

City of Lordsburg

2024 Comprehensive Plan Update



Lordsburg, New Mexico
Adopted January 17, 2024

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January 17, 2024

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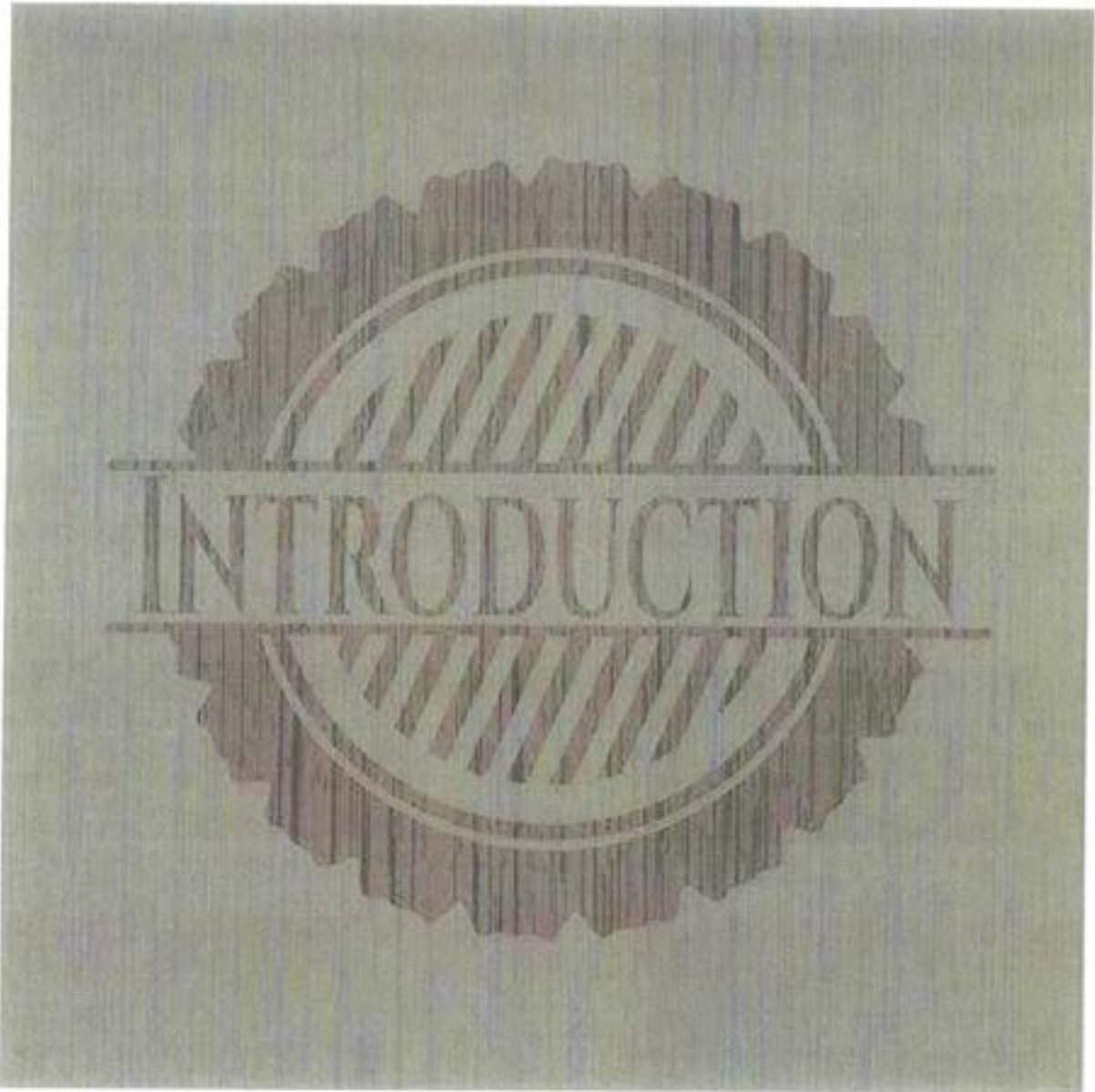
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CITY OF LORDSBURG

2024 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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CHAPTER 1:



A. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to prepare the City of Lordsburg for the future by anticipating growth by maximizing strengths and minimizing weaknesses through addressing critical issues that arise in the community, achieving priority goals, and coordinating public/private success. The plan provides historical context and current data to understand issues and create solutions while seeking funding and resources from various agencies and organizations. The plan's overall goal is to achieve the City of Lordsburg's vision for the next 20 years.

Vision Statement

The City of Lordsburg is an attractive place where families and community are valued through quality education, employment opportunities, and service while visitors can enjoy the quality of place through experiencing Lordsburg culture and history in a logistic haven.

Comprehensive planning is authorized by state statute forming content to incorporate current planning practices. While the guidelines define a general list of topics or elements covered in a Comprehensive Plan, the plan is modeled on a community's resources, capacities, needs, and values. Comprehensive Plans should be updated at least every five years to follow state and federal agencies guidelines; however, it is more efficient to use the plan as a living document updating on an annual basis.

B. Comprehensive Plan Document

This plan contains the following chapters to discuss issues regarding the chapter element while presenting goals and strategies to address the issues:

1. **Introduction**
2. **Community Profile:** Describes the City of Lordsburg's location, history, climate, and demographics.
3. **Land Use:** Addresses appropriate location of residential and non-residential land use, infill, and redevelopment of vacant properties for physical development of the City of Lordsburg.
4. **Infrastructure:** Addresses maintaining and updating safe and efficient infrastructure including water, wastewater collection and treatment, solid waste, gas and electricity services, and telecommunication for residential and business needs.
5. **Transportation:** Addresses the City of Lordsburg's multimodal transportation system including vehicular, pedestrian/bicycle facilities, transit, aviation, and rail.
6. **Economic Development:** Includes economic and workforce trends; profiles industry, and economic development opportunities and organization that help diversify the economy.
7. **Housing:** Profiles the housing market, household demographics and needs while addressing the housing resources such as providers and programs.
8. **Community Facilities and Services:** Addresses community facilities and services owned and provided by the City of Lordsburg, Hidalgo County, other government agencies, and nonprofits; education, and parks and recreation that impact the quality of life in Lordsburg.

- 9. **Hazard Mitigation:** Describes the potential natural or man-made hazards in Lordsburg, reduction of loss resulting from disasters, protection of public health, safety, and welfare.
- 10. **Appendix:** Includes implementation measures, stakeholders, public input notification, references, and a list of programs and agencies.

C. Planning Process

The City of Lordsburg staff has determined in order to update zoning codes and meet other infrastructure needs, a revision of the Comprehensive Plan was needed. It was decided that the Comprehensive Plan would be updated in-house, as there is a staff member who is familiar with writing Comprehensive Plans in the southwest. City staff made a list of all potential stakeholders and began meeting in March of 2023. The first draft of the plan was proofread, and corrections were made. After the first revision was complete, staff presented a newer version to stakeholder groups.

The 12 stakeholders were comprised of expertise from community interests, including law and code enforcement, NMDOT, workforce, local government staff, and community members. All stakeholders were instrumental in creating the final draft of the Comprehensive Plan including the goals and strategies for the next five years. There were 16 stakeholder meetings held March 2023 through October 2023 with two public input meetings held January 4, 2024.



SWOT Analysis

A SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) Analysis of the City of Lordsburg has been conducted through this process. The City has a lot of advantages that could bring in new industry and businesses that would provide jobs and workforce development for residents. Although there are some weaknesses and threats, most can be worked on while others are out of the City's control.

EXTERNAL
INTERNAL

STRENGTHS

- Infrastructure Capacity
- Health and Dental Clinic
- Low Crime
- Multi-modal Transportation Network
- Low Cost of Living
- I-10 Access
- Good climate/weather
- People
- 1/2 Point between Major Markets
- 100 miles from Three Ports of Entry
- History
- Open Spaces
- Airport

WEAKNESSES

- Civic Pride
- Lack of Businesses, Community Facilities, and Events
- Retail Leakage
- No Accessibility to Housing Rehabilitation Services
- Abundance of Substandard Housing
- Community Appearance
- Blight
- Lack of Affordable/Workforce Housing
- Lack of Broadband
- Aging Population

OPPORTUNITIES

- Tourism Assets
- Access to US/Mexico Border
- Transportation Network
- Renewable Energy
- Learning Center
- Good Sports Facility
- 37,000 Daily Traffic Count on I-10
- Union Pacific
- Access to Three Universities
- Business Succession
- Workforce Training
- Downtown Development
- Business Park Development
- Continental Divide Trail

THREATS

- Workforce Motivation
- Limited Educational/Workforce Development
- No Car Rental Facility
- Lack of Public Transit
- Lack of Health Facilities and Services
- Job Opportunities
- Drug Use/Abuse
- Dust Storms
- Mental Health
- Cyber Attacks

CHAPTER 2:



The City of Lordsburg is in southwest New Mexico and is the county seat of Hidalgo County. Hidalgo County shares borders with Arizona to the west, Mexico to the south, and Grant County to the east and north. The City has an elevation of 4,258 feet and encompasses 8.38 square miles.



Lordsburg is located off Interstate 10, halfway between Tucson, Arizona and El Paso, Texas and Long Beach, California Port and Houston/Galveston, Texas Port. The City of Lordsburg is also 100 miles from three different port-of-entries on the US/Mexico border. Lordsburg’s location gives the City a prime position to become a trade center. Currently, many products such as cattle, vegetables, cotton, chilies, pecans, and alfalfa are traded in Lordsburg while the City is also close to copper, silver, gold, and lead mines. The City’s location also gives travelers a place to stay and eat overnight or extend their stay visiting the many tourism assets in the City and surrounding area.

The City of Lordsburg also has proximity to the Gila and Coronado Wilderness with climate conducive to year-round outdoor activities. The Gila offers opportunities for camping, fishing, and hiking and has historic and archeological sites such as the Gila Cliff Dwellings. The area’s ghost towns of Stein and Shakespeare provide additional excursions for people wanting outdoor adventure.

A. History

Before the City of Lordsburg became an established community, the area was inhabited by the Mimbres Native American Tribe of the Mogollon culture from 150 AD to approximately 1450 AD. After the decline of the Mimbres Tribe until the Indian Wars in the late 1800s, the territory was home to several generations of Apache Indians. The area has natural springs becoming an important stop for native people as well as Mexicans and Americans.

The territory became an important logistics route with the creation of the Butterfield Stage Route that passed through Mexican Springs (known now as Shakespeare) in 1858. John Butterfield created an overland mail and passenger company with up to 250 coaches, 1,000 horses, 500 mules, and approximately 800 employees. The Butterfield Stage Route avoided the more inclement weather farther north by navigating through Steins Pass, Benson, Tucson, Yuma, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

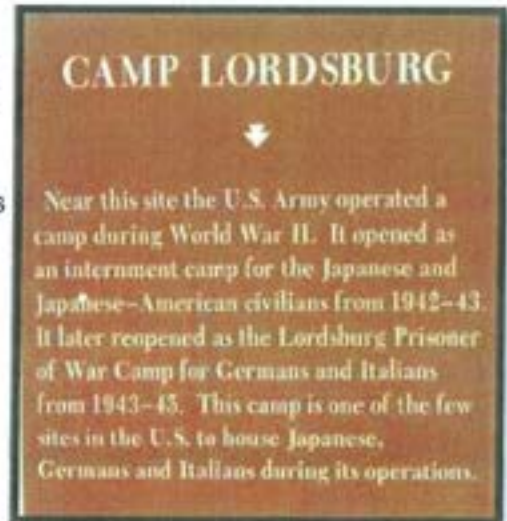
In 1880, Camp Lordsburg was established due to the Southern Pacific Railroad coming west. The camp grew because of an influx of railroad workers, freighters, miners, cowboys, ranchers, gamblers, and merchants. The city could have taken its name from Dr. Charles H. Lord, a New York native who came west during the Civil War, one of Tucson's leading businessmen, and who with a partner started banks, wholesale businesses, and shipping along the railroad. The city could also have taken its name from Delbert Lord, Southern Pacific Railroad's chief engineer during the construction.

The City of Lordsburg plays an important role in New Mexico's history. The official state song "O Fair New Mexico" was written in the City by Elizabeth Garrett, a blind daughter of Pat Garrett. The song became the official state song in 1917. The Lordsburg Municipal Airport was open in December 1938 becoming New Mexico's first airport. Charles Lindbergh made a stop at the Lordsburg Airport, during his transcontinental Spirit of Saint Louis Air Tour in 1927.

The City of Lordsburg is also important to the United States' history. The US Army opened a Japanese Internment Camp in the City during World War II. The camp held as many as 1,500 Japanese Americans. The camp also held captured German and Italian soldiers. The camp operated until July 1943.

The City of Lordsburg became known as the stop at the junctions of Highways 70 and 80. These major roadways in New Mexico were known as "Broadway of America Highway." In 1964, Lordsburg boasted of 21 motels, 20 cafes, and 31 service stations: the biggest gas, food, and lodging stop between Arizona and Texas.

In 1989 Interstate 10 (I-10), the fourth-longest and most southern Interstate Highway in the United States was established. I-10 stretched from the Pacific Ocean/Santa Monica, California to the Atlantic Ocean/Jacksonville, Florida. The City of Lordsburg became important because it is the shipping center for mined ores, agricultural products, and general commerce along the southern road and railways of the United States. With the development of Interstate 10, the City of Lordsburg has become a popular stop, serving the east-west movement of truckers and travelers (Source: www.cityoflordsburg.com).



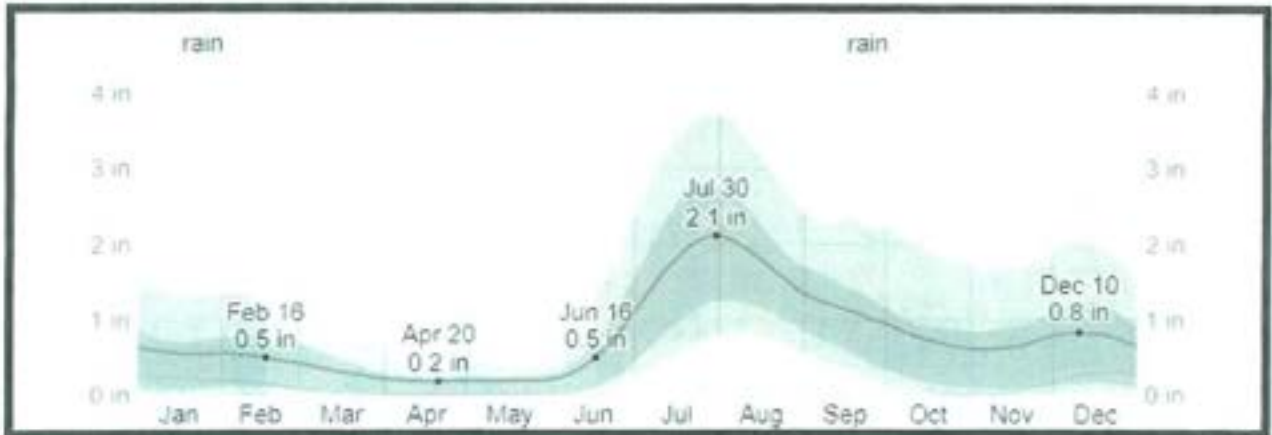
B. Climate

The City of Lordsburg is located in a high desert environment with vast scenic quality. Visitors are often struck by the natural beauty dominated by the hills, mountains, and desert vegetation which create several panoramic backdrops to the built environment.

The City of Lordsburg is in the northern reaches of the Chihuahuan Desert, the ecology is defined by the basin and range geography. Semi-desert grassland and Chihuahuan desert scrub characterize the habitat. In addition to the natural beauty, the City has many attractive buildings, including both occupied and abandoned structures. A unique building design and architecture characterize buildings in the Central

Business District along East Motel Drive.

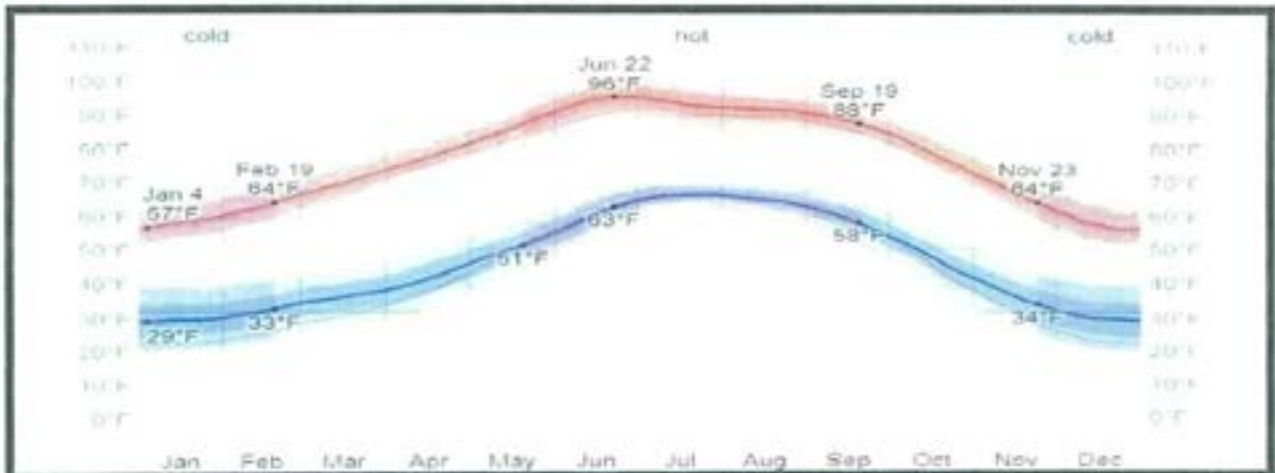
The City of Lordsburg's annual precipitation is approximately four inches, making natural vegetation sparse. Recent drought conditions have reduced the average rainfall, stressing vegetation and wildlife, reducing surface water flow, and groundwater recharge.



Source: www.weatherspark.com

Being in the northern territory of the Chihuahuan Desert, the City of Lordsburg has four months of a hot season from May to September with an average daily temperature above 88°F. The hottest month of the year is July with an average high of 94°F and low of 66°F.

The cold season lasts for three months, from November to February with an average daily high temperature below 64°F. The coldest month of the year is December with an average low of 30°F and high of 58°F.

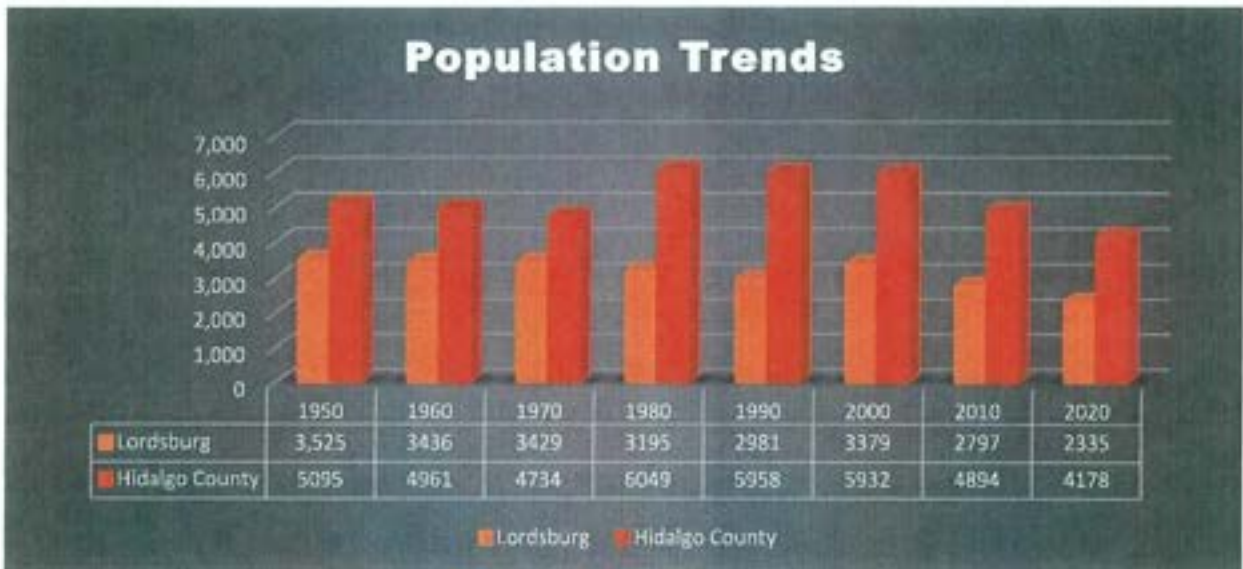


Source: www.weatherspark.com

C. Demographics

Population

The population trend in Lordsburg and Hidalgo County has been influenced by the closure of the Phelps Dodge Playas smelter in 2000. The 2010 and 2020 Census show that the population decline has slowed compared to the steady decline from 2000 to 2010 since the closure of the smelter.



Source: www.census.gov

According to the 2020 US Census, the City of Lordsburg’s total population was 2,335, an 8.3% decrease compared to the 2010 Census population of 2,797.

Population by Age

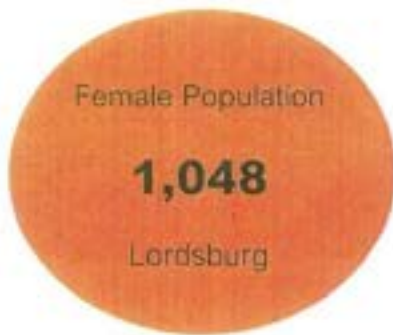
According to the American Community Survey, the population 14 and under grew from 2019 to 2020 but then decreased from 2020 to 2021. The population 15-19 drastically decreased from 2019 to 2021; while 25-29 and 25-35 had an uptick in 2020 and then leveled to 2019 levels in 2021. The population 40-49 decreased altogether and increased 50-69 then decreased 70-85 years of age.





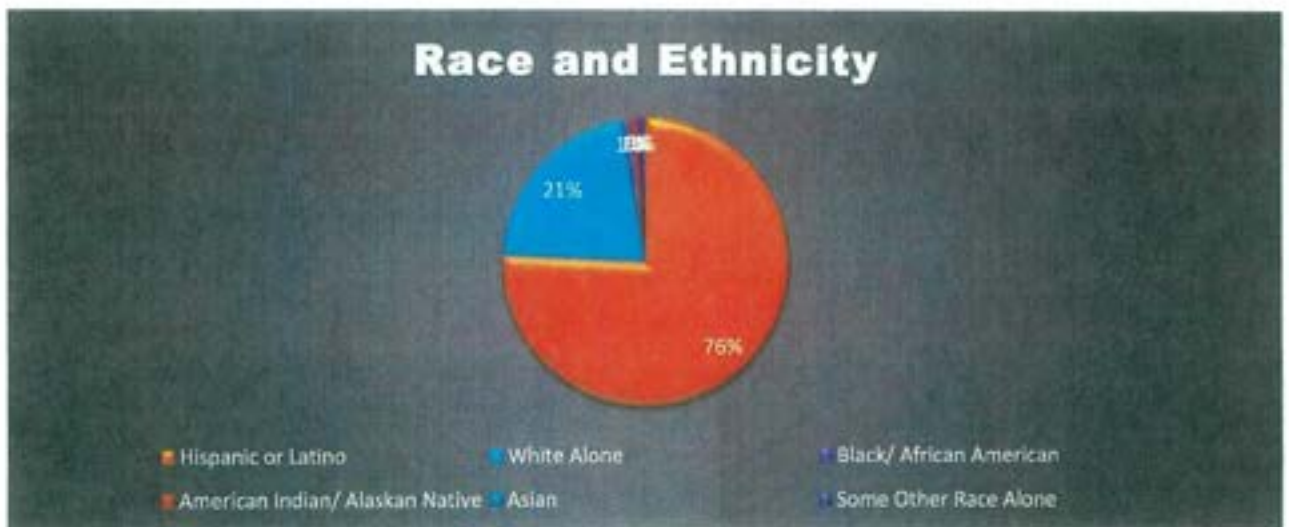
According to the US Census, the median age in the City of Lordsburg held steady from 2010 at 37.4 years to 37.9 years in 2020. The City of Lordsburg has a lower median age than Hidalgo County and New Mexico.

According to the 2020 American Community Survey, the female and male populations are comparable in the City of Lordsburg. The female population is 1,048 and the male population is 1,033.



Race and Ethnicity

According to the US Census, of the total population of 2,335 in the City of Lordsburg are 75.6% Hispanic persons, 21.4% white persons, 1% black persons, 0.7% Native American persons, no Asian persons, and 1% persons of some other race.



Households

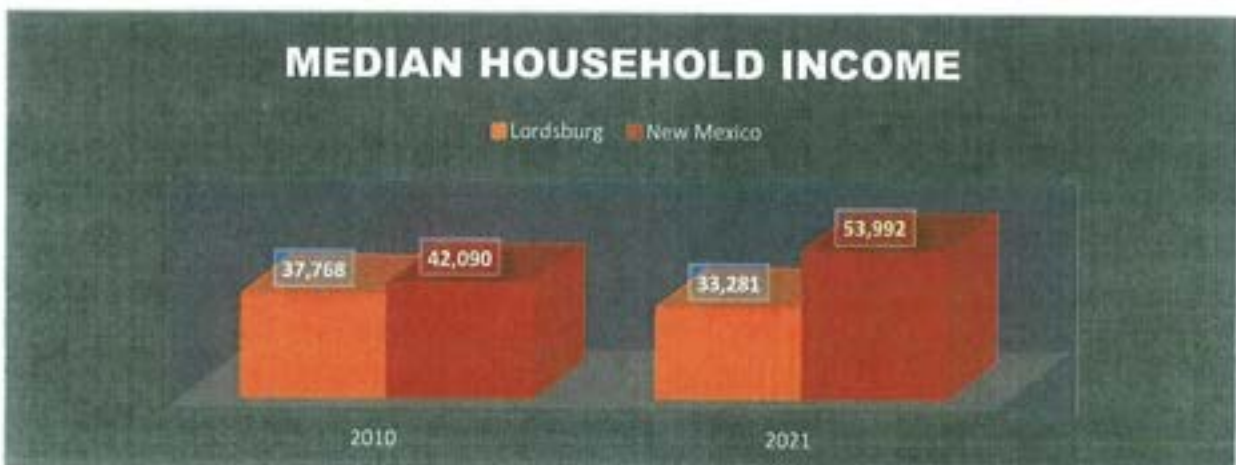
According to the US Census, most of the housing units in the City of Lordsburg and throughout Hidalgo County are occupied by owners. The City of Lordsburg has 795 total housing units while Hidalgo County has 1,573 total housing units. There are only 314 renter-occupied units in the City and 435 in Hidalgo County.



