



VILLAGE OF SANTA CLARA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE 2013



PREPARED FOR:
VILLAGE OF SANTA CLARA
SANTA CLARA, NEW MEXICO
AND
SOUTHWEST NEW MEXICO
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

PREPARED BY:



ADOPTED JUNE, 2013

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I. INTRODUCTION

This document updates the 2006 Village of Santa Clara Comprehensive Plan in response to conditions in 2013. The changing needs and conditions in the Village have been studied and this update to the Comprehensive Plan reflects the current needs and vision of the community residents. The Village of Santa Clara Comprehensive Plan is a policy document that establishes what the residents, property owners and other stakeholders would like to see in the future for the Village. Through a framework of community values, goals and strategies, the Comprehensive Plan defines the direction in which the Mayor and Trustees should guide the Village.

The Comprehensive Plan does not change any existing, nor create any new, laws, regulations or requirements, but it does recommend policies that suggest changes to these implementation tools. An approved Comprehensive Plan is an advisory document of the Village that establishes a basis for the regulations and programs necessary to manage current and future development within the Village. The Plan identifies and analyses growth and development issues and indicates how the local residents and their elected officials envision the community developing in the next 20 years.

The Comprehensive Plan defines a Community Vision and describes the eight Elements of:

- Land Use
- Water
- Economic Development
- Housing
- Transportation
- Infrastructure/Community Facilities'
- Hazards Mitigation
- Implementation

For each Element, there is an overview of the existing conditions, followed by a set of Goals and Implementation Strategies.

- Goals are statements of a desirable state or condition to be achieved in the future;
- Implementation strategies are actions or tasks such as policy statements, new regulations, or the next steps needed to achieve the desired goal. The Implementation Strategies are prioritized in the Implementation Element.

It should be noted that the implementation of some of these strategies, such as for grants, may require a match of monies or in-kind services from the Village, or require an increase in Village expenditures for maintenance or capital improvements.

The Village of Santa Clara Comprehensive Plan Update is a living document that is intended to be updated and amended as programs and regulations are implemented and conditions within the Village change and evolve.

I. INTRODUCTION

Community Participation

A community-based planning process was used in developing the Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Santa Clara. This approach involved citizen driven process which had three major components: a Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee; several interviews with community leaders and stakeholders; community input through a focus group, a community open house held on the draft plan, and a public hearing before the Village Mayor and Trustees on the adoption of the Plan.

The seven-person Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee included community leaders and residents of the Village representing diverse interests. Their input was integral in the development of this plan, providing insights on community values, process and issues to be addressed during the plan completion. The Steering Committee met once per month for eight months. They were central in drafting a vision statement for the Village, and Goals and Strategies for the six plan elements, and then reviewed the draft implementation strategies for each of the goals.

Three public meetings were conducted in the Village during the planning process. The first meeting was a focus group of local business owners and stakeholders held in September, 2012. The second workshop was held in late October, 2012. In this workshop the participants reviewed the goals and implementation strategies, and then prioritized the strategies to achieve the goals. The results of this prioritization are in the Implementation Element of the plan. The third public meeting was held in February, 2013 with the Village Mayor and Trustees for the adoption of the plan. All of the workshops and meetings were designed to be highly interactive and structured to engage resident participation in the process.

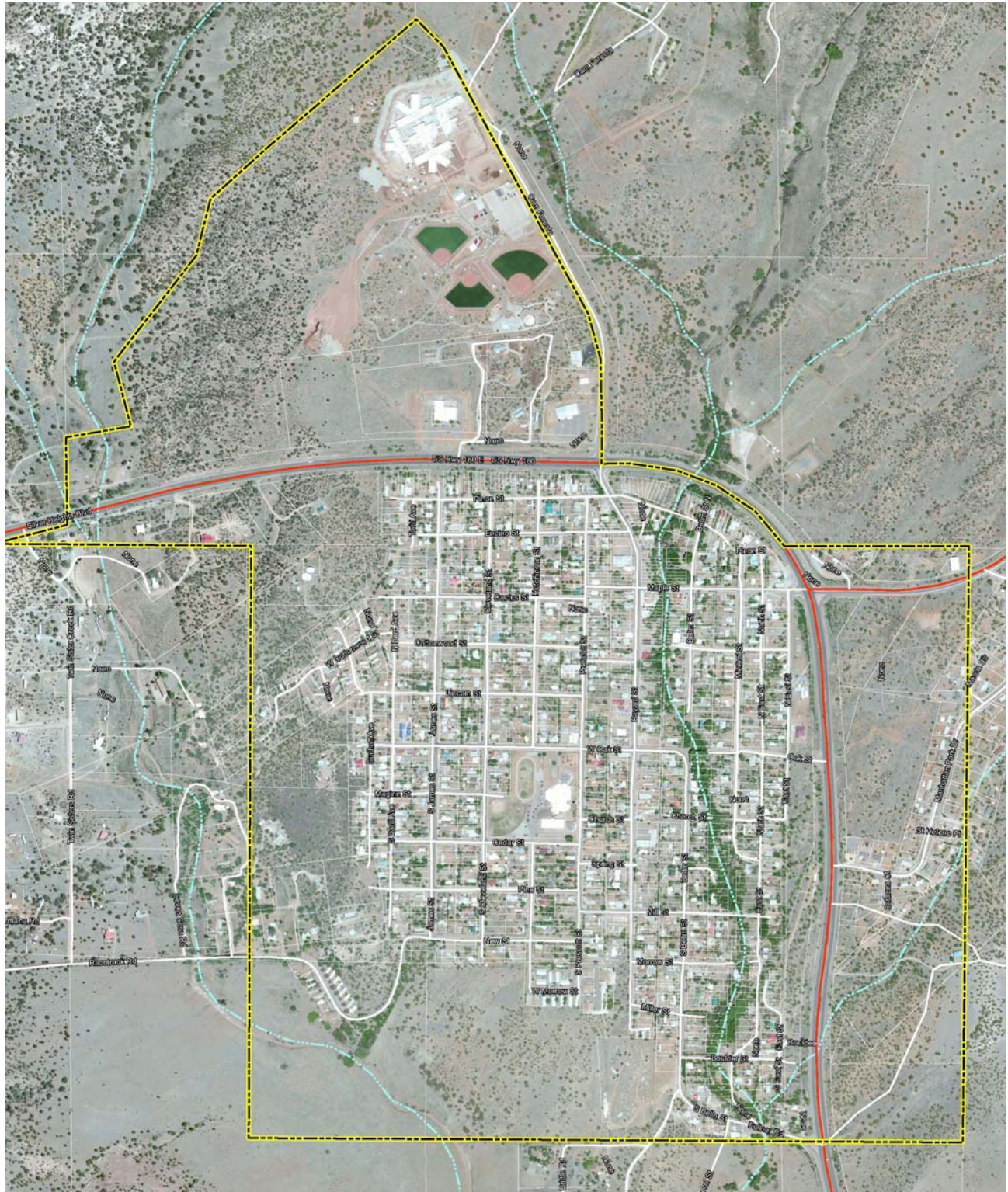
Village of Santa Clara Community Vision

The Village of Santa Clara is a proud multi-cultural community with a strong connection to its history through future generations of families. This is a safe and family-friendly village where everyone knows one another and possesses great educational and entrepreneurial opportunities. We seek to develop a sustainable future based on respecting our cultural heritage, protecting our natural assets and strengthening the economic opportunities for our residents that is environmentally safe and economically competitive. The redevelopment initiative for our village builds on our historic architecture, is a center for creating locally based products, promotes reinvestment in our neighborhoods, and instills civic pride as a healthy community.

I. INTRODUCTION

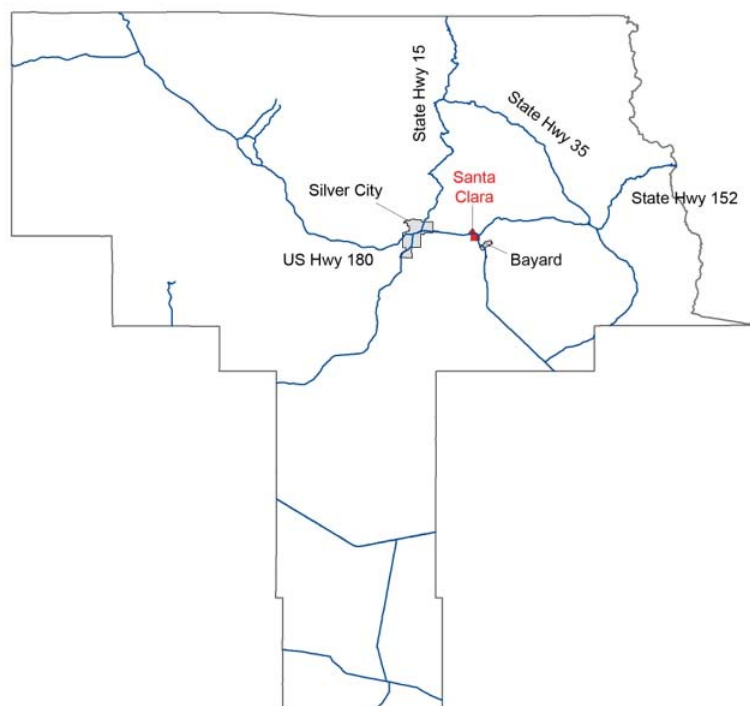
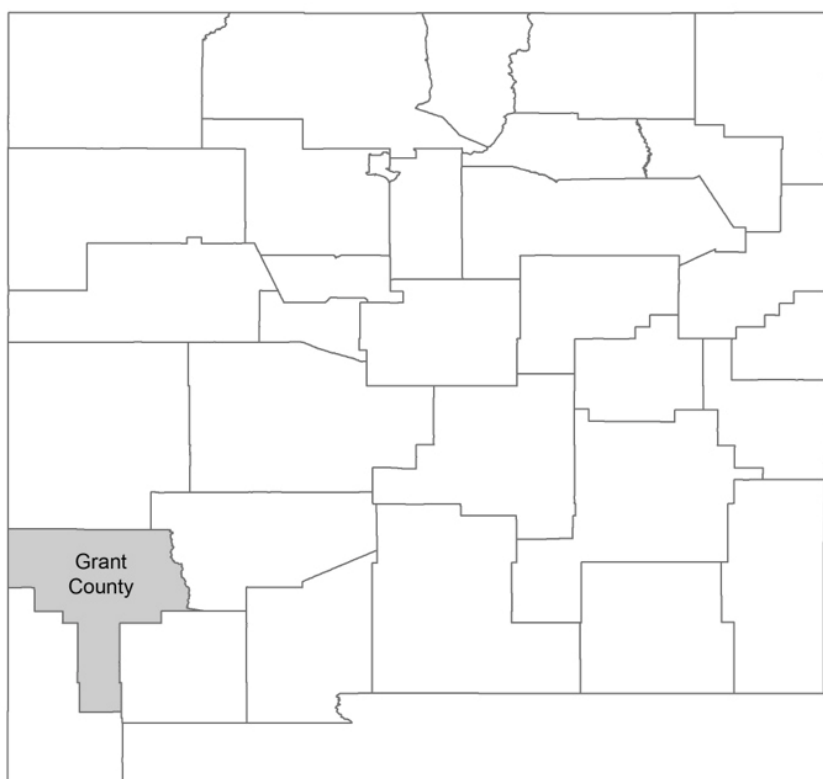
Context

The Village of Santa Clara is located in southwestern New Mexico, east of Silver City in Grant County. It is part of the “Mining District” along with Bayard and Hurley.



Map 1: Incorporated Village Limits of Santa Clara

I. INTRODUCTION



I. INTRODUCTION

History and Culture

Santa Clara lies in the heart of the country once inhabited by the Mimbres people, a group of Mogollon Native Americans known today for their extraordinary pottery designs. Where did the Mogollons come from? It is assumed they were descendants of the Paleo-Indians who roamed New Mexico 20,000 years ago. Living in the Late Pleistocene Era, these early people lived by hunting primarily big game. When the climate dried out 9,000 years ago and became more desert-like, people turned toward hunting small game and gathering; manos and metates came into use. Then, about 4,000 years ago, a great change came to southwestern New Mexico: the people began to cultivate corn, and agricultural society began. This trend was stabilized 3,000 years ago with the additions of beans and squash. With these changes, the Mogollon culture began to emerge. Around 200 BC, the Mogollons formed pueblos, consisting of pit houses, relying on farming, hunting, and gathering. The Mogollons, perhaps influenced by the Anasazis to the north, began to produce pottery, the most outstanding of which was produced by the Mimbres people.



Who were these Mimbrenos? We know that corn, the central element of their diet, was ground by single family units rather than collectively as was done by the Anasazis. In addition to their excellent pottery, the Mimbres people are known for the mysterious funeral practice of placing a bowl with a hole knocked in it (a “killed” bowl) above the head or over the face of the deceased. About one half of Mimbres burials exhibit this feature. Classic Mimbres occupation of the area was between 1010 and 1140 AD. Widespread drought in the 11th and 12th centuries led to the abandonment of large towns. The Mimbrenos remained in the area in smaller group in the post classic periods from 1200 to 1450 AD. The Mogollons eventually disappeared in New Mexico; disease in the wake of the Spanish conquest, among other factors, took its toll. It is thought that the remainder of the Mogollons by 1450 had merged with their Anasazi neighbors.

In the mid 1600s, a new indigenous people moved in the Santa Clara area, the Apaches. An Athabascan people who acquired many traits from the Plains Indians, including clothing styles and the use of tipis, the Warm Springs and Mimbrenos Apache bands roamed Arizona and southern New Mexico through the coming of the Spanish, and later, during the time of early U.S. acquisition of the area. The mineral wealth in the region has defined much of the activity around Santa Clara for the last 200 years. In 1800 an Indian, doubtless an Apache, showed Colonel Jose Manuel Carrasco copper in the Santa Rita basin. Carrasco then began mining there in 1801, but sold his mine to Don Francisco Manuel de Elguea in 1804.

Conflict between miners and Apaches seemed inevitable and, after a massacre of Apaches at the Santa Rita mine in 1837 from which Apache warrior Mangas Coloradas escaped, Apache raids on white settlers, miners, and travelers intensified. With the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 and the Gadsden Purchase in 1854, all of New Mexico belonged officially to the United States and the U. S. government was poised to take the Apache problem in hand. In 1858 gold was discovered in Pinos Altos. Gold was followed by miners and miners were followed by more Apache raids. By 1866, with mining activity in earnest in Silver City, U.S. officials determined it was necessary to protect miners, settlers, ranchers, and travelers from the Apache bands led by Mangas Coloradas, Victorio, and Geronimo. Company B of the 125th Colored Infantry constructed Fort Bayard in 1866. Troops then regularly patrolled the area and, with their protection, soon 1,000 miners were working 600 claims in the region.

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In 1867 General J. J. Carlton recommended in one of his reports that four troops of cavalry be stationed at Fort Bayard to protect the county seat, Santa Clara, then known as Central City. In the precarious frontier days, the only relief from military life and endless Indian fighting expeditions were the comforts of Central City, and it was in Central City that the soldiers spent their pay. When gold played out in a couple of years, though Central City was still valuable to the nearby fort, the county seat moved to Pinos Altos and what had been the courthouse in Central City was put up for bid in 1869. In 1870, only eighty-nine people called Central City home, yet Central City continued to grow. In 1880, 120 people lived in Central City and by 1890 when the Apache raids were no longer on the horizon; the village had grown to 257 people.

The growth of Central City in its early years paralleled the Apache containment. A guide and scout from Fort Bayard had found gold and silver in the Mogollons in 1870. That was also the year in which Victorio, by Executive Order, was promised a reservation near Warm Springs. Cochise, a chief of the Chiricahua Apaches, closely related to the Warm Springs band, was also promised a reservation in the Warm Springs area. When the reservations did not come through as promised, Cochise went back to raiding. Soldiers were expected to protect citizens and, in this explosive environment of settlers shooting Indians and Indians raiding settlers, were sent out to kill or capture all the Apaches. The Chiricahua and Mescalero bands were assigned reservations in 1872 and the Warm Springs group was banished to the Tularosa River, where they wintered. Many died, and they were forced to return to Warm Springs. Geronimo joined forces with Apaches in Mexico in 1877 and together they raided settlements in southern New Mexico. Fort Bayard around that time had 17 officers, 325 enlisted men, 25 Navajo scouts, and 400 horses and mules. The day of the Apache was over. Victorio was to lead his people to San Carlos where he was subsequently arrested. Victorio died in 1880. The band escaped from San Carlos, was recaptured, taken back to Warm Springs, and again relocated to San Carlos. Geronimo surrendered in 1886 and Apache raids became only a memory in the growing settlement of Central City.

In 1903 more mineral claims were filed and Central City enjoyed slow but steady growth over the next few decades. In 1920, 1,000 people lived in Central City and by 1940 there were over 1700 residents. In this era the place began to be known simply as Central. On May 5, 1947, 154 property owners requested that Central be incorporated as a village. Around that time one of Santa Clara's more unusual residents, a New York transplant and Jesuit priest, worked to better the health of his fellow man. Father Roger Aull came to the dry southwest, as did so many, to heal a respiratory problem. In nearby San Lorenzo, he met mining engineer Alex Morrison who suggested the priest come to the mine to inhale the "peculiar smelling gas" which Morrison believed protected miners from colds and flu. Together they eventually engineered the Halox Therapeutic Generator. After Morrison's death, Father Aull left San Lorenzo for Santa Clara or Central as the people called it then. Though Father Aull's halox generator is now outmoded, it is doubtless that the priest was ahead of his time: using machines to propel inhalants into the lungs of those with respiratory illnesses is now commonplace. Father Aull also showed an almost saintly generosity. He did not charge for the use of his machine. If those he had helped wanted to pay, he suggested they help him work on a rock chapel he was building. That chapel, managed by the Bureau of Land Management for years, was later sold to St. Vincent De Paul's Catholic Church in Silver City. It is now home to St. Mary Theotoka's Retreat Center where healing masses, labyrinth walks, and weekly contemplative masses are now offered. Expansions are planned for this active center.

About a hundred years after Grant County moved the county seat to Pinos Altos from Central City following a mining "bust", a sudden population growth, again caused by mining, brought new houses to

I. INTRODUCTION

Central in 1965 and 1966. The village, also in the 60s, acquired substantial water rights, poising it to make powerful decisions. Since the 1990s Santa Clara has been seeking to attract residents who appreciate its small town atmosphere and low crime rate, confident that diversifying its economic base will secure a brighter future for its citizens. In the early days of statehood, Grant County tried to secede from the rest of the state because it was not being treated fairly by political bosses in Santa Fe; it wanted to decide its own destiny. Today, over 1600 residents of Santa Clara show that same strength and pride in community. Though the village suffered the vagaries of mining ups and downs, combined with the unpleasant prospect of becoming just a bedroom community for Silver City, it recently decided to change its name back to the original name of Santa Clara, thus claiming and standing squarely upon its entire history. This history encompasses the beauty of prehistoric pottery and archeological finds, eventual victory in the face of Apache raids, and most pertinently, perseverance through over a hundred years of changing fortunes in the mining industry.

Existing Studies and Plans

Development in the Village of Santa Clara is guided by several existing plans.

Village of Santa Clara Comprehensive Plan, 2006

This comprehensive plan identified goals and strategies for seven elements including: Economic Development, Transportation, Land Use, Infrastructure/Community Facilities, Housing, Hazards Mitigation, and Implementation. The plan contains a set of community-prioritized strategies and is serving as the basis for the 2013 Comprehensive Plan Update.

