

Luna County



2022 Comprehensive Plan

Resolution

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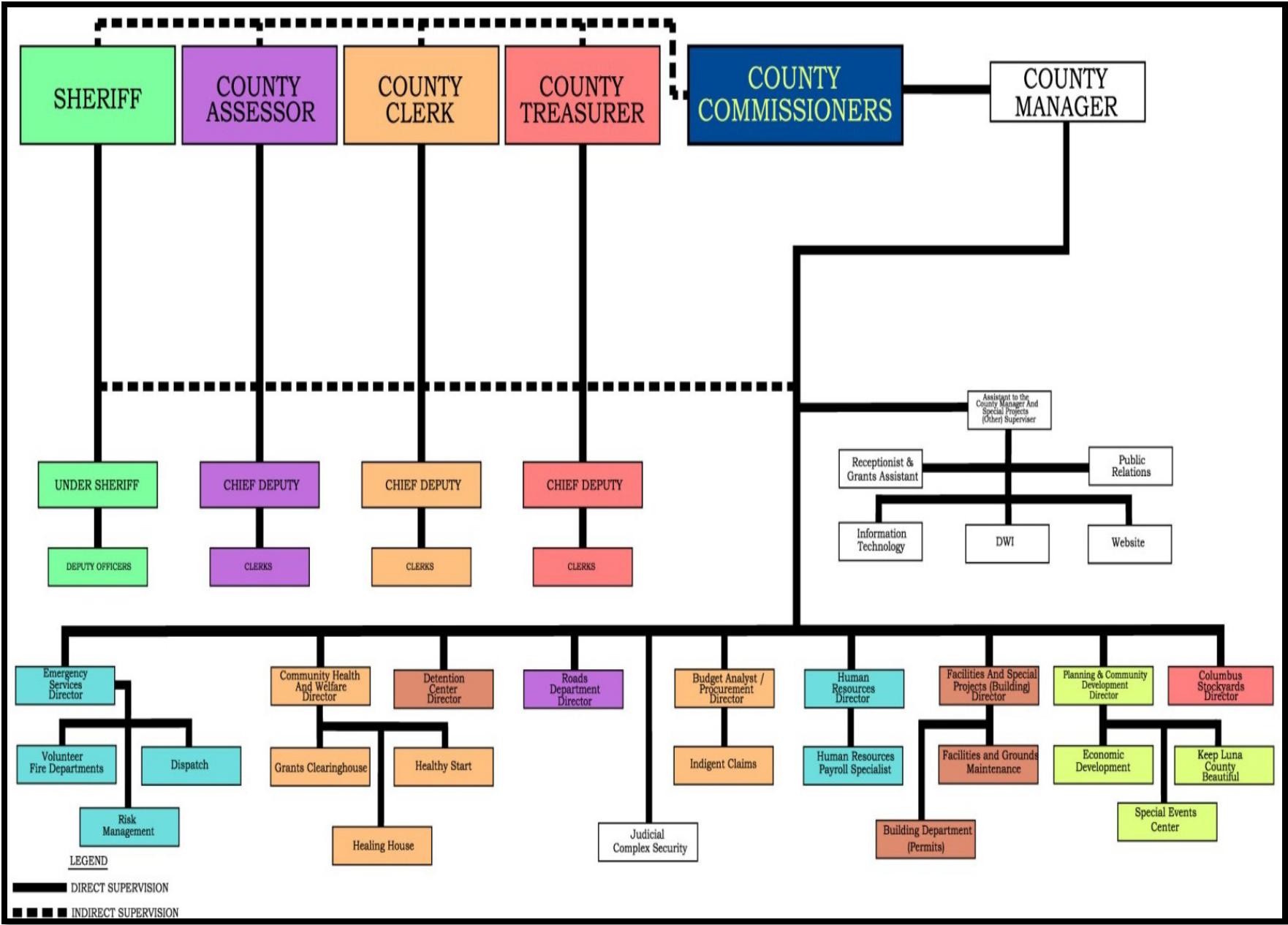
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Southwest New Mexico Council of Government

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Chapter 1: Introduction

A Comprehensive Plan is a document adopted by a local government to guide decision-making primarily about the physical development of the community.

A. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to prepare Luna County for the future by anticipating change, maximizing strengths, and minimizing weaknesses through addressing critical issues the community faces, achieve priority goals, and coordinate public/private success. The plan also provides the historical context and current data in order to understand issues to choose solutions and seek funding from various agencies.

Comprehensive planning is authorized by state statute to develop the form and content to incorporate current planning practices. While the guidelines define a general list of topics or elements covered in a Comprehensive Plan, the plans are molded based on a community's resources, capacities, needs, and values. Comprehensive Plans should be updated at least every five years to be in compliance with New Mexico state agencies.

This plan updates the 2012 Luna County Comprehensive Plan by the Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments. The plan will encompass the entirety of Luna County and addresses facilities and services that are owned, operated, or partly funded by the County.

B. Comprehensive Plan Document

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

1. **Introduction**
2. **Community Profile:** Describes the county, location, history, and demographics.
3. **Natural Resources and Environment:** Profiles the geography, geology and soils, vegetation, climate and precipitation, water quality and quantity, and other natural resources throughout the County.
4. **Land Use:** Addresses conflicts and appropriate location of residential and non-residential land uses, infill and redevelopment of vacant properties regarding the physical development of Luna County.
5. **Housing:** Profiles the number, type, and condition of housing units; whether they are rented, owned, or vacant and the affordability of housing units in the County.
6. **Economic Development:** Includes an economic profile that summarizes and addresses the need to diversify the economy

through attracting new businesses, retaining existing businesses, marketing, training workforce, and entrepreneur support.

7. **Community Services and Facilities:** Addresses public health, safety, and welfare related to the impacts of quality-of-life services such as, maintenance and enhancement of public safety and community facilities, delivery of services, improvement of healthcare services through partnerships and collaboration, and quality education and learning opportunities.
8. **Transportation:** Addresses the County's multi-modal transportation system including, vehicular, pedestrian/bicycle facilities, transit, aviation, and rail on economic development, land use, and community development.
9. **Hazard Mitigation:** The hazard mitigation element describes the potential natural or man-made hazards in Luna County, reduction of loss resulting from disasters, protection of public health, safety, and welfare, and a summary of best practices, key principles, and hazard ratings.

10. Appendices

C. Planning Process

The Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments (SWNMCOG) and staff first met in May 2021 to discuss the planning process that would take place during the COVID-19 pandemic. The SWNMCOG and staff went through the 2012 Luna County Comprehensive Plan and made a list of stakeholders that would be invited to two prospective meetings to discuss the issues and solutions for each element. The SWNMCOG and staff met before each stakeholder meeting to discuss the contents from the previous Comprehensive Plan to omit services or facilities that the County was no longer involved with and add components that were not in the previous plan. The SWNMCOG then revised the element chapter with the changes and presented it to the stakeholder groups. After the first of each element stakeholder meeting, another revision of the chapter was made to then have a second stakeholder meeting for final thoughts. There were two Public Input meetings that took place in March 2022.

The 78 stakeholders (see appendix for complete list) comprise expertise from a wide range of community interests, including law enforcement, NMDOT, agriculture, small business, IT, MainStreet, Chamber of Commerce, health care, education, workforce, seniors/retirees, local government staff, and community members. All stakeholders were instrumental in creating the initial draft of the chapter and creating the goals and strategies for each element. There were 18 stakeholder meetings that occurred from August through February and two public input meetings that were held in March.

Chapter 2: Community Profile

Describes the County, location, history, and demographics.



Spanish exploration of the area may have begun as early as 1780, when Governor de Anza led an expedition from Santa Fe to explore possible new trade routes to the Sonora settlements of Mexico. An expedition left Mexico at the same time, hoping to meet de Anza in the Mimbres Mountains. The sought-after meeting never took place and a direct trade route was left undiscovered. In 1785, Don Franco Martinez led another expedition into the area to pursue Apache who were active in the region. The expedition was unsuccessful, and the Apache remained in the area, harassing the Spanish settlers and their Anglo successors until the end of the 19th century.

In 1846, the United States and Mexico entered into armed conflict, known as the Mexican-American War; however, the 1846 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war. As a result of the Treaty and the Gadsden Purchase in 1853, the United States acquired the area that encompassed present-day Luna County. In 1861, a large portion of the County was Arizona Territory and the county seat was Tubac, south of Tucson.

Luna County was created by an act of the New Mexico Territorial Legislature on March 16, 1901. After, being introduced annually to the legislature, when the local leaders secured the support of Don Solomon Luna, a prominent Republican politician, successful sheep rancher, and banker from Valencia County, he took the cause to Santa Fe. The new county was comprised of the eastern portion of Grant County and the western portion of Doña Ana County and was named in honor of Solomon Luna.

Luna County has an infamous place in history, being the last land invasion of the United States until 2011. On March 9, 1916 Mexican revolutionary Pancho Villa and his troops crossed the US/Mexico border, looted, and burned the Village of Columbus, causing many residents to flee into the desert. United States Army soldiers at Camp Furlong defended the town with two machine guns. The fighting continued until dawn, when Villa fled back across the Mexican border. A total of eighteen Columbus residents and US soldiers were killed in the raid, while approximately 75 of Villa's soldiers were killed. As a result of the raid, General John J. Pershing led a punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Villa and his troops. Villa was never caught but was assassinated seven years later.

Luna County's history has left five historical structures that are on the National Register of Historic Places, all in the City of Deming:



Deming Armory	301 South Silver Avenue
Seaman Field House	304 Silver Avenue
Luna County Courthouse and Park	700 South Silver Avenue
Mahoney Building	122 South Gold
Deming Main Post Office	201 West Spruce Street

While copper mining and refining have been a primary source of wealth in the surrounding area for most of the 20th century, Luna County has a proud and successful heritage of farming and ranching, producing chile, pecans, cotton, melons, sweet onions, and grapes.

B. Demographic Profile

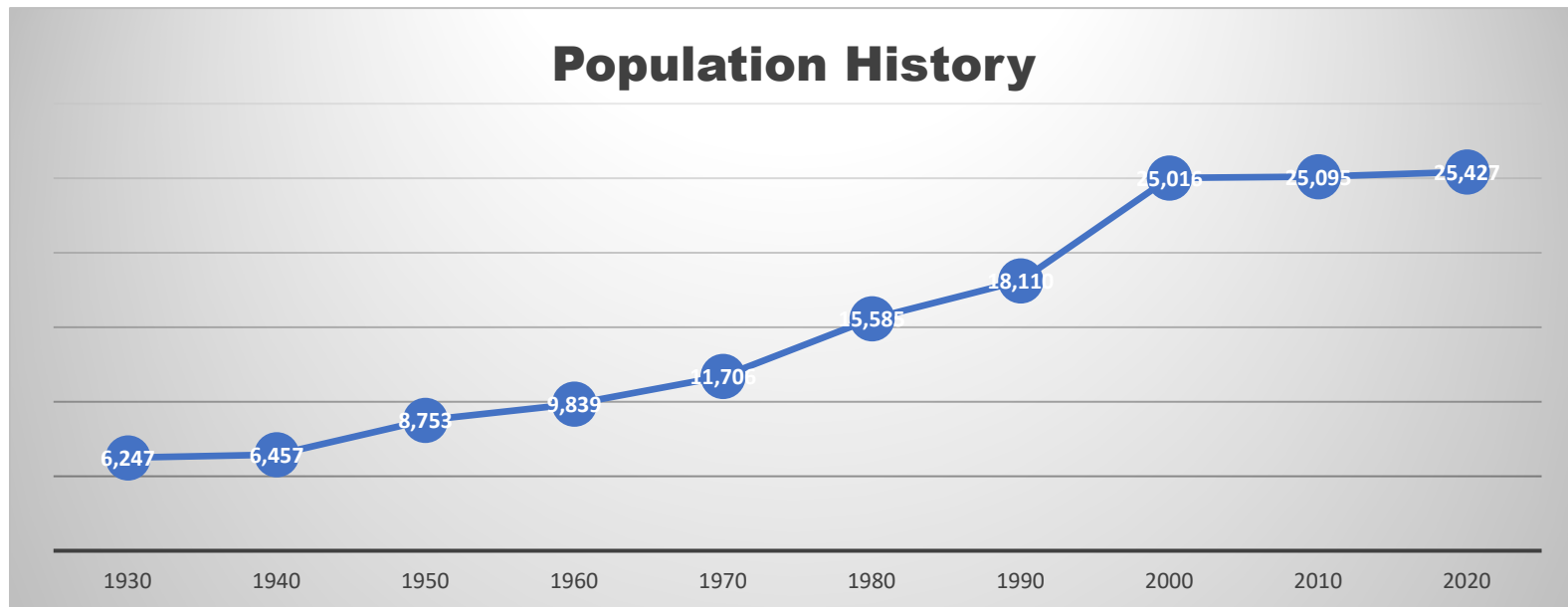
This section discusses Luna County’s population, race and ethnicity, age distribution, educational attainment, and household income and size.

According to the 2020 Census, Luna County has a population of 25,427; 11,508 households; and, 5,348 families. Households consist of one or more persons, while families are comprised of 3.58 persons.

Population



The Census historical data indicates that Luna County's population grew steadily from 1940 to 2000. The County saw significant population growth between 1970 and 1980, increasing by 33%. The greatest growth (38%) was between 1990 and 2000 with an essentially flat growth rate between 2000 and 2020.



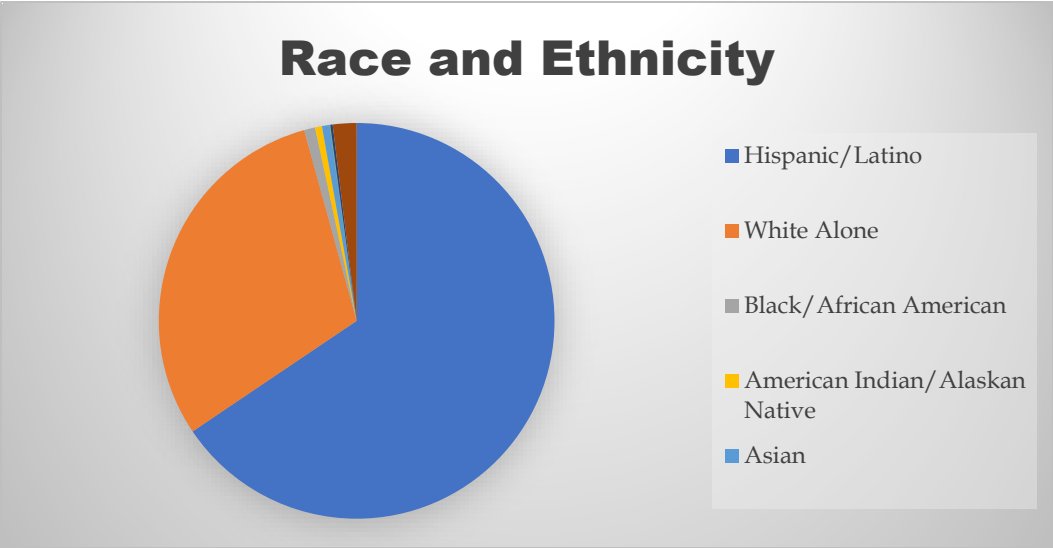
Source: www.data.census.gov

Although Luna County has experienced a relatively low rate of growth between 2000 and 2020, the potential population growth does exist through increased commerce due to the expansion of the Columbus Port-of-Entry and Deming being the half way point between Los Angeles, California and Houston, Texas which allows the freight trucks to stop to be in compliance with the 10-hour rule; in-migration of not only retirees but immigrants as well; and potential increased birth rates.

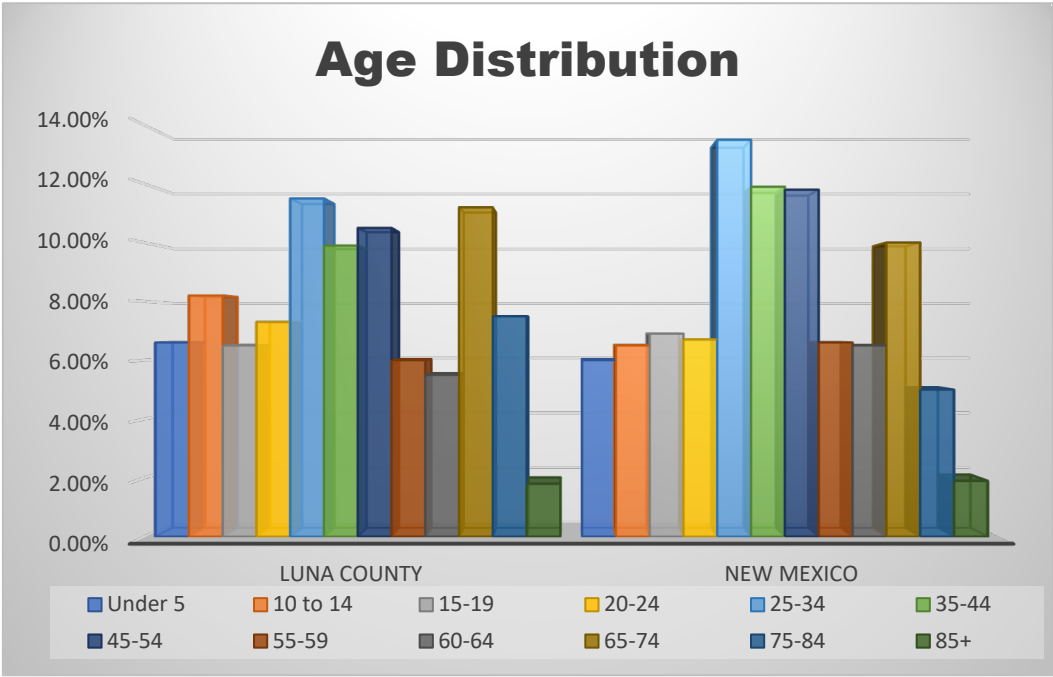
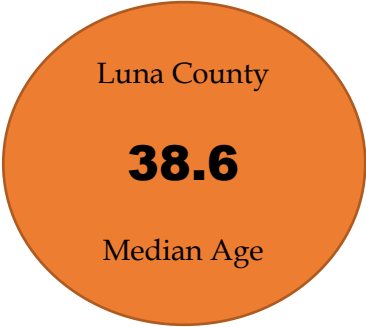
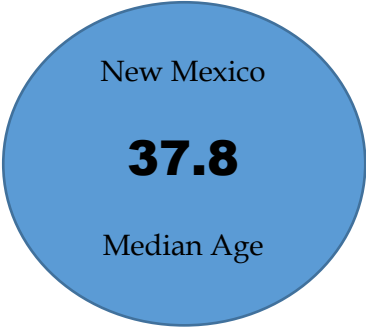
In 1994, University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) projected Luna County's population to grow 2.2% annually from 1990-2000 and beyond. Based on this rate, Luna County's population should reach 31,640 by 2010; however, the 2010 Census population for Luna County was 25,095 and 2020 Census population was 25,497. Therefore, if the population grew at a rate of only 1.2%, the total population of Luna County will reach approximately 31,140 in 2031.

Race and Ethnicity

The 2020 Census revealed that 65% of Luna County’s population is Hispanic and 35% of the population are non-Hispanic while the White alone are 30% of the non-Hispanic group. The Black/ African Americans, American Indian/ Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander are the remaining 5% of the population.



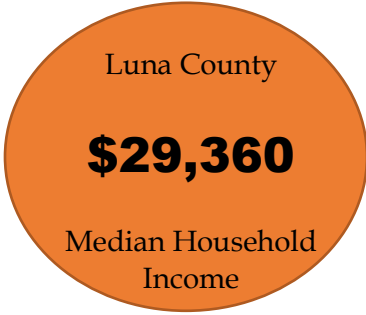
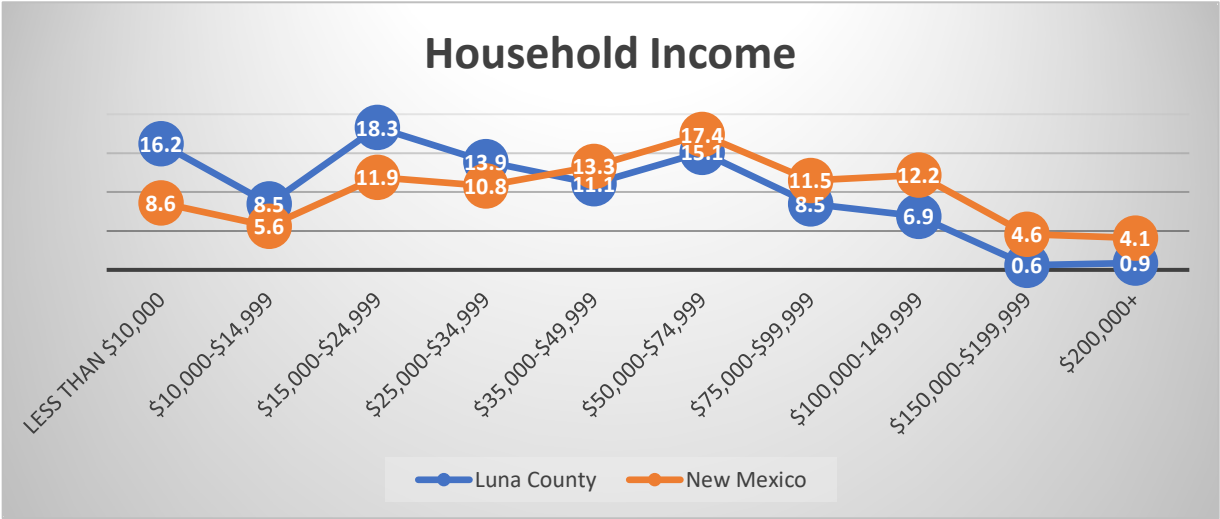
Age



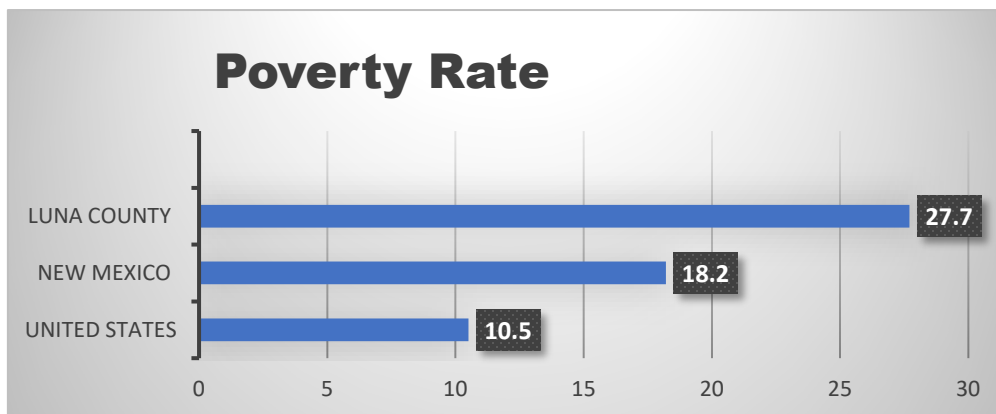
According to the US Census, the median age in Luna County is comparable to that of New Mexico but has become younger by 2.4 years in the last 10 years while New Mexico became older by 1.1 year in the same time period.

Luna County’s children (under 5-19) through 45-54 years old age distribution is comparable to that of New Mexico’s, with the distribution being the highest among the 25-35 year old (NM 13.5% and Luna County 11.5%). Both the State and County population decreases among the 55-64 year old and increases again among the 65-74 year old. Luna County has a higher percentage (11.2%) of 65-74 years old than the New Mexico (10.0%) and among the 75-84 year old (LC 7.5% and NM 5.0%). Luna County and New Mexico have comparable population percentages among the 85 and over age group.

Households



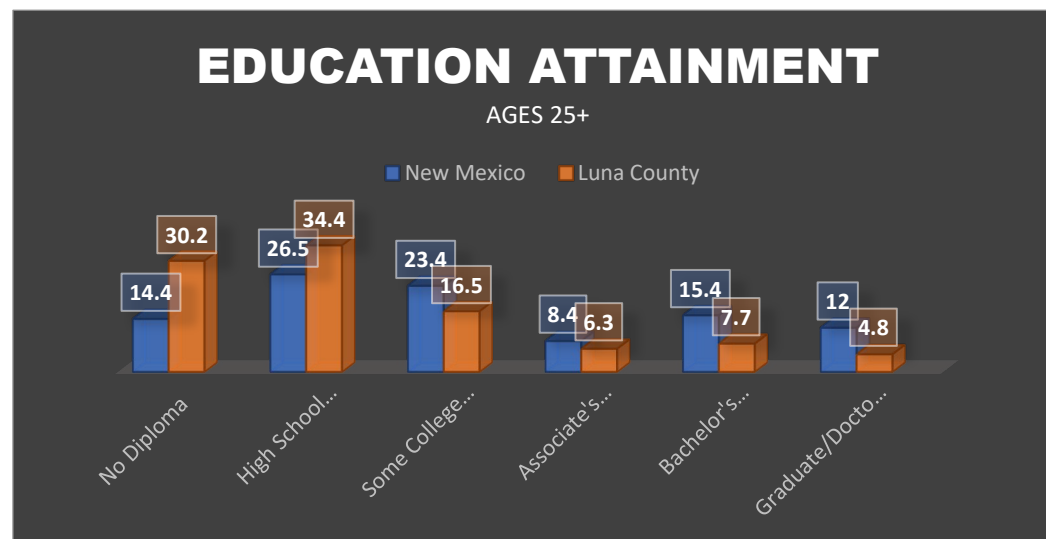
According to the 2020 US Census, the United States has a lower average (2.53) persons per household than the State of New Mexico (2.63) and Luna County (2.65); while New Mexico and Luna County have comparable average persons per households. There is an approximately a \$23,000 gap between New Mexico (\$51,945) and Luna County’s (\$29,360) median household income. The percentage of household incomes in Luna County are higher in lower-income and become lower in high-income than New Mexico. Luna County is somewhat comparable to New Mexico in those household that make \$35,000-\$49,999.



Luna County has a 9.5% higher poverty rate than the State of New Mexico and a 17.2% high rate than the United States. New Mexico has a higher poverty rate than the national rate as well. The high poverty rates in Luna County contributes to areas known as Colonias along the US/Mexico border. Colonias are small non-chartered subdivisions that have inadequate water, wastewater, housing, and roads.

Educational Attainment

Luna County has a slightly lower educational attainment rate than New Mexico with the exception of those who have high school diplomas (34.4%). However, Luna County far exceeds New Mexico’s (14.4%) percentage of the population 25 years and older do not have a high school diploma (30.2). This could be attributed to the amount of the population that English is their second language or those who do not speak English.



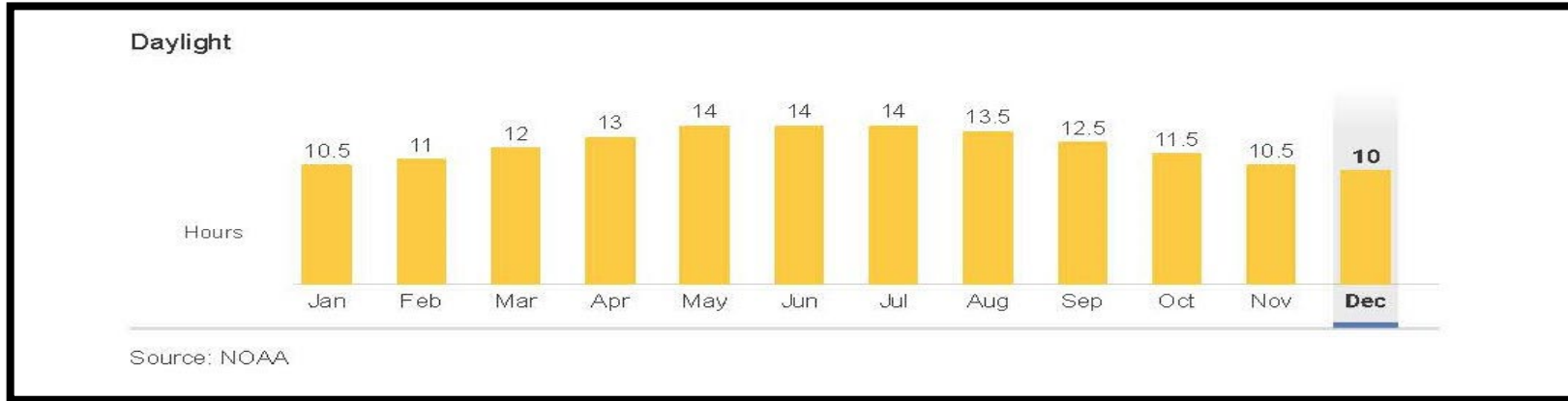
Chapter 3: Natural Resources

Luna County has vast open land and natural resources that have contributed to the County's history of farming and ranching.

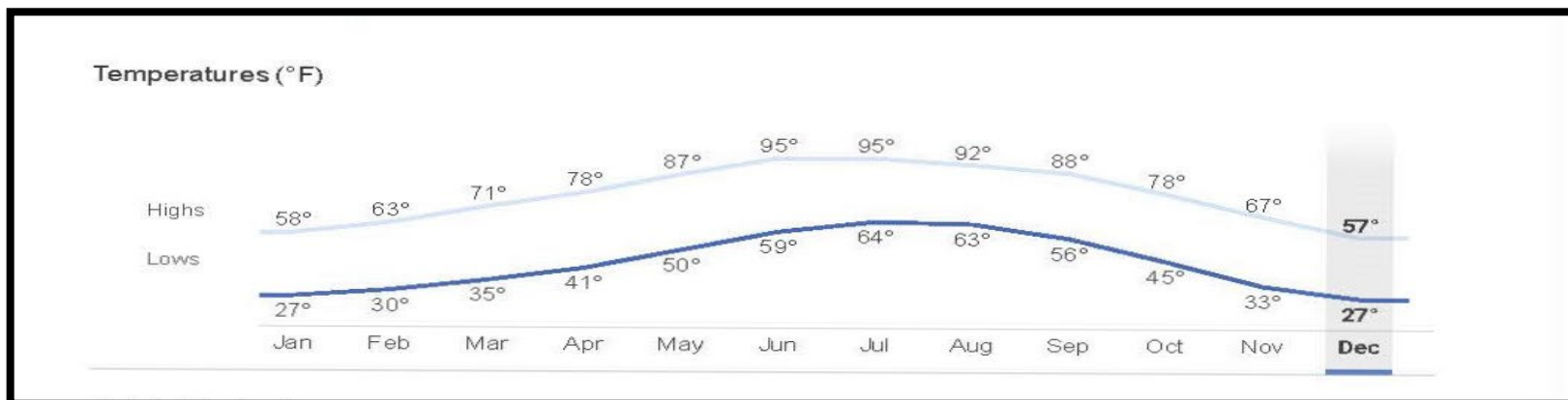
A. Existing Natural Resources and Conditions

Climate and Precipitation

The climate in Luna County reflects the desert extremes of hot, sunny days and cool, crisp evenings, combined with low levels of humidity. According to NOAA, Luna County has over 10 hours of daylight most of the year with the May, June and July (14) the most daylight hours and December (10) having the least.

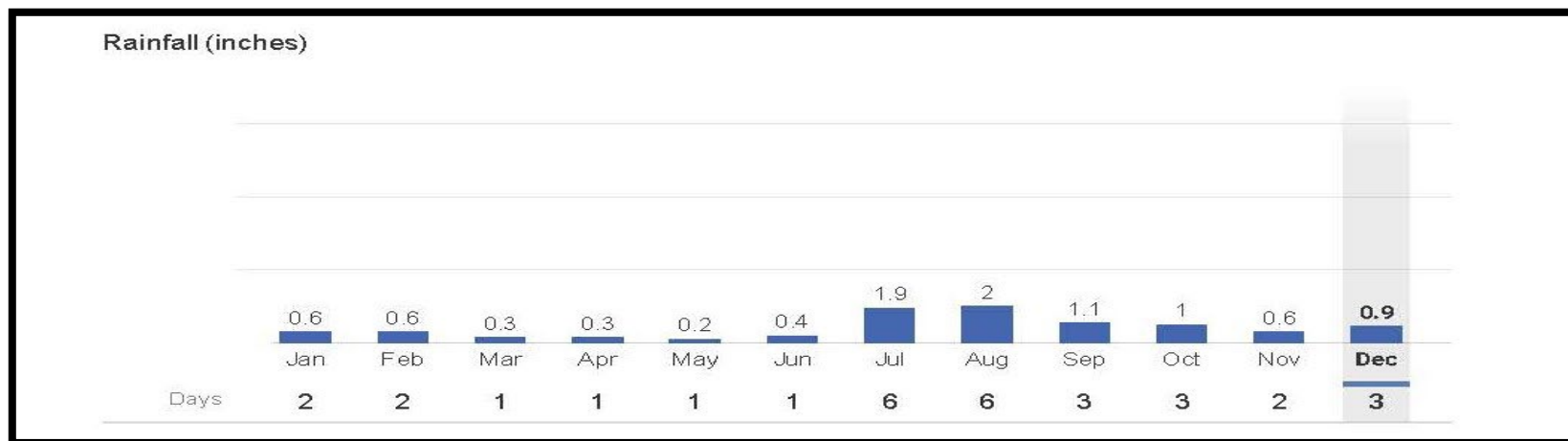


The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) reports that Luna County is one of the hottest places in New Mexico with June, July, and August having temperatures over 90 for the high and December and January having temperatures under 30 for the low. October through April having mild temperatures during the day, while May and



September may hang on to higher temperatures during the day and cooler temperatures at night.

Although December and January are the coldest months in Luna County, NOAA reports that July, August, September, and October have the most rainfall due to the monsoonal rains which with the high temperatures during those months can create high humidity.



Geography

The elevation of Luna County is 4,335 feet above sea level, situated at the southern end of the Rocky Mountains and north end of the Chihuahuan Desert. There are three prominent mountain ranges in Luna County, Cooke’s Peak, Florida Mountains, and Tres Hermanas. Cooke’s Peak is located in northern Luna County and the highest Peak is 8,408 feet. The Florida Mountains are in central Luna County that are approximately ten miles long, five miles wide, and the highest Peak is 7,448 feet. The Tres Hermanas are in southern Luna County with three distinct peaks reaching 5,802 feet. There are 29 smaller mountains throughout Luna County that include: Cedar Hills, Good sight Mountains, Victorio Mountains, Grandmother Mountains, Red Mountain, and Black Mountain.