According to the US Census, the City of Lordsburg's average household size is 2.55, slightly higher than New Mexico at 2.49 but lower than Hidalgo County at 2.62.

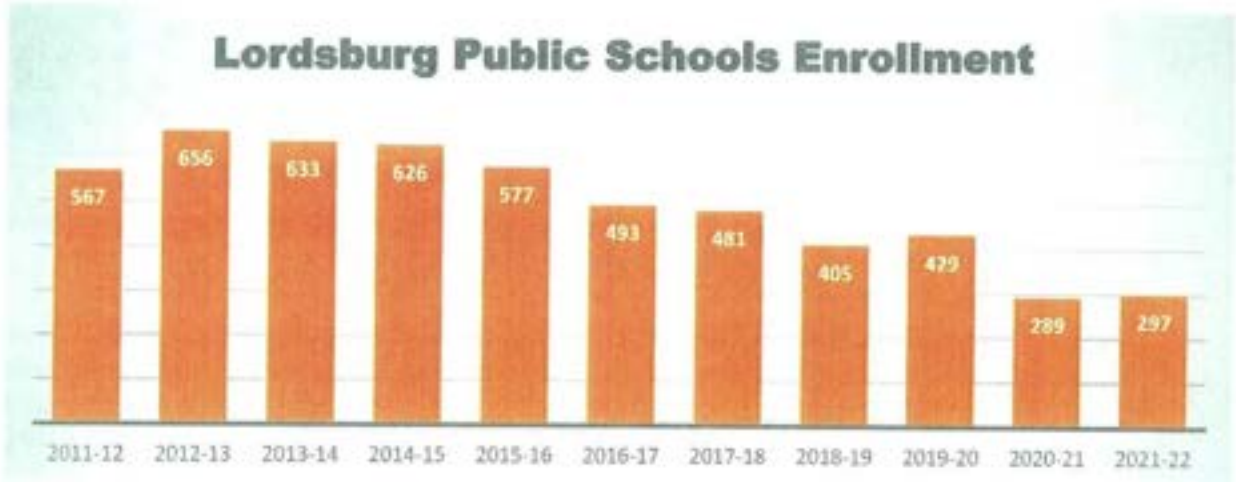


According to the 2010 and 2021 American Community Survey, the City of Lordsburg's median household income was \$37,768 in 2010 while New Mexico's was at \$42,090. In 2021, the City of Lordsburg median household income decreased to \$33,281 while New Mexico's increased to \$53,992.

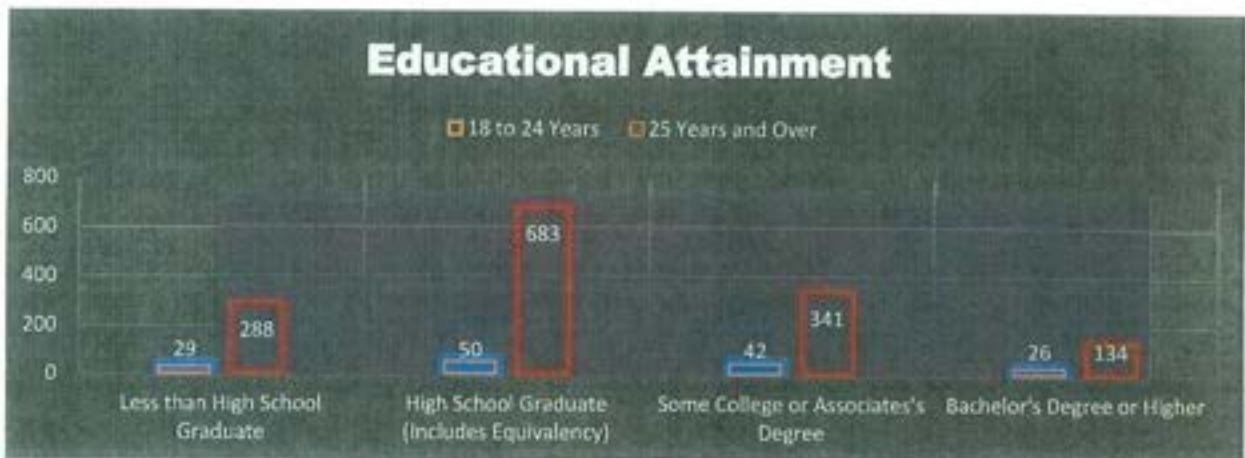


Education

Lordsburg Public School's enrollment increased from school year 2011-2012 and held steady until 2015; then began decreasing slightly every year until 2020. In 2020, it decreased dramatically and remained approximately the same through 2022 (Source: www.ped.state.nm)



According to the 2020 US Census, the 25 and older population had more high school graduate/equivalent, some college/Associate's degree, and Bachelor's degree/higher educational attainment but also had 288 people that had less than a high school diploma. The 18 to 24 years population had 50 with high school graduate/equivalent, 42 with some college/Associate's degree, and 26 with a Bachelor's degree/higher. There were 29 years that were less than high school graduate.



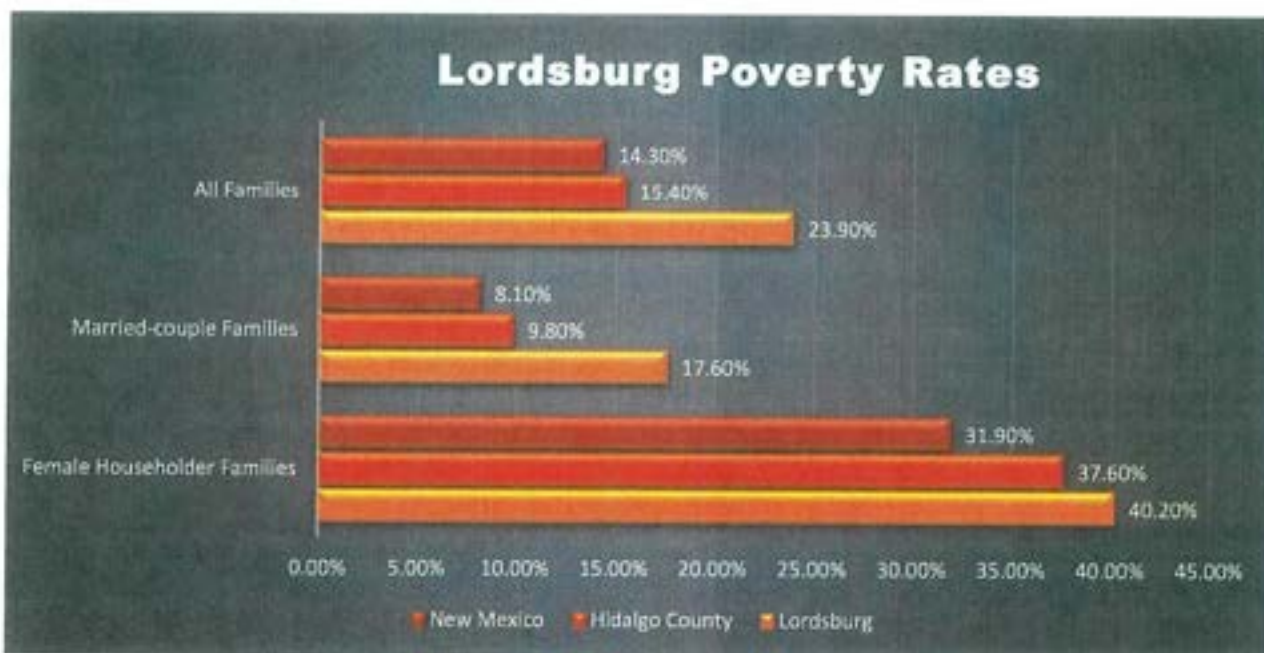
Income

The City of Lordsburg's median household income was \$33,263 which is lower than Hidalgo County \$52,500 and New Mexico \$51,945 in 2020. The income levels help define the poverty rates that are shown through this section of the Comprehensive Plan.

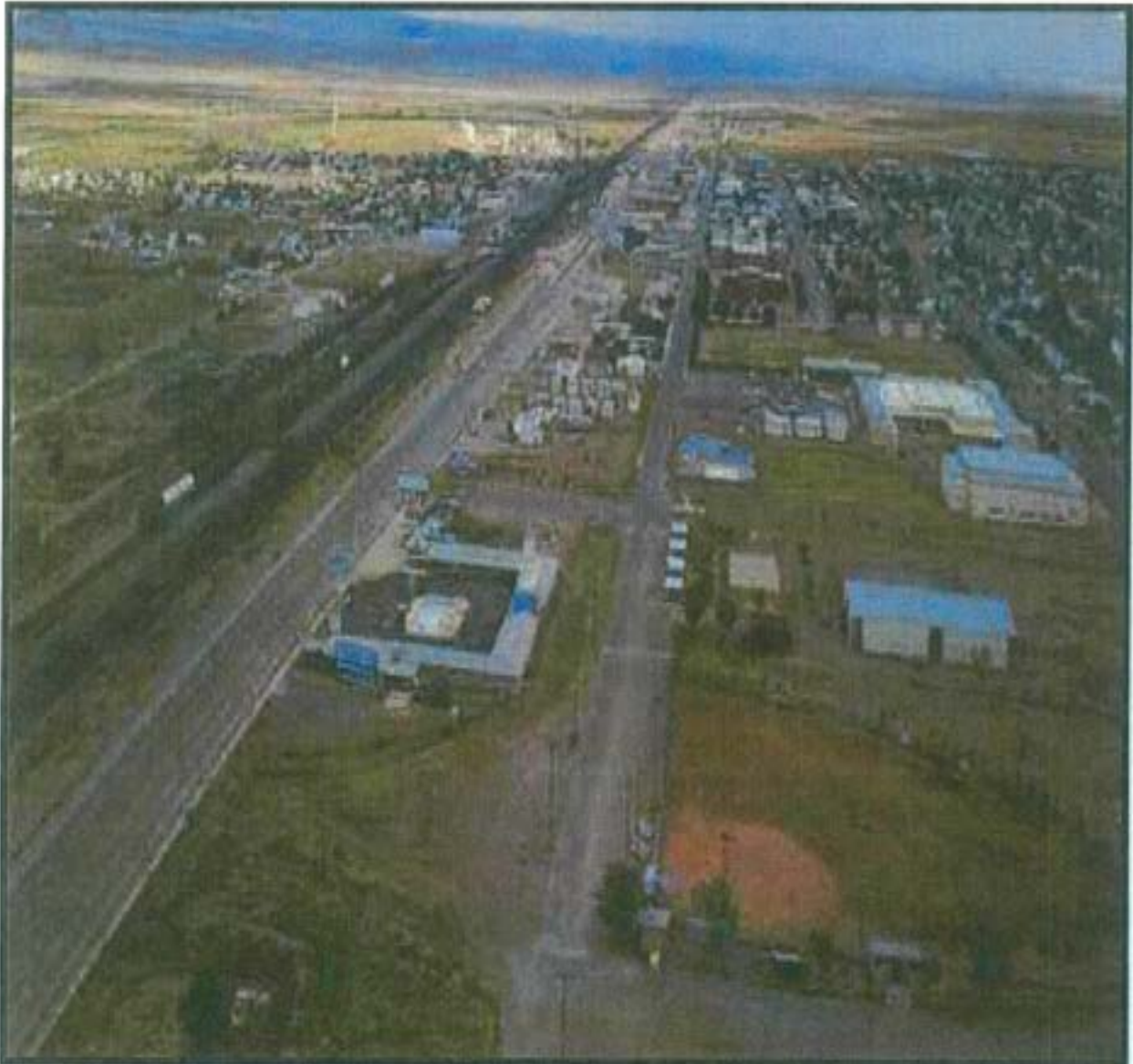


According to the 2020 US Census, 26.4% percent of Lordsburg residents were below the poverty level, compared to 22.1% for Hidalgo County, 18.4% for New Mexico.

Approximately 24% of Lordsburg families with children live below the poverty level which is higher than 15% in Hidalgo County and 14% in New Mexico. Less married couples live below the poverty line in Lordsburg 18% which is still higher than 10% in Hidalgo County and 8% in New Mexico; while female householders are extremely higher 40% in Lordsburg, 38% in Hidalgo County, and 32% in New Mexico.



CHAPTER 3 LAND USE



A. Existing Land Use

From the 1930's until the completion of Interstate 10 in the 1970's, Lordsburg was home to a thriving tourist trade, providing food and lodging for travelers on US Highways 70 and 80. The mid-century roadside architecture of the motels, in varying states of decay and abandonment, spread along three miles of Motel Drive is a testament to this heritage. The roadside character is in steep decline, with the interstate directing travelers and their business away from this historic area. In 2010, Motel Drive was listed as one of the ten most endangered roadside places in the United States.



The Union Pacific Railroad and Interstate 10 (I-10) generally shaped the City's land use pattern. The majority of the City's built environment lies between these two facilities, although the City has seen some growth to the north and south of both. The City's street pattern is laid out in a grid, typical of most railroad towns.

The City has two main commercial corridors, Motel Drive and Main Street. Beyond Main Street and Motel Drive is medium-density residential development forming the majority of the City's residential land use. Lordsburg High School, Lordsburg Special Events Center and Swimming Pool, and Short Park are located west of Main Street. Pyramid Village, an affordable housing complex, is located south of Main Street. There is significant low-density residential land located just south of the Interstate and north of the Union Pacific Railroad within the City limits. Most of this land remains vacant but represents significant areas for future growth.

In addition to the commercial and residential land uses, the City also has large amounts of industrial land. The *2003 City of Lordsburg Industrial Park Master Plan* was developed, establishing the feasibility of industrial development on 160 acres southwest of the airport. In addition, a significant amount of industrial land is near the westside I-10 off-ramp.

B. Future Land Use Patterns

The City of Lordsburg has plenty of land to accommodate future growth along with infrastructure and access. The commercial corridors along Motel Drive and Main Street have vacant lots and blighted dilapidated structures that can be revitalized or redeveloped. The industrial zones are located primarily on the fringe of the City with an abundance of land.

The City has embraced planning to guide its future growth and development. The following section summarizes all relevant ordinances to help guide future growth.

1997 Subdivision Regulations

The Subdivision Regulations were adopted to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare; guide future growth and development in the City; protect land and improvement values; benefit traffic flow; provide standards for the design and procedures of subdivisions; prevent pollution; provide adequate light, air and privacy, safety from flood or fire; and prevent overcrowding and congestion.

1997 City of Lordsburg Zoning Ordinance

The Zoning Ordinance's purpose is to promote the general health, safety, morals, convenience, and welfare of the City's residents by:

- Preserving the City's natural environment
- Preventing the undue concentration of population
- Providing security from fire and flood
- Minimizing congestion on the City's streets and public areas
- Encouraging the most appropriate use of land
- Facilitating adequate provisions for City facilities and utilities
- Stabilizing property values
- Controlling and abating urban blight

The Zoning Ordinance includes seven zoning districts plus a flood plain overlay zone. Issuance of Special Use Permits for land use not permitted in any of the Code's zoning districts is outlined as well. The districts are:

Zone A- Rural and Agricultural

Agricultural use: farming and truck gardening at single family dwellings as well as other uses which maintain the predominantly rural character of the district.

Zone RA – Residential Zone A

Conventionally on-site constructed and manufactured single-family dwellings only as well as other uses which maintain the residential nature of the district.

Zone RB – Residential Zone B

Recognizes the existing mixed housing types and site development patterns of the City. Single family dwellings may include site build houses, manufactured houses, and mobile homes.

Zone RM – Residential Multi-Family

Higher density residential use and expand the housing options that include, but are not limited to, townhouses, apartment buildings, and mobile home parks.

Zone C1 – Neighborhood Commercial

Limited variety of commercial retail and service use that include bakeries, restaurants, grocery convenience stores, and laundromats.

Zone C2 – General Commercial

Wide variety of retail, service, and other general commercial types which must be located along collector and arterial streets due to their heavy traffic. Permitted uses include offices, banking, medical, commercial and business services, plus eating and drinking establishments.

Zone I – Industrial

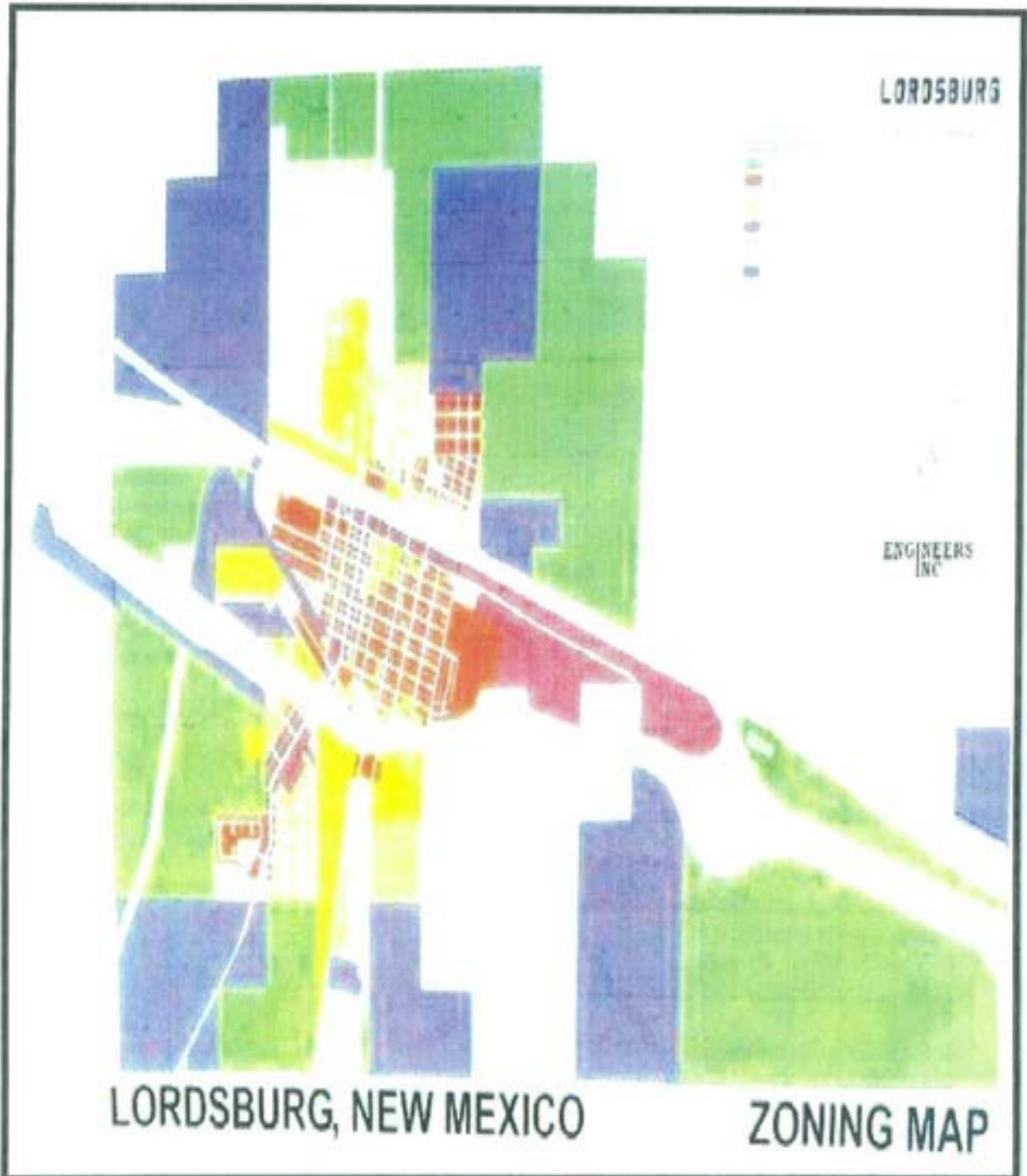
Industrial, manufacturing, warehousing, and wholesaling operations which are environmentally compatible with the community such as self-storage, mini-warehouses, auto body paint shops, retail stores, utility distribution structures, vehicle fuel sales, truck terminal, and storage or maintenance facilities. Residential

LAND USE

use is excluded.

Zone FP – Flood Plain Overlay

The boundaries of the Flood Plain Overlay Zone are substantially the same as the flood-prone areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). There are special regulations in addition to the requirements of the basic zone district to reduce flood loss. All uses in the Overlay Zone are conditional that requires a Conditional Use Permit.



Vacant Structure Ordinance

The Vacant Structure Ordinance was passed in 2022 to register and maintain neglected vacant structures within the City of Lordsburg to mitigate:

- The presence of unmaintained vacant structures creates a negative impression and has had adverse economic impacts on neighboring properties and businesses by depressing property values.
- Trespassers use vacant structures as a place to conduct criminal activities such as vandalism and fire that put the structure and surrounding area at risk.
- Neglected vacant and unsecure structure become an attractive but dangerous play area for children and can harbor wild animals, pests, and vermin.
- Vacant structures that are deteriorated or neglected are a threat to public safety, health, and welfare of the community.

The City of Lordsburg uses the Vacant Structure Ordinance to remove the nuisance of neglected structures working with cooperative owners to revitalize the vacant property; however, uncooperative property owners will be imposed with fees until the vacant structure becomes compliant.

Medical and Recreational Cannabis Ordinance

After the New Mexico Legislature passed the Cannabis Regulation Act in 2021, the City of Lordsburg adopted the Medical and Recreational Cannabis Ordinance to regulate the time, place, and manner of cannabis businesses and other restrictions related to cannabis establishments as provided by applicable law.

- A City business license shall not be issued to any cannabis establishment, cannabis consumption area, or cannabis courier unless applicant has a license issued by the New Mexico Cannabis control Division.
- Cannabis establishments shall only be in an area zoned commercial or industrial.
- Cannabis establishment may not display products, engage customers, or consummate sales outside of a fully enclosed building or structure.
- Cannabis establishments must provide for off-site disposal of cannabis products and other solid waste in compliance with state, federal, and local laws.
- Cannabis establishment shall not provide drive-thru services for delivery of cannabis products.
- Cannabis establishment shall provide and maintain at each premises a digital video surveillance system with a minimum camera resolution of 1280X720 pixels.
- Cannabis smoking is prohibited within City limits except in cannabis consumption areas.
- Cannabis retail establishments shall operate pursuant to the Act and all applicable rules and regulations adopted by the Cannabis Control Division.
- No cannabis establishment or consumption area may be located within 300 feet of a school or daycare in existence at the time of licensing.
- Hours of operations of cannabis retailer or cannabis consumption areas 7:00am-12:00am Monday through Saturday and 12:00pm-12:00am on Sunday.

Solar Energy Ordinance

The Solar Energy Ordinance was passed in 2022 to accommodate alternative energy needs by establishing necessary requirements and regulations for placement, construction, modification, and removal of solar energy systems.

Camping Ordinance

The City of Lordsburg passed an ordinance prohibiting camping on public property in 2023. The

ordinance defines public property as intended to be used by the public for public purposes, including daily City operations; parks for recreational use; pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular transportation; and other public uses. The ordinance defines the reasoning for prohibiting camping on public property as:

- Camping without adequate sanitation services, such as sewer, water, and garbage, presents a public health and safety concern by increasing the spread of disease and potential for members of the public, including individuals experiencing homelessness, to contract illnesses.
- It is important to maintain public property consistent with its intended use while balancing the needs of those experiencing homelessness with the impact on the entire community.
- The City Council finds that the requirements established by this ordinance are necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, and welfare.

Any person camping on public property can be fined no more than \$59.

Littering Ordinance

The City of Lordsburg passed the Littering Ordinance in 2023 to help litter mitigation throughout the City, especially areas around the truck stops - both on the east and west side of the City. The Littering Ordinance prohibits littering by:

- *Streets:* No person shall throw or deposit litter in or on any street, sidewalk, or other public place within the City, except in public receptacles, in authorized private receptacles, or in the City sanitary landfill.
- *Placing In Receptacles:* Persons placing litter in public receptacles or in authorized private receptacles shall do so in such manner as to prevent it from being carried or deposited by the elements on any street, sidewalk or other public or private place.
- *Sweeping In Gutter/Cleaning Sidewalks:* No person shall sweep into or deposit in any gutter, street or other public or private place within the City, the accumulation of litter from any building or lot or from any public or private sidewalk or driveway. Persons owning or occupying property shall keep the sidewalk, planter strips and driveways abutting their premises clean and free of litter.
- *Throwing From Vehicles:* No person, while a driver or passenger in a vehicle shall throw or deposit litter on any private property, any street or other public place within the City.
- *Construction-Loading of Vehicle:* No person shall drive or move any truck or other vehicle within the City unless the vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent its load or contents from being blown or deposited on any street, alley or other private or public place.
- *Parks:* No person shall throw or deposit litter in any park within the City except in public receptacles and in such manner that the litter will be prevented from being carried or deposited by the elements on any part of the park or on any street or other private or public place. Where public receptacles are not provided, all such litter shall be carried away from the park by the person responsible for its presence, and properly disposed of elsewhere.
- *Posting Of Notices:* No person shall post or affix any notice, poster or other object to any lamppost, public utility pole or shade tree, or on any public structure or building except as may be authorized or required by law.

Any person found littering will be fined \$500.

C. Land Use Goals and Strategies

LAND USE GOAL 1: CREATE LAND USE PATTERNS THAT ARE BENEFICIAL TO THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF LORDSBURG'S CITIZENS.

Strategy 1A: Continue to enforce the existing zoning codes and nuisance ordinances, updating standards as necessary to ensure compliance is enforceable.

Strategy 1B: Initiate annexation when the fiscal impacts and health, safety, and welfare are a benefit to the City.

Strategy 1C: Seek to use open space for clean water and conservation initiatives can be utilized such as effluent reuse pond by 2025.

LAND USE GOAL 2: ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND THAT HAS EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE TO INCREASE INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, RESIDENTIAL, RECREATIONAL, AND ENERGY USE.

- Strategy 2A: Conduct an Industrial Park Feasibility Study and design for the land North of I-10 by 2025.
- Strategy 2B: Establish development impact fees on new development to finance roads, infrastructure improvements, and public safety by 2026.
- Strategy 2C: Create a hydrogen use and infrastructure ordinance in the City by 2024.
- Strategy 2D: Continue to support renewable energy projects such as New Mexico Community Solar Projects.