Grant County Comprehensive Plan, 2004

The Grant County Comprehensive Plan establishes goals, policies and implementation measures for the six plan elements of Land Use and Community Design, Housing, Transportation and Circulation, Public Facilities and Services, Economic Development, and Natural Resources and Hazards. The Comprehensive Plan sets forth the county's policies regarding the types and locations of future land use activities.

Village of Santa Clara Economic Development Plan, 2000

The Village of Santa Clara Economic Development Plan assessed the demographics, work force, assets, and outlook and developed an Action Plan with goals and strategies to build its economic future. Initiatives to capture tourism, recruit new businesses and fund infrastructure improvements are recommended.

Village of Santa Clara Comprehensive Plan, 1996

Designed to provide the basis for growth management regulations, this comprehensive plan identified goals and policies for seven elements including: Community Character, Economic Development, Transportation, Land Use, Community Facilities, Housing, and Utilities. The plan was written to address the threat of the Village disincorporation as a municipality and to assist the Village to reclaim its vitality.

II. COMMUNITY PROFILE

The community profile provides a snapshot in time of the overall community. It includes an overview of population trends, racial composition and educational attainment for the Village of Santa Clara.

Population Trends

The Village of Santa Clara has experienced relatively large variations in population over the past 60 years. After an initial decline from 1950 to 1960, Santa Clara's population nearly doubled from 1960 to 1980. Following a slight decline during the 1980's, Santa Clara experienced a slight increase in population from 1990 to 2000. However, from 2000 to 2010, the population decreased by 13% and is currently at the lowest level since the 1960's with 1,686 residents. Projections for the next twenty years show a continued gradual decline in population.

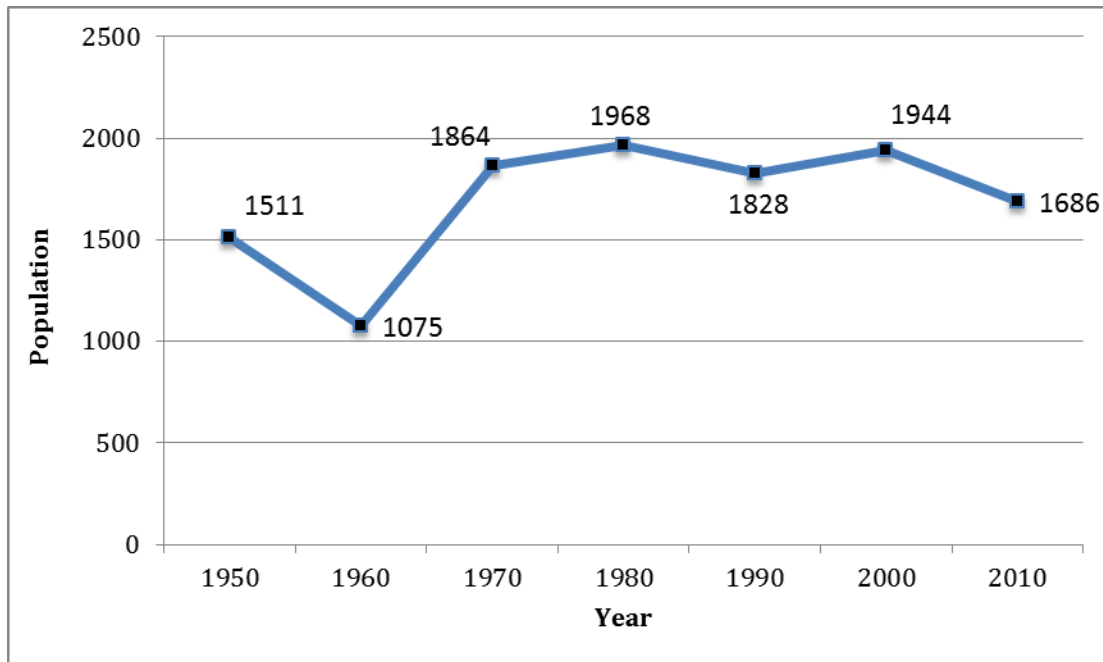


Figure 1: Santa Clara Population Trend, 1950 to 2010 (Source: Bureau for Business & Economic Research)

II. COMMUNITY PROFILE

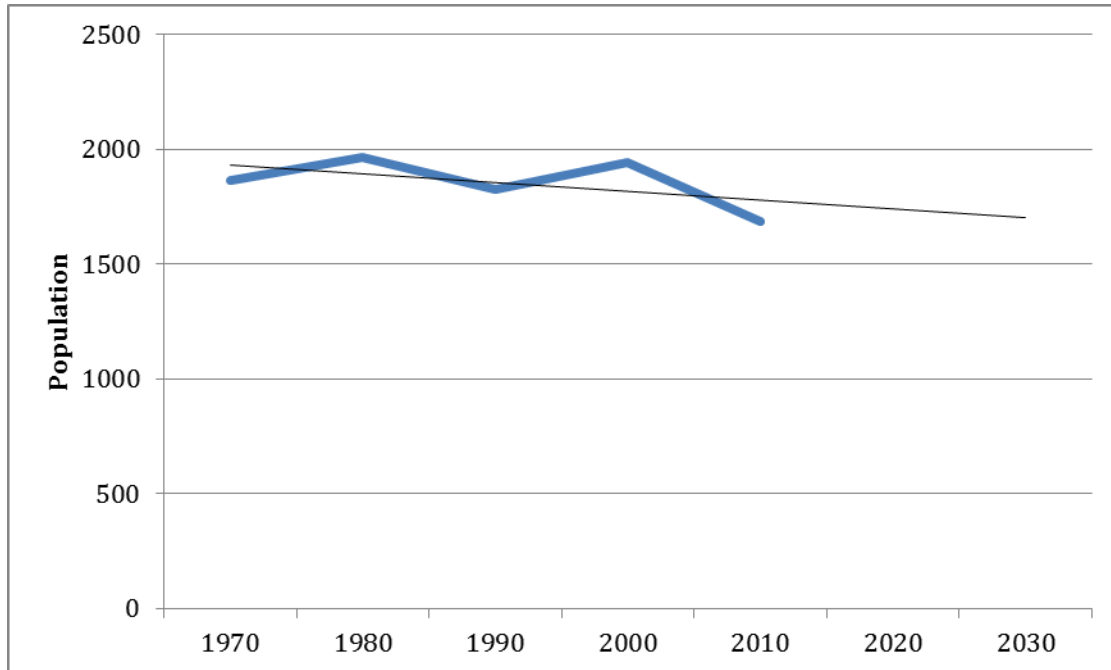


Figure 2: Santa Clara Population with Trend Line

As Santa Clara's population has declined, the age distribution of population has also changed significantly (See Figures 3 & 4). Figure 3 shows a significant portion of the population (over 35%) below 20 years of age in 2000. However, by 2010, this age group shrunk to 25% of the total population (Figure 3). The 20 to 65 age group, which makes up a major portion of the labor force, increased by 5.4%. However, many of those appear to be in the upper age categories of the labor force. Nearly half (49.9%) of Santa Clara's residents in 2010 were 45 years and older. The 65 and over categories increased from 15.3% of the population in 2000 to 18.6% in 2010. This is a larger percentage than the state of New Mexico, which has 13.5% of the population over 65 years old, but smaller than Grant County, which has 21.3% of the population 65 years and older.

II. COMMUNITY PROFILE

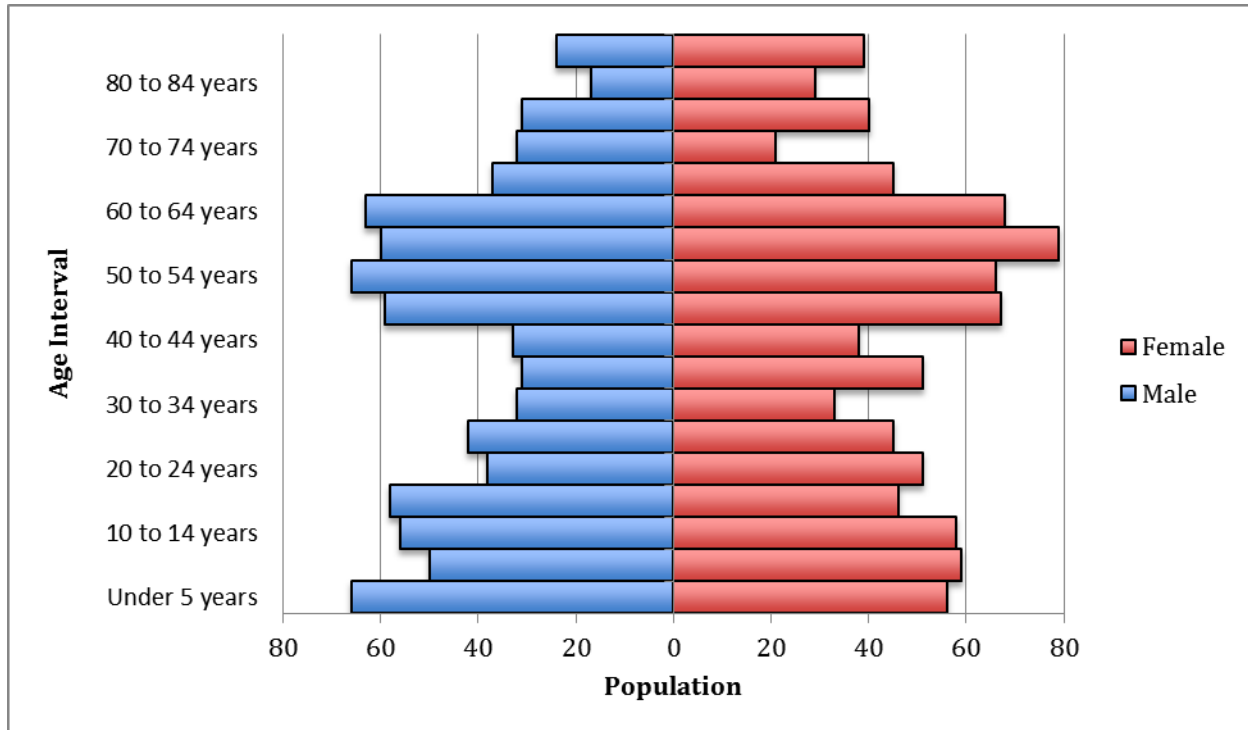


Figure 3: Santa Clara Population Structure (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

Race

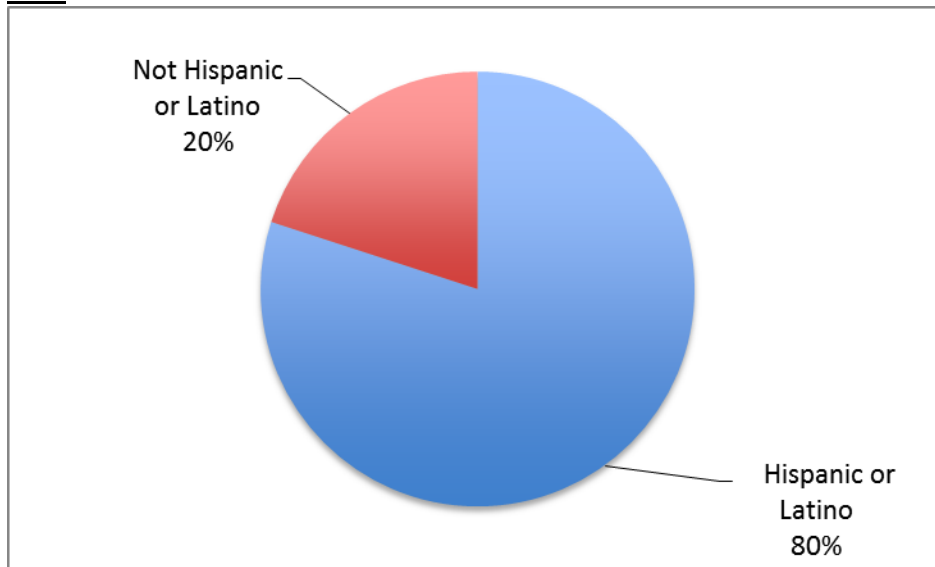


Figure 4: Santa Clara Population by Race, Hispanic or Latino & Not Hispanic or Latino, 2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

80% of Santa Clara residents identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino. This is a larger percentage than the Hispanic or Latino populations of Grant County (48.3%) and New Mexico (46.3%).

II. COMMUNITY PROFILE

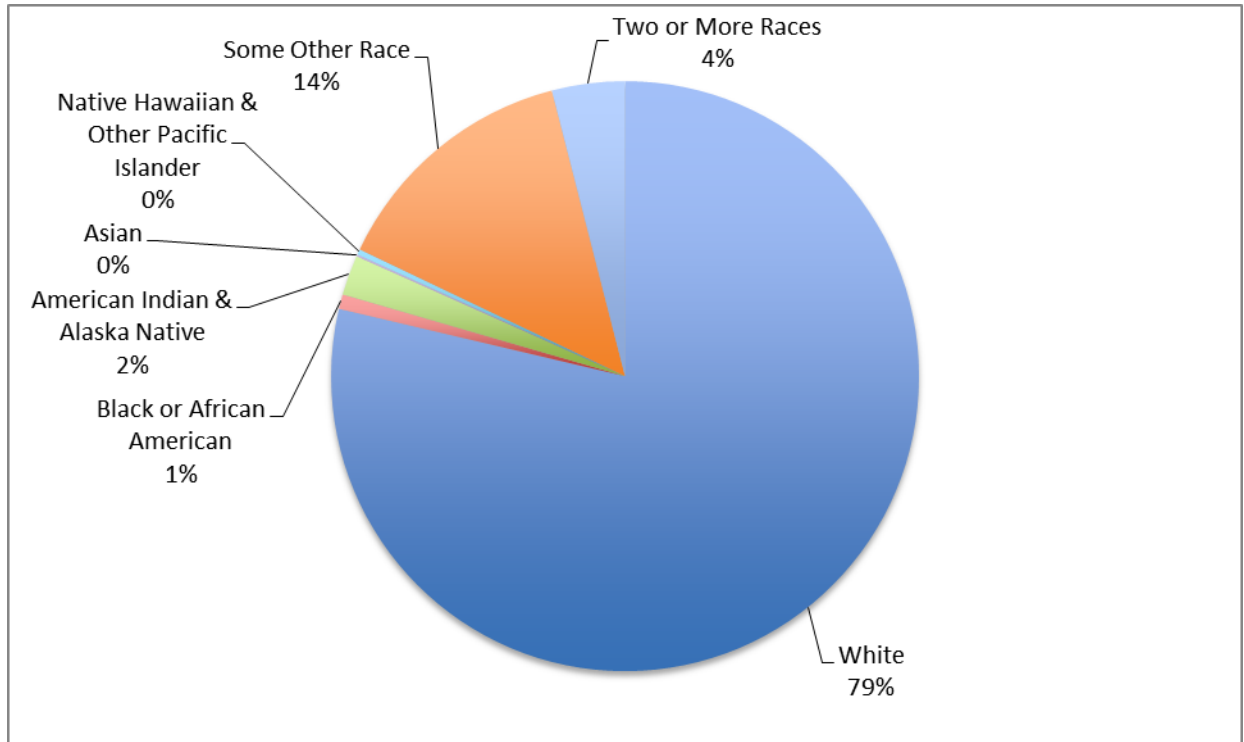


Figure 5: Santa Clara Population by Race, 2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

Educational Attainment

Santa Clara lags behind both Grant County and the State of New Mexico in percentage of high school graduates and those holding a Bachelor's degree.

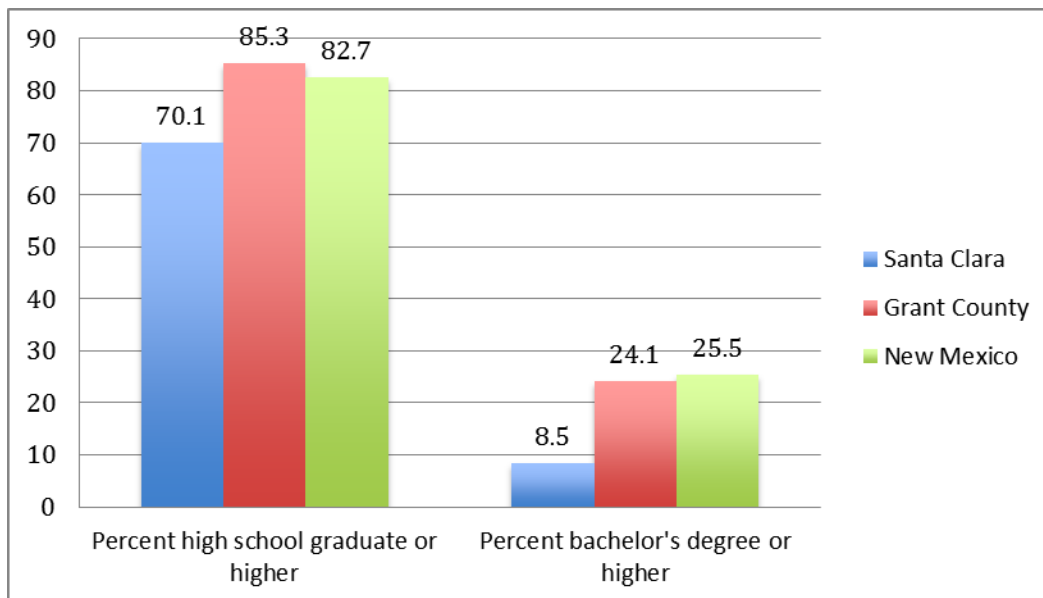


Figure 6: Educational Attainment, Ages 25 and Over, 2006 - 2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010).

Historic Buildings of Significance

All of the buildings referenced below appear to have what is usually referred to as “local significance”. Depending on the extent of renovations, it is likely that they would be eligible for the New Mexico Register of Cultural Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. Each building’s significance is discussed below with a review of the nominating process to either one of these registers and the benefits of each. While there are strong possibilities for state and national listings, there is no geographical tie between these buildings and therefore no possibility for a registered historic district.



Santa Clara Church

The Santa Clara Church appears to have been restored or has been well taken care of by the community. With a construction date of 1884 and the very important role the church has played in the history of Santa Clara, it appears a likely candidate for both the state and national registers. A building survey was completed in 1996 that lists minor repairs that should be made to the building.

Bradley Hotel

This two story adobe was built circa 1890 as a brothel that serviced Fort Bayard. The former hotel has also seen uses as a convenience store and liquor store. It is currently used as a wood and furniture-making shop, and is slated for restoration utilizing small diameter wood in the reconstruction of the front façade. Future plans include developing a Mercado on the adjacent properties.



Fort Bayard Complex



Fort Bayard is under the jurisdiction of Grant County and owned by the State of New Mexico. Parts of the complex are in a fairly serious state of disrepair and several of the buildings seemed threatened by demolition by neglect. Fort Bayard is a designated National Historic Landmark and there can be no higher designation. The Fort is a significant resource for the Mining District, the State of New Mexico, and the country. Fort Bayard should be proposed for a *Save America's Treasures* Grant. There are both competitive and designated funds available for these grants and more on the application process can be found at <http://www.saveameericastreasures.org/>.

