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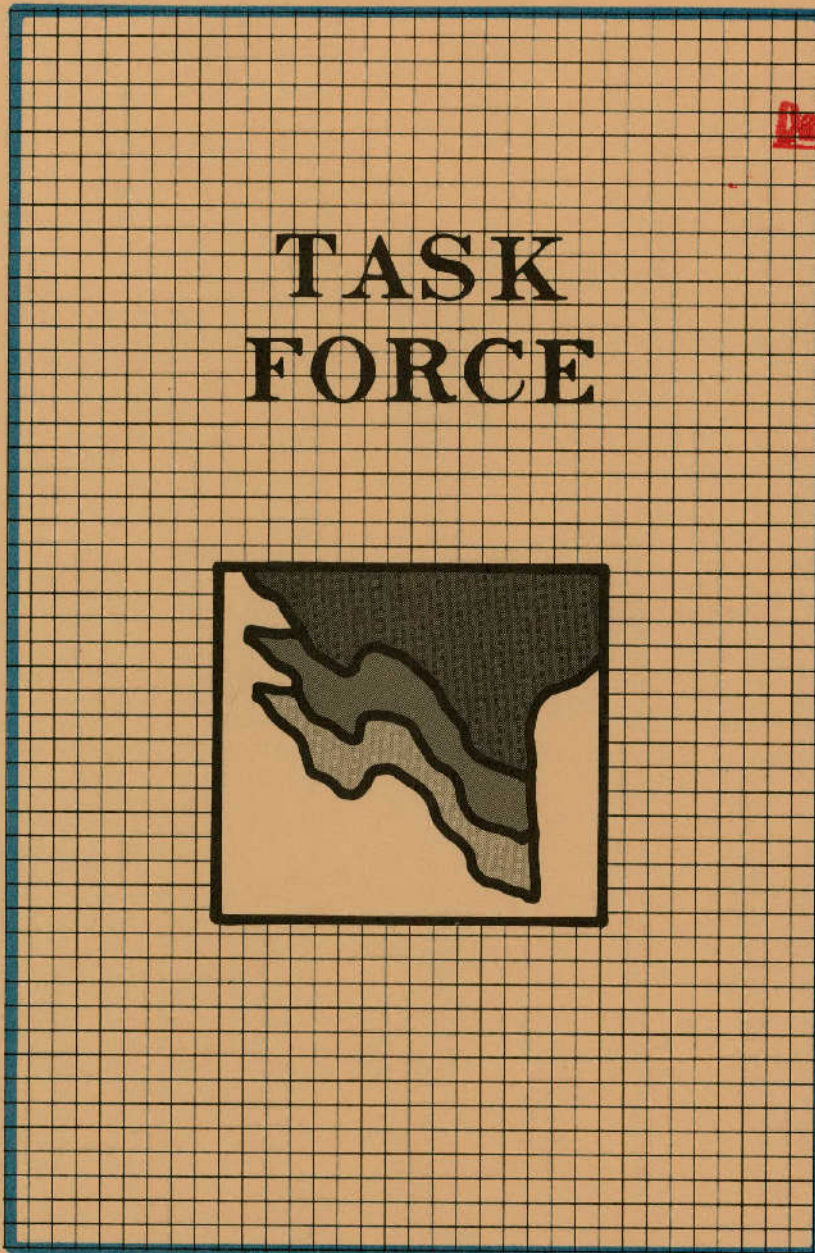
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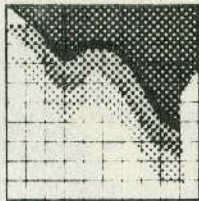
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Lieutenant Governor

Hon. Gib Lewis
Speaker of the House

Gentlemen:

The final report of your Task Force on Border Economic Development, created and appointed pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 138, is enclosed for your review.

This report is the result of a year-long study consisting of public hearings held by the Task Force in Austin, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Laredo, Edinburg, Harlingen and Brownsville; an intensive investigation of border statistical and demographic information; consultation with numerous state, federal, and local governmental agencies and business and community leaders from the border region and across the State of Texas; and the collective experiences and backgrounds of the 23-member Task Force.

The Task Force has concluded in its final report that the border region of Texas, consisting of a 16-county area stretching from El Paso to Brownsville, is a singularly unique region within our State. The unique character of the region is exemplified not only by the nature of its problems, both as to severity and longevity, but also by the potential benefits to be derived from a serious and conscientious economic development effort and plan. Those benefits will inure to the entire State of Texas and particularly to those regions of the State that have traditionally provided the tax revenues necessary to subsidize the border's lack of economic development.

The Task Force recognizes clearly that the entire State of Texas is presently facing an overall economic crisis which places severe constraints on implementing programs requiring new expenditures. In view of that situation, the Task Force has been extremely mindful of the fiscal demands which may accompany the implementation of its recommendations. The Task Force strongly believes that the financial cost of the recommendations, if implemented in full, should be balanced against the enormous cost of maintaining the status quo. Such an analysis reveals clearly that the cost of continuing on the existing course cannot reasonably be justified in




view of the infinitesimal cost of making a few simple but hopefully dramatic changes.

With full implementation of the Task Force's recommendations, the cost to the State of Texas should not exceed \$4.5 million over a six-year period. At fiscal year 1985 levels, over \$1.2 billion will be spent during that same period for food stamps alone in the 16-county area. At fiscal year 1986 levels, an additional \$500 million will be spent during that six-year period in the region for unemployment benefits. Put simply, the cost of the Task Force recommendations spread over six years will amount to no more than a six-day investment in food stamps and unemployment benefits. Based on 1983-1984 data, the border region is costing the balance of the State of Texas a minimum of \$867 million annually in expenditures in excess of tax revenues generated from the region. That six-year projected cost of \$5.2 billion cannot be reversed without immediate attention to the economic development of the border region. The Task Force recommendations are intended to address that enormous negative cash flow of the region at a minimal cost to the State.

The members of the Task Force on Border Economic Development sincerely appreciate your recognition of the border region's problems and unanimously applaud your vision in directing attention to the region's potential benefits for all Texans. We emphatically urge each of you and the members of the 70th Legislature to seriously consider and support our recommendations. Each member of the Task Force pledges his or her support and efforts to assist in the implementation of these recommendations.

Sincerely,

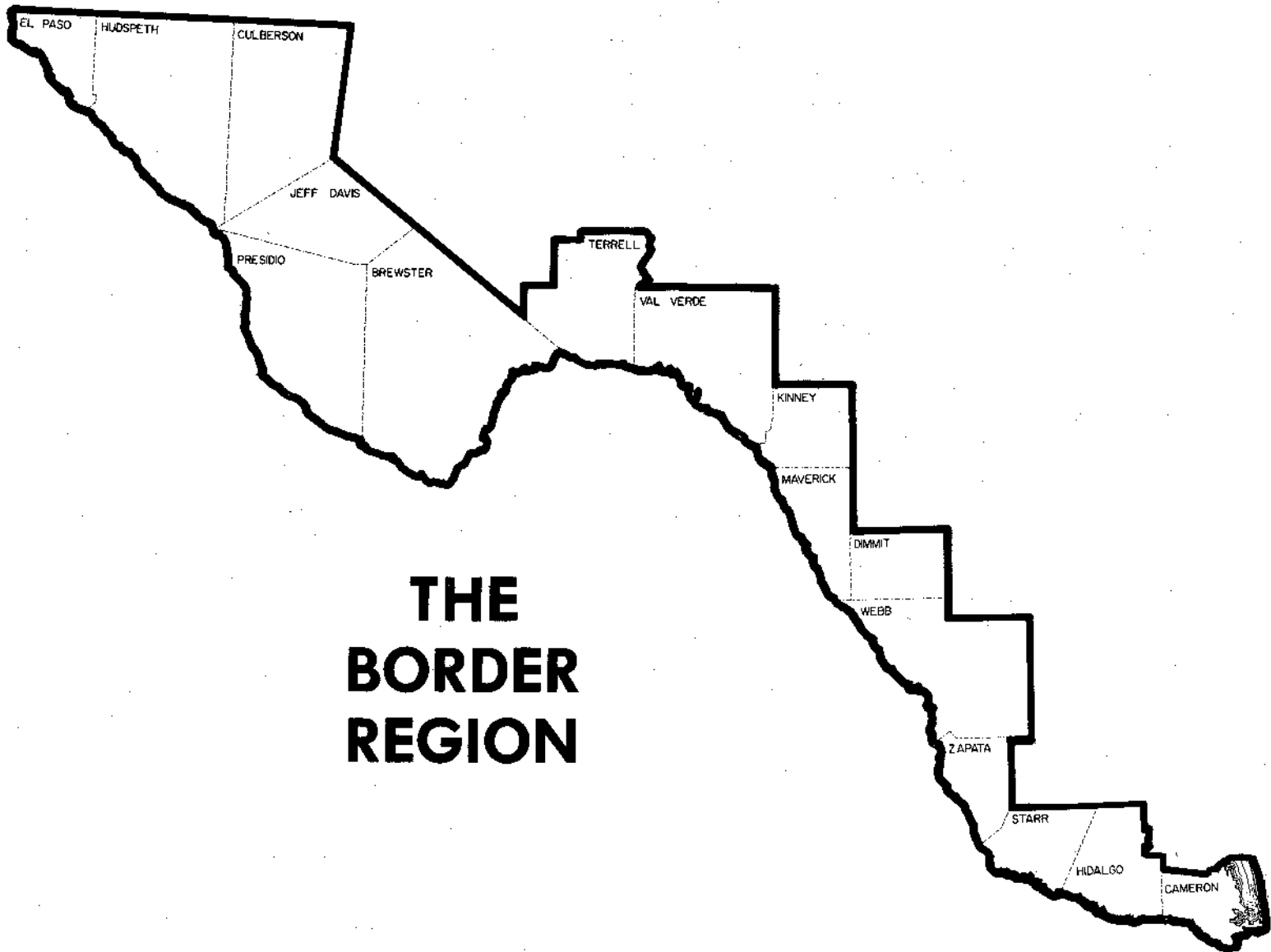


Ruben M. Garcia
Chairman
Task Force on Border
Economic Development

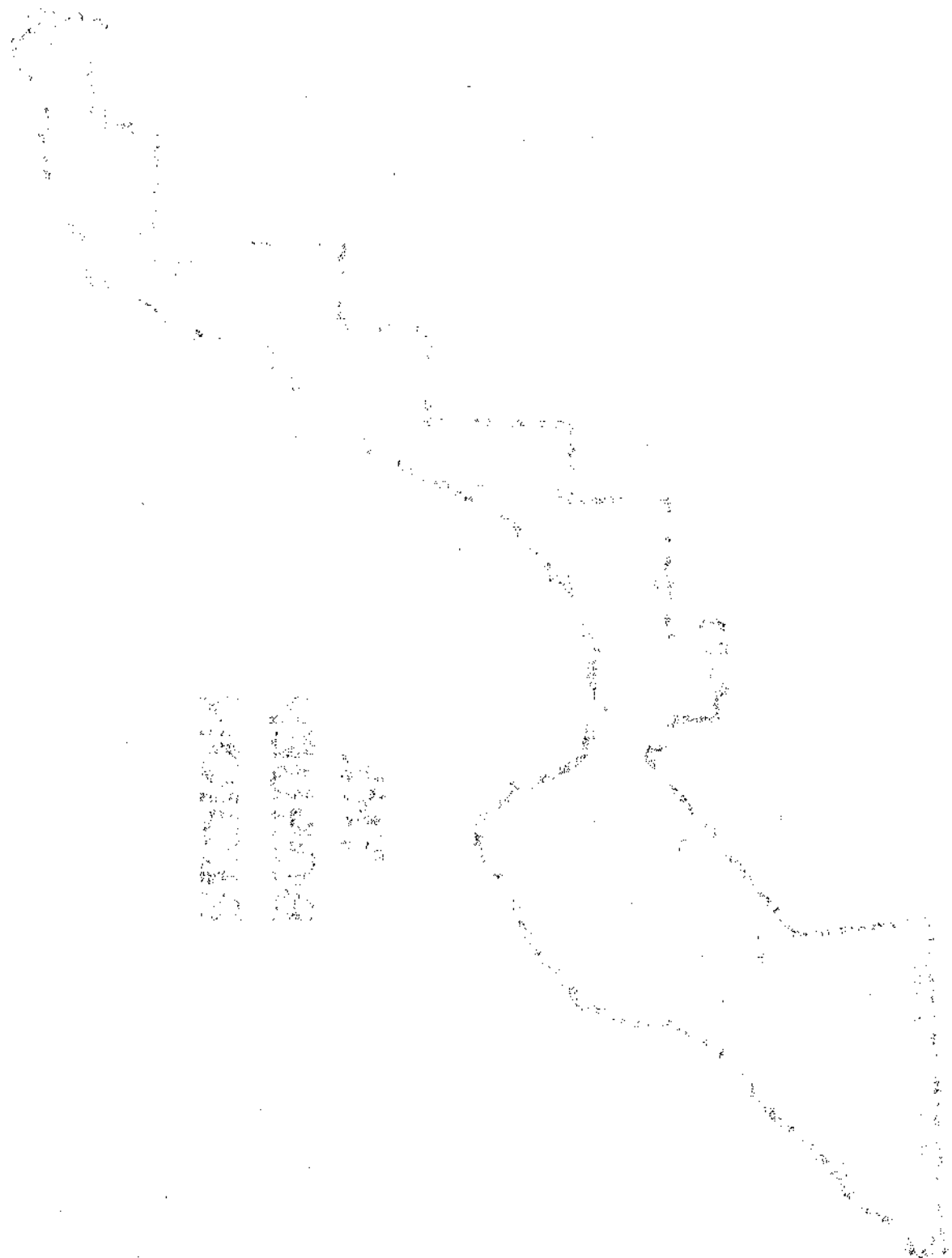
Acknowledgements

The Border Economic Development Task Force gratefully acknowledges the assistance provided by numerous individuals, agencies, and organizations. In particular, the Task Force appreciates the outstanding support given by the Governor's Office, the Legislative Council, the Comptroller of Public Accounts, Parks and Wildlife, the College and University System Coordinating Board, the Texas Department of Agriculture, and Texas colleges and universities.

Most of all, the Task Force commends the countless border citizens who contributed to this effort. It is their ideas, their unflagging commitment to border development, and their untiring efforts to improve the quality of life along the Rio Grande that made the Task Force's work possible and will help ensure that its recommendations are heeded.



THE BORDER REGION



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Executive Summary

This report details the results of almost a year of intensive work by the Border Economic Development Task Force. Appointed jointly by the governor, lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house of representatives, the 23-member Task Force spent most of 1986 reviewing statistics and information, listening to the people of the border, discussing proposals, and finally, after much debate, agreeing on a short list of recommendations to begin to move the border toward becoming a viable and contributing part of the Texas economy.

The State of Texas can no longer afford the luxury of letting the border stagnate and decline. The cost in human misery, in lost opportunities, and in dollars and cents is simply too great. The border costs the state over twice as much as it generates in tax revenues. Given the enormity of the problems along the border, this is not surprising. Border residents have the lowest average per capita incomes in the United States; experience the highest and most persistent unemployment rates in Texas; have some of the highest school dropout and illiteracy rates in the state; have the lowest net taxable property values of any region in the state; contend with diseases most often associated with third world countries; and have seen explosive population growth place increasing demands on limited local resources.

Sharing an international boundary has intensified these problems. At the same time, Mexico gives the border not only its unique, binational culture, but also its unique economic development potential. Lured by low wages and abundant energy, increasing numbers of manufacturers, U.S. and foreign, are showing interest in the Texas-Mexico border as they seek to meet global competition. The factories they establish produce jobs for Texans and Mexicans alike, and generate income ripples throughout the state and the nation.

Production sharing is only one bright spot on an otherwise bleak economic horizon, however, and cannot by itself provide sufficient impetus to revitalize the border economy. A new foundation must be laid to foster long-term growth and diversification that will take advantage of the border's growing labor force, its agricultural base, and its international ports of entry. The recommendations which follow focus on the most critical components of a new border economy—institutional capacity, financing for business expansion, education and training, and environmental enhancement and protection.

1. The Task Force recommends that the Texas Legislature create by statute a Border Development Commission to promote and assist in the development of the 16-county region adjacent to the Rio Grande. Draft legislation to implement this recommendation is included in this report as Attachment F.

The Task Force believes that the unique problems and potential of the border can only be addressed through a targeted approach that draws upon the resources of both the region and the state. State commitment is critical to the border's ability to grow and prosper. Equally important is the commitment of the people and institutions of the border to a better future. Commitment alone, however, is not enough. An organization is needed to focus those energies and help channel the necessary resources.

The Border Commission would consist of nine members, with three each appointed by the governor, lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house. At least six of the members

would have to be residents of the border region. The commission would provide a regional focal point for economic development along the border, formulate and implement pilot projects, serve as a central information source for the region, and work with other entities on both sides of the border to revitalize and diversify the border economy. Funding would be shared between localities and the state, with seed money provided by the state the first two years. State funding would be matched by the commission during the next four years in an ever-increasing ratio. The commission would be reviewed under the Texas Sunset Act at the end of six years.

2. The Task Force recommends that the Border Development Commission designate one staff member to work solely on production sharing opportunities along the Texas-Mexico border. In the event the commission is not created, the Texas Economic Development Commission should establish such a position.

The "maquiladora", "in-bond", "twin plant", or "production-sharing" program is the most consistently acclaimed program on the border in terms of job creation and tangible benefits to both sides of the river. Yet, outside the region, little is known about the program. Half-truths, misconceptions, and ignorance of its very existence have hampered developing production sharing to its full potential. The Task Force believes the state should take an active role in more effectively promoting this program as an economic development tool of proven effectiveness in creating jobs not just on the border, but throughout Texas and the U.S.

While production sharing has been opposed by some as encouraging the export of U.S. jobs, proponents contend the program has in fact saved jobs that would otherwise have gone to other parts of the world. A study done on the impact of assembly plants in Juarez on the El Paso economy, for example, showed that in 1984 they were responsible for 5,600 direct jobs in El Paso worth \$53.6 million in annual payrolls, accounted for \$278.5 million in cash flows through local banks, produced 12,000 indirect jobs, provided 1,000 jobs in Juarez for people living in El Paso, and involved 350 suppliers in El Paso. The study indicated that nationwide the Juarez plants involved over 4,600 suppliers and almost 91,000 U.S. workers.

3. The Task Force recommends that the legislature create by law a state revolving loan fund targeted to small businesses in economically distressed areas.

The state revolving loan fund proposed in this recommendation would be funded from the same sources as the "Texas Growth Fund" contained in HJR 5, which was introduced in the special session of the legislature in the summer of 1986. Under the provisions of that legislation, the Permanent University Fund, the Permanent School Fund, the Teacher Retirement System, and the Employees Retirement System would be allowed to invest up to one percent of the value of their funds in the Texas Growth Fund.