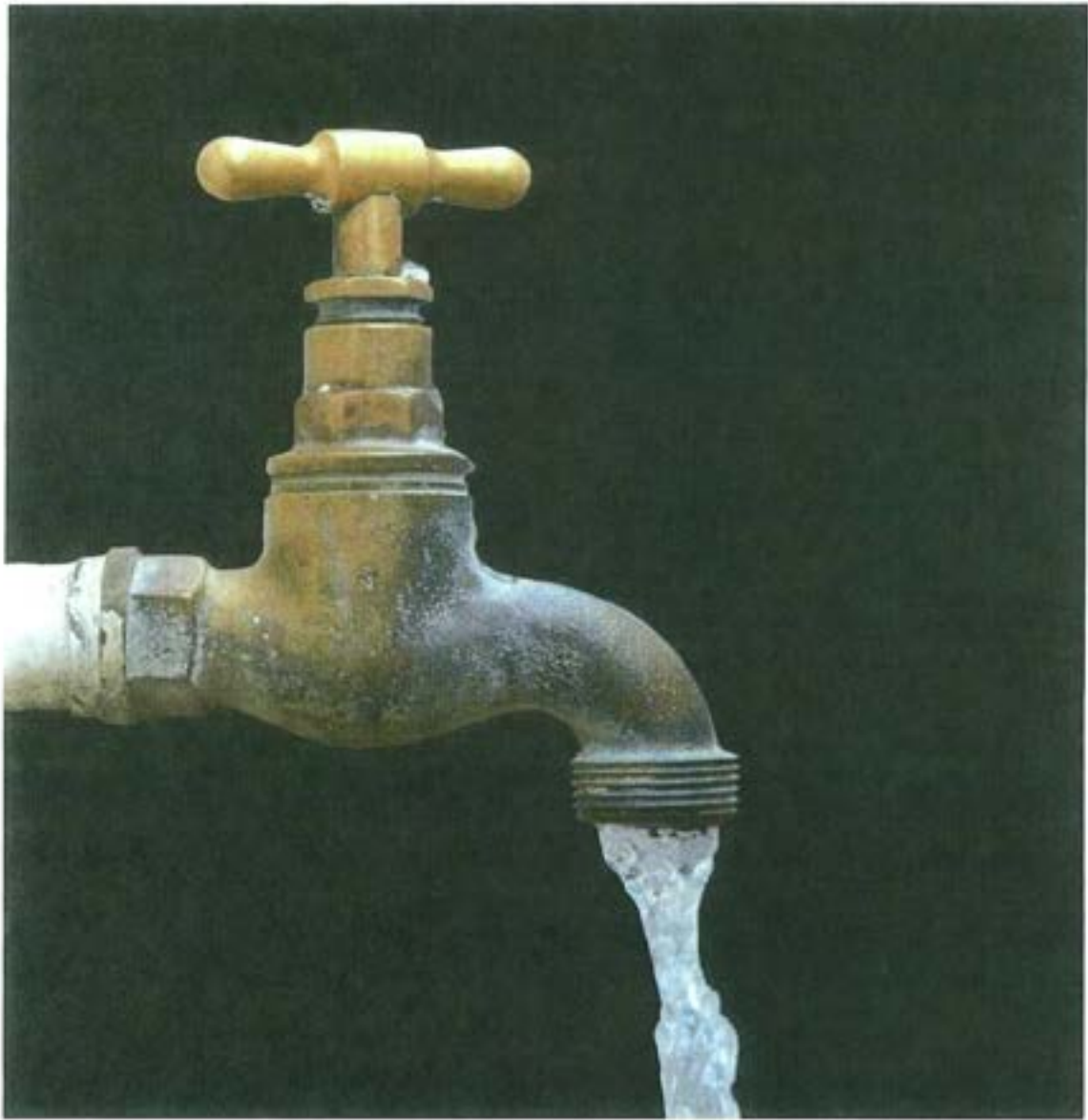
LAND USE GOAL 3: PRESERVE AND ENHANCE THE NATURAL, VISUAL, AND HISTORICAL/CULTURAL RESOURCES BY MAINTAINING THE OVERALL COMMUNITY CHARACTER.

- Strategy 3A: Continue to support the Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project utilization of the Metropolitan Redevelopment Area Plan to help revitalization the City's historic district and buildings.
- Strategy 3B: Continue to support community clean-up efforts that remove litter and weeds around the City.
- Strategy 3C: Continue to support the Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project's beautification projects that would also help increase the tourist visitorship to the City.

LAND USE GOAL 4: ENCOURAGE INFILL AND REDEVELOPMENT TO PREVENT URBAN SPRAWL.

- Strategy 4A: Begin infill development in residential zones to help alleviate the housing crisis by 2025.
- Strategy 4B: Work with potential entrepreneurs to redevelop commercial buildings and properties throughout the City by 2024.
- Strategy 4C: Continue to encourage recruited businesses to infill or redevelop commercial property, especially in the Metropolitan Redevelopment Area.

CHAPTER 4: INFRASTRUCTURE



Although the City of Lordsburg provides the community with water, wastewater, natural gas, and solid waste services, there are companies that provide electricity and telecommunications. The City of Lordsburg is home to the principal facilities and services of Hidalgo County, some of which are shared with City. Infrastructure planning is vital to the growth and development of the City.

A. Water

The City of Lordsburg provides the municipal water supply with an average water usage of 490,000 gallons per day from four wells. The water system currently has about 888 residential connections and 134 commercial connections and has a storage capacity of four million gallons. Most of the water system has been updated with C900 pipe, however, about 30% of the system is old pipe that needs to be replaced. The City of Lordsburg's water supply is from groundwater and is tested regularly and treated with sodium hypochloride.

B. Wastewater

The City of Lordsburg operates a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located on the north side of the City. The City system currently serves 888 residential connections and 134 commercial connections with an average flow of approximately 310,000 gallons per day. The WWTP is currently being rehabilitated with new piping and meters. The WWTP is about 16 years old. The wastewater system contains approximately 50% of newer PVC pipe and 50% of the old, vitrified clay pipe that needs to be replaced.

C. Natural Gas

The City of Lordsburg provides natural gas within city limits. The City is served by one natural gas transporter which may become necessary to add another transporter to increase reliability in the future. The City owns five storage tanks that are usually kept full and are used as back-up in case of an emergency. The City also maintains and upgrades the gas lines.

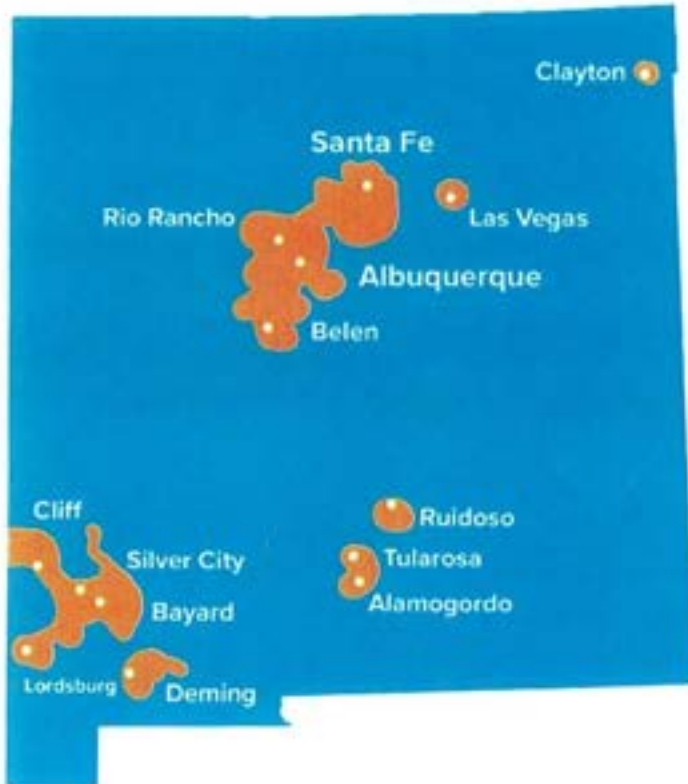
D. Electricity

Power New Mexico (PNM) is the oldest and largest electricity provider in New Mexico. PNM serves and brings reliable energy to more than 525,000 residential and business customers in Albuquerque, Rio Rancho, Los Lunas, Belen, Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Alamogordo, Ruidoso, Silver City, Deming, Bayard, Hurley, Lordsburg, and Clayton.

PNM provides service for the Lordsburg area in Hidalgo County. The County is home to PNM's 80 mega-watt natural gas fired generating station. The station provides power during peak use time and enhances reliability in the region.

The PNM Energy Efficiency Program has reduced power consumption that equivalent to energy consumed by 378,000 homes per year. Since 2007, the Energy Efficiency Programs has reduced enough electricity to conserve more than 876 million gallons of water and prevent more than 1.6 metric tons of carbon emissions (Source: www.pnm.com).

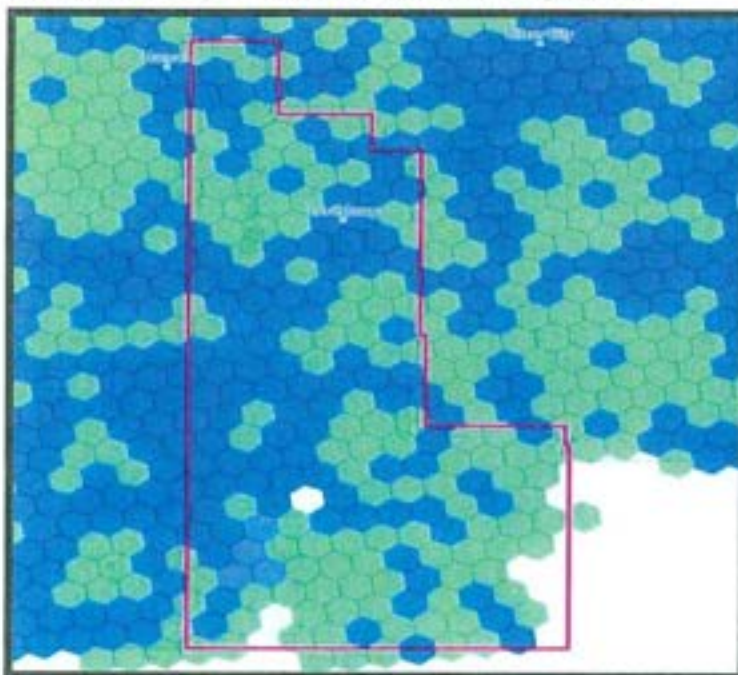
PNM produces enough clean energy to power more than 174,000 New Mexico homes every day combining solar, wind and geothermal generation. PNM's investment in renewable energy is:



- 18 solar centers produce enough energy to power 60,000 homes when the sun is shining
- \$270 million investment in 1 million solar panels, helped land New Mexico in the top 10 states for solar installations
- Wind power supports the energy needs of an additional 73,000 homes
- Wind, solar, and geothermal power generation save 400 million gallons of water and reduced air emissions equivalent to taking 201,000 cars off New Mexico roads every year (Source www.pnm.com)

E. Telecommunications

According to the Federal Communications Commission, Hidalgo County is 90% covered by either fixed broadband or mobile broadband. There is a small area in southwest Hidalgo County and a larger area in eastern Hidalgo County that is not covered by either fixed broadband or mobile broadband. The areas not covered are represented in white in the map below.



Hidalgo County is served by two telephone cooperatives: Valley Telecom Group and New Mexico Telephone Cooperative. AZNEX provides high-speed internet service. Cell phone service is reliable in Lordsburg, in contrast to much of the county.

Map Legend

- Fixed Broadband
- Mobile Broadband
- Fixed and Mobile Broadband

F. Solid Waste

Hidalgo County operates five transfer stations for solid waste in the City of Lordsburg, Village of Virden Cotton City, Animas, and Rodeo. Hidalgo County does not have a landfill; all solid waste is transferred to the Butterfield Station in the City of Deming for disposal.

G. Infrastructure Goals and Strategies

INFRASTRUCTURE GOAL 1: CONTINUE THE REPLACEMENT OF WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE.

- Strategy 1A: Replace the remaining 60% of the water distribution system by 2035.
- Strategy 1B: For continual public safety and welfare, add more fire hydrants to the water distribution system by 2028.
- Strategy 1C: Replace the ion exchange with reverse osmosis at the wastewater treatment plant by 2029.
- Strategy 1D: Regularly review and amend subdivision and development regulations and design standards for all infrastructure improvements to meet the community's needs.

INFRASTRUCTURE GOAL 2: MAINTAIN QUALITY POTABLE WATER SUPPLY TO MEET PRESENT AND FUTURE DEMANDS.

- Strategy 2A: Begin annual community water conservation and recycling educational events such as fairs, workshops, or other awareness techniques; topics might include design and use of gray water systems, low flow fixtures, and proper settings for automated irrigation systems by 2025.

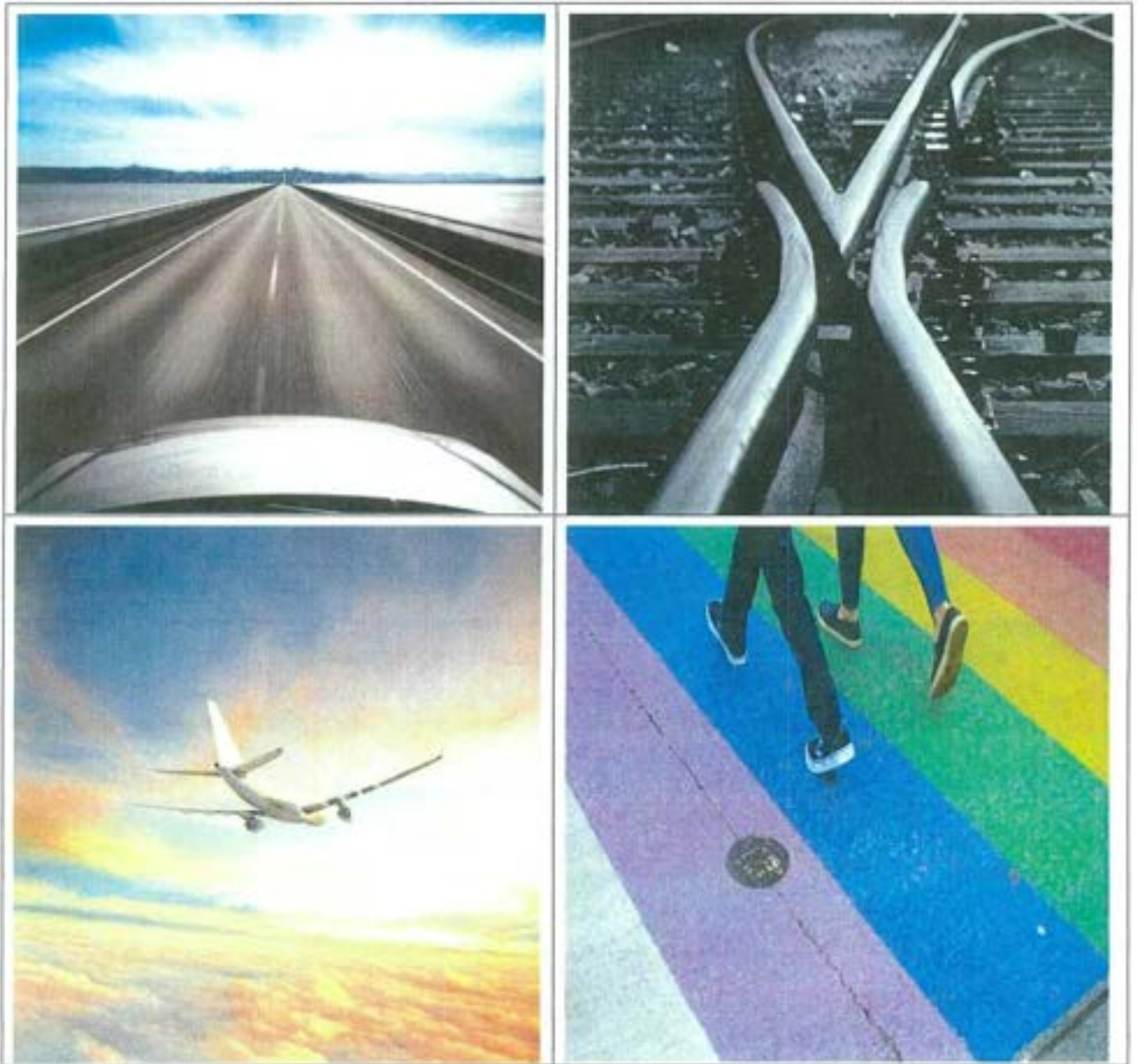
INFRASTRUCTURE GOAL 3: COMPLETE REPLACING NATURAL GAS LINES AND MAINTAIN THE EXISTING NATURAL GAS SYSTEM.

- Strategy 3A: Finish relacing the natural gas pipes throughout City limits by 2029.
- Strategy 3B: Modernize the natural gas headgate at the regulation station by 2029.
- Strategy 3C: Continue to do daily, monthly, and annual maintenance of the natural gas system for constant integrity.

INFRASTRUCTURE GOAL 4: BEGIN TO UPGRADE THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT TO ENSURE THE PLANT CAN MEET PRESENT AND FUTURE DEMANDS.

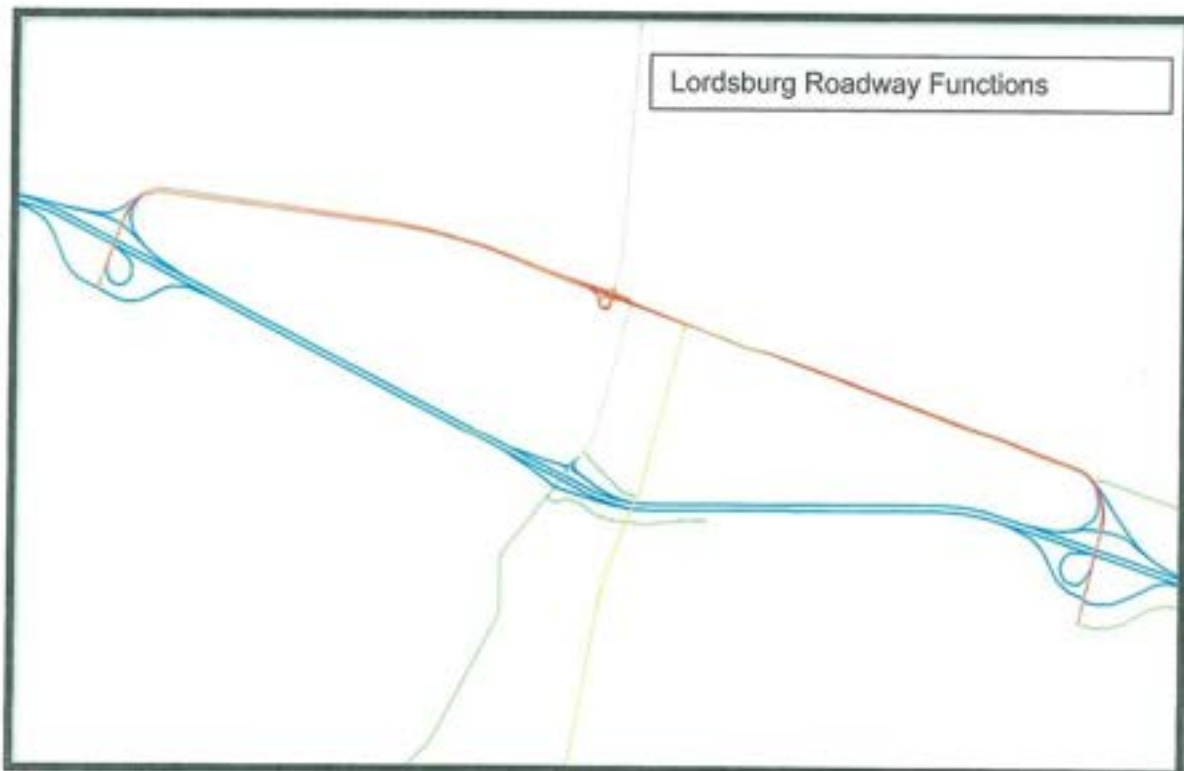
- Strategy 4A: Create a bypass for the overflow to another wastewater pond by 2029.
- Strategy 4B: Replace wastewater treatment plant components such as the aerator and electrical control panel by 2027.
- Strategy 4C: Establish an Effluent Reuse Feasibility Study to find the cost-benefit ratio of the City's effluent reuse by 2027.

CHAPTER 5 TRANSPORTATION



A. Roadways

Interstate 10 (I10) travels through and has three off-ramps into the City of Lordsburg; I-10 is parallel to US 80-Motel Drive and the Union Pacific railroad. US 70 also provides access to the City. The City of Lordsburg's street network is a grid pattern with Motel Drive and Main Street the two major corridors. Motel Drive travels east to west, serving as the City's primary commercial corridor. Main Street travels north to south and serves as a commercial corridor. Medium density residential streets make up the rest of the City's road network located off these two major streets. All streets are paved throughout the City and are fair to good condition. I-10, state highway or state routes are owned and maintained by the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT). Roadways are functionally classified from interstates to local streets by New Mexico Department of Transportation.



Source: New Mexico Department of Transportation

Interstates

Interstate's primary function is mobility of people and goods from community to community. Interstate 10 (I10) in blue on the map above provides connections from the east to west in the United States. The City of Lordsburg is uniquely positioned along I-10, half-way between the Long Beach, California Port-of-Entry and the Houston/Galveston Port-of-Entry. The City can be accessed by three interchanges along I-10; the easternmost and westernmost exits connect to Motel Drive while the exit in the heart of the City takes vehicular traffic to Main Street.

Arterials

There are two different types of arterials: principal and minor. Arterials are designed to carry higher traffic volumes through the City. These roadways are managed for frequent access and have minimal roadside access to facilitate the highest level of traffic operations. The principal arterial red and minor arterials in

brown on the map above.

The principal arterial in the City of Lordsburg is Motel Drive in its entirety through the off east and west bound I-10 off-ramps. The minor arterials are NM Highway 70 and Main Street. NM Highway 70 is classified as a minor arterial from the city limits to the underpass where it intersects Motel Drive. Main Street is a minor arterial from Motel Drive south to the I-10 east and west off-ramps.

Collectors

Collector streets are an accumulation of local streets that have lower volumes of traffic going to local destinations, such as grocery stores and schools. Collector streets also have two categories major in yellow and minor in green on the map above.

Animas is a major collector street in the City of Lordsburg. Main Street, south of I-10, Airport Road, POW Road, East Railway Boulevard, and Old Highway 70 are all minor collector streets.

Local

Local streets serve properties abutting the public right-of-way and have low volume traffic. In the City of Lordsburg, residential neighborhood streets are local streets and are owned and maintained by the City of Lordsburg.

B. Railroad

In 1880, Camp Lordsburg was established due to the Southern Pacific Railroad coming west and has continued to serve as a hub for several rail line routes. Two Class I railroads and one AMTRAK flag stop contribute to Lordsburg's rail system. These railroad routes converge from the east and northeast before diverting to the west and northwest.

The classification of Lordsburg's existing railroad routes is based on the respective owners that includes Union Pacific, Arizona Eastern Railway Company, and AMTRAK.



Class I Railroad

Union Pacific Railroad-Sunset Route

The establishment of the Union Pacific Railroad in the City of Lordsburg was recorded as the nation's second transcontinental railroad. The Union Pacific route that travels from El Paso, Texas through Deming, New Mexico continuing to Lordsburg is known as the Sunset Route. The 760-mile Sunset Route connects Long Beach, California Port-of-Entry to El Paso, Texas with approximately 65 trains per day transporting commercial goods (Source: www.up.com).

Arizona Eastern Railway Company

The rail line was built by the Gila Valley, Globe, & Northern Railway from 1895-1899. The rail line has been under various ownership even through the construction of the line. In more recent history, Arizona Eastern Railway Company purchased the Clifton, Arizona Subdivision from Union Pacific. The purchase agreement included line rights for the Arizona Eastern Railway Company on the Union Pacific line between Lordsburg and Bowie, Arizona. In August 2011, Arizona Eastern Railway Company was purchased by Genesee & Wyoming Inc.

Arizona Eastern Railway Company owns and operates freight service from Bowie to Miami, Arizona, 135 miles and Lordsburg, New Mexico, to Clifton, Arizona, 67 miles. All traffic is interchanged in Lordsburg, New Mexico that includes perlite, copper concentrates, copper rod, copper anodes, and copper cathodes (Source: www.up.com).

Passenger Rail Line

AMTRAK-Sunset Limited

The AMTRAK-Sunset Limited travels from Florida to Louisiana with two trains operating; one travels eastbound and the other travels westbound. These trains operate three times a week linking Los Angeles, Tucson, El Paso, Houston, San Antonio, and New Orleans. The AMTRAK-Sunset Limited has a substation, known as a flag stop, in the City of Lordsburg. A passenger train only stops at this substation if passengers are boarding or descending at the station (Source: www.amtrak.com).

C. Aviation

The Lordsburg Municipal Airport was open in December 1938, becoming New Mexico's first airport. Charles Lindbergh stopped at Lordsburg Airport during his transcontinental Spirit of Saint Louis Air Tour in 1927.

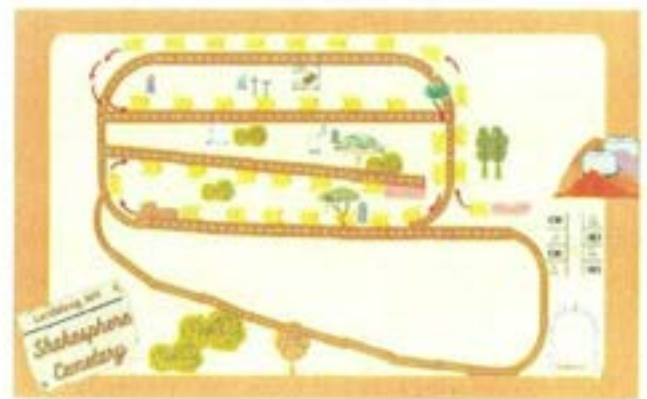
The Lordsburg Municipal Airport is in the southeast side of the City, south of I-10. The airport is owned by the City of Lordsburg and is managed by the Airport Manager. The airport consists of two runways. The primary runway 12/30 is lighted and paved and is 5,010 feet long. The secondary 1/19 runway consists of a dirt landing surface and is 3,213 feet long. Other facilities at the airport include parking apron, hanger, four helipads, fuel station, and pilot facilities (Source: Lordsburg Industrial Park Master Plan, 2003).