New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties

The New Mexico State Register is maintained by the Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Cultural Affairs. While any individual can nominate a property to this register, it is the decision of the Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC) to place properties on the State Register and to forward nominations to the National Register. The State Register is composed of properties identified by the CPRC as having historical or other cultural significance and integrity, being suitable for preservation, and having educational significance. The CPRC meets four times a year to review applications and determine eligibility. A property nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (see below) must be

reviewed and approved by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) before being forwarded to the National Park Service. Any property passed on for consideration on the National Register will automatically be considered for the State Register at the next meeting of the CPRC. For further information, please see <http://www.nmhistoricpreservation.org>

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of the national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

National Register properties must be documented and evaluated according to uniform standards. In general, a property must meet a minimum requirement of being no less than fifty years old and it is expected that the site will possess significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. This can be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Recognition by the placing of a property on the National Register is designed to help state and local governments, Federal agencies, and others identify important historic and archeological properties worthy of preservation and of consideration in planning and development decisions.



In addition, owners of properties listed on the National Register may be eligible for a 20% investment tax credit for the certified rehabilitation of income-producing historic structures (such as commercial, industrial, or rental residential buildings). It is important to remember that the being placed on the National Register is purely an honorary designation and does not prevent the destruction of any resource by a private party. The owner of the property has complete discretion as to the use and condition of a building, and has the option to amend or destroy the building at any time. For more information, please see <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/index.htm>

National Heritage Area

Santa Clara could join with other communities in their geographical area, such as Bayard, Silver City, Hurley and Santa Rita, to form a National Heritage Area. A "National Heritage Area" is a place designated by the United States Congress where natural, cultural, historic and recreational resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. National Heritage Areas are a strategy that encourages residents, government agencies, non-profit groups and private partners to collaboratively plan and implement programs and projects that recognize, preserve and celebrate America's defining landscapes. The heritage areas seek short and long-term solutions to their conservation and development challenges by fostering relationships among regional stakeholders and encouraging them to work collaboratively to achieve shared goals. Southwestern New Mexico has an extensive history of mining industries that were the main motivation for the settlement and development of the area. These mining resources and their associated sociological history are essential in the development of New Mexico as well as the United States. Santa Clara is a small community with important history but limited resources. By joining with

III. LAND USE

the surrounding communities, their resources would be combined and multiplied and their history would take on added significance

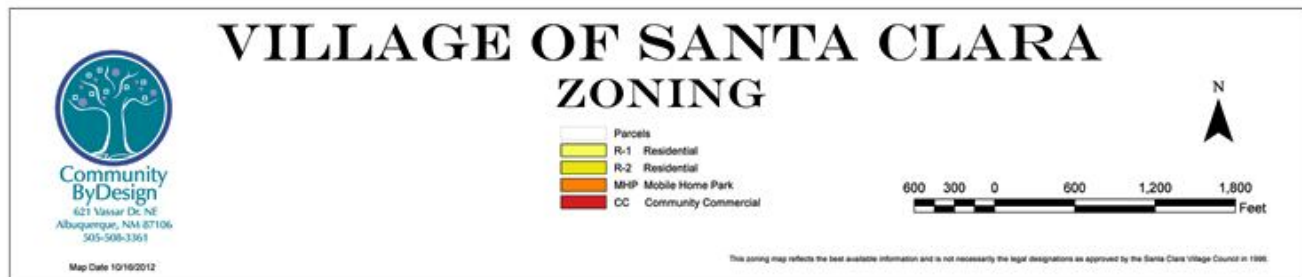
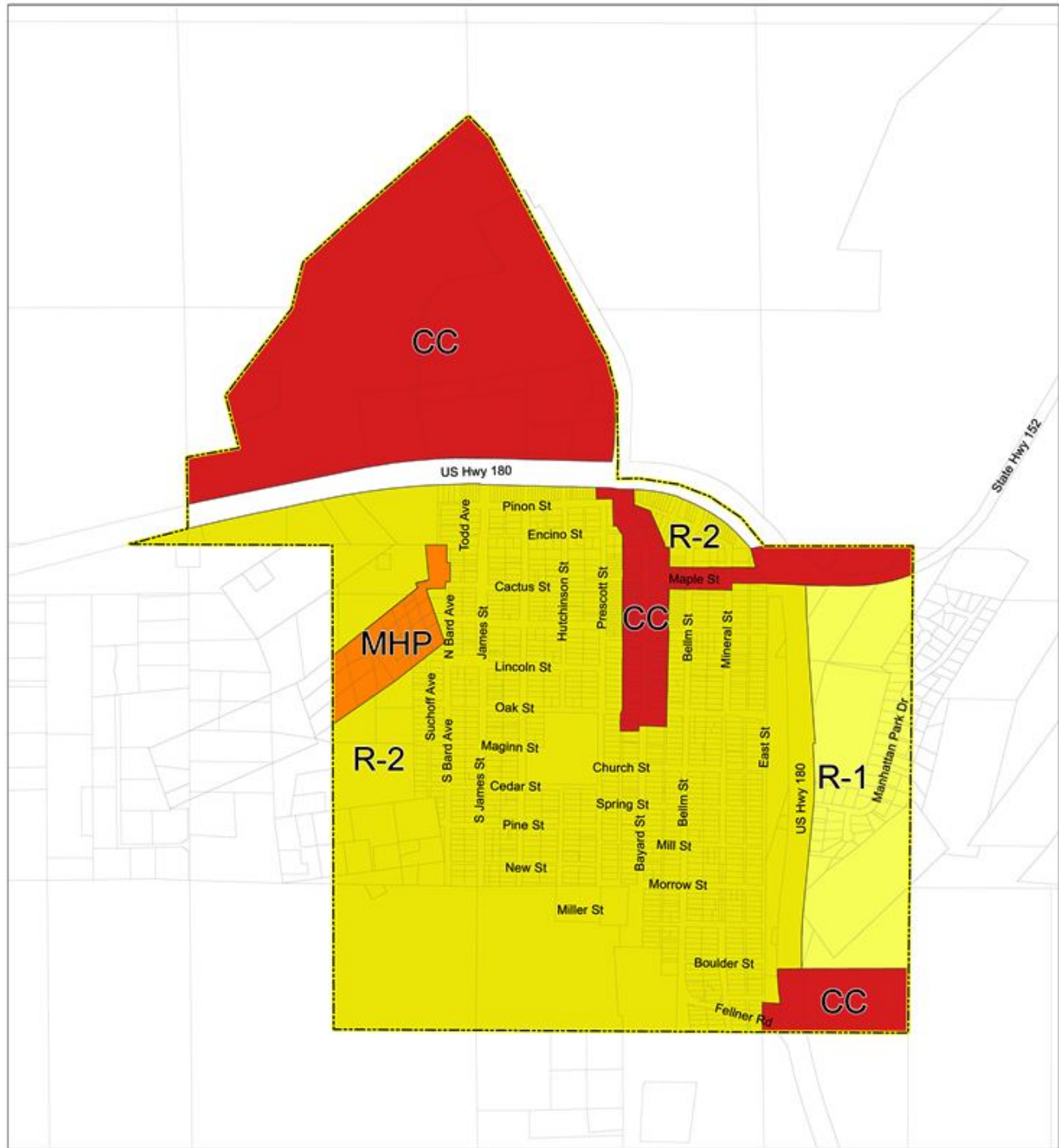
Existing Zoning

The Village Zoning Code was adopted in 1996 and is a Euclidian-based zoning code that contains six zoning districts:

- R1 - Residential, Single Family
- R2 - Residential, Single Family
- SP - Special Purpose
- MHP - Mobile Home Park
- CC - Community Commercial
- FP - Flood Plain Overlay

The Village should consider updating the zoning ordinance so that It contains an Industrial/Light Manufacturing zone, and a Mixed Use Zone that will allow residential and commercial uses in the village center. The existing zoning map shows the areas that are designated as one of the zoning districts.

III. LAND USE



Land Use Goals and Strategies:

Goal 1. Revise and improve the Village land use regulations and procedures/process.

Strategy 1. Create an Extra Territorial Zone (ETZ) Board and update the zoning code to include an Industrial/Light Manufacturing(I/LM) zone and a Mixed Use (MU) zone.

Goal 2. Promote the availability of infill development and investment opportunities.

Strategy 2. Provide incentives for the redevelopment/reinvestment of blighted properties or for new development to occur on targeted infill properties through expedited zoning/development plan review approvals, permit fee waivers, and water/wastewater connection fee waivers.

Strategy 3. Create an informational brochure for realtors/developers that identifies incentives available for targeted development areas and provides information on zoning, permitting and review procedures for developing in the Village.

Goal 3. Establish a sense of community pride within the village neighborhoods.

Strategy 4. Promote a Village beautification program through community cleanups and awards for most attractive street or neighborhood on an annual basis to foster community pride.

Strategy 5. Utilize high school community service volunteers, such as through the Youth Conservation Corps or AmeriCorps program, to engage in tree plantings or building renovations, assisted by a local business (landscaper, painter, plasterer), and utilizing plants provided through the New Mexico State Forestry program.

Strategy 6. Develop a campaign utilizing local media and a motto to promote a positive community image and vision such as “Beautiful Santa Clara!” that can be displayed in parks, on posters/advertisements, t-shirts, bumper stickers, etc. Link the campaign to community cleanups, youth beautification events, business events, community awards, etc.

Goal 4. Create an identifiable village entry, edge and center.

Strategy 7. Establish “gateway features” at the three main entrances of the Village along US 180. These entry features will include signage and public art features that relate to the Village culture and logo.

Strategy 8. Identify a village architectural and landscape theme (cultural or historical elements) that can be developed along US 180 and into the Village along Bayard St. These may include fencing, walls, banners, public art, and/or lighting.

Strategy 9: Support the Santa Clara Historic Preservation Committee to work with community members and oversee historical preservation activities and work with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office to conduct a historical properties assessment.

IV. HOUSING

Housing is an important element for every community. This section describes housing trends in the Village of Santa Clara, the age of the housing stock and types and values of homes available to Santa Clara residents, both current and future.

Homeownership

Homeowner occupancy in the Village of Santa Clara increased 1.1% from 2000 to 2010. Grant County experienced a decrease of 2.7% in homeowner occupancy during the same period. Grant County and Santa Clara homeownership rates are nearly the same and both are higher than the state and national averages.

Homeowner Occupancy (*Source: Census 2010*)

Place	Homeownership Rate 1990	Homeownership Rate 2000	Homeownership Rate 2010
Grant County	70.3%	74.4%	71.7%
Village of Santa Clara	71.7%	71.6%	72.7%
New Mexico	67.4%	70.0%	68.5%
U.S.	63.9%	67.7%	65.1%

Housing Vacancy and Occupancy

While the total number of housing units decreased from 2000 to 2010 (39 units), the number of vacant units also decreased by 20 units, a 14.0% decline over the past decade. Vacant units only comprised 15.41% of the total housing units in 2010, compared to 17.08% in 2000. The number of occupied units decreased by 19 units (a 2.7% decrease) since 2000.

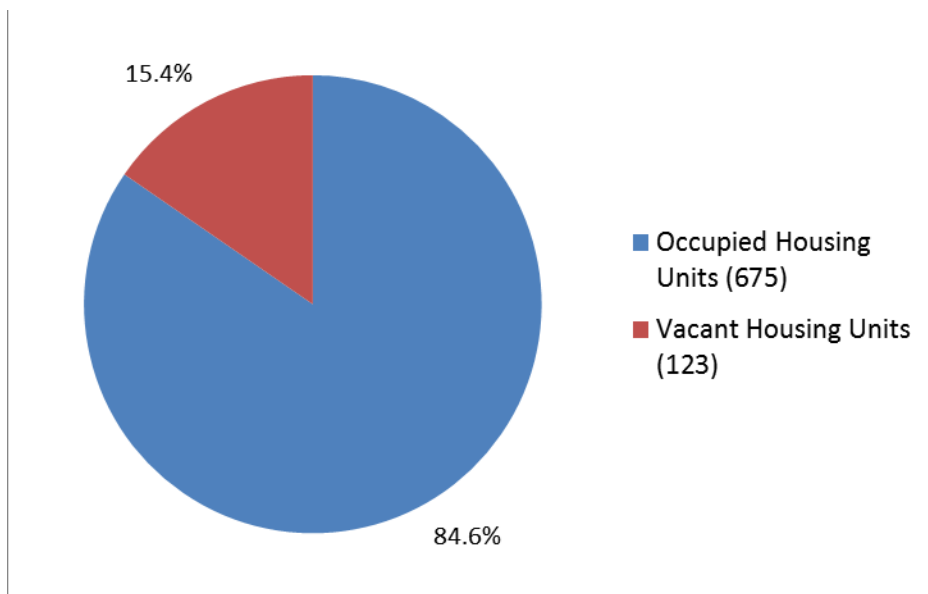


Figure 1: Santa Clara Housing Occupancy, 2010 (*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010*)

Housing Unit Vacancy and Occupancy (*Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 & 2010*)

IV. HOUSING

	2000	2010	Percentage of Total 2000	Percentage of Total 2010	Percent Change 2000- 2010
Total Housing units	837	798	--	--	-4.7%
Total Vacant Units	143	123	17.08%	15.41%	-14.0%
Total Occupied Units	694	675	82.92%	84.59%	-2.7%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	197	184	28.38%	27.26%	-6.6%
Owner Occupied Housing Units	497	491	71.61%	72.74%	-1.2%

Housing Tenure

Renter-occupied housing units decreased slightly from 28.38% of the total housing stock in 2000 to 27.26% in 2010. However, the number of renter-occupied units declined by more than twice the number of owner-occupied units (13 vs. 6).

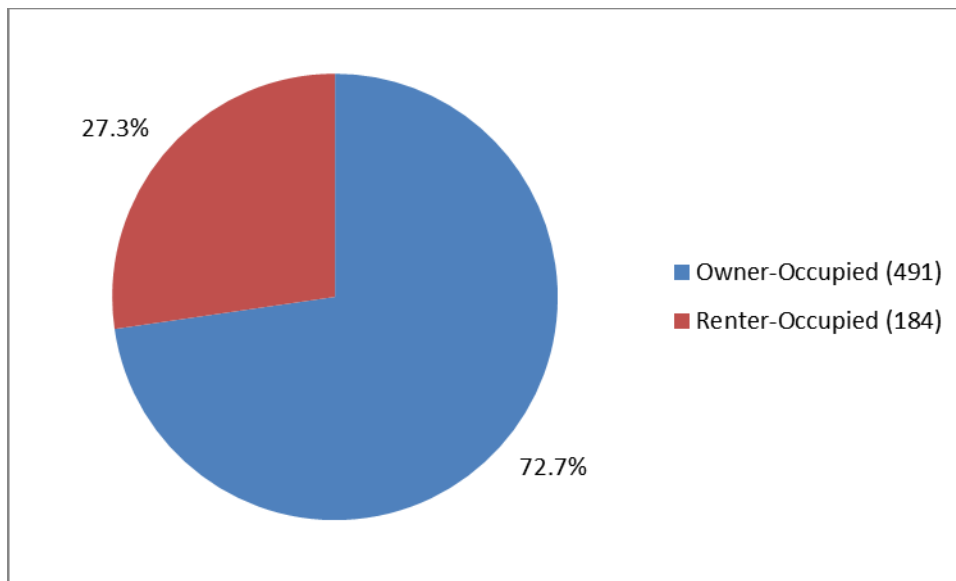


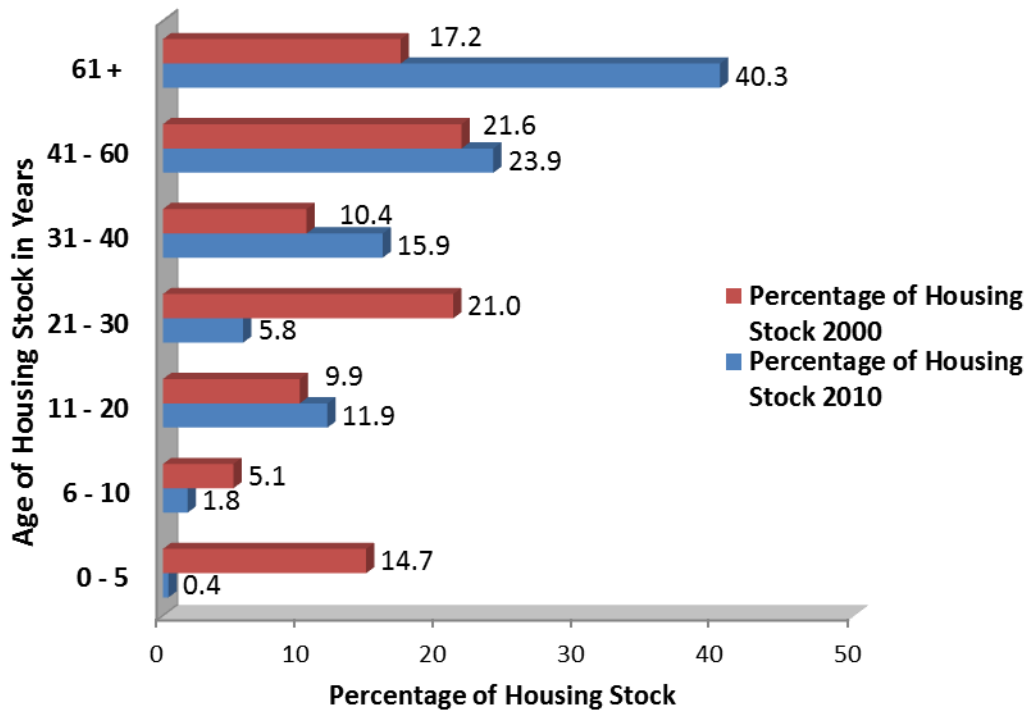
Figure 2. Housing Tenure, 2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

Age of Housing Stock

The housing stock in Santa Clara is very old. According to the ACS 2006-2010 Census estimates, 80.1% percent of the total housing stock was 30 or more years old or older versus 47.9% in 2000. The percentage of older stock had decreased from 1990 to 2000, indicating some newer housing had been added in that decade. However, the ACS estimated that only 17 housing units (about 2.2% of the total) have been added from 2000 to 2010.

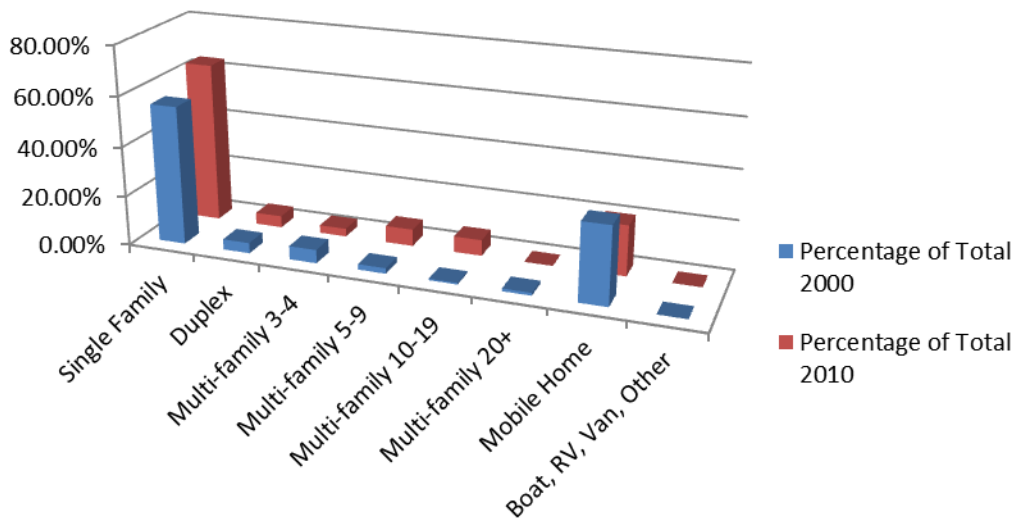
Figure 3. Age of Housing Stock 2000 and 2010 (Source: Census 2000 and 2010)

IV. HOUSING



Housing Type

Figure 4. Housing Type 2000 and 2010 (Source: Census 2000 and 2010)



IV. HOUSING

The following table shows 2000 Census and 2006-2010 ACS estimates (at the time this report was written, 2010 Census data for housing types were not available). Therefore, the number of units by type for 2010 and the percentages of total units for 2010 are only estimates. Because the 2010 values are estimates the percent change from 2000-2010 were not calculated.