Based upon current estimates, one percent of these funds would generate approximately \$240 million. Not less than 20 percent of this amount would be allocated for revolving loans to businesses in economically distressed areas. Any county with unemployment rates 50 percent or greater than the statewide average for the preceding five calendar years and per capita incomes 75 percent or less than the statewide average for an equivalent period would qualify as distressed. At least half of the 20 percent would have to benefit small businesses, as defined in the Small Business Assistance Act of 1975 (Article 5190.3, Section 3 (1), Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes). Loans made from the fund could be used for initial construction, expansion, or modernization of business or industrial facilities.

Leaders from El Paso to Brownsville and all of South Texas called for a state investment fund in their resolutions in August 1986, at the "Future of A Region" conference in San Antonio. The Texas Department of Agriculture made a similar recommendation recently as part of its proposals to help agribusiness in the state expand and diversify. Given the inflexibility of federal banking regulations, the importance of small business to job creation, and the ever-decreasing role of the federal government in meeting the capital needs of small business, the Task Force concurs that such a state supported financing mechanism is imperative.

4. The Task Force recommends that program offerings of higher education institutions serving the border area of Texas be increased to substantially broaden the mix of disciplines and expand professional, graduate, and doctoral degree programs available to border residents. While the Task Force recognizes that this is a long-term process, the attainment of this goal can only be achieved by beginning immediately to implement the recommendation.

5. The Task Force recommends that any reorganization of Texas public higher education require the presence in the South Texas region of the equivalent of a fully supported, comprehensive, "first-tier" university, to provide genuine and equitable access to the full scope of higher education to the citizens of that region by merging Pan American University and the University of South Texas System.

The historical inequality in higher educational resources devoted to the border and South Texas is well documented. For example, the Mexican-American Task Force on Higher Education in its report to the Select Committee on Higher Education noted that no Ph.D. or professional degrees are offered in South Texas, and that the region compared poorly with the rest of the state in other educational attainment statistics.

The Border Task Force recommendations numbers four and five above are almost identical to the first two recommendations made by the Mexican-American Task Force. They go beyond them, however, by calling for immediate steps to begin to rectify the inequalities in higher education between the border and the rest of the state, and they advocate merging the existing senior colleges and universities in South Texas to better utilize existing resources.

6. The Task Force recommends that the Texas State Technical Institute campuses at Harlingen and at Sweetwater be given substantially increased funding for plant expansion and new plant start-up training.

Currently, the Harlingen campus of TSTI receives only \$26,364 in state funds annually to provide customized training off campus to firms moving into the area or expanding operations. The Sweetwater campus receives slightly more, \$28,528 per year.

Both campuses can and do supplement these meager amounts with Texas Education Agency (TEA) industrial start-up training funds. Statewide, however, there is only \$1,780,000 appropriated each two years for this program. Generally, the demand for training funds far exceeds the supply, just as it does at the local level for the TSTI money. An additional constraint on the TEA funding is that it requires a certification from the Texas Economic Development Commission through the Texas Education Agency in order to obligate any of the training funds. This approval process usually takes 30 days, compared with only a day or two for locally controlled funds. The additional time required for a firm commitment poses an added obstacle to local economic development, since most employers or industrial prospects like quick answers when making expansion or relocation decisions.

Large areas of the border have no access to high quality technical training and as a consequence are at a great disadvantage in attracting new industry and in providing skill training in emerging technologies for area residents. Customized training is a proven economic development tool and is one of the few incentives the State of Texas offers. Even tripling current appropriation levels for plant expansion and new plant start-up training would be a minor expense, but it would pay large, continuing dividends and should be done in the next biennium.

7. The Task Force recommends that in making appointments to the Texas College and University System Coordinating Board, the governor should ensure adequate representation from the border region.

The border has major educational needs that must be met if the region is to develop its human resources. As the body responsible for providing leadership for the Texas higher education system, it is critical that the Coordinating Board understand the unique needs of the border. Yet, of the 71 people who have been appointed to the Coordinating Board since its creation in 1965, only five have come from the border. At the present time, of the 18 members of the Board, one is from the border area.

8. The Task Force recommends that Title 3, Subsection D, Section 104.41 of the Texas Education Code be amended to remove the word "center."

Although given university status in 1977, Laredo State is still referred to by law as an "upper-level educational center" that exists subject to the whim of the Coordinating Board. The amended language of Section 104.41 would make clear that Laredo State is a full partner in the University System of South Texas.

Laredo State University would also directly benefit by implementation of recommendation number four, above. It is the only upper-level institution within a 125 mile radius of the part of the border, putting at a severe disadvantage "place bound" students wanting an advanced degree other than in teaching or business. Since LSU does not offer the courses these students need, the university cannot demonstrate the demand required by the Coordinating Board as a condition of authorizing additional degree programs. This "catch-22" should be resolved by authorizing Laredo State to offer expanded degree programs if sufficient demand can be demonstrated through surveys or other means.

9. The Task Force recommends that tuition rates charged students from Mexico to attend Texas public colleges and universities should be significantly lower than rates charged other out-of-state students. Mexican students who are the recipients of competitive academic scholarships should be granted waivers of the out-of-state tuition rate.

Mexico is the U.S.'s third largest trading partner, a key to this hemisphere's future, and Texas' most important neighbor. Good relations with Mexico, and northern Mexico in particular, are critical not only to the border but to the entire state. Mexico's proximity to and direct impact on Texas in such areas as health care and education support establishing a special tuition category for Mexican students at Texas public colleges and universities. Mexico's problems will only be solved through long-term changes in present economic and social conditions, and education is clearly a prerequisite to such changes. Creating special educational opportunities in Texas which enable Mexico's brightest and best young people to pursue their educational aspirations will foster the economic development of the border region and encourage strong professional and personal relationships between the future leaders of Texas and Mexico. It would also contribute to border economic development by giving Mexicans greater access to management, engineering, business, and other courses that support economic growth.

Section 54.064 of the Texas Education Code currently exempts nonresident students holding competitive scholarships from paying out-of-state tuition rates. However, that provision applies only to recipients of scholarships available to Texans as well as nonresidents. Since there are competitive scholarships solely for Mexican students to attend U.S. colleges and universities, the second part of this recommendation calls for a specific exemption from this rule for recipients of such assistance. Waiving nonresident tuition rates for recipients of Mexican scholarships will stretch available funding and will encourage more college students from neighboring Mexican states to attend Texas schools.

10. The Task Force recommends that the Texas Water Commission, in cooperation with the City of Laredo, the Governor's Office, and other appropriate entities, undertake a feasibility study of a wastewater treatment plant in Laredo to treat the effluent for both Laredos.

11. The Task Force further recommends that the Governor's Office, in cooperation with appropriate other entities, obtain financial assistance from international organizations, such as the World Bank and the Interamerican Development Bank, to construct wastewater treatment facilities to solve the problem of untreated effluent being discharged into the Rio Grande at Nuevo Laredo.

The border region has been experiencing explosive growth and is projected to continue to do so through the year 2000. There will be a continuing need for highways, airports, sewage and water treatment plants, and similar facilities to support a growing population. Most pressing of all the infrastructure problems brought to the Task Force's attention, however, was the total lack of sewage treatment by the City of Nuevo Laredo. As a consequence, raw sewage is dumped directly into the Rio Grande. Downstream users complain, legitimately, that this effluent poses real and continuing health hazards for local residents.

The Task Force realizes that the solution to this problem lies primarily with Mexico, and Mexican officials have been approached to see if some portion of the funding available through the Mexican federal government can be allocated to build water and wastewater treatment facilities in Nuevo Laredo. Given the severe budgetary problems Mexico is presently facing, however, there is no assurance that adequate funding can be obtained from this source.

12. The Task Force recommends that the Texas Water Commission develop and implement a plan to grant water credits for treated effluent meeting state standards for municipal wastewater returned to the Rio Grande. Any plan adopted must not impair the water rights or water availability of downstream users.

Throughout the border region there is great concern about the growing competition for scarce water rights. Farmers, industries, and municipalities all compete with each other over the finite amount of water that may be pumped from the Rio Grande. As the population of the region expands, the situation can only worsen.

One partial solution proposed was to grant "credits" for treated water returned to the river. Obviously, this would not add to the total amount of available water. It would, however, provide incentives for water conservation and for higher quality levels for treated water returned to the Rio Grande.

13. The Task Force recommends that the 70th Texas Legislature enact legislation authorizing counties limited ordinance-making power to prevent blighted growth in unincorporated areas.

Numerous witnesses addressed the Task Force on the housing problems, the health problems, the problems of poverty and the quality of life problems of people living in the "colonias", or rural subdivisions of South Texas and the border. According to a recent study by the Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council, there are an estimated 435 colonias in Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy counties that are home to some 71,000 people, most of whom do not have access to any of the basic services most Texans take for granted, such as indoor toilets, electricity, paved roads, decent housing, and adequate drainage. The Texas Water Development Board estimates that by the year 2010, that population will have grown to over 150,000.

These substandard living conditions directly affect the ability of colonia residents to contribute to their own future and to the economic development of the border. Unfortunately, these conditions, which have developed over the last several decades, will take years and millions of dollars to rectify. A joint effort by the governor, lieutenant governor, the Texas Water Development Board, the Texas Department of Agriculture and others has begun this process, and the Task Force endorses their effort as a step in the right direction.

The Task Force sees as equally important, however, the need to prevent the creation of additional colonias in the rural areas of the state. As long as developers can subdivide land in unincorporated areas and sell it without providing any of the basic services or infrastructure typically required in subdivisions within urban jurisdictions, blighted rural development will continue to be an expensive and growing problem.

14. The Task Force recommends that the U.S. Bureau of the Census consolidate the Brownsville-Harlingen and the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSAs into one Lower Rio Grande Valley Metropolitan area for statistical purposes.

Many of the problems of the border will require international agreement, substantial new funding, new state or federal law, or other actions involving agreement by numerous and diverse actors. One change that would be relatively simple to effect, yet have major impacts on at least part of the border, involves nothing more than a change in statistical definitions.

Currently, the Lower Rio Grande Valley is divided into two Metropolitan Statistical Areas by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. One ranks 164th in size among all MSAs and the other ranks 124th. If the Census Bureau would combine the Brownsville-Harlingen and the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSAs, the new metro area would rank 82nd in the nation. Although seemingly a simple definitional change, this would greatly enhance the Valley's ability to compete in business relocations, since generally larger firms look at only the top one hundred metropolitan areas in making relocation decisions.

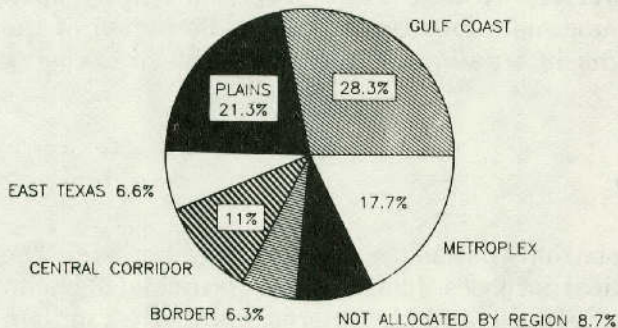
I. Introduction

During hard times, every asset must be mobilized and every resource utilized to its maximum potential. The State of Texas currently faces economic difficulties unprecedented since the depression of the 1930's, and new answers and new approaches are needed.

Any realistic drive for a more diversified state economy, new revenue sources, and better use of existing resources must include developing the almost limitless potential of the border region. Through past neglect and gross underutilization, the border has become a liability, costing the state billions of dollars each year. Recent history demonstrates this with stark clarity and underscores the critical importance of border economic development, not only for border residents, but for the state as a whole.

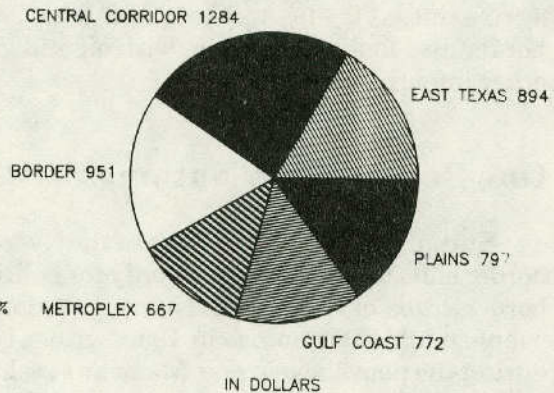
During fiscal year 1983, for example, the Texas-Mexico border region generated only \$533 million in total state tax revenues—a mere 6.3 percent of the \$8.5 billion in tax revenues collected that year. By comparison, in fiscal year 1984, a roughly comparable year, state spending in the border region totalled \$1.4 billion. That amount ranked the border second in per capita spending statewide—at \$951 per person. In other words, the State of Texas spent about \$2.62 for every dollar it collected from the border. The simple truth is that the rest of the state, particularly the largest oil and gas producing regions, have subsidized state spending in the border for decades.

STATE REVENUES BY REGION,
FISCAL 1983



SOURCE: TEXAS COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

STATE SPENDING PER CAPITA
BY REGION, FISCAL 1984



SOURCE: TEXAS COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Economic development along the border can no longer be ignored because the state simply can no longer afford to subsidize this region. With the urgent need to diversify the state's economy, border development is a priority issue for the 70th Legislature and for the future of Texas.

This conclusion is based on almost a year of public hearings, analyses of statistics and studies, and consultation with state and local officials and business leaders. The Border

Economic Development Task Force has also concluded that implementing several simple recommendations can reverse the existing trend and convert the border region from an unquestionable liability into a tremendous asset that will contribute significantly to the overall diversification and improvement of the state's tax base. The short-term costs of implementing these recommendations is infinitesimal compared to the long-term benefits that will inure to the citizens of Texas, not only to those who live on the border, but also to those who have in the past helped pay the price of nondevelopment in this region.

The Border Region

The Texas-Mexico border stretches 1,250 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and Brownsville to El Paso. Comprising over half of the entire 2,000 mile international boundary with Mexico, the border bears the brunt of every downturn in the relations between the industrial giant to the north and the emerging nation to the south. Having a foreign country as a next-door neighbor gives the border region problems unlike those of any other part of Texas. It also provides unique opportunities that hold promise for the rest of the state and the nation.

This 16-county region along the Rio Grande comprises 39,388 square miles, an area about the size of Virginia, with a 1980 population of 1.2 million. Using the Comptroller of Public Accounts' definition of the border region adopted by the Border Economic Development Task Force for statistical purposes, the area includes 30 counties, 56,282 square miles, and held an estimated 1.4 million people in 1980. By 1984, that total had grown to an estimated 1.6 million and is expected to reach 2.4 million by the year 2000. Population distribution along the border is skewed heavily toward both ends, with approximately 34 percent of the people living in the El Paso area and another 38 percent residing in the two southernmost border counties.

Economic activity in the region is also unevenly distributed. El Paso is generally conceded to have the most diversified economy, with a good mix of manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, agriculture, refining, government employment, services, and tourism. At the other end of the border, the Lower Rio Grande Valley depends mainly upon agribusiness, trade, and tourism, with some manufacturing. The middle region of the border also looks to tourism, with oil and gas, international trade, and agribusiness being other important sectors.

One Border, Two Nations

Statistics for the Texas side of the river tell only part of the border's story, however. The border ends at the Rio Grande only for political purposes. Just in the four principal Mexican border cities of Cd. Juarez, Nuevo Laredo, Reynosa, and Matamoros, another 1.2 million people made their homes in 1980; without a doubt, that number has grown substantially during the past six years, as Mexicans seeking the economic opportunities of the "frontera" and beyond have streamed northward. In most cases, the Mexican twins of Texas border cities are several times larger and have experienced dramatic growth over the past 30 years. As Table 1.1 shows, between 1950 and 1980, Reynosa grew 520 percent, Matamoros 422 percent, and Cd. Juarez 363 percent. With the continuing economic problems in Mexico and the Mexican government's promotion of production-sharing facilities along the border, the population south of the river is expected to continue to grow rapidly for the remainder of this century.

Table 1.1

Border City Population Growth, 1950-1980

City	1950	1980	Percent Change
El Paso	130,485	425,259	226
Cd. Juarez	122,566	567,365	363
Laredo	51,910	91,449	76
Nuevo Laredo	57,669	203,286	252
McAllen	20,067	66,281	230
Reynosa	34,076	211,412	520
Brownsville	36,066	84,997	136
Matamoros	45,737	238,840	422

Source: *Texas Almanac*, 1984-1985; Mexican Census of Population, 1980

These urban aggregations and their smaller companions up and down the border are integrated economies and interdependent societies. To paraphrase one border scholar, "They are Siamese twins; if you cut one, the other bleeds." Living side by side now for over 150 years, citizens of the region, both Texan and Mexican, are joined not only by daily commerce, but also by culture, history, family, and friendships. At the interface between a highly developed, decentralized society and an emerging nation with a very centralized governmental system, these ties provide the lubricant that makes progress possible. Border economic development in the best of times is a difficult undertaking, however, and the binational setting and disparity in per capita incomes and governmental systems pose formidable challenges to development along the Rio Grande.

The Task Force

Recognizing that the border's unique problems had to be addressed and its potential developed to turn it into an asset instead of a continuing liability, the governor, lieutenant governor, and the speaker on December 5, 1985, jointly appointed the Border Economic Development Task Force. Authorized by House Concurrent Resolution 138, the Task Force was charged with assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the border economy and developing recommendations on specific ways in which to help revitalize, diversify, and strengthen it. (See Attachment A for Task Force charge.)

Comprised mostly of border residents, the 23-member task force represents a cross section of the region. Two state senators, five state representatives, four bankers, a broker, a university professor, a Catholic bishop, a commercial realtor, several attorneys, and a variety of other private sector representatives constitute its membership. Drawn from all parts of the region, the Task Force also provides balanced geographic representation. Mirroring population distribution along the border, most of the members live in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, the Laredo area, and El Paso. (See Attachment B for Task Force membership list.)

With a legislatively imposed reporting deadline of January 13, 1987, the Task Force had less than a year from its first meeting on January 22, 1986, in which to complete its work. In an effort to provide the broadest possible opportunities for citizens of the border

region to participate, the Task Force began its work with a series of public hearings. Ranging from El Paso to Brownsville and including Austin, the seven hearings were held between February and May 1986. Eighty-six witnesses, plus the governor, lieutenant governor, and the speaker shared their perceptions of the problems and opportunities along the border and offered their suggestions on solutions and strategies. Public hearing locations and dates are shown in Attachment C.