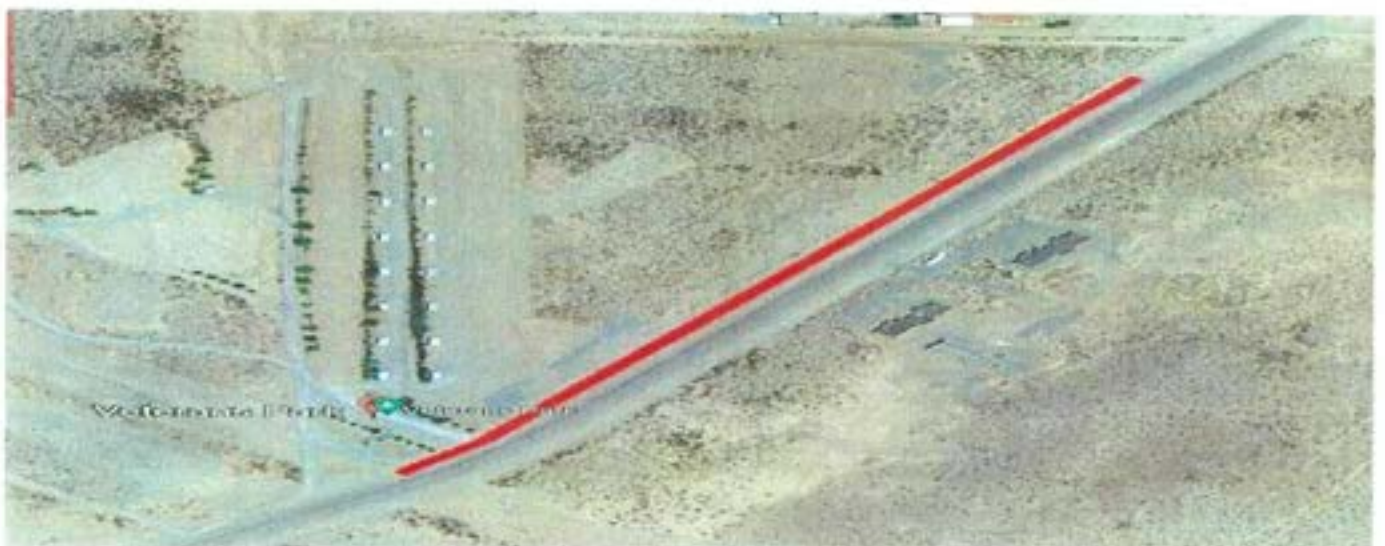
D. Pedestrian/Bicycle Routes

The Hidalgo County-Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce has recently been working on pedestrian and bicycle routes throughout the City of Lordsburg as part of the Outdoor Recreation campaign. Some of

the routes include: Animas Street, Lordsburg High School and Short Park Loop, and Shakespeare Cemetery (Hidalgo County-Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce).



The City of Lordsburg is also working on pedestrian paths throughout the City. The Downtown Walking Tour is being assembled by the Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project to engage residents and visitors in walking the downtown district. The City is working on enhancing an existing pathway along Main Street and Veteran's Park. This pathway will be a two-phase pathway that will include shade trees and lighting. Eventually, this pathway will intersect with the Chamber's Shakespeare pathways.



Continental Divide Trail

From the deserts of New Mexico to the alpine peaks of the northern Rockies, the Continental Divide Trail winds its way through the stunning and diverse landscapes of the central United States, a ribbon that ties together many of the defining moments and movements in our nation's history.

The trail stretches across the United States some 3,100 miles between the borders of Mexico and Canada, twisting and turning to follow the spine of the continent. The dry, sandy deserts of New Mexico slowly rise into the breathless peaks of Colorado, descending into Wyoming's grassy plains and the mystical landscape of Yellowstone. The trail then moves along the forested mountains of Idaho and Montana before ascending the tall, sharp, rocky peaks of Glacier National Park, with the Canadian border on the horizon (Source: www.fs.usda.gov).

Hidalgo County is either the first or the last stretch of the Continental Divide Trail. Lordsburg could enhance portions of the trail throughout the city limits so hikers are able to find their way through the City easily while enjoying the amenities.

E. UTVs

The City of Lordsburg has passed an ordinance that supports the use of utility vehicles within the city limits. The ordinance follows the New Mexico Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act to use off-highway vehicles on streets or highways in City limits. The ordinance states:

- Off-highway vehicles must be licensed, registered, and insured.
- Off-highway vehicles may not be on a limited access street at any time.
- Off-highway vehicles may cross streets and highways as close to a perpendicular angle as possible; after a complete stop and must yield to any oncoming traffic.
- If an off-highway vehicle is on a street not designated for off-highway vehicle use, it can only be moved by nonmechanical means to a designated street for use.
- Off-highway vehicles may not be used on private land unless the operator has express permission from the landowner.
- Any accident that occurs with an off-highway vehicle must be reported to the police department, immediately.
- Police officers displaying his/her badge, has the authority to enforce the provisions of the ordinance and may issue violations of the provisions.

G. Transportation Goals and Strategies**TRANSPORTATION GOAL 1: MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE THE CITY OF LORDSBURG MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK TO INCREASE LIVABILITY.**

Strategy 1A: Work with Union Pacific and AMTRAK to improve passenger rail facilities by 2029.

Strategy 1B: Survey residents on transportation needs such as destinations and frequency, to help decide if public transit or ride share services are needed by 2025.

Strategy 1C: Develop Roadway Maintenance and Management Plan to evaluate the conditions of streets and pedestrian facilities on annual basis by 2025.

Strategy 1D: Develop land-use patterns that support a transportation system that focuses on expanding multi-modal opportunities, connectivity, and decreasing vehicle miles travelled by 2027.

TRANSPORTATION GOAL 2: IMPROVE PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCESS AND SAFETY BY CREATING QUALITY SIDEWALKS AND BIKE LANES.

Strategy 2A: Identify locations to place signalizations and signage such as medians, yield signs, stop signs, or children at play signs to improve safety by 2026.

- Strategy 2B: Evaluate the existing street and pedestrian system to help develop a functional pathways and trails for pedestrian and bicyclists by 2026.
- Strategy 2C: Continue to rehabilitate established pedestrian pathways along streets of the core community street networks.
- Strategy 2D: Improve pedestrian and bicycle facilities during street improvements such as street furnishing, traffic calming technique, decreasing street clutter and line of sight issues, crosswalks and crossing enhancements, and roadway lighting improvements to increase safety by 2027.

CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



A. Economic Trends

Income

Median Household Income

HOUSEHOLD INCOME, AS DEFINED BY THE US CENSUS BUREAU, REFERS TO THE COMBINED GROSS CASH INCOME OF ALL MEMBERS OF A HOUSEHOLD, DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PEOPLE LIVING TOGETHER WHO ARE 15 YEARS OR OLDER.

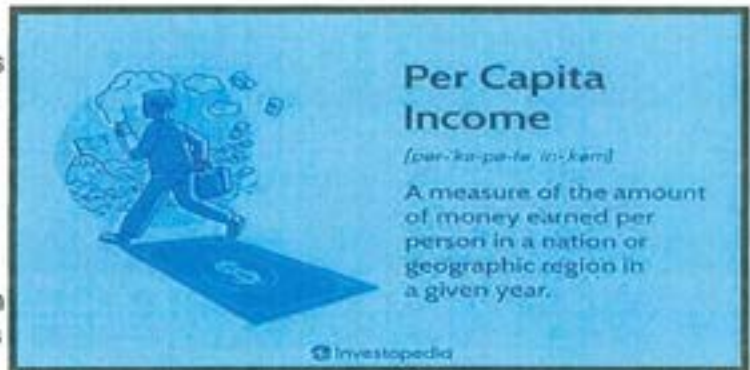


According to the 2020 US Census, the City of Lordsburg's median household income \$34,479 approximately \$10,000 less than Hidalgo County 44,722 and almost \$16,000 less than New Mexico's \$51,243. The City of Lordsburg's average household size is three people which then makes the average household under the poverty line of \$34,805 with low income and \$37,290 with high income.

Per Capita Income

Investopedia defines per capita income as the amount of money earned per person in a nation or geographic region each year.

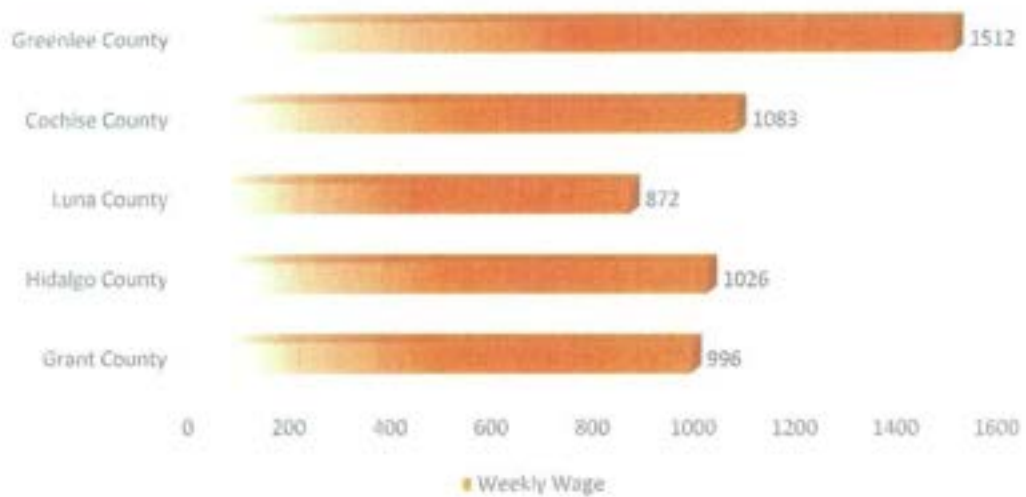
According to the 2020 US Census, the City of Lordsburg's per capita income \$19,696 is approximately \$3,000 less than Hidalgo County \$23,029 and \$11,000 less than New Mexico \$31,043.



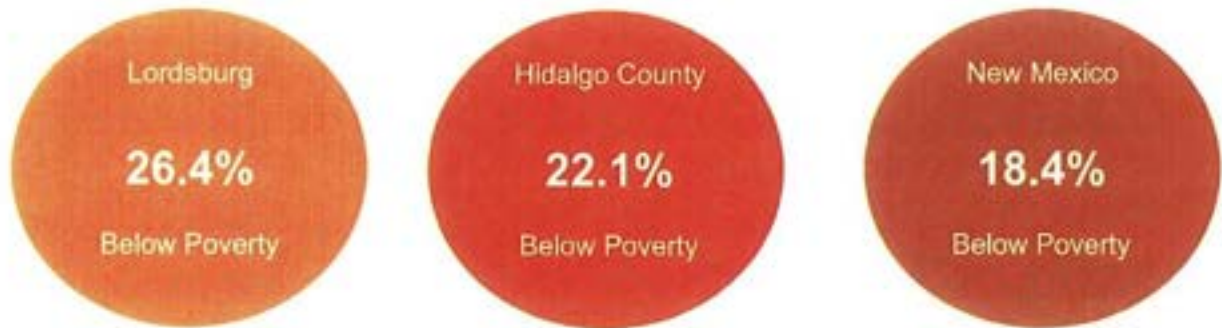
Average Weekly Wage

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Hidalgo County (\$1,026) had an average weekly wage higher than Grant (\$996) and Luna (\$872) counties in New Mexico but lower than Cochise (\$1,083) and Greenlee (\$1,512) counties in Arizona in the fourth quarter 2022.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE



Poverty

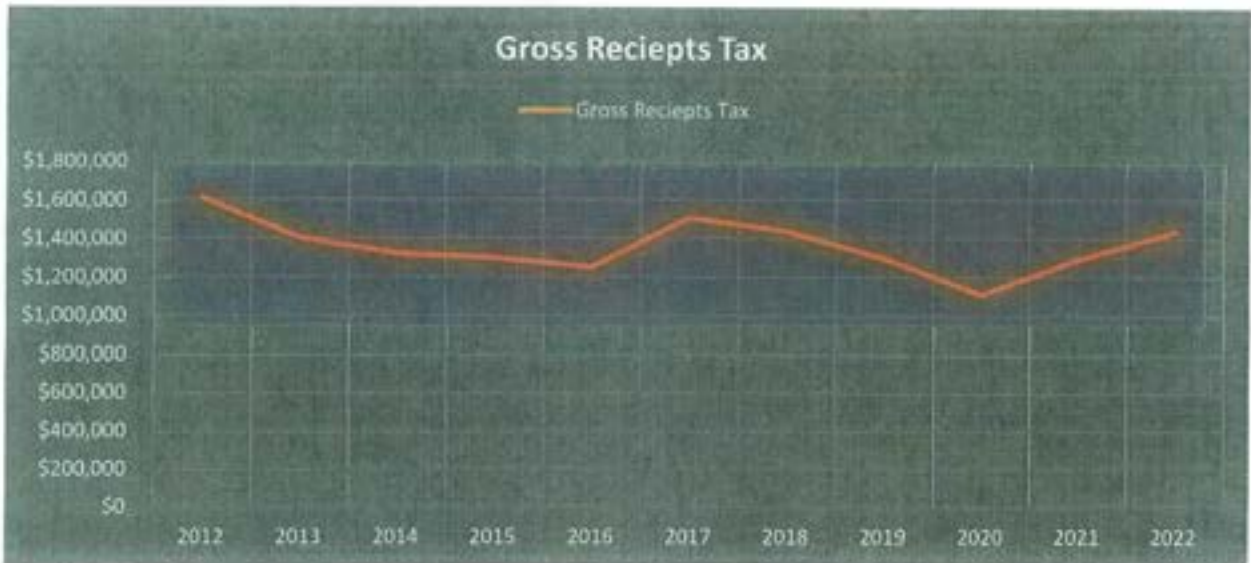


According to the 2020 US Census, people that live below the poverty line in the City of Lordsburg is 26.4% of the residents higher than that of Hidalgo County at 22.1% and New Mexico at 18.4%.

Tax

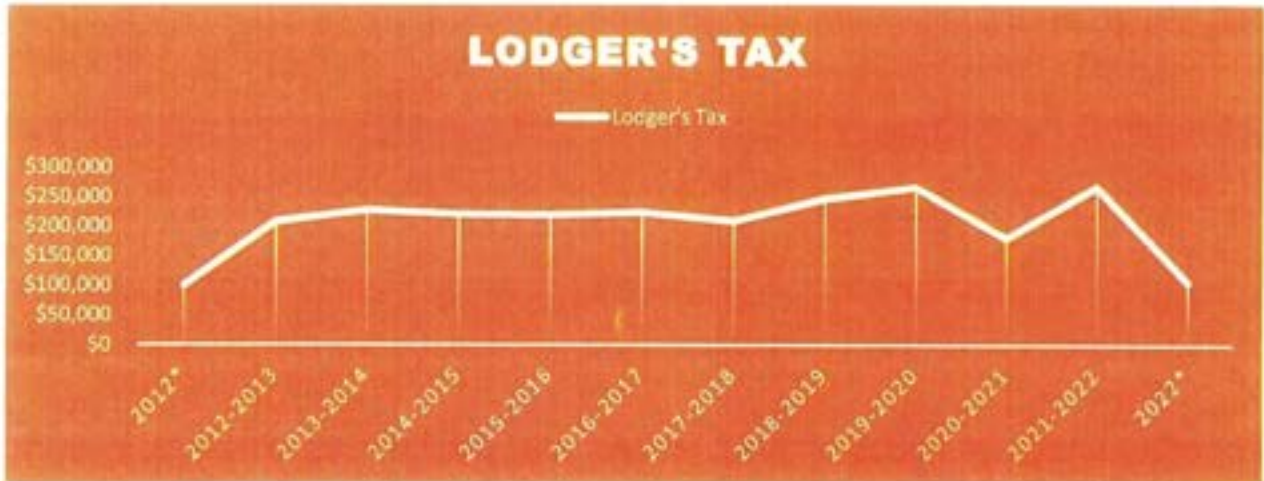
Gross Receipts Tax

According to the New Mexico Tax and Revenue Department, the City of Lordsburg's gross receipts tax (GRT) had a slight decline from \$1,600,000 to \$1,250,000 from 2012 through 2016. Then the GRT peaked from 2016 (\$1,250,00) to 2017 (\$1,510,000); another slight decrease from 2017 (\$1,510,000) to 2020 (\$1,109,000) and increased from 2020 (\$1,109,000) to 2022 (\$1,435,000).



Lodger's Tax

The City of Lordsburg's lodger's tax has remained steady throughout the last decade between \$220,000 and \$265,000 that can be seen in the graph below. In 2012*, is a partial year from January to June but the City gained over \$95,000 in those months. In 2022*, is also a partial year from July to November that provided the City over \$104,000. The only decline of lodger's tax in the past decade was during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021, that declined to \$179,000 (Source: City of Lordsburg).



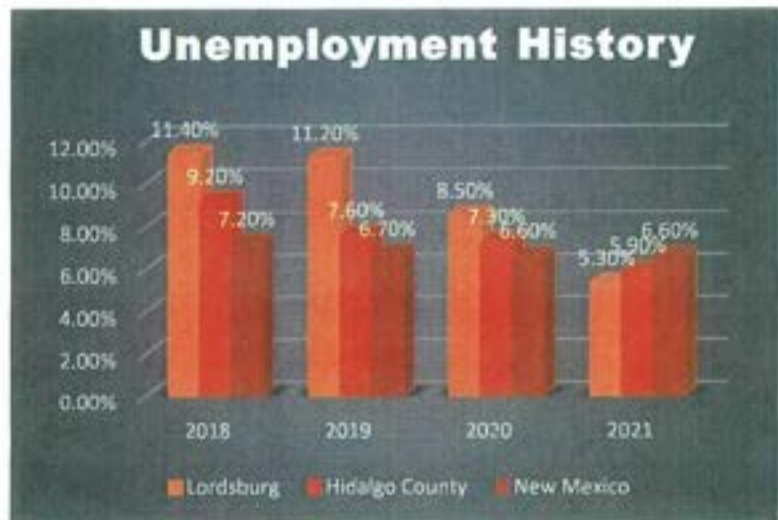
B. Workforce

Employment and Labor Force

According to the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, as of June 2023, Hidalgo County's labor force is 1,895 and 1,827 are employed; Hidalgo County has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the State of New Mexico at 3.6%. The State of New Mexico has 967,961 labor force with 924,480 employed and the State has an unemployment rate of 4.5%.

Unemployment

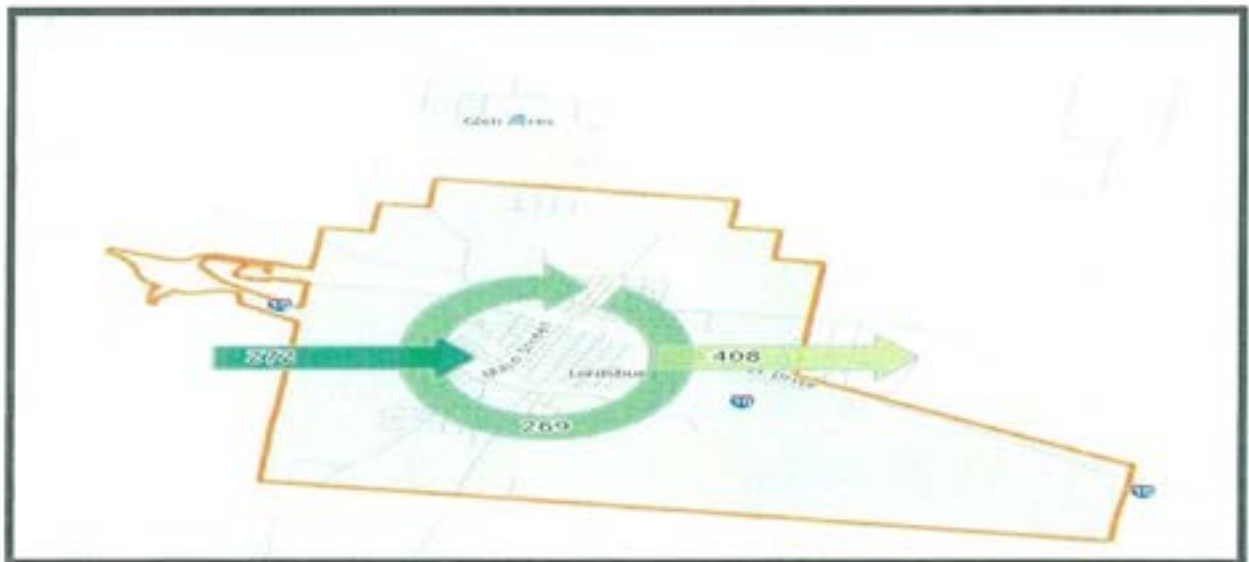
According to the 2020 US Census, from 2018 to 2020 the City of Lordsburg and Hidalgo County had higher unemployment rates than New Mexico as a whole. However, in 2020 the City and Hidalgo County unemployment rate significantly lowered, and New Mexico's unemployment rates rose higher than the City of Lordsburg and Hidalgo County. Historical rates can be seen on the graph to the right.



in

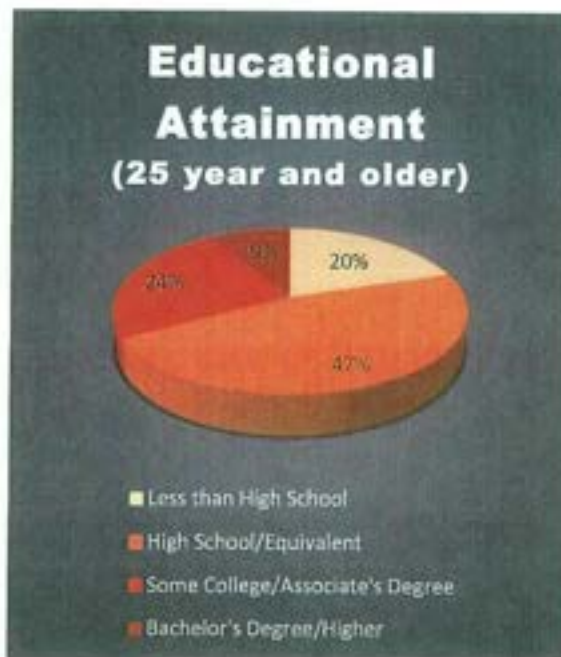
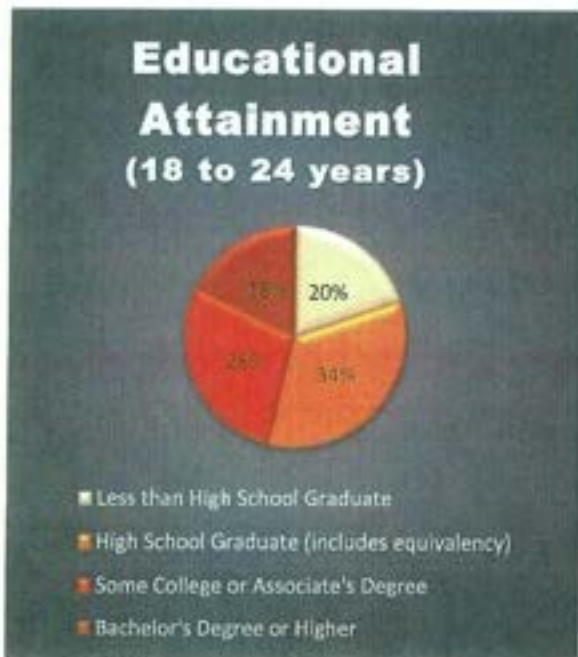
Commuting Pattern

The City of Lordsburg's workforce commuting pattern has 272 people living outside of the City traveling into Lordsburg to work; 408 people who live in Lordsburg travel outside of the City to work and 269 people live and work in the City of Lordsburg (Source: www.onthemap.gov).



Education

According to the 2020 US Census, the City of Lordsburg workforce 18-24 years and 25+ years both have 20% that have less than a high school education while the 25+ years have 47% with a high school diploma or equivalent higher than 34% of 18-24 years. However, the 18-24 years group has a higher rate of some college/Associate's degree 28% and 18% with a Bachelor's or higher compared to 25+ years that only has 24% of some college/Associate's degree and 9% with a Bachelor's degree/higher.



Civilian Employed Occupations

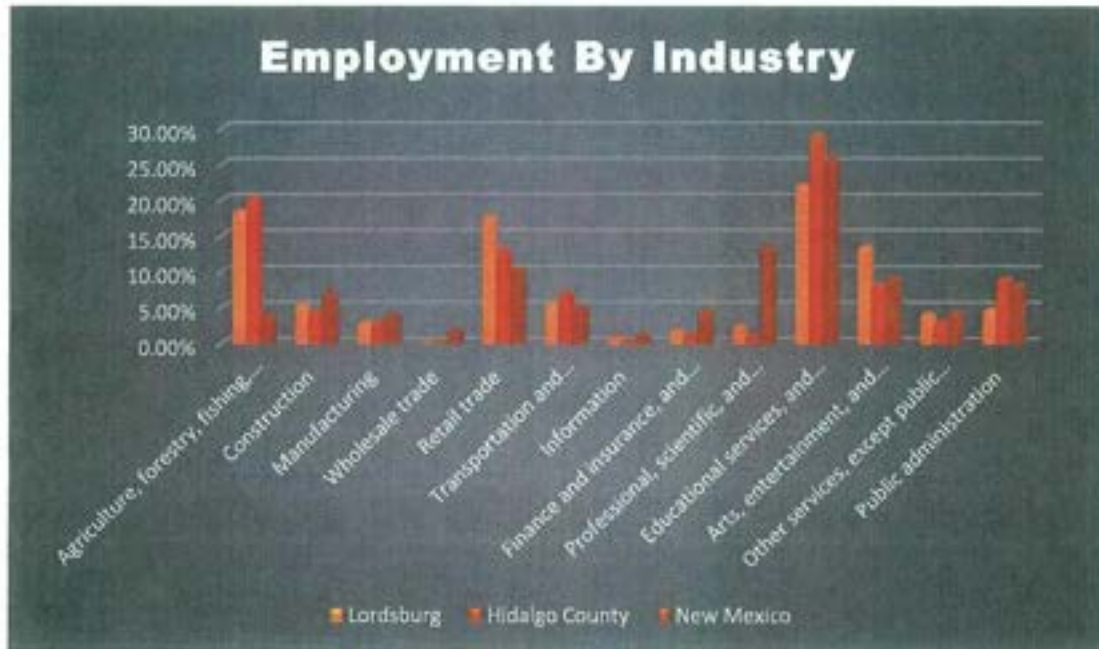
The US Census Bureau divides civilian employed occupations into five categories:

1. Management, Business, Science, and Arts
2. Service
3. Sales and Office
4. Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance
5. Production, Transportation, and Material Moving

The US Census Bureau also only recognizes thirteen civilian employed industry sectors:

1. Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, Fishing and Hunting
2. Construction
3. Manufacturing
4. Wholesale Trade
5. Retail Trade
6. Transportation Warehousing, Utilities
7. Information
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing
9. Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, Waste Management Services
10. Educational Services, Health Care, Social Assistance
11. Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Service
12. Other Services except Public Administration
13. Public Administration

The City of Lordsburg's employment by industry has 16% in Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, Fishing, Hunting, and Retail Trade; 22% in Educational Services, Health Care, Social Services; 13% in Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Service; below 5% in Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, Information, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, Leasing, and Other Services except Public Administration.



