City of Bayard

CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING

February 11, 2021 at 1:30 PM

Bayard City Hall

AGENDA

WORK SESSION

CALL TO ORDER: Mayor Chon S. Fierro

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

PUBLIC INPUT

CONSENT AGENDA

1. Approval of the Minutes of Regular Meeting on January 25, 2021.
2. Approval of the Accounts Payable Report for February 8, 2021.
3. Approval of the Fire Report for January 2021.

NEW BUSINESS

4. Approval of the Bayard Comprehensive Plan
5. Installation of 600' steel line at wastewater facility to connect reconnect reclamation plant to distribution box along east fence line - Badger Western Exploration, Inc $59,990.00 excluding tax.

ORDINANCES/RESOLUTIONS

6. Adoption of Resolution 2-2021 Financial Statements and Budget Adjustments for the period ending on December 31, 2020.
7. Adoption of Resolution 3-2021 Comprehensive Plan

ACTION FOR PERSONNEL

8. Appointment of Anthony Aveles as the Public Works Director effective on March 27, 2021 at the salary amount of TBD by City Council.

MAYOR AND COUNCILORS REPORTS

NEXT MEETING DATE:

Regular Meeting - February 22, 2021

February 23, 2021 5:30 Bayard Community Center with Hurley

ADJOURNMENT

City of Bayard

CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING

January 25, 2021 at 1:30 PM

Bayard City Hall

MINUTES

WORK SESSION

Work session was not held.

CALL TO ORDER: Mayor Chon S. Fierro

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL

PRESENT
Mayor Chon Fierro
Councilor Charles Kelly
Councilor Eloy Medina
Councilor Adrian Ortiz

Others in attendance were Kristina Ortiz, Sonya Dixon, Chief Alirez, Cody Dove and Armando Jimenez.

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

PRESENT
Mayor Chon Fierro
Councilor Charles Kelly
Councilor Eloy Medina
Councilor Adrian Ortiz

PUBLIC INPUT

No public input as required by the legal notice.

CONSENT AGENDA

PRESENT
Mayor Chon Fierro
Councilor Charles Kelly
Councilor Eloy Medina
Councilor Adrian Ortiz

The following items were included within the consent agenda:

1. Approval of the Minutes of Regular Meeting on January 11, 2021.

2. Approval of the Accounts Payable Report for January 25, 2021.

3. Approval of Wastewater Report for December 2020.

NEW BUSINESS

4. Approval of the December 31, 2020 Financial Statements and Budget Adjustments for the second quarter.

   Clerk Treasurer Ortiz presented the December 31, 2020 Financial Statements and Budget Adjustments for the period of December 31, 2020. The Clerk stated that gross receipts were coming in very low and monitoring would continue. A more detailed analysis will be conducted within the next couple weeks.

   Motion made by Councilor Medina, Seconded by Councilor Kelly.Voting Yea: Mayor Fierro, Councilor Kelly, Councilor Medina, Councilor Ortiz

ORDINANCES/RESOLUTIONS

5. Adoption of Resolution 1-2021 Open Meetings

   Motion made by Councilor Medina, Seconded by Councilor Ortiz.
   Voting Yea: Mayor Fierro

6. Adoption of Resolution 2-2021 Financial Statements and Budget Adjustments for the period ending on December 31, 2020.

   No action. Item was not included on posted agenda. Resolution will be place on the next regular meeting agenda for February 8, 2021..

MAYOR AND COUNCILORS REPORTS

Mayor Fierro stated that Bridgette Johns from Americorp will be contacting the Clerk to discuss projects that could be completed by the group. Mayor inquired on the status of the generator, exhaust pipe, cover and completion. The Clerk stated that the automatic switch that was installed was not working properly and a replacement has been ordered. Mayor Fierro thanked the maintenance department for the water line repair after hours.

Clerk Treasurer Ortiz discussed the HWY 180/HWY 356 Lighting Project. Discussion has been held on how to make the project feasible for lighting improvements on both highways with the $600,000 that was awarded. Estimated costs to replace the lights at 100% will not allow funding to pay for the engineering services that are required. Clerk Ortiz suggested that all the decorative lights on Hwy 356 be replaced with similar adding the power outlet and replacing every other light pole on HWY 180 with poles that have the power outlet, but will include light fixture replacement with LED lights on all of the new and existing poles. This work would allow

the engineering services to be included within the funding available. Consensus of the Council is to go with the Clerk's recommendation.

NEXT MEETING DATE:

Regular Meeting - February 8, 2021

ADJOURNMENT

MEETING ADJOURNED AT 2:37 P.M.

Chon Fierro
Mayor

ATTEST:

Kristina Ortiz, MMC
Clerk Treasurer

ACCOUNTS PAYABLES
February 8,2021

GENERAL FUND - 10

Quill	Quartley Supplies CH & PD	$	1,052.30
Wal Mart	Quartley Cleaning Supplies CH & PD	$	169.80
Eagle Mail	Overnighted PERA retirement documents	$	47.52
TOTAL:		**$**	**1,222.10**

JNT W/S O&M FUND - 150

TOTAL:		**$**	**-**

JNT WASTEWATER FUND - 170

Bank of America	Water Solenoid valve rec plant repairs	$	103.23
Keenan Supply	Hydrant Repair kit Valve body	$	164.60
Fort Bend Services	Polymer for WWTP	$	2,960.12
Quill	Quartley Supplies	$	102.14
Triple S Janitorial	3" Chlorine Tabs	$	1,305.00
TOTAL:		**$**	**3,227.95**

COMMUNITY CENTER FUND - 200

TOTAL:		**$**	**-**

LIBRARY FUND - 210

Quill	Quartley Office supplies	$	322.58
TOTAL:		**$**	**322.58**

MUNNICIPAL STREET FUND - 240

Werner Tire	Repair on Loader Tire		$55.03
TOTAL:			**$55.03**

MUNICIPAL COURT FUND - 20

Quill	Quartley office supplies	$	622.98
Wal Mart	Quartley cleaning supplies	$	42.40
TOTAL:		**$**	**622.98**

Fire Fund-30

Wal-Mart	Test strips	$	17.88
Quill	Quartley Office Supplies	$	251.58
U-Line	Heavy Duty Shelves	$	2,175.29
Sierra Emergency Vehicle	Class A vehicle service and repair	$	5,603.05
TOTAL:		**$**	**2,444.75**

LAW ENFORCEMENT FUND - 60

TOTAL:		**$**	**-**

GRAND TOTAL:		**$**	**7,895.39**

ACCOUNTS PAID
February 8,2021

GENERAL FUND - 10

Bank of America	Legal and professional document creation	$	1.95
Bank of America	Introduction to Statistics Kristy	$	73.37
Bank of America	Zoom - pro webinar meeting tool monthly	$	118.65
Ricoh	Monthly printing contract Services CH&PD	$	117.04
Samsara	Monthly Vehicle Tracking CH&PD	$	273.91
Comcast Business	Monthly business Internet	$	528.40
Silver City Press	Exibit 2-G Publication	$	74.91
Ricoh	Monthly services Toner/Parts CH&PD	$	64.72
PNM	Monthly electrical CH and PD / P&R	$	504.22
Grant County Pest	Monthly spray CH,PD,P&R,Animal She	$	116.46
NM Gas co.	Monthly usage City Hall and PD	$	255.43
Dragonfly Enterprises	Compliance pressure/backflow testing	$	850.05
TOTAL:		**$**	**2,979.11**

JNT W/S O&M FUND - 150

Samsara	Monthly vehicle tracking		136.95
Allstate	Flood Insuarance well booster		1467
PNM	Monthly Electric usage		1952.14
Grant County Pest	monthly spray		15.06
New Mexico Gas Co	Monthly Usage		235.38
Badger Meter	Beacon Fixed Network Service		264.16
Total:		**$**	**4,070.69**

JNT WASTEWATER FUND - 170

Hall Enviromental	Routine Plant Tests (2)	$	596.55
Xerox	Meter/Print Charge	$	50.88
The UPS Store	Shipping of Meter	$	52.97
Samsara	Monthly vehicle tracking	$	136.95
Quill	Quartley office supplies	$	102.14
PNM	Electric Usage	$	2,743.20
Grant County Pest	Monthly Spray	$	47.16
Imgrail	WWTP Railroad Permit	$	1,200.00
The UPS Store	Overnight Shipping of Water Samples	$	190.48
American Linen	Monthly Uniform Supply for WWTP	$	166.80
TOTAL:		**$**	**5,287.13**

COMMUNITY CENTER FUND - 200

PNM	Monthlyu Electrical Usage	$	417.69
Grant County Pest	Monthly spray	$	37.16
TOTAL:		**$**	**417.69**

LIBRARY FUND - 210

Ricoh	Monthly Printing contractServices	$	75.99
Wal Mart	Cleaning supplies	$	42.40
Quill	quartley office supplies	$	322.58

Grant County Pest	Monrhly Spray	$	27.16
New Mexico Gas Co	Monthly usage	$	189.87
TOTAL:		**$**	**658.00**

MUNNICIPAL STREET FUND - 240

PNM	Monthly Electrical Usage	$	872.82
TOTAL:		**$**	**872.82**

MUNICIPAL COURT FUND - 20

Wal Mart	Cleaning Supplies	$	42.40
Quill	Quartley office supplies	$	622.98
PNM	Monthly Electric usage	$	100.54
NM Gas Co.	Monthly Usage	$	103.11
TOTAL:		**$**	**869.03**

FIRE FUND- 30

Airgas	Oxygen	$	162.15
Century Link	Extra Line at FD	$	8.35
Quill	Quartley office Supplies	$	251.58
Suntreat	Water and Gatorade for firefighters	$	224.00
Northern Saftey	Face shields gear PPE	$	430.95
Ricoh	Monthly Toner and Parts	$	32.37
PNM	Monthly Electric Usage	$	100.54
NM Gas CO.	Monthly usage EMS and FD	$	217.89
TOTAL:		**$**	**1,427.83**

LAW ENFORCEMENT FUND - 60

TOTAL:

Solid Waste -160

Samsara	Monthly vehicle tracking	$	136.95
TOTAL:		**$**	**136.95**

TOTAL: **$ 16,719.25**

Bayard Fire Department

Monthly Report

January 2021

Monthly Fire Calls: There were 10 fire calls for service in January.

1/3/2021: Dispatched to 801 Central Ave. for a utility pole on fire.

1/5/2021: Dispatched to 900 Blackhawk for smoke coming from the residence. Owner left the door open on the pellet stove.

1/7/2021: Dispatched to 412 Orchard St. for a parade escort.

1/18/2021: Dispatched to 601 Winifred St. for a parade escort.

1/20/2021: Dispatched to 314 Tom Foy a smoke alarm. Arrived and found no smoke or fire.

1/20/2021: Dispatched to Snell Middle School for a parade escort.

1/22/2021: Dispatched to 329 Manhattan park for a parade escort.

1/23/2021: Dispatched to 624 Dayhill St. for a parade escort.

1/25/2021: Dispatched to 719 Styskel St. for sparks coming from Electrical riser on the home.

1/31/2021: Dispatched to 121 Marcio Circle in Manhattan park for a parade escort.

Monthly EMS calls:

There were 35 reported EMS calls for the month of January.

Bayard	23 Calls
Hurley	12 Calls
North Hurley	0 Calls
Hanover	0 Calls

Vanadium 0 Calls

January Training

Fire:

1/5/2021: Training consisted of ventilation training.

1/19/2021: Training consisted of structure training.

1/19/2021: Officer's training (Termination of Service)

1/25/2021: Officer's training (PERA Reporting)

EMS:

1/7/2021: Training consisted of PPE Donning and Doffing PPE.

1/21/2021: Training consisted of SCBA Inspections.

Equipment:

Apparatus	Mileage	Engine Hours
Engine 1	7946.8	1090.9
Engine 2	12870.9	1044.6
Command 3	33691.2	3198
Mini	11898.5	1396.3

Safety: No incidents reported this month.

Submitted by,

Juan Estrada

Bayard Fire Department

Secretary

CITY of BAYARD
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE

January 2021
Final Draft

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BAYARD COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE

NOVEMBER 2020

CITY OF BAYARD MAYOR
Chon S. Fierro

CITY COUNCILORS
Charles L. Kelly
Eloy H. Medina
Adrian Ortiz
Raul Villanueva

CITY STAFF
Kristina Ortiz, City Clerk
Anna (Mary) Binder, Deputy City Clerk
Marlena Valenzuela, Utility Clerk
Tony Martinez, Maintenance
Jason Jaeger, Wastewater
Michael Baez, Maintenance
Arthur Ambolez, Maintenance
Edward T. Castillo, Maintenance
Anthony Aveles, Maintenance
Hector D. Arzate, Maintenance
Tanya Trujillo
Lee Alirez, Chief of Police

COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Thank you to everyone who participated in the update process.

CONSULTANTS

Sites Southwest

Phyllis Taylor, AICP
Rosemary Dudley, AICP
Madeline Sexton
Michael Wright

Bohannan Huston, Inc.

Aaron Sussman, AICP
Jennan Qato

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CHAPTER 1.
INTRODUCTION

The Comprehensive Plan is a detailed and thorough analysis of the physical, economic, health, and safety needs of the City of Bayard.

The Comprehensive Plan is the blueprint for the city for the next 20 years. Through this planning process, the community confirmed their vision and objectives. Each of the Plan's goals, policies, and actions reinforce the community's vision in each of the following categories: land use, housing, economic development, community services, transportation, infrastructure, hazard mitigation, and implementation.

PURPOSE OF COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

A GUIDE FOR THE FUTURE

The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan Update is to assess where Bayard is today and document what Bayard's residents and community leaders want for the future. The Comprehensive Plan (the Plan) outlines the steps to achieve the community's vision through goals, policies, and measurable actions. The Comprehensive Plan serves as a guide for current and future decision making while identifying needs that support the City's capital funding requests within an Infrastructure Capital Improvements Plan (ICIP).

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Through the community planning process, the Plan helps to build public support and consensus for City projects and programs. It documents the purpose and need for the City's policies.

STATE REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING

The Plan meets the State of New Mexico's comprehensive plan requirements. The State encourages communities to update their plans every five years to remain relevant and be considered recent. These updates make the communities more competitive for funding from the State at the State Legislature and for grant funding.

PATH TO IMPLEMENTATION

A key to making this approach work is to have ongoing, active involvement from City leaders and stakeholders so they can take ownership for project and strategy implementation. Ultimately, it takes community champions to turn project ideas into reality. The Plan seeks to provide the framework for successful planning to make all Bayard residents proud of the attractions, businesses, and amenities that make Bayard home.

THE ORGANIZATION

The Comprehensive Plan is organized into 11 chapters according to topic.

1. **Introduction.** This chapter explains the need for a Comprehensive Plan and outlines its organization, describes the City of Bayard's vision, and summarizes the City's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats identified by community members, City staff, and leaders.
2. **Engagement Process.** The community and leaders of Bayard informed all aspects of this Plan. The engagement process is described in this chapter.
3. **Community Profile**. The profile describes the City's location, history, demographics, and government structure and capacity.
4. **Land Use.** This chapter provides a review of land uses, including residential, commercial, industrial, institutional uses, and vacant land. The chapter lists the goals, policies, and actions to address land use regulations.
5. **Housing.** The city's housing data, existing housing types and conditions, and issues concerning abandoned property are described in this chapter as well as the goals, policies, and actions needed to meet the city's housing supply and demand.
6. **Economic Development.** This chapter provides an overview of the city's economy, the types of jobs offered, and the education and workforce training available. It also describes the opportunities for supporting new industries and the goals, policies, and actions to strengthen and diversify the economy.
7. **Community Facilities and Services.** The numerous community facilities and services provided in the City of Bayard are described and the need for additional facilities and services are addressed, including law enforcement. The chapter's goals, policies, and actions support the continuation and improvement of services.
8. **Transportation.** The conditions and needed improvements of US, State and local roads, airports, railroad, and trails are described in this chapter. The goals, policies, and actions identify the steps to sustain the transportation network in the long-term.
9. **Infrastructure.** This chapter addresses the existing conditions and needed improvements of the city's water supply, stormwater drainage, wastewater, solid waste management, and other utilities infrastructure. Its goals, policies, and actions support sustainable long-term infrastructure systems.
10. **Hazard Mitigation.** This chapter addresses fire protection, emergency services, and flood control and lists the goals, policies, and actions to mitigate hazards in the city.
11. **Implementation.** This final chapter provides an understanding of the authority of the Comprehensive Plan and details on how to implement it, including funding sources that can be used to support the actions of each of the previous chapters. It includes a matrix that combines the implementation tables from each chapter showing funding source, responsibility agency, and expected time frame for completion of each action.

THE VISION

The vision for the City of Bayard was developed during previous comprehensive planning efforts in 2006 and 2012 and refined during 2020.

> *"Bayard's future lies in our ability to thrive as a small town that serves as the heart of the Mining District. Bayard is a special place to Native Americans, Spaniards, miners, and ranchers. We preserve our history while we create a place that is peaceful and family oriented.*
>
> *We are a community that supports our youth and seniors, where we know your neighbors and have a sense of belonging. We strive to sustain a high quality of life through respecting our historical roots, creating vibrant multigenerational neighborhoods, and promoting locally-based economic development while we maintain the special quality of our small-town character."*

There are many complexities involved with revitalizing and sustaining Bayard. The City identified the following principles to help achieve its vision in 2012:

1. Direct new development toward existing utilities and promotes the efficient use of water resources.
2. Encourage more compact development and emphasizes rehabilitation and reuse of vacant structures.
3. Create a range of housing choices and opportunities, including workforce housing.
4. Provide a variety of transportation choices.
5. Create a walkable and accessible community.
6. Foster distinctive, attractive development with a strong sense of place that reinforces the Mining District identity.
7. Encourage economic development and employment opportunities to help keep Bayard youth in the community.
8. Promote activities that will improve community spirit and pride and will help to grow and retain local businesses.

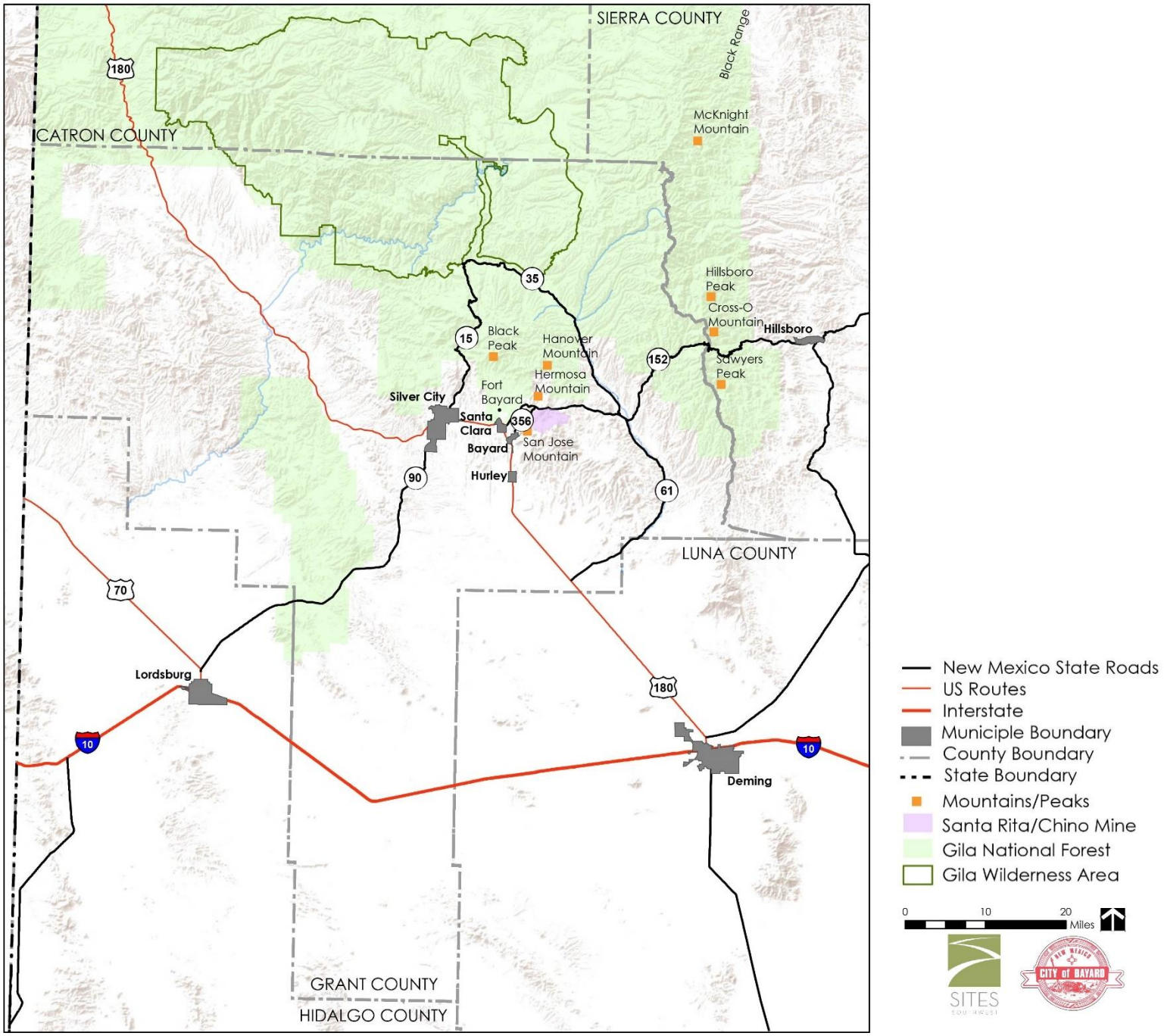
The community and stakeholders reiterated many of these priorities in 2020, especially principles 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8. To address these principles, the Plan addresses current land uses and ownership, physical and economic development, planned projects, and new infrastructure. Each chapter includes a section on goals, policies, and actions pertaining to the topic.

LOCATION

Bayard is located within Grant County at the crossroads of New Mexico Route 356 (NM 356) and US Route 180 (US 180). US 180 links Bayard to Silver City (just 11 miles to the west), historic Fort Bayard (four miles north), Santa Clara (less than three miles northwest), and Hurley (five miles south) as shown in Figure 1-1. About 3 miles north of the city on New Mexico Route 356 is the Chino Mine, also known as the Santa Rita Mine, and the Santa Rita del Cobre Mine. In the city, the highways have names. US 180 is referred to as Tom Foy Boulevard east of the NM 356 junction and West Central Avenue west of that junction. NM 356 is referred to as Central Avenue.

Bayard sits at the foothills of the Black Range, once known as the Sierra Diablo and commonly referred to as the Mimbres Mountains or the Mimbres. These mountains are part of the Gila National Forest. San Jose Mountain and the highly revered Kneeling Nun land formation looks over Bayard on the east and Black Peak, Hermosa Mountain, Hanover Mountain, Hillsboro Peak, Sawyers Peak, Cross-O Mountain, and McKnight Mountain are all less than 50 miles north of Bayard along New Mexico Route 152 (NM 152).

Figure 1-1. Context Map



SWOT ANALYSIS

The City of Bayard has many strengths and challenges. The Comprehensive Plan recognizes the cyclical nature of the mining industry, water resources and supply, slow population decline, and loss of local businesses and builds on the community's strengths—its striking natural setting, quality of life, history, its proximity to the surrounding mountains and access to outdoor recreation in the Gila National Forest, and nearby amenities and attractions in Silver City. The following analysis of Bayard's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats was compiled from the community and local stakeholders' meetings as well as through research of the area.

STRENGTHS

Strengths are the assets in Bayard that form the foundation of a healthy economy and community; they make the city a good place to do business and enhance the quality of life. These strengths are upheld and augmented by the goals and policies in the Comprehensive Plan.

- **Cobre Consolidated Schools:** Bayard's three schools, Bayard Elementary School, C.C. Snell Middle School, and Cobre High School have undergone improvements including new playing fields and are an asset to the community.
- **Bayard Community Park:** Bayard Community Park includes a playground and ballfield and is an asset to the entire community.
- **Police, Fire, and Emergency Services:** The Police Department provides service 24 hours per day every day of the year, which is more than that of neighboring communities. It recently has new leadership that is committed to the health, safety, and welfare of the community and upgrading the department to improve efficiency and make the most of limited staffing. The Department is partnering with the community to address quality of life. Bayard's Police Department is the only department among the municipalities that is open every day a year. Technically, the department does not have jurisdiction to serve the other cities but provides protection anyway because the other municipalities' departments do not have the staffing capacity to be open every day. The communities of Bayard and Hurley are discussing an approach to combine the two departments into one. Discussions are ongoing.
- **Law Enforcement Training and Certification:** The Police Department would like to begin an explorer program to get high schools students interested and recruited in law enforcement. The program would focus on motivation and inspiration. People are interested in getting involved in program. This training improves the quality of enforcement and leads to certification.
- **Mining District:** The mine outside of Bayard has played a huge role in Bayard's population and economy and has made it the heart of the Mining District. When it is active, Bayard's economy is strengthened, but when Copper prices are down, the mine operations cease, and miners are out of work.
- **Location:** Bayard's proximity to Western New Mexico University (WNMU) and location on US 180, which is the eastern gateway to Silver City and the Gila National Forest are strengths that can help the City. WNMU offers training to diversify Bayard's workforce,

including a construction technology program and other workforce development programs that offer certificates and AAS degrees.

- **Grant County Airport:** The airport is a strong asset to the City and a component to furthering economic development efforts. It currently offers charter flights and a limited number of daily commercial flights on Linear Air, Advanced Air, and Jet Air.
- **Infrastructure:** Bayard has made great strides in improving utility systems, including water and sanitary sewer. The City's top priority is maintaining water and wastewater for residents.
- **Community Services:** There are youth and senior services and the community center serves as a gathering space.
- **Natural Setting:** Bayard's surrounding mountains and scenic views are beautiful.
- **Quality of Life:** Bayard's peace and quiet, relaxed environment, and low cost of living make it a good place to raise children and retire.
- **Proximity to Amenities:** Bayard's proximity to Silver City, Western New Mexico University, the Gila National Forest, and Gila Wilderness, and outdoor recreation make it a convenient location.

WEAKNESSES

Weaknesses are the local challenges that limit or constrain economic growth and the community's quality of life. The goals, actions, and policies in each of the Comprehensive Plan's chapters address these weaknesses.

- **Equipment and Technology Capacity:** The Maintenance Department's heavy equipment is out of date, which presents challenges to serve community. The Police Department lacks a records management system to accurately keep track of cases and crime statistics, but has received funding for computer technology. The Fire Department needs increased capacity to serve residents and businesses.
- **Growth Constraints:** The city is landlocked to the north and northwest is Freeport-McMoRan and BLM and to the west is private land. There are few city-owned properties that are vacant, but they are not buildable. Businesses are attracted to Highway 180, but there are not available properties.
- **Abandoned and Dilapidated Property:** The number of dilapidated buildings is a concern to the City and community members. The process of taking over abandoned properties requires the State to inspect and declare buildings abandoned so it can take a long time. If City puts a lien on property, the City loses money if property does not sell for 5 years. The Plan should address how the abandoned properties can be put back into productive use. There is also a need for more code enforcement. Neighboring communities of Hurley and Santa Clara have attempted to address the same problem with new ordinances. There is a statutory process in the New Mexico Municipal Code for a municipality "to condemn property," if it is a health hazard or a nuisance.
- **Businesses and Services:** Bayard is a small community with fewer people and people shopping online. Businesses are moving away. Silver City has the customer base. All the small municipalities in the region are struggling with the same things—all the business goes to Silver City. People work there and the money stays there. Bayard shuts down at 8 pm. Young people want to go to Silver City where there are more choices.
  - **Retail Diversity:** Some of the businesses the community would like to see are more retail variety and quantity; fresh food and farmers' market; more restaurants; and a health clinic.

  - **Health Clinic**: Only Silver Health Care is here now. Hidalgo Medical Services (HMS) was looking for a place to locate but did not find one.
  - **Lodging:** The community would like more lodging opportunities. Bayard does not offer lodging. People come for events and must stay far away. Lodging would benefit the retail services; restaurants would have more business if there were more tourists.
- **Road Conditions and Stormwater:** The roads need improvements, particularly stormwater drainage on steep roads. During the monsoon season the runoff becomes an issue affecting the main streets. Storm water is not really treated. For example, Alta Vista Drive is an unpaved steep street on the city-county border, which gets washed out. Public Works responds on a case-by-case basis as quickly as possible, but staffing capacity is an issue. There is also a desire for railroad crossings to be improved and roads to be improved with better lighting and drainage.
- **Recreational Multi-use Trails:** The community would like more safe places to walk. The arroyo downtown could be a beautiful place to walk. Trails along the arroyo are privately owned; if there were connections from Bayard to Hurley it would be a great resource. The mine is interested in helping with this improvement; there are other mining sites that have trails and Bayard's arroyo has undergone reclamation.
- **Professional Training:** The community has seen a decline in trades training and would like more opportunities for youth to become prepared for professional trades and careers.
  - **Trades Training in Schools:** The high schools are no longer offering the types of trades training that they used to offer. They still offer wood shop, welding, and auto shop. The schools are thought to be losing students every year. The City could benefit from State money to build trades. Some of Western New Mexico University's traditional trade classes are thought to be declining.
  - **Trade Center:** Bayard residents would like a trade center like Doña Ana's center in Las Cruces for specialty trades. A trade center close to Fort Bayard on the US 180 corridor are ideal locations. All the water classes are at the Doña Ana campus. Bayard and the region's residents just need a location to learn (not the equipment) so the classes could be offered here.
  - **Work Study Programs:** Work study is not what it used to be when students had to learn office skills and then could get placed with a job. Now students can just get a work study job and not necessarily learning anything or get trained. There is a desire for an internship program at the City. Freeport-McMoRan used to offer internship programs for high school students, but now the summer internships are only for college students.
- **Community Events and Space:** The community expressed the need for more community events and spaces.
  - **Community Events:** More community events that bring people together, like concerts in the park, car shows, movies for families, and activities for teens are desired.
  - **Central Plaza:** A new plaza across from the Post Office for community gatherings could offer a place for community gatherings.
  - **Union Hall:** The City is looking into acquiring and renovating the Union Hall and engineers are planning to inspect it for reuse. Its wood floors are ideal for dancing and exercise classes. Discussions about the property acquisition have begun with the International Steelworkers of America.

  - **Recreation Center:** Some community members think the community needs a recreation center with an indoor swimming pool for Bayard's kids and teens. Although the community's previous indoor pool was not feasible and was removed.
  - **Schools:** The high school's running track used to have 100 community members using it in the evenings. The school recently completed improvements to their field and track, but since then have locked the gates even though the community voted for the bond. The middle school is also closed to community use.
- **Competitive Pay:** Currently Bayard offers a competitive rate compared to neighboring municipalities, but the City wishes to improve pay for employees for multiple reasons: 1) so employees feel valued; 2) to improve service to residents; and3) be competitive with the rates offered by the County and the State (the State pays the best).
- **Environmental Design:** The community and staff would like to address the physical design of the City's facilities and environment, which they consider to be somewhat unattractive and unsafe. For example, the City's new park is lower than street level and when the trees are in full blossom, they obstruct views into the park. From a beautification perspective, it has been difficult to attract members of the community to participate in beautification efforts, historically. There has been more participation in recent years.

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities are trends or conditions outside of Bayard that the City can take advantage of to reach its economic goals, for example, the increase in statewide tourism and interest in outdoor recreation.

