assigned three representatives on the basis of the 1980 Census; the number of representatives will remain at three until such time as New Mexico's population merits a loss or gain of a representative on the basis of a future census.

Since the U.S. Congress decided that the number of representatives in the U.S. House was to be 435, the number of representatives assigned to each state has been determined by dividing 435 into the total population of the country, as ascertained by the latest decennial (ten-year) U.S. Census, and dividing the resulting number into a state's population. However, if any state has fewer than the number of people needed to qualify for a representative, that state is still entitled to one representative.

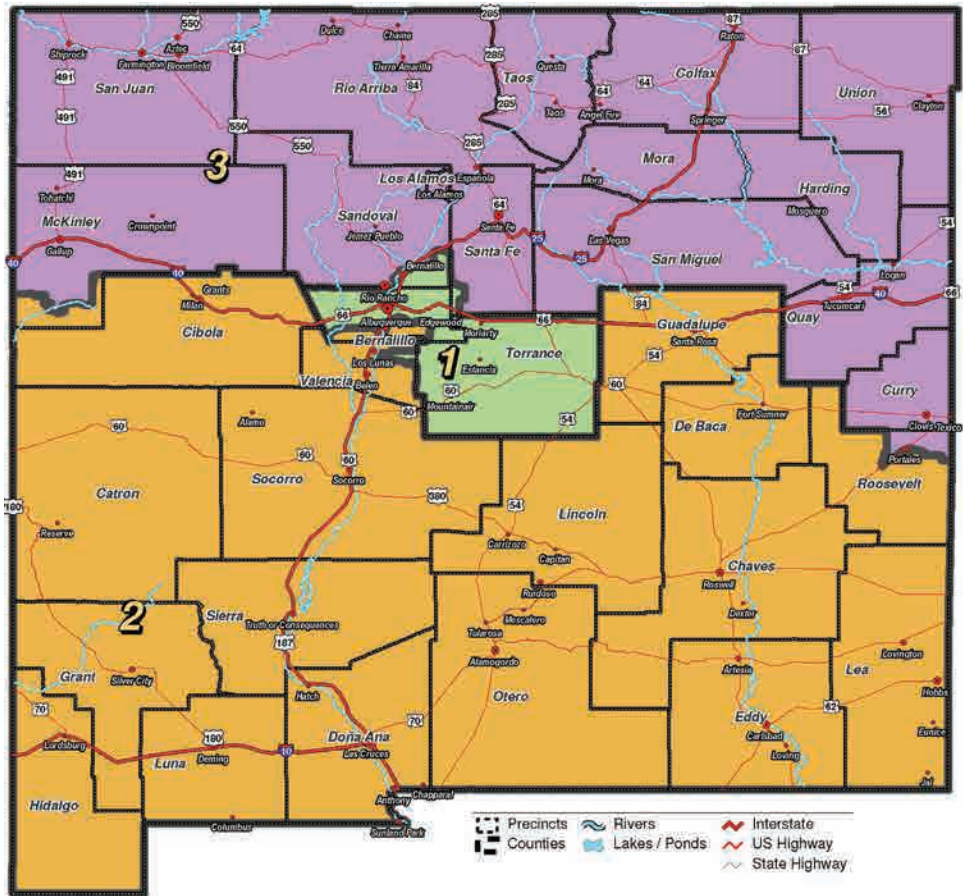
NM TERRITORIAL DELEGATES TO U.S. CONGRESS (1851-1912)

The following historical chronology of NM's territorial delegates to Congress was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

CONGRESS	TERMS	DELEGATES	PARTY
32 nd	1851-1853	Richard H. Weightman	D
33 rd	1853-1855	José Manuel Gallegos ¹	D
34 th	1855-1856	José Manuel Gallegos ²	D
	1856-1857	Miguel A. Otero I ^{2,3,4}	D
35 th	1857-1859	Miguel A. Otero I	D
36 th	1859-1861	Miguel A. Otero I	D
37 th	1861-1863	John S. Watts	R
38 th	1863-1865	Francisco Perea ⁵	R
39 th	1865-1867	J. Francisco Chaves	R
40 th	1867-1869	Charles P. Clever	D
	1869-1869	J. Francisco Chaves ³	R
41 st	1869-1871	J. Francisco Chaves	R
42 nd	1871-1873	José Manuel Gallegos	D
43 rd	1873-1875	Stephen B. Elkins	R
44 th	1875-1877	Stephen B. Elkins	R
45 th	1877-1879	Trinidad Romero	R
46 th	1879-1881	Mariano S. Otero	R
47 th	1881-1883	Tranquilino Luna	R
50 th	1883-1884	Tranquilino Luna	R
	1884-1885	Francisco A. Manzanares ³	D
49 th	1885-1887	Antonio Joseph	D
50 th	1887-1889	Antonio Joseph	D
51 st	1889-1891	Antonio Joseph	D
52 nd	1891-1893	Antonio Joseph	D
53 rd	1893-1895	Antonio Joseph	D
54 th	1895-1897	Thomas B. Catron	R
55 th	1897-1899	Harvey B. Fergusson	D
56 th	1899-1901	Pedro Perea	R
57 th	1901-1903	Bernard S. Rodey	R
58 th	1903-1905	Bernard S. Rodey	R
59 th	1905-1907	William H. Andrews	R
60 th	1907-1909	William H. Andrews ⁶	R
61 st	1909-1911	William H. Andrews	R
62 nd	1911-1912	William H. Andrews ⁷	R

- Gallegos' election was unsuccessfully contested by former NM Territorial Governor William Carr Lane (R). Gallegos was a former Catholic priest.
- Gallegos was of the "Mexican faction of the NM Democratic Party, and Otero I was of the "American" faction of the Democratic Party, which was soon to become the NM Republican Party (*Trés Macho - He Said*, Angelico Chávez, 91-91).
- Successfully contested the election of the previous office-holder.
- Otero I is not to be confused with his son Otero II, who served as a NM territorial governor; nor is Otero I to be confused with his grandson, Otero III who served as NM State Auditor and Attorney General.
- Francisco Perea's election was unsuccessfully contested by Gallegos.
- Andrews' election was unsuccessfully contested by Octaviano A. Larrazolo, a Mexican-born Democrat, who later, as a Republican, was elected a NM governor (1919-1920). Larrazolo was subsequently elected in November 1928 to a four-month unexpired U.S. senate term (for details regarding the 1928 election, see "New Mexico U.S. Senators of the Catron Senate Seat" in the *New Mexico Blue Book*. Larrazolo is the only New Mexican to be selected to both a NM governorship and a U.S. Senate seat.
- Andrews, whose last elective term as a territorial delegate (to the 61st Congress) ended in March 1911, continued, pursuant to the law, to also serve in the 62nd Congress, namely, from March 1911 until January 6, 1912, when NM was officially recognized as a state.

NEW MEXICO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



CONGRESSMEN REPRESENTING THESE DISTRICTS ARE:

- District 1: Representative Michelle Lujan Grisham (D)
- District 2: Representative Steve Pearce (R)
- District 3: Representative Ben R. Luján (D)

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES



MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM (D)

1st Congressional District - Albuquerque

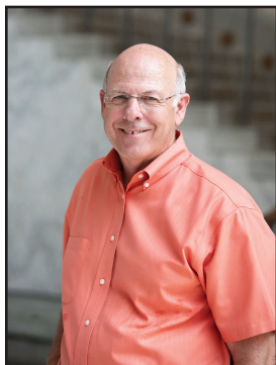
www.lujangrisham.house.gov

Albuquerque Office

400 Gold Ave., SW, Suite 680
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 346-6781

Washington, D.C. Office

214 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6316



STEVE PEARCE (R)

2nd Congressional District - Hobbs

www.pearce.house.gov

Alamogordo Office

1101 New York Ave., Rm. 115
Alamogordo, NM 88310

Hobbs Office

200 E. Broadway Ste. 200
Hobbs, NM 88240

Las Cruces Office

570 N. Telshor Blvd.
Las Cruces, NM 88011

Los Lunas Office

3445 Lambros Loop, NE
Los Lunas, NM 87031

Roswell Office

1717 W. 2nd St., Ste. 110
Roswell, NM 88201

Socorro Office

111 School of Mines Road
Socorro, NM 87801

855-4-PEARCE (855-473-2723)

Washington, D.C. Office

2432 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2365



BEN R. LUJÁN (D)

3rd Congressional District - Santa Fe

www.lujan.house.gov

Farmington Office

800 Municipal Dr.
Farmington, NM 87401
(505) 324-1005

Gallup Office

110 W. Aztec Ave.
Gallup, NM 87301
(505) 863-0582

Las Vegas Office

903 University Ave.
Las Vegas, NM 87701
(505) 454-3038

Rio Rancho Office

3200 Civic Center NE Ste 330
Río Rancho, NM 87144
(505) 994-0499

Santa Fe Office

1611 Calle Lorca, Ste A
Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 984-8950

Tucumcari Office

404 W. Route 66 Blvd.
Tucumcari, NM 88401
(575) 461-3029

Washington, D.C. Office

2432 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6190

NEW MEXICO U.S. REPRESENTATIVES (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's congressional seats was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

TWO NEW MEXICO U.S. REPRESENTATIVES - ELECTED AT-LARGE

TERM	U.S. REPRESENTATIVE	U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
1912-1913	¹ Harvey B. Fergusson D	¹ George Curry R

ONE NEW MEXICO U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

TERM	U.S. REPRESENTATIVE	PARTY
1913 - 1915 ²	Harvey B. Fergusson	D
1915 - 1917	B. C. Hernández ³	R
1917 - 1919	William B. Walton	D
1919 - 1921	B. C. Hernández ³	R
1921 - 1923	Nestor Montoya ⁴	R
1923 - 1925	John Morrow	D
1925 - 1927	John Morrow	D
1927 - 1929	John Morrow	D
1929 - 1931	Albert G. Simms	R
1931 - 1933	Dennis Chávez	D
1933 - 1935	Dennis Chávez ⁵	D
1935 - 1937	John Dempsey	D
1937 - 1939	John Dempsey	D
1939 - 1941	John Dempsey	D
1941 - 1943	Clinton P. Anderson	D

Chávez's second term was shortened by about eight weeks (58 days) because the 20th Amendment changed the beginning and ending dates of the congressional terms to noon on January 3.

TWO NEW MEXICO U.S. REPRESENTATIVES⁶

TERM	U.S. REPRESENTATIVE	PARTY	U.S. REPRESENTATIVE	PARTY
1943 - 1945	Clinton P. Anderson	D	Antonio M. Fernández	D
1945 - 1947	Clinton P. Anderson ⁷	D	Antonio M. Fernández	D
1947 - 1949	Georgia L. Lusk	D	Antonio M. Fernández	D
1949 - 1951	John E. Miles	D	Antonio M. Fernández	D
1951 - 1953	John J. Dempsey	D	Antonio M. Fernández	D
1953 - 1955	John J. Dempsey	D	Antonio M. Fernández	D
1955 - 1957	John J. Dempsey	D	Antonio M. Fernández ⁸	D
1957 - 1959	John J. Dempsey ¹⁰	D	Joseph M. Montoya ⁹	D
1959 - 1961	Thomas G. Morris	D	Joseph M. Montoya	D
	POSITION 1¹¹		POSITION 2¹¹	
1961 - 1963	Joseph M. Montoya	D	Thomas G. Morris	D
1963 - 1965	Joseph M. Montoya	D	Thomas G. Morris	D
1965 - 1967	Thomas G. Morris	D	E.S. Johnny Walker	D
1967 - 1969	Thomas G. Morris	D	E.S. Johnny Walker	D

ELECTED BY DISTRICT

	DISTRICT 1		DISTRICT 2	
1969 - 1971	Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Ed Foreman	R
1971 - 1973	Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Harold Runnels	D
1973 - 1975	Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Harold Runnels	D
1975 - 1977	Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Harold Runnels	D
1977 - 1979	Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Harold Runnels	D
1979 - 1981	Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Harold Runnels ¹²	D
1981 - 1983	Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R

NEW MEXICO U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

THREE NM U.S. REPRESENTATIVES¹³

TERM	DISTRICT 1	PARTY	DISTRICT 2	PARTY	DISTRICT 3	PARTY
1983-1985	Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1985-1987	Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1987-1989	Manuel Luján, Jr. ¹⁴	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1989-1991	Steven H. Schiff	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1991-1993	Steven H. Schiff	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1993-1995	Steven H. Schiff	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1995-1997	Steven H. Schiff	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1997-1999	Steven H. Schiff ¹⁵	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson ¹⁷	D
	Heather Wilson ¹⁶	R			Bill Redmond	R
1999-2001	Heather Wilson	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Tom Udall	D
2001-2003	Heather Wilson	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Tom Udall	D
2003-2005	Heather Wilson	R	Steve Pearce	R	Tom Udall	D
2005-2007	Heather Wilson	R	Steve Pearce	R	Tom Udall	D
2007-2009	Heather Wilson	R	Steve Pearce	R	Tom Udall	D
2008-2011	Martin Heinrich	D	Harry Teague	D	Ben Ray Luján	D
2010-2012	Martin Heinrich	D	Steve Pearce	R	Ben Ray Luján	D
2012-2014	Michelle Lujan Grisham	D	Steve Pearce	R	Ben Ray Luján	D
2014-2016	Michelle Lujan Grisham	D	Steve Pearce	R	Ben Ray Luján	D

NOTES

1. In the Enabling Act of 1910, New Mexico was assigned two congressional seats, but in the General Apportionment Act of 1911, enacted later by the same Congress, New Mexico was assigned one congressional seat; nevertheless, both Curry and Fergusson (who had been elected at large in November 1911) were seated for terms beginning on January 6, 1912, and ending on March 3, 1913.
2. Initially, the two-year congressional terms began on March 4 and ended two years later on March 3; however, after the election of 1934, pursuant to the 20th Amendment (adopted in 1933), the terms began at noon on January 3 and ended two years later at noon on January 3.
3. B.C. (Benigno Cárdenas) Hernández, who was the first New Mexico-born and first NM Hispanic U.S. Representative, is not to be confused with his son, B.C. (Benigno Carlos) Hernández, who served as a judge on the New Mexico Court of Appeals (1972-1981), and as U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay (1967-1969).
4. Nestor Montoya died in January 1923; seat vacant until March 4, 1923.
5. Chávez's second term was shortened by about eight weeks (58 days) because the 20th Amendment changed the beginning and ending dates of the congressional terms to noon on January 3.
6. After the Census of 1940, New Mexico was assigned two representatives; the New Mexico Representatives were elected at-large until the election of 1968, when they were elected by congressional district.
7. Anderson resigned in June 1945 to accept an appointment as Secretary of Agriculture under President Truman (D); seat vacant until January 1947.
8. Fernández died on November 7, 1956, the day after he was elected to his eighth consecutive congressional term; seat vacant until April 1957.
9. Joseph M. Montoya was elected in the April 1957, special congressional election to the seat previously held by Fernández.
10. Dempsey died in March 1958; seat vacant until January 1959. Dempsey died before the 1958 primary election; thus, the NM Democratic Party executive committee chose Morris to run for the vacant Dempsey seat in November 1958.
11. From 1960 until 1966, representatives were still elected at-large, but ran in one of two ballot positions.
12. Runnels died in August 1980; seat vacant until January 1981.
13. After 1980 census, NM assigned three representatives.
14. After serving his last term, Luján was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President George H.W. Bush (R).
15. Schiff died in March 1998; seat vacant until June 1998.
16. Wilson was elected in the June 1998, Special Congressional Election to Schiff's unexpired term.
17. Richardson resigned in February 1997, to accept appointment under President Clinton (D) as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations; seat vacant until May 1997.
18. Redmond was elected in the May 1997, Special Congressional Election to Richardson's unexpired term.



"Bridal Falls, Tularosa, NM"

By Karina Schuh

www.karinaschuhphotography.com

THE PLURAL EXECUTIVE SYSTEM

New Mexico has a “Plural Executive.” This means that while the Governor heads the Executive Branch of New Mexico State Government, her powers are not absolute. She is not the only elected state official with executive powers.

Besides the Governor, New Mexicans elect other state executives. These officials include the Lieutenant Governor, elected on a slate with the Governor, and separately elected officials such as the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Public Lands, as well as five Public Regulation Commissioners. Officials in the Executive Branch can serve two consecutive four-year terms.

The Governor is the state’s Chief Executive, but she shares the responsibility for administering New Mexico’s State Government with other officials. In addition, a number of appointed officials, primarily in the Governor’s Cabinet, operate in the Executive Branch.

The Governor of New Mexico is titular head of her political party as well as chief executive. In addition to administrative duties, she must represent the state both nationally and internationally, appoint members of boards and commissions, and approve statutes enacted by the legislature.

The New Mexico State Constitution provides that a vacancy occurring in any state office, except Lieutenant Governor and a member of the Legislature, shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, and such appointees shall hold the office until a successor, elected at the next General Election, takes office (Art. V, Sec. 5, New Mexico State Constitution).

According to the Constitution, should a vacancy occur in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor shall nominate a Lieutenant Governor who shall take office upon confirmation by the Senate and serve the remainder of the unexpired term. (Article 5 Sec. 16, New Mexico State Constitution)

The thirteen District Attorneys in the state also operate under the Executive Branch of government because they are law enforcement officers as well as officers of the court.

LINE OF SUCCESSION TO GOVERNORSHIP

“In case the Governor is absent from the state, or is for any reason unable to perform his duties, the Lieutenant-Governor shall act as governor, with all the powers, duties and emoluments of that office until such disability be removed. In case there is no Lieutenant-Governor . . . then the Secretary of State shall perform the duties of Governor, and, in case there is no Secretary of State, then the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, or in case there is no President Pro Tempore of the Senate, or he is for any reason unable to perform the duties of Governor, then the Speaker of the House shall succeed to the Office of Governor, or act as Governor as hereinbefore provided” (Article V, Section 7, New Mexico Constitution, as amended November 2, 1948.)

“If the Governor and all of his constitutional successors are unavailable, the holders of the following offices shall be the disaster successors in the order named: the Attorney General; the State Auditor; the Commissioner of Public Lands; the State Treasurer” (12-11-4 NMSA 1978).

GOVERNOR Susana Martinez

Office of the Governor
State Capitol, Room 400
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 476-2200
FAX : (505) 476-2226
www.governor.state.nm.us



GOVERNOR'S DUTIES

The Governor of New Mexico holds the supreme executive power of the state and sees that laws are faithfully executed. Other responsibilities, as identified in the state's constitution and statutes, include but are not limited to:

- Nomination and, with the consent of the Senate, appointment of all officers whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for;
- Having the power to grant reprieves and pardons for all crimes except treason and except in cases of impeachment;
- Signing all commissions issued in the name of the state;
- Preparing the state budget and submitting it to the legislature no later than the 25th day of each regular session;
- Overseeing the overall planning for key areas of state government, including economic development, education, human and natural resources, and energy and emergency planning;
- Filling, by appointments, any vacancies that might occur in the Office of the United States' Senate, the Court of Appeals, and the Office of Metropolitan Judge until an election is held;
- Designating three disaster successors for each member of the Supreme Court and for each judge of the District Court;
- Establishing temporary disaster locations for the seat of state government and declaring an energy supply alert or emergency and issuing special orders accordingly;
- Declaring a specific area to be in a state of insurrection and instituting martial law;
- Instituting a military draft if the National Guard forces are insufficient or calling the New Mexico Mounted Patrol into service in cases of "insurrection, invasion, riot, breach of the peace or imminent danger;"
- Revoking the commission of a notary public guilty of certain violations; and
- Serving as a member of the State Investment Council, State Board of Finance and the Land Commission and as an Ex-Officio advisory member of the board of regents of each state university.

Susana Martinez (R) – In 2010, Susana Martinez was elected governor of the State of New Mexico. She became New Mexico's first female governor and the first Hispanic female elected governor in the history of the United States.

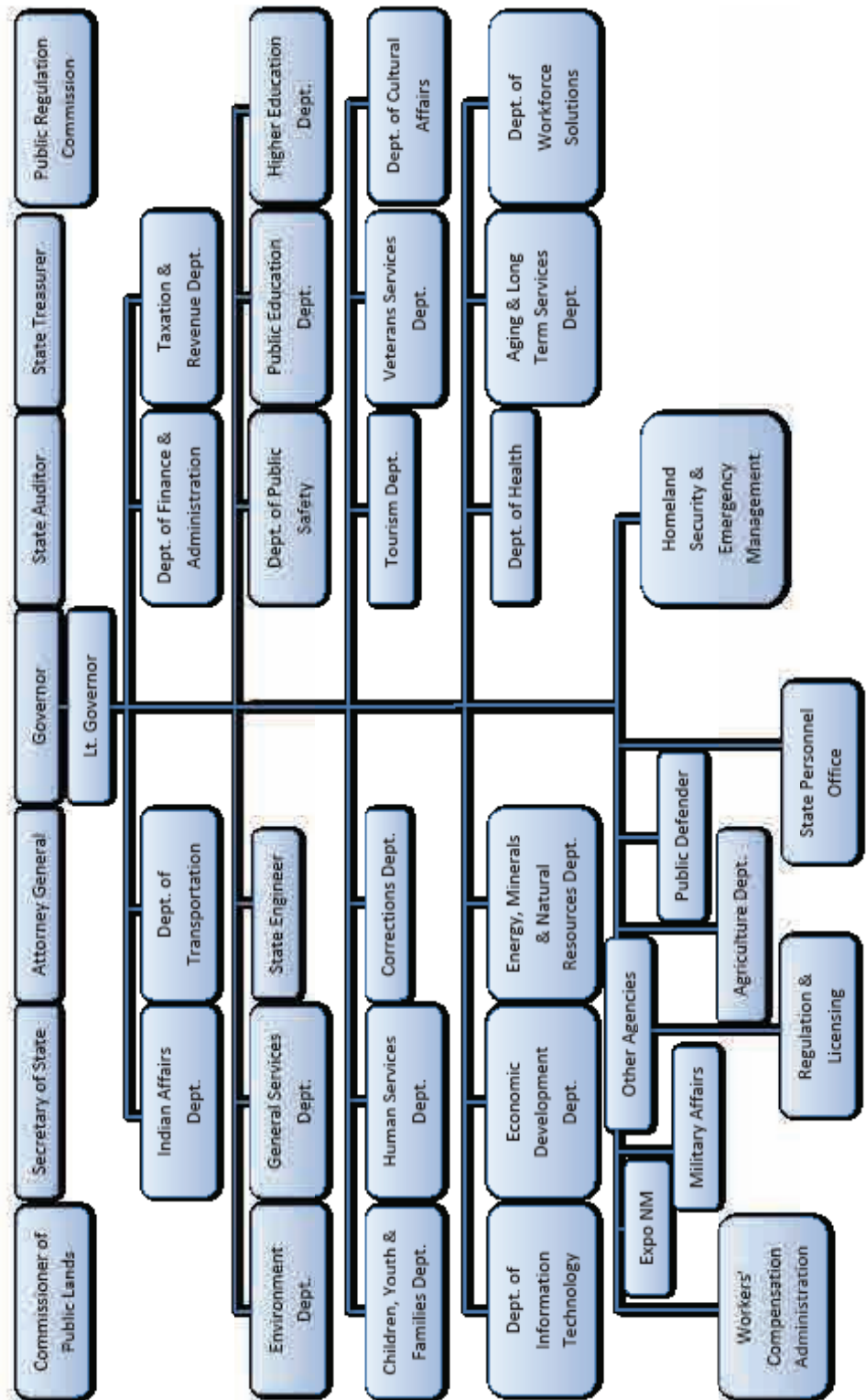
She was named by TIME Magazine as one of the 100 Most Influential People in the world in 2013, one of only two governors who made the list. In April 2011, Hispanic Business Magazine named Martinez "Woman of the Year" for her efforts to reduce the tax burden on New Mexicans, get the state's fiscal house in order, and promote a friendlier business environment allowing employers to create jobs and hire New Mexico workers.

Prior to being elected governor, Martinez was a prosecutor for 25 years. She was elected District Attorney for the Third Judicial District in Doña Ana County in 1996, a position she held for 14 years. Martinez was re-elected three times, running unopposed for the office in 2008. In 2008, Heart Magazine named Martinez "Woman of the Year" for her dedication to children's advocacy and her efforts to keep children safe. She has also twice been named New Mexico's "Prosecutor of the Year."

Martinez earned her bachelor's degree from the University of Texas at El Paso and later earned her law degree from the University of Oklahoma School of Law.

Her husband, Chuck Franco, concluded his three-decade career in law enforcement serving as the Doña Ana County undersheriff. Her stepson Carlo is a veteran of the United States Navy's special operations. He is currently a student at the University of New Mexico and working with the city of Albuquerque. Martinez is also caretaker to her older sister Lettie, who has cerebral palsy and is developmentally disabled.

EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



NEW MEXICO GOVERNORS (1598 to Present)

New Mexico governors have served under three different governments: Spanish (1598-1821), Mexican (1821-1846), and American (1846-present).

SPANISH NEW MEXICO GOVERNORS (1598-1822)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico governors under Spanish rule was extracted from *The Governors of New Mexico* by Lansing B. Bloom in NMHR of April 1935.

DATES	GOVERNORS	DATES	GOVERNORS
1598-1608	Juan de Oñate	1697-1703	Pedro Rodríguez Cubero
1608-1610	Cristóbal de Oñate	1703-1704	Diego de Vargas Z.L.P. de León
1610-1614	Pedro de Peralta	1704-1705	Juan Páez Hurtado
1614-1618	Bernardino de Ceballos	1705-1707	Francisco Cuervo y Valdés
1618-1625	Juan de Eulate	1707-1712	Jose Chacón M.S. y Villaseñor
1625-1629	Felipe Sotelo Ossorio	1712-1715	Juan Ignacio Flores Mogollón
1629-1632	Francisco Manuel de Silva Nieto	1715-1717	Felix Martínez
1632-1635	Francisco de la Mora y Ceballos	1717	Juan Paéz Hurtado
1635-1637	Francisco Martínez de Baeza	1717-1722	Antonio Valverde y Cossio
1637-1641	Luis de Rosas	1722-1731	Juan Domingo de Bustamante
1641	Juan Flores de Sierra y Valdés	1731-1736	Gervasio Cruzat y Góngora
1641-1642	Francisco Gómez	1736-1739	Enrique de Olavide y Michelaña
1642-1644	Alonso de Pacheco de Heredia	1739-1743	Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza
1644-1647	Fernando de Argüello Carvajal	1743-1749	Joaquín Codallos y Rabál
1647-1649	Luis de Guzmán y Figueroa	1749-1754	Tomás Véles Cachupín
1649-1653	Hernando de Ugarte y la Concha	1754-1760	Francisco Antonio Marín del Valle
1653-1656	Juan de Samaniego y Xaca	1760	Mateo Antonio de Mendoza
1656-1659	Juan Manso de Contreras	1760-1762	Manuel del Portillo y Urrisola
1659-1661	Bernardo López de Mendizábal	1762-1767	Tomás Véles Cachupín
1661-1664	Diego Dionisio de Peñalosa B y B	1767-1778	Pedro Fermín de Mendinueta
1664	Tomé Domínguez de Mendoza	1778	Francisco Trebó Navarro
1664-1665	Juan Durán de Miranda	1778-1788	Juan Bautista de Anza
1665-1668	Fernando de Villanueva	1788-1794	Fernando de la Concha
1668-1671	Juan de Medrano y Mesía	1794-1805	Fernando Chacón
1671-1675	Juan Durán de Miranda	1805-1808	Joaquín del Real Alencaster
1675-1677	Juan Francisco de Treviño	1808	Alberto Maynez
1677-1683	Antonio de Otermín	1808-1814	José Manrique
1683-1686	Domingo Jironza Pétriz de C.	1814-1816	Alberto Maynéz
1686-1689	Pedro Reneros de Posada	1816-1818	Pedro María de Allande
1689-1691	Domingo Jironza Pétriz de C.	1818-1822	Facundo Melgares
1691-1697	Diego de Vargas Z.L.P. de León		

MEXICAN NEW MEXICO GOVERNORS (1822-1846)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico governors under Mexican rule was extracted from *The Governors of New Mexico* by Lansing B. Bloom in *NMHR* of April 1935.

DATES	GOVERNORS
1822	Francisco Xavier Chaves
1822-1823	José Antonio Viscarra
1823-1825	Bartolomé Baca
1825-1827	Antonio Narbona
1827-1829	Manuel Armijo
1829-1832	José Antonio Chaves
1832-1833	Santiago Abreú
1833-1835	Francisco Sarracino
1835-1837	Albino Pérez
1837-1844	Manuel Armijo
1844	Mariano Chaves
1844	Felipe Sena
1844-1845	Mariano Martínez de Lejanza
1845	José Chaves y Castillo
1845-1846	Manuel Armijo
1846	Juan Bautista Vigil y Alarid

AMERICAN NEW MEXICO GOVERNORS (1846-Present)

American New Mexico governors have served in three different periods: pre-territorial (1846-1851), territorial (1851-1912), and statehood (since 1912).

NEW MEXICO PRE-TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's pre-territorial governors (1846-1851) was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

DATES	GOVERNORS	SECRETARY
1846-1847	Charles Bent ¹	Donaciano Vigil ²
1847-1848	Donaciano Vigil (Civil) ²	
1847-1848	Col. Sterling Price (Military) ²	
1848-1849	Col. John M. Washington ³	Donaciano Vigil ⁴
1849-1851	Col. John Munroe ³	Donaciano Vigil ⁵

NOTES

1. After Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny took possession of New Mexico on August 15, 1846, in Las Vegas, New Mexico, he appointed Charles Bent and Donaciano Vigil to the positions of Governor and Secretary of the Territory, respectively, on September 22, 1846.
2. When Bent was assassinated on January 19, 1847, Vigil, as the second-highest civilian official, became the acting governor (and continued to serve as the Secretary) until December 1847, when he was appointed permanent civil governor by Col. Price, who served as military governor between December 1846 and February 1848.
3. Price abolished the office of Secretary of Territory, U.S. Attorney and U.S. Marshall after the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in February 1848, which ended the Mexican-American War - but the offices were re-established later in October 1848 when Washington became military governor and re-appointed Vigil as Secretary.
4. After New Mexico's annexation to the United States in 1848, the civil and military gubernatorial roles were combined and placed under the military commander: Washington served from October 1848 to May 1849 and Munroe served from May 1849 to March 1851.

5. At the time the civil and military roles were combined, Vigil was reappointed secretary of the territory, and served in that capacity until March 1851.
6. Vigil, with the exception of the four months Bent served as governor, was the highest ranking American civilian official in the NM Pre-Territorial period (September 1846-March 1851).

NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS (1851-1912)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's territorial governors was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

DATES	GOVERNORS¹	Party	APPOINTING PRESIDENTS	Party
1851-1852	James S. Calhoun	Whig	Millard Fillmore	Whig
1852-1853	William Carr Lane	Whig	Millard Fillmore	Whig
1853-1857	David Meriweather	D	Franklin Pierce	D
1857-1861	Abraham Rencher	D	James Buchanan	D
1861-1866	Henry Connelly	D	Abraham Lincoln	R
1866-1869	Robert B. Mitchell	D	Andrew Johnson	D
1869-1871	William A. Pile	R	Ulysses S. Grant	R
1871-1875	Marsh Giddings	R	Ulysses S. Grant	R
1875-1878	Samuel B. Axtell	R	Ulysses S. Grant	R
1878-1881	Lewis Wallace	R	Rutherford B. Hayes	R
1881-1885	Lionel A. Sheldon	R	James A. Garfield	R
1885-1889	Edmund G. Ross	D	Grover Cleveland	D
1889-1893	L. Bradford Prince	R	Benjamin Harrison	R
1893-1897	William T. Thornton	D	Grover Cleveland	D
1897-1906	Miguel A. Otero II ²	R	William McKinley	R
1906-1907	Herbert J. Hagerman	R	Theodore Roosevelt	R
1907-1910	George Curry	R	Theodore Roosevelt	R
1910-1912	William J. Mills	R	William H. Taft	R

NOTES

1. The two highest civilian territorial officials—the Governor and the Secretary of the Territory—were appointed by the President of the United States to four-year terms. The territorial secretary served as acting governor when the territorial governor was out of New Mexico, died, resigned or was removed from office. But, unlike today's state lieutenant governor, the territorial secretary did not succeed to the governorship upon the death, resignation, or removal of the territorial governor.
2. Otero II is not to be confused with his father, Otero I, who served as a NM Delegate to the Congress; nor is Otero II to be confused with his son, Otero III, who was elected to two NM state offices: state auditor and attorney general.

N. M. STATE GOVERNORS & LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS (1912-Present)

The historical chronology of New Mexico's state governors and lieutenant governors was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM¹

TERM	YEARS	#	GOVERNOR	Party	#	LT. GOVERNOR	Party
5 yrs. ¹	1912-1916	1 st	William C. McDonald	D	1 st	Ezequiel C. de Baca	D

TWO-YEAR TERMS

2 yrs.	1917	2 nd	Ezequiel C. de Baca ²	D	2 nd	Washington E. Lindsey	R
	1917-1918	3 rd	Washington E. Lindsey ³	R			
	1919-1920	4 th	Octaviano A. Larrazolo	R	3 rd	Benjamin F. Pankey	R
2 yrs.	1921-1922	5 th	Merritt C. Mechem	R	4 th	William H. Duckworth	R
2 yrs.	1923-1924	6 th	James F. Hinkle	D	5 th	José A. Baca ⁴	D
2 yrs.	1925-1926	7 th	Arthur T. Hannett	D	6 th	Edward Sargent	R
2 yrs.	1927-1928	8 th	Richard C. Dillon	R		Edward Sargent	R
2 yrs.	1929-1930		Richard C. Dillon	R	7 th	Hugh B. Woodward ⁵	R
2 yrs.	1931-1932	9 th	Arthur Seligman	D	8 th	Andrew W. Hockenhull	D
2 yrs.	1933		Arthur Seligman ⁶	D		Andrew W. Hockenhull	D
	1933-1934	10 th	Andrew D. Hockenhull ⁷	D			
2 yrs.	1935-1936	11 th	Clyde Tingley	D	9 th	Louis C. de Baca	D
2 yrs.	1937-1938		Clyde Tingley	D	10 th	Hiram M. Dow	D
2 yrs.	1939-1940	12 th	John E. Miles	D	11 th	James Murray Sr.	D
2 yrs.	1941-1942		John E. Miles	D	12 th	Ceferino Quintana	D
2 yrs.	1943-1944	13 th	John J. Dempsey	D	13 th	James B. Jones	D
2 yrs.	1945-1946		John J. Dempsey	D		James B. Jones	D
2 yrs.	1947-1948	14 th	Thomas J. Mabry	D	14 th	Joseph M. Montoya	D
2 yrs.	1949-1950		Thomas J. Mabry	D		Joseph M. Montoya	D
2 yrs.	1951-1952	15 th	Edwin L. Mechem	R	15 th	Tibo J. Chávez	D
2 yrs.	1953-1954		Edwin L. Mechem	R		Tibo J. Chávez	D
2 yrs.	1955-1956	16 th	John F. Simms, Jr.	D		Joseph M. Montoya	D
2 yrs.	1957-1958		Edwin L. Mechem	R		Joseph M. Montoya ⁸	D
2 yrs.	1959-1960	17 th	John Burroughs	D	16 th	Ed V. Mead	D
2 yrs.	1961-1962		Edwin L. Mechem ⁹	R	17 th	Tom Bolack	R
	1962	18 th	Tom Bolack ⁹	R			
	1963-1964	19 th	Jack M. Campbell	D	18 th	Mack Easley	D

Joint Election of Governors and Lt. Governors¹⁰

2 yrs.	1965-1966		Jack M. Campbell	D		Mack Easley	D
2 yrs.	1967-1968	20 th	David F. Cargo	R	19 th	E. Lee Francis	R
2 yrs.	1969-1970		David F. Cargo	R		E. Lee Francis	R

FOUR-YEAR TERMS

4 yrs.	1971-1974	21 st	Bruce King	D	20 th	Roberto A. Mondragón	D
4 yrs.	1975-1978	22 nd	Jerry Apodaca	D	21 st	Robert E. Ferguson	D
4 yrs.	1979-1982		Bruce King	D		Roberto A. Mondragón	D
4 yrs.	1983-1986	23 rd	Toney Anaya	D	22 nd	Mike Runnels	D
4 yrs.	1987-1990	24 th	Garrey Carruthers	R	23 rd	Jack L. Stahl	R
4 yrs.	1991-1994		Bruce King	D	24 th	Casey Luna	D
4 yrs.	1995-1998	25 th	Gary E. Johnson	R	25 th	Walter D. Bradley	R
4 yrs.	1999-2002		Gary E. Johnson	R		Walter D. Bradley	R
4 yrs.	2003-2006	26 th	Bill Richardson	D	26 th	Diane D. Denish ¹¹	D
4 yrs.	2007-2010		Bill Richardson	D		Diane D. Denish	D
4 yrs.	2011-2014	27 th	Susana Martinez ¹²	R	27 th	John A. Sanchez	R
4 yrs.	2015-2018		Susana Martinez	R		John A. Sanchez	R

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the Governor and Lt. Governor (and the other state executive officers) served five-year terms.
2. Governor C. de Baca died in office on February 18, 1917. He was the first New Mexico-born state governor.
3. Lt. Governor Lindsey succeeded to the governorship upon the death of Governor C de Baca.
4. Lt. Governor Baca died in office in May 1924.
5. Lt. Governor Woodward resigned in July 1929, to accept a U.S. Attorneyship.
6. Governor Seligman died in office on September 25, 1933.
7. Lt. Governor Hockenhull succeeded to the governorship upon the death of Governor Seligman.
8. Lt. Governor Montoya resigned in April 1957, after being elected to the congressional seat previously held by Antonio M. Fernández.
9. Governor Mechem resigned on November 30, 1962, and was succeeded by Lt. Governor Tom Bolack who, on the same day, appointed Mechem to the U.S. Senate vacancy previously created by the death of Dennis Chávez (on November 18, 1962).
10. The Governor and Lt. Governor of a given political party have been elected as a team since November 1964.
11. Denish is the first woman elected New Mexico Lt. Governor.
12. Martinez is the nation's first female Hispanic elected to a governorship.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

John A. Sanchez

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S DUTIES

Pursuant to the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, the Lieutenant Governor serves as Acting Governor when the Governor is absent from the state and serves as President of the New Mexico State Senate. As President of the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor has the constitutional authority to cast a deciding vote when the body is equally divided.

Pursuant to New Mexico Statute, the Lieutenant Governor also serves as the state's Ombudsman and is charged with the following duties:

- To "facilitate and promote the cooperation and understanding between the people of this state and the agencies of state government, by assisting them in their dealings with such agencies, and by assisting the agencies to explain their functions, duties and administrative procedures insofar as they affect the people of this state";
- To "refer any complaints or special problems of the citizens of this state to the proper agency";
- To "keep records of his activities and make an annual report to the governor"; and
- To "perform any other duties that may from time to time be assigned him by the governor."

New Mexico Statute also dictates that the Lieutenant Governor serve on various boards, commissions, and councils, including the State Board of Finance; the New Mexico Border Authority; the Children's Cabinet; the Community Development Council; the Military Base Planning Commission; the Mortgage Finance Authority; and the New Mexico Spaceport Authority.

John A. Sanchez (R) – John Sanchez has served as Lieutenant Governor since January 2011, and was reelected on November 4, 2014, by the citizens of the State of New Mexico. Lieutenant Governor Sanchez was born and raised in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and can trace his public service roots to his great, great grandfather, who was a territorial legislator from San Miguel County in 1860.

Prior to being elected Lieutenant Governor, he was elected to the office of Councilman for the Village of Los Ranchos and also served in the New Mexico House of Representatives. In 2005, he was recognized as one of the Top 40 Most Influential Hispanics in the Country.

As a former business owner, Lieutenant Governor Sanchez built one of New Mexico's most respected and successful small businesses. The firm has operated continuously for over 30 years and was twice honored as Small Business of the Year.

As Lieutenant Governor, he presides over the New Mexico State Senate; serves as the State's Ombudsman; and sits on several boards including the State Board of Finance; the Military Base Planning Commission; the Mortgage Finance Authority; the Spaceport Authority; and the Community Development Council. He is also an active member of the National Lieutenant Governors Association (NLGA) and currently serves as the West Regional Chairman.

Lieutenant Governor Sanchez and his wife are the proud parents of two grown daughters, and reside in Albuquerque.

NEW MEXICO STATE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS (1912-Present)

The historical chronology of New Mexico's state lieutenant governors has been researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM¹			
#	LT. GOVERNORS	Party	DATES OF SERVICE
1 st	Ezequiel C. de Baca	R	January 1912 - December 1916 ¹
TWO CONSECUTIVE TWO-YEAR TERMS			
2 nd	Washington E. Lindsey ²	R	January 1917 - February 1917
3 rd	Benjamin F. Pankey	R	January 1919 - December 1920
4 th	William H. Duckworth	R	January 1921 - December 1922
5 th	José A. Baca ³	D	January 1923 - May 1924
6 th	Edward Sargent	R	January 1925 - December 1926
	Edward Sargent	R	January 1927 - December 1928
7 th	Hugh B. Woodward ⁴	R	January 1929 - July 1929
8 th	Andrew W. Hockenhull	D	January 1931 - December 1932
	Andrew W. Hockenhull ⁵	D	January 1933 - September 1933
9 th	Louis C de Baca	D	January 1935 - December 1936
10 th	Hiram M. Dow	D	January 1937 - December 1938
11 th	James Murray, Sr.	D	January 1939 - December 1940
12 th	Ceferino Quintana	D	January 1941 - December 1942
13 th	James B. Jones	D	January 1943 - December 1944
	James B. Jones	D	January 1945 - December 1946
14 th	Joseph M. Montoya	D	January 1947 - December 1948
	Joseph M. Montoya	D	January 1949 - December 1950
15 th	Tibo J. Chávez	D	January 1951 - December 1952
	Tibo J. Chávez	D	January 1953 - December 1954
16 th	Joseph M. Montoya	D	January 1955 - December 1956
	Joseph M. Montoya	D	January 1957 - April 1957
17 th	Ed V. Mead	D	January 1959 - December 1960
18 th	Tom Bolack ⁷	R	January 1961 - November 1962
19 th	Mack Easley	D	January 1963 - December 1964
Joint Election of Lt. Governor and Governor			
	Mack Easley	D	January 1965 - December 1966
20 th	E. Lee Francis	R	January 1967 - December 1968
	E. Lee Francis	R	January 1969 - December 1970
FOUR-YEAR TERMS			
21 st	Roberto A. Mondragón	D	January 1971 - December 1974
22 nd	Robert Ferguson	D	January 1975 - December 1978
	Roberto A. Mondragón	D	January 1979 - December 1982
23 rd	Mike Runnels	D	January 1983 - December 1986
24 th	Jack L. Stahl	R	January 1987 - December 1990
25 th	Casey Luna	D	January 1991 - December 1994
26 th	Walter D. Bradley	R	January 1995 - December 1998
	Walter D. Bradley	R	January 1999 - December 2002
27 th	Diane D. Denish ⁸	D	January 2003 - December 2006
	Diane D. Denish	D	January 2007 - December 2010
28 th	John A. Sanchez	R	January 2011 - December 2014
	John A. Sanchez	R	January 2015 - December 2018

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the Governor and Lt. Governor (and the other state executive officers) served terms of five years.
2. After serving seven weeks as Lt. Governor, Lindsey succeeded to the governorship on February 18, 1917, upon the death of Governor C de Baca.
3. Lt. Governor Baca died in office in May 1924.
4. After serving over six months as Lt. Governor, Woodward resigned in July 1929, to accept a U.S. Attorneyship.
5. After serving almost nine months as Lt. Governor, Hockenull succeeded to the governorship on September 25, 1933, upon the death of Governor Seligman.
6. After serving over three months as Lt. Governor, Montoya resigned in April 1957, after being elected in a special congressional election, to the congressional seat previously held by U.S. Representative Antonio M. Fernández.
7. After serving one year and eleven months of his two-year term as Lt. Governor, Bolack succeeded to the governorship on November 30, 1962, upon the resignation of Governor Mechem.
8. Denish is the first woman elected New Mexico State Lt. Governor.



"In a New Mexico State of Mind"

By Roch Hart



SECRETARY OF STATE

Dianna J. Duran

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SECRETARY OF STATE'S DUTIES

- The Secretary of State is second in line of succession to the Governor.
- The Secretary is the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of New Mexico.
- At the start of each new Legislature in January of each odd-numbered year, the Secretary calls the House of Representatives to order and presides over that body until a new Speaker of the House is elected.
- The Secretary of State is the state's chief elections officer. In this role the Secretary oversees the entire election process, which includes maintaining a computerized listing of the state's registered voters, testing and evaluating voting machines and certifying precinct boundary maps.
- The Secretary of State is the state government ethics regulator. Besides regulating lobbyist activity, this job oversees the reporting of campaign finances by candidates for public office and political action committees, as well as financial disclosure by candidates and state officials.
- The Secretary of State also maintains records vital to commerce and industry in New Mexico. Trademarks and service marks used in New Mexico must be registered in this office. Under the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) and the Agricultural Filings Act, records of loans secured through financial institutions with the use of collateral must be filed with the office.
- The Secretary of State also maintains all records of notaries public, who must apply and register with the Secretary of State's Office.
- The Secretary of State also maintains a general code of conduct for the employees under the supervision of each elected state wide executive branch public officer and the Legislative Council.
- The Secretary of State also serves on Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA), State Records Center and Archives, and the New Mexico Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission.
- The Secretary of State also implemented the Confidential Address Program (CAP) CAP participants are granted the use of a substitute mailing address, which is maintained by the Office of the Secretary of State. When victims enter into business relationships with state, city, and other agencies, the use of the substitute address maintains the victim's confidentiality and relieves those agencies of the difficult and costly responsibilities of maintaining confidential records. In this way, CAP participants are at a reduced risk from being tracked using public records.

Dianna Duran (R) – New Mexico Secretary of State Dianna J. Duran was born in Tularosa, New Mexico, and attended public schools there, graduating from Tularosa High School in 1973. Dianna attended New Mexico State University in Alamogordo before beginning work in the Office of the Otero County Clerk in 1979. Elected county clerk in 1988, Dianna served two consecutive two-year terms. In 1992, she was elected to the New Mexico State Senate, serving until the end of 2010 when she resigned after being elected Secretary of State on November 2 of that year.

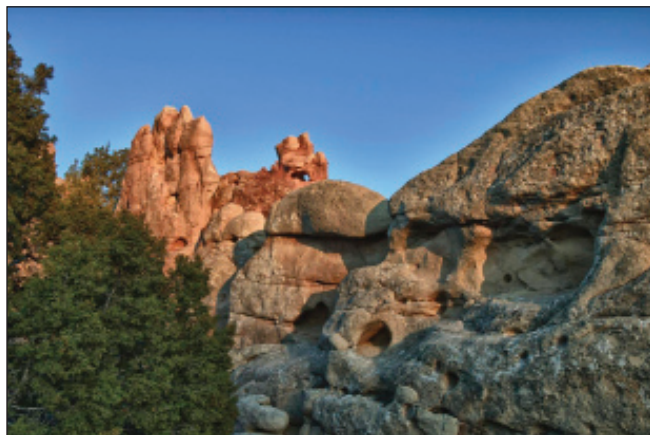
On January 1, 2011, Dianna became New Mexico's 24th Secretary of State. She is the first Republican elected to that office since 1928. As Secretary, Dianna is pursuing a wide range of initiatives designed to modernize the office, streamline operations, cut costs, focus on customer service and lay the groundwork for future operations. Her primary objective remains the integrity of the electoral system. She believes that in a republic—in a governmental system that relies on direct election of public officials—the foundation for legitimacy is based in the people's belief that elections are conducted fairly, votes are counted correctly, and that only eligible voters are allowed to participate.

In addition to being the chief elections officer of the state, the New Mexico Secretary of State also oversees campaign finance reporting, lobbyist registration, and financial disclosures by certain public officials. Additionally, the office maintains records vital to commerce and industry.

On July 1, 2013, the Corporations Division of the Public Regulation Commission was transferred to the Office of the Secretary of State. This division, which is now part of the Secretary of State's Business Services branch, is required to process 15 separate types of documents involving charter applications, as well as reports which are filed by corporations and limited liability companies. The backlog inherited by the Secretary of State averaged 78 business days per report, meaning companies wanting to do business with New Mexico were waiting 11 weeks to obtain important documents. Through skillful application of technology and common-sense managerial strategies, the average turnaround time is now 7 days, and falling. Some reports have no backlog at all. Even more impressive, this has been achieved with 27% fewer employees than the PRC division, and with a cost savings of some 71%. Additionally, Duran has increased on-line services and usage almost four-fold. The new system allows the Secretary of State to serve customers by allowing them to complete business transactions online, 24-hours a day, from their home or office computer.

Currently, the Secretary of State is developing a new in-house elections system, which will replace a decade-old system, incorporating the latest technology to integrate all components of the electoral process, from voter registration, to candidate filing, ballot preparation and printing, voting, tabulation, results, and canvassing.

Duran is married to Leo Barraza and they make their home in Tularosa. Together they have five children, thirteen grandchildren and one great grandchild.



**"Garden of the Gods,
New Mexico"**

By Ken's Kam

NEW MEXICO SECRETARIES OF STATE (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's Secretaries of State was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM ¹							
TERM	YEARS	SECRETARY		Party			
5 yrs.	1912 - 1916	Antonio J. Lucero		D			
TWO-YEAR TERMS							
TERM	YEARS	SECRETARIES	P	TERM	YEARS	SECRETARIES	P
2 yrs.	1917-1918	Antonio J. Lucero	D	2 yrs.	1945-1946	Cecilia T. Cleveland	D
2 yrs.	1919-1920	Manuel Martinez	R	2 yrs.	1947-1948	Alicia Valdez Romero	D
2 yrs.	1921-1922	Manuel Martinez	R	2 yrs.	1949-1950	Alicia Valdez Romero	D
2 yrs.	1923-1924	Soledad C. Chacón	D	2 yrs.	1951-1952	Beatrice Roach Gottlieb	D
2 yrs.	1925-1926	Soledad C. Chacón	D	2 yrs.	1953-1954	Beatrice Roach Gottlieb	D
2 yrs.	1927-1928	Jennie Fortune	D	2 yrs.	1955-1956	Natalie Smith Buck	D
2 yrs.	1929-1930	E. A. Perrault	R	2 yrs.	1957-1958	Natalie Smith Buck	D
2 yrs.	1931-1932	Marguerite P. Baca	D	2 yrs.	1959-1960	Betty Fiorina	D
2 yrs.	1933-1934	Marguerite P. Baca	D	2 yrs.	1961-1962	Betty Fiorina	D
2 yrs.	1935-1936	Elizabeth F. Gonzales	D	2 yrs.	1963-1964	Alberta Miller	D
2 yrs.	1937-1938	Elizabeth F. Gonzales	D	2 yrs.	1965-1966	Alberta Miller	D
2 yrs.	1939-1940	Jessie M. Gonzales	D	2 yrs.	1967-1968	Ernestine Duran Evans	D
2 yrs.	1941-1942	Jessie M. Gonzales	D	2 yrs.	1969-1970	Ernestine Duran Evans	D
2 yrs.	1943-1944	Cecilia T. Cleveland	D				
FOUR-YEAR TERMS							
4 yrs.	1971-1974	Betty Fiorina	D	4 yrs.	1983-1986	Clara Padilla Jones	D
4 yrs.	1975-1978	Ernestine Duran Evans	D	4 yrs.	1987-1990	Rebecca Vigil-Girón	D
4 yrs.	1979-1982	Shirley Hooper	D	4 yrs.	2007-2010	Mary Herrera	D
TWO FOUR-YEAR TERMS							
4 yrs.	1991-1994	Stephanie Gonzáles	D	4 yrs	2003-2006	Rebecca Vigil-Girón	D
4 yrs.	1995-1998	Stephanie Gonzáles	D	4 yrs	2011-2014	Dianna J. Duran	R
4 yrs	1999-2002	Rebecca Vigil-Girón	D	4 yrs	2015-2018	Dianna J. Duran	R

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was held in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the first Secretary of State (and the other state executive officers) served a five-year term.

ADMINISTRATION

Statutorily mandated, the Secretary of State is the Chief Elections Officer for the state, principal administrator of her office and second in succession following the Governor. The Office of the Secretary of State performs a wide range of duties critical to the daily operation of state government. The Operations Division records, files, or registers numerous types of documents used in commerce such as partnership registrations, trademark/service mark registrations, Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) filings, service of process on corporations, and agricultural liens. The Secretary of State's office is the only office in New Mexico authorized to issue a certification or apostille for a notarized document going to a foreign country. This office also issues certifications and apostilles for other public documents

issued by government agencies including those issued by County Clerks and the State Registrar of Vital Records.

Pursuant to the New Mexico Constitution and State Statutes, the following statutory and constitutional mandates are overseen in the Office of the Secretary of State:

- Provides the depository for legislative journals and legislation passed, signed by the Governor and enacted;
- Records and files referendum petitions signed by qualified electors disapproving laws enacted during the last preceding legislative session;
- Serves as statutory agent for service of process in cases where the designated agent of a domestic corporation or foreign corporation doing business in the state dies, resigns, leaves the state, or cannot be found;
- Serves as the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of New Mexico, and affixes the seal to all commissions issued in the name of the Governor;
- Acts as custodian of records vital to commerce and industry in New Mexico. All trademarks and service marks used in New Mexico may be registered in this office. Under the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code and the Farm Product Secured Interest Act, records loans secured through financial institutions with the use of collateral may be filed with the office.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS AND ETHICS ADMINISTRATION

The Bureau of Elections provides for general supervision and oversight of statewide voter registration and elections under the New Mexico Election Code, as well as ensuring compliance with federal election mandates.

Within the Bureau of Elections, the Ethics Division administers the Campaign Reporting Act, the Lobbyist Regulation Act, the Voter Action Act, the Financial Disclosure Act and the Governmental Conduct Act.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS DIVISION

- Farm Products Secured Interest Act;
- Notary Public Act;
- Public Utility Act;
- Uniform Facsimile Signature of Public Officials Act;
- Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;
- Uniform Partnership Act;
- Uniform Commercial Code-Secured Transactions;
- State Conservancy Districts;
- Trademark Act;
- Agent for Service of process of summons and complaints on (domestic and foreign corporations, domestic and foreign limited liability companies, non-resident motorists, unauthorized foreign insurers and non-residents under Owner-Residents Relations Act);
- International Wills;
- Registration of Trading Stamp Companies;
- Filing official Acts of the Governor such as:
 - Executive Orders, Proclamations, Renditions and Requisitions, Pardons, Appointments to Boards and Commissions and compilation of the Governor's Executive Record and
- Certification of a notary public's commission.
- Filing of Oaths of Office for Governor's appointees.

CORPORATIONS DIVISION

Effective July 1, 2013, the Corporations Bureau of the NM Public Regulation Commission was transferred to the Business Services Division of the Office of the New Mexico Secretary of State. This move is a result of a Constitutional Amendment that was passed by the electorate in the November 2012 General Election and subsequent enabling legislation passed during the 2013 legislative session that now provides the Secretary of State (SOS) statutory authority to charter corporations.

The Corporations bureau is statutorily mandated with the filing, maintenance and retention of corporate records for New Mexico and out of state corporations, limited liability companies, cooperative associations, foreign business trusts and other business entities. Domestic and foreign corporate entities and other business entities will be able to file their articles of incorporation, articles of organization, annual reports, dissolutions and other required filings as defined by statute.

FINANCE/HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION

- Financial Services provides agency support in the areas of budgeting, accounting, contracting, purchasing, and federal grant management.
- Human Resources provides agency support in the areas of staff recruitment and hiring, affirmative action and diversity, classification and compensation, succession planning, and staff training.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

The Information Technology Division supports a broad external customer base that includes corporate entities, banking institutions, county clerk offices, candidates, and lobbyists.

The Information Technology Division is responsible for acquiring, maintaining and supporting, in a secure and fiducially responsible manner, the information systems that allow the Secretary of State's Office to uphold its constitutional and statutory obligations. These data systems:

- support the administration of the statewide election process, including maintaining the statewide voter registration database, providing electronically accessible election results, and other election management systems in support of the 33 county clerk offices.
- support the administration of the campaign finance reporting act and the lobbyist registration act via a publicly accessible online system used for filing expense and contribution information.
- hold records that are vital to New Mexico's commerce and industry, such as limited liability partnership registrations, profit and nonprofit corporation registrations, trademark and service mark registrations, and Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) filings.



STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL Hector H. Balderas

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DUTIES

According to the state's constitution and statutes, the Attorney General:

- Is fifth in line of succession to the Office of Governor, after Speaker of the House;
- Represents the state before any courts or agencies when the public interest requires or when requested by the Governor;
- Prosecutes and defends all causes in the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or any other court or Tribunal in which the state is a party or is interested;
- Prosecutes and defends all actions and proceedings involving any state employee in his/her official capacity;
- Provides, upon request, written legal opinions to the legislature, any state official, or any district attorney on any subject pending before one of these officials;
- Provides, upon request, legal opinions and advice to the Lieutenant Governor;
- Serves as legal advisor to the Secretary of State, and, upon request, provides legal assistance in enforcing provisions of the Governmental Conduct Act and Election Code;
- Serves as legal advisor to the State Engineer;
- Serves as the attorney for the Public Regulation Commission;
- Accounts to the State Treasurer for all funds received;
- Prepares, upon request, drafts of contracts, bonds, and other instruments as required for use by the state;
- At the Governor's direction, attends and assists "in the trial of any indictment or information in any county;"
- May act on behalf of a county in a criminal or civil case if the District Attorney fails or refuses to act;
- May initiate conflict of interest enforcement against a legislator or a state employee;
- Prosecutes removal proceedings against district attorneys;
- Keeps a register of "all opinions rendered and all actions prosecuted and defended;"
- May appoint a deputy, assistants, and other employees as needed, including peace officers to investigate and enforce violations of the Controlled Substances Act;
- Establishes and maintains a register of all documents filed by charitable organizations and makes it available for public inspection;
- Serves as a member of the New Mexico Compilation Commission;
- Reports annually to the Governor and the legislature "the condition of the office, the text of all opinions rendered and a summary of business transacted of public interest;"
- Performs "all other duties required by law."

Hector Balderas (D) - A native New Mexican, Hector Balderas was raised by a single mother in the small village of Wagon Mound. Growing up in public housing and on food stamps, he learned the importance of compassion and respect, and gained the conviction that everyone – no matter their background – deserves the same opportunities to succeed. He was the first person from his community to earn a law degree, which he received from the University of New Mexico School of Law. After law school, Attorney General Balderas followed his passion for public service, working as an assistant district attorney for Bernalillo County and as a special prosecutor for domestic violence cases in New Mexico's Fourth Judicial District. He served as a state representative from 2004 to 2006, and during his first legislative term, was elected state auditor. When he was elected auditor, at the age of 33, he became the youngest Hispanic statewide elected official in the nation. Attorney General Balderas has been recognized by the State Bar Association for his efforts to reform the criminal justice system, and was honored by Carolyn Kennedy as the recipient of the 2010 John F. Kennedy New Frontier Award. In addition to being licensed to practice law in New Mexico, he is a Certified Fraud Examiner. Attorney General Balderas lives in Albuquerque with his wife and three children.



"Riding a buffalo, Bean day, Wagon Mound, New Mexico"

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress.

[Date created/Published: 11939 Sept]

Photographer: Lee Russell 1903-1986

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, DC

NEW MEXICO ATTORNEY GENERALS

(1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's Attorneys General was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM ¹							
TERM	YEARS	ATTORNEY GENERAL		Party			
5 yrs.	1912 - 1916	Frank C. Clancy		R			

TWO-YEAR TERMS							
TERM	YEARS	ATTORNEY GEN'L	P	TERM	YEARS	ATTORNEY GEN'L	P
2 yrs.	1917-1918	Harry L. Patton	D	2 yrs.	1945-1946	Clyde C. McCullough	D
2 yrs.	1919-1920	Oscar O. Askren	R	2 yrs.	1947-1948	Clyde C. McCullough	D
2 yrs.	1921-1922	Harry S. Bowman	D	2 yrs.	1949-1950	Joe L. Martínez	D
2 yrs.	1923-1924	Milton J. Helmick	D	2 yrs.	1951-1952	Joe L. Martínez	D
2 yrs.	{ 1925-1926	John W. Armstrong ²	D	2 yrs.	1953-1954	Richard H. Robinson	D
2 yrs.		Fred E. Wilson ³	D	2 yrs.	1955-1956	Richard H. Robinson	D
2 yrs.	1927-1928	Robert C. Dow	D	2 yrs.	{ 1957-1958	Fred M. Standley	D
2 yrs.	1929-1930	Miguel A. Otero III ⁴	R	2 yrs.		Frank B. Zinn ⁷	D
2 yrs.	1931-1932	Ernest K. Neumann	D	2 yrs.	1959-1960	Hilton A. Dickson, Jr. ⁸	D
2 yrs.	1933-1934	Ernest K. Neumann	D	2 yrs.	1961-1962	Earl E. Hartley	D
2 yrs.	1935-1936	Frank H. Patton	D	2 yrs.	1963-1964	Earl E. Hartley	D
2 yrs.	1937-1938	Frank H. Patton	D	2 yrs.	1965-1966	Boston E. Witt	D
2 yrs.	1939-1940	Filo Sedillo	D	2 yrs.	1967-1968	Boston E. Witt	D
2 yrs.	{ 1941-1942	Edward P. Chase	D	2 yrs.	1969-1970	James A. Maloney	D
2 yrs.		Edward P. Chase ⁵	D				
	1944	Clyde McCullough ⁶	D				

FOUR-YEAR TERMS							
4 yrs.	1971-1974	David L. Norvell	D	4 yrs.	1995-1998	Tom Udall	D
4 yrs.	1975-1978	Toney Anaya	D	4 yrs.	1999-2002	Patricia A. Madrid	D
4 yrs.	1979-1982	Jeff Bingaman	D	4 yrs.	2003-2006	Patricia A. Madrid	D
4 yrs.	1983-1986	Paul G. Bardacke	D	4 yrs.	2007-2010	Gary K. King	D
4 yrs.	1987-1990	Hal Stratton	R	4 yrs.	2011-2014	Gary K. King	D
4 yrs.	1991-1994	Tom Udall	D	4 yrs.	2015-2018	Hector Balderas	R

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was held in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the first state attorney general (and other state executive officers) served a five-year term.
2. Armstrong died in 1926.
3. Wilson was appointed to the Armstrong vacancy by Governor Arthur T. Hannett (D) in 1926.
4. Otero III not to be confused with his grandfather, Otero I, who served as a New Mexico Territorial Delegate to Congress (1856-1861); nor is Otero III to be confused with his father, Otero II, who served as a New Mexico Territorial Governor (1897-1906).
5. Chase resigned in 1944.
6. McCullough was appointed to the Chase vacancy by Governor John J. Dempsey (D) in 1944.
7. Zinn resigned in 1959.
8. Dickson was appointed to the Zinn vacancy by Governor John Burroughs (D) in 1959.



STATE AUDITOR Timothy M. Keller

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STATE AUDITOR'S DUTIES

- Is sixth in line of succession to the Office of Governor, after Attorney General;
- Is a statutory member of the State Commission of Public Records;
- Assures the financial affairs of every state and local entity are thoroughly examined and audited each year, and produces a complete written report of each audit;
- Approves each contract for auditing services entered into between a state and local entity and the independent auditor;
- Promulgates reasonable regulations necessary to carry out the duties of the office;
- Deposits into the audit fund all fees received;
- May apply through District Court in Santa Fe County for issuance of a subpoena to compel the attendance of witnesses and for the production of books and records.
- May administer oaths, as needed, for an audit or examination;
- Reviews and determines that audits of state and local entities conducted by independent auditors made in a competent manner;
- Authorizes payments for auditing services of state agencies conducted by independent auditors under contract; may conduct audits, in whole or in part, of any state or local entity.

Timothy M. Keller (D) – Elected in 2014, Timothy Keller became one of the youngest State Auditors in the country. Previous to his role as State Auditor, Tim was elected twice to the State Senate in one of the most diverse districts in New Mexico, encompassing Albuquerque's International District.

Tim was born and raised in New Mexico and is an Eagle Scout, Toll and Kellogg Fellow. Following graduation from St. Pius X High School, he attended the University of Notre Dame, where he double majored in Finance and Art History. He then went on to earn an MBA with honors from the Harvard Business School where he also competed on the rugby and debate teams.

In addition to his public service, Tim spent fifteen years in the private sector. He began his career as an investment banker for Credit Suisse and later was a Senior Manager at what is now Booz & Co. In between, Tim lived in Cambodia for three years where he helped found and became President of Data Digital Divide (DDD), the nation's first IT firm which extends help to land mine victims and other disadvantaged persons. Tim spent the last six years as a business economist with Blue Stone Strategy Group focused on helping Native American business and government financial operations.

Tim lives in Albuquerque with his wife, Elizabeth Kistin Keller and their daughter Maya.

NEW MEXICO STATE AUDITORS (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's State Auditors was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM ¹							
TERM		YEARS		STATE AUDITOR		Party	
5 yrs.		1912 - 1916		William G. Sargent		R	
TWO-YEAR TERMS							
TERM	YEARS	STATE AUDITORS	P	TERM	YEARS	STATE AUDITORS	P
2 yrs.	1917-1918	William G. Sargent ²	R	2 yrs.	1945-1946	J. D. Hannah	D
2 yrs.	1919-1920	Edward Sargent ²	R	2 yrs.	1947-1948	E. D. Trujillo	D
2 yrs.	1921-1922	Edward L. Safford	R	2 yrs.	1949-1950	E. D. Trujillo	D
2 yrs.	1923-1924	Juan N. Vigil	D	2 yrs.	1951-1952	Robert D. Castner	D
2 yrs.	1925-1926	Juan N. Vigil	D	2 yrs.	1953-1954	Robert D. Castner	D
2 yrs.	1927-1928	Miguel A. Otero III ³	R	2 yrs.	1955-1956	J. D. Hannah	D
2 yrs.	1929-1930	Victoriano Ulibarri	R	2 yrs. {	1957	J. D. Hannah ⁴	D
2 yrs.	1931-1932	Arsenio Velarde	D		1957-1958	Ben Chávez ⁵	R
2 yrs.	1933-1934	Arsenio Velarde	D	2 yrs.	1959-1960	Robert D. Castner	D
2 yrs.	1935-1936	José O. García	D	2 yrs.	1961-1962	Robert D. Castner	D
2 yrs.	1937-1938	José O. García	D	2 yrs.	1963-1964	Alex J. Armijo	D
2 yrs.	1939-1940	E. D. Trujillo	D	2 yrs.	1965-1966	Alex J. Armijo	D
2 yrs.	1941-1942	E. D. Trujillo	D	2 yrs.	1967-1968	Harold G. Thompson	R
2 yrs.	1943-1944	J. D. Hannah	D	2 yrs.	1969-1970	Harold G. Thompson	R
FOUR-YEAR TERMS							
4 yrs.	1971-1974	Frank M. Olmstead	D	4 yrs.	1995-1998	Robert E. Vigil	D
4 yrs. {	1975-1978	Max R. Sánchez ⁶	D	4 yrs.	1999-2002	Domingo P. Martínez	D
	1978	Alvino E. Castillo ⁷	D	4 yrs.	2003-2006	Domingo P. Martínez	D
4 yrs.	1979-1982	Alvino E. Castillo	D	4 yrs.	2007-2010	Hector H. Balderas	D
4 yrs.	1983-1986	Albert Romero	D	4 yrs.	2011-2014	Hector H. Balderas	D
4 yrs.	1987-1990	Harroll H. Adams	D	4 yrs.	2015-2018	Timothy M. Keller	D
4 yrs.	1991-1994	Robert E. Vigil	D				

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was held in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the first state auditor (and the other state executive officers) served a five-year term.
2. William G. Sargent and Edward Sargent (who later served as NM Lieutenant Governor in 1925-26 and 1927-28) were brothers.
3. Otero III is not to be confused with his grandfather, Otero I, who served as a NM Territorial Delegate to Congress (1856-1861); nor is Otero III to be confused with his father, Otero II, who served as a NM Territorial Governor (1897-1906).
4. Hannah died in July 1957.
5. Chávez was appointed to the Hannah vacancy by Governor Edwin L. Mechem (R) on August 12, 1957.
6. Sánchez resigned on April 11, 1978, effective April 21, 1978.
7. Castillo was appointed to the Sánchez vacancy by Governor Jerry Apodaca (D) in April 1978.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS Aubrey Dunn

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COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS' DUTIES

According to the state's constitution and statutes, the Commissioner:

- Is seventh in line of succession to the Office of Governor,
- Selects, locates, classifies, and has direct control, care, and disposition of all state trust lands;
- Manages 9 million acres of surface estate and 13 million acres of mineral rights held in trust to support the following beneficiaries as designated by the United States Congress, the Ferguson Act, the Enabling Act, and the Constitution of the State of New Mexico: Public Schools, University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, Western New Mexico University, Eastern New Mexico University, New Mexico Highlands University, Northern New Mexico College, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, New Mexico Military Institute, New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired, New Mexico School for the Deaf, Penitentiary of New Mexico, New Mexico Boys' School, Charitable, Penal and Reform institutions, Las Vegas Medical Center, Miner's Colfax Hospital, Carrie Tingley Hospital, Saline Lands, Rio Grande improvements, Water Reservoirs, and Capitol Public Buildings;
- Reviews all applications to lease state trust lands for oil, gas and mineral production; wind, solar and biomass power plants; easements and rights-of-way; farming, ranching and open space; and small and large-scale business, industrial and residential development;
- Sells state trust lands to federal, state and local governments, and private individuals and entities to enhance the productivity of these lands;
- Collects and distributes oil, gas, and mineral royalties and proceeds from land sales to the Land Grant Permanent Fund;
- Collects and distributes revenue generated from leases, rights-of-way, and permits to the Land Maintenance Fund;
- Implements land stewardship programs and policies;
- Maintains original documents dating from the late territorial to current period;
- Is a member of the State Investment Council.

Aubrey Dunn (R) – Aubrey Dunn is a native New Mexican and has been in agriculture and ranching his entire life; He is devoted to the conservation of our resources. He was raised on a small apple farm in the community of High Rolls near Cloudcroft, NM and graduated from Colorado State University with a degree in Animal Science. Aubrey worked for 25 years in the financial industry, including the last ten of which was as CEO/President of First Federal Bank of New Mexico.