C. Industry

Distribution/Logistics

The City of Lordsburg has a prime location to be a distribution and logistics hub in the southwest United States. The City is halfway between Tucson, Arizona and El Paso, Texas and between Long Beach, California Port-of-Entry and Houston/Galveston, Texas Port-of-Entry along the I-10 corridor. The City is approximately 100 miles from the Douglas/Agua Prieta, Antelope Wells/Berrendo, and Columbus/Palomás Port-of-Entries. The City of Lordsburg is also the home of the Union Pacific Railroad and Arizona Eastern Railroad.

Tourism

The City of Lordsburg has strong potential for attracting tourists and has started working on the development of the "tourist infrastructure" such as lodging, eating establishments, small specialty shops, and visitor centers. The City of Lordsburg has begun working with the New Mexico Tourism Department to promote Lordsburg and Hidalgo County as a tourist destination through the New Mexico True brand.

Outdoor Recreation

The City of Lordsburg is located close to several outdoor recreation sites. Visitors could use the City as a base while exploring the sites. Regional outdoor recreation sites include:

- Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument
- City of Rocks State Park
- Faywood Hot Springs
- Fort Bayard
- Gila National Forest
- Gila River
- Pancho Villa State Park
- Rockwood State Park
- Shakespeare Ghost Town



- Cave Creek
- Chiricahua Monument
- Continental Divide Trail

Health Care

The City of Lordsburg by definition is considered frontier to rural. The health care industry is minimal having primary health care and dental services at the Hidalgo Medical Service (HMS) clinic. There is not a pharmacy nor urgent care within Hidalgo County. All urgent or emergency needs are sent to Gila Regional Medical Center in Silver City or the Mimbres Memorial Medical Center in Deming. Hidalgo County does have EMS services that transport the urgent or emergency cases.

Health Care could be a targeted industry for the City of Lordsburg, located along the I-10 corridor. It is one of the biggest communities between Benson, Arizona and Deming, New Mexico. The Lordsburg Municipal Airport has four helipads that are designated for Medivac services; however, the Medivac comes from Silver City, Deming, or Safford to transport to El Paso, Albuquerque, or Tucson.

Education

There are two school districts and a university research and training center within Hidalgo County, Lordsburg Public Schools and Animas Public Schools; and New Mexico Tech University Training Center in Playas, New Mexico. There is a need to have workforce development training center that could encourage high degree residents to become educators in some capacity.

Lordsburg High School Mission Statement

Lordsburg High School in partnership with families and the community, encourages the development of students to become principle-centered, life-long learners. We offer a diverse and dynamic curriculum that supports the development of learning skills for success in an ever-changing global society (Source: www.lmsed.org/highschool).

Animas School District Mission Statement

By working together, we will create a safe and active learning environment which promotes growth in knowledge, abilities, and citizenship (Source: www.animask12.net).

New Mexico Tech University-Playas Training and Research Center

The Playas Training and Research Center (PTRC), a division of the Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center (EMRTC) of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (NMT) is located in Hidalgo County, New Mexico. It was formerly an industry "company town" housing some 1,500 residents and employees of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, which operated a copper smelter located in the extreme southwestern corner of the state. It included 300 houses, a bowling alley, store, tennis courts, post office, swimming pool, baseball fields and parks, medical clinic, fire station, and gas pumps.

In 1999 when Phelps Dodge closed the smelter, the town site remained home for only a few families. In 2004, New Mexico Tech (New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology) purchased the entire town, including all buildings and supporting infrastructure and established the Playas Training and Research Center. The PTRC began operations in October of 2004, with the initial mission of establishing a training venue for first responders and counter-terrorism related work. The town sits on a square mile within access to 400,000 acres of available land use (Source: www.ptrc.emrtc.nmt.edu).

Energy

Like most of the communities in the southwest, Hidalgo County is a prime location not only for solar and wind energy opportunities but also for geothermal opportunities. Geothermal was prevalent in Hidalgo

County before renewable energy was popular. There have been different types of successful companies that have used the geothermal waters to move the business models forward: A four million square foot greenhouse rose farm and tilapia farm, to name a few.

Like other communities in New Mexico, the energy sector is hard to recruit because of the lack of the transmission capacity of the current electric grid. However, the Sun Zia Transmission Line that has been under environmental and policy review and acquiring right-of-way for over a decade is in the final phase of approval and will be under construction in early 2024. As the Sun Zia Transmission Line will come through Hidalgo County first in New Mexico, the City of Lordsburg and Hidalgo County could begin actively recruiting energy generation companies.

Computer Science

Since the major industry left and another never reoccupied Hidalgo County, computer science would be one of the industries that could benefit the City of Lordsburg. There are certificate programs that do not take a long time to obtain and with everything becoming more reliant on artificial intelligence and with the median age of 38 in the City, this could be a good fit for workforce development.

The recruitment of data centers, warehouses, and autonomous vehicle diagnostics could begin to bring in companies that would also help increase the median household income. New Mexico Tech could also take advantage of those that may have cyber security credentials.

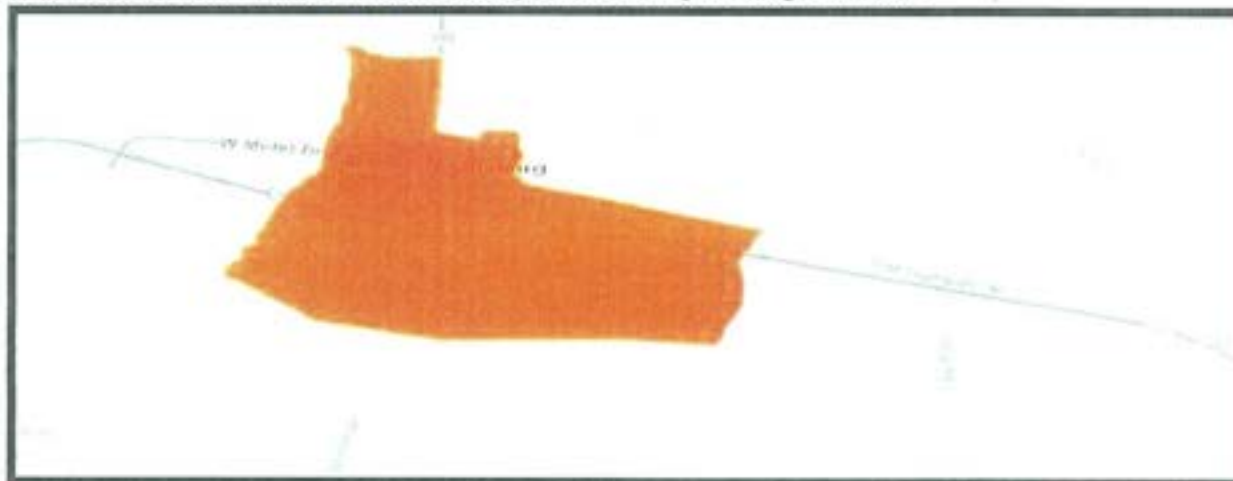
Film

Like tourism, New Mexico has emphasized the film industry throughout the entire State. Recruiting film supportive services and actual film opportunities to the City of Lordsburg could be another important target industry for the City. There are many vacant buildings that could be filled by support services as well as perfect film locations. The less dense population is a help that closing streets and open areas does not become a nuisance to residents.

D. Economic Development Opportunities

Opportunity Zone

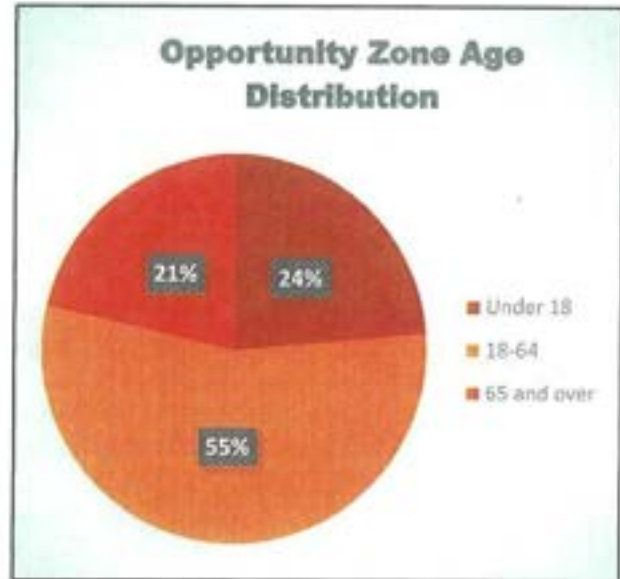
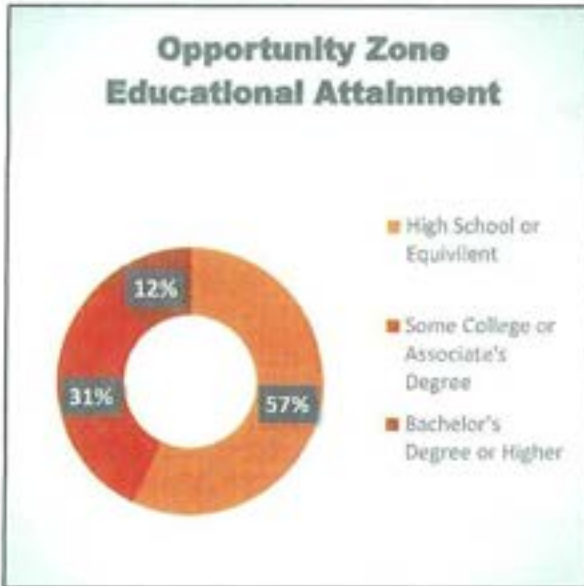
The Tax Cut and Jobs Act created Opportunity Zones (OZs) that allow preferential tax treatment to investors that help create economic development and jobs in distressed communities that are designated Census Tracts. Most of the City of Lordsburg is designated OZ.



In 2020, there were 2,515 people that live in the five-mile Opportunity Zone in Hidalgo County. The per capita income of these residents is \$17,719, 11.6% unemployment, and 33.5% of the population lives in

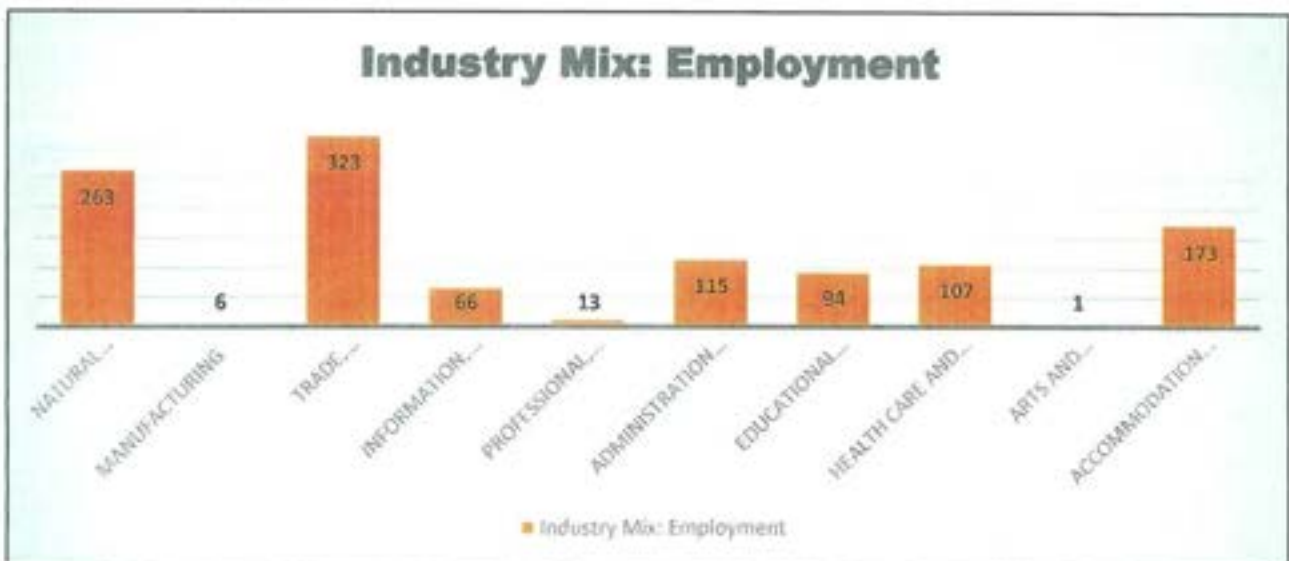
poverty within the OZ.

The age distribution in the Opportunity Zone compared to other US Opportunity Zones is about the same in the population under 18, and lower in the 18-64 years by 13%, and 7.2% higher in the population 65 and over.



The educational attainment in this OZ compared to other US Opportunity Zones is higher in high school or equivalent and some college by 15% and lower in having some college or an Associate's degree by 6.8%, also 29.1% among those who have a Bachelor's degree or higher.

The industry mix and employment in the Hidalgo County Opportunity Zone is compared to other US Opportunity Zones by location quotient. The industries that have the same average as the other US OZs are Trade, Transportation, Utilities, Administration and Support and Accommodations, and Food Services. The industries that have a higher location quotient are Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction; Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Accommodations and Food Service; and Administration and Support.



Lordsburg MainStreet Project

The Lordsburg Economic Development Advancement Project (LEAP) has been working on the City's placemaking projects since 2014. LEAP is essentially Lordsburg's MainStreet partner, LEAP has been a Frontier Community twice under the New Mexico MainStreet Division. The first Frontier Community project provided a Streetscaping Plan that led to a Metropolitan Redevelopment Area (MRA) Plan. The MRA Plan helps the City deviate from New Mexico's anti-donation law and allows for public/private partnerships within the planned district.

The second Frontier Community award has helped LEAP to become an official nonprofit and build board capacity to revitalize the MRA district. Recent and planned projects of the Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project include:

1. Branding the district
2. Creating an Historic Walking Tour
3. Marketing the City of Lordsburg as a tourist destination
4. Creating Affordable Housing/Weatherization
5. Facilitating Business Development
6. Finding opportunities for Downtown Beautification/Public Art
7. Facilitating the infrastructure needs in the Downtown

These projects are to help enhance the quality of place not only for residents but also for visitors.

Lordsburg Municipal Airport

The City of Lordsburg had an Industrial Park Master Plan done for the Lordsburg Municipal Airport in 2003. There were two alternative concepts for the Lordsburg Industrial Park. They both show potential lot layouts, lot sizes, and internal roadway network including potential linkages to external roadways and adjacent properties.

Concept A shows smaller lots in the northwestern portion of the Industrial Park. An internal roadway forms a loop around a group of lots and extends to two larger lots that range from 4.8 acres to 11.8 acres in size. There are 31 lots ranging from 1.5 acres to 11.8 acres.

Concept B contains 32 lots ranging from 2.4 acres to 8.1 acres. There is an additional drainage easement along the northeastern boundary that could potentially serve as a buffer between the Airport and the Industrial Park (Source: Lordsburg Industrial Park Master Plan, 2003 p. 14).

Lordsburg Industrial Park

The creation of an Industrial Park in the City would help bolster economic growth while keeping the heavy traffic localized and larger buildings clustered in the City while preventing urban sprawl. The proposed site is along the I-10 corridor that would allow for easy access to the Interstate and state highways in addition to the Union Pacific and Arizona Eastern Railroads. The process of creating the proposed Industrial Park is as follows:

1. Deeds of I-10 Property
2. Design
3. Construction
4. Business Recruitment

Antelope Wells Port-of-Entry

The Antelope Wells Port of Entry is an international border crossing between Antelope Wells, New Mexico, United States, and El Berrendo, Chihuahua, Mexico. It is one of three border crossings into

New Mexico, and by far the most remote, located in the sparsely populated New Mexico Bootheel. The nearest towns, Janos, Chihuahua and Hachita, New Mexico, are both approximately 45 miles (72 km) away.

Antelope Wells receives the least traffic of any Mexico–United States border crossing, so little that the CBP does not report official statistics for the facility. Despite the light traffic volume, a new \$11 million U.S. port of entry facility was built in 2013. Mexico has also worked to improve access to the crossing by paving the 6-mile (9.7 km) dirt access road connecting it to Federal Highway 2.



The Antelope Wells Port of Entry had served in the past as the southern terminus of the Continental Divide Trail; since the mid-1990s access to the divide at the US-Mexico border is restricted due to private ownership of the land by Diamond A Ranch. To avoid an extended road walk along Highway 81, the official beginning of the CDT is now at Crazy Cook, New Mexico northeast of Antelope Wells in the Big Hatchet Mountains.

Remote Workers

There has been a 91% growth of remote workers in the past 10 years. It is estimated that 41% of the American workforce are fully remote. This is a dramatic increase from 17% of the US employees that worked from home five days or more per week before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Remote workers work via computer telecommuting rather than in an office. Some are full-time employees, while others work as freelancers or business owners. This type of workforce represents a growing opportunity for rural communities seeking to attract high skilled labor. Remote workers can live anywhere and are attracted to lower housing costs and access to open land.

Remote workers tend to have more disposable income and time. Therefore, their spending patterns represent a high value resident for rural economies. When compounded with lower housing costs, remote workers have greater impact locally through discretionary spending at restaurants, retail, automobiles, personal services, etc.

Remote workers are common in industries such as:

- Software development
- Digital marketing
- IT services
- Education

Digital nomads are a type of remote worker that tend to live in a community seasonally, occupying short-term rental to enjoy a particular destination's offering such as gentle climate.

To attract remote workers, the Town needs to offer access to reliable high speed Internet connections, promote outdoor attractions, focus community development efforts on "place," and offer entrepreneurial opportunities for spouses while keeping in mind the world is in competition for attracting this type of worker.

Entrepreneurs/Small Business

The City of Lordsburg supports entrepreneurs and small businesses through encouraging entrepreneur trainings such as the CO.STARTERS program through the Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments or through the set training that is provided by the Small Business Development Center. The City of Lordsburg has also hired an Economic Development Specialist to help encourage small business development and retainment. The Economic Development Specialist works with the Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project and the Lordsburg-Hidalgo County Chamber of Commerce to revitalize the downtown district for small businesses to be located.

E. Economic Development Organizations

Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project

The Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project (LEAP) is a nonprofit that serves as the City of Lordsburg MainStreet. LEAP's mission is to create economic development activities, revitalize the downtown district, promote activities that promote social movement and advancement and economic success of the residents.

Lordsburg-Hidalgo County Chamber of Commerce

The mission of the Lordsburg Hidalgo County Chamber of Commerce is to be a membership organization dedicated to meeting the identified needs of the Hidalgo area by fostering economic opportunity and a favorable business climate within the region.

-Fostering economic opportunity and a favorable business climate for the Hidalgo area.

Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments

Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments (SWNMCOG) is a regional planning district that provides services that include: strategic planning facilitation and composition, preparation of the Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP), grant writing and administration, legislative and housing outreach and education, transportation, economic and community development planning and implementation to member organizations. Membership of the SWNMCOG include: counties, municipalities, school districts, soil and water conservation districts, mutual domestic water associations, universities, and other special districts in Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, and Luna counties.

Small Business Development Center

Small Business Development Center (SBDC) is located at Western New Mexico University. The SBDC is administered by the Small Business Administration and offers assistance to individuals and existing or potential small businesses. The SBDC provides information and guidance in financial, marketing, production, organization, engineering, technical problems, and other aspects of establishing and growing a small business.

New Mexico Economic Development Department

New Mexico Economic Development Department (NMEDD) mission is to improve the lives of New Mexico families by increasing economic opportunities and providing a place for business to thrive through various programs such as:

- Business Retention and Expansion Program

- Local Economic Development Act (LEDA)
- Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP)
- FUNDIT New Mexico

New Mexico MainStreet

New Mexico MainStreet currently serves 31 affiliated MainStreet Districts, 12 state-authorized Arts & Cultural Districts, six Frontier & Native American Community projects, four Urban Neighborhood Commercial Corridor projects, and nine Historic Theaters. New Mexico MainStreet provides resources, education, training, and technical services that stimulate the economic vitality of participating communities while celebrating local heritage and culture. MainStreet is a consensus-building program that fosters community pride and encourages small business growth and expansions, enhances local employment opportunities, increases tax revenues and property values, and improves quality of life.

New Mexico Partnership

New Mexico Partnership is a non-profit formed as the official business attraction and recruiting arm for the State of New Mexico by supplementing the recruiting efforts of local economic development efforts. New Mexico Partnership provides statistics, coordination site selection trips, identifies relevant incentives, facilitates permitting and meetings, and public relations for companies considering relocating or expanding in New Mexico. New Mexico Partnership's target industries include:

- Value-added Agriculture
- Aerospace and Defense
- Advanced Manufacturing
- Emerging Technology
- Business Headquarters, Support, and Sales
- IT and Data Centers
- Energy and Natural Resources
- Logistics, Warehousing, and Distribution

New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions

New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions (NMDWS) has statewide oversight of workforce development programs for both youth and adults. NMDWS also enforces minimum age, payment of wages, and overtime labor laws. NMDWS accepts and investigates claims of discrimination. NMDWS administers the Unemployment Insurance (UI) which pays benefits to people who are out of work through no fault of their own and who meet the qualifications. NMDWS produces labor market information by collecting, analyzing, reporting, and publishing information about economic conditions and trends such as, the unemployment rate, job growth, and wage levels.

F. Economic Development Goals and Strategies**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1: DIVERSIFY THE ECONOMY BY RETAINING EXISTING BUSINESSES AND RECRUITING DIFFERENT INDUSTRY SECTORS.**

- Strategy 1A: Develop a business inventory to help those business owners among retirement age to create a succession plan by July 2024.
- Strategy 1B: Conduct a Business, Retention, and Expansion (BRE) Survey to ensure the health of the business community annually.
- Strategy 1C: Develop an industry recruiting and workforce development plan with the Hidalgo County, Lordsburg and Animas School Districts, NM Tech, Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project, and Hidalgo-Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce by July 2024.
- Strategy 1D: Develop and maintain business recruitment collateral to place on the City, Hidalgo County, Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project, and Hidalgo-Lordsburg Chamber

of Commerce's websites; and distribute to potential local entrepreneurs and at trade shows and other economic development events by July 2024.

Strategy 1E: Begin and continue recruiting traditional and nontraditional industries such as film, manufacturing, geothermal support by January 2025.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2: CREATE A LOCAL BUSINESS ECOSYSTEM THROUGH NETWORK, RESOURCE, AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.

Strategy 2A: Conduct a business incubator feasibility study that would include a community commercial kitchen by July 2025.

Strategy 2B: Continue to support the CO.STARTERS program run by the Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments to encourage local entrepreneurship

Strategy 2C: Develop a building and land inventory to encourage new "store-front" businesses throughout the City by July 2024.

Strategy 2D: Provide a space to encourage local home-based businesses to network and cultivate new business ideas by July 2025.

Strategy 2E: Work with Internet Service Providers to increase the broadband capacity throughout the City to encourage e-commerce, online workforce development, and access to other online resources.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3: FOSTER HIGH QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT IN PARTNERSHIP WITH HIDALGO COUNTY, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS.

Strategy 3A: Develop a partnership with Hidalgo County to reactivate the Hidalgo Learning Center to use as a local workforce development training center by July 2024.

Strategy 3B: Work with Hidalgo County, Lordsburg and Animas School Districts, NM Tech, Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project, Hidalgo-Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce, and local employers about the current and future workforce development needs continually.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 4: ACTIVELY PROMOTE TOURISM AND OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS THROUGHOUT HIDALGO COUNTY WHILE OFFERING THE CITY AS THE OVERNIGHT HUB.

Strategy 4A: Continue to work with New Mexico Tourism Department to promote the City of Lordsburg as New Mexico True to help promote overnight visitorship.

Strategy 4B: Work with local hotel/motels, restaurants, and attractions to create tourism packages to encourage visitors to extend their stay by January 2025.

Strategy 4C: Work with historic place and building owners to promote the attractiveness to tourists by July 2024.

Strategy 4D: Continue to develop outdoor recreation assets throughout the City to encourage overnight stay.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5: REVITALIZE THE CITY OF LORDSBURG'S CORE BUSINESS DISTRICT THROUGH SUPPORTING THE LORDSBURG ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT PROJECT.

Strategy 5A: Continue to support the Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project in placemaking efforts in the Metropolitan Redevelopment Area.

Strategy 5B: Continue to encourage the creation and promotion of the Historic Walking Tour.

Strategy 5C: Apply to become an Emerging MainStreet Community through New Mexico MainStreet by July 2024.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6: CREATE AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WEBPAGE ON

THE CITY'S WEBSITE TO HELP BUSINESSES FIND INFORMATION EFFICIENTLY IN ONE PLACE.

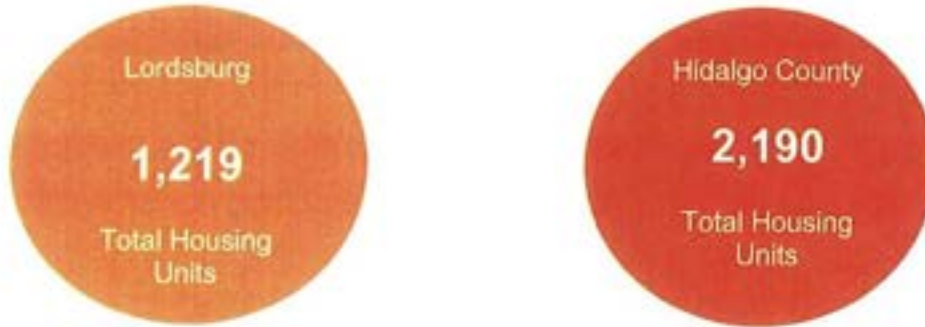
- Strategy 6A: Place the BRE survey results, general demographic, tax, incentives, etc., while linking economic development resources and partner pages by July 2024.
- Strategy 6B: Continue to keep an updated land and building inventory looping on the webpage.
- Strategy 6C: Continue to have a monthly "featured business" on the webpage.
- Strategy 6D: Promote business and workforce development training and resources continually.