Luna County is also fortunate to have a portion of a wilderness area in the southeastern portion of the County. The Potrillo Mountains that create the Whitethorn Wilderness cross into Luna County from western Dona Ana County. The Potrillo Mountains that are extinct volcanoes and black lava fields with miles of desert grassland. Many people access the Whitethorn Wilderness to enjoy hunting, grazing, foot travel, and horseback riding.

The Mimbres River provides the principal underflow of water in Luna County. It is an intermittent river, that surface remains dry except for periods following rainfall or snow runoff. At times it has been known to reach a crest of 10 to 15 feet and overflow in the lower lands. Most of the water seeps into the ground and helps recharge the underground basin.

The majority of the vegetation in Luna County is grassland or desert scrub. Mesquite and creosote bushes are found in the lower plains, while pinon pines and scrub oaks are found at higher elevations. Cottonwoods and desert willows grow in the lower areas where the water table is close to the surface. Rabbit brush, desert grasses, various flowers, and cacti are common throughout the County. The wildlife in Luna County include coyotes, rabbits, javelinas, quail, deer, antelope, ibex, and various snakes, birds, and lizards.

Geology and Soils

According the USDA Luna County Soil Survey, there are four major geomorphic areas in Luna County, the mountain (uplands), piedmont slopes, basin floors (bolson), and a belt of windblown (eolian) sand. Scattered mountain ranges, peaks ridges, and hills form the uplands that have a large variety of bedrock exposed. The sedimentary rocks are dominantly limestone with some sandstone and shale; metamorphic rocks are mainly granite, granodiorite, monzonite, gneiss, schist, and quartzite; and volcanic rocks are mainly andesite, latite, rhyolite, basalt flows and tuff. Shallow gravel or stony soils form in volcanic rock material. This is also typical in Lozier and Lehmans soils, which are well-drained soils that are used for livestock and wildlife grazing and watershed.

The piedmont slopes are belts that are comprised of several-aged eroded surfaces that slope toward the relatively flat floors of broad intermountain basins. The piedmont slope soil characteristics are influenced by the kind of parent rock, age, stability of the surface, and the percent of slope. Nickel and Luxor soils are typical in these areas and used mainly for livestock and wildlife grazing and watershed.

The bolson is broad, nearly level-area that occupies most of Luna County and shows evidence of several-aged alluvial deposits near the mouth of the Mimbres River. The porous formation of the valley forms a large underground reservoir where water has been stored throughout geologic time and reaches various depths but is at least 4,000 feet in some areas. Soils that formed in this area are influenced by the mineralogy, texture, and structural properties of the parent material. The



typical soils in the bolson are Hondale and Mimbres that are used for irrigating crops, livestock and wildlife grazing, and watershed. Conserving these soils for growing food may become more important in the future as food prices and transportation costs rise.

A narrow north-south oriented belt of windblown sand occupies the transition zone between the basin floor and the piedmont slopes in the southeastern part of the county. Its location on the lowest part of the bolson floor suggests that it could have been removed from the basin floor and then re-deposited. Dune Land-Pintura complex formed in this material that is mainly found in the eastern part of the County and is used for wildlife habitat.

Today, many County residents and visitors enjoy finding utilizing Rockhound State Park where they can find gray perlite, geodes, thundereggs, jasper, onyx, agate, crystalline rhyolite, obsidian, and quartz crystals. Rockhound State Park is approximately 1,100 acres in the Florida Mountains, established in 1966 (McLemore and Dunbar 2000). It was the first park in the US to allow collecting of rocks and minerals for personal use (15 lbs. each).

The geodes and thundereggs found at Rockhound State Park have a wide range of colors. Geodes are hollow or nearly hollow crystal-lined cavities found in igneous and sedimentary rocks. Thundereggs or spherulites are solid or nearly solid nodules made of radial crystals extending from the center.

Riparian Areas and Floodplains

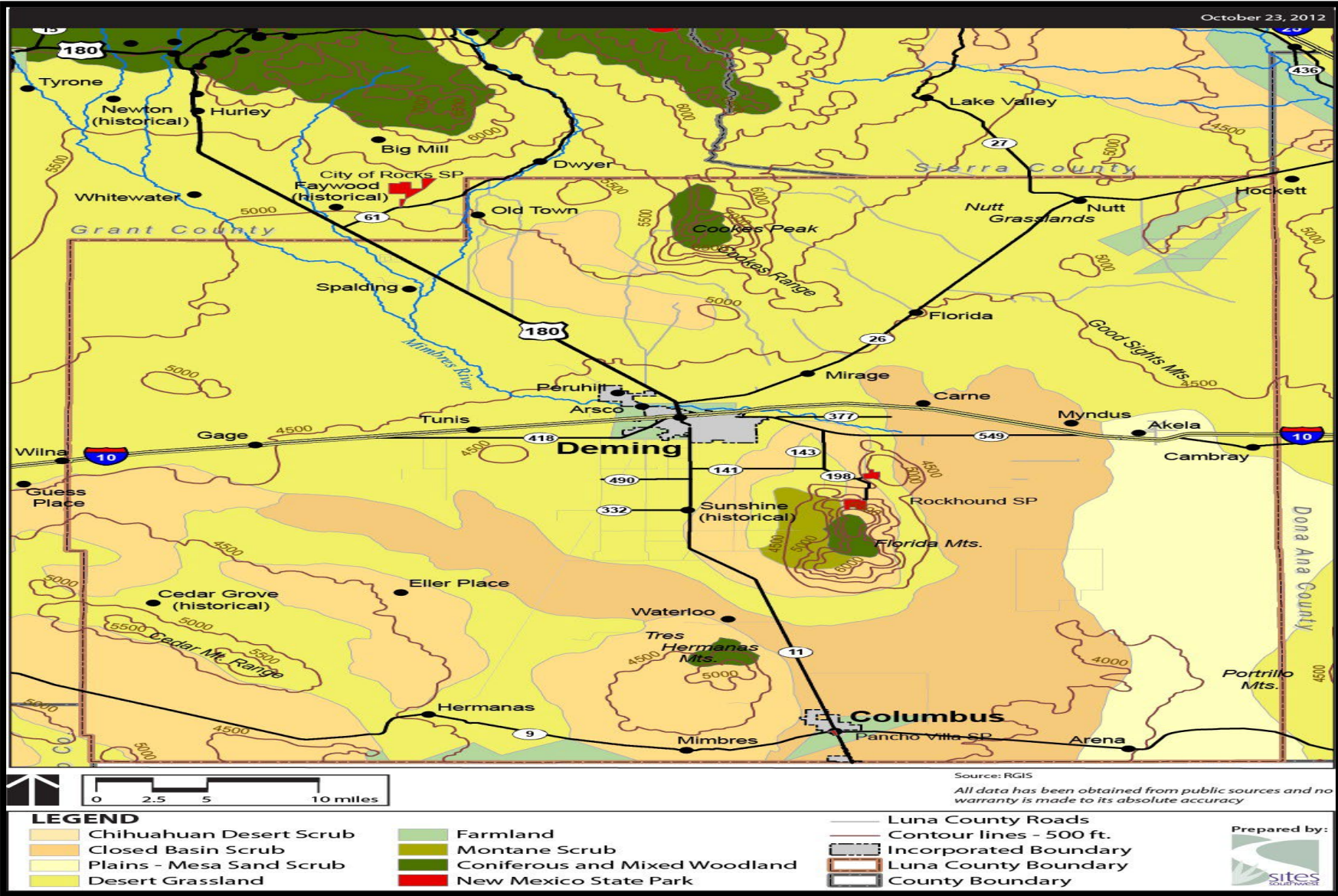
Riparian areas are the land along river banks, streams, and lakes. These areas are important in the southwestern United States because while they occupy less than two percent of the landscape, they support a greater diversity of plants and animals compared to the uplands. In the southwest, a large portion of wildlife spends part of its life in riparian habitat. Riparian areas are also important for farming and ranching due to the productive soils and the access to water for irrigation. The main riparian area in Luna County is along the Mimbres River.

Riparian areas are also part of flood plains, normally dry land areas that are temporarily inundated by water from the overflow of inland waters such as, rivers and lakes or by runoff of surface waters from rainstorms. Luna County has a natural system of arroyos, streams, and rivers that can carry and drain accumulated rainfall. Some of the rainwater and snowmelt infiltrates the ground and returns to the aquifer to recharge.



This North Black Hills geode has a bridge across its cavity.

Geography Map



Water

According to the Southwest New Mexico Regional Water Plan (SWNMRWP), the dominant surface and ground water resource in the County is the Mimbres Basin, a closed water basin which covers nearly all of Luna County except for the northeast corner (Nutt-Hockett Basin) and the southwest corner (Hachita-Moscicos Basin). The only perennial stream in the basin is the Mimbres River, which flows south from the Mimbres Mountains and becomes ephemeral by the time it reaches the City of Deming.

Groundwater in the basin generally flows from the northern highlands toward the US-Mexican border; however, there has been development has caused reversal in the flow direction across the border and currently flows from the south to the north in the vicinity of the Village of Columbus. Recharge to the basin is primarily from rainfall and mountain snowmelt. It is estimated that the area has no more than two percent of the precipitation. This totals to somewhere between 25,000 acre-ft to 63,145 acre-ft per year. An estimate of remaining, quality water in the Mimbres Basin is 30.06 million acre-ft; although, economic and legal constraints limit its availability for future needs of the region. Well capacity decreases with depth; it ranges from 13 to 17 gallons per minute (gpm) per foot in wells within 330 feet of the ground surface and drops to 7 to 9gpm per foot in those below 660 feet of ground surface.

Deming Well Field: Has 12 active wells and is located in the vicinity of one the deepest basin fill deposits (over 4,200 feet) found in the Mimbres Basin. Current depth to water in these wells is 55 feet to 140 feet/bgs (British Gravitational System). Drawdown estimates indicate that the water table will decline on average by approximately 1.75 feet per year between 2000 and 2060. Of the 12 wells, 10 should retain at least a 100-foot water column. Predictions are that the well field is likely to meet demand through the year 2060 (SWNMRWP).

Columbus Well Field: Contains three active wells in the area where basin fill ranges from 550-1,000 feet. Depth to water ranges from 109 to 149.5bgs. Draw down estimates indicate that water levels will decline on average by about three feet per year between 2000 and 2060. It is predicted that the well field will not be capable of meeting demand by the year 2040 (SWNMRWP).

Irrigation Wells: There are well over 1,000 irrigation wells in the County. Data available for 966 irrigation wells indicates the average water column is 258 feet. Estimates are that water levels have declined by as much as 200 feet since 1935 in some parts of the Mimbres basin but most wells could be deepened enough to maintain production through 2060. As levels decline, however, ground water becomes more expensive to pump, making it less economically feasible to irrigate with ground water in the future (SWNMRWP).

According to the SWNMRWP, as of 2000, irrigated agriculture was the largest water user, accounting for approximately 95%

of water consumption in the County. While the amount of acreage with irrigation rights reportedly has been as high as 73,950 acres, the Natural Resources Conservation Commission indicated that only about 32,000 acres were irrigated in 2000 and the majority of farms now use drip irrigation.

Having sufficient quality water for intended use such as drinking, showering and laundering, irrigation or watering livestock, is the other part of the water supply equation. Where drinking water supply options are limited, impairment of water quality can be a significant and expensive problem to solve (SWNMRP). Surface water in Luna County is generally good quality where present.

States are required to prioritize their listed water development's Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Management Plans, to document the number of pollutants a water body can assimilate without violating a State Water Quality Standard and allocate load capacity to known point sources and nonpoint sources at a given flow.

Concerns about groundwater quality exist due to septic tank discharges in Luna County, particularly in the Deming area. Although septic systems are generally considered a nonpoint source of pollution, septic tanks and other on-site domestic wastewater disposal methods constitute the single largest source of groundwater contamination in New Mexico (SWNMRWP). This type of contamination increases concentrations of total dissolved solids (TDS), iron, manganese, and sulfides (anoxic contamination), nitrate, potentially toxic organic chemicals, bacteria, viruses, and parasites to the underground aquifer (SWNMRWP).

According to the Southwest New Mexico Regional Water Plan, other groundwater pollutants include:

- Salinity-occurs north of Deming and worsens toward the southeast part of the County, where the water is too saline for some types of agriculture.
- Chlorinated Solvents-may be due to industrial operations in the Deming area.
- Arsenic-may be of concern to Luna County due to a reduction in the federal maximum contaminant level (MCL)

Renewable Energy

Luna County has wide-open land for which transmission lines have been proposed to develop increased electric capacity in the region, enabling more renewable energy development including solar, wind, and geothermal generation. Two transmission projects have been proposed:

SunZia Southwest Transmission Project

The SunZia Southwest Transmission Project will include two extra-high voltage (500 kV) electric transmission lines and substations, primarily for transmission of renewable energy from Arizona and New Mexico. The preferred route is

approximately 530 miles long and enters through the northeast corner of Luna County and travels to Lincoln County, New Mexico and Pinal County, Arizona.

Luna County has four established renewable energy projects. They are:

[Macho Springs Wind](#)

Macho Springs Wind has 28 vestas that are located approximately 24 miles northeast of the City of Deming. The Macho Springs Wind produces 50 MegaWatts of power that is sold to Tucson Electric Power.

[Macho Springs Solar Facility](#)

Macho Springs Solar Facility is a 50 MW AC ground mounted single-axis tracking Photo Voltaic system located just adjacent to Macho Springs Wind. Macho Springs Solar Facility is on almost 600 acres of land which is about the size of 300 football fields. Macho Springs Solar Facility generates enough energy to power more than 19,500 homes and is sold to El Paso Electric.



[Alta Luna](#)

Alta Luna is approximately a 28 MegaWatt solar farm located adjacent to the Macho Springs Solar Facility just west of the Nutt, New Mexico. The electricity generated at Alta Luna is sold under a long-term power purchase agreement with Tri-State Utilities, Columbus Electric Co-op and is owned by D.E. Shaw of New York & London.

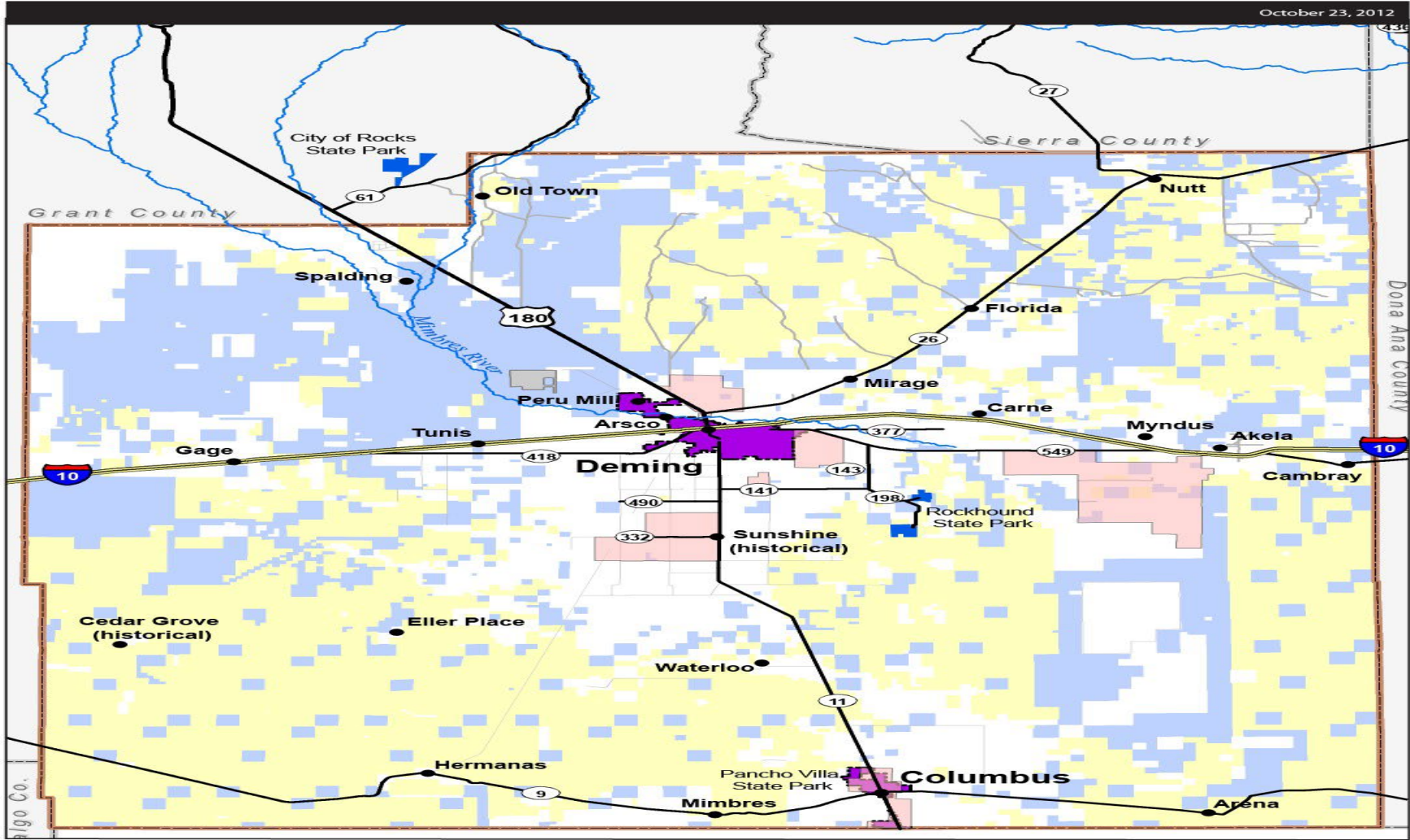
[Deming Solar Energy Center](#)

Deming Solar Energy Center was developed by Power New Mexico (PNM). This center is an industrial scale solar field on 50 acres south of the City of Deming. It can produce up to 5 megawatts of power which is projected to generate enough electricity to power about 1,600 average-size homes. This project will offset about 10 million pounds of carbon annually.

B. Public Land

Many of Luna County's natural resources are on public lands. Approximately 69% of the acreage in Luna County is publicly managed by the Federal (40%) or State (29%) government and 31% of the acreage is privately held. The Federal land is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Department of Defense, while the State land is managed by State Parks Division, New Mexico Game and Fish, and the New Mexico State Land Office. The county receives payment-in-lieu of taxes from its public land.

Land Ownership



October 23, 2012



Source: RGIS
All data has been obtained from public sources and no warranty is made to its absolute accuracy

LEGEND			
	County Boundary		Incorporated City Limits
	Luna County Boundary		Private
	Roads		NM State Parks
			State of New Mexico
			Colonias
			Indian / Tribal Land
			US Bureau of Land Management
			US Department of Defense

Prepared by:

C. Natural Resources Goals and Strategies

Natural Resources Goal 1: Protect, preserve, and enhance natural resources by evaluating projects with respect to the opportunity cost.

- Strategy 1.1: Create a working relationship with Federal and State agencies to open the lines of communication between the County Manager and Attorney by 2022.
 - Strategy 1.2: Continue to work with appropriate agency to create an economic analysis to weigh the opportunity cost of enhancing outdoor recreation, economic development, and renewable energy opportunities.
 - Strategy 1.3: Constantly protect key natural areas, wildlife, and native vegetation by establishing development standards for new buildings or subdivisions in floodplains, riparian areas, groundwater recharge areas, and wildlife corridors.
 - Strategy 1.4: Continually protect native vegetation and reestablish native vegetation in areas that have been damaged or taken over by non-native species and abate invasive species.
 - Strategy 1.5: Protect Luna County's air quality by minimizing the amount of dust in the air and protecting soils from erosion on an ongoing basis.
-

Natural Resources 2: Protect the quality water supply in Luna County.

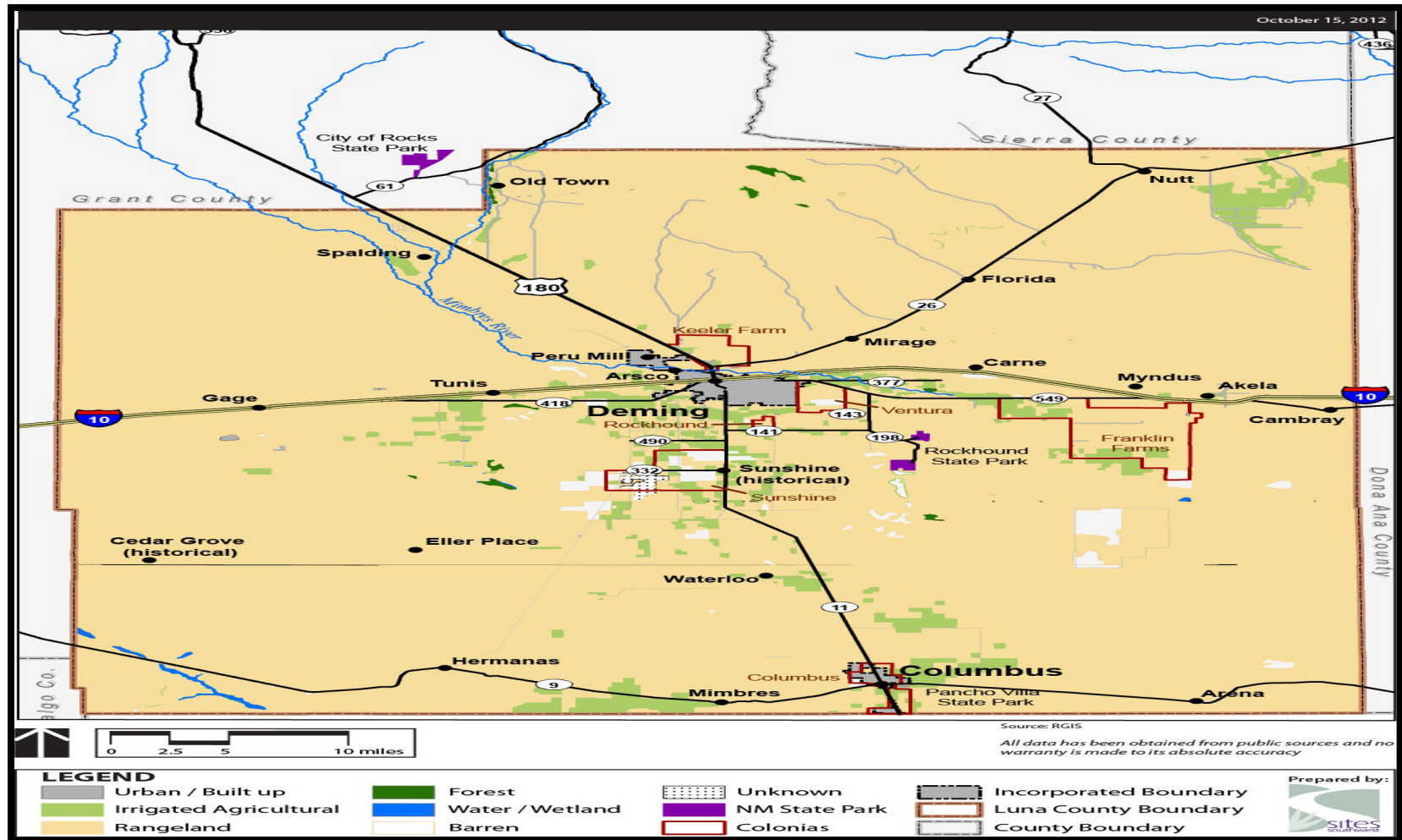
- Strategy 2.1: Continually decrease the amount of water used per day by the local governments, water systems, and residents through water conservation, rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, and effluent systems.
- Strategy 2.2: Constantly encourage efficient residential and commercial water use by preparing water conservation guidelines or regulations that encourage those who are in proximity to water systems to tie into the system.
- Strategy 2.3: Revise the subdivision ordinance to encourage aquifer recharge through the design of storm drainage systems by 2022.
- Strategy 2.4: Develop a Wellhead Protection Plan and ordinances addressing new development and buildings by 2027.
- Strategy 2.5: Encourage the attraction and growth of businesses that are not water-intensive and/or recycle their water.

Chapter 4: Land Use

Land use provides an underlying framework to influence planning for community, residential, commercial, and industrial use.

A. Existing Land Use

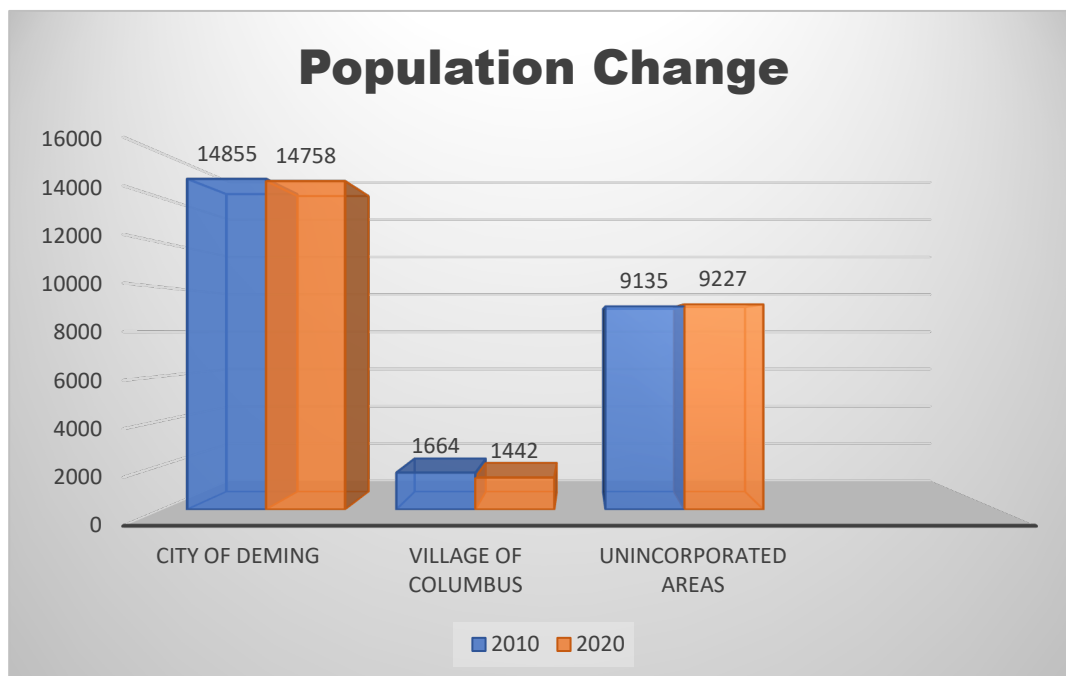
Luna County has four primary land uses: built environment, agricultural, forest, and a State Park. The built environment includes the City of Deming, Village of Columbus, residential, commercial, and industrial use. The agricultural land is comprised of irrigated and rangeland. There is only a small amount of land that is designated forest and State Park land use in Luna County. The map below indicates how the land use is distributed throughout the County.



Luna County does not have any zoning; however, there is an extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction (ETZ), one mile into the County from Deming city limits. Deming and Luna County exercise their concurrent zoning authority through the Extraterritorial Zoning Regulations (Deming-Luna County 2006). These regulations have eased the transition from the County to the City limits. They are administered by an Extraterritorial Zoning Commission and an Extraterritorial Land Use Authority composed of officials from the County and City.

Residential Land Use

According to the 2020 Census Luna County, had 25,427 people living on 590,083 acres of private land in Luna County. This is only a slight increase from 2010. Approximately 65.8% of the population lives in either the City of Deming or Village of Columbus, while 34.2% lives in the unincorporated areas of the County. The City of Deming and Village of Columbus slightly lost population over the past decade while the unincorporated areas of the County had marginal growth.



Most of the residences cluster around the Deming area, Sunshine Subdivision, and continuing further south and west of the Columbus Highway. Residences become sparse approaching Waterloo and then become denser approaching the Village of Columbus. There is a small cluster of residential use north of Deming between Hwy 180 and 26 just outside of the City. There are also smaller clusters of residences between and south of Carne and Akela. Other residences are mostly farms that are scattered throughout the remainder of the County.

Subdivisions

Although there is not any zoning in Luna County, there are several subdivisions throughout the County. Unfortunately, there are two types of subdivisions that are challenges to the County, the Deming Ranchettes and Colonias. The challenges that these subdivisions present have created the 2004 Luna County Subdivision Regulations. These regulations allow the Luna County Commission to authorize a variance for a Planned Development Area, defined as a plan and program of a new town, a complete community, or a neighborhood unit that comply with the regulations and is compatible with contiguous development in the county.

Before approving the final plat for a minor subdivision comprised of 5 parcels or a major subdivision 5 or more parcels of two acres or less in size or a subdivision located within a declared underground water basin, Commissioners may require a permit from the State Engineer determining whether the amount permitted water is sufficient. The subdivision must prove there will be water available for 40 years with the maximum water requirement for both indoor and outdoor purposes of 0.50 acre-feet per year per lot, unless the State Engineer justifies use of a different figure.

Deming Ranchettes

The Deming Ranchettes are over 100,000 half-acre lots that are platted subdivisions throughout the County. The Ranchettes were platted and sold in the 1960s and 1970s, when there were few statewide subdivision standards; there was little known about the negative impacts to the groundwater caused by septic tanks and sewage leach fields developed on small lots. Other problems with the Ranchettes including that they were subdivided and sold before any utilities or roads were developed to support them, and that they are exempt from current subdivision regulations, such as permitting the installation of septic systems and water wells. However, development of the Ranchettes have been limited by a 2005 New Mexico State Regulation that requires at least three-quarters of an acre to have a traditional septic system and/or well. This regulation makes it expensive to build a home on less than the three quarters of an acre, as advanced septic systems are required.

During the early decades of the Ranchettes, were purchased by real estate agents and promoters that marketed them to potential buyers who had never seen the property or knew little about the potential problems. Many Ranchettes were platted with easements completely surrounding the lots, making it difficult to map out a uniform system of roads or utility corridors. In addition, some Ranchettes are not easily accessed, no electrical service for miles, and maybe in areas where the cost of

digging a well is prohibitive due to the depth to water.

The Deming Ranchettes property owners have begun to seek to build retirement homes and move to Luna County, but some of the existing property owners have expressed frustration on websites seeking advice for solutions to their plights. Other Ranchette lots go to the tax sale every year because property owners quit paying property taxes.

Luna County lacks the resources to provide community water and wastewater systems, road upgrades with adequate drainage, or develop flood control devices to serve the Ranchettes, if developed to platted densities. However, the County recognizes that property owners expect to develop the land while having access to reasonable basic needs.

Colonias

Another unique subdivision challenge that Luna County faces are the Colonias subdivisions. Colonias are defined as:

“Applies generally to any identifiable community in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas within the US-Mexico border region that lacks a potable water supply, has inadequate sewage systems, has inadequate roads and drainage, and has a shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary housing (www.hudexchange.infor/programs/cdbq-colonias).”

There are two qualifying definitions that vary somewhat. The border region for the purpose of Colonias is defined by USDA and HUD as an area within 150 miles of the US/Mexico border, excluding metropolitan statistical areas with populations exceeding one million, and a colonia must have been in existence:

1. Before October 1, 1989-United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
2. Before November 28, 1990-United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

There are nine designated Colonias in Luna County:

1. Bell School
2. Catfish Cove
3. Village of Columbus

4. Sunshine
5. Franklin Farms
6. Rockhound
7. Ventura
8. Keeler Farm
9. City of Deming

In resolving the Colonias' water and wastewater issues, the County has had a Wastewater Management Master Plan to examine the depth of the problems and propose solutions (Zia Engineering, 2012).

The report classified the Colonias into sub-areas based on their lot sizes and made recommendations based on lot size, water samples, and depth to groundwater.

Sub-Area A (green): Subdivisions with lot sizes three quarters of an acre or larger. Under NMED's current regulations, these lots qualify for a conventional septic system and domestic well located on the same lot, provided set-back requirements are met. The groundwater table below these areas is greater than 100 feet and there are no geological risk factors, such as fractured rock. During the planning period (2011-2031), Luna County may not have to take any action regarding wastewater management in these areas.

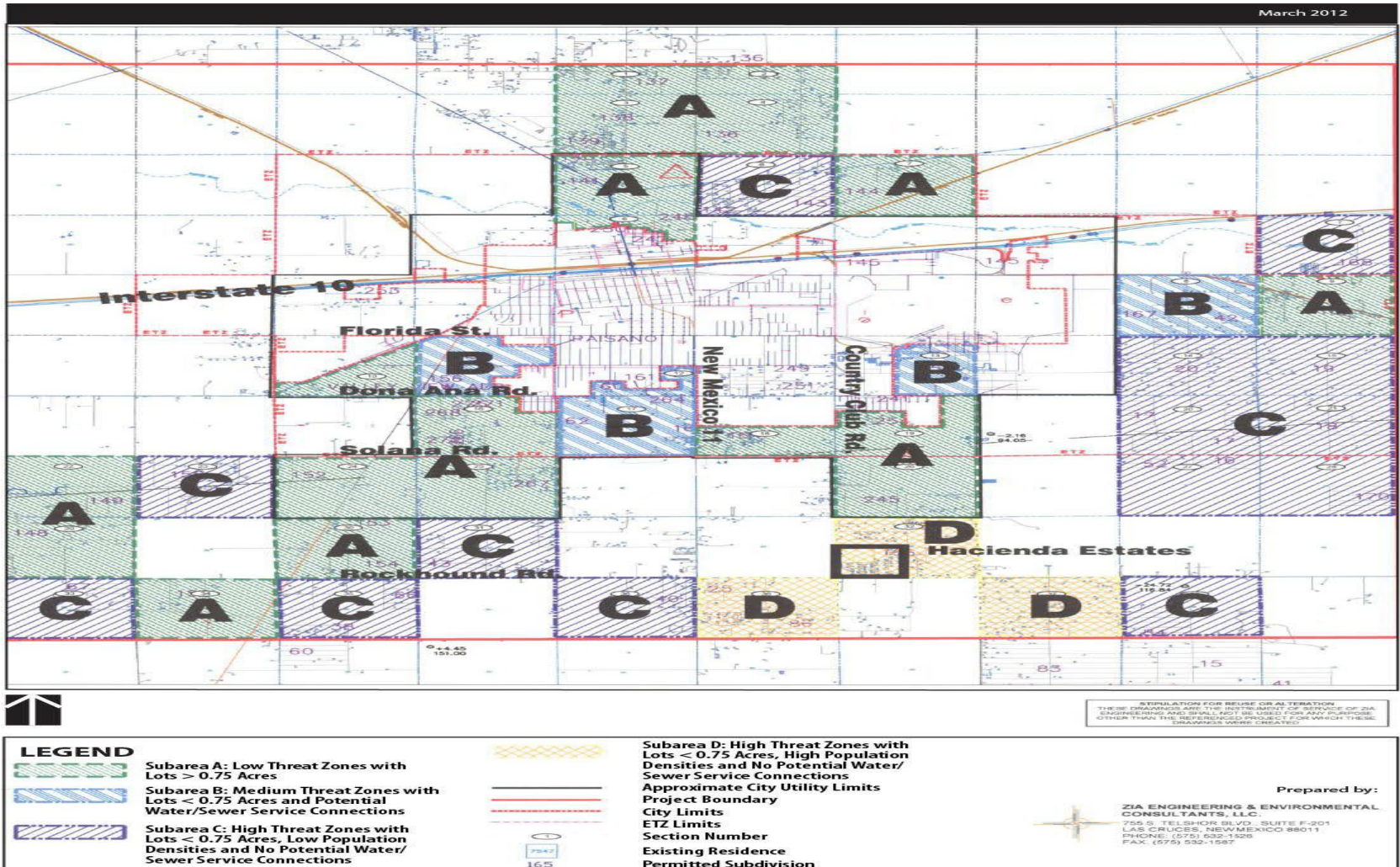
Sub-Area B (blue): Subdivision lots in this area generally are smaller than three quarters of an acre so do not qualify for conventional on-site wastewater systems. Portions of this area are close to Deming and could be easily and economically connected to the City's sewer system. Other areas will require significant capital expenditures to hook up.