Housing Type 2000 and 2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 & 2006-2010)

Type of Housing	No. of Units 2000	No. of Units 2010	Percentage of Total 2000	Percentage of Total 2010 (Note 1)
Single Family	465	498	55.6%	64.3%
Duplex	35	36	4.2%	4.7%
Multi-family 3-4	45	25	5.4%	3.2%
Multi-family 5-9	18	53	2.2%	6.8%
Multi-family 10-19	5	5	0.6%	6.4%
Multi-family 20+	9	0	1.1%	0.0%
Mobile Home	260	157	31.1%	20.3%
Boat, RV, Van, Other	--	0	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total Housing Units (ACS 2006-2010)</i>	837	774		
<i>Total Housing Units (Census)</i>	837	798		

1. Percentage of total based on ACS estimates, not actual Census counts.

IV. HOUSING

Home Values

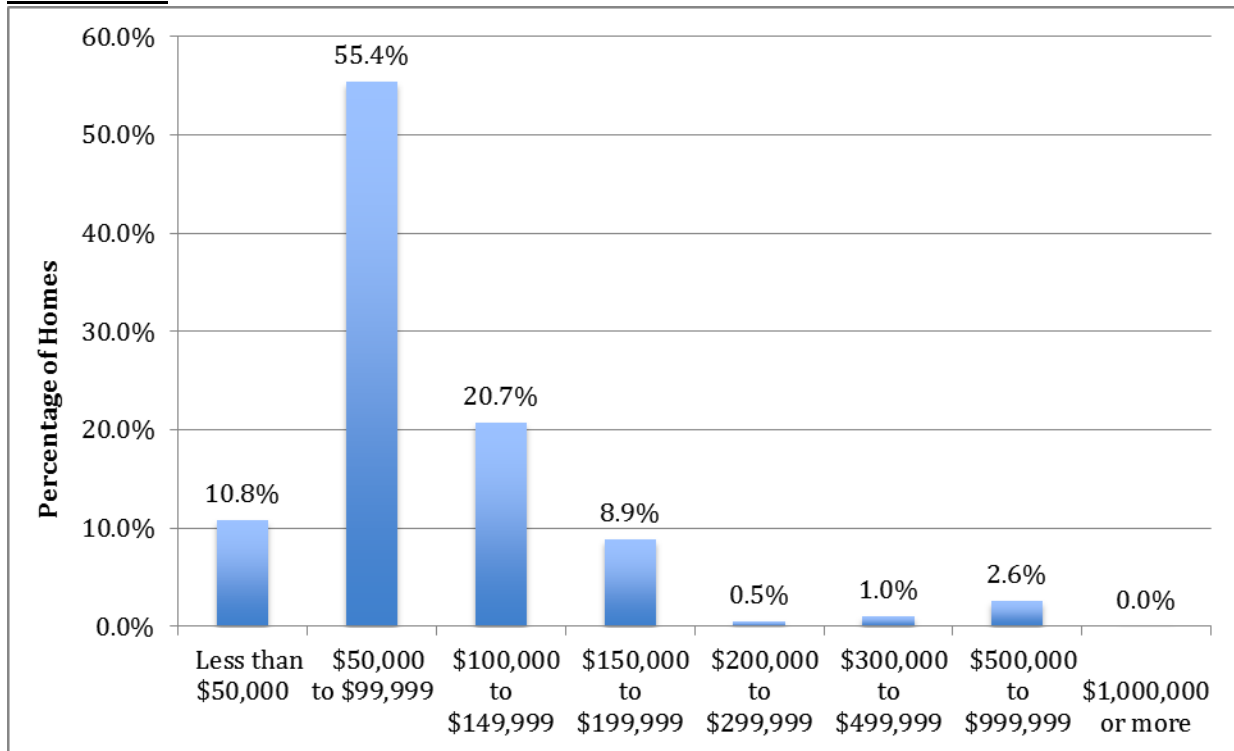


Figure 5: Santa Clara Home Values, 2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

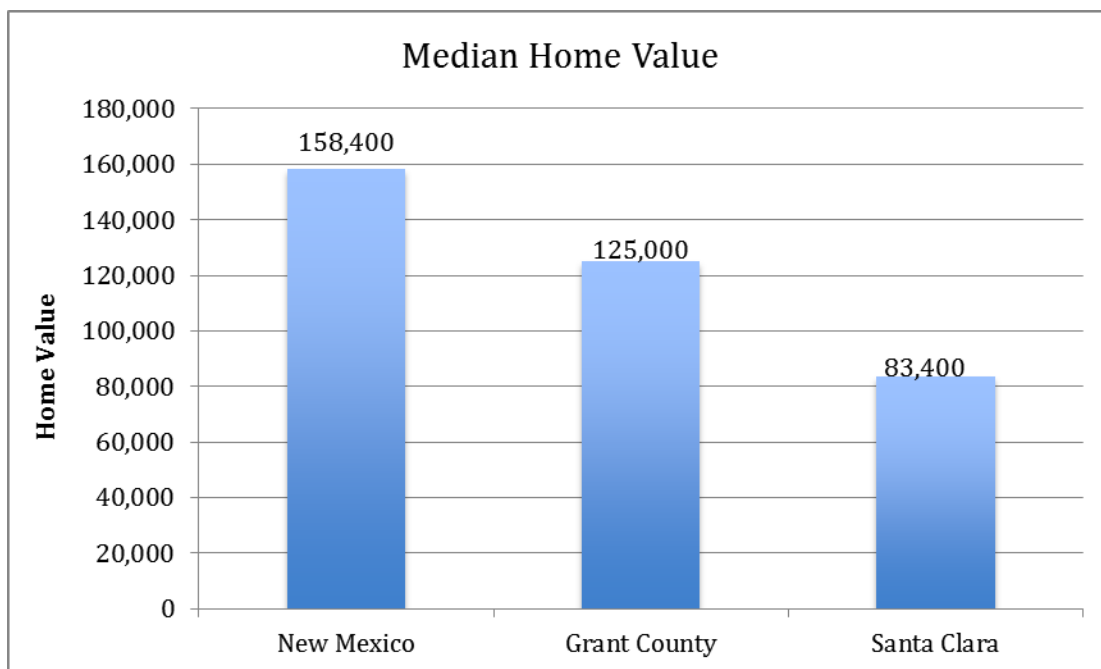


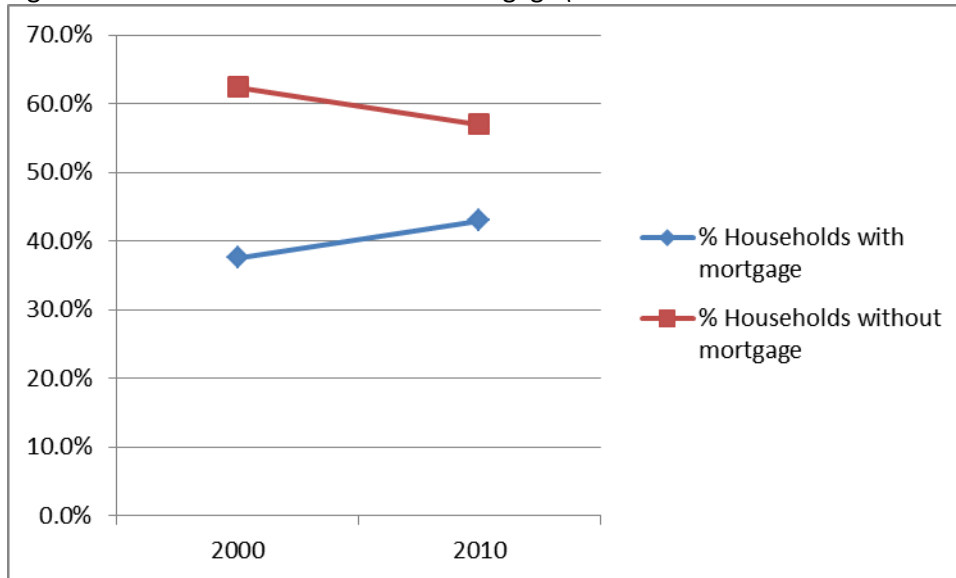
Figure 6: Median Home Value, 2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

IV. HOUSING

Housing Affordability

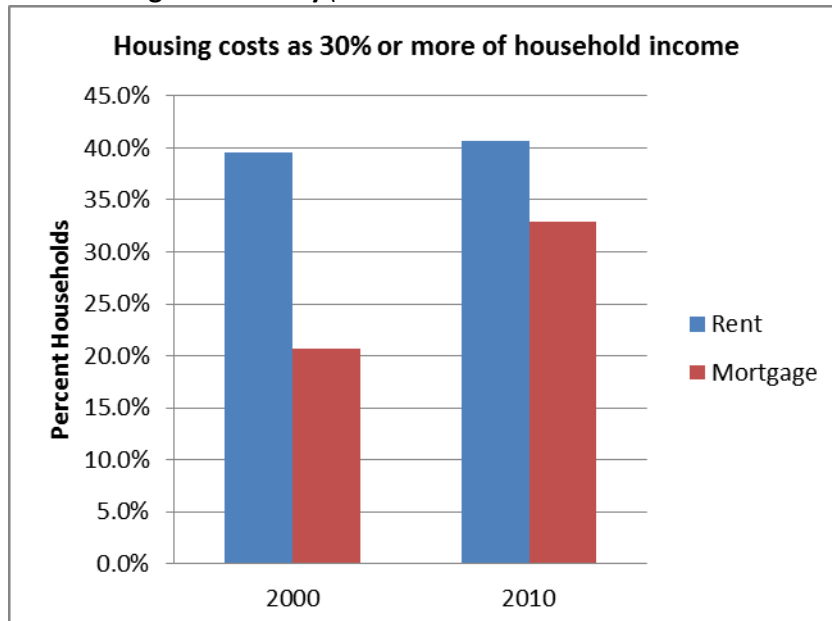
Housing affordability is defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as paying less than 30.0% of a household's income towards either rent or a mortgage payment. In Santa Clara, along with the increase in owner occupancy, the number of households with a mortgage has increased from 1990 to 2000 by 9.3% from 28.3% to 37.6%.

Figure 7. Percent Households with a Mortgage (Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 & 2010)



With the increase in mortgages has also been a 12.2% increase in the percentage of households with a mortgage paying over 30.0% of household income towards house payments. Between 2000 and 2010, there was an increase in the percentage of total households renting paying 30.0% or more towards rent by 1.2%. Among renters, 40.7% paid 35.0% or more of their household income for rent.

Figure 8. Housing Affordability (Source: Census 2000 & Census ACS 2006-2010)



Housing Goals and Strategies

Goal 1. Provide adequate affordable housing opportunities in the Village.

Strategy 1. Build quality affordable multi-family apartments through an affordable housing tax credit program in partnership with the help of technical assistance from organizations such as the Enterprise Foundation or the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority.

Strategy 2. Form a partnership with an existing affordable housing Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) that is focused on home rehabilitation, homeownership, and housing development, such as Tierra del Sol in Las Cruces or the newly formed Southwest Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation, to increase the capacity of Santa Clara to provide services such as homeownership counseling, down-payment assistance, and low-interest rehabilitation loans as well as to sponsor affordable housing construction and development.

Goal 2. Redevelop the abandoned and undeveloped lots for infill development.

Strategy 3: Conduct an assessment of vacant and abandoned lots in the Village. Identify whether the property is up to date on all taxes, codes, environmental compliance, etc. For properties in positive legal status, work with either the homeowner to educate about redevelopment incentives or work with a housing development organization (CHDO) to identify homes for purchase and rehabilitation.

Strategy 4: Where feasible, develop a zoning density bonus program to provide developers or homeowners an economic incentive that will allow building additional dwelling units on the same lot if the developer/homeowner is willing to rehabilitate an older or vacant housing unit. Require in an ordinance that at least one of the units remain permanently affordable.

Strategy 5: Determine if any vacant or developable parcels qualify for federal Environmental Protection Agency brownfield designation and program funding and work in partnership with the local brownfield coordinator to pursue grant funding.

Goal 3. Promote the rehabilitation of the existing housing units (rental and owned).

Strategy 6: Continue participation with the Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments (SWNMCOG) to receive rehabilitation money through the USDA rural housing assistance program, New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority (NMMFA), and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG).

Strategy 7: Work with the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority to be eligible for the New Mexico Trust Fund program, which can provide additional funds for home rehabilitation or consider establishing a local trust fund for housing development modeled on this program.

Strategy 8: Work with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division to educate Village citizens through workshops, brochures, or individual counseling about the Cultural Property Preservation tax credit for housing rehabilitation.

Strategy 9: Work with the local Habitat for Humanity program to purchase and rehabilitate a house annually in Santa Clara for affordable housing.

V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Income

In 2000 and 2010, both median household and per capita incomes in Santa Clara were lower than those in Grant County and the State of New Mexico. Figures 1 and 2 below show the median household and per capita incomes, respectively, for Santa Clara, Grant County, and New Mexico.

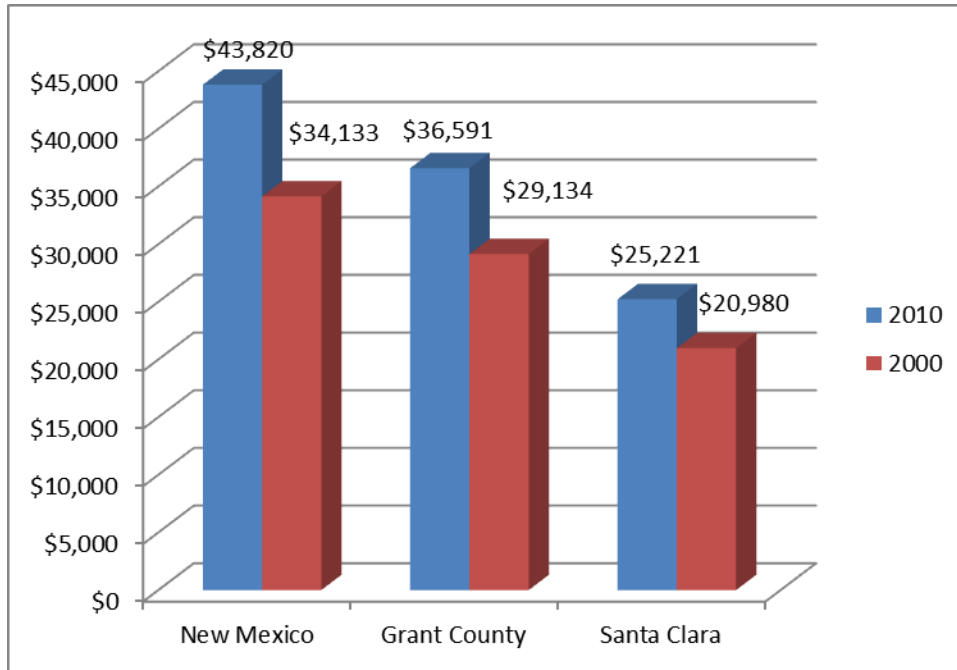


Figure 1: Median Household Income (Dollars), 2006-2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010)

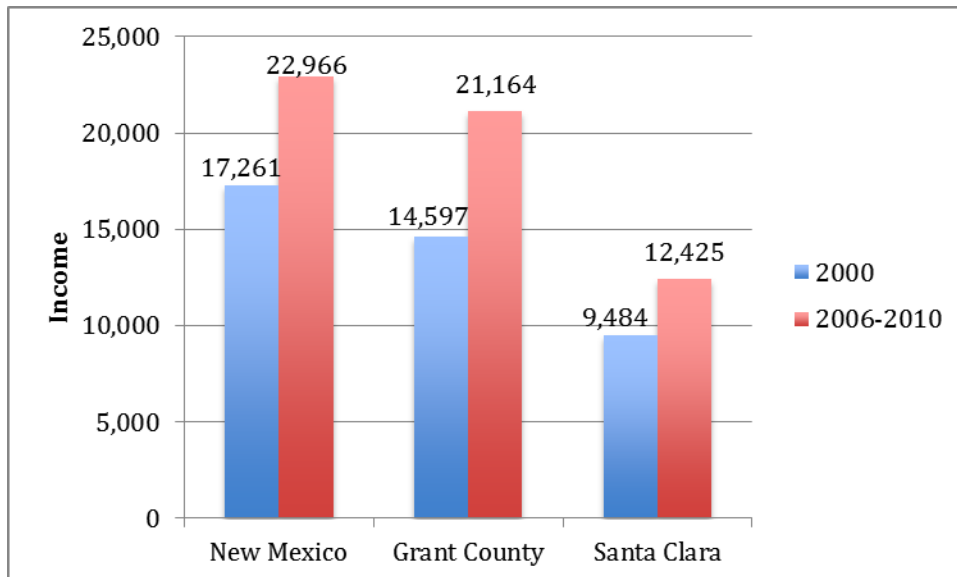
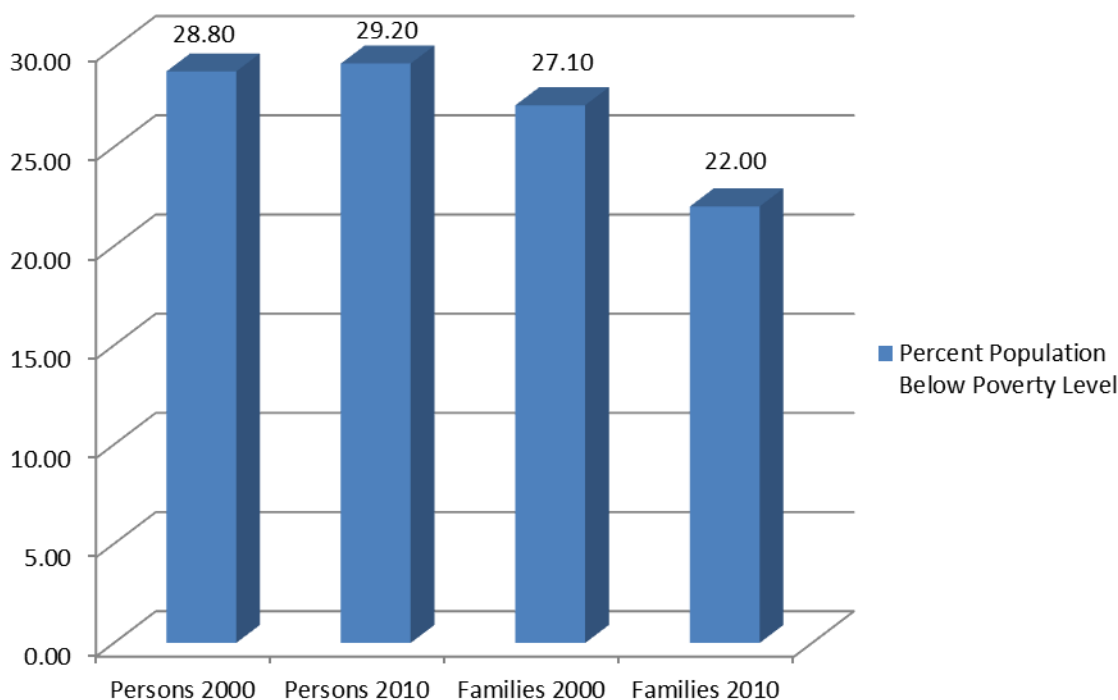


Figure 2: Per Capita Income (Dollars), 2000 & 2006 - 2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 & 2006-2010)

V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The 2010 Census shows a slight increase in the percentage of persons living in poverty, but a much larger decrease in the percentage of families living in poverty versus the 2000 values, respectively.