Chapter 5: HOUSING



A. Housing Profile

The City of Lordsburg, Hidalgo County, and regional agencies have been working on housing issues for over two decades. The housing element contains data about total housing units, housing types, and housing quality, quantity, affordability, and opportunities.



According to the 2020 US Census, there are 1,219 housing units in the City of Lordsburg, 938 of which are occupied. The City of Lordsburg lost 50 housing units from 2010 to 2020, compared to Hidalgo County which lost 203 housing units. Both the City of Lordsburg and Hidalgo County have more occupied units than vacant units, most of the occupancy is from owners.



According to the 2020 US Census, the City of Lordsburg and Hidalgo County average household size are larger than New Mexico with an average of 2.49; the City of Lordsburg has 2.55 and Hidalgo County has 2.62.



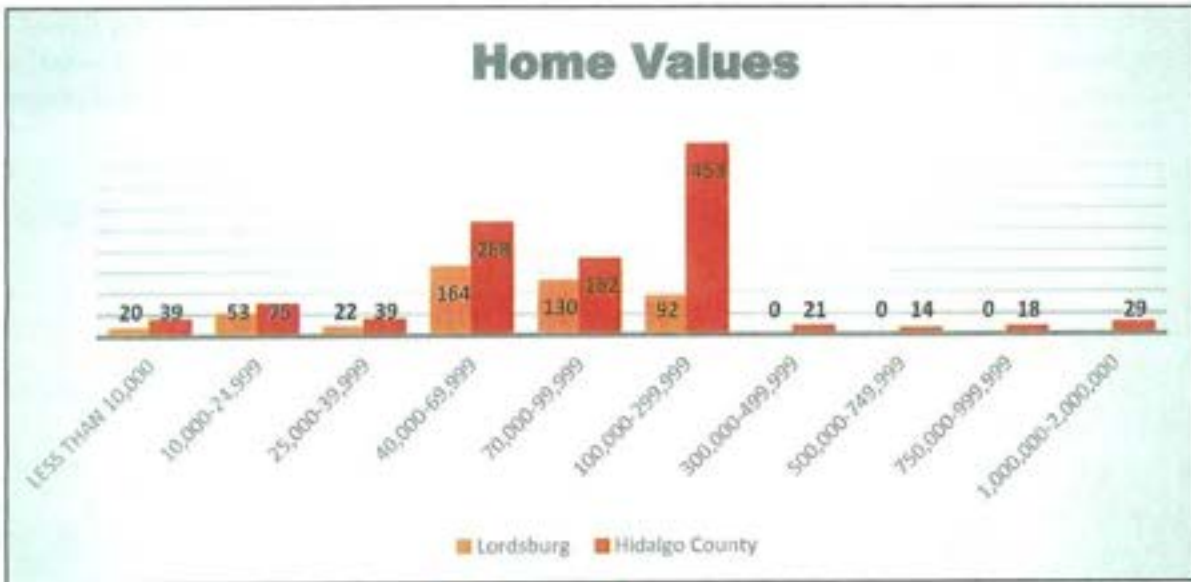
The median household income for owner-occupied units in the City of Lordsburg is \$37,792 which is almost \$15,000 less than Hidalgo County, \$30,000 less than New Mexico, and \$50,000 less than the United States. While the median household income for renter-occupied units in the City of Lordsburg is \$20,606 comparable to Hidalgo County at \$21,326 but almost \$15,000 less than New Mexico and \$25,000 less than the United States (Source: www.census.gov).



According to the 2020 US Census, the City of Lordsburg median housing value is \$67,600 which is approximately \$27,000 less than Hidalgo County at \$94,400 and \$146,400 less than New Mexico at \$214,000.



The most of the homes in the City of Lordsburg and Hidalgo County range from \$40,000 to \$299,000 while there are a number of home that also range from \$10,000 to \$24,999 and few home over \$300,00 both in Lordsburg and Hidalgo County (Source: www.census.gov).

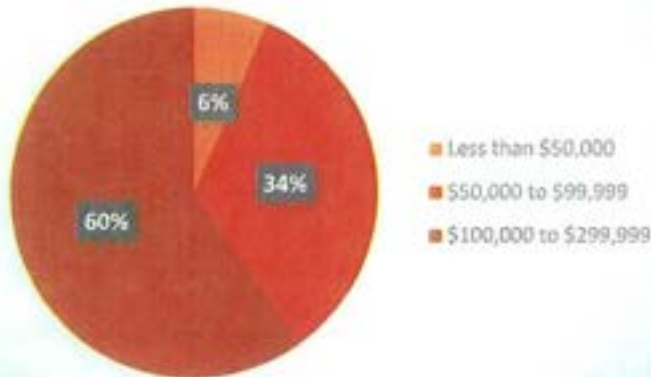


According to the 2020 US Census, the City of Lordsburg's median rent for a one-bedroom costs approximately \$500 less than New Mexico and \$800 less than the United States. There is a significant gap in the median rent for a two bedroom. While the median rent for a three bedroom begins to close the monetary gap between the City of Lordsburg and New Mexico by \$190 but still \$440 in the United States. The median rent for a four bedroom in the City of Lordsburg is still comparable to that of New Mexico with a \$190 gap but almost a \$620 difference of the United States.



Only six percent of the homeowners have less than \$50,000 of housing costs with a mortgage while 60% of homeowners have \$100,000-\$299,999 of housing costs with a mortgage in the City of Lordsburg. One percent of homeowners that do not have a mortgage have less than \$50,000 of housing costs and 65% of homeowners without a mortgage have \$100,000-\$299,999 of housing costs (Source: www.census.gov).

Housing Costs with Mortgage



Housing Cost Without Mortgage

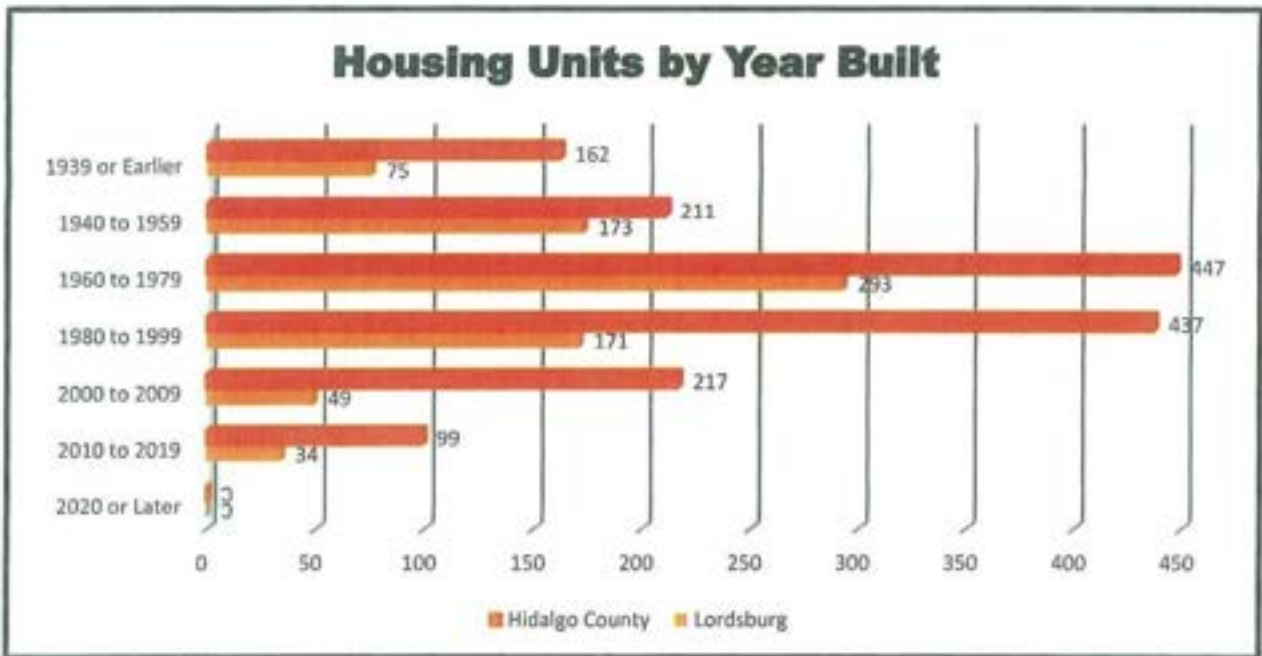


According to the 2020 US Census, the largest stock of multifamily housing, single family housing, and mobile home or other types of housing is in Hidalgo County. According to the 2020 US Census, there are no 5-9 apartment complexes in Hidalgo County or the City of Lordsburg and no 4-6 apartment complexes in the City of Lordsburg.

Unit Structures



Most of the housing units in the City of Lordsburg were built between 1940 and 1999, while most of the housing units in Hidalgo County were built between 1940 and 2009 with the highest building records from 1960 to 1999.



B. HOUSING NEEDS

According to the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority’s 2023 New Mexico Housing Needs Assessment, new residential development is difficult to justify in Lordsburg and Hidalgo county where there are less than 10 home sales per year. Hidalgo County is one of three in southwest New Mexico, where the population is low and declining, maintaining or improving the quality of the rental housing stock should be prioritized.

The 2023 New Mexico Housing Needs Assessment also states that Hidalgo County is one of seven counties in New Mexico with a population less than 5,000. Most of the multifamily housing in the County is public housing that was built in the 1970s. As with smaller communities in eastern New Mexico, it is recommended that new development include housing for seniors, low-income renters, and the higher-paid US Border Patrol workforce that is stationed in Lordsburg (Source: www.housingnm.org).

One way to restore the housing stock and develop housing is by utilizing the Lordsburg-Hidalgo County Affordable Housing Plan. This plan allows local governments to donate property and/or infrastructure to developers to build affordable housing. Another prospective way of infilling some vacant properties with housing in the downtown area is to apply for a US Housing and Urban Development Hope VI Grant.

The City of Lordsburg is also seeking way to rehabilitate the housing stock within the city limits to help senior and low-income homeowners lower their housing costs.

C. HOUSING PROVIDERS AND PARTNERS

According to the United State Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Hidalgo County’s median family income is \$57,300. The table below is income limits for multi-family households to qualify for Section 8 housing.

	Section 8 Income Limits							
	<i>1 Person</i>	<i>2 Person</i>	<i>3 Person</i>	<i>4 Person</i>	<i>5 Person</i>	<i>6 Person</i>	<i>7 Person</i>	<i>8 Person</i>
Very Low Income	\$22,650	\$25,850	\$29,100	\$32,300	\$34,900	\$37,500	\$40,100	\$42,750
Extremely Low Income	\$14,580	\$19,720	\$24,860	\$30,000	\$34,900	\$37,500	\$40,100	\$42,750
Low Income	\$36,200	\$41,350	\$46,500	\$51,650	\$55,800	\$59,950	\$64,050	\$68,200

The organizations that help fulfill housing needs in Hidalgo County are:

1. Southwest Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation
2. Western Regional Housing Authority
3. Tierra del Sol Housing Corporation

Southwest Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation

Southwest Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation (SRH&CDC) is a nonprofit that provides safe, affordable housing and continued community development for low to moderate income residents of New Mexico with emphasis in Luna, Hidalgo, Grant, Sierra, and Catron counties. Services provided by SRH&CDC include:

- Development of single-family homes to sale
- Development of multi-family complexes
- Rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing for qualifying residents
- Weatherization and energy audits
- Credit counseling
- Financial literacy and home buyer education classes
- Foreclosure intervention for individuals
- Matched Individual Development Accounts

Southwest Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation is continually looking for funding sources and community development opportunities. At the present time, most of the funding comes from federal sources channeled through the New Mexico Mortgage Authority. However, support and contributions have been received from individual members in the community as well as local governments (Source: www.swnm.org).

Western Regional Housing Authority

Western Regional Housing Authority (WRHA) is committed to helping low- and moderate-income families in southwest New Mexico to find decent, safe, and sanitary affordable housing. This is accomplished by providing rental assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher and Low Rent Public Housing programs through the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). WRHA provides services in Valencia, Torrance, Catron, Socorro, Sierra, Grant, Luna, and Hidalgo counties.

Western Regional Housing Authority administers the Voucher Program for Grant, Luna, Hidalgo, and Catron counties. The Voucher Program allows families or individuals to rent in the open market, have a one-year lease, and the rent and utilities must be reasonable and within the payment standards of HUD. In order for a family or individual to qualify for the Voucher Program income limits must be met (Source: www.wrha-nm.org).

Tierra del Sol Housing Corporation

Tierra del Sol Housing Corporation began after the Housing Act of 1949 with the purpose of helping rural New Mexicans achieve "the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment." Tierra del Sol housing services has greatly expanded from early years to today, becoming a leading producer of affordable housing in New Mexico; and single family and multi-family housing producer in the

southwestern United States. Tierra del Sol's success is based on collaborations and joint partnerships with both private and public funding providers.

MISSION STATEMENT

"Tierra del Sol Housing Corporation is a regional housing community development corporation whose purpose is to improve the quality of life and economic conditions of low-income persons residing in distressed and underserved communities by providing affordable housing and community development through construction activities, lending, training and employment opportunities."

Tierra del Sol's achievements has significantly improved the quality of life of New Mexicans by providing solutions to the housing needs of the working poor, farm workers, first time homebuyers, the elderly, and the disabled. Some of the services that Tierra del Sol has provided throughout New Mexico range from self-help housing, rural farm labor rental housing, senior congregate housing, supportive housing for the elderly and disabled, to low-income housing tax credit limited partnership owned mixed housing and affordable homeownership in urban neighborhoods, major subdivisions, and real estate developments (Source: www.tdshc.org).

D. Housing Programs

There are many types of housing programs that the City of Lordsburg can utilize to create housing opportunities in the community. Some of those programs include:

Affordable Housing Act

New Mexico does not have public/private partnership legislation; therefore, communities are in violation of the anti-donation clause statute if there is not a local Affordable Housing Plan and Ordinance in place. The Affordable Housing Act allows local governments to enter public/private partnerships that allow the local governments to contribute to affordable housing.

After adoption of an Affordable Housing Plan and Ordinance, local governments can release a Request for Proposals to select a development partner that may qualify for Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). This partner may receive donations such as land, infrastructure, public dollars, or fee waivers from the local governments to create affordable housing projects.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) is a federal tax credit created in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and designates investment toward new construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation of rental housing affordable to low-income. The federal consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 created a new election for new LIHTC projects to allow households income to be up to 80% AMI if there is enough demand to have most tenants meet the 60% AMI.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credits provide a dollar-for-dollar reduction in a taxpayer's income tax liability in return for making a long-term investment. State agencies competitively award tax credits to housing developers that receive a 10-year tax credit for constructing or rehabilitating affordable housing.

New Mexico Affordable Housing Tax Credit

The Affordable Housing Tax Credit enables qualifying individuals, businesses, and nonprofits to receive a tax credit valued at 50% of the contribution to affordable housing. The New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority (MFA) issues the tax credit vouchers, once the tax credit certification is awarded it can be used to offset New Mexico income, gross receipts, compensating, and/or withholding taxes. The tax

credits may be held for five years and may be transferred or sold. If such a contribution is made to a nonprofit, the donor may also take a deduction for charitable contributions.

Short-term Rental Regulation

As Air B-N-B, VRBO, and other such lodging options keep becoming popular ways for people to stay and play in communities, this type of lodging can also have a negative impact on a community's housing stock. Short-term Rental Regulations may be needed to keep the housing prices from skyrocketing and eliminating housing availability near the business districts. Such regulations would also allow the City of Lordsburg to gain revenue from business licenses and Lodger's Tax.

Inclusionary Zoning

Inclusionary zoning requires developers to provide affordable housing units within a proposed development. The affordable housing requirement usually incentivizes with density bonuses, tax abatements, and/or parking redevelopment bonuses.

Community Land Trusts

Land trusts are usually a nonprofit organization that jointly owns land for environmental conservation or affordable housing purposes. A typical model of a Community Land Trust (CLT) is when the CLT maintains ownership of the land, but the housing unit is owned by the resident. This prevents the market driving up the price of housing. When the homeowner sells the increased property value goes back to the CTL which continues to maintain the affordability of the property.

Mutual Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Grant

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides grants to qualified organizations to help carry out local self-help housing construction projects. Grant recipients supervise groups of very-low- and low-income individuals and families to construct their own homes in rural areas. The group members provide most of the construction labor on each other's homes with technical assistance from the organization that oversee:

- Giving technical and supervisory assistance to participating families
- Helping other organizations provide self-help technical and supervisory assistance
- Recruiting families, help them complete loan applications and carry out other related activities that enable them to participate

USDA works in partnership with local organizations to help very-low- and low-income families have an affordable, clean, and safe home of their own in rural areas. Very-low-income families living in substandard housing are given priority for loan assistance.

Rural Housing Site Loans

Rural Housing site loans provide two types of loans to purchase and develop housing sites for low and moderate-income families. Section 523 loans are used to acquire and develop sites only for housing to be constructed by the Self-Help method. While the Section 524 loans are to acquire and develop sites for low or moderate-income families with no restriction as to the method of construction. Low-income is defined as between 50-80% of the area median income (AMI); the limit for moderate income is 115% of the AMI.

E. Housing Goals and Strategies

HOUSING GOAL 1: INCREASE HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE RESIDENTS.

Strategy 1A: Allow accessory dwelling units such as mother-in-law units on appropriate lots as

- permitted in the zoning code by 2027.
- Strategy 1B: Continue to promote greater housing density to encourage infill to help retain young adults in the community.
- Strategy 1C: Identify city-owned buildings that could be used for affordable/workforce housing development in partnership with a private developer or nonprofit organization by 2025.
- Strategy 1D: Continue to collaborate with regional housing partners and employers about the types of housing needs in the City to help identify projects and funding.
- Strategy 1E: Work with realtors, investors, and developers to buy and finish the development of uncompleted apartment and townhome project in the City by 2028.

HOUSING GOAL 2: ENCOURAGE HOUSING UNITS PROTECT THE HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE OF THE OCCUPANTS BY ENCOURAGING REHABILITATION AND REPLACEMENT OF SUBSTANDARD HOUSING.

- Strategy 2A: Continue to seek federal and state funding for housing rehabilitation such as New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority, USDA Rural Development, and Community Development Block Grant.
- Strategy 2B: Involve youth organizations such as Bootheel Youth Association in residential weatherization and remodeling activities by 2025.
- Strategy 2C: Create a weatherization and housing rehabilitation program in the City to help alleviate substandard housing by 2025.

HOUSING GOAL 3: WORK WITH THE COUNTY, HOUSING PARTNERS, HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, AND PRIVATE SECTOR TO CREATE AFFORDABLE/WORKFORCE HOUSING.

- Strategy 3A: Provide incentives for developers to build all types of housing units within the City by 2028.
- Strategy 3B: Provide financial literacy and homebuyer education classes quarterly by 2026.

HOUSING GOAL 4: ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT EVENTS TO INSTILL NEIGHBORHOOD PRIDE AND BEAUTIFICATION.

- Strategy 4A: Partner with the Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project to promote and recognize a "Neighborhood of the Month" to encourage clean-up and rehabilitation creating community pride by 2025.
- Strategy 4B: Continue a regular schedule for community clean-ups and encourage youth organizations to be a part.

CHAPTER 8 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES



A. Community Facilities

City Hall

Lordsburg City Hall is the main customer service facility owned by the City. City Hall houses the Mayor, City Clerk, Environmental, Code Enforcement, Finance, and Utility Offices. City Hall also has the Council Chambers where City Council meets every third Wednesday of the month.

The community can pay utility payments, get building permits, and business licenses; find zoning codes, and other information about property issues within the city limits at City Hall.

Lordsburg Animal Shelter

The City of Lordsburg's Animal Shelter is located south of the City and is run by Animal Control and volunteers. Animal Control's Mission is:

- To give shelter to displaced and abandoned animals
- To give safety to the abused and neglected animals
- To educate the community on the importance of responsible pet ownership and care (Source: www.cityoflordsburg.com).

Lordsburg/Hidalgo County Museum

The Lordsburg/Hidalgo County Museum is in the center of Lordsburg next to the Sheriff's Office. The Lordsburg/Hidalgo County Museum is owned by the City but is run by a nonprofit and exhibits are donated by area citizens. The Museum's local history includes:

- Lordsburg Internment/POW Camp
- John Johnson Photo Collection
- Baxter Collection
- Mining Artifacts
- Bottle Collection
- Railroad History
- Lordsburg Airport History
- Antique Tool Collection
- Arrowhead Collection
- Mineral and Rock Collection
- Ranching Heritage
- Military History (Source: www.hidalgocounty.org)

Hidalgo County Fairgrounds

Hidalgo County Fairgrounds is located at the eastern end of the City and is owned by the Hidalgo County. The fairgrounds are home to the annual County Fair and New Mexico State University's Extension Program. The fairgrounds are used for other agricultural programs, mud bogs, and rodeos. The fairgrounds have room for improved infrastructure and more event hosting (Source: www.hidalgocounty.org).

James H. Baxter Civic Center

James H. Baxter Civic Center is owned by the City of Lordsburg and is located next to the Senior Center. The Civic Center was constructed in 1973, had interior renovations in 1998, and additional interior improvements in 2011. The Civic Center offers flexible meeting space with small and large meeting rooms and kitchen (www.cityoflordsburg.com).

Lordsburg/Hidalgo County Library

The Lordsburg/Hidalgo County Library is owned by Hidalgo County and was built by WPA in 1937 and housed the library ever since. The library has over 2,000 books of southwest history, including local authors, history, and biographies.

The Lordsburg/Hidalgo County Library also has children's space that has books, games, and movies. The library runs an after-school program that provides STEAM programs (Source: www.lordsburghidalgolibrary.com).

Ena Mitchell Senior Center

Ena Mitchell Senior Center operated by Hidalgo Medical Services to serve senior citizens in the City of Lordsburg and throughout the County. Hot breakfast and lunch are offered at the center on weekdays with frozen take-home meals available on weekends. Frozen meals are delivered to seniors in Lordsburg and Animas who cannot attend the center. The senior center offers in-town transportation in the City of Lordsburg for errands and medical appointments (Source: www.hms-nm.org).

B. Education**Lordsburg Municipal School District**

The Lordsburg Municipal School District is home of the Mavericks and comprised of 3,557 square miles. The school district has two elementary schools, R.V. Traylor and Central; one middle school, Dugan-Tarango; and Lordsburg High School (Source: www.lmsed.edu).

Childcare and Pre-School*Little Angels Daycare*

Little Angels Daycare is a licensed childcare center that provides childcare for children 0-12 years old with a capacity of 28 children. Little Angels Daycare provides children with educational activities while offering a nurturing and creative environment that stimulates the children's curiosity and natural ability to learn. Little Angels Daycare is open Monday through Friday and participates in subsidized childcare programs (Source: www.care.com).

NM PreK

RV Traylor Elementary offers free NM PreK to 4-year-old children. In order for children to qualify for the NM PreK, the children have to be four before September 1 of the current school year. RV Traylor Elementary has two classrooms with 25 slots in each classroom. The program is running Monday through Thursday 7:30am-2:30pm (Source: www.lmsed.edu).

Head Start/Early Head Start Program

HELP New Mexico provides Head Start and Early Head Start programs in the City of Lordsburg. Head Start and Early Head Start are federally nonresidential settings, normally open during the school year and usually offer limited hours and sessions. Early Head Start serves children 0-2 years old while Head Start serves ages 3-5. Children must have qualifying requirements to acquire these programs and are free to qualifying families (Source: www.newmexicokids.org).

C. Parks and Recreation**Short Park**

Short Park is the City of Lordsburg's largest park with 19.32 acres and is located west of Lordsburg High School. Short Park includes playground equipment, picnic areas, baseball and softball fields, a skate park, and a disc golf course. Short Park also encompasses the Special Events Center and the Lordsburg

Swimming Pool.

Special Events Center

The Lordsburg's Special Events Center was built in 1981 and is located adjacent to Short Park and the Lordsburg Swimming Pool. The Special Events Center is a multi-purpose facility that contains a six-lane bowling alley, game room, basketball and volleyball courts, and commercial kitchen. The facility also serves as the City's convention center.

Swimming Pool

The City also has a two decade-old municipal swimming pool funded by Lodgers Tax monies, located next to the Special Events Center.

North Park

North Park is at Gold and B Streets and has 1.46 acres of open grass field with benches, stage, and covered pavilion. North Park is home to Lordsburg's iconic Tejano Fest that happens every Labor Day weekend. Some of the Tejano bands that have visited the City of Lordsburg are:

- Bobbie Pulido
- Little Joe
- Gary Hobbs
- Satisfied Band
- Las Internacional Sonora Dinamita
- The Festival Band
- Siempre Band
- Stefani Montiel

Todd Bensley Shooting Range

The Todd Bensley Shooting Range is named after Todd Bensley who was a Lordsburg resident that went to the Olympics in 1984 and 1988. Todd Bensley won a silver medal at the 1985 and 1987 Pan American Games, a gold medal in 1983 Pan American Games and two bronze medals at the 1987 World Cup (Source: www.olympics.com). The shooting range is located at the City's southern boundary near the transfer station. Although the shooting range is used by the Lordsburg Police Department, Hidalgo County Sheriff's Office, and the US Border Patrol for qualifications, it is open to firearm and archery practice Monday-Friday 8:00am to 5:00pm and Saturday 9:00am to 12:00pm.

Veteran's Park

Veteran's Park is located along south Main Street. Veteran's Park has 12.77 acres with individual covered pavilions with picnic tables and charcoal grills for picnickers and dry campers. Veteran's Park has hosted the Food Truck Rallie put on by the Hidalgo County-Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce.

Memorial Park

Memorial Park is located in the downtown district of the City of Lordsburg at Main Street and 4th Street. Memorial Park is a beautiful park that gives tribute to veterans and first responders by flying flags of all military branches, first responders, and Border Patrol. There are statues of different soldiers and plaques of loved ones that have served in the military or first responders. Plaques can still be purchased at the Hidalgo County-Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce.

D. Health Care

The City of Lordsburg residents find that medical care, especially for special illnesses and conditions, often requires traveling distances up to 450-mile round trip. Limited services and facilities such as the

lack of urgent care and dialysis facility.