Sub-Area C (purple): These subdivision lots are generally a half-acre in size, well below the NMED requirement of three quarters of an acre, and in remote locations. Depth to groundwater is greater than 100 feet with no imminent threat of groundwater contamination. Because these lots have been slow to develop and are estimated to have a dwelling density of less than 10 percent, engineers found it hard to justify construction of a community wastewater system on a cost/benefit basis. The plan recommends that lot owners either 1) purchase one or more contiguous lots to create one lot large enough for a conventional septic system, 2) construct an NMED-approved advanced wastewater treatment system, which is expensive, or 3) organize multiple contiguous lot owners (perhaps 10 to 20) to create small cooperative agreements and construct a cluster system.

Sub-Area D (yellow-orange): This sub-area is a remotely located cluster of subdivisions with lots smaller than three quarters of an acre. In contrast to Sub-Area C, however, it is densely populated with some 400 existing dwellings, all with on-site



conventional wastewater systems that fail to meet current NMED regulations as well as co-located wells. While the groundwater table underneath is deeper than 100 feet, the high concentration of dwellings with on-site systems poses a greater environmental and public health risk than other sub-areas. The plan recommends that a community wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system be constructed for this sub-area.



Agricultural Land Use



The majority of land in Luna County is used for agriculture including grazing and irrigated agriculture. The top crop items by acres farmed are vegetables, forage, cotton, peppers (primarily chile), and corn for silage.

Farming and ranching have been declining in Luna County due to economics, aging of farmers and ranchers, and diminishing water due to drought. While Luna County is the sixth largest agricultural producer in New Mexico, the amount of land farmed from 2007-2017 had reduced 9%. According to the 2019 New Mexico Agricultural Annual Bulletin, 653,558 acres were farmed in 2007 and 575,844 acres in 2017. The 211 farms had an average farm size of 2,729 acres with an average income of \$56,399.

Although Luna County harvested 2,700 acres of chile peppers and has over 26,000 cattle and calves, there was \$79,278,000 of agriculture produced. While the growing and harvesting of agriculture is important to the County, the commercialization of agriculture through agriculture products is also significant.

In addition to agriculture products and the vast areas of vacant land in Luna County, there has been an increase of Luna County ranchers and farmers that have begun to lease some grazing and farmland to renewable energy companies, especially wind and solar.

These leases can provide farmers, ranchers, and the County with additional income while accommodating farming and ranching.

Luna County has begun to look how to protect agricultural lands through creating conservation easement options for farmers and ranchers along with a Farm Preservation District. According to the National Conservation Easement Database, a conservation easement is a voluntary, legal agreement that permanently limits uses of land in order to protect the conservation values for future generations. Conservation easement keeps the land in private ownership and continues to provide economic benefits to the area. A Farm Preservation District would also help protect agricultural land by land owners and Luna County would set aside and protect farmland for agricultural use, education, and enjoyment of future generations.

Commercial and Industrial Land

Luna County has commercial and industrial land use that house three industrial parks, manufacturing companies, renewable energy project, and value-added companies. Much of the commercial and industrial land use is found in the City of Deming and Village of Columbus.

Industrial Parks

Deming Industrial Park

The Deming Industrial Park has 800 acres and is ideal for manufacturing and warehousing. Current tenants range from food processing and manufacturing to warehousing and distribution. The park is suitable for businesses that require small to medium tracts of vacant land.

Peru Mill Industrial Park

Peru Mill Industrial Park is a 512-acre industrial park located northwest of the City of Deming. The site's zoning allows for the construction of a wide range of manufacturing and industrial applications for businesses that need large tracts of land. This industrial park has room for expansion.

Columbus Industrial Park

Columbus Industrial Park is located at the US/Mexico border and has land available for lease or build-to-suit and is home to the stockyards. Luna County also has property in the Columbus Industrial Park that is for additional industrial or warehousing activities.

Renewable Energy

Macho Springs Wind

Macho Springs Wind has 28 vestas that are located approximately 24 miles northeast of the City of Deming. The Macho Springs Wind produces 50 MegaWatts of power that is sold to Tucson Electric Power.

Macho Springs Solar Facility

Macho Springs Solar Facility is a 50 MW AC ground mounted single-axis tracking Photo Voltaic system located just adjacent to Macho Springs Wind. Macho Springs Solar Facility is on almost 600 acres of land which is about the size of 300 football fields. Macho Springs Solar Facility generates enough energy to power more than 19,500 homes and is sold to El Paso Electric.

Alta Luna

Alta Luna is approximately a 28 MegaWatt solar farm located adjacent to the Macho Springs Solar Facility just west of the Nutt, New Mexico. The electricity generated at Alta Luna is sold under a long-term power purchase agreement with Tri-State Utilities, Columbus Electric Co-op and is owned by D.E. Shaw of New York & London.

Deming Solar Energy Center

Deming Solar Energy Center was developed by Power New Mexico (PNM). This center is an industrial scale solar field on

50 acres south of the City of Deming. It can produce up to 5 megawatts of power which is projected to generate enough electricity to power about 1,600 average-size homes. This project will offset about 10 million pounds of carbon annually.

Manufacturing

Solitaire

Solitaire manufactures single and double wide homes with quality construction. Solitaire has other manufacturing plants in Texas and Oklahoma, as well as one other in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Compass Made

Compass Made is headquartered in Fremont, California but has a facility in the City of Deming. Compass Made provides electromechanical manufacturing and assembly, cable and harness manufacturing, design, and engineering, as well as large-scale integration services to industry leading companies.

Value-Added Agriculture

Olam Spices

Olam Spices has recently taken over Mizkan Americas plant in Luna County. Olam Spice is the largest supplier of dried garlic and onion in the world but also processes chilis, pepper, tropical spices, purées, and parsley with long-standing relationships with farmers and strict food safety standards. Olam Spices grows products in six countries, manufactures in five countries, and sells to more than 65 countries.

Lescombes

Lescombes winery is nestled in the heart of the Mimbres Valley in Luna County. The winery is situated on 15 acres and has over 50 tanks, each up to 16,200 gallons equal to 500,000-gallon capacity. The wine must remain in-barrel anywhere between 3 months to 2 years, and each barrel costs anywhere from \$300 to \$900 and last 3 to 5 years.

Luna Rossa

Luna Rossa winery produces fine wines exclusively from grapes grown in Luna County vineyards. Luna Rossa also offers a warm, enchanting tasting room where visitors can enjoy great wines in Deming and Mesilla.

505 Southwestern

505 Southwestern has recently made Luna County one of its manufacturing homes. 505 Southwestern makes premium green chile-based sauces and salsas from the highest quality Hatch Valley New Mexican chiles. 505 Southwestern products are authentic and versatile, made from all natural products and are non-GMO, gluten-free, and vegan.

Sensient Technologies Corporation

Sensient Technologies Corporation is a manufacturer and marketer of colors, flavors, and specialty ingredients. Sensient uses advanced technologies to develop specialized solutions for food and beverages, as well as products that serve the pharmaceutical, nutraceutical, cosmetic, and personal care industries.

Billy the Kid Produce

Billy the Kid Produce is a family-owned operation that has assembled a state-of-the-art onion drying facility that is 110,000 square feet in the City of Deming. Billy the Kid Produce ships 1 million 50-pound units of onions every summer. In addition to the onion facility, Billy the Kid Produce also grows chile, onions, pumpkins, pecans, pinto beans, alfalfa, wheat, and silage corn on about 2,500-acres.

B. Land Use Goals and Strategies

Land Use Goal 1: Ensure that all land use in the County protects the public safety, health, and welfare of citizens while minimizing negative impacts of incompatible land use.

- Strategy 1.1: Constantly minimize negative impacts of large-scale development (industrial, wind towers, etc.) on resources.
- Strategy 1.2: Strengthen County land development regulations to address poor development practices by 2023.
- Strategy 1.3: Continue to encourage property owners and developers to build sustainable buildings and developments and to use existing infrastructure when possible.

Land Use Goal 2. Address land use issues related to the Deming Ranchettes/Colonias developments.

- Strategy 2.1: Develop a Master Land Use Plan addressing ranchette and Colonias subdivisions by 2027.
- Strategy 2.2: Strategically acquire tax delinquent ranchette lots with the long-term goal of consolidating properties and vacating the antiquated plats on an ongoing basis.
- Strategy 2.3: Continue to work with existing Colonias to prioritize infrastructure improvements.
- Strategy 2.4: Constantly identify and secure funding to make needed infrastructure improvements.

Land Use Goal 3: Maintain traditional agricultural use and protect agricultural lands from being lost.

- Strategy 3.1: Continue to work with local agriculturalists to better understand the pressures and specific issues

threatening agricultural land in Luna County.

Strategy 3.2: Create a lower property tax assessment for productive agricultural lands by 2023 when self-identified as Farm Preservation District.

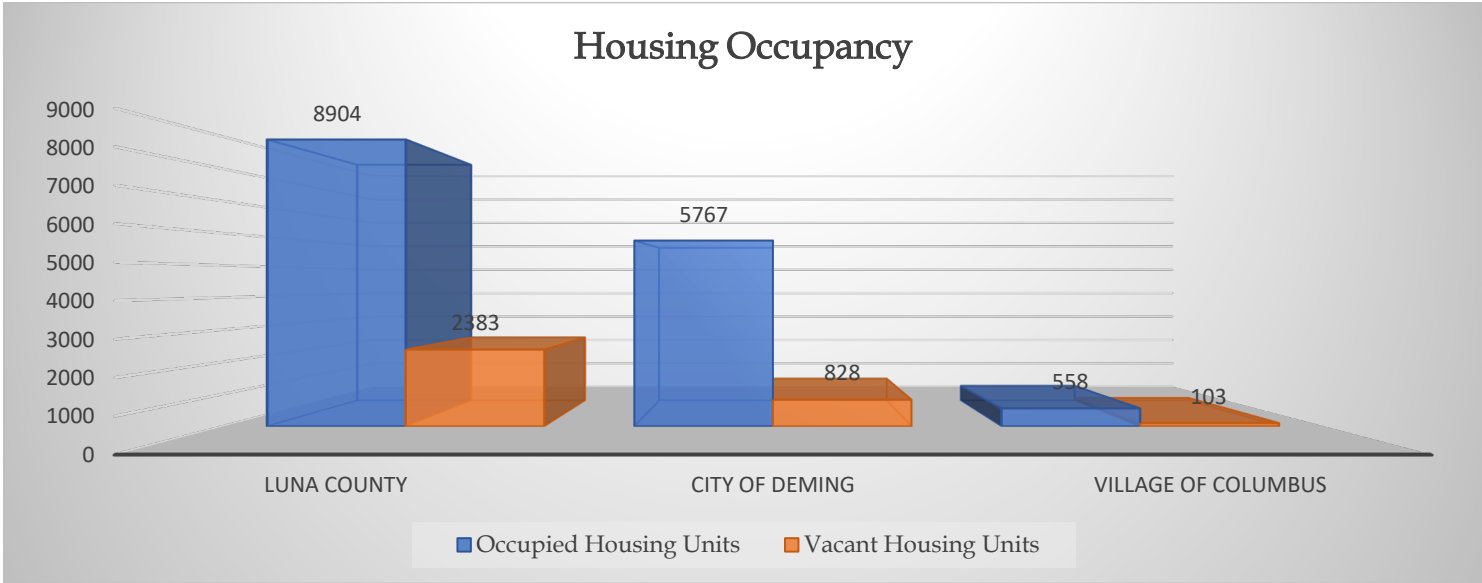
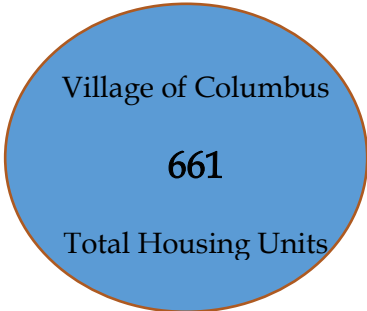
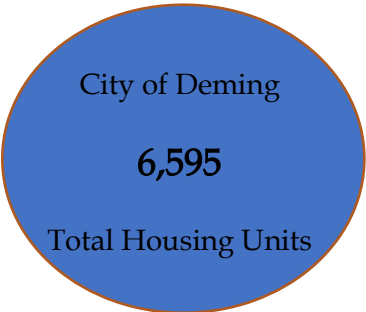
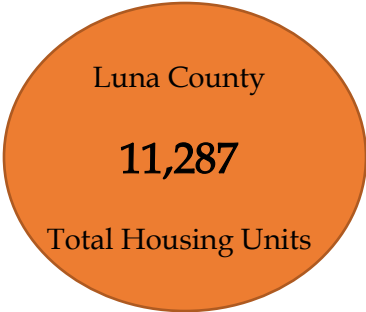
Strategy 3.3: Promote the use of conservation easements within the County by 2023.

Strategy 3.4: Adopt a Farm Preservation District Ordinance by 2023.

Chapter 5: Housing

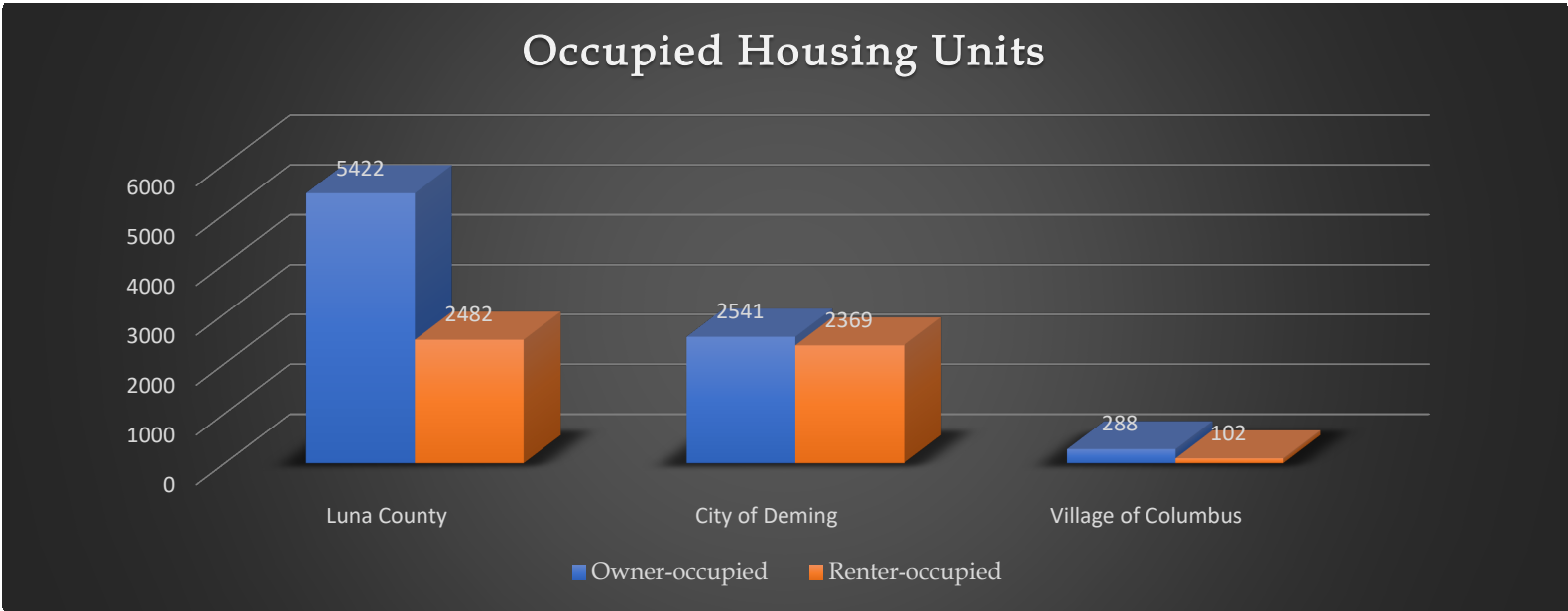
This chapter identifies existing housing conditions and trends, analyzes how available housing meets local needs, and projects future housing needs while addressing the affordability and equality housing opportunities for all residents.

A. Housing Profile

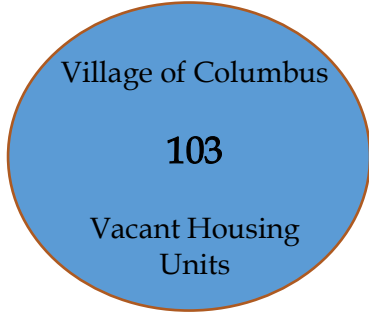
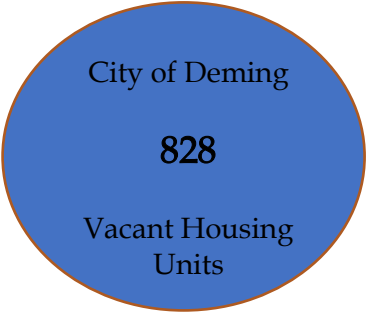
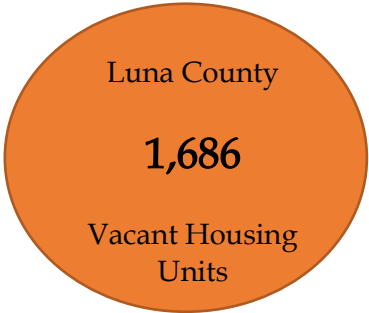


According to the 2019 American Community Survey, there are 11,287 total housing units in Luna County with an vacancy rate of 21.1%. Luna County has a homeowner vacancy rate of 4.5% and a renter vacancy rate of 5.3%. The City of Deming has

a vacancy rate of 14.4% with a 44.4% renter occupancy rate with 6,595 total housing units. While the Village of Columbus has 661 total housing units with 18.5% vacancy rate and a 26.2% renter occupancy rate.



The number of vacant housing units in Luna County exceeds 2,500 units, 1,686 units in the County, 828 units in the City of Deming, and 103 units in the Village of Columbus. Only 2% of the vacant housing units are for sale.



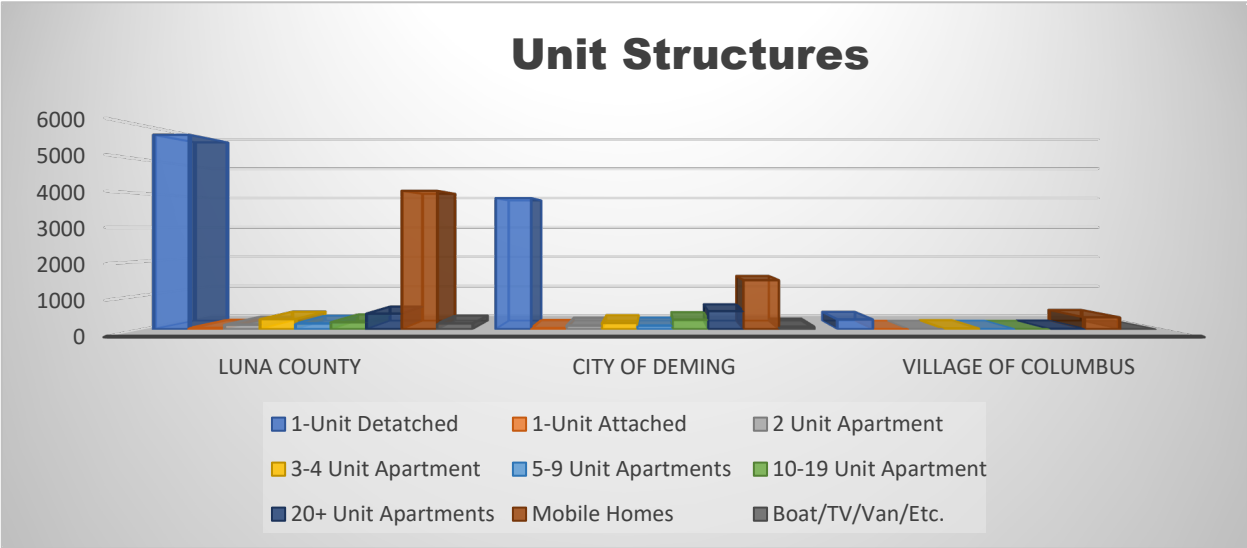
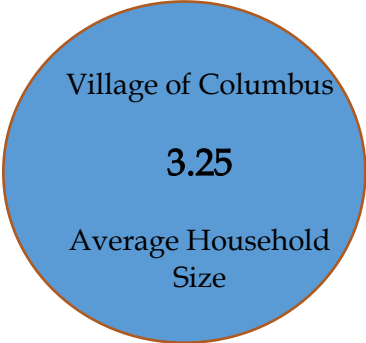
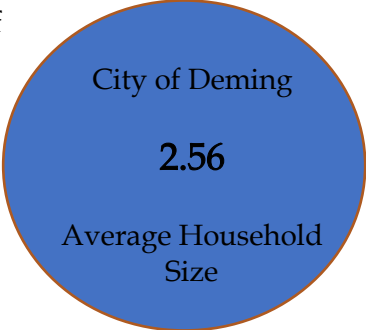
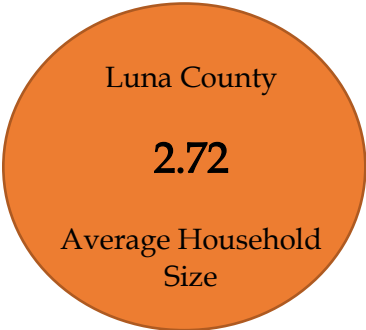
Housing stakeholders indicated that a large number of vacant houses in Luna County are uninhabitable and need to be condemned. As the result of the number of inhabitable houses, the vacant units cannot be sold or rented.

Housing Units by Type

According to the American Community Survey, 2020, 51% of the housing units in Luna County are single-family detached homes while 36% of the housing units are mobile homes in 2020. This is also true for the City of Deming, 58% of the housing units are single-family homes and 22% of the housing units are mobile homes.

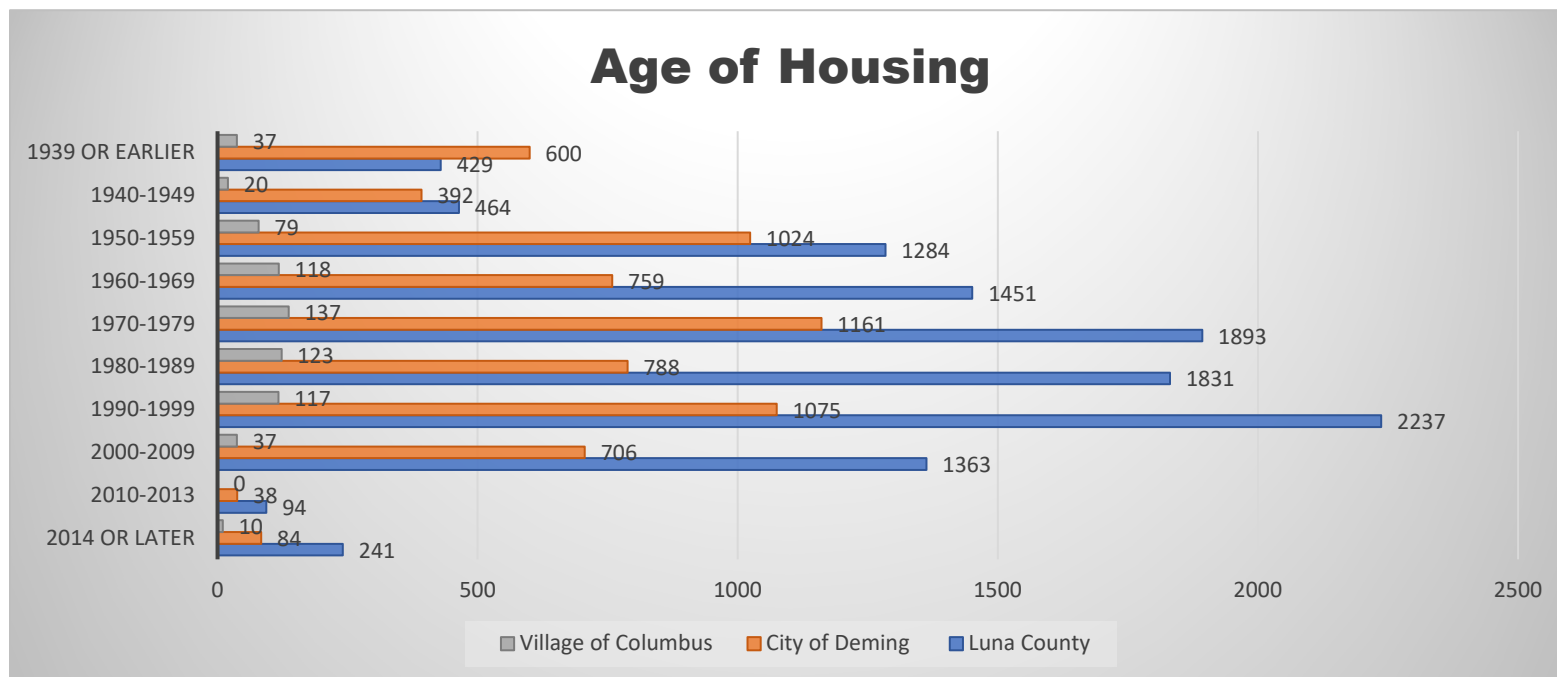
However, in the Village of Columbus 52% of the housing units are mobile homes and 43% of the housing units are single-family homes. Luna County’s multifamily housing is comparable to that in the County (1,310 units) to the City of Deming (1,243 units); overall multifamily is 14% of the total housing stock in Luna County.

The average household size in Luna County 2.72 persons per household, slightly over the City of Deming’s 2.56 persons per household but under the Village of Columbus’s 3.25 persons per household.



Age of Housing

Approximately 89% of housing units in the County were built from 1950 to 2009. While the housing units that were built from 1970-1979 (1,893) and 1980-1989 (1,831) were relatively the same, the greatest amount of housing units built were from 2000-2009 (2,237). The least amount of housing units built were from 2010-2013 (94).



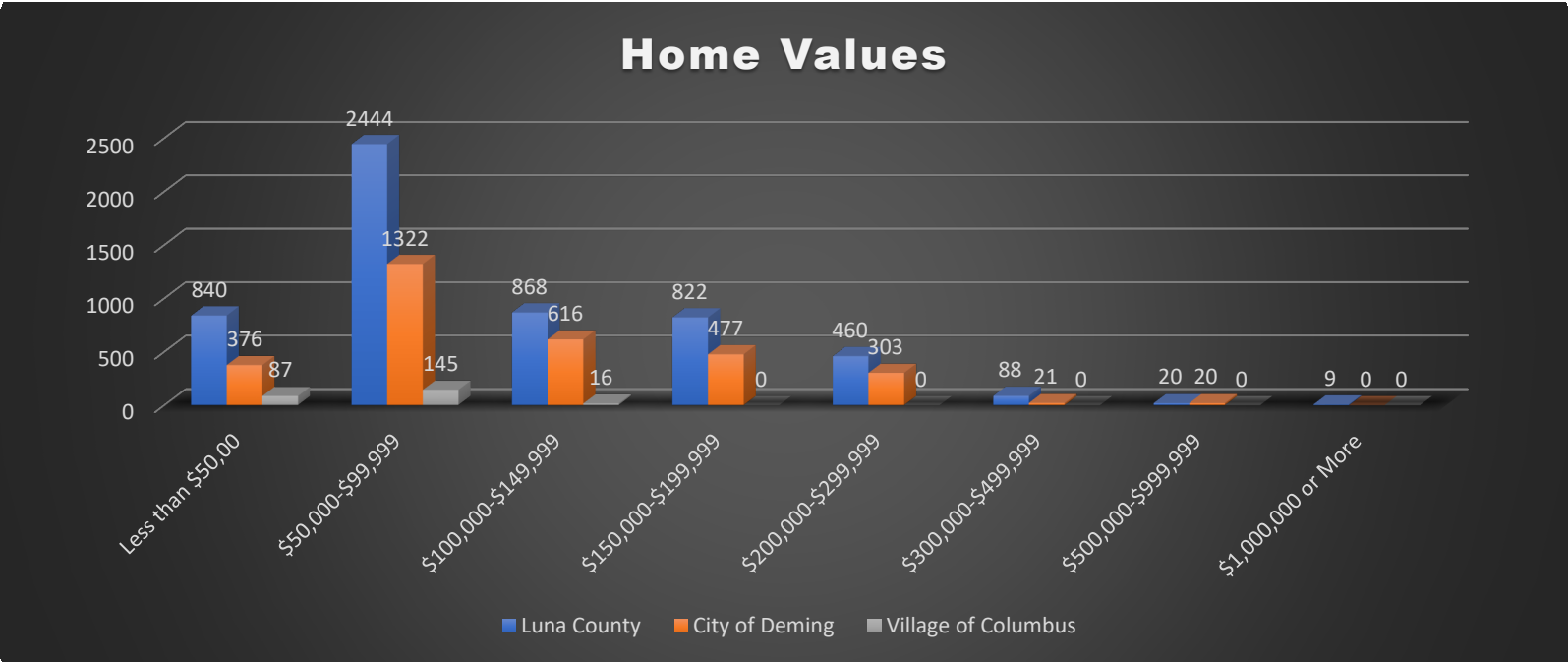
Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey

B. Housing Market

There were 36 residential properties listed on www.homes.com that ranged from \$69,900-\$700,000, number of bedrooms, and were throughout Luna County. There was one property listed as a foreclosure (March 2022).

The median housing value in Luna County is \$84,700 approximately \$17,000 more than the Village of Columbus but almost \$49,000 under the City of Deming. There are more homes (2,444) that value is \$50,000-\$99,999 than any other value. Homes that are less than \$50,000, \$100,000-\$149,999, and \$150,000-\$199,999 have an average of 843 homes in each category. Luna County has approximately 550 homes that range from \$200,000-\$499,999 in value and only have 29 homes that range from \$500,000-over

\$1,000,000.



Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Luna County

\$84,700

Housing Median Value

City of Deming

\$133,500

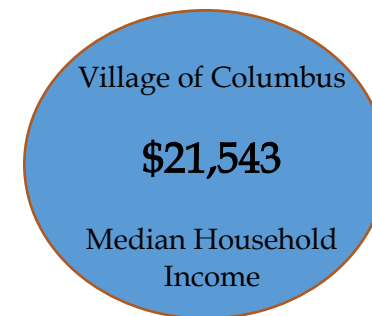
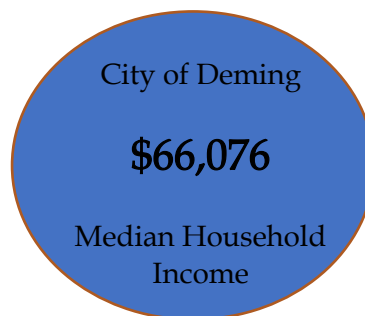
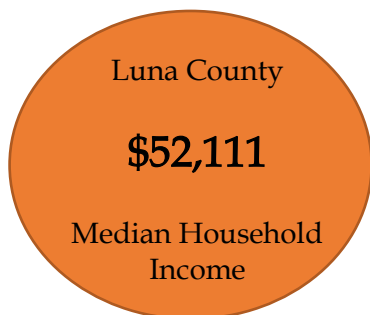
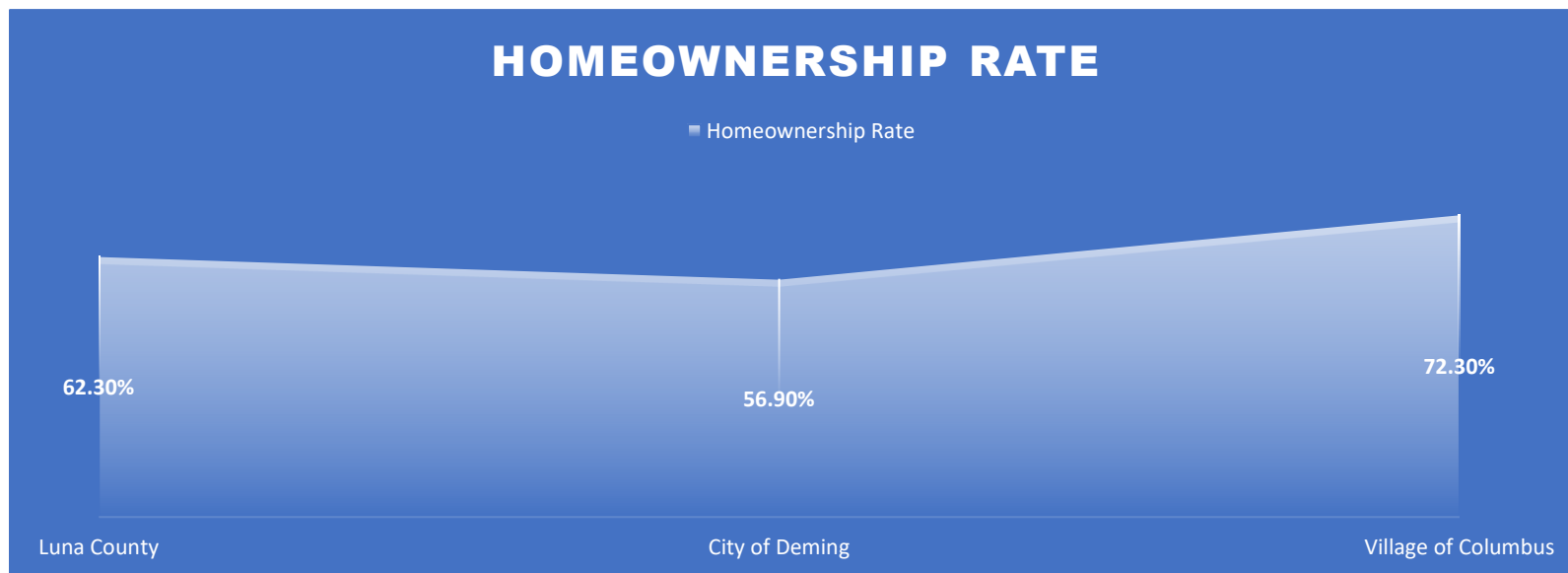
Housing Median Value

Village of Columbus

\$67,400

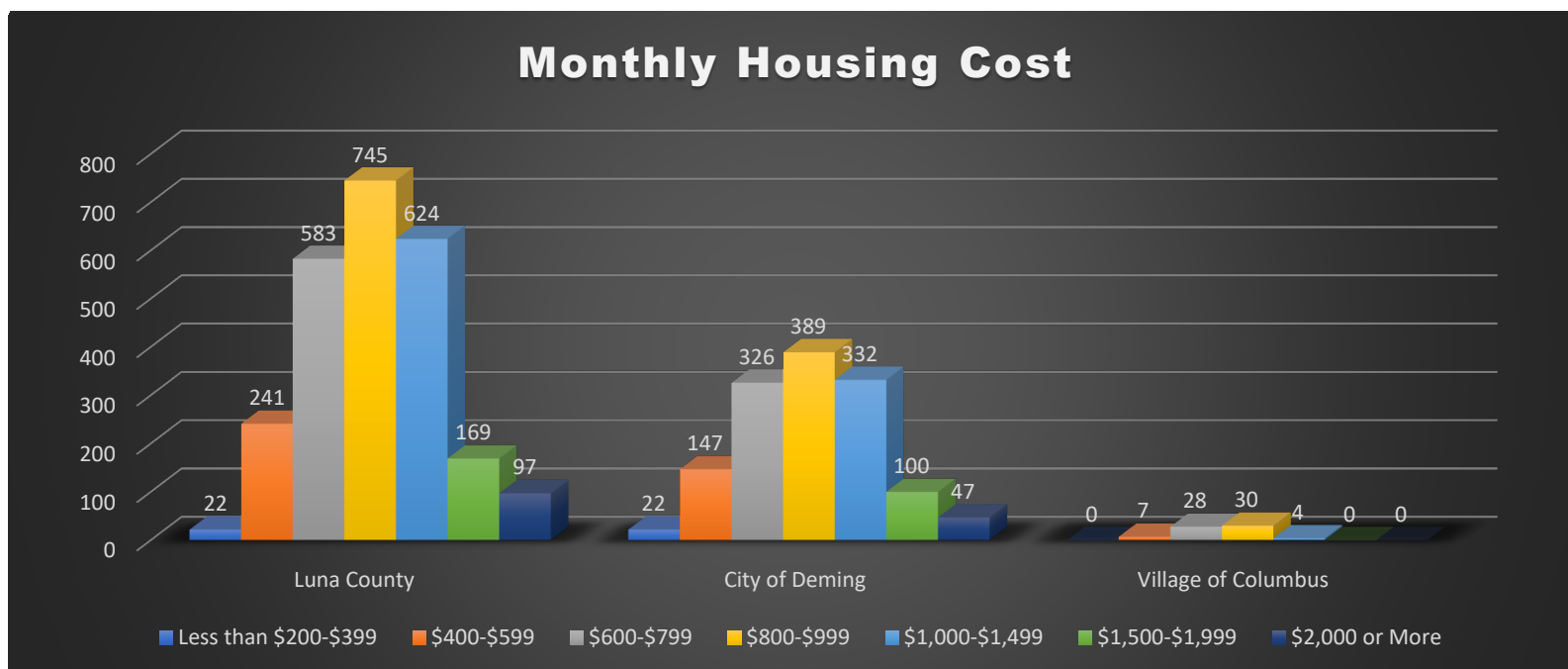
Housing Median Value

Although the vacancy rate in Luna County is 14% of all housing occupancies, the overall homeowner rate is over 55%. The homeownership rate in Luna County is 62% just over the City of Deming at 57% but 10% under the Village of Columbus.



Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey

The median household income in Luna County is \$52,111, lower than the City of Deming at \$66,076 but significantly higher than the Village of Columbus at \$21,543. The median monthly housing cost in Luna County is \$958. This includes the cost of a mortgage or rent, taxes, insurance, utilities, and fuel.

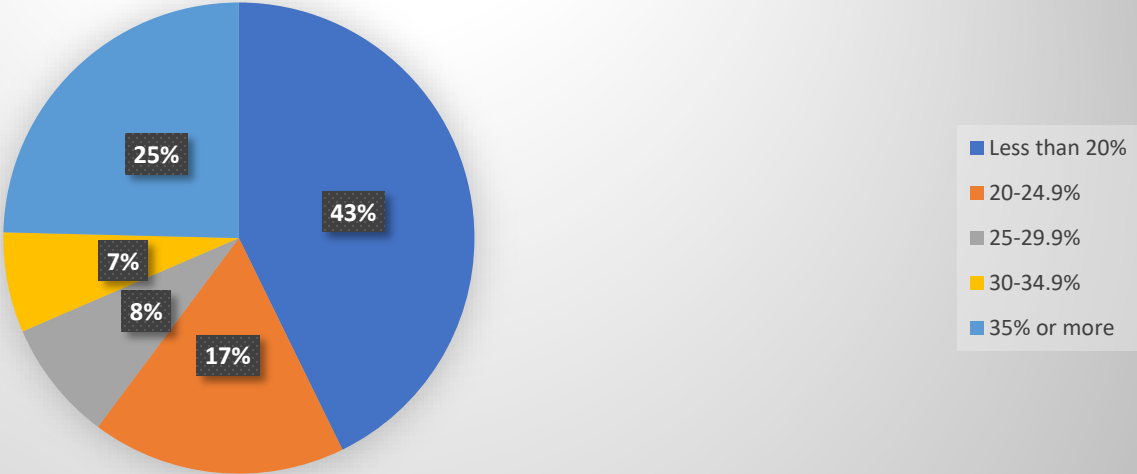


Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey

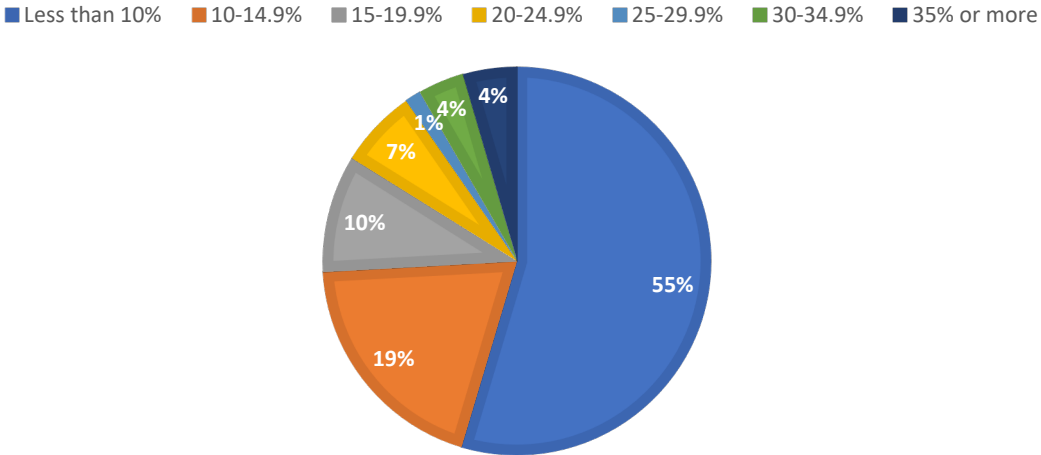
The affordability of a household is paying no more than 30% of the annual income for housing costs, paying more than 30% is considered “cost burdened.” Households that are cost burdened may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. The lack of affordable housing is a significant hardship for low-income households, preventing them from meeting their other basic needs, such as nutrition and healthcare, or saving for their future and that of their families.

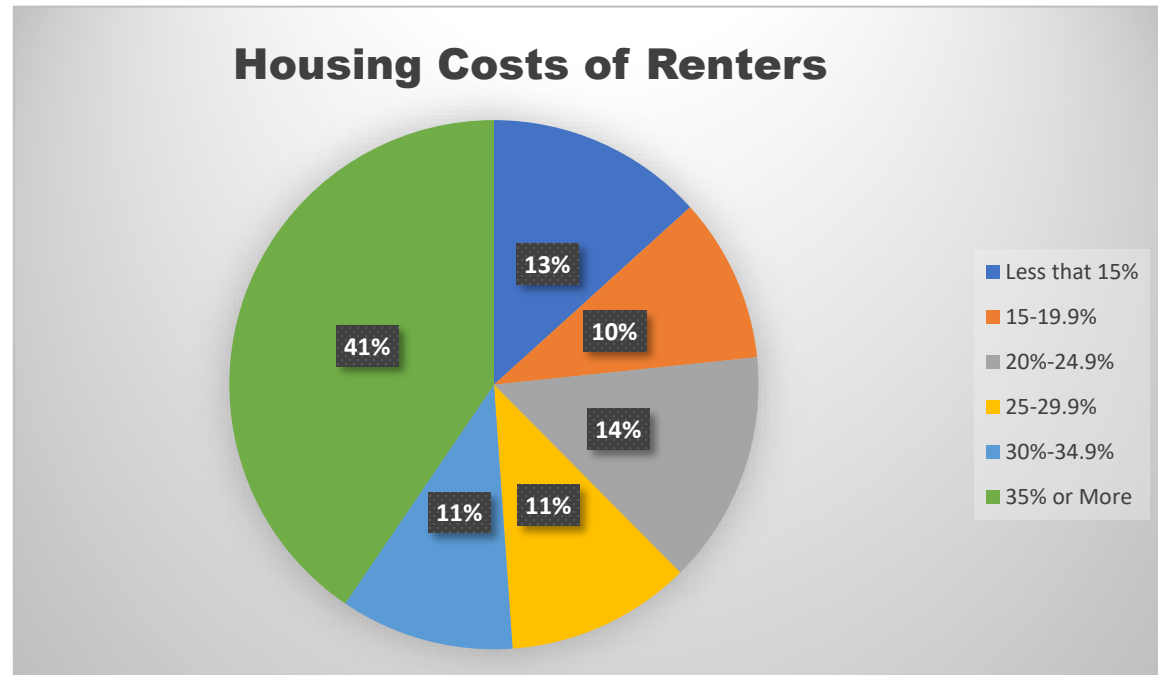
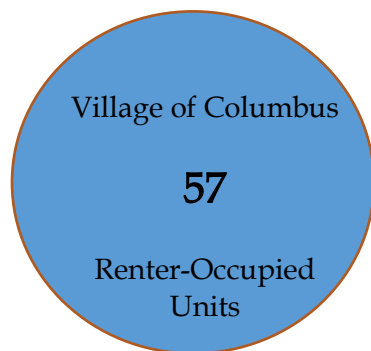
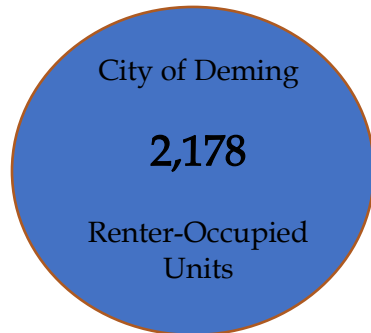
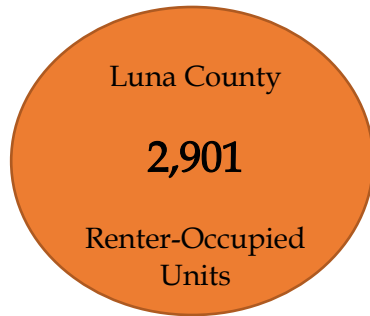
Forty-three percent of the homeowners in Luna County, City of Deming, and Village of Columbus that have a mortgage are paying less than 20% of housing costs while 32% pay over 30% of household income. Fifty-five percent of the homeowners without a mortgage are paying less than 10% and only 8% are paying over 30% of household income.

Housing Costs with Mortgage



HOUSING COSTS WITHOUT MORTGAGE





Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Like homeowners that have a mortgage, 52% of renters are paying housing costs over 30% of household income in Luna County, City of Deming, and Village of Columbus. Not computed Luna County 530, Deming 198, Columbus 38. There are 459 people not paying any rent in Luna County, 127 in the City of Deming, and 38 in the Village of Columbus.

There are four affordable multi-family housing facilities in Luna County, they include: Desert Sun Apartments (96 units) and Mariposa Village senior apartments (60 units) managed by Tierra Del Sol Housing Corporation and Rio Mimbres Apartments (60 units) and Sierra Vista Apartments (24 units) managed by JL Gray. These units are available to very-low to moderate income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

C. Low to Moderate-Income Housing Providers

According to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Luna County's median family income is \$43,600. The table below is set income limits that multi-family housing units or 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>
Extra Low Income	\$12,880	\$17,420	\$21,960	\$26,500	\$29,500	\$31,700	\$33,900	\$36,050
Very Low Income	\$19,150	\$21,850	\$24,600	\$27,300	\$29,500	\$31,700	\$33,900	\$36,050
Low Income	\$30,600	\$35,000	\$39,350	\$43,700	\$47,200	\$50,700	\$54,200	\$57,700

There are three organizations that serve Luna County to help with placing low to moderate income people in housing units. They include:

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

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 the agency 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

SRH&CDC is continually looking for funding sources and community development opportunities. At the present time, the majority of funding comes from federal sources channeled through the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority. However, support and contributions have been received from individual members in the community as well as local governments.

Western Regional Housing Authority

Western Regional Housing Authority (WHRA) 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 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 an open market, have a one year lease, and the rent and utilities must be reasonable and within payment standard of HUD. In order for a family or individual to qualify for the Voucher Program the must meet income limits (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 its early years to today, becoming a leading producer of affordable housing in New Mexico and single family and multifamily housing producer in the southwest United States. Tierra del Sol’s success is based on collaborations and joint partnerships with both private and public funding providers.

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

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.”

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 the disabled, to low-income housing tax credit limited-partnership owned mixed housing and affordable homeownership in urban neighborhoods, major subdivisions, and real estate developments.

D. Housing Needs

1. The large number of platted lots in antiquated subdivisions have created major land use issues, including: how properties in the Ranchettes and Colonias will develop in the future and how the inadequate infrastructure will be handled.
2. The need for additional affordable housing in the County. According to the US Census there is a the high percentage of households earning less than \$20,000 per year that are cost- burdened.
3. There is a need for market rate housing and rentals for families who move to Luna County for employment.
4. The quality of the existing housing stock is in need of improving as many vacant housing units are in poor condition and not habitable. Low income households, particularly seniors, may own their homes but not have enough income to maintain them.

Market Rate Housing

The need for market rate housing and rental would help local employers especially, Mimbres Memorial Hospital, Deming Public Schools, and the Border Patrol have expressed that there is a need for market rate housing for employees and recruitment purposes. Some employers have lost potential employees because they commute from communities as far as El Paso, Texas.

Affordable Housing

Luna County's poverty rate has been over 20% for the last decade and there have because of this there is a significant need for more Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and other HUD mixed income housing projects.

Workforce Housing

Although there is a need to have housing for those living in poverty; there is also an immense need to have affordable workforce housing to encourage families to live in Luna County rather than having a two hour one-way commute. First time homebuyers and those employed in a moderate wage jobs are primary candidates for workforce housing.

Housing Rehabilitation

According to the 2020 American Community Survey, there are 11,287 homes in Luna County, 9,589 were built before 2000. Many of the older homes are need of high cost repairs and with the cost of construction materials becomes an enormous cost burden for homeowners. Of the 11,287 home, 1,686 are vacant and inhabitable. According to the Southwest Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation (SRH&CDC), the Housing Rehabilitation waiting list exceeds 100 households and that Luna County has the greatest need for housing rehabilitation throughout the region. However, it is essential that Code Enforcement identifies whether these vacant homes need rehabilitation or demolition. The homes that can be rehabilitated, should be referred to organizations that can assist in the effort.

Special Needs Housing

Housing for specific populations with special needs such as the population that have disabilities, seniors, female-headed households, homeless, and others that may need transitional/temporary housing or assistance are also taken into account.

People with Disabilities

According to the 2016-2020 American Community Survey, 93% of people with disabilities are adults and over half are 65 year old and older. There are 1,950 people from 18 and older that are living independently with difficulty. Housing needs include accessible housing and usable by people with ambulatory difficulty. Homes that meet standards for universal design meet the needs of those with existing disabilities and may be appropriate for elderly households.

People with self-care difficulties and independent living difficulties are candidates for special needs housing that includes supportive services, such as assisted living facilities. Services may vary with the target population but could include case management, training in independent living skills, and assistance in obtaining employment.

Female-headed Households

Female-headed households make up approximately 32% of the households in Luna County and on average have much lower incomes than married couple or male-headed households. Of the 3,987 female-headed households, 54% were living in poverty, while those with children are more likely to be living in poverty (Source: US Census).

Seniors

Luna County's seniors make up 30% of the total population. Approximately 23% of senior households live alone and 17% of those seniors have incomes below the poverty level. Senior male-headed households with no spouse or family member make up 38% of senior households while female-headed households with no spouse or family member make up 24%. Females living alone are more likely to be living in poverty.

Homeless and Emergency Housing

According to the non-profits and the Deming Public Schools (Title I Homeless Education Program), there are numerous people who are dealing with homelessness or in need of emergency housing funding. Deming Public Schools are helping 200+ cases per year. Non-profits are helping with other homeless cases as well as transient cases with temporary needs; however, there is not a transitional housing in Luna County. Many families who need housing are living with relatives or doubling up with two to three families in one unit. Non-profits that provide services to the homeless include: Helping Hand, Agape, Love, Inc., the Deming Independent Grace Fellowship, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Healing House in Deming has 25 shelter beds for victims of domestic violence.

Migrant Farm Worker

Several Luna County farmers have growing concerns over the inability to hire adequate farm workers. As a result, many are using the Federal H-2A Visa Temporary Agricultural Program. This program helps employers who anticipate a lack of available domestic workers bring foreign workers into the United States to perform temporary or seasonal agricultural work including, but not limited to, planting, cultivating, or harvesting; however, the program requires the farmers to supply housing for the foreign workers that must meet USDA guidelines.

As presented before, adequate housing that meets the USDA guidelines are not available for the farmers to rent for the foreign workers. In an effort to find a solution, many organizations, farmers, and the County are working with Tierra Del Sol Corporation.

E. Housing Goals and Strategies

Housing Goal 1: Promote development of a range of housing types at varying prices to meet the needs of Luna County residents.

- Strategy 1.1. Work with Southwest Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation to provide housing for migrant farm workers.
- Strategy 1.2. Work with SRH&CDC to support housing for the elderly and special needs populations – homeless individuals and families, disabled individuals, transitional housing. Higher density housing is most appropriate in communities where infrastructure is available.
- Strategy 1.3. Work with SRH&CDC and other non-profit developers to support affordable and workforce housing projects.
- Strategy 1.4. Work with SRH&CDC to provide housing rehabilitation services in Luna County.
- Strategy 1.5. Provide for multifamily housing in areas with appropriate utilities and roads.

Housing Goal 2: Provide recreational facilities and amenities within or in close proximity to higher density housing areas.

Strategy 2.1. Consider adopting park dedication requirements as part of the County subdivision ordinance.

Housing Goal 3: Ensure that housing in Luna County meets appropriate standards.

Strategy 3.1. Enforce County building codes, encouraging owners of dilapidated properties to bring them up to code standards or demolish them.

Strategy 3.2. Inventory dilapidated properties; dedicate funding to demolish dangerous structures that cannot be repaired.

There is a need to improve the quality of the existing housing stock. Many vacant housing units are in poor condition and not habitable. Low income households, particularly seniors, may own their homes but not have enough income to maintain them

Housing Goal 4: Support the efforts of local non-profit and other housing providers to build affordable housing in Luna County.

Strategy 4.1. Adopt an Affordable Housing Ordinance pursuant to the New Mexico Affordable Housing Act. This ordinance could be modeled on the ordinance adopted by the City of Deming.

Strategy 4.2. Develop an Affordable Housing Plan as defined by the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority.

Chapter 6:

Economic Development

This chapter dives into the economic conditions in Luna County addressing the current industry and workforce trends, economic opportunities and resources, while other chapter address community development that affect the quality of life, essentially economic development.

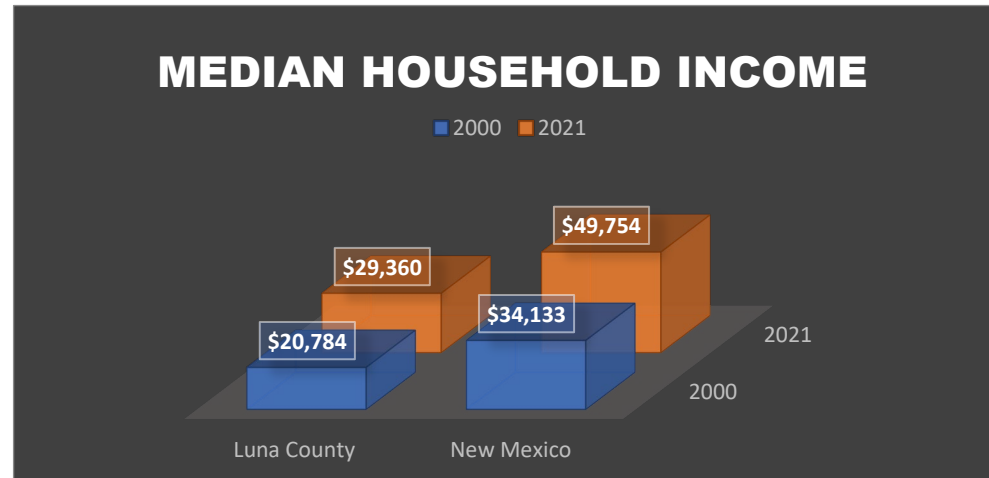
A. Economic Trends

Median Household Income

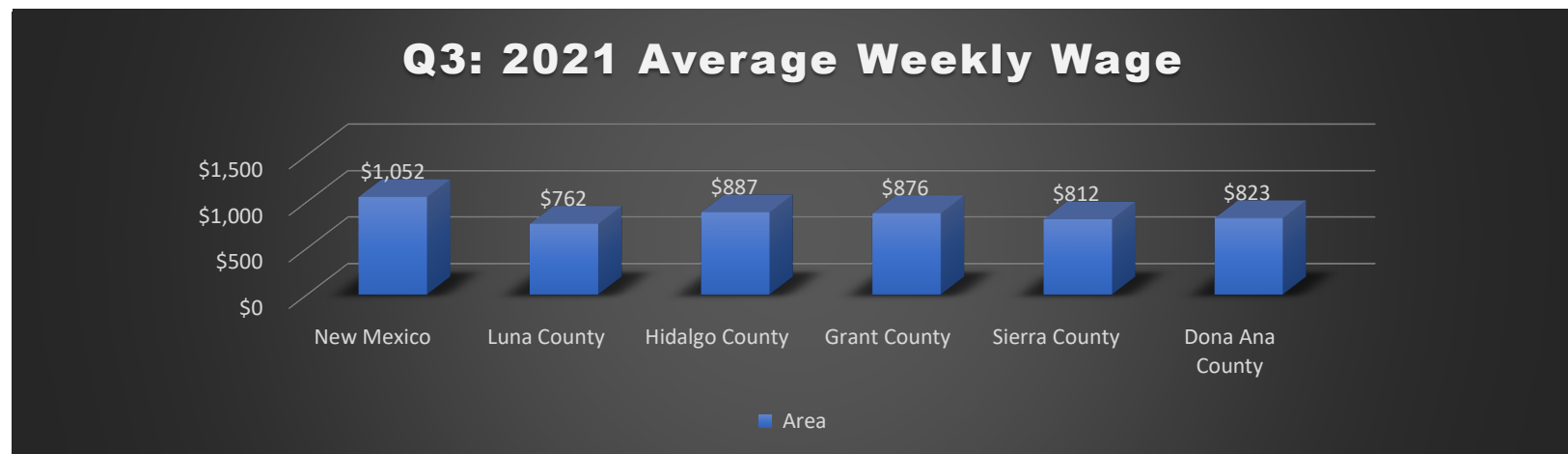
The Luna County’s median household income increased \$8,576 over the last decade while the State of New Mexico’s increased \$15,621.

Average Weekly Wage

Average weekly wages are measured quarterly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the third quarter of 2021, average weekly wages were \$762 in Luna County which are reasonably comparable to the bordering counties. Luna County weekly wages are approximately \$290 lower than the wages of the State of New Mexico.



Source: www.census.gov

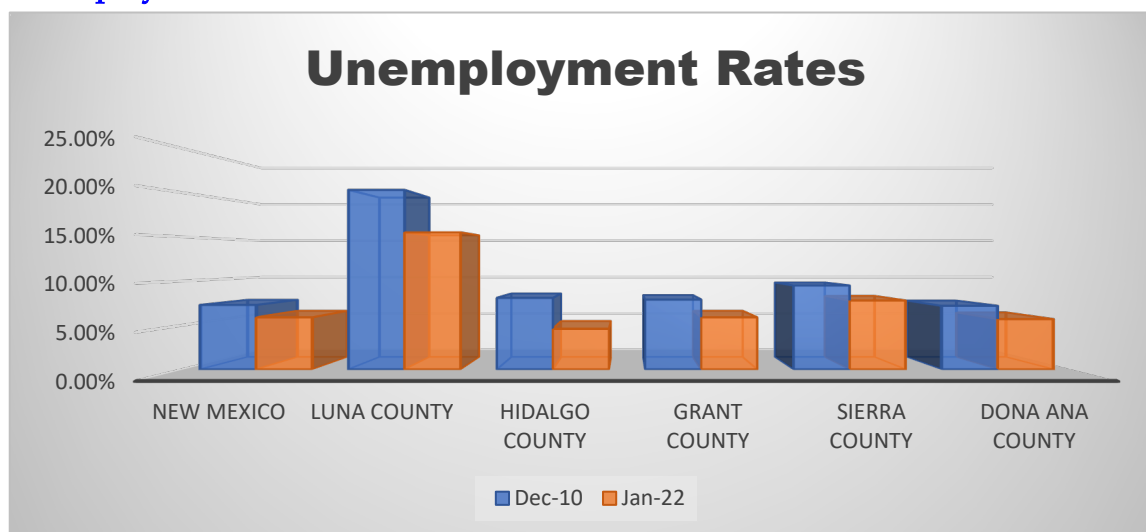


Employment and Labor Force

Luna County’s labor force and the number of employed workers have grown over the past 30 years. The civilian labor force

has grown from 7,551 in 1990 to 8,671 in 2021, an average annual growth rate of 2.9%. During the same time period, employment increased from 6,553 employed residents to 7,850, an average annual growth rate of 2.8% (Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics).

Unemployment



The New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions calculates unemployment rates by county in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The southwest area of New Mexico experienced declining unemployment rates between 2010 and 2022. Luna County’s unemployment rate decreased from 20.3% to 15.5% but remains the highest unemployment rate in the state, New Mexico’s unemployment rate is 4.9%.

has a lot to do with the cyclical seasons of farming. Many people are employed by either the agriculture growers or the value-added producers that have layoffs as the seasonal crops diminish. Luna County agriculture producers have begun to grow different crops that grow in the off-season, extending the farming season.

Luna County’s unemployment rate

Civilian Employed Occupations

The U.S. 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 occupations employ 91% of civilians in Production, Transportation, and Material Moving, 88% in Natural Resources,

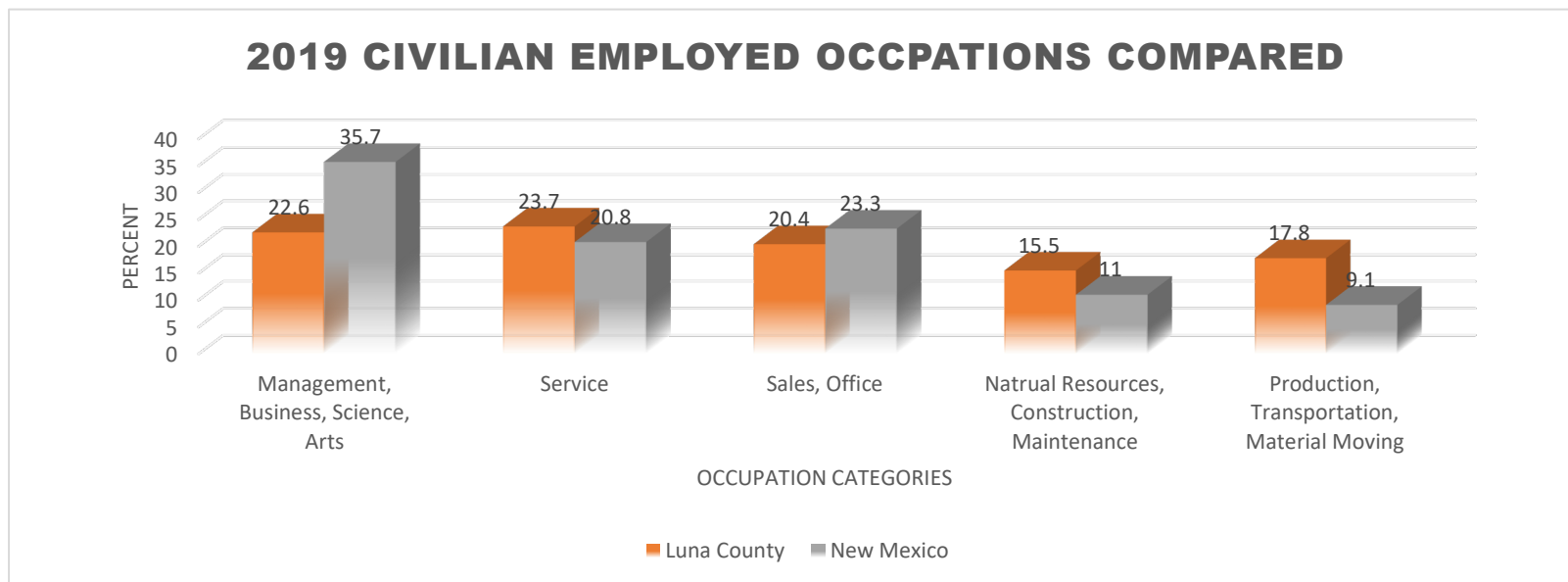
Construction, and Maintenance, 69% in Sales and Office, 63% in Service, and 39% in Management, Business, Science, and Arts in Luna County in 2019 (Source: 2000-U.S. Census Bureau; 2016-2020-American Community Survey).

In comparison, New Mexico civilian employed occupations in Management, Business, Science, and Arts surpasses Luna County by approximately 15%, while the County surpassed the State in Production, Transportation, and Material Moving by 9%.

The breakdown between Luna County and the State of New Mexico is more evenly distributed within Service, and Sales and Office, and Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance occupations.

Industry

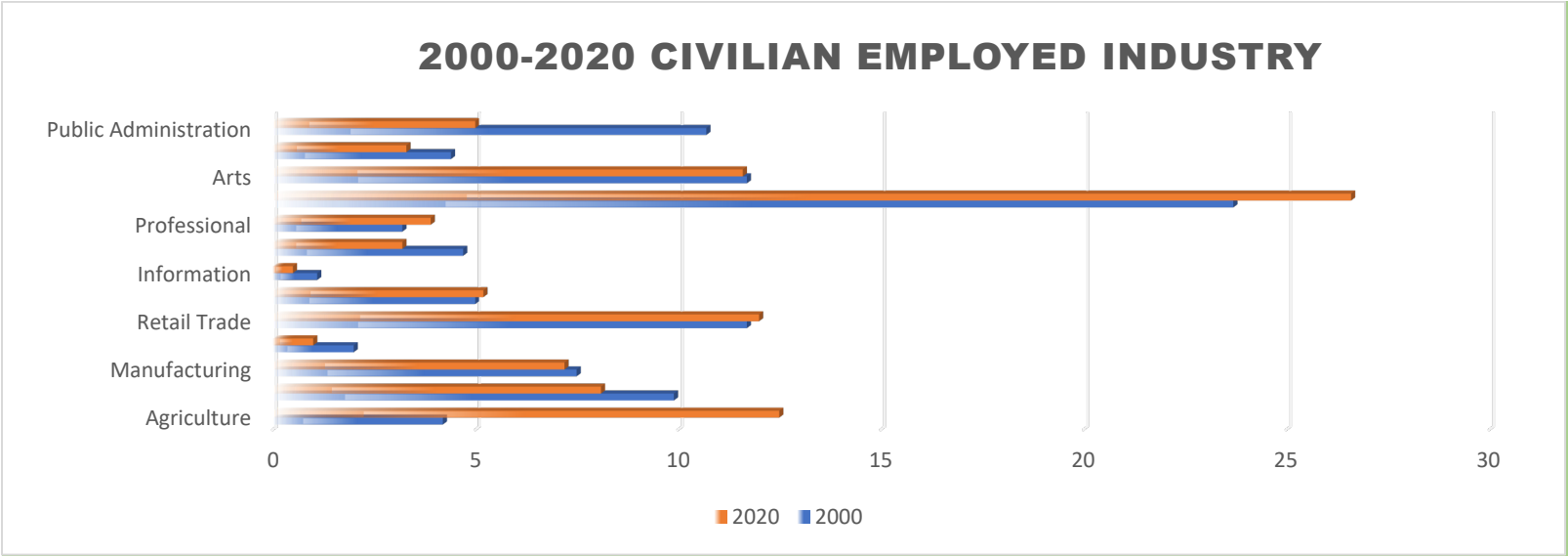
There are thirteen civilian employed industry sectors that the Census Bureau recognizes.