Aubrey and his wife, Robin, celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary this year along with the arrival of their second granddaughter. They ranch between Mountainair and Carrizozo, New Mexico. Their three children all graduated from New Mexico State University. Their son, A. Blair Dunn, is an attorney and lives with his wife, Beky and daughter, Harper in Albuquerque. Their daughter, Dr. Jamie Dunn, practices optometry at UNM Hospital. Their youngest is Jed Dunn, a soil specialist with National Resources Conservation Service, who lives with his wife Colleen and daughter, Alannah, in Wessington Springs, South Dakota

NEW MEXICO COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's Commissioner of Public Lands was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM¹

TERM	YEARS	COMMISSIONER	Party
5 yrs.	1912 - 1916	Robert P. Ervien	R

TWO-YEAR TERMS

TERM	YEARS	COMMISSIONERS	P	TERM	YEARS	COMMISSIONERS	P
2 yrs. {	1917	Robert P. Ervien ²	R	2 yrs.	1941-1942	H. R. Rodgers	D
	1917-1918	Fred Muller ³	R	2 yrs.	1943-1944	H. R. Rodgers	D
2 yrs.	1919-1920	Nelson A. Field	R	2 yrs.	1945-1946	John E. Miles	D
2 yrs.	1921-1922	Nelson A. Field	R	2 yrs.	1947-1948	John E. Miles	D
2 yrs.	1923-1924	Justiniano Baca	D	2 yrs.	1949-1950	Guy Shepard	D
2 yrs. {	1925	Justiniano Baca ⁴	D	2 yrs.	1951-1952	Guy Shepard	D
	1925-1926	E. B. Swope ⁵	D	2 yrs.	1953-1954	E.S. Johnny Walker	D
2 yrs.	1927-1928	Benjamin F. Pankey	R	2 yrs.	1955-1956	E.S. Johnny Walker	D
2 yrs. {	1929	Benjamin F. Pankey ⁶	R	2 yrs.	1957-1958	Murray E. Morgan	D
	1929-1930	Austin D. Crile ⁷	R	2 yrs.	1959-1960	Murray E. Morgan	D
2 yrs.	1931-1932	James F. Hinkle	D	2 yrs.	1961-1962	E. S. Johnny Walker	D
2 yrs.	1933-1934	Frank Vesely	D	2 yrs.	1963-1964	E. S. Johnny Walker	D
2 yrs.	1935-1936	Frank Vesely	D	2 yrs.	1965-1966	Guyton B. Hays	D
2 yrs.	1937-1938	Frank Worden	D	2 yrs.	1967-1968	Guyton B. Hays	D
2 yrs.	1939-1940	Frank Worden	D	2 yrs.	1969-1970	Alex J. Armijo	D

FOUR-YEAR TERMS

4 yrs.	1971-1974	Alex J. Armijo	D	4 yrs.	1995-1998	Ray Powell	D
4 yrs.	1975-1978	Phil R. Lucero	D	4 yrs.	1999-2002	Ray Powell	D
4 yrs.	1979-1982	Alex J. Armijo	D	4 yrs.	2003-2006	Patrick H. Lyons	R
4 yrs.	1983-1986	Jim Baca	D	4 yrs.	2007-2010	Patrick H. Lyons	R
4 yrs.	1987-1990	W. R. Humphries	R	4 yrs.	2011-2014	Ray Powell	D
4 yrs. {	1991-1993	Jim Baca ⁸	D	4 yrs.	2015-2018	Aubrey Dunn	R
	1993-1994	Ray Powell ⁹	D				

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was held in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the first Commissioner of Public Lands (and the other state executive officers) served a five-year term.
2. Ervien died in February of 1917.
3. Miller was appointed to the Ervien vacancy by Governor Washington E. Lindsey (R).
4. Baca died in February 1925.
5. Swope was appointed to the Baca vacancy by Governor Arthur T. Hannett (D) on February 12, 1925.
6. Pankey died in May 1929.
7. Crile was appointed to the Pankey vacancy by Governor Richard C. Dillon (R) on June 5, 1929.
8. Baca resigned on May 19, 1993, to become U.S. Bureau of Land Management Director.
9. Powell was appointed to the Baca vacancy by Governor Bruce King (D) on May 13, 1993.

STATE TREASURER Tim Eichenberg

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STATE TREASURER'S DUTIES

According to the state's constitution and statutes, the State Treasurer:

- Is eighth in line of succession to the Office of Governor, after the Commissioner of Public Lands;
- Serves as the Chief Elected Financial Officer of the State;
- Serves as the state's banker and is entrusted with receiving, keeping and disbursing state money;
- Keeps a just, true and comprehensive account of all moneys received and disbursed;
- Authorizes all deposit accounts for state agencies and prescribes conditions and reports to such accounts;
- Deposits funds in certain financial institutions to invest, in securities and contracts, money held in demand deposits and not immediately required for the operation of state government;
- Places conditions on deposits and investments of state funds in New Mexico financial institutions;
- Provides for reports from the Treasurer concerning money on deposit in state depositories, the amount required for operation of state government, and the availability for investment;
- Requires depositories to submit information to the Treasurer and other officials;
- Renders annual audited financial statements detailing the condition of the treasury to the governor, legislature, and department of finance and administration at the commencement of each regular legislative session;
- Oversees the short-term investment fund as an optional investment opportunity for local governments and American Indian Tribes and Pueblos and provides for its investment, by the State Treasurer;
- Serves on the State Investment Council, Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA), Education Retirement Board, and is custodian of these funds;
- Serves on the State Board of Finance, New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority, New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority, New Mexico Educational Assistance Foundation, New Mexico Small Business Investment Corporation and New Mexico Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission.

Tim Eichenberg (R) - Tim Eichenberg assumed office on January 1, 2015, becoming the 29th State Treasurer of New Mexico. Raised in Albuquerque, NM, he attended Albuquerque Public Schools and graduated from the University of New Mexico. Eichenberg and his wife have two adult children and two dogs. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and has served on the Boards for the National Kidney Foundation and the Arthritis Foundation.

Eichenberg's career in public service began in 1974, when he was elected Bernalillo County Treasurer. After serving two terms as Bernalillo County Treasurer, Eichenberg went to work in the private sector. He operated a small business in Albuquerque for over 30 years as a Property Tax Consultant, State Certified Appraiser, General Contractor (GB-98) and as a Real Estate Broker.

In 1994, Eichenberg was elected to the Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority Board, a position he still holds today. Then in 2004, Eichenberg was appointed by Governor Richardson to the position of New Mexico State Property Tax Director. He was elected to the New Mexico State Senate in 2008.

NEW MEXICO STATE TREASURERS

(1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's State Treasurers was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM¹

TERM	YEARS	TREASURER	Party
5 yrs.	1912 - 1916	Owen N. Marron	D

TWO-YEAR TERMS

TERM	YEARS	TREASURERS	P	TERM	YEARS	TREASURERS	P
2 yrs.	1917-1918	H.L. Hall	D	2 yrs.	1941-1942	Rex French	D
2 yrs.	1919-1920	Charles U. Strong	R	2 yrs.	1945-1946	Guy Shepard	D
2 yrs. {	1921-1922	Charles U. Strong ²	R	2 yrs.	1947-1948	H. R. Rodgers	D
	1922	O.A. Matson ³	R	2 yrs.	1949-1950	H. R. Rodgers	D
2 yrs. {	1923	John W. Corbin ⁴	D	2 yrs.	1951-1952	R. H. Grissom	D
	1923-1924	Warren R. Graham, Sr.	D	2 yrs.	1953-1954	R. H. Grissom	D
2 yrs.	1925-1926	Warren R. Graham, Sr.	D	2 yrs.	1955-1956	Joseph B. Grant	D
2 yrs.	1927-1928	Warren R. Graham, Sr. ⁵	D	2 yrs.	1957-1958	Joseph B. Grant	D
2 yrs.	1929-1930	Emerson Watts	R	2 yrs.	1959-1960	Joe Callaway	D
2 yrs.	1931-1932	Warren R. Graham, Sr.	D	2 yrs.	1961-1962	Joe Callaway	D
2 yrs. {	1933	Warren R. Graham, Sr. ⁶	D	2 yrs.	1963-1964	Joseph B. Grant	D
	1933-1934	Clinton P. Anderson ⁷	D	2 yrs.	1965-1966	Joseph B. Grant	D
2 yrs.	1935-1936	James J. Connelly	D	2 yrs. {	1967	H.E. Thomas, Jr. ⁸	R
2 yrs.	1937-1938	James J. Connelly	D		1968	Merrill B. Johns, Jr. ⁹	R
2 yrs.	1939-1940	Rex French	D	2 yrs.	1969-1970	Jesse D. Kornegay	D

FOUR-YEAR TERMS

4 yrs.	1971-1974	Jesse D. Kornegay	D	4 yrs.	1995-1998	Michael A. Montoya	D
4 yrs.	1975-1978	Edward M. Murphy	D	4 yrs.	1999-2002	Michael A. Montoya	D
4 yrs.	1979-1982	Jan Alan Hartkey	D	4 yrs. {	2003-2005	Robert E. Vigil ¹²	D
4 yrs. {	1983-1985	Earl E. Hartley	D		2005-2006	Douglas M. Brown ¹³	D
	1986	James B. Lewis ¹¹	D		2006	James B. Lewis ¹⁴	D
4 yrs.	1987-1990	James B. Lewis	D	4 yrs.	2007-2010	James B. Lewis	D
4 yrs.	1991-1994	David W. King	D	4 yrs.	2011-2014	James B. Lewis	D

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was held in 1911(an odd-numbered year), the first State Treasurer (and the other state executive officers) served a five-year term.
2. Strong resigned on February 11, 1922.
3. Matson was appointed to the Strong vacancy by Governor Merritt C. Mechem (R) on May 31, 1922, effective June 1, 1922.
4. Corbin's tenure in office ended in early 1923.
5. Graham was appointed to the Corbin vacancy by Governor James F. Hinkle (D) on May 7, 1923.
6. Graham died on January 2, 1933.
7. Anderson was appointed to the Graham vacancy by Governor Arthur Seligman (D) on January 7, 1933.
8. Thomas resigned on December 19, 1967.
9. Johns was appointed to the Thomas vacancy by Governor David F. Cargo (R) in January 1968.
10. Hartley resigned in November 1985.
11. Lewis was appointed to the Hartley vacancy by Governor Toney Anaya (D) on December 12, 1985 and took office on January 1, 1986. Lewis is the first African American to elected to a New Mexico state executive office.
12. Vigil resigned on October 26, 2005.
13. Brown was appointed to the Vigil vacancy by Governor Bill Richardson (D) on November 7, 2005.
14. Lewis took office on December 15, 2006, after being elected on November 7, 2006.

PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION COMMISSIONERS



KAREN MONTOYA (D)

Commissioner - District 1
Term: 2013-2016
Bernalillo County

P.O.Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-8015



PATRICK H. LYONS (R)

Commissioner - District 2
Term: 2015-2018
Bernalillo, Chaves, Curry,
De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy,
Guadalupe, Lea, Lincoln, Otero
Quay, Roosevelt, Santa Fe
& Torrance Counties

P.O. Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-4531



VALERIE ESPINOZA (D)

Commissioner - District 3
Term: 2013-2016
Bernalillo, Colfax, De Baca,
Guadalupe, Harding, Los
Alamos, Mora, Rio Arriba,
San Miguel, Sandoval, Santa Fe,
Taos & Union Counties

P.O. Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-4533



LYNDA M. LOVEJOY (D)

Commissioner District 4
Term: 2015-2018
Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley,
Río Arriba, San Juan,
Sandoval,
Santa Fe, Socorro &
Valencia Counties

P.O. Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-8019



SANDY R. JONES (D)

Commissioner - District 5
Term: 2015-2018
Catron, Doña Ana, Grant,
Hidalgo, Lincoln, Luna,
Otero, Sierra, Socorro,
Torrance & Valencia
Counties

P.O. Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-8020

FORMER CORPORATION COMMISSIONERS

Predecessors to Public Regulation Commissioners (1912-1998)

COMMISSIONERS	YEARS	DESCRIPTION
Hugh H. Williams (R)	1912-1932	
Matthew S. Groves (R)	1912-1918	
G. H. VanStone (D)	1912	(Served 1/1-2/29; election overturned)
Oscar L. Owen (D)	1912-1916	(Took office 3/14 after election contest)
Bonifacio D. Montoya (D)	1917-1928	
J. M. Luna (R)	1919-1924	
Ed. C. Tafoya (D)	1925	(Died in office November 1925)
Eloy D. Trujillo (D)	1925-1926	(Appointed to fill Tafoya vacancy)
Max Fernandez (R)	1926-1930	(Began term 12/1/26 instead of Jan. 1927)
Joseph S. Baca (R)	1929-1934	
Jesus C. Sanchez (D)	1931-1932	(Died in office August 1932; no appointment made)
J. D. Lamb (D)	1933-1938	
Don R. Casados (D)	1933-1948	
Robert Valdez (D)	1935-1945	(Resigned February 1945)
Henry Eager (D)	1939-1943	(Resigned April 1943)
Eugene Allison (D)	1943-1944	(Appointed to fill Eager term; resigned March 1944)
O. S. Greaser (D)	1944-1945	(Appointed to fill Allison term)
Eugene Allison (D)	1945-1951	(Died in office 1951)
George W. Armijo (D)	1945-1947	(Appointed to fill Valdez term; died January 1947)
Dan R. Sedillo (D)	1947-1952	(Appointed to fill Armijo term)
Ingram B. Pickett (D)	1949-1963	(Died in office)
Jason Kellahin (D)	1951-1952	(Appointed to fill Allison term)
John Block, Jr. (D)	1951-1962	
James F. Lamb (D)	1953-1959	(Resigned 1959)
G.Y. Fails (D)	1959-1965	(Appointed to fill Lamb term; resigned 1965)
Murray E. Morgan (D)	1963-1968	
Columbus Ferguson (D)	1963-1981	(Appointed to fill Pickett term; resigned 1981)
Floyd Cross (D)	1965-1976	(Appointed to fill Fails term; resigned June 1976)
John Abraham (D)	1969-1974	
Charles Rudolph (D)	1975-1980	
John A. Elliott (D)	1976-1982	(Appointed to fill Cross term)
Jimmie W. Glenn (R)	1981-1987	
Eric Serna (D)	1981-1982	
John A. Elliott (D)	1982-1988	
Eric Serna (D)	1982-1998*	
Jerome Block (D)	1987-1998	
Louis E. Gallegos (D)	1989-1994	
Gloria Tristani (D)	1995-1998*	

*In November 1998, the New Mexico voters amended the State Constitution, effective December 31, 1998, to abolish the state Corporation Commission and create a Public Regulation Commission combining the duties and functions of the Corporation Commission and the Public Utility Commission.

NM PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSIONERS (1998-Present)

The following historical chronology of the New Mexico Public Regulation Commissioners has been researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

Election	DISTRICT 1	DISTRICT 2	DISTRICT 3	DISTRICT 4	DISTRICT 5
	Initial Term: 2 Years Succeeding Terms: 4 Years	Initial Term: 4 Years Succeeding Terms: 4 Years	Initial Term: 2 Years Succeeding Terms: 4 Years	Initial Term: 4 Years Succeeding Terms: 4 Years	Initial Term: 4 Years Succeeding Terms: 4 Years
1998	COMMISSIONERS Herb H. Hughes (D) Jan. 1999 - Dec. 2000	COMMISSIONERS ¹ Bill Pope (R) Jan. 1999 - Mar. 2001 ² Rory McMinn (R) May 2001 - Dec. 2002	COMMISSIONERS Jerome D. Block, Jr. (D) Jan. 1999 - Dec. 2000	COMMISSIONERS Lynda M. Lovejoy (D) Jan. 1999 - Dec. 2002	COMMISSIONERS ³ Tony Schaefer (R/D) Jan. 1999 - Dec. 2002
2000	Herb H. Hughes (D) Jan. 2001 - Dec. 2004		Jerome D. Block, Jr. (D) Jan. 2001 - Dec. 2004		
2002		David W. King (R) Jan. 2003 - Dec. 2006		Lynda M. Lovejoy (D) Jan. 2003 - Dec. 2006	Shirley E. Baca (D) Jan. 2003 - Dec. 2006
2004	Jason A. Marks (D) Jan. 2005 - Dec. 2008		Ben R. Luján (D) Jan. 2005 - Dec. 2008		
2006		David W. King (R) Jan. 2007 - Dec. 2010		⁴ Carol K. Sloan (D) Jan. 2007 - June 2010	Sandy R. Jones (D) Jan. 2007 - Dec. 2010
2008	Jason A. Marks (D) Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2012		⁶ Jerome D. Block, Jr. (D) Jan. 2009 - Oct. 2011 ⁷ Doug Howe (I) Nov. 2011 - Dec. 2012	⁵ Theresa Becenti-Aguilar (D) July 2010 - Dec. 2010	
2010		Patrick H. Lyons (R) Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2014		Theresa Becenti-Aguilar (D) Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2014	Ben R. Hall (R) Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2014
2012	Karen Montoya (D) Jan. 2013 - Dec. 2016		Valerie Espinoza (D) Jan. 2013 - Dec. 2016		
2014		Patrick H. Lyons (R) Jan. 2015 - Dec. 2018		Lynda M. Lovejoy (D) Jan. 2015 - Dec. 2018	Sandy R. Jones (D) Jan. 2015 - Dec. 2018

NOTES

1. Pope resigned on March 16, 2001.
2. McMinn was appointed to the Pope vacancy by Governor Gary Johnson (R) on May 1, 2001.
3. Schaefer changed party affiliation from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party on October 1, 1999.
4. Sloan removed as a commissioner by the NM Supreme Court on June 23, 2010.
5. Becenti-Aguilar was appointed to the Sloan Vacancy by Gov. Bill Richardson (D), and took oath on July 6, 2010.
6. Jerome D. Block, Jr. resigned from the PRC effective date October 7, 2011.
7. Douglas J. Howe was appointed to the Block, Jr. vacancy by Gov. Susana Martinez (R), and took oath on November 7, 2011.

NEW MEXICO PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION

PERA Building
1120 Paseo de Peralta
P.O. Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-4084 FAX: (505) 827-4068
1-888-4-ASK-PRC
(1-800-427-5772)
www.nmprc.state.nm.us

The New Mexico Public Regulation Commission (PRC) is a regulatory agency, created by Article 11, Sections 1 and 2 of the State Constitution. In 1999, the PRC replaced the former State Corporation Commission and Public Utility Commission. It is comprised of five commissioners, elected by district, for staggered four-year terms.

The Public Regulation Commission is made up of six divisions:

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION, responsible for administering the agency and for accounting of all revenues collected by the Commission and includes the Corporations Bureau, which is responsible for filing and maintaining the records of foreign and domestic corporations registered in New Mexico.

CONSUMER RELATIONS DIVISION, which is responsible for receiving and assisting consumers with inquiries related to utility and insurance issues.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION, which oversees fire protection, fire safety activities in the state and State Fire Academy.

LEGAL DIVISION, which is responsible for providing legal counsel to the Divisions.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, which licenses and regulates transportation and all common carriers (except aircraft), including intra-state carriers of passengers and property, emergency vehicles and tow truck operations; and oversees construction and operation of interstate oil and gas pipeline systems.

UTILITY DIVISION, which is charged with regulating the rates and service of public utilities, including telecommunications, electric, water, gas and wastewater companies and with representing the public interest in proceedings before the Commission.

In addition, the Commission has an Advisory Staff, including its **OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL**, advises and represents the Commission.

GOVERNOR'S CABINET DEPARTMENTS



African American Affairs

Director: Yvette Kaufman-Bell

Aging and Long Term Services Department

Cabinet Secretary: Gino Rinaldi

Children, Youth & Families Department

Cabinet Secretary: Monique Jacobson

Corrections Department

Cabinet Secretary: Gregg Marcantel

Department of Agriculture

Secretary: Jeff M. Witte

Department of Cultural Affairs

Cabinet Secretary: Veronica Gonzales

Department of Finance & Administration

Cabinet Secretary: Tom Clifford

Department of Game & Fish

Alexa Sandoval, Director

Department of Health

Cabinet Secretary: Retta Ward

Department of Homeland Security & Emergency Management

Cabinet Secretary: M. Jay Mitchell (Designee)

Department of Indian Affairs

Secretary: Kelly Zunie

Department of Information Technology

Cabinet Secretary: Darryl Ackley

Department of Military Affairs

Adjutant General: Andrew E. Salas

Department of Public Safety

Secretary: Gregory J. Fouratt

Department of Transportation

Secretary: Tom Church

Department of Veterans Services

Secretary: General Jack R. Fox

Department of Workforce Solutions

Secretary: Celina Bussey

Economic Development Department

Cabinet Secretary: Jon Barela

Energy Minerals & Natural Resources Department

Cabinet Secretary: Dave Martin

Environment Department

Cabinet Secretary: Ryan Flynn

General Services Department

Cabinet Secretary: Edwynn L. Burckle

Higher Education Department

Cabinet Secretary: Dr. Barbara Damron

Human Services Department

Secretary: Brent Earnest

Office of the State Engineer

State Engineer: Tom Blaine

Public Education Department

Cabinet Secretary: Hanna Skandera

Regulation & Licensing Department

Superintendent: Mike Unthank

State Personnel Office

Director: Justin Najaka

Taxation & Revenue Department

Secretary: Demesia Padilla

Tourism Department

Secretary: Rebecca Latham

Workers' Compensation Administration

Director: Darin Childers

AFRICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The New Mexico Office of African American Affairs was created in 1999. The Mission of the Office is to identify, study and provide solutions to issues and concerns relevant to African American citizens in New Mexico by ensuring recognition of the accomplishments and contributions made by African Americans, and serving as an advocate for African Americans in the state.

The focus of the New Mexico Office of African American Affairs is placed on education, health and community outreach. Some of the goals are to:

- Positively affect the school drop-out rate of African American students.
- Foster job training and skills development to increase employment opportunities.
- Promote programs, activities and events that will increase understanding of the Black Experience in New Mexico.
- Establish a data base of qualified African American professionals to improve workforce diversity.
- Preserve and encourage the sharing of New Mexico's African American history, culture and artifacts.
- Encourage voter registration and empowerment.
- Provide information about community resources designed to improve the quality of health of African Americans.
- Ensure that African American Veterans and Seniors receive proper treatment, care and related benefits.
- Develop a community network and support system for African American ex-offenders.
- Identify and provide educational opportunities to African American Students.
- Increase opportunities for African American Businesses.

New Mexico Office of African American Affairs

Yvette Kaufman-Bell, Executive Director
1015 Tijeras NW, Suite 102, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
(505) 222-9405 FAX: (505) 222-9489
www.oaaa.state.nm.us

AGING & LONG-TERM CARE DEPARTMENT

The Aging and Long Term Services Department provides accessible, integrated services to older adults, adults with disabilities, and caregivers to assist them in maintaining their independence, dignity, autonomy, health, safety and economic well-being, thereby empowering them to live on their own terms in their own communities as productively as possible.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary provides policy development, planning, legal counsel, and information technology support to the Department as well as coordination of communications and constituent services for the benefit of the citizens of New Mexico. The Secretary's office includes the Cabinet Secretary, Deputy Cabinet Secretary, State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, Office of Information Technology, Office of Indian Elder Affairs, Public Information Officer, and Office of the General Counsel.

Adult Protective Services Division

The Adult Protective Services Division (APS) is mandated by New Mexico statute to provide a system of protective services to persons over the age of 18 who are unable to protect themselves from abuse, neglect, or exploitation. APS receives and investigates reports through its statewide network of five regions and 22 field offices. Protective service interventions may include emergency protective placement, limited assistance in the home, adult day services, short-term case management, attendant care, and filing of guardianship or conservatorship petitions. The Division staff work closely with law enforcement, healthcare providers, and other agencies to prevent continued abuse of adults.

Aging Network Division

The Aging Network Division includes the Employment Programs Bureau and the Senior Services Bureau. The Employment Programs Bureau oversees senior employment programs and the 50+ Older Worker Connection. The Senior Services Bureau supports Area Agencies on Aging, Foster Grandparent Programs, the Senior Companion and Retired Senior Volunteer Programs, New Mexico Senior Olympics and the New Mexico Alzheimer's Association.

The Aging and Long-Term Services Department is New Mexico's federally-designated State Unit on Aging. The Aging Network Division provides the support and oversight of these federal funds that flow through to the Aging Network providers for services such as senior centers, congregate meal sites, adult day care programs, volunteer programs, and home-delivered meals. Aging Network providers help families remain together, at home, in their own communities and create a safety net for many of New Mexico's elders and their caregivers. Employment, volunteer, and wellness opportunities enable older adults to remain active, vital members of their communities. Financial subsidies offered by the employment programs and by some of the volunteer programs help seniors maintain their economic independence.

Consumer and Elder Rights Division (Aging and Disability Resource Center)

The Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) provides access to information, assistance, referrals, resource coordination and advocacy in areas of daily living. The primary goal of the ADRC and its staff is to maximize personal choice and independence for New Mexico's older adults, adults with disabilities, and caregivers. The ADRC is a single point of entry to the complex and often daunting long-term services system, offering options and providing objective information and assistance to empower people to make informed decisions. The ADRC offers one-on-one counseling and assistance to people covered by Medicare and their families. Coordinators provide benefits counseling on Medicare, Social Security, Medicaid, and Veterans programs. Staff provides information on how to identify and detect health care fraud. The ADRC ensures that older New Mexicans receive accurate, unbiased information about health care options and other entitlements. It does not sell, endorse or recommend any specific insurance or health plan.

State Long-Term Care Ombudsman

Established through the Older Americans Act of 1965, the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program is federally and state mandated to provide oversight and advocacy and to provide resident-centered protection of the rights of New Mexicans living in long-term care facilities. Staff and certified volunteers strive to fulfill this responsibility every day by providing prompt and fair investigation of residents' complaints, advocating for their wishes, and providing a voice for those who often go unheard. Advocacy support is offered to residents living in institutions who wish to return to living in their own homes and communities.

Aging and Long-Term Services Department

Gino Rinaldi, Cabinet Secretary

Toney Anaya Building, 2550 Cerrillos Road

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

(505) 476-4799 Toll-free in New Mexico: 1-866-451-2901

Fax: 505-476-4836

The Aging and Disability Resource Center

(505) 476-4846 Toll-free in New Mexico: 1-800-432-2080

www.nmaging.state.nm.us

CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES DEPARTMENT

The Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) was created in 1992 by New Mexico Statute. The Department is dedicated to enhancing the safety, dignity and well-being of children, youth and families in New Mexico.

CYFD has several functions and responsibilities including:

- Operating the 24 hour-a-day statewide abuse and neglect hotline for child abuse reporting;
- Investigating child abuse and neglect;
- Maintaining children in foster care while implementing treatment plan with parents or caretakers; providing community and facility supervision to adjudicated youth and youth in need of informal probation services;
- Providing child care assistance to families that qualify;
- Administering federal and state programs that pay for healthy meals for low-income children;
- Contracting for and support of early childhood development programs;
- Administering community programs that support families with behavioral health services, domestic violence services, and other family strengthening programs;
- Licensing of child care centers throughout New Mexico;
- Licensing and certification of children's mental health programs;
- Licensing of child placement agencies.

These distinct functions and responsibilities are the work of the Department's program Divisions: Early Childhood Services, Protective Services, Juvenile Justice Services, and Youth and Family Services. The program divisions receive direct support from Administrative Service and Employee Support Services. The Office of the Secretary (OTS) provides leadership and support to each of the Divisions.

Children, Youth and Families Department

Monique Jacobson, Cabinet Secretary
1120 Paseo de Peralta, PERA Bldg., Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-7602
www.cyfd.org

CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT

The first priority of the New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD) is the safety and security of the citizens of New Mexico. NMCD seeks to provide a balanced system approach to corrections from incarceration to community-based supervision with training, education, programs and services that provide opportunities for offenders to transition to communities.

The Goals and Objectives of NMCD are:

- Providing a balanced system approach for all offenders
- Controlling inmate population
- Providing a comprehensive approach to female offenders
- Lowering the cost of corrections
- Reducing exposure to litigation - federal and state courts
- Enhancing public relations and education efforts

There are six funded programs authorized by the legislature to accomplish the identified goals and objectives:

- Inmate management and control
- Inmate programming
- Corrections Industries
- Community offender management
- Community Corrections/vendor-run
- Program support

There are approximately 6,593 inmates under the custody of the Department. Within the Department, the Adult Prisons Division operates six public correctional facilities and contracts with four private prison facilities. The Probation and Parole Division supervises over 18,000 offenders in 42 field offices and 7 sub-offices. Inmate employment programs are provided through the Corrections Industries Division. The Department also has its Training Academy; "The First Accredited in the Nation," providing training for correctional officers, probation and parole officers and local, state and federal agencies. All divisions are assisted by the Administrative Services Division.

New Mexico Corrections Department

Gregg Marcantel, Cabinet Secretary

P.O. Box 27116, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502

Central Office: 4337 State Road 14, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87508

(505) 827-8645 FAX: (505) 827-8220

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

New Mexico Department of Agriculture (NMDA) is a constitutionally established, Cabinet-level agency and a part of New Mexico State University. NMDA is committed to its statutory obligations and service to its constituents in a continuing effort to maintain a safe and secure food supply, to sustain or improve resource conditions, and to promote a fair market place. NMDA serves the citizens of New Mexico and supports the agriculture industry through effective advocacy and promoting public awareness of agriculture's importance. NMDA works to identify future directions to ensure New Mexico is positioned to pursue reliable and sustainable sources of food and fiber, agriculture-based energy products, economically viable rural communities, and responsible stewardship of the state's natural resources.

The total number of New Mexico farms in operation in 2013 was 24,800 with an average size 1,750 acres, which brings the total number of acres to 43,400,000. The total value of agricultural sector output from New Mexico farms and ranches was \$4 billion in 2013. The value of crop production was \$685 million. Total cash receipts from livestock production were \$3.2 billion in 2013. Revenues from forestry and services totaled \$198 million. Total net farm income totaled \$1.3 billion.

New Mexico crop and livestock product sales in 2013 totaled nearly \$3.8 billion, a 3.8 percent increase from the previous year. Total cash receipts from livestock products jumped in 2013 to just over \$3.1 billion. The number one cash commodity for the state was cattle and calves; milk followed as the number two cash commodity. Hay was third in the state, totaling \$140 million. Pecan sales increased to \$137 million in 2013 making it the fourth largest cash commodity in the state.

The value of agriculture production in 2013 increased to over \$4 billion, 8 percent more than a year earlier. A higher milk price was a major contributor to the increase. Results from the 2012 Census of agriculture paints a very diverse picture of New Mexico Agriculture. One distinct characteristic is that 97 percent of the state's farms are family-owned. Hispanic-operated farms soared from 6,475 to 9,377 while American Indian operated farms jumped from 4,493 to 5,202.

Department of Agriculture

Jeff M. Witte, Director/Secretary

P.O. Box 30005, MSC 3189, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-0005

(575) 646-5063 FAX: (575) 646-6805

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Seeds for the Department of Cultural Affairs were planted in 1909 when the New Mexico Territorial Legislature felt so strongly about safeguarding and showcasing the region's cultural treasures that it founded a state museum system a full three years before statehood. Today the Department oversees the nation's largest state-run family of museums and historic monuments, as well as high-profile arts, archaeology, historic preservation and library programs, as it works to preserve and celebrate the cultural integrity and diversity of our state.

The Department administers the New Mexico History Museum/Palace of the Governors, New Mexico Museum of Art, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture and Museum of International Folk Art, all in Santa Fe; the New Mexico Museum of Space History in Alamogordo; New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum in Las Cruces; and the New Mexico Museum of Natural History & Science and National Hispanic Cultural Center, both in Albuquerque.

DCA also oversees the New Mexico State Monuments, including El Camino Real International Heritage Center, Coronado State Monument, Bosque Redondo Memorial at Fort Sumner State Monument, Fort Selden State Monument, Jemez State Monument and Lincoln State Monument. Other DCA programs include the Office of Archaeological Studies, Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Arts, the New Mexico State Library, and the Museum Resources Division.

The Department of Cultural Affairs is directed by the cabinet secretary who is appointed by the Governor. The Department has approximately 500 employees spread throughout its fifteen divisions with another 1,000 or so volunteers donating more than 70,000 hours annually. The Department's total annual budget is about \$44 million.

The Department's museums and monuments welcome nearly a million visitors each year. Some three million New Mexico residents and their guests are served yearly by Cultural Affairs facilities, programs, and services.

New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

Veronica N. Gonzales, Cabinet Secretary

Bataan Memorial Building, Suite 260, 407 Galisteo Street, 2nd Floor
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

(505) 827-6364 FAX: (505) 827-7308

www.newmexicoculture.org

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Finance and Administration requires accountability for state spending and plays an integral role in ensuring every agency delivers efficient and effective public services. The State Budget Division provides policy and budget development, financial analysis, and fiscal and programmatic oversight to the Governor, Legislature and state agencies. These functions assist state agencies to operate more effectively, assure the state's budget policies and legal requirements are followed, and promote the prudent use of the public's tax dollars. The Local Government Division provides fiscal management assistance to counties, municipalities and special districts. The programs and functions of the Division include: local government financial management and processing; the federal Community Development Block Grant program; state and local capital outlay budgeting; the E911 Program; the DWI Grant Program; the Civil Legal Services Fund; Big Brothers/Big Sisters contracts; and the New Mexico Association of Food Banks contracts. The Financial Control Division promotes financial accountability for public funds throughout state government and provides state government agencies and the citizens of New Mexico with timely, factual and comprehensive information on the financial status and expenditures of the state. The programs and functions of the Division include: the Office of the State Controller; central payroll; management of the state General Fund; and pre and post audit of the state financial transactions. The Board of Finance Division provides operational, analytical, and administrative support to the State Board of Finance in accordance with statutory mandates. The Board has broad statutory responsibilities for general supervision of the fiscal affairs of the State, in addition to other regulatory functions such as oversight over debt policies and bond financing. The Office

of Education Accountability provides independent oversight of education reform and assistance to the Governor, Legislature, agencies, and citizens in improving New Mexico's public education system. The Administrative Services Division promotes consistency, legal compliance and financial integrity within the Department; administers the executive's exempt salary plan; and reviews and approves professional services contracts.

Department of Finance and Administration

Tom Clifford, Cabinet Secretary
Bataan Memorial Office Building, Room 180, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-4985 FAX: (505) 827-4984
www.nmdfa.state.nm.us

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH

The department's goal is to provide and maintain an adequate supply of wildlife and fish within the State of New Mexico by utilizing a flexible management system that provides for their protection, conservation, regulation, propagation and for their use as public recreation and food supply. Hunting and fishing licenses are also provided by them as well as educational programs.

Department of Game and Fish

Alexa Sandoval, Director
One Wildlife Way, Santa Fe, NM 87507
(505) 476-8000
ispa@state.nm.us
www.wildlife.state.nm.us

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The New Mexico Department of Health (DOH) provides leadership to guide public health and to protect the health of all New Mexicans.

The Administration Program provides leadership, policy development, information technology, and administrative and legal support, in order to achieve a high level of accountability and excellence in services.

Public Health works with individuals, families, and communities in New Mexico to improve health status, eliminate disparities, and ensure timely access to quality, culturally competent health care. Public Health also provides leadership by assessing the health status of the population; responding to outbreaks and health concerns in the population; developing sound public health policy; promoting healthy behaviors to prevent disease, injury, disability, and premature death; educating, empowering, and providing technical assistance to create healthy communities; mobilizing community partnerships to identify and solve health problems; assuring access to health care through recruitment and retention activities such as the J-1 Visa Program, licensing midwives, tax credits for rural health providers, as well as administering funding for rural primary health care providers serving populations in need throughout the state; and providing safety net clinical services.

Epidemiology and Response monitors health, providing health information, preventing disease and injury, promoting health and healthy behaviors, responding to public health events, preparing for health emergencies, and providing emergency medical, trauma, vital registration, and sexual assault-related services.

Laboratory Services provides laboratory analysis and scientific expertise for public health policy development, environment and toxicology programs. The laboratory provides timely identification in order to prevent, identify, and respond to threats to public health and safety from emerging and unusual infectious diseases in humans, animals, water, food, and dairy, as well as chemical and radiological hazards in drinking water systems and environmental water, air, and soil. The laboratory also performs drug testing and provides expert witness testimony for forensic investigations of DWI/DUID and cause of death from drugs and infectious disease. The laboratory is the primacy

bioterrorism and chemical terrorism response laboratory for the state and provides training for clinical laboratories throughout the state. It is the primacy laboratory for the New Mexico Department of Health, New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator, New Mexico Environment Department, and New Mexico Department of Agriculture.

Facilities Management oversees six health care facilities and one community program; the safety net services provided throughout New Mexico include programs in mental health, substance abuse, long term care, and physical rehabilitation in both facility and community-based settings. Facility staff cares for both New Mexico adult and adolescent residents who need continuous care 24 hours-a-day, 365 days-a-year. Most individuals served by the facilities have either complex medical conditions or psychiatric disorders that manifest in violent behaviors, and private sector providers are either unable or unwilling to serve these complex individuals, many of whom are remanded to DOH facilities by court order.

Developmental Disabilities Support Division administers a system of person-centered community supports and services that promotes positive outcomes for all stakeholders with a primary focus on assisting individuals with developmental disabilities and their families to exercise their right to make choices, grow and contribute to their community.

Health Facility Licensing and Certification Bureau conducts health facility licensing and certification surveys, community-based oversight, and contract compliance surveys and a statewide incident management system so that people in New Mexico have access to quality health care and vulnerable populations are safe from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

Department of Health

Retta Ward, Cabinet Secretary
Harold Runnels Building, 1190 St. Francis Drive, Suite N 4100
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
(505) 827-2951 FAX: (505) 827-2530
www.nmhealth.org

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management became a Cabinet-level agency during the 2007 legislative session. The Department leads the state's response to emergencies, natural disasters, terrorism and all hazards while providing for the safety and welfare of citizens. When necessary, the state assists local jurisdictions whose capabilities are overwhelmed. The Department coordinates such efforts and serves as the conduit for assistance from the federal government. The Department follows the principles of emergency management including preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. The Cabinet Secretary also serves as the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor.

Top initiatives of the Department include border security, interoperable communication, information sharing and analysis, specialized equipment for specialized teams by region and training and exercise programs. Located at the Department's Santa Fe headquarters is the State Emergency Operations Center and the New Mexico All Source Intelligence Center (NMASIC) where employees are on duty 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Programs administered by the department include Citizen Corps, New Mexico Task Force 1 Urban Search and Rescue, Hazardous Materials and Radiation working groups, flood and disaster mitigation, response and recovery, preparedness training and exercise and critical infrastructure protection.

Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

M. Jay Mitchell, Cabinet Secretary
#13 Bataan Blvd, National Guard Complex, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87508
(505) 476-9600
www.nmdhsem.org

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Indian Affairs Department serves as an advocate for Native Americans in national, state, and local legislative matters; provides input to private and public advisory boards; facilitates intergovernmental coordination and negotiation; facilitates Tribe-to-Tribe communication; and offers assistance regarding problems of roads; issues including taxation; agricultural and economic development; health programs for the elderly, young, disabled or chronically poor; emergency medical services; and education from primary through college and vocational studies.

The Primary Activities of IAD are to:

- Assist with developing and securing legislation and policy benefitting tribes and Native Americans;
- Maintain consistent high-level visibility of tribal concerns and issues in state government;
- Foster a greater awareness of and concern for Indian issues and objectives;
- Promote economic programs aimed establishing Tribal self-sufficiency;
- Provide Special Projects / Appropriations funding to tribal entities;
- Provide Training and Technical Assistance to tribes and state agencies

The Indian Affairs Department (IAD) is the lead coordinating agency in New Mexico state government for ensuring effective interagency and state-tribal government-to-government relations. The IAD remains the only cabinet-level agency in the United States devoted strictly to Native American affairs.

Vision:

New Mexico's Native American citizens will have the resources necessary to improve their quality of life and maintain their cultures and languages through collaborative, productive and lasting government-to-government relationships between the State of New Mexico and Indian tribes, nations and pueblos as well as through effective participation of Native Americans in all aspects of state government.

New Mexico Indian Affairs Department

Kelly Zunie, Cabinet Secretary
1220 S. St. Francis Drive, Wendell Chino Building, 2nd Floor
Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 476-1600 FAX: (505) 476-1601
www.iad.state.nm.us

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The New Mexico Department of Information Technology was created pursuant to legislation passed during the 2007 legislative session. The purpose of the Department of Information Technology Act was to create a single, unified executive branch Cabinet-level department to administer all laws and exercise all functions formerly administered by the office of the chief information officer and several other entities. By merging these entities, the State consolidates enterprise information technology services duplicated within executive agencies and provides additional information technology services and functionality to improve and streamline the executive branch's information technology systems. The Department provides comprehensive and responsive information technology support services in an efficient, effective and competitive manner to state executive branch agencies, and other branches of government, as appropriate.

Department of Information Technology

Darryl Ackley, Cabinet Secretary
P.O. Box 22550
715 Alta Vista, John F. Simms Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502
(505) 827-0000 FAX: (505) 827-2998
www.doit.state.nm.us

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

The New Mexico National Guard is a dual role organization authorized by the Constitution of the United States and operates as a State Agency and a Federal Agency. The National Guard is under the day to day Command and Control of the Governor who exercises authority through the Office of the Adjutant General. The Department of Military Affairs is the office through which the State of New Mexico operates the National Guard when in State Status.

While deployed and when conducting certain training events, the National Guard is considered to be in a Federal Status and falls under the authority of the Department of Defense.

The New Mexico National Guard has a much longer history if one traces our antecedent as the Spanish Colonial Militia that began April 30, 1598. This is long before the Militias formed in what became the original colonies on the East coast.

Brigadier Andrew E. Salas serves as the current Adjutant General of the New Mexico National Guard. As the Adjutant General he commands the Army and Air National Guard as well as the New Mexico State Guard. In his Federal capacity, General Salas is responsible to the National Command Authority to provide combat capable units to the United States Army and Air Force for the defense of the Nation. In his State capacity, General Salas is responsible to the Governor for the protection and safety of the State of New Mexico. As the head of the Department of Military Affairs, he serves as the Military Chief of Staff to the Governor and as the Governor's principal advisor on military affairs. In addition, he is the President of the State Armory Board and provides oversight of the New Mexico Civil Air Patrol.

Currently our National Guard units and individuals are deployed in support of Operation New Dawn in Iraq, Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, in Kosovo as part of the NATO KFOR peace keeping force and as peace keepers in the Sinai as part of the Multi National Force between Egypt and Israel. The New Mexico National Guard is conducting missions along the International Border within the State to support and improve security as well as preparing for to respond to future emergencies within the State. The Guard is also training units for future deployments in support of the Nation's calling all around the world.

At home, the New Mexico National Guard's Civil Support Team provide technical expertise, capabilities and equipment to local first responders in our cities and towns. This unit helps communities prepare for and if required respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear detection and re mediation. The Guard is heavily involved in extensive counter narcotic activities from demand reduction education in our schools to supply surveillance and interdiction on the border. The Guard's aviation assets have also become a vital part of search and rescue operation for the State of New Mexico.

The New Mexico National Guard has established and operates a Youth ChalleNGe Academy that is providing effective alternatives to youth who are at risk of not graduating from High School. Youth ChalleNGe gives youth a chance to earn their GED and college credits. This is a national award-winning program serving young people throughout the State.

Located in over 30 communities, the New Mexico National Guard is an integral piece of all communities in our great State. Guardsmen are always training "Beyond the Standard" to meet the needs of our Nation and State, while at the same time, being mentors and role models to our communities. They do this while also holding full time jobs in every quarter of our economy and at all levels of local, state and federal government. They are the epitome of the Citizen Soldier.

Department of Military Affairs

Brigadier General Andrew E. Salas, Adjutant General
47 Bataan Blvd., Santa Fe, New Mexico 87508
(505) 474-1669 Fax: (505) 474-1289
www.nm.ngb.army.mil

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Department of Public Safety was created in July 1987 to organize elements of state government responsible for and necessary to (1) preserve the public peace, (2) execute the laws of New Mexico, (3) assist other law enforcement agencies, (4) respond to civil emergencies, (5) train state and local officials in the areas charged with enforcing the law, and (6) provide support services essential to these activities. This creation has provided for greater, communication, development and administration of public safety concerns.

The Department of Public Safety is comprised of three programs: The Law Enforcement Program, which includes the State Police Division, Special Investigations Division, and Law Enforcement Academy Training and Recruiting Division; Motor Transportation Police Program; and Program Support, including the Technical Support Division, which includes the State Crime Lab and Law Enforcement Records Bureau; Administrative Services Division, which includes the Office of the Secretary and the Office of Legal Affairs; and the Information Technology Division, which includes the Office of the Chief Information Officer, and the Chief Security Officer.

Department of Public Safety

Gregory J. Fouratt, Cabinet Secretary

4491 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87507

(505) 827-9000 FAX: (505) 827-3434 Road Conditions 1-800-432-4269

www.dps.nm.org

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The New Mexico Department of Transportation is committed to developing a sustainable transportation network—that focuses on all aspects of transportation including highway and public transportation—serving New Mexico through safety and economic opportunity.

In our commitment to provide a safe and secure transportation network, we recognize our responsibilities in making efficient use of our public resources and to our environment. Along with our commitment to preserving our state's transportation infrastructure, we value our partnership with our local and Tribal governments.

New Mexico Department of Transportation

Tom Church, Cabinet Secretary

1120 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504

(505) 827-5110 FAX: (505) 827-5469

Road Conditions: 511

www.dot.state.nm.us

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' SERVICES

In 2004, the NM Veterans' Service Commission became the NM Department of Veterans Services, a Cabinet-level department with a Cabinet Secretary who reports directly to the Governor. The State of New Mexico is one of twenty-one states with a Cabinet-level department of veterans' affairs.

The mission of the department is to carry out the mandates of the New Mexico State Legislature and the Governor; to disseminate information regarding all laws beneficial to veterans, their surviving spouses and children; to assist veterans and their dependents in the preparation, presentation and prosecution of claims against the United States by reason of Military Service; and to assist veterans, and surviving spouses and children of veterans, in establishing rights to which they are entitled.

The New Mexico Department of Veterans' Services is locally and nationally recognized for excellence, professionalism, proactive advocacy and response to ensure that all veterans and their families receive the benefits and services they deserve.

The New Mexico Department of Veterans' Services has 18 Field Service Offices statewide that assists veterans and their families with claims for federal VA compensation, pension, education, medical care and death benefits. The Field Service Offices are located in the following communities: Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Angel Fire, Carlsbad, Clovis, Farmington, Gallup, Hobbs, Las Vegas, Las Cruces, Raton, Rio Rancho, Roswell, Santa Fe, Silver City, Taos, Tucumcari and Los Lunas.

New Mexico Department of Veterans' Services
Brigadier General Jack R. Fox, Cabinet Secretary
407 Galisteo Street, Bataan Memorial Building/Room 142
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
(505) 827-6300 FAX: (505) 827-6372
www.dvs.state.nm.us

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS

The New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions is a market-driven workforce delivery system that prepares New Mexico job seekers to meet current and emerging needs of New Mexico businesses. The department strives to ensure that every citizen who needs a job will have one and every business who needs an employee will find one with the skills and work readiness necessary for businesses to be competitive in a global economy. Twenty-six field offices throughout the state accomplish service delivery. Over 90 percent of the department's revenue is received from the United States Department of Labor. The Labor Relations Division does not receive federal funding but does receive funding from the state's general fund.

There are five divisions within the new department, these divisions are:

- The Workforce Technology Division provides and maintains customer focused, effective and innovative information technology support for the Department of Workforce Solutions and its service providers that enables effective management and utilization of the department's operating system and information technology architecture. The Information Technology Division is comprised of the Virtual One-Stop System, the Unemployment Insurance System, the Unemployment Tax System and IT Support.
- The Business Services Division provides standardized business solution strategies and labor market information through the New Mexico public workforce system that is responsive to the needs of New Mexico businesses. This division includes Business Development and Outreach and Economic Research and Analysis.
- The Labor Relations Division provides employment rights information, and other work-site-based assistance to employers and employees. This division has two bureaus: Labor and Industrial and Human Rights.
- The Workforce Transition Services Division is to administer an array of demand driven workforce development services to prepare New Mexicans to meet the needs of businesses. This division includes the administration of unemployment insurance and employment service.
- The Administrative Services Division is to provide professional budget analysis and development; financial management and accountability; procurement and contracts administration; and, efficient building and logistical maintenance and support for the Department of Workforce Solutions.

New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions
Celina Bussey, Cabinet Secretary
401 Broadway NE
Albuquerque, NM 87102
Phone: (505) 841-8405 Fax: (505) 841-8491
<http://www.dws.state.nm.us>

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The New Mexico Economic Development aims to enhance and leverage a competitive environment to create jobs, develop the tax base and provide incentives for business development. The department works hand in hand with local communities to sustain long-term economic and job growth. Strategies include rural development and small business support, developing the state's energy resources, research and development, technology commercialization, border development and international trade. In addition, the department emphasizes the importance of providing the necessary business support and tools to all cities and communities to ensure the success of development efforts so all New Mexicans are afforded economic opportunities.

Five Divisions: Economic Development, Film, International Trade, Science and Technology and Administrative Services; plus oversight of the Spaceport Authority, the Office of Military Planning and the Border Authority.

New Mexico Economic Development Department

Jon Barela, Cabinet Secretary

1100 S. St. Francis Drive, Joseph Montoya Building

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

(505) 827-0300 FAX: (505) 827-0328

www.edd.state.nm.us

ENERGY, MINERALS & NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

The Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) envisions a New Mexico where individuals, agencies and organizations work collaboratively on energy and natural resource management to ensure a sustainable environmental and economic future. The department protects and conserves the state's natural resources and provides recreational opportunities throughout New Mexico.

The department was created in 1987 through a merger between the Natural Resources and Energy and Minerals departments and employs a staff of approximately 500 professionals. The department has six divisions: Energy Conservation and Management, State Forestry, Mining and Minerals, Oil Conservation, State Parks, and Program Support.

The Energy Conservation and Management Division develops and implements effective clean energy programs - renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation, alternative transportation and fuels - to promote environmental and economic sustainability for New Mexico and its citizens. To this purpose, the division provides technical assistance, and plans and administers statutorily required state and federal clean energy programs.

The Forestry Division promotes healthy, sustainable forests in New Mexico for the benefit of current and future generations. The division assists forested communities by evaluating those most vulnerable to damage from wildfire and insects and then develops management programs and implements mitigation projects that will improve the overall health of forests and watersheds. The division has statutory responsibility for wildfire suppression on all non-federal, non-municipal, non-tribal and non-pueblo lands (about 42 million acres); and it provides technical advice on forest and resource management to private landowners. Forestry field offices are located in Bernalillo, Capitan, Chama, Cimarron, Las Vegas, Los Lunas, Silver City, and Socorro. The division operates the New Mexico Forest and Watershed Health Office in Albuquerque.

The Mining and Minerals Division promotes the public trust by ensuring the responsible utilization, conservation, reclamation and safeguarding of land and resources affected by mining. The division regulates coal and hardrock mining, reclaims abandoned mine lands, and provides public information on mining.

The Oil Conservation Division assures the protection, conservation, management and responsible development of oil, gas and associated natural resources through professional, dynamic regulation and advocacy for the ultimate benefit of New Mexico. The division regulates oil, gas, and geothermal activities, gathers oil and gas production data, permits new wells, establishes pool rules, and monitors underground injection wells. Field offices are located in Aztec, Artesia, Hobbs, and Santa Fe.

The State Parks Division operates 35 parks located throughout the state that provide a variety of educational and recreational activities for New Mexicans and visitors from all over the world. Its mission is to protect and enhance natural and cultural resources, provide first-class recreational and education facilities and opportunities, and promote public safety and education to benefit and enrich the lives of visitors.

The Department of Game and Fish is administratively attached to EMRND, but receives no direct budget support, offers a wide range of services and opportunities for hunters, anglers, trappers, guides, and outfitters. Additionally it provides other wildlife-associated recreation, wildlife habitat management, wildlife population management and restoration, outreach programs and information materials, at-risk species conservation, and the necessary law enforcement to ensure our wildlife resources remain healthy and available. The Department also is responsible for developing a statewide Off-Highway Vehicle program.

The Program Support Division helps all divisions meet their goals and objectives by providing administrative services as well as policy direction and management. Program Support consists of the Office of the Secretary (OFS), Administrative Services and the Information Technology Office, which provide legal, human resources, fiscal and information technology support. OFS also administers the Waste Isolation Pilot Project Transportation Safety Program and Youth Conservation Corps.

The WIPP Transportation Safety Program is a cooperative effort among the shipment-corridor states, tribes, local officials and the U.S. Department of Energy. Its goal is the safe and uneventful transport of radioactive materials.

The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), administratively attached to EMNRD, promotes the education, success and well-being of the youth of New Mexico through the conservation and enhancement of the state's natural resources and lasting community benefits. The YCC provides funding to community programs that employ New Mexico youth in public space improvement projects.

Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department

Dave Martin, Cabinet Secretary
Wendell Chino Building, 1220 South St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
(505) 476-3200 FAX: (505) 476-3220
www.emnrd.state.nm.us

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

The mission of the New Mexico Environment Department is to provide the highest quality of life throughout the state by promoting a safe, clean, and productive environment. We are committed to providing clear articulation of our goals, standards and expectations in a professional manner so that the citizens of New Mexico can make informed decisions about the environment and their community.

The Resource Protection Division is charged with protecting the quality of New Mexico's ground and surface waters, permitting and monitoring hazardous waste management and disposal, underground storage tank management and overseeing environmental issues at the state's U.S. Department of Energy facilities.

The Environmental Protection Division provides environmental monitoring, permitting and enforcement of air quality, solid waste disposal, and occupational health and workplace safety. In addition, the division is charged with controlling the beneficial uses of ionizing radiation, while providing for protection against intrinsic hazards that it can pose to workers, the public and the environment, through the Radiation Control Bureau.

The Field Operations and Infrastructure Division provides services to communities, local governments and tribes that improve water quality, drinking water infrastructure and sewage treatment systems across the state. In addition it oversees 22 field offices around New Mexico that provide services for residents and business owners, including the Food Program, the Liquid Waste program and the Swimming Pool Program. The division through the Construction Programs Bureau, offers low interest loans from the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund.

New Mexico Environment Department

Ryan Flynn, Cabinet Secretary

1190 St. Francis Drive, Harold Runnels Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502

(505) 827-2855 FAX: (505) 827-2836

www.nmenv.state.nm.us

GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The New Mexico General Services Department (GSD) is the heart and soul of state government and provides comprehensive and responsive support services in an efficient, effective, and competitive manner to public sector organizations. The Building Services Division provides direct daily care and services (including custodial, building and grounds maintenance, security, and utilities management for properties owned by the Executive Branch within the City of Santa Fe). The Property Control Division (1) provides statewide oversight and capital repair of buildings owned by the Executive Branch; (2) is responsible for leases of privately owned space for state agency use; and (3) provides statewide oversight on construction of new state facilities. The Risk Management Division (1) provides self-insured protection for state employees and state-owned assets; and (2) oversees the benefits and insurance, claims, legal, loss control, and workers' compensation bureaus. The State Purchasing Division is responsible for (1) the procurement of services, construction, and items of tangible personal property for all state agencies; and (2) oversees the procurement assistance program. The Transportation Services Division (1) provides or coordinates vehicle and air transportation services to state agency employees on official business; and (2) oversees the state and federal surplus property programs. The State Printing and Graphics Division provides state-of-the-art graphic arts, printing and copying services for state government agencies. The Administrative Services Division provides administrative and financial services for the department. The Technology and Systems Support Bureau provides centralized information technology, consultation and that require dedicated IT support personnel who are knowledgeable of GSD business needs which will allow for the best use of technology and system support.

General Services Department

Ed Burckle, Cabinet Secretary

715 Alta Vista Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502

(505) 827-2000 FAX: (505) 827-2041

In-state Toll Free: 1-800-825-6639

www.generalservices.state.nm.us

HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The Higher Education Department was elevated to a Cabinet-level department in 2005, at which time it assumed all duties and responsibilities of the former Commission on Higher Education. The department is dedicated to increasing access to college and expanding educational opportunities for all New Mexicans. It has fiscal oversight of the state's public colleges and universities and is charged with licensing of private, for-profit postsecondary schools. Directed by the Secretary of Higher Education, the department develops and coordinates relevant policies, programs and services that provide advocacy and support equitable access to college to enable all people to succeed in reaching their full potential through education. The Secretary sets the public agenda for higher education.

Staff members include professionals in Administrative Services, Adult Basic Education, Communications, Financial Aid, GEAR UP NM, IDEAL-NM, Indian Education, Human Resources, Information Technology, Institutional Finance and Capital Projects, P-20 Policy and Programs, Planning and Research, Private School Administration, Veterans Education and Workforce Education.

Higher Education Department

Dr. Barbara Damron, Cabinet Secretary
2048 Galisteo Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
(505) 476-8400 FAX: (505) 476-8453
www.hed.state.nm.us

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The NM Human Services Department was created in 1935 during the height of the Great Depression. Now 75-plus-years-old, the department is one of the oldest state agencies. Yet its role and mission have remained consistent over the years.

The Department's Mission: To reduce the impact of poverty on people living in New Mexico by providing support services that help families break the cycle of dependency on public assistance.

Today the department helps more than 800,000 low-income New Mexicans each year - more than one-third of the state's population - to make ends meet by assisting them in obtaining cash assistance and food nutrition; finding jobs or work training; helping to pay for their heating and cooling costs; obtaining health care, including behavioral health services and child care; and receiving child support enforcement services.

To do this, the department has field and administrative offices located in all but five counties in the state. The major programs the department administers from these offices are Child Support Enforcement, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, the Mental Health Services Block Grant, the Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance (CHIP) Programs and several Insure New Mexico! Solutions.

Human Services Department

Brent Earnest, Cabinet Secretary
2009 S. Pacheco, Pollon Plaza, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
(505) 827-7750 Toll Free: 1-800-432-6217
www.hsd.state.nm.us

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

The New Mexico State Engineer is statutorily charged with supervising the state's water resources through the measurement, appropriation, and distribution of all ground and surface water in New Mexico, including streams and rivers that cross state boundaries. Created as the Office of the Territorial Irrigation Engineer in 1905, seven years before statehood, the agency assumed responsibility over all surface water in 1907 and was renamed the Office of the Territorial Engineer. With statehood in 1912, the organization's responsibilities were expanded again to include all groundwater within declared groundwater basins – now 100 percent of the state – and the office was renamed the Office of the State Engineer.

The State Engineer's approval is required for every use of water in New Mexico. State Engineer permission is needed to make a new appropriation, drill a well, divert surface water, or change the place or purpose of use of an existing water right. The Office of the State Engineer acts on water rights applications, evaluates existing water rights, measures and tracks water use and resources, promotes conservation, and performs the scientific, historical and legal research needed to support all of its activities. Additional duties include reviewing subdivision water-supply plans submitted by counties, licensing water-well drillers, inspecting non-federal dams, and rehabilitating diversion dams and irrigations ditches.

Although separate under state law, the Interstate Stream Commission staff members function as a division within the Office of the State Engineer. The State Engineer, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the state Senate, serves as the Secretary of the Interstate Stream Commission. The Interstate Stream Commission Director serves as the deputy state engineer. The Legislature created the Interstate Stream Commission in 1935 and gave it broad powers to investigate, protect, conserve and develop the state's water supplies. Its separate duties include protecting New Mexico's right to water under eight interstate stream compacts and ensuring the state complies with each of those compacts, as well as developing and promoting regional and statewide water planning.

Water management in New Mexico is guided by several 100-year-old principles in the New Mexico Constitution: (1) All unappropriated water belongs to the public and is subject to appropriation by law. (2) The acquisition or continuation of a water right and where and how much water can be used is dependent on how the water is put to beneficial use. (3) Older water rights have priority over more recent water rights. Since 1907, a permit from the State Engineer has been required to divert surface water and put water to beneficial use. Permits are required for diverting groundwater anywhere that the State Engineer has declared a groundwater basin, which is now the entire state of New Mexico.

Water management in New Mexico is further complicated by the scarcity of the supply and the eight interstate stream compacts. New Mexico is under pressure to meet its water delivery obligations to other states. Failure to comply can and often does result in litigation.

The activities of the Office of the State Engineer and Interstate Stream Commission are financially supported with state general funds and income from state land trust.

The agency has four programs: Interstate Stream Commission Program, Water Resources Allocation Program, Litigation and Adjudication Program, and Program Support. Seven district offices are located throughout the state.

New Mexico Office of the State Engineer

Tom Blaine, New Mexico State Engineer
PO Box 25102

130 S. Capitol, Concha Ortiz y Pino Building, 2nd Floor
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-5102
(505) 827-6091 FAX: (505) 827-3806
www.ose.state.nm.us

PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The Public Education Department is responsible for the public education of all students in an equitable manner, challenging them to reach their potential. The department strives to maintain a world-class educational system in which all New Mexico students are prepared to succeed in a diverse and increasingly complex world. To that end, the department assists and holds accountable 89 local school districts and numerous charter schools that are expected to reach these goals. The department is also responsible for overseeing special education, vocational rehabilitation for the disabled, professional licensure of over 20,000 teachers, bilingual education, career technical education, student health programs, Indian Education, and many programs and activities related to compliance with the federal "No Child Left Behind Act."

New Mexico Public Education Department
Hanna Skandera, Cabinet Secretary
300 Don Gaspar, Jerry Apodaca Education Bldg.
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-5800 FAX: (505) 827-3434
www.ped.state.nm.us

REGULATION AND LICENSING DEPARTMENT

The Regulation and Licensing Department (RLD) administers the laws, rules and regulations involved in licensing and regulating various business/occupational activities in the state. RLD consists of the following six divisions, under the supervision of the Office of the Superintendent, Administrative Services Division (ASD), Alcohol and Gaming Division (AGD), Construction Industries Division (CID), Financial Institutions Division (FID), Manufactured Housing Division (MHD), and Securities Division (SEC).

In addition, the following 29 professional and occupational boards and commissions are administratively attached to RLD. They can be contacted regarding the names and addresses of various trade schools available throughout the state:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Accountancy | 16. Optometry |
| 2. Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine | 17. Osteopathy |
| 3. Animal Sheltering Services | 18. Pharmacy |
| 4. Athletic Commission | 19. Physical Therapy |
| 5. Athletic Trainers | 20. Podiatry |
| 6. Barbers & Cosmetologists | 21. Private Investigations |
| 7. Chiropractic Examiners | 22. Psychologist Examiners |
| 8. Counseling and Therapy | 23. Real Estate Appraisers |
| 9. Dental Health Care | 24. Real Estate Commission |
| 10. Interior Design | 25. Respiratory Care |
| 11. Landscape Architects | 26. Signed Language Interpreting Practices |
| 12. Massage Therapy | 27. Social Work |
| 13. Nursing Home Administration | 28. Speech-Language Pathology, Audiology
and Hearing Aid Dispensing Practices |
| 14. Nutrition and Dietetics | 29. Thanatopractice |
| 15. Occupational Therapy | |

Regulation and Licensing Department
Mike Unthank, Superintendent
2550 Cerrillos Road, Toney Anaya Bldg.
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
(505) 476-4500 FAX: (505) 476-4511
www.rld.state.nm.us

STATE PERSONNEL OFFICE

The State Personnel Office is structured with four Divisions, each one supporting the Mission and Vision of the State Personnel Office (SPO). The foundation of SPO is based upon the State Personnel Act, “Pursuant to the provisions of NMSA 1978, Section 10-9-12 (A), the Director shall supervise all administrative and technical personnel activities of the state.

Mission:

SPO provides to the State of New Mexico human resource leadership, direction, guidance and services to maximize state government’s ability to better serve the citizens of New Mexico.

Vision:

To be the human resource leaders, partners and experts.

Divisions:

Classification and Compensation Division

The Classification and Compensation Division is responsible for the design and development of the classified service pay system and providing consultation, analysis and technical support on compensation matters. This includes developing job classification descriptions, conducting job evaluations and market pricing jobs among comparator state governments and organizations.

Human Resource Operations Division

The Human Resource Operations Division has three bureaus organized to promote effective working relationships with state agencies to understand the unique requirements of each state agency’s business needs while delivering human capital management programs in a partnership that will positively impact an agency’s mission while protecting the rights of our state employees. This division leads SPO with the administrative oversight and quality assurance of the State Personnel Board Rules and Regulations (1.7.1 NMAC to 1.7.13 NMAC) and ensuring operational consistency within applicable state and federal laws for the Executive Branch state agencies. The division provides representation on behalf of the State Personnel Director and SPO to agencies as needed.

The Career Services Bureau manages and administers the NEOGOV Recruitment System and assists applicants applying for state government positions by conducting job searches and application assistance for open positions in the classified service. Personal assistance is offered on the phone and electronically to the many people who call or come into the office. The bureau also engages in outreach across the state to promote state government employment through career fairs.

The Agency HR Services Bureau works in partnership with twenty (20) of the larger state agencies with the delivery of statewide human capital management consultation and guidance of agencies human capital operations, policies and services that effect approximately 21,000 full-time equivalent positions.

The Shared HR Services Bureau works in partnership with forty (40) of the smaller state agencies with the delivery of statewide human capital management consultation and guidance of their human capital operations, policies and services that effect over 1800 full-time equivalent positions. This includes daily oversight in serving as the human resource operations for some of the agencies.

Adjudication

SPO’s Adjudication Bureau is responsible for conducting administrative hearings on appeals filed by state employees concerning disciplinary actions taken against them by their employer. The Administrative Law Judges conduct fair and impartial administrative hearings that allow the employee and the employee’s agency to present evidence related to the discipline. The Administrative Law Judges prepare written recommended decisions for review and final decision-making by the State Personnel Board.

Labor Relations and Training Division

The Labor Relations Bureau acts as the labor contract administrator for the State of New Mexico. In this capacity the bureau works in collaboration with various state agencies to assure consistent application of the collective bargaining agreements throughout the entire state system. The bureau also works closely with the three labor unions that represent over 9,000 New Mexico classified employees: the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, the Communication Workers of America, and the New Mexico Motor Transportation Employee Association.

The Training Bureau offers two mandatory training courses to all managers and supervisors in state government agencies; Managing Employee Performance (MEP) and Fundamentals of Supervision (FOS). MEP is required by the State Personnel Board for all new managers and supervisors to be completed in the first 90 days of their new position. FOS fulfills the requirement by law to provide supervisory training. The bureau also mandates an Ethics for NM State Government Employees course for all state government employees annually that compliments the Governor's Code of Conduct.

State Personnel Office

Justin Najaka, Director
2600 Cerrillos Rd., Willie Ortiz Building
Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 476-7878
www.spo.state.nm.us

TAXATION & REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The Taxation and Revenue Department is the principal revenue collecting agency for the state of New Mexico. The department administers tax programs that provide the major sources of State General Fund revenues and contribute a large share to the State Road Fund. It collects and distributes to county and municipal governments their major state-shared taxes, and it provides valuations for major industrial properties subject to property taxes. Also, the department collects royalties from mineral production on state land, which are credited to the Permanent Fund, and administers various income tax credit and rebate measures.

The department also collects directly or through its agents revenues from issuing motor vehicle registrations, driver licenses and other motor-vehicle related permits.

Taxation and Revenue Department

Demesia Padilla, Cabinet Secretary
1100 S. St. Francis Dr., Joseph Montoya Bldg.
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-0700
www.state.nm.us/tax

TOURISM DEPARTMENT

The vision of the New Mexico Tourism Department is to make our state the fastest growing leisure travel destination in the United States. The Department is guided by two critical objectives:

1. Marketing Objective: Make New Mexico a primary travel destination by giving travelers compelling reasons to choose NM as their next great travel experience
2. Economic Objective: Accelerate NM tourism, driving revenue growth and occupancy rates

The Department's efforts align to 4 strategic planks:

- Build the Brand of New Mexico as a leisure travel destination that offers "adventure steeped in culture" through a multi-media marketing plan including but not limited to advertising, public relations, the Department's website www.newmexico.org, and social media, as well as the publication of New Mexico Magazine, the New Mexico Vacation Guide, and other ancillary products.
- Unify and Lead the tourism industry to create scale and synergy across the state, with efforts including an industry-focused website and newsletter, co-operative and regional marketing programs, a brand book to ensure consistent brand messaging, collaboration on event and product development, and hosting of the annual Governor's Conference on Tourism.
- Ramp Up Rigor to enable informed investments in tourism growth through an ongoing commitment to traveler insights and meaningful and accurate measurement of performance, including ROI and economic impact.
- Block and Tackle efforts to ensure full leverage of tactical marketing endeavors, including continued focus on the drive market, efficient leverage of international marketing presence, and maximization of short term promotions.

New Mexico Tourism Department

Rebecca Latham, Cabinet Secretary
491 Old Santa Fe Trail
Santa Fe, NM 87502
505-827-4700 1-800-733-6396
www.newmexico.org

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION

The Workers' Compensation Administration (WCA) is a separate state government agency created by the New Mexico legislature in 1986 to administer the New Mexico Workers' Compensation Act and the Occupational Disease Disablement Law (the Act). The mission of the WCA is: **"To assure the quick and efficient delivery of indemnity and medical benefits to injured and disabled workers at a reasonable cost to employers."**

The goals of the WCA are:

- Promote safety in the workplace
- Resolve workers' compensation disputes accurately and timely
- Ensure compliance with the Workers' Compensation Act
- Ensure balance is maintained in the workers' compensation system

The Workers' Compensation Administration accomplishes its mission and goals through the functions of:

Education

The WCA conducts formal and informal training through seminars, meetings, publications, electronic mail, telephone, the Internet and special events. WCA Ombudsmen counsel and assist workers and employers on their rights and responsibilities. WCA Safety Consultants provide free

technical assistance to employers to reduce accidents and improve workplace safety.

Dispute Resolution

The WCA has its own administrative court to hear cases with administrative law judges, as well as professional mediators and the official court clerk who keeps records. The WCA dispute resolution bureau resolves disputes involving payment of benefits and provision of medical care for workplace injuries and fatalities between injured workers and their employers and insurers.

Regulation

The regulatory process includes enforcement of: the legal requirement that employers carry workers' compensation insurance; data reporting requirements; certification and auditing of self-insurance programs; a medical fee schedule to contain costs; and investigation and prosecution of fraud and unfair claims practices. The WCA conducts administrative (Director's) hearings that can impose civil penalties including restraining orders and fines. The WCA prosecutes criminal fraud in the district courts through special prosecutor agreements with the District Attorney's offices.

New Mexico Worker's Compensation Administration

Darin Childers, Director

2410 Centre Avenue, SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

(505) 841-6000 FAX: (505) 841-6009

Office of the Director: (505) 841-6007 Toll-free in New Mexico: 1-800-255-7965

www.workerscomp.state.nm.us



Moreno Valley, Colfax County, New Mexico

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress.

[Date created/Published: 1943, Spring]

Photographer: John Collier, 1913-1992

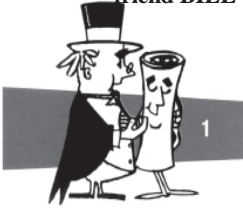
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, DC



"Apache Creek Summer"
By Sandy Feutz/FeVa Photos

PASSAGE OF A BILL

I'd like to introduce my friend BILL



1. INTRODUCTION AND COMMITTEE REFERRAL.

A bill may be introduced in the House of Representatives or in the Senate. It is assigned a number, read twice by title, ordered printed and referred to the proper committee.

2. COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

Committee meetings are usually open to the public. A bill may receive one of the following recommendations: Do Pass, Do Pass As Amended, Do Not Pass, Without Recommendation or Without Recommendation As Amended.

very sound BILL



relax BILL, this won't take long



3. ADOPTION OF COMMITTEE REPORT.

Reports of committees are subject to adoption by the full House & Senate. When a favorable committee report is adopted, the bill is placed on the calendar, which is the list of bills scheduled for third reading and possible final passage.

4. THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

This is the stage at which the fate of a bill is usually decided. Action may be to amend a bill, to substitute one bill for another, so send a bill back to committee, to refer it to another committee or to defeat it altogether.

this will take some doing



let's get together, fellas



5. VOTING ON A BILL.

Following sometimes lengthy debate on a bill, a final & recorded vote is taken on whether it is to pass. There must be a quorum of the committee present & every bill requires at least a majority vote of the members present & voting in order to pass. A quorum is generally a simple majority of the members.

6. WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

The bill is sent to the other house & repeats much the same procedure outlined above. Both houses must agree on the final form of a bill. If either house fails to concur with an amendment, the differences must be reconciled by a conference committee representing both the House & Senate. A compromise worked out in a conference committee is subject to approval by both houses.

come on now, Senator



now don't change a thing



7. ENROLLING AND ENGROSSING.

After passage by both houses, a bill is carefully copied by the enrolling & engrossing staff of the house in which it originated, signed by the presiding officers of each house & sent to the Governor.

8. Governor's ACTION.

The Governor may sign a bill, veto it or, if it carries an appropriation, partially veto it. The legislature may override the Governor's veto by a two-thirds' majority vote of each house.

wish he'd make up his mind



Bills carrying an emergency clause become effective immediately upon the Governor's signature. All other bills, except those that carry a later effective date, become effective 90 days following adjournment of the legislature. *Information on Passage of a Bill provided by Legislative Council Service.*

SENATE LEADERSHIP

State Senators elected in 2012 to Four-Year Terms

President Pro Tempore	Mary Kay Papen	Democrat, District 38
Majority Leader	Michael S. Sánchez	Democrat, District 29
Minority Leader	Stuart Ingle	Republican, District 27
Majority Whip	Timothy M. Keller	Democrat, District 17
Majority Whip*	Michael Padilla	Democrat, District 14
Minority Whip	William H. Payne	Republican, District 20
Majority Caucus Chair	Jacob Candelaria	Democrat, District 26
Minority Caucus Chair	Steven P. Neville	Republican, District 2

** Elected by Senate Democratic Caucus in 2015 to replace Tim Keller who was elected as State Auditor in November 2014*

DUTIES OF MAJORITY LEADER:

The floor leader of the party in power (majority):

- Sets legislative calendar
- Schedules debates
- Calls party caucuses
- Key decision maker in determining party positions on issues

DUTIES OF MINORITY LEADER:

Responsible for providing leadership for the party in the minority with duties similar to above, but has no control over calendar, legislative agenda, etc.

DUTIES OF MAJORITY WHIP:

An assistant leader whose responsibility is to “whip into line” members of his party on key votes; hence, the title “Whip.”

DUTIES OF MINORITY WHIP:

An assistant leader with the same above duty for the party in the minority.

DUTIES OF CAUCUS CHAIR:

Chairpersons are elected to preside over the activities of the majority and minority caucuses.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SENATE

51st Legislature

42 Members

25 Democrats

17 Republicans

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of Presidents Pro Tempore was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

LEGISLATURE	LEGISLATIVE SESSION YEAR <i>Regular and/or Special Session</i>	PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE	PARTY
1 st , 2 nd	1912-1914, 1915-1916	Epimenio Miera	R
3 rd , 4 th	1917-1918, 1919-1920	John S. Clark	R
5 th , 6 th	1921-1922, 1923-1924	Malaquías Martínez	R
7 th , 8 th	1925-1926, 1927-1928	Tobías Espinosa	R
9 th	1929-1930	George Remley	R
10 th	1931-1932	Oliver M. Lee	R
11 th	1933	Taylor E. Julien	D
11 th	1934	Lee Brown Atwood	D
12 th thru 14 th	1935-1936, 1937-1938, 1939-1940	Louise H. Coe	D
15 th	1941-1942	John M. West	D
16 th thru 20 th	1943-1944, 1945-1946, 1947-1948, 1949-1950, 1951-1952	Claude E. Gamble	D
21 st , 22 nd	1953-1954, 1955-1956	Guido Zecca	D
23 rd , 24 th	1957-1958, 1959-1960	Horace DeVargas	D
25 th thru 27 th	1961-1962, 1963-1964, 1965-1966	William C. Wheatley	D
28 th thru 30 th	1967-1968, 1969-1970, 1971	R.C. Morgan	D
30 th thru 36 th	1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1981-1982, 1983-1984	Ike M. Smalley	D
37 th	1985	Les Houston ¹	D/R
37 th , 38 th	1986, 1987	Ike M. Smalley	D
38 th thru 44 th	1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000	Manny M. Aragón	D
45 th , 46 th	2001-2002, 2003-2004	Richard M. Romero	D
47 th , 48 th	2005-2006, 2007	Ben D. Altamirano ²	D
48 th thru 50 th	2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012	Timothy Z. Jennings	D
51 st , 52 nd	2013-2014, 2015-2016*	Mary Kay Papen	D

NOTES

1. After being elected President Pro Tempore of the three 1985 legislative session as a Democrat, Houston changed his party affiliation to Republican in August 1985. He was re-elected President Pro Tempore of the 1986 regular session, however, he was not re-elected president Pro Tempore of the 1986 special session, losing to Ike M. Smalley.

2. Altamirano died on December 27, 2007.

The President Pro Tempore is elected by fellow Senators every two years for a two year term.

*Projected end-of-term as President Pro Tempore.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE



Mary Kay Papen (D)
District 38, (Doña Ana)

Senator Mary Kay Papen (D-38-Dona Ana) has served in the New Mexico Legislature since 2001, representing parts of Dona Ana County. According to Senator Papen, her drive to become a public official comes from her parents instilling in her the need to give back to her community. Beyond her elected position, her community involvement includes volunteering as a board member for La Casa Domestic Violence Shelter, St. Luke's Health Clinic, the First Step Clinic for Prenatal and Pediatric Care, and the Border Book Festival.

In 2010, Senator Papen became the Senate President Pro Tempore for the State Senate. As a state senator, she has championed many important pieces of legislation including mental health insurance benefits, Katie's Law, affordable housing reform, as well as legislation dealing with water, economic development, horse- racing regulation, public health and education.

Senator Papen was awarded the APA Practice Organization's Legislator of the Year award in 2012 in recognition of her legislative accomplishments to support behavioral health access and awareness, and promote greater public well-being. Other awards she has received include New Mexico Senate Milagro Award, Las Cruces Hispano Chamber of Commerce "Citizen of the Year" in 1995, New Mexico Community Foundation Luminaria Award, Governor's Award for Outstanding New Mexico Women, New Mexico Alliance for the Mentally Ill "Outstanding Legislator", and NAMI – Domenici Family Award.

Now a retired car-dealership owner and racecar driver in Europe, Senator Papen enjoys spending time with her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren when she's not busy tending to state business.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE:

- Serves as the presiding officer of the Senate when the President (Lt. Governor) is not available;
- Is third in succession to the Office of Governor, after the Secretary of State;
- Presides and carries out the duties which include preserving order and decorum in the Senate; Elected every two years for a two year term.
- Signs all process directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and issued by order of the Senate, or by his own motion in the performance of the duties prescribed by law or rule; and
- Decides all questions of procedure and order, subject to an appeal to the Senate.

NEW MEXICO SENATE



TED BARELA (R)
Estancia. 1st term. Distr. 39.
(Bernalillo, Lincoln, San Miguel,
Santa Fe, Torrance & Valencia).
ted.barela@nmlegis.gov
*Appointed 4/3/2015; Sworn in
4/17/2015.*
Project Manager/Trainer.



SUE WILSON BEFFORT (R)
Sandia Park. 5th term.
Distr. 19. (Bernalillo, Sandoval,
Santa Fe, Torrance). sue.
beffort@nmlegis.gov. Office:
Capitol 415G. Phone: 986-
4395. Ranking Member:
Finance. Artist. BA, Southern
Methodist University.



CRAIG W. BRANDT (R)
Sandoval. 1st term. Distr. 40.
(Sandoval). craig.brandt@
nmlegis.gov Office: Capitol
416F. Phone: 986-4267. Ranking
Member: Public Affairs. Member:
Education. Clergy. BA, Pastoral
Ministry, Oklahoma Baptist
University.



WILLIAM F. BURT (R).
Alamogordo. 2nd term. Distr.
33. (Chaves, Lincoln, Otero).
bill.burt@nmlegis.gov. Office:
Capitol 415B. Phone: 986-
4266. Member: Finance.
Business Owner. BA, Mass
Communications, NMSU.



PETE CAMPOS (D)
Las Vegas. 7th term. Distr. 8.
(Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding,
Mora, Quay, San Miguel, Taos).
pete.campos@nmlegis.gov Office:
Capitol 302B. Phone: 986-4311.
Member: Finance. President of
Luna Community College. BA,
Economics & Philosophy, UNM;
MA, Counseling, NMHU; EdD,
Educational Leadership, UNM



JACOB R. CANDELARIA (D).
Democrat Caucus Chair.
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 26.
(Bernalillo). jacob.candelaria@
nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol
414A. Phone: 986-4391.
Member: Public Affairs. Law
Student, UNM.



JOSEPH CERVANTES (D)
Las Cruces. 1st term. Distr. 31.
(Doña Ana). (Prior service in
House.) Joseph@cervanteslawnm.
com. Office: Capitol 414D.
Phone: 986-4385. Vice Chair:
Judiciary. Member: Conservation
Attorney; Businessman;
Agriculture. BA, Architecture,
UNM; Masters in Architecture,
Cal Polytechnic; JD, UNM
School of Law.



CARLOS R. CISNEROS (D)
Questa. 8th term. Distr. 6. (Los
Alamos, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe,
Taos). carlos.cisneros@nmlegis.
gov. Office: Capitol 325B.
Phone: 986-4362. Vice Chair:
Finance. Member: Committees'
Committee. Chevron Corporation.
NMHU; El Valle Technologies
Computer Learning Center.



LEE S. COTTER (R)
Las Cruces. 1st term. Distr. 36.
(Doña Ana) Office: Capitol 416C.
Phone: 986-4377. Member:
Corporations & Transportation;
Education. Real Estate Investor.
BS, Civil Engineering, NMSU;
MBA, University of Arizona.



PHIL A. GRIEGO (D)
San Jose. 5th term. Distr. 39.
(Bernalillo, Lincoln, San Miguel,
Santa Fe, Torrance, Valencia).
resigned 3/14/2015. senatorgriego@
yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 328B.
Phone: 986-4861. Chair:
Corporations & Transportation.
Member: Conservation.
CEO, ReAction Consulting
(Development); Rancher. College
of Santa Fe; JD, Antioch College
of Law.

NEW MEXICO SENATE



RON GRIGGS (R)
Alamogordo. 1st term. Distr. 34. (Doña Ana, Eddy, Otero). ron.griggs@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 416B. Phone: 986-4276. Member: Judiciary, Public Affairs. Retired Business Owner; Former Landman, Texico, Inc. BBA NMSU, Graduate work ENMU.



STUART INGLE (R)
Minority Floor Leader. Portales. 8th term. Distr. 27. (Chaves, Curry, DeBaca, Lea, Roosevelt). stuart.ingle@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 109A. Phone: 986-4702. Member: Committee's Committee, Indian & Cultural Affairs, Rules, Farming, Ranching. BS, Animal Science & Industry, Oklahoma State University.



DANIEL IVEY-SOTO (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 15. (Bernalillo). daniel.ivey-soto@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 300B. Phone: 986-4270. Vice-Chair: Rules. Member: Public Affairs. Association Executive; Attorney. MA, Education, Claremont Graduate University; MBA, JD UNM.



TIMOTHY M. KELLER (D)
Majority Whip. Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr. 17. (Bernalillo). *Elected State Auditor in 2014, Mimi Stewart appointed to District in 2015* Member: Committees' Committee; Corporations & Transportation; Public Affairs. Businessman, Management; Consultant, Strategic Planning. BBA, Finance & Art History, Notre Dame; MBA, Harvard Business School.



GAY G. KERNAN (R)
Hobbs. 4th term. Distr. 42. (Chaves, Eddy, Lea). ggekern@valornet.com. Office: Capitol 415E. Phone: 986-4274. Member: Education; Rules. Retired Educator; Businesswoman. BAE, University of Mississippi.



CARROLL H. LEAVELL (R)
Jal. 5th term. Distr. 41. (Eddy, Lea). leavell4@leaco.net. Office: Capitol 415C. Phone: 986-4278. Member: Finance. Insurance Agent. BA, ENMU.



LINDA M. LOPEZ (D)
Albuquerque. 5th term. Distr. 11. (Bernalillo). linda.lopez@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 320. Phone: 986-4737. Chair: Rules. Member: Judiciary. Consultant, Organizational Development, Strategic Planning & Community Organizing. BA, Business Management, MBA, Human Resource Development, College of Santa Fe.



RICHARD C. MARTINEZ (D)
Española. 3rd term. Distr. 5. (Los Alamos, Río Arriba, Sandoval, Santa Fe). richard.martinez@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 319. Phone: 986-4487. Chair: Judiciary. Member: Conservation. Retired Magistrate Judge. New Mexico Technical Vocational Institute, El Rito; Attended NNMCM.



CISCO MCSORLEY (D)
Albuquerque. 5th term. (Prior service in House). Distr. 16. (Bernalillo). cisco.mcsorley@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 217. Phone: 986-4389. Vice Chair: Indian & Cultural Affairs. Member: Judiciary. Attorney. BA, English Literature; JD, UNM.



MARK MOORES (R)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 21. (Bernalillo). mark.moores@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 416D. Phone: 986-4859. Member: Corporations & Transportation; Rules. Executive Director, New Mexico Dental Association. BA, Political Science, Communications, MBA UNM.

NEW MEXICO SENATE



HOWIE C. MORALES (D)
Silver City. 3rd term. Distr. 28. (Catron, Grant, Socorro). howiemorales@yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 300D. Phone: 986-4863. Member: Finance. Educator. BS, Special Education, MA, Inter-Disciplinary Studies, WNMU; PhD, Curriculum Instruction, NMSU.



GEORGE K. MUNOZ (D)
Gallup. 2nd term. Distr. 4. (Cibola, McKinley, San Juan). munozgeo@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 218A. Phone: 986-4371. Member: Committees' Committee; Finance. Land Developer; Contractor; Property Management. Attended University of Arizona.



STEVEN P. NEVILLE (R)
Republican Caucus Chair.
Aztec. 3rd term. Distr. 2. (San Juan). steven.neville@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 109C. Phone: 986-4701. Member: Finance. Real Estate Appraiser & Investor. BS, Animal Science, BS, Agronomy, MS, Agriculture/Economics, NMSU.



BILL B. O'NEILL (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. (Prior Service in House) Distr. 13. (Bernalillo). oneillhd15@fastmail.us. Office: Capitol 300C. Phone: 986-4260. Vice Chair: Public Affairs. Member: Education. Development Director, PEP Program, New Mexico Conference of Churches. BA, American History, Cornell University.



GERALD P. ORTIZ y PINO (D)
Albuquerque. 3rd term. Distr. 12. (Bernalillo). jortizyp@msn.com. Office: Capitol 300A. Phone: 986-4482. Chair: Public Affairs. Member: Rules. Social Worker; Retired Public Employee. BA, Latin American Studies, UNM; MSW, Social Work, Tulane University.



MICHAEL PADILLA (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 14. (Bernalillo). michael.padilla@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 218B. Phone: 986-4380. Member: Conservation; Corporations & Transportation. Independent Business Owner. UNM; University of Phoenix; Six Sigma Quality Breenbelt; General Electric University.



MARY KAY PAPEN (D)
President Pro Tempore. Las Cruces. 4th term. Distr. 38. (Doña Ana). marykay.papen@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 105. Phone: 986-4733. Chair: Committees' Committee. Member: Education; Indian & Cultural Affairs. Businesswoman; Retired. BS, Horticulture; Graduate Work, NMSU.



WILLIAM H. PAYNE (R)
Minority Whip. Albuquerque. 5th term. Distr. 20. (Bernalillo). william.payne@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 109B. Phone: 986-4703. Ranking Member: Judiciary. Member: Committees' Committee; Indian & Cultural Affairs. Attorney; Rear Admiral, USN. BA, MA, JD, UNM; MA, Government, Georgetown University.



JOHN PINTO (D)
Tohatchi. 10th term. Distr. 3. (McKinley, San Juan). Office: Capitol 301B. Phone: 986-4835. Chair: Indian & Cultural Affairs. Member: Education. Legislative Liaison. BS, MA, Elementary Education, UNM.



CLIFF R. PIRTLE (R)
Roswell. 1st term. Distr. 32. (Chaves, Eddy, Otero). cliff.pirtle@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 416E. Phone: 986-4862. Member: Indian & Cultural Affairs; Rules. Farmer. Honor Graduate, Roswell High School.

NEW MEXICO SENATE



NANCY E. RODRIGUEZ (D)
Santa Fe. 5th term. Distr. 24.
(Santa Fe). nancy.rodriguez@
nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol
301A. Phone: 986-4264.
Member: Finance. Consultant.
MA, Business Administration.



SANDER RUE (R)
Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr.
23. (Bernalillo). sanderrue@
comcast.net. Office: Capitol
415B. Phone: 986-4375. Member:
Corporations & Transportation;
Rules. Real Estate Appraiser.
BBA, UNM.



JOHN C. RYAN (R)
Albuquerque. 3rd term. Distr.
10. (Bernalillo, Sandoval). john.
ryan@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol
416G. Phone: 986-4373. Member:
Conservation; Judiciary. Business
Consultant. BA, Political Science,
UNM; Masters coursework in
International Management,
University of Maryland.



CLEMENTE SANCHEZ (D)
Grants. 1st term. Distr. 30. (Cibola,
Socorro, McKinley, Valencia).
clemente.sanchez@nmlegis.gov.
Office: Capitol 415B. Phone: 986-
4369. Vice Chair: Corporations
& Transportation. Member:
Committees' Committee, Rules.
Small Business and Economic
Developer. BBA, ENMU; MBA,
NMHU.



MICHAEL S. SANCHEZ (D)
Majority Floor Leader. Belen.
6th term. Distr. 29. (Bernalillo,
Valencia). Office: Capitol 119.
Phone: 986-4727. Vice Chair:
Committees' Committee.
Member: Judiciary; Rules.
Attorney. BA, Political Science,
JD, UNM School of Law.



JOHN M. SAPIEN (D)
Corrales. 2nd term. Distr. 9.
(Bernalillo, Sandoval). john.
sapien@nmlegis.gov. Office:
Capitol 328A. Phone: 986-4834.
Chair: Education. Member:
Corporations & Transportation.
Insurance; Financial Services.
BBA, Finance, UNM.



WILLIAM E. SHARER (R)
Farmington. 4th term. Distr. 1.
(San Juan). bill@williamsharer.
com. Office: Capitol 415H.
Phone: 986-4381. Member:
Committees' Committee;
Conservation; Corporations &
Transportation. Businessman.
BA, NMSU.



BENNY J. SHENDO, JR (D)
Jemez Pueblo. 1st term. Distr.
22. (Bernalillo, McKinley, Rio
Arriba, San Juan, Sandoval).
benny.shendo@nmlegis.gov.
Office: Capitol 302A. Phone: 986-
4310. Vice Chair: Conservation.
Member: Indian & Cultural
Affairs. President & CEO,
The Pueblo Agency, Inc., BS,
University of Colorado, Boulder.



JOHN ARTHUR SMITH (D)
Deming. 7th term. Distr. 35.
(Doña Ana, Hidalgo, Luna,
Sierra). Office: Capitol 325A.
Phone: 986-4365. Chair:
Finance. Member: Committees'
Committee. Legislative Liaison.
BS, MA, Elementary Education,
UNM.



WILLIAM P. SOULES (D)
Las Cruces. 1st term. Distr. 37.
(Doña Ana). bill.soules@nmlegis.
gov. Office: Capitol 218B. Phone:
986-4380. Vice Chair: Education.
Member: Conservation. Educator.
BA, Psychology; MA, Psychology;
PhD, Interdisciplinary Doctorate,
Education and Psychology,
NMSU.

NEW MEXICO SENATE



MIMI STEWART (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term 2015.
(Prior service in the House) Distr.
17. (Bernalillo). mimi.stewart@
nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 414C.
Phone: 986-4856. Member:
Corporations & Transportation;
Public Affairs. Retired Educator.
BS, Sociology, History, Boston
University; MS, Education,
Wheelock College, Boston, MA.



LISA A. TORRACO (R)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 18.
(Bernalillo). lisa.torraco@nmlegis.
gov. Office: Capitol 415F. Phone:
986-4266. Member: Indian
& Cultural Affairs; Judiciary.
Attorney; Small Business
Owner. BA, Economics, UNM;
Certificate in Comparative Law,
University of San Diego; JD,
UNM School of Law.



PETER WIRTH (D)
Santa Fe. 2nd term. Distr.
25. (Santa Fe). peter.wirth@
nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol
328B. Phone: 986-4861.
Chair: Conservation. Member:
Judiciary. Attorney. BA, Stanford
University; JD, UNM School of
Law.



JOHN "PAT" WOODS (R)
Broadview. 2nd term. Distr.
7. (Curry, Quay, Union). pat.
woods@nmlegis.gov. Office:
Capitol 415D. Phone: 986-
4393. Member: Conservation;
Education. Farmer; Rancher. BS,
Agriculture Economics, NMSU.



State Line - Arizona into New Mexico

Photo courtesy of Library of Congress.

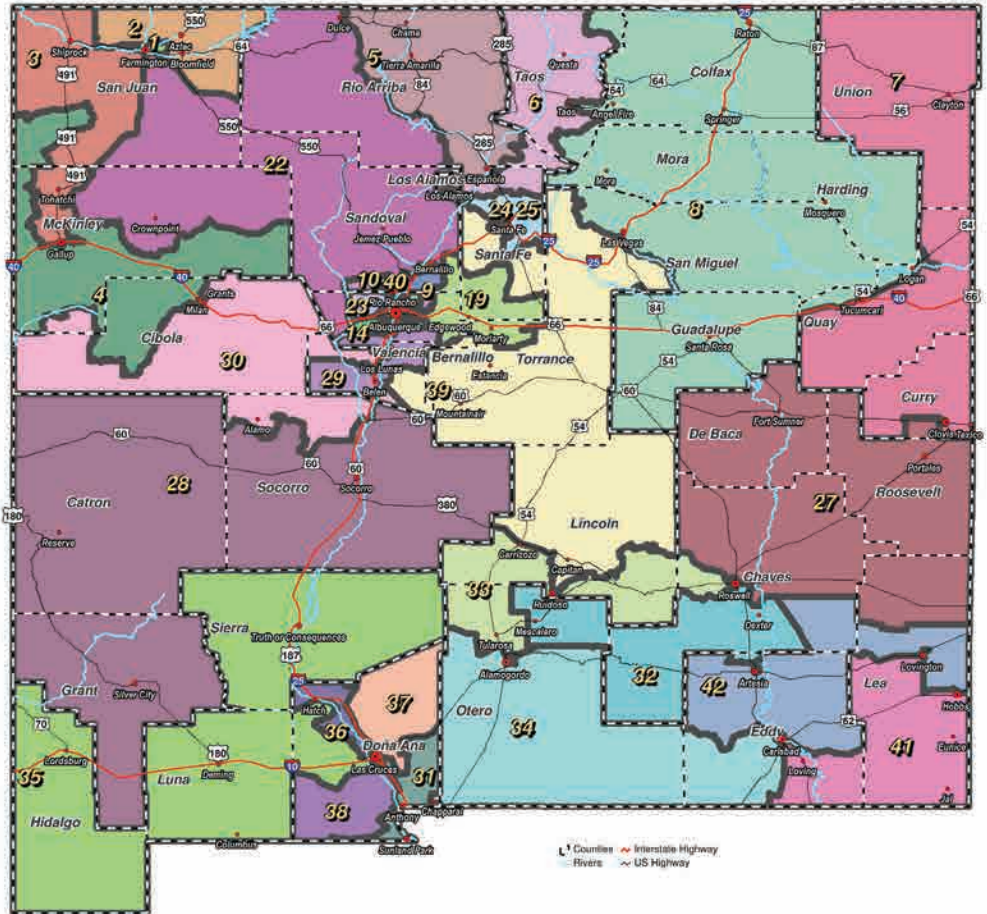
[Date created/Published: 1940, March]

Photographer: Arthur Rothstein 1915-1985

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, DC

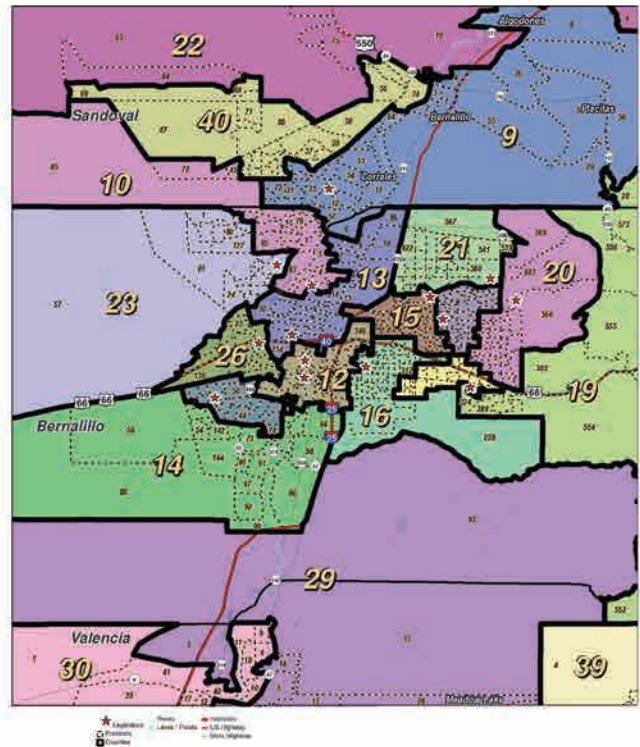
STATE SENATE DISTRICTS

Statewide District Map



ALBUQUERQUE AREA SENATE DISTRICTS

Albuquerque Metro Map



- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. William E. Sharer | 16. Cisco McSorley* | 31. Joseph Cervantes |
| 2. Steven P. Neville | 17. Mimi Stewart* | 32. Cliff R. Pirtle |
| 3. John Pinto | 18. Lisa A. Torraco* | 33. William F. Burt |
| 4. George K. Munoz | 19. Sue Wilson Beffort | 34. Ron Griggs |
| 5. Richard C. Martínez | 20. William H. Payne* | 35. John Arthur Smith |
| 6. Carlos R. Cisneros | 21. Mark Moores* | 36. Lee S. Cotter |
| 7. John "Pat" Woods | 22. Benny J. Shendo, Jr. | 37. William P. Soules |
| 8. Pete Campos | 23. Sander Rue | 38. Mary Kay Papen |
| 9. John M. Sapien | 24. Nancy E. Rodriguez | 39. Ted Barela |
| 10. John C. Ryan* | 25. Peter Wirth | 40. Craig W. Brandt |
| 11. Linda M. López | 26. Jacob Candelaria | 41. Carroll H. Leavell |
| 12. Gerald P. Ortiz y Pino* | 27. Stuart Ingle | 42. Gay G. Kernan |
| 13. Bill B. O'Neill* | 28. Howie C. Morales | |
| 14. Michael Padilla | 29. Michael S. Sánchez | |
| 15. Daniel Ivey-Soto* | 30. Clemente Sanchez | |

* District is located within or near the Albuquerque metropolitan area.

CHIEF CLERK OF THE SENATE



Lenore Naranjo
Chief Clerk

State Capitol Rm. 115
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 986-4714

The Chief Clerk is the official custodian of all bills, documents, papers, writings and all other records of the Senate and shall be entitled to the possession thereof. She shall not allow any record or paper or document of any kind to be taken from her desk or out of her custody by any person, except the chairman or vice chairman of the committee to which it has been referred. She shall require a written receipt from such chairman or vice chairman for a bill, paper or record and upon the return of such instrument or record receipted for, the return shall be noted upon a receipt record book. At the close of any legislative session, all committee chairmen shall return to the Chief Clerk all bills, resolutions, memorials, communications and petitions in their possession which have been referred to them and which have not been disposed of in their regular order.

The Chief Clerk shall deliver any bill or paper to be printed to the printer designated by the legislature and all bills ordered enrolled and engrossed to the judiciary committee, taking a receipt therefor.

The Chief Clerk shall:

- attend every session, call the roll and make a record of the senators present, absent or excused as provide by rule;
- read or cause to be read all bills, amendments, memorials, resolutions and papers ordered to be read by the Senate or the presiding officer.
- prepare and furnish each member with a copy of the daily calendar which shall include all bills upon the general order, and all bills upon the third reading and such other matters as may be required by these rules;
- see that all bills and general or special orders shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they were reported or stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of those senators present;
- keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the Senate, recording in full the messages from the Governor other than her annual message to the joint session and recording in full titles of bills, resolutions and memorials;
- superintend all copying and work to be done for the Senate;
- notify the House of Representatives of the action by the Senate on all matters originating in the house and requiring action on the part of the Senate;
- during the session, present to the Governor and enter upon the journal those bills which have originated in the Senate and been passed by both houses and, subject to the rules of the Senate, transmit to the House of Representatives all bills, joint resolutions and joint memorials which have passed the Senate' provided that before doing so the Chief Clerk shall certify at the bottom thereof the fact and date of passage and the vote by which it passed;
- during the session, have control of the rooms, passages and part of the capitol set apart for the use of the Senate;
- assign, reassign or transfer all attaches and employees of the Senate to their respective duties, with the exception of the sergeant at arms, assistants sergeants at arms and door-keepers;
- post, by number, the bills pending before each standing committee and publish for distribution to each member of the legislature and to the public, a schedule for the succeeding week of all Senate committee hearings, showing by number and short title the bills to be heard, the name of the committee conducting the hearing and the time, date and place of the hearing;
- prepare a list showing the status of legislation either on the President's table or in committee at the time of final adjournment, which list shall be included in the journal; and
- do and perform any other duty required by these rules or ordered by the Senate.

2015-2016 HOUSE LEADERSHIP

State Representatives Elected in 2014 to Two-Year Terms)

Speaker of the House	Don L. Tripp	Republican, District 49
Majority Floor Leader	Nate Gentry	Republican, District 30
Minority Floor Leader	Brian F. Egolf, Jr.	Democrat, District 47
Majority Whip	Alonzo Baldonado	Republican, District 8
Minority Whip	Sheryl M. Williams Stapleton	Democrat, District 19
Majority Caucus Chair	Kelly K. Fajardo	Republican, District 7
Minority Caucus Chair	Patricia A. Lundstrom	Democrat, District 9

DUTIES OF MAJORITY LEADER:

The floor leader of the party in power (majority):

- Sets legislative calendar
- Schedules debates
- Calls party caucuses
- Key decision maker in determining party positions on issues.

DUTIES OF MINORITY LEADER:

Responsible for providing leadership for the party in the minority with duties similar to above, but has no control over calendar, legislative agenda, etc.

DUTIES OF MAJORITY WHIP:

An assistant leader whose responsibility is to “whip into line” members of his party on key votes; hence, the title “whip.”

DUTIES OF MINORITY WHIP:

An assistant leader with the same above duty for the party in the minority.

DUTIES OF CAUCUS CHAIR:

Chairpersons are elected to preside over the activities of the majority and minority caucuses

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

52nd Legislature, 1st Session

70 Members

37 Republicans

33 Democrats

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of Presidents Pro Tempore was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

LEGISLATURE	LEGISLATIVE SESSION YEAR <i>Regular and/or Special Session</i>	SPEAKERS	PARTY
1 st	1912-1914	Román L. Baca	R
2 nd	1915-1916	Secundino Romero	R
3 rd	1917-1918	W.H.H. Llewellyn	R
4 th	1919-1920,	A.A. Sedillo	R
5 th	1921-1922	Albert H. Clancy	R
6 th	1923-1924	Byron O. Beall	D
7 th	1925-1926	D.W. Smith	D
8 th , 9 th	1927-1928, 1929-1930	Román L. Baca	R
10 th thru 13 th	1931-1932, 1933-1934, 1935-1936, 1937-1938	Alvan N. White	D
14 th	1939-1940	George W. Armijo	D
15 th	1941-1942	Frank W. McCarthy	D
16 th	1943-1944	M.S. Smith	D
17 th , 18 th	1945-1946, 1947-1948	H. Vearle Payne	D
19 th	1949-1950	John F. Simms, Jr.	D
20 th	1951-1952	Calvin Horn	D
21 st	1953-1954	Alvin Stockton	R
22 nd , 23 rd	1955-1956, 1957-1958	Donald D. Hallam	D
24 th	1959-1960	Mack Easley	D
25 th	1961-1962	Jack M. Campbell	D
26 th thru 28 th	1963-1964, 1965-1966, 1967-1968	Bruce King	D
29 th	1969-1970	David L. Norvell	D
30 th thru 33 rd	1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978	Walter K. Martínez	D
34 th , 35 th	1979-1980, 1981-1982	C. Gene Samberson	D
36 th	1983-1984	Raymond G. Sánchez	D
37 th	1985-1986	C. Gene Samberson	D
38 th thru 44 th	1987-1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000	Raymond G. Sánchez	D
45 th thru 50 th	2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012	Ben Luján	D
51 st	2013-2014	W. Ken Martínez	D
52 nd	2015-2016*	Don L. Tripp	R

*Projected end-of-term as Speaker of the House.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Don L. Tripp (R)
District 49,
(Catron, Socorro, Valencia)

House Speaker Don L. Tripp has been a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives since January 1999. Tripp was voted speaker of the house in January 2015 after Republicans took control of the House of Representatives. Tripp represents New Mexico's 49th District, which includes Catron, Socorro and Valencia counties.

He serves on the Agriculture & Water Resources and Appropriations committees and is Interim on the Legislative Finance Committee and the Technology Committee.

Tripp was born in Pasadena, Calif. on Feb. 23, 1946 and has been a New Mexico resident since 1960. He resides in Socorro, NM and has been married 48 years to his wife, Rosie. They have two children, Don and Kim, and six grandchildren. He earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology in 1969 and has been active in the business community ever since.

From 1969 to 1975, he owned Tripp Wholesale Jewelers which evolved into one of his current businesses, Tripp's Inc. In addition to Tripp's Inc., he owns Tripp's Easy Self Storage, which he opened in 1985, and Tripp's Construction, which he opened in 1989. He also owns farms south of Socorro. Tripp was the recipient of the Governor's Viva Award for Business Excellence in 1993.

In addition to being a business man and legislator, Tripp was also on the Board of Directors for State National Bank and is a former Director of the Association of Commerce and Industry. He was a Regent of Western New Mexico University and Director of the New Mexico Educational Assistance Foundation. He has also served as the New Mexico Economic Development Commissioner for District 7.

He is a member of the Rotary Club of Socorro, the New Mexico Tech President's Club and New Mexico Amigos.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE:

- Responsible for preserving order and decorum in the House;
- Is fourth in succession to the Office of Governor, after the President Pro Tempore of the Senate;
- Decides all questions of procedure and order, subject to an appeal to the House;
- Signs all bills, resolutions and memorials and certifies the passage of all bills that may be passed over the Governor's veto, giving the date of their passage;
- Has all other powers and privileges as possessed by the Speaker of the present United States Congress.

2015-2016 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



DAVID E. ADKINS (R)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 29. (Bernalillo). david.adkins@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203H CN. Phone: 986-4453. Member: Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Judiciary. Small Business Owner; Pastor. Attended UNM; Community College of the Air Force.



ELISEO LEE ALCON (D)
Milan. 4th term. Distr. 6. (Cibola, McKinley). eliseo.alcon@nmlegis.com. Office: Capitol 202B. Phone: 986-4420. Member: Government, Elections & Indian Affairs; Judiciary. Disabled Veteran; Retired Magistrate Judge. Attended NMHU.



DEBORAH A. ARMSTRONG (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 17. (Bernalillo). deborah.armstrong@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413A. Phone: 986-4435. Member: Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Health; Regulatory & Public Affairs. Consultant; Business Owner; Attorney; Retired Physical Therapist. BS, Physical Therapy, UM; JD, UNM School of Law.



ALONZO BALDONADO (R)
Majority Whip. Los Lunas. 3rd term. Distr. 8. (Valencia). alonzo.baldonado@nmlegis.com. Office: Capitol 134. Phone: 986-4774. Member: Education; Safety & Civil Affairs; Rules & Order of Business. Real Estate Broker. BBA, Anderson School of Management.



PAUL C. BANDY (R)
Aztec. 5th term. Distr. 3. (San Juan). paul@paulbandy.org. Office: Capitol 203E CN. Phone: 986-4211. Chair: Rules & Order of Business. Vice-Chair: Appropriations & Finance. Member: Agriculture, Water Resources & Wildlife. Rancher. University of Texas; Music, University of Houston.



CATHRYNN N. BROWN (R)
Carlsbad. 3rd term. Distr. 55. (Eddy). cath@cathrynnbrown.com. Office: Capitol 314C. Phone: 986-4415. Chair: Transportation & Public Works. Vice-Chair: Rules & Order of Business. Member: Judiciary. Attorney; Professional Editor. BA, Political Science, Reed College; JD, University of Idaho School of Law.



GAIL CHASEY (D)
Albuquerque. 10th term. Distr. 18. (Bernalillo). gail@gailchasey.com. Office: Capitol 413E. Phone: 986-4433. Member: Health; Judiciary; Rules & Order of Business. Attorney. PhD, Special Education, UNM; JD, UNM School of Law.



SHARON E. CLAHCHISCHILLIAAGE (R)
Kirtland. 2nd term. Distr. 4. (San Juan). sharon.clahchischilliaage@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203F CN. Phone: 986-4211. Vice Chair: Government, Elections & Indian Affairs. Member: Appropriations & Finance. Retired, Education, Behavioral Health and Administration; Commissioned Corporal Officer; Lieutenant, United States Public Health Service; Navajo Nation. BSE, Education, ENMU; MSW, U. Penn.



ZACHARY J. COOK (R)
Ruidoso. 4th term. Distr. 56. (Lincoln, Otero). zachary.cook@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 308. Phone: 986-4411. Chair: Judiciary. Member: Government, Elections & Indian Affairs; Rules & Order of Business. Attorney. BA, UNM; Masters, International Management, Thunderbird, Glendale, AZ; JD, UNM School of Law.



RANDAL S. CROWDER (R)
Clovis. 1st term. Distr. 64. (Curry). randal.crowder@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 204B. Phone: 986-4210. Member: Agriculture, Water Resources & Wildlife; Enrolling & Engrossing-B; Ways & Means. Business Owner; Contractor; Developer. Clovis Community College; Industrial Technology, ENMU

2015-2016 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



JIM M. DINES (R)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 20. (Bernalillo). jim.dines@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 205B. Phone: 986-4242. Member: Education; Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Judiciary. Retired Attorney. UNM School of Law; Undergraduate Degree, UNM.



GEORGE DODGE, JR. (D)
Santa Rosa. 1st term. Distr. 63. (Curry, DeBaca, Guadalupe, Roosevelt). george.dodge@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203. Phone: 986-4227. Member: Agriculture, Water Resources & Wildlife; Business & Employment; Rules & Order of Business. Educator; Businessman. BA, MA, Education Administration, NMHU.



BRIAN F. EGOLF, JR. (D)
Minority Floor Leader. Santa Fe. 4th term. Distr. 47. (Santa Fe). brian.egolf@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 125. Phone: 986-4757. Member: Energy, Environment & Natural Resources; Judiciary; Rules & Order of Business. Attorney. BSFS, International Security & Diplomacy, Georgetown University; JD, UNM School of Law.



NORA ESPINOZA (R)
Roswell. 5th term. Distr. 59. (Chaves, Lincoln, Otero). noralee@cableone.net. Office: Capitol 313. Phone: 986-4852. Chair: Education. Member: Transportation & Public Works. Educator. BA.



CANDY SPENCE EZZELL (R)
Roswell. 6th term. Distr. 58. (Chaves). csecows@aol.com. Office: Capitol 316B. Phone: 986-4420. Chair: Agriculture, Water Resources & Wildlife. Member: Business & Employment. Rancher; Farmer. Pre-Vet, 2 years, NMSU; Accounting, 2 years, ENMU-R



KELLY K. FAJARDO (R)
Republican Caucus Chair. Belen. 2nd term. Distr. 7. (Valencia). kelly.fajardo@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 204A. Phone: 986-4237. Vice-Chair: Health. Member: Government, Elections & Indian Affairs; Rules & Order of Business. Internet Marketing, AA, Legal Studies



DAVID M. GALLEGOS (R)
Eunice. 2nd term. Distr. 61. (Lea). david.rsi@hotmail.com. Office: Capitol 203I CN. Phone: 986-4454. Vice-Chair: Energy, environment & Natural Resources. Member: Ways & Means. Senior Superintendent, Ramirez and Sons; Retired, New Mexico Gas, PNM. AA, NMJC; BA, University of the Southwest.



DOREEN Y. GALLEGOS (D)
Las Cruces. 2nd term. Distr. 52. (Doña Ana). doreen.gallegos@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203A CN. Phone: 986-4255. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Government, Elections & Indian Affairs. Executive Director, Mesilla Valley Court Appointed Special Advocates. BA, MA, Social Work, NMSU.



MIGUEL P. GARCIA (D)
Albuquerque. 10th term. Distr. 14. (Bernalillo). miguel.garcia@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413F Phone: 986-4432. Member: Business & Employment; Ways & Means. Retired Educator; Farmer; Author. BA, ENMU; MA, UNM.



STEPHANIE GARCIA RICHARD (D)
Los Alamos. 2nd term. Distr. 43. (Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Santa Fe). stephanie.garciarichard@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203B CN. Phone: 986-4464. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Education. Educator. BA, Barnard College, Columbia University; Teaching License, California State University, Los Angeles

2015-2016 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



NATE GENTRY (R)
Majority Floor Leader
Albuquerque. 3rd term. Distr. 30. (Bernalillo). nateformn@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 134. Phone: 986-4776. Member: Energy, Environment & Natural Resources; Judiciary. Attorney. BA, Rhodes College; JD, UNM School of Law



BEALQUIN "BILL" GOMEZ (D)
La Mesa. 1st term. Distr. 34. (Doña Ana). bealquin.gomez@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 202A. Phone: 986-4221. Chair: Enrolling & Engrossing-B. Member: Agriculture, Water Resources & Wildlife; Transportation & Public Works. Retired Professor, NMSU. BA, Agricultural Economics, MA, Agricultural Economics and Business, NMSU.



ROBERTO "BOBBY" J. GONZALES (D)
Rancho de Taos. 11th term. Distr. 42 (Taos). roberto.gonzales@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413B. Phone: 986-4438. Member: Agriculture, Water Resources & Wildlife; Transportation & Public Works. Retired Educator; Owner of Gonzales Rentals, Commercial & Residential Rentals. BS, Elementary Education, UNM; MA, Education and School Administration, NMHU.



JIMMIE C. HALL (R)
Albuquerque. 6th term. Distr. 28. (Bernalillo). jimmie.hall@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 304C. Phone: 986-4320. Deputy Chair: Appropriations & Finance. Member: Education. Executive Director, NM 4-H Youth Development Foundation. BS, MA, West Texas A&M University.



DIANNE MILLER HAMILTON (R)
Silver City. 9th term. Distr. 38. (Grant, Hidalgo, Sierra). tavish38@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 202A. Phone: 986-4221. Vice Chair: Transportation & Public Works. Member: Government, Elections & Indian Affairs. Retired Radio Talk Show Host; Retired Realtor. BS, Education; Post Graduate Studies.



JASON C. HARPER (R)
Rio Rancho. 2nd term. Distr. 57. (Sandoval). jasonharpernm@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 316A. Phone: 986-4421. Chair: Ways & Means. Member: Transportation & Public Works. Research Engineer, Sandia National Laboratories. BS, Chemical Engineering, NM Tech; MS, Chemical Engineering, Purdue University; PhD, Chemical Engineering, UNM.



YVETTE HERRELL (R)
Alamogordo. 3rd term. Distr. 51. (Otero). yherrell@yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 314A. Phone: 986-4416. Chair: Regulatory & Public Affairs. Member: Business & Employment. Self-Employed; Real Estate Investor. ITT School of Business; NMSU-A; American River College.



DONA G. IRWIN (D)
Deming. 9th term. Distr. 32. (Luna). donagale@zianet.com. Office: Capitol 201A. Phone: 986-4215. Member: Agriculture, Water Resources & Wildlife; Business & Employment. Banking. WNMU.



CONRAD D. JAMES (R)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 24. (Bernalillo). conradjamesforhd24@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 205A. Phone: 986-4243. Vice Chair: Business & Employment. Member: Appropriations & Finance. Research Scientist and Engineer. BS, Electrical Engineering, University of Notre Dame; MS, PhD, Applied and Engineering Physics, Cornell University.



D. WONDA JOHNSON (D)
Church Rock. 1st term. Distr. 5. (McKinley, San Juan). dwonda.johnson@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413A. Phone: 986-4435. Member: Education; Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Regulatory & Public Affairs. WJ Consulting; Principal, Grants management; Community Organizing; Events Planner. BA, Business Communications, Marymount University.

2015-2016 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



LORENZO A. LARRANAGA (R)
Albuquerque. 11th term.
Distr. 27. (Bernalillo). larry@
larranaga.com. Office: Capitol
304B. Phone: 986-4320. Chair:
Appropriations & Finance.
Member: Rules & Order of
Business; Transportation &
Public Works. Rancher; Retired
Engineer. BS, MS, Civil
Engineering



TIM D. LEWIS (R)
Rio Rancho. 3rd term. Distr.
60. (Sandoval). lewisformn@
gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203H
CN. Phone: 986-4453. Vice
Chair: Ways & Means. Member:
Business & Employment. High
School Business Teacher. MBA,
Grand Canyon University,
Phoenix, AZ



RICK LITTLE (R)
Chaparral. 1st term. Distr. 53.
(Doña Ana, Otero). rick.little@
nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol
203H. Phone: 986-4453. Vice
Chair: Safety & Civil Affairs.
Member: Business & Employment.
General Contractor; Structural
Mover. University of Texas, El
Paso; Howard Payne University;
El Paso Community College.



GEORGENE LOUIS (D)
Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr.
26. (Bernalillo). georgene.
louis@nmlegis.gov. Office:
Capitol 413E. Phone: 986-4433.
Member: Health; Judiciary.
Attorney. BA, UNM; JD, UNM
School of Law.



PATRICIA A. LUNDSTROM (D)
Gallup. 8th term. Distr. 9.
(McKinley, San Juan). patricia.
lundstrom@nmlegis.gov. Office:
Capitol 413B. Phone: 986-4438.
Member: Appropriations & Finance;
Transportation & Public Works.
Executive Director, Greater Gallup
Economic Development Corporation.
BA, History, Political Science; MA,
Public Administration, NMSU.



JAMES ROGER MADALENA (D)
Jemez Pueblo. 16th term. Distr. 65.
(Bernalillo, McKinley, Rio Arriba,
Sandoval). james.madalena@nmlegis.
gov. Office: Capitol 203A. Phone:
986-4227. Member: Government,
Elections & Indian Affairs; Health.
Executive Director, Five Sandoval
Indian Pueblos, Inc. BA, Sociology,
Political Science, ENMU.



ANTONIO "MOË" MAESTAS (D)
Albuquerque. 5th term. Distr. 16.
(Bernalillo). antonio.maestas@
nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol
201B. Phone: 986-4214. Member:
Government, Elections & Indian
Affairs; Judiciary; Rules & Order
of Business. Attorney, Moëjustice
Law Office. BA, Political Economy,
University of Washington; JD,
UNM School of Law.



SARAH MAESTAS BARNES (R)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 15.
(Bernalillo). sarah.maestasbarnes@
nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol
205A. Phone: 986-4243. Chair:
Enrolling & Engrossing-A. Member:
Appropriations & Finance; Energy,
Environment & Natural Resources;
Rules & Order of Business. Attorney.
BA, Political Science, Journalism,
Mass Communication, UNM; JD,
UNM School of Law



STEPHANIE MAEZ (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr.
21. (Bernalillo). stephanie.
maez@nmlegis.gov. Office:
Capitol 205A. Phone: 986-4254.
Member: Energy, Environment
& Natural Resources; Enrolling
& Engrossing-A; Ways & Means.
Chief Executive Office, Center for
Civic Policy. BA, Political Science,
Communications, UNM; MA,
Public Administration.



JAVIER MARTINEZ (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 11.
(Bernalillo). javier.martinez@
nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol
203B. Phone: 986-4464.
Member: Energy, Environment
& Natural Resources; Enrolling
& Engrossing-B; Ways & Means.
Attorney. JD, UNM School of
Law.

2015-2016 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



W. KEN MARTINEZ (D)
Grants. 9th term. Distr. 69. (Cibola, McKinley, San Juan). ken.martinez@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203B. Phone: 986-4226. Member: Government, Elections & Indian Affairs; Judiciary; Rules & Order of Business. Attorney. BA, Political Science, Spanish, UNM; JD, Notre Dame School of Law.



BILL McCAMLEY (D)
Mesilla Park. 2nd term. Distr. 33. (Doña Ana). bill.mccamley@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413C. Phone: 986-4436. Member: Agriculture, Water Resources & Wildlife; Ways & Means. Business Outreach Director, ROJO Ink Custom Clothing and Promotional Items. BA, Government, NMSU; MA, Public Policy, Harvard University.



TERRY H. McMILLAN (R)
Las Cruces. 3rd term. Distr. 37. (Doña Ana). docmcmillan@msn.com. Office: Capitol 312A. Phone: 986-4327. Chair: Health. Member: Judiciary. Surgeon. BS, Baylor University; MD & Residency Training, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX.



MATTHEW McQUEEN (D)
Santa Fe. 1st term. Distr. 50. (Bernalillo, Santa Fe, Torrance Valencia). matthew.mcqueen@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 201B. Phone: 986-4214. Member: Energy, Environment & Natural Resources; Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Transportation & Public Works. Attorney. BA, Williams College; MBA, Anderson School of Management, UNM; MS, UNM School of Natural Resources; JD, UNM School of Law.



RODNEY D. MONTOYA (R)
Farmington. 1st term. Distr. 1. (San Juan). roddmontoya@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203E CN. Phone: 986-4221. Member: Enrolling & Engrossing-B; Transportation & Public Works; Ways & Means. Explosive Distributor. High School Graduate.



ANDREW "ANDY" NUÑEZ (R)
Hatch. 1st term. (Prior service in House) Distr. 36. (Doña Ana). annunez@zianet.com. Office: Capitol 204B. Phone: 986-4210. Vice-Chair: Agriculture, Water Resources & Wildlife. Member: Health. Retired Educator; Farmer; Rancher. Masters Degree.



PAUL A. PACHECO (R)
Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr. 23. (Bernalillo, Sandoval). paul.pacheco@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 204A. Phone: 986-4238. Vice Chair: Judiciary. Member: Transportation & Public Works. Small Business Owner; Retired Police Officer, Albuquerque Police Department. TVI Community College, Albuquerque.



JANE E. POWDRELL-CULBERT (R)
Corrales. 7th term. Distr. 44. (Sandoval). jpandp@comcast.net. Office: Capitol 306. Phone: 986-4329. Chair: Business & Employment. Member: Government, Elections & Indian Affairs. Small Business Owner; Consultant, Training, and Public Relations. BA, Administration.



WILLIAM BILL REHM (R)
Albuquerque. 6th term. Distr. 31. (Bernalillo). bill.rehm@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 314B. Phone: 986-4425. Chair: Safety & Civil Affairs. Member: Education. Private Investigator; Traffic Crash Re-constructionist; Retired Sheriff Captain. Bachelors, University of Albuquerque; Albuquerque Police; Bernalillo County Sheriff and FBI National Academy.



DENNIS J. ROCH (R)
Texico. 4th term. Distr. 67. (Colfax, Curry, Harding, Quay, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Union). denroch@hotmail.com. Office: Capitol 313. Phone: 986-4341. Deputy Chair: Education. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Rules & Order of Business. Educator. BA, English, ENMU; MA, English, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA.

2015-2016 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



DEBBIE A. RODELLA (D)
Española. 12th term. Distr. 41. (Río Arriba, Santa Fe, Taos). debbie.rodella@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 202B. Phone: 986-4424. Member: Business & Employment; Government Elections & Indian Affairs. Self-Employed. AAS, Accounting, AAS, Business, NNMC; BA, Business, College of Santa Fe.



G. ANDRES ROMERO (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 10. (Bernalillo). andres.romero@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203D CN. Phone: 986-4336. Member: Education; Enrolling & Engrossing-B; Safety & Civil Affairs. Graduate Student. BA, History, Philosophy, UNM.



PATRICIA A. ROYBAL CABALLERO (D)
Democrat Caucus Chair.
Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr. 13. (Bernalillo). pat.roybalcaballero@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 202A. Phone: 986-4221. Member: Regulatory & Public Affairs; Rules & Order of Business; Safety & Civil Affairs. Public Administrator; Profit Manager; Community Economic Developer. BA, CU, Boulder. Dual MAs, Public Administration, Community and Regional Planning, UNM.



PATRICIO R. RUILOBA (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 12. (Bernalillo). patricio.ruiloba@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203C CN. Phone: 986-4254. Member: Enrolling & Engrossing-B; Safety & Civil Affairs; Transportation & Public Works. APS Police Officer, Atrisco Heritage Academy High School; Retired Police Officer. UNM.



NICK L. SALAZAR (D)
Ohkay Owingeh. 22nd term. Distr. 40. (Colfax, Mora, Río Arriba, San Miguel). Office: Capitol 413D. Phone: 986-4433. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Health; Rules & Order of Business. Fusion Research. University of California, Santa Barbara.



TOMÁS E. SALAZAR (D)
Las Vegas. 2nd term. Distr. 70. (San Miguel, Santa Fe, Torrance). tomas.salazar@mnlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413F. Phone: 986-4432. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Education. Retired Public School and Higher Education Educator, Retired Administrator. BS, NMHU; MA, University of Montana; PhD, Mathematics, UNM.



LARRY R. SCOTT (R)
Hobbs. 1st term. Distr. 62. (Lea). larry.scott@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203G CN. Phone: 986-4450. Member: Energy, Environment & Natural Resources; Enrolling & Engrossing-B; Ways & Means. President, Lynx Petroleum Consultants, Inc. BS, Electrical Engineering, University of Texas, Austin.



JAMES E. SMITH (R)
Sandia Park. 3rd term. Distr. 22. (Bernalillo, Sandoval, Santa Fe). jim@jimsmithnm.com. Office: Capitol 312B. Phone: 986-4454. Chair: Government, Elections & Indian Affairs. Member: Regulatory & Public Affairs. Retired Educator. High School Science & Technology Teacher. BS, Wildlife Management, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, LA; BA, Secondary Education, College of Santa Fe.



SHERYL WILLIAMS STAPLETON (D)
Minority Whip. Albuquerque. 11th term. Distr. 19. (Bernalillo). sheryl.stapleton@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 125. Phone: 986-4757. Member: Education; Rules & Order of Business; Safety & Civil Affairs. District Administrator. BA, Education; MA, Education, Education Specialist, Education Administration.



JEFF STEINBORN (D)
Las Cruces. 2nd term. Distr. 35. (Doña Ana). jeff.steinborn@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413C. Phone: 986-4437. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Energy, Environment & Natural Resources. Land Conservationist. BS, Political Science, University of Texas, Austin; Graduate Work, Institute of World Politics, Washington, D.C.

2015-2016 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



JAMES R.J. STRICKLER (R)
Farmington. 5th term. Distr. 2. (San Juan). jamesstrickler@msn.com. Office: Capitol 327. Phone: 986-4227. Chair: Energy, Environment & Natural Resources. Member: Ways & Means. Petroleum Landman, Oil & Gas Producer. BBA, Petroleum Land Management, University of Texas, Austin.



JAMES G. TOWNSEND (R)
Artesia. 1st term. Distr. 54. (Chaves, Eddy, Otero). james.townsend@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203G CN. Phone: 986-4450. Member: Energy, Environment & Natural Resources; Enrolling & Engrossing-B; Safety & Civil Affairs. Board Member and Director, Holly Energy Partners. New Mexico Junior College; NMSU, Carlsbad.



DON L. TRIPP (R)
Speaker of the House. Socorro. 9th term. Distr. 49. (Catron, Socorro, Valencia). trippsdon@netscape.net. Office: Capitol 104. Phone: 986-4782. Member: Health; Rules & Order of Business; Safety & Civil Affairs. Jeweler; Farmer; Contractor. BA, New Mexico Tech.



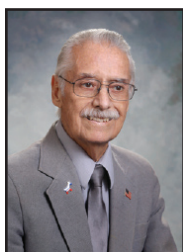
CARL P. TRUJILLO (D)
Santa Fe. 2nd term. Distr. 45. (Santa Fe). carl.trujillo@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 201A. Phone: 986-4215. Member: Business & Employment; Ways & Means. Material Science Senior Researcher; Businessman. Engineering, UNM.



CHRISTINE TRUJILLO (D)
Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr. 25. (Bernalillo). christine.trujillo@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203A CN. Phone: 986-4255. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Education. Educator; Labor Leader. BA, Education, NMHU; MA, Education, UNM.



JIM R. TRUJILLO (D)
Santa Fe. 5th term. Distr. 45. (Santa Fe). jimtrujillo@msn.com. Office: Capitol 203D CN. Phone: 986-4336. Member: Business & Employment; Ways & Means. Retired Businessman. BA, Education, College of Santa Fe.



LUCIANO "LUCKY" VARELA (D)
Santa Fe. 15th term. Distr. 48. (Santa Fe). Office: Capitol 413D. Phone: 986-4320. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Transportation & Public Works. Retired. BBA, Accounting, College of Santa Fe; Law Diploma, LaSalle University.



BOB WOOLEY (R)
Roswell. 3rd term. Distr. 66. (Chaves, Lea, Roosevelt). bobwooley66@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203I CN. Phone: 986-4454. Vice Chair: Regulatory & Public Affairs. Member: Agriculture, Water Resources & Wildlife. Pipeline Inspector. BS, Agricultural Business, NMSU.



MONICA C. YOUNGBLOOD (R)
Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr. 68. (Bernalillo). monica@mynmstaterep.com. Office: Capitol 205B. Phone: 986-4242. Vice Chair: Education. Member: Appropriations & Finance. Real Estate Broker. Certificate, Real Estate Principals, Practices and Real Estate Law.



JOHN L. ZIMMERMAN (R)
Las Cruces. 1st term. Distr. 39. (Dona Ana, Grant, Sierra). jzimmer_43@msn.com. Office: Capitol 206A. Phone: 986-4250. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Health. Retired Federal Civil Service Project Missile & Test Engineer; Retired Commander, United States Navy Reserve. Minor, Engineering, BBA, Management, NMSU.

2013-2014 HOUSE LEADERSHIP

(State Representatives Elected in 2012 to Two-Year Terms)

Speaker of the House	W. Ken Martinez	Democrat District 69
Majority Floor Leader	Rick Miera	Democrat, District 11
Minority Floor Leader	Donald E. Bratton	Republican, District 62
Majority Whip	Antonio "Moe" Maestas	Democrat, District 16
Minority Whip	Nate Gentry	Republican, District 30
Majority Caucus Chair	Patricia A. Lundstrom	Democrat, District 9
Minority Caucus Chair	Alonzo Baldonado	Republican, District 8

DUTIES OF MAJORITY LEADER: The floor leader of the party in power (majority):

- Sets legislative calendar
- Schedules debates
- Calls party caucuses
- Key decision maker in determining party positions on issues.

DUTIES OF MINORITY LEADER: Responsible for providing leadership for the party in the minority with duties similar to above, but has no control over calendar, legislative agenda, etc.

DUTIES OF MAJORITY WHIP: An assistant leader whose responsibility is to “whip into line” members of his party on key votes; hence, the title “whip.”

DUTIES OF MINORITY WHIP: An assistant leader with the same above duty for the party in the minority.

DUTIES OF CAUCUS CHAIR: Chairpersons are elected to preside over the activities of the majority and Minority caucuses.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

51st Legislature, 1st Session

70 Members

38 Democrats

32 Republicans

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE



W. Ken Martinez (D)
District 69, (Cibola, McKinney &
San Juan)

W. Ken Martinez was born and raised in Grants, NM, a rural community where he was elected to serve in the New Mexico State House of Representatives in 1999. In 2005, he was elected by his fellow Democratic members to serve as New Mexico House Majority Leader and was elected in 2013 to be New Mexico Speaker of the House, a position his father, Walter K. Martinez, proudly held from 1971 – 1978.

His public service extends outside of the state and those contributions have been nationally recognized. He is currently serving on the national board of the State Legislative Leaders Foundation and was the 2010 recipient of the American Humane Rutherford T. Phillips Award for Excellence on Behalf of Animal Welfare.

Speaker Martinez is a 1981 graduate of the University of New Mexico. Upon graduating, he enrolled at the University of Notre Dame Law School, where he earned his law degree in 1984. While pursuing his juris doctor, Speaker Martinez also completed an international law program in Mexico City and a program on

international human rights law at the London School of Economics.

He is married to Monique Martinez and is the proud father of four children.

2013-2014 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



ELISEO LEE ALCON (D)
Milan. 3rd term. Distr. 6.
(Cibola, McKinley). eliseoalcon@msn.com. Office: Capitol 205A. Phone: 986-4243. Vice Chair: Rules & Order of Business. Member: Business & Industry; Judiciary. Disabled Veteran; Retired Magistrate Judge. Attended NMHU.



THOMAS A. ANDERSON (R)
Albuquerque. 5th term. Distr. 29. (Bernalillo). kb5ysg@arrl.net. Office: Capitol 412C. Phone: 986-4451. Member: Consumer & Public Affairs; Voters & Elections. Retired, US Navy. BS, Chemistry, St. Benedict's College, Atchison, KS.



PHILLIP M. ARCHULETA (D)
Las Cruces. 1st term. Distr. 36. (Doña Ana). phillip.archuleta@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 205B. Phone: 986-4242. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Labor & Human Relations. Retired. National Judicial College, Reno, NV.



ALONZO BALDONADO (R)
Minority Caucus Chair. Los Lunas. 2nd term. Distr. 8. (Valencia). zobaldonado@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203A. Phone: 986-4227. Member: Education; Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Health & Government Affairs; Printing & Supplies. Real Estate Broker. BBA, Anderson School of Management.



PAUL C. BANDY (R)
Aztec. 4th term. Distr. 3. (San Juan). paul@paulbandy.org. Office: Capitol 206B. Phone: 986-4248. Member: Energy & Natural Resources; Judiciary. Rancher. University of Texas; Music, University of Houston.



DONALD E. BRATTON (R)
Minority Whip Hobbs. 6th term. Distr. 62. (Lea). don.brattton@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 125B. Phone: 986-4757. Member: Energy & Natural Resources; Printing & Supplies; Rules & Order of Business; Taxation & Revenue. Engineer. BS, Industrial Engineering, NMSU.



CATHRYNN N. BROWN (R)
Carlsbad. 1st term. Distr. 55. (Eddy). brown55@windstream.net. Office: Capitol 203F CN. Phone: 986-4211. Chair: Enrolling & Engrossing-B. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Judiciary. Attorney; Professional Editor. BA, Political Science, Reed College; JD, University of Idaho School of Law.



GAIL CHASEY (D)
Albuquerque. 9th term. Distr. 18. (Bernalillo). gailchasey@msn.com. Office: Capitol 314C. Phone: 986-4844. Chair: Consumer & Public Affairs. Member: Judiciary; Rules & Order of Business. Attorney. PhD, Special Education, UNM; JD, UNM School of Law.



ERNEST H. CHAVEZ (D)
Albuquerque. 5th term. Distr. 12. (Bernalillo). ernestc1531@aol.com. Office: Capitol 204A. Phone: 986-4235. Vice Chair: Transportation & Public Works. Member: Taxation & Revenue. Retired, City of Albuquerque; NMANG-USAR, 28 years. Albuquerque Business College.



SHARON E. CLAHCHISCHILLAGE
(R) Kirtland. 1st term. Distr. 4. (San Juan). sharon.clahchischill@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203E CN. Phone: 986-4211. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Transportation & Public Works; Enrolling & Engrossing-A. Retired, Education, Behavioral health and Administration; Commissioned Corporal Officer; Lieutenant, United States Public Health Service. BS, Education, ENMU; MSW, University of Pennsylvania.

2013-2014 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



ZACHARY J. COOK (R)
Ruidoso. 3rd term. Distr. 56.
(Lincoln, Otero). zachary.
cook@nmlegis.gov. Office:
Capitol 412C. Phone: 986-4452.
Member: Agriculture & Water
Resources; Judiciary; Rules &
Order of Business. Attorney. BA,
UNM; Masters, International
Management, Thunderbird,
Glendale, AZ; JD, UNM School
of Law.



NATHAN "NATE" P. COTE (D)
Organ. 1st term. Distr. 53. (Doña
Ana, Otero). nate.cote@nmlegis.
gov. Office: Capitol 413B. Phone:
986-4438. Vice-Chair: Voters &
Elections. Member: Education.
Adjunct Professor; Retired Air
Force Human Resource Director;
Retired University Academic
Director. BS, MS, MHR, MPA,
PhD. EdD.



ANNA M. CROOK (R)
Clovis. 10th term. Distr. 64.
(Curry). anna.crook@nmlegis.
gov. Office: Capitol 203I CN.
Phone: 986-4454. Member:
Printing & Supplies; Rules &
Order of Business; Taxation
& Revenue; Transportation
& Public Works. Business &
Property Manager. BA, Business
& Economics, ENMU.



GEORGE DODGE, JR. (D)
Santa Rosa. 2nd term. Distr. 63.
(Curry, DeBaca, Guadalupe,
Roosevelt). george.dodgejr@
nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol
313A. Phone: 986-4341. Chair:
Agriculture & Water Resources.
Member: Rules & Order of Business,
Taxation & Revenue. Educator;
Businessman. BA, MA, Education
Administration, NMHU.



STEPHEN EASLEY (D)
Santa Fe. 1st term. Distr. 50.
(Bernalillo, Santa Fe, Torrance).
*Died while in office; August
14, 2013.* IT Consultant. BA,
Spanish, Purdue University;
MA, Biological Anthropology,
University of Washington;
PhD, Biological Anthropology,
University of Washington.



BRIAN F. EGOLF, Jr. (D)
Santa Fe. 3rd term. Distr. 47.
(Santa Fe). brian.egolf@nmlegis.
gov. Office: Capitol 316B. Phone:
986-4423. Chair: Energy &
Natural Resources. Member:
Judiciary; Printing & Supplies.
Water Lawyer. BS, International
Security & Diplomacy,
Georgetown University; JD,
UNM School of Law.



NORA ESPINOZA (R)
Roswell. 4th term. Distr. 59.
(Chaves, Lincoln, Otero). nora.
espinoza@nmlegis.gov. Office:
Capitol 202A. Phone: 986-
4221. Member: Education;
Transportation & Public Works.
Educator. BA.



CANDY SPENCE EZZELL (R)
Roswell. 4th term. Distr. 58.
(Chaves). csecows@aol.com.
Office: Capitol 203H CN. Phone:
986-4450. Member: Energy &
Natural Resources; Labor &
Human Resources. Rancher;
Farmer. Pre-Vet, 2 years, NMSU;
Accounting, 2 years, ENMU-R.



KELLY K. FAJARDO (R)
Belen. 1st term. Distr. 7.
(Valencia). kelly.fajardo@nmlegis.
gov. Office: Capitol 202B. Phone:
986-4420. Member: Enrolling
& Engrossing-A; Health,
Government & Indian Affairs;
Judiciary. Internet Marketing.
AA, Legal Studies.



DAVID M. GALLEGOS (R)
Eunice. 1st term. Distr. 61.
(Lea). david.rsi@hotmail.com.
Office: Capitol 203H CN. Phone:
986-4453. Chair: Enrolling
& Engrossing-B. Member:
Education; Labor & Human
Resources. Senior Superintendent,
Ramirez & Sons; Retired, New
Mexico Gas/PNM. AA, NMJC;
BA, University of the Southwest.

2013-2014 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



DOREEN Y. GALLEGOS (D)
Las Cruces. 1st term. Distr. 52. (Doña Ana). doreen.gallegos@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 313C. Phone: 986-4436. Chair: Enrolling & Engrossing-A. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Appropriations & Finance. Executive Director, Mesilla valley CourtAppointedSpecialAdvocates. BA, MA, Social Work, NMSU.



MARY HELEN GARCIA (D)
Las Cruces. 9th term. Distr. 34. (Doña Ana). maryhelen.garcia@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 314A. Phone: 986-4417. Chair: Voters & Elections. Member: Business & Industry. Retired Educator; Retired Administrator, Education. MA, Education, NMSU.



MIGUEL P. GARCIA (D)
Atrisco. 9th term. Distr. 14. (Bernalillo). miguel.garcia@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 312A. Phone: 986-4327. Chair: Labor & Human Resources. Member: Judiciary. Retired Educator; Author. BA, ENMU; MA, UNM.



STEPHANIE GARCIA RICHARD (D)
Los Alamos. 1st term. Distr. 43. (Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Santa Fe). stephanie.garciarichard@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 313C. Phone: 986-4436. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Education; Enrolling & Engrossing-B. Teacher. BA, Barnard College, Columbia University; Teaching License, California State University, Los Angeles.



NATE GENTRY (R)
Minority Whip. Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr. 30. (Bernalillo). nateform@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 125. Phone: 986-4757. Member: Health Government & Indian Affairs; Judiciary. Attorney. BA, Rhodes College; JD, UNM School of Law.



ROBERTO "BOBBY" J. GONZALES (D)
Taos. 9th term. Distr. 42. Taos. 9th term. Distr. 42. (Taos). roberto.gonzales@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 314B. Phone: 986-4425. Chair: Transportation & Public Works. Member: Energy & Natural Resources. Retired Educator; Owner of Plaza de Gonzales - Commercial and Residential Rentals. BS, Elementary Education, UNM; MA, Education and School Administration, NMHU.



WILLIAM J. GRAY (R)
Artesia. 4th term. Distr. 54. (Eddy, Otero). wjgray@pvtnetworks.net. Office: Capitol 203B. Phone: 986-4226. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Energy & Natural Resources; Printing & Supplies. Retired Senior Vice President, Navajo Refining Co.; Consultant. Junior College Graduate, NMMI; BS, Texas Tech University.



JIMMIE C. HALL (R)
Albuquerque. 5th term. Distr. 28. (Bernalillo). jimmie.hall@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 201A. Phone: 986-4215. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Education. Executive Director, NM 4-H Youth Development Foundation. BS, MA, West Texas A&M University.