Hidalgo Medical Services

Hidalgo Medical Services (HMS) is the sole healthcare provider in Hidalgo County. HMS provides a broad range of comprehensive community preventive, medical, dental primary care services, as well as inpatient services including deliveries. Behavioral health assessments and counseling are offered by HMS at the Lordsburg Main Clinic, Lordsburg High School, and Animas Public Schools. Psychiatric services are also offered via telehealth. In 2003, HMS opened a 22,000 sq. ft. facility in Lordsburg that includes: 6 dental exam rooms, 9 medical exams, mental health service space, public health office, and an expanded Family Support program.

HMS Family Support Services is integrated into the medical services. HMS offers services in Lordsburg and Animas while assisting people with low-income and who are un- or underinsured. HMS is striving to be a national model for sustainable frontier health services and community development (Source: www.hms-nm.org).

Genoa

Genoa Pharmacy is dedicated to serving and celebrating people from all backgrounds. Genoa has provided hands-on personalized pharmacy services for over 20 years. Genoa serves over one million consumers each year. The pharmacy teams prioritize getting to know their customers so the pharmacy technicians can provide the care their clients deserve (Source: www.genoahealthcare.com).

Genoa Pharmacy has partnered with Hidalgo Medical Services to provide Lordsburg and Hidalgo County residents with their pharmacy needs.

BestCare Pharmacy

BestCare Pharmacy specializes in serving Lordsburg and Hidalgo County with fast, friendly, professional service and the highest-quality medicines and health products. Someone at the pharmacy greets the client by name, and the technicians can help and answer questions. The medication services that BestCare Pharmacy provide are:

- Medication Adherence
- Durable Medical Equipment
- Flu Shots & Immunizations
- Med Synchronization
- MTM Services
- Mail delivery
- Private Consultation
- Travel Vaccinations

BestCare Pharmacy also carries a variety of over-the-counter medications (Source: www.bestcarepharmacies.com).

Hidalgo County Health Consortium

The Hidalgo County Health Consortium is a community-based organization officially recognized and charged by the Hidalgo County Commission to coordinate the assessment, planning, and evaluation of Hidalgo County's health concerns. The Hidalgo County Health Consortium is recognized as the leading advocate for health and well-being for Hidalgo families. The Consortium is comprised of representatives of over 35 providers, services agencies, law enforcement, schools, and government, as well as consumers at large (Source: www.hidalgocounty.org).

E. Public Safety

Lordsburg Public Safety Building

The Lordsburg Public Safety Building is located adjacent to City Hall and houses the Police and Fire Departments and Animal Control.

Lordsburg Police Department

The Lordsburg Police Department provides excellent police protection on a limited budget. The Police Department has a good working relationship with other law enforcement agencies in the area, including: Hidalgo County Sheriff's Office, US Border Patrol, New Mexico Motor Transportation Division, and New Mexico State Police Department.

Lordsburg Fire Department

The mission of the Lordsburg Volunteer Fire Department is dedicated to the protection of life and property; ensure the safety and peaceful quality of life of the residents and businesses of our community; cultivate partnerships within our community to identify and effectively respond to the ever-changing needs; conduct our duties in a manner that reflects positively upon our state, our country, our community, our department, and ourselves; and strive to be a proactive organization and include: activities that promote and encourage member training, community involvement, and public relations.

Hidalgo County Sheriff's Office

The Sheriff is the commander of the Sheriff's Office and ultimately makes the decisions for the organization. The Sheriff is responsible to make sure organizational goals are met in efficient ways and answers County citizens and commissioners for personal or employee action.

The Sheriff and deputies serve and execute all processes, writs, and orders handed down from court judges. The Sheriff and employees can execute orders of municipal court judges if satisfactory compensation arrangements are made.

Duties of the Sheriff fall into these categories:

- Criminal matters and jurisdiction (law enforcement, apprehension of violators, investigation of crime, prevention of crime, regulation of conduct which may affect violation)
- Civil matters (receipt and service of judicial processes, notice publication, civil paper transmission)
- Court functions (providing bailiff, summoning jurists, executing civil and criminal court orders, providing personal attendance)
- The Sheriff and deputies are bound by ethical and moral codes of conduct
- The Sheriff may not use confidential information for his/her or another's gain
- The Sheriff may not employ persons related to him unless first approved by the Board of County Commissioners (Source: www.hidalgocounty.com).

Hidalgo County Dispatch

Hidalgo County Dispatch personnel must maintain composure under stress, be familiar with County all roads and boundaries throughout the area, and monitor and transmit information on emergency radio frequencies. Dispatch utilizes computerized telephone and mapping systems to expedite efficiency, while providing law enforcement, fire, and medical personnel specific and timely information to offer residents and visitors the best possible emergency aid.

When calling in an emergency, there is information that makes the dispatcher's job more effective. Give your name, call back number, and your address or the address for which service is requested. Try to remain calm and answer the dispatcher's questions fully (Source: www.hidalgocounty.com).

Hidalgo County Emergency Medical Service (EMS)

Hidalgo County's EMS system incorporates one full-time department located in Lordsburg and four volunteer departments situated in the county's most rural areas. This system virtually covers the entire County and parts of southern Grant County 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Hidalgo County's centralized dispatch system allows these departments to work together to provide emergency care hundreds of times each year.

In addition to medical and traumatic emergencies, Hidalgo County EMS currently provides ambulance coverage for special events within Lordsburg and Hidalgo County. On-site coverage is provided for football games, Relay for Life, county fairs and rodeos, and a host of other events (Source: www.hidalgocounty.org).

Hidalgo County Detention Facility

The Hidalgo County Detention Facility was built in 2013 replacing the 1970s, 34 bed facility. The new state-of-the-art facility has 140 beds. The Detention Center is owned and operated by Hidalgo County. The responsibilities of the Detention Center are:

- Custody and control of those persons removed from the community by the criminal justice system
- To protect the community by preventing inmate escape
- To protect inmates by providing a safe and drug free environment during their incarceration
- To provide a structured and disciplined environment (Source: www.hidalgocounty.org)

State Police Department

The New Mexico State Police District 12 serves Hidalgo County and assists local law enforcement. The New Mexico State Police prides themselves on these core values:

- **Respect:** Diverse ideas, cultures, and ethnicity, rendering service in a fair, courteous, and dignified manner.
- **Excellence:** Distinguished as a world class organization, providing superior service, exceeding customer expectations.
- **Service:** Responsive to the citizens of New Mexico and provide the highest quality law enforcement service available.
- **Pride:** Demonstrating dignity and self-respect through personal attitudes, actions, and appearance.
- **Ethics:** Strive to maintain the highest level of ethical behavior possible.
- **Courtesy:** Courteous, always, without exception.
- **Teamwork:** Work together to improve the quality of life for all the citizens we serve (Source: www.sp.nm.gov).

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement

The New Mexico State Police, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement (NMSP-CVE) of the New Mexico Department of Public Safety provides safety on New Mexico highways through law enforcement traffic services to the motoring public; ensures the safe and legal operation of commercial motor vehicles; and prevents the introduction of illicit contraband into New Mexico while facilitating trade.

NMSP-CVE Officers and Transportation Inspectors conduct commercial motor vehicle inspections at fixed and roadside locations. Officers also patrol highways and conduct traffic stops and inspections. The Compliance Review Unit conducts Comprehensive Safety Analysis Investigations on intrastate and interstate commercial motor carriers, while the Safety Audit Unit conducts Safety Audits on interstate carriers.

Port of Entry

The New Mexico State Police also provides inspections at the port of entry in the City of Lordsburg eastbound I-10. The port of entry is 24-hour operation (Source: www.sp.nm.gov).

US Border Patrol

The United State Border Patrol in Lordsburg is part of the El Paso Sector, one of nine Border Patrol Sectors that run along the Southwest Border of the United States with Mexico. The sector is comprised of eleven stations and covers the geographical region of the entire state of New Mexico as well as two counties within far west Texas. The El Paso Sector patrols 268 miles of international border and encompasses 125,500 square miles.

The US Border Patrol Station in Lordsburg was built in 2011 with a helipad big enough to house over 500 agents.

The stations that make up the El Paso sector are:

- Alamogordo, New Mexico
- Deming, New Mexico
- El Paso, Texas
- Clint, Texas
- Fort Hancock, Texas
- Las Cruces, New Mexico
- Lordsburg, New Mexico
- Santa Teresa, New Mexico
- Truth or Consequences, New Mexico
- Ysleta, Texas (Source: www.cbp.gov)
-

F. Community Facilities and Services Goals and Strategies

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES GOAL 1: IMPROVE, MAINTAIN, AND EXPAND FACILITIES FOR RECREATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

- Strategy 1A: Continue to redevelop the City’s existing recreational facilities by enhancing the City’s parks amenities.
- Strategy 1B: Prepare a Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment/Master Plan to determine existing deficiencies and future facility needs and funding sources by 2027.
- Strategy 1C: Continue to adapt the Special Events Center for fitness, music, arts, and continuing education.
- Strategy 1D: Create a recreational pond with walking paths to increase the outdoor recreational activities in the City by 2029.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES GOAL 2: ENHANCE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES OVERALL.

- Strategy 2A: Continue to finance and equip the Lordsburg Police and Fire Departments.
- Strategy 2B: Build or renovate a building for the Animal Shelter by 2026.
- Strategy 2C: Continue to develop quality of life amenities and services within Lordsburg including housing, recreation, and retail.
- Strategy 2D: Implement youth-related activities in the summer and after school.

CHAPTER 9: HAZARD MITIGATION



A. Background

Hazard mitigation planning importance has grown as cities, counties, and states have had to deal with the increase and intensity of natural disasters, as well as the threat of man-made hazards and threats. In 2000, Congress passed the Hazard Mitigation Act which requires communities to have a Local Mitigation Plan to receive Hazard Mitigation Grants. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has funded many local and state mitigation plans to support the Hazard Mitigation Act requirements.

The Hazard Mitigation Chapter will address the hazard mitigation concerns for the City of Lordsburg, as well as strategies to reduce or eliminate either the hazards or the potential damage that the hazard poses. The City of Lordsburg's hazards are broken into two main categories:

1. Natural Hazards-any event that occurs due to weather or geological and is outside of human control, such as floods, earthquakes, severe storms, tornados, landslides, forest fires, drought, etc.
2. Human Made/Caused Hazards-happen when human construction or design fails, including dam failure, pipeline break, erosion, and hazardous material spills or causes due to intentions or negligence of humans, arson, accidental fires, and acts of terrorism (Source: www.fema.gov).

B. Natural Hazards

Floods

According to NOAA, there are three primary types of flooding: rainfall runoff, river, and coastal flooding; rainfall flooding is present in the City of Lordsburg which can very destructive because of the mostly flat terrain.

Flooding will be an increasing problem as the population grows and new development takes place within the City. New construction can create flooding in areas where it had not been a problem in the past by changing the natural geographic waterflow. The new construction can also eliminate vegetation that creates altered storm water runoff patterns that can increase potential flooding and erosion in surrounding areas. The use of on-site retention basins can eliminate the risk of this type of flooding.

Rainfall Runoff

Rainfall runoff flooding happens when heavy rains cannot be absorbed into the ground. The amount of flooding can depend on the flatness of the terrain, and if there is a storm drainage system present or not. Runoff flooding can result in residential damage, street/roadway closures, and erosion. The topography surrounding the City of Lordsburg reduces the vulnerability of severe runoff flooding.

Dust Storms

Dust storms are present in the City of Lordsburg and are caused by high winds that move across the barren, grassland landscape, collecting particles of soil, and suspending it into the air. As the quantity of suspended soil increases, visibility is drastically reduced from a quarter mile to a half a car length. These types of dust storms have been a yearly occurrence throughout southwest New Mexico.

Dangerous conditions caused by dust storms are present throughout Hidalgo County but are

extreme along Interstate 10 (I-10). There are approximately 37,000 vehicles, including heavy truck traffic, that travel along the I-10 corridor which presents roadway issues as well as impacts to the community when a dust storm is present. There is potential for a major roadway accident that could also involve hazardous materials (HAZMAT), causing a greater potential loss of life because of the lack of a HAZMAT response team and equipment in southwest New Mexico.

Drought

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), drought is a period of abnormally dry weather that persists long enough to produce a serious hydrologic imbalance. The severity of drought depends on the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration, and the size of the affected area. It is important to note that drought mitigation strategies cannot eliminate the existence of drought; however, can help ease the demand of the water supply to continue sustainable growth in the City of Lordsburg (Source: www.noaa.gov).

The City of Lordsburg's primary source of water is subsurface water from aquifers. The City of Lordsburg also has three water storage tanks. The current drought is causing residents to pump more water out of the aquifer to meet demand. The long-term effects of the drought will be lowering the aquifer's water level which will eventually limit the growth of the City. The water level in the aquifer is lowering because of the lack of sufficient recharge that happens with sufficient rainfall and snow runoff.

Wildfires

Wildfires can occur throughout the areas of Hidalgo County with large areas of land and structures involved. This potential threat to Hidalgo County creates an extremely important planning piece for the City of Lordsburg's Comprehensive and Hazard Mitigation Plans.

Although the Lordsburg Fire Department jurisdiction does not cover or come close to any forest-like vegetation, the City is prepared for wildfire with the hydrants system placed throughout the City. The Lordsburg Fire Department has three pumpers that store 1,000 gallons, 500 Gallons in a ladder truck, and 250 Gallons in a brush truck. The Lordsburg Fire Department is run by volunteers.

C. Man-Made Hazards/Threats

Derailments

Although train accidents are not as common as vehicle accidents, there are four common causes of train derailments, that are from:

- *Track-Related Issues:* broken welds or rails, track intersection and geometry, wide gauges, buckled tracks, joint bar defects. Broken welds and rails are responsible for more than half of all track-related derailments.
- *Equipment Failure:* failing brakes, bearing or wheel failure, or electronic defects.
- *Human Error:* speeding, not obeying safety signs, operation communication, vandalism, violating switching or mainline rule, incorrect switch setting, or poor physical condition of driver.
- *Environmental Factors:* high winds, rockslides, flash floods, and avalanches.

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are man-made substances. Some are extremely toxic and can be harmful to life and the environment. Hazardous materials release and incidents are referred to as HAZMAT incidents. Under the Emergency Planning and Right to Know Act of 1986, the United States Department of Transportation (US DOT) has identified 308 specific chemicals from 20 chemical categories as HAZMAT (Source: www.transportation.gov).

In New Mexico, transportation routes and facilities including pipelines, airports, highways, railroad, and storage facilities have potential involvement in HAZMAT incidents through:

1. Highway transportation has tanker trucks or trailers and specialized bulk-cargo vehicles.
2. Railroad releases can consist of collisions and derailments that result in large spills or discharges or from leaks in fittings, seals or relief valves, improper closures, or defective equipment.

In New Mexico any HAZMAT response is supervised by the State Police and handled by area fire departments. The State Police HAZMAT response team are sent from Las Cruces, 120 miles east of the City. The fire department in the City of Lordsburg has two certified Hazard Awareness and Operations for Identifications of Hazardous Substance and Communication Officers that respond to responding personnel. New Mexico State Police has Officers within the Lordsburg Fire Department's jurisdiction that are Emergency Response Officers.

Utility Threats

Power Outages

After the major blackout on the East Coast in 2003, the New Mexico Public Regulatory Commission met with El Paso Electric, the Public Service Company of New Mexico, Texas-New Mexico Power, Tri-State, and Xcel to review New Mexico's electrical grid to determine the potential for a similar blackout which the likelihood was determined to be low.

Communications

Today, cybersecurity and communication infrastructure security are important to most aspects of everyday life. There are two types of attacks that are related to communication security, passive and attack. Passive attacks gain information about the infrastructure and network, which can be used to fabricate a targeted active attack against the infrastructure.

Passive Attacks

Passive attacks monitors, observes, or builds the use of a system's data; however, it does not have impact on the system's resources ultimately, leaving the data unchanged. Passive attacks aim to achieve data or scan open ports and vulnerabilities of the network. There are two types of passive attack:

1. Eavesdropping attack is to steal data transmitted between two devices that connect to the net.
2. Release of messages attack, the attackers install a package to the device by using virus or malware to watch the device's activities like a conversation of messages, emails, or any transferred files that contain personal information and knowledge.

Active Attacks

Active attacks can be a network exploit when the attackers modify or alter the content and impact the system resources that causes damage to the victims. There are six types of active attacks:

1. Denial-of-Service (DoS) attacks happen once the attacker takes action to close a tool or network from any location. The attacker can flood the target device or network with traffic until it does not respond or flame. The services affected are emails, websites, or on-line banking.
2. Internal Control Message Protocol (ICMP) flood, otherwise known as ping flood, the attacker can send spoofed packets and flood them with ICMP echo requests. The network is forced to reply to all or any claims causing the device not able to access traditional traffic.
3. Synchronize (SYN) flood, the attackers can keep generating SYN packets to all or any of the

ports of the server often using fake IP addresses. The server that is unaware of the attack and replies to the SYN-ACK packets.

4. Trojan horse attack, the most common is a backdoor network trojan. A backdoor trojan permits the attacker that does not have authority to access the pc system, network, or code application, giving the attacker basic access to the device. A rootkit, another example of a trojan attack, gives root access to the attacker to the settings, files, or photos, monitoring the user's activities.
5. Replay attack, enables the attackers to possess access to information and knowledge that compromises devices. The attackers can gain money by duplicating a group action of the victim, also gaining constant information to perform attacks while not limiting the access to the number of times.
6. Cut-and-Paste attack, comparable to a replay attack, the attacker can mix different ciphertext elements and send them to the victim. The attacker can get the data required to compromise the system (Source: www.dhs.gov).

Drug-Use

Although drug-use is not traditionally thought of as hazard mitigation, public safety stakeholders have expressed the concern of the significant increase of drug-use and that this crisis could potentially take public safety away from mitigating other issues addressed in this chapter. Not only has drug use throughout the country increased, but there is also a shortage of public safety officers at all levels of government.

According to the public safety stakeholders, the use of fentanyl, heroin, and methamphetamine are prevalent in the City of Lordsburg, so much that every first responder has a can of Narcan because the rise of overdoses on fentanyl. Ninety percent of the crimes that are happening in the City of Lordsburg are connect to drug-use/addiction and mental health issues that are drug induced. Border Area Mental Health does have treatment services for drug addiction; however, treatment is completely voluntary by the patient.

Migration

Again, migration is not traditionally thought of as part of hazard mitigation; however, if a quick, significant increase of population would take place in the City of Lordsburg it would put enormous pressures on the utility systems and could increase the number of homelessness due to lack of housing in the City. Migration also puts a burden on law enforcement, as backgrounds of the migrants are not known and most recently, there is a need for different types of linguists to help communicate with migrants.

Active Shooters

Active shooter incidents are often unpredictable, evolve quickly, and have become more prevalent in recent times. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), an active shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area.

Recently, active shooter incidents have underscored the need for a coordinated response by law enforcement and others to save lives. The successful prevention of active shooter incidents lies with a wide range of public and private entities all working together. Although local and state law enforcement agencies are virtually always the first ones on the scene, the FBI has played a large role in supporting the response to every major incident in recent years (Source: www.fbi.gov).

Bomb Threat

Bomb threats have become more common in the last twenty years, like active shooters. Bomb

threats or suspicious items should always be taken seriously. How quickly and safely public safety reacts to a bomb threat could save lives. Public safety entities should be proactive in planning and training for bomb prevention.

The Department of Homeland Security offers planning resources and workshops to help communities understand the improvised explosive device (IED) risk and how to incorporate effective counter-IED risk mitigation practices into preparedness planning. Local public safety entities should collectively identify roles, responsibilities, capability gaps, and how to optimize limited resources within the community.

The Department of Homeland Security also provides a variety of counter-IED trainings and develops counter-IED products for law enforcement, first responders, and the private sector to enhance the security and resilience of the nation. The Department of Homeland Security has a 24/7 online, collaborative information-sharing, and resource portal for evolving IED tactics, techniques, procedures, and lessons learned for:

- Bomb squads
- Emergency responders
- Military personnel
- Government officials
- Intelligence analysts
- Private sector security professionals
- Critical infrastructure owners and operators (Source: www.dhs.gov)

D. Hazards Mitigation Goals and Strategies

HAZARD MITIGATION GOAL 1: REDUCE POTENTIAL LOSS OF LIFE AND DAMAGE TO EXISTING COMMUNITY ASSETS FROM ALL NATURAL AND HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS.

- Strategy 1A: Update the City's Emergency Operations and Hazard Mitigation Plans to assess the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and structures in hazard-prone areas by 2028.
- Strategy 1B: Continue to develop all-hazard notification system as coordinated by the Local Emergency Response Team.
- Strategy 1C: Develop a Storm Water Management Plan to address flood protection and erosion control through soil stabilization and flood control projects by 2029.
- Strategy 1D: Implement a public education campaign to inform residents on hazard mitigation topic such as: wildfire prevention and flood protection by 2027.

HAZARD MITIGATION GOAL 2: DEVELOP A LOCAL AND RAPID RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY AND HAZARDOUS THREATS.

- Strategy 2A: Continue to coordinate with New Mexico State Police, New Mexico Department of Transportation, the Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department, Fire and Rescue departments, and the Lordsburg School District to designate "safe buildings" during food and dust storm events to shelter residents.
- Strategy 2B: Continue to coordinate with New Mexico Department of Transportation on the advanced weather warning system and response to emergencies on state and federal highways.

HAZARD MITIGATION GOAL 3: REDUCE THE RISK OF POTENTIAL HAZMAT INCIDENTS INVOLVING INTERSTATE TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.


- Strategy 3A: Provide the Fire and Police Department training to obtain HAZMAT Technician

Strategy 3B: Training and secure HAZMAT equipment as needed by 2025.
Establish a local hazardous material route throughout the City to ensure residents' exposure to the potential hazardous material release is minimized by 2026.

APPENDIX A

PUBLIC INPUT NOTICE





**PUBLIC INPUT
MEETING**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 2024 | 12:00PM-1:00 PM OR 5:00-6:00PM

LORDSBURG CIVIC CENTER
313 E. 4TH STREET, LORDSBURG

COME GIVE INPUT ABOUT
LORDSBURG'S FUTURE
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Contact Emily Gojkovic for more information:
(575) 654-8120 or economic.dev@cityoflordsburg.org

Public Input Comments

	Solution/Ease of Correction	Complete
<p>Community Profile</p> <p><i>Go deeper in the SWOT Analysis, using the method from the book, When People Care Enough to Act. These methods encourage strong community building.</i></p>	<p>Emily Gojkovich will read the book and apply the methods to the SWOT Analysis.</p>	
<p>Infrastructure</p> <p><i>Can the City get upgraded technology to help identify water leaks, read meters, etc.? How much water is being wasted due to leaks or busted pipes?</i></p> <p><i>Can the City provide a digital utility map for the public to identify the areas of town that water pipes, natural gas, and wastewater upgrades or proposed projects are or will be?</i></p>	<p>The Council and staff can decide if they will add as an infrastructure goal.</p> <p>The question can be answered at one of the Town Hall meetings.</p> <p>The Council and staff can decide if they will add as an infrastructure goal.</p> <p>The question can be answered at one of the Town Hall meetings.</p>	
<p>Transportation</p> <p><i>The Comp Plan states that all the streets are paved; there are many streets that need repaving, and the lack of signage is a huge concern.</i></p> <p><i>Transportation goals and strategies need to be implemented.</i></p> <p><i>While MainStreet and Veteran's Park Walking Path is supported as a project, there should be more urgency to have ADA compliant sidewalks in the inner City for better pedestrian routes throughout the City.</i></p>	<p>Emily Gojkovich changed the language in the Transportation Chapter before publication.</p> <p>If Council approves of transportation projects, staff can uplift projects.</p> <p>The Council and staff could do an inventory of the sidewalks and decide what sidewalks should be listed as a priority.</p>	X
<p>Economic Development</p> <p><i>Contact Ben la Marca, a Lordsburg native, who works with a film production company about how to make Lordsburg a film destination.</i></p> <p><i>Contact the HSWCD about beautification grants.</i></p>	<p>Emily Gojkovich will contact Ben la Marca.</p> <p>Emily Gojkovich will meet with HSWCD to inquire about grant opportunities.</p>	
<p>Housing</p> <p><i>All houses in the City should have a house number present. This is a safety issue when emergency vehicles are called out.</i></p> <p><i>Why was this not done with rural addressing grant years ago?</i></p> <p><i>Can this be something code enforcement helps get done?</i></p>	<p>Questions can be a topic at Town Hall meetings.</p>	
<p>Community Facilities and Services</p>		

Veteran's Park Trail could also enhance the CDT into the City; however, there is concern about Veteran's Park being a storage place for roadwork materials-it's unattractive.

The concern about material storage can be a Town Hall topic.

The City website needs to be better updated.

Staff can look through the City Website and identify what is not up to date monthly.

The Civic Center should represent the culture and heritage of Lordsburg, be more inviting, and the sign on the building must be replaced.

If Council agrees, staff can find local artisans to represent the culture and heritage.

Sign replacement.

The Comp Plan states there is not any pharmacies; however, there are two.

Emily Gojkovich placed the information in the Communities Facilities and Services chapter before publication.

X

Could the City build a spiral walkway behind the water storage tanks? This is a nice area to view Lordsburg's amazing sunsets.

Potential project can be addressed at a Town Hall.

Staff can consider placing the potential project on the next ICIP.

Can the CDT be added to the language in the Comp Plan?

Emily Gojkovich placed information about the CDT in the Transportation Chapter under Pedestrian/Bicycle Routes section before publication.

X

The CDT is an asset the Lordsburg and Hidalgo County and should be promoted and supported better through better signage for the hikers, promote the shuttle running from Lordsburg to the CDT trailhead at Cooke's Camp, provide better accommodations at Veteran's Park such as water and bathrooms with showers for the hikers, promote the hotels that welcome the hikers.

The City can partner with LEAP to promote the existing services and create new promotional information about the CDT.

Council and staff can decide if the potential projects are a priority of the City.

Potential Project can be addressed at a Town Hall.

Staff can consider placing the potential project on the next ICIP.

Todd Bensley Shooting Range needs improvements: the sign is on the ground; the access route needs to be marked; people cannot access through the main entrance. What are the hours because the plan says it is open Monday-Friday 8:00am-5:00pm and Saturday 9:00am-12:00p, but it seems too never be open.

Council and staff can decide on the best way to identify the Shooting Range access and hours of operation.

Staff can place sign where it needs to be.

Lordsburg needs a new Animal Shelter or updated. The sign needs to have the correct information. There are members of the public who have called the number on the sign, but it is not correct.

New sign needs to be made for the Animal Shelter.

Staff will continue seeking funding for a new or remodeled Animal Shelter.