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

Over the last two decades, Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance was the largest industry 26.1%; however, the largest increase of employees was in the Agriculture sector from 4.5% to 13.5% which also represented the second largest industry in 2020. The other notable industry sectors include Retail Trade, 11.7% and Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services, 9.1%.

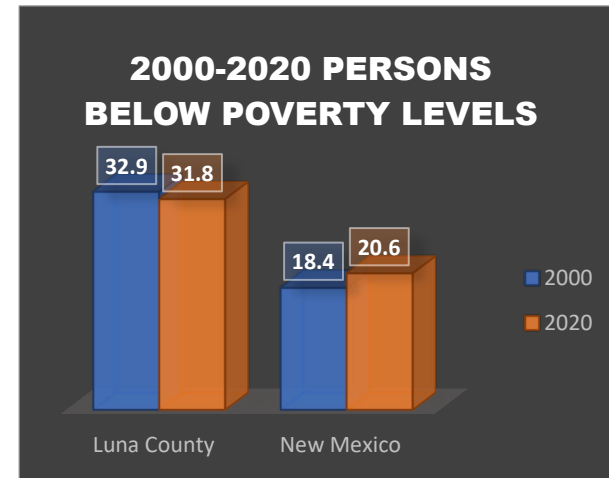


Major Employers

As of October 2021, City of Deming, Addus Health Care and Wal-Mart Super Center are the largest employers in Luna County with 250 plus employees each. The Lescomb Winery, Deming Public Schools, Carzalia Valley Produce, Solitaire Homes, Pepper’s Supermarket, and Mimbres Memorial Hospital employ 100-249 employees.

Poverty

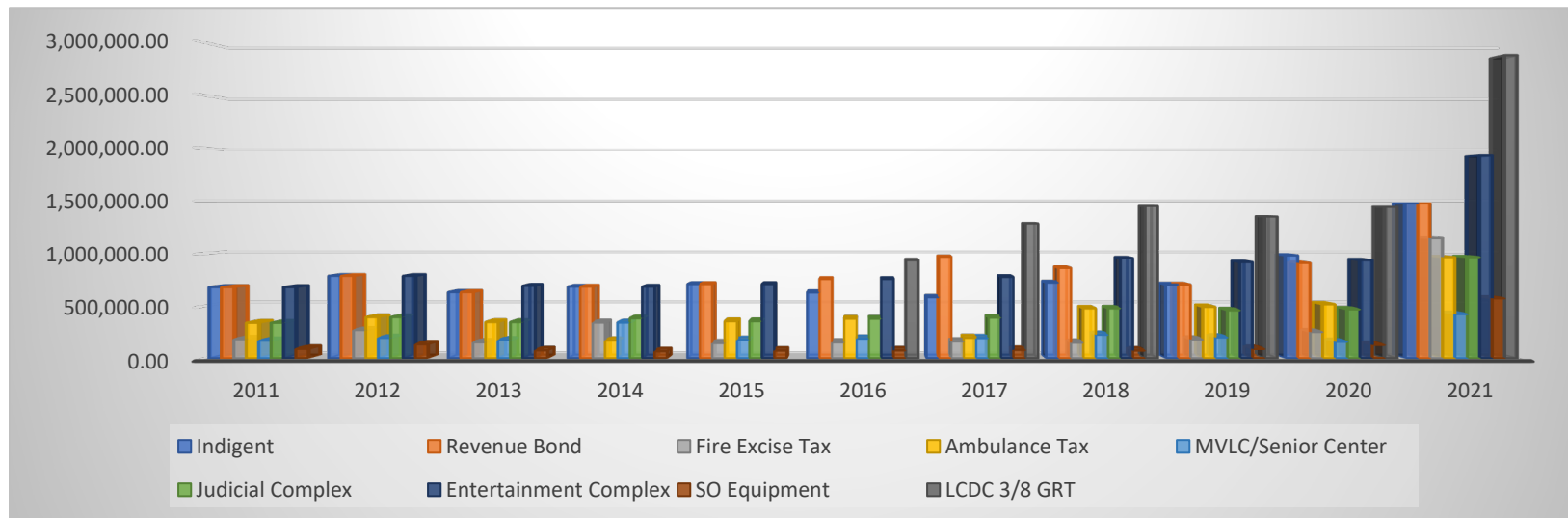
The number of people below the poverty level decreased from 32.9% to 31.8% in Luna County and increased from 18.4% to 20.6% in the State of New Mexico between 2000 and 2020.



Source: 2000-U.S. Census Bureau; 2016-2020 American Community Survey

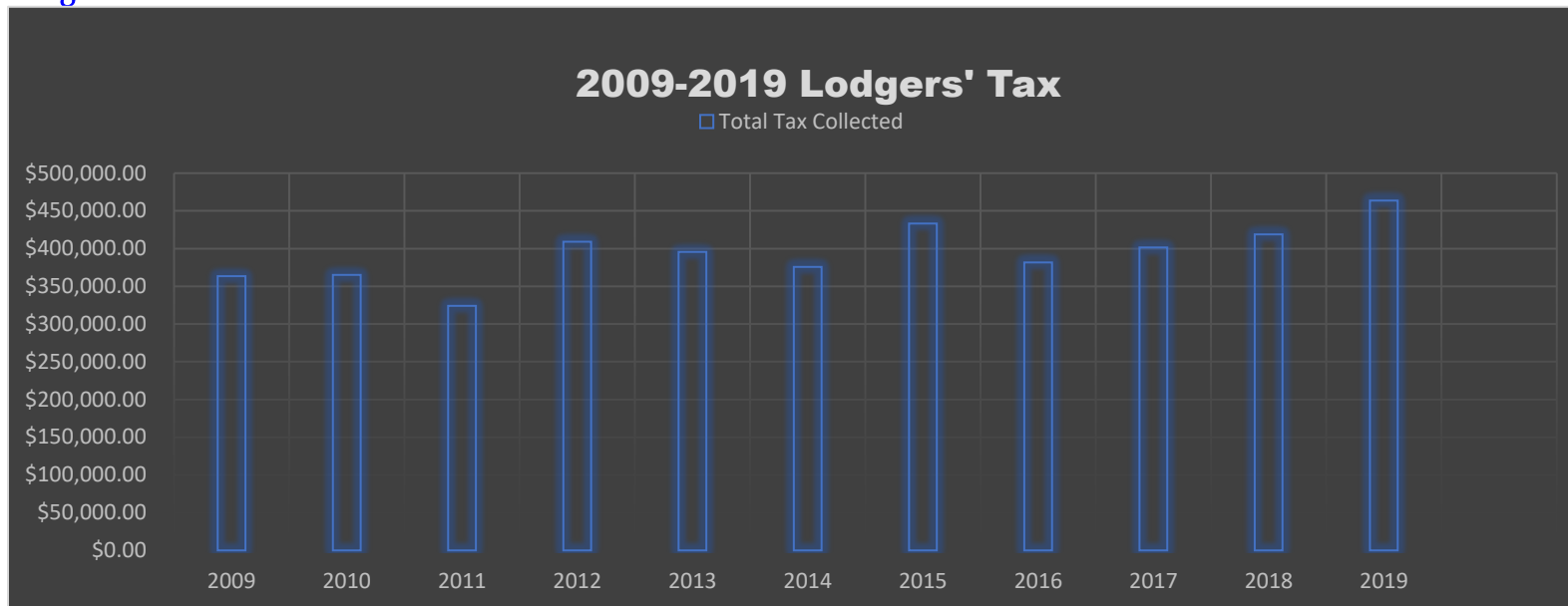
Gross Receipts Tax

Taxable gross receipts (GRT) revenue for all industries in Luna County have constantly grew over the last decade with 2021 experiencing over \$2,000,000 in GRT from the Luna County Detention Center.



Source: Luna County

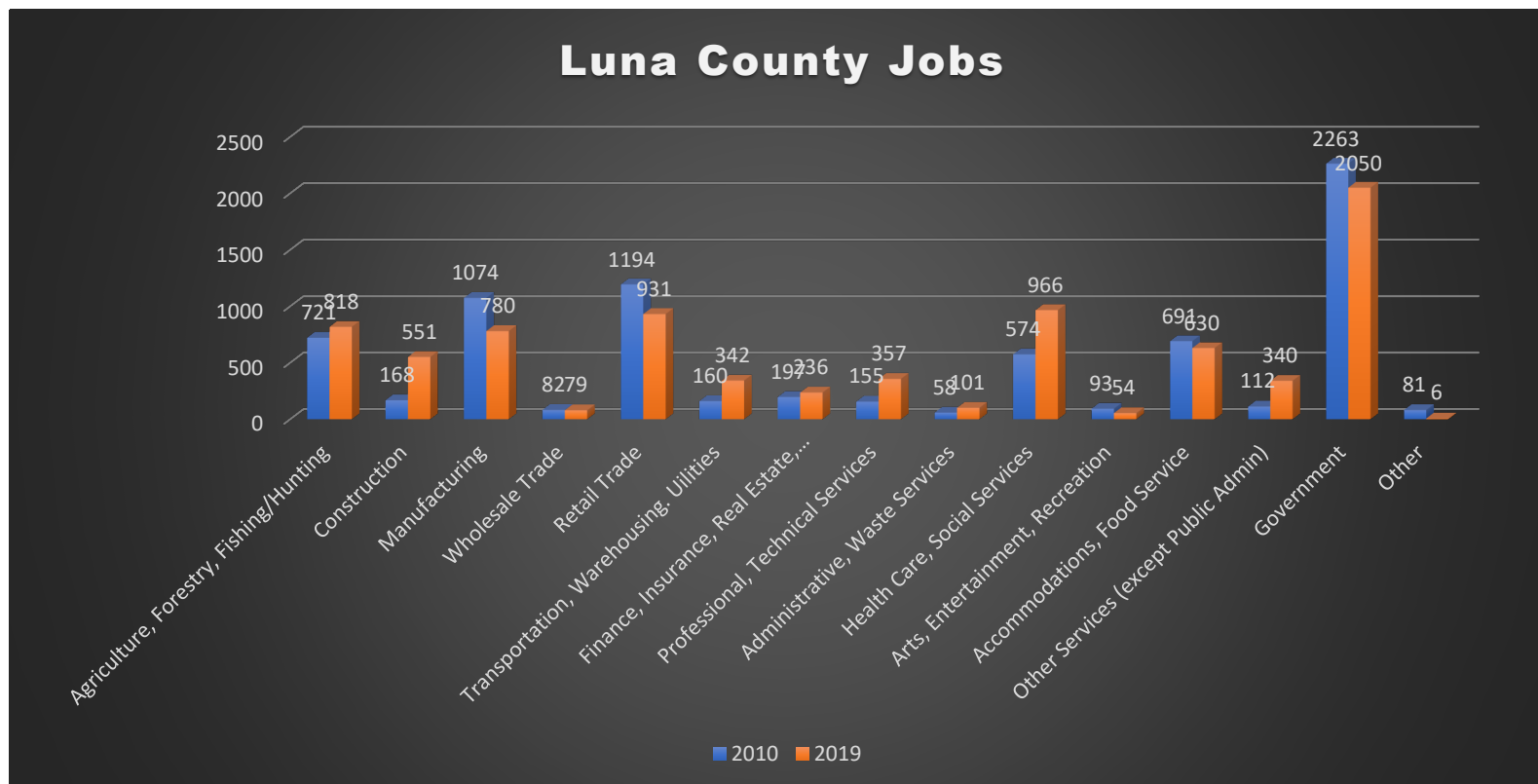
Lodgers' Tax



Lodgers' tax is imposed on visitors using commercial lodging accommodations and provides revenue for tourism-related events, facilities, and advertising. Lodgers' tax is an important way to measure overnight visits in Luna County, the City of Deming has seen a fluctuation in Lodgers' tax between 2009 to 2019. In 2009, the City of Deming received \$350,000 in Lodgers' tax, while in 2019 the City received almost \$450,000.

B. Workforce

The top industry sectors in Luna County are government, healthcare and social services, retail trade, agriculture, and manufacturing. Although these sectors jobs numbers have shifted over the last decade, they still remain in the five leading sectors in Luna County. The most notable job growth was in health care and social services with an increase of 392 new jobs, with agriculture also increasing jobs by approximately 100 new jobs. Government remained as the number one sector but lost 213 jobs along with retail, losing 263 jobs and manufacturing, 294 jobs over the last decade. Although construction, transportation, warehousing, and utilities, professional and technical services, finance, insurance, real estate, and information, and other service except for public administration were not in the top industry sectors for the most jobs, these sectors did add 1,134 more jobs to the economy.



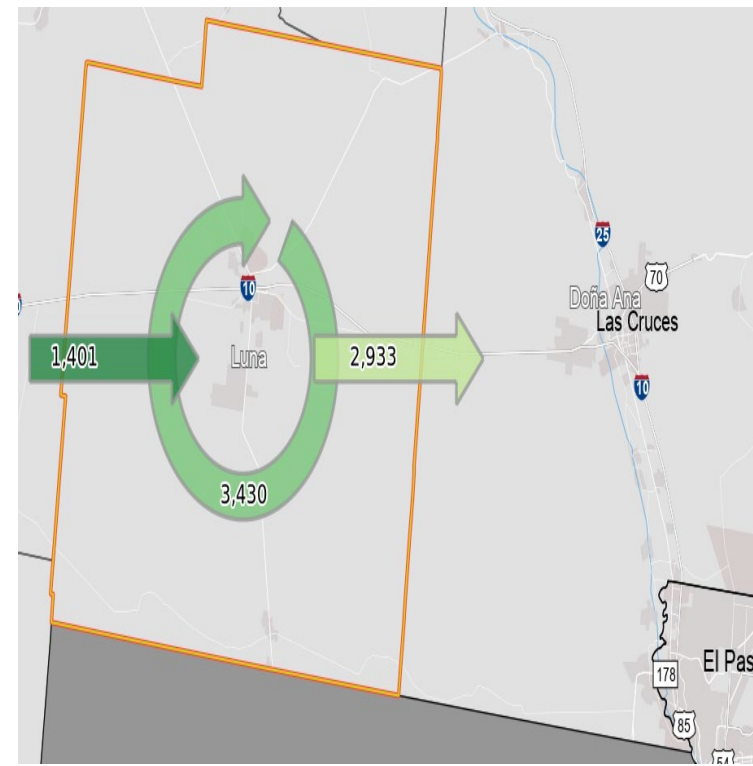
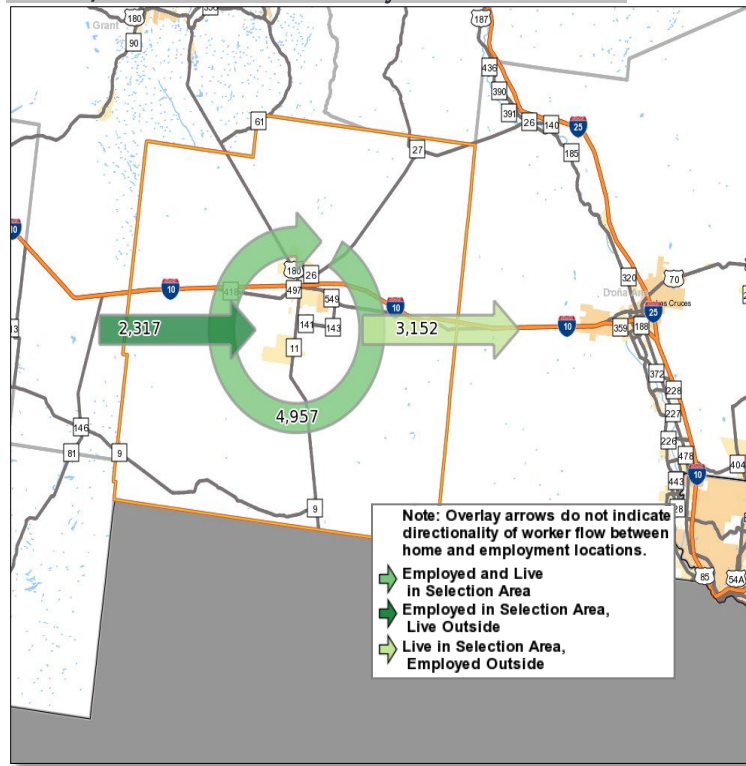
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Commuting Patterns

In 2010 the US Census reported 8,109 workers living in Luna County with 7,274 jobs. The maps below show the inflow and outflow of the workforce. The map on the left is from 2010 and reflects that 4,957 of the workers lived and worked in Luna County, while 3,152 workers commuted to locations outside of the County to work and 2,317 workers commuted into County to work.

In 2019 the US Census reports 8,712 workers living in Luna County with 6,789 jobs. The map on the right shows 3,430 workers live and work in the County, while 2,933 workers commute outside of the County, and 1,401 workers that live outside of the County but commute to Luna County to work.

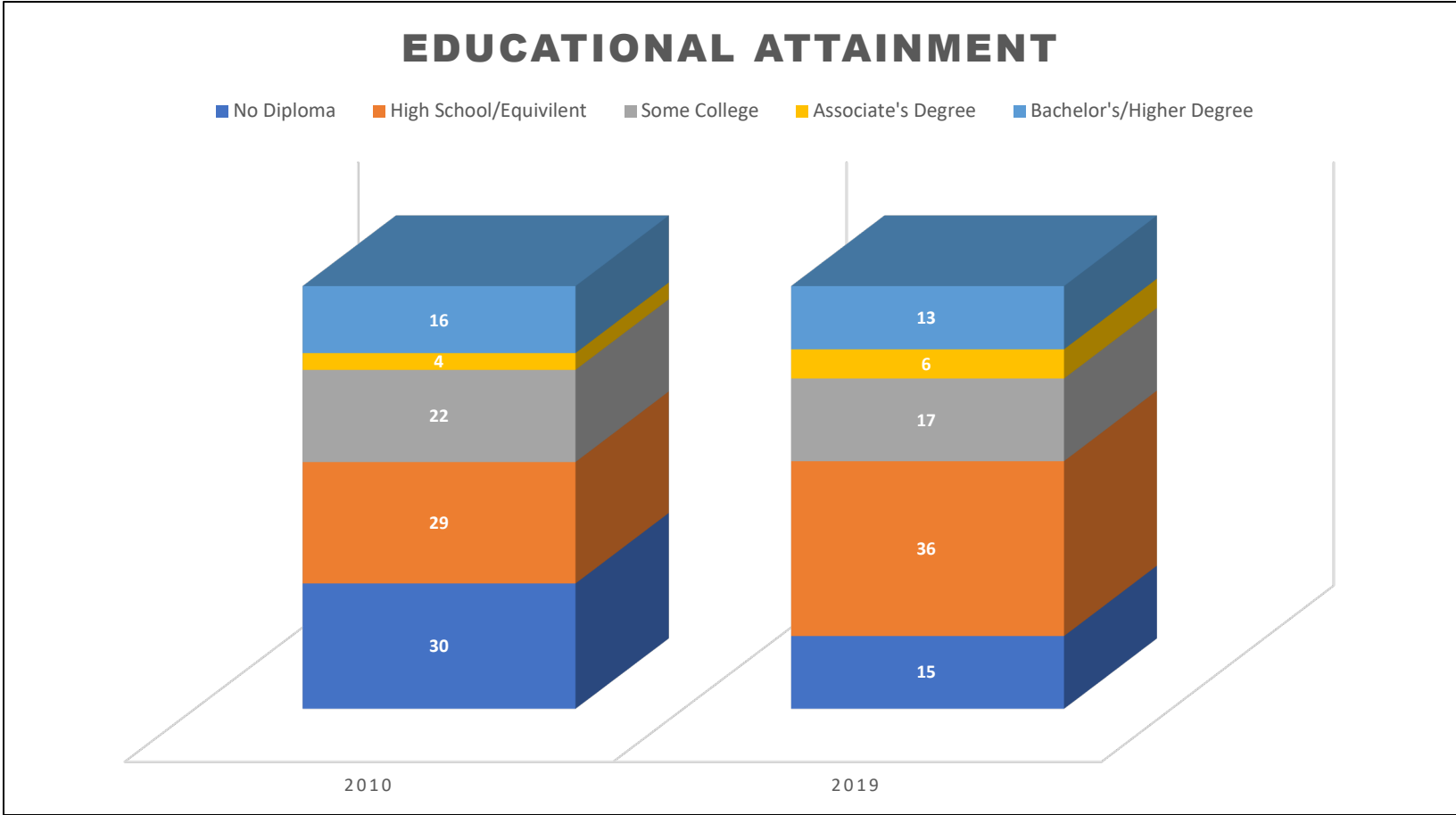
Inflow/Outflow of Luna County Workers 2010-2019



Source: www.onthemap.ces.census.gov * Note: US Census workforce figures do not match those reported by the Department of Workforce Solutions, the results of different statistics.

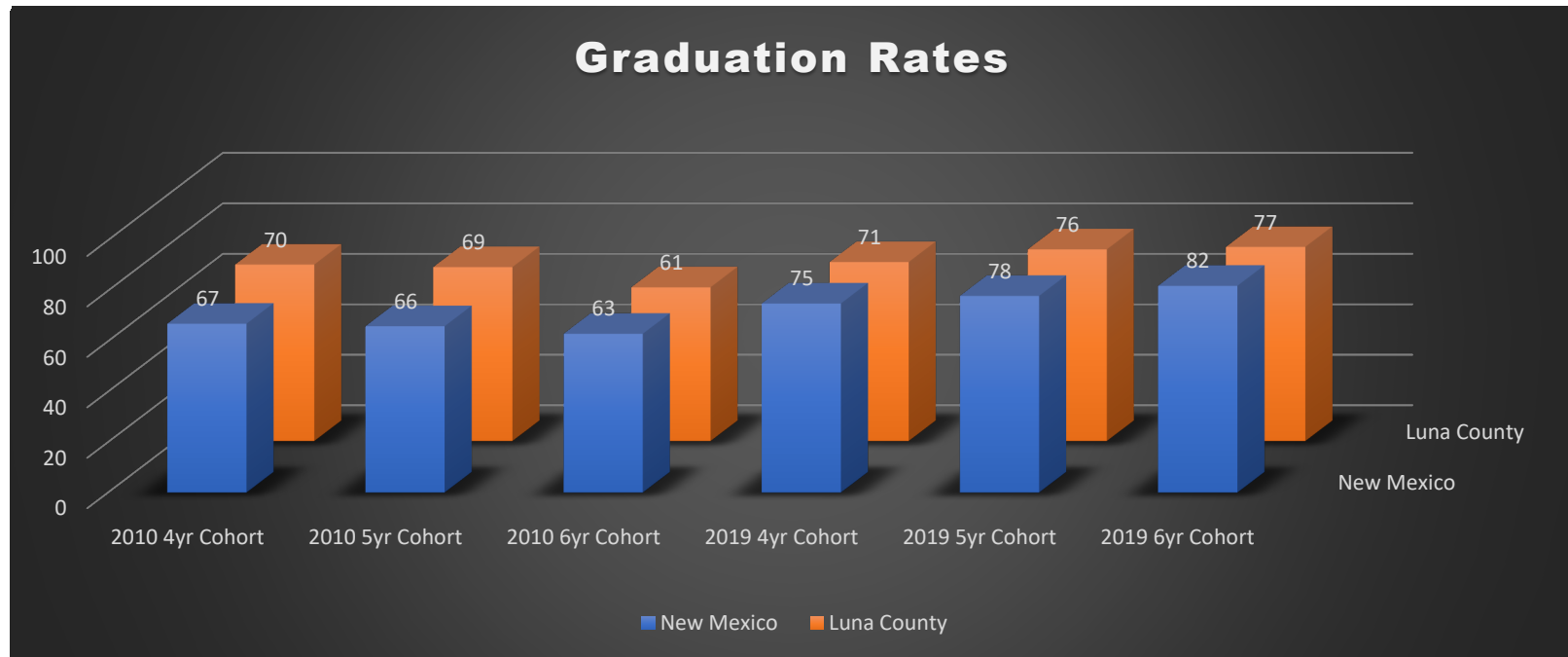
Education

According to the US Census, the educational attainment between 2010 and 2019 for the population aged 25 years and over in Luna County had increased. The percent of the population that has no diploma has decreased significantly over almost a decade by 50%. The amount of people who have obtained a high school diploma or equivalent has increased from 29% to 36% and the percentage of people who have an Associate’s degree increased from 4% to 6% but has decreased in those who have some college from 22% to 17% and those who have a Bachelor’s degree or higher from 16% to 13%.



Source: U.S. Census, 2016-2019 American Community Survey

The New Mexico Public Education Department reports cohort graduation rates for all high schools in New Mexico. As of 2009, students are tracked from when they enter as first-time freshmen to one year past their expected year of graduation. The state reports on-time graduation rates (four years) and five-year graduation rates for each cohort. The Deming School District compares favorably with the state with higher graduation rates for the Class of 2010 and a somewhat lower four-year graduation rate for the Class of 2019.



Source: www.ped.state.nm.us

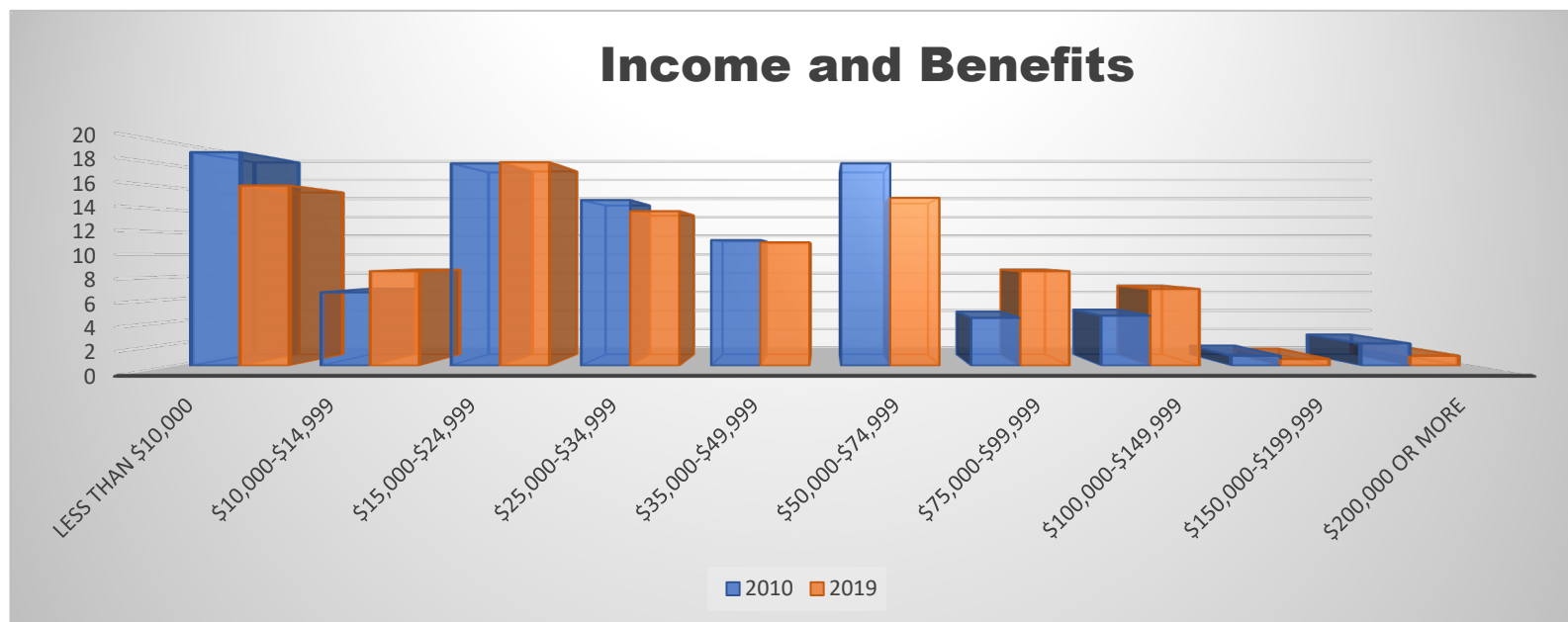
Ongoing improvements to K-12 and post-secondary education are important for the local economy. Post-secondary education should include college classes, technical training, and community education and outreach. The Mimbres Valley Learning Center is a valuable resource for meeting adult education and workforce training. There is a community need to develop general workforce skills to meet the need of new businesses moving to the County and the existing businesses that have jobs available this would help reduce the County's unemployment rate.

Household and Per Capita Income

The median household income in 2010 was \$27,997 while in 2019, it was \$29,360, increasing the overall median household income by \$1,363. This helped decrease the poverty rate of 32.9% in 2010 to 31.8% in 2019. According to the American Community Survey, Luna County's per capita income 2020 is \$38,022 but was \$15,518 in 2010.

Although approximately 19.2% of Luna County's population income is less than \$10,000 in 2019, that was a decrease from 2010. The population's income from \$15,000-\$24,999 and \$35,000-\$49,999 was equivalent in 2010 to 2019; the income levels

\$25,000-\$34,999 and \$50,000-\$74,999 decreased from 2010 to 2019 while the income levels of \$75,000-\$99,999 and \$100,000-\$149,999 increased from 2010-2019.



Source: US Census, American Community Survey (2015-2019); Bureau of Economic Analysis

C. Industry

Luna County’s top industry sectors include agriculture, manufacturing, healthcare, tourism, renewable energy, and small business/entrepreneurs. Luna County has been working on diversifying the economy to create jobs helping with lowering the unemployment rate that top New Mexico’s highest rate.

Agriculture

The majority of land in Luna County is used for agriculture including grazing and irrigated agriculture. The top crop items by acres farmed are vegetables, forage, cotton, peppers (primarily chile), and corn for silage.

Farming and ranching have been declining in Luna County due to economics, aging of farmers and ranchers, and diminishing water due to drought. While Luna County is the sixth largest agricultural producer in New Mexico, the amount

of land farmed from 2007-2017 had reduced 9%. According to the 2019 New Mexico Agricultural Annual Bulletin, 653,558 acres were farmed in 2007 and 575,844 acres in 2017. The 211 farms had an average farm size of 2,729 acres with an average income of \$56,399.

Although Luna County harvested 2,700 acres of chile peppers and has over 26,000 cattle and calves, there was \$79,278,000 of agriculture produced. While the growing and harvesting of agriculture is important to the County, the commercialization of agriculture through agriculture products is also significant.

Carzalia Valley Produce

Carzalia Valley Produce is located in the high desert near Columbus. The area provides very hot days and cool nights. When coupled with meticulous farming and irrigation practices, Carzalia Valley grows superior produce. From chile and onions to watermelons and pumpkins, Carzalia Valley produce is shipped all over the United States, overseas, and to places that demands premium produce (Source: www.carzaliavalley.com).

Green Stream Farms

Green Stream Farms is the world's second-largest outdoor algae farm that stretches over 96-acres west of Columbus. Green Stream Farms grow algae for two different markets:

1. As feed supplement for healthier livestock
2. For Omega-3 enriched nutraceutical products

Preferred Produce

The Preferred Produce grows premium kosher and certified organic fruits and vegetables in state-of-the-art controlled-environment greenhouses over two-acres. The produce ships quickly to market within hours after harvest. The hydroponic system used to grow the bulk of the produce is super-water efficient.

Manufacturing

Solitaire

Solitaire manufactures single and double wide homes with quality construction. Solitaire has other manufacturing plants in Texas and Oklahoma, as well as one other in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Compass Made

Compass Made is headquartered in Fremont, California but has a facility in the City of Deming. Compass Made provides electromechanical manufacturing and assembly, cable and harness manufacturing, design, and engineering, as well as large-scale integration services to industry leading companies.

Value-Added Agriculture

Olam Spices

Olam Spices has recently taken over Mizkan Americas plant in Luna County. Olam Spice is the largest supplier of dried garlic and onion in the world but also processes chilis, pepper, tropical spices, purées, and parsley with long-standing relationships with farmers and strict food safety standards. Olam Spices grows products in six countries, manufactures in five countries, and sells to more than 65 countries.

Lescombes

Lescombes winery is nestled in the heart of the Mimbres Valley in Luna County. The winery is situated on 15 acres and has over 50 tanks, each up to 16,200 gallons equal to 500,000-gallon capacity. The wine must remain in-barrel anywhere between 3 months to 2 years, and each barrel costs anywhere from \$300 to \$900 and last 3 to 5 years.

Luna Rossa

Luna Rossa winery produces fine wines exclusively from grapes grown in Luna County vineyards. Luna Rossa also offers a warm, enchanting tasting room where visitors can enjoy great wines in Deming and Mesilla.

505 Southwestern

505 Southwestern has recently made Luna County one of its manufacturing homes. 505 Southwestern makes premium green chile-based sauces and salsas from the highest quality Hatch Valley New Mexican chiles. 505 Southwestern products are authentic and versatile, made from all natural products and are non-GMO, gluten-free, and vegan.

Sensient Technologies Corporation

Sensient Technologies Corporation is a manufacturer and marketer of colors, flavors, and specialty ingredients. Sensient uses advanced technologies to develop specialized solutions for food and beverages, as well as products that serve the pharmaceutical, nutraceutical, cosmetic, and personal care industries.

Billy the Kid Produce

Billy the Kid Produce is a family-owned operation that has assembled a state-of-the-art onion drying facility that is 110,000 square feet in the City of Deming. Billy the Kid Produce ships 1 million 50-pound units of onions every summer. In addition to the onion facility, Billy the Kid Produce also grows chile, onions, pumpkins, pecans, pinto beans, alfalfa, wheat, and silage corn on about 2,500-acres.

Healthcare

According to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, the healthcare industry in Luna County consists of 11 establishments that include health care and social assistance. In the third quarter of 2021 the number of total healthcare industry jobs was approximately 10 employees but paid out over \$404,000 in payroll.

Mining

Over the last decade mining has become one of the potential industries introduced in Luna County. Luna County has a magnesium deposit that has been sought out by American Magnesium. The benefits of having the mining industry in Luna County would be, it provides one of the greatest sources of income, jobs, and economic prosperity to a local economy. Today's mining, milling, and refining are far different from the processes of the past. The industry must meet or exceed the stringent requirements and policies of the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA), federal government, and state government. Luna County supports responsible mining of mineral resources and encourages the processing of the products to remain in the County.