DIANNE MILLER HAMILTON (R)
Silver City. 8th term. Distr. 38. (Grant, Hidalgo, Sierra). tavish38@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 202A. Phone: 986-4221. Member: Education; Printing & Supplies; Transportation & Public Works. Retired Radio Talk Show Host; Retired Realtor. BS, Education; Post Graduate Studies.



JASON C. HARPER (R)
Rio Rancho. 1st term. Distr. 57. (Sandoval). jasonharpernm@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203C CN. Phone: 986-4254. Member: Consumer & Public Affairs; Enrolling & Engrossing-B; taxation & Revenue. Sandia National Laboratories. BS, Chemical Engineering, New Mexico Tech; MS, Chemical Engineering, Purdue University; PhD, Chemical engineering, UNM.

2013-2014 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



YVETTE HERRELL (R)
Alamogordo. 2nd term. Distr. 51. (Otero). yherrell@yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 206B. Phone: 986-4248. Member: Business & Industry; Health, Government & Indian Affairs. Self-Employed; Real Estate Investor. ITT School of Business; NMSU-A; American River College.



DONA G. IRWIN (D)
Deming. 8th term. Distr. 32. (Luna). donagale@zianet.com. Office: Capitol 204B. Phone: 986-4234. Vice Chair: Business & Industry. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources. Banking. WNMU.



SANDRA D. JEFF (D)
Crownpoint. 3rd term. Distr. 5. (McKinley, San Juan). sandra.jeff@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 205A. Phone: 986-4243. Vice Chair: Agriculture & Water Resources. Member: Transportation & Public Works. Consultant; Business Owner.



EMILY A. KANE (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 15. (Bernalillo). emilykane4nm@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203B CN. Phone: 986-4464. Member: Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Health, Government & Indian Affairs; Judiciary. Fire Officer; Fire & EMS Instructor. AS, EMS Degree.



LORENZO A. LARRANAGA (R)
Albuquerque. 10th term. Distr. 27. (Bernalillo). larry@larranaga.com. Office: Capitol 201A. Phone: 986-4215. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Appropriations & Finance; Rules & Order of Business. Rancher; Retired Engineer. BS, MS, Civil Engineering.



TIM D. LEWIS (R)
Rio Rancho. 2nd term. Distr. 60. (Sandoval). lewisformn@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203C CN. Phone: 986-4254. Member: Energy & Natural Resources; Printing & Supplies; Taxation & Revenue. High School Business Teacher. MBA, Grand Canyon University, Phoenix, AZ.



GEORGENE LOUIS (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 26. (Bernalillo). georgene.louis@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203B CN. Phone: 986-4464. Vice Chair: Judiciary. Member: Business & Industry; Printing & Supplies. Attorney. BA, UNM; JD, UNM School of Law.



PATRICIA A. LUNDSTROM (D)
Caucus Chair. Gallup. 7th term. Distr. 9. (McKinley, San Juan). patricia.lundstrom@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413F. Phone: 986-4432. Vice Chair: Appropriations & Finance; Printing & Supplies. Member: Transportation & Public Works. Executive Director, Greater Gallup Economic Development Corporation. BA, History, Political Science; MA, Public Administration, NMSU.



JAMES ROGER MADALENA (D)
Jemez Pueblo. 15th term. Distr. 65. (Bernalillo, McKinley, Rio Arriba, Sandoval). james.madalena@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 312B. Phone: 986-4840. Chair: Health, Government & Indian Affairs. Member: Energy & Natural Resources. Executive Director, Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos, Inc. BA, Sociology, Political Science, ENMU.



ANTONIO "MOE" MAESTAS (D)
Majority Whip. Albuquerque. 4th term. Distr. 16. (Bernalillo). antonio.maestas@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 134A. Phone: 986-4774. Member: Judiciary; Printing & Supplies; Rules & Order of Business; Voters & Elections. Lawyer, The MoeJustice Law Office. BA, Political Economy, University of Washington; JD, UNM School of Law.

2013-2014 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



RODOLPHO "RUDY" MARTINEZ (D)
Bayard. 4th term. Distr. 39. (Doña Ana, Grant, Hidalgo). rodolpho.martinez@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 204A. Phone: 986-4235. Vice Chair: Rules & Order of Business. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Health, Government & Indian Affairs. Plant Operations Manager, Valle Del Cobre Consulting, LLC, Ft. Bayard Medical Center. BS, Business, WNMU.



W. KEN MARTINEZ (D)
Speaker of the House.
Grants. 8th term. Distr. 69. (Cibola, McKinley, San Juan). mlo1@cities.net. Office: Capitol 104. Phone: 986-4782. Member: Labor & Human Resources; Printing & Supplies; Voters & Elections. Attorney. BA, Political Science, Spanish, UNM; JD, Notre Dame School of Law.



BILL McCAMLEY (D)
Mesilla Park. 1st term. Distr. 33. (Doña Ana). bill.mccamley@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 204A. Phone: 986-4233. Member: Energy & Natural Resources; Taxation & Revenue; Enrolling & Engrossing-A. Business Outreach Director, ROJO Ink Custom Clothing and Promotional Items. BA, Government, NMSU; MA, Public Policy, Harvard University.



TERRY H. McMILLAN (R)
Las Cruces. 2nd term. Distr. 37. (Doña Ana). docmcmillan@msn.com. Office: Capitol 20G CN. Phone: 986-4450. Member: Health, Government & Indian Affairs; Judiciary. Surgeon. BS, Baylor University; MD & Residency Training, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX.



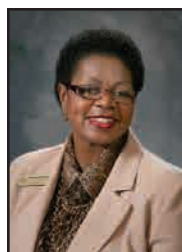
RICK MIERA (D)
Majority Floor Leader.
Albuquerque. 12th term. Distr. 11. (Bernalillo). rick.miera@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 134B. Phone: 986-4777. Member: Education; Labor & Human Resources; Printing & Supplies; Rules & Order of Business. Small Business Consultant; Retired Counselor. Honorary Doctorate, College of Santa Fe; BS, Business Administration, University of Albuquerque.



PAULA A. PACHECO (R)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 23. (Bernalillo, Sandoval). paul.pacheco@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 201B. Phone: 986-4214. Member: Judiciary; Labor & Human Resources; Enrolling & Engrossing-A. Small Business Owner; Retired Police Officer, Albuquerque Police Department. TVI Community College, Albuquerque.



VICKIE PEREA (R)
Belen. 1st term. Distr. 50. (Bernalillo, Santa Fe, Torrance, Valencia). vickie.perea@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203F CN. Phone: 986-4467. Member: Business & Industry; Judiciary. Retired Administrator, City of Albuquerque. Attended UNM; Honorary LLD, Doctor of Laws, Cohen University and Theological Seminary.



JANE E. POWDRELL-CULBERT (R)
Corrales. 6th term. Distr. 44. (Sandoval). jpandp@comcast.net. Office: Capitol 203F CN. Phone: 986-4467. Member: Business & Industry; Rules & Order of Business; Transportation & Public Works. Small Business Owner; Consultant, Training, and Public Relations. BA, Administration.



WILLIAM BILL REHM (R)
Albuquerque. 5th term. Distr. 31. (Bernalillo). bill.rehm@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 201B. Phone: 986-4214. Member: Judiciary; Voters & Elections. Private Investigator; Traffic Crash Reconstructionist; Retired Sheriff Captain. Bachelors, University of Albuquerque; Albuquerque Police; Bernalillo County Sheriff and FBI National Academy.



DENNIS J. ROCH (R)
Texico. 3rd term. Distr. 67. (Colfax, Curry, Harding, Quay, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Union). denroch@hotmail.com. Office: Capitol 412C. Phone: 986-4452. Member: Education; Rules & Order of Business; Taxation & Revenue. Educator. BA, English, ENMU; MA, English, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA.

2013-2014 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



DEBBIE A. RODELLA (D)
Española. 11th term. Distr. 41. (Río Arriba, Sandoval, Taos). debbie.rodella@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 306A. Phone: 986-4329. Chair: Business & Industry. Member: Rules & Order of Business; Voters & Elections. Self-Employed. AAS, Accounting, AAS, Business, NNMC; BA, Business, College of Santa Fe.



PATRICIA A. ROYBAL CABALLERO (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 18. (Bernalillo). pat.roybalcaballero@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 205A. Phone: 986-4243. Vice Chair: Consumer & Public Affairs. Member: Judiciary. Public Administrator; Profit Manager; Community Economic Developer. BA, University of Colorado, Boulder. Dual MAs, Public Administration, Community & Regional Planning.



HENRY "KIKI" SAAVEDRA (D)
Albuquerque. 19th term. Distr. 10. (Bernalillo). Office: Capitol 304B. Phone: 986-4316. Chair: Appropriations & Finance. Member: Transportation & Public Works. Businessman. BS, St. Joseph's College.



NICK L. SALAZAR (D)
Ohkay Owingeh. 21st term. Distr. 40. (Colfax, Mora, Río Arriba, San Miguel). Office: Capitol 413E. Phone: 986-4433. Chair: Rules & Order of Business. Vice Chair: Health, Government & Indian Affairs. Member: Appropriations & Finance. Fusion Research. University of California, Santa Barbara.



TOMÁS E. SALAZAR (D)
Las Vegas. 1st term. Distr. 70. (San Miguel, Santa Fe, Torrance). tomas.salazar@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413D. Phone: 986-4435. Member: Appropriation & Finance; Education; Enrolling & Engrossing-B. Retired Public School and Higher Education Educator. BS, NMHU; MA, University of Montana; PhD, Mathematics, UNM.



EDWARD C. SANDOVAL (D)
Albuquerque. 16th term (Prior service in Senate). Distr. 17. (Bernalillo). edward.sandoval@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 316B. Phone: 986-4420. Chair: Taxation & Revenue. Member: Voters & Elections. Sales Representative. UNM.



JAMES E. SMITH (R)
Sandia Park. 2nd term. Distr. 22. (Bernalillo, Sandoval, Santa Fe). jim@jimsmithnm.com. Office: Capitol 203I CN. Phone: 986-4454. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Voters & Elections. High School Science & Technology Teacher. BS, Wildlife Management, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, LA; BA, Secondary Education, College of Santa Fe.



SHERYL WILLIAMS STAPLETON (D)
Albuquerque. 10th term. Distr. 19. (Bernalillo). sheryl.stapleton@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413B. Phone: 986-4438. Vice-Chair: Labor & Human Resources. Member: Education; Printing & Supplies; Rules & Order of Business. District Administrator. BA, Education; MA, Education, Education Specialist, Education Administration.



JEFF STEINBORN (D)
Las Cruces. 1st term. Distr. 35. (Doña Ana). jeff.steinborn@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413D. Phone: 986-4435. Vice Chair: Energy & Natural Resources. Member: Taxation & Revenue. Land Conservationist. BS, Political Science, University of Texas, Austin; Graduate Work, Institute of World Politics, Washington, D.C.



MIMI STEWART (D)
Albuquerque. 10th term. Distr. 21. (Bernalillo). mimi.stewart@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 313B. Phone: 986-4842. Chair: Education. Member: Judiciary. Retired Teacher. BS, Sociology, History, Boston University; MS, Education, Wheelock College, Boston, MA.

2013-2014 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



JAMES R.J. STRICKLER (R)
Farmington. 4th term. Distr. 2. (San Juan). jamesstrickler@msn.com. Office: Capitol 203A. Phone: 986-4227. Member: Energy & Natural Resources; Taxation & Revenue. Petroleum Landman, Oil & Gas Producer. BBA, Petroleum Land Management, University of Texas, Austin.



THOMAS C. TAYLOR (R)
Farmington. 8th term. Distr. 1. (San Juan). tom@tomtaylor.net. Office: Capitol 206A. Phone: 986-4249. Member: Business & Industry; Printing & Supplies; Rules & Order of Business; Taxation & Revenue. Investments. BUS, UNM.



ELIZABETH "LIZ" L. THOMSON (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 24. (Bernalillo). liz.thomson@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203A CN. Phone: 986-4255. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Health, Government & Indian Affairs; Enrolling & Engrossing-B. Pediatric Physical Therapist. BS, Physical Therapy, UNM.



DON L. TRIPP (R)
Socorro. 7th term. Distr. 49. (Catron, Socorro, Valencia). trippsdon@netscape.net. Office: Capitol 202B. Phone: 986-4220. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Appropriations & Finance; Rules & Order of Business. Jeweler; Farmer; Contractor. BA, New Mexico Tech.



CARL P. TRUJILLO (D)
Santa Fe. 1st term. Distr. 46. (Santa Fe). carl.trujillo@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 204B. Phone: 986-4234. Member: Business & Industry; Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Taxation & Revenue. Material Science Senior Researcher; Businessman. Engineering, UNM.



CHRISTINE TRUJILLO (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 25. (Bernalillo). christine.trujillo@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203A CN. Phone: 986-4255. Vice Chair: Education. Member: Appropriations & Finance. Educator; Labor Leader. BA, Education, NMHU; MA, Education, UNM.



JIM R. TRUJILLO (D)
Santa Fe. 6th term. Distr. 45. (Santa Fe). jimtrujillo@msn.com. Office: Capitol 203D CN. Phone: 986-4336. Vice Chair: Taxation & Revenue. Member: Business & Industry; Printing & Supplies. Retired. BA, Education, College of Santa Fe.



LUCIANO "LUCKY" VARELA (D)
Santa Fe. 14th term. Distr. 48. (Santa Fe). lucky4st@msn.com. Office: Capitol 304C. Phone: 986-4320. Chair: Printing & Supplies. Deputy Chair: Appropriations & Finance. Member: Health, Government & Indian Affairs. Retired. BBA, Accounting, College of Santa Fe; Law Diploma, LaSalle University.



JAMES P. WHITE (R)
Albuquerque. 3rd term. Distr. 20. (Bernalillo). james.white@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 412B. Phone: 986-4451. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Printing & Supplies; Transportation & Public Works. Retired, U.S. Air Force. BS, Math/Economics, Southern Illinois University; MS, Systems Management, University of Southern California.



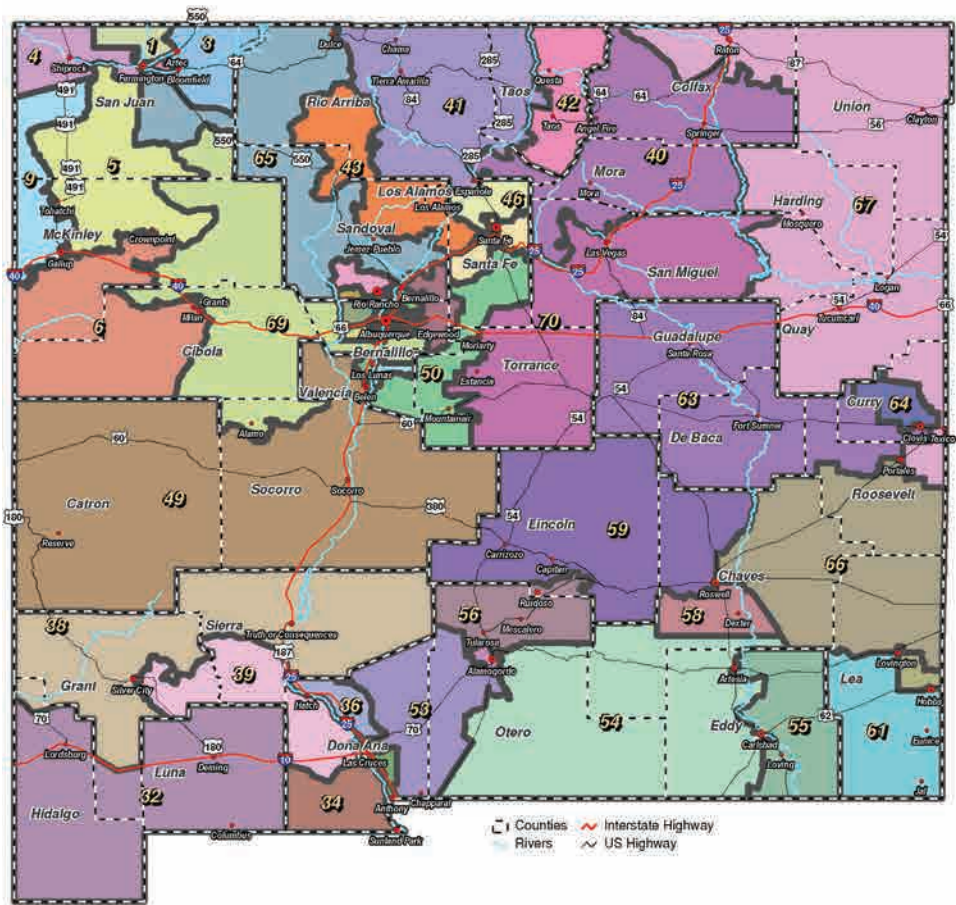
BOB WOOLEY (R)
Roswell. 2nd term. Distr. 66. (Chaves, Lea, Roosevelt). bobwooley66@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203H CN. Phone: 986-4453. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Taxation & Revenue. Safety & Pipeline Inspector. BS, Agricultural Business, NMSU.

2013-2014 NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

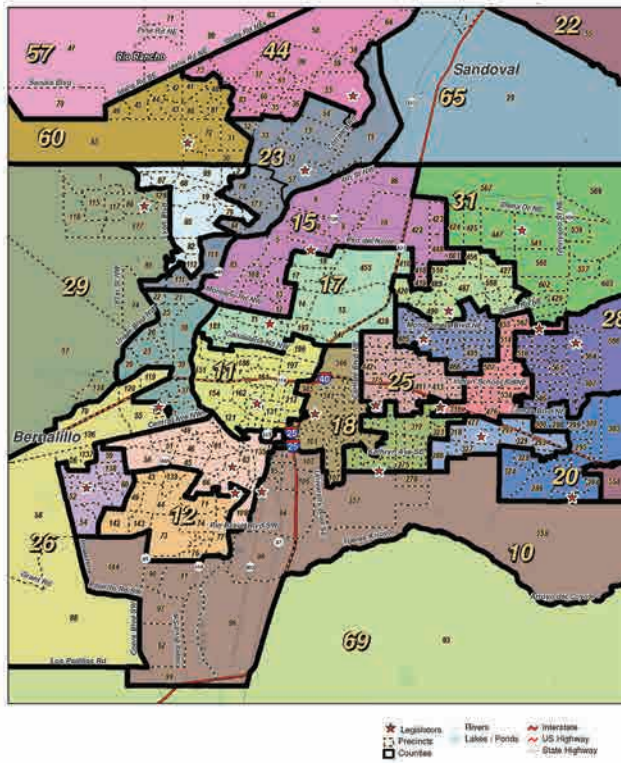


MONICA C. YOUNGBLOOD (R)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr.
68. (Bernalillo). monica@
mynmstaterep.com. Office:
Capitol 206A. Phone: 986-
4249. Member: Enrolling &
Engrossing-B; Labor & Human
Resources; Voters & Elections.
Real Estate Broker. Certificate,
Real Estate Principals. Practices
and Real Estate Law.

STATE HOUSE DISTRICTS - STATEWIDE



ALBUQUERQUE AREA HOUSE DISTRICTS



2015-2016 New Mexico House of Representatives

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rod Montoya | 25. Christine Trujillo* | 49. Don Tripp |
| 2. James R.J. Strickler | 26. Georgene Louis* | 50. Matthew McQueen |
| 3. Paul C. Bandy | 27. Lorenzo A. Larrañaga* | 51. Yvette Herrell |
| 4. Sharon Clahchischilliage | 28. Jimmie C. Hall* | 52. Doreen Y. Gallegos |
| 5. D. Wonda Johnson | 29. David E. Adkins* | 53. Rick Little |
| 6. Eliseo Lee Alcon | 30. Nate Gentry* | 54. James G. Townsend |
| 7. Kelly K. Fajardo | 31. William Bill Rehm* | 55. Cathrynn N. Brown |
| 8. Alonzo Baldonado | 32. Dona G. Irwin | 56. Zachary J. Cook |
| 9. Patricia "Patty" Lundstrom | 33. Bill McCamley | 57. Jason C. Harper |
| 10. G. Andres Romero | 34. Bealquin Bill Gomez | 58. Candy Spence Ezzell |
| 11. Javier Martinez* | 35. Jeff Steinborn | 59. Nora Espinoza |
| 12. Patricio Ruiloba | 36. Andy Nuñez | 60. Tim Lewis |
| 13. Patricia A. Roybal Caballero* | 37. Terry H. McMillan | 61. David M. Gallegos |
| 14. Miguel P. García* | 38. Dianne Hamilton | 62. Larry R. Scott |
| 15. Sarah Maestas Barnes* | 39. John L. Zimmerman | 63. George Dodge, Jr. |
| 16. Antonio "Moe" Maestas | 40. Nick L. Salazar | 64. Randall S. Crowder |
| 17. Deborah Armstrong* | 41. Debbie A. Rodella | 65. James Roger Madalena |
| 18. Gail Chasey* | 42. Roberto "Bobby" J. Gonzáles | 66. Bob Wooley |
| 19. Sheryl Williams Stapleton* | 43. Stephanie Garcia Richard | 67. Dennis J. Roch |
| 20. Jim Dines* | 44. Jane E. Powdrell-Culbert | 68. Monica Youngblood |
| 21. Stephanie Maez* | 45. Jim R. Trujillo | 69. W. Ken Martínez |
| 22. James E. Smith | 46. Carl P. Trujillo | 70. Tomás E. Salazar |
| 23. Paul A. Pacheco* | 47. Brian F. Egolf | |
| 24. Conrad James* | 48. Luciano "Lucky" Varela | |

* District is located within or near the Albuquerque metropolitan area.

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE



Denise Ramonas
Chief Clerk
State Capitol, Rm. 100
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 986-4751

House Chief Clerk 2015-2016

The Chief Clerk shall:

- attend every session and call the roll when ordered to do so by the Speaker;
- read or cause to be read all bills, amendments, memorials, resolutions and papers ordered to be ready by the Speaker;
- prepare and furnish each member with a copy of the daily calendar which shall include all bills for third reading and other matters to be considered by the house;
- see that all bills and other papers shall be presented to the house in the order in which they are reported or stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise directed by the house;
- keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the house, in which shall be recorded in full all messages from the Governor to the house or the legislature during the present session, all titles of bills, resolutions and memorials introduced or submitted for the consideration of the house;
- superintend all copying and work to be done for the house;
- notify the house of the action by the Senate on all matters originating in the house and requiring action on the part of the house;
- during the session, present to the Governor and enter upon the journal such bills and other matters that originated in the house and were passed by both houses and require the governor's consideration; transmit all bills, joint resolutions and joint memorials which have been passed by the House to the Senate, but before doing so, the Chief Clerk shall certify thereon the facts of their passage and the date thereof and the votes by which they passed;
- under the direction of the speakers, have control and care during the session of all rooms, passages and parts of the capitol set apart for the use of the House of Representatives;
- direct, assign and reassign all employees of the House to their respective duties, except the assistant sergeants-at-arms, and report to the House all incompetent employees with her recommendation for removal, and such report shall be acted upon forthwith;
- publish for distribution to each member of the legislature and to the public, a schedule for the succeeding week of all House committee hearings, as reported by the committee chairmen, showing by number and short title the bill to be heard, the committee which will conduct the hearing and the time, date and place of hearing;
- prepare a list showing the status of legislation either on the speaker's table or in committee at the time of final adjournment, which list shall be included in the journal, and deliver all such documents to the Secretary of State to be filed as a permanent record and.



Stephen Arias
Chief Clerk
State Capitol, Rm. 100
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 986-4751

House Chief Clerk 1983-2014

DUTIES OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS SENATE/HOUSE



David Pacheco, Senate Sergeant-at-Arms
State Capitol, Rm. 119
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505)986-4700

SENATE

The Sergeant-at-Arms, except when absent in the discharge of his duties, shall be in constant attendance upon the session of the Senate; under the direction of the President, aid in enforcing order on the floor of the Senate, in lobbies and galleries and in the rooms adjoining the Senate chamber, and also see that no person remains on the floor unless entitled to the privileges of the same.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall execute the commands of the Senate, together with all such process issued by the authority thereof, as direct to him by the President.

The Sergeant-at-Arms may arrest for contempt all persons immediately outside the chambers or in the galleries found engaged in loud conversation or otherwise creating a disturbance.

The actual expenses of the Sergeant-at-Arms for every arrest, for each day's custody and releasement, and the traveling expenses for himself and special messenger going and returning, shall be paid and no other fees shall be paid him beyond his per diem.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall, at least one hour previous to the opening of the session, place copies of all bills, resolutions, memorials and other documents to be acted upon on the desks of senators.

Whenever a message from the Governor or the House of Representatives arrives, it is the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to receive the message, announcing its arrival to the presiding officer.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall assign or reassign all assistant sergeants-at-arms and doorkeepers and direct them in their duties. There are routinely 40 attendants plus 5 staff hired during each session.

HOUSE

The Sergeant-at-Arms, except when absent in the discharge of his duties, shall be in constant attendance upon the sessions of the house and enforce order on the floor of the house and in the lobbies, galleries and passages and rooms connected therewith and see that no person remains on the floor of the house unless entitled to privileges thereof.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall execute the orders of the speaker and of the house, together with all processes issued by authority thereof, as directed to him by the Chief Clerk or by the Speaker.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall, at least one hour previous to the opening of each session, place all bills, resolutions, memorials and other documents to be acted upon by the house on the desks of members of the house.

Whenever a message arrives from the Governor or the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall receive the message and announce its arrival to the speaker.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall assign or reassign all assistant sergeants-at-arms and direct them in their duties. There are generally 32 attendants hired during each session.



Steve Shaw, House Sergeant-at-Arms
State Capitol, Rm. 131
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505)986-4770

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE

The Legislative Council Service (LCS) was established by law in 1951 to provide year-round staff services for Legislators. Bill drafters, researchers, a legislative reference librarian, proofreaders, word processors, print service operators and other employees provide a multitude of services for members of the legislature.

The LCS prepares all of the bills, memorials and resolutions that are introduced in the legislature. This drafting service is provided to every Legislator, to interim and standing committees and to state agencies and public institutions. In addition, at the request of a Legislator, the LCS will assist in the preparation of bill drafts for private groups and citizens.

Although the preparation of bills for introduction in the legislature is the primary function of the LCS during the session, the office also prepares research reports on almost any subject a Legislator may request, provides staff for interim committees, organizes agendas with the chairs and vice chairs, assists with the policy research and generally assists Legislators in carrying out their legislative duties. In addition, the LCS answers request for information about New Mexico law from individuals and government agencies all over the United States.

The LCS maintains a legislative reference library with books and other printed matter covering almost any subject on which a Legislator might need information. The LCS also does general housekeeping chores for the legislature and its committees, particularly during the interim when the legislature is not in session. It maintains the legislative buildings and grounds through the Legislative Building Services Department, maintains the equipment and furniture belonging to the legislature, forwards mail, answers correspondence upon request from Legislators, provides staff and bookkeeping services for interim committees, schedules meetings, provides information technology services and provides printing services. The LCS is also in charge of the joint billroom/mailroom services provided during the legislative session.

A 16-member permanent legislative interim committee, the New Mexico Legislative Council, serves as the board of directors for the council service. Its statutory members are the Speaker of the House and Minority Floor Leaders of the House, the President Pro Tempore and Minority Floor Leader of the Senate, and six representatives and six senators chosen proportionally from both political parties.

The Capitol Arts Council is a group that reports to the LCS and is responsible for reviewing all art donations and purchases of art to be placed in the State Capitol, Passageway to the State Annex and in the State Annex. The Director schedules all the art exhibits held in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

Former LCS Directors include Joy E. Fincke-acting April-May 1951; Josephine G. Antink-acting May-July 1951; Jack Holmes-July 1951 to May 1959; Inez Gill-acting May 1959-June 1959; Clay Buchanan-June 1959-April 1988 and Paula Tackett-April 1988-June 2010.

Legislative Council Service

Raúl Burciaga, Director
State Capitol, Suite 411
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 986-4600 Fax: 986-4610
raul.burciaga@nmlegis.gov
www.nmlegis.gov

THE LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION STUDY COMMITTEE

In 2010, the Legislative Education Study Committee (LESC) observed its 45th anniversary as a permanent committee of the New Mexico Legislature. While all 50 states have legislative committees that focus on education, the LESC is unique in that it is the only permanent, bipartisan, bicameral legislative committee statutorily charged to conduct a continuing study of all education in the state, including the laws governing such education and the policies and costs of the state's educational system.

In the 2011 interim, the LESC comprises 25 Legislators (10 voting, 15 advisory) appointed to provide proportionate representation of both houses and both major political parties. The chairmanship of the committee rotates between the House and Senate on a two-year cycle. Assisted by a permanent staff, the committee meets regularly during each interim between legislative sessions to study a variety of education issues. To fulfill its statutory responsibilities, the LESC and its staff attempt to provide all Legislators with objective information pertaining to New Mexico public schools and to state and national trends in education.

With its office located in the State Capitol North, the LESC often meets in Santa Fe, where its proceedings are webcast. In addition, the committee has made a practice of traveling to other communities and meeting in local schools to provide committee members a first-hand look at local educational practices and issues and to allow wider public participation in the meetings. Typical meetings consist of reports by the LESC staff, supplemented by testimony from the Public Education Department, the Higher Education Department, and other state agencies, as well as testimony from various parties interested in a particular issue. This process ensures that committee meetings provide forums for school personnel and other citizens to voice their opinions on education topics.

In its charge to "recommend changes in laws relating to education," each legislative session the LESC endorses a number of bills and memorials, generally in response to issues studied during the preceding interim. During the session, LESC members serve on a variety of standing committees, including the education and finance committee of each house; and the staff assists those committees by analyzing education-related legislation and by supplying technical support in the development of public school support appropriations.

Although the staff serves the committee primarily, staff members often fulfill requests for information or assistance from Legislators in general, both during each interim and each legislative session; and the office responds to numerous requests from the public at large. In addition, staff reports, minutes of past meetings, and other documents and information are available on the staff website, <http://lesc.nmlegis.gov>. Interested parties may also contact the office by phone, at 505-986-4591; or by mail or in person, at 325 Don Gaspar, Suite 200, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

The LESC Committee began as an interim committee of the Legislative Council Service in 1965. Two years later it became a permanent joint interim committee known as the School Study Committee. Ron Coss worked with this entity and in 1969, he was made the first director and served through 1974. It became the Legislative School Study Committee in 1971 with the current name change occurring in 1979. Coss was followed by Richard Johnson (1974-1979), Dr. J. Placido Garcia (1979-1997), Dr. D. Pauline Rindone (1998-2008) and current Director Frances Ramirez-Maestas as of October 2008.

Legislative Education Study Committee
Frances Ramirez-Maestas, Director
State Capitol North, 325 Don Gaspar, Suite 200
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 986-4591 Fax: (505) 986-4338
Frances.Maestas@nmlegis.gov
www.nmlegis.gov/lcs/lesc/lescdefault.aspx

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Background

The Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) was first established as a fiscal and management arm of the New Mexico Legislature in 1957. Since its inception the committee's role in the state budget process has grown as the complexity and size of the budget has increased. The committee makes budgetary recommendations to the whole legislature for the funding of state government, higher education and public schools. The committee also prepares legislation addressing financial and management issues of state government.

New Mexico is fairly unique because both the Governor and the LFC propose comprehensive state budgets to the full legislature. The New Mexico budget currently includes \$18 billion to be allocated to different agencies. The LFC conducts public hearings, usually about once a month, to consider budget recommendations and to pursue issues pertinent to the finance and management of New Mexico state government. Public attendance and participation is welcome.

LFC Membership

The LFC is comprised of eight Senators and eight Representatives. Political parties are represented in proportion to membership in each house of the legislature. Three Legislators—those appointed to chair the House Appropriations and Finance, House Taxation and Revenue and Senate Finance Committees—are automatically members by law. Remaining members are appointed by the leadership of their respective houses. The chairmanship of the committee rotates between the House and Senate every two years.

LFC Staff

The LFC maintains a permanent staff of fiscal analysts who examine budgets and review the management and operations of state agencies, higher education institutions and public schools, and participate in the state's revenue estimating process. The committee also employs professional performance auditors to perform detailed reviews of the finances and effectiveness of state-funded programs. During the legislative sessions, the LFC staff assists the legislature's finance committees in enacting the state budget and revenue measures.

Former LFC Directors include Anna Lamberson, David Harris, Phil Baca and Maralyn Budke.

Legislative Finance Committee

David Abbey, Director
State Capitol North
325 Don Gaspar, Suite 101
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 986-4555 FAX: (505) 986-4545
david.abbey@nmlegis.gov
www.nmlegis.gov/lcs/lfc

REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING*

The history of redistricting begins with the United States Constitution and in it there is a requirement that members of the United States House of Representatives be apportioned among the states according to the number of persons in each state as determined by an actual enumeration every 10 years. “Reapportionment” is the process of dividing or redividing a given number of seats in a legislative body among established governmental units, usually according to a plan or formula. At this time, 435 congressional seats are reapportioned among the 50 states. “Redistricting” means redrawing the boundaries of existing voting districts based on the changes in population. In this process, the number of representatives per district does not change but the district's boundaries do. For example, New Mexico has 70 house districts and 42 senate districts.

Redistricting will not change the number of districts but it will change the boundaries of those districts. Unlike reapportionment, which is a mathematical process, redistricting is a political process. In redistricting, there is discretion in where new boundaries are placed. Factors used to make these decisions include the population within districts, racial and ethnic discrimination and applying the 1990's Voting Rights Act.

No other single issue ignites the interest of Legislators, sparks such a variety of alternatives or creates such an intense atmosphere of maneuver and compromise as does redistricting. It can be an agonizing experience. Shifts in population leave some Legislators in the unhappy position of having to vote on a redistricting bill that may cost them their legislative seats. Some residents will find themselves in new districts. Some areas of the state lose power in the lawmaking process to other areas. Political control of the legislature may move from one party to another or from one political philosophy to another. Historically, it has always been a difficult and trying time and sometimes takes a few years to work out all the issues.

Redistricting is a process that occurs every ten years following the decennial census. Beginning with the first census in 1790, there has been a census every 10 years, for an unbroken series of 23 nationwide population counts. The census provides the statistical basis for state-drawn congressional district lines, almost all state legislative redistricting plans, most local redistricting measures and many distribution formulas for allocating revenues and government funds.

While neither the Constitution of New Mexico nor state law mandates redistricting after every decennial census, Article 4 of the Constitution of New Mexico authorizes it, and the process has become necessary as the population of each district changes dramatically each decade. Redistricting is necessary to ensure population equality and to prevent dilution of minority voting strength, as required under federal law.

On March 15, 2011, the United States Census Bureau released the decennial count of the population of New Mexico — 2,059,179 — as assigned to the then-existing 1,448 precincts. Following the release of the census data, New Mexico counties engaged in a process of adjusting precinct boundaries to coincide with numbered or named street boundaries or suitable visible terrain features, while keeping precincts contiguous and compact. Additionally, state, county, municipal, school district and other political boundaries serve as precinct boundaries whenever possible. More history and specifics are available on the state's legislative website.

After the adjustment of precinct boundaries, the New Mexico legislature met in special session in September 2011 to consider redistricting of the State House of Representative Districts, State Senate Districts, United States Representative Districts, Public Regulation Commission Districts and Public Education Districts. In that session, the legislature failed to pass a bill to redistrict the United States Representative Districts. Governor Susana Martinez signed the bill redistricting the Public Education Districts, but vetoed the bills redistricting both houses of the Legislature and the Public Regulation Commission. Litigation ensued, resulting in redistricting orders being issued by the New Mexico District Court in 2012.

At the local level, counties, municipalities and school districts also undertook redistricting of those localities during 2011.

**The above information includes excerpts from the Guide to State and Congressional Redistricting in New Mexico 2011, N.M. Legislative Council Service.*



Aspens
By Glen Van Etten



"Cleveland Roller Mill, Mora, New Mexico"
By H. Willome

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

The New Mexico State Constitution provides for a Judicial Branch that includes the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the District Courts, Magistrate Courts, Probate Courts, and other such lower courts as are created by the legislature.

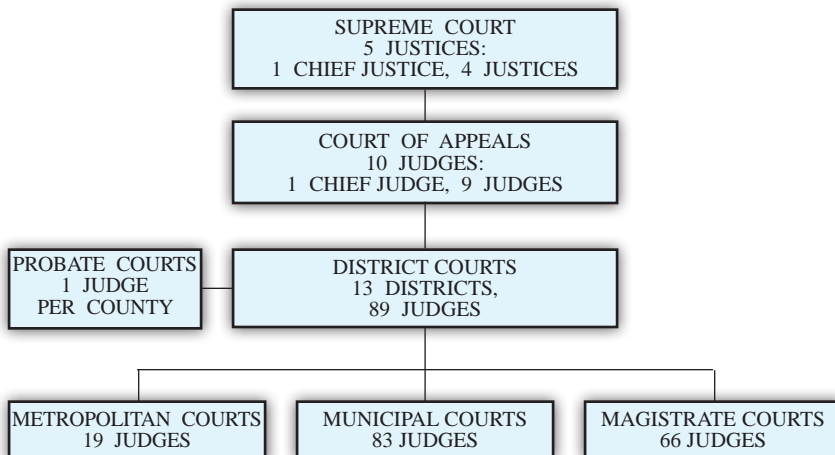
The Supreme Court is the highest court of original jurisdiction. Pursuant to statute, the Court of Appeals has jurisdiction to hear all appeals except cases in which the life imprisonment or death penalty is imposed. Those matters, as well as appeals from the Public Regulation Commission, go directly to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may review decisions of the Court of Appeals by writ of certiorari. The Supreme Court is comprised of a Chief Justice and four Justices. The Court of Appeals is comprised of a Chief Judge and nine Judges. All are elected to eight-year terms. The terms are staggered.

New Mexico's 33 counties are divided into 13 judicial districts, served by 89 District Judges. The District Court is the court of unlimited general jurisdiction and commonly referred to as the trial court in New Mexico. Also, the District Court is a court of review for decisions of lower courts and administrative agencies. District Judges are elected for six-year terms.

New Mexico Magistrate Courts have jurisdiction in civil matters in which the amount involved does not exceed \$10,000. In Bernalillo County, which has a Metropolitan Court, the amount also cannot exceed \$10,000. In 1979, an act of the State Legislature created Metropolitan Courts. This act, which has been confined to Bernalillo County, combined Magistrate Court, Small Claims Court and the Albuquerque Municipal Courts into one court system and requires the Metropolitan Judges to be lawyers. The Magistrate Courts in the other 32 counties, like their Metropolitan Court counterparts, also have jurisdiction in criminal matters over most misdemeanors and other criminal actions where specific jurisdiction is granted by law such as preliminary hearings in felony cases.

Each county has a Probate Court served by one Probate Judge. The jurisdiction of Probate Courts, as now constituted, is limited to the determination of heirship of decedents' estates. A Probate Judge is elected from within the county for a four-year term.

In addition to the above constitutional courts, most municipalities in New Mexico have Municipal Courts, whose jurisdiction is limited to violations of municipal ordinances, particularly traffic ordinances. Other ordinances often enforced in Municipal Courts include leash laws, laws prohibiting public nuisances, and weed and litter control laws.



JUSTICES OF THE NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT



Top Row: Justice Edward L. Chávez, Justice Charles W. Daniels,
Bottom: Justice Petra Jiménez Maes, Chief Justice Barbara J. Vigil, Justice Richard C. Bosson

<u>JUSTICE</u>	<u>TERM</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Chief Justice Barbara J. Vigil (D)	2013-2018*	(505) 827-4886
Justice Petra Jiménez Maes (D)	2011-2018	(505) 827-4883
Justice Richard C. Bosson (D)	2013-2020	(505) 827-4892
Justice Charles W. Daniels (DTS)	2011-2018	(505) 827-4889
Justice Edward L. Chávez (I)	2015-2022	(505) 827-4880

The Supreme Court heads the Judicial Branch of State Government; it is the state's appellate court of last review and has supervisory control over all lesser courts. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is coextensive with the state and extends to all final judgments and decisions of the District Courts. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in quo warranto and mandamus against state officers, boards and commissions. The Court also is empowered to issue necessary and proper writs and to provide for the transfer of any action or decision enumerated in the statutes from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court. The Administrative Office of the Courts assists the courts in overseeing all administrative matters of the state's courts, including day-to-day operations, fiscal matters and managing the personnel system of the judicial branch of government.

Joey Moya, Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court
237 Don Gaspar Avenue, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-4860 Fax: (505) 827-4837
www.nmsupremecourt.nmcourts.gov

Arthur W. Pepín, Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts
237 Don Gaspar Avenue, Rm. 25, Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-4800 Fax: (505) 827-4824
www.nmcourts.gov

* Elected to fill unexpired term.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS



Back Row, left to right: Judge M. Monica Zamora, Judge Linda M. Vanzi, Chief Judge Roderick T. Kennedy, Judge Timothy L. Garcia, Judge J. Mile Hanisee.
Front Row, left to right: Judge Jonathan B. Sutin, Judge James J. Wechsler, Judge Michael E. Vigil, Judge Michael D. Bustamante, Judge Cynthia A. Fry.

JUDGE	TERM	PHONE
Chief Judge Roderick T. Kennedy (R)	2013-2020	(505) 841-4611
Judge Cynthia A. Fry (D)	2015-2022	(505) 841-4626
Judge James J. Wechsler (D)	2015-2022	(505) 827-4908
Judge Timothy L. Garcia (D)	2011-2018	(505) 827-4911
Judge Linda M. Vanzi (D)	2015-2022	(505) 827-6134
Judge Michael D. Bustamante (D)	2011-2018	(505) 841-4650
Judge Michael E. Vigil (D)	2013-2020	(505) 767-6126
Judge Jonathan B. Sutin (R)	2009-2016	(505) 841-4609
Judge M. Monica Zamora (D)	2013-2018*	(505) 767-6125
Judge J. Miles Hannisee (R)	2015-2022	(505) 827-4914

* Elected to fill unexpired term.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is coextensive with the state, and the court has jurisdiction to review an appeal of any civil action not specifically reserved to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by the constitution or by law: all actions under the Worker's Compensation Act, the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law, the Subsequent Injury Act, and the Federal Employers' Liability Act; criminal actions, except those in which a judgment of the District Court imposes a sentence of death or life imprisonment; post-conviction remedy proceedings except where the sentence involved is death or life imprisonment; actions for violation of municipal or county ordinances where a fine or imprisonment is imposed; decisions of administrative agencies of the state; and decisions in any other action as may be provided by law.

Mark Reynolds, Chief Appellate Court Clerk
P.O. Box 2008 Santa Fe, NM 87504-2008
(505) 827-4925 Santa Fe
<http://coa.nmcourts.gov>

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES - DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO



Back Row left to right: Honorable Judge Kenneth J. Gonzales; Honorable Robert C. Brack; Honorable Judith C. Herrera; Honorable James O. Browning; Honorable C. LeRoy Hansen, Senior Judge; Honorable James A. Parker, Senior Judge. *Front Row left to right:* Honorable Bruce D. Black; Honorable Martha Vazquez; Honorable John Edwards Conway (Deceased); Honorable M. Christina Armijo, Chief Judge; Honorable William P. Johnson.

Chief Judge M. Christina Armijo

Pete V. Domenici United States Courthouse
333 Lomas Blvd NW, Suite 770
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
Date of Appointment: 11-6-2001

Judge Robert C. Brack

100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1450
Date of Appointment: 8-25-2003

Judge James O. Browning

333 Lomas Blvd. NW, Suite 660
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2280
Date of Appointment: 08-06-2003

Judge Kenneth J. Gonzales

100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1450
Date of Appointment: 11-14-2012

Judge Judith C. Herrera

333 Lomas Blvd. NW, Suite 710
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2390
Date of Appointment: 06-17-2004

Judge William P. Johnson

333 Lomas Blvd. NW, Suite 640
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2330
Date of Appointment: 12-28-2001

Senior Judge C. LeRoy Hansen

421 Gold Avenue, SW
Fifth Floor
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2240
Date of Appointment: 10-05-1992

Senior Judge James A. Parker

421 Gold Avenue, SW
Sixth Floor
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2200
Date of Appointment: 11-13-1987

U.S. Magistrate Judge Scott W. Skavdahl

(307) 232-2600
(Visiting)

U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGES - DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

Chief U.S. Magistrate Judge Karen B. Molzen

Pete V. Domenici United States Courthouse
333 Lomas Blvd., NW, Suite 730
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2360 Fax: (505) 348-2294
Date of Appointment: 4-26-1996

U.S. Magistrate Judge Carmen E. Garza

United States District Court
100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1670 Fax: (575) 528-1675
Date of Appointment: 8-25-2006

U.S. Magistrate Judge Kirtan Khalsa

Pete V. Domenici United States Courthouse
333 Lomas Blvd., NW, Suite 680
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2340 Fax: (505) 348-2345
Date of Appointment: 5-8-2014

U.S. Magistrate Judge William P. Lynch

United States District Court
100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1660 Fax: (575) 528-1665
Date of Appointment: 4-21-2005

U.S. Magistrate Judge Lourdes A. Martínez

United States District Court
100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1650 Fax: (575) 528-1655
Date of Appointment: 4-1-2003

U.S. Magistrate Judge Steven Vidmar

United States District Court
100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1480 Fax: (575) 528-1485
Date of Appointment: 12-27-2011

U.S. Magistrate Judge Gregory B. Wormuth

United States District Court
100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1460 Fax: (575) 528-1465
Date of Appointment: 5-18-2009

U.S. Magistrate Judge Steven C. Yarbrough

Pete V. Domenici United States Courthouse
333 Lomas Blvd., NW Suite 670
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2270 Fax: (505) 348-2275
Date of Appointment: 5-7-2014

U.S. Magistrate Judge B. Paul Briones

United States District Court
407 N. Auburn Avenue
Farmington, New Mexico 87401-5840
(505) 955-8823 Fax: (505) 955-8824
Date of Appointment: 3-25-2014
(Part Time)

U.S. Magistrate Judge Lorenzo F. Garcia

Pete V. Domenici United States Courthouse
333 Lomas Blvd., NW Suite 670
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2320 Fax: (505) 348-2324
Date of Appointment: 11-9-1992
(Re-called)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
Damon P. Martinez, U.S. Attorney
P.O. Box 607
Albuquerque, NM 87103
(505) 346-7274 Fax: (505) 346-7296
Date of Appointment 5-27-2014

UNITED STATES MARSHAL
Conrad E. Candelaria
Pete V. Domenici United States Courthouse
333 Lomas Blvd., NW, Ste. 180
Albuquerque, NM 87101
(505) 346-6400 Fax: (505) 346-6417
Date of Appointment: 8-25-10

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS TENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Senior Circuit Judge
Bobby R. Baldock
500 N. Richardson
Roswell, NM 88201
(575) 625-2388 Fax: (575) 625-0829
Date of Appointment: 12-17-1985

Circuit Judge Paul J. Kelly, Jr.
106 S. Federal Place
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 988-6541 Fax: (505) 988-6545
Date of Appointment: 4-13-1992

Circuit Judge Harris L. Hartz
201 3rd. Street NW, Ste. 1870
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 843-6196 Fax: (505) 843-6202
Date of Appointment: 12-10-2001

U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGES

Chief Judge Robert H. Jacobvitz
Dennis Chavez Federal Building
500 Gold Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2545
Date of Appointment: 8-10-2009

Judge David T. Thurma
Dennis Chavez Federal Building
500 Gold Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2420
Date of Appointment: 8-14-1998

OTHER COURT SUPPORT OFFICES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CLERK
Matthew J. Dykman
Pete V. Domenici United States Courthouse
333 Lomas NW, Ste. 270
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2000
Date of Appointment: 10-04-04

UNITED STATES CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
Margaret Vigil
Pete V. Domenici United States Courthouse
333 Lomas NW, Ste. 170
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2600
Date of Appointment: 5-2014

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEFENDER
Stephen P. McCue
111 Lomas NW, Ste. 501
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 346-2489 Fax: (505) 346-2494
Date of Appointment: 5-21-2003

DISTRICT JUDGES

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Santa Fe, Los Alamos & Río Arriba Counties

Francis J. Mathew (D)	(505) 455-8155	2015-2020
<i>Division I, Santa Fe</i>		
Sarah M. Singleton (D)	(505) 455-8160	2015-2020
<i>Division II, Santa Fe</i>		
Raymond Z. Ortiz (D)	(505) 455-8165	2015-2020
<i>Division III, Santa Fe</i>		
Sylvia LaMar (D)	(505) 455-8150	2015-2020
<i>Division IV, Santa Fe</i>		
Vacant (D)	(505) 588-0267	2015-2020
<i>Division V, Tierra Amarilla</i>		
Matthew Justin Wilson (D)	(505) 455-8175	2015-2020
<i>Division VI, Santa Fe</i>		
T. Glenn Ellington (D)	(505) 455-8180	2015-2020
<i>Division VII, Santa Fe</i>		
Mary L. Marlowe Sommer (D)	(505) 455-8170	2015-2020
<i>Division VIII, Santa Fe</i>		
David K. Thomson (D)	(505) 455-8215	2015-2020
<i>Division IX, Santa Fe</i>		

District Court Clerk

Stephen T. Pacheco (505) 455-8250
Court Executive Officer
 Box 2268, Santa Fe, NM 87504

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Bernalillo County

William E. Parnall (D)	(505) 841-7602	2015-2020
<i>Division I, Albuquerque</i>		
Stan Whitaker (D)	(505) 841-7521	2015-2020
<i>Division II, Albuquerque</i>		
Brett Roger Loveless (R)	(505) 841-7499	2015-2020
<i>Division III, Albuquerque</i>		
Beatrice Brickhouse (D)	(505) 841-7456	2015-2020
<i>Division IV, Albuquerque</i>		
Nancy J. Franchini (D)	(505) 841-7522	2015-2020
<i>Division V, Albuquerque</i>		
Briana H. Zamora (D)	(505) 841-7484	2015-2020
<i>Division VI, Albuquerque</i>		
John J. Romero (D)	(505) 841-7311	2015-2020
<i>Division VII, Albuquerque</i>		
Christina T. Jaramillo (R)	(505) 222-4550	2015-2020
<i>Division VIII, Albuquerque</i>		
Judith K. Nakamura (R)	(505) 841-7480	2015-2020
<i>Division IX, Albuquerque</i>		
Christina P. Argyres (D)	(505) 841-7512	2015-2020
<i>Division X, Albuquerque</i>		
Gerard Lavelle (D)	(505) 841-7574	2015-2020
<i>Division XI, Albuquerque</i>		
Clay Pace Campbell (D)	(505) 841-7434	2015-2020
<i>Division XII, Albuquerque</i>		
Valerie M. Huling (D)	(505) 841-7494	2015-2020
<i>Division XIII, Albuquerque</i>		
Marie Ward (D)	(505) 841-7392	2015-2020
<i>Division XIV, Albuquerque</i>		
Alan Malott (D)	(505) 841-7474	2015-2020
<i>Division XV, Albuquerque</i>		
Carl J. Butkus (D)	(505) 841-7515	2015-2020
<i>Division XVI, Albuquerque</i>		

Nan G. Nash (D)	(505) 841-7532	2015-2020
<i>Division XVII, Albuquerque</i>		
Denise Barela Shepherd (R)	(505) 841-7534	2015-2020
<i>Division XVIII, Albuquerque</i>		
Benjamin Chavez (D)	(505) 841-7537	2015-2020
<i>Division XIX, Albuquerque</i>		
Jacqueline Flores (D)	(505) 841-7562	2015-2020
<i>Division XX, Albuquerque</i>		
Alisa Ann Hadfield (D)	(505) 841-6748	2015-2020
<i>Division XXI, Albuquerque</i>		
Deborah Davis Walker (D)	(505) 841-6778	2015-2020
<i>Division XXII, Albuquerque</i>		
Shannon Bacon (D)	(505) 841-7529	2015-2020
<i>Division XXIII, Albuquerque</i>		
Deborah Ramirez (D)	(505) 841-7476	2015-2020
<i>Division XXIV, Albuquerque</i>		
Elizabeth Whitefield (D)	(505) 222-4566	2015-2020
<i>Division XXV, Albuquerque</i>		
Charles W. Brown (D)	(505) 222-4570	2015-2020
<i>Division XXVI, Albuquerque</i>		
Victor S. Lopez (D)	(505) 841-7454	2015-2020
<i>Division XXVII, Albuquerque</i>		

District Court Clerk

Gregory T. Ireland (505) 841-8400
Court Executive Officer
 Box 488, Albuquerque, NM 87103

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Doña Ana County

Manuel Arrieta (D)	(575) 523-8225	2015-2020
<i>Division I, Las Cruces</i>		
Marci E. Beyer (D)	(575) 523-8230	2015-2020
<i>Division II, Las Cruces</i>		
Darren Murray Kugler (D)	(575) 523-8240	2015-2020
<i>Division III, Las Cruces</i>		
Mary W. Rosner (D)	(575) 523-8235	2015-2020
<i>Division IV, Las Cruces</i>		
Lisa C. Schultz (D)	(575) 528-8345	2015-2020
<i>Division V, Las Cruces</i>		
Jim T. Martin (D)	(575) 523-8292	2015-2020
<i>Division VI, Las Cruces</i>		
Douglas R. Driggers (D)	(575) 523-8261	2015-2020
<i>Division VII, Las Cruces</i>		
Fernando R. Macías (D)	(575) 523-8220	2015-2020
<i>Division VIII, Las Cruces</i>		

District Court Clerk

Claude Bowman
Court Executive Officer (575) 523-8282
 201 W. Picacho, Ste. A, Las Cruces, NM 88005

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Guadalupe, Mora & San Miguel Counties

Gerald E. Baca (D)	(505) 425-7131	2015-2020
<i>Division I, Las Vegas</i>		
Abigail Aragón (D)	(505) 425-3900	2015-2020
<i>Division II, Las Vegas</i>		
Matthew J. Sandoval (D)	(505) 425-9352	2015-2020
<i>Division III, Las Vegas</i>		

DISTRICT JUDGES

District Court Clerk

Anna Lujan

Court Executive Officer (505) 425-7281
P.O. Box 1540, Las Vegas, NM 87701

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Lea, Eddy & Chaves Counties

Raymond L. Romero (R) (575) 885-4828 2015-2020

Division I, Carlsbad

Freddie J. Romero (D) (575) 625-2411 2015-2020

Division II, Roswell

William G. Shoobridge (D) (575) 396-8573 2015-2020

Division III, Lovington

Mark T. Sanchez (R) (575) 396-4430 2015-2020

Division IV, Lovington

Jane Shuler Gray (D) (575) 887-7101 2015-2020

Division V, Carlsbad

James M. Hudson (D) (575) 624-0859 2015-2020

Division VI, Roswell

Gary L. Clingman (R) (575) 396-4768 2015-2020

Division VII, Hobbs

Kea W. Riggs (R) (575) 622-0536 2015-2020

Division VIII, Roswell

Lisa B. Riley (R) (575) 628-3113 2015-2020

Division IX, Carlsbad

Steven L. Bell (D) (575) 624-7518 2015-2020

Division X, Chaves

Lee A. Kirksey (D) (575) 396-9470 2015-2020

Division XI, Lovington

District Court Clerks

Kennon Crowhurst

Court Executive Officer (575) 622-2505

Chaves: Jamie K. Espinoza (575) 622-2212

P.O. Box 1776, Roswell, NM 88201

Eddy: Eric C. Ellis (575) 885-4740

102 N. Canal St., Suite 240, Carlsbad, NM 88220

Lea: Nelda Cuellar (575) 396-8571

100 N. Main, Box 6-C, Lovington, NM 88260

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Grant, Hidalgo & Luna Counties

Henry R. Quintero (D) (575) 538-9611 2015-2020

Division I, Silver City

Jennifer Ellen Delaney (D) (575) 546-2344 2015-2020

Division II, Deming

J.C. Robinson (D) (575) 538-5840 2015-2020

Division III, Silver City

Daniel Viramontes (D) (575) 546-9611 2015-2020

Division IV, Deming

District Court Clerks

Melissa Frost,

Court Executive Officer (575) 574-4006

P.O. Box 2339, Silver City, NM 88062

Grant County: Michael M. Medina (575) 538-3250

P.O. Box 2339, Silver City, NM 88062

Hidalgo County: Melissa Frost (575) 542-3411

P.O. Box 608, Lordsburg, NM 88045

Luna County: Angelic Gutierrez (575) 546-9611

855 S. Platinum, Room 10, Deming, NM 88030

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Catron, Sierra, Socorro & Torrance Counties

Mercedes C. Murphy (R) (575) 835-0050 2015-2020

Division I, Socorro

Matthew G. Reynolds (D) (575) 894-7167 2015-2020

Division II, Socorro

Kevin Ray Sweazea (R) (505) 384-2974 2015-2020

Division III, Estancia

District Court Clerks

Jason Jones,

Court Executive Officer (575) 835-0050

Drawer 1129, Socorro, NM 87801

Socorro County: Vacant (575) 835-0050 ext. 13

Drawer 1129, Socorro, NM 87801

Sierra County: Lisa Baca (575) 894-7167

P.O. Box 3009, Truth or Consequences, NM 87901

Torrance County: Angela Simpson (505) 384-2974

P.O. Box 78, Estancia, NM 87106

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Colfax, Union & Taos Counties

John M. Paternoster (D) (575) 445-5585 2015-2020

Division I, Taos

Sarah Clark Backus (D) (575) 751-8608 2015-2020

Division II, Ratón

Jeff F. McElroy (R) (575) 751-8624 2015-2020

Division III, Taos

District Court Clerks

Jeannette G. Rael (575) 751-8613

Court Executive Officer

105 Albright, Suite H Taos, NM 87571

Taos: Bernabe P. Struck (575) 758-3173

105 Albright, Suite N, Taos, NM 87571

Colfax: AnaBelle Peña (575) 445-5584

Colfax County Courthouse,

1413 S. Second St., Raton, NM 87740

Union: Rhonda Aragon (575) 374-9577 ext. 200

P.O. Box 310, Clayton, NM 88415

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Curry & Roosevelt Counties

Stephen K. Quinn (R) (575) 742-7502 2015-2020

Division I, Clovis

Drew E. Tatum (D) (575) 359-6922 2015-2020

Division II, Clovis

Fred Travis Van Soelen (R) (575) 742-7506 2015-2020

Division III, Clovis, Portales

Donna J. Mowrer (R) (575) 742-7510 2015-2020

Division IV, Clovis, Portales

David P. Reebe, Jr. (D) (575) 742-7514 2015-2020

Division V, Clovis, Portales

District Court Clerks

Kevin Spears

Court Executive Officer (575) 742-7525

Curry County Courthouse,

700 N. Main, Suite 11, Clovis, NM 88101

DISTRICT JUDGES

Roosevelt County: Vicki Wilkerson (575) 359-6925
Roosevelt County Courthouse,
109 W. 1st Street, Room 207, Portales, NM 88130

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Quay, De Baca & Harding Counties

Albert J. Mitchell, Jr. (R) (575) 461-2764 2015-2020
Division I, Tucumcari

District Court Clerks

Diane Ulibarri

Court Executive Officer (575) 461-2764
P.O. Box 1067, Tucumcari, NM 88401

De Baca County: Kerry Webb (575) 355-2896
P.O. Box 910, Fort Sumner, NM 88119

Harding County: Lina I. Weisdorfer (575) 673-2252
Harding County Courthouse,
35 Pine St., P.O. Box 1002, Mosquero, NM 87733

Quay County: Barbara Lopez (575) 461-2764
P.O. Box 1067, Tucumcari, NM 88401

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

McKinley & San Juan Counties

Bradford Dalley (R) (505) 334-7786 2015-2020
Division I, Farmington

Louis E. De Pauli, Jr. (D) (505) 722-4342 2015-2020
Division II, Gallup

Sandra A. Price (D) (505) 324-5903 2015-2020
Division III, Farmington

John A. Dean, Jr. (D) (505) 334-7840 2015-2020
Division IV, Aztec

Lyndy D. Bennett (D) (505) 726-2062 2015-2020
Division V, Gallup

Daylene Marsh (R) (505) 324-5927 2015-2020
Division VI, Aztec

Robert A. Aragón (D) (505) 726-5742 2015-2020
Division VII, Gallup

Karen L. Townsend (D) (505) 334-7855 2015-2020
Division VIII, Aztec

District Court Clerks

Weldon J. Neff

Court Executive Officer (505) 334-7807
103 S. Oliver, Aztec, NM 87410

McKinley County: Geri Hughbanks (505) 334-7808
207 W. Hill St. Gallup, NM 87301

San Juan County (Farmington)
Isabel O'Brien (505) 326-2256
851 Andrea Dr., Farmington, NM 87401

San Juan County (Aztec)
Marilyn Coulson (505) 334-6151
103 S. Oliver, Aztec, NM 87410

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Lincoln & Otero Counties

Jerry H. Ritter, Jr. (R) (575) 437-3030 2015-2020
Division I, Alamogordo

James W. Counts (R) (575) 434-0573 2015-2020
Division II, Alamogordo

Karen L. Parsons (R) (575) 648-2902 2015-2020
Division III, Carrizozo

Angie Kaye Schneider (R) (575) 437-1333 2015-2020
Division IV, Alamogordo

District Court Clerks

Katina Watson

Court Executive Officer (575) 437-7310
Otero County Courthouse,
1000 New York Ave. Room 209, Alamogordo, NM 88310

Lincoln County: Jolene Biggs (575) 648-2432
Lincoln County Courthouse,
300 Central, Carrizozo, NM 88301

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cibola, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

James Lawrence Sanchez (R) (505) 865-9654 2015-2020
Division I, Los Lunas

George P. Eichwald (D) (505) 867-2861 2015-2020
Division II, Bernalillo

Allen Smith (R) (505) 865-4291 2015-2020
Division III, Los Lunas

Pedro G. Rael (D) (505) 287-2104 2015-2020
Division IV, Grants

Louis P. McDonald (D) (505) 867-0563 2015-2020
Division V, Bernalillo

Cindy M. Mercer (D) (505) 865-4291 2015-2020
Division VI, Los Lunas

John F. Davis (D) (505) 867-8050 2015-2020
Division VII, Bernalillo

Cheryl H. Johnston (R) (505) 867-2376 2015-2020
Division VIII, Sandoval ext. 1123

District Court Clerks

Jamie Goldberg,

Court Executive Officer (505) 865-4291
P.O. Box 1089, Los Lunas, NM 87031

Cibola County: Kathy Gallegos (505) 287-8831
P.O. Box 758, Grants, NM 87020

Sandoval County: Christal Bradford
(505) 867-2376 ext. 1123
P.O. Box 600, Bernalillo, NM 87004

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

432 Galisteo St.
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
(505) 827-3789
www.da.state.nm.us

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Santa Fe, Río Arriba & Los Alamos Counties

Angela “Spence” R. Pacheco (D) 2013-2016

Los Alamos County (505) 663-1930
2500 Trinity Dr., Suite D, Los Alamos, NM 87544

Santa Fe County (505) 827-5000

Santa Fe Law Enforcement Complex
327 Sandoval St., Santa Fe, NM 87504
P.O. Box 2041, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2041

Río Arriba County (505) 753-7131

1122 Industrial Park Rd., Espanola, NM 87532
P.O. Box 1209, Espanola, NM 87532-1209

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Bernalillo County

Kari E. Brandenburg (D) 2013-2016

520 Lomas NW
Albuquerque, NM 87102 (505) 222-1099

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Doña Ana County

Mark D'Antonio (D) 2013-2016

845 North Motel Blvd., Ste. D
Las Cruces, NM 88007 (575) 524-6370

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

San Miguel, Guadalupe, & Mora Counties

Richard Flores (D) 2013-2016

Guadalupe County: (575) 472-3230
130 South Fourth St., Suite 201,
Santa Rosa, NM 88435

San Miguel County - Main Office (505) 425-6746

1800 New Mexico Ave., Las Vegas, NM 87701
P.O. Box 2025, Las Vegas, NM 87701

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Chaves, Eddy & Lea Counties

Janetta B. Hicks (R) 2013-2016

Chaves County (Roswell) (575) 622-4121
400 N. Virginia, Suite G-2, Roswell, NM 88201

Eddy County - Main Office (575) 886-8822

102 N. Canal, Suite 200, Carlsbad, NM 88220

Lea County (Lovington) (575) 396-7616

100 N. Main, Suite 7C, Lovington, NM 88260

Lea County (Hobbs) (575) 397-2471

301 N. Dalmont, Hobbs, NM 88240

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Grant, Hidalgo & Luna Counties

Francesca Martínez-Estevez (D) 2013-2016

Grant County - Main Office (575) 388-1941

Grant County Courthouse,
500 E. DeMoss St., Suite #1, Silver City, NM 88061
P.O. Box 1025, Silver City, NM 88062

Hidalgo County (575) 542-3260

300 Shakespeare, Lordsburg, NM 88045

Luna County (575) 546-6526

108 E. Poplar, Deming, NM 88030
P.O. Box 1798, Deming 88031

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Catrón, Sierra, Socorro & Torrance Counties

Clint Wellborn (R) 2013-2016

Sierra County (575) 894-9033

855 Van Patten St.,
Truth or Consequences, NM 87901

Socorro County - Main Office (575) 835-0052

302 Park St., Socorro, NM 87801
P.O. Box 1099, Socorro, NM 87801

Torrance County (505) 384-2800

Neil Mertz Judicial Complex,
903 N. 5th St., Estancia, NM 87016
P.O. Box 706, Estancia, NM 87016

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Colfax, Taos & Union Counties

Donald A. Gallegos (D) 2013-2016

Colfax County (575) 445-5516

440 Hereford, Raton, NM 87740

Taos County - Main Office (575) 758-8683

105 Albright, Suite L, Taos, NM 87571

Union County (575) 374-2569

100 Court St., Suite 6, Clayton, NM 88415

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Curry & Roosevelt Counties

Andrea R. Reebe (R) 2013-2016

Curry County - Main Office (575) 769-2246

417 Gidding, Suite 200, Clovis, NM 88101

Roosevelt County (575) 356-4434

Roosevelt County Courthouse,
205 South Main Ave., Portales, NM 88130

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Quay, De Baca & Harding Counties

Timothy Lee Rose (D) 2013-2016
(575) 461-2075
300 S. Third St., Tucumcari, NM 88401
PO Box 1141, Tucumcari NM 88401-1141

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

San Juan & McKinley Counties

Division I *San Juan*

Robert "Rick" P. Tedrow (R) 2013-2016
335 South Miller Ave.
Farmington NM 87401 (505) 599-9810

Division II *McKinley County*

Karl Gillson (D) 2013-2016
201 W. Hill, Ste. 100
Gallup NM 87301 (505) 722-2281

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Lincoln & Otero Counties

Diana A. Martwick (R) 2013-2016

Lincoln County

(575) 648-2383
300 Central Ave., Carrizozo, NM 88301
P.O. Box 893, Carrizozo, NM 88301

Otero County

(575) 437-3640
Otero County Courthouse,
1000 New York Ave., Room 101
Alamogordo, NM 88310-6998

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cibola, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

Lemuel L. Martinez (D) 2013-2016

Cibola County - Main Office (505) 285-4627
515 High St., Grants, NM 87020
P.O. Box 637, Grants, NM 87020

Sandoval County (505) 771-7400
711 Camino Del Pueblo, Rio Rancho, NM 87004
P.O. Box 1750, Bernalillo, NM 87004

Valencia County (505) 861-0311
101 S. Main St., Suite 201, Belen, NM 87002
P.O. Box 1919, Los Lunas, NM 87031

Administrative Office of District Attorneys

Henry Valdez, Director

625 Silver SW., Suite 310, Albuquerque, NM 87102

(505) 827-4800 Fax: (505) 827-4824

hvaldez@da.state.nm.us



"Chaco Canyon, toward Wiji"
Tom Vaughan/FeVa Photos

COUNTY MAGISTRATE JUDGES

	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
BERNALILLO COUNTY METROPOLITAN COURT		
<i>401 Roma NW, Albuquerque, NM 87102</i>		
1. Victor E. Váldez (D)	(505) 841-8263	2015-2018
2. Kevin L. Fitzwater (R)	(505) 841-8281	2015-2018
3. Roderick John Duran II (D)	(505) 841-8225	*2015-2018
4. Courtney B. Weaks (D)	(505) 841-8285	2015-2018
5. Frank A. Sedillo (D)	(505) 841-8287	2015-2018
6. Maria I. Dominguez (D)	(505) 841-8289	2015-2018
7. Rosemary Cosgrove-Aguilar (D)	(505) 841-8276	2015-2018
8. Jill M. Martinez (D)	(505) 841-8293	2015-2018
9. Yvette K. Gonzales (D)	(505) 841-8261	2015-2018
10. Edward L. Benavidez (D)	(505) 841-8297	2015-2018
11. Sandra W. Engel (D)	(505) 841-8283	2015-2018
12. Daniel E. Ramczyk (D)	(505) 841-8220	2015-2018
13. Michelle Castillo Dowler (D)	(505) 841-8193	2015-2018
14. Vidalia G. Chavez (D)	(505) 841-8196	2015-2018
15. Kenny C. Montoya (D)	(505) 841-8191	2015-2018
16. Sharon D. Walton (R)	(505) 841-8247	2015-2018
17. Henry A. Alaniz (R)	(505) 841-9802	2015-2018
18. Rosie Lazcano Allred (D)	(505) 841-9860	2015-2018
19. Linda S. Rogers (D)	(505) 938-4223	2015-2018
Robert A. Padilla , Court Administrator	(505) 841-8106	
CATRON COUNTY		
<i>Box 197 Reserve, NM 87830</i>		
Clayton T. Atwood (D)	(575) 533-6474	2015-2018
CHAVES COUNTY		
<i>400 N. Virginia, Roswell, NM 88201</i>		
1. Keith Clayton Rogers (R)	(575) 624-6088	2015-2018
2. John J. Halvorson (R)		2015-2018
CIBOLA COUNTY		
<i>114 McBride RD. Suite B, Grants, NM 87020</i>		
1. Larry D. Diaz (D)	(505) 285-4605	2015-2018
2. Johnny Valdez (D)		2015-2018
COLFAX COUNTY		
1. Warren G. Walton (R)	(575) 445-2220	2015-2018
<i>Box 68, Ratón, NM 87740</i>		
2. Felix Peña (D)	(575) 483-2417	2015-2018
<i>Box 760, Springer, NM 87747</i>		
CURRY COUNTY		
<i>221 Pile St., Clovis, NM 88101</i>		
1. Duane K. Castleberry (R)	(575) 762-3766	2015-2018
2. Richard L. Hollis, Jr. (R)	(575) 762-3766	2015-2018
DE BACA COUNTY		
<i>Box 24, Fort Sumner, NM 88119</i>		
Buddy J. Hall (R)	(575) 355-7371	2015-2018

* Appointed to serve until next General Election

COUNTY MAGISTRATE JUDGES

	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
DOÑA ANA COUNTY		
<i>110 Calle de Alegra, Las Cruces, NM 88001</i>	<i>(575) 524-2814</i>	
1. Samantha Madrid (D)		2015-2018
2. Conrad F. Perea (D)		2015-2018
3. Beverly Jean Singleman (D)		2015-2018
4. Norman E. Osborne (D)		2015-2018
5. Kent L. Wingenroth (D)		2015-2018
6. Joel L. Cano (D)		2015-2018
7. Richard M. Jacquez (D)		2015-2018
EDDY COUNTY		
<i>1949 S. Canal St., Carlsbad, NM 88220</i>	<i>(575) 885-3218</i>	
1. Henry T. Castañeda, Jr. (D)		2015-2018
2. D'Ann Read (R)		2015-2018
3. Daniel Reyes, Jr. (D)		2015-2018
GRANT COUNTY		
<i>P.O. Box 937, Silver City, NM 88062</i>	<i>(575) 538-3811</i>	
1. Maurine L. Laney (D)		2015-2018
<i>P.O. Box 125, Bayard, NM 88023</i>	<i>(575) 537-3042</i>	
2. Hector C. Grijalva (D)		2015-2018
GUADALUPE COUNTY		
<i>1633 Historic Route 66., Santa Rosa, NM 88435</i>	<i>(575) 472-3237</i>	
Christopher A. Baca (D)		2015-2018
HARDING COUNTY		
<i>355 Chicosa Street, Roy, NM 87743</i>	<i>(575) 485-2549</i>	
Karen P. Mitchell (R)		2015-2018
HIDALGO COUNTY		
<i>420 Wabash Ave., Lordsburg 88045</i>	<i>(575) 542-3582</i>	
Mark D. Thomas (D)		2015-2018
LEA COUNTY		
<i>2116 N. Alto, Hobbs, NM 88240</i>	<i>(575) 396-3621</i>	
1. Craig J. LaBree (R)		2015-2018
<i>2116 N. Alto, Hobbs, NM 88240</i>	<i>(575) 396-3621</i>	
2. Willie R. Henry (R)		2015-2018
<i>P.O. Box 240, Eunice, NM 88231</i>	<i>(575) 397-3368</i>	
3. James Brown (R)		2015-2018
<i>100 W. Central, Ste. D, Lovington, NM</i>	<i>(575) 396-6677</i>	
4. David E. Finger (R)		2015-2018
LINCOLN COUNTY		
<i>310 11th St. Carrizozo, NM 88301</i>	<i>(575) 648-2389</i>	
1. Mickie L. Vega (R)		2015-2018
<i>P.O. Box 2426, Ruidoso, NM 88345</i>	<i>(575) 378-7022</i>	
2. Katie Gene Lund (R)		2015-2018
LOS ALAMOS COUNTY		
<i>1000 Central Ave., Suite 350, Los Alamos, NM 87544</i>	<i>(505) 662-2727</i>	
Pat A. Casados (D)		2015-2018
LUNA COUNTY		
<i>912 S. Silver St., Deming 88030</i>	<i>(575) 546-9321</i>	
Ray W. Baese (D)		2015-2018

COUNTY MAGISTRATE JUDGES

	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
McKINLEY COUNTY		
285 Boardman Dr., Gallup, NM 87301	(505) 722-6636	
1. April J. Silversmith (D)		2015-2018
2. Kenneth Howard, Jr. (D)		2015-2018
3. Cynthia C. Sanders (D)		2015-2018
MORA COUNTY		
Box 131, Mora, NM 87732	(575) 387-2937	
John L. Sanchez (R)		2015-2018
OTERO COUNTY		
263 Robert H. Bradley Dr., Alamogordo, NM 88310	(575) 437-9000	
1. Gene C. Galassini (R)		2015-2018
2. James Scott Newton (R)		2015-2018
QUAY COUNTY		
P.O. Box 1301, Tucumcari, NM 88401	(575) 461-1700	
David Joel Garnett (D)		2015-2018
RIO ARriba COUNTY		
1127 Santa Clara Peak, Espanola, NM 87532		
1. Joseph Madrid (D)	(575) 756-2278	2015-2018
2. Alexandra C. Naranjo (D)	(575) 753-2532	2015-2018
ROOSEVELT COUNTY		
42427 U.S. Hwy. 70, Portales, NM 88130	(575) 356-4463	
Linda J. Short (R)		2015-2018
SAN JUAN COUNTY		
200 Gossett Dr., Aztec, NM 87410	(505) 334-9479	
1. Connie Lee Johnson (R)		2015-2018
950 W. Apache, Farmington, NM 87401	(505) 326-4338	
2. Rena Scott (R)		2015-2018
950 W. Apache, Farmington, NM 87401	(505) 326-4338	
3. Mark Steven Hawkinson (R)		2015-2018
200 Gossett Dr., Aztec, NM 87410	(505) 334-9479	
4. Trudy Reed Chase (D)		2015-2018
950 W. Apache, Farmington, NM 87401	(505) 326-4338	
5. James G. Mosberger (R)		2015-2018
200 Gossett Dr., Aztec, NM 87410	(505) 326-9479	
6. Barry D. Sharer (R)		2015-2018
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY		
1927 7th St., Las Vegas, NM 87701	(505) 425-5204	
1. Christian E. Montano (D)		2015-2018
2. Melanie Y. Rivera (D)		2015-2018
SANDOVAL COUNTY		
1000 Montoya Rd., Bernalillo, NM 87004	(505) 867-5202	
1. Richard L. Zanotti (D)		2015-2018
Box 1497, Cuba, NM 87013	(505) 289-3519	
2. Bill Mast (D)		2015-2018
1000 Montoya Rd., Bernalillo, NM 87004	(505) 867-5202	
3. Delilah M. Montaño-Baca (D)		2015-2018

COUNTY MAGISTRATE JUDGES

	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
SANTA FE COUNTY		
2052 Galisteo St., Santa Fe, NM 87504	(505) 984-9914	
1. David A. Segura (D)		2015-2018
2. George Anaya, Jr. (D)		2015-2018
3. Donna M. Bevacqua-Young (D)		2015-2018
4. Donita O. Sena (D)		2015-2018
SIERRA COUNTY		
155 W. Barton, T. or C., NM 87901	(575) 894-3051	
Alan J. Brown (R)		2015-2018
SOCORRO COUNTY		
102 Winkler, Socorro 87801	(575) 835-2500	
Felix W. Saavedra (D)		2015-2018
TAOS COUNTY		
105 Albright St., Suite M, Taos, NM 87571	(575) 758-4030	
1. Ernest L. Ortega (D)		2015-2018
2. Jeffrey A. Shannon (D)		2015-2018
TORRANCE COUNTY		
Box 2027, Moriarty 87035	(505) 832-4476	
Matthew "Mateo" S. Page (R)		2015-2018
UNION COUNTY		
836 Main, Clayton, NM 88415	(575) 374-9472	
Timothy F. Hodo (R)		2015-2018
VALENCIA COUNTY		
1206 Main St., Los Lunas, NM 87031	(505) 865-4637	
1. Tina R. Gallegos (D)		2015-2018
901 West Castillo, Belen, NM 87002	(505) 864-7509	
2. John R. Chavez (R)		2015-2018
1206 Main St., Los Lunas, NM 87031	(505) 865-4637	
3. John W. "Buddy" Sánchez (R)		2015-2018



"Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness"

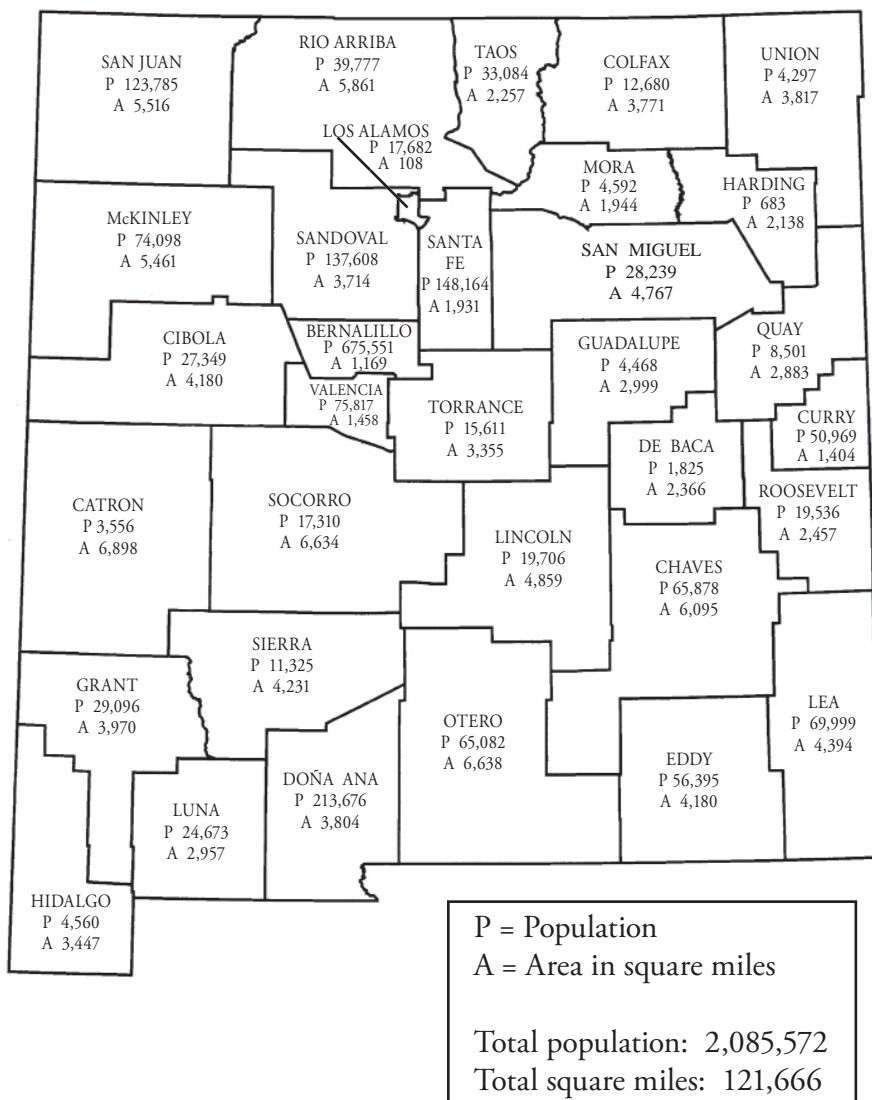
Credit: Bureau of Land Management - www.blm.gov



"Road to the cabin"

Upper Brazos Canyon, near Chama, New Mexico
By Jason Hamlet

NEW MEXICO COUNTIES



*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Estimates are based on Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014. For population estimates methodology statements see <http://census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html>.