Following the public hearings, the Task Force began meeting monthly in Austin. Using the recurrent themes and issues identified in the public hearings as guideposts, the Task Force established committees to deal with each major area of concern. Due to the small number of members and the large number of issues, each committee covered a variety of related topics. Three standing committees and two ad hoc committees were appointed: (1) Business, Agribusiness, and Regional Cooperation; (2) Education and Training; (3) Environment, Quality of Life, Tourism, and Infrastructure; (4) Federal Issues and State and Federal Legislation; and (5) Statistics and Trends. Each member was allowed to serve on no more than two standing committees. Committee membership is shown in Attachment D.

To ensure that the Task Force had maximum access to existing expertise and to minimize the potential for duplication, staff contacts were named from a wide array of other entities involved in programs impacting economic development to serve as liaisons with the Task Force committees. Sixteen state agencies, three other interim committees (Higher Education, Urban Issues, and Capital Formation), and six border educational institutions were invited to participate in the Task Force's work. (A complete listing of the committee liaisons appears in Attachment E.)

II. Findings

Voices of The Border

As the Task Force went from town to town along the border, people came forward to share their frustrations about the seeming indifference in Austin and Washington to their plight, their hopes about how at last they might be listened to, and their ideas about how the problems of the past and the potential of the future might best be addressed.

There were recurrent themes. Witnesses spoke of the pressing need to improve educational opportunities—from vocational training to doctoral programs—to keep the "best and the brightest" in the region and give them the tools they must have to compete effectively in an increasingly technological world. They voiced their concerns about the environment, about lack of water and of water so fouled that it is unfit for human or animal consumption. Task Force members heard about infrastructure—about unbuilt roads, unmanned bridges, and the lack of wastewater treatment facilities on the Mexican side of the border that is turning portions of the Rio Grande into a cesspool. Businessmen described how small-business development and expansion are limited by the unavailability of affordable capital. And, above all else, border residents impressed upon the Task Force that the border is unique, that its proximity to Mexico makes its problems and its potential different from any other part of Texas.

The Legacy of Long-Term Neglect

Economic development in an integrated, binational economy, each side of which is rooted in strikingly different economic and political systems, makes for interesting development dynamics and, indeed, unique problems.

Obstacles imposed by differing governmental systems, however, are almost subsidiary to the more intractable barriers created by pervasive poverty and lack of job opportunities. In any compilation of the nation's poorest cities, the border always gets star billing. Of the 25 cities with the lowest per capita incomes in May 1986, for example, Laredo ranked number one, followed by McAllen and Brownsville as two and three. El Paso was sixth.

This is not a new distinction for the border. As shown in Figure 2.1, data from 1975 through 1983 demonstrate that border counties regularly have had per capita incomes only half to two-thirds the statewide average. Unfortunately, these data also clearly show a worsening situation, with an ever-widening gap between state per capita incomes and border earnings.

Without dramatic change in economic development policies for the border, persistent, long-term high unemployment rates coupled with high population growth rates are certain to add many more border communities to the list of the nation's poorest cities. Unemployment rates along the Rio Grande have traditionally averaged almost twice the statewide rate. Figure 2.2 illustrates this trend for the past 12 years.

BORDER COUNTY PER CAPITA INCOME

COMPARED WITH THE STATE, 1975-1984

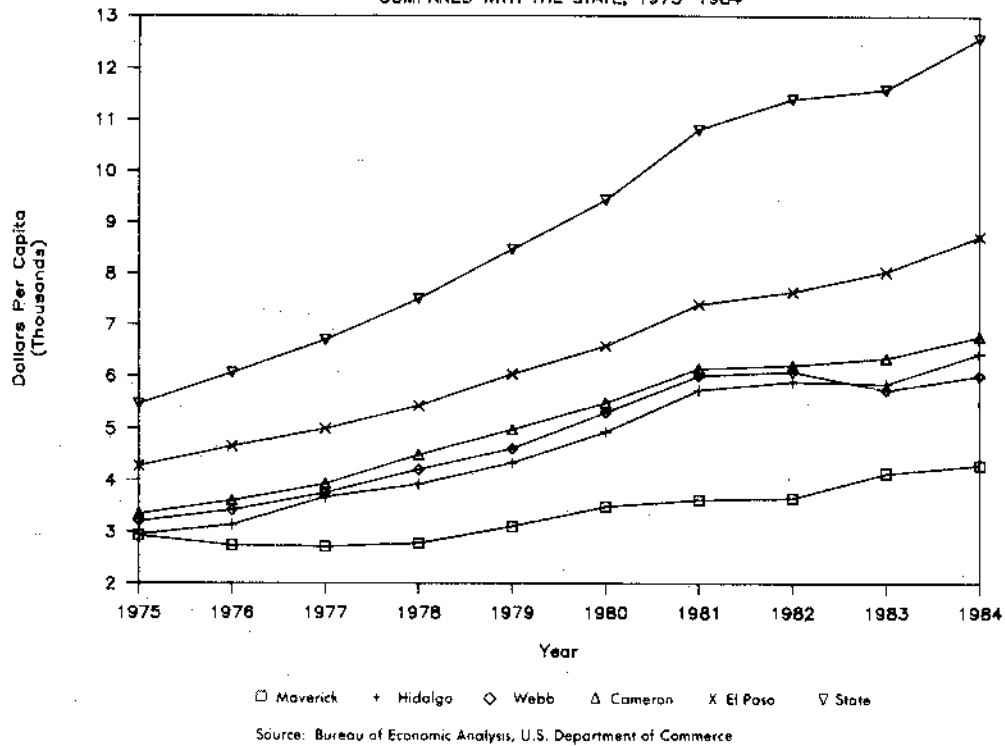


Figure 2.1

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BORDER COUNTIES

COMPARED TO THE STATE, 1974-1985

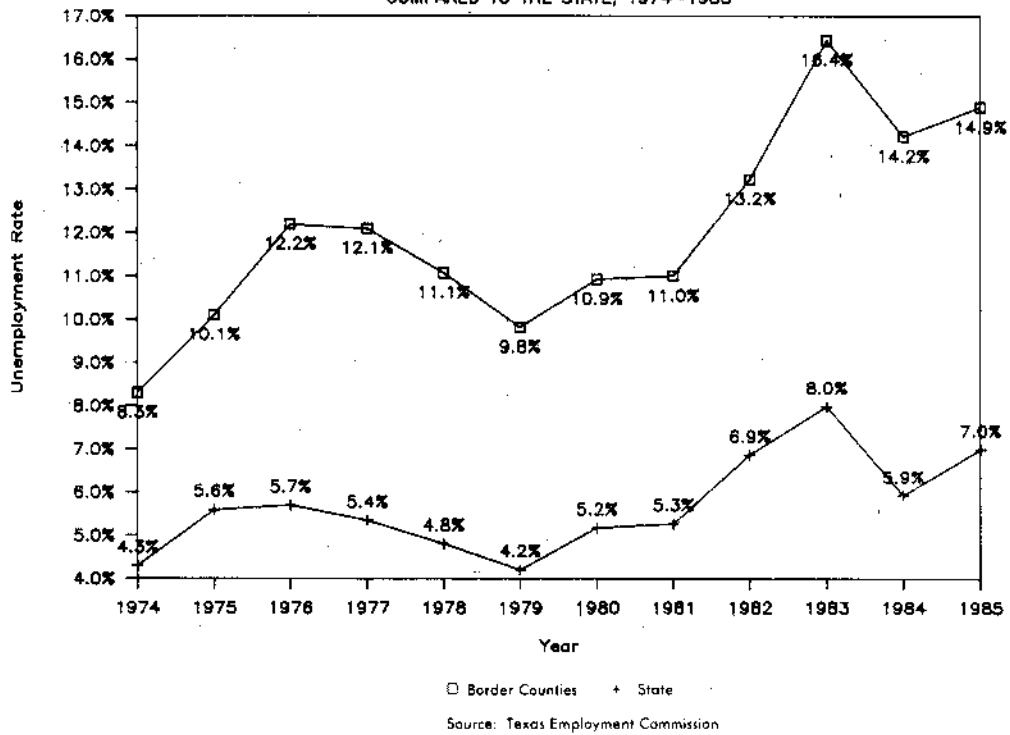


Figure 2.2

As Figure 2.3 shows, border unemployment rates are also substantially higher than in any other region of the state. Only East Texas, with rates one-half to two-thirds of the border, has even come close in the past 12 years.

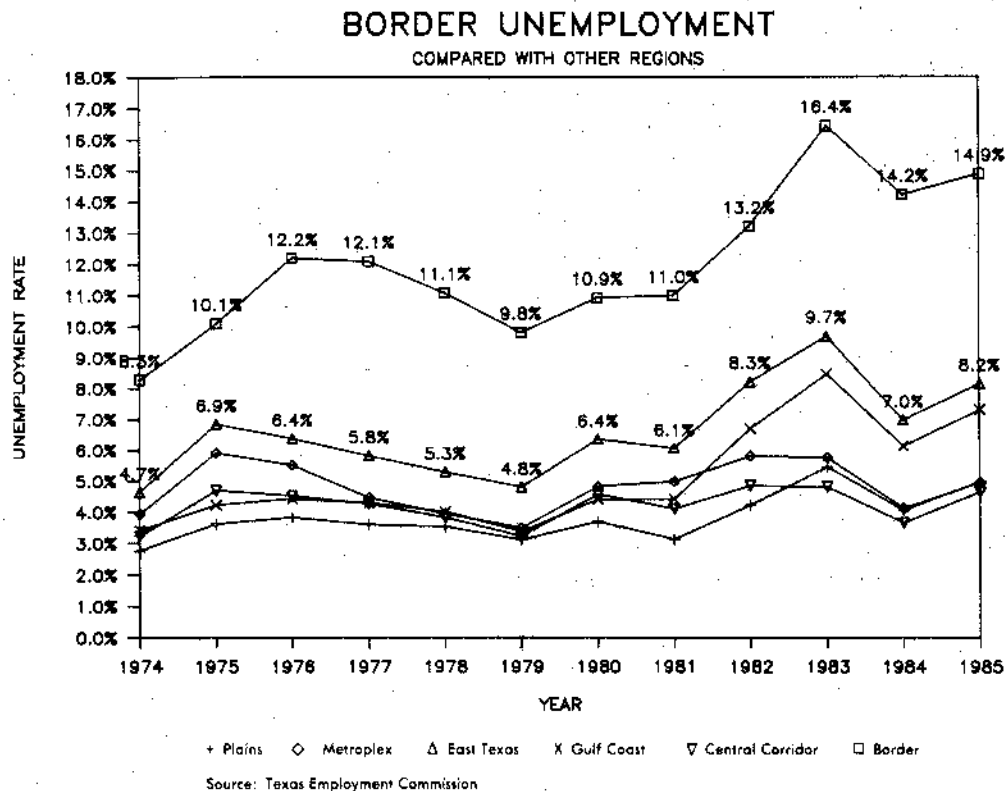


Figure 2.3

These figures, bad as they are, understate the problem. In some counties, unemployment rates are regularly several magnitudes larger, with double digit unemployment the rule rather than the exception; rates of over 50 percent were at one time common in Starr County. In an area with such a persistent lack of jobs, there is also a problem of under reporting, since many workers simply give up looking, and thus are no longer counted among the unemployed.

Even when jobs are available, many border residents find it extremely difficult to compete for them due to limited education. In 1980, the percentage of 18 year-olds and older statewide with an eighth grade education or less ranged from 5.5 percent in Randall County to 55.7 percent in Zavala County. Of Texas' 254 counties, 22 had rates of over 37 percent; 11 of these were on the border and another seven were in contiguous areas of South Texas. In other words, the border region accounted for over 80 percent of the counties with the most severe problems of undereducation.

For those border residents completing high school and desiring to further their education, the picture is not much brighter. Valley colleges and universities receive less than one-half the amount of per capita aid distributed statewide—\$69.58 versus \$155.95. Programs at the master's degree level are in short supply, and doctoral degrees are almost nonexistent; The University of Texas at El Paso offers a Ph.D. in geology and Texas A&I grants a doctorate in bilingual education. In an era in which professional and technical education is generally seen as the road to a brighter future, the border region has no law school, no engineering school, and no schools of medicine, of architecture, nor veterinary medicine.

Transportation is another major constraint to economic development along the border. With the exception of El Paso, most of the border region has limited access to certificated airline service on a frequent enough basis to attract businesses needing such service. Intrastate trucking rates and difficulty in getting operating authority are other major problems. Stories are common about its costing more to transport Valley vegetables to markets 200 miles away in-state than to much more distant out-of-state markets, making Colorado onions cheaper for Texas consumers than Texas-grown; about truckers in the El Paso area who "detour" through New Mexico on their way to Texas destinations in order to qualify for more competitive interstate rates; and about firms considering Rio Grande Valley locations changing their minds after discovering the disparity in trucking costs to and from that area versus rates from surrounding states. Rate problems are exacerbated by the difficulty in obtaining route authority. Reportedly, only one new common carrier authority certificate for a major carrier has been issued by the Texas Railroad Commission since 1946.

Local governments have coped with these constraints on development and their consequences to the degree possible. Unfortunately, they find themselves in much the same situation as their constituents—trapped by overwhelming needs and diminishing resources. This is probably most graphically shown in the net taxable value of property in the border region over the last several years. As Figure 2.4 shows, the net taxable value of property along the border went up about \$7,000 between 1981 and 1982. From 1982 through 1984, however, values remained essentially constant, varying by a total of \$218 over a three-year period. In real dollars, that means property values on the average *decreased* during that time. Since property taxes largely fuel the engine of local government, one can sympathize with the plight of border governments in trying to contend with the service needs of a growing population.

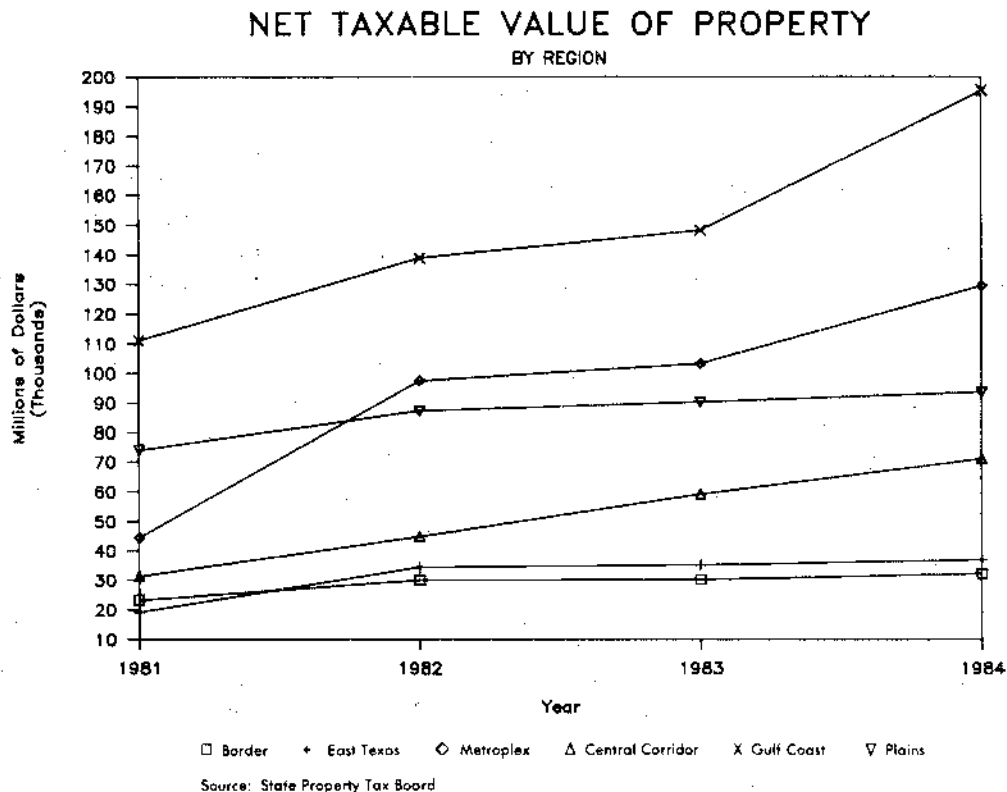


Figure 2.4

Border Studies

Using bibliographies provided by Texas colleges and universities statewide, the extensive body of borderlands literature was reviewed to see if insights could be gained from previous studies of the border's problems. While corroborating the testimony given the Task Force about the chronic nature of the border's problems, little in the way of implementable solutions was proposed. Border scholars have documented the disastrous impacts of peso devaluations on border merchants and agree that the economy of that region must be diversified to wean it away from excessive dependence on Mexican retail trade. There have been calls for pilot projects to expand border agriculture into nontraditional crops, such as jojoba and guayule. And there have been numerous recommendations on strengthening bilateral relations to more effectively address the binational problems of the border region.

Priority Issues

Out of the public hearings, the studies, and the personal experiences of Task Force members came a consensus that to be effective, only a limited number of issues and opportunities could be addressed. After 10 months of study and discussion, the major areas selected for recommendations were education, water and water quality, and business expansion assistance. Overlaying all of the issues was the recognition that without a permanent entity to follow-up on the Task Force's recommendations, there was little hope of implementation.

III. Recommendations

The central issue of the border is jobs. With a population that grew 42 percent between 1970 and 1980, compared with a statewide growth rate of 27 percent, the border is producing workers at a much greater pace than jobs. Without dramatic changes in the border economy, many of these new entrants into the labor force will have little hope of finding employment, and the cycle of poverty, underemployment, and unemployment will continue to repeat itself endlessly.

Border Development

Unfortunately, the state's efforts to date in dealing with the border's economic development problems have been fragmented and largely ineffectual. Over the years, various agencies and organizations have made piecemeal attempts at solving some of the region's more pressing problems, but a coordinated, comprehensive, systematic, and ongoing effort has never been made borderwide. The Organization of U.S. Border Cities lacked state commitment and adequate resources; the Greater South Texas Cultural Basin encompassed only a part of the border and was too broad in scope; and the Southwest Border Regional Commission was largely a creature of the federal government that died when federal support was withdrawn.

The Task Force believes that the unique problems and potential of the border can only be addressed through a targeted approach that draws upon the resources of both the region and the state. State commitment is critical to the border's ability to grow and prosper. Equally important is the commitment of the people and institutions of the border to a better future. Commitment alone, however, is not enough. An organization is needed to focus those energies and to help channel the necessary resources.

1. The Task Force recommends that the Texas Legislature create by statute a Border Development Commission to promote and assist in the development of the 16-county region adjacent to the Rio Grande. Draft legislation to implement this recommendation is included in this report as Attachment F.

The Border Commission would consist of nine members, with three each appointed by the governor, lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house. At least six of the members would have to be residents of the border region. The commission would provide a regional focal point for economic development along the border, formulate and implement pilot projects, serve as a central information source for the region, and work with other entities on both sides of the border to revitalize and diversify the border economy. Funding would be shared between localities and the state, with seed money provided by the state the first two years. State funding would be matched by the commission during the next four years in an ever-increasing ratio. The commission would be reviewed under the Texas Sunset Act at the end of six years.