American Magnesium

American Magnesium is a proposed mining project that will begin with 340 jobs in the County. The proposed actual extraction of magnesium will create 20 jobs; 25 jobs will be for the transportation of the ore, and 295 jobs will be in the processing complex. These jobs are expected to provide incomes from \$40,000 to \$80,000 per annum. American Magnesium's environmental impact is negligible, the use of minimal water, and the positive economic benefits are substantial. A small tract of land has the potential to exceed the revenues generated by agriculture in the County and preserve water.

Tourism

Luna County has a wealth of natural and cultural resources that are the foundation for tourism. Tourist destinations in Luna County include: outdoor recreation opportunities, a gateway to Mexico, and local historical sites. The mild climate and proximity to other destinations attract full-time RVers.

Florida Mountains

Rockhound State Park provides outdoor recreation opportunities that provide access to two recreation sites. The main park (329-acres) includes: a 30-site campground, hiking trails, and a visitor center on the west slopes of the Florida Mountains. The Spring Canyon recreation area (576-acres) is a day-use area located across the valley in the foothills of the Florida Mountains.

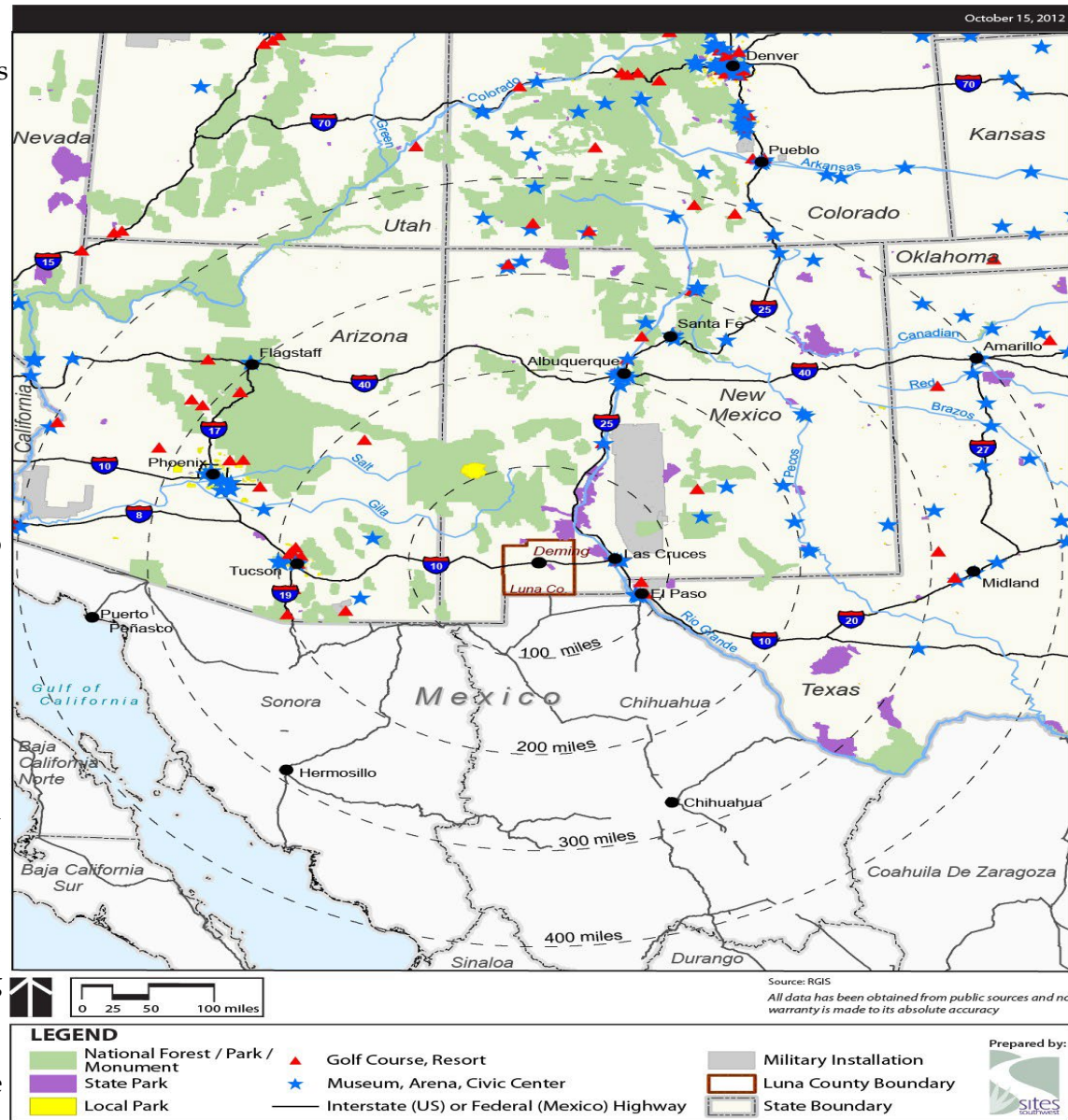
that includes: picnic sites and hiking trails. Rockhound State Park averages about 64,000 visitors a year with spring being the peak season. Rockhound Park is the home of the annual “Rockhound Roundup” event.

Deming Center for the Arts

The Deming Center for the Arts is located in an historic building in downtown Deming and is run by volunteers. The Deming Center for the Arts presents a new exhibit each month, ranging from work by students of Deming Public Schools to well-known area artists. The Deming Center for the Arts is the home to the Deming Arts Council, which promotes and supports the arts in Deming.

Deming Luna Mimbres Museum

The Deming Luna Mimbres Museum is located in the 1916 National Guard Armory across from the Custom House and Archives. The museum depicts the way of life from the 1880s to present day, as well as showcasing Mimbres artifacts. The buildings and exhibits are from private donations and the operated by volunteers of the Luna County Historical Society.



Village of Columbus

The Village of Columbus has a rich border history which is exhibited at Pancho Villa State Park and is the gateway to Mexico. Pancho Villa State Park exhibits Pancho Villa's raid in 1916 and General Pershing's subsequent military campaign at two museums. Pancho Villa State Park receives its highest visitation during the fall and winter months (October to March)..

Columbus/Palomas is also the bi-national gateway for the Mimbres-Paquime Connection Loop Tour, a fascinating tourist route that showcases the shared natural and cultural resources of southwestern New Mexico and northwestern Chihuahua. The loop tour extends throughout the region surrounding Luna County.

Traveling to Mexico from the Village of Columbus to Palomas is a popular tourist destination to shop for the art and craft products unique to Mexico, for dental and optical services, pharmaceuticals, or cultural exchange at the ever-popular "Tienda Rosa" restaurant. Visitors to Palomas can drive across the border or park for free in Columbus and walk to Palomas.

For travelers heading further into Mexico, to Ascension, Janos, Chihuahua City, or Casas Grandes, all necessary Mexican agencies are located at the Palomas port-of-entry. This is a one-stop location to obtain Mexican tourists visas, temporary vehicle permits, and other necessary travel documentation.

Traveling to the United States from Puerto Palomas there is an average northbound crossing time of 18 minutes by car but walking is even quicker. The Columbus port-of-entry sees the greatest amount of traffic coming into New Mexico during the months of December and July. Travelers can find food and refreshments in Columbus before proceeding to the nearby cities of El Paso, Ciudad Juarez, Deming, Las Cruces, Silver City, or to other destinations in New Mexico and surrounding states.

Regional Attractions

Luna County is centrally located to some of the southwest's most well-known natural attractions, as well as major urban areas in addition to destinations in the County. Regional attractions are within a short day drive include outdoor and urban attractions in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. Cities within easy driving distance include: Silver City, Las Cruces, El Paso, Albuquerque, Phoenix, and Tucson. The nearby regional outdoor recreation opportunities are among the most outstanding experiences, the Gila National Forest, Lincoln National Forest, Organ Mountains, City of Rocks State Park, White Sands National Monument, and Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico; the Coronado National Forest and Saguaro National Park in Arizona; and the Guadalupe Mountains in Texas.

Renewable Energy

Luna County has emerged as a hotspot in the production of renewable energy with commercial power already being generated by wind and solar facilities. A designated corridor that accommodates proposed electric transmission projects will

support renewable energy projects in the County while limiting the impact of large-scale power generation facilities.

Macho Springs Wind

Macho Springs Wind has 28 vestas that are located approximately 24 miles northeast of the City of Deming. The Macho Springs Wind produces 50 MegaWatts of power that is sold to Tucson Electric Power.

Macho Springs Solar Facility

Macho Springs Solar Facility is a 50 MW AC ground mounted single-axis tracking Photo Voltaic system located just adjacent to Macho Springs Wind. Macho Springs Solar Facility is on almost 600 acres of land which is about the size of 300 football fields. Macho Springs Solar Facility generates enough energy to power more than 19,500 homes and is sold to El Paso Electric.

Alta Luna

Alta Luna is approximately a 28 MegaWatt solar farm located adjacent to the Macho Springs Solar Facility just west of the Nutt, New Mexico. The electricity generated at Alta Luna is sold under a long-term power purchase agreement with Tri-State Utilities, Columbus Electric Co-op and is owned by D.E. Shaw of New York & London.

Deming Solar Energy Center

Deming Solar Energy Center was developed by Power New Mexico (PNM). This center is an industrial scale solar field on 50 acres south of the City of Deming. It can produce up to 5 megawatts of power which is projected to generate enough electricity to power about 1,600 average-size homes. This project will offset about 10 million pounds of carbon annually.

Small Business-Entrepreneurs

Luna County has been instrumental in building a community of small businesses and entrepreneur ecosystem through CO.STARTERS in partnership with the Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments and other economic development partners. CO.STARTERS is a “train the trainer” program that allows local people to be the facilitator of a 10-week entrepreneurial training that includes weekly guest speakers.

CO.STARTERS equips entrepreneurs of all kinds with the insights, relationships, and tools needed to turn ideas into action. During this 10-week program, participants develop and fine-tune their ideas, critically examining every part and determining next steps through real-time feedback from people in the community. The participants get a deeper understanding of how to create a sustainable business (i.e. a process for figuring out whether or not an idea is good and how to change to make it work); the ability to articulate how their businesses work; the next steps needed to move forward; and a community of peers, mentors, business services, and a global network of support.

The CO.STARTERS program is structured in weekly three-hour sessions covering the following topics:

- WEEK1: Knowing Yourself-Assumptions, Working Styles, Team Building, Obstacles
- WEEK2: Knowing Your Customer-Customer, Problems. Alternatives ,Idea Testing
- WEEK3: Finding the Right Solution-Solution, Benefit, Advantage, Starting Small, Brand Identity
- WEEK4: Getting the Relationship Right-Marketing & Message, Getting, Keeping, & Growing Customers
- WEEK5: Building Blocks-Distribution, Revenue, Typical Offering, Price
- WEEK6: Structures & Systems- Legal & Accounting Considerations
- WEEK7: Discovering the Bottom Line-Startup & Ongoing Needs, Fixed & Variable Costs, Break-Even Point
- WEEK8: Financial Modeling-Break-Even Point, Sales Projections, Cash Flow, Raising Capital
- WEEK9: Planning for Growth-Growth Plans, Goal Setting, Celebration Prep
- WEEK10: Celebration Night

D. Economic Development Opportunities

Industrial Parks

There are three industrial parks within Luna County. Industrial parks are used to accommodate large-scale alternative energy projects and other large-scale industry.

Deming Industrial Park

The Deming Industrial Park that has 800-acres and is an ideal site for manufacturing and warehousing. Current tenants range from food processing and manufacturing to warehousing and distribution. Current tenants includes: Olam Spices, Solitaire Manufactured Homes, Compass Made, Coca Cola, US Customs and Border Patrol, Best in the West, LLC, Steer Safe, Deming Animal Shelter, Deming-Luna County Fair Grounds, Diamond Storage, Deming Mattress, Kitchen Cabinets Plus, Frito Lay Warehouse, Alvarez Plumbing, Heating and Cooling, Deming Helping Hand, Kramer Septic Tank Services, Luna County Sheriff's Department, High Desert Veterinary Care, and Desert Valley, Inc.

Peru Mill Industrial Park

Peru Mill Industrial Park has 512-acres located north of I-10 and has room from expansion. Peru Mill's zoning allows for a wide range of manufacturing and industrial applications or other types of businesses in need of large tracts of land. Currently, Peru Mill is home to Ari Tex Manufacturing and Luna Energy Facility; however, identified industry types to be likely candidates for Peru Mill include, but are not limited to:

- Cross-dock/transload Facilities

- Local or Specialized Warehousing
- Logistic Centers
- Food Processing
- Solar Energy Generation
- Renewable Energy Projects
- Manufacturing

Rail service is available at Peru Mill with a City of Deming owned rail spur of approximately 1,400 feet on 19.9 acres. The site can be served by both the Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern of Santa Fe, easy access to I-10, and has water, gas and electric utilities available.

Columbus Industrial Park

Columbus Industrial Park is located just adjacent to the Columbus Port-of-Entry and has land available for lease or build-to-suit. Currently, the industrial park provides warehouse space and livestock stockyards. The Columbus Industrial Park has 160-acres made available for additional industrial or warehousing activities.

Columbus Port-of-Entry

The Columbus Port-of-Entry borders Palomas, Chihuahua and is approximately 30 miles south of Deming and 65 miles west of the Santa Teresa Port of Entry. The Columbus port is New Mexico's only 24 hour port, operating 7 days a week with full-service. The newly remodeled port-of-entry is bustling with activity with tourists and locals crossing daily to international trade. The services that can be rendered at the Columbus Port-of-Entry are:

- Pedestrian Traffic
- Mexican Immigration Services
- U.S. Immigration Services
- Temporary Vehicle Export Permits
- Non-Commercial Traffic
- Commercial Traffic
- Livestock
- Custom Brokers

International Trade is easily established from the Columbus Port-of-Entry with accessible highways in the United State and in Mexico. The New Mexico Border Authority has worked with the United States Department of Agriculture to have entomologists at the port-of-entry to avoid delays on the identification of pests during chile season. There are also local

custom brokers at the port-of-entry to help facilitate commercial crossing on either the United States or Mexico border.

The Columbus port of entry hosts a privately-owned livestock facility that caters to livestock producers of northwestern Mexico. Cattle-feeding facilities in the US often purchase "feeder" cattle from Mexico to add to herds, while US ranchers often sell their breeding stock Mexico. Horses and other livestock can be processed at the port-of-entry.

Union Ganadera Regional de Chihuahua operates the Mexican livestock facility at Columbus/Palomas port-of-entry and is well-known throughout Mexico for the progressive marketing and processing initiatives.

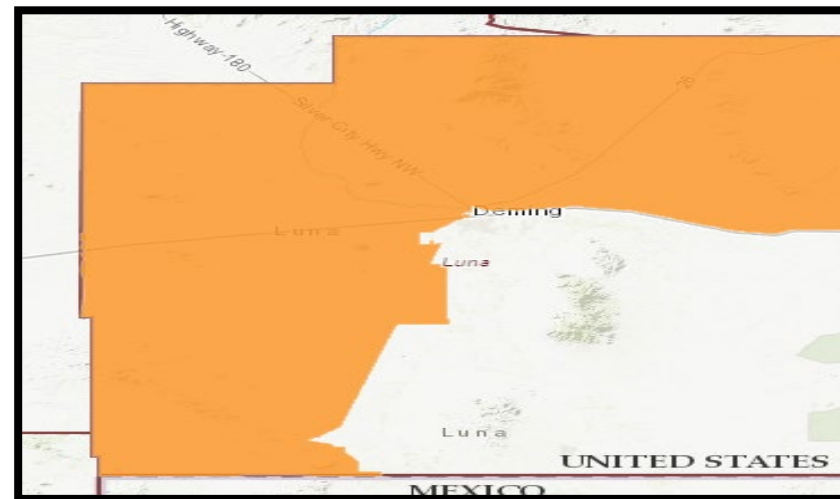
Livestock imports involve several Mexican and US inspection agencies that are available at Columbus/Palomas port-of-entry including:

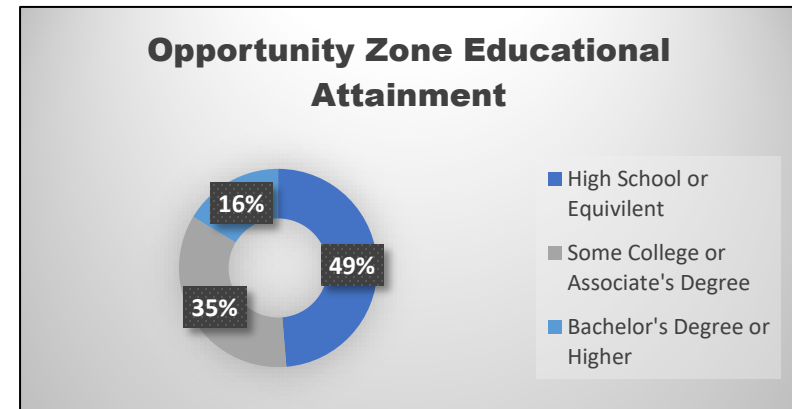
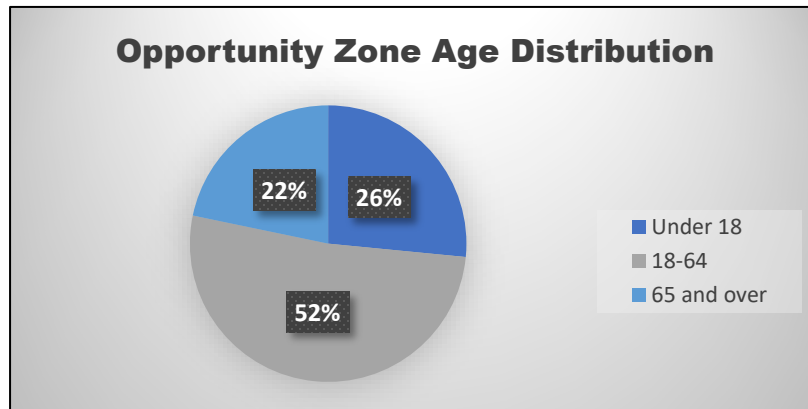
- Customs and Border Protection
- Aduana Mexico
- US Department of Agriculture
- US Food and Drug Administration
- Mexico Secretaria de Agricultura, Livestock, Rural Development, and Fish
- New Mexico Livestock Board

(Source: www.nmborder.com)

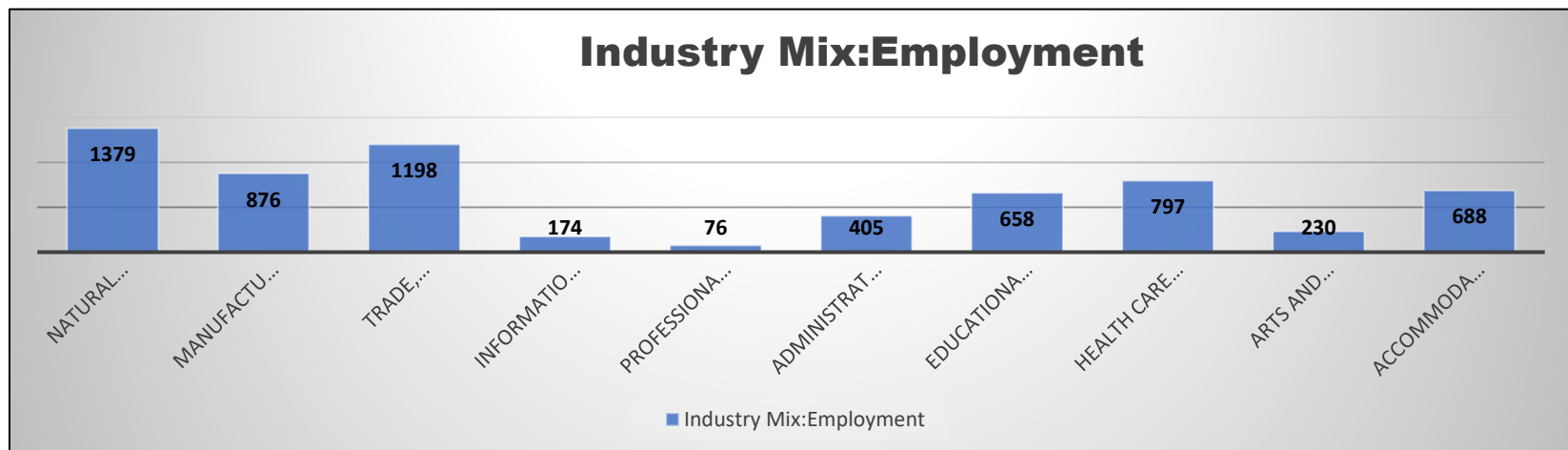
Opportunity Zone

There are 4,351 people that live in the 1,891 square mile Opportunity Zone (OZ) in Luna County. The per capita income of these residents is \$14,740, 10.9% unemployment, and 34.9% of the population live in poverty within the OZ. This Opportunity Zone's Census Tract has also been designated at a HUBZone by the Small Business Development Administration (SBA) until 2023 and is a Housing and Urban Development Department 2019 Low-income Housing Tax Credit.





The age distribution in the Luna County Opportunity Zone compared to other US Opportunity Zones is lower in the 18-64 year-olds by 9.3% and 3.7% higher in the population under 18 and 5.5% among 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 2.2% and lower in having some college or an Associate's degree by 8.9%, also 28.4% among those who have a Bachelor's degree or higher. The industry mix in the Luna 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, and Utilities, Educational Services, and Accommodations and Food Services. The industries that have a higher location quotient are Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction, Manufacturing, and Arts and Entertainment.



HUBZone

Luna County is a designated HUBZone under the Small Business Administration. A HUBZone allows small businesses to be awarded 3% of federal contract dollars to certified HUBZone company each year in a historically underutilized business zone. Benefits for HUBZone-certified companies include competitive and sole source contracting, a 10% price evaluation preference in full and open contract competitions, as well as subcontracting opportunities. HUBZones promote job growth, capital investment, and economic development (Source: www.sba.gov).

Remote Workers

There has been a 91% growth of remote work in the past 10 years. It is estimated that 41% of the American workforce are fully remote. This is a dramatic increase from 17% percent of U.S. employees that worked from home 5 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 highly 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 a lower housing cost, remote workers have a 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 tends to live in a community seasonally, occupying short-term rentals to enjoy a particular destination's offerings such as the gentle climate of Luna County in the winter.

To attract remote workers, the County 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 competition for attracting this type of worker.

E. Economic Development Organizations and Resources

Businesses in Luna County have access to a broad range of support and information that is available from agencies and organizations. That include:

Deming-Luna County Economic Development Corporation

Deming-Luna County Economic Development Corporation (DLCEDC) is a local non-profit economic development organization. DLCEDC focuses on initiatives that will create, recruit, and sustain jobs in Luna County. This organization implements a business expansion and retention program, marketing program, and various training programs.

Deming-Luna County MainStreet

Deming-Luna County MainStreet was established through the New Mexico Economic Department-MainStreet Program to create a viable business environment in downtown Deming through revitalization of the traditional commercial district, restoration of architecture, development of public spaces, and restructuring traffic and parking downtown. Currently, the Deming-Luna County MainStreet maintains the Deming Visitor's Center, providing information about the area.

Deming-Luna County Chamber of Commerce

Deming-Luna County Chamber of Commerce was established to form a network of businesses to increase the quality of life that would attract residents, visitors, and investors to the community through sponsorship and promotion of events and monthly networking events.

Mimbres Valley Learning Center and Special Events Center

Mimbres Valley Learning Center and Special Events Center not only provides space for post- secondary education through Western New Mexico University, it is also a facility where special events can take place in conference rooms, exhibit spaces, a large main hall, and a community kitchen.

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 Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plans (ICIP), grant writing and administration, legislative and housing outreach and education, transportation, and 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.

Southwestern Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation

Southwestern Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation (SRHCDC) is a nonprofit that provides safe, affordable housing, and community development that contributes to the health and wealth of low to moderate income New Mexican residents. Although SRHCDC serves the entire state, the organization has an emphasis in Luna, Hidalgo, Grant, Sierra and Catron counties.

Small Business Development Center

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

New Mexico Economic Development Department

New Mexico Economic Development Department 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, 6 Frontier & Native American Community projects, 4 Urban Neighborhood Commercial Corridor projects, and 9 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, enhanced local employment opportunities, increased tax revenues and property values, and improved quality of life.

New Mexico Border Authority

The New Mexico Border Authority is an executive branch state agency that provides leadership in the development of the State's international ports-of-entry, as well as serving as the Governor's advisor and point of contact for those interested in opportunities at the ports-of-entry. The Border Authority also facilitates new infrastructure, trade and job opportunities, job training capabilities, and other activities that contribute to development of a productive economy along the New Mexico

border.

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, coordinates site selection trips, identifies relevant incentives, facilitates permitting and meetings, and public relations for companies considering relocating or expanding to New Mexico. New Mexico Partnership target industries are:

- 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 wage, payment of wages, and overtime labor laws. NMDWS department 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 certain 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: Continually develop a capable and sustainable workforce with the skills needed for current and future jobs.

Strategy 1.1: Broaden the educational services including basic workforce training and GED services in addition to vocational and college classes available at the Mimbres Valley Learning Center.

Strategy 1.2: Create and strengthen partnerships with New Mexico Workforce Solutions, WNMU, DACC, NMSU, Deming Public

- Schools, Caesar Chavez Charter School, and private business to bolster workforce skills needed in the County.
- Strategy 1.3: Work with educational providers to create vocational education classes for adults and dual enrolled and career-tracked students.

Economic Development Goal 2: Continue to improve educational opportunities for Luna County residents of all ages.

- Strategy 2.1: Support local youth programs that introduce students to businesses and pair business mentors with the youth.
- Strategy 2.2: Establish customized workforce training appropriate to existing businesses and desired industries in Luna County.

Economic Development Goal 3: Improve quality of life in Luna County to attract families, specialized workforce, and business recruitment.

- Strategy 3.1: Establish outdoor recreation amenities to increase recreational opportunities such as pedestrian, equestrian, bike, OHV trails.
- Strategy 3.2: Work with the City of Deming to expand hours of operation of existing public amenities, such as the swimming pool and library.
- Strategy 3.3: Development regulations, enforcement, and community education to protect the County's appearance.

Economic Goal 4: Enhance the County's infrastructure and real estate to support small business startups, business expansion, and recruitment by 2026.

- Strategy 4.1: Establish a commercial kitchen for small restaurant and value-added business development.
- Strategy 4.2: Work with state and federal agencies to improve broadband service County-wide.
- Strategy 4.3: Encourage the development of the Industrial Parks in the County.
- Strategy 4.5: Develop truck bypass at the Columbus Port-of-Entry.
- Strategy 4.6: Improve and manage traffic infrastructure to improve commercial and private vehicles to increase pedestrian and economic vitality.
- Strategy 4.7: Retain staff and budget of Luna County's Community and Economic Development Department.

Economic Development Goal 5: Constantly support and strengthen the County's agricultural economy.

- Strategy 5.1: Develop a marketing and branding program for a "buy local agriculture" campaign.
- Strategy 5.2: Encourage the creation of local agricultural and value-added products by working with local agricultural producers to strengthen direct consumer sale channels for such products through public private partnerships.

- Strategy 5.3: Work with local schools to provide local produced food for school breakfasts and lunches.
- Strategy 5.4: Support efforts to expand the agricultural infrastructure to add further value to farmers and ranchers products.
- Strategy 5.5: Take advantage of NMSU's Agricultural Economics and Business Resources, including Extension Specialists to improve the County's agricultural economy.
- Strategy 5.6: Develop guest worker housing.

Economic Development Goal 6: Continue to support the development of renewable energy infrastructure.

- Strategy 6.1: Support programs and incentives for homeowners and businesses to utilize renewable energy in Luna County.
- Strategy 6.2: Provide information about renewable energy options and benefits for residential and commercial use.
- Strategy 6.3: Conduct an opportunity cost analysis to determine the feasibility for utilization of renewable energy at County facilities.
- Strategy 6.4: Identify appropriate locations for large-scale renewable energy development in the County.

Economic Development Goal 7: Continue to develop international trade through relationships between Luna County and Mexican governments.

- Strategy 7.1: Take better advantage of the only 24-hour port of entry in New Mexico.
- Strategy 7.2: Work closely with the Federal and State agencies and programs to promote international trade through Luna County.
- Strategy 7.3: Collaborate with the Village of Columbus to develop a Foreign Trade Zone in Luna County.
- Strategy 7.4: Develop the Columbus Industrial Park to recruit businesses.

Economic Development Goal 8: Develop a Marketing Plan showcasing Luna County's assets by 2023.

- Strategy 8.1: Identify Luna County's marketable assets and marketing strategy to increase economic development.
- Strategy 8.2: Develop a business supported brand for Luna County.
- Strategy 8.3: Support organizations that market existing businesses to visitors and residents.

Economic Development Goal 9: Continually support entrepreneurs and small business development.

- Strategy 9.1: Retain and support existing businesses while encouraging new start-ups through programming and resources.
- Strategy 9.2: Partner with Deming-Luna County Economic Development Corporation and Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments to implement a Business Retention and Expansion Program.
- Strategy 9.3: Work with Deming MainStreet to identify vacant storefronts in the downtown district for existing and start-up businesses while preserving the historic district.
- Strategy 9.4: Support and promote entrepreneurial training such as CO.STARTERS and other incubation programs.

Chapter 7:

Community Services and Facilities

This section provides a description of community services and facilities that Luna County provides financial, operational, and overall support to improve the residential quality of life while sustaining a safe, healthy and thriving community.

A. Background

While Luna County's ruralness and proximity to Mexico creates potential for economic growth and prosperity and cultural diversity, it also creates some socioeconomic barriers that Luna County has partnered with numerous non-profits to help alleviate them. Luna County has the second highest teen pregnancy rate New Mexico, as well as the second highest county with prevalence of food insecurity. While there are 11.2% of the people have diabetes and 34.7% of the adults are obese (www.datausa.io).

Approximately 28% of the population of Luna County live in poverty, this is 14% higher than the national average. Of those that are living in poverty, females 35-44 are at the top followed by females 6-11 and females 55-64. According to the Luna County Health Council, 42% of high school students report having consumed alcohol within the last 30 days and 21.6% of crash related deaths in Luna County are due to alcohol (www.data.usa.io).

People in Luna County also lack having health insurance, 9.8% of the people do not have insurance which is associated with access to health care and increased risk of chronic disease, mortality, and less likely to receive recommended preventive care (www.ibis.health.state.nm.us).

Luna County's community services and facilities contribute to the quality of life for residents by providing protection, recreation, meeting space, social services, education, and cultural opportunities. The community services and facilities investment help alleviate socioeconomic challenges that are prevalent in the County. The root causes of these socioeconomic challenges and their relationship to one another cause a negative community perception.

B. Social and Health Services

Social Services

Luna County provides a number of the services through service or financial support to organizations that provide the services that address the socioeconomic issues.

Teen Outreach Program

The Teen Outreach Program (TOP) empowers at-risk teens with the tools and opportunities needed to avoid behaviors such as, dropping out of school and teen pregnancy, and become leaders with a powerful vision for their future.

Teen Court Program

Teen Court is an alternative sentencing program for first time criminal and traffic offenders (12-18 years old) who have been charged with a misdemeanor and are eligible for diversion. The program strives for positive development in the local juvenile population and aims to reduce the amount of youth involved with the juvenile justice system.

Teen Connection Project

Teen Connection Project (TCP) is an in or out of school evidence-based teen pregnancy program that targets high school youth.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) improves the juvenile justice system and decrease the incidents of juvenile delinquency in the community while increasing the emphasis on prevention and early intervention in the juvenile system.

Juvenile Justice Continuum Services

Juvenile Justice Continuum of Services (JJCS) provides fiscal management over the program, that advocates for juveniles in Luna County with a continuum of services designed to reduce delinquency offenses in the County.

Success with Adolescence Goals

Success with Adolescence Goals (SWAG) program is a Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Program that targets students aged 11-16 years old.

Adult Drug Court

Adult Drug Court provides a less expensive alternative to incarceration and more effectively reduces the recidivism rate.

Parents as Teacher

Parents as Teachers (PAT) is part of New Mexico's home visiting system that provide the information, support, and encouragement that parents need to help their children develop optimally during the crucial early years of life.

Court Appointed Special Advocates

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) provides advocacy and support through the use of trained volunteers in order to ensure a voice for abused and neglected children involved in the court system.

Victims of Crime Act

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) provides free direct services to victims of crime in New Mexico.

Children’s Capacity Building Project

Children’s Capacity Building Project (CCBP) assists and supports children exposed to domestic violence in healing from the experienced trauma and to repair/build the relationship with the non-abusing/protective parent in the abuse.

Domestic Violence Survivors Services

Domestic Violence Survivors Services implement survivor driven information advocacy, shelter, supportive services, community engagement, and prevention that results in the social and emotional wellbeing of survivors and their dependents.

Play Sharity

Play Sharity creates a safe place for children to come together that is clean, safe, interactive, and full of fun! Play Sharity is a community of parents, children, and caregivers embarking on projects to promote family and child wellbeing.

The Play Sharity Children’s Museum allows a child to discover their talents, engage in learning alongside their caregivers and most importantly, being happy! (www.playsharity.org).

What is “Sharity”

Children who practice charity + sharing = sharity will grow to be spectacular adults who lead our world to be a more interactive, helpful, and kind place.

Colores United

Colores United focus on making the maximum, positive effort for the community. Their members and volunteers provide the momentum that helps accomplish change. Colores United uses data driven models to provide solutions that make a long-lasting difference.

Colores United's programs include:

- Todos Comemos
- Mariposa Ranch
- Food Distribution
- Youth Serving Luna County

Transforming Luna County

Transforming Luna County is a Christian based organization that engages the Christian Church of Luna County to transform the community by working together to help those in need.

Deming Silver Linings

Deming Silver Linings provide resources for homeless people of Luna County through providing shower facilities, laundry room, clothing, bedding, portable food, pet supplies, counseling services, and serve a hot mid-day meal Monday-Friday. Deming Silver Linings also has a thrift shop that supplies income to support the efforts of helping homeless people.

Support People in Need

Support People in Need (SPIN) provides a transitional home in the City of Deming. The transitional home is a sober living environment for men who are transitioning out of prison, jail, rehab, and homelessness. SPIN has advocates, therapists, and peer support that assist with transitioning. This program has an approximately 50% success rate that moves people out of the transitional home to permanent housing (www.spinhousingnm.org).