NEW MEXICO COUNTIES & DATES ESTABLISHED

The following list of counties and dates of establishment was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>DATES</u>
*Bernalillo	January 9, 1852
*Doña Ana	January 9, 1852
*Río Arriba	January 9, 1852
*San Miguel	January 9, 1852
*Santa Ana	January 9, 1852; 1876 <i>disestablished</i> **
*Santa Fe	January 9, 1852
*Socorro	January 9, 1852
*Taos	January 9, 1852
*Valencia	January 9, 1852
Mora	February 1, 1860
Arizona	1860 established; 1862 dis-established 1863 re-established and dis-established
San Juan	1861 established 1862 dis-established January 24, 1887 re-established
Grant	January 30, 1868
Lincoln	January 16, 1869
Colfax	January 25, 1869
Sierra	April 3, 1884
Chaves	February 25, 1889
Eddy	February 25, 1889
***Guadalupe	February 26, 1891
Union	February 13, 1893
Otero	January 30, 1899
McKinley	February 23, 1899
Luna	March 16, 1901
Quay	January 28, 1903
Roosevelt	February 28, 1903
Sandoval	March 16, 1903
Torrance	March 16, 1903
Curry	February 25, 1909
De Baca	February 28, 1917
Lea	March 7, 1917
Hidalgo	February 25, 1919
Catrón	February 25, 1921
Harding	March 4, 1921
Los Alamos	March 16, 1949
Cíbola	June 19, 1981

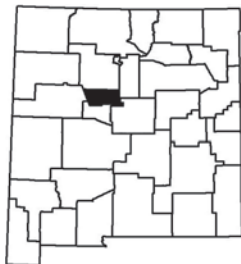
* Nine original counties established by the New Mexico Territorial Legislature on January 9, 1852. See early map at end of this Section.

** In 1876, the large Santa Ana County (county seat: Peña Blanca) was disestablished and the area became the northern part of Bernalillo County. In 1899, the Western part of this area became McKinley County and in 1903, the eastern part became Sandoval County.

*** Guadalupe County was named Leonard Wood County from March 16, 1903 to February 23, 1905.

BERNALILLO COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Square Miles 1,169

Albuquerque/Bernalillo County
Government Center
One Civic Plaza NW
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
(505) 468-1290 FAX: (505) 468-4631
clerk@bernco.gov
Tom Zdunek, County Manager
(505) 468-7164
tzdunek@bernco.gov

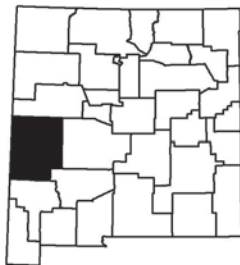


Maggie Toulouse-Oliver (D)
County Clerk

BERNALILLO is now the county with the largest population in the state. This area had nomadic settlers as early as 14,000 years ago. Then Pueblo Indian, Spanish, Mexican and Anglo occupation followed. Still recognized today are the eight original Spanish land grants, symbolized as sheep in the county seal. Those grants include Pajarito, Alameda, San Pedro, Elena Gallegos, Los Padillas, Antonio Sedillo, Atrisco and Chilili. Bernalillo was one of the seven partidos established during Mexican rule and extended from Texas to California. In 1852 Bernalillo County became one of the original counties created by the Territorial Legislature. The name of the county is believed to be named after the Gonzales-Bernal, the original settlers of the village before the re-conquest of New Mexico in 1692. The first county seat was Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, then to Old Town and then to the town of Bernalillo in 1878. Albuquerque, founded in 1706 and named after the Spanish Duke of Albuquerque, was selected as the county seat in 1878 and remains so today. The current county courthouse was built in 1926. This county is designated as a Class A county and has multiple colleges, recreational areas and facilities, and monuments.

CATRON COUNTY

Created February 25, 1921



Square Miles 6,898

Catron County Courthouse
P.O. Box 197, 100 Main St.
Reserve, New Mexico 87830
(575) 533-6400 FAX: (575) 533-6400
catronclerk@gilanet.com
Kate Fletcher, County Manager
(575) 533-6423
kate.fletcher@catroncountynm.gov



M. Keith Riddle (R)
County Clerk

CATRON County was named for Thomas B. Catron, one of New Mexico's first two U.S. Senators, a famous Santa Fe attorney and powerful leader of the political "Santa Fe Ring." Despite being the largest county in the state, it is sparsely populated in its 6,898 square miles and has within its borders portions of the Apache, Gila and Cibola National Forests. The main industries in the county are ranching, timber and tourism, and some of the state's best hunting and fishing can be found here. The county seat is Reserve and was so named because of the many forest reserves in the area. The county courthouse was dedicated there in 1969.

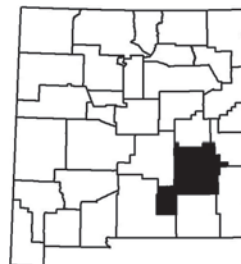


Dave Kunko (R)
County Clerk

CHAVES COUNTY

Created February 25, 1889

Chaves County Courthouse.
#1 St. Mary's Place, Suite 110
P.O. Box 580
Roswell, New Mexico 88203
(575) 624-6614 FAX: (575) 624-6523
dkunko@co.chaves.nm.us
Stanton L. Riggs, County Manager
(575) 624-6602
sriggs@co.chaves.nm.us



Square Miles 6,095

CHAVES was named for Jose Francisco Chaves (1833-1904), a military officer (Colonel) and leader during the U.S. Civil War. The county seat is Roswell, home of the New Mexico Military Institute, the country's first oil field training center, the Roswell Art Museum and Space Center, a branch of Eastern New Mexico University and the infamous "Roswell Incident." Roswell was headquarters in the beginning for many law firms and was known for its large attorney selection. The Joe Skeen Administrative Building which houses the County Government was named for Congressman Joe Skeen who won his seat in Congress by a "write-in" vote which made history in the State and Nation in 1980. The Victorian architecture of the courthouse, built in 1911, and remodeled in 2005 is one of two courthouses in New Mexico that has a dome. The stately building was and is a fine landmark built by those who took pride in bringing business and progress to this area. The county is a highly productive farming and ranching area since irrigation from artesian wells makes the land arable. It also has many oil and gas companies that have very productive fields in this eastern area. Many dairies relocated to Chaves County from California where the land was sold to developers due to the high cost of the land in California and much lower prices in New Mexico. Chaves County has a much better climate for the cattle.



Elisa Bro (D)
County Clerk

CÍBOLA COUNTY

Created June 19, 1981

Cibola County Courthouse
515 W. High Street
Grants, New Mexico 87020
(505) 285-2535 FAX: (505) 285-2562
elisa.bro@co.cibola.nm.us
Bob Gallagher, Interim County Manager
(505) 287-9431
bgallagher@co.cibola.nm.us

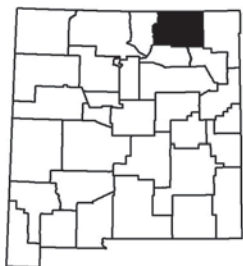


Square Miles 4,180

CIBOLA is New Mexico's newest county, Cibola County was named for the Seven Cities of Cibola in 1981 when they chose to make the area previously known as West Valencia into this new county. Originally it was part of Valencia County. The town of Grants was made the county seat. This area of the state has been a busy mining area as early as 1919 when copper was being taken out of the Zuni Mountains. Fluorspar was also mined there up until the end of WWII; pumice came from Mount Taylor; gypsum is still being produced and coal was also found in Lobo Canyon. In the mid-1950's Paddy Martinez, a Navajo, discovered a yellow rock called uranium that brought a major mining boom to the area. Today it is still the center of the uranium mining and milling in the state. Tourist attractions in the area include New Mexico Mining Museum in Grants, El Morro and El Malpais National Monuments, Bluewater Lake State Park, Mount Taylor, Acoma (Sky City) and Laguna Pueblos. Rt. 66 Casino owned by Laguna Pueblo is a newer attraction. A branch college of New Mexico State University is located in Grants.

COLFAX COUNTY

Created January 25, 1869



Square Miles 3,771

Colfax County Courthouse
P.O. Box 159
Ratón, New Mexico 87740
(575) 445-5551 FAX: (575) 445-4031
clerk@co.colfax.nm.us
Patricia Gonzales, County Manager
(575) 445-9661
pgonzales@co.colfax.nm.us

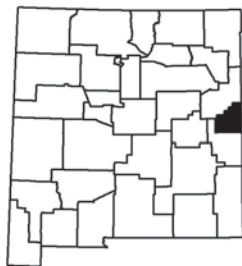


Freda L. Baca (D)
County Clerk

COLFAX was named for Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States at the time the county was created in 1869. The first county seat was in Elizabethtown in 1869, but by 1870 it moved to Cimarrón to be near the main offices of the Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company. A year later it moved to Springer and remained there until 1899 when it was transferred to Ratón. The current Art Deco designed courthouse was built in 1936 with funding from President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal Programs. This northeastern county has an area of 3,371 square miles supporting much ranching and historically has been the state's coal mining center. Important sites in the county are the NRA Whittington Center, Philmont Scout Ranch, DAV Vietnam Veterans National Memorial, Sugarite Canyon State Park, Angel Fire Ski Resort, the St. James Hotel and Shuler Theater. Hunting and fishing are also other main attractions.

CURRY COUNTY

Created February 25, 1909



Square Miles 1,404

Curry County Courthouse
700 N. Main Street
Clovis, New Mexico 88102-1168
(575) 763-5591 FAX: (575) 763-4232
rriley@currycounty.org
Lance A. Pyle, County Manager
(575) 763-6016
lpyle@currycounty.org



Rosalie L. Riley (R)
County Clerk

CURRY was created by an act of the legislature carving it from parts of Roosevelt and Quay Counties. It was named for New Mexico Territorial Governor George Curry, who signed the bill creating the county. However, the story began at least 11,300 years prior with evidence of the existence of the "Clovis People" in the area. The more recent history of the area is linked with the coal burner of the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railways and the after burner (Cannon Air Force Base). The third smallest county has an expanse of 1,404 square miles of flat, semi-arid, high plains land and its county seat, Clovis, was once known as the "Cattle Capital of the Southwest." The county courthouse was built in 1936 during the Depression Era with New Deal federal funds and the architecture is similar to others built on the east side of the state at that time. Today, major sources of income are farming, ranching, dairies, airbase, railroad and retail trade. It is the site of the Cannon Air Force Base and Clovis Community College.

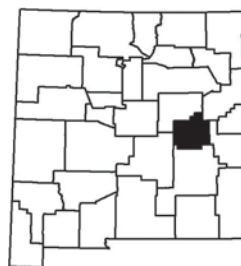


Rosalie A. Gonzales-Joiner (R)
County Clerk

DE BACA COUNTY

Created February 28, 1917

De Baca County Courthouse
P.O. Box 347
Fort Sumner, New Mexico 88119
(575) 355-2601 FAX: (575) 355-2441
rosaliej@plateautel.net
Vacant, County Manager
(575) 355-2601
debacamgr@yahoo.com



Square Miles 2,366

DE BACA County was named for Ezequiel C. de Baca, New Mexico's second Governor under statehood. The present Georgian-Revival style courthouse in Ft. Sumner was dedicated on November 24, 1930, and houses an outstanding New Deal mural created by Russell Vernon Hunter and Pedro Cervantez depicting the history of the east side of the state. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. Throughout the town are various murals on the exteriors of numerous buildings created by a local artist. The county continues to be the scene of large cattle and sheep ranches and farming. This fertile valley is made possible by irrigation from the Pecos River. The area is well known for having the burial site of the legendary outlaw William Bonney, alias "Billy the Kid." He is buried in the old government cemetery seven miles southeast of Fort Sumner. Near there is the Bosque Redondo Memorial State Monument commemorating the termination point and experimental reservation of the infamous "Long Walk" inflicted on the Navajo and Mescalero Apaches in 1864.

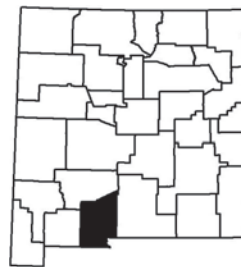


Lynn J. Ellins (D)
County Clerk

DOÑA ANA COUNTY

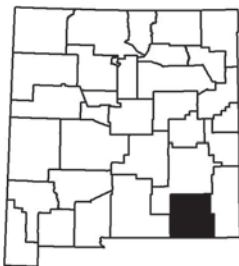
Created January 9, 1852

Doña Ana County Government Center
845 N. Motel Blvd.
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88007
(575) 647-7421 FAX: (575) 525-6159
lynnje@donaanacounty.org
Julia T. Brown, County Manager
(575) 525-5802
juliab@donaanacounty.org



Square Miles 3,804

DOÑA ANA is reputed to be named for legendary Doña Ana Robledo, who was renowned for her charitable acts in the 17th century. The first county seat was in the village of Doña Ana, but later moved to Las Cruces. In 1937, the current Spanish-Revival Style, three-story courthouse was built thanks to New Deal funding. The county contains large pecan groves and irrigated farms that produce cotton, chile, alfalfa, lettuce and onions. The White Sands Space Harbor (Space Shuttle landing site) and the administrative and operational functions for White Sands Missile Range are situated in this county. Las Cruces is the home of New Mexico State University, Doña Ana Community College and Roberto Estrada, Guinness World Record holder for having created the world's largest enchilada during the county's Whole Enchilada Fiesta. The county has three other municipalities of noted distinction: Mesilla, historic site of the consummation of the Gadsden Purchase in 1854; Hatch, the Chile Capital of the World; and Sunland Park, historic site of Mount Cristo Rey and home of the Sunland Park Track and Casino.



Square Miles 4,180

EDDY COUNTY

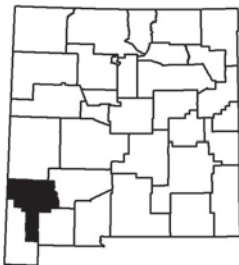
Created February 25, 1889

Eddy County Administration Building
325 S. Main Street
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220
(575) 885-3383 FAX: (575) 234-1793
robin@co.eddy.nm.us
Rick Rudometkin, County Manager
(575) 887-9511
rrudometkin@co.eddy.nm.us



Robin VanNatta (D)
County Clerk

EDDY was named for Charles B. Eddy, a rancher in southeastern New Mexico during the last decades of the 19th century. He was also the promoter of the Carlsbad Irrigation Project, which turned formerly arid land into fertile farms. Carlsbad, the county seat, is home of the famous Carlsbad Caverns National Monument just outside the city. Eddy is also the site of large oil deposits (the first strike was at Dayton, NM in 1909) and some of the world's largest potash deposits. The original courthouse, built a few years after the creation of the county, was a Victorian structure built for \$21,000 with a steeple and dark colored brick made locally, and additions were similar. When New Deal funds (\$185,000) became available in 1939, the architecture of the building was drastically changed to an early Spanish style as it appears today.



Square Miles 3,970

GRANT COUNTY

Created January 30, 1868

Grant County Administration Bldg.
P. O. Box 898
Silver City, New Mexico 88062
(575) 574-0042 FAX: (575) 574-0076
grantrzamari@cybermesa.com
Charlene Webb, County Manager
(575) 574-0008
cwebb@grantcountynm.com



Robert Zamarripa (D)
County Clerk

GRANT honors the great General and President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant. Silver City, the county seat, is home to Western New Mexico University. The discovery of gold in May 1860 and silver in May 1870, drew many early settlers. Now the open-pit copper mine at Santa Rita, opened by Spaniards in 1803, dominates the economy of the county. The Mimbres Valley is known for its great orchards and ranches. Several hundred thousand acres of the Gila National Forest lie within Grant County. In mid-1870, Silver City became the county seat after earlier sites in Central and Pinos Altos. The current courthouse was constructed in 1929-30 and has two large New Deal murals by Theodore Van Soelen in the front lobby. At this time the judicial activities and jail remain in this building while the other county offices have been moved to another location at 1400 Hwy 180 East.

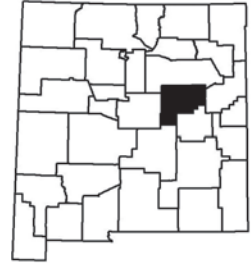
GUADALUPE COUNTY

Created February 26, 1891



Patrick Z. Martinez (D)
County Clerk

Guadalupe County Courthouse
1448 Historic Route 66, Ste. 1
Santa Rosa, New Mexico 82376
(575) 472-3791 FAX: (575) 472-4791
pmartinez@guadco-nm.us
George Dodge, Jr., County Manager
(575) 472-3306
gdodge@guadco-nm.us



Square Miles 2,999

GUADALUPE was named for Our Lady of Guadalupe, patron saint of Mexico, but in 1903 the name was changed to Leonard Wood. Wood was the actual commander of the Rough Riders. In 1905 the name was changed back to Guadalupe and has remained so. Puerta de Luna, which is six miles south of Santa Rosa, later became the first county seat, but, then transferred to Santa Rosa. It was also believed to be the site where Coronado built, in 1540, the first bridge in New Mexico in order to cross the Pecos River as he searched for the Seven Cities of Cibola. The first courthouse was built in 1909, and a newer building was started in 1940, but, was not finished until after WWII in 1946. Santa Rosa, which is on the Pecos River, is known as the "City of Natural Lakes" with its many spring-fed lakes, fishing and scuba diving, which are popular recreational activities in the area. Blue Hole is a local water recreational area including deep scuba diving activities. A state penitentiary now exists on the outskirts of the town providing local jobs and economics assistance.

HARDING COUNTY

Created March 4, 1921



Barbara L. Shaw (D)
County Clerk

Harding County Courthouse
35 Pine Street
Mosquero, New Mexico 87733
(575) 673-2301 FAX: (575) 673-2922
hardingcc@plateautel.net
Vanita Menapace, Admin. Assistant
(575) 673-2927
hardingcocomm@plateautel.net



Square Miles 2,138

HARDING is named for our 29th President of the United States, Warren G. Harding. The county has the smallest population in the state within its 2,138 square miles and 1.3 million acres. Its scenic beauty includes the spectacular Canadian River Canyon and vast ranch and farmlands. The courthouse was originally a schoolhouse with various additions. Carbon dioxide, used in dry ice and increasingly in tertiary recovery of petroleum, is an important product and the basis of a growing industry in Harding County. The excellent county newspaper serving this area is created by high school journalism students.

HIDALGO COUNTY

Created February 25, 1919



Square Miles 3,447

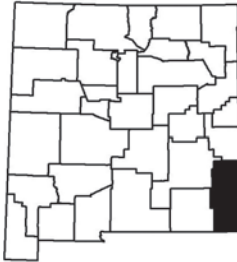
Hidalgo County Courthouse
300 S. Shakespeare St.
 Lordsburg, New Mexico 88045
(575) 542-9213 FAX: (575) 542-3193
hidclk@aznexus.net
Bob Hill, County Manager
(575) 542-9428
countymanager@hildagocounty.org

Melissa K. DeLa Garza (D)
County Clerk

HIDALGO was named for the Mexican town of Guadalupe Hidalgo, where the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in 1848. That Treaty ended the Mexican War and ceded New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, southern Utah, southern Nevada, and upper California to the United States. Lordsburg, the county seat, is the center of vast ranching, farming and mining interests. People come to Hidalgo to enjoy the wide open spaces and explore the area with its rich historical past. New Mexico's share of the Coronado National Forest lies entirely within Hidalgo County. The county courthouse was created in 1925 and has had minimal changes to it.

LEA COUNTY

Created March 7, 1917



Square Miles 4,394

Lea County Courthouse
P.O. Box 1507
Lovington, New Mexico 88260
(575) 396-8623 FAX: (575) 396-3293
pchappelle@leacounty.net
Michael Gallagher, County Manager
(575)396-8600
mgallagher@leacounty.net



Pat Snipes Chappelle (R)
County Clerk

LEA created in 1917 from Chaves and Eddy counties, is named for Captain Joseph Calloway Lea. The county seat was established in Lovington when the county was founded and a courthouse was built for \$25,000. In the 1930's during the oil boom, a new courthouse was desired and various interesting plays were made to move the county seat to Hobbs. After failing because the site of Hobbs was eight or nine feet short of the state law which required twenty miles from the existing building, a new building was built in 1937 for \$179,000 and remains in use in Lovington. The county's 4,393 square miles of wide open space continues to be the base for the county, being one of the state's leading producers of oil and gas. In recent years, county leaders have developed the "EnergyPlex," bringing diverse renewable energy industries to the county, including solar panel fields, uranium enrichment, bio-fuel production plants, uranium-deconversion, a fluorine gas extraction plant and wind turbine fields. However, ranching, farming and the newer dairy industry also contribute to the economy of the county. Both state and private higher education institutions (New Mexico Junior College and College of the Southwest) are located in the county as well as the Lea County Cowboy Hall of Fame.

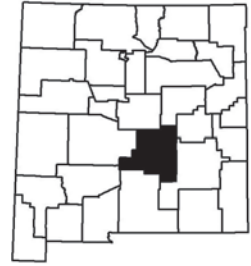
LINCOLN COUNTY

Created January 16, 1869



Rhonda B. Burrows (R)
County Clerk

Lincoln County Courthouse
P.O. Box 338
Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301
(575) 648-2394 ext. 6
FAX: (575) 648-2576
rburrows@lincolncountynm.gov
Nita Taylor, County Manager
(575) 648-2385 ext. 4
lincolnco@tularosa.gov



Square Miles 4,859

LINCOLN County, once the largest county in the United States and a fourth the size of New Mexico, was named after the martyred President. Dominated by the Sacred Mountain of the Apache, Sierra Blanca, the colorful mosaic of ranchlands, exquisite natural beauty of its valleys and orchards as well as the excitement of horse racing, skiing, casinos and outdoor life style make this a world class tourist destination. The County includes two major NM State Monuments, Fort Stanton State Monument and Historic Lincoln which is also a National Historic Landmark. Having Billy the Kid and the 1870's Lincoln County War as a back drop to its earlier history, Lincoln's annual summer folk Pageant continues to depict Billy the Kid's escape from the Court House continues after more than 60 years. The village of Lincoln also served as the first county seat until it was moved to Carrizozo in 1909. Founded in 1855, the Fort Stanton area provides a rich cultural heritage including the Mogollon peoples, the valiant Apache, and early day Anglo and Hispanic pioneers who created a vibrant and growing economy in the Bonito and Hondo valleys. Discovered in 2001 the incredible Snowy River Cave Passage, now part of a National Conservation Area, is the longest underground river of white calcite in the world. W. C. McDonald, a rancher from the Carrizozo area, was elected the first Governor of the State of New Mexico in 1912. McDonald's burial site is one of several historic graves located in White Oaks, an intriguing historic settlement home to ghostly reminders of the era of gold mining in the County. Ruidoso known as the Playground of the Southwest, along with Ski Apache, the Valley of Fires Recreational Area, Smokey Bear State Park, and the elegant Spencer Theater for the Performing Arts and all of Lincoln County welcomes you to incredible vistas of natural beauty and sporting events housed within the beautiful Sacramento Mountains. Eastern New Mexico University has a branch here.

LOS ALAMOS COUNTY

Created March 16, 1949



Sharon Stover (R)
County Clerk

Los Alamos County Municipal Bldg.
2300 Trinity Drive
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544
(505) 662-8010
clerks@lacnm.us
Harry Burgess, County Administrator
(505) 663-1750
lacadministrator@lacnm.us



Square Miles 108

LOS ALAMOS is named for the community of Los Alamos, its county seat, which in turn was named for the Los Alamos Ranch School for Boys, established in 1925 by Ashley Pond. The smallest (108 square miles) of the state's counties, it was created out of parts of Sandoval and Santa Fe counties. For almost twenty years after the county was created, county business was conducted out of two temporary buildings provided by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), which was a major source of the county's economy. The "Manhattan Project" atomic research, which eventually resulted in the creation of the atomic bomb, took place in Los Alamos. The town combines functions of both city and county to serve the population of just over 17,950. The Los Alamos National Laboratory, run by Los Alamos National Security, Inc., a consortium of entities led by the University of California and Bechkel is the main employer providing work in all phases of nuclear research.

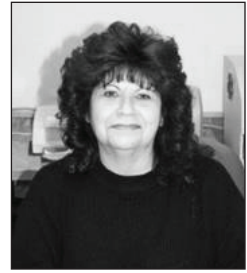
LUNA COUNTY

Created March 16, 1901



Square Miles 2,957

Luna County Courthouse
700 S. Silver Street
P.O. Box 1838
Deming, New Mexico 88031-1838
(575) 546-0491 FAX: (575) 544-4187
andrea_rodriguez@lunacountynm.us
Charles (Tink) Jackson, County Manager
(575) 546-0494
charles_jackson@lunacountynm.us

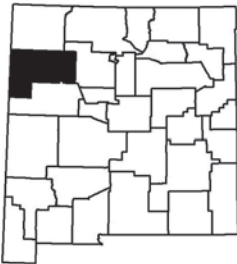


Andrea Rodriguez (D)
County Clerk

LUNA County was created March 16, 1901. It is located in the southwest corner of the state and as of the 2010 census has a population of 25,095. Beginning in 1881, legislation was introduced, annually, in the Territorial Legislature, to create a new county and separate the two cities of Deming and Silver City. Local leaders including Don Solomon Luna, a prominent politician in the New Mexico Territory and a successful sheep rancher and banker, took their cause to Santa Fe and secured the legislation, therefore locals chose to name the new county after him. The famous old west Butterfield Stage Line ran through Luna County. Luna County is the site of the historic completion of the second transcontinental railroad. The ceremonial silver spike joining the east-bound construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad with the west-bound construction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was driven in to the ground in Deming on March 9, 1881. Luna County has a place in history as the scene of the last land invasion of the U.S. when Pancho Villa and his troops crossed the border and looted and burned the Village of Columbus on March 9, 1916. It was from Luna County that General John J. Pershing led the Punitive Expedition into Mexico to hunt for Villa and capture or disperse his band of outlaws. While copper mining and refining have been the primary source of wealth in the surrounding area for most of the twentieth century, Luna County has a proud heritage in farming and ranching. The county is home to several wineries. A modern Port of Entry is open 24 hours a day south of Columbus.

McKINLEY COUNTY

Created February 23, 1899



Square Miles 5,461

McKinley County Courthouse
P.O. Box 1268
Gallup, New Mexico 87301
(505) 863-6866 FAX: (505) 863-1419
hkbecenti@co.mckinley.nm.us
Bill Lee, County Manager
(505) 722-3868
blee@co.mckinley.nm.us



Harriett K. Becenti (D)
County Clerk

MCKINLEY was named for William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States. Gallup, the county seat, is known as the "Indian Capital of the United States." The town was named after David Leeds Gallup, the railroad paymaster. The Spanish-Pueblo style courthouse was paid for by New Deal funding in 1939 and has a 2,000-square-foot historical mural by Lloyd Moylan in the courtroom. Other New Deal paintings, furniture and unique light fixtures can be seen throughout the building. The town is the site of the annual International Indian Ceremonial and the Navajo Codetalker Museum. A petroleum refining plant, and a coal mine provide energy resources for McKinley's population. The Navajo Reservation and Zuni Pueblo are both a part of McKinley County. A branch of the University of New Mexico is located in Gallup.

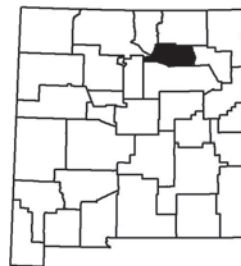


Joanne E. Padilla-Salas (D)
County Clerk

MORA COUNTY

Created February 1, 1860

Mora County Courthouse
P.O. Box 360
Mora, New Mexico 87732
(575) 387-2448 FAX: (575) 387-9023
mora_clerk@yahoo.com
Rebecca Montoya, County Manager
(575) 387-5279
rmontoya@countyofmora.com



Square Miles 1,944

MORA's history has several explanations. An area of Mora County in the early days was designated Lo de Mora, thought to refer to early residents of that name. A different story attributes the name to Mora, Spanish for mulberry, because of the large number of mulberry trees found there. Mora, the county seat, was settled in the early 1830's and was the site of many skirmishes with the Native American groups. Depression relief funds (New Deal) paid for the 1939 courthouse. Mora is in the heart of this high country and offers many hunting, fishing and ranching areas. Locals and tourists flock to the area in the summer to pick and purchase raspberries at the Salmon Ranch and to tour the old restored Roller Mill, just out of Mora in Cleveland, NM which is a fine museum focusing on the area's milling history.

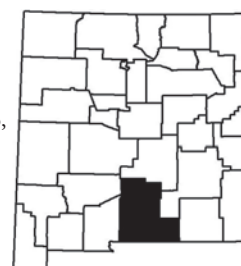


Denise Y. Guerra (R)
County Clerk

OTERO COUNTY

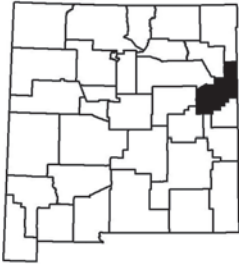
Created January 30, 1899

Otero County Courthouse
1104 N. White Sands Blvd., Ste. C Alamogordo,
New Mexico 88310
(575) 437-4942 FAX: (575) 443-2922
dguerra@co.otero.nm.us
Pamela Heltner, County Manager
(575) 437-7427
pheltner@co.otero.nm.us



Square Miles 6,638

OTERO was named for Miguel A. Otero II, Territorial Governor of New Mexico from 1897-1906; Otero II is not to be confused with his father, Otero I, who was a NM Territorial Delegate to Congress; nor is Otero II to be confused with his son, Otero III, who served as NM State Auditor and NM Attorney General. Alamogordo, the county seat, in addition to being an important rocket and missile-testing site, is next door neighbor to Holloman Air Force Base. White Sands Missile Range, White Sands National Monument, the mountain resort village Cloudcroft, and the Mescalero Apache Reservation are in Otero County. Alamogordo is the home of the New Mexico School for the Visually Impaired, the New Mexico Museum of Space History and a branch of New Mexico State University. A new courthouse was built in 1955-56 to replace the earlier structure built in 1901-03.



Square Miles 2,883

QUAY COUNTY

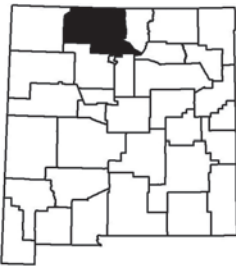
Created January 28, 1903

Quay County Courthouse
300 S. Third St.
Tucumcari, New Mexico 88401
(575) 461-0510 FAX: (575) 461-0513
veronica.marez@quaycounty-nm.gov
Richard Primrose, County Manager
(575) 461-2112
richard.primrose@quaycounty-nm.gov



Veronica Olguin Marez (D)
County Clerk

QUAY was named for Matthew S. Quay, United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1887 to 1904. Quay was a leading proponent in Congress during New Mexico's fight for statehood. Tucumcari, the county seat, is storied in songs, and is the terminal center for many large trucking firms. Long ago Tucumcari was one of the leading cattle shipping points in the state. Conchas Lake, in San Miguel County, makes it possible for large areas to be irrigated for farming. Also, Ute Lake provides fishing and skiing for the sports enthusiasts. New Deal funds built the 1939 Art Deco style courthouse which looks like others on the east side of the state and west side of Texas. The New Deal also sponsored the creation of a mural by Ben Carlton Mead for the building, which focuses on Coronado's passage through the area. Tucumcari is also the home of the Mesalands Community College.



Square Miles 5,861

RÍO ARRIBA COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852

Río Arriba County Courthouse
P.O. Box 158
Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico 87575
(575) 588-7724

2nd Location

1122 Industrial Park Road
Española, New Mexico 87532
(505) 753-1780 FAX: (505) 753-1258
mamorales@rio-arriba.org
Tomas Campos, County Manager
tcampos@rio-arriba.org
(505) 753-2992 (Española)
(575) 588-7254 (Tierra Amarilla)



Moises A. Morales, Jr. (D)
County Clerk

RIO ARRIBA means "Upper River," the Spanish designation for the region of the upper Río Grande in New Mexico. The county was one of the seven original partidos under Spanish rule and Oñate created the first Spanish settlement in San Gabriel which was located at the confluence of the Río Grande and Chama Rivers, in the Española Valley near what became Española. Tierra Amarilla, the county seat, is near popular recreation areas. The courthouse is the largest building in the area and is not the architectural style of the Hispanic culture it serves. Built in 1916-1917, it has modified Grecian columns and a red brick structure similar to public buildings in other parts of the country. It was the site of a historic encounter in the early 1960's regarding land grants. Much of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation is in this county as well as San Juan and Santa Clara Pueblos. The Brazos, Chama and Río Grande rivers are important to the county for farming and recreation. Northern New Mexico College is located in Española and El Rito.

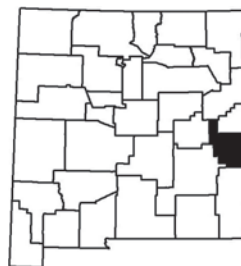


DeAnn D. Searl (R)
County Clerk

ROOSEVELT COUNTY

Created February 28, 1903

Roosevelt County Courthouse
109 W. First St.
Portales, New Mexico 88130
(575) 356-8562
FAX: (575) 356-3560
dsearl@rooseveltcountry.com
Amber Hamilton, County Manager
(575) 356-5307
ahamilton@rooseveltcountry.com



Square Miles 2,457

ROOSEVELT was named for Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-sixth President of the United States, who had enlisted New Mexican Rough Riders, when he climbed San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War. Portales, the county seat, is the home of Eastern New Mexico University and near the major Blackwater Draw archeological discoveries of "Bison Nomads" who lived in the area. Today it has the second largest milk cooperatives in the nation and the growing and processing of the delicious Valencia peanut. The desire to get federal monies during the Depression was thought to be the main reason in 1937 for replacing the 1903 courthouse that had been built of concrete blocks on the site. The architecture is the same Art Deco style that is found in Clovis, Tucumcari, Lovington, Ratón, and nearby West Texas courthouses. A statue commemorating one of the county's prominent figures, Washington Lindsey, is located on the lawn of the county courthouse. He also served as the state's second Lt. Governor and third Governor in 1917-1918.



Debbie A. Holmes (R)
County Clerk

SAN JUAN COUNTY

Created January 24, 1887

San Juan County Administration Bldg.
100 S. Oliver Drive, Suite 200
Aztec, New Mexico 87410
(505) 334-4234 FAX: (505) 334-3635
dholmes@sjcounty.net
Kim Carpenter, County Manager
(505) 334-4271
kcarpenter@sjcounty.net

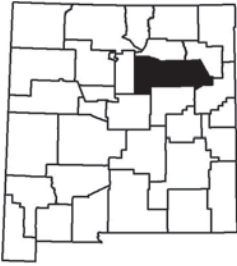


Square Miles 5,516

SAN JUAN takes its name from the San Juan River, whose headwaters are in the nearby San Juan Mountains. Once home to the Anasazi, the prehistoric people's ancient pueblo ruins are preserved at Aztec Ruins National Monument. The county seat is Aztec, a small community that has been overshadowed by the larger and nearby Farmington. The current courthouse replaces the buildings done in 1902 and 1957. A major attraction to this area is the nationally unique "Four Corners Monument" marking the site where New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Colorado meet. San Juan College, founded in 1956, is the state's fourth largest public higher education institution and is located in Farmington.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Square Miles 4,767

San Miguel County Courthouse
500 W. National Ave.
Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701
(505) 425-9331 FAX: (505) 425-1799
geraldineg@smcounty.net
Les Montoya, County Manager
(505) 425-9333
smcmanager@smcounty.net

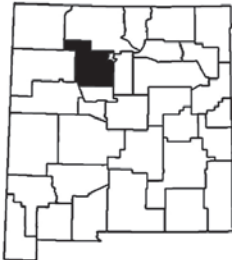


Geraldine E. Gutierrez (D)
County Clerk

SAN MIGUEL is named for the town of San Miguel of the Bado (Saint Michael of the Ford), a crossing on the Pecos River on the Old Santa Fe Trail. The town was the first county seat but later moved to Las Vegas in 1853. The county is one of the original seven partidos. In 1940, New Deal funds made it possible to build a new courthouse, however a dispute due to a historic division of the community arose as to which part of Las Vegas it should be placed in. West Las Vegas won out and the structure is Territorial in its architectural style showing both the Hispanic and Native American influences in the area. Spectacular mountains and meadows surround the county seat of Las Vegas. After the coming of the railroad in 1879, Las Vegas, already a trading center, was considered one of the wildest towns in New Mexico. Las Vegas is home to New Mexico Highlands University, and the Armand Hammer United World College of the American West, located in the village of Montezuma just north of Las Vegas. Conchas Dam and Lake provide summer recreational offerings and electricity from the area. The Dam is a New Deal treasure and is comparable in size to Hoover Dam.

SANDOVAL COUNTY

Created March 16, 1903



Square Miles 3,714

Sandoval County Courthouse, Admin. Bldg.
1500 Idalia Rd., Bldg. D
P.O. Box 40
Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004
(505) 867-7572 FAX: (505) 867-7638
egarbaghi@sandovalcountynm.gov
Phil Rios, County Manager
(505) 867-7538
prios@sandovalcountynm.gov



Eileen M. Garbaghi (D)
County Clerk

SANDOVAL was named for the distinguished family who lived in the region in the 18th century. The county covers 3,714 square miles and includes Bandelier National Monument, Coronado State Monument, Valles Grande Caldera, (one of the nation's largest extinct volcano craters), seven Native American pueblos and much hunting and fishing in the mountains. The county seat, Bernalillo, has been a thriving community since the late 17th century and the main portion of the courthouse was built in 1928. The architecture is not typical of the culture and geographic area it serves. An addition was placed in front of the original building in 1975, with a completely different architectural style.



Geraldine Salazar (D)
County Clerk

SANTA FE COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852

Santa Fe County Courthouse
102 Grant Avenue
P.O. Box 1985
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 986-6280 FAX: (505) 995-2767
gsalazar@santafecountynm.gov
Katherine Miller, County Manager
(505) 986-6200
kmiller@santafecountynm.gov



Square Miles 1,931

SANTA FE County contains Santa Fe, the capital city of New Mexico and the county seat. Established in 1610, the city of Santa Fe was named for a city in Spain built in 1492 by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. The oldest church and house in the United States are still standing in Santa Fe. They were built prior to the Pilgrims landing on the east coast. Santa Fe is a major cultural center in the United States. Many famous writers and artists have lived and other still do live and produce in "The City Different." Annually local Santa Fe residents are joined by tourist from all over the world to celebrate the nationally known events including Indian Market, Spanish Market, the Santa Fe Fiesta and Santa Fe Opera every summer, as well as, the County Fair and Rodeo in the fall. Thus, tourism and state government are the two major clean industries in Santa Fe. New Deal monies in 1939 gave this county the opportunity to create a Territorial-style public building to house the county offices. Murals done later enhance the interior. Higher Education offerings are available in Santa Fe by Santa Fe University of Art and Design, Santa Fe Community College and St. John's College.

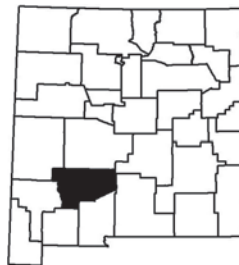


Connie Greer (R)
County Clerk

SIERRA COUNTY

Created April 3, 1884

Sierra County Administration &
Commission Chamber
855 Van Patten,
Truth or Consequences, NM 87901
(575) 894-2840 FAX: (575) 894-2516
cgreerclerk@sierraco.org
Bruce Swingle, County Manager
(575) 894-6215
bswingle@sierraco.org

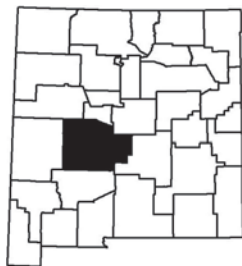


Square Miles 4,231

SIERRA was named for the Sierra de los Caballos range of mountains in the county. Hillsboro, a mining town, was chosen as the county seat in 1884, and the Sierra Grande, a silver mine south of Hillsboro, produced \$735,260 in silver bullion in 1882. Later its population declined and nearby village, Hot Springs, became the county seat in 1937. This community became important also as a health resort due to its natural hot mineral springs. A state hospital was built there about the time to utilized the hot springs for treating the state's children afflicted with polio. That facility now serves the state's veterans needing assisted living care. Next to it is a new memorial to our state's veterans. A new courthouse was built with New Deal funding that same year. This town voted to change its name in 1950, in response to a request from the then popular radio show, Truth or Consequences, and today is affectionately referred to as "T or C." It annually holds a fiesta which family members of Ralph Edwards, the radio and later television show host, come or provide stars to headline during the Fiesta. Today the town is known as a location for retirees again because of the mineral springs and comfortable year round weather. In the summer the area draws thousands of visitors at the Elephant Butte Lake and Damsite and Caballo Lake. The new Spaceport is located near T or C. Western New Mexico University has a branch in T or C.

SOCORRO COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Square Miles 6,634

Socorro County Courthouse
P.O. Box 1
Socorro, New Mexico 87801
(575) 835-0423 FAX: (575) 835-1043
rvega@co.socorro.nm.us
Delilah Walsh, County Manager
(575) 835-0589
dwalsh@co.socorro.nm.us



Rebecca E. Vega (D)
County Clerk

SOCORRO was the name conferred by Don Juan de Onate upon a Pueblo north of the present town of Socorro, the county seat. In the summer of 1598, a group of Native Americans presented him and his troops with corn, which is why he chose the name "succor" or "help". The county was one of the nine original counties of the Territory of New Mexico. Once the largest city in New Mexico because of silver strikes nearby. Today, Socorro County is home to New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology, National Radio Astronomy's Very Large Array, Magdalena Ridge Observatory, Bosque del Apache and Sevilleta Wildlife refuges and White Sands Missile Range. The world's first atomic bomb was exploded in the southeast corner of the County on July 16, 1945. The County also has considerable cattle ranching. The courthouse, built by New Deal funding in 1940, is a Spanish-pueblo architectural style and replaced an earlier public building on the same site.

TAOS COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Square Miles 2,257

Taos County Courthouse
105 Albright Street, Ste. D
Taos, New Mexico 87571
(575) 737-6380 FAX: (575) 751-6390
anna.martinez@taoscounty.org
Stephen Archuleta, County Manager
(575) 737-6300
stephen_archuleta@taoscounty.org



Anna Martinez (D)
County Clerk

TAOS takes its name from the ancient Indian Pueblo which the Spanish explorers found when they came to the area in the 16th century. The town of Taos, just south of the still-existing Pueblo, is the county seat. Taos is a center for artists and visitors who enjoy the mountain atmosphere and winter skiing. Writer D.H. Lawrence is credited with saying of the county seat, "I think the skyline of Taos is the most beautiful I have ever seen..." Taos was once a meeting place for trappers and traders. It was the home of famous frontier scout Kit Carson, who is commemorated in a state park and museum. A new and modernistic version of the renowned Taos pueblo and earlier Spanish-Pueblo style courthouse was built in 1970, and houses both city and county governments. The earlier 1932-1933 New Deal courthouse still stands on the north side of the Plaza. The county historical society gives tours of the old courtroom, where ten New Deal restored murals, created by a local well-known Taos artist of the 1930-1940's, and one by Frederico Vigil can be enjoyed. Wheeler Peak located in Taos County is the highest mountain peak in the state at 13,161 ft. A branch of UNM serves Taos residents and Southern Methodist University has an archeological research center at Ft. Burgwin.

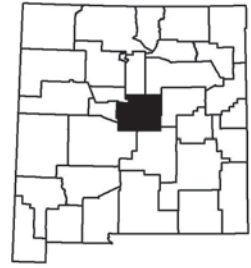
TORRANCE COUNTY

Created March 16, 1903



Linda Jaramillo (R)
County Clerk

Torrance County Courthouse
P.O. Box 767
Estancia, New Mexico 87016
ljaramillo@tcnm.us
(505) 246-4735 FAX: (505) 384-4080
Joy Ansley, County Manager
(505) 246-4752
jansley@tcnm.us



Square Miles 3,355

TORRANCE, in the heart of New Mexico, was named for Francis J. Torrance, a promoter who took part in the building of the New Mexico Central Railroad and established a town "Progreso" that was named for him. Estancia, which means "small farm," is the county seat and once was consider "The Bean Capitol" of the state. The courthouse exemplifies culture and architecture popular in the 1960's. The Estancia name reflects its status as the center of a bustling farming and ranching county. The village of Manzano, which means "apple tree," is said to be the site of the first apple orchard in the American Southwest.

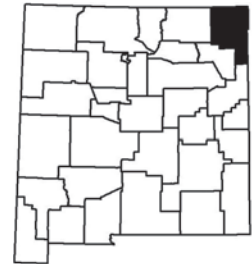
UNION COUNTY

Created February 13, 1893



Mary Lou Harkins (D)
County Clerk

Union County Courthouse
P.O. Box 430
Clayton, New Mexico 88415
(575) 374-9491 FAX: (575) 374-9591
unioncountyclerk@hotmail.com
Angela Gonzales, County Manager
(575) 374-8896
countymgr@unionnm.us



Square Miles 3,817

UNION was formed from the eastern portions of Colfax, Mora, and San Miguel Counties, and was named for that "union." The county is rich in frontier history. Rabbit Ears Mountain, near the county seat of Clayton, was a landmark on the Old Santa Fe Trail. The Goodnight-Loving Cattle Drive Trail also crossed the county on its way to Dodge City. The county is still great ranching country and is increasingly involved in carbon dioxide production. In the northwest part of Union County, Capulin Mountain is one of the largest and most symmetrical volcanic cinder cones in the United States. The area is designated a national monument and areas near Clayton are also designated at the Kiowa National Grasslands. The first courthouse was built around 1895-1896 however, after a tornado, it was replaced in 1909-1910 by a Victorian, domed structure typical of Midwestern culture and times. This was not typical architecture for Clayton or New Mexico, but is still in use today.

VALENCIA COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Square Miles 1,458

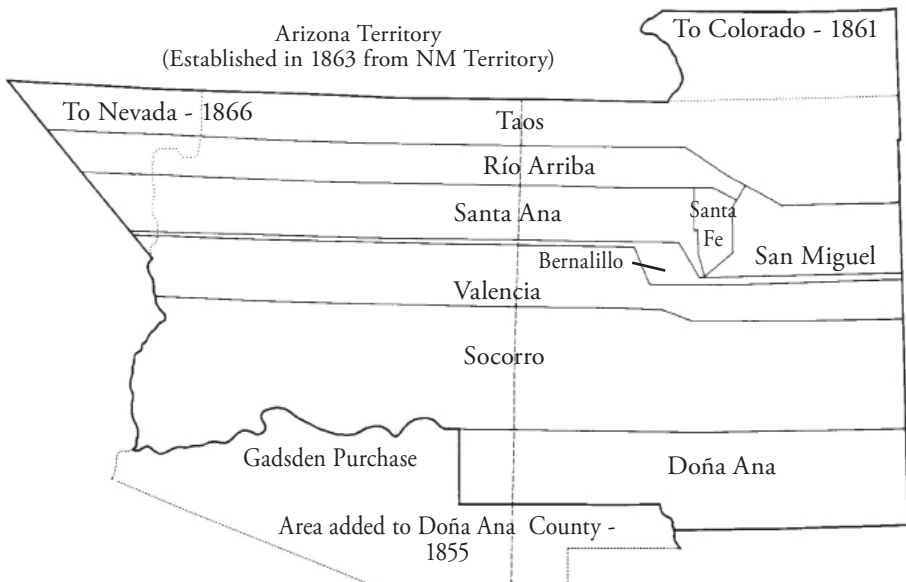
Valencia County Courthouse
P.O. Box 969
Los Lunas, New Mexico 87031
(505) 866-2073 FAX: (505) 866-2015
peggy.carabajal@co.valencia.nm.us
Jeff Condrey, County Manager
(505) 866-2034
jeff.condrey@co.valencia.nm.us



Peggy Carabajal (R)
County Clerk

VALENCIA was named for a 17th-century hacienda built by Francisco de Valencia, the Spanish official in charge of the area. It was one of the original territorial counties with Tomé as the first county seat starting in 1852. In 1873, it moved to Belen only to return to Tomé two years later. Another move took it to Los Lunas in 1876, where it has remained. The current courthouse is a modernistic brick and glass style popular in the 1960's. Two favorite New Mexican dishes, enchiladas and posole, are said to have originated in Los Lunas. The county is in a farming region, and increasingly a "bedroom community" area of Albuquerque to the north. A branch of the University of New Mexico is located in Belen and a small historical museum is quite an asset in the town of Los Lunas. Across the street from that museum is the Luna Mansion, now a restaurant, but originally the fine colonial style home of the early political figure, Soloman Luna. Also in Los Lunas is one of the state's penitentiaries.

Original Counties of New Mexico Territory - 1852



NEW MEXICO COUNTY FLAGS



Bernalillo County



Catron County



Chaves County



Cíbola County



Colfax County



Curry County



De Baca County



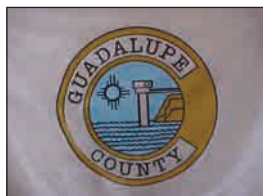
Doña Ana County



Eddy County



Grant County



Guadalupe County



Harding County



Hidalgo County



Lea County



Lincoln County



Los Alamos County

NEW MEXICO COUNTY FLAGS



Luna County



McKinley County



Mora County



Otero County



Quay County



Río Arriba County



Roosevelt County



San Juan County



San Miguel County



Sandoval County



Santa Fe County



Sierra County



Socorro County



Taos County



Torrance County



Union County



Valencia County



"Ristra at the Santa Fe Farmers Market"
by Bart Hanlon

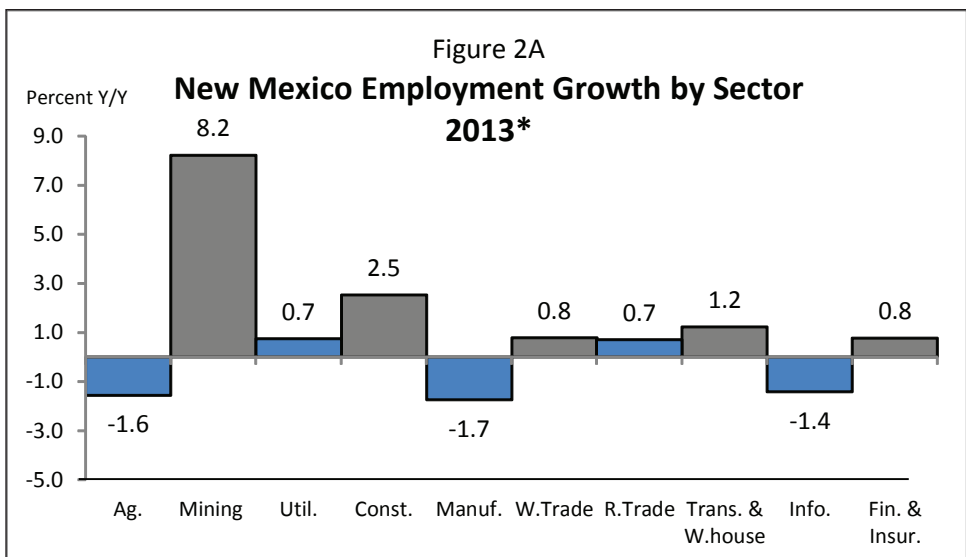
New Mexico Economics An Overview 2013-2014

Bureau of Business and Economic Research
University of New Mexico
303 Girard Blvd., NE, MSC06
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131-0001
(505) 277-2216 FAX: (505) 277-7066
bber.unm.edu

The following information was excerpted from the March-April 2014 edition of the New Mexico Business Current Economic Report. "The New Mexico Economy in 2013 and 2014 was written by Jeffrey Mitchell and Michael O'Donnell, Economists with the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico.

After posting negative total employment growth in calendar years 2009, 2010 and 2011, the New Mexico economy has added jobs for the last two consecutive years – 4,214 jobs in 2012 (0.5% over the previous year) and 7,111 jobs in 2013 (0.9%). It is important to point out, however, that the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions (NMDWS), the agency charged with compiling the employment data, changed the manner in which businesses are able to report the number of wage & salary workers beginning – the change went into effect in the fourth quarter of 2012 and has apparently created a spike in employment levels. In particular, employment growth in the fourth quarter increased by 1.7% year-over-year; this is a significantly faster rate of growth than any quarter since 2007Q2 (which came in at 2.0% year-over-year). The subsequent three quarters (the first three quarters of 2013) came back to earth somewhat as they averaged around 1.0%. However, given the apparent weakness of the New Mexico economy, the changed collection method now used by NMDWS and the fact that there should be four consecutive quarters that are impacted by the change, the data for those quarters are also likely inflated. Supporting the thesis of weakness is the BLS's Current Employment Statistics (CES) series. This series, which is timelier than QCEW but is based on a survey methodology and has slightly different coverage, estimates that total employment only grew by 0.6% in the state in 2013. For context, the CES series indicates that total employment growth in New Mexico was the seventh slowest of any state in the nation for the year. The only states with slower growth were Vermont (0.6%), Wyoming (0.4%), Alaska (0.4%), Pennsylvania (0.3%), Arkansas (0.1%) and West Virginia (0.3%).

According to the QCEW, the private sector of the New Mexico economy added 7,265 jobs in the year (0.9% over the previous year), after adding 0.5% a year earlier. The government sector, which has seen



negative growth since 2010, continued the trend in 2013 – dropping 153 jobs (0.1%), although the rate of losses appears to be subsiding. The federal government subsector continued to drag the economy down, as that sector dropped 1,124 jobs in the year (3.6%). However, both the local and state government subsectors added a significant number of jobs in the year (570 jobs, 0.6%; 400 jobs, 0.8%, respectively) after experiencing negative growth in each subsector since 2010.

Within the private sector, and continuing a trend that began in 2012, the mining sector added the greatest number of jobs (1,972 jobs, 8.2% over the previous year) as oil & gas drilling and explorative activity expanded, particularly in the Permian Basin in the southeast part of the state. The rapid growth in this sector has kept the New Mexico economy afloat post-recession; however, growth is slowing, perhaps indicating that the sector is beginning to plateau.

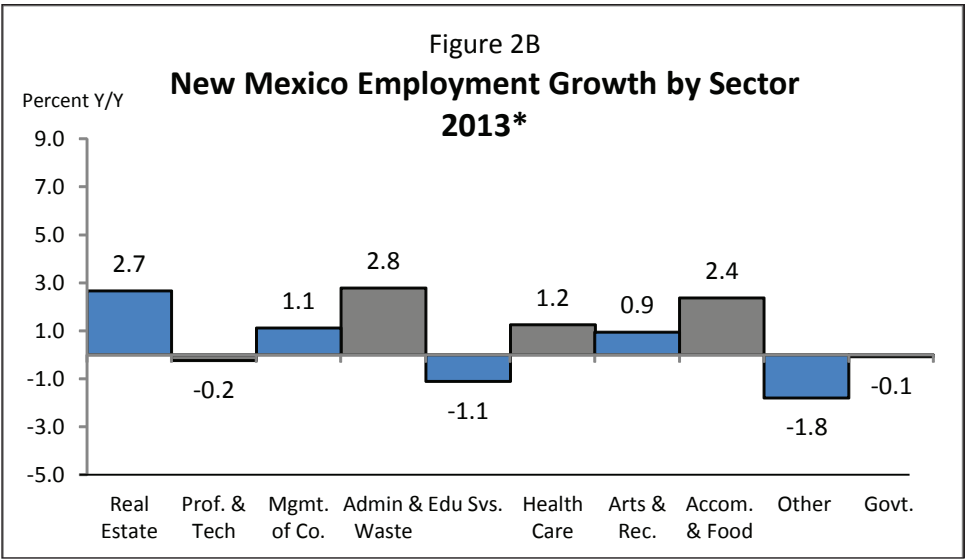
The accommodation & food services industry also added a significant number of jobs for the year (1,835 jobs, 2.4%). This sector continues to be a solid performer and has essentially reached pre-recession levels. The related retail trade sector, which has also seen positive growth since 2011, chipped in with 644 net additional jobs for the year (0.7%). This sector, however, is still nearly 5,000 jobs below where it was prior to the recession. The small arts, entertainment & recreation sector helped the cause by adding 83 jobs for the year (0.9%), for that sector's second consecutive year of gains.

Also adding a large number of jobs in 2013 was the reliable healthcare & social assistance sector (1,314 jobs, 1.2%), although the rate of growth was well below its historical average. Specifically, that sector had averaged growth of 5.2% per year from 2000 to 2010; however, growth slowed to 2.5% and 1.7% in 2011 and 2012, respectively. The administrative & waste services sector, which employs temporary workers and some call center workers, added 1,127 jobs for the year (2.8%) after losing the same percentage a year earlier. Employment levels in this sector have now returned to where they were in 2010.

The construction sector finally appears to be turning the corner in 2013 after shedding jobs in each year since 2007. That sector added 1,040 jobs (2.5%). Even with the gains, however, that sector still stands at only 71% of the pre-recession peak (at only 42,142 jobs in 2013). The real estate rental and leasing sector chipped in with 258 jobs for the year (2.7%), as a pick-up in that sector appears to be related to an improved housing market.

Five additional private sector industries added jobs in 2013. Those industries include: transportation & warehousing (213 jobs, 1.2%), wholesale trade (168 jobs, 0.8%), finance & insurance (162 jobs, 0.8%), management of companies & enterprises (56 jobs, 1.1%) and utilities (33 jobs, 0.7%).

Six private sector industries dropped jobs for the year. Leading the losses were the other services sector (543 jobs, 2.6%), after adding 1.7percent a year earlier. Manufacturing also shed jobs (517 jobs, 1.7%), breaking a two year winning streak – although that sector has generally trended downward since 2000



anyway. The information sector, which includes filmmaking activities, fell by 190 jobs (1.4%). The agricultural sector, feeling the pinch from prolonged drought and constrained water supplies, fell by 169 jobs (1.6%). The embattled professional & technical services sector, which includes architects & engineers, where many jobs are tied to funding from federal contracts, dropped 122 jobs in the year (0.2%). This sector, which is now down to 52,300 jobs, has lost nearly 4,500 jobs since its 2008 peak. Finally, the educational services sector dropped 98 jobs for the year (1.1%).

New Mexico personal income data, which is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and is actual data through 2013Q4, shows that income growth slowed to just 1.7percent, down from 5.6 percent in 2011 and 2.96 percent in 2012. The slowdown is largely attributable to the combined effect of weak wage & salary growth as well as the President and Congress's decision to discontinue the 2 percent payroll tax holiday; this decision has effectively reduced take-home pay for affected workers. Wage & salary growth was slow – only 1.2 percent for the year – with private wages & salaries growing by 1.9% and government wages & salaries falling by 0.8 percent compared to a year earlier. Both dividend, interest & rent and transfer payment growth were slow (3.6% and 3.3%, respectively). However, those two components of income have generally gone in opposite directions the past two years, with dividend, interest & rent income growing by 11.3 percent in 2011 and slowing to 6.0 percent in 2012. Transfer payment growth, on the other hand has accelerated from the two earlier years: 1.7 percent in 2011 and 0.4 percent in 2012. Proprietors' income showed solid growth in the year (nonfarm: 5.7% annual growth; farm: 20.1%), while other labor income only grew by 0.9 percent for the year.

Outlook

The FOR-UNM forecast for 2014 is based on the April 2014 national forecast product produced by IHS Global Insight. FOR-UNM forecasts that total employment will grow by 1.1 percent in 2014. Most new jobs will be in the private sector, though we expect to see small gains in public sector employment as well. A challenge facing the state's economy is that, as the robust growth of the mining sector wanes, there is no single sector of the economy that appears ready to drive its expansion. Rather, FOR-UNM anticipates modest growth across a number of economic sectors.

The mining sector will continue to be the fastest growing sector of New Mexico's economy, adding 1,253 jobs, an increase of 4.8 percent, in 2014. Although strong, this is well below the double digit growth in 2011 and 2012, and the 8.2 percent expansion in 2013. Hiring in the construction sector is expected to accelerate in 2014, adding 1,258 jobs or 3.0 percent. The large healthcare sector will see somewhat stronger growth than in the past couple of years, adding nearly 2,500 new jobs in 2014, an increase of 2.3 percent. The implementation of key provisions of the Affordable Care Act, including the expansion of New Mexico's Centennial Care (Medicaid) program, will help to drive the growth of healthcare employment, though the new jobs will likely include a large number of comparatively lower wage jobs for care providers. Accommodation & food services, which was among the strongest sectors of the state's economy in 2013, is expected to add nearly 1,000 jobs this year, though the rate of growth (1.2%) will be only half that of last year.

With the opening of the Santa Teresa rail facility, we remain optimistic about the transportation & warehousing sector. For 2014, FOR-UNM anticipates an addition of more than 500 jobs (3.0%). Another hopeful development is a renewed expansion of the professional & technical service sector. The sector, which includes scientists, engineers and architects whose work is tied to the national laboratories and the construction industry, has seen five consecutive years of job loss. There was evidence of the beginning of a turnaround in 2013 and that is expected to continue into 2014, with 674 new jobs added, an increase of 1.3 percent. The performance of the administrative & waste service sector, which includes back office employees, temporary workers as well as call center employees, has been very uneven over the past few years. For 2014, we expect job growth in the sector to be about half the rate of 2013, with just over 600 jobs added to the workforce, an increase of 1.3 percent over the previous year.