- **Outdoor Recreation:** The State's newly established Outdoor Recreation Department and the nation's Great American Outdoors Act put Bayard in a prime position for resources to enhance its recreational trails and amenities.
- **Grant County Collaborations:** The established tourism industry in Grant County and existing network of collaborating organizations to advance economic diversification offer Bayard opportunities to connect to more resources and benefit from collective efforts.
- **Arts and Culture:** The State's Economic Development and Tourism Departments offer communities marketing platforms through New Mexico True that show case local products and destinations.
- **Seasonal Rental Housing:** The number of contractors who come in to work in the mine creates a demand for rental housing that can be rented out seasonally.
- **Renewable Energy:** Bayard does not have great connection to the grid.
- Regional Collaboration:
  - A tri-city task force comprised of Bayard, Santa Clara, and Hurley has been discussed for years. The municipalities' mayors and the police chiefs have discussed joining the police force to meet the collective needs of the region. That would allow 2 to 3 people on duty at all time.
  - If the mines worked with the municipalities to create a Metro Police Department to get better service coverage and better equipment, everyone would be better served. Currently the City of Bayard's Police Department is taking care of the other areas so a regional effort would help neighboring municipalities and entities work more closely.

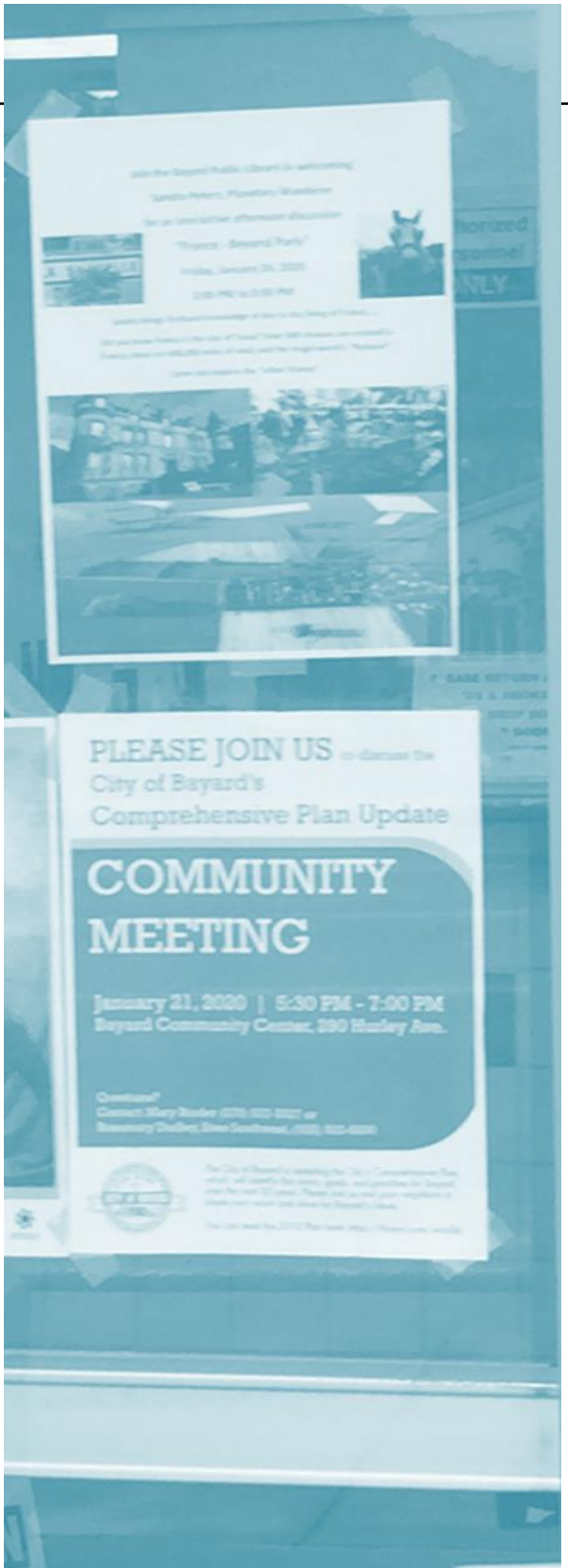
- The region's economy could also benefit from a regional, tri-city approach that offers incentive programs for businesses that locate in the area and could be more attractive to a credit union that offers local lending. The population and buying power of the tri-city area would be more appealing to retailers seeking to locate in the area.

THREATS

Threats are local, national, or global trends or factors that Bayard cannot control that threaten the City's economic success. Examples include: National economic downturn; natural disasters; changing consumer preferences; and the loss of a major employer.

- **Copper Prices:** The copper prices drive the economy, yet the price is based on the global market. It has been going up for the past several years. But when the mines shut down, it affects Bayard's popularity and economy. There have been many shutdowns in past 20 years, and another is anticipated. Bayard was once the hub of the mining district. At one time there were 65 businesses in town, but people left the county when the mining failed. Bayard's youth leave for other job opportunities. The need for economic diversification is paramount to Bayard's longevity.
- **State, National, and Global Economies:** The decline in state revenues decrease funding resources available for local projects, and economic recessions result in long-term decline in tourism related to national and global factors, such as the COVID-19 pandemic currently affecting the world.
- **Broadband:** Broadband quality in Bayard, like in most parts of rural New Mexico varies depending on the area—it ranges from basic dial-up to 100 MB per minute. The City would like to expand home-based businesses. The home businesses that are here are day care, for example, not computer focused.

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CHAPTER 2.
ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

The Comprehensive Plan sets the vision for Bayard; this vision must be the community's vision. The community engagement process for the Comprehensive Plan involved Bayard residents, elected officials, and other stakeholders to determine their priorities and confirm a common vision and goals.

PHASES

The engagement process involves three phases of input, each includes an opportunity for community members to provide their ideas and concerns. In addition to general public meetings, the first two phases included smaller, focused meetings comprised of stakeholders representing City government, the mines, active local non-profits, and other leaders who have given their input on the update, current conditions in the City, and provided insight on the history of Bayard's Comprehensive Plan.

PHASE 1: Plan Kickoff, Visioning, and SWOT Analysis

PHASE 2: Develop the Comprehensive Plan Update and Implementation Actions

PHASE 3: Adopt and Finalize the Comprehensive Plan

Each phase is described on the following pages.

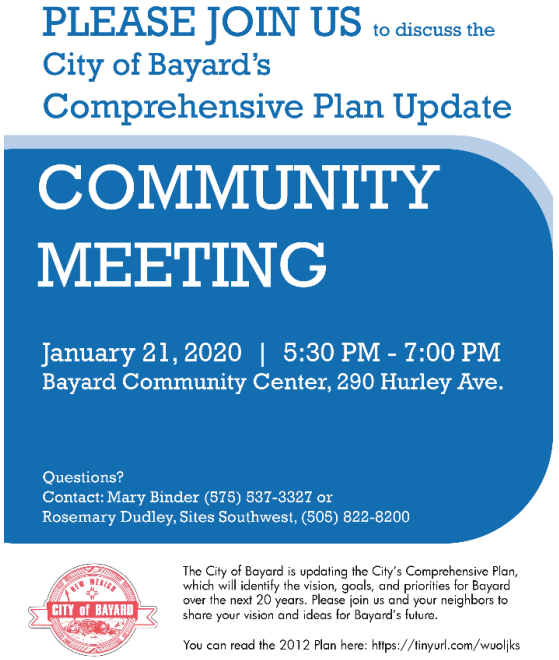
WHAT WE HEARD

PHASE 1: PLAN KICKOFF, VISIONING, AND SWOT ANALYSIS

FIRST COMMUNITY MEETING

During the first phase, the planning team engaged the community, stakeholders, and staff, introduced the Comprehensive Plan update. The purpose of this meeting was to:

- Explain what the Comprehensive Plan update and its process involves.
- Gather initial input on Bayard's opportunities and constraints.
- Understand the aspirations of community members.
- Hear the community's vision for Bayard.



Twelve residents and community leaders worked in two small groups to discuss the following visioning questions and then rejoined to hear how others responded:

How do you envision Bayard 20 years from now?

- What does the economy look like?
- What things that you care about are protected?
- What makes living and working here so great?

What are the City's greatest opportunities for making this vision a reality?

What public and private investments are needed to take advantage of these opportunities?

The responses to these questions form the basis for the recommendations in the Comprehensive Plan Update and are reiterated in the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis and the Goals, Policies, and Actions in the chapters according to topic. See Appendix A for a summary of the Community Meetings.

FIRST STAKEHOLDER MEETING

To learn what is most important to Bayard and this update, the planning team conducted a stakeholder meeting with key individuals who provided insight on the issues that are of concern to the community and the City, as well as their ideas for improvements. Seventeen stakeholders, including elected City officials, representatives of the local business community, non-profit organizations, and City staff and department leaders from Public Works, Police, and Community Development, provided valuable insight to better understand the challenges and opportunities in Bayard, priority projects for business development, public space improvements, and business development ideas.



SWOT ANALYSIS

The ideas and issues shared at these two meetings formed the SWOT analysis, which is included in Chapter 1.

Following the meetings, the phase included background research to guide the update's future phases.

PHASE 2: DEVELOP COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS



Following the first site visit and initial background research, Phase 2 began in March 2020 with the research for and writing of this Comprehensive Plan Update. This phase resulted in the draft Comprehensive Plan in August 2020, which was available on the City's website for community members to provide feedback. Given the pandemic, a community meeting was not held, and the community was encouraged to comment from the safety of their homes.

PHASE 3: ADOPT AND FINALIZE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



The final phase of the planning process took place from August to December 2020. This phase incorporated revisions to the Comprehensive Plan Update and City Council's adoption.



CHAPTER 3.
COMMUNITY PROFILE

The community profile chapter provides a brief overview of Bayard and describes Bayard's history and demographics, including population, age, race/ethnicity, income and poverty levels, educational attainment, employment, and housing. The profile notes how Bayard is today compared to 2010.

OVERVIEW

The City of Bayard is in Grant County east of Silver City in the southwest corner of New Mexico. The city has a "B" grade when analyzing its livability, with its top scores in weather and commute time (see Figure 3-1. City of Bayard Report Card, 2018Figure 3-1**Error! Reference source not found.**). The city also ranks well in crime and safety, cost of living, diversity, nightlife, and housing. Areas of improvement include public schools, jobs, and being a city good for families.



Source: Niche.com, Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

Figure 3-1. City of Bayard Report Card, 2018

The population in the city was 2,419 in 2018 which is a decrease from 2010 (2,825) and the median home value is $84,900. The median household income is $34,177 in 2018, compared to $29,241 in 2010. Seventy percent of the residents own their own property, and the median age is 36.3 in 2018 compared to 2010 when it was less (34.1). One-third (34 percent) of the residents in Bayard have a high school diploma. Only 19 percent of the residents are 65 years old and older.

HISTORY

The area where the City of Bayard stands today has been settled for hundreds of centuries. Historic settlement of the area of the Cameron and Twin Sisters creeks area was by the Mimbres-Mogollon people, who lived in the area from around 200 to 1140 AD and known today for their pottery designs. They were followed by the Warm Springs Apache, who collected copper from the surface for ceremonial and trade purposes.



Source: Wikimedia Commons/Unknown

The former town of Santa Rita in front of the Santa Rita Mine in

Europeans arrived in the area in 1801 when Spaniards were introduced to the native copper deposits by the Warm Springs Apaches in Santa Rita known to the Spanish as the Sierra del Cobre and today as the Chino Mine or Santa Rita Mine. By 1804 the Spanish extracted 350,000 pounds of ore. Conflicts between miners and the Apaches arose and continued until approximately 1886.

In 1891, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad constructed a railroad spur to what was called Hall's Station to provide freight service to Fort Bayard that originated in what would become Bayard. In 1902, the name was changed to Bayard Station. The City of Bayard grew up around Bayard Station.

In 1910, open pit mining of copper ore commenced at Santa Rita. The Chino Copper Company took ownership, and the Santa Fe Railroad connected the mine to other parts of New Mexico. In time, Santa Rita mine was the biggest open-pit copper mine in the world. Due to the mine's expansion, the entire town of Santa Rita was relocated to communities in Grant County. Today, the mine is 1.75 miles across and 1,350 feet deep and is still growing. Many of the first houses in Bayard were relocated from the established communities of Santa Rita and Hurley and remain in Bayard today.

The Village of Bayard was incorporated on August 20, 1938. In 1940, Bayard's population was 764. The mining townsite of Santa Rita was razed in 1970 to allow for the expansion of the open pit mines, causing many residents to relocate to Bayard. On May 17, 1982, the Village of Bayard became the City of Bayard. Grant County has been the most important metal-producing county in the state, and the City of Bayard remains the 'Hub of the Mining District' through its history and culture.

A geologic formation called the Kneeling Nun composed entirely of a single volcanic unit formed about 34 million years ago during an eruption in the southern Black Range overlooks Santa Rita and Bayard. The Kneeling Nun has changed in appearance during geologic and recent time; in the mid-1980s about 30 feet of the rock broke off.

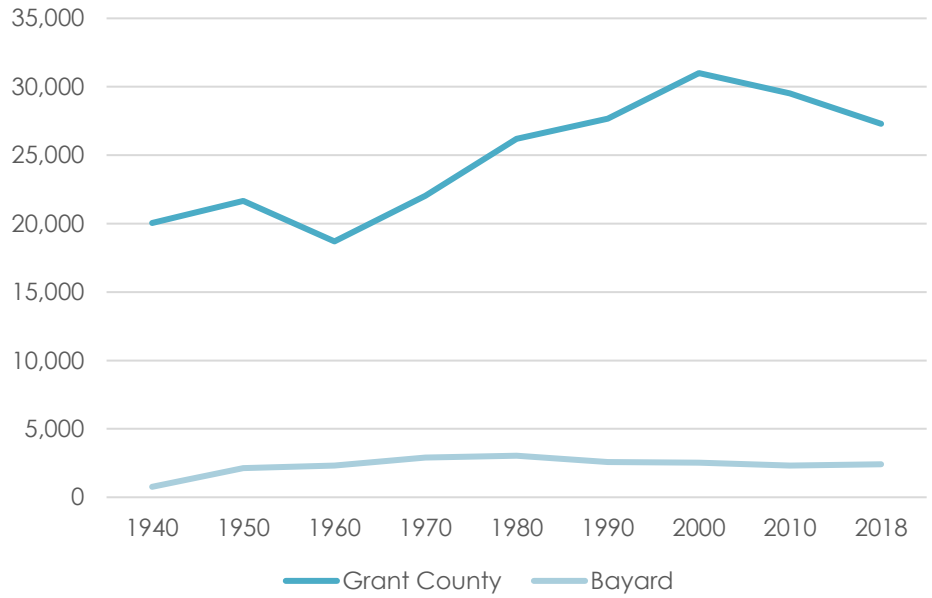
DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION & AGE

The City of Bayard is surrounded by Freeport McMoRan property and BLM land to the north and northwest and by private land to the west. As a result, the City is not able to expand geographically. The local economy is heavily dependent on mining activity, so population in Grant County and Bayard fluctuates somewhat with employment at the mines. Bayard's population is most dependent on activity at the Chino mine, which is located to the northeast of the City. Figure 3-2 shows the fluctuations in population by decade since 1940.

Grant County and Bayard's populations have increased since 1940, however Bayard's population declined slowly from 1980 to 2010, with modest growth since 2010. The population of Grant County increased by more nearly two-thirds from 1960 to 2000 but decreased by 12 percent from 2000 to 2018.

Figure 3-2. Grant County and Bayard Population Change, 1940 to 2018

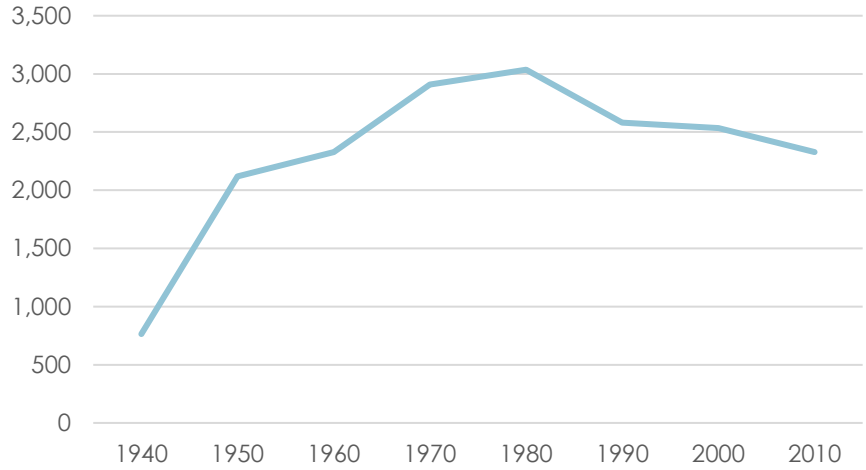


Source: US Census1900-2010, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

BAYARD POPULATION CHANGE

Bayard's population grew rapidly from its incorporation in 1938 to 1980, with an increase of almost 400 percent between 1940 and 1980. Since then, the population has declined, with slight fluctuations due to mining employment. (see Figure 3-3).

Figure 3-3. Population in Bayard 1940-2010

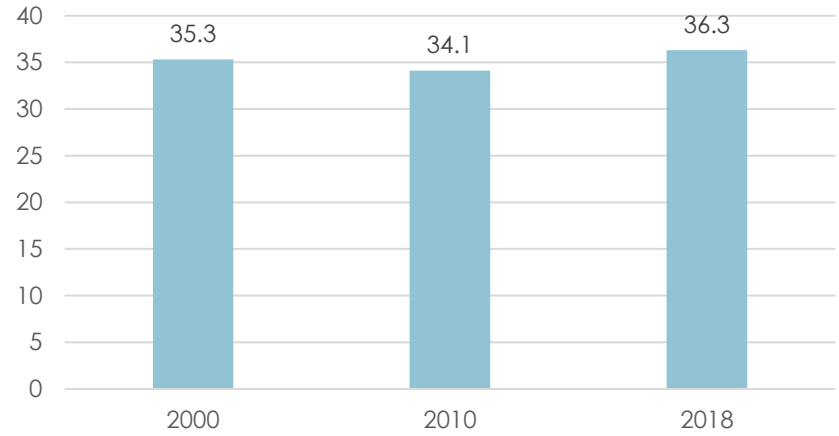


Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

BAYARD'S MEDIAN AGE

In recent years, the median age in Bayard has fluctuated from 34 years to 36.3 years (see Figure 3-4). The age varies slightly with operations at the Chino mine. When the mine is in full production, the city has an influx of younger workers.

Figure 3-4. Median Age in Bayard 2000-2018

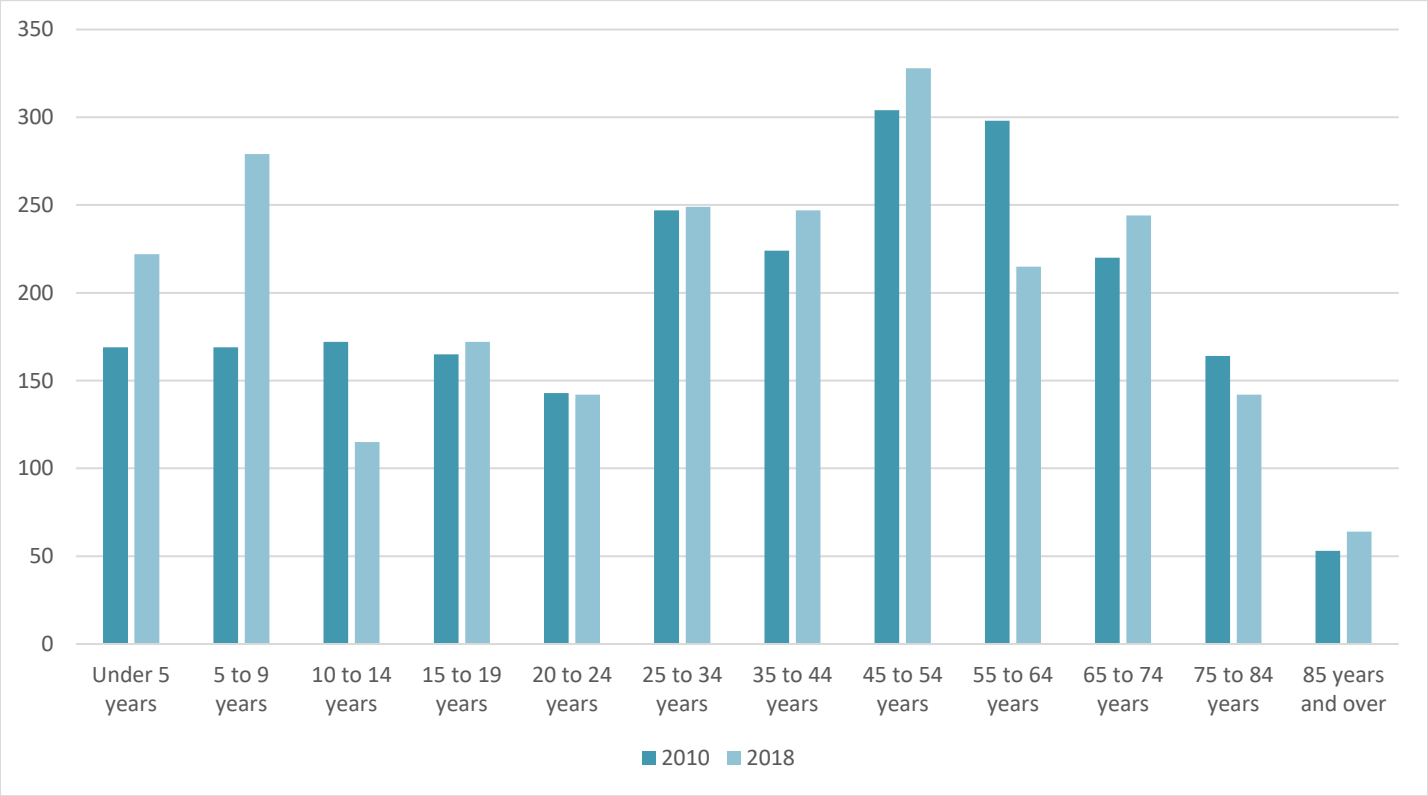


Source: US Census 2000-2010, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

BAYARD'S AGE DISTRIBUTION

In 2010, there were more people in the age groups of 10 to 14 years, 55 to 64 years, and 75 to 84 years (as shown in Figure 3-5). However, in 2018 there were more people in the age groups of under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, 15 to 19 years, 25 to 34 years, 35 to 44 years, 45 to 54 years, 65 to 74 years, and 85 years and over. This data suggests that the city is attracting more families with children and is home to retirees, which fits with the community's opinion that Bayard is an ideal place to raise kids and retire. The number of children under 10 has increased substantially, indicating there is an increase in families with young children.

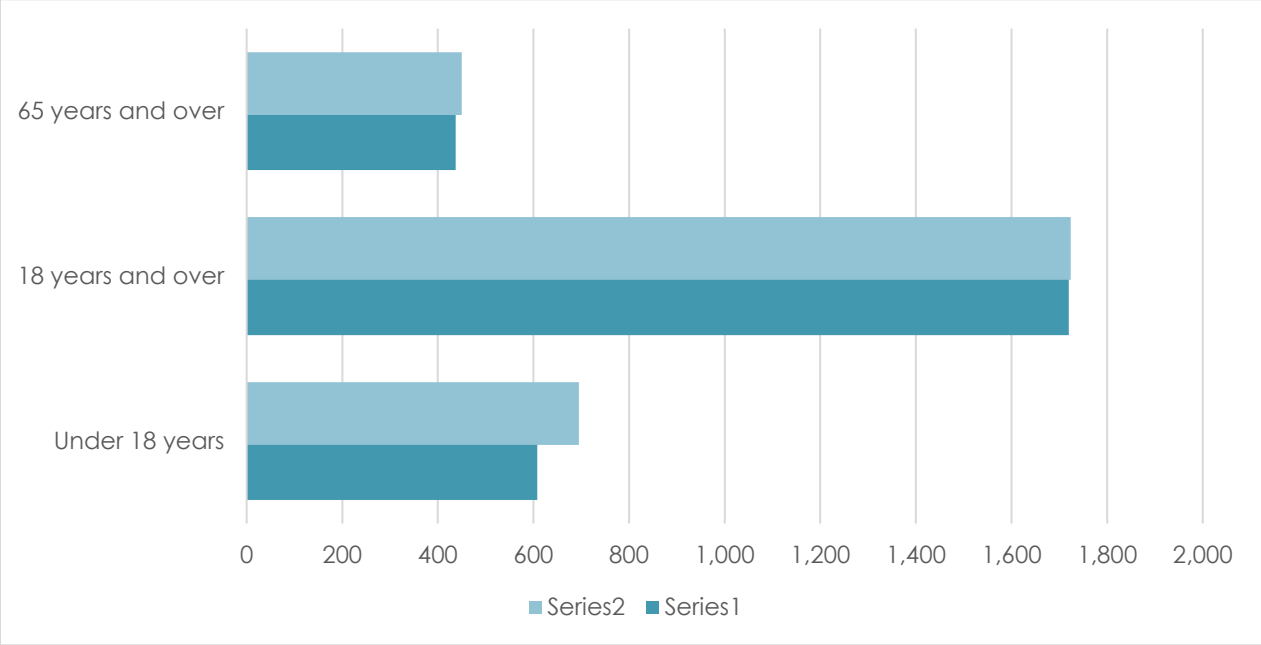
Figure 3-5. Bayard's Age Distribution in 2010 vs. 2018



Source: US Census 2010, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

Although there have been shifts in specific age groups, change in the total senior and adult population has been minimal since 2010 (see Figure 3-6). However, between 2010 and 2018, the population under age 18 grew by 14 percent, with the highest rates of growth in younger age groups. The number of children ages 5 to 9 years old increased by 65 percent and the number of children under 5 years increased by 31 percent.

Figure 3-6. Age Groups in 2010 vs. 2018

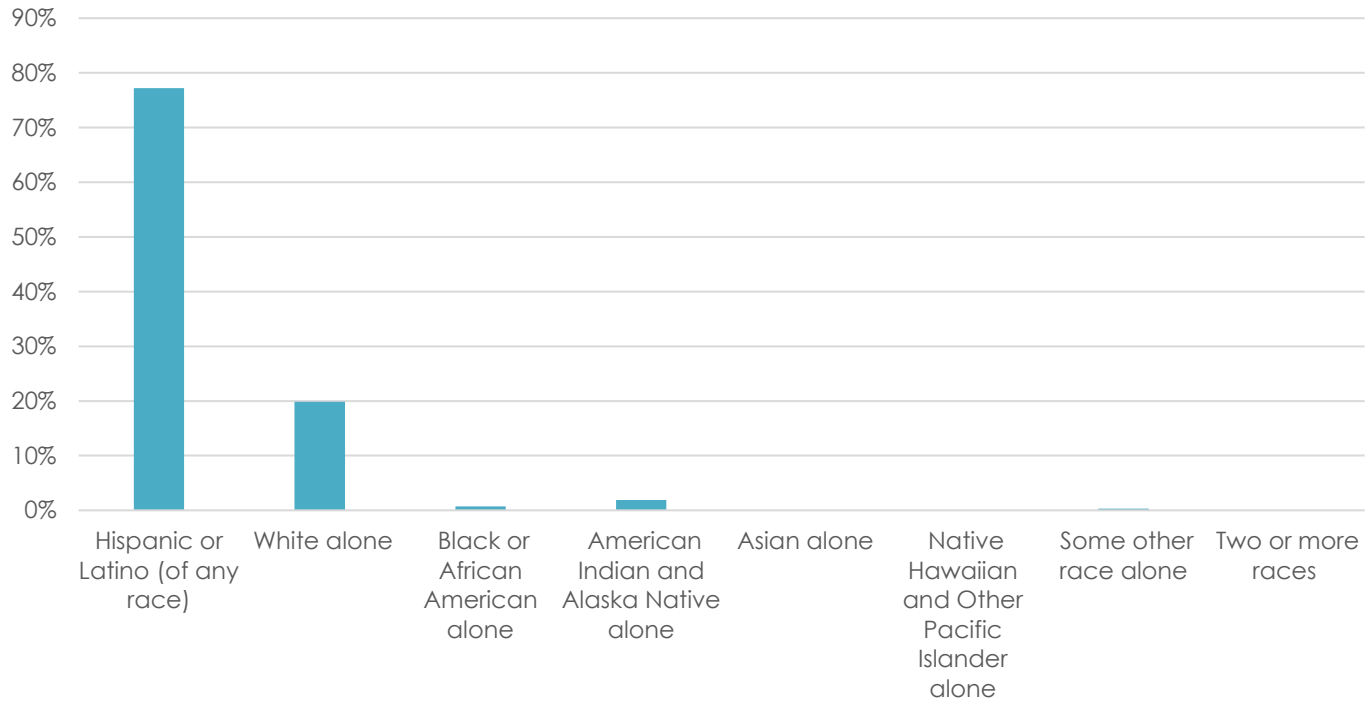


Source: US Census 2010, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

RACE, ETHNICITY, NATIONALITY

Close to 80 percent of the population is Hispanic (see Figure 3-7). About 20 percent of the population is non-Hispanic White, with each of other races being less than two percent of the population.

Figure 3-7. Bayard's Race & Ethnicity, 2018



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

INCOME & POVERTY

The median household income in the past 12 months in Bayard was $34,177, and median family income was $46,250. Non-family households, which include people living alone and unrelated people living together, have much lower incomes than average for Bayard. Almost all these households are people living alone, which includes seniors living alone. The household type with the lowest median income is females living alone. These are the households that are most likely to need housing assistance.

Table 3-1. Median Income in the Past 12 Months, 2018

Median Income	Median Income (Dollars)
Median Household Income	**$34,177**
Family Income by Family Size	
2-person families	$40,962
3-person families	-
4-person families	$35,781
5-person families	$56,413
6-person families	-
7-or-more person families	-
Family Income by Number of Earners	
No earners	$29,444
1 earner	$53,333
2 earners	$53,375
3 or more earners	$75,804
Nonfamily Households	
Nonfamily households	$21,637
Female householder	$20,556
- Living alone	$17,000
Not living alone	-
Male householder	$23,150
- Living alone	$21,500

Source: American Community Survey, 2018: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Nearly fifteen percent of families in Bayard have incomes below the poverty level, which is slightly less than the state average of 15.3 percent. Families with children and household headed by seniors are the most likely to live in poverty, as shown in Table 3-2. Renters are more than three times as likely to live in poverty than homeowners.

Table 3-2. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families	Total Families	Percent Below Poverty Level
FAMILIES	616	14.6%
With related children of householder under 18 years	337	22.8%
With related children of householder under 5 years	81	7.4%
With related children of householder under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	68	36.8%
With related children of householder 5 to 17 years	188	24.5%
Families with a householder who is		
White alone	573	14.5%
Black or African American alone	17	0.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0.0%
Some other race alone	24	29.2%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	454	12.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	138	18.1%
Householder worked	385	6.8%
Householder worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months	287	2.4%
Householder 65 years and over	150	25.3%
Family received		
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and/or cash public assistance income in the past 12 months	86	30.2%
Social security income in the past 12 months	204	18.6%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLDER		
Less than high school graduate	100	18.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	222	21.6%
Some college, associate degree	172	14.0%

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families	Total Families	Percent Below Poverty Level
Bachelor's degree or higher	122	0.0%
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN OF THE HOUSEHOLDER UNDER 18 YEARS		
No child	279	4.7%
1 or 2 children	204	21.1%
3 or 4 children	133	25.6%
NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN OF THE HOUSEHOLDER UNDER 18 YEARS		
No own child of the householder	335	12.5%
1 or 2 own children of the householder	166	11.4%
3 or 4 own children of the householder	115	25.2%
NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY		
2 people	316	7.9%
3 or 4 people	168	21.4%
5 or 6 people	132	22.0%
NUMBER OF WORKERS IN FAMILY		
No workers	120	41.7%
1 worker	316	8.5%
2 workers	145	9.0%
3 or more workers	35	0.0%
TENURE		
Owner occupied	373	7.0%
Renter Occupied	243	26.3%

Source: American Community Survey, 2018: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Table 3-3 shows the median household income in Bayard has increased from 2010 to 2018 by about $5,000. The median family income in Bayard has increased over $16,000 from 2010 to 2018. Per capita income has increased roughly $3,000. New Mexico has also increased but at a slower rate. The median household income for New Mexico only increased about $4,000 whereas the median family income only increased about $7,000.