Driving While Intoxicated Program

The Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) program works primarily with Luna County Magistrate Court and Sixth Judicial Court to supervise misdemeanor DWI convicted offenders. The Compliance Program is essential to provide appropriate level probation supervision to hold offenders accountable and ensuring court ordered requirements are followed.

The DWI Program provides alcohol screening to each person who is convicted of DWI to determining the severity of the client's treatment. The DWI Program contracts with a local substance use provider for individual and/or group Outpatient Substance Use Treatment services. The DWI Program also provides alcohol and other substance use prevention education and community activities raising public awareness to reduce underage drinking and DWI incidents in Luna County.

New Mexico Legal Aid

New Mexico Legal Aid provides free services to eligible low-income New Mexican residents with civil (non-criminal) matters. New Mexico Legal Aids services range from educational, advice, and brief services to full representation in some cases.

Motivation Education Training

Motivation Education and Training, Inc. (MET), provides personal and job-related training for farmworkers and qualified dependents. Services that MET provides includes:

- Job training (on-the-job and classroom)
- Career placement special skills training
- Computer technology programs
- Educational assistance
- Housing and emergency lodging services
- Supportive services
- Counseling
- Assistance with relocation for a new job

Veteran's Assistance Center

The Veteran's Assistance Center focuses on "veterans helping veterans," by providing exclusive services to assistance veterans, spouses, dependent children, and widows/widowers of veterans residing within Luna, Grant, and Hidalgo counties.

Home, Education, Livelihood Program New Mexico

Home, Education, Livelihood, Program, Inc. (HELP) New Mexico exists to empower positive action through sustainable social services by inspiring and motivating through effective community improvement programs and educating families and communities through innovative coaching.

HELP New Mexico helps people through helping them find pathways to education, food assistance, employment, housing, utility assistance, child care/early childhood education, and basic health and safety assistance (www.helpnm.com).

Tierra del Sol Housing Corporation

Tierra del Sol Housing Corporation is a regional housing and community development corporation that improves the

quality of life and economic conditions of low-income persons residing in distressed and underserved communities. Tierra del Sol provides affordable housing and community development through construction activities, lending, training, and employment opportunities.

Southwest Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation

Southwest Regional Housing and Community Development Corporation provides safe, affordable housing, and continued community resources to low and moderate income residents in New Mexico by partnering with established experts to bring quality housing programs and projects to the area (www.swnm.org).

Healing House

The Healing House is a domestic violence shelter for approximately a dozen occupants and offers individual counseling, support groups, advocacy, life and social skills, and helps petitioning for domestic violence protection order.

Keep Luna County Beautiful

Keep Luna County Beautiful (KLCB) is a program that is funded by state grants and Luna County. KLCB has been dedicated to working with the community to make Luna County's environment healthier, safer, and a more beautiful place to live and visit through education, litter prevention, beautification, and waste reduction.

Deming Luna County Senior Center

The Robert L. Beckett Senior Complex is managed by the Deming-Luna County Commission on Aging. The services and programs are for seniors 60 years of age or older and their spouses or widows/widowers.

The center offers a number of services including: homemaker and respite services, daily low-cost lunches, and health screenings; as well as numerous activities such as tai chi, yoga, line dancing, bingo, ceramics, and bridge.

Health Care Services

Access to health care is an important aspect of community development. There are health and wellness providers throughout the County in addition to a number of clinics.

Luna County Health Council

The Luna County Health Council is a 25 community-based council that meets monthly to develop programs to improve the health and well-being of County residents. The Health Council acts as an advisory committee to the Board of County Commissioners on health and wellness issues. The issues the Health Council addresses are comprised of a mix of cultures,

employment and residents that fluctuates with seasons, and a culturally acceptance of girls marrying and becoming mothers at an early age.

Mimbres Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home

Mimbres Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home employs over 200 healthcare professionals and provides a range of services and emergency care for southwestern New Mexico. It is designated as a Critical Access Hospital. Mimbres Memorial Hospital in and outpatient services include:

- Intensive Care Unit
- 25-bed inpatient facility
- Skilled Nursing Unit
- Long Term Care
- Chest Pain Center
- Pulmonary and Respiratory Health
- Diagnostic Imaging
- Laboratory Services
- Surgical Service, including a General/Colorectal Surgeon
- Women’s Health, including OB/GYN practitioners
- Orthopedic Surgeon
- Family Practice physician
- Nutritional Services
- Pharmacy
- Rehabilitation Services



Silver Health CARE and Urgent CARE Clinic

The Silver Health CARE Clinic and Urgent CARE Clinic provides adult primary care, podiatry, laboratory and radiology services, and urgent care.

Ben Archer Health Clinic

The Deming Ben Archer Health Clinic services include medical, dental, behavioral health, pharmaceutical, social services and community outreach and education. No patient is denied services due to an inability to pay. Transportation is available for appointments at Ben Archer through coordination with Rio Grande Transit and the Hatch Ambulance Service.

Ben Archer offers the Welcome Baby Home Visiting, providing first-time mothers with specialty trained nurse home visitors throughout the pregnancy until the baby turns 2 to offer knowledge and support. Welcome Baby uses a rigorous evidence-based national model.

Ben Archer also offers School Based Health Center where staff and students from Deming Public Schools have access to convenient and confidential healthcare on campus. The center operates like a regular health clinic and accepts most forms of insurance for treatment. The center provides primary care services, mental health counseling, confidential birth control and contraceptive services, and walk-ins are accepted.

Gila Regional Family Medicine

Gila Regional Family provides a full-spectrum preventative, disease management, and acute care clinic. GRMC Deming Family Medicine offers a wide range of services, including:

- Primary Care
- Family Medicine - management of acute and chronic conditions
- Diabetes Education
- Pediatrics/Neonatology
- Occupational Health (DOT & CDL physicals)
- Preventative Health (all ages)
- STD & HIV screening
- Women's Health

Presbyterian Medical Services

Presbyterian Medical Services (PMS) concentrates resources on meeting the needs of the underserved areas of New Mexico, operating approximately 100 programs throughout the state. Many of the individuals served by PMS live at or below the federal poverty line. The services that PMS provide in Luna County include:

- Medical Care
- Behavioral Health
- Supportive Housing
- Roundtree Children's Developmental Services
- Dental
- Early Childhood Education
- Senior Services
- Project Shield

Luna County Public Health Office

The Luna County Public Health Office is operated by the New Mexico Department of Health and offer services of:

- Breast and cervical cancer screenings
- Children’s medical services
- Family planning
- Harm reduction
- Health promotion
- Hepatitis counseling and testing
- HIV counseling and testing
- Immunizations
- Sexually transmitted disease testing and treatment
- Tuberculosis treatment
- Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) supplemental nutrition program

C. Education Facilities

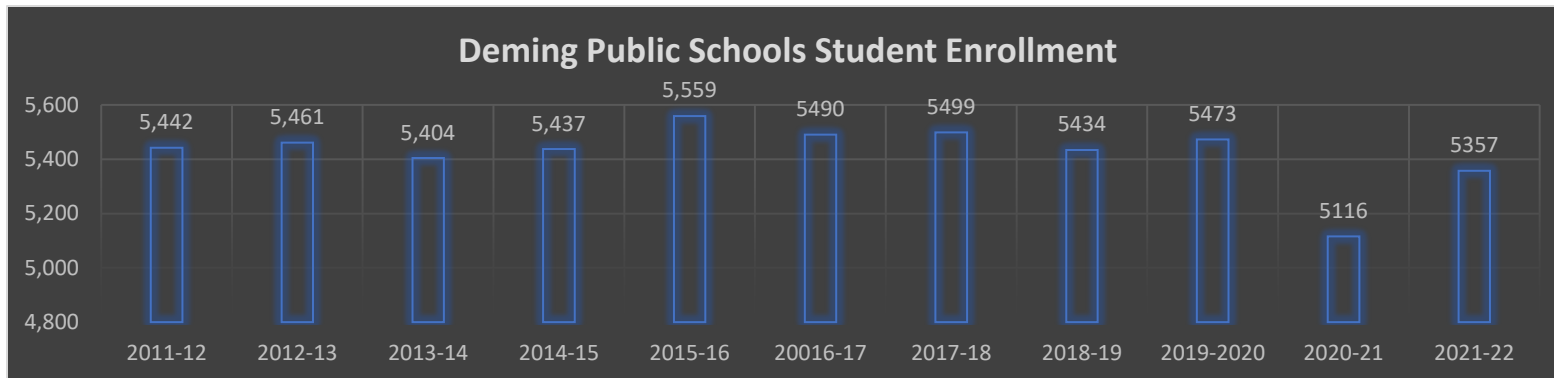
Deming Public Schools

According to the New Mexico Department of Education, student enrollment in the Deming Public School District has stayed consist between 5,300 and 5,550 students over the last 10 years with the highest enrollment (5,559 students) in the 2015-2016 school year. However, in the 2020-21 school year the enrollment dropped significantly (5,116 students) this was the year of COVID-19 pandemic.



District Mission Statement

The Board of Education, staff, and community join forces to provide a high quality, comprehensive education for all Deming Public Schools students so that they will have the opportunity to prepare themselves to become productive, responsible, and culturally enriched citizens allowing them to meet the challenges of an ever-changing, global society.



Deming Public Schools (DPS) is headquartered in Deming serving the City of Deming, Village of Columbus, and the unincorporated areas of Luna County. DPS is the fifteenth largest school district in New Mexico and one of the largest employers in Luna County.

Deming Public Schools has 12 schools:

- 1 Pre-K school
- 6 elementary schools
- 1 sixth-grade school
- 1 middle school (7th-8th)
- 2 high schools
- 1 college preparatory high school

DPS has 6 multi-age JUMP classrooms (K-2nd) in 4 elementary schools. The district also offers bilingual/ dual-language programs and preschool on many campuses.



Deming Cesar Chavez Charter High School

Deming Cesar Chavez High School is a charter school that serves students in 9-12th grades and offers education for adults to obtain a diploma or GED. The school offers general curriculum while providing students with one-on-one instruction and facilitates a Work Study Program that allows the students to earn credit while obtaining work experience.

Early Childhood Education

Luna County provides a variety of services in Early Childhood Education. As part of these efforts, there has been a coalition established consisting of Early Childhood educators, community members, Department of Health, and others interested in early education. The Coalition's vision "is developing a community-wide system that advocates for early-childhood services for all children."

The comprehensive services provided are education, screenings and follow-up for health & development, family goal setting, family engagement, safety, social services, and nutrition to prepare children to be ready to enter kindergarten. These services are delivered in a learning environment that is individualized to support the children's developmental growth.

Agencies that provide Early Childhood Education are:

1. ***HELP-New Mexico, Incorporated*** has provides Early Childhood Education and Child Development services to children in Luna County.
2. ***Parents as Teachers*** is a home visiting program for prenatal to five years old children and families in Luna County.
3. ***CHI St. Joseph's and Ben Archer Healthy Start*** are a home visiting program for first-time parents from expecting mothers to age three.
4. ***Deming Public Schools PED State Pre-k Program*** provides preschool education to children ages four to five.
5. ***Deming Public Schools Child Find*** provides disability services for children ages three to five that qualify to receive services.
6. ***His Kidz Learning Center*** is private childcare and a Child Youth and Families Department (CYFD) early pre-k program providing services to children from ages six weeks to age 12.
7. ***Children's Reading Foundation of Luna County*** promotes literacy by engaging parents and families in reading.
8. ***Amplified Therapy*** serves as the Family, Infant, Toddler provider in Luna County providing early intervention services and support to families of children birth to three who have or who at risk for developmental delays or disabilities; also provides occupational and speech-language pathology services to various school districts in southwestern New Mexico.
9. ***Behavior Change Institute*** improves the lives of children and families affected by autism and other developmental disabilities through provision of individualized treatment based on the principles of Applies Behavior Analysis.
10. ***Centria Autism*** provides Applied Behavior Analysis Therapy to children with autism in Luna County.

11. *Imagination Library* early childhood literacy program for children birth to five years old and is sponsored by the Sherman Foundation in Luna County.
12. *Toys for Tots* helps the less fortunate children throughout Luna County experience the joy of Christmas, to play an active role in the development of the children, to unite all members of local communities in a common cause for three months each year during the annual collection and distribution campaign, and to contribute to better communities in the future.

Higher Education

Western New Mexico University (WNMU-Deming), offers six two-year Associate degrees and five four-year Bachelor degrees in business, early childhood development, nursing, criminal justice, social work, education, and independent studies. WNMU-Deming is housed at the Mimbres Valley Learning Center and has approximately 400 students enrolled, half of which are high school dual enrolled students. In addition, to the educational opportunities, WNMU-Deming also assists the community in workforce development and offers online and distance education.

Deming Literacy Center

The Deming Literacy Center is dedicated to reducing illiteracy and improving lives in Luna County by assisting adults with reading, writing, and communication skills. Since inception, the program has served participants with English-as-a-Second-Language, Spanish, GEDs, U.S. Citizenship, and computer classes. All instruction is provided by volunteer tutors, who are required to attend an 18-hour training with the New Mexico Coalition for Literacy.

Columbus Learning Center

The Columbus Learning Center is a Luna County facility designed for skill enhancements for the Village of Columbus.

Sherman Community Foundation

The Sherman Community Foundation exists to enhance the quality of life for the people of Luna County and southwest New Mexico by improving education, vocational skills, access to nutritious foods, health life style, opportunities for mental and physical health, and cultural experiences for individuals, families, children, and seniors.

D. Community Facilities

Deming Center for the Arts

The Deming Center for the Arts is located in downtown Deming and hosts the Deming Arts Council, a non-profit organization that promotes and supports the arts in Luna County. The Deming Center for the Arts presents a new exhibit each month, that range from work by students of Deming schools to well-known area artists.

Deming Luna Mimbres Museum

The Deming Luna Mimbres Museum is housed in the old National Guard armory. The museum is listed on the National and State Register of Historic Places and is run entirely by volunteers. The museum hosts exhibits relating to the everyday lives of the citizens of Luna County and the Mimbres Valley that are privately donated. Examples of the exhibits include: paintings, furniture, farm equipment, war memorabilia, photographs, Indian artifacts, and antique machines, tools, toys, dolls, clothes, and vehicles. The most valuable collection that the museum displays is the Mimbres pottery.

Marshall Memorial Library

This facility was originally founded as the Deming Public Library in 1917 by the Library Association which was organized by the Deming Women's Club. Over the years the Marshall Memorial Library outgrew its physical space and was relocated twice. It currently is located in the 16,000 square foot former Garcia Civic Center. The library has over 60,000 volumes, including printed materials and internet computers.

Village of Columbus Library

This library is housed in a single building with an addition that contains a large computer room. The building was renovated in 1995 as a library, with the addition renovated and connected to the library in 2004 to provide over 20 Internet-ready computers. The library has a main room containing: traditional printed books, audio books, DVDs, VHS Tapes, online database, periodicals, checkout area, plus six computers; and a second room specifically geared toward adult use for quiet reading, meetings and exhibits. The library also includes an outdoor patio/program space.

Luna County Humane Society

The Luna County Humane Society is a volunteer non-profit organization that provides a safe place for stray and lost animals in Luna County. The Humane Society offers the following programs: animal adoptions, spay/neuter program for low-income households, pet cemetery, Junior Humane Society, Foster Program, farm cats, volunteer opportunities, and work source opportunities.

Deming Animal Guardians

Deming Animal Guardians are working to reduce the number of euthanasias at the local shelter by providing spaying and neutering surgeries more affordable through discount coupons and mobile veterinarian vans for low-income pet owners.

Luna County Cooperative Extension Services Office

The Luna County Cooperative Extension Office provides programs, publications, and resources that focus on 4-H youth development, agriculture, horticulture, health, and family well-being to residents of Luna County. The office is part of the New Mexico State University College of Agricultural, and Consumer and Environmental Sciences. Programs include:

- Master Gardener's
- 4-H Youth Development and Rodeo
- Ideas for Cooking and Nutrition (ICAN) Classes
- Home Economics
- Agricultural and Horticultural Resources

Event Centers

The Special Events Center is co-located with the WNMU-Deming Campus at the Mimbres Valley Learning Center and provides a community gathering space for conferences, receptions, dances, parties, craft and trade shows, and other special occasions. It features a large ballroom, three conference rooms, and a kitchen.

The Andres Z. Silva Conference Center is located downtown and can be rented for events and meetings. The facility can hold up to 184 occupants and has a serving kitchen, tables, and chairs.

E. Parks, Recreation, and Entertainment

The parks in Luna County are operated by the City of Deming, Village of Columbus, and the State of New Mexico. The County operates or contributes financially to the following recreation centers.

Sam Baca Aquatic Center

The Sam Baca Aquatic Center offers three heated pools, including: a jetted therapy pool, 25-yard competition pool, and activity pool with a zero-depth beach front and 150-foot water slide.

Rio Mimbres Country Club & Golf

The 18-hole Rio Mimbres Country Club is a semi-private golf course that opened in 1950. Designed by Keith Foster, Rio Mimbres Country Club measures 6,700 yards from the longest tees and has a slope rating of 123 and a USGA rating of 71.6. The course features Bermuda grass greens and three sets of tees for different skill levels.

STARMAX

STARMAX is a County-owned and operated, family entertainment center that offers first-run movies in six theaters, 16 professional bowling lanes, miniature golf, food and drinks, large gaming arcades, and Sports Bar and Grill. Other events such as, dances and birthday parties can be held there.

Luna County Skate Park

Luna County Skate Park is located at 1101 W Pine Street and is owned by Luna County. The park is enclosed by chain link fencing, smooth concrete, and has prefabricated equipment including transitions, ramps, round bars and a small ledge. Although there is not restroom facilities on site, the County provides a portable restroom with no running water. The County has plans for the Skate Park to be relocated to Starmax in the future with new equipment and added amenities.

City of Deming Parks

The City of Deming owns and maintains 94 acres of parks and provides WiFi at neighborhood parks.

Columbus Park and Swimming Pool

Albert Field Park is approximately 2.5 acres that includes a basketball court, volleyball court, playground, exercise equipment, picnic tables, and shade structures. There is also a large shade structure and tables for groups and events. The park has a walking path along the perimeter.

Next door to the park is the swimming pool, that includes changing facilities and pump house. However, the pool is currently out of use and being reviewed for demolition and possible replacement with a splash park.

City of Deming: PARK FACILITIES		
Park Name	Acres	Address
<i>Neighborhood Parks</i>		
Airport Soccer Field	4.6	Raymond Reed Boulevard / Country Club
Arts Park	0.1	106 E. Pine Street
Amistad	0.5	298 S. Eighth Street
Belisario Alvarez Park	0.2	Columbus Road / E. Elm Street
Centennial Park (shooting range)	4.5	Highway 26
Elsie Vega Park	1.7	Columbus Road / E. Hemlock Street
Florida Park	3.3	E. Florida Street / S. Santa Cruz Street
John Waits Park	2.8	W. 2nd Street / N. Tin Street
Manny Alvarez Park	0.4	Sunset Boulevard / Encanto Circle
Nacio Herb Brown Park	2.5	W. 8th/W. Spruce Street
Pocket Park	0.1	106 E. Pine Street
Scout Park	3.0	700 S. Granite Street
South Park	3.3	W. Pear Street / 2301 S. Tin Street
Splash Pad		
Tony & Shirley Sayre Pop Warner Football Fields	3.5	Raymond Reed Boulevard / Country Club Road
Veterans Park	0.5	S. Silver Avenue / W. Hemlock Street
Viramontes Park	2.0	E. 1st Street / N. Ruby Street
TOTAL ACRES	33	
<i>Community Parks</i>		
BMX Park	5.0	Santa Monica Street/ E. Ash Street
E J Hooten Complex	13.8	W. Buckeye Street/S. Granite Street
Lloyd Pratz T-Ball Fields	6.2	E. Poplar/S. Grand Street
TOTAL ACRES	25.0	
<i>Regional Parks</i>		
Trees Lake Park	36.0	E. Cedar Street/ County Club Road

Poncho Villa State Park

Poncho Villa State Park is a historic park located near the US/Mexico border that features an exhibit hall, structures, and tours that capture the rich history of the Pancho Villa Raid and Camp Furlong. This military expedition chased down Pancho Villa that threatened to bring the United States and Mexico into direct conflict with one another during the height of the Mexican Revolution.

Poncho Villa State Park offers a large campground with RV utility hookups and primitive tent camping along with opportunities for birding, hiking, biking, and exploring the border communities. As well as, day use park passes.

Rockhound State Park

Rockhound State Park's setting is the rugged slopes of the Florida Mountains which boasts of trails, unique geology, displays of wildflowers, peaceful campgrounds, and the stunning scenery of Spring Canyon that provides a peaceful area for hiking or picnicking.

City of Rocks

The City of Rocks encompasses a one square mile area in the scenic Chihuahuan desert region of southwestern New Mexico at an elevation of 5,200 feet. The "city" is a geologic formation made up of large, sculptured rock columns, or pinnacles, rising as high as 40 feet and separated by paths or lanes resembling city streets. These rocks were formed about 34.9 million years ago when a very large volcano erupted. Then, erosion over millions of years slowly formed the sculptured columns seen today, creating a stunning, otherworldly landscape.

The City of Rocks is located about halfway between Silver City and Deming and offers camp sites, hiking trails, excellent mountain biking, wildlife viewing, birding, stargazing, picnic areas and a desert botanical garden. The uniquely designed, new Visitor Center includes a large display area and modern restrooms with hot showers.

F. Public Safety Facilities and Services

Columbus Fire Department

The Columbus Volunteer Fire Department is composed of 18 members, two Class A pumper trucks, a brush truck, a 3,200 gallon tender truck, a rapid response personnel truck, and an Incident Command truck. Columbus Fire Department's response area encompasses is 888 square miles from Grant County to Dona Ana County along the US/Mexico border. Due to distance and terrain, response times and accessibility vary greatly. Columbus Fire Department partners with Luna County, and with State and National agencies as the need arises.

Deming Police Department

The Deming Police Department (DPD) has 36 sworn officers and includes administration and criminal investigations. DPD also employs full-time Animal Control/Code Enforcement Officers and office staff. Deming Police Department has a bicycle team that is in service during the day or night, with operations patrolling and assists with large public activities in the City of Deming.

Deming Police Department's divisions include a Special Response Team with crisis negotiators that serve high risk warrants, resolve incidents with barricaded subjects, hostages, etc.

Deming Fire Department

Deming Fire Department (DFD) has two stations, one manned with 18 apparatus including five ambulances. DFD is a transport agency. All firefighters are trained EMTs from basic to paramedic. The DFD is made up of a Chief, BC/Training Officer, captains, lieutenants, and firefighters. The City of Deming Fire Department has an Insurance Services Office, Inc., class rating of 4.

Luna County Sheriff's Department

The Sheriff's Department shares concurrent law enforcement responsibility with the City of Deming and US Border Patrol, operating seven days a week, 24-hours a day. The Sheriff's Department employs fulltime employees and reserve deputies and has two stations, one in Deming and the other in Columbus with the response rate of 3.5 minutes. The Sheriff's Department also has two departments, the Patrol Division and the Criminal Investigation Division.

The Patrol Division manages 24-hour response to calls for both civil and criminal complaints for all of the unincorporated county as well as 54-miles of the US/Mexico border. The Criminal Investigations Division (CID) handles most felony-level criminal investigations in Luna County.

Luna County Fire Department

Luna County Fire Department is one volunteer department with three stations located at Cooke's Peak, Florida Mountain, and Sunshine with an Operational Chief and two Assistant Chiefs.

Luna County Detention Facility

The Luna County Detention Center (LCDC) holds 610 inmates charged with crimes that range from traffic tickets to murder until they are sentenced typically within about 364 days. LCDC has accepted up to 100 detainees detained by US Marshals. LCDC books and releases about 4,000 people a year and costs approximately \$5 million annually to operate.

The LCDC is divided into three departments: Administration, Adult Detention, and Juvenile Detention. The design of the facility differs from a traditional jail in that there are no bars in the LCDC separating officers and inmates, allowing officers direct supervision of all inmates.

Luna County Central Dispatch

Luna County Central Dispatch provides dispatch and emergency communications to all emergency response agencies in the City of Deming and Luna County. All dispatch communication is based upon information received from personal input, radio traffic, or telephone calls that include 911 land-line or cellular calls. Luna County provides personnel, training, and equipment necessary to ensure the most rapid response possible to any threat to life or property in Luna County.

In addition, Central Dispatch provides National Crime Institute Computer information to all officers requesting assistance and possessing the statutory authority to receive it. In the event of a natural or man-made disaster, Central Dispatch performs as the Emergency Communications Network for disaster response, relief, and recovery.

New Mexico State Police

The New Mexico State Police-District 12, is located in Deming, New Mexico. The primary function of the New Mexico State Police Department is deterring crime, stopping crimes in progress, investigating crimes, and serving as first responders for emergencies and situations that threaten public safety.

The New Mexico State Police-District 12 are responsive to:

- Deming criminal records
- Accident reports
- Emergencies - call 9-1-1
- Deming public safety & filing complaints
- Fingerprinting
- New Mexico State Police - District 12 jobs and employment

US Border Patrol

US Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Division, has a field office in Luna County. CBP includes Border Patrol which is a federal law enforcement agency charged with protecting the nation's borders by preventing the illegal immigration entry and contraband into the United States. CBP's top priority is preventing terrorists and weapons from entering the country, preventing human and drug trafficking, and threats to US agriculture from pests and disease. Border Patrol agents exercise a significant degree of authority to search, interrogate, and apprehend persons arriving at any

US port-of-entry or passing between ports-of-entry. All international inbound air, road, and rail traffic is subject to checks by Border Patrol agents.

Border Patrol can answer questions about:

- Border Patrol locations
- U.S. immigration policies and border crossing in New Mexico
- Southwest border migration
- Importing and exporting goods
- CBP officer jobs and employment

G. Broadband

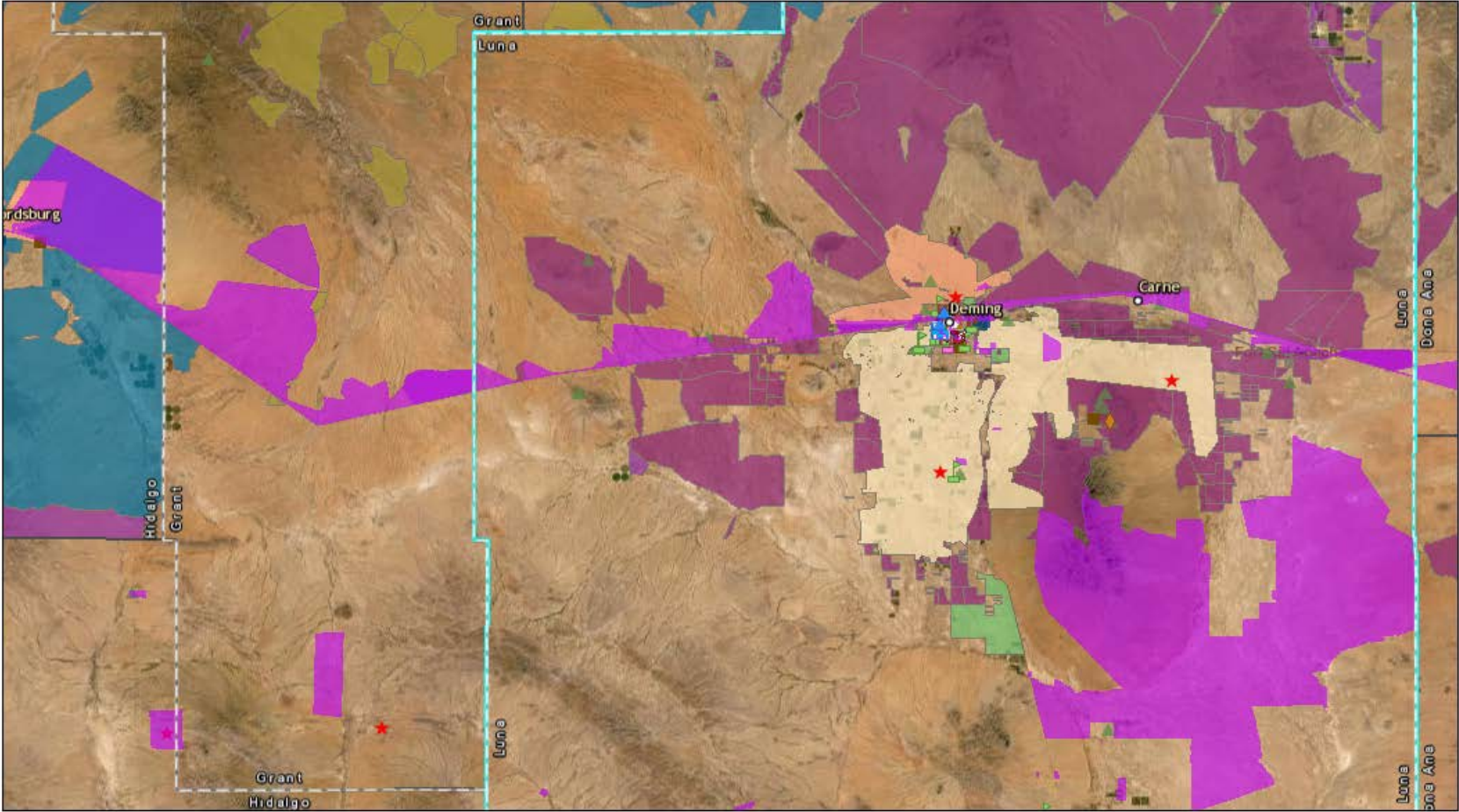
Until recently, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) defined high speed Internet as 25 megabits per second download and 3 megabits per second upload. (25/3 Mbps). In 2021 the FCC estimated that 60% of Luna County residents have access to 25/3 Mbps service but only 5% are connected, primarily due to affordability.

As technology advances at breakneck speeds, so does the need for faster Internet speeds to bridge the digital divide for Luna County residents that work from home, need telemedicine, educational services, and the use of multiple devices at one time in a home. The recent Infrastructure Bill earmarks over \$600 billion to upgrade Internet infrastructure with a defined 100/20 Mbps with affordable rates. New Mexico will spend over \$100 million in the next two years for broadband investments through the newly formed Connect New Mexico Commission along with the New Mexico Department of Transportation which has adopted a dig once policy to enhance regional efforts and statewide goals.

The City of Deming is the recipient of Technical Assistance Program (NMTAP) study, managed by New Mexico Department of Information Technology. The NMTAP supports planning efforts to provide adequate broadband for residents, businesses, workers, and students. The technical assistance will help Deming build resilience through planning and development of a broadband system with a preliminary budget; this will ready the City for larger appropriations in the Infrastructure Bill.

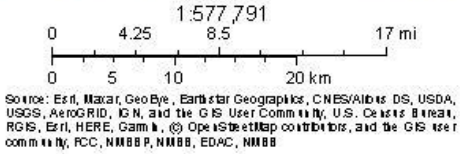
The Village of Columbus has been identified as a priority location for an upcoming Office of Broadband Access and Expansion (*OBAE*) program. This effort will be mapping connections and a strategy to support digital equity and inclusion for the hardest to connect populations. Additionally, development of a support system to WiFi buses transporting students that spend more than an hour each day commuting to Deming Public Schools.

Luna County



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- ▲ Yucca Telecom
- ▲ WNM Communications
- ▲ SacredWind Communications
- ▲ Red Bolt Broadband
- ▲ Leaco Rural Telephone Cooperative
- ▲ Kit Carson Internet
- ▲ Dell Telephone
- Ⓜ Mobile Hotspot
- ▲ Information Technology Disaster Resource Center (ITDRC)
- ▲ Senior Center
- ▲ PED Tribal (Proposed)
- ▲ School



NM Department of Information Technology (DIT)
 NM Department of Information Technology (DIT)

H. Community Services and Facilities Goals and Strategies

Community Services and Facilities Implementation Goal 1: Ensure that all residents have access to affordable high speed internet service.

Strategy 1.1: Coordinate with all Internet providers to facilitate increased fiber/5G service throughout the County.

Community Services and Facilities Implementation Goal 2: Continue to support community services that encourage social and health equity, especially to vulnerable population such as children, seniors, veterans, migrant farm workers, and homeless.

Strategy 2.1: Support Luna County Health Council ongoing efforts to reduce teen births.

Strategy 2.2: Support Luna County Health Council, Sherriff's Office, and Deming Police Department reduce youth access to alcohol and opioid drug misuse through DARE.

Strategy 2.3: Collaborate with the City of Deming to address homeless and mental health crisis.

Strategy 2.4: Continue to support Deming-Luna County Senior Center with senior services and programs.

Strategy 2.5: Support and advocate for education services to farm workers and their families.

Strategy 2.6: Support a public/private partnership to house homeless while they receive services and education such as financial, life skills, mental and physical health.

Community Services and Facilities Implementation Goal 3: Increase the number recreational facilities for residential and visitor use while complying with ADA requirements.

Strategy 3.1: Create an all-terrain recreational facility and paths.

Strategy 3.2: Work with the State Land Office to create a mountain biking trail system in the Florida Mountains.

Strategy 3.3: Expand and enhance recreational activities at the StarMax.

Strategy 3.4: Work with Deming Public Schools to utilize their facilities that serve as community activity centers.

Community Services and Facilities Implementation Goal 4: Explore the design and construction of other community facilities that would benefit the residents of Luna County, such as Childcare Facility, Civic Center, Resource Center, etc.

Strategy 4.1: Conduct a community-wide survey to determine the facilities that are lacking in the County.

Strategy 4.2: Conduct the appropriate feasibility study and design for the determined facility/facilities.

Strategy 4.3: Construct facility/facilities to enhance the quality of life for County residents.

Strategy 4.4 Work with the City of Deming and non-profits to seek funding for childcare facilities and services for children birth to 12.

Community Services and Facilities Implementation Goal 5: Ensure the viability of the Rio Mimbres Golf Course through County support.

Strategy 5.1: Provide ongoing advice and support to the Board of Directors.

Strategy 5.2: Determine the feasibility of purchasing the Golf Course and Clubhouse to become a public facility.

Strategy 5.3: Create lighted walking-paths around the Golf Course.

Chapter 8:

Transportation

This section provides an inventory and description of Luna County's existing transportation system, including thoroughfares, freight and passenger rail services, air transportation, and the capacity to accommodate future needs.