The large retail sector, which typically tracks the overall performance of the economy, is forecast to add about 720 jobs, an increase of 0.8 percent, in 2014, finance & insurance is expected to add about 220 jobs, an increase of 1.0 percent, as the implementation of the Affordable Care Act brings new business to the insurance industry. Similarly, the real estate, rental and leasing sector will expand with the continued recovery of the housing market, adding about 160 jobs or 1.6 percent.

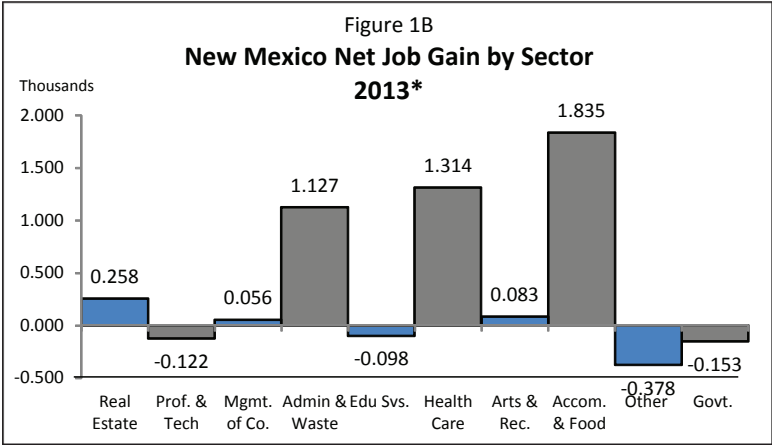
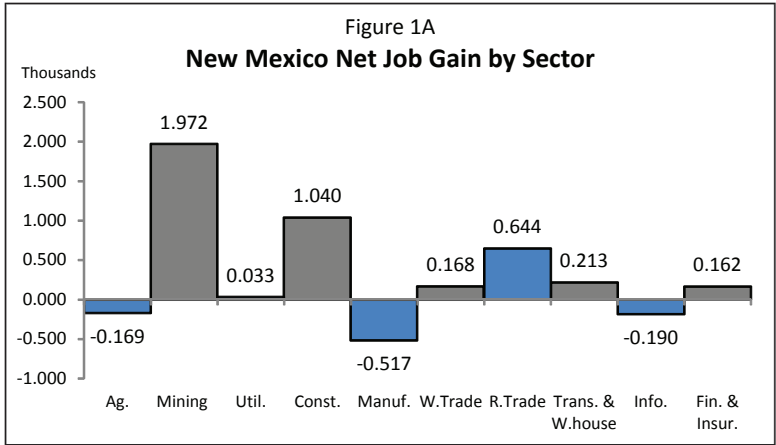
The expansion of these sectors will be partially offset by contraction of several smaller sectors, as well as manufacturing. Following several quarters of positive growth, in 2011 and 2012, the manufacturing sector has returned to its long trend of job loss. For 2014, we expect the sector to give up about 200 jobs, a loss of 0.7 percent. A small number of job losses are also expected in arts, entertainment & recreation

(16 jobs, 0.2%), utilities (-56 jobs, 1.3%), educational services (139 jobs, -1.6%), agriculture (111 jobs, 1.0%), as well as the volatile information sector (84 jobs, -0.6%) and other services (-18 jobs, -0.1%).

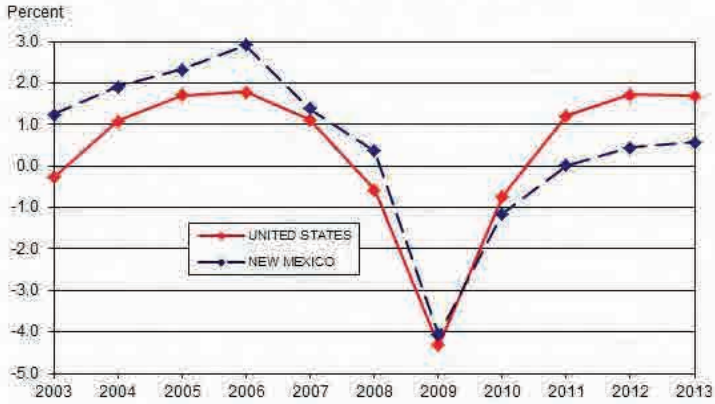
The public sector, where for the past few years job losses offset many of the gains in the private sector, is expected to add jobs in 2014, for the first time since 2009. The specific changes are rather subtle. Local governments, which include schools as well as native-owned enterprises, have seen very gradual expansion since mid-2012. Growth in local government employment in 2014 will be only slightly stronger than in 2013 – about 800 new jobs (0.8%). Growth of employment with state government, which resumed only in 2013, will remain consistent with an addition of about 400 jobs (0.8%). We expect that many of these jobs will be in state-run health facilities, particularly the UNM hospitals. The final and more important change is that the pace of job loss with the federal government is expected to slow, to about 650 jobs or -2.1 percent in 2014, from about 2,100 jobs (-3.6%) in 2013.

FOR-UNM anticipates that total personal income in New Mexico will grow by 3.3 percent in 2014. This estimate is 0.9 percent below the January forecast of 4.2 percent growth. The forecast for wage & salary disbursements is relatively little changed with 3.4 percent compared to 3.6 percent in January. The more significant change is a much weaker outlook for investment incomes (dividends/interest/rent), which in the FOR-UNM model is closely tied to IHS Global Insight's national forecast. In New Mexico, the forecast for growth of investment income for 2014 has been trimmed from 7.2 percent in January to 3.9 percent in the current forecast. This no doubt reflects a weaker-than-expected performance of equity markets during the first quarter. We also expect growth of transfer payments to New Mexico to be slower than previously expected to 4.3 percent compared to 6.0 percent expected in January. This is due to an expected slower ramp-up of the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid expansion. Nonfarm proprietors' income is expected to increase by 6.6 percent in 2014, a slightly better outlook than in January.

Michael O'Donnell
Jeffery Mitchell
Economists



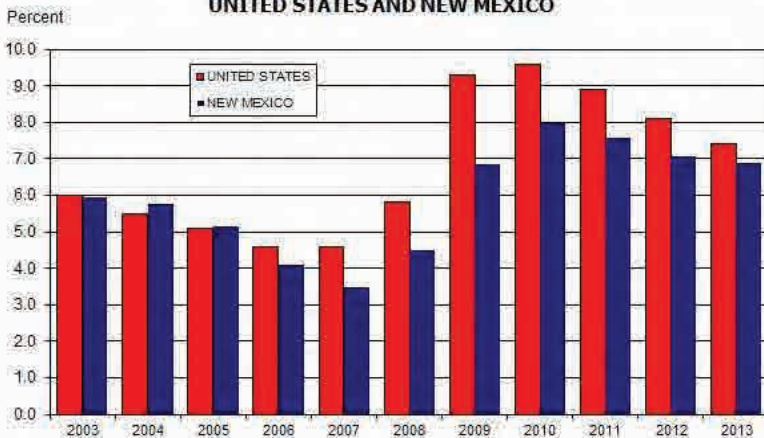
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO



TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH RATES UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO



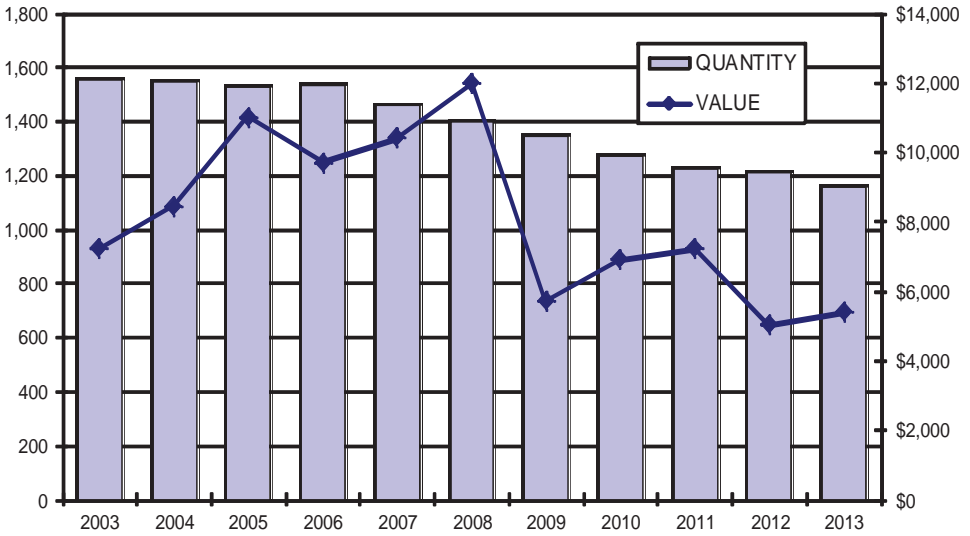
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO



NEW MEXICO NATURAL GAS QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Billions
Cubic Feet

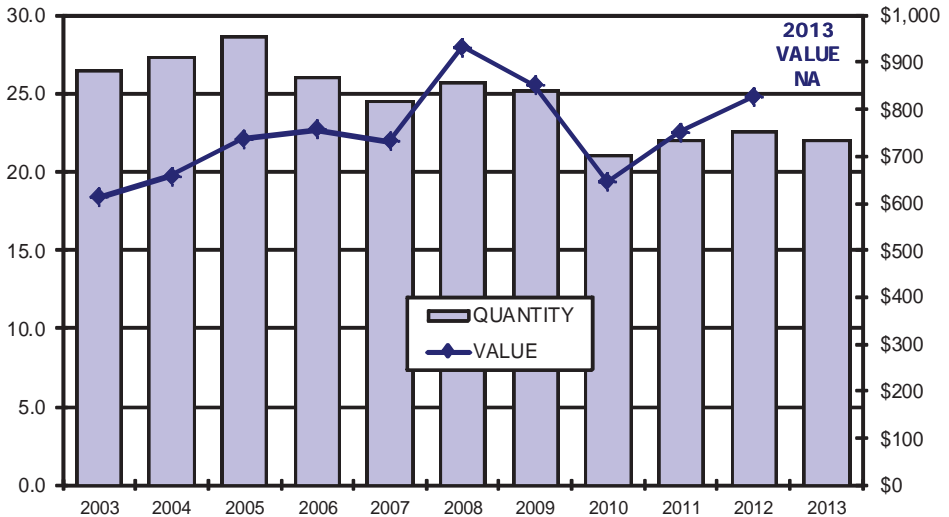
Millions \$



NEW MEXICO COAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Millions
Short Tons

Millions \$

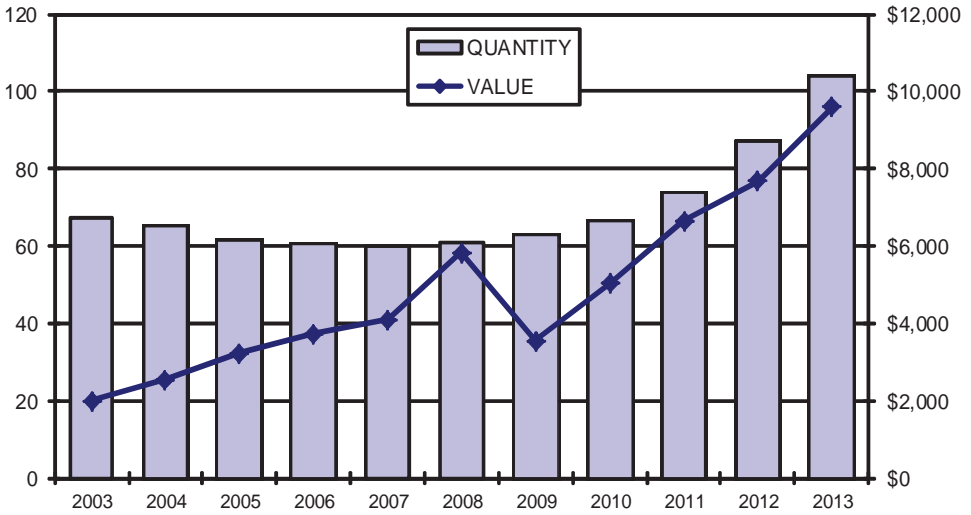


NA Not available.

NEW MEXICO CRUDE PETROLEUM QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Million
Barrels

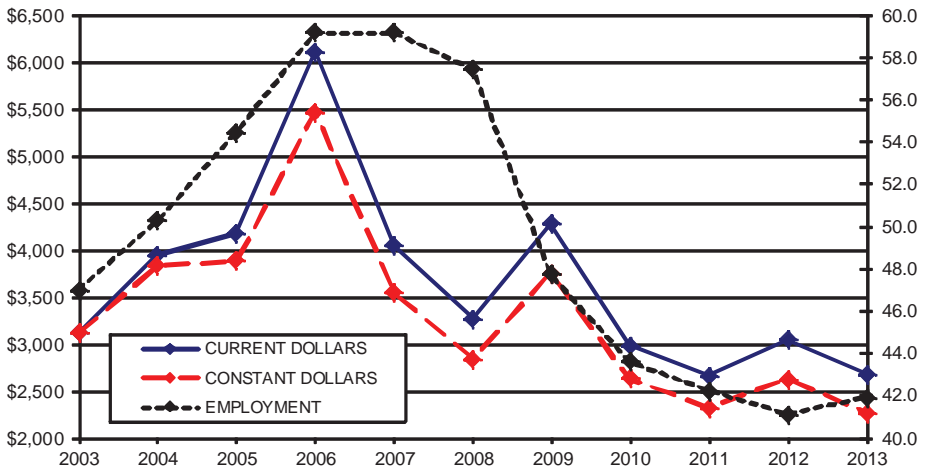
Millions \$



NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED

Millions \$

Thousands
Employees



NOTE: Constant dollar figures are in terms of 2003 dollars.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United States	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	7.4%	6.2%
New Mexico	8.1%	7.6%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%
Bernalillo	8.1%	7.7%	7.3%	6.9%	6.1%
Catron	9.2%	8.5%	7.0%	6.5%	7.1%
Chaves	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%	6.5%	6.0%
Cibola	7.4%	7.1%	6.3%	6.4%	8.0%
Colfax	8.2%	8.1%	7.7%	6.9%	6.1%
Curry	5.3%	5.2%	4.9%	5.1%	4.9%
De Baca	5.6%	4.9%	4.3%	4.6%	5.0%
Dona Ana	7.8%	7.7%	7.3%	7.5%	7.2%
Eddy	5.7%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.3%
Grant	10.2%	7.9%	7.2%	7.3%	6.6%
Guadalupe	10.0%	10.7%	10.0%	8.7%	7.6%
Harding	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%
Hidalgo	7.3%	6.7%	6.4%	6.4%	7.1%
Lea	7.4%	5.3%	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%
Lincoln	6.4%	5.8%	5.5%	5.6%	5.9%
Los Alamos	3.4%	3.3%	3.6%	4.0%	4.1%
Luna	17.8%	18.2%	17.6%	16.6%	18.0%
McKinley	9.2%	9.3%	8.8%	9.3%	9.8%
Mora	14.8%	15.2%	13.3%	14.0%	11.1%
Otero	6.9%	6.7%	6.3%	6.2%	6.1%
Quay	8.2%	8.5%	6.9%	6.3%	6.2%
Rio Arriba	8.2%	8.5%	8.2%	8.3%	8.3%
Roosevelt	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	5.0%	5.5%
San Juan	9.1%	7.8%	6.9%	6.7%	7.1%
San Miguel	8.1%	8.1%	7.4%	6.8%	7.1%
Sandoval	8.8%	8.8%	8.2%	8.0%	7.7%
Santa Fe	6.5%	6.1%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%
Sierra	6.3%	6.5%	6.3%	6.2%	8.8%
Socorro	5.7%	5.6%	5.0%	5.3%	7.2%
Taos	9.5%	9.5%	9.3%	9.0%	9.7%
Torrance	9.9%	9.8%	8.5%	8.4%	9.5%
Union	6.5%	5.2%	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%
Valencia	9.5%	9.0%	8.3%	7.8%	7.7%

Source: New Mexico Dept. of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Table C.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE STATUS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Labor Force	928,094	934,027	944,548	940,352	936,088	929,862	928,050	922,960	918,206
Employed	889,448	898,998	902,411	869,491	860,154	859,603	861,829	859,270	858,149
Unemployed	38,646	35,029	42,137	70,861	75,934	70,259	66,221	63,690	60,057
Rate	4.2%	3.8%	4.5%	7.5%	8.1%	7.6%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%

Source: New Mexico Dept. of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research & Analysis.

NEW MEXICO AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY¹ PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SECTORS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Sectors	34,567	36,379	37,910	38,529	39,264	40,032	40,697	40,807
Private	33,397	35,209	36,651	37,021	37,927	38,674	39,521	39,665
Government	38,544	40,427	42,189	43,320	43,461	44,430	44,590	44,648

¹ Wages represent the gross amount paid within the year. Commissions, bonuses, and overtime pay are included. Average annual pay is calculated by dividing total wages by average employment for each year. Source: New Mexico Dept. of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research and Analysis, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

NEW MEXICO CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total nonfarm	832,200	843,700	846,800	812,400	803,400	803,500	806,700	813,400	820,200
Total private	634,500	648,900	649,200	613,400	603,800	607,500	612,200	620,300	628,300
Goods-producing	115,500	115,700	113,700	95,600	91,200	93,300	95,000	97,300	98,500
Service-providing	716,700	728,000	733,100	716,800	712,200	710,200	711,700	716,100	721,700
Private service-providing	519,000	533,200	535,500	517,800	512,500	514,300	517,300	523,000	529,800
Natural resources and mining	18,700	19,600	21,100	17,900	18,500	21,500	24,200	26,100	27,800
Construction	59,100	59,200	57,400	47,700	43,600	42,200	41,100	42,200	42,600
Manufacturing	37,700	37,000	35,100	30,000	29,100	29,600	29,700	29,100	28,100
Trade, transportation, and utilities	141,600	144,800	144,500	135,700	133,000	133,600	135,600	136,800	138,100
Information	15,800	16,000	15,900	14,700	14,400	13,500	13,500	13,100	12,400
Financial activities	35,100	35,200	34,600	33,700	33,000	32,500	32,800	33,200	33,400
Professional and business services	102,500	108,600	108,300	102,500	100,400	100,100	98,100	99,000	99,200
Education and health services	108,000	111,400	115,300	118,300	119,700	121,500	122,600	124,300	127,400
Leisure and hospitality	86,700	87,800	86,700	84,100	83,600	84,600	86,200	88,400	90,700
Other services	29,400	29,400	30,000	28,800	28,500	28,500	28,400	28,300	28,600
Government	197,700	194,800	197,600	199,000	199,600	195,900	194,500	193,100	191,900

*Data is for all workers, not seasonally adjusted, in New Mexico. Source: New Mexico Dept. of Workforce Solutions in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE WAGE BY COUNTY

Annual Average Wage/Salary per Job¹ for New Mexico Counties 2005-2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New Mexico	33,956	35,445	37,006	38,563	39,172	40,058	40,861	41,654	41,800
Bernalillo	36,868	38,157	39,486	40,794	41,822	42,172	42,838	43,599	43,570
Catron	27,398	28,241	27,709	28,310	29,005	29,258	30,440	29,014	29,536
Chaves	27,327	28,761	29,836	31,216	31,523	32,469	32,947	33,448	33,793
Cibola	28,405	29,461	30,920	32,680	33,001	33,858	34,715	35,454	36,168
Colfax	26,643	27,847	29,128	29,701	30,486	31,057	31,119	31,678	30,883
Curry	30,600	31,884	32,814	34,062	35,721	37,344	39,118	40,973	41,728
De Baca	22,793	23,924	25,768	26,110	26,837	26,257	26,827	27,463	28,541
Doña Ana	29,017	30,196	31,602	33,037	34,434	35,061	35,068	35,306	35,320
Eddy	35,337	37,514	40,878	44,243	43,678	50,602	47,433	48,691	50,330
Grant	27,606	28,263	29,781	33,313	33,580	33,179	35,594	36,992	37,729
Guadalupe	22,813	25,841	25,324	26,752	26,825	28,585	28,123	28,398	28,888
Harding	24,316	26,440	28,880	29,807	31,261	29,179	28,956	28,652	34,128
Hidalgo	25,581	27,619	31,353	34,178	34,997	35,363	37,647	39,447	40,703
Lea	33,236	37,857	41,414	46,366	43,086	44,446	47,383	50,562	51,355
Lincoln	25,369	26,385	27,293	27,863	28,365	28,835	29,133	29,803	30,164
Los Alamos	65,308	64,322	66,214	71,474	72,050	73,954	74,666	76,493	75,088
Luna	26,446	27,256	28,718	31,125	31,305	32,033	33,513	34,363	34,375
McKinley	28,848	29,869	30,902	30,723	31,661	32,274	33,195	33,451	33,123
Mora	25,134	26,569	28,106	29,030	29,427	29,880	30,018	30,234	30,548
Otero	29,777	31,681	32,850	33,543	35,249	37,201	38,448	38,779	38,875
Quay	26,212	27,097	28,399	29,612	30,247	30,386	31,289	31,980	33,104
Rio Arriba	26,021	27,450	28,867	29,375	30,417	30,828	31,421	32,200	31,818
Roosevelt	25,243	26,588	29,265	30,533	30,584	29,797	31,159	31,772	32,496
Sandoval	37,219	38,252	39,785	39,005	39,730	41,521	43,866	43,671	42,750
San Juan	34,085	36,530	39,016	41,691	40,941	42,107	44,027	44,712	44,713
San Miguel	25,587	27,016	28,386	29,167	30,108	30,379	29,935	30,119	29,840
Santa Fe	33,559	35,599	37,731	39,379	39,929	40,615	41,151	41,915	42,736
Sierra	24,529	25,310	26,118	27,337	27,980	28,114	28,422	29,045	29,649
Socorro	28,668	30,915	30,577	31,434	32,488	32,763	32,834	33,147	34,302
Taos	25,917	26,972	28,034	29,931	30,153	30,103	30,470	30,859	30,838
Torrance	26,500	28,011	29,296	29,773	30,414	32,072	32,281	32,214	33,779
Union	23,901	24,757	26,545	29,319	29,314	29,680	29,510	30,768	31,426
Valencia	26,505	27,453	28,754	29,767	29,979	30,628	31,364	32,370	32,871

¹ Average wage/salary per job is calculated as total wage and salary disbursements divided by all full-and part-time wage and salary workers. The data are by place of work rather than by place of residence.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Last updated: November 20, 2014-- new estimates for 2013; revised estimates for 2001-2012.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCI)

Per Capita Personal Income*, New Mexico Counties 2005-2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
New Mexico	29,102	30,625	31,980	33,416	32,522	33,175	34,763	35,805	35,965
Bernalillo	33,120	34,842	35,689	36,417	35,458	35,409	36,705	37,609	37,471
Catron	21,825	21,910	22,740	25,131	25,833	27,167	31,370	33,573	34,729
Chaves	25,619	27,379	29,390	31,210	27,792	29,681	32,062	31,736	32,147
Cibola	20,590	22,002	23,305	23,789	24,689	25,379	26,231	27,381	27,087
Colfax	26,830	27,719	29,068	31,003	31,477	31,772	34,361	36,289	37,211
Curry	28,493	29,448	32,280	34,973	34,361	37,048	39,028	39,734	41,293
De Baca	26,863	28,221	28,573	33,108	30,686	34,655	42,288	47,350	48,107
Doña Ana	24,739	25,663	27,271	28,327	28,804	29,751	30,648	31,280	31,620
Eddy	30,488	33,112	35,203	40,341	37,024	41,164	43,749	45,729	46,488
Grant	25,380	26,834	28,603	30,930	29,922	30,867	33,472	35,373	35,738
Guadalupe	18,576	18,707	19,557	22,148	22,989	24,901	27,333	28,553	29,546
Harding	36,036	33,749	31,414	34,975	34,300	42,509	60,422	70,369	75,447
Hidalgo	21,714	23,656	25,502	29,009	29,690	31,200	34,357	38,946	41,810
Lea	26,827	29,694	32,213	37,347	32,232	34,885	39,895	43,743	44,040
Lincoln	25,320	26,286	28,821	30,764	30,067	31,238	33,166	35,171	35,861
Los Alamos	61,650	59,798	58,929	61,989	60,045	60,621	62,505	62,966	62,284
Luna	21,841	22,743	24,416	25,708	27,281	29,134	30,457	31,110	31,827
McKinley	19,647	20,226	21,887	22,754	23,870	24,192	24,617	25,063	24,383
Mora	21,276	21,632	22,807	25,034	26,545	27,379	29,440	30,686	30,760
Otero	23,680	24,871	26,094	27,228	28,739	30,709	31,681	31,893	32,140
Quay	25,987	26,990	28,269	29,401	30,599	32,369	35,446	37,904	39,268
Rio Arriba	24,767	25,298	26,281	27,699	28,402	28,944	29,557	30,365	30,106
Roosevelt	26,416	26,170	28,473	30,708	27,858	31,248	33,544	33,887	35,871
Sandoval	28,126	29,354	30,465	31,744	31,380	31,783	33,422	34,652	34,339
San Juan	24,503	26,741	28,424	31,259	29,064	29,462	31,924	32,880	33,289
San Miguel	24,173	25,783	27,544	29,449	30,447	31,222	32,367	33,164	33,845
Santa Fe	39,889	42,348	43,846	44,024	41,620	41,185	42,851	44,356	44,309
Sierra	24,491	25,355	28,067	30,365	31,105	32,476	33,567	35,148	36,748
Socorro	24,029	24,925	26,531	28,282	28,194	29,827	30,874	32,062	31,861
Taos	27,556	29,178	30,058	30,164	29,288	29,756	30,601	31,993	32,195
Torrance	24,486	25,135	26,949	28,966	28,590	29,397	30,675	31,819	31,915
Union	30,356	27,714	24,750	28,881	27,765	25,328	29,618	31,764	35,577
Valencia	25,022	26,272	27,555	29,026	28,701	28,452	29,585	29,932	30,208

* Personal income data are by place of residence.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Last updated: November 20, 2014-- new estimates for 2013; revised estimates for 2001-2012



"Bandelier"
By David Curry

EDUCATION IN NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico Legislature appropriates more than 62% of the state's budget to support education in New Mexico, where all education – public or private, academic, professional, and technical - is a matter of the highest priority.

The Public Education Department, directed by the Secretary of Education, is responsible for the public education of all Kindergarten – 12th grade students in an equitable manner, challenging them to reach their potential. Recognizing these goals, the department assists and holds accountable the 89 local school districts that are expected to reach these goals by providing local control and direction to their schools. The Public Education Department is responsible for 17 publicly supported two-year postsecondary schools of vocational education and is in charge of adult basic education services and vocational rehabilitation for the disabled.

Two state institutions provide education and training to the state's visual and hearing impaired students on their campuses and via community based programs. Both schools are directed by separately appointed boards.

The Higher Education Department, a separate department from the Public Education Department, oversees budgets and programs of public institutions of higher education. It makes recommendations to the legislature on appropriations to state-supported universities and colleges. It is also responsible for the quality control and licensing of private and proprietary trade, technical and business schools and branch operations of out-of-state institutions of higher learning.

NEW MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Jerry Apodaca Education Building
300 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501-2786
(505) 827-5800 FAX: (505) 827-6520
www.ped.state.nm.us

Secretary of Education
Chief of Staff
Deputy Secretary, Finance and Operations
Deputy Secretary of Policy & Program
Director of Educator Quality
Director of Policy
Director of Operations
Director of Administrative Services
Director of Strategic Outreach
Director of Federal Programs
Director of Constituent Services
Director of Literacy
Director of Priority Schools
Chief Information Officer
Public Information Officer
Director of Indian Education
Director of Assessment and Accountability

Hanna Skandera
Ellen Hur
Paul J. Aguilar
Leighann Lenti
Matthew Montano
Matt Pahl
Eileen Marurajo-Gallegos
Marian Rael
Aimee Barabe
Denise Koscielniak
Annjenette Torres
Melinda Webster
Debbie Montoya
Mike Archibeque
Vacant
Vacant
Vacant

PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION

New Mexico Public Education Department
Jerry Apodaca Education Building, 300 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe, NM 87501
Beverly Friedman, Liaison
(505) 827-6661
www.ped.state.nm.us/pec/

- | | |
|--|---|
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| 6 Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, Doña Ana, Grant,
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| 9 Curry, Eddy, Harding, Lea,
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P.O. Box 313, Eagle Nest, NM 87718
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2013-2016 |

♦ *elected to fill unexpired term*

FORTY DAY ENROLLMENT BY DISTRICT SCHOOL YEAR 2014

This is a list of the number of students enrolled in New Mexico public schools, charter schools & state supported schools on the 40th day of the school year. It is compiled from data submitted by districts on the 40th Day Membership Report, and is updated annually in January.

DISTRICT	40-DAY ENROLLMENT
Alamogordo	5,931
Albuquerque	93,001
Animas	151
Artesia	3,884
Aztec	3,324
Belen	4,139
Bernalillo	2,939
Bloomfield	3,023
Capitan	480
Carlsbad	6,609
Carrizozo	148
Central Cons.	6,383
Chama	389
Cimarron	445
Clayton	489
Cloudcroft	353
Clovis	8,420
Cobre Cons.	1,318
Corona	70
Cuba	579
Deming	5,458
Des Moines	83
Dexter	982
Dora	245
Dulce	696
Elida	129
Espanola	4,017
Estancia	742
Eunice	755
Farmington	11,765
Floyd	224
Ft. Sumner	320
Gadsden	13,581
Gallup	11,907
Grady	128
Grants	3,746
Hagerman	457
Hatch	1,295
Hobbs	9,950
Hondo	132
House	66
Jal	476
Jemez Mountain	273
Jemez Valley	417
Lake Arthur	119

DISTRICT	40-DAY ENROLLMENT
Las Cruces	25,126
Las Vegas City	1,696
Logan	306
Lordsburg	501
Los Alamos	3,509
Los Lunas	8,475
Loving	595
Lovington	3,792
Magdalena	352
Maxwell	109
Melrose	212
Mesa Vista	362
Mora	444
Moriarty-Edgewood	2,562
Mosquero	42
Mountainair	274
Pecos	624
Penasco	349
Pojoaque	1,977
Portales	2,847
Quemado	124
Questa	396
Raton	975
Reserve	131
Rio Rancho	17,215
Roswell	10,445
Roy	58
Ruidoso	2,070
San Jon	146
Santa Fe	14,752
Santa Rosa	646
Silver City	2,920
Socorro	1,882
Springer	176
Taos	2,862
Tatum	383
Texico	568
Truth Or Consequences	1,388
Tucumcari	951
Tularosa	953
Vaughn	92
Wagon Mound	68
West Las Vegas	1,544
Zuni	1,390
State Supported	398
STATE TOTAL	326,725

NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Founded: 1885
Address: 1060 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: (505) 476-6300 FAX (505) 476-6315
Web Address: www.nmsd.k12.nm.us
Enrollment: 155 (All locations)
Enrollment changes frequently
Superintendent: Mr. Ronald J. Stern - ronald.stern@nmsd.k12.nm.us

Mr. Lars M. Larson, a deaf man from Wisconsin and a Gallaudet College (now University) graduate, was the founder and first Superintendent of the New Mexico School for the Deaf (NMSD).

The New Mexico School for the Deaf (NMSD) was established in 1885, by the Territorial Legislature. This act made the school the first public, constitutional school in the state of New Mexico. NMSD has a dual role - it is a school and an outreach agency that serves the entire state.

Preschools are located in Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Farmington and Las Cruces. The purpose of the preschools is to provide early, optimal educational services to young children who are deaf or hard of hearing in a communication - and language-rich environment. Family support is an important commitment also. On the main campus in Santa Fe, NMSD has high quality and fully accredited elementary through high school programs.

The residential program at the Santa Fe Campus affords a home-like environment and an around the clock access to communication and language for students who live outside the Santa Fe area. The school provides all residential students from all parts of the state with home-school transportation every week.

Many deaf/hard of hearing students are mainstreamed in the state. As the state's foremost resource on education of the deaf and hard of hearing, NMSD's Outreach Department provides a variety of assessment, technical assistance, training, special materials and consultation services and support to local school districts. With early identification and early intervention being critical, through NMSD's STEP*Hi programs, families of very young deaf children are supported and served with information and other resources.

Organ Mountains- Desert Peak National Monument

Credit: Bureau of
Land Management
www.blm.gov



NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED

Founded:	1903
Alamogordo Campus:	1900 N. White Sands Blvd., Alamogordo, NM 88310
Phone:	(575) 437-3505 FAX (575) 439-4411
Albuquerque Campus:	801 Stephen Moody Dr., SE, Albuquerque, NM 87123
Phone:	(575) 271-3060 FAX: (575) 291-5456
Web Address:	www.nmsbvi.k12.nm.us
Enrollment 2014-2015:	Alamogordo Campus: 28 students Early Childhood Programs: 60 center based; Infant and Toddlers Statewide: 211 Instructional Resource Center: 1150
Superintendent:	Ms. Linda Lyle llyle@nmsbvi.viz.nm.us

Mission Statement: As a leader and unifying entity in the field of educating students birth to high school who are blind or visually impaired, NMSBVI is a statewide network of services that ensures all students who are blind or visually impaired will become independent productive members of their communities by identifying and providing quality education and collaborating with students, families and partners to provide outstanding training, resources and support services.

In February of 1903, the 35th Territorial Legislature created the New Mexico Institute for the Blind, and the campus was established in Alamogordo, New Mexico. Today, named the New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired, NMSBVI has campuses located in Alamogordo and in Albuquerque. The Alamogordo campus provides specialized instruction for residential and day students, for students requiring a short-term placement and for preschool day students.

The Outreach and Early Childhood Programs (ECP) site in Albuquerque includes a preschool serving students ages three through six, a statewide Family, Infant and Toddler program, a low vision clinic, technology lending library and outreach services to school districts throughout the state.

The Instructional Resource Center (IRC) on the Alamogordo campus serves as a statewide lending library for Braille and large print textbooks as well as other specialized equipment used by students with visual impairments. The IRC also has a Braille production department that transcribes books to large print and Braille, produces accessible media and transcribes the state-mandated tests for use by New Mexico schools.

Educational goals and objectives are developed by the family, NMSBVI and the local district and are tailored to meet the individual learning needs of each student. Specialized instruction includes the expanded core curriculum (ECC) for blindness as well as the development of specific compensatory skills necessary for independence. NMSBVI is accredited by the North Central Association Commission; the school is a beneficiary of the state's permanent land trust. All services are part of the Free Appropriate Public Education for students in New Mexico who are blind/visually impaired.

CHARTER SCHOOLS

New Mexico Public Education Department
 Charter Schools Division
 300 Don Gaspar Avenue, Rm. 301, Santa Fe, NM 87501-2786
 Patricia Matthews, Director
 Santa Fe: (505) 827-6576 Albuquerque: (505) 222-4760
www.ped.state.nm.us/charter/

Santa Fe Office
 300 Don Gaspar Avenue, Rm. 301
 Santa Fe, NM 87501-2786
 (505) 827-6909 Fax: (505) 827-6725

Albuquerque Office
 5600 Eagle Rock Avenue, NE
 Albuquerque, NM 87113
 (505) 222-4762 Fax: (505) 222-4769

A charter school is a public school developed by one or more parents, teachers or community members authorized by the local school board or the Public Education Commission to provide an alternative educational setting to parents and students in the public school system. Charter schools provide an opportunity to create new, innovative and more flexible way of educating children.

The Charter Schools Division of the NM Public Education Department is responsible for the implementation of the provisions of state and federal laws, rules and regulations pertaining to charter schools.

CHARTER SCHOOL	# Students	Phone	Grades
<u>ALBUQUERQUE</u>			
21st Century Public Academy	236	(505) 254-0280	5-8
ABQ Charter Academy	271	(505) 242-6640	9-12
Academy of Trades and Technology	114	(505) 765-5517	9-12
ACE Leadership High School	336	(505) 242-2220	9-12
Albuquerque Institute for Mathematics & Science	369	(505) 559-4249	6-12
Albuquerque School of Excellence	309	(505) 312-7711	1-11
Albuquerque Sign Language Academy	94	(505) 247-1701	K-8
Albuquerque Talent Development High School	171	(505) 503-2465	9-12
Alice King Community School	334	(505) 344-0746	K-6, 8
Amy Biehl Charter High School	259	(505) 299-9409	9-12
Bataan Military Academy	75	(505) 292-5588	9-12
Cesár Chavéz Community School	203	(505) 877-0558	9-12
Christine Duncan's Heritage Academy	229	(505) 839-4971	K-8
Cien Aguas International School	351	(505) 255-0001	K-8
Coral Community Charter School	144	(505) 292-6725	K-4
Corrales International School	254	(505) 344-9733	K-10
Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School	664	(505) 998-1021	6-12
Creative Education Preparatory Institute	176	(505) 314-2374	9-12
Digital Arts & Technology Academy	312	(505) 341-0888	9-12
East Mountain High School	366	(505) 281-7400	9-12
El Camino Real Academy	343	(505) 314-2212	K-12
Explore Academy	149	(505) 468-1092	9-10
Gilbert L. Sena Charter High School	185	(505) 237-2374	9-12
Gordon Bernell Charter School	396	(505) 468-7701	9-12
Health Leadership High School	87	(505) 750-4547	9
Horizon Academy West	398	(505) 998-0459	K-5
La Academia De Esperanza	364	(505) 764-5500	6-12
La Promesa Early Learning Center	375	(505) 268-3274	K-8
La Resolana Leadership Academy	90	(505) 243-8114	6-8
Los Puentes Charter	202	(505) 342-5959	7-12
Media Arts Collaborative Charter School	230	(505) 243-1957	6-12
Mission Achievement and Success	292	(505) 242-3118	6-8
Montessori Of The Rio Grande	217	(505) 842-5993	prek-6

ALBUQUERQUE (continued)

Mountain Mahogany Elementary School	206	(505) 341-1428	K-8
Native American Community Academy	377	(505) 266-0992	6-12
New American School - New Mexico	404	(505) 222-4360	9-12
New Mexico International School	207	(505) 503-7670	K-5
North Valley Academy Charter School	482	(505) 998-0501	K-8
Nuestros Valores Charter School	122	(505) 873-7758	9-12
Public Academy for Performing Arts	368	(505) 830-3128	6-12
Robert F. Kennedy Charter High School	238	(505) 243-1118	9-12
Sage Montessori Charter School	243	(505) 344-7447	K-8
South Valley Academy	460	(505) 253-9050	6,7 & 9,10
South valley Preparatory School	154	(505) 222-5642	6-8
Southwest Aeronautics, Mathematics and Science Academy	285	(505) 338-8601	7-12
Southwest Intermediate Learning Center	109	(505) 296-7677	7-8
Southwest Primary Learning Center	105	(505) 296-7677	4-6
Southwest Secondary Learning Center	263	(505) 296-7677	7-12
The GREAT Academy	179	(505) 792-0306	9-12
The International School at Mesa del Sol	226	(505) 508-3295	K-9
The Montessori Elementary School	390	(505) 796-0149	K-8
Tierra Adentro	238	(505) 967-4720	6-12
William W. & Josephine Dorn Charter Community School	49	(505) 243-1434	K-2

AZTEC

Mosaic Academy Chart Elementary School	180	(505) 334-9364	K-8
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CARSLBAD

Jefferson Montessori	188	(575) 234-1703	K-12
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CENTRAL

Dream Dine'	15	(505) 948-2014	PreK-8
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CIMARRON

Moreno Valley High School	75	(505) 377-3100	9-12
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DEMING

Deming Cesár Chavéz High School	119	(575) 544-8404	9-12
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ESPANOLA

Carinos De Los Niños Elementary School	125	(505) 753-1128	K-8
La Tierra Montessori School of the Arts and Sciences	95	(505) 852-0200	K-8
McCurdy Charter School	528	(505) 692-6090	K-12

FARMINGTON

New Mexico Virtual Academy	529	(505) 436-2383	6-12
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GADSDEN

Anthony Charter School	70	(575) 882-0600	7-12
Health Sciences Academy	183	(575) 589-2222	7-10

GALLUP-McKINLEY

Middle College High School	70	(505) 722-9945	10-12
Uplift Community School	153	(505) 863-4333	K-6

JÉMEZ MOUNTAIN

Lindrith Area Heritage Elementary School	23	(575) 774-6669	K-8
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JÉMEZ VALLEY

San Diego Riverside Charter School	91	(505) 834-7419	K-8
Walatowa Charter High School	56	(505) 834-0443	9-12

LAS CRUCES

Alma D'Arte Charter High School	199	(575) 541-0145	9-12
J. Paul Taylor Academy	190	(575) 652-4006	K-8
La Academia Dolores Huertas	165	(575) 526-2984	6-8
Las Montanas Charter High School	177	(575) 636-2100	9-12
New America School-Las Cruces	326	(575) 527-9085	9-12

LOS LUNAS

School of Dreams Academy	378	(505) 866-7632	7-12
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MORIARTY

Estancia Valley Classical Academy	405	(505) 832-2223	K-11
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PENASCO

La Jicarita Community School	40	(575) 587-1606	K-6
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QUESTA

Red River Valley Charter	85	(575) 754-6117	PreK-8
Roots & Wings Community School	42	(575) 586-2076	K-8

RIO RANCHO

The ASK Academy	287	(505) 891-0757	7-12
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ROSWELL

Sidney Gutierrez Middle School	64	(575) 347-9703	6-8
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SANTA FE

Academy For Technology & the Classics	361	(505) 473-4282	7-12
Monte Del Sol Charter High School	359	(505) 982-5225	7-12
New Mexico Connections Academy	792	(505) 428-2131	4-12
New Mexico School for the Arts	196	(505) 310-4194	9-12
The MASTERS Program	199	(505) 428-7320	10-12
Tierra Encantada Charter School	269	(505) 983-3337	7-12
Turquoise Trail Elementary School	462	(505) 986-4000	PreK-6

SILVER CITY

Aldo Leopold Charter	146	(575) 538-2547	6-12
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SOCORRO

Cottonwood Valley Elem School	169	(575) 538-2547	K-8
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TAOS

Anansi Charter School	140	(575) 776-2256	K-5
Taos Academy	208	(575) 751-3109	5-12
Taos Charter School	213	(575) 751-7222	K-8
Taos Integrated School of the Arts	168	(575) 758-7755	K-8
Taos International School	60	(575) 751-7115	K-8
Vista Grande High School	84	(575) 758-5102	9-12

WEST LAS VEGAS

Rio Gallinas School	101	(505) 454-8688	K-8
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FOUNDING DATES OF NEW MEXICO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

1859	St. Michael's College (a nonresidential program)	Santa Fe
1962	Institute of Indian Arts	Santa Fe
1971	Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute	Albuquerque
1874	St. Michael's College becomes residential	Santa Fe
1979	Navajo Technical College (originally Crownpoint Institute of Technology)	Crownpoint
1888	New Mexico State University* (originally College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts)	Las Cruces
1889	University of New Mexico*	Albuquerque
1889	New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology	Socorro
1891	New Mexico Military Institute	Roswell
1893	New Mexico Highlands University* (originally NM Normal Univ.)	Las Vegas
1893	Western New Mexico University (originally NM School of Mines)	Silver City
1909	Spanish American Normal School (later became Northern New Mexico College - See 1977 below)	El Rito
1934	Eastern New Mexico University*	Portales
1947	St. Michael's College (High School portion remains separate Inst.)	Santa Fe
1956	San Juan College	Farmington
1961	Clovis Community College	Clovis
1962	College of the Southwest	Hobbs
1964	St. John's College	Santa Fe
1965	New Mexico Junior College	Hobbs
1965	Albuquerque Technical Vocational Institute	Albuquerque
1966	College of Santa Fe	Santa Fe
1967	Luna Vocational-Technical Institute*	Las Vegas
1968	Diné College*	Shiprock
1977	Northern New Mexico College (formerly Spanish American Normal School)	Española/El Rito
1979	Mesalands Community College	Tucumcari
1982	United World College of the American West	Las Vegas
1983	Santa Fe Community College	Santa Fe
2010	Santa Fe University of Art & Design (formerly College of Santa Fe)	Santa Fe

* These institutions have established, since their founding dates, satellite programs in other communities around the state. Refer to their individual pages for this information.

HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Dr. Barbara Damron, Cabinet Secretary
Main Office: 2048 Galisteo St.
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505-1650
(505) 476-8400 FAX: (505) 476-8453
www.hed.state.nm.us

The New Mexico Higher Education Department was elevated from a commission level in 2005. Its mission is to promote and coordinate high quality postsecondary education partnerships that are responsive to changing needs to serve all New Mexicans.

The newly created Higher Education Department's Cabinet Secretary of Higher Education shall appoint 14 members giving due regard to geographic representation, cultural diversity and the composition of higher education institutions in New Mexico. Four members shall represent the four-year public post-secondary educational institutions, one each from the University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology and one of whom shall represent either New Mexico Highlands University, Eastern New Mexico University or Western New Mexico University. Three members shall represent the two-year public post-secondary educational institutions; one member shall represent the accredited private post-secondary educational institutions; one member shall represent business; one member shall represent college and university faculty; one member shall represent college and university non-faculty staff; one member shall be a college or university student; one representative of the tribal colleges in New Mexico; and one representative of the Indian Nation, Tribes and Pueblos in New Mexico. The members representing the categories of post-secondary educational institutions shall be the chief executive officers of the institutions of those categories or the chief executive officers' designees. The members representing faculty and non-faculty staff and the student member shall be the leaders of faculty, staff and student organizations at their respective institutions. The board shall annually elect a chair, vice chair and secretary from among its membership. The board shall meet at the call of the call of the chair at least quarterly.

CENTRAL NEW MEXICO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Founded: 1965
Address: 525 Buena Vista S.E., Albuquerque, NM 87106
Phone: (505) 224-3000 FAX (505) 224-4556
Web Address: www.cnm.edu
Enrollment: 28,685 (Fall 2014)
President: Dr. Katharine Winograd
winograd@cnm.edu

Central New Mexico Community College (Formerly Albuquerque TVI), is a public postsecondary school that provides occupational education and coursework leading to Associate Degrees. CNM is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. It is the second largest postsecondary school in New Mexico.

CNM opened in 1965, granting diplomas and certificates in business, health, technologies and trades occupations. The College has been granting Associate Degrees since 1986. Current offerings include 53 certificate and 45 degree programs, including the Associate of Arts, Associate of Applied Science and Associate of Science Degrees. Also available are college credit and college transfer courses, and preparatory training for CNM majors.

CNM also offers continuing education that includes skill improvement workshops, industry training, General Education Diploma (GED), adult education in basic skills, and training for the U.S. citizenship exam.

CNM has five Albuquerque locations - Main Campus near downtown, Montoya Campus in the northeast heights, South Valley Campus, Westside Campus and the CNM Workforce Training Center. CNM is the largest supplier of transfer students to New Mexico's four-year universities, and the job placement rate for its graduates is 95 percent.

CLOVIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Founded: 1961
Address: 417 Schepps Boulevard, Clovis, NM 88101-8381
Phone: (575) 769-2811 FAX (575) 769-4190
Web Address: www.clovis.edu
Degrees: Assoc. of Arts, Science, General Studies, Applied
Science and Certificates in Technical Vocational Programs
Enrollment: 4,923 (Fall 2014)
President: Dr. Rebecca Rowley - becky.rowley@clovis.edu

As a comprehensive community college, Clovis Community College's mission is to provide accessible, affordable, accredited, high-quality educational opportunities by keeping the learners' needs at the center of decision-making and continuously striving to exceed the expectations of the local and global communities. This comprehensive mission is met by providing a variety of academic and vocational instructional programs; student services; developmental education; and social, cultural, and recreational activities.

Established in 1961, as a branch campus of Eastern New Mexico University, Clovis Community College conducted its first course offerings at Clovis High School and Cannon Air Force Base. Following a successful bond election in 1978, the beginnings of a new campus were constructed and opened in 1980 on Schepps Boulevard. By 1990, the local district voters imposed a two-mill property tax levy to create a locally controlled and locally governed community college. The College derives approximately 75% of its operating budget from state general fund appropriations. The campus now occupies approximately 100 acres of land with a modern \$18 million physical plant consisting of 282,370 square feet. A locally elected Board of Trustees governs Clovis Community College.

Accredited regionally by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges, CCC offers 60 different Associate Degrees in arts, sciences, and applied sciences. CCC programs in nursing and in radiology technology are accredited by the National League of Nursing and the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology, respectively.

EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY

Founded: 1934
Address: 1500 South Avenue K, Portales, NM 88130
Phone: (575) 562-1011 FAX (575) 562-2980
Web Address: www.enmu.edu
Degrees Granted: Associate, Bachelor, Master
Enrollment: 5,847 Main Campus (fall 2015); 10,200
(All campuses, fall 2010 estimate)
President: Dr. Steven G. Gamble - steven.gamble@enmu.edu

Eastern New Mexico University (ENMU) opened as a junior college in the summer of 1934. Adding a fourth year of classes, the college officially changed its name to Eastern New Mexico University in 1939. The University began offering graduate courses in 1949 and received full accreditation for graduate programs in 1953. The Portales campus also administers two branch campuses – one in Roswell and one in Ruidoso.

There are more than 60 undergraduate major areas of study offered by four colleges (Liberal Arts and Sciences, Education and Technology, Fine Arts, and Business) and 22 degree offerings in the Graduate School. The University also includes a major public broadcast center, KENW-TV, which supports three digital channels: one High Definition (HD) and two of Standard Definition (SD). KENW-TV also supports educational television for area schools and the University, as well as providing training sites for University students in Broadcast Journalism and Production.

The University also owns and manages Blackwater Draw, one of the most well known and significant sites in North American archaeology, with documented evidence of human occupation in association with Late Pleistocene fauna, including Columbian mammoth, camel, horse, bison, sabertooth cat and dire wolf.

More than 45,000 students have graduated from ENMU-Portales, and alumni are located in all New Mexico counties, each of the 50 states and in several foreign countries. Celebrating its seventy-fifth year of service students, its community, and New Mexico in 2009, ENMU remains committed to providing a quality education to its students.

LUNA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Founded:	1969
Address:	366 Luna Drive, Las Vegas, NM 87701
Phone:	(505) 454-2500 FAX (505) 454-2538
Web Address:	www.luna.edu
Degrees Granted:	Certificates, Associate Degrees
Enrollment:	1,657
President:	Dr. Pete Campos - pcampos@luna.edu

Luna Community College (LCC), originally established as a vocational technical school, is the only community college in northeastern New Mexico. The College is located in the majestic Sangre de Cristo Mountain range overlooking the city of Las Vegas, New Mexico. LCC enjoys an outstanding reputation for its caliber of facilities, teaching methods, curricula and dedication to excellence.

LCC derives its name from Maximilliano Luna, who was also a captain of the Rough Riders, U.S. Voluntary Cavalry, and a first lieutenant of the 34th U.S. Volunteer Infantry.

An act of the legislature of the state of New Mexico in 1967 authorized the establishment of a vocational training facility in Las Vegas, New Mexico. In 1970, the first 5-mill levy election to fund LCC was held and overwhelmingly approved by the citizenry to voluntarily tax themselves in support of vocational-technical education. This provided an occupational training opportunity for the people of the following school districts: West Las Vegas Municipal Schools, Las Vegas City Schools, Maxwell Schools, Santa Rosa Consolidated Schools, Springer Schools, Mora Independent Schools, and Wagon Mound Public Schools. These school districts lie within San Miguel, Guadalupe, Colfax and Mora Counties. Since its inception, the College has continued to grow and develop its ability to meet the occupational needs of the service area. Two satellite centers are available in Springer and Santa Rosa.

MESALANDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Founded:	1979
Address:	911 South Tenth St., Tucumcari, NM 88401
Phone:	(575) 461-4413 FAX (575) 461-1901
Web Address:	www.mesalands.edu
Enrollment:	1555
President:	Dr. Thomas Newson - thomasn@mesalands.edu

Mesalands Community College was established as Tucumcari Area Vocational School by the New Mexico Legislature in 1979. In 1993, the institution was authorized by the New Mexico Commission on Higher Education to offer Associate of Applied Science degrees in Business Administration and Computer Information Systems. In 1994, its name was changed to Mesa Technical College.

In 2001, the Board of Trustees renamed the institution Mesalands Community College. The College now awards a wide range of degrees and certificates including the Associates of Applied Science in Technology and Associate of Arts degrees. Courses offered include those in academics and the fields of sciences, automotive and diesel technology, fine arts, farrier science, and animal science. The College also offers a nationally recognized Intercollegiate Rodeo Program. Paleontology and geology studies are conducted in conjunction with the College's Dinosaur Museum which is one of the top 25 museums visited in New Mexico.

In 2004, Mesalands Community College received 10 years of accreditation from the Higher Learning Commission, a Commission of North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. The College has experienced continued growth in its facilities and curriculum, and in its ability to serve the surrounding communities with quality educational services.

NEW MEXICO HIGHLANDS UNIVERSITY

Founded: 1893
Address: 803 National Avenue/
P.O. Box 9000, Las Vegas, NM 87701
Phone: 877-850-9064 FAX (505) 454-3069
Web Address: www.nmhu.edu
Degrees Granted: Associate, Bachelor, Master
Enrollment: 3,690 (Fall 2013 Total Enrollment)
President: Dr. James Fries
President_Office@nmhighlands.edu

With the arrival of the Santa Fe Railroad in the 1870's, civic leaders decided that the booming Las Vegas region needed an institution of higher education, and in 1893, the Territorial Legislature established New Mexico Normal School.

The school opened in 1898 under the guidance of a young educator and anthropologist, Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett, who was to take a prominent place in New Mexico history as founder of both the Museum of New Mexico and the Institute of American Archaeology in Santa Fe. In 1899 the name was changed from New Mexico Normal at Las Vegas to New Mexico Normal University. Because of expansions in academic offerings, the school was referred to in the New England Journal of Education as "one of the best normal schools in the country."

By 1901, enrollment had surpassed 300. The growth of the institution increased with the admission of New Mexico into the Union in 1912, and in 1917 the school became a four-year teacher training college. Over the next decades accreditation was achieved, buildings were added and graduate work was introduced in several departments.

From its territorial beginnings, the school flourished with statehood and in 1941 was renamed New Mexico Highlands University, a name derived from its beautiful Northern New Mexico terrain.

Today, Highlands is known for its multi ethnic student body, small classes, research activities, student and faculty achievements, and opportunities for students to combine study with real-world experience. Through distance education, Internet courses, and on-site faculty, Highlands also offers degree-completion and graduate programs in Rio Rancho, Santa Fe, Española, Farmington, Raton and Roswell.

NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE OF MINING & TECHNOLOGY

Founded: 1889
Address: 801 Leroy Place, Socorro, NM 87801-7496
Phone/Web: (575) 835-5011 FAX (575) 835-5655 - www.nmt.edu
Degrees Granted: Bachelor, Master, Doctorate
Enrollment: 2,127 (Fall 2014)
President: Dr. Daniel H. López - lalagarcia@admin.nmt.edu

New Mexico Tech is a research university specializing in science, engineering and natural resources. Graduates with advanced degrees find successful careers in science, medicine, research, engineering and business particularly with emphasis in hydrology, astrophysics, atmospheric physics, geology and energetic materials research. Growing programs include chemistry, computer science, environmental science, management, mathematics, psychology, technical communication and many special areas of engineering.

Located on campus are also research organizations including New Mexico Geochronology Research Laboratory, Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center, Environmental Evaluation Group, Geophysics Research Center, IRIS/PASSCAL Instrument Center, Langmuir Laboratory for Atmospheric Research and Mt. Erebus Volcano Observatory and the state government's Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources. Such centers are frequently partners with other universities in this country and other countries, private industry, and government agencies, and provide opportunities to study on the cutting edge of these high tech fields.

NEW MEXICO JUNIOR COLLEGE

Founded: 1965
Address: 5317 Lovington Highway, Hobbs, NM 88240
Phone/Web: (575) 392-4510 - www.nmjc.edu
Degrees Granted: Associate in Arts, Associate in Science, Associate in Applied Science, Occupational Certificates
Enrollment: 3,320 in Fall 2013 with 4,000 non-credit workforce students annually.
President: Dr. Steve McCleery - smcleery@nmjc.edu

New Mexico Junior College, known throughout the state and region as "The JC", is a comprehensive community college featuring complete educational offerings, campus dormitory and apartment facilities, national championship athletic teams, and dedicated faculty and staff focused on the same goals...student learning a success.

NMJC receives tax-based financial support from the college district which includes the Eunice, Hobbs, Jal, Lovington, and Tatum school districts. Additionally, the college is a public institution of higher education receiving State of New Mexico funding support from the Higher Education Department as authorized by the State of New Mexico Legislature. From humble beginnings in the 1960's the college has grown to become a residential community college offering 64 degree programs and 27 certificate programs, athletic programs of national renown, a campus of over 30 buildings, over 10,000 credit and non-credit students per year, and a campus family of over 260 staff and faculty. In 2009 The JC was the number one higher education provider of workforce and professional training in the State of New Mexico serving over 5,000 students. NMJC consistently ranks #1 or #2 in the state for providing workforce training.

From a heritage of traditional brick and mortar classroom education the JC has evolved into an institution that leads the State of New Mexico in dual credit education, offers a robust online schedule of classes with accreditation from numerous online degrees and majors, and yet maintains a reputation for excellent traditional on-campus education. The new University Center houses partnerships with Eastern New Mexico University, the University of New Mexico, New Mexico Tech University, and New Mexico State University creating opportunities for NMJC students to transition directly into Bachelor's and Master's programs without leaving the campus.

One of the more unique new programs at NMJC, and one that is representative of the creative individuals who guide programs and activities on campus, is the online degree program for Nuclear Energy Technicians. The JC was the first two year institution in the United States to receive direct funding from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to support development of new training and educational opportunities for the nuclear industry and for student scholarships. These high quality technical training courses were recently recognized by Lockheed Martin which has led to a new educational partnership between NMJC and the multi-billion dollar national defense and scientific contractor.

NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE

Founded: 1891
Address: 101 West College Blvd., Roswell, NM 88201
Phone: (575) 622-6250 FAX (575) 624-8025 1-800-421-5376
Web Address: www.nmmi.edu
Level of Instruction: Four-year coeducational military boarding college preparatory boarding high school and two-year liberal arts junior college granting Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees.
Enrollment: Approximately 950 high school and college students at approximately a 50-50 ratio
Superintendent: Jerry W. Grizzle, PhD - grizzle@nmmi.edu
Major General, United States Army National Guard (Retired);

Founded in 1891, under the direction of the Superintendent the mission of NMMI is to educate, train, and prepare young men and women to be leaders capable of critical thinking and sound analysis, leaders who possess uncompromising character, and leaders able to meet challenging physical demands, while developing in each cadet a sense of duty, honor, and achievement. New Mexico Military Institute

provides a superior college preparatory education at both the high school and junior college levels. With outstanding academic, leadership and character development, and athletic and fitness programs and a superbly qualified faculty and staff, the high school and the junior college divisions are accredited at the highest levels respectively by The North Central Association Commission on Accreditation and School Improvement (NCA CASI) and the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

NMMI Academic Dean and Vice Dean/High School Principal ensure a quality learning environment supported by campus-wide state-of-the-art learning technologies in the classroom, the Toles Learning Center, the Paul Horgan Library, and the Daniels Leadership Center. A distinguished speaker program brings a variety of national and international figures who expand the cadets' educational experience. NMMI's strong academic programs at the high school level enables cadets to attend top tier educational institutions upon graduation, including such schools as Princeton, Stanford, University of Texas, and any of the five military Service Academies. At the junior college level NMMI courses are fully transferable to four-year colleges and universities, including the five military Service Academies, and such other universities as Pepperdine, Emory, Amherst, Purdue, UCLA and Oklahoma, among others.

NMMI and its high school Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) have been recognized as an "Honor School with Distinction," the highest designation, continuously since 1909, enabling NMMI to nominate three qualified cadets to attend one of the five federal Service Academies. Junior college cadets who meet U.S. Army's Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program requirements may be commissioned as a U.S. Army Second Lieutenant through the Army's Two-Year ROTC Early Commissioning Program (ECP) upon graduation from NMMI. NMMI's Service Academy Preparatory program annually sends on average 85 sponsored and "self prep" cadets to attend the five federal Service Academies.

Athletic programs, overseen by the NMMI Athletic Director and coaches, provide competitive sports for young men and women at both the high school and junior college levels. NMMI teams have won several high school state championships and collegiate regional and national championships. NMMI remains the only college in New Mexico with three national Collegiate Championships. State of the art athletic facilities, playing fields, training rooms, tennis courts, and 18-hole golf course complement school athletic activities. NMMI's fitness program, mandatory for every cadet, boasts the nation's first "Fitness Factory" to test and improve cadet health and conditioning. Several club sports are also sponsored for their athletic and fitness benefits (e.g., martial arts, boxing, racquetball, paintball).

All cadets, comprising the Corps of Cadets, learn and live within a structured, disciplined military environment, underscored by the Cadet Honor Code, which aids development of cadet character, self-discipline, personal responsibility and accountability, and leadership potential. Cadets, under the supervision of the Commandant of Cadets/Dean of Students and staff, are housed normally two to a room in two modern barracks areas. Cadet rooms are well equipped to enhance the educational experience, replete with air conditioning, computer network and Internet access, and cable television hookups. A game room, bowling alley, and gym complex with weight room, racquetball and basketball courts, and swimming pool are available to cadets daily. A cadet store and PX provides books, clothing, sundries, sandwiches, and other items to meet cadet needs

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

Founded:	1888
Address:	Office of the President, MSC 3Z, P.O. Box 30001, Las Cruces, NM 88003-8001
Phone:	(575) 646-2035 FAX (575) 646-6334
Web Address:	www.nmsu.edu
Degrees Granted:	Certificate, Associate, Bachelor, Master, Education Specialist (Ed.D.), Doctorate
Enrollment:	43,442 (unduplicated, all campuses)
President:	Garrey Carruthers - president@nmsu.edu

This University was founded at Las Cruces in 1888. In 1889, it was designated the land-grant college of the state by act of the New Mexico Territorial Legislative Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the federal Morrill Act. At that time, its name was changed to "New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts." The school retained that name, which explains its mascot name "Aggies," until 1969, when a state constitutional amendment changed the name to New Mexico State University (NMSU). New Mexico State University offers a wide variety of programs through the Graduate School and the

colleges: Agriculture, Consumer and Environmental Sciences, Arts & Sciences, Business, Education, Engineering, Extended Learning, Health and Social Services, and Honors. Special agencies include the Arrowhead Center, Arts and Sciences Research Center, Bureau for Business Research and Services, Office of International and Border Programs, Educational Research Center, Engineering Research Center, New Mexico Department of Agriculture, Physical Science Laboratory, and the Water Resources Research Institute.

NMSU also operates agricultural science centers at Alcalde, Los Lunas, Tucumcari, Clovis, Farmington, Artesia, Mora, Clayton, and Fort Stanton. The University's Cooperative Extension Service has offices in every county in New Mexico.

NMSU has four community campuses with two-year postsecondary programs ranging from Associate Degrees to undergraduate preparatory to vocational education programs. The community colleges are located at Alamogordo, Carlsbad, Grants and Las Cruces.

NORTHERN NEW MEXICO COLLEGE

Founded:	1909
Address:	Española Campus, 921 Paseo de Oñate, Española, NM 87532 (505) 747-2100 FAX (505) 747-2180 El Rito Campus, El Rito, NM 87530 (575) 581-4117 FAX: (575) 581-4140
Degrees Granted:	Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, Associate of Applied Science, and Vocational Certificates
Enrollment:	Averages 2000 + per semester
Service Area:	Río Arriba, Taos, Los Alamos Counties, inclusive of 10 area high schools and over 9,000 square miles
President:	Nancy "Rusty" Barceló, PhD; nbarcelo@nmc.edu
Web Address:	www.nnmc.edu

This institution began in 1909, as the Spanish-American Normal School in El Rito. It was constitutionally established to provide teacher training for students of Spanish-American descent who would return to teach in their native villages in the mountains of northern New Mexico. The school was reorganized in 1977 as Northern New Mexico Community College by an act of the state legislature. On April 7, 2005, the name of the school was officially changed to Northern New Mexico College and authority was granted to offer baccalaureate degrees. Northern currently offers thirteen baccalaureate degrees: Teacher Education, Biology, Business Administration, Information Technology, Environmental Science, Integrative Health Studies, Mathematics, Nursing, Mechanical Engineering (Solar Energy), Software Engineering, Information Engineering Technology, and Music (Jazz Studies). Northern is maintaining its 'community college' mission and open admission policy.

Northern is currently an Academic Quality Improvement Program (AQIP) school and accreditation has been granted through 2015-2016 from the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities.

Northern has campuses in Española and in El Rito. The Española campus is located 25 miles north of Santa Fe and 40 miles south of Taos. The El Rito campus is 32 miles north of Española. The College offers short term and continuing education courses in Spanish Language Immersion, poetry, tinsmithing, weaving, Spanish Colonial Furniture Making, adobe construction, retablo making, New Mexico History, and other disciplines. Northern employs about 53 full-time faculty and about 175 adjunct faculty as well as an additional 160 professional and support staff members.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Founded: 1964
Address: 1160 Camino Cruz Blanca, Santa Fe 87505-4599
Phone: (505) 984-6000 FAX (505) 984-6162
Web Address: www.stjohnscollege.edu
Degrees Granted: Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts in Liberal Arts and Masters of Arts in Eastern Classics
Enrollment: 419 Undergraduates and 67 Graduates in fall 2013
President: Michael P. Peters, Ret. Colonel
mpeters@sjcsf.edu

St. John's College, with campuses in Santa Fe and Annapolis, Maryland, is the country's third oldest college. It was founded in 1696, as King William's School in Annapolis, MD. St. John's in Santa Fe was founded in 1964. There is one Board of Visitors and Governors and one president responsible for each campus. There is a single faculty, one part teaching at the Annapolis campus and the other part teaching in Santa Fe. Undergraduate students may alternate between campuses during their study.

St. John's unique four-year B.A. curriculum is entirely prescribed with all students following the same course of study:

- four years of language: Greek and English the first two years, French and English in the last two;
- four years of mathematics, developed in historical sequence from the early Greeks to today;
- three years of laboratory science, the last two devoted to a broad study of physics;
- one year of music;
- four years of reading and discussing in seminars the great philosophical, scientific, literary, theological, poetic and historical works of the Western tradition.

A graduate program leading to the M.A. degree in the liberal arts and in Eastern Classics is conducted year-round and is modeled on the undergraduate curriculum.

Historical information:

The library at St. John's College in Santa Fe is named after and dedicated to American architect and preservationist John Gaw Meem, who is best known for his instrumental role in the development and popularization of the Pueblo Revival building style. Among other projects, Meem was responsible for the remodeling of the La Fonda Hotel in Santa Fe. Meem was also the official architect of the University of New Mexico from 1933 to 1956. Meem was instrumental in the creation of the St. John's College Santa Fe campus: he donated the 214 acres on which the college primarily sits. He was the architect for various other structures around the state including at UNM. His grandson is Senator Peter Wirth.

SAN JUAN COLLEGE

Founded: 1956
Address: 4601 College Blvd., Farmington, NM 87402
Phone: (505) 326-3311 FAX (505) 566-3500
Web Address: www.sanjuancollege.edu
Degrees Granted: Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, Associate Degree in Nursing, Associate of General Studies, Associate of Applied Science, One and Two-Year Career/Technical Certificates
Enrollment: 12,554 Fall 2013
President: Dr. Toni H. Pendergrass
pendergrass@sanjuancollege.edu

San Juan College was founded in 1956, as Farmington Branch, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. In 1958, it became San Juan Branch of New Mexico State University. On July 1, 1982, the college became an independent community college.

San Juan College is the fourth largest public higher educational institution in the state offering 67 Associate Degrees and 58 one-and two-year certificates. The main campus is comprised of 10 buildings

and four off-campus facilities occupying more than 957,000 square feet on approximately 705 acres. Annually, San Juan College serves over 18,000 credit students, and provides educational services to an additional 6,800 students enrolled in non-credit classes, workshops, adult education, and business and industry training.

San Juan College features unique training programs recognized nationwide including automotive technology, dental hygiene, industrial process operator, natural gas compression, nursing, physical therapist assistant, and renewable energy — just to name a few. New programs, especially in healthcare and energy, are being expanded in direct response to workforce needs.

Two off-campus sites are located in the eastern and western sections of the county to better serve those communities. In addition, the college hosts the Quality Center for Business that represents an integrated approach to assisting area businesses and industry with training, business planning, technical support, small business incubator, and economic development.

SANTA FE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Founded:	1983
Address:	6401 Richards Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87508
Phone:	(505) 428-1000 FAX (505) 428-1296
Web Address:	www.sfcc.edu
Degrees Granted:	Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, Associate of Applied Science, and Certificates
Enrollment:	The college serves more than 15,000 students per year in its credit, noncredit and adult basic education programs
President:	Randy W. Grissom randy.grissom@sfcc.edu

Santa Fe Community College (SFCC) was established in 1983, to bring low-cost, high-quality educational opportunities to the residents of Santa Fe.

Central to the college's mission is a commitment to helping students succeed. The college's comprehensive system of support services, from tutoring to career counseling, is designed to help students achieve their educational and career goals. The college is equally committed to serving the community. Educational and job-training programs are tailored to the needs of local residents, business, industry and government. SFCC's low tuition and open admissions policy make higher education an option for everyone in the community.

SFCC offers two-year Associate Degrees and one-year certificate programs in a broad range of academic and occupational areas. Credits earned at SFCC are also eligible for transfer to four-year colleges and universities.

SFCC offers many other special programs and services. The Continuing Education Office offers non-credit classes and workshops for adults, teens and children. The Developmental Studies Program provides free tutoring, basic academic courses and other resources to help students develop effective learning skills.

The Adult Basic Education Program offers free instruction in English as a second language, reading, writing, mathematics, GED preparation, U.S. citizenship preparation and other basic skills. The Small Business Development Center offers classes in small business management and free counseling and resource materials to small business owners. The Early Childhood Development Program has a Child Care Resource and Referral Service for families in Santa Fe, Los Alamos and Española.

Santa Fe Community College is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

SANTA FE UNIVERSITY OF ART AND DESIGN

Founded: 1874
Address: 1600 St. Michael's Drive, Santa Fe, NM 87505-7634
Phone: (505) 473-6011 FAX (505) 473-6125
Web Address: www.santafeuniversity.edu
Degrees Granted: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Fine Arts, Bachelor of
Business Administration, and Master of Arts in Education
Enrollment: 616 Fall 2013
President: Laurence "Larry" Hinz
president@santafeuniversity.edu

Santa Fe University of Art and Design (formerly the College of Santa Fe) is the oldest chartered institution in New Mexico. Programs at the university combine practical experience with core theory, empowering students to develop a thorough understanding of their professional aspirations in contemporary music, creative writing, theatre, art, graphic design, moving image arts (film/video), photography, business, and education.