Can the City takeover the Central School? The City may have access to more resources to preserve the building and enhance the facility.

It would be nice to have a Dog Park for travelers to stop, get fuel, let their pets out, and actually stay in the City for more than 20-40 minutes.

General Comments/Ideas

The public would like transparency on projects from the City.

Host monthly Town Hall meeting to have more transparency to City government. Have a topic and have a Council member, Mayor, and department present to address the monthly topic.

Would the Council consider having duties such as following up on community facility projects or concerns?

Could Council and the Mayor go through this plan and pick out priority projects each year?

There are concerns that City staff is not working to the full potential. City properties should be very clean if there is an expectation of the community taking care of the property. If City workers are out and about and see trash or an issue, instead of driving by, stop and pick it up or address the issue.

Union Pacific and NMDOT need to upkeep their property throughout the City.

Will this plan be shelved or implemented?

Question can be addressed at a Town Hall meeting.

Potential project can be addressed at a Town Hall meeting.

Staff can consider placing the potential project on the next ICIP.

Community Members

Jessica Mesa
Atticus Wallace
Ruben Gomez
Lisa Gomez
Frank Acosta
Carmen Acosta
Ruben Tovar
Sundi Hendrix
Tisha Greene
Roxann Randall
Kelly R. Gomez

Thank you!

APPENDIX B STAKEHOLDERS



Marth Salas
Rodney Plowman
Harold Love
Vanessa Vitela
Riley Allen
Tisha Green
Bruce Ashburn
Gabriel Ortega
Debbie Hudson
Ryan Chaney
Erica Valdez
Roxann Randall

City of Lordsburg
City of Lordsburg
New Mexico Department of Transportation
Hidalgo County-Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce
Lordsburg Fire Department
Hidalgo County
PNM
Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments
New Mexico Department of Transportation
Lordsburg Municipal Schools
New Mexico Tech-Playas Research and Training Center
Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project

THANK YOU!!

APPENDIX C IMPLEMENTATION



Implementation strategies and priorities

The Lordsburg City Councilors should appoint an Implementation Committee that will represent 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 City Councilors and community. The Committee will report directly to the City Councilors on the activities and provide recommendations on the capital improvement plan and legislative budget requests and initiatives.

There should be a formal update of the City of Lordsburg Comprehensive Plan every five years, updating information from the Census and other socio-economic sources and geographic data. The Lordsburg City Council should appoint a Comprehensive Plan Task Force for the Plan update that will include, but is not limited to, representatives from business, and real estate, ranching/agriculture, government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and neighborhood residents.

Land Use Goals and Strategies

LAND USE GOAL 1: CREATE LAND USE PATTERS THAT ARE BENEFICIAL TO THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF LORDSBURG'S CITIZENS.

- Strategy 1A: Continue to enforce the existing zoning codes and nuisance ordinances, updating standards as necessary to ensure compliance is enforceable.
- Strategy 1B: Initiate annexation when the fiscal impacts and health, safety, and welfare are a benefit to the City.
- Strategy 1C: Seek to use open space for clean water and conservation initiatives can be utilized such as effluent reuse pond by 2025.

LAND USE GOAL 2: ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND THAT HAS EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE TO INCREASE INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, RESIDENTIAL, RECREATIONAL, AND ENERGY USE.

- Strategy 2A: Conduct an Industrial Park Feasibility Study and design for the land North of I-10 by 2025.
- Strategy 2B: Establish development impact fees on new development to finance roads, infrastructure improvements, and public safety by 2026.
- Strategy 2C: Create a hydrogen use and infrastructure ordinance in the City by 2024.
- Strategy 2D: Continue to support renewable energy projects such as New Mexico Community Solar Projects.

LAND USE GOAL 3: PRESERVE AND ENHANCE THE NATURAL, VISUAL, AND HISTORICAL/CULTURAL RESOURCES BY MAINTAINING THE OVERALL COMMUNITY CHARACTER.

- Strategy 3A: Continue to support the Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project utilization of the Metropolitan Redevelopment Area Plan to help revitalization the City's historic district and buildings.
- Strategy 3B: Continue to support community clean-up efforts that remove litter and weeds around the City.
- Strategy 3C: Continue to support the Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project's beautification projects that would also help increase the tourist visitorship to the City.

LAND USE GOAL 4: ENCOURAGE INFILL AND REDEVELOPMENT TO PREVENT URBAN SPRAWL.

- Strategy 4A: Begin infill development in residential zones to help alleviate the housing crisis by 2025.

- Strategy 4B: Work with potential entrepreneurs to redevelop commercial buildings and properties throughout the City by 2024.
- Strategy 4C: Continue to encourage recruited businesses to infill or redevelop commercial property, especially in the Metropolitan Redevelopment Area.

Infrastructure Goals and Strategies

INFRASTRUCTURE GOAL 1: CONTINUE THE REPLACEMENT OF WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE.

- Strategy 1A: Replace the remaining 60% of the water distribution system by 2035.
- Strategy 1B: For continual public safety and welfare, add more fire hydrants to the water distribution system by 2028.
- Strategy 1C: Replace the ion exchange with reverse osmosis at the wastewater treatment plant by 2029.
- Strategy 1D: Regularly review and amend subdivision and development regulations and design standards for all infrastructure improvements to meet the community's needs.

INFRASTRUCTURE GOAL 2: MAINTAIN QUALITY POTABLE WATER SUPPLY TO MEET PRESENT AND FUTURE DEMANDS.

- Strategy 2A: Begin annual community water conservation and recycling educational events such as fairs, workshops, or other awareness techniques; topics might include design and use of gray water systems, low flow fixtures, and proper settings for automated irrigation systems by 2025.

INFRASTRUCTURE GOAL 3: COMPLETE REPLACING NATURAL GAS LINES AND MAINTAIN THE EXISTING NATURAL GAS SYSTEM.

- Strategy 3A: Finish relacing the natural gas pipes throughout City limits by 2029.
- Strategy 3B: Modernize the natural gas headgate at the regulation station by 2029.
- Strategy 3C: Continue to do daily, monthly, and annual maintenance of the natura gas system for constant integrity.

INFRASTRUCTURE GOAL 4: BEGIN TO UPGRADE THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT TO ENSURE THE PLANT CAN MEET PRESENT AND FUTURE DEMANDS.

- Strategy 4A: Create a bypass for the overflow to another wastewater pond by 2029.
- Strategy 4B: Replace wastewater treatment plant components such as the aerator and electrical control panel by 2027.
- Strategy 4C: Have an Effluent Reuse Feasibility Study established to find the cost-benefit ratio of the City's effluent reuse by 2027.

Transportation Goals and Strategies

TRANSPORTATION GOAL 1: MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE THE CITY OF LORDSBURG MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK TO INCREASE LIVABILITY.

- Strategy 1A: Work with Union Pacific and AMTRAK to improve passenger rail facilities by 2029.
- Strategy 1B: Survey residents on transportation needs such as destinations and frequency, to help decide if public transit or ride share services are needed by 2025.
- Strategy 1C: Develop Roadway Maintenance and Management Plan to evaluate the conditions of streets and pedestrian facilities on annual basis by 2025.
- Strategy 1D: Develop land-use patterns that support a transportation system that focuses on expanding multi-modal opportunities, connectivity, and decreasing vehicle miles travelled by 2027.

TRANSPORTATION GOAL 2: IMPROVE PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCESS AND SAFETY BY BREATHING QUALITY SIDEWALKS AND BIKE LANES.

- Strategy 2A: Identify locations to place signalizations and signage such as medians, yield signs, stop signs, or children at play signs to improve safety by 2026.
- Strategy 2B: Evaluate the existing street and pedestrian system to help develop a functional pathways and trails for pedestrian and bicyclists by 2026.
- Strategy 2C: Continue to rehabilitate established pedestrian pathways along streets of the core community street networks.
- Strategy 2D: Improve pedestrian and bicycle facilities during street improvements such as street furnishing, traffic calming technique, decreasing street clutter and line of sight issues, crosswalks and crossing enhancements, and roadway lighting improvements to increase safety by 2027.

Economic Development Goals and Strategies

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1: DIVERSIFY THE ECONOMY BY RETAINING EXISTING BUSINESSES AND RECRUITING DIFFERENT INDUSTRY SECTORS.

- Strategy 1A: Develop a business inventory to help those business owners among retirement age to create a succession plan by July 2024.
- Strategy 1B: Conduct a Business, Retention, and Expansion (BRE) Survey to ensure the health of the business community annually.
- Strategy 1C: Develop an industry recruiting and workforce development plan with the Hidalgo County, Lordsburg and Animas School Districts, NM Tech, Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project, and Hidalgo-Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce by July 2024.
- Strategy 1D: Develop and maintain business recruitment collateral to place on the City, Hidalgo County, Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project, and Hidalgo-Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce's websites; and distribute to potential local entrepreneurs and at trade shows and other economic development events by July 2024.
- Strategy 1E: Begin and continue recruiting traditional and nontraditional industries such as film, manufacturing, geothermal support by January 2025.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2: CREATE A LOCAL BUSINESS ECOSYSTEM THROUGH NETWORK, RESOURCE, AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.

- Strategy 2A: Conduct a business incubator feasibility study that would include a community commercial kitchen by July 2025.
- Strategy 2B: Continue to support the CO.STARTERS program ran by the Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments to encourage local entrepreneurship.
- Strategy 2C: Develop a building and land inventory to encourage new "store-front" businesses throughout the City by July 2024.
- Strategy 2D: Provide a space to encourage local home-based businesses to network and cultivate new business ideas by July 2025.
- Strategy 2E: Work with Internet Service Providers to increase the broadband capacity throughout the City to encourage e-commerce, online workforce development, and access to other online resources.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3: FOSTER HIGH QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT IN PARTNERSHIP WITH HIDALGO COUNTY, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS.

- Strategy 3A: Develop a partnership with Hidalgo County to reactivate the Hidalgo Learning Center to use as a local workforce development training center by July 2024.

Strategy 3B: Work with Hidalgo County, Lordsburg and Animas School Districts, NM Tech, Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project, Hidalgo-Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce, and local employers about the current and future workforce development needs continually.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 4: ACTIVELY PROMOTE TOURISM AND OUTDOOR RECREATION ASSETS THROUGHOUT HIDALGO COUNTY WHILE OFFERING THE CITY AS THE OVERNIGHT HUB.

- Strategy 4A: Continue to work with New Mexico Tourism Department to promote the City of Lordsburg as New Mexico True to help promote overnight visitorship.
- Strategy 4B: Work with local hotel/motels, restaurants, and attractions to create tourism packages to encourage visitors to extend their stay by January 2025.
- Strategy 4C: Work with historic place and building owners to promote the attractiveness to tourists by July 2024.
- Strategy 4D: Continue to develop outdoor recreation assets throughout the City to encourage overnight stay.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5: REVITALIZE THE CITY OF LORDSBURG'S CORE BUSINESS DISTRICT THROUGH SUPPORTING THE LORDSBURG ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT PROJECT.

- Strategy 5A: Continue to support the Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project in placemaking efforts in the Metropolitan Redevelopment Area.
- Strategy 5B: Continue to encourage the creation and promotion of the Historic Walking Tour.
- Strategy 5C: Apply to become an Emerging MainStreet Community through New Mexico MainStreet by July 2024.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6: CREATE AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WEBPAGE ON THE CITY'S WEBSITE TO HELP BUSINESSES FIND INFORMATION EFFICIENTLY IN ONE PLACE.

- Strategy 6A: Place the BRE survey results, general demographic, tax, incentives, etc., while linking economic development resources and partner pages by July 2024.
- Strategy 6B: Continue to keep an updated land and building inventory looping on the webpage.
- Strategy 6C: Continue to have a monthly "featured business" on the webpage.
- Strategy 6D: Promote business and workforce development training and resources continually.

Housing Goals and Strategies

HOUSING GOAL 1: INCREASE HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE RESIDENTS.

- Strategy 1A: Allow accessory dwelling units such as mother-in-law units on appropriate lots as permitted in the zoning code by 2027.
- Strategy 1B: Continue to promote greater housing density to encourage infill to help retain young adults in the community.
- Strategy 1C: Identify city-owned buildings that could be used for affordable/workforce housing development in partnership with a private developer or nonprofit organization by 2025.
- Strategy 1D: Continue to collaborate with regional housing partners and employers about the types of housing needs in the City to help identify projects and funding.
- Strategy 1E: Work with realtors, investors, and developers to buy and finish the development of uncompleted apartment and townhome project in the City by 2028.

HOUSING GOAL 2: ENCOURAGE HOUSING UNITS PROTECT THE HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE OF THE OCCUPANTS BY ENCOURAGING REHABILITATION AND REPLACEMENT OF

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING.

- Strategy 2A: Continue to seek federal and state funding for housing rehabilitation such as New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority, USDA Rural Development, and Community Development Block Grant.
- Strategy 2B: Involve youth organizations such as Bootheel Youth Association in residential weatherization and remodeling activities by 2025.
- Strategy 2C: Create a weatherization and housing rehabilitation program at the City to help alleviate substandard housing by 2025.

HOUSING GOAL 3: WORK WITH THE COUNTY, HOUSING PARTNERS, HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, AND PRIVATE SECTOR TO CREATE AFFORDABLE/WORKFORCE HOUSING.

- Strategy 3A: Provide incentives for developers to build all types of housing units within the City by 2028.
- Strategy 3B: Provide financial literacy and homebuyer education classes quarterly by 2026.

HOUSING GOAL 4: ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT EVENTS TO INSTILL NEIGHBORHOOD PRIDE AND BEAUTIFICATION.

- Strategy 4A: Partner with the Lordsburg Economic Advancement Project to promote and recognize a "Neighborhood of the Month" to encourage clean-up and rehabilitation creating community pride by 2025.
- Strategy 4B: Continue a regular schedule for community clean-ups and encourage youth organizations to be a part.

Community Facilities and Services Goals and Strategies**COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES GOAL 1: IMPROVE, MAINTAIN, AND EXPAND FACILITIES FOR RECREATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.**

- Strategy 1A: Continue to redevelop the City's existing recreational facilities by enhancing the City's parks amenities.
- Strategy 1B: Prepare a Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment/Master Plan to determine existing deficiencies and future facility needs and funding sources by 2027.
- Strategy 1C: Continue to adapt the Special Events Center for fitness, music, arts, and continuing education.
- Strategy 1D: Create a recreational pond with walking paths to increase the outdoor recreational activities in the City by 2029.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES GOAL 2: ENHANCE COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES OVERALL.

- Strategy 2A: Continue to finance and equip the Lordsburg Police and Fire Departments.
- Strategy 2B: Build or renovate a building for the Animal Shelter by 2026.
- Strategy 2C: Continue to develop quality of life amenities and services within Lordsburg including housing, recreation, and retail.
- Strategy 2D: Implement youth-related activities in the summer and after school.

Hazard Mitigation Goals and Strategies**HAZARD MITIGATION GOAL 1: REDUCE POTENTIAL LOSS OF LIFE AND DAMAGE TO EXISTING COMMUNITY ASSETS FROM ALL NATURAL AND HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS.**

- Strategy 1A: Update the City's Emergency Operations and Hazard Mitigation Plans to assess the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and structures in hazard-prone areas by 2028.

- Strategy 1B: Continue to develop all-hazard notification system as coordinated by the Local Emergency Response Team.
- Strategy 1C: Develop a Storm Water Management Plan to address flood protection and erosion control through soil stabilization and flood control projects by 2029.
- Strategy 1D: Implement a public education campaign to inform residents on hazard mitigation topic such as: wildfire prevention and flood protection by 2027.

HAZARD MITIGATION GOAL 2: DEVELOP A LOCAL AND RAPID RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY AND HAZARDOUS THREATS.

- Strategy 2A: Continue to coordinate with New Mexico State Police, New Mexico Department of Transportation, the Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department, Fire and Rescue departments, and the Lordsburg School District to designate "safe buildings" during food and dust storm events to shelter residents.
- Strategy 2B: Continue to coordinate with New Mexico Department of Transportation on the advanced weather warning system and response to emergencies on state and federal highways.

HAZARD MITIGATION GOAL 3: REDUCE THE RISK OF POTENTIAL HAZMAT INCIDENTS INVOLVING INTERSTATE TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

- Strategy 3A: Provide the Fire and Police Department training to obtain HAZMAT Technician Training and secure HAZMAT equipment as needed by 2025.
- Strategy 3B: Establish a local hazardous material route throughout the City to ensure residents' exposure to the potential hazardous material release is minimized by 2026.

APPENDIX D REFERENCES

Information Sources



Online Resources

City of Lordsburg	www.cityoflordsburg.org
Hidalgo County	www.hidalgocounty.org
Weather Spark	www.weatherspark.com
US Census	www.census.gov
New Mexico Public Education Department	www.ped.state.nm
PNM	www.pnm.com
Federal Communications Commission	www.broadbandmap.fcc.gov
New Mexico Department of Transportation	www.dot.nm.gov
Union Pacific	www.up.com
AmTRAK	www.amtrak.com
US Bureau of Labor Statistics	www.bls.gov
New Mexico Tax and Revenue Department	www.tax.newmexico.gov
New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions	www.dws.state.nm.us
On the Map	www.onthemap.gov
Lordsburg Municipal Schools	www.lmsed.org
Animas Public Schools	www.animask12.net
New Mexico Tech-Playas Training and Research Center	www.prtc.emrtc.nmt.edu
New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority	www.housingnm.org
US Housing and Urban Development	www.hud.gov
Southwest Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation	www.swnm.org
Western Regional Housing Authority	www.wrha-nm.org
Tierra del Sol Housing Corporation	www.tdshc.org
US Department of Agriculture	www.usda.gov
Hidalgo County-Lordsburg Library	www.lordsburghidalgolibrary.com
Hidalgo Medical Services	www.hms-nm.org
Care.com	www.care.com
New Mexico Kids	www.newmexicokids.org
New Mexico State Police	www.sp.nm.gov
US Border Patrol	www.cbp.gov
Federal Emergency Management Agency	www.fema.gov
National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration	www.noaa.gov
US Department of Homeland Security	www.dhs.gov
Federal Bureau of investigations	www.fbi.gov
US Department of Transportation	www.transportation.gov

Other Resources

2003 Lordsburg Industrial Park Master Plan	Book
Hidalgo County-Lordsburg Chamber of Commerce	Documents

APPENDIX E

Programs and Agencies



Catalog of Federal Assistance: This resource includes extensive listing of federal assistance programs, contacts, and grant application procedures. The catalog is available at www.cfda.gov.

Catalog of Local Assistance Programs: The catalog contains programs administered by the State of New Mexico and the United States. The catalog assists local entities on match needs and goals to available resources at www.nmdfa.state.nm.us/Capitol_Outlay_Bureau.aspx.

US-EPA Brownfield Program

Contact: US-EPA Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization
Mail Code 5105 T
1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 566-2777
Website: www.epa.gov/brownfields

Community Development Block Grant

Contact: New Mexico Department of Finance
Administration-Local Government Division
Bataan Memorial Building
407 Galisteo Street
Santa Fe, NM 87503
Phone: (505) 827-8053
Website: www.nmdfa.state.nm.us

USDA-Rural Development

Contact: USDA-Rural Development
6200 Jefferson NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
Phone: (575) 761-4950
Website: www.rurdev.usda.gov/nm

Community Development Block Grant-Colonias

Contact: New Mexico Department of Finance
Administration-Local Government Division
Bataan Memorial Building
407 Galisteo Street
Santa Fe, NM 87503
Phone: (505) 827-8053
Website: www.nmdfa.state.nm.us

USDA-Value-Added Producer Grant

Contact: USDA-Rural Development
6200 Jefferson NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
Phone: (575) 761-4950
Website: www.rurdev.usda.gov/nm

New Mexico Brownfield Program

Contact: New Mexico Environment Department
1190 Saint Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87502
Phone: (505) 827-0078
Website: www.env.nm.gov

USDA-Direct Farm Ownership Microloans

Contact: USDA Farm Services Center
405 E. Florida Street
Deming, NM 88030-5335
Phone: (575) 546-9692

Rural Infrastructure Revolving Fund

Contact: New Mexico Environment Department
1190 Saint Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87502
Phone: (505) 827-0078
Website: www.env.nm.gov

USDA-Renewable Energy Assistance Program

Contact: USDA-Rural Development
6200 Jefferson NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
Phone: (575) 761-4950
Website: www.rurdev.usda.gov/nm

Colonias Infrastructure Fund

Contact: New Mexico Finance Authority
207 Shelby Street
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: (505) 984-1454
Website: www.nmfa.net

Sustainable Communities Planning Grant

Contact: US Department of Housing and Urban Development
PO Box 23268
Washington, DC 20026-3268

Public Project Revolving Loan Fund

Contact: New Mexico Finance Authority
207 Shelby Street
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: (505) 984-1454

Phone: 1-800-245-2691
 Website: <http://www.portal.hud.gov>

National Trust for Historic Preservation
 Contact: National Trust for Historic Preservation
 1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW
 Washington, DC 20036-2117
 Phone: (202)588-6000/800-944-6847
 Website: www.preservationnation.org

Historic Preservation Tax Incentive Program
 Contact: National Park Service
 1201 Eye Street NW, 6th Floor
 Washington, DC 20005
 Phone: (202) 513-7270
 Website: www.nps.gov

Office of Rural Health Policy
 Contact: Office of Rural Health Policy
 5600 Fischer's Lane, 5A-05
 Rockville, MD 20857
 Phone: (301) 443-0835
 Website: www.hrsa.gov

New Mexico Department of Transportation
 Contact: New Mexico Department of Transportation
 1120 Cerrillos Road
 Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149
 Phone: (505)827-5100
 Website: www.nmshtd.state.nm.us

New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority
 Contact: New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority
 344 Fourth Street SW
 Albuquerque, NM 87102
 Phone: (505) 843-6880
 Website: www.nmmfa.org

New Mexico Finance Authority
 Contact: New Mexico Finance Authority
 207 Shelby Street
 Santa Fe, NM 87501
 Phone: (505) 984-1454
 Website: www.nmfa.net

New Mexico Department of Finance Administration
 Contact: New Mexico Department of Finance
 Administration
 Bataan Memorial Building
 407 Galisteo Street
 Santa Fe, NM 87503

Website: www.nmfa.net

SMART Money Loan Participation Program
 Contact: New Mexico Finance Authority
 207 Shelby Street
 Santa Fe, NM 87501
 Phone: (505) 984-1454
 Website: www.nmfa.net

New Market Tax Credits
 Contact: New Mexico Finance Authority
 207 Shelby Street
 Santa Fe, NM 87501
 Phone: (505) 984-1454
 Website: www.nmfa.net

Collateral Support Participation Program
 Contact: New Mexico Finance Authority
 207 Shelby Street
 Santa Fe, NM 87501
 Phone: (505) 984-1454
 Website: www.nmfa.net

Cooperative Agreement Program
 Contact: New Mexico Department of Transportation
 1120 Cerrillos Road
 Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149
 Phone: (505)827-5100
 Website: www.nmshtd.state.nm.us

Municipal Arterial Program
 Contact: New Mexico Department of Transportation
 1120 Cerrillos Road
 Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149
 Phone: (505)827-5100
 Website: www.nmshtd.state.nm.us

Transportation Alternative Program
 Contact: New Mexico Department of Transportation
 1120 Cerrillos Road
 Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149
 Phone: (505)827-5100
 Website: www.nmshtd.state.nm.us

Recreational Trails Program
 Contact: New Mexico Department of Transportation
 1120 Cerrillos Road
 Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149
 Phone: (505)827-5100
 Website: www.nmshtd.state.nm.us

Phone: (505) 827-8053
 Website: www.nmdfa.state.nm.us

New Mexico Environment Department

Contact: New Mexico Environment Department
 1190 Saint Francis Drive
 Santa Fe, NM 87502
 Phone: (505) 827-0078
 Website: www.env.nm.gov

New Mexico Economic Development Department

Contact: New Mexico Economic Development
 Department
 1100 Saint Francis Drive
 Santa Fe, NM 87505
 Phone: (505) 827-0249
 Website: www.goNM.biz

DREAMSPRING New Mexico

Contact: DREAMSPRING New Mexico
 2000 Zearing Avenue NW
 Albuquerque, NM 87104
 Phone: 1-800-265-5676
 Website: www.dreamspring.org

The Loan Fund

Contact: The Loan Fund
 423 Iron Avenue, NW
 Albuquerque, NM 87102-3821
 Phone: (505) 243-3196
 Website: www.loanfund.org

Small Business Development Center

Contact: Small Business Development Center
 Western New Mexico University
 PO Box 680
 Silver City, NM 88062
 Phone: (575) 538-6320
 Website: www.nmsbdc.org/silvercity

7A-Loan Program

Contact: Small Business Development Center
 Western New Mexico University
 PO Box 680
 Silver City, NM 88062
 Phone: (575) 538-6320
 Website: www.nmsbdc.org/silvercity

Registered Cultural Properties Tax Credits

Contact: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
 Bataan Memorial Building
 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
 Santa Fe, NM 87501
 Phone (505) 827-6320
 Website: www.nmhistoricpreservation.org

Certified Local Government Program

Contact: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
 Bataan Memorial Building
 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
 Santa Fe, NM 87501
 Phone (505) 827-6320
 Website: www.nmhistoricpreservation.org

New Mexico Historic Preservation Loan

Contact: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
 Bataan Memorial Building
 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
 Santa Fe, NM 87501
 Phone (505) 827-6320
 Website: www.nmhistoricpreservation.org

Beer/Wine Producers Preferential Tax Credits

Contact: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue
 Las Cruces District Office
 2540 El Paseo, Building #2
 Las Cruces, NM 88004
 Phone: (575) 524-6225
 Website: www.tax.newmexico.gov

HOME Investment Partnership Program

Contact: New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority
 344 Fourth Street SW
 Albuquerque, NM 87102
 Phone: (505) 843-6880
 Website: www.nmmfa.org

504 Loan Program

Contact: Enchanted Land Certified Development
 Company
 6500 Jefferson NE, Suite 200
 Albuquerque, NM 87109
 Phone: (505) 843-9232
 Website: www.elcdc.com

Job Training Incentive Program

Contact: New Mexico Economic Development
Department
1100 Saint Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: (505) 827-0249
Website: www.goNM.biz

Angel Tax Credit Fund

Contact: New Mexico Economic Development
Department
1100 Saint Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: (505) 827-0249
Website: www.goNM.biz

Local Economic Development Act Fund

Contact: New Mexico Economic Development
Department
1100 Saint Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: (505) 827-0249
Website: www.goNM.biz