Table 3-3. Income in New Mexico vs. Bayard, 2010-2018

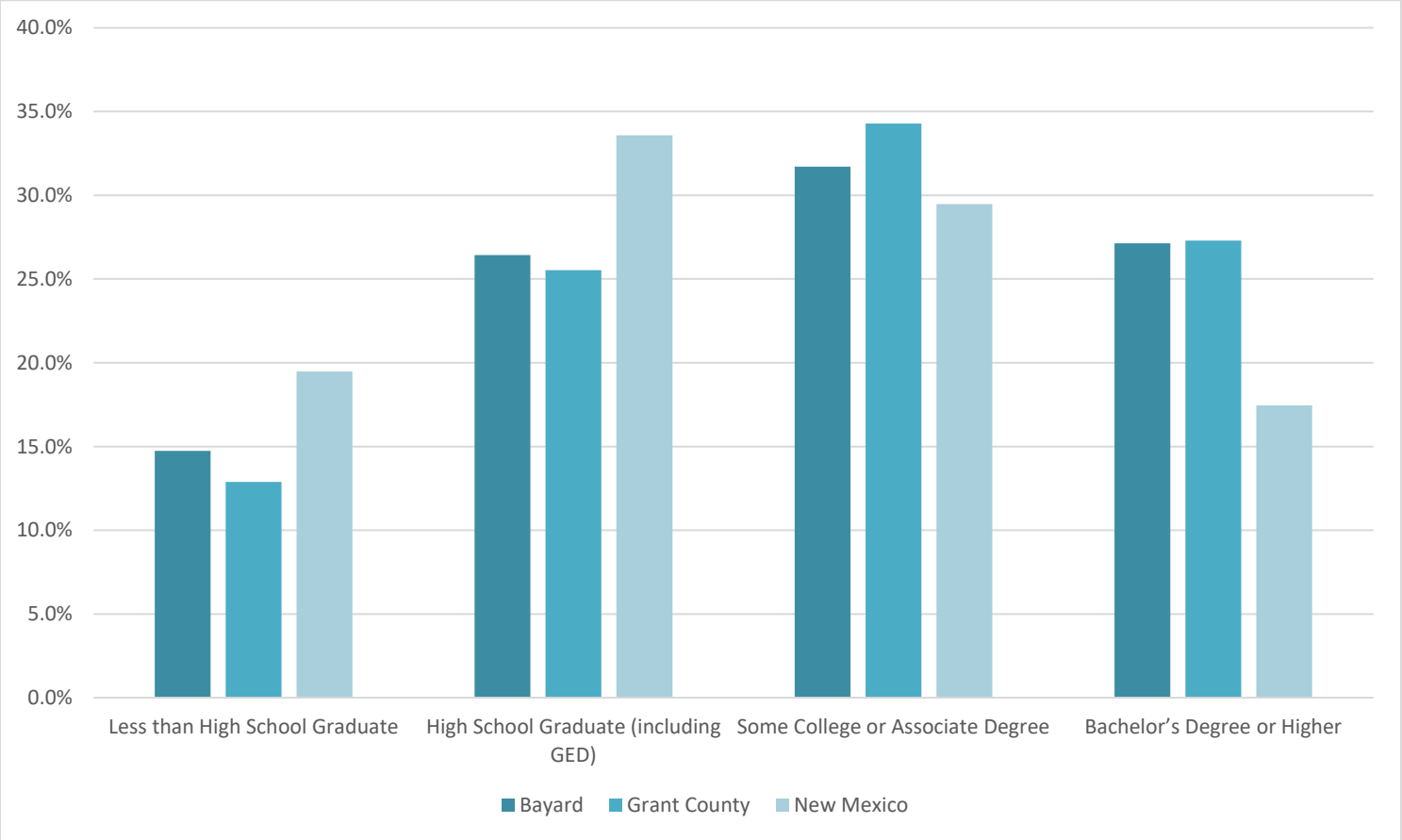
	NM		Bayard	
	2010	**2018**	**2010**	**2018**
Median household income (dollars)	$43,820	$48,059	$29,241	$34,177
Median family income (dollars)	$52,565	$59,175	$29,544	$46,250
Mean family income (dollars)	$68,180	$78,165	$39,639	$50,844
Per capita income (dollars)	$22,966	$26,085	$14,188	$17,092

US Census 2010, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

When compared to New Mexico and Grant County, Bayard has a higher percentage of adults with less than a high school education and a high school diploma or GED. Residents of Bayard are somewhat less likely to have some college or an associate degree and less likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher, as shown in Figure 3-8.

Figure 3-8. Educational Attainment of Population 25 and Older



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

The Cobre Consolidated School District serves Bayard. Table 3-4 shows the Cobre Consolidated Schools enrollment and their graduation rates compared to other area schools. Cobre Consolidated High School has the highest graduation rate in the region with 94 percent of students graduating within four years.

Table 3-4. School Enrollment and Graduation Rates, 2018

	Enrollment	Graduation Rates
Cobre Consolidated Schools	1,286	94%
Animas Public Schools	182	94%
Lordsburg Public Schools	495	82%
Quemado Independent Schools	152	92%
Reserve Independent Schools	136	80%
Silver Consolidated Schools	2,585	84%
Deming Public Schools	5,415	71%

Source: New Mexico Public Education Department, 2018 District Report Cards

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CHAPTER 4.
LAND USE

Land use is a fundamental component of comprehensive planning and provides an underlying framework for future development in the city. Land use patterns influence a community's economic base, the location of future development, and the resulting cost of providing public services. Analyzing existing residential, commercial, and institutional land use patterns helps to determine how the community has grown and whether different land uses should be allowed or encouraged to meet the community's needs.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- The number of dilapidated, abandoned buildings is a concern to the City and community members.
- There is a desire for more businesses and services so residents do not have to go elsewhere to shop or seek services.
- There are limited commercial properties available on Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180, which is the major traffic artery through the city.
- The city is landlocked due to surrounding land ownership and has limited ability to expand geographically.

LAND USES

COMMERCIAL

Commercial uses are primarily located along the City's two busiest roadways: Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 and Central Avenue/NM 356; the largest cluster is at the intersection of the two routes as shown in Figure 4-1. Land Use Map. Most of the commercial property is individual businesses on small lots. One large property that is mostly vacant is located on the northern edge of town west of Central Avenue/NM 356. This property is currently used for vehicle storage and has an industrial character. Properties across the street to the west are residential, and properties along NM 356 to the east are a mix of commercial and industrial uses.

Issues and Desired Improvements

Because of the mountainous topography, land owned by Freeport-McMoRan and the Bureau of Land Management land to the northeast and private land to the west, the city has very limited options for growth and is not able to expand its boundaries. A few city-owned properties are vacant, but they are not buildable. Businesses are attracted to Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 due to visibility and access it provides. The highway frontage is fully built out, leaving no properties available for new businesses. More than half of the frontage along Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 is dedicated to institutional uses, including schools and churches, and residential uses abut the highway on the south side of town. The City of Bayard would like to attract more businesses, such as retail, restaurants, service providers, or lodging to Bayard and enable more development along Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180.

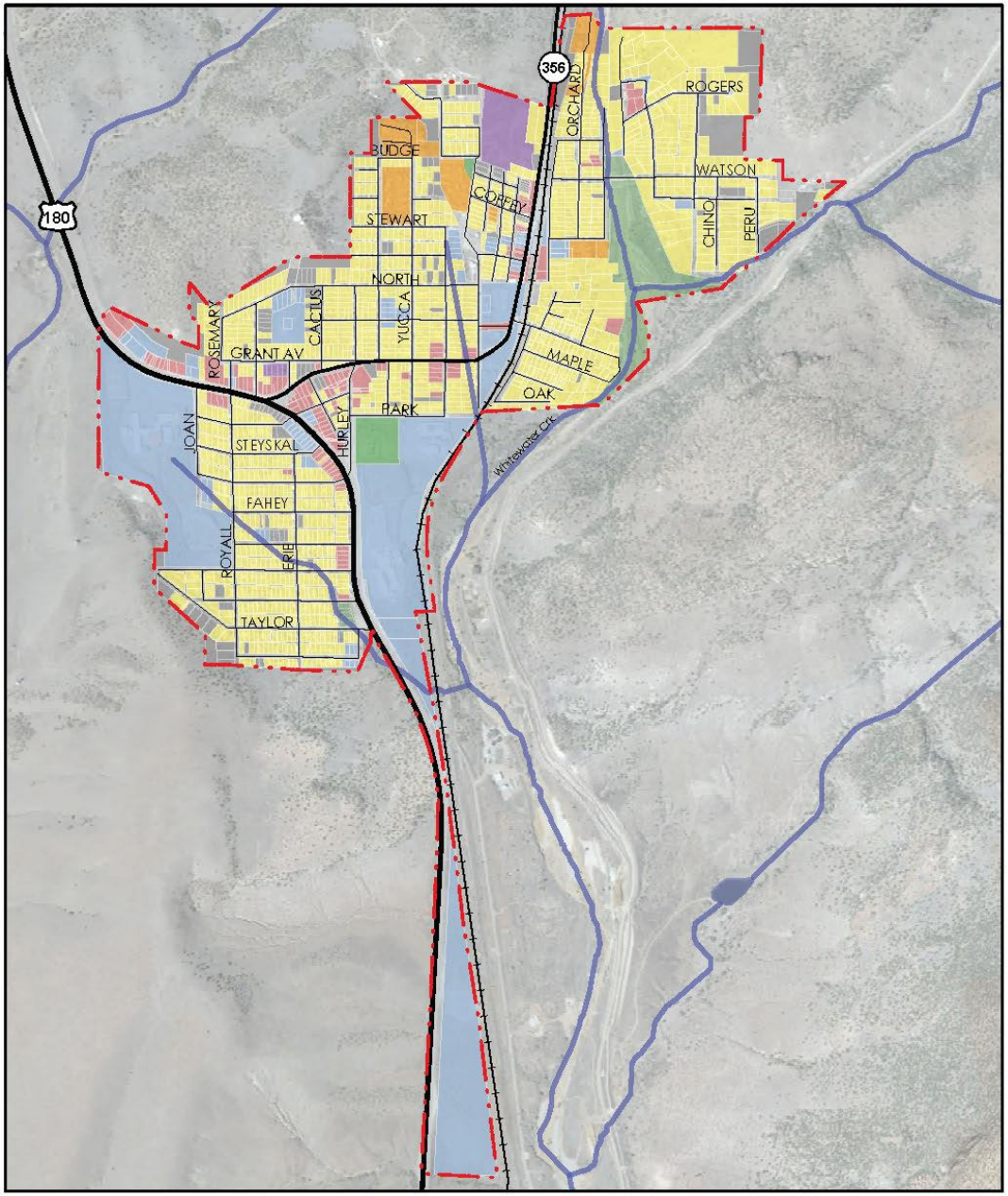


Figure 4-1. Land Use Map

RESIDENTIAL

Residential is the dominant land use in Bayard and it is predominantly comprised of single-family homes. Residential lots are evenly distributed throughout the city. However, residential neighborhoods make up the second largest frontage along Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 and Central Avenue/NM 356; institutional uses take up most of this frontage. Most of the residential lots are configured along a north-south grid and are small; the lots on the northeastern side of the city are larger. Many homes are located on steep streets and have views of the mountains. See the Housing Chapter for details on housing stock and housing needs.

The City's Municipal Code on public nuisances (Section 16-24) clearly states abandoned properties left in disrepair and unsightly premises are not permitted. Currently, the process of taking over abandoned properties is cumbersome and lengthy; it requires the State to inspect and declare buildings abandoned. The City's ordinance needs to be revisited to be more effective. There is a statutory process in the New Mexico Municipal Code for a municipality "to condemn property," if it is a health hazard or a nuisance. Once the City puts a lien on property, the City's money is tied up with that property until it sells. The City needs a plan that it can afford to address code enforcement and how the abandoned properties can be put back into productive use. The neighboring communities of Hurley and Santa Clara have attempted to address the same problem with new ordinances.

Issues and Desired Improvements

Many homes need basic improvements. The community is concerned with the number that are in serious disrepair or abandoned. There is demand for more rental or short-term housing given the influx of temporary workers at the mine and the ebbs and flow of these workers due to mine closures.

INSTITUTIONAL

There is a large amount of institutional land within the City of Bayard, much of this is dedicated to the three schools serving Bayard residents, three small parks, and government offices (described in more detail in the Community Facilities and Services Chapter). A large contiguous area of institutional land begins in the central part of the city near the junction of Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 and Central Avenue/NM 356 and comprises the entire tail of the city, bounded by Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 and the railroad tracks. There is also a large institutional lot on the western-most portion of the city, just southwest of US 180. There are a few other institutional lots scattered throughout the city, but they primarily located in the section of the city between Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 and Central Avenue/NM 356.

Issues and Desired Improvements

The amount of land dedicated to institutional uses is high for a city with Bayard's population. With so much of this land abutting the city's main access along US 180, there is limited land available for commercial uses and activities that can serve residents and tourists, such as restaurants, lodging, and services. There is also very little land (approximately 2 acres) dedicated to public parks and open space. The national standard ratio of parks per population is 9.5 acres of park land per 1,000 residents. According to the American

Community Survey, Bayard's population in 2018 was 2,419; as such Bayard would stand to increase its parks and open space by more than 18 acres.

INDUSTRIAL

Industrial uses are located along HWY 356 on the east side of town. These uses are primarily transportation and trucking, including storage and warehousing mixed with a mix of commercial buildings. Existing industrial uses are very low density, so industrial properties have space for additional industrial development. Vacant buildings and properties in this location provide an opportunity for other like uses that could expand the local economic base.

OPEN SPACE

Bayard's drainageways provide linear open space through the City. These areas extend through the community and are predominantly native vegetation. Existing footpaths indicate the use of these areas for walking. These open spaces are accessible at frequent roadway crossings, and in some locations, larger open parcels front on local streets. These areas could be made more attractive as open space in conjunction with drainage improvements proposed in other sections of the plan. The potential for the land along Whitewater Creek to be designated as public open space should be assessed.

VACANT LAND

There is a minimal amount of land that is identified as vacant land throughout the city. Vacant land is property without any development but does not account for property where buildings are vacant or abandoned. The largest lots are on the northeastern side of the city along the city limits although there are many pockets of vacant land on three to five adjacent parcels that potentially could be combined for development.

Issues and Desired Improvements

Bayard's leaders expressed frustration at the lack of vacant property that would be considered attractive to businesses for commercial development. Such land should be easily accessible and visible from Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 and Central Avenue/NM 356.

Zoning

The City's zoning ordinance was most recently updated in 2009. The ordinance establishes development standards and the processes by which these standards are enforced. The zoning pattern in Bayard is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Commercial d istricts follow the highways through town, and industrial properties are located along NM 358. Residential is predominantly single family with pockets of multifamily and mobile homes.

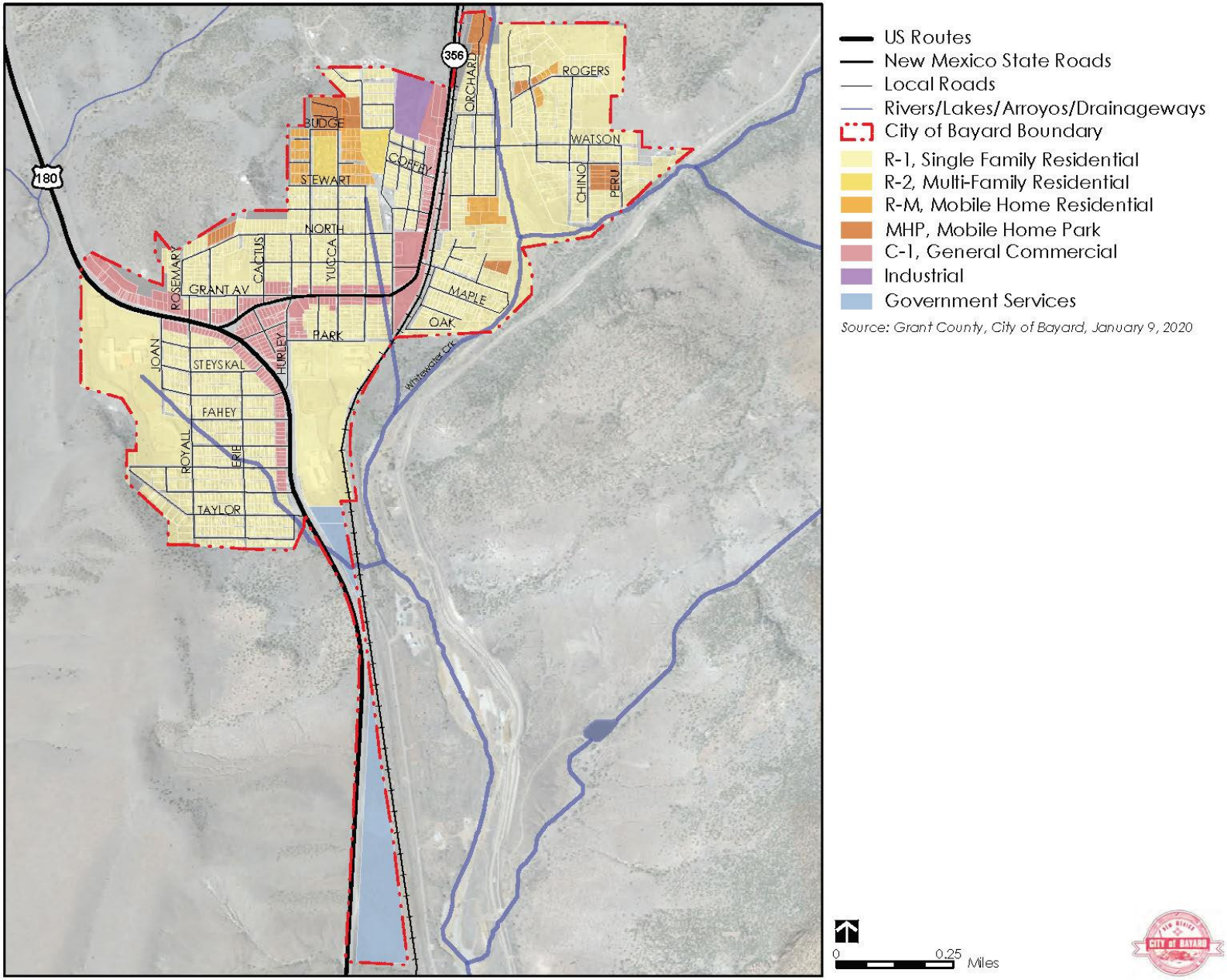


Figure 4-2. Zoning Map

The ordinance has eight zoning districts as shown in Table 4-1. A map of zoning districts is shown in Table 4-1

Table 4-1. Bayard Zoning Districts

District	Description	District Standards
R1	Residential, Single-family	Min Lot Size 5,000 sf Front Yard Setback 20 ft Rear Yard Setback 20 ft Side Setback 7 ft Accessory structures: 5 ft from side or rear property lines Two parking spaces per unit Manufactured homes must be on a permanent foundation
RM	Residential, Mobile Home	Min Lot Size 5,000 sf Front Yard Setback 20 ft. Rear Yard Setback 20 ft. Side Setback 7 ft. Accessory structures: 5 ft from side or rear property lines Two parking spaces per unit
R2	Residential, Multi-Family	Min Lot Size 5,000 sf. Front Yard Setback 20 ft. Rear Yard Setback 20 ft. Side Setback 7 ft. Minimum separation between structure 14 ft. 6 ft. fence required if adjacent to single family
MHP	Mobile Home Park	Min Lot Size 2 acres Front Yard Setback Rear Yard Setback Side Setback
C1	General Commercial	Min Lot Size Front Yard Setback Rear Yard Setback Side Setback
GS	Government Service	Min Lot Size Front Yard Setback Rear Yard Setback Side Setback
I	Industrial	Min Lot Size Front Yard Setback Rear Yard Setback Side Setback

District	Description	District Standards
FP	Floodplain Overlay	Min Lot Size Front Yard Setback Rear Yard Setback Side Setback

Three residential districts allow a range of housing types from single family homes to multi-family up to 20 units per acre. A separate mobile home park district establishes standards for mobile home development at a density of up to eight units per acre on a lot of two acres or more in size under single ownership. The R-1 district is the predominant district in Bayard. There are several mobile home parks and small mobile home subdivisions. The City's housing authority owns multifamily properties in the northern part of town. Home occupations are conditional uses in residential districts.

The City's C1-General Commercial district allows a variety of business and institutional types. It also allows multifamily uses but not single-family homes. Because of the mix of uses allowed, the C-1 district has the potential for mixed use sites and buildings along the City's main roadways. Commercially zoned properties are located along Highway 180 and Central Avenue.

The GS-Government Services district applies only to the municipal cemetery.

Industrial properties are located in the northern part of the City west of Central Avenue. This property is currently used for outdoor storage and truck parking and is adjacent to transportation and trucking businesses located along Central Avenue immediately to the east.

The FP-Floodplain Overlay is along the drainageways through the City and overlays other use districts. The district generally follows flood prone areas as mapped by FEMA. The properties within the floodplain overlay must follow regulations and receive a development permit prior to building to protect from flood losses.

Historic Preservation

Bayard's rich history as part of the Central Mining District is an important component of community character and important to the local tourism economy. Because of the importance of the area history, preservation of historic structures is important.

The 2012 Comprehensive Plan recommended that the City join with surrounding communities to form a National Heritage Area based on the area's mining history, a recommendation that carried forward from the City's 2006 Comprehensive Plan.

In addition to regional historic resources, Bayard is home to several buildings that are locally significant. These include the Lion's Club building on US 180, The Bayard Railroad Depot on Central Avenue, the original Bayard Library on Central Avenue, and the Shroeder House on Tom Foy Boulevard. The Lion's Club building is still in use, and the Shroeder House is a private residence.



Bayard Railroad Depot

The original library has now been incorporated into the City's new library, part of a model amenity for the City's residents. The Railroad Depot, which is owned by the City, has the potential to enhance the historical and cultural assets of the Bayard Mining Park.

The 2012 plan noted that these locally significant structures could be considered for nomination to the New Mexico Cultural Properties register or the National Register of Historic Places to highlight their importance to the City's history and offer tax benefits to owners when they invest in the properties.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

Goal 1. *Bayard's land use regulations meet the community's housing, open space, and commercial needs.*

Policy 1.1. Encourage new development that meets the community's needs and complements the natural environment.

Action 1.1.A. Revise the City's nuisance ordinances to address vacant and abandoned properties more effectively.

Action 1.1.B. Identify underutilized or undeveloped parcels along Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 zoned as institutional or residential with underdeveloped street frontage or an abundance of parking that could be rezoned and/or redeveloped as commercial or lodging.

Action 1.1.C. Identify potential sites in other parts of Bayard that could be rezoned and/or redeveloped as housing, lodging, or commercial use.

Action 1.1.D. Adopt Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) development standards that ensure renovations and new development are well designed.

Action 1.1.E. Limit development that blocks views of surrounding mountains from public spaces by establishing a height limit of 30 feet.

Policy 1.2. Encourage more public open space and recreation.

Action 1.2.A. Assess current parks and open space so Bayard can meet or exceed the national standard ratio of 9.5 acres of park land per 1,000 residents and/or meet the Trust for Public Land's recommendation of ensuring every resident is within a 10-minute walk of a park.

Action 1.2.B. Identify potential sites that can be redeveloped as parks or open space and link them to the local and regional trail network.

Goal 2. *The city's built environment is attractive and complements the natural beauty surrounding it.*

Policy 2.1. Build on the momentum of recent home improvements and link homeowners to home renovation programs.

Action 2.1.A. Assist homeowners with weatherization and renovation loans and grants.

Policy 2.2. Encourage rehabilitation or redevelopment of vacant and abandoned property to provide residents with more housing options, businesses with more building options, and improve the overall health and look of the community.

Action 2.2.A. Convene a taskforce with government entities and legal/title professionals to assess the local, county, and state laws regarding abandoned property, tax foreclosure statues, and the feasibility of developing a land bank for abandoned property so it can be returned to productive use.

Action 2.2.B. Enact an Abandoned Building Ordinance that specifies the process for fee collection and lien before sale of property.

Action 2.2.C. Develop an abandoned property list and register all buildings in within the City.

Action 2.2.D. Initiate a citywide cleanup. Consider hiring residents to clean up blight along public rights-of-way.



CHAPTER 5.
HOUSING

Housing is perhaps the most fundamental land use of a community and has an important impact on Bayard's physical character. Even more importantly, it has the most direct effect on the personal lives of residents, providing the place for family life and for socializing with friends.

The Housing Element of the Comprehensive Plan addresses several aspects of Bayard's housing supply: the number, type, and age of existing housing units, and their occupancy and vacancy rates.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- Address and resolve poorly maintained and vacant homes and trailers.
- Make more quality, affordable housing available. The housing that is available is run-down. Several houses are set up as rentals are old stock and are not that attractive to new residents.
- Provide seasonal, rental housing for mine workers since workers typically rent. Many workers commute from Deming and Lordsburg, and many contractors must rent rooms for their stay. It would make sense to have seasonal housing.

EXISTING HOUSING CONDITIONS

Because of discrepancies between 2010 and 2018 housing data from the Census, this report excludes certain data that is not considered a trend, but a possible error from the Census. In some cases, current ACS data is not available for Bayard. Small jurisdictions are subject to sampling errors in the ACS and in the case of Bayard, year to year comparisons for housing were not used.

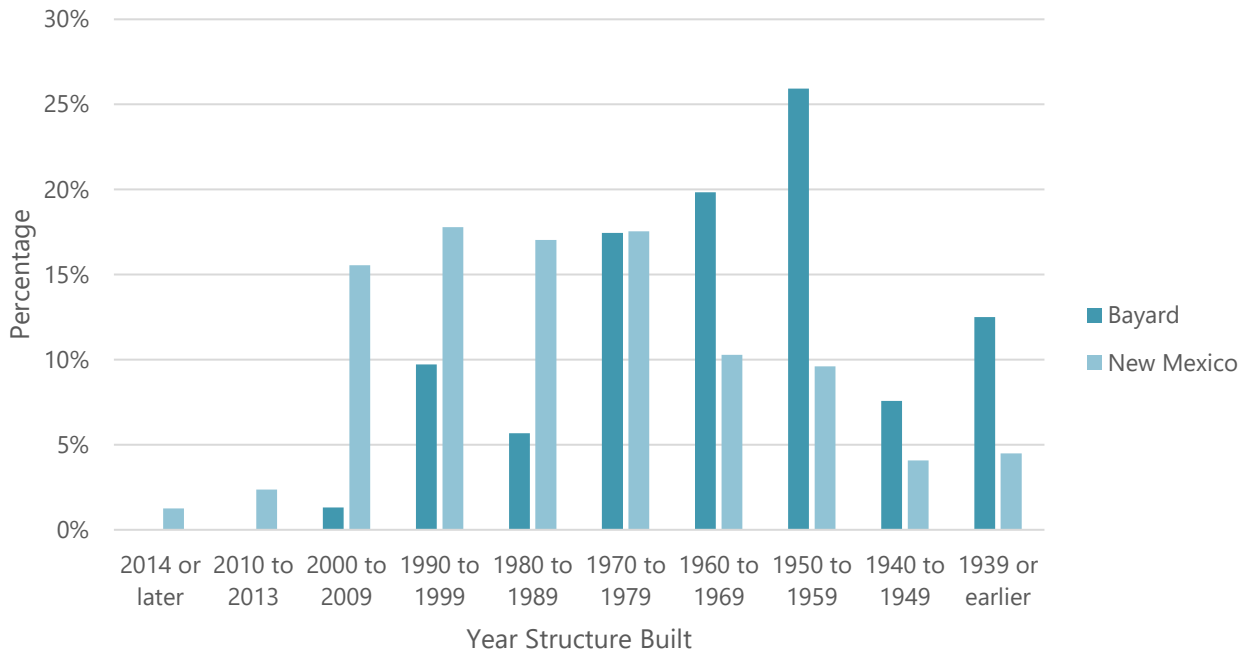
AGE OF HOUSING

Twenty five percent of the housing stock in Bayard was built between 1950 to 1959 (see
Figure 5-1). Bayard's housing is older on average than the housing stock in New Mexico, which is generally built 10-20 years later. What is especially notable is no new housing has been built in Bayard between 2009 and 2018 according to the American Community Survey and less than 10 percent of the housing was built since 1989.

Issues & Desired improvements

As described in the Land Use Chapter, there is a general concern with the number of vacant and abandoned residences in Bayard. These properties need to be put back into productive use or if they are beyond repair, they should be demolished so the properties can be redeveloped. The housing stock is aging, and little new housing development has occurred in the past 30 years. Given the large number of vacant units that are not for sale or for rent, the City should monitor housing for code compliance and encourage owners of homes that are in good condition to make homes available for sale or for rent.

Figure 5-1. Age of Housing Stock, Bayard vs. New Mexico



Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

HOUSING TYPES

Most homes in Bayard are single-family detached homes (68 percent) as shown in Table 5-1 and Figure 5-2. The second most common type of housing in Bayard is the mobile home (22 percent). According to the American Community Survey, Bayard lost 97 housing units between 2010 and 2018. This could be due to an error calculating the number of multi-family units and mobile homes in 2010, or it could be due to the removal or demolition of multi-family units and mobile homes in that eight-year period.



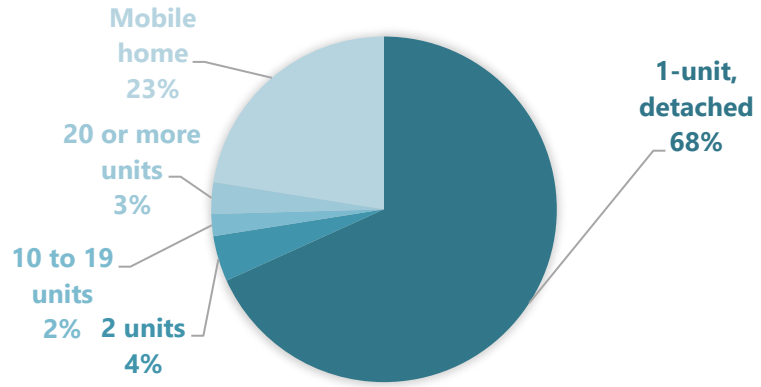


Examples of a single-family residences in Bayard

Table 5-1. Bayard Housing Types

Housing Units by Type	2018
Total Housing Units	**1,215**
1-unit, detached	829
1-unit, attached	0
2 units	52
3 or 4 units	0
5 to 9 units	0
10 to 19 units	25
20 or more units	36
Mobile home	273
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, US Census 2010



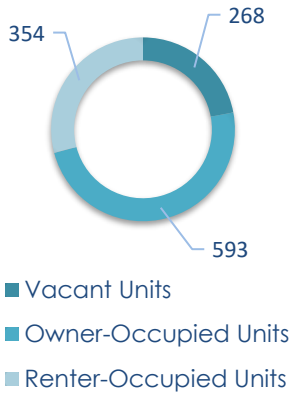
Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, US Census 2010

Figure 5-2. Housing Units by Type, Percent of Total

HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND TENURE

Close to three quarters of the housing in Bayard is occupied (78 percent) as shown in Figure 5-3. Out of the total occupied housing (947 units), 593 units are owner-occupied and 354 are renter-occupied. The percentage of renter-occupied housing (37 percent) is almost 10 percent higher than in Grant County (30 percent) and close to 5 percent higher than in New Mexico (32 percent).