2. The Task Force recommends that the Border Development Commission designate one staff member to work solely on production-sharing opportunities along the Texas-Mexico border. In the event the commission is not

created, the Texas Economic Development Commission should establish such a position.

Off-Shore Next Door

The "maquiladora", "in-bond", "twin plant", or "production-sharing" program is the most consistently acclaimed program on the border in terms of job creation and tangible benefits to both sides of the river. Yet, outside the region, little is known about the program. Half-truths, misconceptions, and ignorance of its very existence have hampered developing production sharing to its full potential. The Task Force believes the state should take an active role in more effectively promoting this program as an economic development tool of proven effectiveness in creating jobs not just on the border, but throughout Texas and the U.S.

Production-sharing opportunities between Texas and Mexico are made possible by U.S. Customs laws that allow U.S. manufacturers to send components abroad and then pay duties only on the value added by manufacture when they import them as finished goods. As U.S. firms have scrambled to meet the challenges of foreign competitors, Mexico has become an increasingly attractive alternative to moving assembly and manufacturing operations to the Far East and other low labor cost areas. Company executives and their families can live in Texas; technical support, transportation, warehousing, and communications are readily available; and the time and expense of transoceanic flights to check on operations or straighten out problems are avoided. The production-sharing option has been aggressively promoted by the Mexican government, which recognizes the value of the program as a generator of foreign exchange. As a result, the number of in-bond plants increased from about 350 in 1978 to over 900 in 1984.

While production sharing has been opposed by some as encouraging the export of U.S. jobs, proponents contend the program has in fact saved jobs that would otherwise have gone to other parts of the world. A study done on the impact of assembly plants in Juarez on the El Paso economy, for example, showed that in 1984 they were responsible for 5,600 direct jobs in El Paso worth \$53.6 million in annual payrolls, accounted for \$278.5 million in cash flows through local banks, produced 12,000 indirect jobs, provided 1,000 jobs in Juarez for people living in El Paso, and involved 350 suppliers in El Paso. The study indicated that nationwide the Juarez plants involved over 4,600 suppliers and almost 91,000 U.S. workers.

Support for the production-sharing program illustrates another facet of the border's uniqueness. On the border, foreign trade is not just a concept, it is an everyday occurrence. One need only look at the devastating effects of peso devaluation on border retail merchants to appreciate this, or trace the impacts of Mexican nationals' purchases of condominiums on South Padre Island. As a consequence, most border residents seem to realize that their fate is inextricably tied to that of their Mexican neighbors, and to recognize that if communities on the Texas side of the border are to prosper, a healthy Mexican economy must be encouraged to the greatest extent possible.

3. The Task Force recommends that the legislature create by law a state revolving loan fund targeted to small businesses in economically distressed areas.

The state revolving loan fund proposed in this recommendation would be funded from the same sources as the "Texas Growth Fund" contained in HJR 5, which was introduced in the special session of the legislature in the summer of 1986. Under the provisions of that legislation, the Permanent University Fund, the Permanent School Fund, the Teacher

Retirement System, and the Employees Retirement System would be allowed to invest up to one percent of the value of their funds in the Texas Growth Fund.

Based upon current estimates, one percent of these funds would generate approximately \$240 million. Not less than 20 percent of this amount would be allocated for revolving loans to businesses in economically distressed areas. Any county with unemployment rates 50 percent or greater than the statewide average for the preceding five calendar years and per capita incomes 75 percent or less than the statewide average for an equivalent period would qualify as distressed. At least half of the 20 percent would have to benefit small businesses, as defined in the Small Business Assistance Act of 1975 (Article 5190.3, Section 3 (1), Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes). Loans made from the fund could be used for initial construction, expansion, or modernization of business or industrial facilities.

Small business is the backbone of the border economy, as it is statewide. And, research indicates that small businesses generate 80 percent of all new jobs. Yet along the border, access to capital is a major constraint on start-ups and expansion, even though bank deposits have grown enormously. For example, bank deposits in the Rio Grande Valley grew almost 150 percent between 1980 and 1984. During that same period, however, bank loans only grew about 110 percent overall, and business and commercial loans only went up 89 percent. In early 1985, for every dollar on deposit in Texas banks, 81 cents was loaned. By comparison, the loan to deposit ratio in the Valley was only 61 cents. For business loans, only 29 cents of each dollar on deposit was loaned. Border bankers recognize the problem businesses face in obtaining needed capital, but point out that they have little flexibility within federal banking regulations to do anything about it.

Leaders from El Paso to Brownsville and all of South Texas called for a state investment fund in their resolutions in August 1986 at the "Future of A Region" conference in San Antonio. The Texas Department of Agriculture made a similar recommendation recently as part of its proposals to help agribusiness in the state expand and diversify. Given the inflexibility of federal banking regulations, the importance of small business to job creation, and the ever-decreasing role of the federal government in meeting the capital needs of small business, the Task Force concurs that such a state supported financing mechanism is imperative.

Education

As critical as job creation is to the border's future, jobs alone will not ensure prosperity for the majority of border residents unless they can receive adequate preparation for employment. This was reflected in the testimony presented to the Task force, in which education was one of the most frequently cited problems along the border. From basic literacy to Ph.D. programs, lack of educational opportunity is seen as a major obstacle to border progress. Yet, the border region has the nucleus of a first class educational system. Pan American University in the Valley, Laredo State at Laredo, Sul Ross in the Big Bend, and The University of Texas at El Paso all have the potential, **given adequate resources**, to provide upper level instruction second to none. The same applies to the junior colleges in the region, from Texas Southmost to El Paso Community College, at their level of instruction. Texas State Technical Institute at Harlingen is one of the finest institutions in the country for teaching state of the art and emerging technologies and should be available to the entire region.

1. The Task Force recommends that program offerings of higher education institutions serving the border area of Texas be increased to substantially broaden the mix of disciplines and expand professional, graduate, and doctoral degree programs available to border residents. While the Task

Force recognizes that this is a long-term process, the attainment of this goal can only be achieved by beginning immediately to implement the recommendation.

2. The Task Force recommends that any reorganization of Texas public higher education require the presence in the South Texas region of the equivalent of a fully supported, comprehensive, "first-tier" university, to provide genuine and equitable access to the full scope of higher education to the citizens of that region by merging Pan American University and the University of South Texas System.

The historical inequality in higher educational resources devoted to the border and South Texas is well documented. For example, the Mexican-American Task Force on Higher Education in its report to the Select Committee on Higher Education noted that no Ph.D. or professional degrees are offered in South Texas, and that the region compared poorly with the rest of the state in other educational attainment statistics.

In the words of the Mexican-American Task Force, "Although education is only one factor in enhancing the economic welfare, and thus its contribution to the Texas economy, of a region or area, it is a critical one. There is a strong correlation between higher education, personal success and social and economic productivity. For this reason, as well as such relevant considerations as Texas' commitment to equal higher educational opportunity and the equitable distribution of Texas resources to Texas residents, the state's present and future commitments to higher education in the Mexican-American population centers of Texas deserve deliberate and thoughtful re-examination."

The Border Task Force recommendations numbers one and two above are almost identical to the first two recommendations made by the Mexican-American Task Force. They go beyond them, however, by calling for immediate steps to begin to rectify the inequalities in higher education between the border and the rest of the state, and they advocate merging the existing senior colleges and universities in South Texas to better utilize existing resources.

The first of these recommendation also speaks to the pressing need at The University of Texas at El Paso for expanded doctoral programs critical to the economic, social, and intellectual development of the far west Texas/U.S. border region it serves. El Paso's distance from other major metropolitan areas of the state and U.T. El Paso's position as the only comprehensive public Texas university within 344 miles (and the only one on the state's 1,250 mile border with Mexico) have created an interdependency between community and university probably not duplicated anywhere else on the border. Additional doctoral programs are needed in selected subjects to meet the needs of the area's fast-growing population and to support the growth and diversification of the regional economy at that end of the border.

3. The Task Force recommends that the Texas State Technical Institute campuses at Harlingen and at Sweetwater be given substantially increased funding for plant expansion and new plant start-up training.

Currently, the Harlingen campus of TSTI receives only \$26,364 in state funds annually to provide customized training off campus to firms moving into the area or expanding operations. The Sweetwater campus receives slightly more, \$28,528 per year.

Both campuses can and do supplement these meager amounts with Texas Education Agency (TEA) industrial start-up training funds. Statewide, however, there is only \$1,780,000 appropriated each two years for this program. Generally, the demand for training funds far exceeds the supply, just as it does at the local level for the TSTI money. An additional constraint on the TEA funding is that it requires a certification from the

Texas Economic Development Commission through the Texas Education Agency in order to obligate any of the training funds. This approval process usually takes 30 days, compared with only a day or two for locally controlled funds. The additional time required for a firm commitment poses an added obstacle to local economic development, since most employers or industrial prospects like quick answers when making expansion or relocation decisions.

Large areas of the border have no access to high quality technical training and as a consequence are at a great disadvantage in attracting new industry and in providing skill training in emerging technologies for area residents. Customized training is a proven economic development tool and is one of the few incentives the State of Texas offers. Even tripling current appropriation levels for plant expansion and new plant start-up training would be a minor expense, but it would pay large, continuing dividends and should be done in the next biennium.

4. The Task Force recommends that in making appointments to the Texas College and University System Coordinating Board, the governor should ensure adequate representation from the border region.

The border has major educational needs that must be met if the region is to develop its human resources. As the body responsible for providing leadership for the Texas higher education system, it is critical that the Coordinating Board understand the unique needs of the border. Yet, of the 71 people who have been appointed to the Coordinating Board since its creation in 1965, only five have come from the border. At the present time, of the 18 members of the Board, one is from the border area.

5. The Task Force recommends that Title 3, Subsection D, Section 104.41 of the Texas Education Code be amended to remove the word "center."

Although given university status in 1977, Laredo State is still referred to by law as an "upper-level educational center" that exists subject to the whim of the Coordinating Board. The amended language of Section 104.41 would make clear that Laredo State is a full partner in the University System of South Texas.

Laredo State University would also directly benefit by implementation of recommendation number one, above. It is the only upper-level institution within a 125-mile radius of that part of the border, putting at a severe disadvantage "place bound" students wanting an advanced degree other than in teaching or business. Since LSU does not offer the courses these students need, the university cannot demonstrate the demand required by the Coordinating Board as a condition of authorizing additional degree programs. This "catch-22" should be resolved by authorizing Laredo State to offer expanded degree programs if sufficient demand can be demonstrated through surveys or other means.

6. The Task Force recommends that tuition rates charged students from Mexico to attend Texas public colleges and universities should be significantly lower than rates charged other out-of-state students. Mexican students who are the recipients of competitive academic scholarships should be granted waivers of the out-of-state tuition rate.

Mexico is the U.S.'s third largest trading partner, a key to this hemisphere's future, and Texas' most important neighbor. Good relations with Mexico, and northern Mexico in particular, are critical not only to the border but to the entire state. Mexico's proximity to and direct impact on Texas in such areas as health care and education support establishing a special tuition category for Mexican students at Texas public colleges and universities. Mexico's problems will only be solved through long-term changes in present economic and social conditions, and education is clearly a prerequisite to such changes. Creating special

educational opportunities in Texas that enable Mexico's brightest and best young people to pursue their educational aspirations will foster the economic development of the border region and encourage strong professional and personal relationships between the future leaders of Texas and Mexico. It would also contribute to border economic development by giving Mexicans greater access to management, engineering, business, and other courses that support economic growth.

Section 54.064 of the Texas Education Code currently exempts nonresident students holding competitive scholarships from paying out-of-state tuition rates. However, that provision applies only to recipients of scholarships available to Texans as well as nonresidents. Since there are competitive scholarships solely for Mexican students to attend U.S. colleges and universities, the second part of this recommendation calls for a specific exemption from this rule for recipients of such assistance. Waiving nonresident tuition rates for recipients of Mexican scholarships will stretch available funding and will encourage more college students from neighboring Mexican states to attend Texas schools.

Infrastructure

The border region has been experiencing explosive growth and is projected to continue to do so through the year 2000. There will be a continuing need for highways, airports, sewage and water treatment plants, and similar facilities to support a growing population. Most pressing of all the infrastructure problems brought to the Task Force's attention, however, was the total lack of sewage treatment by the City of Nuevo Laredo. As a consequence, raw sewage is dumped directly into the Rio Grande. Downstream users complain, legitimately, that this effluent poses real and continuing health hazards for local residents.

The Task Force realizes that the solution to this problem lies primarily with Mexico, and Mexican officials have been approached to see if some portion of the funding available through the Mexican federal government can be allocated to build water and wastewater treatment facilities in Nuevo Laredo. Given the severe budgetary problems Mexico is presently facing, however, there is no assurance that adequate funding can be obtained from this source.

1. The Task Force recommends, therefore, that the Texas Water Commission, in cooperation with the City of Laredo, the Governor's Office, and other appropriate entities, undertake a feasibility study of a wastewater treatment plant in Laredo to treat the effluent for both Laredos.

2. The Task Force further recommends that the Governor's Office, in cooperation with other appropriate entities, obtain financial assistance from international organizations, such as the World Bank and the Interamerican Development Bank, to construct wastewater treatment facilities to solve the problem of untreated effluent being discharged into the Rio Grande at Nuevo Laredo.

Resource Management

Throughout the border region there is great concern about the growing competition for scarce water rights. Farmers, industries, and municipalities all compete with each other over the finite amount of water that may be pumped from the Rio Grande. As the population of the region expands, the situation can only worsen.

One partial solution proposed was to grant "credits" for treated water returned to the river. Obviously, this would not add to the total amount of available water. It would, however, provide incentives for water conservation and for higher quality levels for treated water returned to the Rio Grande.

The Task Force recommends that the Texas Water Commission develop and implement a plan to grant water credits for treated effluent meeting state standards for municipal wastewater returned to the Rio Grande. Any plan adopted must not impair the water rights or water availability of downstream users.

Checking Rural Blight

Numerous witnesses addressed the Task Force on the housing problems, the health problems, the problems of poverty and the quality of life problems of people living in the "colonias", or rural subdivisions of South Texas and the border. According to a recent study by the Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council, there are an estimated 435 colonias in Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy counties that are home to some 71,000 people, most of whom do not have access to any of the basic services most Texans take for granted, such as indoor toilets, electricity, paved roads, decent housing, and adequate drainage. The Texas Water Development Board estimates that by the year 2010, that population will have grown to over 150,000.

These substandard living conditions directly affect the ability of colonia residents to contribute to their own future and to the economic development of the border. Unfortunately, these conditions, which have developed over the last several decades, will take years and millions of dollars to rectify. A joint effort by the governor, lieutenant governor, the Texas Water Development Board, the Texas Department of Agriculture and others has begun this process, and the Task Force endorses their effort as a step in the right direction.

The Task Force sees as equally important, however, the need to prevent the creation of additional colonias in the rural areas of the state. As long as developers can subdivide land in unincorporated areas and sell it without providing any of the basic services or infrastructure typically required in subdivisions within urban jurisdictions, blighted rural development will continue to be an expensive and growing problem.

The Task Force recommends that the 70th Texas Legislature enact legislation authorizing counties limited ordinance-making power to prevent blighted growth in unincorporated areas.

Regional Marketing

Many of the problems of the border will require international agreement, substantial new funding, new state or federal law, or other actions involving agreement by numerous and diverse actors. One change that would be relatively simple to effect, yet have major impacts on at least part of the border, involves nothing more than a change in statistical definitions.

Currently, the Lower Rio Grande Valley is divided into two Metropolitan Statistical Areas by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. One ranks 164th in size among all MSAs and the other ranks 124th. If the Census Bureau would combine the Brownsville-Harlingen and the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSAs, the new metro area would rank 82nd in the nation. Although seemingly a simple definitional change, this would greatly enhance the Valley's

ability to compete in business relocations, since generally larger firms look at only the top 100 metropolitan areas in making relocation decisions.

The Task Force recommends that the U.S. Bureau of the Census consolidate the Brownsville-Harlingen and the McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSAs into one Lower Rio Grande Valley Metropolitan area for statistical purposes.

IV. Conclusions

In the short time in which the Border Task Force was given to assess the border economy and to formulate recommendations for change, one fact stood out above all others—**changes must be made**. Statistics clearly show that as bad as the economic situation may be elsewhere in the state, it is invariably substantially worse along the border. And, the economic situation along the Rio Grande becomes grimmer by the day. Increasing numbers of illegal immigrants from Mexico and Central America fleeing across our borders in search of economic and personal security, and the newly enacted federal immigration bill have the potential to further increase burdens on border infrastructure and services. According to Texas Water Development Board projections, the border counties will gain almost 850,000 new residents by the end of this century. Given the turmoil and economic conditions south of the border, this probably underestimates population growth in the region.

The composition of the existing population also has important implications for the region. In 1980, 32.6 percent of border residents were under age 15, compared to 26.5 percent in this age group statewide. With 3.9 births for every death in 1985, compared to a statewide birth to death ratio of 2.6 to 1, the border will continue to have a high percentage of dependent population. As these children enter the labor force, the need for additional jobs, or continually increasing outlays for transfer payments, will concomitantly grow.

Previous sections of this report have shown that the state already spends far more along the border than it receives in tax revenues (\$533 million in 1983 in income versus \$1.4 billion spent in 1984, for example). If historical trends are not reversed, this imbalance is certain to increase. Action must be taken now if this region is to become a net asset and a productive part of the state economy, instead of a continuing liability.

The recommendations made by this Task Force will not solve all the problems of the borderlands. But by laying the foundations for improved education, for an institutional framework to focus the energies and substantial resources of the region, and the financial assistance needed for business investment and expansion, the people of the border will at least have access to the basic tools of economic development—tools for the most part unavailable in the past.

To do less will condemn the border to a continuing decline in living standards compared to the rest of the state, to increasing poverty, and to ever-increasing dependency instead of economic independence. More important, it will deny the rest of the state the unique contributions this region can make to Texas' drive toward diversification and a revitalized statewide economy. Border agriculture has been an important contributor to the state's economy in the past. With the introduction of new crops and the development of value-added processing, it can contribute even more. The border is at the leading edge of the worldwide evolution in manufacturing practices. It is also the interface between our state and one of the most important emerging nations in this hemisphere. The time is now to take advantage of the border's geographic position, its expertise in dealing with Mexico, and its unique placement to contribute to Texas' future development as a manufacturing and assembly center for the rest of the nation.

Repeatedly and consistently, border citizens have gone on record as simply wanting the tools to carve out their own destinies. On behalf of these Texans who desire nothing more than to contribute to their own and the state's future, the Border Economic Development Task Force submits this report and recommendations.

ATTACHMENTS

Border Economic Development Task Force Charge

I. General Charge

To assess the major factors shaping the border economy, to evaluate the potential for positive change, and to recommend ways of addressing priority economic development needs of the region.