Figure 3. Percent Population in Santa Clara Living Below the Poverty Level (Source: Census 2010)



Per Capita Income in Grant County

Of all Grant County communities, Santa Clara had the lowest per capita income in both 2000 and 2010. The 2010 median household income for Santa Clara was much lower than the 2010 values for Grant County and the state of New Mexico.

	Grant County	Bayard	Hurley	Santa Clara	Silver City	New Mexico
2000 Per Capita Income	\$14,597	\$11,066	\$11,999	\$9,484	\$21,957	\$17,261
2010 Per Capita Income	\$21,164	\$14,188	\$14,212	\$12,425	\$20,467	\$22,966
2000 Median Household Income	\$29,134	\$21,957	\$27,404	\$20,980	\$25,881	\$34,133
2010 Median Household Income	\$36,591	\$29,241	\$33,105	\$25,221	\$33,108	\$43,820

Source: U.S. Census 2000 and U.S. Census ACS 2006-2010

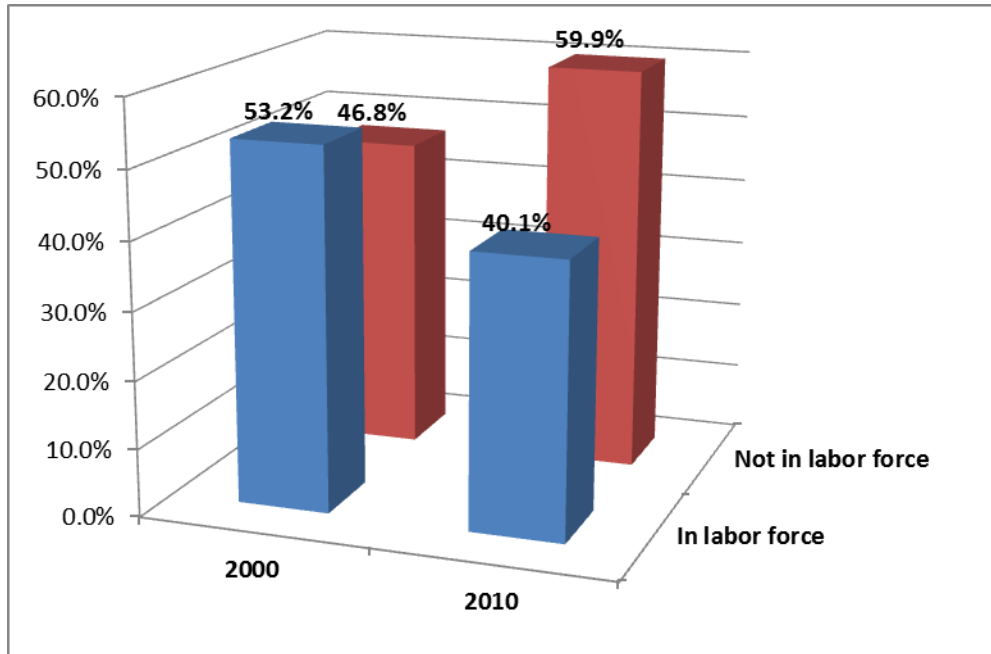
Employment

V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Labor Force

From 2000 to 2010 there was a 13.1% decrease in the number of persons 16 and over in the labor force and an equivalent increase in the number of persons not in the workforce.

Figure 4. Labor Force (Source: Census 2000 and 2010)



After experiencing increasing unemployment in the early 2000s due to layoffs in the mining industry, the number of employees in Grant County increased and the unemployment rate decreased through/to 2008. However, after 2008 (like New Mexico and the rest of the country), Grant County experienced increased unemployment and large drops in the labor force due to the 2008 economic recession.

Grant County	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Civilian Labor Force	11,875	11,937	12,185	12,223	12,477	11,812	N/A
Employed	10,841	11,219	11,673	11,797	11,858	10,407	N/A
Unemployed	1,034	718	512	426	619	1,405	N/A
Unemployment Rate	8.7%	6.0%	4.2%	3.5%	5.0%	11.9%	11.2%

Source: NM Department of Workforce Solutions.

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Grant County	Jan 2011	Feb 2011	Mar 2011	Apr 2011	May 2011	June 2011	November 2011*
Civilian Labor Force	11,650	12,018	12,041	11,959	11,959	11,617	11,842
Employed	10,447	10,814	11,059	11,092	11,171	10,668	11,028
Unemployed	1,203	1,204	982	867	788	949	814
Unemployment Rate	10.3%	10.0%	8.2%	7.2%	6.6%	8.2%	6.9%

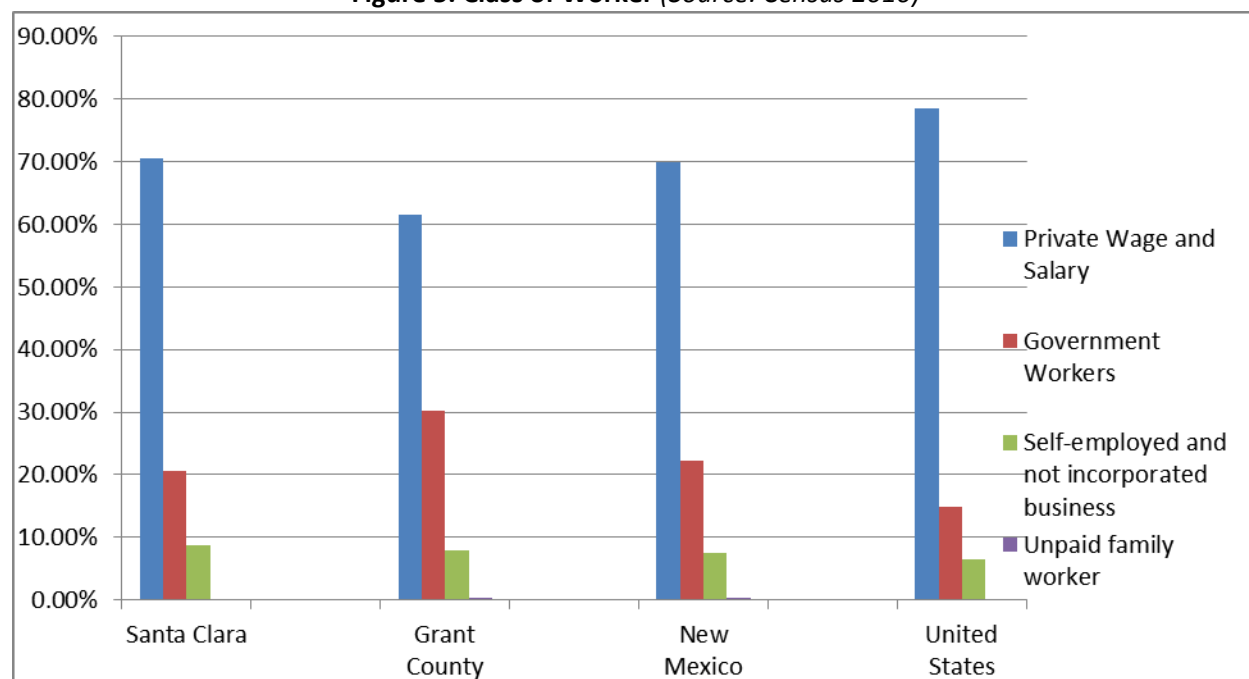
Source: NM Department of Workforce Solutions. * Actual values for November 2011, not seasonally adjusted.

In 2011, Grant County showed an improvement following the 2008 recession, and by November the unemployment rate was approaching the 2005 level.

Class of Worker

In Santa Clara, the percentages of private wage, government, and self-employed workers were similar to those in the State of New Mexico. Santa Clara had a higher percentage of private workers and a lower percentage of government workers than did Grant County.

Figure 5. Class of Worker (Source: Census 2010)



V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The table below indicates the US Census 2006-2010 ACS estimates for the number and percentage of workers by employment class

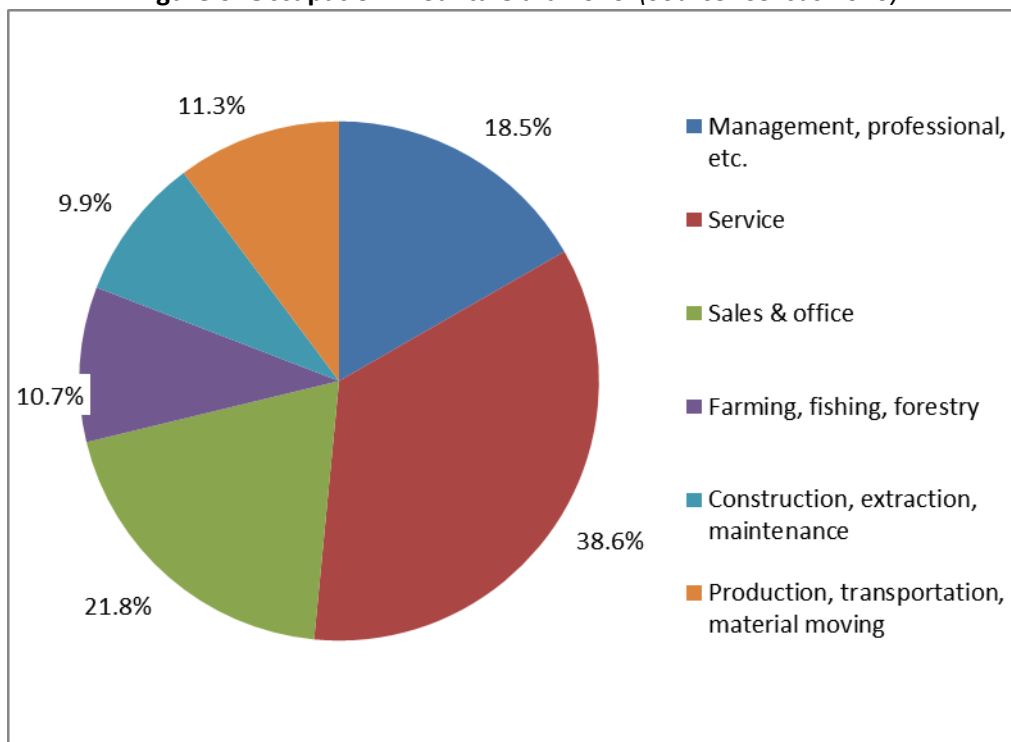
	Santa Clara		Grant County		New Mexico		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Private Wage and Salary	256	70.5%	7,615	61.5%	621,318	69.9%	110 million	78.5%
Government Workers	75	20.7%	3,754	30.3%	198,160	22.3%	21 million	14.8%
Self-employed and not incorporated business	32	8.8%	986	8.0%	66,981	7.5%	9.3 million	6.5%
Unpaid family worker	0	0%	32	0.3%	2,392	0.3%	254,344	0.2%

Source: US Census 2006-2010 ACS.

Occupation

Occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. In 2010, the 2006-2010 Census ACS estimated that 38.6% of Santa Clara workers were in the service occupation, followed by 21.8% in sales and office, 18.5% in management and professional occupations, 11.3% in production, transportation, and material moving, 10.7% in farming, fishing, and forestry, and finally, 9.9% in construction, extraction, and maintenance.

Figure 6. Occupation in Santa Clara 2010 (Source: Census 2010)



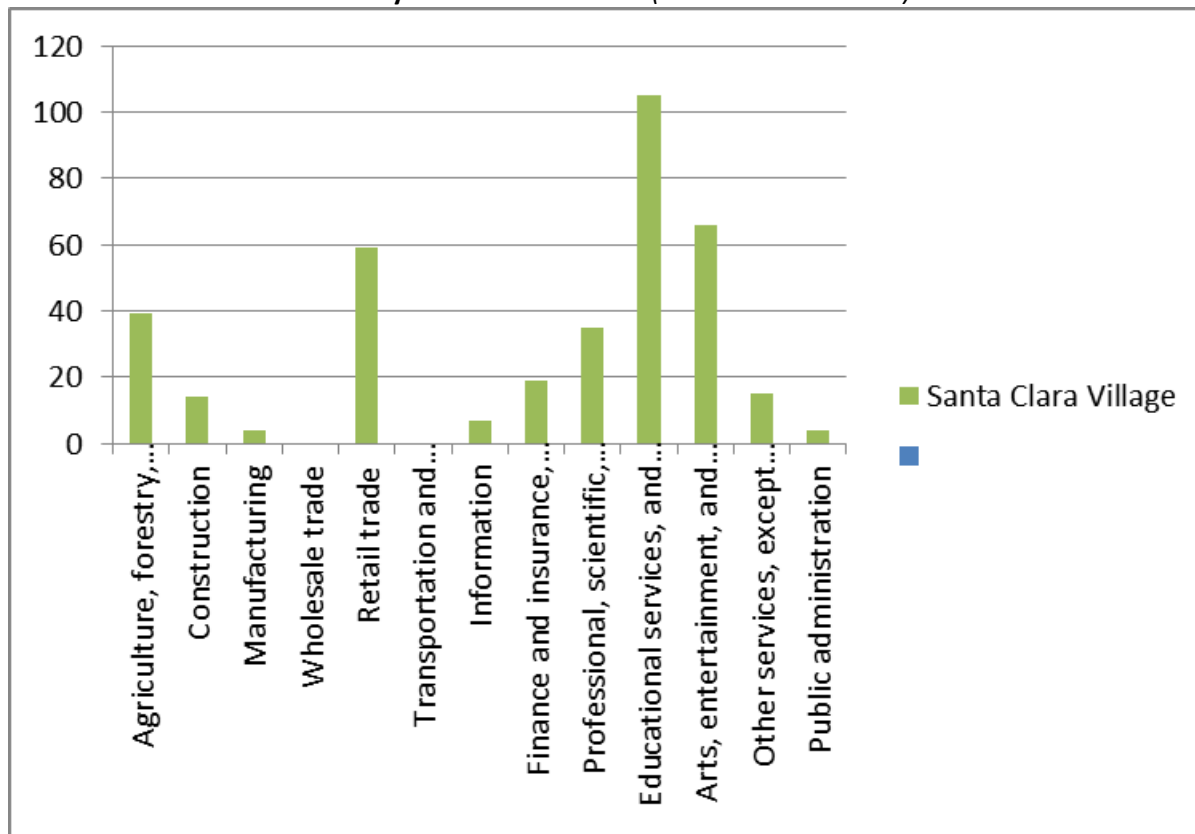
V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	Santa Clara		Grant County		New Mexico		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Management, professional	67	18.5%	4,365	35.2%	305,845	34.4%	50 million	35.3%
Service	140	38.6%	2,265	18.3%	169,033	19.0%	24 million	17.1%
Sales & office	79	21.8%	2,754	22.2%	215,717	24.3%	36 million	25.4%
Construction, extraction, maintenance	36	9.9%	2,002	16.2%	112,591	12.7%	14 million	9.8%
Production, transportation, material moving	41	11.3%	1,001	8.1%	85,575	9.6%	18 million	12.4%

Industry Type

Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization. Within Santa Clara, the largest industry sector in 1997 was in education, health, and social services (24.6%); followed by mining (10.6%); retail trade (8.9%); arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (7.1%); construction (5.3%); public administration (4.2%); and other professional services (3.3%).

Industry in Santa Clara 2000 (Source: Census 2010)

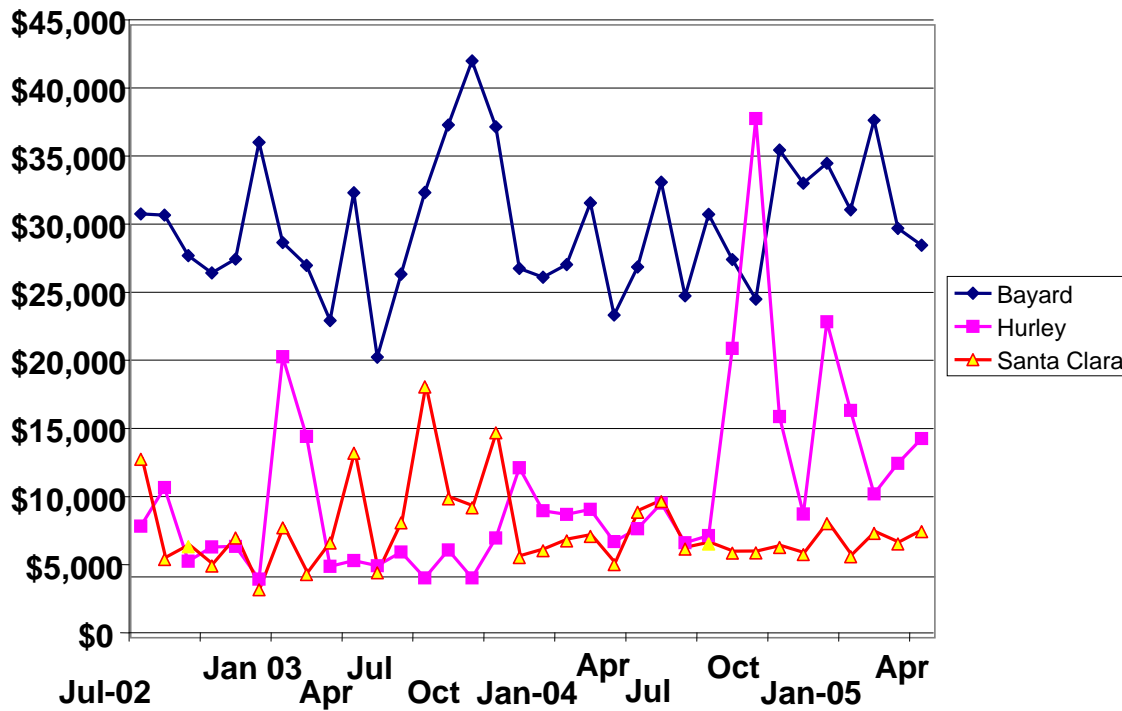


V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Gross Receipts

Gross receipts are illustrative of an area's economic activity. It is evident from looking at the Mining District comparatively, as well as Grant County and Silver City, that the economy over the past three fiscal years has experienced significant fluctuations. The trend for Santa Clara has been a slight decrease from 2003 to 2005.