This approach, a key part of the university's interdisciplinary curriculum, puts students on the path to becoming well-rounded, creative problem-solving professionals.

The university provides students with an engaging educational experience that connects them with expert faculty and peers around the world. The location of the university, in the city of Santa Fe, allows students to pursue their education in an environment where art is central to the community.

Santa Fe University of Art and Design is accredited by The Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association, www.ncahlc.org; 1-312-263-0456.

UNITED WORLD COLLEGE OF THE AMERICAN WEST (UWC-USA)

Founded: 1982
Address: P. O. Box 248, Montezuma, NM 87731-0248
Phone/Web: (505) 454-4200 FAX (505) 454-4274 - www.uwc-usa.org
Diploma Granted: International Baccalaureate (IB)
Enrollment: Approximately 200
President: Dr. Mukul Kumar
mukul.kmumar@wwc.org

The Armand Hammer United World College of the American West offers students of all races, creeds and nationalities an opportunity to live, study and work together in an intensive two-year course. The academic program is designed to prepare students to meet the International Baccalaureate (IB) diploma examination requirements. Students entering the United World College of the American West are usually between 16 and 19 years old, and the IB course is roughly equivalent to the last year of high school and the first year of college in the United States. After completing the IB course, students usually have no trouble gaining entrance to exceptional universities, often as second-year students.

Along with academic pursuits, students participate two afternoons per week in community service (either social service or wilderness service), aesthetic and other activities, and international seminars and conferences.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

Founded: 1889
Address: Scholes Hall 160, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131
Phone: (505) 277-0111 FAX (505) 277-5965
Web Address: www.unm.edu
Degrees Granted: Associate, Certificate Programs, Bachelor, Master,
Doctorate-Research, Doctorate-Professional Practice and
Educational Specialist Certificates
Enrollment: 44,278 (All campuses)
President: Dr. Robert G. Frank
unmpres@unm.edu

Founded by the Territorial Legislature in 1889, the University of New Mexico (UNM) opened its doors in June 1892, with 25 students and a 20-acre campus that was located two miles east of Albuquerque. Today, the campus has grown to 825 acres, more than 327 permanent buildings, and it sits in the middle of the state's largest city.

The University comprises 11 colleges: Anderson School of Management, Architecture and Planning, Arts and Sciences, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, and University College. A graduate division of Public Administration and an undergraduate Dental Hygiene program are also part of the University. UNM operates branch colleges in Gallup, Los Alamos, Taos, Valencia County, UNM West in Rio Rancho, and Distance Education centers in Farmington, Gallup, Kirtland Air Force Base, Los Alamos, Santa Fe, Taos, Rio Rancho, and Valencia County.

UNM is ranked in the top 10 research universities in the United States and Canada. UNM's seven libraries house more than 2.2 million volumes, and the General Library is a repository of federal and state documents, including the U.S. Patent Depository. The University has close ties with both the Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories, and is home to several outstanding research centers including the Center for High Technology Materials, and the UNM Cancer Center. Programs such as the Tamarind Institute of Lithograph and the Robotics Instructional Laboratory are nationally recognized, and the School of Medicine has been recognized for its innovation in primary care training by the World Health Organization. Throughout its history the University has been a leader in Southwestern and Latin American studies.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTHWEST

Founded: 1962
Address: 6610 North Lovington Highway, Hobbs, NM 88240-9129
Phone: (575) 392-6561 FAX (575) 392-6006
Web Address: www.usw.edu
Degrees Granted: Bachelor, Master
Enrollment: 923 - Fall 2013
President: Gary A. Dill, Ph.D.
gdill@usw.edu

University of the Southwest (USW) is a private sector, independently supported and governed coeducational senior university offering professional studies on a foundation of arts and sciences. The University's mission emphasizes Christian values, free enterprise education, and academic excellence.

Undergraduate degrees are offered in Business Administration (Accounting, Global Business Management, Management, and Sport Management); Arts and Sciences (Christian Studies, English, General Studies, History, Humanities, Social Sciences, Biology, Criminal Justice, and Psychology); and Education (Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Special Education, and Physical Education). Master of Science degree is offered in Counseling: Mental Health, Counseling: School, Curriculum and Instruction, Early Childhood Education, Educational Administration, and Special Education. Master of Business Administration degree is offered in General Business and Sports Management.

USW's education program is approved by the New Mexico State Department of Education, and the University is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association. University of the Southwest is a member institution of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) and participates in men's and women's soccer, women's volleyball, men's baseball, women's softball, men's and women's basketball, men's and women's cross country and track, and men's and women's tennis.

WESTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY

Founded: 1893
Address: 1000 West College, Silver City, NM 88061
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 680, Silver City, NM 88062
Phone: (575) 538-6011 or 1-800-872-9668 FAX (575) 538-6364
Web Address: www.wnmu.edu
Degrees Granted: Associate, Bachelor, Master
Enrollment: 3,560 (Main campus & learning centers Fall 2013)
President: Dr. Joseph Shepard
shepardj@wnmu.edu

Established in 1893, by the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, Western New Mexico University (WNMU) was founded as a state co-educational institution of higher learning with the task of training teachers for the thriving mining region of southwestern New Mexico. Although never losing sight of its original mission, over the years the University has expanded and changed in response to the needs of its students.

Western New Mexico University's main campus is located in Silver City. The University has learning centers in Deming, Lordsburg, Truth or Consequences, and a graduate center in Gallup. WNMU has been continuously accredited since 1942, by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools and WNMU is currently involved with the Department of Education's ongoing Title V Program.

About 49% of the student body is of Hispanic ethnicity and about 33% are Anglo. WNMU's academic program features 58 undergraduate majors and 26 undergraduate minors. The graduate program offers degrees in business administration, education, interdisciplinary studies, occupational therapy and social work. In addition, WNMU offers training certificates in a variety of Applied Technology areas such as

Computer Technology, Welding Technology, Electrical Technology, Digital Media, Communications, and Financial Services.

Undergraduate class sizes average about 16 individuals, allowing students to receive more individual attention than they would in a larger school. Results from the 2004 National Study of Student Engagement (NSSE) demonstrate that students at WNMU experience an above average sense of belonging and that their relationships with faculty and other students are friendly and supportive. In 2011, WNMU awarded students more than \$9,600,000 in scholarships and fellowships and more than 90% of the full-time faculty possess the highest degree available within their discipline.



"Luminarias & Shadow"

By Ned James

LIST OF PRIVATE POST SECONDARY SCHOOLS & INSTITUTIONS IN NEW MEXICO

Administered by the Higher Education Department

LICENSED PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS - NON-ACCREDITED

Albuquerque Grooming Academy
American Century University (aka Century University)
Artesia Training Academy, L.L.C.
Aquila Travel Academy
Ayurvedic Institute, The
Maharashi College of Vedic Medicine
Casino Dealer School
Culinary Business Academy
EC-Council University
Hypnotherapy Academy of America
Institute of Natural Health Sciences
The Medicine Wheel
Mesilla Valley Training Institute
New Horizons Computer Learning Center
Pro Force Academy
Rocky Mountain Truck Driving School
Trinity Learning Solutions, Inc.
Water Technologies Training Institute

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS WITH PROVISIONAL APPROVAL TO OPERATE - NON-ACCREDITED

Insight University
Matrix School of Dental Assisting
Southwest University of Naprapathic Medicine and Health Sciences

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS - NATIONALLY ACCREDITED (Includes Licensed In-State and Registered Out-of-State Institutions)

Anamarc College (aka. Anamarc Educational Institute)
Anthem College
Business Skills Institute
Art Instruction Schools, Inc.
Brookline College (aka International Institute of the Americas or IIA) - Branch
At-Home Professions
ATI Career Training Center
Brookline College (aka International Institute of the Americas or IIA)
Brown Mackie College-Albuquerque
Carrington College (aka Apollo College of New Mexico, Inc.)
Computer Career Center, a Division of Vista College
International Schools
ITT Technical Institute
Lincoln College of Technology
National Center for Montessori Education dba NMCME (New Mexico Center for

Montessori Education)
National College of Midwifery
Pima Medical Institute
Pima Medical Institute - (AZ) online
Redstone College - Denver (Alta Colleges, Inc)
Spartan College of Aeronautics & Technology
Tulsa Welding School (FL)
Tulsa Welding School (OK)
Universal Technical Institute - Motorcycle/Marine Mechanics Institute Division
Universal Technical Institute - Motorcycle Mechanics Institute Division
Universal Technical Institute - NASCAR Technical Institute
Universal Technical Institute of Arizona, Inc.
Universal Technical Institute of Texas, Inc.
Westwood College - Denver North (Alta Colleges, Inc.)
WyoTech (Blairsville, PA)
WyoTech (Laramie, WY)
WyoTech (Ormond Beach, FL)
WyoTech (West Sacramento, CA)

PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS - REGIONALLY ACCREDITED (includes out-of-state institutions offering distance education)

American Public University System
Ashford University
Capella University
Carrington College California
Chamberlain College of Nursing
Columbia College
DeVry University
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (Cannon AFB)
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (Holloman AFB)
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (Kirtland AFB)
Franklin University
Gallaudet University
George Washington University
Georgetown University
Goucher College
Grand Canyon University
Jones International University
Kaplan University
Lesley University
Lewis University
Loyola Institute for Ministry/Loyola University of New Orleans
Mercyhurst College
National Labor College

National American University
 National Graduate School of Quality Systems
 Management
 Nova Southeastern University
 Park University
 Quinnipiac University
 Santa Fe University of Art and Design
 (formerly College of Santa Fe)
 Southwest University of Visual Arts
 (aka Art Center Design College)
 Southwestern College
 St. John's College
 Strayer University
 Universal Therapeutic Massage Institute Inc.
 University of Phoenix
 University of Phoenix - (AZ) online
 University of St. Francis
 University of the Rockies (aka Bridgepoint
 Education, Inc.)
 University of the Southwest
 Walden University
 Wayland Baptist University - Clovis Branch
 Webster University
 Western Governor's University

STATE FUNDED/SUPPORTED SPECIAL SCHOOLS

School for the Blind and Visually Impaired
 School for the Deaf

ALL STATE SUPPORTED PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS as identified individually earlier in this section.

NOTE: Other trade, technical, professional and health institutions that are not the responsibility of the Department of Public Education may be identified under the auspices of related boards and commissions listed on pages 274.



"Highway to Blacklake"

By D.G. Hollums

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NATIVE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

CURRENT INSTITUTIONS

DINÉ COLLEGE

Founded:	1968
Address & Phone:	P.O. Box 580, Shiprock, NM 87420-0580 (505) 368-3500 P.O. Box 57, Crownpoint, NM 87313-0057 (505) 786-7391/7317
Main Campus/Arizona:	(928) 724-6696 (877) 988-3463 FAX: (928) 724-3327
Web Address:	www.dinecollege.edu
Degrees Granted:	Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, Associate of Applied Science, one and two year certificate programs
Enrollment:	1,601 Fall 2014
President:	Dr. Maggie George, President

Diné College was the first Indian owned and operated college to be established on an Indian reservation. It was created and chartered by the Navajo Tribal Council and was the first Tribally controlled college to be fully accredited by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. The administrative center is located in Tsaile, AZ, with four other Diné College center sites in Arizona: Window Rock, Ganado, Chinle, and Tuba City.

In 1974, a campus was established in Shiprock, NM. The Shiprock, "Naat'aanii Nééz," Campus is a commuter campus that serves the largest community in the Navajo Nation and the surrounding Four Corners region. The Navajo Dryland Environments Laboratory, based at the Shiprock Campus, is an academic institute for research and environmental technology and is operated by the Division of Mathematics and Natural Sciences for the Waste-Management Education and Research Consortium. The college has several research programs for students to learn about significant health problems specific to the Navajo Nation such as diabetes treatment, cardiovascular health, water quality of local springs and wells, and the relationship between uranium mining and public health.

The Crownpoint Campus was established in 1979, to provide easier access to higher education for the local community and surrounding area. In 1994, a new \$1.5 million college facility was built in Crownpoint which includes a college library collection strong in Native American materials and has a number of computer databases including SIRS, INFOTRAC and Internet access. This campus offers a total of 26 associates and certificate degree programs. More information on these various programs is available at www.dinecollege.edu

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN ARTS (IAIA)

Founded: 1962
Address & Phone: 83 Avan Nu Po Road, Santa Fe, NM 87508
(505) 424-2300 FAX: (505) 424-0050
Web Address: www.iaia.edu
Degrees Granted: Associate of Fine Arts, Associate of Arts &
Associate of Applied Science
Enrollment: 446 (Spring 2104)
President: Dr. Robert Martin, President

The Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA) is the only four-year degree institution in the nation devoted to contemporary Native American and Alaska Native Arts. It is devoted to the study of contemporary arts, as well as the art of education. IAIA also operates two centers, the Center for Lifelong Education on campus and the Museum of Contemporary Native Arts in downtown Santa Fe across from the Cathedral at 108 Cathedral Place.

Offering degrees in Studio Arts, New Media Arts, Creative Writing, Museum Studies and Indigenous Liberal Studies, IAIA has graduated more than 3,800 students and welcomes students from the 568 Federally-recognized tribes and beyond. In any given year, as many as 112 tribes are represented on campus, adding to the vibrant cultural mix of IAIA's diversity including students, faculty and staff.

This campus is about supporting and advancing the very notion of contemporary Native art, while acknowledging the rich indigenous history and artistic expression that came before it.

NAVAJO TECHNICAL COLLEGE (Formerly Crownpoint Institute of Technology)

Founded: 1979
Address & Phone: P.O. Box 849, Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-4100 FAX: (505) 786-5644
Web Address: www.navajotech.edu
Degrees Granted: Certificates, Associate of Science, Bachelors of Applied
Science, Associate of Applied Science
Enrollment: 1,777 2012-2013
President: Dr. Elmer J. Guy, President
eguy@navajotech.edu

The Navajo Technical College is committed to offering quality technical, vocational and academic degrees as well as, community education in a student-oriented, hand-on learning environment based on the Diné Philosophy of Education: Nitsahakees, Nahatah, Lina Sihasin.

Academic programs include Certificate Programs, Associate of Science, Bachelors of Applied Science and Associate of Applied Science. Scientific programs include Math, Geographic Information Technology, Internet to the Hogan, C.A.D. Program, NTC Media Lab, and the S.T.E.M Program. These programs are designed to provide a quality education for students with a higher learning, nondiscriminatory environment particularly for students in the Navajo Nation and to help those students establish relationships with other institutions of higher learning.

This college, based in the magnificent high desert country of the Navajo Nation, serves as a base for the alchemy that connects the Navajo unique culture with the earth, its creatures and the world around it in the 21st century.

SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE (SIPI)

Founded:	1971
Address & Phone:	9169 Coors Blvd., NW, Albuquerque, NM 87184 (505) 346-2347 FAX: (505) 346-2343
Web Address:	www.sipi.edu
Degrees Granted:	Certificates, Associates
Enrollment:	774 - Annual 2012-2013
President:	Dr. Sherry Allison, President sherry.allison@bie.edu

SIPI is a national Indian Community College that prepares Native American students to be productive life-long learners as tribal members in an ever-changing global environment. As a land grant institution, SIPI partners with tribes, employers, and other organizations with a stake in Indian education. An enduring commitment to student success is the hallmark of SIPI's operations.

It provides a range of career and transfer opportunities for Native learners throughout the United States including Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM). It collaborates with tribes and other entities with a stake in Indian education. It's graduates are proud of their Native American culture in a pluralistic, globalized world and are ready to compete with the best graduates from colleges and universities anywhere.

SANTA FE INDIAN SCHOOL

Founded:	1890
Address & Phone:	1501 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87501 P.O. Box 5340, Santa Fe, NM 87502 (505) 989-6300 Fax: (505) 989-6343
Web Address:	www.sfis.k12.nm.us
Degrees Granted:	High School
Enrollment:	650
Superintendent:	Roy M. Herrera rmherrera@sfis.k12.nm.us

The Santa Fe Indian School (SFIS) is a public secondary school (grades 7-12) in Santa Fe, New Mexico and is located at 1501 Cerrillos Rd. It was founded in 1890 as a boarding school for Native American children from the state's Indian pueblos. The school has served as a major cultural catalyst for the Native American community throughout the years in the United States. Beginning as a boarding school with the students remaining on campus most of the academic year today it has boarding and day students. It is administered by the All Indian Pueblo Council comprised of the nineteen pueblos of the state with qualified teachers and administrators handling the day to day responsibilities.

One of its claims to fame was The Studio School established by Dorothy Dunn in 1932 which provided an outstanding art program on the campus. She encouraged the Native American students to develop a painting style that was derived from their cultural traditions. When she left in 1937, Geronimo Cruz Montoya continued the program until it closed in 1962 with the opening of the Institute of American Indian Arts. Among the well-known Native American artists that got their start at SFIS, include Blue Corn, Harrison Begay, Pop Chalee, Jack Hokeah, Allan Houser, Oscar Howe, Gerald Nailor, Sr., Quincy Tahoma and Pablita Velarde.

In 2004 and 2005 SFIS carried out an extensive \$40,000,000 Campus Relocation Project which included the creation of many new facilities—virtually a whole new campus just behind the existing older buildings facing on Cerrillos Road. Some of the oldest structures dated to the 19th century. In July 2008, the Council chose to have the old campus demolished which raised many questions and concerns regarding the violation of lack of observance of the National Historic Preservation Act and other federal laws. During this action, murals painted by some of the acclaimed students identified above were destroyed but the school does have documentation of these works.



"El Malpais National Monument"
By Kevin Russ

NATIONAL PARKS, MONUMENTS & NATURAL LANDMARKS

For more information on national parks, monuments and natural landmarks in New Mexico, please visit the United States National Park Service's website at www.nps.gov.

NATIONAL PARKS and MONUMENTS

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Ruins Rd., Aztec, NM 87410
(505) 334-6174

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

15 Entrance Rd., Los Alamos, NM 87544
(505) 672-3861

CAPULÍN VOLCANO NATIONAL MONUMENT

46 Volcano Rd., Capulín, NM 88414
(575) 278-2201

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK

*(This is the state's only National Park. It is
approximately 18 miles south of Carlsbad)*
(575) 785-2232

CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

64 miles N. of Thoreau, NM
(505) 786-7014

EL MALPAÍŚ NATIONAL MONUMENT

1900 E. Santa Fe Ave., Grants, NM 87020
(505) 876-2783

EL MALPAÍŚ CONSERVATION AREA

11000 Ice Caves Rd., Grant, NM 87020
(505) 285-4641

EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT

HC 61 Box 43 Ramah, NM 87321
(505) 876-2783 ext. 801

FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT

8 miles North of Watrous, NM on SR161
(505) 425-8025

GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Highway 15/35, Gila National Forest, NM
(575) 536-9461

KASHA-KATUWE NATIONAL MONUMENT - TENT ROCKS

Cochiti Pueblo, NM 87072
(505) 331-6259

NORTHERN NEW MEXICO NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

416B Paseo de Oñate, Española, NM 87532
(505) 753-0937

PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

25 miles East of Santa Fe
Pecos, NM 87552
(505) 757-7200

PETROGLYPH NATIONAL MONUMENT

6001 Unser Blvd., NW,
Albuquerque, NM 87120
(505) 899-0205 ext. 331

SALINAS PUEBLO MISSIONS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Three early Spanish church ruins (Abo,
Quarai and Gran Quivira) All in the Manzano
mountain area. 4030 Gran Quivira.
Nearest town - Mountainair, NM
(505) 847-2585

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Approximately 14 miles south of Alamogordo on
Hwy 70 between Las Cruces and Alamogordo.
Alamogordo, NM
(575) 679-2599

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR'S

North side of the Santa Fe Plaza, Santa Fe, NM
(505) 476-5200
See page 344

NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS and HISTORIC TRAILS

DEPT. OF GAME AND FISH

BITTER LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE
REFUGE
NE of Roswell, NM
(575) 622-6755

BOSQUE DEL APACHE WILDLIFE REFUGE
Approx. 10 miles from Socorro then
SR#1 out of San Antonio, NM
(575) 835-1828

SEVILLETA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Approx. 27 miles NE of Belen, NM
(505) 864-4021

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)

FORT STANTON SNOWY RIVER CAVE
NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
4.3 miles east of Capitan, NM
BLM Office: (575) 627-0272

KILBOURNE HOLE
Approx. 28 miles SW of Las Cruces, NM
(575) 525-4300

MESCALERO SANDS SOUTH DUNES &
MATHERS RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
38 miles east of Roswell, NM
(575) 627-0272

NORTHERN RIO GRANDE NATIONAL
HERITAGE AREA
416B Paseo de Oñate or P.O. Box 610
Española, NM 87532
(575) 758-8851

RIO BONITO PETROGLYPH NATIONAL
RECREATIONAL TRAIL
South of the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport.
Near Ruidoso, NM
(575) 627-0272

TORGAC CAVE
Approx 30 miles south of Corona, NM
(575) 627-0272

GHOST RANCH AND MUSEUM
280 Private Dr. 1708, Abiqui, NM 87510
35 miles NW of Española, NM
(505) 685-4519

VALLES CALDERA NATIONAL PRESERVE
AND MUSEUM
About 15 miles NW of Los Alamos in the
Jemez Mountains
Admin. Office in Jemez Springs, NM
(505) 661-3333

NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE

KIOWA NATIONAL GRASSLANDS
—two areas
• South of Clayton (575) 374-9652
• North of Roy (575) 374-9652

NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS

BORDER HILLS STRUCTURAL ZONE
25 miles west of Roswell, NM
(575) 624-1790

EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA
ADENTRO NATIONAL HISTORIC
TRAIL
Near Socorro, NM
(505) 988-6067

OLD SPANISH NATIONAL HISTORIC
TRAIL
1100 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM
(505) 988-6098
Encompasses AZ, CA, CO, NV, NM & UT

SANTA FE NATIONAL HISTORIC
TRAIL
1100 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM
(505) 988-6098

SHIPROCK
9 miles west of Shiprock, NM on Navajo
Tribal Land, Navajo Nation Office
(505) 871-6436

OTHER POPULAR LANDMARKS IN NM CITIES/SITES

Acoma Pueblo	La Cienega	San Felipe Pueblo
Alameda	La Cuesta	San Ildefonso Pueblo
Albuquerque	Laguna Pueblo	San Juan Pueblo (now Okhay Owingeh)
Alcalde	La Mesa	Santa Ana Pueblo
Algodones	Lamy	Santa Clara Pueblo
Anthony	Las Cruces	Santa Cruz
Bernalillo	Las Vegas	Santa Fe
Canada Village	Los Alamos	Santa Teresa
Cerrillos	Los Ranchos de Albuquerque	Santo Domingo Pueblo
Chamisal	Lordsburg	San Ysidro
Chapparral	Madrid	Sapello
Chimayo	Mesquite	Sunland Park
Cochití Lake	Mesilla	Taos
Cordova	Mesilla Park	Taos Pueblo
Corrales	Nambé	Tesuque
Cundiyo	Nambé Falls	Three Rivers Petroglyph Site
Dixon	North Valley	Trampas
El Rancho	Peña Blanca	Truchas
Embudo	Picuris Pueblo	Vado
Española	Placitas	Velarde
Farmington	Pojoaque	Zia Pueblo
Glorieta	Ranchos de Taos	Zuni Pueblo
Hernandez	Rio En Medio	
Isleta	Rio Rancho	
Jemez Pueblo	Sandia Pueblo	

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Bataan Memorial Building
407 Galisteo Street, 2nd Floor, Ste. 260
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-6364 FAX: (505) 827-4325
www.newmexicoculture.org

The Department of Cultural Affairs is New Mexico's cultural steward, overseeing state-run museums and historic monuments, as well as arts, archaeology, historic preservation, and library programs. The Department includes the New Mexico History Museum/Palace of the Governors, New Mexico Museum of Art, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture and Museum of International Folk Art, all in Santa Fe; the New Mexico Museum of Space History in Alamogordo; New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum in Las Cruces; and the New Mexico Museum of Natural History & Science and National Hispanic Cultural Center, both in Albuquerque. DCA also oversees the New Mexico State Monuments, including El Camino Real International Heritage Center, Coronado State Monument, Bosque Redondo Memorial at Fort Sumner State Monument, Fort Selden State Monument, Jemez State Monument and Lincoln State Monument. Other DCA programs include the Office of Archaeological Studies, Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Arts, the New Mexico State Library, and the Museum Resources Division.

The Department's mission is to lead in the preservation, development, promotion, and access to New Mexico's cultural resources – arts, history, science, and information resources – for the use, education and enjoyment of present and future generations. While pursuing its mission, DCA plays major roles in New Mexico's education, tourism, and economic development efforts.

NEW MEXICO MUSEUMS

NEW MEXICO HISTORY MUSEUM AND PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS

On the Plaza in Santa Fe
113 Lincoln Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 476-5200 FAX: (505) 476-5104
www.nmhistorymuseum.org

The New Mexico History Museum, which enjoyed a much anticipated public opening in 2009, has changed the way that New Mexicans and visitors understand state history and the history of the nation. The museum includes permanent and temporary exhibits that span the early history of indigenous people, Spanish colonization, the Mexican Period, and travel and commerce on the legendary Santa Fe Trail. The Museum serves as the anchor of a campus that encompasses the Palace of the Governors, the Palace Press, the Fray Angelico Chavez History Library, and Photo Archives. Built in 1610, the Palace of the Governors is of particular note, being the birthplace of the Museum of New Mexico in 1909. Recognized as the centerpiece of Santa Fe, the Palace chronicles the history of the city, as well as New Mexico, the desert Southwest and the Americas, with exhibits that reflect Spanish Colonial, Mexican and Territorial period lifestyles. The adobe structure was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark in 1960 and an American Treasure in 1999. A lunch facility is available on premises.

MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARTS AND CULTURE/LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Museum Hill, Camino Lejo, off Old Santa Fe Trail
710 Camino Lejo, Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 476-1269 FAX: (505) 476-1330
www.indianartsandculture.org

Established in 1931, the prestigious Laboratory of Anthropology has one of the finest collections of Southwest Indian pottery, jewelry, basketry, and weaving in the world. The Museum was opened in 1987 as a showcase for the Laboratory's extensive artifacts. The featured exhibition is in the Amy Bloch Wing – Here, Now and Always, the dramatic story of Native American ongoing presence in the Southwest. A family Discovery Center and the Buchsbaum Gallery of Southwestern Pottery are on site. The Museum also offers numerous featured and changing exhibitions, as well as demonstrations and workshops. In addition to its gallery spaces, the facility includes a library, theater and extensive museum shop. Also on Museum Hill is a full service food and beverage restaurant, the Museum Hill Cafe.

MUSEUM OF INTERNATIONAL FOLK ART

Museum Hill, Camino Lejo, off Old Santa Fe Trail
706 Camino Lejo, Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 476-1200 FAX: (505) 476-1300
www.internationalfolkart.org

The Museum of International Folk Art enjoys international recognition as home to the world's largest collection of folk art. Some 150,000 artifacts from more than 100 nations form the basis for exhibitions in four distinct wings — Bartlett, Girard, Hispanic Heritage and Neutrogena. Among the museum's collections are 106,000 toys, textiles, and traditional and popular arts in the Alexander and Susan Girard Collection. The 2,600 textiles, ceramics, carvings, and other treasures in the Neutrogena Collection provide another valuable perspective on international folk culture. The museum also showcases a diverse collection of Spanish Colonial and contemporary Latino and Hispanic artworks.

NEW MEXICO MUSEUMS

NATIONAL HISPANIC CULTURAL CENTER

1701 4th Street, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 246-2261 FAX: (505) 724-4760
www.nationalhispaniccenter.org

Located in Albuquerque's South Valley in the historic Barelás neighborhood, the Center presents Hispanic arts and humanities in many forms – visual arts, drama, traditional and contemporary music, dance, literary arts, film, information technology, culinary arts, and a library as well as a genealogy/family history research center. Amenities include a museum exhibition space, the Roy E. Disney Performing Arts Complex, Pete V. Domenici Education Center, outdoor amphitheater, a full restaurant, broadcast and publication capabilities, Intel Technology Room, gift shops, and studios featuring working artists. The nation's largest concave fresco has recently been completed inside the entry Torreón. The Spanish Resource Center and Cervantes Language Institute are also located at the Center.

NEW MEXICO MUSEUM OF ART

NW corner of the Plaza in Santa Fe
Lincoln and Palace Avenues
107 West Palace Ave.
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 476-5072 FAX: (505) 476-5076
www.nmartmuseum.org

The masterpiece of Pueblo Revival architecture was built in 1917 and, as the state's oldest art museum, is home to more than 20,000 works of art, with an emphasis on artists working in the Southwest. The Museum holds a distinguished collection that spans the historic art colonies of Taos and Santa Fe of the past 100 years to cutting-edge contemporary art from around the region and the world. The Museum also features two sculpture gardens, a library, and museum gift shop.

NEW MEXICO FARM & RANCH HERITAGE MUSEUM

4100 Dripping Springs Rd.
Las Cruces, NM 88011
(575) 522-4100 FAX: (575) 522-3085
www.nmfarmandranchmuseum.org

This museum brings to life the 3,000-year history of farming, ranching and rural living in New Mexico – the people, crops, animals, water, soil and technology. Visitors experience a working farm and ranch complete with live animals, dairy barn, blacksmith shop, anemometer windmill, apple orchard, vegetable and wildflower gardens and even a farmer's market. Located on 47 acres on the southeast edge of Las Cruces with dramatic views of the Organ Mountains, the main building contains more than 24,000 square feet of exhibitions, a restaurant, gift shop, and theater.

NEW MEXICO MUSEUMS

NEW MEXICO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY & SCIENCE

1801 Mountain Road, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
(505) 841-2800 FAX: (505) 841-2866
www.nmnaturalhistory.org

Located near Albuquerque's Old Town, the Museum dramatically showcases New Mexico's rich legacy of prehistoric life. Beginning with the formation of the universe and ending with the present day, the Museum offers snapshots of what New Mexico was like millions of years ago, when dinosaurs roamed the earth. Permanent exhibits include an active walk-through volcano, realistic Ice Age cave, living forest and marine aquarium, and a giant screen Dynamax Theatre. The Jurassic Super Giants Hall showcases the longest dinosaur that ever lived and "START-UP: Albuquerque and Personal Computer Revolution" makes this the first museum dedicated to the microcomputer. The Museum is also home to the LodeStar Planetarium, featuring a state-of-the-art star theater, astronomy exhibition hall, and 16-inch viewing telescope. The Museum offers a restaurant and museum gift shop.

NEW MEXICO SPACE MUSEUM

3198 Star Route 2001 P. O. Box 5430
Alamogordo, NM 88311
(575) 437-2840 1-800-333-6589
www.nmspacemuseum.org

The New Mexico Museum of Space History, designated respository for Spaceport America, offers four floors of space related exhibits with a focus on New Mexico's pivotal role in the U. S. space program. Special features include the International Space Hall of Fame, the New Mexico Space Trail and Spaceport America. Outside exhibits include the John P. Stapp Air and Space Park, Daisy Track Exhibit, and Astronaut Memorial Garden.

The Clyde W. Tombaugh IMAX Dome Theater has shows daily from 11 am until 5 p.m. Museum hours are 9 to 5 daily. Tour groups are welcome! The New Mexico Museum of Space History is a division of the NM Department of Cultural Affairs. Admission to the museum is \$6.00; \$5.00 senior and military; \$4.00 for children 4-12; free for children 3 and under. IMAX admissions may vary according to the movie. Call for show times and prices.

OTHER DIVISIONS

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

7 Old Cochiti Rd.
Santa Fe, NM 87507
(505) 476-4401 FAX: (505) 476-4448
www.nmarchaeology.org

The Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) conducts archaeological, historical, and ethno historical research throughout New Mexico. The OAS operates one of two archaeomagnetic dating laboratories in the United States. More than 700 reports on prehistoric and historic sites associated with all New Mexico cultural groups are available. Statewide educational outreach programs, archaeological site tours, and volunteer opportunities are offered as public programs.

NEW MEXICO ARTS DIVISION

Bataan Memorial Building
407 Galisteo Street, 2nd Floor, Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-6490 FAX: (505) 827-6043
www.nmartarts.org

New Mexico Arts serves as the official arts council for the State of New Mexico, administering arts services contracts on behalf of the state, promoting economic development initiatives, arts education, quality of life through arts, health and social services, and the celebration and conservation of the arts and culture of New Mexico. The Art in Public Places program administers the 1% for art program, placing public art in state buildings and among communities in all 33 counties. New Mexico Arts provides technical assistance and services to constituents, encouraging the growth and development of artists and arts groups statewide. The division is also home for the New Mexico Music Commission, established by the Governor through executive order in 2005 to celebrate New Mexico's rich musical traditions and further develop and promote the state's vibrant music industry.

NEW MEXICO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Bataan Memorial Building
407 Galisteo Street, 2nd Floor, Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-6320 FAX: (505) 827-6338
www.nmhistoricpreservation.org

As the guardian of our State's legacy, the Historic Preservation Division identifies, preserves and encourages the restoration and reuse of New Mexico's archaeological and historical resources. The Division manages the State Register of Cultural Properties, which is the official list of historic properties worthy of preservation in New Mexico and the information is open to the public by appointment. Listing in the State Register provides recognition of important prehistoric and historic, assists in preserving New Mexico's rich cultural heritage. Resources of historic, archaeological, architectural, engineering, cultural or scientific significance are eligible to be listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties. Buildings, commercial, residential and archaeological districts, puebloan sites, bridges, roads, trails and neon signs are listed in New Mexico's Register. Hundreds of properties from the Babelas/Fourth St. Neighborhood in Bernalillo County to the Georgia O'Keeffe Home and Studio in Rio Arriba County to the Clayton Public Library in Union County are listed on the Register. It also monitors State and Federal projects that impact our historic sites, provides technical assistance to individuals and organizations, cares for the Highway Historic Marker Program and administers loans and grants for historic projects.

MUSEUM RESOURCES DIVISION

Stewart L. Udall Center for Museum Resources
725 Camino Lejo, Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 476-1125 FAX: (505) 476-1229

The Museum Resources Division provides high quality services and solutions to the Department of Cultural Affairs, its museums and affiliates. The division provides professional services in support of museum projects, enhancing the ability of museums to promote, preserve, protect, and present collection holdings, extending the educational benefit of museum programs beyond museum walls and by acting as a catalyst between creative vision and its realizations. The Museum Resources Division includes Exhibits Central, Conservation, the Museum of New Mexico Press, El Palacio Magazine, PR and Marketing, and Educational Outreach programs, including the Van of Enchantment, the state's "Museum on Wheels". The State Monuments office is also located in this building.

NEW MEXICO STATE LIBRARY

1209 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, NM 87507-5166
(505) 476-9700 FAX: (505) 476-9701
www.nmstatelibrary.org

Since its beginnings more than 60 years ago, the State Library has been a leader in the development of public libraries, helping them to build programs needed by their communities. The State Library has programs that serve more than 1,000 libraries throughout New Mexico public school, academic and tribal. Specific programs include bookmobiles and books by mail for rural services and talking books for the visually impaired. The State Library is also active in providing the latest in electronic technology and automation for community and school libraries. The State Library assures that all New Mexicans have the information they need, when and how they need it.

STATE RECORDS AND ARCHIVES**

1209 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87507
Records Division: (505) 476-7903 Fax: (505) 476-7910
Archives Division: (505) 476-7908 Fax: (505) 476-7909
State Historian Office: (505) 476-7948
General Information: (505) 476-7900

The Commission of Public Records is the governing body of the State Records Center and Archives. The Commission was created in 1959 and charged with establishing a Records Center and appointing a State Records Administrator to manage the facility. The State Records Administrator is responsible for the administration of the Inspection of Public Records Act [Chapter 14, Article 3 NMSA 1978] and the State Rules Act [Chapter 14, Article 4 NMSA 1978], as well as sections of other statutes. The agency is organized into five divisions; Administrative Law, Administrative Services, Archives and Historical Services, Office of the State Historian, and Records Management.

In addition, the agency provides staff and administrative support for the New Mexico Historical Records Advisory Board, which was established in 1975 as the local advisory board to review grants submitted to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

The mission of the Commission of Public Records is to:

- preserve, protect and facilitate access to public records that are held in trust for the people of New Mexico;
- ensure rules promulgated by state agencies are published as prescribed in law and are accessible;
- advocate an understanding and appreciation of New Mexico history; and
- develop records management programs for state agencies

** NOTE: This state agency is not under the administration of the Department of Cultural Affairs. It is under the authority of the Commission of Public Records. It is placed here in the Blue Book because of its close relationship to the State Library (they are both in the same building) and other state resources like those found in the Department of Cultural Affairs.

STATE MONUMENTS

725 Camino Lejo, Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 476-1150 Fax: (505) 476-1220
www.nmmonuments.org

The administrative office is located in the Stewart Udall Building in Santa Fe at 725 Camino Lejo. Their facilities are located across the street. Statewide cultural and historic sites include the El Camino Real International Heritage Center, Bosque Redondo Memorial, Coronado, Fort Selden, Jemez and Lincoln State Monuments.

BOSQUE REDONDO MEMORIAL/FORT SUMNER STATE MONUMENT

Located 6.5 miles southeast of Fort Sumner,
3647 Billy the Kid Rd.
P.O. Box 356, Fort Sumner, NM 88119
(575) 355-2573
info@bosqueredondomemorial.com

Known in 1863 as the Bosque Redondo Indian Reservation, the million-acre site represents one of the most tragic periods in American history. As settlements in New Mexico territory grew, the U.S. Army forced more than 12,000 Navajos and Mescalero Apaches to march a desperate journey into captivity from 1863-1868. Known by the Navajos as the "Long Walk", they traveled more than 450 miles mostly on foot. The "Forced Walk" of the 400 Mescalero Apaches ended when they eluded their guards and abandoned the reservation in 1865. For the Navajos, another three years and approximately 3,000 Navajos had died before they were allowed to return to their traditional homelands under the Treaty of 1868 that acknowledged Navajo sovereignty. It is also the place where Pat Garrett killed Billy the Kid in 1881 after the military had abandoned the Fort. The Bosque Redondo Memorial, a state and federally assisted project, provides interpretive exhibits, learning center and trail through the historic site.

CORONADO STATE MONUMENT

I-25, exit 242, north Hwy 550 (1.7 miles to Kuaua Road)
485 Kuaua Road, Bernalillo, NM 87004
(505) 867-5351 FAX: (505) 867-1733
TOLL FREE: 1-800-419-3738

The monument is named after Francisco Vasquez de Coronado who is thought to have camped near this site with his soldiers in 1540 while searching for the fabled Seven Cities of Gold. Abandoned near the end of the 16th century, the site includes the partially reconstructed ruins of the ancient Tiwa Pueblo of Kuaua occupied from 1300AD. An interpretive trail winds through the site leading to a reconstructed kiva that was excavated by archaeological teams led by Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett in the 1930s revealing many decorated layers that are considered to be the finest example of pre-contact mural art in North America with several on display today. Native American and Spanish Colonial artifacts are on display in the John Gaw Meem designed Visitor Center and an interactive Discovery Center room for children.

EL CAMINO REAL INTERNATIONAL HERITAGE CENTER

Highway I-25, exit 115, (30 miles south of Socorro), east to Hwy 1 frontage road, south 1.5 miles, turn east at mile marker 24 onto County Road 1598, 3 miles east to the Center.
P.O. Box 175, Socorro, NM 87801
(575) 854-3600 FAX: (575) 854-3609

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro was the first road into North America that led to the European settlement of the New World. Known as the Royal Road or King's Highway, it forever altered the face of the American Southwest. The Center, opened on November 19, 2005, and features indoor and outdoor exhibits, interpretive trails, gardens and other educational activities celebrating the contributions of this colorful trail leading into the region. El Camino International Heritage Center is operated in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management and supported by El Camino Real International Center Foundation.

FORT SELDEN STATE MONUMENT

I-25, exit 19, 13 miles north of Las Cruces
1280 Fort Selden Rd., Radium Springs, NM 88054
(575) 526-8911 FAX: (575) 647-0421
TOLL FREE: 1-800-429-9488

As one of several military forts built to protect settlers and travelers in the aftermath of the Civil War, Fort Selden was established in 1865 to protect settlers and travelers in the Mesilla Valley from desperados and Apaches in an effort to bring peace to the region. Several of the units stationed at the Fort were African American troopers, referred to as Buffalo Soldiers. A young Douglas MacArthur called the Fort home while his father was post commander in the late 1880s. By 1890 criminals and raiding parties were no longer a threat and the Fort was abandoned in 1891. A visitor center offers exhibits on frontier and military life with extensive adobe ruins that surround the parade grounds.

JEMEZ STATE MONUMENT

Located on the north end of Jemez Springs, Hwy 4 & 43 miles north of Bernalillo
P.O. Box 143, Jemez Springs, NM 87025
(575) 829-3530
TOLL FREE: 1-800-426-7850

Stone ruins of the 700-year-old Giusewa Pueblo, ancestors of the present day Jemez Pueblo, and a 17th century Franciscan mission church share one of the most beautiful cultural sites in the Southwest. Between 1621 and 1625, the Franciscans designed a stonewalled church and convento naming it San Jose de los Jemez. Unusual for its massive size and octagonal bell tower, the church was abandoned by 1640 most likely as a result of forced labor and religious persecution by the Spanish. Guisewa Pueblo was occupied until the Pueblo Revolt against the Spanish in 1680. An interpretive trail winds through the 7-acre site. The visitor center contains exhibits from the perspective of the Jemez people.

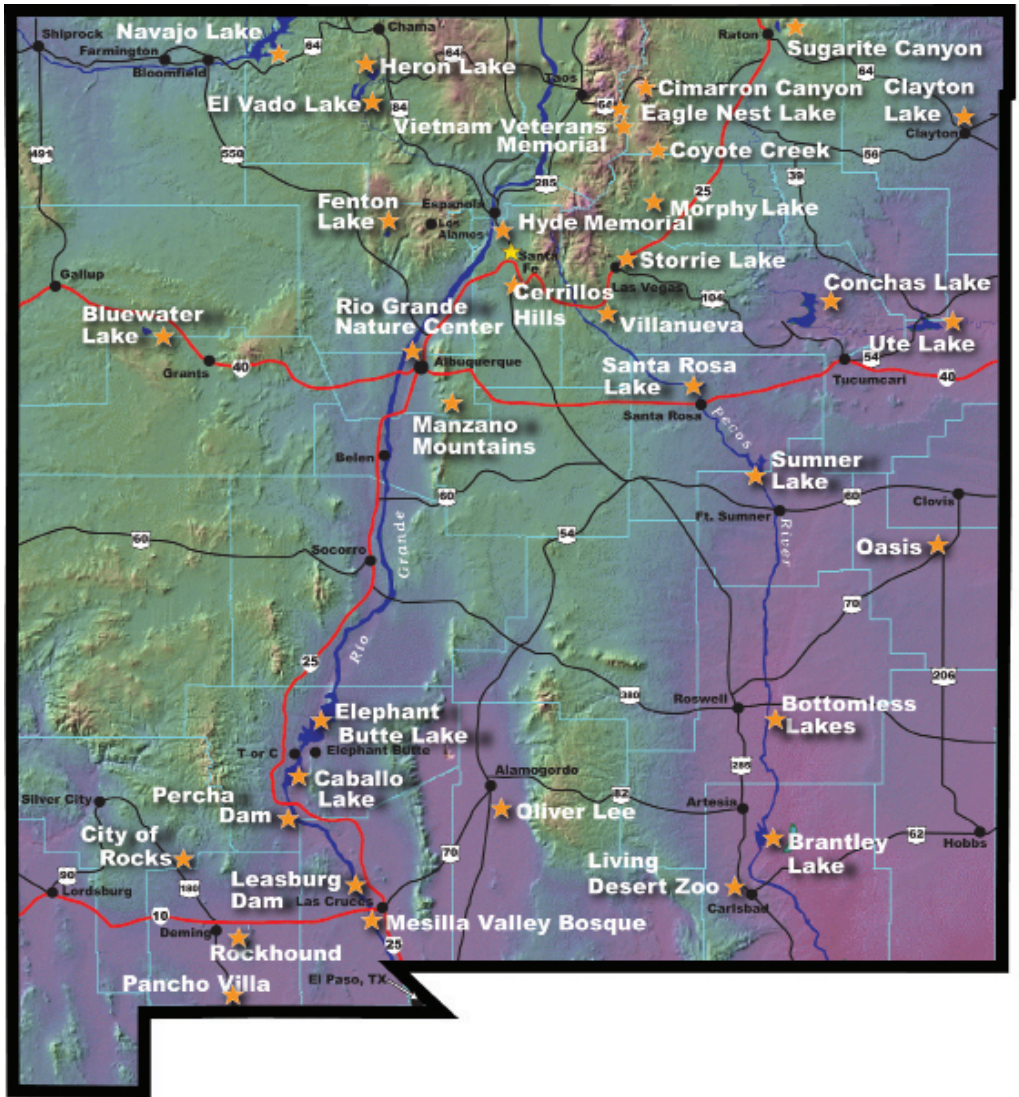
LINCOLN STATE MONUMENT

Located 12 miles east of Capitan on Hwy 380 & 30 miles north of Ruidoso.
In the town of Lincoln
P.O. Box 36, Lincoln, NM 88338
(575) 653-4372 TEL/FAX: 1-800-434-6320

Lincoln, a National Historic Landmark, consists of eleven buildings preserved as they were during one of the most violent periods in New Mexico, the 1878 Lincoln County War. The Old Lincoln County Courthouse was a store, residence, Masonic Lodge and eventually courthouse and jail for Sheriff Pat Garrett, Billy the Kid and other infamous characters. 19th century merchandise is displayed at the Tunstall Store. The Torreon Defensive Tower continues to stand watch. Services are still held at the San Juan Mission Church. Period exhibits give visitors an example of every day life on the New Mexico Frontier.

NEW MEXICO STATE PARKS

A Division of Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department



New Mexico State Parks

1220 South St. Francis Drive
P.O. Box 1147
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
(505) 476-3355 or 1-888-667-2757
FAX: (505) 476-3361
www.emnrd.state.nm.us

STATE PARK FACILITIES

A Division of Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department

PARKS	COUNTY	PHONE
Bluewater Lake State Park	Cibola County	(505) 876-2391
Bottomless Lakes State Park	Chaves County	(575) 624-6058
Brantley Lake State Park	Eddy County	(575) 457-2384
Caballo Lake State Park	Sierra County	(575) 743-3942
Cerrillos Hills State Park	Santa Fe County	(505) 474-0196
Cimarron Canyon State Park	Colfax County	(575) 377-6271
City of Rocks State Park	Grant County	(575) 536-2800
Clayton Lake State Park	Union County	(575) 374-8808
Conchas Lake State Park	San Miguel County	(575) 868-2270
Coyote Creek State Park	Mora County	(575) 387-2328
Eagle Nest Lake State Park	Colfax County	(575) 377-1594
El Vado State Park	Rio Arriba County	(575) 588-7247
Elephant Butte Lake State Park	Sierra County	(575) 744-5923
Fenton Lake State Park	Sandoval County	(575) 829-3630
Heron Lake State Park	Rio Arriba County	(575) 588-7470
Hyde Memorial State Park	Santa Fe County	(505) 983-7175
Leasburg Dam State Park	Dona Aña County	(575) 524-4068
Living Desert Zoo & Gardens State Park	Eddy County	(575) 887-5516
Manzano Mountains State Park	Torrance County	(505) 847-2820
Mesilla Valley Bosque State Park	Dona Aña County	(575) 523-4398
Morphry Lake State Park	Mora County	(575) 387-2328
Navajo Lake State Park	San Juan/Rio Arriba County	(505) 632-2278
Oasis State Park	Roosevelt County	(575) 356-5331
Oliver Lee Memorial State Park	Otero County	(575) 437-8284
Pancho Villa State Park	Luna County	(575) 531-2711
Percha Dam State Park	Sierra County	(575) 743-3942
Rio Grande Nature Center State Park	Bernalillo County	(505) 344-7240
Rockhound State Park	Luna County	(575) 546-6182
Santa Rosa Lake State Park	Guadalupe County	(575) 472-3110
Storrie Lake State Park	San Miguel County	(505) 425-7278
Sugarite Canyon State Park	Colfax County	(575) 445-5607
Sumner Lake State Park	De Baca County	(575) 355-2541
Ute Lake State Park	Quay County	(575) 487-2284
Vietnam Veterans Memorial State Park	Colfax County	(575) 377-2293
Villanueva State Park	San Miguel County	(575) 421-2957
New Mexico State Parks		888-667-2757
Reservation Number		877-664-7787



HISTORIC CHURCHES & MISSION RUINS

New Mexico's mission churches predate the California missions by 150 years. Built by Franciscan Fathers in the early seventeenth century, many are still in use today. A few are preserved as interesting ruins. Other historic churches make unusual sightseeing as well as fine places of worship.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>YEAR BUILT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
San Miguel Mission	1610	Santa Fe, Santa Fe County
San José	Circa 1620	Jémez State Monument, Sandoval County
San Estevan	Circa 1629	Acoma Pueblo, Cibola County
Abo Gran Quivira and Quarai	17th Century	25 miles south of Mountainair, Tarrant County
Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe	Circa 1706	Zuñi Pueblo, McKinley County
San José De Laguna	Circa 1706	Laguna Pueblo, Cibola County
St. Augustine	Circa 1710	Isleta Pueblo, Valencia County
Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles	Circa 1710	Pecos National Monument, San Miguel County
San Diego	Circa 1724	Jémez Pueblo, Sandoval County
Santa Cruz	1733	Santa Cruz Village, Santa Fe County
San Felipe	Circa 1736	San Felipe Pueblo, Sandoval County
Santa Rosa de Lima	Circa 1737	Abiquiú, Río Arriba County
Santa Ana	Circa 1750	Santa Ana Pueblo, Sandoval County
Nuestra Señora de la Asunción	Circa 1750	Zia Pueblo, Sandoval County
Nuestra Señora de la Concepción	Circa 1754	Tomé, Valencia County
San José de las Trampas	Circa 1760	Las Trampas, Taos County
San Buenaventura	Prior to 1776	Cochiti Pueblo, Sandoval County
San Felipe de Neri	1793	Old Town Albuquerque, Bernalillo County
Santuario de Guadalupe	Circa 1795	Santa Fe, Santa Fe County
San Francisco de Asís	Circa 1805	Ranchos de Taos, Taos County
San Miguel	Circa 1806	San Miguel del Vado, San Miguel County
Santa Cruz de Ojo Caliente	Circa 1811	Ojo Caliente, Taos County
Santuario de Chimayó	Circa 1814	Chimayó, Santa Fe County
San Miguel	Circa 1816	Socorro, Socorro County
San Antonio de Padua	1832	Córdova, Río Arriba County
Sagrada Familia de Lemitar	1836	Lemitar, Socorro County
Nuestra Señora de Candelaria	Circa 1850	Doña Ana, Doña Ana County
San Gerónimo	Circa 1850	Taos Pueblo, Taos County
San Albino	1851	La Mesilla, Doña Ana County
Our Lady of Sorrows	Circa 1852	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Our Lady of Sorrows	1857	Bernalillo, Sandoval County
Little Mission Church of St. John	1860	Kelly, Socorro County
Our Lady of Lourdes Grotto	1860	Los Ojos, Río Arriba County
San Antonio de Padua	1864	Sandía Pueblo, Sandoval County
St. Francis de Sales	Circa 1865	Rodey, Doña Ana County
San José	Circa 1868	La Mesa, Doña Ana County
San Ysidro	Circa 1868	Corrales, Sandoval County
San Francisco de Paula	Circa 1869	Tularosa, Otero County
Presbyterian Mission Church	1871	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Our Lady of Light (Loretto)	1878	Santa Fe, Santa Fe County
San Diego	Circa 1880	Tesuque Pueblo, Santa Fe County
Hebrew Temple (now Newman)	1884	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Our Lady of Sorrows Church	1885	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Saint Paul's Memorial Episcopal	1886	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Cathedral of St. Francis de Assisi	1886	Santa Fe, Santa Fe County
Aztec Presbyterian	Circa 1890	Aztec, San Juan County
Our Lady of Lourdes	1890	San Juan Pueblo, Río Arriba County

HISTORIC CHURCHES & MISSION RUINS

Nuestra Señora de Luz	1891	Cañoncito, Santa Fe County
Union Community	1892	Hillsboro, Sierra County
Saint John's Methodist Episcopal	1897	Ratón, Colfax County
Church of the Epiphany	1898	Socorro, Socorro County
Gold Ave. Methodist Episcopal	1898	Pinos Altos, Grant County
Santo Domingo	1899	Santo Domingo Pueblo, Sandoval County
First Methodist Episcopal	1905	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County
San Antonio de Padua	1906	Pecos, San Miguel County
San Ignacio	1916	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County
Santa Clara	1918	Santa Clara Pueblo, Rio Arriba County
United Methodist	1922	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Second United Presbyterian	1922	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County
First Methodist	1930	Clovis, Curry County
San Ildefonso	1968	San Ildefonso Pueblo, Santa Fe County
San Francisco de Asís	1974	Nambé Pueblo, Santa Fe County



St. Francis De Paula Church, Tularosa, NM (1865)

By Chuck Wilkinson

RACETRACKS AND SEASONS

Sunland Park

Located in Sunland Park, NM

Total of 76 racing days

Races take place Friday, Saturday, Sunday & Monday
December, January, February, March, April

SunRay Park

Located in Farmington, NM

Total of 36 racing days

Races take place Friday, Saturday, Sunday & Tuesday
July, August

Ruidoso Downs

Located in Ruidoso Downs, NM

Total of 64 racing days

Races take place Friday, Saturday, Sunday & Monday
3rd weekend in May through 1st weekend in September

Downs at Albuquerque

Located in Albuquerque, NM

Total of 39 racing days

Races take place Friday, Saturday, Sunday & Wednesday
3rd weekend in April through 3rd weekend in June

2015 New Mexico State Fair

Located in Albuquerque, NM

Total of 17 racing days

September 11th through 27th

Zia Park

Located in Hobbs, NM

Total of 56 racing days

Races take place Saturday, Sunday, Monday & Tuesday
2nd weekend in September through 3rd week in December

New Mexico Racing Commission

4900 Alameda NE

Albuquerque, NM 87113

(505) 222-0700 Fax: (505) 222-0713

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

EXPO NEW MEXICO/STATE FAIR

Perhaps no other single event in New Mexico truly captures the spirit of the state, as does the New Mexico State Fair. The fair will be held September 10-20, 2015 in Albuquerque at the State Fair Grounds located at 300 San Pedro NE.

The State Fair, which saw its formal beginning in 1938, was created by the legislature to exhibit livestock, poultry, vegetables, fruits, grains, grasses and other farm products every September. The focal point of every exhibit was to determine "the best" in each category.

While agriculture is the heart of the Fair, the comprehensive activity offers many things for many people. If you want to take in activities representative of our state's multi-cultures, you can visit the popular Villa Hispana (Spanish Village), Indian Village, and the African American Pavilion and experience tasty ethnic foods, arts and crafts, and entertainment. These activities bring all New Mexicans together.

The NM State Fair Rodeo, one of the largest in the United States, attracts the best cowboy and cowgirl athletes to this Professional Rodeo Cowboy Association-sanctioned event. Top entertainers appear in concert nightly at the rodeo.

Pari-mutual Horse Racing held annually during the State Fair is a main event at the State Fair and draws big crowds and big purses since it attracts the region's top horses and jockeys. All state fairs have to include a Midway with thrilling rides and other delights for visitors of all ages. Expo New Mexico fulfills this opportunity for fun. Add the delicious food booths, interesting exhibits of all kinds, and you have much fun for all which makes Expo New Mexico one of the biggest fairs in the country.

At other times of the year one can take in other activities at the Fairgrounds. Every weekend, except those during the State Fair time, the "Fairgrounds Flea Market," operated by the Fair, attracts thousands of buyers and sellers.

Every December Twelve Twenty-Five Yuletide Drive is held as an annual holiday event.

The New Mexico State Fair, more recently referred to as Expo New Mexico, is an Enterprise Agency. This self-sufficient entity receives no legislative appropriation and has a seven-member commission appointed by the Governor to oversee the operation. More information about this group can be obtained by contacting the General Manager and the office identified below.

Dan Mourning, General Manager
P.O. Box 8546
Albuquerque, NM 87198
(505) 222-9700 Fax: (505) 266-7784
E-mail: info@exponm.com
www.exponm.com



Santa Rosa de Lima Chapel, Santa Rosa, NM (1737)
By W.R. Oswald



"Sandia Peak Aerial Tramway"

By Grant Condit

CENTRAL REGION

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2014 Population (e)*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Bernalillo	1852	675,551	1,160
Sandoval	1903	137,608	3,710
Torrance	1903	15,611	3,355
Valencia	1852	<u>75,817</u>	<u>1,458</u>
Total		904,587	9,696

Significant Sites:

- Old Town Albuquerque
- Petroglyph National Monument
- West of Albuquerque
- Pueblos - Cochiti, Jémez, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Isleta, Zia, Santo Domingo, Laguna
- Indian Pueblo Cultural Center
- Cochiti Dam/Lake
- Numerous Museums - Albuquerque Museum, Maxwell Museum, National History Museum, UNM Fine Arts Museum, Atomic Museum, Children's Expo
- Old Ghost Towns - Madrid, Cerrillos, Golden
- Sandía Crest and Tramway, Tinkertown Museum
- Coronado State Park and Monument - Bernalillo
- State Fair - September
- Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta - October
- Río Grande Zoo - Albuquerque
- Albuquerque Conservancy (Irrigation)
- Tent Rocks Canyon - Cochiti Pueblo
- Salinas National Monument - Mountainair
- Jémez State Monument - Jémez Springs

Higher Education Facilities:

- University of New Mexico, Main Campus Albuquerque, and Valencia Campus
- New Mexico Highlands University, Rio Rancho
- Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute
- Central New Mexico Community College

Elevation Range: 4,800' to 10,682'

Climate: Mild to Hot

Recreation:

- International Balloon Fiesta - October
- Horse Racing - Downs at Albuquerque: Aug. 11-Nov. 11
- Rodeos: Bernalillo-Aug., Cuba-Aug., Albq.-Sept.
- Ski Area - Sandia Park
- Golf Courses-17
- State Fair - Sept. Albuquerque
- Casinos - Isleta, Sandia, Santa Ana, San Felipe

Early Economic Base:

- Farming (Dryland)
- Sheep Ranching
- Supply Center
- Railroad
- Uranium Mining

Current Economic Base:

- Farming
- Industry
- Railroad
- Government
- Tourism
- Air Transportation

Geography:

- Río Grande Valley farm lands
- Semi-arid range land
- Mountains
Sandía
Manzano
Jémez

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Estimates are based on Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014. For population estimates methodology statements see <http://census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html>.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2014 Population (e)*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Los Alamos	1949	17,682	108
Río Arriba	1852	39,777	5,861
Santa Fe	1852	148,164	1,931
Taos	1852	<u>33,084</u>	<u>2,257</u>
Total:		238,707	8,157

Significant Sites:

- Numerous museums, historic buildings
Santa Fe, Taos
- Oldest house in the U.S. - Santa Fe
- Religious buildings - Santa Fe,
Chimayó, Ranchos de Taos and others
- Oldest Church in the U.S. - Santa Fe
- St. Francis Cathedral/Basilica - Santa Fe
- El Rancho de las Golondrinas
- Eight Pueblos - Santa Clara, Ohkay
Owingeh, Taos, Nambé, Picuris, Tesuque,
Pojoaque, San Ildefonso
- Los Alamos National Laboratory/Museum
- Bandelier National Monument
- Georgia O'Keeffe Home - Abiquiu
- Abiquiu Dam/Lake
- Santa Cruz Lake
- Enchanted Circle/"The High Road to Taos"
- Eagle Nest Lake
- El Vado Lake
- Santa Cruz Lake
- Vietnam Veterans Memorial Chapel/
Museum - Angel Fire
- Río Grande Gorge - Taos
- New Mexico State Capitol - Santa Fe
- Santa Fe Opera
- La Iglesia de Santa Cruz de la Cañada
- Santuario de Chimayó
- Plaza de Cerro - Chimayó
- Las Trampas
- Martínez Hacienda - Taos
- Mission/Convento - Española
- Bond House - Española
- Puye Cliffs - Santa Clara
- Ghost Ranch Museum - Abiquiu
- Fuller Lodge - Los Alamos
- Bradbury Museum - Los Alamos
- Picuris & Pojoaque Pueblo Museums
- Ranchos de Taos Plaza
- Valles Caldera - Volcanic Center -
Los Alamos
- Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad - Chama
- Dr. Donham House - Chama
- San José Catholic Church - Los Ojos
- Historic T.D. Burns General Store
Bldg./Tierra Wools - Los Ojos

Higher Education Facilities:

- UNM: Los Alamos/Taos
- Northern NM College - El Rito/Española
- Santa Fe School of Arts and Design
- St. John's College - Santa Fe
- Santa Fe Community College
- Highlands - Santa Fe Branch

Recreation:

- Balloon Events - Taos - October
- Casinos - Española, Pojoaque, Taos,
Tesuque, Ohkay Owingeh, Santa Clara
- Golf Courses - Los Alamos 1, Santa Fe 5, Taos,
Pojoaque, Española, Cochiti and Black Mesa
- Rodeos - Española-July, Santa Fe - June
- Fiestas - Española, Los Ojos, Santa Fe, Taos -
Summer
- Ski Areas - Pajarito Mountain (Los Alamos),
Santa Fe, Sipapu, Taos

Early Economic Base:

- Farming/Ranching
- Mining
- Health seekers

Current Economic Base:

- Government
- Forest Products
- Farming/Ranching
- Retail
- Tourism
- Casinos
- Recreational sites
- Construction
- Real Estate Development
- Arts

Geography:

- Farm Land
- Ranch Land
- Mountains:
Sangre de Cristo
Jémez,
San Pedro
Red Rock Cliffs

Elevation Range: 7,500' to 13,102'

Climate: Mild to Cold

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Estimates are based on Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014. For population estimates methodology statements see <http://census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html>.

NORTHWEST REGION

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2014 Population (e)*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Cibola	1981	27,349	4,180
McKinley	1889	74,098	5,461
San Juan	1887	<u>123,785</u>	<u>5,516</u>
Total:		225,232	15,157

Significant Sites:

- Acoma Pueblo
- A'shiwi A'wan Museum & Heritage Center-Zuni
- Aztec Ruins National Monument
- Bandera Volcano & Ice Caves - Grants
- Bisti Badlands
- Chaco Canyon National Historic Park
- El Malpaís National Monument - Grants
- El Morro Inscription Rock - Grants
- Four Corners Site - Farmington
- Gallup Cultural Center
- Gallup National Historic District
- Gallup Public Art Corridor
- Gateway Museum Farmington
- Laguna Pueblo
- Lava Beds near Grants
- Navajo Code Talkers' Museum - Gallup
- N.M. Museum of Mining - Grants
- Red Rock State Park & Museum - Gallup
- Reservation - Navajo
- Shiprock - Farmington
- Zuni Pueblo

Higher Education Facilities:

- Dine College
- Navajo Community College
- San Juan College/Museum
- Crownpoint Institute of Technology
- UNM-Gallup Branch

Recreation:

- Balloon Races - Farmington - May, Gallup - Dec.
- Casinos - Acoma, Laguna, Farmington Sky City, Dancing Eagle, Fire Rock

Golf Courses - Aztec, Farmington 3, Grants, Kirtland, Grants, Milán, Gallup

Racing - SunRay Park (Farmington):
April 20-June 26

Early Economic Base:

- Stagecoach related businesses to west
- Railroad
- Mining
- Farming
- Uranium

Current Economic Base:

- Oil, Gas & Coal
- Federal Government
- Tourism
- Farming/Ranching
- Railroad
- Retail: Consumer goods/services

Geography:

- Red Rock cliffs
- Arid desert areas
- Mountains:
 - Zuni
 - Mt. Taylor
 - San Mateo
 - Cebolleta

Elevation Range: 5,600' to 11,301'

Climate: Cold to Hot

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Estimates are based on Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014. For population estimates methodology statements see <http://census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html>.

NORTHEAST REGION

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2014 Population (e)*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Colfax	1869	12,680	3,771
De Baca	1917	1,825	2,366
Guadalupe	1891	4,468	2,999
Harding	1921	683	2,138
Mora	1860	4,592	1,944
Quay	1903	8,501	2,883
San Miguel	1852	28,239	4,767
Union	1893	<u>4,297</u>	<u>3,817</u>
Total:		65,285	24,685

Significant Sites:

- Capulín Volcano National Monument-Capulín
- Sugarite Canyon State Park-Raton
- Maxwell National Wildlife Refuge
- National Rifle Association's Whittington Center-Raton
- St. James Hotel-Cimarrón
- Philmont Scout Ranch/Boy Scouts of America Museum-Cimarrón
- Ft. Union National Monument
- Montezuma Castle-Montezuma
- Montezuma Hot Springs-Montezuma
- Storrie Lake State Park-Las Vegas
- Las Vegas National Wildlife Refuge
- Pecos National Historical Park
- Old Santa Fe Trail
- Salman Raspberry Ranch-Mora
- Dorsey Mansion-near Clayton
- Shuler Theater-Ratón
- Herzstein Museum-Clayton
- WPA Museum-Clayton
- Clayton Lake State Park
- Dinosaur Tracks-Clayton area
- Bosque Redondo State Monument

Recreation

- Balloon Races - Angel Fire-July, Ratón
- Golf Courses - Angel Fire, Clayton, Conchas Lake, Eagle Nest, Las Vegas, Ratón, Sandía Park, Rociada, Santa Rosa, Tucumcari
- County Fair: Springer - August
- Fiestas: Las Vegas - September
- Rodeos: Red River - July, Chama-August, Springer - August
- Ski Areas - Angel Fire, Red River, Questa

Higher Education Facilities:

- New Mexico Highlands University - Las Vegas
- United World College of the American West (Armand Hammer) - Las Vegas/Montezuma
- Luna Vocational Technical Institute Las Vegas - Mesa Technical College - Tucumcari

Early Economic Base:

- Farming/Ranching
- Mining
- Railroad
- Health seekers

Current Economic Base:

- Farming/Ranching
- State Government
- Tourism

Geography:

Rolling Plains
Open Range Land
Mountains:
Sangre de Cristo

Elevation Range: 4,086' to 6,932'

Climate: Cold to Mild

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Estimates are based on Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014. For population estimates methodology statements see <http://census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html>.

SOUTHWEST REGION

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2014 Population (e)*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Catrón	1921	3,556	6,898
Doña Ana	1852	213,676	3,804
Grant	1868	29,096	3,970
Hidalgo	1919	4,560	3,447
Luna	1901	24,673	2,957
Sierra	1884	11,325	4,231
Socorro	1850	<u>17,310</u>	<u>6,634</u>
Total:		304,196	31,941

Significant Sites:

- City of Rocks - Silver City/Deming area
- Bosque del Apache Wildlife Refuge-Socorro
- Deming - Luna Mimbres Museum
- Elephant Butte Dam/Lake - Elephant Butte
- Ft. Seldon State Monument - Radium Springs
- Gila Cliff Dwellings - Silver City
- Rock Hound State Park - Deming
- Santa Rita Open Pit Copper Mine - Silver City
- Very Large Array (Radio Telescopes) - Magdalena
- White Sands Missile Range
- White Sands National Monument
- Lordsburg - Hidalgo County Museum
- Steins Railroad Ghost Town - Lordsburg
- Shakespeare Ghost Town - Lordsburg area
- Granite Gap Mining Tours - Lordsburg
- Geronimo Springs Museum - T or C
- Higher Education Facilities:
 - New Mexico State University - Las Cruces
 - New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology - Socorro
 - Western New Mexico University - Silver City

Early Economic Base:

Farming/Ranching
Mining: 25-39.9% of area

Current Economic Base:

Farming/Ranching
Mining
Recreational sites Tourism
Tourism
Wine Industry

Recreation

- Balloon Races - Deming-August, Elephant Butte Lake-March, Mesilla-January, Silver City-July
- Duck Race - Deming-August
- Golf Courses - Anthony 2, Deming, Elephant Butte, Las Cruces 3, Santa Teresa, Silver City, Taos, Socorro
- Horse Racing (Sunland Park): December 6-April 17
- Rodeos - Las Cruces-September, T or C - September, Silver City - June, Socorro-September

Geography:

Rich farm lands

Barren desert

Mountains:

Black Range	Mogollon
Organ	Florida
Magdalena	Peloncillo
Socorro	San Mateo
Big Hatchet	Pyramid
Gallo	Datil
Mimbres	Gallinas
West Portillo	Caballo

Elevation Range: 3,896' to 5,895'

Climate: Hot to Warm

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Estimates are based on Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014. For population estimates methodology statements see <http://census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html>.

SOUTHEAST REGION

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2014 Population (e)*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Chaves	1889	65,878	6,095
Curry	1909	50,969	1,404
Eddy	1889	56,395	4,180
Lea	1917	69,999	4,394
Lincoln	1869	19,706	4,859
Otero	1899	65,082	6,638
Roosevelt	1903	<u>19,536</u>	<u>6,638</u>
Total:		347,565	30,027

Significant Sites:

- Carlsbad Caverns National Park
- White Sands National Monument-Alamogordo
- International Space Hall of Fame/Space Center-Alamogordo
- Site of first atomic bomb explosion-Trinity
- Site of last shoot out with Billy the Kid-Lincoln County Courthouse
- Billy the Kid's Grave-Ft. Sumner
- Roswell Museum and Art Center
- UFO Museums (2)-Roswell
- Blackwater Draw Archeological Site-Portales
- Oliver Lee State Park-Carlsbad
- Living Desert State Park-Carlsbad
- Tularosa Basin Historical Museum
- Three Rivers Petroglyphs-Tularosa
- Valley of Fires Recreation Area-Carrizozo
- Carrizozo Recreation Center-Carrizozo
- White Oaks Museum-Carrizozo Area
- White Sands Proving Grounds-Alamogordo
- Founders Park-Alamogordo
- Red Bluff Draw (lowest point in New Mexico) Carlsbad area
- Sitting Bull Falls-Carlsbad
- Bottomless Lakes-Roswell
- Windmill Exhibition-Portales
- Sacramento Mountains Historical Museum & Pioneer Village-Cloudcroft area
- Apache Point Observatory-Cloudcroft area
- Sunspot Scenic Byway & Solar Observatory - Cloudcroft area
- NM School for the Visually Handicapped - Alamogordo
- Western Heritage Museum - Hobbs
- Lea County Cowboy Hall of Fame - Lovington

Higher Education Facilities:

- N.M.S.U. - Alamogordo Campus
- Clovis Community College
- College of the Southwest - Hobbs
- E.N.M.U.-Portales, Roswell, Ruidoso
- N.M. Junior College - Hobbs
- New Mexico Military Institute-Roswell

Recreation

- Balloon Races-Artesia-November, Clovis-July, Roswell-May
- Casinos-Mescalero, Hobbs
- County Fairs-Alamogordo, Lovington, Portales - August
- Golf Courses - Alamogordo 2, Alto, Artesia, Carlsbad 2, Carrizozo, Clovis 3, Eunice, Hobbs 2, Jal, Lovington, Mescalero, Portales, Roswell 3, Ruidoso 3, Timberon, WhiteSands;
- Ski Areas - Ruidoso, Cloudcroft
- Rodeos - Clovis - June, Alamogordo-Lovington - August
- Horse Racing (Ruidoso Downs): May 25-Sept. 3, (Hobbs): Sept. 8-Dec. 4

Early Economic Base:

Buffalo hunting Farming/Ranching
Railroad Mining

Current Economic Base:

- Federal government
- Oil/Gas
- State government Mining
- Recreational sites Tourism
- Farming/Ranching
- Light manufacturing
- Service industries
- Dairy industry

Geography:

Rich farmlands Artesian wells
Mountains: Barren deserts
Sacramento
Guadalupe
Capitán
Jarilla

Elevations Range: 3,120' to 11,977'

Climate: Warm to hot except in Lincoln County

Note: There are six life zones of native vegetation and all six can be found in Otero County.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Estimates are based on Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014. For population estimates methodology statements see <http://census.gov/popest/methodology/index.html>.