Specific Charges

1. Identify major constraints to economic development in the border region.
2. Based upon existing studies, public perceptions, expert testimony, and other appropriate sources, identify priority economic development issues in the region.
3. Assess the feasibility of successfully impacting factors identified as critical to the growth and prosperity of the border region.
4. Develop an agenda and implementation schedule of actions with a high probability of contributing to employment expansion, economic diversification, and other activities that will increase economic activity in the border region.
5. Identify, to the greatest degree practicable, appropriate resources for proposed actions.
6. Report findings and recommendations to the governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker prior to the convening of the 70th Texas Legislature.

II. Composition

Nine members, including the chair and vice chairs, appointed by the governor; seven members appointed by the lieutenant governor; and seven members appointed by the speaker of the house.

III. Structure

Chair: Ruben M. Garcia, Laredo
Vice Chair: Henry B. Ellis, El Paso
Vice Chair: Glen Roney, McAllen

IV. Staff

Staff Director: Tom Adams, Governor's Office

Such other staff as needed to be assigned by the senate, house, legislative council, and state agencies, as directed by their respective officers.

V. Contacts

Lieutenant Governor's Staff: Jorge Haynes, Frank Battle
Speaker's Office: Daryl Dorcy, Mary Rinaldi

Border Economic Development Task Force

Ruben M. Garcia, Chairman
Henry B. Ellis, Vice Chairman
Glen Roney, Vice Chairman

The Hon. Ben Barnes
Barnes Connally Partnership
Austin, Texas

Mr. John Best
President, Best Real Estate
El Paso, Texas

Mr. Manuel B. Bravo, Jr.
Bravo Insurance
Laredo, Texas

Mr. R.M. Duffey, Jr.
Chairman and CEO
Texas Commerce Bank
of Brownsville
Brownsville, Texas

Mr. Henry B. Ellis
President, MBank of El Paso
El Paso, Texas

Mr. Ruben M. Garcia
President and CEO
Modern Construction, Inc.
Laredo, Texas

Bishop Rene Gracida
Diocese of Corpus Christi
Corpus Christi, Texas

Ms. Marie Tarvin-Garland
Founder
Sun City Service Company
El Paso, Texas

The Hon. W.N. (Billy) Hall
State Representative
Laredo, Texas

Niles Hansen, Ph.D.
Professor of Economics
The University of Texas
at Austin
Austin, Texas

Mr. J.B. Hicks
Hicks Oil Company
Harlingen, Texas

The Hon. Juan Hinojosa
State Representative
McAllen, Texas

The Hon. Don Lee
State Representative
Harlingen, Texas

Mr. Bill Meyers
Founder and Broker
Insurance Brokers, Inc.
McAllen, Texas

The Hon. Alejandro (Alex) Moreno
State Representative
Edinburg, Texas

The Hon. Nick Perez
State Representative
El Paso, Texas

Mr. Ricardo Rios
Vice President and Branch Manager
Eppler, Guerin, and Turner, Inc.
El Paso, Texas

Mr. Glen Roney
Chairman and CEO
Texas Regional Bancshares, Inc.
McAllen, Texas

Mr. Antonio R. Sanchez
Chairman of the Board
International Bank of Commerce
Laredo, Texas

The Hon. H. Tati Santiesteban
State Senator
El Paso, Texas

Ms. Merced Perez-Trevino
President
M.P.T. International
Eagle Pass, Texas

The Hon. Hector Uribe
State Senator
Brownsville, Texas

Mr. R.K. Whittington
Partner
Stapleton, Whittington, Curtis,
and Huddleston
Attorneys at Law
Harlingen, Texas

Public Hearings

Held by The

BORDER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE

January 22, 1986	Austin, Texas
February 7, 1986	Eagle Pass, Texas
February 24, 1986	El Paso, Texas
March 10, 1986	Laredo, Texas
April 4, 1986	Edinburg, Texas
April 4, 1986	Harlingen, Texas
April 5, 1986	Brownsville, Texas

Border Task Force Committees

1. BUSINESS, AGRIBUSINESS, AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

Chairman: R.K. Whittington

Best	Moreno
Bravo	Perez
Duffey	Perez-Trevino
Ellis	Roney
Hansen	Tarvin-Garland
Hinojosa	Uribe
Meyers	

2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Chairman: John Best

Gracida	Roney
Hall	Sanchez
Hicks	Tarvin-Garland
Lee	Uribe
Rios	Whittington

3. ENVIRONMENT, TOURISM, QUALITY OF LIFE, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Chairman: A.R. Sanchez

Barnes	Lee
Gracida	Moreno
Hansen	Rios
Hicks	Santiesteban

4. FEDERAL ISSUES/STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Chairman: Uribe

Barnes	Meyers
Bravo	Perez
Duffey	Perez-Trevino
Ellis	Santiesteban
Hall	

5. STATISTICS AND TRENDS

Chairman: Hansen

Best	Whittington
Perez-Trevino	

State Liaisons for Border Task Force Committees

1. Business and Agribusiness Development/Regional Cooperation
 - Texas Economic Development Commission — Eduardo Nunez
 - Texas Treasury Department — Carlton Schwab
 - Texas Department of Community Affairs — Mike Allen
 - Texas Department of Agriculture — Paul Lewis
 - Select House Committee on Capital Formation — Gary Baden,
 - Rep. Gibson's Office

2. Education and Training
 - State Job Training Coordinating Council (SJTCC) — Ric Mackay
 - Texas Education Agency — Paul Lindsey
 - Coordinating Board — Dr. Nellie Thorogood
 - Dr. Tish Petrossian
 - Select Committee on Higher Education — Dr. Vic Arnold
 - University of Texas at El Paso — Dr. Diana Natalicio
 - Laredo State University — Dr. Manuel Pacheco
 - Texas A & I University — Dr. Steve Altman
 - Pan American University — Dr. Michael Patrick
 - Texas State Technical Institute — Dr. Gilbert Leal
 - Texas Southmost College — Dr. Juliet Garcia

3. Environment/Quality of Life/Tourism/Infrastructure
 - Highways & Public Transportation — Phil Wilson
 - Willis Albarado
 - Texas Water Development Board — Dr. Herb Grubb
 - Parks & Wildlife — Johnny Buck
 - Maria Araujo
 - Texas Aeronautics Commission — Merrill Goodwin
 - Texas Tourist Development Agency — John Spragins
 - Texas Department of Community Affairs — Bill Pluta
 - Texas Department of Agriculture — Bob King
 - Joint Special Committee on Urban Issues — Mike Kelly,
 - Sen. Parmer's
 - Office

4. Federal Issues/State & Federal Legislation
 - Office of State Federal Relations — Charles Gandy
 - Legislative Council — David Skarke

5. Statistics and Trends
 - Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations — Susan Szaniszlo
 - Comptroller of Public Accounts — Jessie Trevino

Texas Employment Commission

- Horace Goodson
- Randall Keeling

**University of Texas at Austin
Bureau of Business Research**

- Dr. Bob Mettlen,
Acting Director
- Mrs. Rita Wright

**University of Texas at El Paso
Bureau of Business and Economic
Research**

- Dr. Glen Palmore
Director

**University of Texas at El Paso
Business School**

- Dr. Donald A. Michie
Chairman
Marketing Department

**Laredo State University Border
Business Indicators
Pan American University Center for
Entrepreneurship and Economic Development**

- Phillip J. Lane
- Dr. Michael Patrick

By _____

_____ B. No. _____

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED**AN ACT**

relating to economic development in the region of the Texas and Mexico border.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the Border Development Act.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS. (a) The legislature finds that there is an urgent state interest in a comprehensive economic development and diversification program throughout the border region.

(b) The legislature finds that the border region's location along an international boundary gives it unique problems and opportunities that if properly addressed would benefit the entire state.

(c) The legislature finds a need to mobilize the resources of the state and of the border region to more effectively address pressing economic problems and to maximize the potential of the border region for the benefit of the entire state.

(d) The legislature finds that previous efforts at all levels to remedy the border's chronic, extraordinarily high unemployment, substandard housing and infrastructure, and problems of pervasive poverty, underdeveloped health care, and environmental degradation have been largely ineffectual and that a concerted, targeted effort must be initiated to stop and reverse the decline in border living standards.

SECTION 3. PURPOSE. It is the purpose of this Act to stimulate development, improve the quality of life and employment opportunities in the border region, and maximize the potential of the border region as an asset and resource for the state through a partnership of the private sector, state and local government, and federal agencies.

SECTION 4. DEFINITION. In this Act, "border region" means the counties of Brewster, Cameron, Culberson, Dimmit, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Maverick, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Webb, and Zapata.

SECTION 5. COMMISSION. (a) The Border Development Commission consists of nine members, with three members appointed by the governor, three appointed by the lieutenant governor, and three appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives. At least two members appointed by each officer must be residents of the border region. Appointments to the commission must be broadly representative of the region and balanced among the geographic areas of the region. Members of the commission serve staggered six-year terms. The governor shall designate the chairman.

(b) The commission shall meet quarterly and at other times as called by the chairman or by a majority of the members.

(c) Absence from three consecutive scheduled commission meetings constitutes grounds for removal from the commission.

(d) A member of the commission is entitled to receive reimbursement as provided by law for travel and other actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing commission duties.

(e) The commission shall employ an executive director and other staff as necessary to carry out the functions of the commission. The executive director serves at the pleasure of the commission. The executive director may hire and dismiss all other commission staff.

SECTION 6. DUTIES. (a) In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the commission shall:

(1) provide a regional focal point for economic development along the Texas-Mexico border, and support local promotion, marketing, and other programs contributing to economic expansion and diversification;

(2) promote economic development through increased private and public investment in the border region;

(3) prepare legislative and other recommendations for the short-term and long-term development of the border region;

(4) collect and analyze existing information and data and conduct surveys and studies to the degree required for the preparation of specific plans and programs for the development of the border region;

(5) develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive programs to deal with specific, identified priority needs of the border region;

(6) formulate and implement pilot projects to test the effectiveness of alternative solutions to regional problems;

(7) review and evaluate federal, state, regional, and local public and private programs affecting the border region and recommend changes to increase their effectiveness;

(8) formulate and recommend bilateral and international agreements between the state and the United States of Mexico as necessary to address significant economic or human resource issues;

(9) provide a forum for the consideration of regional issues and a means for exploring those issues through the use of advisory committees, citizen task forces, conferences, surveys, and other appropriate means;

(10) provide continuing liaison between the border region and all levels of government affecting the border region; and

(11) serve as a regional dissemination point for information having an impact on border region development.

(b) The commission shall, to the greatest extent possible, coordinate development goals and plans with local employment and training councils, councils of governments, industrial and economic development organizations, institutions of higher education, and state and local government planning and development activities.

(c) In developing plans or programs with Mexico, the commission shall coordinate to the greatest degree practicable with appropriate international bodies and agencies or organizations in the United States of Mexico.

(d) The commission, through its chairman or other designated official, shall provide copies of its plans and programs to affected state agencies for review. After a 30-day review period, the commission shall forward plans and programs requiring legislative action to the legislature with agency comments, if any, attached.

(e) A state agency administering, operating, or proposing to administer or operate a program affecting the border region shall provide copies of its plan for the program to the commission for review not later than the 30th day before the agency submits the program for any required funding or approval. The commission's comments, if any, shall accompany the funding or approval request for the affected program.

(f) Each state agency shall cooperate with and provide the maximum assistance possible to the commission within the limitations imposed by law or funding.

(g) All federal agencies, private nonprofit entities, and other organizations involved in economic and human resource development are strongly encouraged to cooperate with the commission.

SECTION 7. POWERS. (a) The commission may make recommendations to the governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker of the house of representatives, or other state, federal, or international officials or organizations that it considers appropriate, regarding the expenditure of funds and the administration of programs affecting the border region.

(b) This Act does not authorize the commission to approve or disapprove funding to a state agency or political subdivision of the state.

(c) The commission may enter into agreements with a public or private entity, as the commission considers appropriate, to carry out its responsibilities.

(d) The commission may appoint advisory committees, study groups, task forces, or other bodies as needed to carry out its work.

SECTION 8. FUNDING. (a) The commission may accept gifts and grants of money from an individual, group, association, corporation, foundation, international organization, or federal agency. The commission shall deposit the money in the state treasury to be released to the commission as appropriated by the legislature in accordance with the specific purposes for which given and under conditions imposed by the donor or granting agency.

(b) The commission may charge local governments, development organizations, special districts, public and private nonprofit corporations, and other appropriate entities fees for services the commission provides. The commission shall deposit the fees in the state treasury to be appropriated to the commission.

SECTION 9. ANNUAL REPORT. On or before January 1 of each year, the commission shall provide a written report to the governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker of the house of representatives detailing its activities and its recommendations.

SECTION 10. APPLICATION OF SUNSET ACT. The Border Development Commission is subject to the Texas Sunset Act (Chapter 325, Government Code). Unless continued in existence as provided by that Act, the commission is abolished and this Act expires September 1, 1993.

SECTION 11. INITIAL TERMS. Three members initially appointed to the commission serve terms expiring February 1, 1989, three serve terms expiring February 1, 1991, and three serve terms expiring February 1, 1993. At the first commission meeting the members shall draw lots to determine which members serve a two-, four-, or six-year term.

SECTION 12. APPROPRIATIONS. (a) The following appropriations are made to the commission for the purposes of this Act out of the general revenue fund:

- (1) for the state fiscal year ending August 31, 1988, \$400,000; and
- (2) for the state fiscal year ending August 31, 1989, \$400,000.

(b) For each of the state fiscal years ending August 31, 1990, and August 31, 1991, the legislature shall appropriate to the commission out of the general revenue fund an amount equal to the amount received by the commission under Section 8(b) of this Act during the preceding state fiscal year, except that the appropriation may not be less than \$200,000 or more than \$400,000 for each fiscal year.

(c) For each of the state fiscal years ending August 31, 1992, and August 31, 1993, the legislature shall appropriate to the commission out of the general revenue fund an amount equal to half the amount received by the commission under Section 8(b) of this Act during the preceding state fiscal year, except that the appropriation may not be less than \$200,000 or more than \$400,000 for each fiscal year.

(d) Money appropriated under this section is in addition to all other money received by the commission under Section 8 of this Act.

SECTION 13. EMERGENCY. The importance of this legislation and the crowded condition of the calendars in both houses create an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days in each house be suspended, and this rule is hereby suspended, and that this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

THE BORDER REGION

The State Comptroller's Border Region includes the following counties:

Brewster	Hudspeth	Presidio
Brooks	Jeff Davis	Real
Cameron	Jim Hogg	Starr
Culberson	Jim Wells	Terrell
Dimmit	Kenedy	Uvalde
Duval	Kinney	Val Verde
Edwards	Kleberg	Webb
El Paso	La Salle	Willacy
Frio	McMullen	Zapata
Hidalgo	Maverick	Zavala

Although the Comptroller's definition of the Border Region differs from that adopted by the Task Force on Border Economic Development, it is important to note that the Task Force's 16-county definition takes in 91 percent of the population of the Comptroller's 30-county definition.



**STATE REGIONS AS DEFINED BY THE
TEXAS COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**

Table 1
BORDER REGION POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

	1984	1990	2000
Brewster	8,100	7,420	8,417
Brooks	9,100	9,604	10,570
Cameron	241,000	305,522	399,480
Culberson	3,500	3,301	3,911
Dimmit	11,900	14,272	17,303
Duval	13,300	13,881	15,471
Edwards	2,100	2,011	2,417
El Paso	526,500	632,398	790,964
Frio	14,500	16,654	19,516
Hidalgo	337,100	431,842	599,636
Hudspeth	2,600	3,219	4,268
Jeff Davis	1,700	1,793	1,747
Jim Hogg	5,400	5,808	6,453
Jim Wells	39,900	41,924	47,684
Kenedy	500	432	363
Kinney	2,400	2,716	2,975
Kleberg	34,700	34,843	38,467
La Salle	5,900	6,267	7,249
McMullen	900	660	733
Maverick	35,400	51,278	69,823
Presidio	5,400	5,855	6,304
Real	2,700	3,072	3,178
Starr	32,500	41,406	58,268
Terrell	1,500	1,373	1,446
Uvalde	23,700	30,154	38,658
Val Verde	40,200	51,528	68,149
Webb	118,200	137,124	176,067
Willacy	18,600	19,392	21,830
Zapata	8,000	8,734	10,771
Zavala	12,100	12,409	13,413
Region Totals	1,559,400	1,896,892	2,445,531
		(337,492)	(548,639)
STATE TOTALS	15,988,700	17,846,140	21,239,282

Sources: 1984 estimate: Provisional Estimates of the Population of Counties: July 1, 1984, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Issued March 1985.

1990 and 2000 projections: Texas Department of Water Resources.

Table 2**TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH
1984 TO 2000**

El Paso	264,464
Hidalgo	262,536
Cameron	158,480
Webb	57,867
Maverick	34,423
Val Verde	27,949
Starr	25,768
Uvalde	14,958
Jim Wells	7,784
Dimmit	5,403
Frio	5,016
Kleberg	3,767
Willacy	3,230
Zapata	2,771
Duval	2,171
Hudspeth	1,668
Brooks	1,470
La Salle	1,349
Zavala	1,313
Jim Hogg	1,053
Presidio	904
Kinney	575
Real	478
Culberson	411
Brewster	317
Edwards	317
Jeff Davis	47
Terrell	-54
Kenedy	-137
McMullen	-167

Source: Texas Department of Water Resources.