The remaining 22 percent of the total units are vacant. Grant County's vacancy rate is 20 percent, which is slightly lower than Bayard's vacancy rate of 22 percent.



1,215 Housing Units:

268 are Vacant (22%)
947 are Occupied (78%)
- 593 are Owner-Occupied (63%)
- 354 are Renter-Occupied (37%)

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

Figure 5-3. Housing Occupancy

According to the American Community Survey, Bayard's number of owner-occupied units dropped significantly between 2010 and 2018 as shown in Table 5-2. The percentage of renter-occupied units increased by 16 percent during that same time. The number of vacant units increased by 8 percent, but those vacancies were homeowner vacancies. The vacancy rate of rentals was zero in 2018 showing that there is a need for more rental housing in the city.

Table 5-2. Bayard Housing Occupancy and Tenure

Housing Units by Type	2018
Total Housing Units	**1,215**
Occupied Units	947
Vacant Units	268
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.8%
Rental vacancy rate	0%
Owner-Occupied Units	593
Population in Owner-Occupied	1,471
Average Household Size	2.48
Renter-Occupied Units	354
Population in Renter-Occupied	948
Average Household Size	2.68

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018, DP 4, B25008

Homes that are for rent or for sale are available for new residents. Seasonal housing homes are occupied only part of the year. Other vacant units are not available for the following possible reasons and should be monitored to ensure that they are maintained:

- Foreclosure
- Personal/family reasons
- Legal proceedings
- Preparing to rent/sell
- Held for storage of household furniture
- Need repairs
- Currently being repaired/renovated
- Specific use housing
- Extended absence
- Abandoned/possibly to be demolished/possibly condemned
- Other write-in/do not know

Only 2016 data is available for Bayard's Vacancy Status. According to Table 5-3 below, 160 out of the 200 total vacant homes in Bayard are "Other Vacant" for one or multiple of the reasons listed above. The City of Bayard may want to encourage owners to make the homes listed as "Other Vacant" available for occupancy.

Table 5-3. Bayard Vacancy Status, 2016

Vacancy Status	2016 Total
Total	**200**
For rent	14
Rented, not occupied	0
For sale only	0
Sold, not occupied	0
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	26
For migrant workers	0
Other vacant	160

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018, DP 4, B25004

More than 90 percent of the homes and apartments in Bayard are inhabited (see Table 5-4**Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**). Just 7 percent of the homes and apartments in Bayard are abandoned and uninhabitable. There are 49 vacant lots in the City.

Table 5-4. Abandoned Properties, 2020

Abandoned Properties	2020 Total	Percent
Total Homes/ Apartments	**1,030**	
Vacant Lots	49	4.7%
Homes/ Apartments Lived In	938	91.1%
Homes/ Apartments Vacant	20	1.9%
Homes/ Apartments Abandoned & Uninhabitable	72	7.0%

Source: City of Bayard, 2020

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Bayard Housing Authority manages 70 units of public housing in two complexes and offers Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. The 70 units of public housing are categorized as general. However, there are units that are available for the disabled. The complexes are located at 100 Runnels Drive and 500 North East Street. Grant County is preparing an Affordable Housing Plan using data from each municipality; the plan will meet Federal requirements and will address abandoned properties. Bayard will need to adopt the plan.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

Goal 1. *Bayard has adequate housing options.*

Policy 1.1. Increase opportunities for new, affordable housing development.

Action 1.1.A. Identify infill housing sites for new housing in the form of duplexes, townhomes, cottage or garden apartments, or other affordable housing types for ownership or rent.

Action 1.1.B. Update zoning ordinance and zoning district map as necessary to permit new housing types where appropriate.

Policy 1.2. Promote the rehabilitation of existing housing units.

Action 1.2.A. Partner with the Southwestern Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation to assist homeowners with home rehabilitation and weatherization.

Action 1.2.B. Actively work to return abandoned or vacant housing stock to productive use (follow the actions listed in the Land Use Chapter under Policy 2.2).

Goal 2. *Bayard residents are assisted with their housing needs.*

Policy 2.1. Support Bayard residents in becoming homeowners.

Action 2.1.A. Link prospective home buyers with New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority and Southwestern Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation so they are aware of the programs that can assist them.

Policy 2.2. Support Bayard seniors with housing needs.

Action 2.2.A. Partner with AARP New Mexico and New Mexico Finance Authority to ensure that seniors can stay in their homes with State property tax assistance, weatherization, home repair, accessibility improvements and home energy assistance program.



CHAPTER 6.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development is the process of improving a region or community's economic well-being and quality of life. The local economy makes a community a great place to live and do business. It helps determine the rate of growth in a community, the prosperity of its residents, and the resources available to the City government to carry out physical and other improvements.

This chapter addresses the health of Bayard's local economy and identifies ways to strengthen it. It assesses income levels of residents, jobs and employment, the inventory of existing businesses, and recreation and tourism opportunities. This analysis helps identify obstacles hindering business activity in the community. This Element also recommends workforce and business initiatives.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- Some community members would like to attract more shops and services.
- Opportunities for stable employment that pays a living wage are lacking.
- There is a concern that Bayard's youth have fewer opportunities to become trained in the trades.
- Internship and mentorship programs are not what they once were.

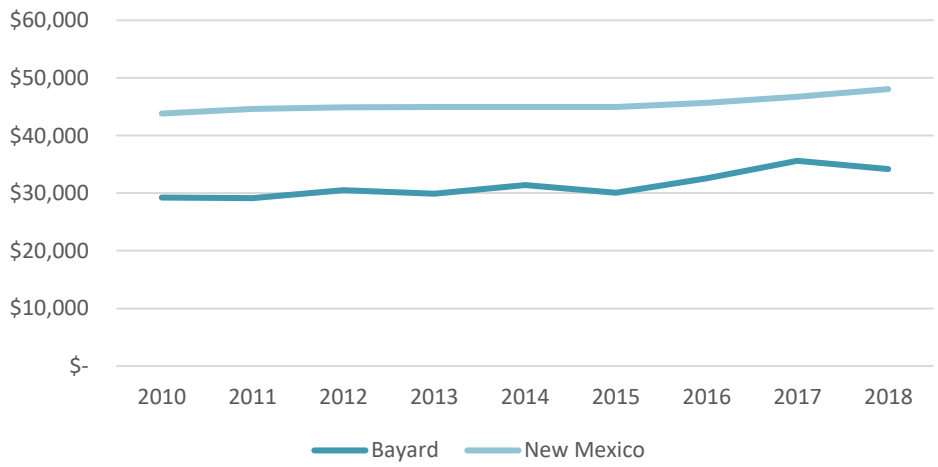
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

To understand the state of Bayard's economy, we look at personal income, poverty, labor force, occupations, industries, employers, and tourism and compare them to the state and county statistics when relevant.

PERSONAL INCOME

In 2010, the median household income in Bayard was $29,241, which was 67 percent of the statewide median household income of $43,820 (as shown in Figure 6-1). In 2018, the city's median household income increased to $34,177, which was lower than it had been in 2017 and was 71 percent the state's median household income of $48,059.

Grant County's annual median household income has decreased since 2014 despite the increase experienced in 2017 (see Table 6-1). Compared to the state, the annual median household income in Grant County is $37,880, which is almost $10,000 less than the state average. Compared to neighboring counties, Grant County's annual median household income is above average and closest to Hidalgo County's.



Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2010-2018

Figure 6-1. Median Household Income, 2010-2018

Table 6-1. Annual Median Household Income

Annual Median Household Income					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Grant County	$38,923	$38,311	$38,890	$40,470	$37,880
Catron County	$39,342	$42,973	$38,142	$42,047	$42,480
Sierra County	$28,855	$29,356	$29,679	$29,690	$30,451
Luna County	$28,489	$27,476	$27,326	$27,602	$27,377
Hidalgo County	$35,048	$34,444	$34,528	$31,829	$36,339
New Mexico	$44,968	$44,963	$45,674	$46,718	$48,059

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME

When looking at the annual per capita income estimates, Grant County has experienced a slight increase every year since 2014 as shown in Table 6-2. The per capita income of the state has experienced more of an increase, according to the estimates. Compared to neighboring counties, Grant County's 2018 annual per capita income is above average.

Table 6-2. Annual Per Capita Income

Annual Per Capita Income					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Grant County	$23,948	$24,012	$24,459	$25,257	$26,085
Catron County	$19,254	$20,685	$20,762	$22,487	$20,767
Sierra County	$23,411	$23,011	$24,882	$23,898	$24,913
Luna County	$19,400	$18,871	$18,077	$18,338	$20,275
Hidalgo County	$15,549	$15,078	$15,650	$16,622	$16,496
New Mexico	$18,589	$18,982	$20,495	$22,749	$25,389

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES

Looking at the average weekly wages earned in 2018 and 2019, we can see a 1.6 percent increase in earnings in Grant County compared to 4 percent increase statewide (See Table 6-3). Compared to neighboring counties, Grant County has a lower weekly wage increase, but has the highest weekly wage and the highest employment.

Table 6-3. Average Weekly Wages, 2018-2019

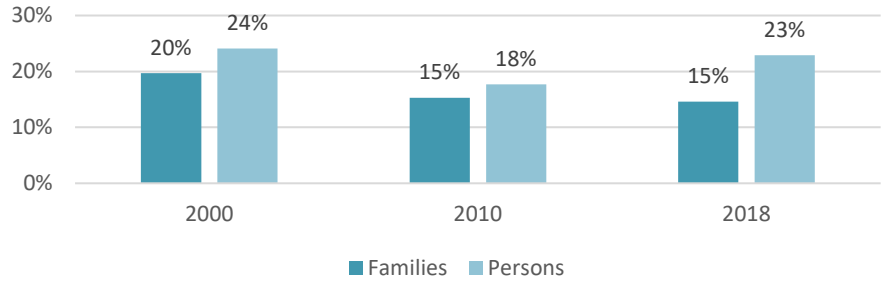
Average Wages & Average Employment	2018		2019		% Change	
	Employment	Weekly Wage	Employment	Weekly Wage	Employment	Weekly Wage
Grant County	9,151	$802	9,161	$815	0.1%	1.6%
Catron County	649	$593	633	$597	-2.5%	0.7%
Hidalgo County	1,665	$753	1,632	$772	-2.0%	2.5%
Luna County	7,597	$679	7,697	$699	1.3%	2.9%
Sierra County	3,364	$590	3,361	$628	-0.1%	6.4%
New Mexico	822,351	$869	836,687	$904	1.7%	4.0%

Source: NM Workforce Connection, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program

POVERTY LEVELS

The percentage of people living below the poverty level has fluctuated slightly in 18 years, however, the 2018 rate of 23 percent is very similar to the 2000 rate of 24 percent (see Figure 6-2). A lower percentage of people (18 percent) were below the poverty level in 2010; conversely, the percentage families living below the poverty level has remained consistent since 2010 at 15 percent and decreased from 24 percent in 2000.

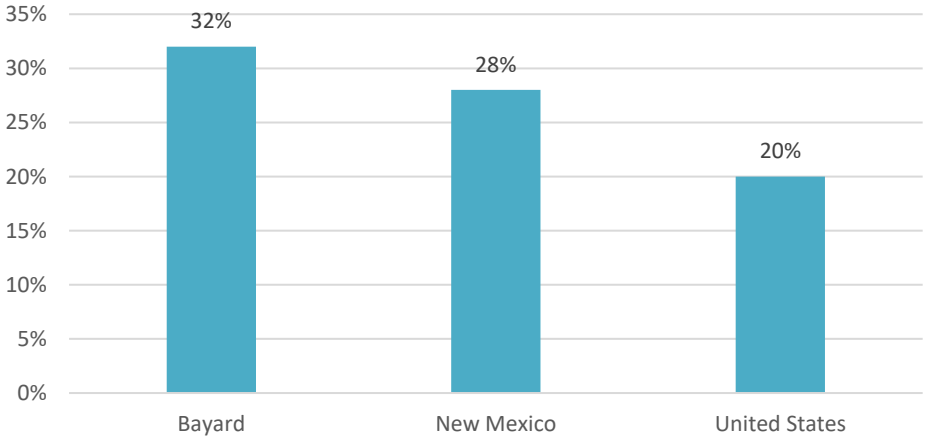
Figure 6-2. Families and People Below the Poverty Level in Bayard, 2000- 2018



Source: US Census 2010-2018, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

In 2018, the percentage of children living below the poverty level in Bayard was 4 percent higher than New Mexico and over 10 percent higher than the national average.

Figure 6-3. Children Under 18 Years of Age Living Below Poverty Level, 2018



Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2018

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

It is helpful to assess Bayard's labor force and employment figures to see how they have changed over the last 18 years. The prevalence of mining on Bayard's historical and current employment has shaped the city's growth and labor force. Table 6-4 shows Bayard's population 16 years and over has decreased between 2010 and 2018 as has the number of residents in the labor force. However, the number of people employed has increased since 2014 to 802 in 2018 and 2018 saw the fewest unemployed since 2010.

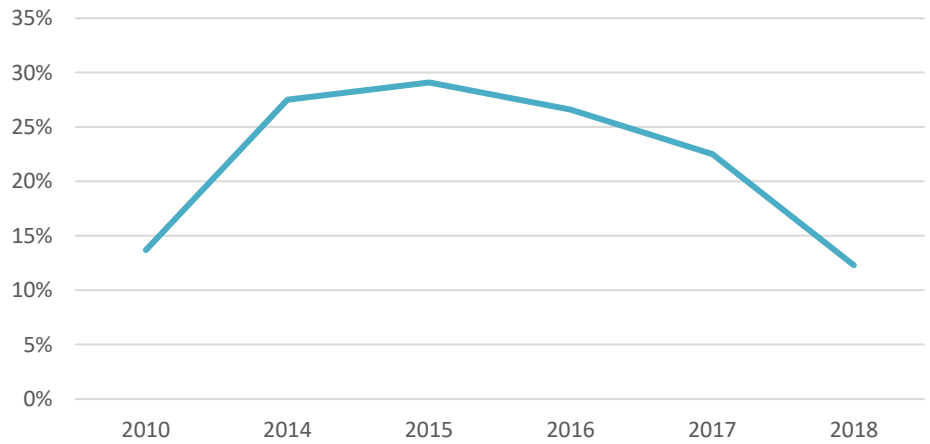
Table 6-4. Employment Status, 2010-2018

Employment Status	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Population 16 years and over	2080	2014	1947	1869	1947	1755
In labor force	1014	1053	1013	986	960	915
Civilian labor force	1014	1053	1013	986	960	915
Employed	875	763	718	724	744	802
Unemployed	139	290	295	262	216	113

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2014-2018, DP 3

Bayard's unemployment rate has decreased from 29 percent in 2015 to 12.3 percent in 2018 but rose noticeably between 2010 and 2014 from 13.7 percent to 27.5 percent (see Figure 6-4).

Figure 6-4. Bayard's Unemployment Rates, 2014-2018



Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2014-2018, DP 3

Table 6-5 shows the unemployment rate for Grant County has remained consistent in 2018 and 2019 at 4.8 percent, which is very similar to the statewide unemployment rate (4.9 percent).

Table 6-5. County Unemployment Rates

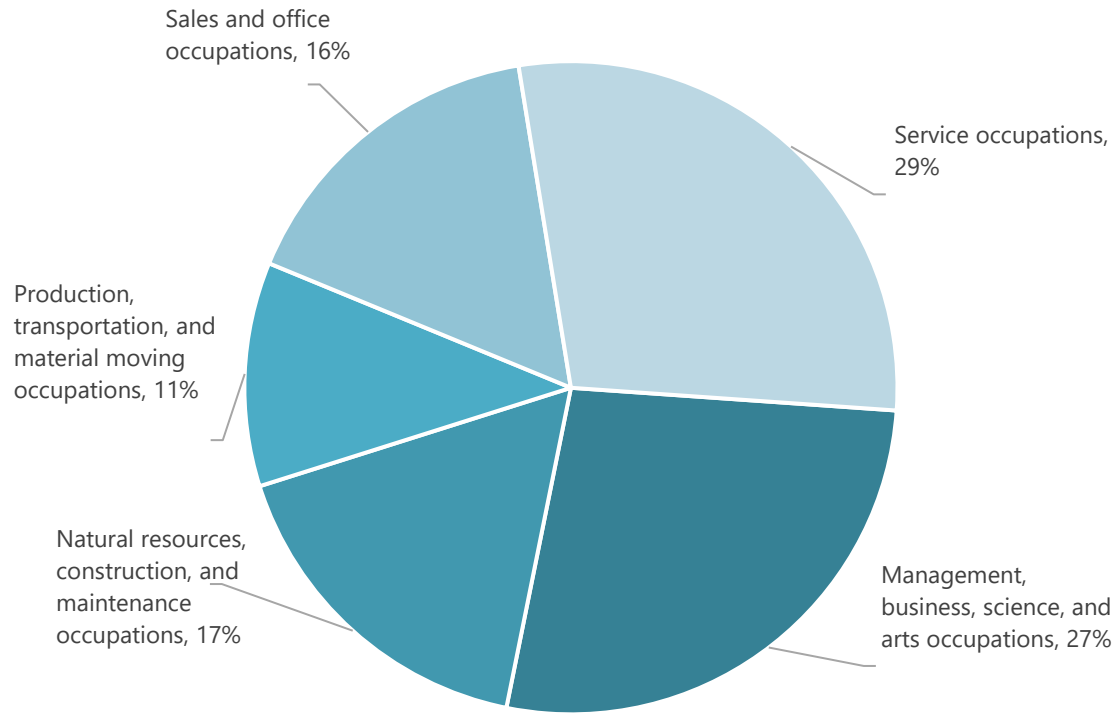
	2018	2019
Grant County	4.8%	4.8%
Catron County	6.3%	6.2%
Hidalgo County	3.7%	4.3%
Luna County	11.7%	12.2%
Sierra County	6.9%	6.8%
New Mexico	4.9%	4.9%

Source: New Mexico Workforce Connection, Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

OCCCUPATIONAL TRENDS

The most common occupations of Bayard residents in 2018 were service occupations (29 percent) as shown in Figure 6-5. Following closely were management, business, science, and arts occupations at 27 percent. The rest of the occupations make up less than 50 percent.

Figure 6-5. Occupations in Bayard, 2018



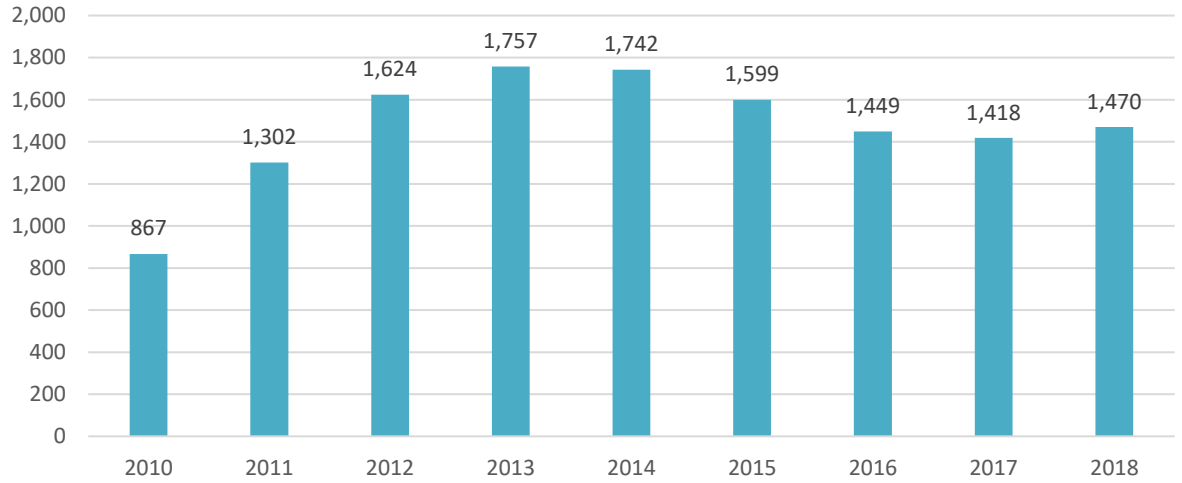
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Mining Employment

Mining is an important employer in Bayard and the surrounding County. The status of Mining employment drives much of the local economy. Mining employment was at 1,470 in 2018. This is an increase from 867 workers in 2010, however the number of workers employed by mining has fluctuated from 2010 to 2018 in Grant County (with a peak at 1,757 in 2013) as shown in Figure 6-6. The only operating mines in Grant County are the two open pit copper mines: Chino Mine north of Bayard and another south of Tyrone. Both are owned by Freeport-McMoRan Copper and Gold Incorporated (Freeport-McMoRan). Chino Mine reopened in 2011, which explains the increase in employment from 2011 and peaking in 2013.

Figure 6-6. Mining Employment, Grant County, 2010-2018

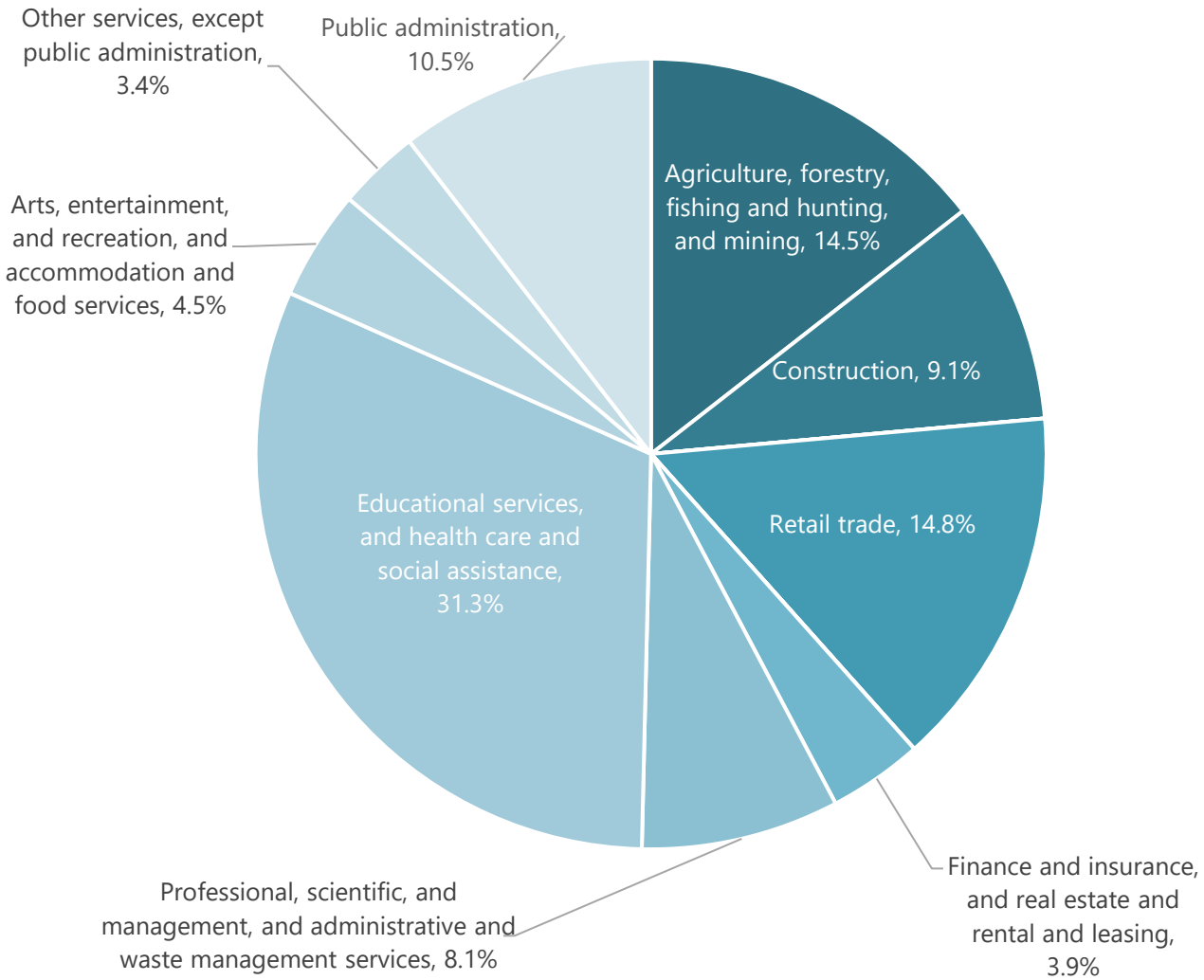


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, CAEMP25N Total Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by NAICS Industry

INDUSTRY SECTORS

Despite Bayard's role as the heart of the Mining District, the industry sector that employs Bayard's residents is not predominately mining. In fact, in 2018, just 14.5 percent of the industry sectors fell in the category of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining. The largest industry sector employing Bayard's residents was educational services, health care, and social assistance at 31 percent as shown in Figure 6-7.

Figure 6-7. Industry Sectors of Bayard Residents, 2018



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

GROSS RECEIPTS

The total gross receipts have increased by $8.6 Million in Bayard between 2015 and 2019 but did not do so steadily as shown in Table 6-6 and Figure 6-8. However, due to the data suppressed for 2018 and 2019, it is difficult to assess the mining industry's impact. Many industries' gross receipts have declined in the 5-year period, but two have increased exponentially: 1) Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services and 2) Other services.

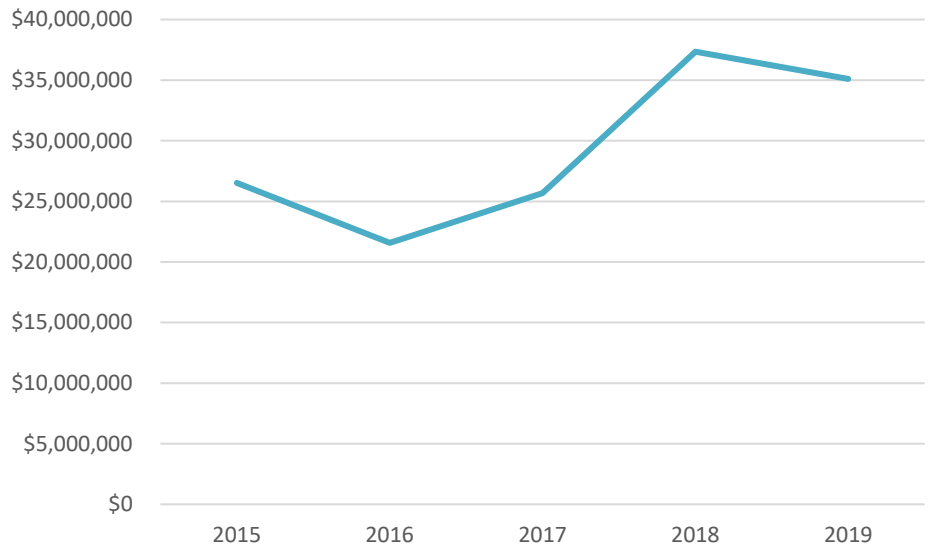
Table 6-6. Gross Receipts in Bayard by Industry, 2015 - 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mining	$735,893	*	($1,286,232)	*	*
Utilities	$2,096,205	$2,123,858	$1,680,436	$1,674,821	$1,688,784
Construction	$7,698,410	$2,375,508	$4,991,559	$7,713,467	$2,854,812
Manufacturing	$954,767	$1,028,593	$839,620	$4,387,250	$1,517,544
Wholesale Trade	$482,962	$617,091	$527,404	$1,716,652	$1,480,866
Retail Trade	$8,103,717	$7,707,924	$7,123,207	$7,844,698	$7,817,367
Transportation and Warehousing	$580,659	$647,948	$595,056	$918,514	$823,252
Information	$2,104,917	$2,152,549	$2,059,744	$1,984,859	$1,935,591
Finance and Insurance	$78,956	$123,281	$120,910	$109,077	$137,698
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	$64,158	$372,223	$308,613	$232,903	$317,651
Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	$314,941	$397,253	$439,125	$736,829	$306,414
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	$134,744	$161,261	$231,293	$255,441	$4,328,929
Educational Services	$48,243	$55,345	$72,305	$93,527	$90,245
Health Care and Social Assistance	$585,647	$672,186	$671,748	$760,617	$491,396
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	$3,101	$5,445	$691	$4,989	$5,474
Accommodation and Food Services	$1,324,774	$1,732,807	$1,461,147	$1,021,673	$1,245,904
Other Services (except Public Administration)	$1,197,898	$1,289,207	$5,833,499	$7,869,991	$10,055,157
Public Administration	*	*	*	*	*
Unclassified	$832	$109,787	$2,857	$18,161	$10,803
Subtotal	$26,510,823	$21,572,267	$25,672,982	$37,344,052	$35,108,326

** Data suppression*

Source: New Mexico Taxation & Revenue, Fiscal Year RP-80 Reports: Gross Receipts by Geographic Area and NAICS code

Figure 6-8. Total Gross Receipts in Bayard, 2015-2019



Source: New Mexico Taxation & Revenue, Fiscal Year RP-80 Reports: Gross Receipts by Geographic Area and NAICS code

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

Grant County along with Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments, Southwest New Mexico Collaborative, Silver City, and other jurisdictions within the county are working to improve economic development throughout the region. The goal is economic diversification with a focus on implementation. Grant County and Silver City applied to Freeport-McMoRan to fund an Economic Diversification Program. Joining these partnerships and efforts can help diversify Bayard's economy without duplicating efforts. Regional initiatives are an opportunity for the City of Bayard and Cobre Consolidated Schools to benefit from activities designed to improve the entire region.

SOUTHWEST NEW MEXICO COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

The Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments' (SWNMCOG) purpose is to assist communities, school districts, and soil and water conservation districts in Grant, Catron, Hidalgo, and Luna counties with grant application and management, economic and community development, and transportation and housing projects. The City of Bayard is a member. The SWNMCOG manages the region's economic development planning efforts. An Economic Recovery Specialist within the SWNMCOG assists communities with local initiatives and is a resource to Bayard.

SOUTHWEST NEW MEXICO COLLABORATIVE

The Southwest New Mexico Collaborative is a recent initiative of local governments, state and federal agencies, and area non-profits to improve the health of communities, forests, watersheds, and the overall economy of Southwest New Mexico. The City of Bayard is a core partner. The collaborative has four main priorities that are in line with Bayard's community's vision:

- Outdoor Recreation: Make Gila National Forest and surrounding areas an outdoor recreation destination that supports local economies and the health of the forest. Initiatives around outdoor recreation include walkability and tourism in addition to recreational use of public lands. The mining district communities are an important component of this initiative with significant historic, cultural and recreational resources nearby.
- Economic Development: Retain business and create economic opportunities throughout the region.
- Entrepreneurship: supporting and development new small businesses
- Placemaking: Design public spaces that are inviting and foster social interaction.
- Youth and Education: Increase youth learning and career opportunities.
- Restoration: Improve forest and watershed restoration efforts.