New Mexico Counties

Population Change: 2000 to 2010 and 2014 estimates

Ranked By Percent Population Change, 2000 to 2010					
County (Largest City)	2000 Population	2010 Population	2014 Population	% Population Change 2000-2010	% Population Change 2010-2014
Lea County (Hobbs)	55,511	64,727	69,999	16.6%	8.1%
Curry County (Clovis)	45,044	48,376	50,969	7.4%	5.4%
Eddy County (Carlsbad)	51,658	53,829	56,395	4.2%	4.8%
Sandoval County (Rio Rancho)	89,908	131,561	137,608	46.3%	4.6%
McKinley County (Gallup)	74,798	71,492	74,098	-4.4%	3.6%
Santa Fe County (Santa Fe)	129,292	144,170	148,164	11.5%	2.8%
Doña Ana County (Las Cruces)	174,682	209,233	213,676	19.8%	2.1%
Otero County (Alamogordo)	62,298	63,797	65,082	2.4%	2.0%
Bernalillo County (Albuquerque)	556,678	662,564	675,551	19.0%	2.0%
Cibola County (Grants)	25,595	27,213	27,349	6.3%	0.5%
Taos County (Taos)	29,979	32,937	33,084	9.9%	0.4%
Chaves County (Roswell)	61,382	65,645	65,878	6.9%	0.4%
Valencia County (Los Lunas)	66,152	76,569	75,817	15.7%	-1.0%
Rio Arriba County (Española)	41,190	40,246	39,777	-2.3%	-1.2%
Grant County (Silver City)	31,002	29,514	29,096	-4.8%	-1.4%
Los Alamos County (Los Alamos)	18,343	17,950	17,682	-2.1%	-1.5%
Roosevelt County (Portales)	18,018	19,846	19,536	10.1%	-1.6%
Luna County (Deming)	25,016	25,095	24,673	0.3%	-1.7%
Harding County (Roy)	810	695	683	-14.2%	-1.7%
Socorro County (Socorro)	18,078	17,866	17,310	-1.2%	-3.1%
Lincoln County (Ruidoso)	19,411	20,497	19,706	5.6%	-3.9%
San Miguel County (Las Vegas)	30,126	29,393	28,239	-2.4%	-3.9%
Catron County (Reserve)	3,543	3,725	3,556	5.1%	-4.5%
Guadalupe County (Santa Rosa)	4,680	4,687	4,468	0.1%	-4.7%
Torrance County (Moriarty)	16,911	16,383	15,611	-3.1%	-4.7%
San Juan County (Farmington)	113,801	130,044	123,785	14.3%	-4.8%
Sierra County (T or C)	13,270	11,988	11,325	-9.7%	-5.5%
Union County (Clayton)	4,174	4,549	4,297	9.0%	-5.5%
Mora County (Wagon Mound)	5,180	4,881	4,592	-5.8%	-5.9%
Quay County (Tucumcari)	10,155	9,041	8,501	-11.0%	-6.0%
Hidalgo County (Lordsburg)	5,932	4,894	4,560	-17.5%	-6.8%
Colfax County (Raton)	14,189	13,750	12,680	-3.1%	-7.8%
De Baca County (Fort Sumner)	2,240	2,022	1,825	-9.7%	-9.7%
New Mexico	1,819,046	2,059,179	2,085,572	13.2%	1.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2010 Census Data. Research & Polling Inc. • 5140 San Francisco Road, NE • Albuquerque, NM 87109 • (505) 821-5454 • Fax: (505) 821-5474 • www.rpinc.com

2013 New Mexico Demographic Profile by County

Population by Race	
White.....	1,511,087
African American	42,196
American Indian & Alaska Native	189,853
Asian.....	28,34
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander	1,477
Other	233,341
Identified by two or more.....	63,618
Population by Ethnicity	
Non Hispanic or Latino	828,574
Hispanic or Latino	966,268

Counties	Total Population	White non Hispanic	African American (a)	American Indian & Alaska Native (a)	Asian (a)	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander (a)	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino (b)
Bernalillo	667,092	41.2%	2.9%	4.4%	2.3%	0.3%	3.9%	48.2%
Catron	3,683	75.2%	0.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	20.7%
Chaves	65,627	43.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.0%	0.1%	3.2%	52.8%
Cibola	27,296	21.4%	1.0%	41.0%	0.5%	0.1%	3.1%	37.0%
Colfax	13,485	49.1%	0.4%	2.5%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	47.8%
Curry	49,302	50.7%	6.5%	1.4%	1.3%	0.1%	3.0%	39.6%
DeBaca	1,975	55.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	41.2%
Dona Ana	211,175	29.7%	1.6%	1.2%	1.1%	0.0%	3.0%	66.0%
Eddy	54,284	51.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%	2.3%	44.7%
Grant	29,471	48.0%	0.5%	2.0%	0.4%	0.0%	2.5%	48.6%
Guadalupe	4,626	18.1%	1.7%	2.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.4%	76.9%
Harding	687	59.7%	0.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	1.2%	38.4%
Hidalgo	4,834	42.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	56.4%
Lea	65,681	41.9%	3.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	2.9%	52.3%
Lincoln	20,359	65.0%	0.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	30.4%
Los Alamos	17,979	75.3%	0.4%	0.8%	5.9%	0.1%	1.6%	15.4%
Luna	25,001	34.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	2.6%	62.5%
McKinley	72,373	10.2%	0.5%	74.3%	0.8%	0.1%	3.6%	13.6%
Mora	4,788	17.3%	0.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	81.7%
Otero	64,767	52.2%	4.1%	7.1%	1.4%	0.1%	3.2%	35.0%
Quay	8,890	52.4%	1.4%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	3.1%	42.9%
Rio Arriba	40,218	13.2%	0.4%	15.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.7%	71.4%
Roosevelt	19,984	54.9%	2.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%	1.8%	39.9%
Sandoval	128,476	41.7%	2.6%	12.6%	1.4%	0.1%	3.1%	35.9%
San Juan	130,044	42.5%	0.6%	37.3%	0.3%	0.1%	3.0%	19.2%
San Miguel	29,093	19.4%	1.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	3.2%	76.9%
Santa Fe	145,400	43.7%	0.8%	2.9%	1.1%	0.1%	3.5%	50.8%
Sierra	11,898	67.8%	0.5%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	28.5%
Socorro	17,756	37.2%	0.9%	12.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	48.8%
Taos	32,899	36.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	56.1%
Torrance	16,185	55.4%	1.1%	2.4%	0.1%	0.0%	3.1%	39.6%
Union	4,458	55.4%	2.1%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	3.5%	40.2%
Valencia	76,461	35.7%	1.3%	3.8%	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%	58.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey.
<http://www.census.gov/popfinder/>

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

TOWNS AND CITIES

TOWN OR CITY	POPULATION 2010	ELEVATION (in feet)	TEMPERATURES JANUARY	TEMPERATURES JULY
Abiquiu	231	6,066	43/16	89/58
Alamogordo	30,403	4,350	57/28	95/65
Albuquerque	545,852	5,326	46/28	91/66
Angel Fire	1,216	8,500	21 avg.	64 avg.
Anthony	9,360	3,801	95 avg.	56 avg.
Artesia	11,301	3,320	36.6 avg.	77.5 avg.
Aztec	6,763	5,644	25.6 avg.	73.8 avg.
Bayard	2,328	6,152	38.4 avg.	72.3 avg.
Belén	7,269	4,800	34.4 avg.	78.7 avg.
Bernalillo	8,320	5,311	46/28	91/66
Bloomfield	8,112	5,600	24.7 avg.	75.2 avg.
Bosque Farms	3,904	4,800	47/22	93/65
Capitán	1,489	6,477	34.8 avg.	68.1 avg.
Carlsbad	26,138	3,120	59/29	96/67
Carrizozo	996	5,418	37.5 avg.	75.6 avg.
Causey	104	4,000	55/21	93/63
Chama	1,022	7,850	33/3	73/37
Cimarrón	1,021	6,542	47/19	83/55
Clayton	2,980	4,970	48/19	87/60
Cloudcroft	674	8,660	41/19	73/48
Clovis	37,775	4,290	52/23	91/63
Columbus	1,664	4,160	43.5 avg.	80.7 avg.
Corona	172	6,500	29.0 avg.	67.4 avg.
Corrales	8,329	5,015	31.4 avg.	74.4 avg.
Cuba	731	7,045	42/18	85/56
Deming	14,855	4,300	55/26	95/66
Des Moines	143	6,632	26.3 avg.	68.9 avg.
Dexter	1,266	3,570	56/27	88/66
Dixon	926	6,028	45/15	90/56
Dora	133	4,000	53/21	93/63
Eagle Nest	290	8,262	14.6 avg.	59.8 avg.
Edgewood	3,735	6,700	38/20 est.	83/58 est.
Elephant Butte	1,431	4,382	54/27 est.	92/66 avg.
Elida	197	4,354	35.1 avg.	73.1 avg.
Encino	82	6,400	45/11	87/52
Española	10,224	5,643	45/13	90/55
Estancia	1,655	6,107	29.5 avg.	72.1 avg.
Eunice	2,922	3,390	45/20	98/80
Farmington	45,877	5,625	43/17	92/57
Floyd	133	4,000	53/21	93/63
Folsom	56	6,500	43/10 est.	84/53 est.
Fort Sumner	1,031	4,025	34.1 avg.	75.6 avg.
Gallup	21,678	6,468	43/14	87/53
Grady	107	4,280	52/23	91/65
Grants	9,182	6,520	45/11	87/52
Grenville	38	6,002	48/19	86/60
Hagerman	1,257	3,419	40.1 avg.	79.6 avg.
Hatch	1,648	4,507	56/25	94/65
Hobbs	34,122	3,615	58/28	94/67
Hope	105	4,100	39.3 avg.	75.2 avg.
House	68	4,850	52/23	91/63
Hurley	1,297	5,895	49/24	87/59
Jal	2,047	3,060	41.2 avg.	79.4 avg.

TOWN OR CITY	POPULATION 2010	ELEVATION (in feet)	TEMPERATURES JANUARY	TEMPERATURES JULY
Jémez Springs	250	6,262	28.3 avg.	71.2 avg.
Lake Arthur	436	3,570	56/27	88/66
Las Cruces	97,618	3,909	56/25	94/65
Las Vegas	13,753	6,866	46/18	83/54
Logan	1,042	4,096	52/24	94/65
Lordsburg	2,797	4,250	40.5 avg.	78.9 avg.
Los Alamos*	12,019	7,355	40/19	80/56
Los Lunas	14,835	4,840	33.0 avg.	77.5 avg.
Los Ranchos de Alb.	6,024	5,100	47/22	93/65
Loving	1,413	3,110	59/29	96/67
Lovington	9,471	3,900	40.9 avg.	77.8 avg.
Magdalena	938	6,540	52/24	95/64
Maxwell	254	6,017	22.8 avg.	69.6 avg.
Melrose	736	4,599	34.9 avg.	74.7 avg.
Mesilla	2,196	3,896	56/25	94/65
Milán	3,245	6,400	45/11	87/52
Moriarty	1,910	6,226	28.0 avg.	70.2 avg.
Mosquero	93	5,700	27.2 avg.	71.0 avg.
Mountainair	928	6,520	30.6 avg.	70.6 avg.
Pecos	1,392	6,900	27.3 avg.	68.7 avg.
Portales	12,280	4,010	53/21	93/63
Questa	1,770	7,500	24/10	90/62
Ratón	6,885	6,932	43/10	84/53
Red River	477	8,676	36/3	76/40
Reserve	289	5,847	32.8 avg.	69.9 avg.
Río Rancho	87,521	5,350	47/22	93/65
Roswell	48,366	3,669	56/27	88/66
Roy	234	5,890	26.4 avg.	70.1 avg.
Ruidoso	8,029	6,937	50/17	82/48
Ruidoso Downs	2,815	6,911	50/17	82/48
San Jon	216	4,230	34.8 avg.	76.4 avg.
San Ysidro	193	6,000 est.	42/18	85/56
Santa Clara (Central)	1,686	5,895	49/24	87/59
Santa Fe	67,947	7,000	55/24	93/63
Santa Rosa	2,848	4,620	55/24	93/63
Silver City	10,315	5,895	49/24	87/59
Socorro	9,051	4,585	52/24	95/64
Springer	1,047	5,922	28.8 avg.	70.8 avg.
Sunland Park	14,106	6,911	50/17	82/48
Taos	5,716	6,965	40/10	87/50
Taos Ski Valley	69	9,207	22.0 avg.	50.11 avg.
Tatum	798	4,100	34.7 avg.	73.6 avg.
Texico	1,130	4,280	52/23	91/63
Tijeras	541	6,400	42/19	89/61
Truth or Consequences	6,475	4,382	54/27	92/66
Tucumcari	5,363	4,086	52/24	94/65
Tularosa	2,842	4,430	38.8 avg.	75.5 avg.
Vaughn	446	6,000	55/24 est.	93/63 est.
Virden	152	4,250	40/15	91/65
Wagon Mound	314	6,400	30.6 avg.	70.6 avg.
Willard	253	6,091	26.4 avg.	70.1 avg.
Williamsburg	449	4,382	54/27	92/66

*Temperatures are displayed as high/low, avg. (average temperature) or est. (estimate). Only incorporated towns and cities are shown, except for the city/county of Los Alamos.

POST OFFICES AND ZIP CODES

<u>Post Office & County</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>	<u>Post Office & County</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>
Abiquiú, Río Arriba.....	87510	Chamisal, Taos.....	87521
Alamogordo, Otero.....	88310*	Chaparral, Doña Ana.....	88081
Albuquerque, Bernalillo.....	87100*	Chimayó, Río Arriba.....	87522
Alcalde, Río Arriba.....	87511	Church Rock, McKinley.....	87311
Algodones, Sandoval.....	87001	Cimarrón, Colfax.....	87714
Alto, Lincoln.....	88312	Claunch, Socorro.....	87011
Amalia, Taos.....	87512	Clayton, Union.....	88415
Amistad, Union.....	88410	Cleveland, Mora.....	87715
Angel Fire, Colfax.....	87710	Cliff, Grant.....	88028
Anímas, Hidalgo.....	88020	Clines Corners, Torrance.....	87070
Anthony, Doña Ana.....	88021	Cloudcroft, Otero.....	88317
Antón Chico, Guadalupe.....	87711	Clovis, Curry.....	88101*
Arrey, Sierra.....	87930	Cochiti, Sandoval.....	87072
Arenas Valley, Grant.....	88022	Columbus, Luna.....	88029
Arroyo Hondo, Taos.....	87513	Conchas Dam, San Miguel.....	88416
Arroyo Seco, Taos.....	87514	Continental Divide, McKinley.....	87312
Artesia, Eddy.....	88210*	Córdova, Río Arriba.....	87523
Aztec, San Juan.....	87410	Corona, Lincoln.....	88318
Bard, Quay.....	88411	Corrales, Sandoval.....	87048
Bayard, Grant.....	88023	Costilla, Taos.....	87524
Belén, Valencia.....	87002	Counselor, Sandoval.....	87018
Bellview, Curry.....	88112	Coyote, Río Arriba.....	87012
Bent, Otero.....	88314	Crossroads, Lea.....	88114
Berino, Doña Ana.....	88024	Crownpoint, McKinley.....	87313
Bernalillo, Sandoval.....	87004	Cuba, Sandoval.....	87013
Bingham, Socorro.....	87832	Cuchillo, Sierra.....	87901
Blanco, San Juan.....	87412	Cuervo, Guadalupe.....	88417
Bloomfield, San Juan.....	87413	Dahlia, Guadalupe.....	87711
Bluewater, Cibola.....	87005	Datil, Catrón.....	87821
Bosque, Valencia.....	87006	Deming, Luna.....	88030*
Brimhall, McKinley.....	87310	Des Moines, Union.....	88418
Broadview, Curry.....	88112	Derry, Sierra.....	87933
Buckhorn, Grant.....	88025	Dexter, Chaves.....	88230
Buena Vista, Mora.....	87712	Dixon, Río Arriba.....	87527
Bueyeros, Harding.....	88415	Doña Ana, Doña Ana.....	88032
Caballo, Sierra.....	87931	Dora, Roosevelt.....	88115
Canjilón, Río Arriba.....	87515	Dulce, Río Arriba.....	87528
Cannon AFB, Curry.....	88103	Duran, Torrance.....	88301
Capitán, Lincoln.....	88316	Eagle Nest, Colfax.....	87718
Caprock, Lea.....	88213	Edgewood, Santa Fe.....	87015
Capulin, Union.....	88414	El Cerrito, San Miguel.....	87583
Carlsbad, Eddy.....	88220*	El Prado, Taos.....	87529
Carrizozo, Lincoln.....	88301	El Rito, Río Arriba.....	87530
Carson, Taos.....	87517	Elephant Butte, Sierra.....	87935
Casa Blanca, Cibola.....	87007	Elida, Roosevelt.....	88116
Causey, Roosevelt.....	88113	Embudo, Río Arriba.....	87531
Cebolla, Río Arriba.....	87518	Encino, Torrance.....	88321
Cedar Crest, Bernalillo.....	87008	Escondida, Socorro.....	87801
Cerrillos, Santa Fe.....	87010	Española, Río Arriba.....	87532
Cerro, Taos.....	87519	Española Fairview, Río Arriba.....	87533
Chacón, Mora.....	87713	Estancia, Torrance.....	87016
Chama, Río Arriba.....	87520	Eunice, Lea.....	88231
Chamberino, Doña Ana.....	88027	Fairacres, Doña Ana.....	88033

<u>Post Office & County</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>
Farmington, San Juan	87401*
Faywood, Grant.....	88034
Fence Lake, Cibola.....	87315
Flora Vista, San Juan.....	87415
Floyd, Roosevelt.....	88118
Folsom, Union.....	88419
Fort Stanton, Lincoln.....	88323
Fort Sumner, De Baca.....	88119
Fort Wingate, McKinley.....	87316
Fruitland, San Juan.....	87416
Ft. Bayard, Grant.....	88036
Gallina, Río Arriba.....	87017
Gallup, McKinley.....	87301*
Gamerco, McKinley.....	87317
Garfield, Doña Ana.....	87936
Garita, San Miguel.....	88421
Gila, Grant.....	88038
Gladstone, Union.....	88422
Glencoe, Lincoln.....	88324
Glenrio, Quay.....	88434
Glenwood, Catrón.....	88039
Glorieta, Santa Fe.....	87535
Gonzales Ranch, San Miguel.....	87560
Grady, Curry.....	88120
Grants, Cibola.....	87020
Grenville, Union.....	88424
Guadalupita, Mora.....	87722
Hachita, Grant.....	88040
Hagerman, Chaves.....	88232
Hanover, Grant.....	88041
Hatch, Doña Ana.....	87937
Hernández, Río Arriba.....	87537
High Rolls Mtn. Park, Otero.....	88325
Hillsboro, Sierra.....	88042
Hobbs, Lea.....	88240
Holloman AFB, Otero.....	88330
Hollywood, Lincoln.....	88345
Holman, Mora.....	87723
Hondo, Lincoln.....	88336
Hope, Eddy.....	88250
House, Quay.....	88121
Hurley, Grant.....	88043
Ilfeld, San Miguel.....	87538
Isleta, Bernalillo.....	87022
Jal, Lea.....	88252
Jamestown, McKinley.....	87347
Jarales, Cibola.....	87023
Jémez Pueblo, Sandoval.....	87024
Jémez Springs, Sandoval.....	87025
Kenna, Roosevelt.....	88122
Kirtland, San Juan.....	87417
La Jara, Sandoval.....	87027
La Joya, Socorro.....	87028
La Loma, Guadalupe.....	87724
La Luz, Otero.....	88337
La Madera, Río Arriba.....	87539

<u>Post Office & County</u>	<u>Zip</u>
<u>Code</u> La Mesa, Doña Ana.....	88044
La Plata, San Juan.....	87418
Laguna, Cibola.....	87026
Lake Arthur, Chaves.....	88253
Lakewood, Eddy.....	88254
Las Cruces, Doña Ana.....	88001*
Las Cruces-White Sands, Doña Ana.....	88002
Las Cruces-Univ. Park, Doña Ana.....	88001
Las Vegas, San Miguel.....	87701
Leasburg, Doña Ana.....	88007
Ledoux, Mora.....	87732
Lemitar, Socorro.....	87823
Leyba, San Miguel.....	87560
Lincoln, Lincoln.....	88338
Lindrith, Río Arriba.....	87029
Llaves, Río Arriba.....	87027
Logan, Quay.....	88426
Lordsburg, Hidalgo.....	88045
Los Alamos, Los Alamos.....	87544
Los Lunas, Valencia.....	87031
Los Ojos, Río Arriba.....	87551
Los Pinos, Río Arriba.....	87013
Loco Hills, Eddy.....	88255
Loving, Eddy.....	88256
Lovington, Lea.....	88260
Lumberton, Río Arriba.....	87528
Luna, Catrón.....	87824
Madrid, Santa Fe.....	87010
Magdalena, Socorro.....	87825
Málaga, Eddy.....	88263
Maljamar, Lea.....	88264
Maxwell, Colfax.....	87728
Mayhill, Otero.....	88339
McAlister, Quay.....	88427
McDonald, Lea.....	88262
McIntoch, Torrance.....	87032
Medanales, Río Arriba.....	87548
Melrose, Curry.....	88124
Mentmore, McKinley.....	87319
Mescalero, Otero.....	88340
Mesilla, Doña Ana.....	88046
Mesilla Park, Doña Ana.....	88047
Mesquite, Doña Ana.....	88048
Mexican Springs, McKinley.....	87320
Miami, Colfax.....	87729
Milán, Cibola.....	87021
Mills, Harding.....	87730
Milnesand, Roosevelt.....	88125
Mimbres, Grant.....	88049
Montezuma, San Miguel.....	87731
Monticello, Sierra.....	87939
Monument, Lea.....	88265
Mora, Mora.....	87732
Moriarty, Torrance.....	87035
Mosquero, Harding.....	87733
Mountainair, Torrance.....	87036

<u>Post Office & County</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>
Mount Dora, Union	88424
Mule Creek, Grant	88051
Nageezi, San Juan	87037
Nara Visa, Quay	88430
Navajo, McKinley.....	87328
Navajo Dam, San Juan	87419
New Laguna, Cíbola.	87038
NMSU, Doña Ana.....	88003
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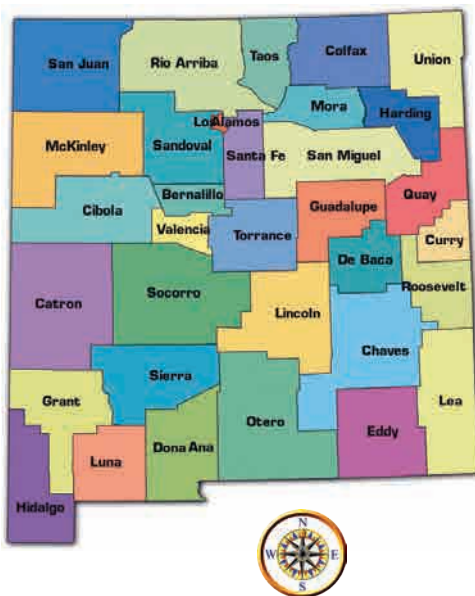
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Tumbleweeds Family Newspaper

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www.sftumbleweeds.com

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Santa Fe, NM 87502
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Lorene Mills
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Santa Fe, NM 87504-2048
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RADIO STATIONS

STATION	MAILING ADDRESS	STATE	ZIP	PHONE
<u>ALAMOGORDO</u>				
KINN (AM) 1270	501 S. Florida	NM	88310	(575)434-1414
KNMZ (FM) 103.7	119 N. Canyon	NM	88310	(575)437-1505
KQEL (FM) 107.9	501 S. Florida	NM	88310	(575)434-1414
KRSY (AM/FM) 1230/92.7	119 N. Canyon	NM	88310	(575)437-1505
KYEE (FM) 94.3	501 S. Florida	NM	88310	(575)434-1414
KUPR (FM) 91.7	3001 N. Florida	NM	88310	(575)434-6060
KZZX (FM) 105.5	501 S. Florida	NM	88310	(575)434-1414
<u>ALBUQUERQUE</u>				
KABG (FM) 98.5	4125 Carlisle, NE	NM	87107	(505)878-0980
KABQ (AM) 1350	5411 Jefferson, NE Ste.100	NM	87109	(505)830-6400
KABQ (FM) 104.1	5411 Jefferson, NE Ste.100	NM	87109	(505)830-6400
KAGM (FM) 106.3	4125 Carlisle, NE	NM	87107	(505)878-0980
KALY (AM) 1240	6565 Americas Prky. NE Ste. 200	NM	87110	(505)792-5259
KANW (FM) 89.1	PO Box 25704	NM	87102	(505)242-7163
KBQI (FM) 107.9	5411 Jefferson NE Ste.100	NM	87125	(505)830-6400
KBZU (FM) 96.3	500 4th St., NW	NM	87102	(505)767-6700
KDAZ (AM) 730	P.O. Box 4338	NM	87196	(505)345-7373
KDEF (AM) 1150	10424 Edith, NE	NM	87113	(505)899-1919
KDLW (FM) 97.7	4125 Carlisle, NE	NM	87107	(505)878-0980
KDRF (FM) 103.3	500 4th Street NW	NM	87102	(505)767-6700
KELU (FM) 90.3	1750 Saratoga Dr NE, RR	NM	87124	505)352-4028
KFLQ (FM) 91.5	3801 Eubank, NE	NM	87111	(505)296-9100
KHFM (FM) 95.5/102.9	4125 Carlisle, NE	NM	87107	(505)878-0980
KIOT (FM) 102.5	8009 Marble Ave.NE	NM	87110	(505)254-7000
KIVA (AM) 1550	1213 San Pedro Dr. NE	NM	87110	(505)254-7000
KJFA (FM) 101.3	8009 Marble Ave.NE	NM	87110	(505)262-1142
KKIM (AM) 1000	4125 Carlisle, NE	NM	87107	(505)878-0980
KKNS (AM) 1310	1606 Central Ave., #104	NM	87106	(505)255-5015
KKOB (AM/FM) 770/93.3	500 4th St., NW 5th Floor	NM	87102	(505)767-6700
KKRG (FM) 105.1	8009 Marble Ave.NE	NM	87110	(505)254-7000
KKSS (FM) 97.3	8009 Marble Ave.NE	NM	87110	(505)262-1142
KLQT (FM) 95.1	5411 Jefferson NE Ste.100	NM	87109	(505)830-6400
KLVO (FM) 97.7	4125 Carlisle, NE	NM	87107	(505)878-0980
KLYT (FM) 88.3	4001 Osuna Rd., NE	NM	87109	(505)344-9146
KMGA (FM) 99.5	500 4th St., NW 5th Floor	NM	87102	(505)767-6700
KNKT(FM) 107.1	4001 Osuna Rd. NE	NM	87109	(505)344-9146
KNML (AM) 610	500 4th St., NW 5th Floor	NM	87102	(505)767-6700
KPEK (FM) 100.3	5411 Jefferson NE Ste.100	NM	87109	(505)830-6400
KQBT (FM) 101.7	8009 Marble Ave.NE	NM	87110	(505)254-7000
KQTM (FM) 101.7	411 Barbara Lp, SE #202	NM	87124	(505)338-1414
KRKE (AM) 1600	307 Los Ranchos Rd., NW	NM	87125	(505)899-5029
KRST (FM) 92.3	500 4th St., NW 5th Floor	NM	87102	(505)767-6700
KRZY(AM/FM) 1450/105.9	2725-F Broadbent Prky.	NM	87107	(505)342-4141
KSVA (AM) 95.1	P.O. Box 2378, Corrales	NM	87109	(505)890-0800
KTBL(AM) 1050	500 4th St., NW 5th Floor	NM	87102	(505)767-6700
KTEG (FM) 104.1	5411 Jefferson NE Ste.100	NM	87109	(505)830-6400
KTZO (FM) 103.3	500 4th St., NW 5th Floor	NM	87102	(505)767-6700
KUNM (FM) 89.9	Oñate Hall-UNM	NM	87131	(505)277-4806
KXXQ (FM) 98.9	4000 St. Joseph's Place	NM	87120	(505)831-8230
KZRR (FM) 94.1	5411 Jefferson NE Ste.100	NM	87109	(505)830-6400
<u>ARTESIA</u>				
KSVP (AM) 990	317 West Quay St.	NM	88210	(575)746-2751
KTZA (FM) 92.9	317 West Quay St.	NM	88210	(575)746-2751

BELEN

KARS (AM) 860	208 N. Second St.	NM	87002	(505)864-7447
KBNM-LPFM 98.7	PO Box 6797, Alb.	NM	87197	(505)269-8463

CARLSBAD

KAMQ (AM) 1240	P.O. Box 1538	NM	88221	(575)887-5323
KATK (AM/FM) 740/92.1	P.O. Box 1538	NM	88221	(575)887-5323
KCCC (AM) 930	930 N. Canal St.	NM	88220	(575)887-5521
KCDY (FM) 104.1	P.O. Box 1538	NM	88221	(575)887-7563
KPZE (FM) 106.1	121 Canal S, Suite C	NM	88220	(575)628-8402

CHAMA

KZRM (FM) 95.9	P.O. Box 307.	NM	87520	(575)756-1617
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CLAYTON

KLMX (AM) 1450	P.O. Box 547	NM	88415	(575)374-2555
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CLOVIS

KAQF (FM) 91.1	P.O. Box 3206	MS	38803	(601)844-8888
KCLV (AM/FM) 1240/99.1	710 Curry Road-K	NM	88101	(575)763-4401
KICA (AM/FM) 980/98.3	1000 Sycamore St.	NM	88101	(575)762-6200
KKYC (FM) 102.3	1000 Sycamore St.	NM	88101	(575)762-6200
KMUL (AM/FM) 102.3	1000 Sycamore St.	NM	88101	(575)762-6200
KRMQ (FM) 101.5	208 E. Grand Ave.	NM	88101	(575)763-0338
KSMX (FM) 107.5	208 E. Grand Ave.	NM	88101	(575)763-0338
KTQM (FM) 99.9	710 Curry Road-K	NM	88101	(575)769-0197
KWKA (AM) 680	710 Curry Road-K	NM	88102	(575)769-0197

DEMING

KDEM (FM) 94.3	P.O. Box 470	NM	88030	(575)546-9011
KOTS (AM) 1230	P.O. Box 470	NM	88031	(575)546-9011

DULCE

KCIE (FM) 90.5	P.O. Box 603.	NM	87528	(575)759-3681
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ESPAÑOLA

KDCE (AM) 950	403 W. Pueblo Rd.	NM	87532	(505)753-2201
KYBR (FM) 92.9	403 W. Pueblo Rd.	NM	87532	(505)753-2201

FARMINGTON

KAZX(FM) 102.9	200 E. Broadway	NM	87499	(505)325-1716
KCQL (AM) 1340	200 E. Broadway	NM	87499	(505)325-1716
KDAG (FM) 96.9	200 E. Broadway	NM	87499	(505)325-1716
KENN (AM) 1390	212 W. Apache	NM	87401	(505)325-3541
KISZ (FM) 97.9	212 W. Apache	NM	87401	(505)325-3541
KKFG (FM) 102.5	200 E. Broadway	NM	87499	(505)325-1716
KNDN (AM) 960	1515 W. Main	NM	87401	(505)325-1996
KNMI (FM) 88.9	2103 W. Main	NM	87401	(505)327-4357
KPCL (FM) 95.7	P.O. Box 232	NM	87499	(505)327-7202
KRWN (FM) 92.9	212 W. Apache	NM	87401	(505)325-3541
KSJE (FM) 90.9	4601 College Blvd.	NM	87402	(505)566-3377
KTGW (FM) 91.7	P.O. Box 232	NM	87499	(505)327-7202
KTRA (FM) 102.1	200 E. Broadway	NM	87499	(505)325-1716
KWYK (FM) 94.9	1515 W. Main	NM	87401	(505)325-1996

GALLUP

KFMQ (FM) 106.1	1632 S. 2nd	NM	87301	(505)863-9391
KFXR (FM) 107.3	1632 S. 2nd	NM	87301	(505)863-9391
KGAK (AM) 1330	401 E. Coal Ave.	NM	87301	(505)863-4444
KGLP (FM) 91.7	200 College Rd.	NM	87301	(505)863-7626

KGLX (FM) 99.1	1632 S. 2nd	NM	87301	(505)863-9391
KKOR (FM) 94.5	300 W. Aztec, Ste. 200	NM	87301	(505)863-6851
KXTC (FM) 99.9	1632 S. 2nd	NM	87301	(505)863-9391
KXXI (FM) 93.7	300 W. Aztec, Ste. 200	NM	87301	(505)863-6851
KYAT (FM) 94.5	300 W. Aztec, Ste. 200	NM	87301	(505) 863-6851
KYVA (AM) 1230	300 W. Aztec, Ste. 200	NM	87301	(505) 863-6851
KYVA (FM) 103.7	300 W. Aztec, Ste. 200	NM	87301	(505)863-6851

GRANTS

KDSK (FM) 92.7	733 E. Roosevelt Ave.	NM	87020	(505)285-5598
KMIN (AM) 980	733 E. Roosevelt Ave.	NM	87020	(505)285-5598
KQNM (AM)	211 W. Santa Fe Ave.	NM	87020	(505)899-5029

HOBBS

KEJL (FM) 100.9	1423 W. Bender	NM	88240	(575)393-1551
KHOB (AM) 1390	3301 N. Bensing Rd.	NM	88240	(575)392-9292
KIXN (FM) 102.9	619 N. Turner St.	NM	88240	(575)397-4969
KLMA (FM) 96.5	P.O. Box 457	NM	88240	(575)391-9650
KPER (FM) 95.7	1423 W. Bender	NM	88240	(575)393-1551
KPZA (FM) 103.7	619 N. Turner St.	NM	88240	(575)397-4969
KYKK (AM) 1110	1423 W. Bender	NM	88240	(575)397-4969
KZOR (FM) 94.1	1423 W. Bender	NM	88240	(575)397-4969

LAS CRUCES

KGRT (FM) 103.9	P.O. Box 968	NM	88004	(575)525-9298
KHQT (FM) 103.1	P.O. Box 968	NM	88004	(575)525-9298
KKVS (FM) 98.7	P.O. Box 968	NM	88004	(575)525-9298
KMVR (FM) 104.9	101 Perkins Drive	NM	88004	(575)527-1111
KOBE (AM) 1450	101 Perkins Drive	NM	88004	(575)526-2496
KRUX (FM) 91.5	P.O. Box 30004 Dept CC	NM	88003	(575)646-5951
KRWG (FM) 90.7	P.O. Box 3000	NM	88003	(575)646-4525
KSNM (AM) 570	P.O. Box 968	NM	88004	(575)525-9298
KVLC (FM) 101.1	101 Perkins Drive	NM	88005	(575)527-1111
KXPZ (FM) 99.5	101 Perkins Drive	NM	88005	(575)527-1111

LAS VEGAS

KBQL (FM) 92.7	304 South Grand Ave.	NM	87701	(505)426-1927
KEDP (FM) 91.1	P.O. Box 9000	NM	87701	(877)850-9064
KFUN (AM) 1230	P.O. Box 700	NM	87701	(505)425-6766
KLVF (FM) 100.7	P.O. Box 700	NM	87701	(505)425-6766
KMDZ (FM) 96.7	304 S. Grand Ave.	NM	87701	(505)425-5669
KNMX (AM) 540	304 S. Grand Ave.	NM	87701	(505)425-5669

LOS ALAMOS

KRSN (AM) 1490	145 Central Park Sq.	NM	87544	(505)663-1490
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LOVINGTON

KLEA (AM/FM) 630/101.7	P.O. Box 877	NM	88260	(575)396-2244
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MAGDALENA

KABR (FM) 88.1	P.O. Box 5907, Alamo	NM	87825	(575)854-2632
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PINE HILL

KTDB (FM) 89.7	P.O. Box 40	NM	87357	(575)775-3215
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PORTALES

KENW (FM) 89.5	ENMU 52 Broadcast Cntr.	NM	88130	(575)562-2112
KMTH (FM) 98.7	ENMU 52 Broadcast Cntr.	NM	88130	(575)562-2112
KSEL (AM/FM) 1450/95.3	42437 US 70	NM	88130	(575)359-1759

RATON

KBKZ (FM) 96.5	705 South 5th Street	NM	81082	(800)791-8028
KRTN (AM/FM) 1490/93.9	P.O. Box 638	NM	87740	(575)445-3652

RED RIVER

KRDR (FM) 90.1	P.O. Box 788	NM	81082	(575)754-6339
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ROSWELL

KALN (FM) 96.1	500 North Main St., Suite 904	NM	88201	(575)623-3914
KBCQ (AM/FM) 1230/97.1	P.O. Box 670	NM	88201	(575)622-6450
KBIM (AM/FM) 910/94.9	P.O. Box 1953	NM	88201	(575)623-9100
KCKN (AM) 1020	P.O. Box 220	NM	88201	(575)622-0658
KCRX (AM) 1430	P.O. Box 2052	NM	88203	(575)622-1432
KEND (FM) 106.5	105 W. 3rd Street, Ste. 228	NM	88201	(575)578-1198
KMOU (FM) 104.7	P.O. Box 670	NM	88201	(575)622-6450
KRDD (AM) 1320	P.O. Box 1615	NM	88201	(575)624-2663
KSFX (FM) 100.5	P.O. Box 670	NM	88201	(575)625-1005
KWFL (FM) 99.3	P.O. Box 2684	NM	88201	(575)623-9433

RUIDOSO

KBUY (AM) 1360	1096 Mechem Dr., Ste. 230	NM	88345	(575)258-2222
KEDU (FM)102.3	1009 Mechem Dr.. Ste. 11	NM	88345	(575)258-1386
KIDX (FM)101.5	1086 Mechem Dr.	NM	8834	(575)258-9922
KNMB (FM) 96.7	1086 Mechem Dr.	NM	88345	(575)258-9922
KRUI (AM) 1490	1086 Mechem Dr.	NM	88346	(575)258-9922
KTUM (FM) 107.1	P.O. Box 2010	NM	88345	(575)258-9922
KWES (AM/FM) 1360/93.5	1096 Mechem Dr., Ste. 230	NM	88345	(575)258-2222
KWMW (FM) 105.1	P.O. Box 2010.	NM	88345	(575)258-9922

SANTA FE

KBAC (FM) 98.1	2502 Camino Entrada, Ste. C	NM	87507	(505)471-1067
KLBU (FM) 102.9	2502 Camino Entrada, Ste. C	NM	87507	(505)471-1067
KQBA (FM) 107.5	2502 Camino Entrada, Ste. C	NM	87507	(505)471-1067
KSFR (FM) 101.1	P.O. Box 31366	NM	87594	(505)428-1527
KSWV (AM) 810	P.O. Box 1088	NM	87501	(505)989-7441
KTRC (AM) 1260	2502 Camino Entrada, Ste. C	NM	87505	(505)471-1067
KVSF(AM/FM)1400/101.5	2502 Camino Entrada, Ste. C	NM	87505	(505)471-1067
KWRP (FM) 101.5	P.O. Box 1863	NM	87504	(505)438-7007

SANTA ROSA

KSSR (FM) 95.9	HC69 Box 78	NM	88435	(575) 472-5777
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SILVER CITY

KKSC (FM) 100.1	P.O. Box 29.	NM	88062	(575)388-1031
KNFT (AM/FM) 950/102.9	P.O. Box 2577.	NM	88062	(575)538-3396
KNUW (FM) 95.3	106 S. Bullard	NM	88061	(575)534-8700
KPSA (FM) 97.7	P.O. Box 2577	NM	88062	(575)538-3396
KSCQ (FM) 92.9	P.O. Box 2577	NM	88061	(575)538-3396
KSIL (FM) 105.5	306 West Broadway	NM	88061	(575)388-5745

TAOS

KKIT (FM) 95.9	125A Camino del Merced	NM	87571	(575)758-4491
KKTC (FM) 100.7	125A Camino del Merced	NM	87571	(575)758-4491
KLNN (FM) 103.7	PO Box 2126	NM	87529	(575)758-5826
KTAO (FM) 101.9	P.O. Box 1844	NM	87571	(575)758-5826
KVOT (AM) 1340	125A Camino del Merced	NM	87571	(575)758-4491
KXMT (FM) 99.1	125A Camino del Merced	NM	87571	(575)758-4491

TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES

KCHS (AM) 1400	P.O. Box 351	NM	87901	(575)894-2400
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TUCUMCARI

KQAY (FM) 92.7	P.O. Box 668	NM	88401	(575)461-0522
KTNM (AM) 1400	P.O. Box 668	NM	88401	(575)461-0522

WINDOW ROCK

KTNN (AM) 660	P.O. Box 2569	NM	86515	(928)871-2582
KWRK (FM) 96.1	P.O. Box 2569	NM	86515	(928)871-3553

ZUNI

KSHI (FM) 90.9	P.O. BOX 339	NM	87327	(575)782-4811
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TELEVISION STATIONS**ALAMOGORDO****KVBA-TV**

UHF 19 & 63/Cab. 22
1017 New York Ave.
Alamogordo, NM 88310
(575) 437-1919
www.kvbatv.com

ALBUQUERQUE**KASA-TV**

VHF 2 FOX
13 Broadcast Plaza, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
(505) 243-2285
www.kasa.com

KASY-TV

UHF 50 UPN
P.O. Box 93638
Albuquerque, NM 87199
(505) 243-2285
www.my50.tv

KAZQ-TV

UHF 32 Religion
4501 Montgomery Blvd, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
(505) 884-8355
www.kazqtv32.org

KCHF-TV

VHF 11 Community/Local
5010 4th Street, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 881-1111
www.kchf.com

KLuz-TV

UHF 41 Univisión
2725 Broadbent Parkway, NE, Suite F
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 341-6132
www.kluz.tv

KNAT-TV

UHF 23 Religion
1510 Coors Blvd., NW
Albuquerque, NM 87121
(505) 836-6585
www.tbn.org

KNMD-TV

8 Digital PBS
1130 University Blvd., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 277-2121
www.knmetv.org

KNME-TV

VHF 5 PBS
1130 University Blvd., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 277-2121
www.knme.org

KOAT-TV

VHF 7 ABC
3801 Carlisle Blvd., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 884-7777
www.koat.com

KOAT2-TV Estrella TV

VHF 7.2 ABC Affiliate
3801 Carlisle Blvd., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 884-7777
www.estrellatv.com/inicio/

KOB-TV

VHF 4 NBC
4 Broadcast Plaza, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
(505) 243-4411
www.kobtv.com

KQDF-TV

25 Azteca America
1606 Central SE, Ste. 104
Albuquerque, NM 87106
(505) 255-5015
www.elcaminocomm.com

KRQE-TV

VHF 13 CBS
13 Broadcast Plaza, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
(505) 243-2285
www.krqe.com

KTEL-TV

UHF 47 Telemundo
2400 Monroe Street, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110-4063
(505) 884-5353
www.telemundo.com

KTFA-TV

UHF 48
2725 Broadbent Parkway, NE, Suite F
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 342-4141

KTFQ-TV

UHF-14 Telefutara
2725 Broadbent Parkway, NE, Suite F
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 342-4141

TELEVISION STATIONS

KTVS-TV

36 Religion
4501 Montgomery Blvd, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 884-8355
www.kazqtv.org

KUPT-TV

29 Movies
2400 Monroe Street, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110-4063
(505) 884-5353
www.moviesvtnetwork.com

KWBQ-TV

UHF 19 CW
8341 Washington Street NE
Albuquerque, NM 87113
(505) 247-1743
www.newmexicoscw.com

FARMINGTON

KOBF-TV

VHF 12 NBC
825 W. Broadway
Farmington, NM 87401
(505) 326-1141
www.kobftv.com

LAS CRUCES

KRWG-TV

22 PBS
MSC TV 22
NMSU 2915 McFie Circle
Milton Hall
Las Cruces, NM 88002
(575) 646-2222
www.krwg.org

PORTALES

KENW-TV

VHF 3 PBS
52 Broadcast Center
ENMU 1500 S. Ave. K
Portales, NM 88130
(575) 562-2112
www.kenw.org

ROSWELL

KBIM-TV

VHF 10 CBS
214 N. Main Street
Roswell, NM 88201
(575) 622-2120
www.kbimtv.com

KOBR-TV

VHF 8 NBC
124 E. 4th Street
Roswell, NM 88201
(575) 625-8866
www.kobrtv.com

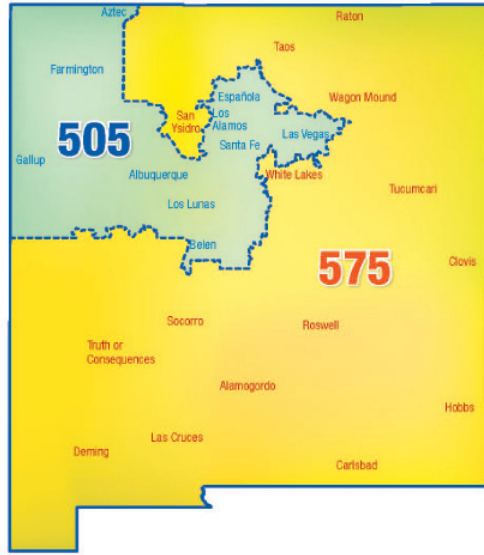
KRPV-TV

UHF 27/Sports
215 W. 3rd Street
Roswell, NM 88201
(575) 622-5778



Kasha-Katuwe National Park

By John Fowler



STATE AGENCY DIRECTORY

A

ABUSE, ADULT (Aging & Long Term Services Department) Protective Services Division, Adult Protective Services, below

ABUSE, CHILDREN PREVENTION see Children, Youth & Families Department Protective Services Division

ACCOUNTANCY BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.) 222-9850

ACUPUNCTURE & ORIENTAL MEDICINE BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....476-4630

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS..... 827-4800
237 Don Gaspar, Rm. 25, Santa Fe 87501

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS827-3789
625 Silver SW, Suite 310, Albuquerque, 87102

ADULT PAROLE BOARD 827-8825
4311 Annex NM 14, Santa Fe 87508

AFRICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS, OFFICE OF..... 222-9405
1015 Tijeras Boulevard NW, Albuquerque 87102
Toll Free..... 1-866-747-6935

AGING & LONG TERM SERVICES DEPT., NM 476-4799
2550 Cerrillos Rd., Toney Anaya Bldg., Santa Fe 87505
In-State Toll Free..... 1-866-451-2901

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces..... (575) 646-3007
3190 S. Espina, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, 88003

ALCOHOL & GAMING DIVISION (Regulation & Licensing Dept.) 476-4875

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PROGRAM MANAGER.....	476-3310
(Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Dept.)	
APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL (Workforce Solutions, Dept. of).....	841-4400
ARCHITECT EXAMINERS BOARD.....	982-2869
P.O. Box 509, Santa Fe 87504	
AREA AGENCY ON AGING.....	827-7313
1600 St. Michaels Dr., Santa Fe 87505	
ATHLETIC COMMISSION (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	222-9860
ATHLETIC TRAINERS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4925
ATTORNEY GENERAL, OFFICE OF.....	827-6000
408 Galisteo St., P.O. Drawer 1508, Santa Fe 87504	
AUDITOR, STATE.....	476-3800
2540 Camino Edward Ortiz, Suite A, Santa Fe 87507	

B

BAR EXAMINERS, BOARD OF.....	271-9706
9420 Indian School NE, Albuquerque 87112	
BARBERS & COSMETOLOGISTS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4690
BEEF COUNCIL, NM (Agriculture Dept.).....	841-9407
1209 Mountain Rd. Place NE Ste. C, Albuquerque 87110	
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES DIV. (Health Dept.).....	476-9266
BIRTH & DEATH RECORDS (Health Dept. Vital Records).....	827-0121
1105 S. St. Francis, Santa Fe 87505	
BLIND, COMMISSION FOR THE.....	476-4479
2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Bldg. 4, Ste. 100, Santa Fe 87505	
In-State Toll Free.....	1-888-513-7968
BORDER AUTHORITY, N.....	575-589-6501
220 Pete V. Domenici Hwy., Santa Teresa, 88008	
BRAIN INJURY ADVISORY COUNCIL.....	476-7328
(Developmental Disabilities Planning Council)	

C

CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER, STATE.....	827-000
715 Alta Vista Street, Santa Fe 87505	
CHILD CARE LICENSING BUREAU (Children, Youth & Families Dept.).....	841-4800
CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (Children, Youth & Families Dept.).....	841-8400
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT DIVISION (Human Services Dept.).....	476-7207
2009 S. Pacheco, Santa Fe 87505	
In-State Toll Free.....	1-800-288-7207

CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES DEPARTMENT	
1120 Paseo de Peralta, PERA Bldg., Santa Fe 87502	
Information	827-7602
In-State Toll Free.....	1-800-333-7233
CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND (Children, Youth & Families Dept.)	827-8018
CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4695
COMMISSION ON DISABILITY, GOVERNOR'S.....	476-0412
491 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, 87501-2753	
Toll Free	1-877-696-1470
COMPILATION COMMISSION	827-4821
4355 Centre Place, Santa Fe 87505	
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DIVISION (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4700
2550 Cerrillos Rd., P.O. Box 25101, Santa Fe 87504-5101	
Toll Free	1-866-829-3841
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE (Universities, NM State University)	575-646-3015
CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT.....	827-8600
4337 NM Hwy 14, P. O. Box 27116, Santa Fe 87502	
CORRECTIONS INDUSTRIES DIVISION (Corrections Dept.)	827-8637
CORRECTIONS TRAINING ACADEMY DIVISION (Corrections Dept.)	827-8900
4337 State Rd. 14, P. O. Box 5277, Santa Fe 87502	
COSMETOLOGISTS & BARBERS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4690
COUNSELING & THERAPY PRACTICE BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4610
COURT ADMINISTRATOR, STATE	827-4800
237 Don Gaspar, Supreme Court Bldg., Santa Fe 87501	
COURT OF APPEALS	
237 Don Gaspar, Supreme Court Bldg., Santa Fe 87504	
Clerk's Office	827-4925
CRIME VICTIMS REPARATION COMMISSION.....	841-9432
8100 Mountain Rd., Ste. 106, Albuquerque 87110	
CULTURAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF	
407 Galisteo St., Ste. 260, Bataan Memorial Bldg., Santa Fe 87501	
Main.....	827-6364
DEAF & HARD OF HEARING, COMMISSION FOR	
2500 Louisiana NE, Ste. 400, Albuquerque 87110	
210 Nevarez, Las Cruces 88001	
In-State Toll Free.....	1-800-489-8536
Interpreter Referral.....	1-800-229-4262
DEATH & BIRTH CERTIFICATES (Health Dept. NM Vital Records & Health)	827-0121
DENTAL HEALTH CARE, BOARD OF (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4680
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION (Finance & Admin. Dept.)	827-4985
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES PLANNING COUNCIL.....	476-7321

810 W. San Mateo, Ste. C, Santa Fe 87505-4144	
Toll Free	1-800-311-2229
DISABILITY DETERMINATION SERVICES (Vocational Rehabilitation Division).....	841-5600
Toll Free	1-800-432-5868
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE	
Santa Fe Office 432 Galisteo St., Santa Fe 87505	827-3789
Albuquerque Office 625 Silver Ave. SW, Ste. 310, Albuquerque 87102	247-2173
(See pages 205-206 in this book for listing of all District Attorneys)	
DISTRICT COURT OFFICE.....	827-4800
237 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe 87501	
(See pages 281-282 in this book for listing of all District Judges & District Court Clerks)	

E

EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY (Universities).....	562-1011
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF	827-0305
1100 S. St. Francis Dr., Joseph Montoya Bldg., Santa Fe 87505	
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC	
300 Don Gaspar, Jerry Apodaca Bldg., Santa Fe 87501-2786	
General Information.....	827-5800
EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT BOARD	827-8030
701 Camino de los Marquez, Santa Fe 87505	
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION (Health Dept., Epidemiology & Response)	476-8200
EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	1-800-333-5415
ENERGY, MINERALS & NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT	476-3200
1220 S. St. Francis Dr., Wendell Chino Bldg., Santa Fe 87505	
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS, STATE BOARD OF LICENSURE FOR PROFESSIONAL ...	827-7561
4001 Office Court Dr., Ste. 903, Santa Fe 87507	
ENGINEER, OFFICE OF STATE	827-6091
130 S. Capitol Street, Concha Ortiz y Pino Bldg., Santa Fe 87504-5102	
ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT	827-2855
1190 St. Francis Dr., Harold Runnels Bldg., Santa Fe 87502	
Toll Free	1-800-219-6157
EPIDEMIOLOGY, OFFICE OF (Health Dept., Epidemiology & Response).....	827-0006

F

FEDERAL SURPLUS PROPERTY (General Services Dept.)	476-1949
FILM OFFICE (Economic Development, Dept. of)	476-5600
FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF	
180 Bataan Memorial Bldg., Santa Fe 87501	
Office of the Secretary	827-4985
FINANCE AUTHORITY, NEW MEXICO.....	984-1454
207 Shelby St., Santa Fe 87501	
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DIVISION (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4885

2550 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe 87504-5101

FIRE MARSHAL'S DIVISION (Public Regulation Commission)	476-0173
In-State Toll Free.....	1-800-244-6702
FLEET (General Services Dept., Transportation Div.)	841-2472
FORESTRY DIVISION, STATE (Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Dept.).....	476-3325
FRAUD, WASTE, & ABUSE, OF STATE VEHICLES (Gen. Serv. Dept.)	476-1902
Toll Free	1-800-627-6639

G

GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT	
One Wildlife Way, Santa Fe 87507.....	476-8000
GAMING CONTROL BOARD, NEW MEXICO	841-9700
4900 Alameda Blvd., NE, Albuquerque 87113	
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT	
715 Alta Vista, John F. Simms Bldg., P.O. Drawer 26110, Santa Fe 87502-0110	
Office of the Secretary	827-2000
GOVERNOR'S MANSION.....	827-1010
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	476-2200
Capitol Bldg, 4th Floor, Suite 400, Santa Fe 87503	

H

HEALTH DEPARTMENT	
1190 St. Francis Dr., Harold Runnels Bldg., Santa Fe 87504	
Main.....	827-2613
HEALTH POLICY COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO.....	827-1052
HEALTH STATISTICS (Health Dept.).....	827-0121
1105 St. Francis, Santa Fe 87502-6110	
HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.....	476-8400
2048 Galisteo St., Santa Fe 87505-2100	
HIGHLANDS UNIVERSITY, NEW MEXICO (Universities).....	425-7511
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION (Cultural Affairs, Dept. of)	827-6320
HISTORIAN, STATE (State Records Center & Archives)	476-7998
1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, 87507	
HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF	476-9600
P.O. Box 27111, Santa Fe 87502	
HUMAN RIGHTS BUREAU (Dept. of Workforce Solutions).....	827-6838
1596 Pacheco St., Apsen Plaza, Santa Fe 87501	
HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT	
37 Plaza La Prensa, P.O. Box 2348, Santa Fe 87504-2348	
Information & Referral (Toll Free)	1-800-432-6217
Office of the Secretary	827-7750

I

INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF.....476-1600
1220 S. St. Francis Dr., Wendell Chino Bldg., Santa Fe 87505

INFORMATION, STATE WIDE

Toll Free 1-800-825-6639
State Employee Locator..... 476-7759

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF (Chief Info. Officer)827-1051

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC LAW, University of N.M. Law School.....277-5006
1117 Stanford NE, Albuquerque 87131

INSURANCE DIVISION (Public Regulation Commission) 827-4601

INTERIOR DESIGN BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)476-4865

INTERSTATE STREAM COMMISSION (Office of State Engineer) 827-6161

INVESTMENT COUNCIL, STATE476-9500
41 Plaza La Prensa, Santa Fe 87507

J

JUDICIAL STANDARDS COMMISSION.....222-9353
P.O. Box 27248, Albuquerque 87125-7248

JUVENILE PAROLE BOARD 827-7301
5100 2nd Street, Albuquerque 87107

JUVENILE PROBATION (Children, Youth & Families Dept.) 827-7300

L

LABOR & INDUSTRIAL BUREAU..... 827-6817
1596 Pacheco St., Aspen Plaza, Rm. 103, Santa Fe 87501

LAND OFFICE, STATE Commissioner's Office 827-5760
310 Old Santa Fe Trail, Edward J. Lopez State Land Office Bldg., Santa Fe 87504

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)476-4930

LAW ENFORCEMENT BOARD (Public Safety, Dept. of)..... 827-9255

LAW LIBRARY, SUPREME COURT.....827-4850
237 Don Gaspar, Supreme Court Building, Santa Fe 87501

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING SERVICES.....986-4575
State Capitol Bldg., Rm. 211, Santa Fe 87501

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE.....986-4600
State Capitol Bldg., Rm. 411, Santa Fe 87501

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION & TOURS..... 986-4589
State Capitol Bldg., Rm. 219, Santa Fe 87501

LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION STUDY COMMITTEE986-4591
325 Don Gaspar, Ste. 200, Santa Fe 87501

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE.....	986-4550
325 Don Gaspar, Ste. 101, Santa Fe 87501	
LEGISLATIVE SWITCHBOARD.....	986-4300
State Capitol Bldg., Santa Fe	
(During Legislative Session Only)	
LIBRARY DIVISION, STATE (Cultural Affairs, Dept. of)	476-9700
1209 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe 87507 -9860	
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	476-2250
State Capitol Bldg. Rm. 417, Santa Fe 87501	
In-State Toll Free.....	1-800-432-4406
LIVESTOCK BOARD (Agriculture Dept.).....	841-6161
300 San Mateo NE, Ste. 1000 Albuquerque 87108-1500	
State Meat Inspection.....	841-6166
State Veterinarian	841-6161
LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION (Finance & Administration, Dept. of)	827-4950
LOTTERY, NEW MEXICO	342-7600
4511 Osuna Rd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109	
M	
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., COMMISSION	222-6466
8100 Mountain Rd. NE, Ste. 101, Albuquerque 87110	
MASSAGE THERAPY BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4870
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION (Human Services Dept.)	827-3100
Toll Free	1-888-997-2583
MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR, OFFICE OF	272-3053
MSC11 6030, 1 University of New Mexico, Alb., 87131	
Toll Free	1-800-
432-5239	
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (Health Dept. Behavioral Services)	476-9266
37 Plaza La Prensa, Santa Fe 87504-2348	
METROPOLITAN COURT, Administration	841-8106
401 Lomas NW, Albuquerque 87102	
MILITARY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT	474-1200
47 Bataan Blvd., E. Frontage Rd., Santa Fe 87508-4695	
MINING & MINERALS DIVISION (Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Dept.)	476-3400
MOTOR POOL, STATE (General Services Dept. Transportation)	476-1902
MOTOR TRANSPORTATION DIVISION (Public Safety Dept.).....	476-2457
2500 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe 87505	
MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION (Taxation & Revenue Dept.).....	827-2296
P.O. Box 1028, Joseph Montoya Bldg., Santa Fe 87504	
24-Hour Information Toll Free.....	1-800-MVD-INFO
24-Hour Information (Santa Fe)	827-INFO
MUSEUM RESOURCES DIVISION (Cultural Affairs, Dept. of)	476-1125
725 Camino Lejo, Stuart Udall Center, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe 87504-2087	

N

NAPRAPATHIC PRACTICE BOARD (Regulation & Licensing).....	476-4980
NATIONAL GUARD (Military Affairs Dept.)	
Kirtland AFB - HDQR Air.....	846-6624
Santa Fe (Armory Board)	474-1877
NATURAL RESOURCES TRUSTEE, OFFICE OF	243-8087
4910-A Alameda Blvd. NE., Albuquerque 87113	
NEW MEXICO BUREAU OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL RESOURCES	
801 Leroy Place, Socorro 87801 (New Mexico Tech.)	
Information	835-5420
NEW MEXICO FINANCE AUTHORITY (Finance Authority).....	984-1454
207 Shelby St., Santa Fe 87501	
NEW MEXICO GAMING CONTROL BOARD	841-9700
4900 Alameda Blvd., NE, Albuquerque 87113	
NEW MEXICO INDIAN AREA AGENCY ON AGING (Aging & Long Term Services Dept.).....	231-1228
NEW MEXICO MAGAZINE DIVISION (Tourism Dept.)	827-7447
NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE (Universities)	622-6250
NEW MEXICO MORTGAGE FINANCE AUTHORITY.....	843-6880
344 4th Street NW, Albuquerque 87102	
Toll Free.....	1-800-444-6880
NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	
1060 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe 87505	
Administration	476-6300
TTY/TDD (Messages 24x7)	476-6317
Toll Free	1-800-841-6699
NEW MEXICO SPORTS AUTHORITY	246-6020
1701 4th Street SW, Albuquerque 87102	
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY (Universities)	
Admissions.....	646-3121
Toll Free.....	1-800-662-6678
NEW MEXICO TECH (New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology)	
Admissions	835-5011
NORTHWEST NEW MEXICO COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS.....	722-4327
409 South Second Street, Gallup 87301	
NOTARY PUBLIC INFORMATION (Secretary of State Office, Operations Div.).....	827-3600
NURSING, BOARD OF	841-8340
6301 Indian School NE, Ste. 710, Albuquerque 87110	
NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4660
NUTRITION & DIETETICS PRACTICE BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4935

O

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)
476-4940

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER (Engineer, Office of State).....
827-6091

OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION (Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Dept.)
Main.....
476-3440

OPTOMETRY BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....
476-4945

OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....
476-4950

P

PARKS DIVISION, STATE (Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Dept.)476-3355
Toll Free1-888-667-2757

PAROLE BOARD, ADULT (Adult Parole Board)..... 827-8825

PAROLE BOARD, JUVENILE (Juvenile Parole Board) 841-2464

PENITENTIARY OF NEW MEXICO (Corrections Dept.) 827-8201
4311 State Road 14, P.O. Box 1059, Santa Fe 87504

PERSONNEL OFFICE, STATE476-7759
2600 Cerrillos Rd., P.O. Box 26127, Santa Fe 87505
TDD.....476-7798

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)476-4880

PODIATRY BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....476-4955

POLICE, STATE (Public Safety, Dept. of)827-9000

PRINTING & GRAPHICS (General Services Dept., ISD)..... 476-1950
2641 Siringo Road, Santa Fe 87501

PRISONS, ADULT (Corrections Dept.)827-8709
4337 NM Hwy 14, P.O. Box 27116, Santa Fe, NM 87508

PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS & POLYGRAPH BOARD476-4650
(Regulation & Licensing Dept.)

PROPERTY CONTROL DIVISION (General Services Dept.)827-2141
1100 St. Francis Dr., Rm. 2022, Santa Fe 87502-0110

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS, STATE BOARD OF LICENSURE FOR
2550 Cerrillos Rd. Toney Anaya Bldg., Santa Fe 87505476-4565

PROPERTY TAX DIVISION (Taxation & Revenue Dept.)827-0870

PROTECTIVE SERVICES DIVISION (Children, Youth & Families Dept.)827-8400

PSYCHOLOGIST EXAMINERS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....476-4960

PUBLIC DEFENDER DEPARTMENT	476-0700
301 N. Guadalupe, Ste. 101, Santa Fe 87501	
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, NM	831-5422
2929 Coors NW, Ste. 303 Albuquerque 87120	
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION	476-9300
33 Plaza La Prensa, Santa Fe 87507	
Toll Free	1-800-342-3422
PUBLIC LANDS, COMMISSIONER OF (Land Office, State)	827-5760
310 Old Santa Fe Trail, Edward J. López Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe 87504	
PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION	
1120 Paseo de Peralta, P. O. Drawer 1269, Santa Fe 87504	
Information	827-4500
Toll Free	1-800-947-4722
PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF	
4491 Cerrillos Rd., P.O. Box 1628, Santa Fe 87504-1628	
General Information.....	827-9000
PUBLIC SCHOOL INSURANCE AUTHORITY	988-2736
410 Old Taos Highway, Santa Fe 87501	
Toll Free	1-800-548-3724
PURCHASING DIVISION, STATE (General Services Dept.)	827-0472
R	
RACING COMMISSION	222-0700
4900 Alameda Blvd, Ste. A, Albuquerque 87113	
RECORDS CENTER & ARCHIVES, STATE	
1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe 87507.....	476-7900
REGULATION & LICENSING DEPARTMENT	476-4500
2550 Cerrillos Rd., Toney Anaya Bldg., P.O. Box 25101, Santa Fe 87504-5101	
RETIREE HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY, NEW MEXICO	222-6400
4308 Carlisle Blvd., NE, Suite 104, Albuquerque 87107	
Toll Free	1-800-233-2576
RISK MANAGEMENT DIVISION (General Services Dept.).....	827-0442
ROAD CONDITIONS (Transportation Dept.)	511
ROSWELL CORRECTIONAL CENTER (Corrections Dept.)	575-625-3100
578 W. Chickasaw Rd., Hagerman 88232	
S	
SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND (Blind, Commission For The)	476-4479
2905 Rodeo Park Drive E., Bldg. 4, Ste. 100, Santa Fe 87505	
In-State Toll Free.....	1-800-513-7968
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	
1060 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe 87505	
Administration	476-6300
TTY/TDD (Messages 24x7)	476-6317
Toll Free	1-800-841-6699

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY DIVISION (Health Dept.) 700 Camino de Salud NE, Albuquerque 87102 Information Attendant	383-9000
SECRETARY OF STATE 325 Don Gaspar, Suite 300, Santa Fe 87501 Administration	827-3600
Toll Free	1-800-477-3632
SECURITIES DIVISION (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4580
SEQUOYAH ADOLESCENT TREATMENT CENTER (Health Dept.)	222-0375
SOCIAL WORK EXAMINER'S BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4890
SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (Corrections Dept.)	575-523-3200
SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY, AUDIOLOGY & HEARING AID DISPENSING BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4640
STATE ENGINEER, OFFICE OF 130 S. Capitol St., Concha Ortiz y Pino Bldg., P.O. Box 25102, Santa Fe 87504-5102 Main	827-6091
STATE FAIR COMMISSION, HOME OF EXPO NEW MEXICO (Tourism Dept.)	222-9700
State Fair Grounds, P.O. Box 8546, Albuquerque 87108	
STATE HISTORIAN, OFFICE OF (State Records & Archives)	476-7955
STATE INVESTMENT COUNCIL (Investment Council)	476-9500
STATE LIBRARY (Cultural Affairs, Dept.)	476-9700
1209 Camino Carlos Rey, Garrey Carruthers State Library Bldg., Santa Fe 87505-9860	
STATE MONUMENTS (Stewart Udall Bldg., Santa Fe)	476-1150
STATE PARKS DIVISION (Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources)	476-3355
Toll Free	1-888-667-2757
STATE POLICE (Public Safety, Dept.)	827-9000
STATE VEHICLE FRAUD, WASTE & ABUSE (General Services Dept.)	1-800-627-6639
STATUS OF WOMEN, COMMISSION ON THE (Women, Commission on the Status of) 300 San Mateo Blvd., Ste. 101, Albuquerque 87108	222-6600
SUPREME COURT 237 Don Gaspar, Supreme Court Bldg., Santa Fe 87501 Clerk's Office	827-4860
Supreme Court Law Library	827-4850
SURPLUS PROPERTY (General Services Dept.)	476-1920
T	
TAXATION & REVENUE DEPARTMENT 1100 S. St. Francis Dr., Joseph Montoya Bldg., P.O. Box 630, Santa Fe 87504-0630 PBX Operator	827-0700
Office of the Secretary	827-0341
Tax Information	827-0908

THANOTOPRACTICE BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4970
TOURISM DEPARTMENT	
491 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe 87501	
Office of the Secretary	827-7400
Tourist Information.....	1-800-733-6396
TOXICOLOGY BUREAU (Health Dept., Scientific Laboratory Div.)	383-9086
TRADEMARKS/SERVICEMARKS (Secretary of State)	827-3600
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, NM STATE	827-5100
1120 Cerrillos Rd., P.O. Box 1149, Santa Fe 87504	
TREASURER, STATE.....	955-1120
2055 S. Pacheco St., Suite 100, Santa Fe 87504	
TURQUOISE LODGE (Health Dept.)	841-8978
U	
UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE (Secretary of State).....	827-3600
UNIVERSITIES:	
Eastern New Mexico University	562-1011
1500 South, Avenue K Station #1, Portales 88130	
New Mexico Highlands University	425-7511
National Ave., Las Vegas 87701	
New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology	835-5011
801 Leroy Pl., Socorro 87801	
New Mexico Military Institute	622-6250
101 W. College Blvd., Roswell 88201-5173	
Admissions	624-8050
New Mexico State University	646-0111
P.O. Box 30001, Las Cruces 88003-8001	
Toll Free	1-800-662-6678
University of New Mexico.....	277-0111
Albuquerque 87131	
Admissions	277-2446
Western New Mexico University.....	538-6106
1000 W. College Ave., Silver City 88061	
Information	1-800-872-9668
V	
VETERANS' HOME, NM STATE.....	(575) 894-4200
992 W. Broadway, Truth or Consequences, NM 87901	
Toll Free.....	1-800-964-3976
VETERANS' SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF	827-6300
Bataan Memorial Bldg. Santa Fe 87503	
VETERANS APPROVAL AGENCY	827-6300
P.O. Box 2324, Santa Fe 87504-2324	

VETERINARY BOARD OF MEDICINE	553-7021
7301 Jefferson NE, Ste. H, Albuquerque 87109-4363	
VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES DIVISION (Agriculture Dept.)	383-2430
VITAL RECORDS & HEALTH STATISTICS (Health Dept.)	827-0121
1105 St. Francis Dr., Santa Fe 87502-6110	
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Making adobe bricks. Bosque Farms project, NM. These bricks are to be used in construction of the new school building.

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“Church in Nara Visa, New Mexico”
by Warren Terpstra

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