Table 3
ETHNIC POPULATION BY REGION, 1980

Region	Anglo	Hispanic	Black
Border	25%	73%	2%
Central Corridor	62	27	10
Gulf Coast	65	17	17
Plains	79	17	4
Metroplex	77	8	13
East Texas	80	2	18
State of Texas	67	21	12

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE WITHIN THE BORDER REGION
1980-1985

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Brewster	3.7	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.3
Brooks	6.4	6.5	6.9	7.7	6.4	7.5
Cameron	9.9	9.7	12.3	15.6	13.6	14.5
Culberson	5.7	3.6	4.8	6.3	6.0	9.3
Dimmit	9.7	10.8	11.8	15.8	14.9	16.1
Duval	5.0	3.9	6.6	8.9	6.9	8.3
Edwards	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.5	4.9
El Paso	9.4	9.3	11.2	12.0	9.7	10.8
Frio	6.4	5.6	6.7	9.2	7.0	7.7
Hidalgo	11.9	12.3	14.2	17.9	18.9	19.1
Hudspeth	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.6
Jeff Davis	3.2	2.4	3.5	4.5	4.8	4.5
Jim Hogg	5.7	5.3	9.2	12.1	10.3	13.6
Jim Wells	4.5	3.9	7.3	10.3	7.0	8.6
Kenedy	3.2	2.1	8.6	11.4	6.3	5.5
Kinney	5.1	4.6	3.5	3.3	4.1	4.2
Kleberg	6.7	6.0	6.4	7.6	6.1	7.2
La Salle	6.2	7.2	10.7	12.2	9.0	11.2
Maverick	22.5	25.0	25.7	31.4	25.0	29.1
McMullen	3.4	1.2	2.2	2.3	1.8	5.2
Presidio	5.8	5.6	8.9	14.6	13.4	12.9
Real	5.5	5.8	4.0	5.6	6.3	6.1
Starr	33.1	33.1	29.8	37.1	34.2	33.8
Terrell	3.1	3.9	3.3	4.2	4.7	5.3
Uvalde	6.4	6.7	7.5	9.6	9.1	11.4
Val Verde	10.4	11.1	12.5	15.0	12.7	15.9
Webb	10.4	9.9	16.0	24.9	16.5	14.0
Willacy	12.7	12.8	11.5	13.3	8.4	12.8
Zapata	12.0	10.0	14.4	18.5	13.1	12.4
Zavala	18.4	19.3	19.4	24.6	22.0	22.6
TEXAS	5.2	5.3	6.9	8.0	5.9	7.0

Source: Texas Employment Commission.

Table 5**AVERAGE YEARLY WAGES FOR
ALL REGIONS OF TEXAS
(in millions)**

Regions of Texas	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Plains	\$ 1,792	\$ 2,067	\$ 2,494	\$ 2,766	\$ 2,721	\$ 2,854
Metroplex	4,209	4,823	5,525	7,279	7,973	9,121
East Texas	908	1,033	1,202	1,375	1,396	1,533
Gulf Coast	5,798	6,723	7,822	10,450	10,190	10,655
Central Corridor	2,092	2,382	2,770	3,514	3,877	4,439
Border	926	1,063	1,241	1,367	1,375	1,467
State of Texas	15,857	18,234	21,197	26,924	27,703	30,426

Source: Texas Employment Commission.

Table 6

**BORDER REGION
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
BY COUNTY**

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Brewster	\$ 9,178	\$ 9,720	\$10,535	\$11,029
Brooks	5,145	6,276	6,798	6,805
Cameron	5,506	6,172	6,365	6,654
Culberson	7,027	8,429	7,977	8,191
Dimmit	4,864	5,786	5,776	6,069
Duval	6,575	7,452	7,851	7,419
Edwards	8,658	8,702	9,247	11,447
El Paso	6,603	7,413	7,753	8,290
Frio	5,431	6,443	6,631	6,741
Hidalgo	4,939	5,755	5,979	6,012
Hudspeth	9,306	12,449	9,609	10,438
Jeff Davis	13,309	12,426	12,006	11,445
Jim Hogg	8,428	9,780	10,427	10,023
Jim Wells	7,671	9,555	9,040	8,404
Kenedy	11,936	12,498	16,726	11,637
Kinney	6,415	7,880	8,273	9,537
Kleberg	6,934	8,174	8,268	8,891
La Salle	4,448	5,653	5,866	5,835
Maverick	3,488	3,627	3,596	3,849
McMullen	11,933	11,922	14,736	14,042
Presidio	6,098	7,547	7,661	7,767
Real	5,353	5,694	6,784	6,208
Starr	3,178	3,593	3,665	3,734
Terrell	8,358	9,081	10,516	11,907
Uvalde	6,046	6,853	7,651	8,178
Val Verde	5,869	6,352	6,735	7,113
Webb	5,321	6,028	6,174	6,017
Willacy	4,596	5,864	5,227	5,862
Zapata	5,007	5,871	6,271	6,156
Zavala	4,542	5,245	5,307	5,963
State Per Capita Income	9,439	10,807	11,378	11,686
Metropolitan Area Income	9,882	11,245	11,854	12,162
Non-Metropolitan Area Income	7,725	9,081	9,485	9,778
Per Capita for Border Region	5,964	6,660	6,847	7,124

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7

**PERSONAL INCOME OF TEXAS REGIONS
IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
1965 TO 1984**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Plains</u>	<u>Metroplex</u>	<u>East Texas</u>	<u>Gulf Coast</u>	<u>Central Corridor</u>	<u>Border</u>	<u>Texas</u>
1965	3,799	6,328	1,557	7,452	3,823	1,572	24,531
1966	4,067	7,007	1,697	8,104	4,183	1,733	26,791
1967	4,284	7,850	1,868	8,957	4,601	1,877	29,437
1968	4,526	8,948	2,074	9,967	5,152	2,092	32,758
1969	4,989	10,173	2,193	10,976	5,754	2,271	36,356
1970	5,397	10,949	2,361	12,201	6,374	2,449	39,732
1971	5,508	11,528	2,542	13,227	6,981	2,708	42,493
1972	6,049	12,645	2,818	14,574	7,863	2,981	46,929
1973	7,343	14,215	3,227	16,608	8,954	3,454	53,801
1974	7,561	16,029	3,779	19,543	9,893	3,955	60,760
1975	8,816	17,649	4,199	22,538	11,090	4,494	68,785
1976	9,930	19,980	4,982	25,983	12,531	5,024	78,329
1977	10,602	23,165	5,312	30,236	13,880	5,368	88,563
1978	11,948	26,183	6,308	34,587	15,731	6,309	101,047
1979	14,153	30,714	7,119	40,556	17,966	7,234	117,740
1980	15,363	35,555	8,187	47,069	20,762	8,241	135,176
1981	18,834	41,085	9,753	55,803	24,180	9,594	159,249
1982	20,229	45,368	10,613	61,154	26,823	10,232	174,419
1983	20,796	49,468	11,140	61,285	29,436	10,756	182,881
1984	22,340	55,948	12,424	65,549	33,100	11,652	201,013

Source: *Comptroller of Public Accounts.*

Table 8

**HISTORICAL TOTAL RETAIL SALES
FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS AND BY REGION
Gross Sales (in millions)**

Year	State	Border	Plains	Metroplex	East Texas	Gulf Coast	Central Corridor
1974	\$ 37,931	\$2,981	\$ 4,733	\$ 9,174	\$2,246	\$12,094	\$ 5,222
1975	43,663	3,450	5,506	10,211	2,565	14,367	5,987
1976	50,840	3,937	6,422	11,963	3,066	16,566	6,962
1977	58,224	4,207	7,332	13,947	3,564	18,892	8,000
1978	66,660	4,776	7,961	16,388	4,308	21,288	9,213
1979	73,438	5,534	8,717	18,287	4,725	24,124	10,063
1980	87,676	6,698	10,263	21,558	5,495	29,633	11,234
1981	103,902	8,586	12,575	24,308	5,932	34,739	13,220
1982	104,639	7,614	12,307	25,881	6,228	34,660	14,385
1983	107,440	6,947	11,793	28,858	6,445	34,003	15,856
1984	118,236	7,878	12,499	31,745	7,003	36,468	18,250
1985	124,021	8,340	13,085	35,106	7,178	35,935	20,101

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Table 9

**NET TAXABLE VALUE OF PROPERTY BY REGION
(in millions)**

Region	1981	1982	1983	1984
Border	\$ 23,369	\$ 30,140	\$ 30,306	\$ 32,358
East Texas	19,188	34,459	35,310	37,056
Metroplex	44,636	97,507	103,392	129,702
Central Corridor	31,343	44,945	59,244	71,196
Gulf Coast	111,036	138,952	148,346	195,507
Plains	74,062	87,340	90,404	93,694

Source: State Property Tax Board.

Table 10

NET TAXABLE VALUE OF PROPERTY
IN BORDER COUNTIES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Border Counties</u>	<u>Statewide Totals</u>	<u>Border Counties as a Percent of Statewide Totals</u>
1981	\$23,369,214,701	\$304,062,557,124	7.7%
1982	30,211,187,990	435,000,633,665	6.9
1983	30,305,904,033	467,673,252,130	6.5
1984	32,358,318,407	560,615,042,527	5.8

Source: *State Property Tax Board.*

Table 11

PROPERTY TAX—COUNTY NET TAXABLE VALUE
 BORDER COUNTIES
 (in thousands)

County Name	County Net Taxable Value 1981	County Net Taxable Value 1982	County Net Taxable Value 1983	County Net Taxable Value 1984
Brewster	\$ 34,188	\$ 125,150	\$ 117,869	\$ 124,540
Brooks	587,830	612,406	640,916	684,445
Cameron	1,624,553	3,719,223	3,411,923	3,538,115
Culberson	243,987	354,648	328,368	314,059
Dimmit	403,615	457,241	429,828	425,015
Duval	458,563	612,602	661,581	946,530
Edwards	117,801	137,914	148,067	162,106
El Paso	7,379,465	7,758,082	7,940,067	8,214,075
Frio	354,799	393,538	363,052	342,045
Hidalgo	2,981,995	4,028,375	4,289,410	4,785,089
Hudspeth	126,217	165,178	158,338	170,551
Jeff Davis	50,257	50,260	50,424	80,343
Jim Hogg	115,870	178,986	174,877	193,087
Jim Wells	913,678	1,354,859	1,212,969	1,194,511
Kenedy	260,164	332,171	418,177	496,779
Kinney	83,629	70,900	67,237	71,904
Kleberg	2,161,142	2,548,262	2,569,936	2,494,480
La Salle	76,901	127,328	132,459	150,690
Maverick	294,367	546,936	549,725	559,433
McMullen	205,487	168,883	201,404	237,458
Presidio	73,468	116,870	111,942	107,561
Real	88,241	89,660	85,587	87,534
Starr	497,356	705,108	659,232	657,556
Terrell	189,945	233,298	195,281	214,782
Uvalde	172,062	442,515	421,287	425,519
Val Verde	330,991	675,459	615,176	615,334
Webb	2,394,297	2,690,167	2,810,670	3,191,754
Willacy	332,810	482,420	468,437	494,366
Zapata	636,210	789,726	818,309	1,147,625
Zavala	179,256	243,008	253,342	231,017

Source: State Property Tax Board.

Table 12

PROPERTY TAX—PER CAPITA COUNTY NET TAXABLE VALUE
BORDER COUNTIES

County Name	Per Capita Net Taxable Value 1981	Per Capita Net Taxable Value 1982	Per Capita Net Taxable Value 1983	Per Capita Net Taxable Value 1984
Brewster	\$ 4,558	\$ 16,253	\$ 15,308	\$ 15,375
Brooks	68,352	69,592	72,831	75,214
Cameron	7,361	16,135	14,662	14,675
Culberson	73,936	104,308	99,506	89,731
Dimmit	34,497	38,749	35,523	35,716
Duval	36,394	47,489	50,502	71,168
Edwards	56,096	65,674	70,508	77,194
Paso	14,797	15,111	15,554	15,601
Frio	25,525	27,520	25,388	23,589
Hidalgo	9,953	12,784	13,288	14,195
Hudspeth	43,542	56,958	60,900	65,597
Jeff Davis	29,563	31,413	29,662	47,261
Jim Hogg	21,862	32,543	31,796	35,757
Jim Wells	24,694	35,468	30,553	29,938
Kenedy	520,329	664,344	696,962	993,559
Kinney	36,361	30,826	29,234	29,960
Kleberg	64,129	74,077	74,707	71,887
La Salle	13,732	21,953	22,838	25,541
Maverick	8,920	15,992	15,398	15,803
McMullen	256,860	211,104	251,756	263,843
Presidio	13,862	21,249	20,353	19,919
Real	32,682	34,485	29,513	32,420
Starr	17,150	23,504	20,601	20,233
Terrell	118,716	155,532	122,051	148,188
Uvalde	7,647	19,240	18,159	17,954
Val Verde	8,970	17,822	15,814	15,307
Webb	22,912	24,478	25,299	27,003
Willacy	18,593	26,507	25,598	26,579
Zapata	90,887	103,911	106,274	143,453
Zavala	15,321	20,251	20,937	19,092

Source: State Property Tax Board.

Table 13**VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS IN BORDER COUNTIES, 1985**

<u>County</u>	<u>Food Stamp Value</u>
Brewster	\$ 302,653
Brooks	1,392,293
Cameron	36,588,023
Culberson	243,544
Dimmit	2,175,038
Duval	1,909,900
Edwards	227,720
El Paso	44,433,221
Frio	1,850,197
Hidalgo	61,236,985
Hudspeth	297,711
Jeff Davis	101,883
Jim Hogg	539,395
Jim Wells	3,777,293
Kenedy	52,584
Kinney	307,285
Kleberg	2,985,484
La Salle	892,769
Maverick	6,807,326
McMullen	351,268
Presidio	735,461
Real	176,434
Starr	7,317,448
Terrell	33,605
Uvalde	2,495,183
Val Verde	4,518,889
Webb	18,317,820
Willacy	3,419,267
Zapata	1,218,568
Zavala	2,663,532

OTHER SOURCES OF BORDER INFORMATION
Arranged by Subject and University

- I. Agriculture
- II. Business
- III. Environment
- IV. Free Trade
- V. General
- VI. Tourism

I. AGRICULTURE

The University of Texas at El Paso El Paso, Texas

1. Rochin, Refugio I. Mexico's Agriculture Along the U.S.-Mexico Border: Problems and Prospects. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas Business at El Paso, Series: Border Issues and Public Policy, No. 21, March 1985. 25 pp.
2. Schmidt, Robert H., and Enrique Campos Lopez. *Optimizing Climatic and Renewable Resources in Mexico's Arid and Semiarid Zones*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, Series: Working Papers, No. 6, March 1983. 9 pp. (S-W/QC/981/.S24/1983/f)

Dr. Schmidt and Dr. Campos Lopez describe their efforts in researching ways to make desert areas more productive. They also comment about global strategies for agricultural development and the transfer of appropriate technology.

Sul Ross State University Alpine, Texas

3. Godsey, John T., Sr. "Economic Plants of Brewster County: Quayule, Agave, Yucca, Candelilla, and Others." Master's Thesis, Sul Ross State University, 1943.

Texas Tech University Lubbock, Texas

4. Simpson, C. D., C. B. Ramsey, and H. C. Brittin. "Carcass Yields and Palatability Test of Mule Deer Meat." In *Research Highlights—1978 Noxious Brush and Weed Control: Range and Wildlife Management*. College of Agricultural Sciences, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, 1978.

Points out that considerable areas of southwestern Texas are at best marginal for the economic production of livestock, and that supplementary incomes from secondary resource utilization often are the deciding factors in agricultural survival. Wildlife lease hunting has become increasingly important both as an income earner for the landowner and as a source of protein to many Texas families.

II. BUSINESS

The University of Texas at El Paso El Paso, Texas

1. Brannon, Jeffery T. *Foreign Direct Investment: A Dilemma for Mexican Policy Makers in the 1980's*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, February 1985. 19 pp.
2. Brannon, Jeffery T., and David A. Schauer. *Financial Institutions in El Paso, Texas and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua: A Comparative Analysis*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, October 1984. 19 pp.
3. Carrillo, Jorge, and Alberto Hernandez. *La Industria Maquiladora En Mexico: Bibliografia Directorio, E Investigacions Recientes*. Program in United States-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, 1981. 130 pp. (S-W/HD/9505/M6/C377/f)

This work, the only one of its kind written in Spanish, is a bibliography, directory of scholars, and directory of recent research on the maquiladora industry. It emphasizes materials with a Mexican perspective.

4. Forsyth, Elizabeth, and Gilberto Ramirez, eds. "Industrialization, Border Industrialization and Energy." *In Development and Equity in Mexico: An Annotated Bibliography*. The University of Texas Press, Austin, 1981. (SP-C/Ref/Z/7164/I3/F69/f)

Book and article bibliographic entries are annotated and listed in this excellent bibliography. It is especially useful for the items published in Mexico that may not be known in the U.S. The main topics covered in the chapter cited are border industrialization and energy.

5. George, Edward Y. "The Effect of the Border on the El Paso Economy." *Texas Business Review*, Vol. 56, No. 2, March/April 1982, pp. 81-84. (Border Studies Collection/4410.05/Geo)

Shift-share analysis, which breaks down an economy into its industrial components, was used to compare the economy of El Paso as a border city with that of Texas and the county. Despite economic growth, El Paso's per capita income remains among the lowest in the nation.

6. George, Edward Y., and Robert D. Tollen. *The Economic Impact of the Mexican Border Industrialization Program*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, Series: Border Issues and Public Policy, No. 20, February 1985. 27 pp.
7. *Manual de Estadísticas Básicas: Sector Industrial, Información de la Estadística Industrial Anual*. Secretaria de Programación y Presupuesto, Coordinación General de Servicios Nacionales de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, Mexico City, 1982. Tables. (S-W/HC/135/M256/1982/f)

In addition to the annual industrial statistics of Mexico, this volume contains statistical information on industrial wages and dedicates several chapters solely to providing information about the principal characteristics of maquiladoras, including information for both the border plants and plants in the interior of Mexico.

8. Martinez, Oscar J. *The Foreign Orientation of the Mexican Border Economy*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso,

Trade, tourism, and labor are examined within the historical context of the border. The continued dependency patterns of the Mexican economy are emphasized.

9. Pena, Devon Gerardo. *Maquiladoras: A Select Annotated Bibliography and Critical Commentary on the United States-Mexico Border Industry Program*. The University of Texas Center for the Study of Human Resources, Migration Studies Project, Austin, 1981. 120 pp. (Border Studies Collection/5650/Pen)

The best compilation of annotated citations on the topic of the maquiladoras (twin plants) is presented in this excellent bibliography. Some annotations are extremely thorough. Also included is an essay on the subject as part of the introduction. The material is organized into the following broad categories: general overview; survey research studies; evaluation, impact, and policy studies; government reports and decrees; socioeconomic and demographic profiles. There is an author index but not a topical index.

10. Sawyer, W. Charles, and Richard L. Sprinkle. *The Impact of Mexico's Currency Devaluations and Tariff Changes on U.S. Exports*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, Series: Working Papers, No. 8, August 1983. 15 pp.
11. Suarez-Villa, Luis. "The Manufacturing Process Cycle and the Industrialization of the United States-Mexico Borderlands." *The Annals of Regional Science*, Vol. 18, No. 1, March 1984.

In a rather technical manner, the developmental dynamics of industrialization, using the concept of the manufacturing process, are analyzed. The developmental stages and corporate behavior of industries in the main industrial areas of the U.S. are compared with those of the border regions of the U.S. and Mexico.

12. Tamayo, Jesus, and Jose Luis Fernandez. *Zonas Fronterizas (Mexico-Estados Unidos)*. Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Economica, Mexico City, 1983. Maps, charts, statistics. 231 pp.

The demography of the northern Mexican states is well illustrated with maps included in this book. Socioeconomic development, current economic conditions, and the maquiladora program are the major topics of its text. The importation of consumer goods is also a concern of the authors.