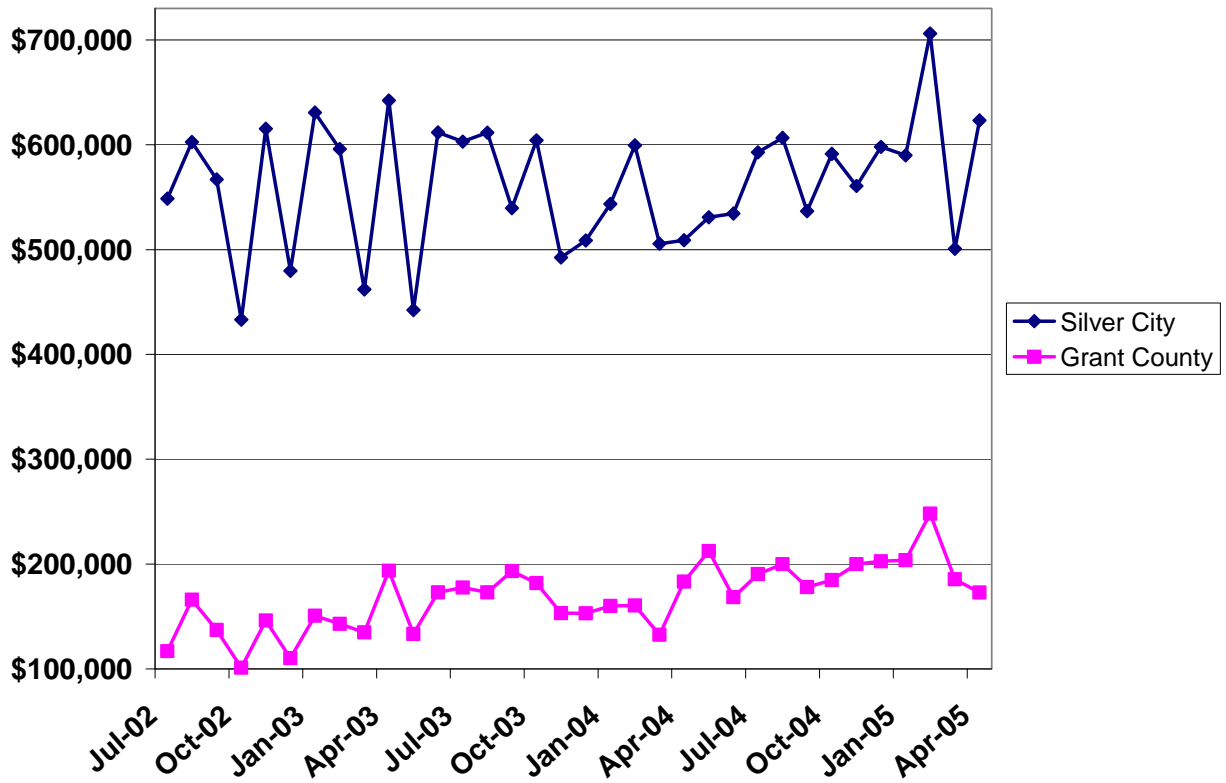
Mining District Gross Receipts for Fiscal Year 2002 to 2005
(Source: NM Dept. of Finance))



V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Grant County & Silver City Gross Receipts for Fiscal Year 2002 to 2005

(Source: NM Dept. of Finance)



V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development Goals and Strategies

Goal 1: Promote the Santa Clara business park, and encourage the county-owned industrial park, to develop as an employment center.

Strategy 1. Develop a marketing package for business recruitment that includes a Santa Clara community profile, contacts, available business sites, desired businesses, and incentives.

Strategy 2. Identify land and building sites available for business development both for general commercial activity as well as for the target industry list. Update quarterly and share with the business recruitment organization such as Gila EDA, SWNMCOG and the Chambers to distribute.

Strategy 3. Work through the SWNMCOG to the US Dept. of Commerce Economic Development Administration office to identify grant-funding opportunities for development of the industrial park.

Strategy 4. Through the Village Council, and as part of the Local Economic Development Act Ordinance, develop, review, and analyze business recruitment opportunities and develop an incentive package that will be based on objective criteria and provide the Village a return on investments.

Goal 2: Encourage redevelopment of the Village Center and Bayard Avenue.

Strategy 5. Utilize and promote the Cultural Property Preservation tax credit of up to \$25,000 on contributing structures through the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division to encourage historical building rehabilitation.

Strategy 6. Adopt a Metropolitan Redevelopment Area (MRA) Plan to acquire the economic redevelopment tools available under the NM Redevelopment Code statutes.

Goal 3: Support establishment of new businesses and viability of existing businesses through initiatives and assistance.

Strategy 7. Create a list of targeted and desired businesses such as a motel, pharmacy, restaurant, etc. and work collaboratively with Silver City/Grant County Economic Development Alliance (Gila EDA) or other business recruitment organization to initiate contact, promotion, and negotiations for desired businesses.

Strategy 8. Encourage local businesses to join one or both of the local Chambers of Commerce and create a Santa Clara local business group to advocate for the needs of the local business community as well as receive the benefits of networking with other business owners.

Strategy 9. Identify the types of assistance local businesses would like to receive and communicate needs to the Entrepreneurial Network which is comprised of business support organizations in Grant County including the SWNMCOG, WNM, USBDC, the Chambers and Gila EDA, and provide support services opportunities in the Village including: business counseling, mentoring, networking, referrals, support groups, and business development information distribution.

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Strategy 10. Institute a local business preference on contracts between local businesses or governmental entities such as the school district, Village of Santa Clara, Ft. Bayard Medical Center, and Freeport McMoRan (FMI) to support local businesses through a “buy local” effort in the community and County.

Goal 4: Provide opportunities for vocational training and workforce development.

Strategy 11. Work with the Department of Work Force Solutions to connect village citizens to workforce development and training opportunities. Provide business owners with information on incentives from the Department and SDBC regarding mentorship and training assistance for employees such as development workshops on customer service, computer skills, etc.

Strategy 12. Create a computer technology training center at the high school or community center that can be used for either on-site training programs by existing Grant County workforce development organizations or linked to web and video-cast educational opportunities from state universities, vocational schools, and training centers.

Strategy 13. Develop a youth internship program with the Cobre School District and the Children, Youth, and Families Department YES program and local businesses and organizations to provide workforce development opportunities for youth.

Goal 5: Provide opportunities for increased economic development and quality of life.

Strategy 14. Work with regional organizations to implement regional effort to access tourism technical assistance and grant funds through REDTT, RDRC, and the NM Department of Tourism to build local capacity and assets and create an aggressive funding campaign to implement identified projects.

Strategy 15. Identify opportunities for local entrepreneurship related to tourism such as B&B's, RV parks, restaurants, etc. and promote those opportunities by helping to identify land and to connect entrepreneurs to technical and financial assistance provided by non-profits in Grant County and around the state.

Strategy 16. Work collaboratively with the Ft Bayard Historical & Preservation Society, Grant Count and the Bayard Historic Society to promote and develop the region's tourism related to the Fort and area's mining history.

Strategy 17. Pursue the annexation of, and research the feasibility of acquiring, Historic Ft. Bayard from the State of NM.

Goal 6: Increase the collaborative partnerships in a regional economic development effort.

Strategy 18. Support a local economic development corporation non-profit in collaboration with Hurley and Bayard, focused on the Mining District that builds the local capacity of the Village and integrates the various efforts of Santa Clara's economic development efforts including micro-enterprise development, business recruitment, and tourism development.

Strategy 19. Develop relationships through the SWNMCOG, Gila EDA and other organizations to develop a larger regional perspective beyond Grant County that includes Luna, Hidalgo, and Catron in a larger

V. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

collaborative effort including a revolving loan fund, collaborating on capitalizing on opportunities with Mexico, tourism promotion, etc.

Goal 7: Increase the capacity of Santa Clara citizens to provide leadership on community committees, boards, and task forces related to economic development.

Strategy 20. Identify and work with organizations for leadership and capacity development in identifying funding sources and grant writing.

Strategy 21. Provide opportunities for training and workshops to community members to encourage involvement in the local community, and provide sponsorships for Santa Clara residents to attend.

VI. COMMUNITY SERVICES & INFRASTRUCTURE

The Community Services & Infrastructure highlights the social services available to Santa Clara residents and outlines components of the village's infrastructure. Community services include opportunities for education, recreation, safety and health. Water, wastewater, solid waste, gas and electric are important components of Santa Clara's infrastructure.



The Village of Santa Clara has a well maintained Municipal Hall and Police Building. While the Village has four full time police officers, they have a volunteer ambulance service. A new Fire Station was recently constructed next to the Municipal Hall Building. The Village has two parks and the Cameron Creek pedestrian bridge. Established in 2003, Viola Stone Park includes a playground and a new constructed pavilion, which will provide opportunities for live music in the park. Bataan Memorial Park is located near the Historic Fort Bayard. In addition, there is a children's playground located at Central Elementary School.

The Village does not have a library facility, with the closest library located in Bayard. However, Village leaders are looking for resources to begin a small library. The closest sports fields are in the County's Bataan Memorial Park.



The Santa Clara Senior Center provides services to older residents. In addition, the Village owns a building that until recently was used as a day care facility. Although the day care provider is no longer in operation, the Village hopes to attract a new provider. Currently, renovations are being made to Central Elementary School, which serves grades PK to 6 as part of the Cobre Consolidated School Districts.

Health services are provided by Hidalgo Medical Services and the Gila Regional Medical Center, which is located twelve miles from Santa Clara in Silver City. Hidalgo Medical Services (HMS) provides comprehensive primary health care services within Grant and Hidalgo counties including comprehensive community preventive, medical, dental primary care services, as well as inpatient services including deliveries. Services are provided in two locations including HMS Cobre School Health Clinic and HMS Bayard Community Health Center (Bayard Comprehensive Plan).



Gila Regional Medical Center (GRMC) is a full-service hospital, surgical services, cancer treatment, maternity care, women's health, homecare, hospice, rehabilitation, pharmacy, diagnostics, emergency medicine, and behavioral health services. In 2006, GRMC's Surgical Center of the Southwest expanded with a 8,000 square foot addition. Surgical services now contain six state-of-the-art operating rooms, six pre-op rooms, a Cysto room, and a separate admitting area for surgical patients. GRMC operates nine ambulances and provides 911 and non-emergency transport services (Bayard Comprehensive Plan, 2012).

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The Fort Bayard Medical Center and Fort Bayard State Veterans Home, a new facility that opened in November 2010, is a licensed and certified long-term, intermediate and skilled care facility. It is located across the street from the Historic Fort Bayard. .

During the planning process the Steering Committee and community identified several issues, opportunities and goals for community services.

Infrastructure

Wastewater System

In 2008, the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant was started, treating wastewater from the City of Bayard, Village of Santa Clara, and Fort Bayard Medical Facility. Since that time, the Town of Hurley has joined the system. The effluent from the plant continues to be discharged into the industrial facilities of the Freeport McMoRan Gold and Copper Company. The design of an effluent reuse system has been completed and the City of Bayard is pursuing funding for its construction. The goal of the effluent reuse project is to offset the use of fresh water for landscape irrigation with treated and reused water (City of Bayard Comprehensive Plan, 2012).

Solid Waste

Santa Clara's solid waste is handled through a bin collection system with pickup by private contractor under municipal contract. The current contractor is Garcia Waste Management. Trash is picked up twice per week and hauled to the Southwest Regional Landfill located approximately 5.5 miles south of Silver City, to the west of Santa Clara.

The landfill is operated by the Southwest Solid Waste Authority (SSWA), an entity created by a Joint Powers Agreement between the jurisdictions of Grant County, Hidalgo County, Town of Silver City, Town of Hurley, Village of Santa Clara, City of Lordsburg, and the City of Bayard.

Recyclables

The Southwest Solid Waste Authority provides drop-off recycle bins near the Santa Clara Village Hall for cardboard, paper goods, plastics, glass and yard waste (under municipal contract)..

VI. COMMUNITY SERVICES & INFRASTRUCTURE

Electrical Utility: PNM



The location of the three phase lines in Santa Clara are shown in the Electrical Infrastructure figure. There is adequate electrical capacity for any future expansion that may occur in Santa Clara. Most electrical lines are above-ground, though in some areas single phase lines have been relocated below grade. Placement of lines underground in some parts of town can be very expensive due to the difficulty of trenching through “rockland”, or areas with a high percentage of stone and/or exposed bedrock, and caliche (hard pan). Costs for trenching can be as high as \$10/foot, not including the cost of the conduit and running the power lines.

Gas Utility: Gas Company of NM

There is adequate capacity for any future expansion that may occur. Joint trenching for future developments could help to minimize infrastructure costs. Gas lines could possibly be placed in the same trench with telephone, electrical and other cables to preserve views and make the most of available resources. However shared trenches must be wide enough to allow for a two-and-a-half foot

VI. COMMUNITY SERVICES & INFRASTRUCTURE

separation between different utilities, thereby greatly increasing the size of the trench. The recent purchase of TNMP, the local electrical utility, by PNM may facilitate joint trenching once the merger is complete in 2007.

Community Facilities/Infrastructure Goals and Strategies

Goal 1. Improve the drainage and storm water system throughout the village.

Strategy 1. Seek funding to prepare a Street and Drainage Master Plan.

Strategy 2. Pursue funding for Asset Management and Utility Inventory and mapping. Determine the requirements needed to qualify and apply for funds and develop construction and phasing plans, and construct improvements as funding allows.

Goal 2. Expand and promote the recycling program to include glass and plastics.

Strategy 3. Research existing markets, grants, and programs that might provide funding/support to help make recycling of glass and plastics more cost-effective.

Goal 3. Create additional neighborhood parks and recreation facilities and enhance the landscaping in existing parks, community facilities and along streets using reclaimed water.

Strategy 8. Revise the Village Zoning Code and Subdivision Regulations to include landscaping and park dedication requirements or in lieu fees on new development

Goal 4. Create a partnership for a satellite health clinic in the village.

Strategy 9. Pursue funding and collaborative partnerships with the Gila Regional Medical Center, Office of Rural Health Policy (ORHP) and the Rural Assistance Center (RAC), in establishing a health care clinic.

Goal 5. Establish a library branch in the village.

Strategy 10. Prepare a needs assessment for existing and proposed community facilities and pursue funding through the Legislature Capital Outlay funding, USDA Rural Development program and private sources for rehabilitating existing facilities and constructing new facilities. Create a "Santa Clara Friends of the Library" to serve as a fundraising organization for the library and establish the initial library facility space in order to qualify for expansion funds from the NM State Library Office.

Goal 1. Assure the most efficient and cost effective use of the Village's wastewater recharge credits.

Strategy 11. Inventory and evaluate the possible uses of treated water within the community. These uses could include irrigation for public spaces (parks, public building landscapes, etc.), heating and cooling and industrial uses. Proceed with necessary planning, construction, and retrofit if the reclaimed water use is determined to be cost effective, efficient, and/or environmentally justifiable.

Water System

The Mimbres Underground Water Basin supplies the water for Santa Clara's second water source, the Lone Mountain well fields. The well fields are located about three miles southwest of the Village. The annual water rights at Lone Mountain are 272.9 ac-ft per year, based on an estimated demand of 70 gallons per person per day for a projected population of 3,480 people (N. Gordon, 40 Year plan, 1996). The wells are serviced with two 50 horsepower electric pumps, with an additional 50 horsepower booster pump, to the main storage tanks. The Village has a 250,000 gallon and a 500,000 gallon water storage tanks for a total storage capacity of 750,000 gallons. The three electric motor pumps currently in service are unreliable and in need of replacement.

The Town of Silver City recently received a grant to prepare a PER for a water storage facility at the Grant County Airport, which would provide water for Hurley, North Hurley, Bayard, Hanover, Vanadium, Santa Clara, Arenas Valley, Rosedale, Silver City and Tyrone. In addition, the Village of Santa Clara was awarded \$70,000 to install water hydrants and replace failed meters. The Village improved the water main distribution lines in 2012.

According to the Preliminary Engineering Report for Water and Wastewater System Improvements (Report) by Engineers Inc. (August 2003), the Village of Santa Clara supplies the water both for its residents and to points beyond the Village limits. The two water sources for the Village are the Lone Mountain well fields and the Twin Sisters Infiltration Gallery. Of these two sources, Lone Mountain is the more dependable, but is also further from the Village reservoirs, and therefore more costly. The Twin Mountain Infiltration Gallery is a seasonal source, and is often dry during the summer's peak months of water usage. Twin Sisters Infiltration Gallery is located along Twin Sisters Creek on the north side of U.S. 180, one mile west of the Fort Bayard State Hospital entrance. Twin Sisters Creek flows into the Mimbres River, 25 miles to the south, via Whitewater Creek. Annual water rights from this source are for 241.9 ac-ft/year, which can be withdrawn from either surface or groundwater. This means that a well drilled within the gallery could augment and increase the availability of water from this source. According to Village pumping records, in some years the Infiltration Gallery contributes less than 10 ac-ft of water annually. The 30-inch diameter perforated galvanized steel collection pipe was found to be in sound condition, based on investigations performed in 1999, with pipe perforations appearing mainly open, with root penetration and hard mineral deposits in some locations.

According to Village maintenance personnel, losses in the water system average roughly 17% to 23% of water pumped versus water sold. This is a vast improvement over past years when meters located too close to fittings and outdated water meters resulted in an apparent loss of 50%. Close to two-thirds of the Village water meters have been replaced and/or relocated and leaks have been repaired since those high readings occurred.

The RUS grant (see Wastewater System) is also providing funding for the Phase I water system improvements recommended in the Report. Planned improvements include realignment of the water lines in the mobile home park, line replacement in Bayard Street, relocation and extension of the water line in Maple Street and the Mineral alley, and improvements to the Maple Street bridge crossing. Santa Clara has an additional \$500,000 earmarked for water system improvements on Capital Outlay projects for the future.

Water Goals and Strategies

Goal 1. Promote and increase water conservation measures among residents and businesses.

Strategy 1. Educate the community on water conservation and recycling techniques through community events such as festivals, free workshops, inserts in water bills or other means to raise awareness of the issues. Workshop topics might include design and use of gray water systems, low flow fixtures, drip irrigation design, proper settings for irrigation controllers through the seasons, etc.

Strategy 2. Institute rebate incentives for water conservation measures (low flow fixtures, front loading washing machines, water conservative landscapes, etc.).

Strategy 3. Develop voluntary water conservation programs or ordinances related to landscape design, water features, the timing of irrigation application, car-washing restrictions, etc. to mandate conservation.

Goal 2: Improve the Village water delivery system efficiency and performance.

Strategy 4. Construct a new pump station with disinfection system at the well field and include a SCADA control system to allow unsupervised operation of the wells and booster pumps during off-peak power periods and to reduce the incidence of water loss from overfilling of tanks.

Strategy 5. Install electronic digital water meters that will be more accurate and sensitive to measuring actual water usage and reduce costs and time of village personnel reading manual meters.

Strategy 6. Install additional fire hydrants to reduce spacing between existing hydrants.

Strategy 7. Replace existing well pump motors and include a soft-start system to increase the life and reliability of the pump motors.

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Transportation is a key element of the comprehensive plan as it connects residents and business owners to services and provides opportunities for economic development. This section describes the highways, local roads and trails & pathways that service the Village of Santa Clara, as well outlining traffic counts, access to public transportation and the role of the local airport.

Highways

The two main highways in Santa Clara are US 180 and NM 152. Highway 180 is an east-west U.S. highway, with the eastern terminus in Hudson Oaks, Texas (west of Fort Worth) at an intersection with Interstate 20 and the western terminus near Flagstaff, Arizona.

NM 152 branches off US 180 in Santa Clara and climbs north through four miles of forested hills to its crossroads with NM 356 at **Hanover, NM**. On NM 152, an overlook affords visitors a view of the Chino open-pit copper mine. The Kneeling Nun, a landmark geological formation and the source of many local legends, overlooks the mine. Northeast of Santa Clara, NM 152 also comprises a part of the 93-mile *Trail of the Mountain Spirits National Scenic Byway* (see map).