Through a USDA grant SWNMCOG initiated planning to help increase the amount of export-oriented small businesses in Grant County and the number of businesses that provide recreational activities to Gila National Forest tourists. Planning is also intended to help the community expand opportunities to secure capital from investors and diversify the local economy.

SOUTHWEST NEW MEXICO ARTS AND CULTURAL TOURISM

The Southwest New Mexico Arts and Cultural Tourism (ACT) is an action-based nonprofit that has been working with Grant County on a Five Points initiative to connect the communities of Silver City, Arenas Valley, Santa Clara, Hurley, and Bayard by restoring a historic property on US 180 within each of the five communities. The restoration of these cultural and historical properties could become an impetus for job creation, tourism, work-based learning, sustainable construction through repurposing buildings, and celebrations of community culture. The Union Hall in Bayard was identified as a key site in Bayard that could become a community and cultural center and used for events.

BAYARD ATTRACTIONS AND TOURISM

HISTORY

The unique history of Bayard and the Mining District attracts visitors.

- **Mining District.** The mining history in Bayard is an important attraction in the region. As described in Chapter 3, the Warm Springs Apaches were the first to discover and make use of the copper ore north of Bayard. Then, the Spaniards began mining in the early 1800s. The mine eventually overtook the small town of Santa Rita adjacent to the mined land and residents relocated and formed the City of Bayard. Visitors can learn about the history by visiting the:
  - **Bayard Mining Park:** Located in downtown Bayard, this park commemorates Grant County miners and educates visitors on the mining history. The City is also interested in converting the Railroad Depot next to Bayard Mining Park into a museum. The building belongs to the City although the property is on a Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Company (BNSF Railway) easement.
  - **Mine Overlook:** The history of the mine and details about the mining process are presented at an overlook of what is now called Chino Mine. The observation point is a short drive from Bayard via Central Avenue/NM 356 and NM 152.
- **Historic Fort Bayard.** Less than a 10 minute-drive from Bayard, just north of the village of Santa Clara, is the historic Fort Bayard National Historic Landmark District. The site was founded in 1866 by the US Army as a defense post against Apache attacks on settlers and miners. Later it became a tuberculosis sanitarium and then was converted into a VA hospital. Entering the property is like walking back in time. The Santa Clara/Historic Fort Bayard Visitors Center and Museum offers free historical information and free tours provided by the Fort Bayard Historic Preservation Society.

Issues and Desired Improvements

- **State Arts and Culture Collaboration Opportunities:** Bayard can take part in the State's Economic Development and Tourism Departments' assistance. For example, Bayard's local businesses and destinations can be marketed through New Mexico True.

SHOPPING, DINING, AND LODGING

There are very limited shopping, lodging, and services offered in Bayard. With approximately ten dining options in Bayard including cafes, dine-in restaurants, fast-food restaurants, and grocery stores, Silver City is the primary destination for lodging and shopping in the region.

Issues and Desired Improvements

- **Limited Businesses:** Bayard is a small community with a declining population. Businesses are moving away, people are shopping online, and most of Bayard's businesses close at 8 pm. Silver City has a larger customer base and more choices, which draws residents from the surrounding smaller municipalities. There are also more employment opportunities in Silver City, so Bayard's residents tend to shop and work there.
  - **Retail Diversity:** Community members would like to see more retail variety and quantity, including fresh food, a farmers' market, and more restaurants.
  - **Lodging:** The community would like more lodging opportunities. Bayard currently does not offer lodging. People come for events but cannot stay locally. Lodging would benefit the retail services; restaurants would have more business if there were more tourists.
- **Limited Health Services**: Some community members discussed access to health care as a concern. Hidalgo Medical Services (HMS) was looking for a place to locate in Bayard but did not find one.
- **Grant County Collaboration Opportunities:** The established tourism industry in Grant County and existing network of collaborating organizations to advance economic diversification offer Bayard opportunities to connect to more resources and benefit from collective efforts.
- **Regional Collaboration Opportunities:** The region's economy could also benefit from a regional, tri-city approach that offers incentive programs for businesses that locate in the area and could be more attractive to a credit union that offers local lending. The population and buying power of the tri-city area would be more appealing to retailers seeking to locate in the area.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

In the foothills of the Black Range, home to the Gila National Forest, Bayard has many recreational opportunities within a short drive, including hiking, biking, ATV trails, camping, fishing, and hunting. San Jose Mountain and the highly revered Kneeling Nun land formation are just northeast of the city, which provide hiking and biking opportunities. Black Peak, Hermosa Mountain, Hanover Mountain, Hillsboro Peak, Sawyers Peak, Cross-O Mountain, and McKnight Mountain are all less than 50 miles north of Bayard along New Mexico Route 152 (NM 152).

Issues and Desired Improvements

- **Increase Connections to Outdoor Recreation Connections:** An enhanced trail network that follows the railroad and connects to Bayard' community facilities could improve residents' daily quality of life and attract more visitors, especially if the trails connect to Fort Bayard and the Bayard Mining Park.

WORKFORCE TRAINING

Cobre High School offers wood shop, welding, and auto shop. Western New Mexico University's College of Community and Workforce Development offers programs and certifications for nursing assistance, unmanned aerial systems, electrical technology, welding technology, and construction technology in Silver City. The Bayard Library offers internet access for residents that do not have home access.

Issues and Desired Improvements

The community has seen a decline in trades training and would like more opportunities for youth to stay in the area and become prepared for professional trades and careers.

- **Trades Training in Schools:** The high school is no longer offering the types of trades training that it used to offer and is losing students every year since 1997. The City and schools could benefit from State support to build trades. Some of Western New Mexico University's traditional trade classes are thought to be declining.
- **Trade Center:** Some Bayard residents would like a trade center for specialty trades, including water technology. Water technology classes are offered at Doña Ana's Community College; Bayard and the region's residents would like local location to take classes. Such a learning center could be located at Fort Bayard or on the Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 corridor.
- **Work Study Programs:** Work study options in the City have decreased. Students used to learn office skills and that would enable them to be placed in a job. Now, sponsors and students are not required to teach/learn specific skills. There is interest in building an internship program at the City and at Freeport-McMoRan for high school students. The mine used to offer a summer internship program for high school students, but now the internships are only for college students.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

Goal 1. *Bayard's history, culture, and natural assets are honored and promoted.*

Policy 1.1. Promote Bayard's rich cultures and history.

Action 1.1.A. Work with New Mexico True and Grant County to strategize a cohesive countywide tourism approach, leverage resources, and promote local businesses and the Mining District destinations.

Action 1.1.B. Work with BNSF to determine the feasibility of creating a mining museum in the Railroad Depot.

Action 1.1.C. Work with the Southwest New Mexico Arts and Cultural Tourism (ACT) and the State Historic Preservation Office to seek funding to renovate Union Hall and bring back into productive use.

Policy 1.2. Market the natural environment and outdoor recreation opportunities around Bayard while ensuring their protection.

Action 1.2.A. Update the City of Bayard's website with information about all the surrounding natural attractions and outdoor recreation opportunities.

Action 1.2.B. Work with New Mexico True, New Mexico Outdoor Recreation Division, and Grant County to strategize a cohesive countywide tourism approach, leverage resources, and promote the natural environment and outdoor recreation opportunities, including Kneeling Nun, Gila National Forest, and its wilderness areas.

Action 1.2.C. Prioritize public access to natural resources within Bayard by developing trails along the arroyo, railroad, and other rights-of-way.

Goal 2. *Bayard's economy is strengthened and diversified.*

Policy 2.1. Capitalize on regional economic development initiatives.

Action 2.1.A. Actively participate in regional economic development organizations and activities, such as the Grant County Workforce and Economic Development Alliance.

Policy 2.2. Diversify the economy by attracting or growing new sustainable industries that offer quality employment and living wages.

Action 2.2.A. Work with Grant County and other municipalities on collaborative efforts that can offer more resources and economic diversification opportunities, including efforts to expand goods and services that capture revenue from visitors.

Action 2.2.B. Identify City-owned land that could be used as an incentive in attracting businesses.

Action 2.2.C. Compile an inventory of properties that are suitable for new businesses and work with local realtors and landowners to promote the sale or lease of these properties.

Action 2.2.D. Explore opportunities to pursue renewable energy, such as solar and wind farms.

Policy 2.3. Support existing businesses and encourage their expansion.

Action 2.3.A. Work with the Southwestern Area Workforce Development Board to:

- Identify workforce training needs that prevent companies from expanding.
- Implement workforce training that will help existing businesses.

Action 2.3.B. Provide outreach and training to educate employers on the resources available for workforce development.

Action 2.3.C. Connect unemployed local workers to Soloworks Cibola's remote work program and program certification.

Goal 3. *Bayard residents receive quality education and training that prepares them for living wage jobs.*

Policy 3.1. Partner with Cobre Consolidated School District and WNMU to provide and promote workforce readiness and career opportunities for students.

Action 3.1.A. Meet with Cobre Consolidated School District and Cobre High School leadership to identify opportunities to expand or take advantage of workforce training and how to best promote them to students.

Action 3.1.B. Meet with WNMU's College of Community and Workforce Development leadership to identify opportunities to expand workforce training and how to best promote them to students.

Policy 3.2. Establish training programs within City Administration and local businesses.

Action 3.2.A. Develop mentorship and internship programs for students in City departments.

Action 3.2.B. Encourage private businesses to develop mentorship and internship programs for students.

Policy 3.3. Encourage mining training with Freeport-McMoRan.

Action 3.3.A. Meet with Freeport-McMoRan to discuss opportunities to reinitiate high school internships at the mine.



CHAPTER 7.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES

Bayard's community facilities and services make an important contribution to residents' overall quality of life. City facilities provide places for recreation and relaxation, learning, cultural activities, and gathering with family and friends. The Community Facilities and Services Element of the Comprehensive Plan examines the existing inventory of community facilities and services in Bayard, identifies gaps, and recommends facilities and services to better serve residents.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- Provide more community events like concerts in the park, car shows, movies for families, and activities for teens.
- Provide recreation and amenities like restrooms at the park and space for exercise and dance classes.
- Improve access to health care.
- Allow community access of school facilities, especially the track and playing fields.
- Continue to support the community center.
- Create a records management system with mobile-data terminals for the vehicles for the Police Department.
- Provide adequate equipment for the Maintenance Department.

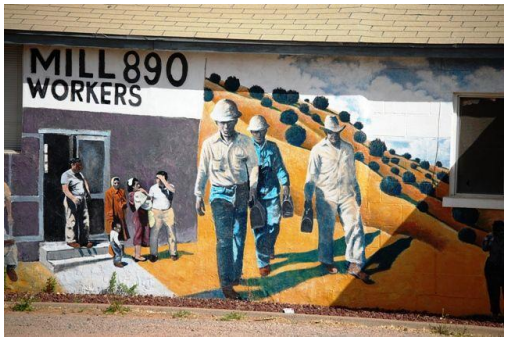
COMMUNITY FACILITIES

BAYARD COMMUNITY CENTER

The Bayard Community Center is located near Bayard Community Park and the elementary and middle schools as shown in Figure 7-1. The large, multi-purpose center was built in 1995 and has meeting rooms, offices, and a large multi-use room that can be used as a gym, theater, and meeting space. The center is available for rent for private events.

890 UNION HALL

The City is looking into acquiring and renovating the Union Hall and engineers are planning to inspect it for reuse for community use, possibly as a cultural center or historical museum. The hall is a repurposed Army barracks and was the center of a miner's strike in 1950 that was significant in Mexican American and minority's fight for justice. The murals on the side of it depict the strike. Its wood floors are in disrepair. Union Hall has also been identified as one of five cultural destinations within Grant County as part of the Five Points Initiative by the Southwest New Mexico Arts and Cultural Tourism (ACT) and was the focus of House Memorial 22 at the State Legislature in 2017 that recommended the property be considered for placement on the State Register of Cultural Properties.



Source: Sumoflam Productions

Union Hall Mural

BAYARD PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Bayard Public Library is a cultural hub for the community. It is across the street from historic Bayard Railroad Depot and near Bayard's Mining Park on Central Avenue. The 5,070-square foot building includes library stacks, event space and a computer lab. The computer lab has 17 computers and is a local resource for internet access. There are 2,705 card holders. Public events include poetry readings, art and science events, book readings, computer classes, and book sales. The most popular program is the Summer Reading Program.



Bayard Public Library

The library underwent a 3,400 square foot expansion in 2011, along with improvements to the historic library. Funding provided from Capital Outlay and a USDA loan/grant helped pay for the improvements. The expansion included a librarian's office, reception area, new reading areas, a children's study area, computer study areas and a multi-function room. The expansion integrated the historic library with the new building. Improvements to the old library new interior lighting, new floors, wall finishes new roofing and new exterior doors and windows. Other improvements include an outdoor reading patio, new exterior sidewalks , landscape improvements and parking and ADA accessibility improvements. The library draws patrons from the region.

Issues and Desired Improvements

Some community members expressed the need for more gathering spaces and programmed activities that bring the community together, especially for the community's youth. People would like more spaces for exercise and dance classes. There was also some interest in a new recreation center with an indoor swimming pool, however it was noted that Bayard once had an indoor swimming pool that had to be demolished because maintenance was too burdensome. Improvements could be made to create safer, easier walking connections between the library and Bayard's schools, parks, and other destinations so is more accessible.

PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

BAYARD COMMUNITY PARK

Bayard Community Park is centrally located at Park Street and Hurley Avenue. Facilities include the Little League Grounds, regulation ball field and a playground totaling just over 3 acres. The park has playground equipment, skate park equipment, picnic tables, and a gazebo. The park is adjacent to Bayard Community Center, Bayard Elementary School, and Snell Middle School. The integration of school and community facilities creates the City's largest multi-use recreational area.

BAYARD MINING PARK

Bayard Mining Park is located across from the Cobre Consolidated Schools Administration building at the corner of Central Avenue and Poplar Street in downtown, Bayard. The park has an extensive collection of mining equipment that is displayed along an interpretive trail. Interpretive signage explains the equipment and history of mining in the region. Picnic shelters, benches, historic

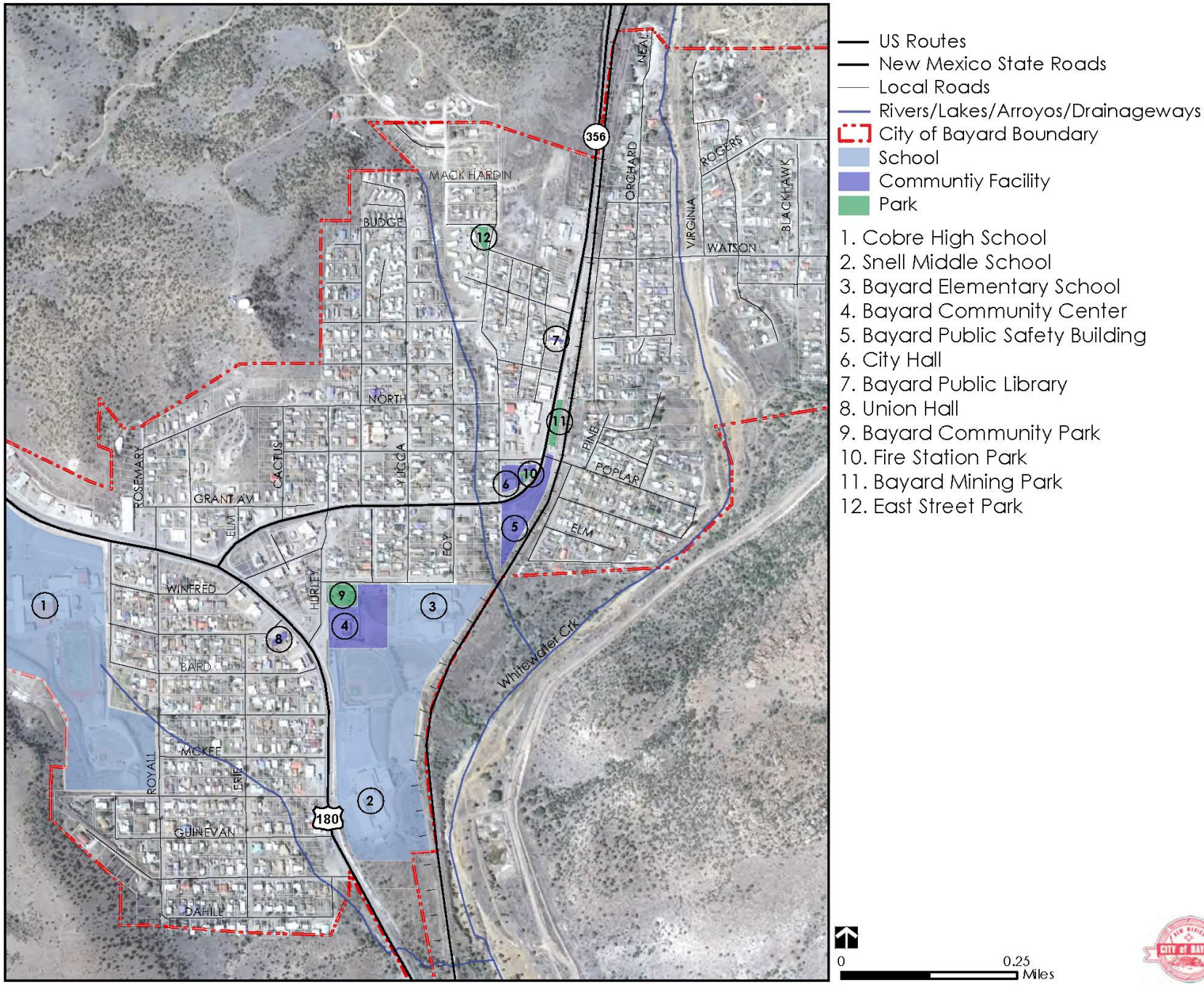


Figure 7-1. Community Facilities Map

lighting, and xeric landscaping create a pleasant pedestrian environment. The Mining Park is noted in tourism references for the area as an excellent companion to tours of the Chino mine and other features of the Mining District.

FIRE STATION PARK

The Fire Station Park is located on Central Avenue between the old Fire Station and the Post Office. It has picnic tables and a basketball court.

EAST STREET PARK

East Street Park is a small neighborhood park located adjacent to Bayard Housing Authority apartments on N. East Street and Copper Street. Facilities include basketball courts and playground equipment.

WHITEWATER CREEK

Whitewater creek runs north-south through the east edge of Bayard. Its floodplain is undeveloped and provides natural open space through the City and Bayard Canyon. Chino Mine began remediating contamination of the creek due to acidic runoff from the mines in 2018 and cleanup was completed in 2019 as a result of the 1994 Chino Administrative Order on Consent, an agreement between Chino Mine and New Mexico Environment Department to remediate historical mine contamination caused by Chino Mine.

Issues and Desired Improvements

There is an opportunity to link community parks and facilities with a trail and open space network along the proposed rail trail and possibly along Whitewater Creek that would expand the City's outdoor recreation opportunities. Community members expressed a desire to open school facilities to the community for recreational purposes. It was also noted that the Bayard Community Park is below street level, so when the trees are full, it is difficult to see into the park, which makes policing and maintaining community safety more difficult.

HEALTH CARE AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

SILVER HEALTH CARE, BAYARD CLINIC

The Silver Health Care, Bayard Clinic provides adult primary care and pediatrics. It is located at 608 Winifred Street just off Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 and Central Avenue.

COBRE SCHOOLS HEALTH CENTER

The Cobre Schools Health Center provides medical, dental, mental health, and family support services as the only Federally Qualified Health Center in both Hidalgo and Grant Counties. It is in Cobre High School.

Issues and Desired Improvements

The community has expressed the need for additional health services and a clinic.

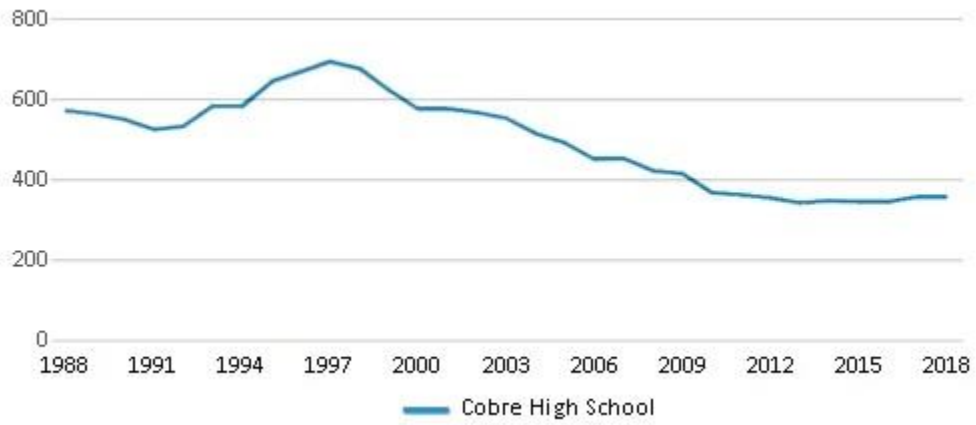
SCHOOLS

The Cobre Consolidated School District provides education for children from kindergarten through twelfth grade in elementary, middle, and high schools. The district includes four elementary, one middle, and one high school. Within Bayard are Cobre High School, Snell Middle School, and Bayard Elementary School. District offices are in Bayard north of City Hall.

COBRE HIGH SCHOOL

Cobre High School serves 341 students in grades 9-12 and has experienced a decline in enrollment since 1997 (see Figure 7-2). The student to teacher ratio is 17 to 1. It is located at 1300 Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 at the western edge of town. The high school has recently undergone improvements, which include a new track and field facility.

Figure 7-2. Cobre High School Enrollment, 1988-2018



Source: Public School Review



Source: StadiumConnection.com

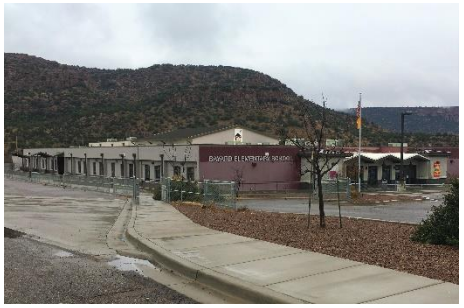
Cobre High School

SNELL MIDDLE SCHOOL

Snell Middle School serves 176 students in grades 7 and 8. It is located at 501 Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 on the south side of town in the complex created by Bayard Elementary School, the Bayard Community Center, Bayard Community Park, and sports fields.

BAYARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Bayard Elementary School serves 241 students in grades Pre-K through 6. It is located at 100 Park Street on the east side of town just east of Bayard Community Park and Bayard Community Center.



Bayard Elementary School

Issues and Desired Improvements

The schools can better serve the community through a joint-use agreement that would allow the school grounds to be more widely used as community amenities for exercise and community building. There is also opportunity to improve walking connections from the middle and elementary schools to Bayard Community Park that make it safer and more pleasant for students to walk from the school grounds to the park.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Public Safety Department includes police services, fire services, EMS services, and the municipal court. All public safety services are in the Bayard Public Safety Building at 801 Central Avenue, which was constructed in July 2000 with funding from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Police Department provides 24-hour service every day of the year with five officers and the Police Chief. Neighboring communities do not have 365 days of protection and rely on Bayard's Police Department for service when their own departments are not open.

BAYARD VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Bayard Volunteer Fire Department is staffed by 15 volunteer firefighters; the City Council did discuss the possibility of having paid firefighting staff at a hearing in 2019. The Bayard Fire Department and EMS Departments' emergency use vehicles were funded by the New Mexico Finance Association through loans and grant/loan combinations.

Issues and Desired Improvements

The Police Department lacks a records management system to accurately keep track of cases and crime statistics. A tri-city task force comprised of Bayard, Santa Clara, and Hurley has been discussed for years. The municipalities' mayors and the police chiefs have discussed joining the police force and the collective needs of the region. That would allow two to three police officers on duty at all time. The communities of Bayard and Hurley are discussing an approach to combine the two police departments into one. Discussions are ongoing. The Fire Department needs increased capacity to serve residents and businesses.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

Goal 1. *Bayard has quality public spaces for community use.*

Policy 1.1. Leverage Bayard's resources for the public good.

Action 1.1.A. Develop a joint-use agreement with the Cobre School District that allows the community to use Bayard school facilities after school hours.

Action 1.1.B. Conduct a trails and open space plan that identifies the network of walking and biking connections throughout the City and connects to community facilities, regional trails, and open spaces, and beyond to Gila Wilderness Area. The network of trails can provide a comprehensive walking and biking network for Bayard residents and boost recreational tourism. Participate in the Grant County Trails and Outdoor Recreation Plan that was initiated in December 2020.

Action 1.1.C. Assess viability of allowing public access on walking/biking trails along Whitewater Creek and arroyos.

Action 1.1.D. Build on the City's Beautification Committee's momentum to foster community pride and improve the city's look and public spaces.

Action 1.1.E. Allocate funding for community facility maintenance, lighting, programs, and events.

Action 1.1.F. Allocate funding for Union Hall restoration.

Goal 2. *Bayard Police and Fire Departments have the resources to provide quality protection.*

Policy 2.1. Strengthen emergency services to better protect the region.

Action 2.1.A. Continue to assess the feasibility of a tri-city effort with Hurley and Santa Clara to provide emergency services for the area.

Action 2.1.B. Prioritize funding for a records management system that allows the Police Department to accurately keep track of cases and crime statistics.

Action 2.1.C. Prioritize funding for adequate Fire Department staffing.

Action 2.1.D. Integrate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) development standards in zoning ordinance so renovations and new development make it easier to protect the community.

Goal 3. *Bayard residents have access to quality health care.*

Policy 3.1. Work toward making health care services more available to residents in rural areas of the county.

Action 3.1.A. Meet with local and regional healthcare providers to discuss options for providing more medical services in Bayard, such as a traveling nurse practitioner and internet satellite links to larger medical facilities, and better transportation to and broadband infrastructure in existing facilities.

Action 3.1.B. Work with WNMU to expand and promote nursing, mental health, and medical professional programs available in Silver City.

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CHAPTER 8.
TRANSPORTATION

An assessment of Bayard's transportation system and patterns is an important part of developing a Comprehensive Plan that is effective, sustainable, and compatible with adjacent land use. The Transportation Element provides a review of existing conditions and identifies transportation-specific goals and action items.

The purpose of this Transportation Element is to assess how the transportation network is functioning, address where development might occur that impact the transportation system, and determine the improvements are needed. This system included thoroughfares for motorized vehicles and air, bicycle, and pedestrian systems allowing commercial, public, and personal travel within and through Bayard.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

MAJOR ROADWAY CONNECTIONS

The City of Bayard is bisected by US 180, which provides immediate connections north to Santa Clara and west to Silver City as well as destinations in Arizona. About 40 miles south of Bayard, US 180 leads to Deming and Interstate 10, an east-west federal highway connecting to Tucson, AZ to the west, and Las Cruces, NM to the east. NM 356 provides a connection to NM 152 and the Mimbres Valley. NM 152 continues east through the Black Range Mountains to I-25 to the south of Truth of Consequences.

Regional connections are especially important given that most employed Bayard residents travel outside for work, and based on community outreach efforts, oftentimes travel outside of Grant County for healthcare services and major retail needs. In addition to excursions to Las Cruces, El Paso, and Tucson, several Bayard residents indicated they travel to Palomas, Mexico – approximately 80 miles southeast of Bayard – to access inexpensive dental care and to purchase medications at low costs.

DEMOGRAPHICS & COMMUTING PATTERNS

According to data from the American Community Survey, about 90 percent of Bayard residents drive alone to work, while an additional 5 percent carpool, indicating a dependence on driving as a main mode of transportation (as shown in Table 8-1). Despite this reliance on vehicles, 8 percent of Bayard households (see Table 8-2Table 8-1) have no vehicle available compared to just over 5 percent at the county level and just under 6 percent at the state level.

Table 8-1. Means of Transportation to Work

Means of Transportation to Work for Workers 16 Years and Over	New Mexico	Grant County	Bayard
Drove Alone	80.2%	84.0%	89.8%
Carpooled	9.8%	5.7%	5.2%
Public Transportation	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%
Bicycle	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%
Walked	2.1%	3.4%	1.4%
Other Means	1.2%	0.5%	2.8%
Worked at Home	4.8%	5.1%	0.0%

Source: ACS, 2013-2017

Table 8-2. Housing Units by Vehicles Available

Housing Units by Vehicles Available	New Mexico	Grant County	Bayard
No Vehicle Available	5.8%	5.2%	8.0%
1 Vehicle Available	33.3%	32.8%	33.8%
2 Vehicles Available	37.2%	35.0%	38.8%
3 Vehicles Available	16.3%	18.1%	11.2%
4 or more Vehicles Available	7.5%	8.9%	8.2%

Source: ACS, 2013-2017

Auto dependence is tied to commuting patterns. According 2017 data from the Census Bureau's OnTheMap tool, most employed residents of Bayard travel outside of the city for work, while only about 13 percent of employed residents of Bayard also work in Bayard (see Figure 8-1). The data demonstrates the regional nature of commuting in the greater Grant County area and a need to support infrastructure connections among communities, including public transit and multi-use trails. Major roadways between Bayard and other communities are owned and maintained by NMDOT and are therefore outside of the direct influence of the City of Bayard. These commuting patterns also present an opportunity to support carpooling programs to reduce emissions. Increased rates of telecommuting could also mean that Bayard is an increasingly attractive place to live.

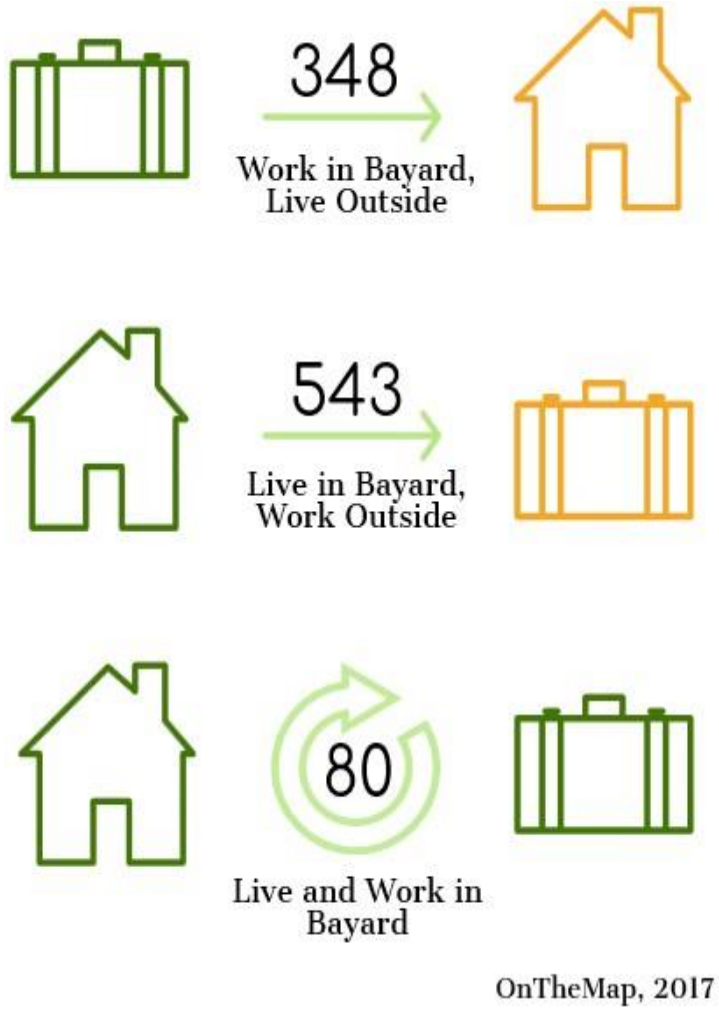


Figure 8-1. Inflow and Outflow of Employed Bayard Residents

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

ROADWAYS

The main roadways through Bayard — US 180 (Tom Foy Boulevard) and NM 356 (Central Avenue) — are owned and maintained by NMDOT. These roadways are the main commercial and retail corridors and support regional through travel as well as local access to commercial and retail sites. US 180 and NM 356 also provide connections to local residential streets within the City of Bayard. US 180 (Tom Foy Boulevard) is classified as a principal arterial while NM 356 (Central Avenue) is classified as a major collector as shown in Figure 8-2. Arterial streets provide regional connections and carry a heavier traffic volume than collector and local streets. A collector street is defined as a roadway that connects local streets to arterial streets, distributing traffic with minimal interference to residents and commercial activities.