13. Tiano, Susan B. *Export Processing, Women's Work, and the Employment Problem in Developing Countries: The Case of the Maquiladora Program in Northern Mexico*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, Series: Border Issues and Public Policy, April 1985. 30 pp.
14. Van Waas, Michael. "The Multinationals' Strategy for Labor: Foreign Assembly Plants in Mexico's Border Industrialization Program." Ph.D. Dissertation, Stanford University, 1981. Bibliography. 393 pp. (S-W/ HF/1456.5/.M6/V3/1981a)

This dissertation is a study of how the Border Industrialization Program and, specifically, the maquiladoras, have been able to use the economic and political conditions in Mexico to gain extraordinary profits. Topics of importance are transnational production, labor supply, and the politics of wage levels. A list of acronyms, a bibliography, and some statistical tables round out the appendix.

University of Houston—University Park
Houston, Texas

15. Holden, Richard James. "Maquiladoras on the Texas/Mexico Border: An

Econometric Evaluation of Employment and Retail Sales Effects on Four Texas SMSAs." Master's Thesis, The University of Texas at Austin, 1984.

16. Stoddard, Ellwyn R., and Jonathan P. West. *The Impact of Mexico's Peso Devaluation on Selected U.S. Border Cities*. SW Borderlands Consultants, Tucson, 1983.
17. Sul Ross State University, Center for Big Bend Studies. *Doing Business with Northern Mexico*. Proceedings of a Symposium, "Mexico Today and the Northern Mexican Market," held on March 3 and 4, 1983, at Alpine, Texas. Sul Ross State University, Center for Big Bend Studies, Alpine, 1983.
18. United States House of Representatives, Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Small Business Administration and Small Business Investment Corporation. *Effect on Small Businesses of the Mexican Peso Devaluations and Associated Exchange and Banking Restrictions*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1983. Y4.Sm 1: M57
19. United States House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation. *United States-Mexico Border Issues and the Peso Devaluation*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1984. Y4.W 36-98-31
20. United States International Trade Commission. *Foreign Industrial Targeting and its Effects on U.S. Industries, Phase III: Brazil, Canada, The Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan*. Washington, D.C., 1985. ITC 1.12-332-162/3
21. Baerresen, Donald W. "Devaluation and Merchandising in Texas Border Cities." *Texas Business Review*, Vol. 56, No. 5, September/October 1982, pp. 229-231.
Effects of Mexico's currency devaluation on sales to Mexican nationals in six cities.
22. Baerresen, Donald W. "Mexico's Assembly Program: Implications for the United States." *Texas Business Review*, Vol. 55, No. 6, November/December 1981, pp. 253-257.
Discusses program that encourages U.S. manufacturers to set up plants in Mexico; includes economic benefits to border cities.
23. Baerresen, Donald W. "The Value of Imports Through U.S. Ports on the Mexican Border." *Texas Business Review*, Vol. 55, No. 5, September/October 1981, pp. 192-195.
Discusses importance of growing U.S.-Mexico trade to the border towns through which the products pass.
24. Davila, Alberto E., and others. "Industrial Diversification, Exchange Rate Shocks, and the Texas-Mexico Border." *Economic Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, May 1984, pp. 1-9.
Analyzes reasons for generally lower earnings of border residents as compared to others in the Southwest.
25. Diehl, Philip N. "The Effects of the Peso Devaluation on Texas Border Cities." *Texas Business Review*, Vol. 57, No. 3, May/June 1983, pp. 120-25.
Discusses general economic facts resulting from the 1982 peso devaluation.
26. Holden, Richard J. "Maquiladoras' Employment and Retail Sales Effects on Four Texas Border Communities, 1978-1983: An Econometric Analysis." *Southwest Journal of Business and Economics*, Vol. 2, No. 1, Fall 1984, pp. 16-26.
Analyzes how maquiladoras have contributed to the economies of border cities.

27. Prock, Jerry. "The Peso Devaluations and Their Effect on Texas Border Economies." *Inter-American Economic Affairs*, Vol. 37, Winter 1983, pp. 83-92.
28. Rosenfeldt, Martin E., and Ted Halatin. "Marketing Strategies in a Changing Environment: Emphasis on U.S.-Mexican Borderline Business." *Business and Society*, Vol. 23, Spring 1984, pp. 45-51.

Strategies for American businesses during the current Mexican economic crisis.

29. Watkins, Al. "The Texas-Mexico Twin Plants System: Industry and Item 807.00 of the United States Tariff Schedules." *Texas Tech Law Review*, Vol. 16, July 1985, pp. 963-988.

**Southwest Texas State University
San Marcos, Texas**

30. Savage, Howard V., and Celia A. Morgan. "The Texas Border Economy." *Texas Business & Commercial Quarterly*, Vol. 1, No. 4, April 1983.

This research examined the border economy as to its composition, i.e., retail, wholesale, manufacturing, etc. The implications of the economic turmoil in Mexico were quoted.

31. Autry, Russell. "Border Unites Cities: Twin Plants, Shared Economies Help Both El Paso and Juarez." *Colorado Business*, Vol. 10, June 1983.
32. Baerresen, Donald W. "Devaluation and Merchandising in Texas Border Cities." *Texas Business Review*, Vol. 56, No. 5, September/October 1982, pp. 229-231.
33. Black, Ken U., and William A. Staples. "The Impact of Peso Devaluations on Retailers Along the U.S.-Mexico Border." *Southwest Journal of Business & Economics*, Vol. 2, No. 2, Winter 1984-85, pp. 1-11.

III. ENVIRONMENT

The University of Texas at El Paso El Paso, Texas

1. Abrams, Herbert K., "Occupational and Environmental Health Problems Along the U.S.-Mexico Border." *Southwest Economy and Society*, Vol. 4, No. 3, Spring/Summer 1979, pp. 3-20.

The health problems of agricultural and industrial workers are described with air pollution, housing, and nutrition targeted for special attention.

2. Applegate, Howard G. *Air Pollution Issues: El Paso-Cd. Juarez*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, Series: Working Papers, No. 4, August 1982. 7 pp. (TD/883.5/.T4/A66/1982/f)
3. Applegate, Howard G. *Environmental Problems of the Borderlands*. Texas Western Press, The University of Texas at El Paso, 1979. (S-W/TD/181/.S63/A66)

The main sources of pollution have been researched by Dr. Applegate. He covers these in this book. Large-scale farming and an increased use of fertilizers, insecticides, and herbicides have resulted in potentially dangerous environmental degradation. Particulates from quarries, smoke from industrial sites, and vehicle emissions are other sources of pollution. Continued water pollution and depletion have not helped to avert the impending water crisis expected for parts of this area by the end of the century. Dr. Applegate illustrated his findings with useful charts and statistical tables.

4. Applegate, Howard G. and C. Richard Bath, eds. *Air Pollution Along the United States-Mexico Border. The First Binational Symposium on Air Pollution held on the campus of The University of Texas at El Paso, Sept. 25-28, 1973*. Texas Western Press, The University of Texas at El Paso, 1974. 197 pp. (TD/181/.S63/A66)

This volume documents the proceedings of the first Binational Symposium on Air Pollution held on the campus of The University of Texas at El Paso. It is organized into three parts: the first provides an overview of the air pollution problems along the border, the second covers the legal aspects of the problem, and the third includes special papers on topics of related interest. A summary in English is included when the section is presented in Spanish, and vice-versa. Some statistical charts are included.

5. Bath, C. Richard, ed. *Vehicles and Air Pollution in El Paso-Cd. Juarez*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, 1983. 93 pp.

Carbon monoxide and its impact on a border society is the subject of study. The papers that comprise this monograph are an excellent source of data acquired during several research projects.

6. International Boundary and Water Commission (United States and Mexico). *Joint Projects of the United States and Mexico Through the International Boundary and Water Commission*. El Paso, 1981. Illustrations, maps. 42 pp. (S-W/GB/711/.I68/1981/f)

This brochure, prepared by the commission to inform interested persons of the joint project of the two governments, is an excellent summary of the various projects that have been undertaken by the commission. It is well illustrated with photographs (some in color), and a beautiful foldout map details the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. A list of projects of the commission is attached to the back of the brochure.

7. Jamail, Milton H., and Stephen P. Mumme. "The International Boundary and Water Commission as a Conflict Management Agency in the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands." *The Social Science Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 1, January 1982, pp. 45-62.

The role of the IBWC as broker between Mexico and the U.S. is analyzed in this paper. Although most of the issues that the commission has handled have been technical in nature, it has handled some tough political matters. Its most difficult issue at present is the problem of groundwater management.

8. Knowlton, Clark S., ed. *International Water Law Along the Mexican-American Border*. A Symposium Held During the 44th Annual Meeting of the Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, April 28-30, 1968, El Paso, Texas. The University of Texas at El Paso, 1968. Maps. 64 pp. (S-W/K/2497/.I58/1972)

These seven papers, written in English and Spanish with short translations, address the evolution of Mexican and American water laws and agreements regulating water allocation along the Rio Grande. The current water problems of the border are also discussed.

9. Mumme, Stephen Paul. "The United States-Mexico Ground Water Dispute: Domestic Influence on Foreign Policy." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Arizona, 1982. 362 pp. (S-W/HD/1694/.A3/M8/1982a)

This dissertation introduces its main topic with an overview of groundwater problems along the border. It continues with a historical analysis of major events leading up to the present U.S.-Mexico water relations. It takes into account development and growth as well as internal politics in portraying the current situation; included are very useful tables. Some of these provide figures forecasting water use trends.

10. Ross, Stanley, ed. *Ecology and Development of the Border Region*. Second Symposium of Mexican and United States Universities on Border Studies. Asociacion Nacional de Universidades e Instituciones de Ensenanza Superior, Mexico City, 1983. Maps, statistics. 308 pp.

The proceedings of the Second Symposium on Border Studies by Mexican and United States Universities are published in this volume. The papers focus on environmental problems in several areas of concern: natural resources, air, water, and social effects. Excellent data are included in the form of maps and statistical charts. The papers are written in English and Spanish. Translated summaries are provided. The proceedings to the first symposium were published under the title *Estudios Fronterizos: Reunion de Universidades de Mexico y Estados Unidos*.

11. Sepulveda, Cesar, and Albert E. Utton. *The U.S.—Mexico Border Region: Anticipating Resource Needs and Issues to the Year 2000*. Texas Western Press, The University of Texas at El Paso, 1984.
12. "Symposium on Anticipating Transboundary Resources Needs and Issues in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region to the Year 2000." *Natural Resources Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 4, October 1982.

Published within this special issue are the proceedings of a symposium held at South Padre Island, Texas, in 1981, and at Queretaro, Mexico, in 1982. The main topics covered were population and economic growth projections and water and air quality and supply. Recommendations are given for the set of anticipated problems.

13. "Symposium on U.S.-Mexico Transboundary Resources, Part I." Special issues of *Natural Resources Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 4, October 1977, pp. 543-671.

The first part of the proceedings of meetings held by researchers and specialists from Mexico and the U.S. during 1976-77 are published in this special issue which focuses on the management of transboundary resources. Other topics covered include the main growth along the border, economic conditions, water and air pollution problems, and the Colorado River. The papers are printed in English and Spanish with summarized translations.

14. "Symposium of U.S.—Mexico Transboundary Resources, Part II." Special Issues of *Natural Resources Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 1, January/April 1978, pp. 1-212.

This is the second part of the proceedings of the meetings described in the previous entry. The main topics of concern in this part are the impact of growth on air and water resources and the management of these resources. Two of the articles deal specifically with these resources in the El Paso/Juarez area. (Also contains articles written in English and Spanish with summarized translations.)

**University of Houston—University Park
Houston, Texas**

15. Armstrong, Neal E. "Anticipating Transboundary Water Needs and Issues in the Mexico-United States Border Region in the Rio Grande Basin." *Natural Resources Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 4, October 1982, pp. 877-906.
16. Charbeneau, Randall J. "Groundwater Resources of the Texas Rio Grande Basin." *Natural Resources Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 4, October 1982, pp. 957-971.
17. Dworsky, Leonard B. "Institutional and Planning Opportunities and Alternatives: A Commentary." *Natural Resources Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 4, October 1982, pp. 1007-1015.
18. Johnson, Corwin W. "Texas Groundwater Law: A Survey and Some Proposals." *Natural Resources Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 4, October 1982, pp. 1017-1030.

**Texas Tech University
Lubbock, Texas**

19. Parker, Janey Kathleen. "Historic Resource Planning for the Lower Rio Grande Valley State Planning Region." Master's Thesis, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, 1975.

Presents a systematic planning approach specifically using the historic resources of the Lower Rio Grande Valley State Planning Region as a case study of how cultural, economic, and environmental values can be expressed most effectively.

20. Templer, Otis. "Water." In *Borderlands Sourcebook: A Guide to Literature on Northern Mexico and the American Southwest*, Ed. Ellwyn Stoddard, et al. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1983.

Discusses water as an economic resource in arid land development. Compares Texas and Mexico water laws. Contains extensive bibliography.

21. Traylor, Idris R., Jr., and J. R. Goodin, eds. *West Texas Natural Resources: Economic Perspectives for the Future*. Proceedings of a conference of the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies. Texas Tech University, Lubbock, 1983.

Analyzes the changing patterns in the land, water, energy, and human resources bases. An open discussion of the impact of change on the long-term economic outlook for the regional economy.

22. Urbanowsky, Elo J. (Project Director). *Amistad: Guidelines for Tourism and Recreation Development of an International Resource*. Texas Tech University, Lubbock, 1971.

Provides information and plans for the managing of Amistad Reservoir's recreation resources in such a manner that state, local, and private interests can participate as partners with the National Park Service and International Boundary and Water Commission. Attempts to perpetuate the spirit of binational cooperation and goodwill through coordination and counsel between the two countries.

23. Urbanowsky, Elo J. *Appraisals of Water-Based Recreation Sites on the Devils and Pecos Rivers in West Texas*. Feasibility report. Texas Tech University, Lubbock, 1973.

Evaluates the Pecos and Devils Rivers in an effort to determine whether there are areas that warrant state or regional recognition as water-based recreation sites.

**Southwest Texas State University
San Marcos, Texas**

24. Savage, Howard V., and Tom Kleeman. *Geothermal Resources as an Alternative for an Area with an Energy Problem: The Rio Grande Region*. Geothermal: The State of the Art, San Diego, California, May 11, 1977. Published in Transactions of the Conference.

This paper is a continuation of the paper presented to an energy conference in El Paso in the fall of 1976. Geothermal energy is available along the western Texas and eastern New Mexico-Mexico border, down the Rio Grande rift. This work indicates that, given the energy conditions in 1976-77, geothermal energy could be an efficient alternative to both hydrocarbon and nuclear energy for the area.

25. Miller, Michael Victor. "Poverty, Development, and the Quality of Life in a Texas Border City." DAI, 42/11-A (1981), 4952 (Texas A&M University).

IV. FREE TRADE

**The University of Texas at El Paso
El Paso, Texas**

1. Irigoyen, Ulises, ed. "El Problema Economico de las Fronteras Mexicanas." n.p. Maps, illustrations, charts. (S-W/HF/1418/.I17/Vols. 1-2)

These two volumes are composed of documents and essays dealing with free trade zones. The supportive data represent valuable historical material for the study of the border.

**Center for International Business Studies
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas**

2. Ringleb, Al, and Mike Pustay. "Economic and Legal Analysis of the Proposed Free Trade and Co-Production Zone Between U.S. and Mexico." Proposal for faculty CIBS Research Award funded by Center for International Business Studies for 1985 and 1986.

V. GENERAL

The University of Texas at El Paso El Paso, Texas

1. Bayitch, S. A., and Jose Luis Siqueiros. *Conflict of Laws: Mexico and the United States*. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables, 1968. Indexes. 296 pp. (S-W/JX/1622/.B385/C65)

An analysis of the Mexican laws that have created points of conflict with American law and may continue to do so in the future, this work is descriptive rather than comparative. National treaties and conflicts regarding nationality and criminal law are covered. Also included is a section which covers questions of jurisdiction between Mexico and the U.S., as well as indexes by name of American cases, Mexican statutes, and subjects.

2. Brannon, Jeffery, et al. *The Economy of Mexico: 1984 and Beyond*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, Series: Working Papers, February 1984. 21 pp.
3. Bustamante, Jorge A. *Mexico-Estados Unidos: Bibliografia General Sobre Estudios Fronterizos*. El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City, 1982. 251 pp. (Sp-C/Ref./E/183.8/M6/B88)

This bibliography is one of the first and most extensive on border studies and is the most complete one that comes out of Mexico on the subject. Written in Spanish, it is organized into broad categories, such as socioeconomic and industrialization issues (including the twin plant program), migration and undocumented workers, history, U.S.-Mexico relations, demography and urbanism, and ecology. Also included are sections that are more relevant to Chicano studies and reflect the overlap between the two fields of study. Some tables provide important demographic data about the border. The author is considered Mexico's foremost expert on Mexico's northern border.

4. Cabral, Darien. *Illegal Aliens and Economic Development*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, February 1984. 10 pp.
5. *Estudios Fronterizos: Reunion de Universidades de Mexico y Estados Unidos: Ponencias y Comentarios*. Asociacion Nacional de Universidades e Instituciones de Ensenanza Superior, Mexico City, 1981. Maps, tables. 310 pp. (S-W/E/183.8/.M6/E856)

This monograph is the result of a conference that took place at La Universidad Autonoma de Baja California in February of 1980. Papers were prepared and presented by recognized academic experts in border studies. The articles, written in Spanish, cover the following topics: natural resources, pollution, industrial development, tourism, exports and finances, migration, and culture.

6. *Estudios Fronterizos Mexico-Estados Unidos: Directorio de Investigadores*. Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de Mexico, Tijuana, 1982. Index. 282 pp. (F/1204.5/.E8)

Compiled from the responses to a questionnaire sent out by the CEFNOMEX. This directory provides information on researchers on both sides of the border currently engaged in some facet of border studies. Written in Spanish, it is organized alphabetically by city within each state. The names of persons are in alphabetical order within each city. The address and institutional affiliation is given, as well as areas of interest and a description of current projects.

7. Finney, David R. "An International Economic Approach to the Border Problem." *State Government*, Vol. 48, No. 3, Summer 1975, pp. 164-169. (Border Studies Collection/6821/Fin)

Finney's proposal of bilateral cooperation in planning and implementation is still relevant as a possible step toward organizing the development of the border region.

8. *The First Conference on Regional Impacts of United States-Mexico Economic Relations* (Primer Encuentro Sobre Impactos Regionales de las Relaciones Economicas, Mexico-Estados Unidos). Proceedings: Guanajuato, Mexico, July 8-11, 1981. Elizeo Mendosa Berrueto, Mexico City, 1981. 3 vols.