NMDOT's web site

(<http://www.nmshtd.state.nm.us/scenic>

[byways/TrIMtnSpirits.asp](http://www.nmshtd.state.nm.us/scenic/byways/TrIMtnSpirits.asp)) describes this scenic byway as a place to “walk where the spirits of all the people - miners, homesteaders, Indians, Spanish explorers, mountain men – who have passed through this area left their mark. And, like those who came before, the beauty of the surroundings will leave its mark on you.” NM 152 runs for a total of 65 miles from Santa Clara to Interstate 25 at exit 63.



Funding Sources

The State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) is New Mexico's six-year transportation preservation and capital improvement program, which identifies multi-modal transportation projects that use federal, state, state capital outlay funds and local government transportation funds. The Regional Transportation Improvement Program Recommendations (RTIPR) includes the STIP, as well as Scenic Byways, Highway Safety Improvement Program, and Safe Routes to School Program. The Southwest Regional Planning Organization (SWRPO), which operates in partnership with the Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments, is the designated recipient to plan and recommend transportation improvements in the RTIPR for a region that includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, and Luna counties. Each regional project is ranked and listed in order of the resulting priority. Village of Santa Clara projects in the current RTIPR, which covers the STIP period from FY2013 to FY2019, are listed in a table in the upcoming section, **Local Roads**.

Traffic near Santa Clara

Traffic amounts on US Highway 180 have varied over the period from 2004 to 2011, but have generally increased. Traffic amounts on NM 152 have gradually declined over this same period. The annual average daily traffic (AADT) is the most commonly-used method to present traffic conditions, as it

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accounts for variations of time of day, day of week, and seasons. All traffic volumes shown are in the positive (east-bound direction for east-west roads) direction.

Figure 1. Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) counts within and near Santa Clara

Source: Consolidated Highway Data Base (CHDB), NMDOT:

US 180:

Beginning Milepoint	Year of actual count	*Method: Annual Growth Factor (AGF for 2005, COV for 2006)			Terminus Santa Clara, NM
		2006	2005	2004	
119.036	2005	8,525	8,481	7,714	
119.761	2006	4,966	4,430	4,416	Jct. NM 152
120.536	2006	4,966	4,430	4,416	
Beginning Milepoint	Year of actual count	*Method: Annual Growth Factor (AGF)			Terminus Santa Clara, NM
		2008	2007	2006	
119.036	2005	8,416	8,507	8,525	
119.761	2006	4,902	4,955	4,966	Jct. NM 152
120.536	2006	4,902	4,955	4,966	
Beginning Milepoint	Year of actual count	*Method: Annual Growth Factor (COV)			Terminus Santa Clara, NM
		2011	2010	2009	
119.036	2005	8,599	8,842	5,611	
119.761	2003	5,503	6,433	5,126	Jct. NM 152
120.536	2003	5,503	6,433	5,126	

NM 152:

Beginning Milepoint	Year of actual count	*Method: Annual Growth Factor (AGF)			Terminus Santa Clara, NM
		2006	2005	2004	
0.000	2004	1,908	1,965	1,990	Jct. US 180
0.206	2004	1,908	1,965	1,990	Jct. NM 187
Beginning Milepoint	Year of actual count	*Method: Annual Growth Factor (COV)			Terminus Santa Clara, NM
		2008	2007	2006	
0.000	2008	1,751	1,873	1,908	Jct. US 180
0.206	2008	1,751	1,873	1,908	Jct. NM 187
Beginning Milepoint	Year of actual count	*Method: Annual Growth Factor (COV)			Terminus Santa Clara, NM
		2011	2010	2009	
0.000	2004	1,743	1,676	1,698	Jct. US 180
0.206	2004	1,743	1,676	1,698	Jct. NM 187

Note: *COV = count derived from recent coverage counts

AGF = annual growth factor, generalized from coverage counts within the traffic segment and updated with loop and growth factors

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Local Roads

Santa Clara has about 15 miles of local roads of which approximately 80% are paved. Most of the paved roads have curbs and accessible curb ramps, but only about 5% have sidewalks, making it difficult for the disabled to navigate. The remaining unpaved streets generate dust and negatively impact the air quality in the community. Of particular concern is the dirt and debris that runoff uphill streets (west of Bayard, for example) and scour the paved streets in the lower, eastern side of the village near Cameron Creek. The village desires to either purchase or rent a street sweeper to reduce impacts of dust and debris.

A recent asphalt chip-seal project funded through a legislative appropriation and the NMDOT addressed some street maintenance issues along Oak, Encino and E. Maple Streets. However, 40% of the remaining paved roads still need to be chip-sealed to prevent further deterioration, or repaved. The challenges in local street maintenance and improvements predominantly stem from a lack of funding through local sources, such as Gross Receipts Tax revenue. The recent development of an Industrial Park in Santa Clara will generate some revenue but more sources are needed to maintain the roads.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds were used for new construction on Cleveland Street and part of James Street. One challenge in using CDBG funding for road/street improvements is that 51% or more of the residents along the street have to be low-income in order to receive CDBG funding. For block-length streets that do not meet CDBG criteria, use of millings (reground old asphalt) is a low-cost alternative. The city receives 500 cubic yards of millings per year for free and the only costs involved are hauling and labor.

Local concerns include the need for a bridge at Oak Street to provide all-weather access to residential areas, as well as improvements to the creek crossings on Mill, Boulder, and Fellner Streets. The village also wants to pave Hutchinson St. and Piñon St. In general, residents have cited a lack of street signs and adequate addressing as being an issue, as well as the intersection of Maple Street and U.S. 180, which is considered unsafe. The Oak Street bridge can provide a safer access to US 180 than Maple Street. Following are RTIPR projects for FY2013 – FY2019:

Enhancement Project Recommendations for Village of Santa Clara*					
Project Priority	Route #/Milepost/Length/Terminus	Project cost in \$000 (fund source)	Estimated local match in \$000	Type of Improvement	Purpose/Need
2	Bayard St./Pinon St. – Oak St./0.29 miles/Phase II	\$505,000 (TPE)	\$126.25	Sidewalks, transit stops	Roadway completed; LGFR funding used to further develop
8	Prescott, Cedar, Cleveland, and Oak St./0.6 miles	\$193,000 (TPE)	\$44.50	Sidewalks	Sidewalks in area around elementary school
Bridge Project Recommendations for Village of Santa Clara*					
2	Oak St./Oak St. Bridge/125 feet	\$1,000 (BR)	\$200.00	Bridge construction	Unsafe crossing for emergency personnel & school buses.

* Source: Southwest Regional Planning Organization RTIPR for NMDOT District 1.

TPE= Transportation Project Enhancements; BR= Bridge Projects

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The 0.85 mile long Bayard Street was recently reconstructed (NMDOT Project Number 3303) and local government relief funds will be used to further develop the project. The table below shows projects in the planning stage; these are projects in the initial stages of development that have not proceeded with preliminary engineering, design, and certifications.

Planning Recommendations for Village of Santa Clara*(funding sources = PL)					
Project Priority	Route #/Milepost/Length/Terminus	Consulting/Construction costs in \$000	Estimated local match in \$000	Type of Improvement	Purpose/Need
10	Oak Street Bridge/ 125 ft.	\$400/ \$650	\$80.00	New bridge	Unsafe crossing for emergency & school personnel/vehicles.
11	Prescott, Cedar, Cleveland, and Oak St./0.6 miles	\$50 / \$400	\$12.50	Sidewalks	Sidewalks in area around elem. School
16	Oak and Bellm St/intsrxn Bayard & Oak east to Bellm and south to Lariat/0.60 miles	\$260/ \$1,721	\$65.00	Reconstruct curb & gutter, sidewalks, lighting	Ensure continuity of CN3303 to include 2 nd section of main route through Santa Clara.

Public transportation: *Corre Caminos Transit*

The use of public transportation in the region has been on the rise over the past decade. Corre Caminos Transit, which is the public transit service for Grant, Luna, and Hidalgo Counties, reports a monthly ridership of about 2,300-2,500 people of which approximately 60% is from the Mining District. It has been estimated that the Village of Santa Clara has the highest per capita use of the transit system. Santa Clara is part of the “Copper Route” line that connects Silver City/Santa Clara/Bayard and Hurley.

According to U.S. Census Bureau ACS data from 2006-2010, of the 351 estimated workers over age 16 in Santa Clara, none reported using public transportation to get to work. This suggests that most transit riders were not in the labor force. It is likely that many of these riders are persons with disabilities, or older adults who cannot drive, and therefore also use the demand service (aka “dial-a-ride”) for door-to-door service.

The Copper Route buses make stops in the village between 6:30 am and 3:40 pm Monday - Friday, plus Saturday trips to Silver City for the Farmers’ Market and other events. There are three regular bus stops in the Village and two “flag stops” (used only when a rider calls for a pickup). The regular stops are located at the old car wash, Village Hall, and Prescott and Stone, and at Ft. Bayard Hospital (inbound only; operates as “flag stop” on return). The flag stops are at the Manhattan Apartments, Bellm and Mill, and Mineral (near the Santa Clara Housing office and housing units).

The Village of Santa Clara recently received money from Freeport-McMoran to construct an enclosed bus shelter, bus pull-out bay, and sidewalk pad across the street from the Village Hall. The shelter should be completed by 2013. Corre Caminos has also initiated a bus service (Corre Cantinas) that

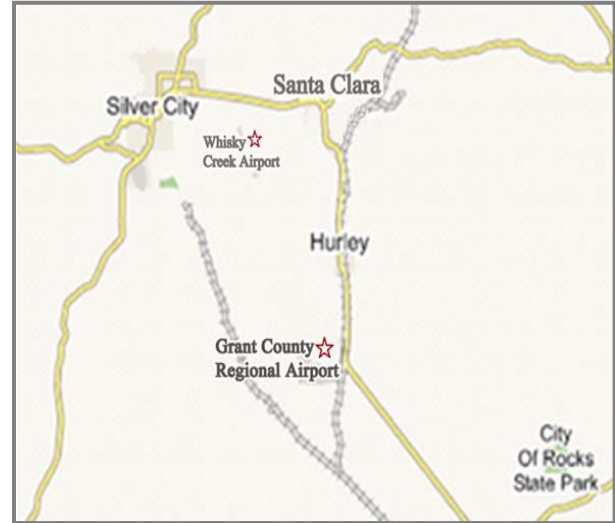
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provides service from any drinking establishment in town to any home address in town for a flat fee as a service to those who have been drinking. The Corre Cantinas service, which costs as low as \$5.00 for a one-way ride, operates Friday and Saturday between 5:30 pm and 2:30 am.

Airports

The closest general airport with carrier service is in Las Cruces, NM, 92 miles to the southeast. Local air transportation needs are met by Grant County Regional Airport, ten miles south; and the Whiskey Creek Airport, four miles to the west on U.S. 180.

The Grant County Airport (4 runways) is owned and operated by the Grant County Commission and was built in the early 1950s. Commercial service is provided by Great Lakes Airlines, which also provides an online service. Grant County Airport is also home to the Gila National Forest Aerial Fire Base and Fire Cache. Forest Fire fighting support is provided throughout the Southwest from this base. Other tenants at Grant County Airport include High Mountain Aviation (aviation fuels) and Blue Sky Aviation (air taxi service).



Relative location of local airports to Santa Clara

Whiskey Creek Airport (1 runway) is a small paved lighted airstrip that provides general aviation services to the local area. There is no commercial service, but fuel and repairs are available through the onsite Fixed Base Operator (FBO). According to the SWNMCOG 2012 Statistical Abstract, Grant County Regional Airport had 4,472 flights during the 12-month period ending June 2011; Whiskey Creek had 1,872 flights during this same period.

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Trails and Pathways

Within three miles of the Village there are several national recreation trails, among them the Wood Haul Wagon Road Trail and the Sawmill Wagon Road Trail. These trails provide access to one of the largest Alligator Juniper trees in New Mexico (the Ft. Bayard Champion Tree), as well as several large cottonwood trees and warm springs. These trails are on federal lands north of Santa Clara, including the historic Fort Bayard property, now managed by the U.S. Forest Service, Silver City Ranger District, as part of the Gila National Forest.

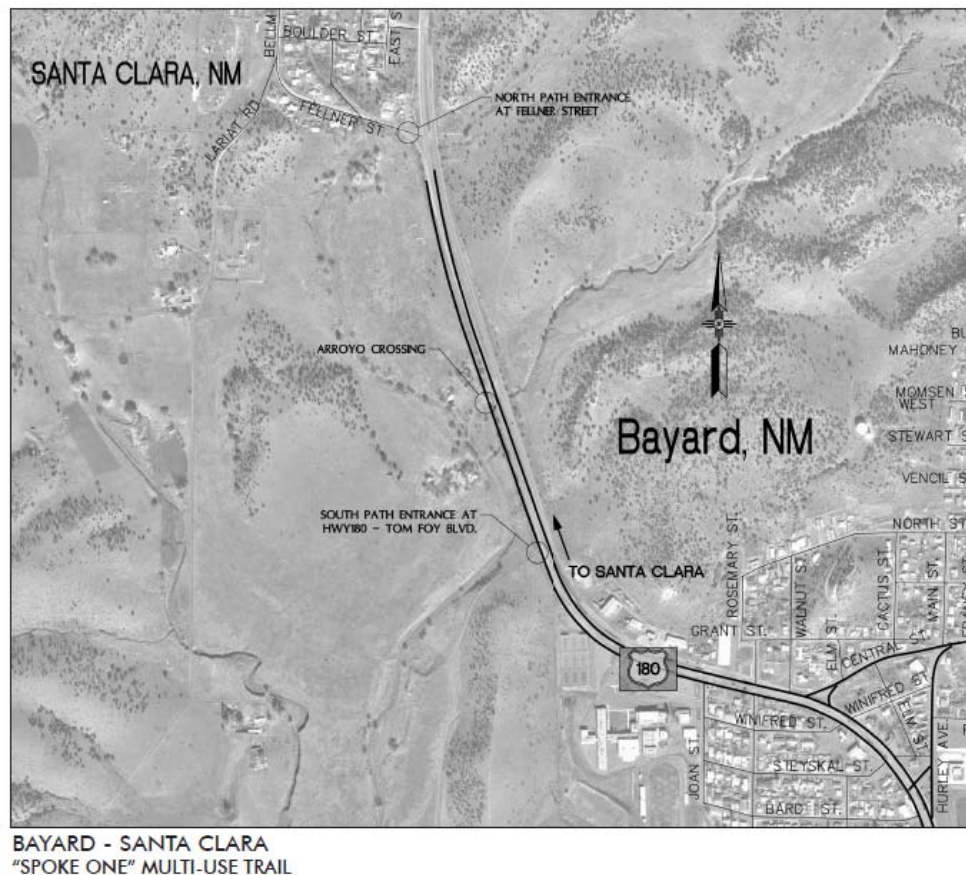
There are no maintained recreational trails or pathways within the Village itself. However, a trail connecting Bayard to Santa Clara comprises the most feasible part – spoke one – of the proposed three spoke “Copper Trail System”. Spoke one would begin at the historical marker on US 180 on the north end of Bayard and continue north along the west side of US 180 to Fellner St. on the south end of Santa

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Clara. The US 180 portion of the trail would be about 3,100 feet long and the trail would continue north through Santa Clara to Fort Bayard. Spoke one has several factors to its advantage:

- There is substantial foot traffic along US 180, and there have been vehicle and pedestrian accidents – both of which justify construction of a safer alternative.
- A broad coalition of groups, including the Bayard Trails Committee, Grant County Trails Group, the Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities/Wellness Coalition and the walking and biking advisory groups – WAAG/BAG, created the Copper Trail System proposal.
- There exists plenty of right-of-way along US 180 to construct a 10 foot-wide multi-use trail.
- Both Bayard and Santa Clara have been (or are in the process of) improving sidewalks that comprise the south and north ends, respectively, of the overall “Spoke One” trail.
- The City of Bayard has included the trail as the sixth priority in its Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan for FY 2013-2017 (currently unfunded, however).

The paved trail along US 180 is estimated to cost \$363,000, including engineering and construction (Source: City of Bayard Trail Feasibility Plan: “Spoke One” of the Copper Trail System, 2012).



Transportation Goals and Strategies:

Goal 1. Create a complete network of paved streets with curbs, sidewalks, and bike lanes.

Strategy 1: Continue to inventory and prioritize streets to be paved, curbs (and associated drainage issues) and sidewalks to be constructed, and desired locations and routes for bike lanes. Develop a plan for phased construction, and acquire funding through local, State, or federal sources.

Strategy 2: As part of new construction, require developer to provide paved streets, sidewalks and bike lanes as appropriate for that development, or develop impact fees for development to pay for these improvements.

Strategy 3: Develop a cohesive streetscape and site furnishing plan for main arterials to improve the pedestrian environment and enhance visual connectivity within the Village.

Strategy 4: Pursue funding to construct the Oak Street Bridge to increase connectivity and emergency services access.

Strategy 5: Research options available to improve pedestrian safety from sources such as <http://www.walkinginfo.org/pedsafe/index.cfm>. Recommendations may include:

- Street furnishings to enhance the walking environment;*
- Roadway narrowing or other traffic calming techniques;*
- Policies that address street clutter and line of sight issues;*
- Crosswalks and crossing enhancements;*
- Roadway lighting improvements, and*
- Driver education, outreach, and training.*

Strategy 6: Seek funding through the NMDOT Transportation Alternatives program to identify and address barriers to the creation of safe streets in Santa Clara

Strategy 7: Work with the “Walking School Bus” program to assist school children in walking to schools.

Goal 2. Create an interconnected pathways network along Cameron Creek to Bayard, the county park and Fort Bayard (into Birding trail).

Strategy 8: Contact the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA) in the National Park Service for assistance in further developing a local trail network as well as providing recreational opportunities and linkages within the community.

Strategy 9: In partnership with the City of Bayard and in accordance with the completed Ft. Bayard to Bayard Trails Feasibility Study, seek funding to design, construct and equip the regional multi-use trail.

Strategy 10: Continue to work with City of Bayard and Grant County Trails Group in implementing the Copper Trail plan to create a community multi-use trail.

IX. HAZARDS MITIGATION

Hazards Mitigation is a new element added to the Village of Santa Clara Comprehensive Plan Update. It addresses multiple natural and human-caused hazards and emergencies which may endanger the health, safety, and welfare of Santa Clara residents. Severe weather, flooding, drought, wildfires, and human-caused hazards, such as terrorism or hazardous materials transportation, are potential risks.

In 2008, the Grant County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed through a multi-jurisdictional team effort in accordance with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements. The Plan evaluates possible natural hazards within the County and provides strategies to reduce hazard impacts. Jurisdictions are required to adopt such plans in order to receive funding from the Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The Plan has been adopted by the Village of Santa Clara.

The All-Hazard Mitigation Plan rates potential types of natural hazards by both severity and frequency. The hazards that are most likely to occur within a community are those hazards identified as “major” or “substantial” in severity as well as “likely,” “highly likely,” and “occasional” in frequency. Of the natural hazards, the Village is determined to be most susceptible to wildfire, lightning and hail based on this rating system. Drought, extreme heat, flood, high wind and tornados are determined to be lesser natural threats to the health, safety and welfare of Santa Clara residents. The findings of the County Hazard Mitigation Plan were the reference for the natural hazard information outlined below.