Poplar Street

Per 2018 data from NMDOT, US 180 carries an average traffic volume of 6,700 – 9,350 vehicles per day, while NM 356 carries an average of 3,000 – 5,200 vehicles per day (see Table 8-3). Since these roadways are not owned by the City of Bayard, coordination with NMDOT is required for any design changes to the roadways and safety improvements, like pedestrian crossings.

Table 8-3. Bayard's Primary Roadways

Road Name	Jurisdiction	Functional Classification	Traffic Volume - 2018
US 180/ Tom Foy Blvd	NMDOT	Principal Arterial	~6700 - 9350
NM 356/Central Ave	NMDOT	Major Collector	~3000 - 5200
Poplar St	Bayard	Minor Collector	~1000
Royal St	Bayard	Minor Collector	~150
Vanadium/Watson St	Bayard	Minor Collector	~1000
Rosemary	Bayard	Minor Collector	~1000
North St	Bayard	Minor Collector	~1000
Franey St	Bayard	Minor Collector	~1000

Source: NMDOT, 2017.

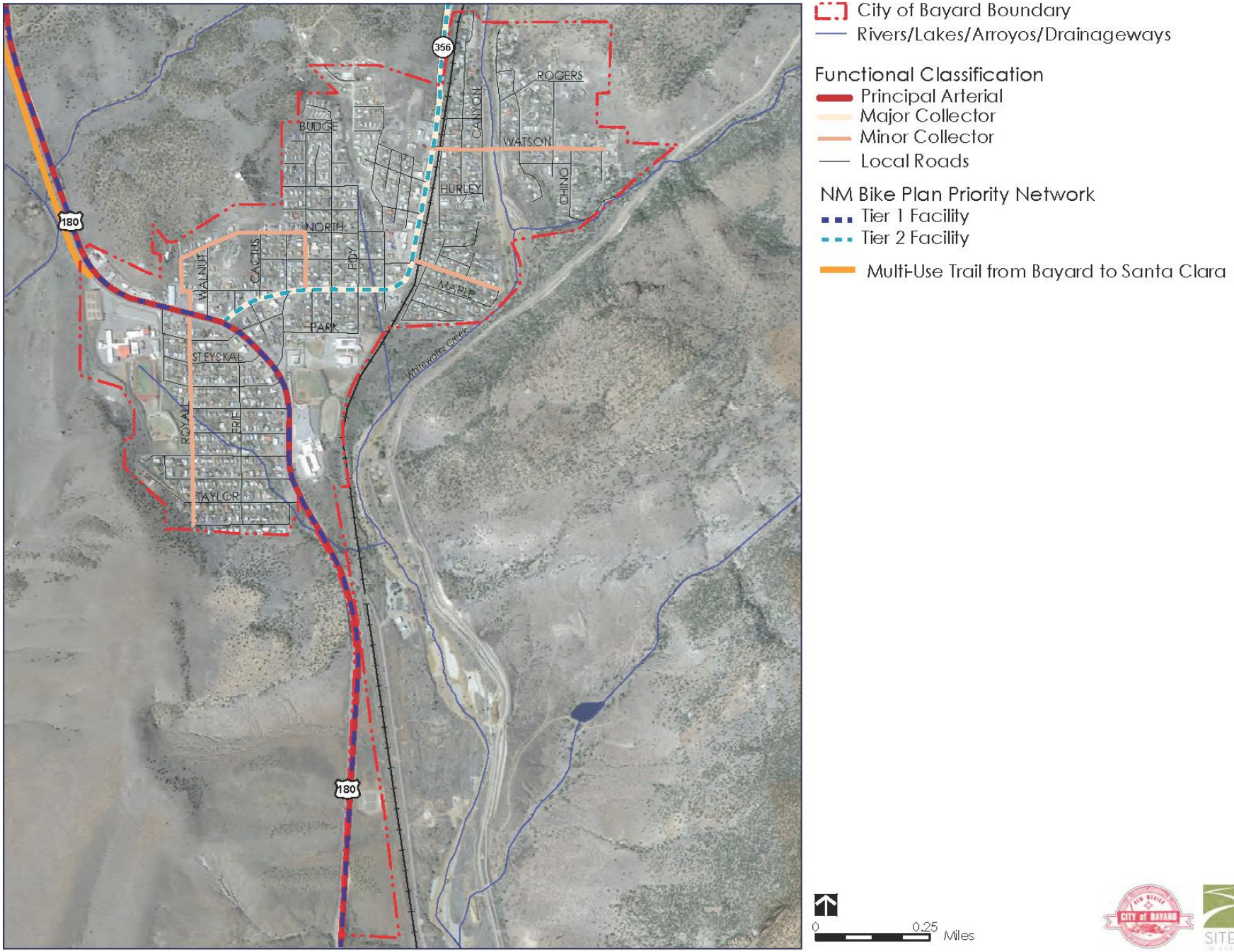


Figure 8-2. Transportation System Map

Bayard's local roads range in width from 24 – 34 feet from face of curb to face of curb and are generally low volume and low speed roadways, creating a safer and more comfortable environment for local travel, including for people biking and walking. Major issues that were identified during community outreach include the conditions of local roads and concerns about drainage. Residents are concerned about the topography causing storm-water drainage issues; only two percent of the community has storm drainage. Speed on local streets was not mentioned as an issue by Bayard residents in the community meeting. The City of Bayard maintains local roads through its public works department staff.

PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES

Sidewalks are present on US 180 (Tom Foy Boulevard) and NM 536 (Central Avenue) but are only located at present on a minority of local streets in Bayard; where sidewalks and curb ramps exist, there are often marked by gaps. While sidewalks are generally desirable, the low traffic volumes make Bayard's local streets candidates for pedestrian lanes (see image, right). Pedestrian lanes are on-street walking routes that are most appropriate along routes with little traffic (i.e., below 500 vehicles per day) and speeds of 30 MPH or less. Pedestrian lanes are a low-cost option that still provide comfort for pedestrians and can help encourage more people to walk either to reach a destination or for leisure. Pedestrian lanes are typically 4 – 6-foot lanes in width and have the benefit of being traversable by emergency vehicles. When applied to wider roads (i.e., greater than 30 feet), pedestrian lanes can also have a traffic calming effect. It is important to note that pedestrian lanes are meant to serve as an interim or temporary solution to installing sidewalks. High quality, continuous, and connected sidewalks that are compliant with the American's with Disabilities Act (ADA) may be installed as funding becomes available as a long-term solution.



Example of a pedestrian lane

BIKEWAYS AND TRAILS

There are no existing bikeways within the City of Bayard, though the low traffic volumes and well-connected grid system allows for comfortable bicycling on local roads. US 180 and NM 356 are included in the NMDOT Prioritized Statewide Bicycle Network Plan (NM Bike Plan) as Tier 1 and Tier 2 facilities as shown on Figure 8-2. These tier designations reflect the level of benefits from bikeways and the quality of desired infrastructure rather than priority for implementation. When reconstruction or major rehabilitation takes place on the roadways, the NM Bike Plan recommends at least 5-foot bike lanes on Tier 1 and Tier 2 facilities within municipal limits. Buffers are desirable on higher speed and volume roadways such as US 180.

BAYARD TO SANTA CLARA MULTI-USE TRAIL

In partnership with the Village of Santa Clara, the NMDOT is sponsoring a 2.5-mile paved multi-use trail from mile markers 120 to 122.5 along US 180 between Bayard and Santa Clara as shown on Figure 8-1Figure 8-2. Construction is underway. The project was identified following a road safety audit (RSA) conducted by the Village of Santa Clara that identified various safety concerns along US 180, including issues related to pedestrian travel. Among the recommendations of the RSA was a multi-use trail along the highway. The project is funded through Highway Safety Improvement Program Funds and includes street lighting and drainage improvements in addition to the paved multi-use trail. Maintenance and lighting will be provided by the Village of Santa Clara under an agreement with NMDOT. Among the intended benefits are improved access for students accessing schools in Bayard and for recreational travel between the communities.

OTHER POTENTIAL TRAILS IN THE COMMUNITY

Many communities are pursuing trails along underutilized railroad rights-of-way as means of providing connections between communities. One such option is for a trail from Bayard to Hurley along the Southwest Railroad corridor. Other options that should be explored include a trail along the irrigation ditch that runs between Foy Street and East Street and along Whitewater Creek. Grant County is will be developing a county-wide trails plan that could identify additional routes in the area.

There are a range of hiking trails in the greater Grant County area, though few trails leave from the area around the city. Attendees at the community meeting expressed a desire for additional trails that leave from the city itself.

TRANSIT SERVICE

Corre Caminos, based in Silver City, is the primary transit operator for the region. Of the five fixed routes, the Copper Route provides regular service between Silver City and Hurley with stops in Bayard at the Sugar Shack, City Hall, and the intersection of Taylor Street/US 180. The Silver City route, which runs to and from Deming, offers a "flagged" stop in Bayard at the Sugar Shack, meaning that riders may call ahead for a pickup at that stop. Corre Caminos riders may also request a route deviation, where a bus can deviate from a fixed route to stop within a ¾-mile radius from an existing bus stop.

Adult rates are between $0.75-$2.50, depending on the zone. Students and seniors ride at discounted rates between $0.50 and $2.50. WNMU students with a valid student ID are prepaid and ride all Corre Caminos routes free of charge. Children under the age of five ride for free.

Corre Cantinas is an afterhours safe ride home program offered by Corre Caminos that operates Friday and Saturday from 5:30 PM to 2:30 AM with services in the Deming and Silver City areas. The Corre Cantinas program is intended to provide additional options for accessing local businesses and to reduce incidences of drinking and driving. Community residents indicated this service allowed them to comfortably travel to and from Silver City from Bayard for evening entertainment. The fare for Corre Cantinas is $3.50 per person each way.

RAIL

Bayard is home to the Southwestern Railroad (SWRR), a short-line class III railroad that connects Whitewater and Deming. The SWRR rail corridor travels north and south through the city and is located immediately adjacent to NM 356. SWRR's primary market is in support of the mining industry, including heavy freight service through Bayard to Cobre, Chino, and Tyrone Mines.

AIRPORTS

GRANT COUNTY AIRPORT

The Grant County Airport is located approximately 10 miles south of Bayard. The airport is located west of US 180 and is publicly owned and operated by the Grant County Commission. Grant County Airport offers commercial airline service provided by Advance Airlines, including daily flights to Albuquerque and Phoenix. Flights to Phoenix provide connections from Phoenix to Hawthorne, Truckee, and Oakland airports in California. Twenty-two percent of aircraft operations at Grant County Airport are commercial. The airport averages 109 aircraft operations per week.

WHISKEY CREEK AIRPORT

Whiskey Creek Airport is located between Silver City and Santa Clara to the south of US 180. The airport is located on almost 70 acres and provides general aviation services. There are no commercial services operated out of Whiskey Creek Airport.

OTHER AIRPORTS

During community outreach efforts, community residents indicated they travel to El Paso International Airport or Tucson International Airport for their traveling needs. El Paso International Airport is located off I-10 approximately 150 miles southeast of Bayard. Tucson International Airport is located off I-10, approximately 320 miles west of Bayard.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Table 8-4 below contains transportation projects identified in the Fiscal Year 2021 – 2025 Infrastructure Capital Improvement Program (ICIP). State-funded projects that impact the City of Bayard include the multi-use trail between Bayard and Santa Clara and rehabilitation and a study of potential improvements along US 180.

Table 8-4. Transportation Projects Identified in the Fiscal Year 2021 – 2025 ICIP

Project ID	Year-Rank	Project Title	Category	Funded to Date	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total Project Cost	Amount Not Yet Funded
35728	2021-001	HWY 356 Sidewalk Improve-ments	Transpor-tation	$50,000	$580,000					$630,000	$580,000
35128	2022-001	Street Improve-ment Project				$1,000,000				$1,000,000	$1,000,000
29244	2025-002	ADA Municipal Improve-ments							$500,000	$500,000	$500,000

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

The following goals, policies, and actions should be implemented to enhance Bayard's transportation facilities:

Goal 1. *Bayard has multiple transportation options.*

Policy 1.1. Provide additional transportation options.

Action 1.1.A. Incorporate improvements for pedestrians, including installation of pedestrian lanes and completion of sidewalk segments where gaps exist.

Action 1.1.B. Support NMDOT in the implementation of bikeways along NM highways through the City.

Action 1.1.C. Pursue multi-use trails within the city and between Bayard and surrounding communities.

Action 1.1.D. Support regional transit service through improved waiting areas and marketing of transit opportunities.

Action 1.1.E. Coordinate with NMDOT on locations for additional pedestrian crossings along US 180 and NM 356.

Goal 2. *Bayard's roads are well-maintained.*

Policy 2.1. Maintain existing roads in good condition.

Action 2.1.A. Develop a long-term maintenance schedule to ensure high priority roads are maintained in good condition.

Action 2.1.B. Coordinate with NMDOT on maintenance efforts along US 180 and NM 356.

Action 2.1.C. Use roadway rehabilitation and reconstruction as an opportunity to incorporate pedestrian improvements to local roads.

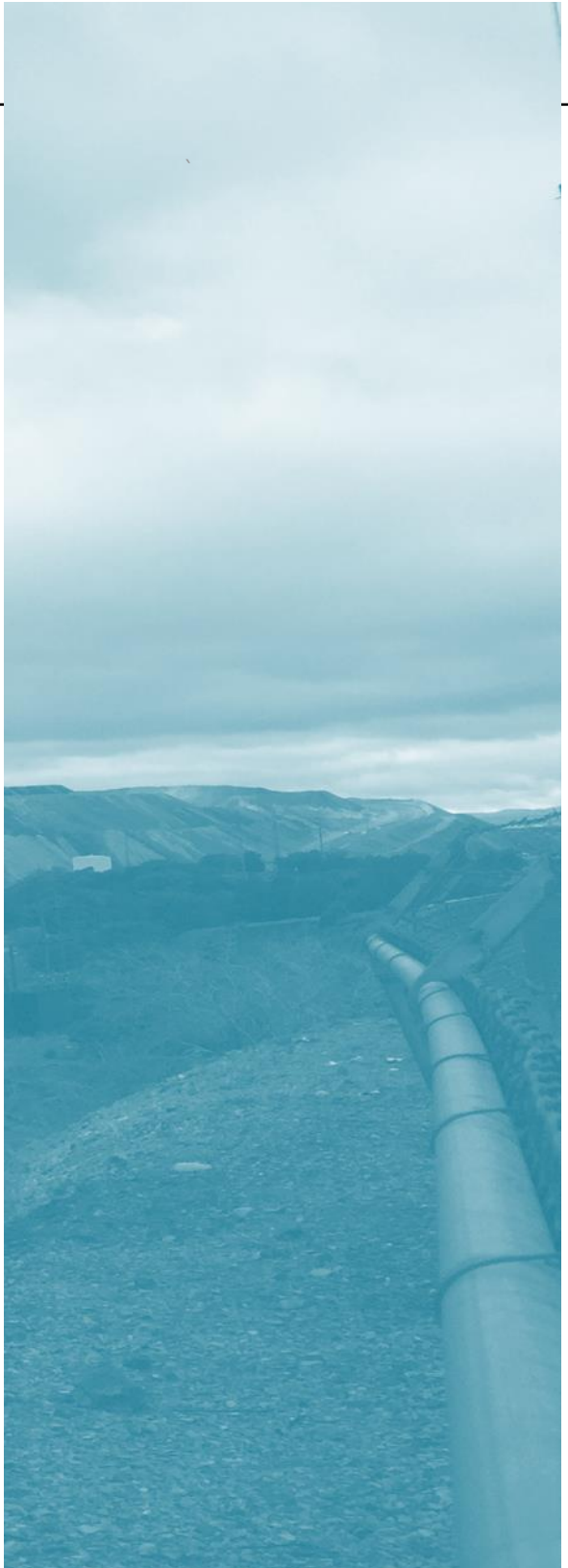
Action 2.1.D. Conduct a sidewalk inventory to identify gaps and prioritize improvements.

Goal 3. *Bayard's transportation network is coordinated with the regional network.*

Policy 3.1. Coordinate transportation planning and decisions with regional efforts.

Action 3.1.A. Work with the Southwest Regional Transportation Planning Organization to identify funding opportunities for study and implementation of potential trails and roadway improvements.

Action 3.1.B. Participate in regional trails planning efforts; explore feasibility of a rail trail along Southwest Railroad corridor between Bayard and Hurley.



CHAPTER 9.
INFRASTRUCTURE

Providing dependable services is an important part of maintaining a high quality of life for residents of the City of Bayard. This chapter outlines the wet and dry utilities available for Bayard residents and provides goals and action items to ensure utilities remain dependable over the long-term. The City of Bayard provides water, sewer, and wastewater treatment services, while dry utilities are generally provided by private utilities and service operators.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- The roads need improved maintenance.
- During the monsoon season, the stormwater runoff becomes an issue affecting steep streets and the City's main streets.
- Public Works responds on a case-by-case basis as quickly as possible, but staffing capacity is an issue.
- There is also a desire for railroad crossings to be improved and roads to be well lit with drainage.

WET UTILITIES

WATER

The City's water system is comprised of a combination of wells plus water tanks, as well as transmission lines to distribute water across the community. The City considers water supply to be adequate and the distribution system to be in good shape. The City of Bayard provides water to the Hanover Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association during emergencies and on an as needed basis. Water distribution lines are in generally good condition. In 2009, the City completed upgrades to both water and sewer utility lines as part of an approximately $2 million dollar infrastructure project. However, there is a need for an updated water resources master plan for the community.

Water supply is an area of long-term concern for the greater Grant County area. Regionally, the greatest users of water rights are agriculture and mining, with Freeport-McMoRan owning large water rights as part of its mining operations. Though City officials believe that water supply is adequate, per the Southwest Regional Water Plan, groundwater recharge has not kept pace with rates of extraction.

Water use and aquifer recharge rates may also be affected by climate change, and the region's aquifers are vulnerable over the long-term. Average temperatures increase the rates of consumption while precipitation levels may become more variable. Bayard should continue to engage in regional discussions related to water supply.

WASTEWATER

All residences in the City of Bayard are connected to the City's sewer/wastewater system. Improvements to the City's wastewater utility lines were completed in 2009 as part of a larger $2 million utilities project. The City considers the wastewater collection lines to be in good condition.

The Bayard Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant treats wastewater for the City of Bayard, the Village of Santa Clara, the Town of Hurley, the unincorporated community of North Hurley, and the Fort Bayard Medical Facility. While there is remaining capacity, the plant was constructed in 2008 and needs upgrades due to aging, corrosion, and standard wear and tear. Among the needed maintenance improvements include replacement of pumps and wells that are subject to corrosion and fresh paint to address the deteriorating exterior. Desired upgrades include solar panels to offset electrical consumption, concrete lining for drying beds, on-site drainage improvements, and fencing to keep animals off the premises. The City of Bayard continues to seek funding for improvements to the facility.

The City of Bayard is also working with surrounding communities to set goals for effluent use from the wastewater facility. A Wastewater Master Plan was developed as part of the construction of the Wastewater Treatment Plant facility and needs an update.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Table 8-5 below contains water and wastewater projects identified in the Fiscal Year 2021 – 2025 Infrastructure Capital Improvement Program. Other projects may be funded and identified as needs arise.

Table 8-5. Water/Wastewater Projects Identified in the Fiscal Year 2021 – 2025 ICIP

Project ID	Year-Rank	Project Title	Category	Funded to Date	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total Project Cost	Amount Not Yet Funded
29239	2021-002	Drainage Improve-ments	Water	$0	$500,000				$500,000	$500,000	$500,000
35733	2022-002	Waste-water System Improve-ments	Water-Waste-water	$0		$750,000				$750,000	$750,000
15938	2024-001	Upgrade Water Distribution System	Water-Waste-water					$480,000		$480,000	$480,000

Project ID	Year-Rank	Project Title	Category	Funded to Date	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total Project Cost	Amount Not Yet Funded
29241	2024-002	Sewer System Improve-ments	Water-Waste-water					$700,000		$700,000	$700,000

DRY UTILITIES

NATURAL GAS

The natural gas distribution system across the City of Bayard is owned and operated by the New Mexico Gas Company. There are three gas supply main lines in the city that form a loop and provide a level of redundancy in case of disruptions to service, including maintenance. No issues were identified related to the supply of natural gas at the time of this Comprehensive Plan update.

ELECTRICITY

Electrical service to Bayard residents is provided by the Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM). Service is reliable and features a series of loops to provide redundancy in the event of power failures or system maintenance. No issues were identified at the time of this Comprehensive Plan update.

SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING

The City of Bayard contracts with Southwest Disposal for solid waste removal, including weekly residential pickup and at large bins at commercial and institutional sites. Waste is disposed of at the landfill site in Silver City, which is managed by Solid Waste Authority (SWSWA). SWSWA utilizes the Tri-City Transfer Station at the site of a decommissioned landfill along US 180 between Bayard and Hurley. The only recycling option in Bayard is a drop-off bin for cardboard products at the City's maintenance shop.

INTERNET

There are multiple internet service providers that operate in the greater Silver City/Grant County area and City staff reported that service speeds are acceptable. Internet service did not emerge as an issue during outreach efforts for the Comprehensive Plan, though improved broadband connections are a frequently cited approach for enhancing economic opportunities in rural areas. Enhanced internet speeds are particularly desirable when marketing communities as sites for residents to relocate and telecommute.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

The following goals, policies, and actions may be pursued to enhance services for City of Bayard residents.

Goal 1. *Bayard's water and wastewater utilities are well-maintained.*

Policy 1.1. Ensure water and wastewater systems are maintained in good condition.

Action 1.1.A. Update the water and wastewater master plans to identify maintenance needs and necessary system improvements.

Action 1.1.B. Provide general maintenance to water and wastewater systems to ensure the City continues to provide a high quality of service to residents.

Action 1.1.C. Pursue funding for improvements to Bayard Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Action 1.1.D. Work with surrounding communities to set effluent goals for the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Policy 1.2. Implement a stormwater management and drainage program.

Action 1.2.A. Develop a Drainage Master Plan that identifies water flows and sites of recurring flooding, as well as storage facilities and potential improvements.

Action 1.2.B. Identify water quality improvements.

Goal 2. *Bayard has adequate, short-term water supply and continues to work with the following groups to secure long-term water supply resources.*

Policy 2.1. Participate in local and regional initiatives to ensure adequate water supply over the long-term.

Action 2.1.A. Coordinate with other communities in Grant County and the State of New Mexico on regional water planning and programs to ensure long-term water supply.

Action 2.1.B. Pursue strategies to reduce residential water consumption, including public information campaigns

Action 2.1.C. Participate in regional water conservation programs to recharge the aquifers.

Action 2.1.D. Initiate water conservation programs at publicly owned facilities.

Goal 3. *Bayard's utilities are reliable.*

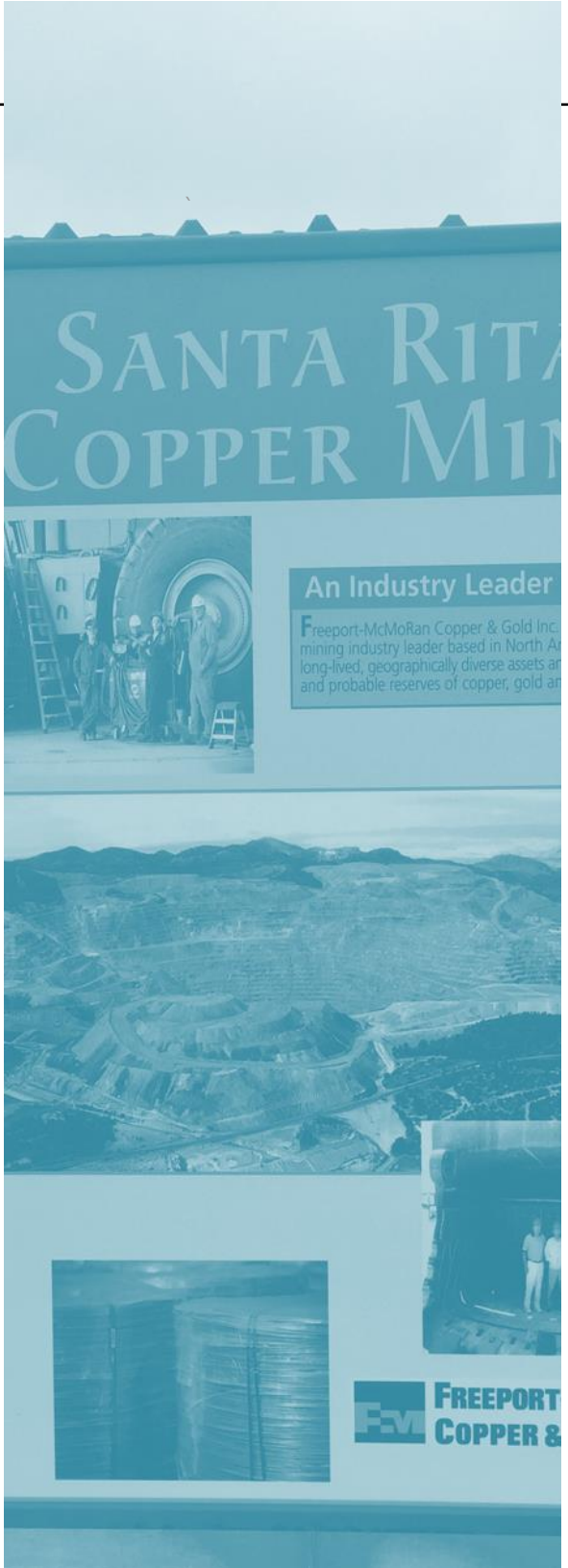
Policy 3.1. Ensure utilities and public services are reliable and widely available for residents.

Action 3.1.A. Coordinate with private utility providers to ensure service is reliable and that maintenance issues are addressed.

Action 3.1.B. Support expansion of utilities as part of new development projects.

Action 3.1.C. Work with regional agencies to evaluate expansion of broadband internet services.

Action 3.1.D. Participate in County-level emergency response planning to ensure utilities issues that affect Bayard residents are incorporated.



CHAPTER 10.

HAZARD MITIGATION

Comprehensive Plans are required to include a section documenting hazard mitigation that is coordinated with local emergency management and wildfire protection plans. This chapter summarizes information regarding existing fire protection, emergency services, and flood control hazards and mitigation efforts and includes recommendations to consider that will improve mitigation success and emergency response.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- The community considers Bayard's police, fire department and EMT services part of what make Bayard a great place to live and work.
- Bayard's surrounding natural environment and forests are assets that the community wants to be protected. The fire department service could be improved.

HAZARD MITIGATION EFFORTS

National, state, and county plans address and mitigate hazards that could impact Bayard. They are described as follows.

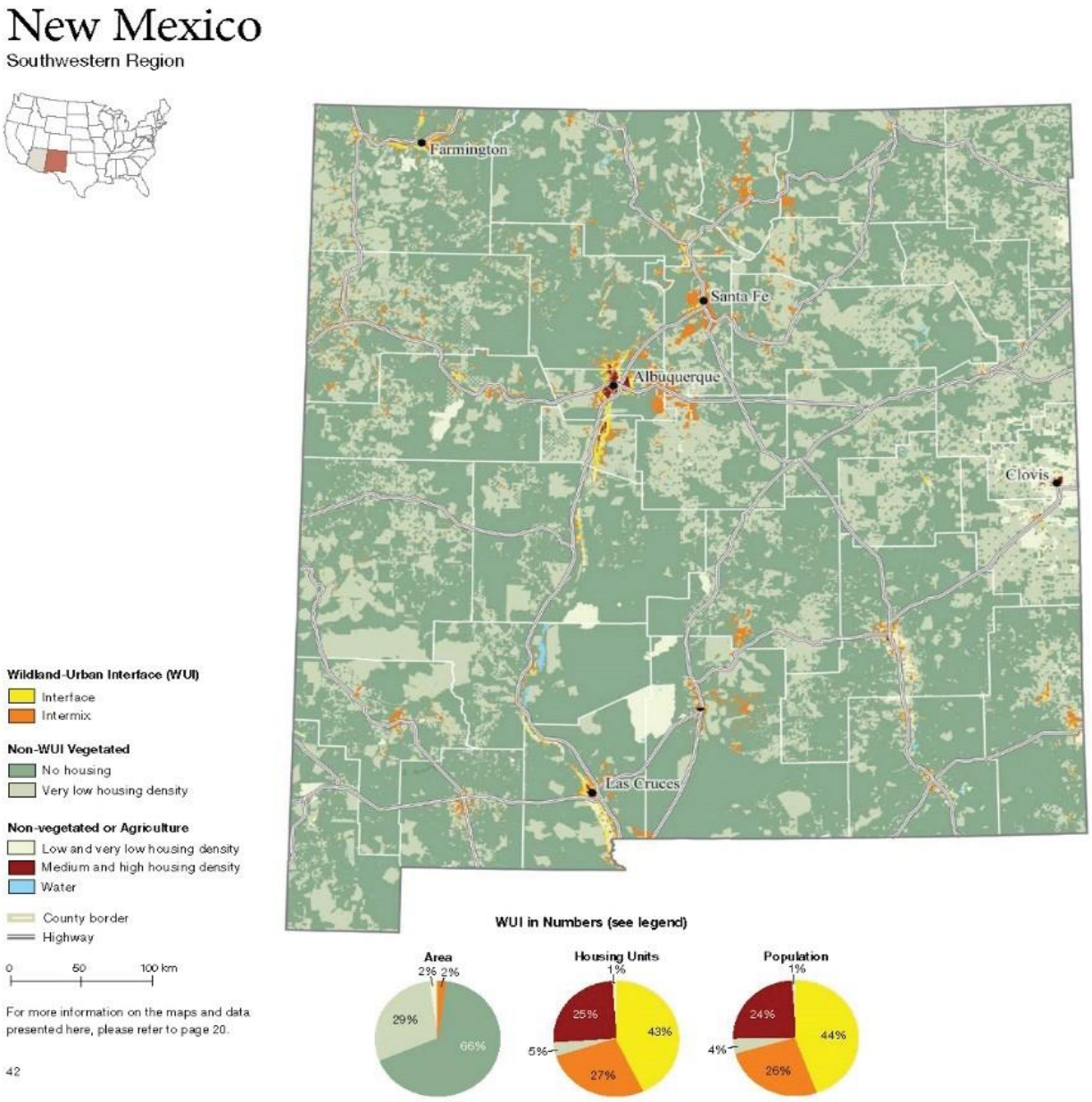
NATIONAL PLANS

THE 2010 WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE OF THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES

This report details the conditions and risks of the wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas; it defines WUI as "the area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland."[1] It stresses that the WUI is where wildfires have the greatest impact on people because fire can spread quickly from wildlands' forest and grasslands into neighborhoods and homes. Unlike the Profile of Development and WUI report, it focuses on the environmental impacts that building next to wildlands has on wildlife and their habitat, in addition to the economic impacts. The trend to develop next to wildlands is leading to forest fragmentation and loss of habitat and an increase in domestic animals—both of which are interfering with native species and ecosystems, in addition to increasing the risks of wildfire threatening homes and people.