These proceedings of the first conference held between U.S. and Mexican academicians on economic relations of the two countries are published in three volumes in a bilingual format. Of the 56 papers, approximately 26 are pertinent to the subject of border studies. Among these are papers dealing with economic interdependence (see especially Chapter IV, "Asymmetric, Urban, Spatial and Economic Development of the Four Major Border Zones").

9. Fischer De Figueroa, Marie Claire, ed. *Relaciones Mexico-Estados Unidos: Bibliografia Anual*. El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City, 1981-82, Vols. I and II. Bibliography.

The fifth section of each of these annual bibliographies on U.S.-Mexican relations includes the heading "Relaciones Fronterizas" ("Border Relations"). Bibliographic citations for book articles and unpublished papers are listed under several topics, such as socioeconomic and cultural aspects, economic transactions, economic development and maquiladoras, and conflicts of the border zone.

10. George, Edward Y. *Upper Rio Grande Valley—Texas Interindustry Study*, 1967. Division of Planning Coordination, Office of the Governor, Austin, 1972. (S-W/HD/58/.G467/U66/f)

The study was conducted to provide information about the regional and statewide economies of Texas using Wassily Leontief's input-output analysis technique, which provides quantitative estimates of interindustry relationships. Agriculture, construction, mining, utilities, communication, transportation, wholesale and retail trade, financial institutions, and selected services were the industries surveyed. The border economy and the twin plant program are covered specifically on pp. 8-12, but the impact of a border economy is considered in most of the industries surveyed.

11. Gonzales-Salazar, Roque, ed. *La Frontera del Norte: Integracion y Desarrollo*. El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico City, 1981. Statistics. 366 pp.

The papers delivered at the Primer Coloquio Nacional Sobre la Frontera Norte are published in this collection. Considered a classic, it is a well-done monograph on border studies, written in Spanish and published by a Mexican institution, and explicating the Mexican perspective on the border.

12. Hansen, Niles. *The Border Economy: Regional Development in the Southwest*. The University of Texas Press, Austin, 1981. Charts, map, bibliography, index. (X-W/HC/107/.A165/A36)

Both a descriptive and a theoretical work, this book presents a unique perspective of the development of the border economy. Unique topics not covered in other works are the international division of labor and European guest worker experiences. It contains many valuable statistical tables that provide employment data.

13. Hansen, Niles. *Border Region Development and Cooperation: Western Europe and the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands in Comparative Perspective*. The Center for Inter-American

and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, Series: Border Perspectives, No. 10, April 1985. 21 pp.

14. Hansen, Niles. "Mexico's Border Industry and the International Division of Labor." *The Annals of Regional Science*, Vol. 15, No. 2, July 1981, pp. 1-12. Bibliography.
15. House, John W. *Frontier on the Rio Grande: A Political Geography of Development and Social Deprivation*. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1982. Maps, illustrations, index. (S-W/HF/1456.5/M6/H68)

The comprehensive study was done using the operational model in applied political geography and therefore tends to focus on the spatial and structural differentiation of habitat, economy, and society within a political context. The maps, tables, and charts in the book aid in the understanding of some of the complex issues.

16. Jamail, Milton H. *The United States-Mexico Border: A Guide to Institutions, Organizations and Scholars*. Latin American Area Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, 1980. Tables. (Sp-C/Ref/E/183.8/M6/U28/f)

This valuable reference tool identifies all of the local communities on the U.S.-Mexico border and provides a description for each of these. Governmental agencies, commissions, consular offices, regional organizations, councils, local groups, and educational institutions in the border region are identified. This work is a valuable addition to the library of every border studies scholar.

17. Martinez, Oscar J. *The Foreign Orientation of the Mexican Border Economy*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, Series: Border Perspectives, No. 2, May 1983. 19 pp. (S-W/HF/1411/M377/f)

Trade, tourism, and labor are examined within the historical context of the border. The continued dependency patterns of the Mexican economy are emphasized.

18. Mexico. Secretaria de Industria y Comercio. *La Frontera Norte: Diagnostico y Perspectivas*. Mexico City, 1975. Maps, tables. 150 pp. (S-W/HC/136/N6/F7)

The objective of this work is to present an analysis of Mexico's Border Development Program. The analysis starts with a description of the geography and infrastructure of the border region, followed by a survey of the demographic and social characteristics. Agricultural, industrial, and service activities are covered, as well as the political economy of the area. Noteworthy are the sections on the "maquiladoras" and statistical tables.

19. Miller, Michael V. *Economic Growth and Change Along the U.S.-Mexican Border*. Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas at Austin, 1982. Charts. 54 pp. (S-W/HC/107/T4/M55)

This short monograph is an analysis of industrialization in Brownsville and the effects on the distribution of income. It also provides an analysis of the work force by ethnicity and sex, immigrant/nonimmigrant status, and occupational status.

20. Montoya, Ricardo Ansualdua and Wayne A. Cornelius, eds. *International Inventory of Current Mexico-Related Research*. The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS) and the Consortium of U.S. Research Programs for Mexico (PROFMEX), San Diego, Vol. 3, December 1983. Index.

Although the inventory is for research on Mexico in general, 60 projects specifically related to the border are listed. The directory provides the name of the investigator, title of the project, a project description, estimated date of completion, and the funding source. It includes indexes by name of researcher, subject, and name of organization and institution.

21. Moreno, Victor Garcia, ed. *Analisis de Algunos Problemas Fronterizos y Bilaterales Entre Mexico y los Estados Unidos*. Instituto de Investigaciones Juridicas, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico City, 1982. Bibliography, statistics. 158 pp. (S-W/F/787/.A65/1982)

This collection of articles provides the reader with a Mexican perspective for several of the most current issues: maquiladoras, the Chicano population, water and boundary disputes, undocumented aliens, and the economy of the border zone. The statistics interspersed throughout, and the bibliographic entries at the end of each chapter, are very valuable. Written in Spanish.

22. Ojeda, Mario. *Mexico: The Northern Border as a National Concern*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, Series: Border Perspectives, No. 4, September 1983, pp. 1-7.
23. Osorio, Marconi. *La Gran Negociacion: Mexico-Estados Unidos*. Ediciones El Caballito, Mexico City, 1982. Bibliography. 215 pp. (S-W/1227.5/.0842/1982)

The first part of this book covers some of the major issues in the international relations between Mexico and the U.S., such as trade. The second part deals with a few major social issues of an international character. Border relations, maquiladoras, and braceros are also addressed. Written in Spanish.

24. Prescott, J. R. V. *The Geography of Frontiers and Boundaries*. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago, 1965. Map, index. 190 pp. (911/P923g)

Containing basic terminology, concepts, and general history of the evolution of the border, this book deals in a theoretical manner with the way the population and governments of bordering countries adopt and react to the existence and problems of a border. Border situations at various locations around the world are analyzed. Contains excellent maps.

25. Redclift, Michael. "Unholy Alliance." *Foreign Policy*, No. 41, Winter 1980-81, pp. 111-133.

International relations frame border problems in this article containing a summary of the U.S. policy on immigration and short sections on the maquiladoras, Mexico's oil boom, the U.S. search for a border immigration policy, trade, and foreign investments.

26. Reeves, T. Zane. *The U.S.-Mexico Border Commissions: An Overview and Agenda for Further Research*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, Series: Border Issues and Public Policies, No. 13, March 1984. 14 pp.
27. Seligson, Mitchell A., and Edward J. Williams. *Maquiladoras and Migration Workers in the Mexico-United States Border Industrialization Program*. Mexico-United States Border Research Program, The University of Texas at Austin, 1981. Bibliography. 202 pp. (S-W/HC/135/S362/1981)

This book is the result of a study conducted during 1978-79 to determine the extent of the maquiladora's role as a factor in the migration of workers from the interior of Mexico to its northern border. Also addressed are the socioeconomic characteristics of maquiladora workers and the motivational factors that might lead them to migrate to the U.S. The researchers conclude that the maquiladoras play a very minor part in the stages that some workers follow in their course of migration to the U.S. The book contains many valuable tables.

28. Shafer, Robert Jones, and Donald Mabry. *Neighbors: Mexico and the United States: Wetbacks and Oil*. Nelson-Hall, Chicago, 1981. Index. 241 pp. (S-W/E/183.8/.M6/S5)

A valuable resource for those desiring a basic understanding of past and present relations between the U.S. and Mexico, this book examines the issues of immigration and negotiations over vital resources such as oil and water. The authors have written interesting scenarios that may help the reader understand the current as well as the future outcome of this international relationship.

29. Sloan, John W., and Jonathan P. West. "Community Integration in Two Border Cities: Los Dos Laredos." *Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs*, Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 451-474.

The study centers on the binational community of Nuevo Laredo/Laredo by exploring the attitudes and levels of communication between the policymaking elites of both cities. The study concludes with the finding that there exists in this community a well-established communication network which functions favorably and for the benefit of the business community in both cities.

30. Sloan, John W., and Jonathan P. West. "The Role of Informal Policy Making in U.S.-Mexico Border Cities." *Social Science Quarterly*, Vol. 2, Sept. 1972, pp. 270-282.

This study identifies and describes the policy areas in which officials interact and factors which tend to promote bi-city cooperation in five of the 13 twin cities of the border.

31. *Special Report: The Border*. Written and edited by the staff of the *El Paso Herald-Post*, Summer 1983. 103 pp.

Published first as a series in the *El Paso Herald-Post*, this group of articles makes for a layman's introduction to the border culture's poverty and illegal migration. An overview makes predictions for the border to the year 2000, touches upon Hispanic political issues, and mentions the peso devaluation as a continuing problem.

32. Stoddard, Ellwyn R., Richard L. Nostrand, and Jonathan P. West, eds. *Borderlands Sourcebook: A Guide to the Literature on Northern Mexico and the American Southwest*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1983. Maps, bibliography, index. 445 pp. (Sp-C/Ref/F/786/.B674/f)

Broad in content, this encyclopedic work should be consulted by everyone doing research on the border. The articles that make up the volume are short, concise, and well written. There are three major parts, the first of which contains articles that provide a description of the borderlands. The second part consists of articles on topics such as history, archeology, geography, the environment, the economy, politics, demography, and others. A comprehensive bibliography is also included.

33. Stoddard, Ellwyn R., and Jonathan P. West. *The Impact of Mexico's Peso Devaluation on Selected U.S. Border Cities*. SW Borderlands Consultants, Tucson, 1977. (HF/5437/.S76/I56/f)

This publication documents major analyses for seven border cities and summarizes economic conditions in five others. Each analysis includes a brief description of the area, an evaluation of the economic indicators, the findings relevant to the impact of the peso devaluation, and recommendations based on these findings. The indicators used are: retail sales volume, import/export activity, bank deposits and withdrawals, border crossings, bridge revenues, sales tax estimates, local welfare requests, and employment/unemployment levels. Sixteen statistical tables and 11 graphs are used to support the findings.

34. Young, Arthur, and Company. *An Economic and Demographic Study of U.S. Border Cities*. Prepared for Economic Development Administration, Publications Division. National Technical Information Services, Washington, D.C., 1978. 438 pp. (S-W/107/.A165/Y6/f)

This is probably the most complete and detailed study of the economic conditions of U.S. cities and states along the U.S.-Mexico Border. Comparative demographic data is presented in over 30 charts and graphs. Conclusions and recommendations for key areas of concern, derived from analyzing the data, are part of the report and could be very useful in formulating planning policy for the region.

**University of Houston—University Park
Houston, Texas**

35. Bordie, Helena Robin. "The Effect of the 1982 Peso Devaluations on Retail Sales in El Paso, Texas." Master's Thesis, The University of Texas at Austin, 1983.
36. Gibson, Lay James, and Alfonso Corona-Renteria. *The U.S. and Mexico: Borderland Development and the National Economies*. Westview Press, Boulder, 1985.
37. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, United States House of Representatives, Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs, Subcommittee on International Trade, Investment, and Monetary Policy. United States House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs. *The Mexican Economic Crisis: Policy Implications for the United States: Report*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1984. Y 4.B 22/1-M 57.
38. Martinez, Oscar J. *The Foreign Orientation of the Mexican Border Economy*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, 1983.
39. Miller, Michael V. *Economic Growth and Change Along the U.S.-Mexican Border*. Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas at Austin, 1982.
40. Reich, Peter L. *Statistical Abstract of the United States-Mexico Borderlands*. UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California at Los Angeles, 1984.
41. United States Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy. *The United States-Mexico Border Economic Situation*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1983. Y 4.Ec 7-M 57/3.
42. United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, International Economics Division. *Consortium on Trade Research: Debt, Trade, and Payment Issues of Developing Countries and U.S.-Mexican Economic Interdependencies*. Washington, D.C., 1984. A 93.44-AGES 840607
43. United States Senate, Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. *United States-Mexico Economic Relations*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1982. Y 4.Ap 6/2-S, hrg. 98-1297.
44. Hansen, Niles. "Interdependence Along the U.S.-Mexico Border." *Texas Business Review*, Vol. 57, No. 6, November/December 1983, pp. 249-254.

Texas border region: based on conference paper.

45. Moody, Andrew J. "Projections of Economic Activity in the Southwest: 1980-1990." *Adherent* 8, July 1981, pp. 27-40.

A discussion of projections made by Chase Econometrics.

46. Pearce, James E., and Jeffrey W. Gunther. "Illegal Immigration from Mexico: Effects on the Texas Economy." *Economic Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas,

September 1985, pp. 1-14.

Details the effects of illegal aliens on the work forces and the economy of Texas.

47. Tocups, Nora Maija. "City Growth and Cooperation Along the United States Mexican Border." *Georgia Journal of International and Cooperative Law*, Vol. 10, Fall 1980, pp. 619-644.
48. Hansen, Niles. "Economic Growth Patterns in the Texas Borderlands." *Natural Resources Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 4, October 1982, pp. 805-821.
49. Hedderson, John. "The Population of Texas Counties Along the Mexican Border." *Natural Resources Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 4, October 1982, pp. 765-795.

**Southwest Texas State University
San Marcos, Texas**

50. Savage, Howard V. *Modeling an Integrated, Isolated, Regional Border Economy Under Conditions of National Economic Uncertainty: The El Paso-Juarez Connection*. Presented to the Western Social Science Association, Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 1983.

The well-being of El Paso and Juarez is obviously interconnected, yet national policies in Mexico City and Washington, D.C., determine the well-being of each city. This research attempted to connect the Mexican and U.S. policies to the well-being of the area. The findings were that a model could be conceived for the area, but the lack of data in each country, especially Mexico, precluded the implementation of the model.

51. Brook, Kathleen, and James T. Peach. "Income, Employment, and Population Growth in the U.S.-Mexico Border Counties." *Texas Business Review*, Vol. 55, No. 3, May/June 1981, pp. 136-140.
52. Chaze, William L. "America's Third World--The Rio Grande Valley." *U.S. News and World Report*, Vol. 96, March 26, 1984.
53. Rivera, Julius, and Paul Wershub Goodman. *System Environment Adaptation: Corporation in a U.S.-Mexico Border Metropolis*. Conference: American Sociological Association, 1979.
54. Texas Industrial Commission. *An Overview of Economic Development Forces in the South Texas/Border Region*. Prepared by Research and Program Development Department, Operations Division, 1979.

Congressional Information Service Database Documents

55. *Twenty-Fourth Mexico-U.S. Interparliamentary Conference*. Background Materials for U.S. Delegation Use Only. 98-2, May 1984. 445 pp. 84-H382-5
56. *U.S.-Mexico Border Economic Situation*. 98-1, August 1, 1983. 43 pp. 84-J841-7

**University of Houston-Clear Lake
Houston, Texas**

57. Davila, Alberto E., Ronald H. Schmidt, and Gary M. Ziegler. "Industrial Diversification, Exchange Rate Shocks, and the Texas-Mexico Border." *Economic Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, May 1984, pp. 1-9. ASI 84 9379-1

58. Hill, John K. "The Economic Impact of Tighter U.S. Border Security." *Economic Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, July 1985, pp. 12-20.

**The University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas**

59. *Borderline*. Computer connection to UCLA computer-based file, containing more than 6,000 bibliographic records from 1960 to present. Contains citations for government documents, monographs, serial titles, journal articles, theses, and unpublished papers. (Charges \$15 per hour, plus long distance charges and charges for printed lists.)

60. Cumberland, Charles. *The United States-Mexican Border: A Selective Guide to the Literature of the Region*.

A comprehensive bibliography.

61. Gutierrez-Witt, Laura. *Mexican Immigration to the United States: Recent Information Sources*. *Biblioticias*, No. 30.

62. Jordan, Anne H., ed. *Economy of the Texas-Mexico Border*. *Biblioticias*, No. 34.

A list of two dozen major bibliographies and reference works relating to border studies. Soon to be published by the Benson Collection; presently available only in preliminary form.

**Texas Tech University
Lubbock, Texas**

63. Peng, George, and Robert Chang. *A Strategic Planning Design for the Border City of Eagle Pass, Texas*. Mexico-USA Border Cities Study, 8102. Texas Tech University Press, Lubbock, 1981.

Covers resources of city and region, planning proposals for growth and development, and urban design for Eagle Pass. Includes Piedras Negras in study. Funded by National Endowment for the Arts, Grant No. 02-4230-101.

64. Peng, George, et al. *Urban Design San Pedro, Del Rio, Texas*. Institute for Urban Studies International, 8401. Texas Tech University Press, Lubbock, 1984.

Discusses regional economic resources of Del Rio and Ciudad Acuna. Develops regional plan for development of city and new urban communities.

65. Traylor, Idris R., Jr. *The Borderlands of the United States and Mexico: Focusing on Arid Lands*. Texas Tech University, Lubbock, 1981.

Discusses problems of arid lands in Texas and Mexico, and the research and operations needs of the borderlands. Report prepared for Governor William P. Clements, Jr., on September 30, 1981.

VI. TOURISM

The University of Texas at El Paso El Paso, Texas

1. Martinez, Oscar J. *The Foreign Orientation of the Mexican Border Economy*. The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso.

Trade, tourism, and labor are examined within the historical context of the border. The continued dependency patterns of the Mexican economy are emphasized.

Texas Tech University Lubbock, Texas

2. McKani, Michael H. "The Recreation Potential of Chorro Canyon Presidio County, Texas." Master's Thesis, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, 1975.

Inventories and evaluates the resources of Chorro Canyon, analyzes the recreational options for the canyon, and recommends the best recreational use and management that will preserve its unique features.

3. Urbanowsky, Elo J. (Project Director). *Amistad: Guidelines for Tourism and Recreation Development of an International Resource*. Texas Tech University, Lubbock, 1971.

Provides information and plans for the managing of Amistad Reservoir's recreation resources in such a manner that state, local, and private interests can participate as partners with the National Park Service and International Boundary and Water Commission. Attempts to perpetuate the spirit of binational cooperation and goodwill through coordination and counsel between the two countries.