Santa Clara has a police department, a volunteer fire department and volunteer first responders. The volunteer fire department is well equipped to fight fires in the Village, but the limited availability of volunteers during working hours poses a risk to residents.

Wild Land and Urban Interface Fires

According to the Grant County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan “Wild Land Urban Interface is defined as the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wild land or vegetative fuels. A wild land fire is defined as any fire occurring in an area in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railways, power lines, and similar transportation facilities, regardless of ignition source, damage or benefits.” Wild land fires pose less of a threat to Santa Clara than structure fires. In the case of Grant County and Santa Clara, wild land and urban interface fires are held as highly likely and are a top priority. Extended drought conditions and topography are factors in the risk. In recent years large fires were a frequent threat to southwestern New Mexico, including the Whitewater-Baldy Complex fire which ravaged portions of the Gila National Forest north of Santa Clara in 2012.

Vulnerability and Impact

Residential Structures- Residential structures in Santa Clara could be affected by wild land fire with the extent of damage to structures is dependent on location of fire and weather conditions and could range from minor roof and property damage to a total loss of structure.

Infrastructure- The primary infrastructure concerns in relation to Wild Land Urban Interface Fires for the area are power transmission lines, and emergency communications repeater towers. Loss of transmission lines could leave the Village without power for a period of time. Loss of towers and repeaters would have a short term affect, but could cripple communications and receiving information.

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Economy- The economic impact will be felt through the cost of wild land fire suppression activities, a decrease in tourism and a loss of property in the area. The economy for the community would be devastated with a loss of power for an extended duration.

Critical Facilities- Critical facilities, including the fire station and the police department can be affected due to a fire. Local emergency communications systems are at risk for wild land fires.

Social Impact- Emergency services will be strained by being limited to handle other emergencies during the incident. Social impact will be felt through loss of services, such as power.

Lightning

Lightning can generate temperatures higher than 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit. During the thunderstorm season, usually June through August, lightning is the most constant and widespread threat to people and property. It frequently occurs prior to and following the thunderstorm season. Lightning is one of the most common causes of wild fires in Grant County. A severe fire could cause loss of communications, mass evacuations, loss of property, and loss of lives. The probability of lightning occurring is high according to the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Grant County has an average of 40-50 days of thunderstorms per year. Lightning becomes particularly more dangerous during fire season.

Vulnerability and Impact

Residential Structures- Fire damage to residences is possible due to lightning instigated fires.

Infrastructure- Infrastructure can be negatively impacted through the interruption of power supplies, communication equipment being damaged and media outlets being damaged along with data transmission lines.

Critical Facilities- Damage to critical facilities such as emergency communications or facilities can delay emergency services' response.

Hail Storms

The All-Hazard Mitigation Plan notes that a "hailstorm is an outgrowth of a severe thunderstorm in which balls or irregularly shaped lumps of ice fall with rain. Extreme temperature differences from the ground upward into the jet stream produce strong updraft winds that cause hail formation. The size of hailstones is a direct result of the severity and size of the storm."

Hailstorms are a summer thunderstorm occurrence, with the severity of the storm varying. In 2002 a hailstorm cost Grant County \$1,000,000 as estimated by local insurance carriers. Historically Grant County has experience hail up to two inches in diameter, leading to damage to vehicles and structures. It is highly likely that Santa Clara will experience hailstorms in the future.

Vulnerability and Impact

Residential Structures- Depending on the intensity of the hailstorm, residential structures could be impacted anywhere from minor roof damage to major structural damage.

Infrastructure- Potential infrastructure loss is possible with a high intensity storm, which could affect power supply and emergency communications.

Economy- The economic impact can be felt through the extent of damage incurred to vehicles, roofs, glass windows, skylights and damage to businesses.

IX. HAZARDS MITIGATION

Other Natural Hazards

Natural hazards have less likelihood to impact Santa Clara according to the 2008 Grant County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. These include high wind, drought, flooding, and extreme heat.

Flooding- A flood is a natural event for rivers and streams where excess water from snowmelt or rainfall, accumulates and overflows onto the banks and adjacent floodplains. Floodplains are lowlands adjacent to a stream that is subject to recurring floods. The duration of flooding may last from hours to days if heavy rain is continuous for several days. The impacts of flash flooding are exacerbated by wildfire, overgrazing, drought and development (roads etc.), which reduce vegetative cover and expose the soil further.

Although the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan does not rank the flood risk for Santa Clara as high, community feedback indicates that it is a recurring concern for Villagers. Cameron Creek regularly floods during the storm season. Where roads cross the stream at grade flowing water and silt buildup can render the roads impassable. There is also a risk of flash floods causing damage to vehicles, damage to property, damage to infrastructure (water and wastewater lines) and buildup of debris.

High Wind– Grant County frequently experiences winds up to 40 mph with gusts to 60 mph or greater. Risks include roof, window and other damage to structures, loss of power due to downed power lines and electrical hazard and risk of fire from downed power lines.

Drought- Drought is a climatic dryness caused by a deficiency of precipitation, which can be aggravated by high temperatures, high winds, and low relative humidity. Droughts evolve over time and may not be recognized before being in the middle of one. Currently Grant County, and much of the U.S., is experiencing a drought. . Drought severity depends on its duration, intensity, geographic extent and the regional water supply demands made by human activities and vegetation. Impacts of drought are experienced greatest upon the water supply. Ranchers surrounding Santa Clara are impacted by the reduced rangeland vegetation for livestock.

Drought emergencies have been declared by Grant County multiple times in the past few years. The high fire potential related to drought has led the County to limit fireworks, open fires, open burning, use of chain saws or use of welding equipment as conditions demanded.

Extreme Heat- Temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks are defined as extreme heat. Prolonged periods of high temperatures will result in the heat becoming a hazard to life and property. Young children, elderly people, and those who are sick or overweight are more likely to become victims. Extreme summer heat is also hazardous to livestock and agricultural crops. It can cause water shortages, exacerbate fire hazards, and typically prompts excessive demands for energy.

Heat is a concern for special populations, for those who work outdoors and for those unprepared for the extreme heat. Impacts of extreme heat may occur to the electric grid, to agriculture and to people with health issues.

IX. HAZARDS MITIGATION

Human-Caused Hazards

Terrorism and other hazards created by humans are generally difficult to predict or prevent because they can occur anywhere. In the case of Santa Clara, the greatest risk of potential hazard is related to large truck traffic and hazardous materials transportation through the Village on Highway 180. A known hazard within the Village is an abandoned underground gasoline storage tank which is watched through a monitoring well.

Human-caused hazards are best mitigated by focusing on key facilities and emergency service providers and by working cooperatively with other local, state and federal agencies in preparation for potential hazards. The possibility of a terrorist event is considered small. Mitigation for a terror threat is limited. Good communication and cooperation between agencies is the best preparation.

IX. HAZARDS MITIGATION

Hazards Mitigation Goals and Strategies

Goal 1. Reduce potential loss of life and damage to existing community assets, including structures, critical facilities and infrastructure from all natural and human-caused hazards such as wildfires, lightning, flooding, drought, severe weather and contaminants.

Strategy 1: Continue participating in the Grant County Emergency Operations and Hazards Mitigation Plans and assess the vulnerability of critical infrastructure facilities and structures in hazard-prone areas as coordinated by the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Strategy 2: Develop a storm water management plan that addresses flood protection and erosion control and leads to implementation of soil stabilization and flood control projects such as dikes and culverts and bridges to reduce risk during flood events.

Strategy 3: Include in the ICIP (Infrastructure capital improvement plan) priority emergency management and hazard mitigation projects and equipment.

Strategy 4: Implement a public education campaign to inform residents on hazard mitigation topics such as wildfire prevention through defensible space creation, vegetation management and fuel reduction; flood protection through on-site retention and purchase of flood insurance.

Strategy 5: Install lightning rods on critical facilities and surge protectors on electrical equipment at critical facilities to improve protection from lightning strikes.

Goal 2. Identify hazard areas and discourage future development in the high hazard areas.

Strategy 6: Identify and map hazard-prone areas such as mine sites and floodplains (2011 FEMA mapping) and implement a review and approval process for new development within the City, considering these risks.

Strategy 7: Adopt land use regulations that limit development in areas such as in floodplains and incorporate more stringent development standards in high hazard areas, appropriate to the specific type of development proposed.

Goal 3. Develop a local and rapid response to emergency and hazardous threats and highway transport of hazardous material.

Strategy 8: Create a public information campaign to publicize disaster risks and responses, along with the benefits and techniques for mitigation, especially fire and flood hazards, and highway hazardous materials, and implement an emergency siren signal

Strategy 9: Coordinate with New Mexico State Police, the Grant County Sheriff's Department, fire and rescue departments and the Bayard School District, to designate "safe buildings" with food and shelter provisions for residents to occupy in response to emergency hazards.

Strategy 10: Provide Fire Department training to obtain HAZMAT Technician Training and secure needed HAZMAT first response equipment

X. IMPLEMENTATION

Comprehensive Plan Administration, Amendment and Update

The Village of Santa Clara Comprehensive Plan is intended to be a dynamic document that should be implemented and reviewed on a continuous basis. As priorities and conditions change, so should these changes be reflected in the Plan. There should be a formal update of the Village of Santa Clara Comprehensive Plan every five years, using updated information from the Census and other sources of socio-economic and geographic data. The Village Trustees will appoint a Comprehensive Plan Task Force for the formal Plan Update process that will include, but is not limited to, representatives from business and real estate interests, and neighborhood residents.

Implementation Strategy Priorities

The Village Trustees will appoint an Implementation Committee that will be represented by stakeholders in the community. The role of the Implementation Committee will be to coordinate, facilitate and direct the implementation of the strategies prioritized by the Village Trustees and community. The Committee will report directly to the Village Trustees on their activities and provide recommendations on the capital improvement plan, and legislative budget requests and initiatives.

The Implementation strategies for each Element were prioritized by the Village residents at the community meeting in October, 2012. Following a review and revision of all the strategies within an Element, the residents placed dots (limited to ten dots for the 70 total strategies recommended in the plan) on those strategies most important to them. By having to make a choice in selecting a limited number of strategies, those strategies with the highest number of dots were determined to be of higher priority. Issues of sequencing, funding availability and a coordination of activities were also considered in establishing priorities. The following are the Community's Priority Strategies, listed first by the three strategies that received the highest number of dots; and then listed by Plan Element of the three strategies for that Element with the highest votes from the village residents.

These strategies represent the community's priorities and are to serve as guidance to the Village Mayor and Trustees; they are not intended to preclude or override strategies or actions the elected officials believe are also necessary.

Community Priority Strategies

Overall Highest Rated Strategies:

- *Work with the local Habitat for Humanity program to purchase and rehabilitate a house annually in Santa Clara for affordable housing. (21 votes)*
- *Conduct an assessment of vacant and abandoned lots in the Village. Identify whether the property is up to date on all taxes, codes, environmental compliance, etc. For properties in positive legal status, work with either the homeowner to educate about redevelopment incentives or work with a housing development organization (CHDO) to identify homes for purchase and rehabilitation. (20 votes)*
- *Promote a Village beautification program through community cleanups and awards for most attractive street or neighborhood on an annual basis to foster community pride. (19 votes)*

X. IMPLEMENTATION

Land Use

- *Promote a Village beautification program through community cleanups and awards for most attractive street or neighborhood on an annual basis to foster community pride.*
- *Provide incentives for the redevelopment/reinvestment of blighted properties or for new development to occur on targeted infill properties through expedited zoning/development plan review approvals, permit fee waivers, and water/wastewater connection fee waivers.*
- *Utilize high school community service volunteers, such as through the Youth Conservation Corps or AmeriCorps program, to engage in tree plantings or building renovations, assisted by a local business (landscaper, painter, plasterer), and utilizing plants provided through the New Mexico State Forestry program.*

Housing

- *Work with the local Habitat for Humanity program to purchase and rehabilitate a house annually in Santa Clara for affordable housing.*
- *Conduct an assessment of vacant and abandoned lots in the Village. Identify whether the property is up to date on all taxes, codes, environmental compliance, etc. For properties in positive legal status, work with either the homeowner to educate about redevelopment incentives or work with a housing development organization (CHDO) to identify homes for purchase and rehabilitation.*
- *Work with the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority to be eligible for the New Mexico Trust Fund program, which can provide additional funds for home rehabilitation or consider establishing a local trust fund for housing development modeled on this program.*

Economic Development

- *Encourage local businesses to join the local Chambers of Commerce and create a Santa Clara local business group to advocate for the needs of the local business community as well as receive the benefits of networking with other business owners.*
- *Develop a youth internship program with the Cobre School District and the Children, Youth, and Families Department YES program and local businesses and organizations to provide workforce development opportunities for youth.*
- *Develop a marketing package for business recruitment that includes a Santa Clara community profile, contacts, available business sites, desired businesses, and incentives.*

X. IMPLEMENTATION

Infrastructure and Community Facilities

- *Seek funding to prepare a Street and Drainage Master Plan.*
- *Pursue funding for Asset Management and Utility Inventory and mapping. Determine the requirements needed to qualify and apply for funds and develop construction and phasing plans, and construct improvements as funding allows.*
- *Prepare a needs assessment for a Santa Clara Library and pursue funding through the Legislature Capital Outlay funding, USDA Rural Development program and private sources for a library facility. Create a “Santa Clara Friends of the Library” to serve as a fundraising organization for the library and establish the initial library facility space in order to qualify for expansion funds from the NM State Library Office.*

Water

- *Construct a new pump station with disinfection system at the well field and include a SCADA control system to allow unsupervised operation of the wells and booster pumps during off-peak power periods and to reduce the incidence of water loss from overfilling of tanks.*
- *Install electronic digital water meters that will be more accurate and sensitive to measuring actual water usage and reduce costs and time of village personnel reading manual analog meters.*

Transportation

- *Continue to inventory and prioritize streets to be paved, curbs and sidewalks to be constructed, and desired locations and routes for bike lanes. Develop a plan for phased construction, and acquire funding through local, State, or federal sources.*
- *Work with the “Walking School Bus” program to assist school children in walking to schools.*
- *Pursue funding to construct the Oak Street Bridge to increase connectivity and emergency services access.*

Hazards Mitigation

- *Coordinate with New Mexico State Police, the Grant County Sheriff’s Department, fire and rescue departments and the Bayard School District, to designate “safe buildings” with food and shelter provisions for residents to occupy in response to emergency hazards.*
- *Develop a storm water management plan that addresses flood protection and erosion control and leads to implementation of soil stabilization and flood control projects such as dikes and culverts and bridges to reduce risk during flood events.*
- *Install lightning rods on critical facilities and surge protectors on electrical equipment at critical facilities to improve protection from lightning strikes.*

VILLAGE OF SANTA CLARA

CELEBRATE OUR FUTURE and HALLOWEEN!



Bring the Family!



4:00 - 6:30 p.m.

Wednesday, October 31
Santa Clara Village Hall
105 N. Bayard

Come and provide **YOUR**
direction and priorities on:

- Land Use
- Economic Development
- Community Facilities
- Housing



Village of Santa Clara
Vision and Goals are
available for review
at the Village Hall.

For additional information or special needs, contact Charlie Deans @ 505-508-3361, charlie@communitybydesign.biz
or Lucia Romo, Santa Clara Village Clerk @ 575-537-2443, santaclara3@villageofsantaclara.com.

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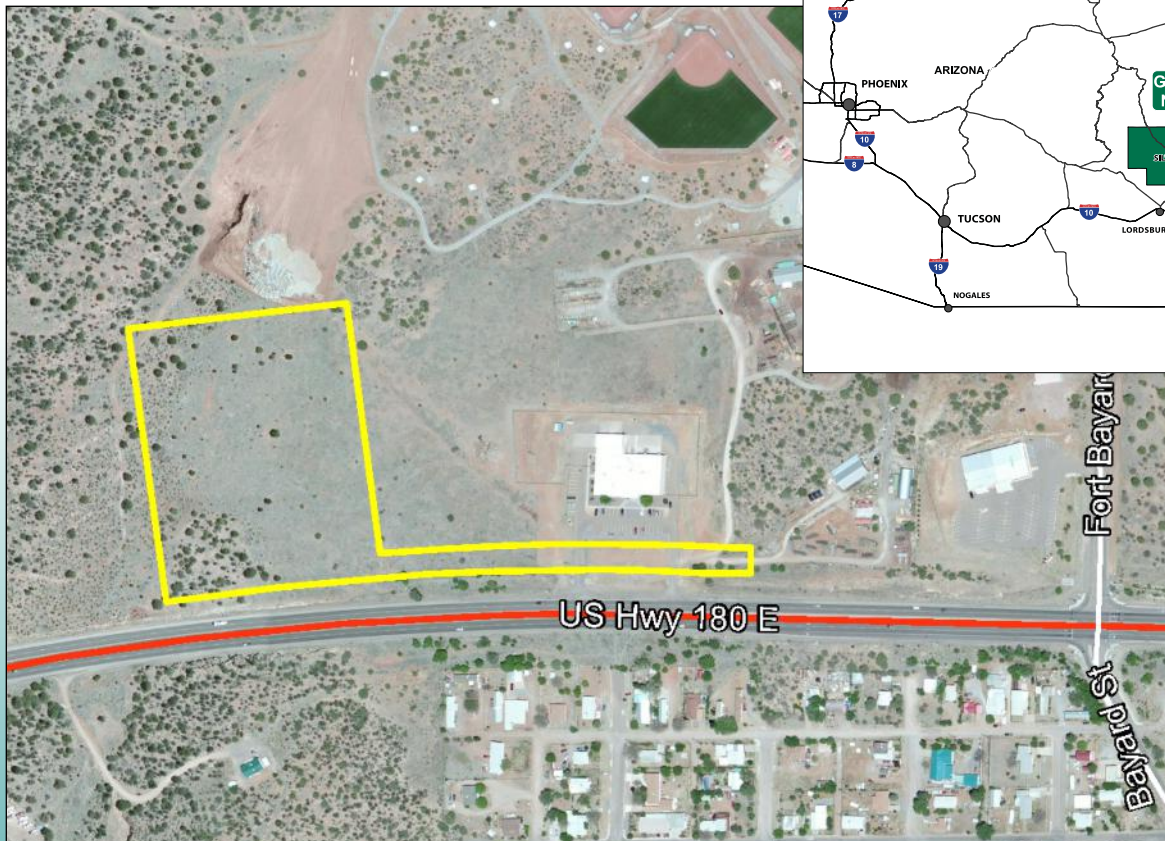
SANTA CLARA INDUSTRIAL PARK

Village of Santa Clara, New Mexico

Santa Clara Industrial Park is a 10 acre designated industrial/business park located in scenic Grant County, New Mexico. The park is conveniently located on U.S. Highway 180, approximately fifteen minutes east of Silver City and fifty minutes north of Deming and I-10, providing access to the southwest.

The Santa Clara Business Park offers:

- Regional workforce with significant technical and managerial skills
- Training program assistance through WNMU and NM Dept of Workforce Solutions
- "Shovel Ready" sites
- Close proximity to I-10 and Mexican Ports of Entry
- Incentive packages customized for quality prospects
- Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) 8,600 vehicles (east-bound) on US 180



Site Specifications

Location:
US Highway 180 just west of Ft Bayard Road
Available Acres:
10 acres of commercial/retail/manufacturing sites
Zoning: Community Commercial

Utilities

Electrical:	TNMP/PNM
Gas:	PNM
Water:	Municipal
Sanitary Sewer:	Regional
High Speed Internet:	Western NM Communications