When compared to the rest of the country, New Mexico has one of the highest percentages of homes in the WUI relative to the total homes in the state (surpassed only by Wyoming, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and West Virginia.) The report identifies New Mexico as one of a handful of states that has greater than 80 percent of its seasonal homes located in the WUI. It acknowledges that such homes can be a good draw for tourism and related economies, but it also recognizes that seasonal homeowners can be harder to coordinate when it comes to maintaining their properties to reduce fire risk. Most notable is 70 percent of the state's population live in the WUI. The report's WUI map of New Mexico shows Bayard and Santa Clara almost entirely as WUI area.

1 https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/48642



Source: The 2010 Wildland-Urban Interface of the Conterminous United States.

Figure 10-1. New Mexico Wildland-Urban Interface Map

STATE PLANS

2019 NEW MEXICO COMMUNITIES AT RISK ASSESSMENT PLAN

The New Mexico Communities at Risk Assessment Plan was finalized by the Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department's Forestry Division in December 2019. It identifies New Mexico's communities at risk of wildfire. Grant County has 50 communities at risk; 28 of them are considered high-risk. Bayard is identified as one of the high-risk communities. The plan identifies seven steps that communities at risk should take to reduce their wildfire risks.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN, 2018

This plan addresses hazard mitigation statewide and specifically notes the following significant past occurrences and hazards that could impact Grant County and the Bayard area, which fall in the State's Preparedness Area 6. Local jurisdictions within Preparedness Area 6 identified the following three hazards as being top priority planning concerns:

- Flood/Flash Floods
- Drought
- High Wind

Dam Failure

Within the Bayard area is Cobre Main Tailings Dam, which had an uncontrolled release that led to dam failure in 1999. Preparedness Area 6 has less than 1 percent probability of high hazard dam failure and 10 percent probability of a dam incident.

Drought

In 2014 and 2015, the US Department of Agriculture designated Grant County and 25 other counties statewide as natural disaster areas due to drought. Grant County also fell within the USDA Secretarial Drought Designations from 2012 – 2018.

Extreme Heat

Preparedness Area 6 had three hazards involving extreme heat between 1980 – 2017. The area has an 8 percent probability of extreme heat occurrence.

Flood/Flash Flood

Between 1996 – 2017, Preparedness Area 6 had 26 flood events and 270 flash flooding events that resulted in more than $20 million dollars in property damage. Grant County experienced 58 of those events in that period. As a result of these past occurrences Preparedness 6 has a 100 percent probability of flood and flash flooding events and may be more prone to the effects of a flash flood occurring. See Figure 10-2. Hazard Areas that illustrates Bayard's 100-year flood zone.

High Wind

Preparedness Area 6 experienced 61 high and strong wind hazard events between 1996 – 2017; the area has a 100 percent probability of high winds; and a 5 percent probability of high winds.

Severe Winter Storm Events

During the years of 1997 – 2017, Preparedness Area 6 experienced 3 extreme cold/wind chill events, 58 heavy snow events, and 1 winter storm. In the future, Preparedness Area 6 has a 15 percent probability of extreme cold/wind chill, 100 percent probability of heavy snow, and 5 percent probability of a winter storm.

Thunderstorms

Between 1955 – 2017, Preparedness Area 6 experienced 629 events involving hail, heavy rain, lightning, or thunderstorm wind, which resulted in $23 million in property and crop damage. Preparedness Area 6 has a 100 percent probability of hail and/or thunderstorm wind, a 61 percent probability of heavy rain, and a 3 percent probability of lightning.

Tornadoes

Between 1950 – 2017, Preparedness Area 6 experienced 47 tornadoes which resulted in $55 million in property damage. Preparedness Area 6 has a 70 percent probability of experiencing tornadoes.

Landslides and Rockfall

Within Preparedness Area 6, there are areas susceptible to deep-seated landslides and rockfall. The more likely susceptible areas are steep and mountainous (most of the Sacramento, San Andres, Black Range, and Animas Mountains). The Mogollon Mountains have a slightly higher predicted susceptibility for rock fall than for deep-seated landslides. Grant County has a sizeable area with relatively high potential (i.e., likely susceptibility) for deep-seated landslides or rockfall.

Land Subsidence

Grant County has a few extremely susceptible areas but has extensive highly susceptible areas associated with alluvial fan deposits on the edges of basins and large river valleys.

Wildfire

Preparedness Area 6 has had the most acres burned and wildfire events.

COUNTY PLANS

The All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan for Grant County and the Grant County Community Wildfire Protection Plan address hazard mitigation for Bayard and neighboring communities. These plans are described in the sections below.

ALL-HAZARD EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN FOR GRANT COUNTY

The All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan for Grant County (EOP) was written in 2014 and updated in 2017. It applies to all jurisdictions within Grant County that adopt it, including the City of Bayard. The EOP identifies the responsibilities of various jurisdictions in the county in the case of an emergency and the plan for responding to emergency situations. It is in accordance with the New Mexico Civil Emergency Act of 1978, Chapter 12, New Mexico Statues, Article 4B Section 74 Article 4B supplement (1997), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act as amended, and the New Mexico Civil Emergency Act, 1978. The plan incorporates the following hazard-related plans into its recommendations:

- Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)
- Disaster Mitigation Plan
- NM Department of Health (NM DOH) Strategic National Stockpile Plan
- NM Disaster Mortuary Response Team (DMORT) Plan (Annex F)
- NM State EOP

Purpose and Goal

The EOP identifies its purpose as follows:

- Authorize the creation of local offices of emergency management in the political subdivisions of the state;
- Confer upon the governor and upon the governing bodies of the state all hazard emergency management powers;
- Provide an emergency operations plan for the protection of life and property adequate to cope with disasters resulting from acts of war or sabotage or from natural or man-made causes other than acts of war;
- Provide for coordination of all hazard emergency management functions of this state with the comparable functions of the federal government and other states and localities and of private agencies;
- Initiate programs to render aid in the emergency restoration of facilities, utilities, and other installations essential to the safety and general welfare of the public; and
- Provide for assistance and care for persons displaced, left homeless or otherwise victims of disaster or war conditions.

The main goal of the EOP is to provide a framework to assemble, mobilize, and coordinate a team of responders and coordinators to deal with any emergency.

Emergency Response Responsibilities

The EOP assigns the Chief Executive Officer of each jurisdiction the responsibility of assigning roles to the jurisdiction's departments to plan and provide for emergency services. In Bayard, the order of succession of elected officials who make the decisions is:

1. Mayor
2. Mayor pro tem
3. Council member to be designated

The EOP identifies the following responsible departments for various aspects of emergency response.

The Bayard Volunteer Fire Rescue

The Bayard Volunteer Fire Rescue division is responsible for the City's fire and rescue services.

Bayard Public Works

Bayard Public Works is responsible for the City's damage assessment following an emergency.

Bayard Police Department

Bayard's law enforcement, security, and traffic control are the responsibility of Bayard Police Department. The staffing and capacity of the Police Department is addressed in Chapter 7, Community Facilities and Services.

GRANT COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

The Grant County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was adopted in March 2020. The CWPP provides Firewise USA® resources so communities can reduce the risk of wildfire and modify their properties with defensible space.[2] It includes recommendations for reducing wildfire risks with fuel management and treatment. The CWPP notes a collaborative wildfire education plan is to begin in the fall of 2021, recommends an increase in the number of Firewise USA® certified communities in the county, and includes numerous other recommendations to increase community awareness and reduce wildfire risk throughout the county.

The plan does not identify any planned, ongoing, or completed treatments in or near the City of Bayard. The nearest planned treatments are north of the city in Hanover and Fort Bayard. The plan identifies which areas of the county are WUI areas. It does not list the City of Bayard as a WUI community and does not rank its risk level. It identifies Bayard Fire Department as one of the firefighting jurisdictions serving the county.

2

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

GRANT COUNTY

The Grant County Emergency Management Department offers many tips and educational material for residents to be more prepared for an emergency.[3]

Firewise USA®

The County's Emergency Manager also helps individual communities learn more about Firewise USA®, determine whether an area should become a certified Firewise USA® community, and how to reduce wildfire risk.

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION

Various government agencies have made efforts to reduce the risk of wildfire on public land and have helped landowners with similar efforts on private land throughout Grant County, including fuel reduction projects, establishing defensible space around structures, coordinated interagency cooperative burns, and Firewise USA® training.

US Department of Agriculture Forest Service and New Mexico State Forestry

The US Department of Agriculture Forest Service's Gila National Forest is north of Bayard. Together with New Mexico State Forestry (NMSF), Gila National Forest's Fire Prevention Specialist has prepared a four-part story on Working Together for Effective Wildland Fire Management to help private landowners understand how to begin to protect their property while living in WUIs.

Living with Fire: A Guide for the Homeowner, New Mexico, 2018

To help New Mexican property owners "live more safely with the threat of wildfire," the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (New Mexico State Forestry Division and New Mexico Energy Conservation and Management Division), New Mexico Office of Emergency Management, Bureau of Land Management, and USDA Forest Service sponsored a descriptive guide illustrating how to better prepare and safeguard property from fire risks. The manual outlines the steps property owners should take to reduce the wildfire threat in four zones in and around the property: the access zone that allows emergency vehicles to locate the property, defensible space zone surrounding the structure, the built zone, and the interior zone. This manual's recommendations can be of use to Bayard property owners.

New Mexico State Forestry and Grant County Soil and Water Conservation District

NMSF and the Grant County Soil and Water Conservation District work with private landowners to secure cost sharing agreements using WUI grants.

3 https://grantcountynm.gov/departments/emergency-management/emergency-prepardness/

Fire Wise Plant Materials

New Mexico State University in conjunction with the US Department of Agriculture, and the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department prepared a guide for homeowners to protect their home from wildfire risks by creating defensible space by planting and maintaining specific fire-resistant plants and trees.[4] The manual includes a detailed list of appropriate species, guidance for spacing between plants, and maintenance instructions. These recommendations are currently shared with all Bayard property owners.

SUMMARY

Given Bayard's proximity to forest land, which have heavy fuel loads, the city falls within a WUI area. Figure 10-2. Hazard Areas illustrates the WUI, which are particularly threatened by wildfire, as well as the areas that fall within the 100-year floodplain.

4 http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/FireWisePlantMaterial- sNMSU.pdf

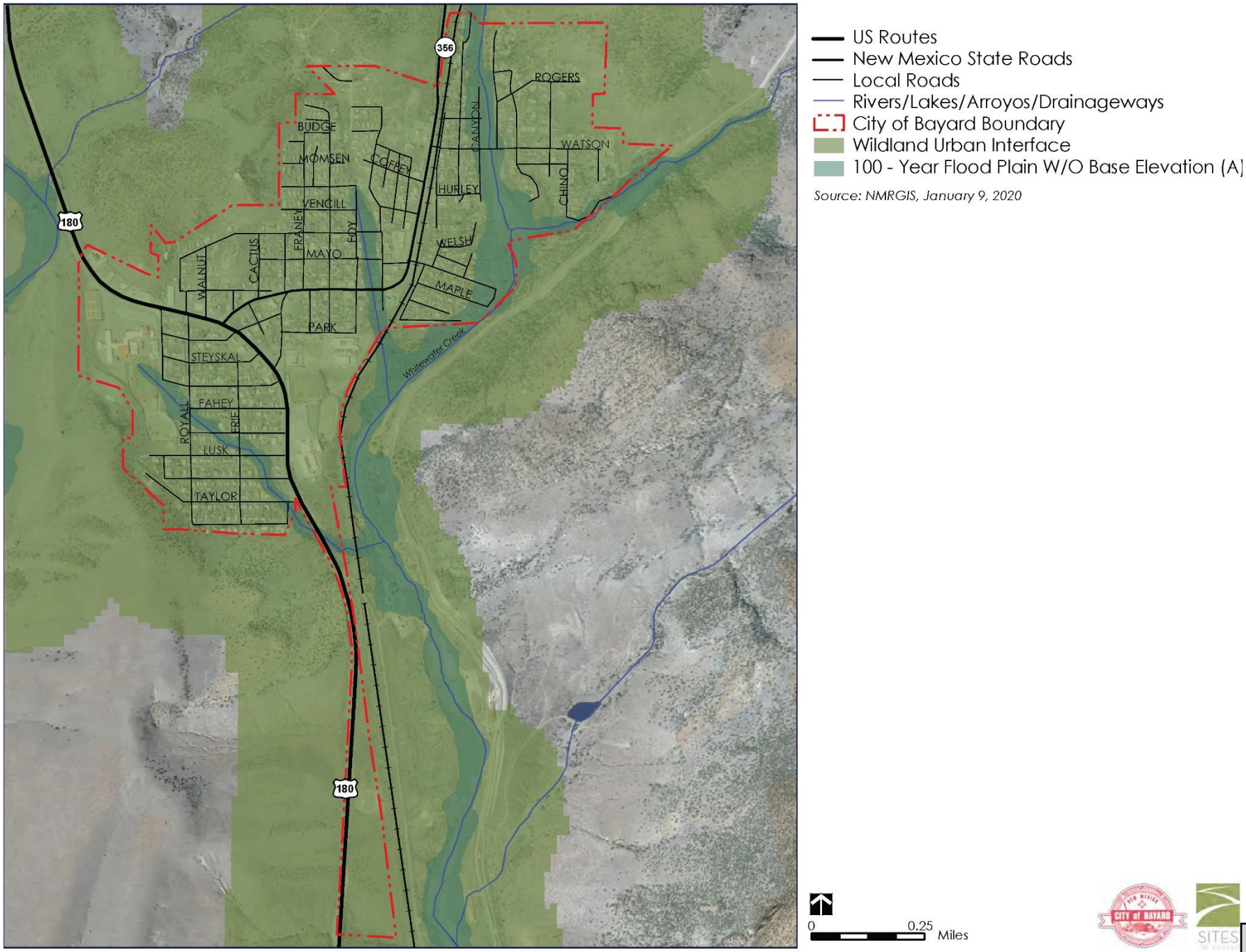


Figure 10-2. Hazard Areas Map

GOALS, POLICIES, AND ACTIONS

Goal 1. *Bayard is well-prepared in the case of emergencies or hazards.*

Policy 1.1. Uphold the Community Wildfire Protection Plan and the All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan for Grant County and continue to prioritize interjurisdictional cooperation and collaboration between Bayard, Grant County, US Forest Service, and neighboring municipalities.

Action 1.1.A. Confirm the wildland-urban interface boundaries around Bayard and the appropriate allowable uses within it.

Action 1.1.B. Identify additional fire protection and flooding regulations and enforcement that should be added to the City's existing protocol.

Action 1.1.C. Conduct an inventory of all parcels in or abutting waterways to determine which areas are undevelopable or unsafe for development per FEMA and the flood plain. Identify creek areas for acquisition for restoration, trail access, and flood control.

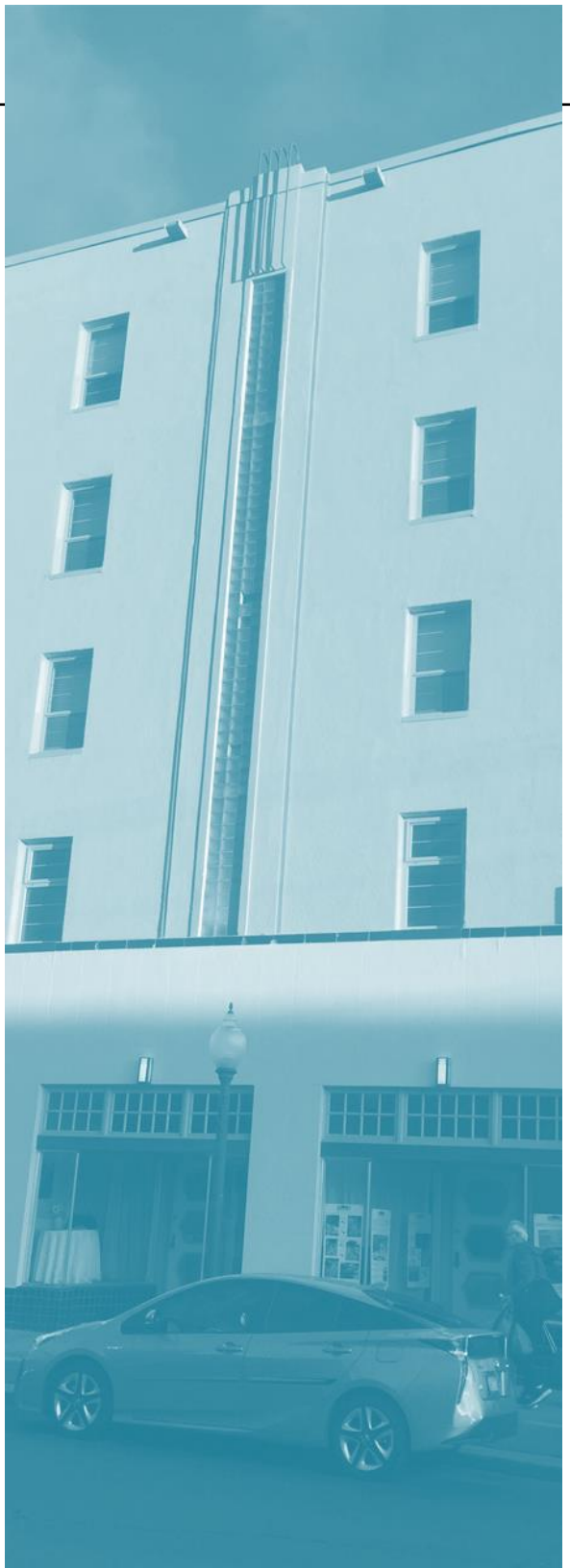
Goal 2. *Bayard residents are well-educated in wildfire safety.*

Policy 2.1. Prioritize education and enforcement so residents understand the importance of defensible space and learn how to adapt their properties in high hazard areas.

Action 2.1.A. Utilize social media and local news outlets to keep residents and visitors aware of the risks of fire.

Action 2.1.B. Provide clear signage, educational outreach, and enforcement regarding emergencies.

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CHAPTER 11.

IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter provides the steps to implement the goals, policies, and actions of the Comprehensive Plan. The chapter describes the:

- Administrative requirements of the Comprehensive Plan
- Funding sources for implementing the Plan
- Implementation steps, responsible parties, and time frame

PLAN ADMINISTRATION

Once the City of Bayard adopts the Comprehensive Plan, all policies, regulations, and standards of this Comprehensive Plan replace those of the previous Comprehensive Plan.

RELATIONSHIP TO ZONING ORDINANCE

The Zoning Ordinance will be rewritten to be in accordance with the vision, goals, policies, and actions of this Comprehensive Plan. If there is a conflict between the regulations of the Zoning Ordinance and this Comprehensive Plan, the regulations provided herein shall prevail. Where direction is not provided in this Comprehensive Plan, the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance shall prevail.

OMISSION OR AMBIGUITY

The City Clerk shall have the responsibility to interpret the provisions of this Comprehensive Plan.

If an issue or situation arises that is not sufficiently provided for or is not clearly understandable, those regulations of the Zoning Ordinance that are most applicable shall be used by the City Clerk as guidelines to resolve the unclear issue or situation. This provision shall not be used to permit uses or procedures not specifically authorized by this Comprehensive Plan or the Zoning Ordinance.

If a use is omitted from the lists of those specified as permissible in each of the various zoning districts or if ambiguity arises concerning the appropriate classification of a particular use, the City Clerk shall have the authority to make an interpretation as to whether the use should be allowed because it is similar to other allowed uses in a particular zoning district, or whether the use should not be allowed in any zoning district.

The City Clerk may refer any matter for interpretation to the Planning Commission (Commission) for their consideration or the City Clerk's interpretation may be appealed to the Commission. The Commission shall make the final decision on an interpretation. The Commission's decision may be appealed to the City Governing Body.

AMENDMENTS

This Comprehensive Plan may be amended by the same procedure as it was originally adopted. Each amendment shall include all sections or portions of the Comprehensive Plan that are affected by the change. An amendment may be initiated by the City Council, Planning Commission, City Clerk, or private property owner, (or owner's authorized agent).

VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

Any persons, firm, or corporation, whether a principal, agent, employee, or otherwise, violating any provisions of these regulations shall be subject to the penalties and provisions of the City of Bayard's Code of Ordinances.

FINDINGS REGARDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

No division of land, use permit, site plan approval, or other entitlement for use, and no public improvement shall be authorized in the City of Bayard unless a finding has been made that the proposed project is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Plan. Approval of all planning and building permits shall be contingent upon a determination of substantial compliance with the applicable provisions of this Comprehensive Plan and the Code of Ordinances.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN REVIEW/UPDATE

Review of the Comprehensive Plan should occur at intervals of five years thereafter.

FUNDING SOURCES

The types of funding that may be available to implement the Comprehensive Plan are detailed in the Appendix according to four funding source categories:

- Local funding sources
- State and federal sources
- Private and non-profit grants and loans
- Charitable grants and loans

HOW THE PLAN IS IMPLEMENTED

The Comprehensive Plan provides policy and direction for the City of Bayard over a long-term time horizon. The actions outlined in the Comprehensive Plan create a framework and priorities so that City leaders can make decisions that are consistent with the community vision expressed in the plan. The Implementation Matrix lists each goal, policy, and action identified in the Comprehensive Plan.

Upon adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, it is recommended that the City of Bayard's governing body develop a clear, coordinated procedure across departments to prioritize the actions, determine what is needed to be done to complete each action, confirm the party and supporting parties that are responsible for implementing the action, confirm funding sources that can support it, and specify the time frame in which it can be accomplished. This will require the City to align the City's budget to address cost of service impacts that implementation of the Comprehensive Plan will have on City Departments as well as address revenue and spending to prepare the City for long-term capacity.

Table 11-1. Implementation Matrix

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
LAND USE			
Goal 1.	**Bayard's land use regulations meet the community's housing, open space, and commercial needs.**		
Policy 1.1.	***Encourage new development that meets the community's needs and complements the natural environment.***		
Action 1.1.A.	Revise the City's nuisance ordinance to address vacant and abandoned properties more effectively.	City of Bayard	N/A
Action 1.1.B.	Identify underutilized or undeveloped parcels along Tom Foy Boulevard/US 180 zoned as institutional or residential with underdeveloped street frontage or an abundance of parking that could be rezoned and/or redeveloped as commercial or lodging.	City of Bayard	N/A
Action 1.1.C.	Identify potential sites in other parts of Bayard that could be rezoned and/or redeveloped as housing, lodging, or commercial uses.	City of Bayard	N/A
Action 1.1.D.	Adopt Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) development standards that ensure renovations and new development are well designed.	City of Bayard;	CDBG; National Institute of Crime Prevention
Action 1.1.E.	Limit development that blocks views of surrounding mountains from public spaces by establishing a height limit of 30 feet.	City of Bayard	N/A
Policy 1.2.	**Encourage more public open space and recreation.**		

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Action 1.2.A.	Assess current parks and open space so Bayard can meet or exceed the national standard ratio of 9.5 acres of park land per 1,000 residents and/or meet the Trust for Public Land's recommendation of ensuring every resident is within a 10-minute walk of a park.	City of Bayard	N/A
Action 1.2.B.	Identify potential sites that can be redeveloped as parks or open space and link them to the local and regional trail network.	City of Bayard	CDBG; Rural Community Development Initiative Grants; LWCF; TAP; Special Projects and Infrastructure Fund; Grant County
Goal 2.	**The city's built environment is attractive and complements the natural beauty surrounding it.**		
Policy 2.1.	**Build on the momentum of recent home improvements and link homeowners to home renovation programs.**		
Action 2.1.A.	Assist homeowners with weatherization and renovation loans and grants.	City of Bayard; Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments (SWNMCOG); Southwestern Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation	New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority (MFA); USDA Rural Development home loans and grants
Policy 2.2.	**Encourage rehabilitation or redevelopment of vacant and abandoned property to provide residents with more housing options, businesses with more building options, and improve the overall health and look of the community.**		
Action 2.2.A.	Convene a taskforce with government entities and legal/title professionals to assess the local, county, and state laws regarding abandoned property, tax foreclosure statues, and the feasibility of developing a land bank for abandoned property so it can be returned to productive use.	City of Bayard; State legislators; SWNMCOG	N/A

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Action 2.2.B.	Enact an Abandoned Building Ordinance that specifies the process for fee collection and lien before sale of property.	City of Bayard;	CDBG
Action 2.2.C.	Develop an abandoned property list and register all buildings in within the City.	City of Bayard;	CDBG
Action 2.2.D.	Initiate a citywide cleanup. Consider hiring residents to clean up blight along public rights-of-way.	City of Bayard; NMDOT	McCune Foundation Community Grant; Business Improvement District; Rural Community Development Initiative Grants
HOUSING			
Goal 1.	**Bayard has adequate housing options.**		
Policy 1.1.	**Increase opportunities for new, affordable housing development.**		
Action 1.1.A.	Identify infill housing sites for new housing in the form of duplexes, townhomes, cottage or garden apartments, or other affordable housing types for ownership or rent.	City of Bayard;	CDBG; Low Income Housing Tax Credits
Action 1.1.B.	Update zoning ordinance and zoning district map as necessary to permit new housing types where appropriate.	City of Bayard	CDBG; Low Income Housing Tax Credits
Policy 1.2.	**Promote the rehabilitation of existing housing units.**		
Action 1.2.A.	Partner with the Southwestern Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation to link homeowners with home rehabilitation and weatherization programs (follow the actions listed in the Land Use Chapter under Policy 2.1).	City of Bayard; SRH&CDC; SWNMCOG; New Mexico Finance Authority	EDA; Community Action Agencies (CAA) weatherization program; US Department of Energy (DOE) Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Action 1.2.B.	Actively work to return abandoned or vacant housing stock to productive use (follow the actions listed in the Land Use Chapter under Policy 2.2).	City of Bayard; SWNMCOG	CDBG; Rural Community Development Initiative Grants
Goal 2.	**Bayard residents are assisted with their housing needs.**		
Policy 2.1.	**Support Bayard residents in becoming homeowners.**		
Action 2.1.A.	Link prospective home buyers with New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority and Southwestern Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation so they are aware of the programs that can assist them.	City of Bayard; MFA; SRH&CDC	MFA first time homebuyer assistance; USDA Rural Development loans; SWRH&CDC homebuyer programs
Policy 2.2.	**Support Bayard seniors with housing needs.**		
Action 2.2.A.	Partner with AARP New Mexico and New Mexico Finance Authority to ensure that seniors can stay in their homes with State property tax assistance, weatherization, home repair, and home energy assistance programs.	City of Bayard; AARP-NM; New Mexico Finance Authority	MFA weatherization programs, USDA home repair loans and grants
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
Goal 1.	**Bayard's history, culture, and natural assets are honored and promoted.**		
Policy 1.1.	**Promote Bayard's rich cultures and history.**		
Action 1.1.A.	Work with New Mexico True and Grant County to strategize a cohesive countywide tourism approach, leverage resources, and promote local businesses and the Mining District destinations.	City of Bayard; Grant County; New Mexico Tourism Department	New Mexico Tourism Department grants

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Action 1.1.B.	Work with BNSF to determine the feasibility of creating a mining museum in the Railroad Depot.	City of Bayard; BNSF	McCune Community Foundation Grant; USDA Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program; CDBG
Action 1.1.C.	Work with the Southwest New Mexico Arts and Cultural Tourism (ACT) and the State Historic Preservation Office to seek funding to renovate Union Hall and bring back into productive use.	City of Bayard; ACT; SHPO; International Steelworkers of America; SWNMCOG	USDA Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program; CDBG
Policy 1.2.	**Market the natural environment and outdoor recreation opportunities around Bayard while ensuring their protection.**		
Action 1.2.A.	Update the City of Bayard's website with information about all the surrounding natural attractions and outdoor recreation opportunities.	City of Bayard	New Mexico Tourism Department cooperative assistance; New Mexico Economic Development Department Outdoor Recreation Division programs
Action 1.2.B.	Work with New Mexico True, New Mexico Outdoor Recreation Division, and Grant County to strategize a cohesive countywide tourism approach, leverage resources, and promote the natural environment and outdoor recreation opportunities, including Kneeling Nun, Gila National Forest, and its wilderness areas.	City of Bayard; Grant County; New Mexico Outdoor Recreation Division; New Mexico Tourism Department; Gila National Forest	New Mexico Outdoor Recreation Division programs; New Mexico Tourism Department grants
Action 1.2.C.	Prioritize public access to natural resources within Bayard by developing trails along the arroyo, railroad, and other rights-of-way.	City of Bayard; private landowners; BNSF	TAP; RTC Grant; McCune Foundation Community Grant; Special Projects and Infrastructure Fund; Grant County
Goal 2.	**Bayard's economy is strengthened and diversified.**		

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Policy 2.1.	**Capitalize on regional economic development initiatives.**		
Action 2.1.A.	Actively participate in regional economic development organizations and activities.	City of Bayard; SWNMCOG	General fund
Policy 2.2.	**Diversify the economy by attracting or growing new sustainable industries that offer quality employment and living wages.**		
Action 2.2.A.	Work with Grant County and other municipalities on collaborative efforts that can offer more resources and economic diversification opportunities.	City of Bayard; Town of Hurley; Village of Santa Clara; Grant County; SWNMCOG	McCune Foundation Community Grant; CDBG; RBDG
Action 2.2.B.	Identify City-owned land that could be used as an incentive in attracting businesses.	City of Bayard;	Freeport-McMoRan Community Grant; GRIP; CDBG; RBDG
Action 2.2.C.	Compile an inventory of properties that are suitable for new businesses and work with local realtors and landowners to promote the sale or lease of these properties.	City of Bayard; property owners	Freeport-McMoRan Community Grant; GRIP; CDBG; RBDG
Action 2.2.D.	Explore opportunities to pursue renewable energy, such as solar and wind farms.	City of Bayard; Grant County; Energy Conservation and Management Division (ECMD)	US Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG); Energy $ense
Policy 2.3.	**Support existing businesses and encourage their expansion.**		
Action 2.3.A.	Work with the Southwestern Area Workforce Development Board to: – Identify workforce training needs that prevent companies from expanding. – Implement workforce training that will help existing businesses	City of Bayard; Southwestern Area Workforce Development Board; Grant County Office of New Mexico Workforce Connection; New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA); New Mexico Higher Education Department (NMHED) programs; Rural Community Development Initiative Grants

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Action 2.3.B.	Provide outreach and training to educate employers on the resources available for workforce development.	City of Bayard;	Southwestern Area Workforce Development Board; Grant County Office of New Mexico Workforce Connection; Silver City SBDC at WNMU
Action 2.3.C.	Connect unemployed local workers to Soloworks Cibola's remote work program and program certification.	City of Bayard; Soloworks.org	N/A
Goal 3.	**Bayard residents receive quality education and training that prepares them for living wage jobs.**		
Policy 3.1.	**Partner with Cobre Consolidated School District and WNMU to provide and promote workforce readiness and career opportunities for students.**		
Action 3.1.A.	Meet with Cobre Consolidated School District and Cobre High School leadership to identify opportunities to expand workforce training and how to best promote them to students.	City of Bayard; Cobre Consolidated School District; Cobre High School;	Freeport-McMoRan Community Grant; Southwestern Area Workforce Development Board; Grant County Office of New Mexico Workforce Connection
Action 3.1.B.	Meet with WNMU's Department of Community and Workforce Development leadership to identify opportunities to expand or take advantage of workforce training and how to best promote them to students.	City of Bayard; WNMU's Department of Community and Workforce Development;	CDBG; Southwestern Area Workforce Development Board; Grant County Office of New Mexico Workforce Connection
Policy 3.2.	**Establish training programs within City Administration and local businesses.**		
Action 3.2.A.	Develop mentorship and internship programs for students in City departments.	City of Bayard	N/A

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Action 3.2.B.	. Encourage private businesses to develop mentorship and internship programs for students.	City of Bayard; private businesses; Southwestern Area Workforce Development Board; Grant County Office of New Mexico Workforce Connection	Freeport-McMoRan Community Grant; Rural Community Development Initiative Grants
Policy 3.3.	**Encourage mining training with Freeport-McMoRan.**		
Action 3.3.A.	Meet with Freeport-McMoRan to discuss opportunities to reinitiate high school internships at the mine.	City of Bayard; Freeport-McMoRan; Cobre Consolidated School District and Cobre High School	Freeport-McMoRan Community Grant
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES			
Goal 1.	**Bayard has quality public spaces for community use.**		
Policy 1.1.	**Leverage Bayard's resources for the public good.**		
Action 1.1.A.	Develop a joint-use agreement with the Cobre School District that allows the community to use Bayard school facilities after school hours.	City of Bayard; Cobre Consolidated School District and Cobre High School	ICIP; GO Bond; General Fund
Action 1.1.B.	Conduct a trails and open space plan that identifies the network of walking and biking connections throughout the City and connects to community facilities, regional trails, and open spaces, and beyond to Gila Wilderness Area. The network of trails can provide a comprehensive walking and biking network for Bayard residents and boost recreational tourism. Consider **participating in the Grant County** T**rail**s and Outdoor Recreation P**lan that** was initiated in December 2020**.**	City of Bayard;	ICIP; TAP; Freeport-McMoRan Community Grant; EDA Grant; BUILD Grant

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Action 1.1.C.	Assess viability of allowing public access on walking/biking trails along Whitewater Creek and arroyos.	City of Bayard;	TAP; BUILD Grant
Action 1.1.D.	Build on the City's Beautification Committee's momentum to foster community pride and improve the city's look and public spaces.	City of Bayard	Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program; McCune Foundation Community Grant
Action 1.1.E.	Allocate funding for community facility maintenance, lighting, programs, and events.	City of Bayard; SWNMCOG	CDBG; Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program; McCune Foundation Community Grant
Action 1.1.F.	Allocate funding for Union Hall restoration.	City of Bayard; SWNMCOG; ACT	CDBG; Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program
Goal 2.	**Bayard Police and Fire Departments have the resources to provide quality protection.**		
Policy 2.1.	**Strengthen emergency services to better protect the region.**		
Action 2.1.A.	Continue to assess the feasibility of a tri-city effort with Hurley and Santa Clara to provide emergency services for the area.	City of Bayard; Town of Hurley; Village of Santa Clara; Grant County	PPRF Loan
Action 2.1.B.	Prioritize funding for a records management system that allows the Police Department to accurately keep track of cases and crime statistics.	City of Bayard	CDBG; Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program; PPRF Loan
Action 2.1.C.	Prioritize funding for adequate Fire Department staffing.	City of Bayard	General Fund
Action 2.1.D.	Integrate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) development	City of Bayard	CDBG

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
	standards into the zoning ordinance so renovations and new development make it easier to protect the community.		
Goal 3.	**Bayard residents have access to quality health care.**		
Policy 3.1.	**Work toward making health care services more available to residents in rural areas of the county.**		
Action 3.1.A.	Meet with local and regional healthcare providers to discuss options for providing more medical services in Bayard, such as a traveling nurse practitioner and internet satellite links to larger medical facilities, and better transportation to and broadband infrastructure in existing facilities.	City of Bayard; Silver Health Care; Cobre Schools Health Center	McCune Foundation Community Grant; CDBG; Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program; EDA Grant
Action 3.1.B.	Work with WNMU to expand and promote nursing, mental health, and medical professional programs available in Silver City.	City of Bayard; WNMU	Rural Community Development Initiative Grants
TRANSPORTATION			
Goal 1.	**Bayard has multiple transportation options.**		
Policy 1.1.	**Provide additional transportation options.**		
Action 1.1.A.	Incorporate improvements for pedestrians, including installation of pedestrian lanes and completion of sidewalk segments where gaps exist.	City of Bayard	ICIP; TAP; LGRF; Improvement Districts

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Action 1.1.B.	Support NMDOT in the implementation of bikeways along New Mexico highways through the City.	City of Bayard; NMDOT	NMDOT
Action 1.1.C.	Pursue multi-use trails within the city and between Bayard and surrounding communities through participation in the Grant County Regional Trails Plan.	City of Bayard; Town of Hurley; Village of Santa Clara; NMDOT	TAP; BUILD Grant; Special Projects and Infrastructure Fund
Action 1.1.D.	Support regional transit service through improved bus stop waiting areas and marketing of transit opportunities.	City of Bayard; Corre Caminos	Corre Caminos
Action 1.1.E.	Coordinate with NMDOT on locations for additional pedestrian crossings along US 180 and NM 356 within the Bayard City limits.	City of Bayard; NMDOT	NMDOT
Goal 2.	**Bayard's roads are well-maintained.**		
Policy 2.1.	**Maintain existing roads in good condition.**		
Action 2.1.A.	Develop a long-term maintenance schedule to ensure high priority roads are maintained in good condition.	City of Bayard; engineering consultant	GO Bond; General Fund; ICIP; TAP; LGRF; Improvement Districts
Action 2.1.B.	Coordinate with NMDOT on maintenance efforts along US 180 and NM 356.	City of Bayard; NMDOT	NMDOT
Action 2.1.C.	Use roadway rehabilitation and reconstruction as an opportunity to incorporate pedestrian improvements to local roads.	City of Bayard; NMDOT	GO Bond; General Fund: ICIP; TAP; LGRF; Improvement Districts
Action 2.1.D.	Conduct a sidewalk inventory to identify gaps and prioritize improvements.	City of Bayard;	ICIP; TAP; LGRF

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Goal 3.	**Bayard's transportation network is coordinated with the regional network.**		
Policy 3.1.	**Coordinate transportation planning and decisions with regional efforts.**		
Action 3.1.A.	Work with the Southwest Regional Transportation Planning Organization to identify funding opportunities for study and implementation of potential trails and roadway improvements.	City of Bayard; Southwest Regional Transportation Planning Organization	ICIP; TAP; LGRF; BUILD Grant
Action 3.1.B.	Participate in regional trails planning efforts; explore feasibility of a rail trail along Southwest Railroad corridor between Bayard and Hurley.	City of Bayard; Southwest Regional Transportation Planning Organization; Town of Hurley; BNSF	TAP; RTC Grant; BUILD Grant; Special Projects and Infrastructure Fund
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Goal 1.	**Bayard's water and wastewater utilities are well-maintained.**		
Policy 1.1.	**Ensure water and wastewater systems are maintained in good condition.**		
Action 1.1.A.	Update the water and wastewater master plans to identify maintenance needs and necessary system improvements.	City of Bayard	ICIP; GO Bond; General Fund; PPRF Loan; CWSRF
Action 1.1.B.	Provide general maintenance to water and wastewater systems to ensure the City continues to provide a high quality of service to residents.	City of Bayard	ICIP; GO Bond; General Fund; PPRF Loan; CWSRF
Action 1.1.C.	Pursue funding for improvements to Bayard Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant.	City of Bayard	ICIP; GO Bond; General Fund; PPRF Loan; CWSRF

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Action 1.1.D.	Work with surrounding communities to set effluent goals for the Wastewater Treatment Plant.	City of Bayard; Town of Hurley; Village of Santa Clara	ICIP; GO Bond; General Fund; PPRF Loan; CWSRF
Policy 1.2.	**Implement a stormwater management and drainage program.**		
Action 1.2.A.	Develop a Drainage Master Plan that identifies water flows and sites of recurring flooding, as well as storage facilities and potential improvements.	City of Bayard;	ICIP; GO Bond; General Fund; CWSRF
Action 1.2.B.	Identify water quality improvements.	City of Bayard;	ICIP; GO Bond; General Fund; CWSRF
Goal 2.	**Bayard has adequate, long-term water supply.**		
Policy 2.1.	**Participate in local and regional initiatives to ensure adequate water supply over the long-term.**		
Action 2.1.A.	Coordinate with other communities in Grant County and the State of New Mexico on regional water planning and programs to ensure long-term water supply.	City of Bayard; Town of Hurley; Village of Santa Clara; Silver City; Grant County; Office of the State Engineer (OSE)	CWSRF
Action 2.1.B.	Pursue strategies to reduce residential water consumption, including public information campaigns.	City of Bayard; Grant County; OSE	CWSRF
Action 2.1.C.	Participate in regional water conservation programs to recharge the aquifers.	City of Bayard; Grant County; OSE	CWSRF
Action 2.1.D.	Initiate water conservation programs at publicly owned facilities.	City of Bayard	CWSRF
Goal 3.	**Bayard's utilities are reliable.**		

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Policy 3.1.	**Ensure utilities and public services are reliable and widely available for residents.**		
Action 3.1.A.	Coordinate with private utility providers to ensure service is reliable and that maintenance issues are addressed.	City of Bayard; private utility providers	N/A
Action 3.1.B.	Support expansion of utilities as part of new development projects.	City of Bayard	Developers
Action 3.1.C.	Work with regional agencies to evaluate expansion of broadband internet services.	City of Bayard; Grant County; NM Department of Information Technology; SWNMCOG	EDA; USDA
Action 3.1.D.	Participate in County-level emergency response planning to ensure utilities issues that affect Bayard residents are incorporated.	City of Bayard; Grant County	N/A
HAZARD MITIGATION			
Goal 1.	**Bayard is well-prepared in the case of emergencies or hazards.**		
Policy 1.1.	**Uphold the Community Wildfire Protection Plan and the All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan for Grant County and continue to prioritize interjurisdictional cooperation and collaboration between Bayard, Grant County, US Forest Service, and neighboring municipalities.**		
Action 1.1.A.	Confirm the wildland-urban interface boundaries around Bayard and the appropriate allowable uses within it.	City of Bayard; Grant County; US Forest Service	FEMA; NPS WUI
Action 1.1.B.	Identify additional fire protection and flooding regulations and enforcement that should be added to the City's existing protocol.	City of Bayard; Grant County; US Forest Service	FEMA; NPS WUI

Implementation Action		Responsible Agencies	Potential Resources & Partners
Action 1.1.C.	Conduct an inventory of all parcels in or abutting waterways to determine which areas are undevelopable or unsafe for development per FEMA and the flood plain. Identify creek areas for acquisition for restoration, trail access, and flood control.	City of Bayard; Grant County; FEMA	FEMA
Goal 2.	**Bayard residents are well-educated in wildfire safety.**		
Policy 2.1.	**Prioritize education and enforcement so residents understand the importance of defensible space and learn how to adapt their properties in high hazard areas.**		
Action 2.1.A.	Utilize social media and local news outlets to keep residents and visitors aware of the risks of fire.	City of Bayard; Grant County; Firewise	FEMA; National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
Action 2.1.B.	Provide clear signage, educational outreach, and enforcement regarding emergencies.	City of Bayard; Grant County	FEMA; National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

APPENDIX.

FUNDING SOURCES

This appendix describes the types of funding that may be available to implement the Comprehensive Plan. This section describes funding sources in four groups:

- Local funding sources
- State and federal sources
- Private and non-profit grants and loans
- Charitable grants and loans

LOCAL FUNDING SOURCES

General Obligation (GO) Bonds/General Funds

Agency: City and/or Grant County (through the State)
Type: Capital Outlay
Description: The City of Bayard and Grant County may seek GO Bond money or a direct appropriation for infrastructure costs using the County's existing general fund or by issuing new bonds to pay for capital improvements.

Local Gross Receipts Tax Option (LOGRT)

Agency: City of Bayard
Type: Tax Funds
Description: As part of the Local Economic Development Act (LEDA), residents in Bayard may vote to raise the local gross receipts tax to help fund additional economic development projects within the City of Bayard. The tax is collected by the State as part of the statewide gross receipts tax and redistributed to the community for local projects. In general, LOGRT provides the community with a source of additional revenue to fund additional services or projects related to arts and cultural activities or revitalization projects.

Gross Receipts Investment Policy (GRIP)

Agency: City of Bayard
Type: Tax Funds
Description: The City of Bayard may pass a Gross Receipts Investment Policy (GRIP) ordinance that would allow property owners who develops his or her property to be reimbursed up to 50 percent of the owner's gross receipt taxes for infrastructure development

costs incurred by the property owner (such as water, sewer, and roadway improvements). The ordinance is intended to incentivize development in key areas. Both new retail and certain targeted commercial businesses are eligible for this reimbursement, which is distributed through a City of Bayard- managed GRIP fund based on the total attributable direct sales gross receipt taxes paid by an eligible project.

Improvement Districts

Agency: City of Bayard
Type: Tax Funds
Website: https://law.justia.com/codes/new-mexico/2006/nmrc/jd_ch5art11-3837.html
Description: Improvement districts can finance the construction of public improvements on public property and rights-of-way. Assessment districts are intended to finance construction of physical improvements and can be used to stimulate manufacturing, industrial, commercial, or business development. They can fund the following improvements:

- Streets
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Landscaping
- Sidewalks
- Storm or sanitary sewers
- Water supply and distribution facilities
- Gas and electric power
- Flood control and drainage improvements
- Parking

State law (Chapter 3, Article 22 NMSA) specifies that Improvement Districts can be authorized by the governing body using the provisional order method or petition method. All properties within the district determined to benefit from the improvement is subject to the improvement district property tax.

Business Improvement Districts

Agency: City of Bayard Type: Tax Funds
Website: https://law.justia.com/codes/new-mexico/2015/chapter-3/article-63/
***Description*:** Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) are public- private partnerships to improve the economic vitality and revitalize a business district, provide services to businesses, and finance improvements within it. The City of Bayard may create a BID to "promote its economic vitality and general welfare" pursuant to the Business Improvement District Act by petition of real property owners or business owners (subsequent to public notice and a public hearing). All businesses or real property within the district that will benefit from improvements are subject to a fee determined by the governing body and specified in the BID ordinance, along with the list of improvements to be provided. Typically, these include:

- Parking facilities
- Street and streetscape improvements (Streetlighting, decorations, landscaping)

- Furnishings (benches, trash receptacles, fountains)
- Park and plaza improvements
- Security equipment or facilities
- Promotion of public events, tourism, and business activities
- Marketing and economic development, including retail retention and recruitment
- Security, sanitation, graffiti removal, street, and sidewalk cleaning to supplement municipal services

Development Impact Fees

Agency: City of Bayard
Type: Developer fee
Website: https://www.planning.org/policy/guides/adopted/impactfees.htm
Description: In accordance with the Development Fees Act, a development impact fee is charged by a municipality to the applicant in connection with approval of a development project for the purpose of defraying all or a portion of the cost of public facilities related to the development project. Other cities and counties around the state do this. Impact fees can be used to pay for fire facilities, water/wastewater systems, parks/recreation facilities, and transportation if they are identified in the City's Capital Improvements Plan.

Impact fees only apply to the increase in density or intensity when a development project replaces an existing building, or a building is demolished or destroyed. The City could allow impact fee credits to be transferred from one property to another so long as it will support the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

Typically, the first step in development impact fees is preparation of what is commonly referred to as a nexus study. The City is not allowed to require a proposed development to pay a development impact fee beyond the proposed development's proportionate share of the public improvement cost. The nexus study is the vehicle to determine that proportionate share. Development impact fees could disincentivize development in the City. However, impact fee revenue is a source of funding for implementation measures.

STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

Infrastructure Capital Improvements Plan (ICIP)

Agency: City of Bayard and/or Grant County (through State)
Type: Capital Outlay
Description: The City of Bayard and County may also seek to fund infrastructure projects through their infrastructure capital improvements plans. Although funds are limited, these funds may be used as matching funds to secure larger grants and/or loans by outside agencies (e.g., matching road funds for a street reconfiguration on a state highway).

Transportation Alternatives Program

Agency: MPO/NMDOT
Type: Capital Outlay
Website: https://dot.state.nm.us/content/nmdot/en/planning.html#:~:text=7.36%20mb%20PDF)-,Active%20Transportation%20and%20Recreational%20Programs,Block%20Grant%20(STBG)%20Program.
Description: The New Mexico Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) is a Federal-Aid funding program. TAP funds can generally be used for bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure and activities, in addition to other projects, related to economic development, increased safety, and increased accessibility. The New Mexico Department of Transportation has a competitive process to afford TAP funds, based on how well each project proposal addresses the goals of the program.

Cooperative Agreements Program (COOP) Local Government Road Fund (LGRF)

Agency: NMDOT
Type: Capital Outlay
Website: https://dot.state.nm.us/content/dam/nmdot/planning/2014_Handbook.pdf
Description: The New Mexico Department of Transportation sets aside money each year for local government road improvements. This program assists local governments to improve, construct, maintain, repair, and pave highways and streets with matching funds from NMDOT.

Small Cities Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

Agency: New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration
Type: Community Grant
Website: https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-development-grants
Description: In general, CDBG funding is intended to benefit low- and moderate-income populations with housing, social services assistance, economic development, or public facilities that will serve neighborhoods that are predominantly low- and moderate-income households. Funds are administered by the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration with a $500,000 grant limit per applicant. Five percent of matching funds must be provided by the applicant.

Rural Business Development Grants (RBDG)

Agency: USDA
Type: Community/Nonprofit Grant
Website: https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-development-grants
Description: Rural Business Development Grants are available to rural communities under 50,000 in population. Grant funds may be used to finance and facilitate the development of small, private, business enterprises which includes any private business which will employ 50 or fewer new employees and has less than $1 million in projected gross revenues. Programmatic activities are separated into enterprise or opportunity type grant activities.

Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program

Agency: USDA
Type: Community/Nonprofit Grant
Website: https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program
Description: This program provides affordable funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas. An essential community facility is defined as a facility that provides an essential service to the local community for the orderly development of the community in a primarily rural area, and does not include private, commercial, or business undertakings.

Rural Community Development Initiative Grants

Agency: USDA
Type: Community Grant
Website: https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-community-development-initiative-grants
Description: This program provides funding to help non-profit housing and community development organizations support housing, community facilities, and community and economic development projects in rural areas. Rural Community Development Initiative grants may be used for, but are not limited to:

- Training sub-grantees to conduct:
  - Home-ownership education
  - Minority business entrepreneur education
- Strategic plan development
- Accessing alternative funding sources
- Board training
- Developing successful childcare facilities
- Creating training tools, such as videos, workbooks, and reference guides
- Effective fundraising techniques

Economic Development Administration (EDA) Grants

Agency: EDA
Type: Community Grant
Website: https://www.eda.gov/funding-opportunities/
Description: Under this Funds from Operations (FFO), EDA solicits applications from applicants in rural and urban areasto provide investments that support construction, non-construction, technical assistance, and revolving loan fund projects under EDA's Public Works and EAA programs. Grants and cooperative agreements made under these programs are designed to leverage existing regional assets and support theimplementation of economic development strategies that advance new ideas and creative approaches to advance economic prosperity in distressed communities. EDA provides strategic investments on a competitive- merit-basis to support economic development, foster job creation, and attract private investment in economically distressed areas of the United States.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

Agency: Environmental Protection Agency
Type: Public Loan
Website: https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf
Description: The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program is a federal-state partnership that provides communities low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. Using a combination of federal and state funds, state CWSRF programs provide loans to eligible recipients to:

- Construct municipal wastewater facilities
- Control nonpoint sources of pollution
- Build decentralized wastewater treatment systems
- Create green infrastructure projects
- Protect estuaries
- Fund other water quality projects

Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Developments (BUILD) Transportation Discretionary Grants Program

Agency: United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)
Type: Community Grant
Website: https://www.transportation.gov/BUILDgrants
Description: USDOT's BUILD funding supports roads, bridges, transit, rail, ports, or intermodal transportation. The grant awards are highly competitive. in 2020, a significant portion of the total funded projects, representing more than $300 million, include active transportation elements that will help ensure safe and connected infrastructure for people to walk and bike around the country.

New Mexico True, Cooperative Marketing, and Clean and Beautiful Grants

Agency: New Mexico Tourism Department
Type: Community Grant
Website: https://www.newmexico.org/industry/work-together/grants/
Description: The New Mexico Tourism Department offers many ways for small businesses, historic and cultural destinations, and natural resources to be promoted and funded. A full list of resources is found on their website newmexico.org. The New Mexico True program promotes the special places and products in New Mexico. The program has the resources to promote the attractions throughout Otero County and help municipalities market their attractions and resources with:

- New Mexico True advertising and branding campaign
- New Mexico True certification for locally produce products
- Destination marketing through the New Mexico True website and social media

The Cooperative Marketing Grants program supports a shared vision to grow the tourism economy in New Mexico. Tourism-related, nonprofit organizations and local and tribal governments can:

- Double their tourism marketing impact with dollar-for-dollar matching funds
- Collaborate with for-profit entities to contribute up to half of applicant's investment
- Harness the power of millions of New Mexico True brand impressions with proven creative and media tools
- Build marketing capability through media consultations and technical assistance
- Share measurable results and performance reporting to demonstrate the impact to your destination, attraction, or event!

The Tourism Department's Clean and Beautiful Grant Program funds projects and initiatives that contribute to the following established goals, as identified through Keep America Beautiful and the Litter Control and Beautification Act:

- End Littering
- Improve Recycling
- Beautify Communities
- Empower Youth
- Improve Program Capacity

Outdoor Equity Fund, Outdoor Rec Incubator Grants, and Special Projects and Infrastructure Fund Grants

Agency: Outdoor Recreation Division of New Mexico Economic Development Department
Type: Community Grant
Website: https://www.nmoutside.com/resources
The State's new Outdoor Recreation Division offers programs to assist New Mexico communities with their outdoor recreation and related economic development efforts. The Outdoor Equity Fund accepted grant applications for the first time starting in 2020. The grant supports transformative outdoor experiences that foster stewardship and respect for our lands, waters, and cultural heritage.

The Outdoor Rec Incubator grants are provided to business incubators that propose the best programs to assist early stage outdoor companies that have a regional focus in service, retail, or manufacturing. The Special Projects and Infrastructure Fund is a grant program to support projects that enhance communities' outdoor recreation opportunities. Trails, river parks, wildlife viewing areas contribute to economic development, prosperity, and general wellness, and this grant will fund shovel-ready projects that directly add to that access.

PRIVATE AND NON-PROFIT GRANTS AND LOANS

Freeport-McMoRan Community Investment

Agency: Freeport-McMoRan
Type: Varies
Website: https://www.freeportinmycommunity.com/communities/new-mexico
Description: Freeport-McMoRan offers five types of grants to communities near Chino Mine in Grant County, including: Community Investment Fund, Mini-Grants for Education, Site Investment Grant Application and Site Investment Project Budget, STEM Innovation Grants, and Women's Development Initiatives.

New Mexico Community Development Loan Fund (The Loan Fund)

Agency: The Loan Fund
Type: Business/Organization Loan
Website: http://www.loanfund.org/
Description: The Loan fund is a private, non-profit lender that provides $5,000 - $500,000 loans to small businesses and non-profits. The Loan Fund will finance equipment, inventory, building renovations, operating capital, and business expansion expenses. As a private lender, the Loan Fund seeks to support low-income individuals and communities that need additional “bridge funding” to establish or expand their organizations.

ACCION New Mexico

Agency: ACCION New Mexico
Type: Business/Organization Loan
Website: http://www.accionnm.org/
Description: ACCION is small-scale micro-lender that makes loans to small businesses that may not qualify for traditional bank loans and provides business support services. Loans are primary intended for low-income borrowers and minority entrepreneurs. Since being founded in 1994, ACCION has financed the start-up or expansion of more than 2,300 new businesses in New Mexico with loans totaling more than $23 million.

The Public Project Revolving Fund (PPRF)

Agency: New Mexico Finance Authority

Type: Community Loan
Website: https://www.nmfinance.com/public-infrastructure-capital-financing/
Description: The PPRF is an up to $200,000 revolving loan fund that can be used to finance public infrastructure projects, fire and safety equipment, and public buildings. This includes public wastewater improvements. Both market rate-based loans and loans to disadvantaged communities at subsidized rates are made from PPRF funds.

New Markets Tax Credits

Agency: New Mexico Economic Development Department
Type: Business Loan
Website: https://www.cdfifund.gov/programs-training/Programs/new-markets-tax-credit/Pages/default.aspx
Description: The New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) is designed to increase private investment to businesses and low-income communities with poverty rates higher than 20 percent by providing a tax credit to investors in business or economic development projects. By making an equity investment in a Community Development Entity (CDE), an investor receives a tax credit against their federal income tax worth 39 percent of the total equity contribution. Community Development Entities are certified by the CDFI Fund. New Markets Tax Credits (NMTC) loan funds are intended to help business investment in low-income census tracts. The fund will help finance the development of commercial, industrial, and retail real estate projects (including community facilities), and some housing projects. Loans for up to 25 percent of the project are available at low interest rates. NMTC loans are combined with other sources of funding that is secured by the applicant and managed by Finance New Mexico.

Rails-to-Trails Conservancy (RTC) Grants

Agency: Rails-to-Trails Conservancy
Type: Grant
Website: https://www.railstotrails.org/our-work/grants/
Description: RTC supports regional and community trail development and funds projects that are small in scope and scale that are hard to finance within traditional funding streams. Their grants support projects that build, maintain, and manage trails on railroad rights-of-way to be used for recreation, transportation, and economic vitality.

CHARITABLE GRANTS AND LOANS

Sponsorships

Agency: Miscellaneous
Type: Donation
Description: Although they may often be considered insubstantial or time consuming, sponsorships from local businesses including banks, large retail chains, and other donors can be an effective way to raise money for small scale projects. Often, this is enough to fund facade improvements, basic building rehabilitation efforts, additional streetscape amenities (trees, furniture, etc.) and events. Some sponsorships may also involve the donation of materials or equipment.

Crowdfunding

Agency: *Miscellaneous*
Type: *Donation*
Websites: Many, including: ioby.org; Kickstarter.com; Indiegogo.com; gofundme.com; StartSomeGood.com; Causes.com
Description: Crowdfunding is a way for individuals from around the world to pool their assets to fund projects or organizations they support. Most crowdfunding relies on internet platforms that allow donors to connect with projects they are interested in funding. Many such platforms are available; some more recent options include community-led initiatives that also include strategy assistance. Crowdfunding can be used to support a wide variety of projects that individuals feel are worthy of funding, including many of smaller-scale projects such as facade treatments, public art installations, a downtown wayfinding system, etc. Although donations amounts vary, they can be used as a supplement to larger funding sources. In some cases, these efforts can also be the impetus to moving a conceptual project to one that can be implemented.

McCune Foundation Grants

Agency: McCune Charitable Foundation
Type: Community and Organization Grants
Website: http://nmmccune.org/apply
Description: The McCune Charitable Foundation awards grants to communities, non-profits, public schools, and government agencies that are engaged in community-based projects related to the Foundation's nine foundational priorities. This includes projects that build capacity in the non-profit sector, promote economic development, education and childhood development, healthcare, local food, the arts and community engagement, natural resources, urban design, and rural development are all considered. The average grant award is $15,000, with some as large as $25,000.

BADGER WESTERN EXPLORATION, INC.
575 - 388-5900 • FAX 575 - 388-5761
2009 Casa Loma Road • Silver City, New Mexico 88061
NM Lic# WD ~ 1190

February 4, 2021

VIA Email – wastewater@cityofbayardnm.com

City of Bayard
Attn: Jason Jaeger
Bayard, NM 88023

RE: Cost Estimate to Install and Service (1) 4" X 600' DI Steel Water Line.
Bayard, New Mexico.

Dear Jason:

Please find the following Cost Estimate for your consideration.

Install and Service (1) 4" X 600' DI Steel Water Line.

80 Hours,- Travel to and from Site. Install and Service 4" X 600' DI Steel Water Line as needed. @ $ 250.00/hr.	**$ 20,000.00**
1 Each,- 4" X 600' Ductile Pipe Master Pipe / Fittings Kit **- 12" Ductile Tie in Kit** **- 16" Ductile Tie in Kit** **- 2 each.- 4" DI RW Gate Valves** **- 1 each,- 4" Inline Flow Meter W/ Couplings @ $ 32,390.00/ea.**	**32,390.00**
8 Days,- Support Equipment @ $ 950.00/day	**7,600.00**
Estimated Sub Total	**$ 59,990.00**
NMGR Tax (labor only)	**1,312.50**
Estimated Total	**$ 61,302.50**

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RIG RATES

Service Rig/3Crew @ $250.00/hour
HydroLift/2Crew (if needed) @ $200.00/hour
Local Travel/3Crew @ $250.00/hour
Support Equipment @ $950.00/day

Any Additional Supplies, Labor and/or Equipment Used, not proposed under this Estimate, would be charged at Our Cost Plus 18%.

This Estimate is in effect for 30 days from proposal date.

Terms of payment: Net 30 days. A 2% per 30 Day period service charge will be applied 31 days after the invoice date and again at 30 day intervals thereafter. If collection is made by suit or otherwise, customer agrees to pay interest until paid, also collection costs on all attorney's fees.

All Applicable Taxes are for the Customers Account.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit this Cost Proposal. Please contact me personally if you have any questions or need additional information or assistance.

Respectfully Submitted By:

BADGER WESTERN EXPLORATION, INC.

B Cory Dalton

By: B. Cory Dalton
Its: President

BCD/bcd
Proposal # COB020421 WL

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Proposal # COB020421 WL

Accepted
By:_____Date:_____

We sincerely hope this Estimate meets with your approval. All Proposed Estimates are subject to Equipment Availability at the time of acceptance.

City of Bayard

RESOLUTION 2-2020

WHEREAS, the Bayard City Council in regular session on January 25, 2021 propose to make certain budgetary adjustments; and

WHEREAS, the Council does hereby authorize the attached listing of budgetary adjustments for the December 31, 2020 financial statements as listed in Exhibit A.

WHEREAS, the Council does hereby approve the December 31, 2020 Financial Statements and budget adjustments as presented.

NOW THEREFORE, the Council does hereby accept and approve the budgetary adjustments for December 31, 2020 Financial Statements.

Done at Bayard, New Mexico, this 25th day of January 2021.

_____
Chon Fierro
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Kristina Ortiz, MMC
Clerk Treasurer

RESOLUTION 3-2021

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN/TRAILS FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE CITY OF BAYARD

WHEREAS, a Comprehensive Plan is an action-oriented tool that is designed to be a living and flexible document which is designed to cover the future 5 year time horizon; and

WHEREAS, Consensus Planning of Albuquerque has developed the Comprehensive Plan for the City of Bayard; and

WHEREAS, the residents and interested parties, provided valuable input into the development of the plan; and

WHEREAS, public hearings were conducted to solicit input from the residents, as well as to review; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bayard Comprehensive Plan contains a vision, as well as goals and objectives as well as implementation to reach that vision; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bayard Comprehensive Plan serves as a planning tool for the elected officials and staff to carry out the goals and objectives set forth in the plan dependent upon available funding and resources; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Governing Body of the City of Bayard, that the Bayard Comprehensive Plan be adopted by the City of Bayard.

Done this 11th day of February, 2021.

_____
Chon S. Fierro
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Kristina Ortiz, MMC
Clerk Treasurer