A. Background

The transportation element provides the framework for a multi-modal transportation system which efficiently and effectively supports the needs of County. Planning multi-modal transportation development could not only attract new businesses to the County could decrease congestion, create easier access to existing businesses, and increase access to other modes of transportation for seniors, underserved, disabled, and the youth. Transportation planning also includes addressing some of the issues that are present in Luna County, such as:

1. Luna County has dispersed population made possible by a well-planned road system; however, generates more pollution due to populations are dependent on automobiles for transport and almost ineffective to provide public transit.
2. Traffic on New Mexico Highway 11 travels through downtown Deming has progressively created significant congestion on Gold Street. This has been contributed by increased activity at the Port of Entry. Semi-truck traffic has been particularly problematic as they create bottle-necking at the Gold and Pine intersection. This particular congestion point has led to safety concerns with the mix of heavy commercial traffic, regular vehicular traffic, and pedestrians.
3. Dust storms are a common in southwest New Mexico, and Luna County faces them every year. Interstate 10 is routinely closed from the New Mexico State line just west of Lordsburg to Las Cruces because of low to zero visibility due to dust storms. Unfortunately, dust storms have resulted in fatalities along this 120-mile stretch of Interstate 10. There have been measures to help keep travelers on Interstate 10 safe. New Mexico Department of Transportation installed a low visibility detection system as part of a technology transfer research project with New Mexico State University.

B. Roads

Interstate 10

Interstate 10 (I-10) bisects Luna County connecting to Dona Ana County to the east and Hidalgo County to the west.

US Highway 180

United States Highway 180 (US 180), also known as the Silver City Highway, enters Luna County from the northwest and intersects with Interstate 10 in the City of Deming.

NM Highway 11

New Mexico State Highway 11 (NM 11) also intersects with I-10 in the City of Deming and connects to the Columbus/Palomas Port of Entry, located approximately 30 miles south of Deming.

NM Highway 26

New Mexico Highway 26 (NM 26) is the most direct route to Interstate 25 (I-25) from the City of Deming to the Village of Hatch. This route allows access I-25 without traveling to the I-10/I-25 junction in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

NM Highway 9

New Mexico Highway 9 (NM 9) provides access from Douglas, Arizona to El Paso, Texas. NM 9 enters Luna County west of Columbus and continues on to El Paso.

NM Highway 549

New Mexico Highway 549 (NM 549) is approximately 31 miles long and runs parallel to I-10 through Luna and Dona Ana counties. It junctions with I-10 Business Loop in the City of Deming.

NM Highway 143

New Mexico Highway 143 (NM 143) is a six mile paved highway and is also known as Stirrup Road. NM 143 junctions from 549 and runs to Rockhound State Park.



NM Highway 418

New Mexico Highway 418 (NM 418) is a 14-mile highway that junctions at I-10 and intersects with Spruce Street in the City of Deming.

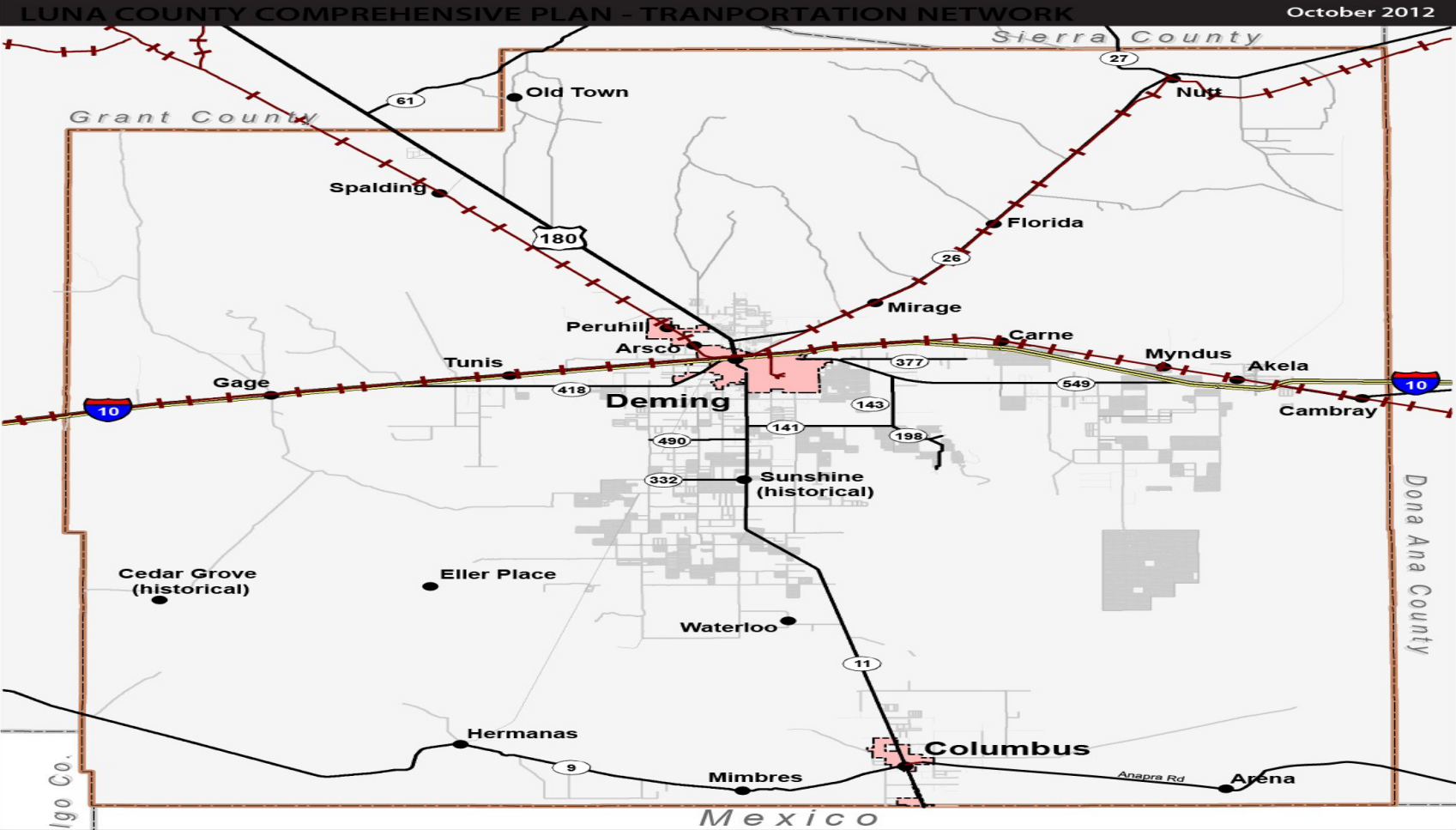
NM Highway 198

New Mexico Highway 198 (NM 198) is approximately a two and half mile, two lane highway that junctions with Spring Canyon State Park and NM 143.

NM Highway 377

New Mexico Highway 377 (NM 377) is almost two miles long, junctions with NM 49, and ends at the bridge over the Mimbres River east of the City of Deming.

Transportation Network



Source: RGIS

All data has been obtained from public sources and no warranty is made to its absolute accuracy



LEGEND

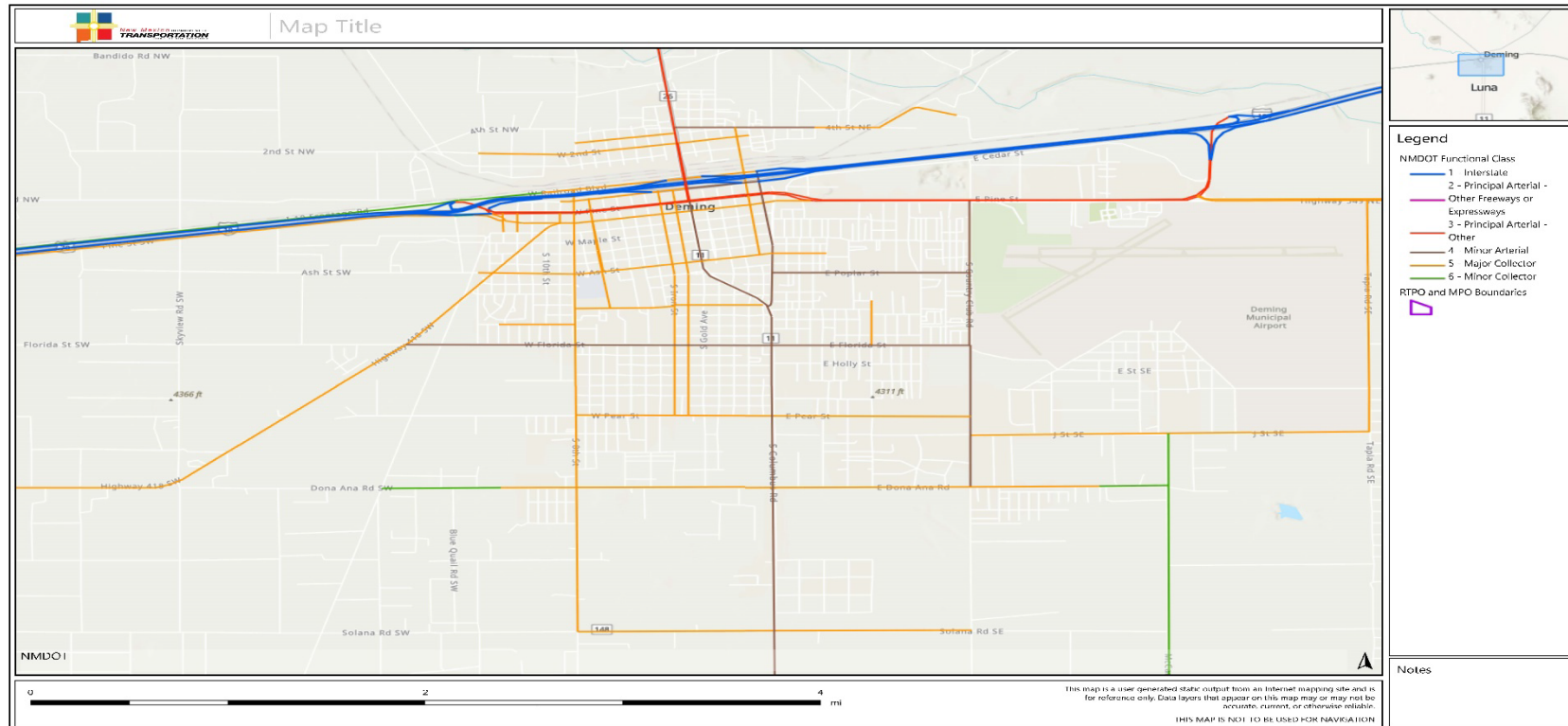
	Luna County Boundary		Luna County Roads		Railroad
	County Boundary		Luna County Unpaved Roads		

Prepared by:

County Roads

Luna County maintains 1,853 miles of roads. Because of the large size, many of the roads are unpaved. The roads in the County are categorized as local roads and collector streets. These two categories have characteristics of each corridor and establishes the functionality of the roadway. They are as follows:

1. **Local Roads** permits direct access to abutting land and provides access to higher classified streets. Local roads usually have the lowest volume of traffic and discourage large amounts of traffic. Doña Ana Road is an example of a local road.
2. **Collector Streets** provides access to low-volume areas such as neighborhoods, as well as to commercial and industrial areas. Collector streets convey traffic from the local roads to areas of interest, as well as to the arterial street system. County Road C003/Hermanas Grade is an example of a collector street.



C. Public Transportation

Corre Caminos

The Southwest Regional Transit District (SWRTD), also known as Corre Caminos, serves Deming and Columbus in Luna County and Grant County. Corre Caminos has been in service in Luna County since 2007. The bus schedule for the City of Deming runs Monday-Friday 9:00am-4:00pm and in Columbus Monday-Friday 7:00am-4:00pm. Corre Caminos runs from Columbus to Deming, Deming to Silver City, and vice versa.



TO ESTABLISH A REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE THAT IS SAFE, AFFORDABLE,
SUSTAINABLE, AND RELEVANT TO THE MOBILITY DEMANDS OF THE REGION'S POPULATION.

Southwest Regional Transit District Mission

Greyhound Bus

Greyhound Lines, Inc. is the largest provider of intercity bus transportation, serving 2400 destinations across North America with a modern, environmentally friendly fleet. It has become an American icon, providing safe, enjoyable and affordable travel to nearly 16 million passengers each year in the United States and Canada. The Greyhound running dog is one of the most-recognized brands in the world (www.greyhound.com). The Greyhound bus picks up and drops off riders at the McDonald's on Pine Street in the City of Deming; riders must pay for tickets online.

Los Limousine Express

Los Limousine Express also known as El Paso Limousine, provides low-cost transportation with few stops between El Paso, Texas and Los Angeles, California. Los Limousine serves more than 40 destinations and continues to add points with the philosophy of pleasing customers with good prices and few stops (www.eplalimo.com). Los Limousine also picks up and drops off at the McDonalds in the City of Deming, riders can buy tickets online, over telephone, and in person.

Dignity and Pride Charter and Limousine

Dignity and Pride Charter and Limo, LLC serves Luna County with on demand transport services of taxi, shuttle, and charter, Monday-Saturday. Charters can be arranged for groups of two to over 50 people. Dignity and Pride Charter also serves Hidalgo and Grant counties with reservations and is a veteran-owned business.

Disable American Veteran (DAV) Shuttle

The United States Veteran Affairs provides a requested, part-time DAV shuttle in Luna County. This shuttle is driven by volunteers and provides transport to veterans to medical appointments. The Deming American Legion will also transport veterans.

Deming Medical Transport

Deming Medical Transport and Charter, Inc. transports riders to non-emergency medical appointments.

Senior Center

The Deming Senior Center provides transportation to seniors that live in the City of Deming, Village of Columbus, and outlying Luna County to medical appointments, shopping, banking, beauty/barber shop appointments. The Senior Center has four wheelchair accessible vans. The Senior transport service asks for donations to provide this service to seniors (www.demingseniors.org).

Cancer Support of Deming & Luna County, Inc.

Cancer Support of Deming and Luna County offer two types of transportation programs, van and voucher. The van program consists of four vans and volunteer drivers that will take patients to and from appointments in Deming, Las Cruces, Silver City, and El Paso. The voucher program assists patients with fuel costs to doctor appointment and treatment that are out-of-town (Deming). This program is also available to Columbus residents (www.demingcancersupport.com).

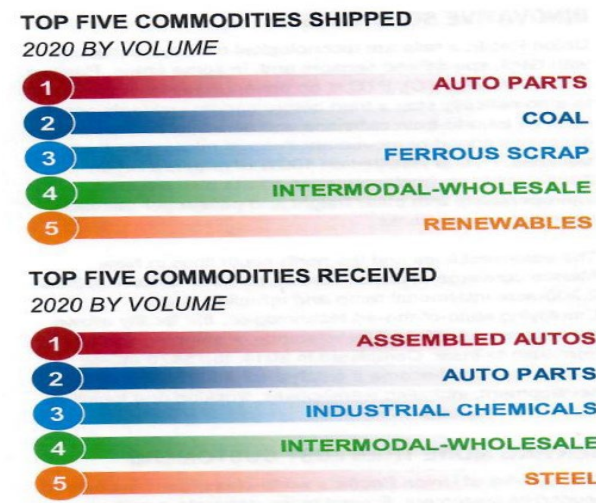
D. Rail Service

Union Pacific

Union Pacific (UP) has 618 miles of track in New Mexico, known as the Sunset Route, this corridor is between Los Angeles, California and El Paso, Texas that passes through Luna County. Union Pacific’s New Mexico customers ship and receive auto parts and minerals. Recently, UP has invested more than \$224 million private capital in New Mexico (www.up.com).

Southwestern Railroad

Southwestern Railroad was purchased from Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad in 1990. Southwestern’s main customer was Freeport McMoRan,



formerly known as Phelps Dodge Copper Mine. Southwestern as serves customers in Deming, Hockett, Hatch, and Ricon.

AmTrak

Sunset Limited Amtrak travels between New Orleans, Louisiana and Los Angeles, California, stopping in the City of Deming to drop off or pick up riders. This route boasts of stunning mountains, desert, and lake views (www.amtrakguide.com).

Amtrak passengers also use Greyhound to make connections to cities not served by rail on Amtrak service by purchasing a ticket for the bus connection from Amtrak in conjunction with the purchase of their rail ticket; passengers may also buy a bus ticket directly from Greyhound (www.greyhound.com).

E. Air

Deming Municipal Airport

The Deming Municipal Airport is a public-use airport that serves the City of Deming and Luna County. The airport covers an area of 2,870 acres and has two paved runways. Runway 8/26 is the principal runway, 75 feet in width and extends to 8,000 feet in length. Runway 4/22 is 5,657 feet long and 60 feet wide. The existing configuration of the runways provide combined wind coverage of approximately 98% of all winds up to 47 miles per hour.

The facility accommodates airplanes up to and including those classified as Approach Category “B” and Airplane Design Group II. The facility has a terminal with passenger and crew facilities, 70-person conference room, three fuel service trucks, and a modern fuel delivery system. Deming Municipal Airport line service is provided by professionally trained personnel. Over 10,000 square feet of hangar space is available for transient aircraft and a 5,000 square foot repair facility is available.

Hacienda Sur Luna Private Airport

This privately-owned facility is located three miles north of the Village of Columbus. The airport has 307 acres and one paved east/west runway that is 30 ft wide and 4,800 feet in length.

Columbus Municipal Airport

A privately-owned facility located one mile southeast of the Village of Columbus has 113 acres and one gravel runway that is 250 feet wide and 4,210 feet in length.

Solo Ranch Airport

A privately-owned facility 1.2 mile from Akela, 18 miles east of the City of Deming, Solo Ranch Airport has one dirt runway that is 70 feet wide and 5,000 in length.

F. Outdoor Recreation

Outdoor recreation has become a \$689 billion target industry for states like New Mexico. As Luna County seeks outdoor recreation niche, there are very specific industry targets that can entice outdoor enthusiasts to Luna County, including:

- Archery
- Mountain Biking
- Camping
- Equestrian
- Hunting
- Motorcycling/Powersports
- Recreation Vehicles
- Specialty Equipment
- Specialty Vehicles

There are many hiking and off-roading trails throughout Luna County that need to be maintained and/or enhanced for residents and visitors to enjoy.

Trails

North Florida Peak

North Florida Peak is an approximately six mile class four trail that takes four to six hours to complete.

Cookes Peak

Cookes Peak Trail is approximately eight miles near Faywood, New Mexico. This trail is a challenging route and takes a little over five hours to complete. This trail is great for backpacking, camping, and hiking.

Rockhound State Park

Rockhound State Park has four main trails: Thunder Egg Trail, Jasper Trail, Lover's Leap Canyon, and Spring Canyon used for hiking, bird watching, and day use.

1. Thunder Egg Trail is 1.6 mile moderately trafficked trail that features wild flowers and bird watching.
2. Jasper Trail is 2 mile moderate trail that connects to Thunder Egg Trail, essentially creating a loop in the Florida Mountains.
3. Lover's Leap Canyon is also 1.6 mile moderate trail that also runs through the Florida Mountains where wild flowers and

Persian ibex can be seen.

4. Spring Canyon is 1.3 mile trail in Florida Mountains that is good for all skill hikers and nature trips.

Nutt Mountain

Nutt Mountain Peak is a 9.6 mile, lightly trafficked trail that offers scenic views and is rated difficult. This trail increases 2,194 feet in elevation with no shade and is rocky.

Celebration of Life Loop

Celebration of Life Loop is almost a mile long near Trees Lake adjacent to the StarMax. This trail is considered easy and takes a little over 20 minutes to complete.

Frying Pan Springs Trail

Frying Pan Springs Trail is approximately a three miles loop near Deming and is considered moderately challenging taking about 1 hour 22 minutes to complete.

Butterfield Trail West Loop

Butterfield Trail West Loop near Deming is two miles and considered a moderately challenging, route and takes an average 53 minutes to complete.

UTV/ATV

The use of ATV/UTV has increased over the last decade, people are using them for agriculture, second car, outdoor recreation, and pleasure riding. As Luna County moves forward with transportation planning, there is aspects that need to be considered to allow ATV/UTV on public roadways.

New Mexico definition of Off-highway Vehicle (OHV) is the following:

- All-terrain vehicles (ATV), also called quads or four wheelers
- Off-highway motorcycles (OHM), also called dirt bikes
- Recreational off-highway vehicles (ROV), also called UTVs or side by sides
- Snowmobiles

New Mexico residents are required to both title and register their ATV or UTV with the New Mexico Motor Vehicle Division before operating their ATV or UTV on public lands for \$53 for two years. Non-residents are permitted to ride in New Mexico with a valid registration in another state; however, if a non-resident does not have a certificate of registration, a non-resident permit must be obtained for \$18 for 90 days or \$48 for two years.

An ATV or UTV are not permitted on any state highway or freeway, but a rider may ride next to a highway to get to or from an OHV area and may cross a paved road after coming to a stop and yielding to oncoming traffic. Operation of ATVs or UTVs is permitted on certain paved roads that are designated by local jurisdictions along with roadway rules. If operation is permitted on paved roads, the operator must have a valid driver's license, insurance, any required permits, an OHV safety permit, and license plate. The operator must also be wearing goggles or other eye protection if OHV does not have a windshield.

New Mexico requires an ATV/UTV must be equipped with a working muffler, U.S. Forest Service approved spark arrester, one/more headlight bright enough to see object 150 feet away, and one/more taillight bright enough to be seen 200 feet away.

There are a number of operational restrictions of an ATV/UTV in New Mexico. Most are general responsibility, safety, and hunting, as follows:

- Operating an ATV/UTV carelessly, recklessly or negligently is not permitted.
- Operating an ATV/UTV while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is not permitted.
- Using an ATV/UTV to hunt a protected animal is not permitted.
- Using an ATV/UTV to harass livestock that negatively affects the condition of the livestock is not permitted.
- Riding upon or within an earthen tank or other structure intended to water livestock or wildlife is not permitted.
- Riding in a manner that negatively affects or interferes with persons engaged in agricultural purposes is not permitted.
- Exceeding 10mph within 200 feet of a business, animal shelter, horseback rider, bicyclist, pedestrian, livestock, or occupied dwelling is not permitted.
- Using an ATV/UTV to destroy signs, windmills, property, plants, or animals is not permitted.
- Creating excessive noise is not permitted.
- Operating an ATV/UTV on private land without permission is not permitted.

Children younger than 6 are not permitted to operate an ATV/UTV on public land in New Mexico. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish established the requirements for 6-18 year old children include: are only permitted to operate an ATV/UTV meeting the age appropriate size-fit requirements; anyone operating an ATV/UTV under the age of 18 must complete an approved safety course and carry the New Mexico OHV Safety Certificate whenever riding on public lands; and must wear a Department of Transportation approved helmet and goggles or safety glasses. Youth riders may not carry a passenger, even if the ATV/UTV is designed to carry a passenger. Youth ATV/UTV operators must be under the direct supervision of a responsible adult unless they meet one of the two following conditions:

- 15 or older and have a valid driver's license
- 13 or older and have a valid motorcycle license

(Source: www.atvman.com/new-mexico/)

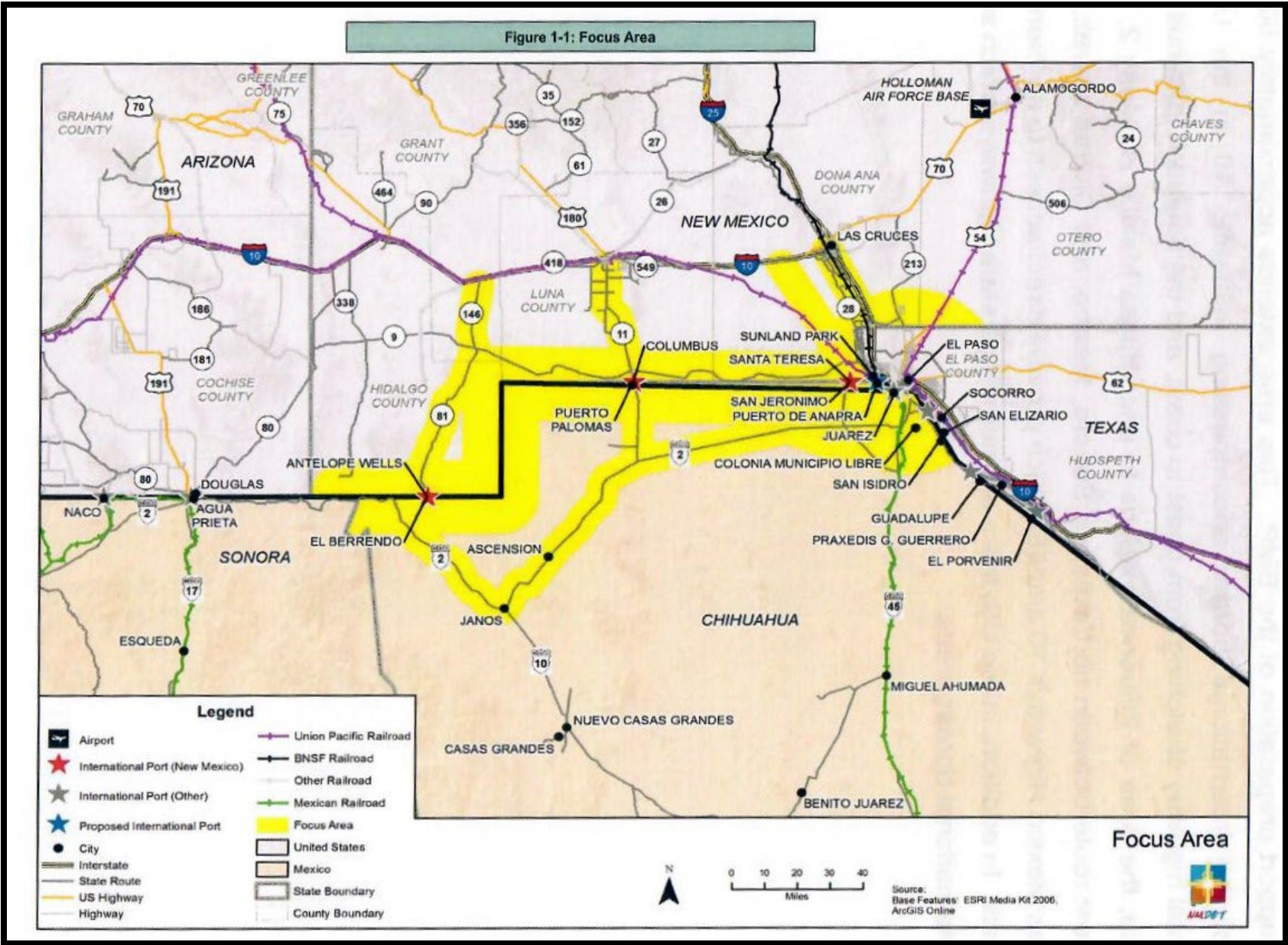
G. United States/Mexico

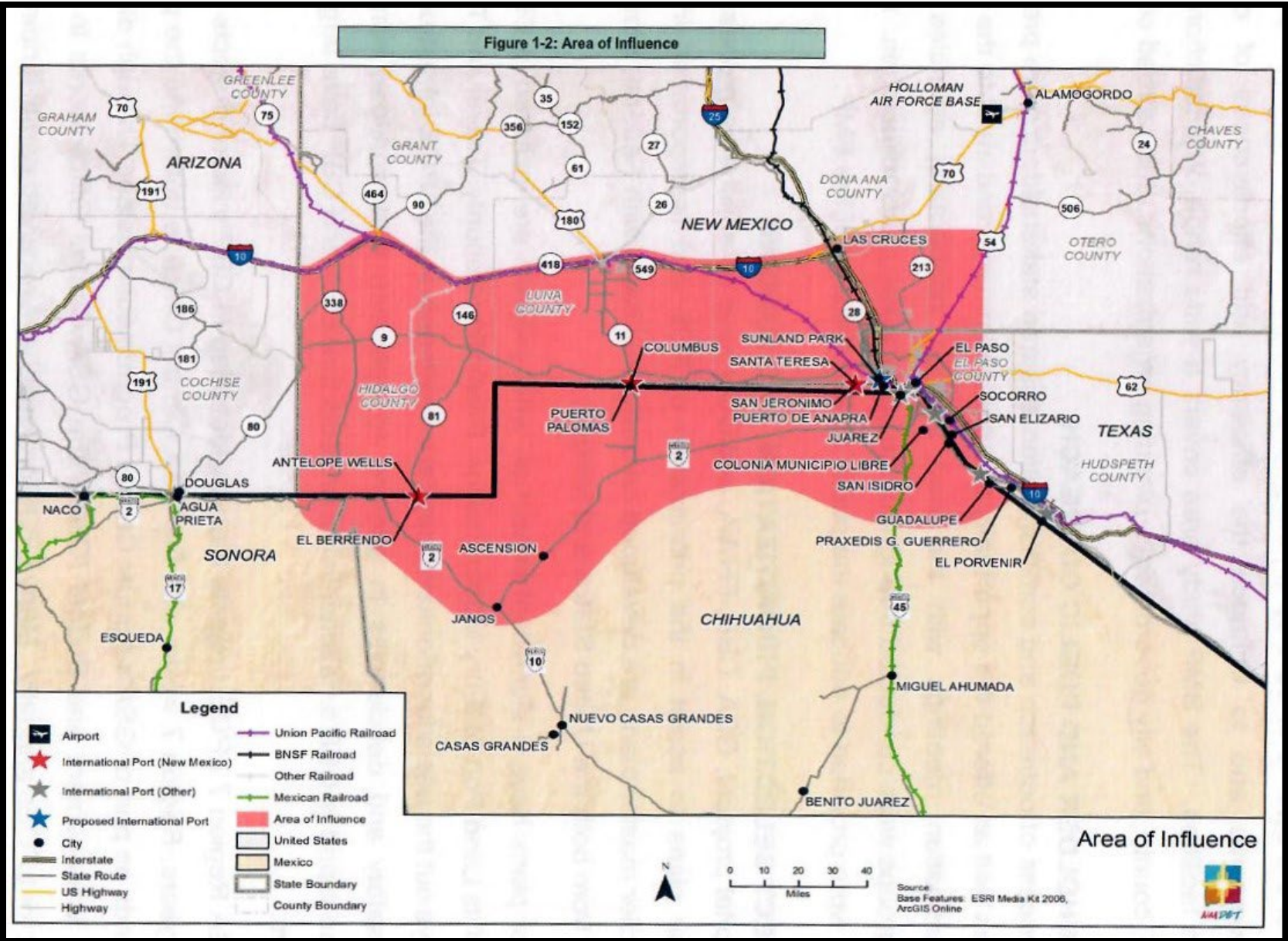
International trade is an important part of Luna County's economy and as New Mexico's border with Mexico begins to expand, Luna County and New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) research the movement of not only freight but passenger vehicles from New Mexico's port-of-entries. The NMDOT has just completed a New Mexico-Chihuahua Border Master Plan ensuring that New Mexico border communities are planning for the increase of traffic. Through the planning process of the Border Master Plan, there are projects that the local governments and community members have elevated for the safety and economy of Luna County's communities.

1. Deming Bypass-would bypass downtown Deming for freight trucks.
2. Columbus Bypass-would bypass the heart of Columbus for freight trucks.
3. Columbus Industrial Park-development of the industrial park that is adjacent to the port-of-entry.

The maps below show the area of influence along the border that NMDOT studied.







H. Transportation Goals and Strategies

Transportation Goal 1: Provide multi-modal transportation methods county-wide.

- Strategy 1.1: Develop a trails master plan that identifies potential corridors for bicycle routes, including bike lanes and trails, and pedestrian routes.
- Strategy 1.2: Make improvements AMTRAK station to improve safety and comfort.
- Strategy 1.3: Work to develop connections to existing sidewalks, trails, and paths.
- Strategy 1.4: Support public transportation by developing a program to increase public awareness of the transit service.
- Strategy 1.5: Make improvements to existing bus stops to increase safety and comfort.

Transportation Goal 2: Provide a safe, sufficient, integrated transportation system in the County.

- Strategy 2.1: Continue to secure state/federal funds for road infrastructure development/improvements.
- Strategy 2.2: Maintain dirt and gravel roadways following best practices for handling drainage and dust control.
- Strategy 2.3: Revise the Subdivision Regulations to address street improvement development and design standards for all new developments.
- Strategy 2.4: Work to resolve issues during road closures by identifying emergency routes to basic County services.
- Strategy 2.5: Increase signage to address fugitive dust along highways.

Transportation Goal 3: Maintenance standards for all County roads and reduce fugitive dust related to unpaved roads.

- Strategy 3.1: Establish a case by case road standards for both paved and unpaved roads to reduce fugitive dust.
- Strategy 3.2: Conduct a road inventory and develop standards based on traffic and the County's ability to maintain them.
- Strategy 3.3: Grade dirt roads at appropriate times; for example, when ground is moist, and grade only when necessary.

Transportation Goal 4: Reduce commercial truck traffic in the Deming area.

- Strategy 4.1: Identify and coordinate the development of a mutually-agreeable truck bypass route.

Chapter 9:

Hazard Mitigation

This section identifies the natural, human-made, and human-caused hazards that exist or could exist in Luna County along with goals and strategies to reduce or eliminate either the hazards or mitigate the potential damage.

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. In 2000, Congress passed the Hazard Mitigation Act which requires Local Mitigation Plans 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.

Currently, Luna County is in the process of updating the 2004 Luna County Hazard Mitigation Plan, a multi-jurisdictional plan that addresses the hazard mitigation concerns throughout Luna County, as well as strategies to reduce or eliminate either the hazards or the potential damage that the hazard poses. Luna County 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 caused due to intentions or negligence of humans, arson or accidental fires, and acts of terrorism.

Although the Luna County Mitigation Plan identifies flooding, dust storms, hazardous material release, and drought as hazards that exist in the county, other hazards such as severe weather, tornados, earthquakes, and wildfire can occur, it was determined that the possibility of their occurrence was less probable.

B. Natural Hazards

Floods

According to NOAA, there are three primary types of flooding: rainfall runoff, river, and coastal flooding; two of which are present in Luna County. Although the current river flooding represents a low threat to Luna County, rainfall runoff is more destructive because of the mostly flat terrain.

Flooding will be an increasing problem as the population grows and new development takes place within the County. 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 flooding.

1. 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 type of rainfall runoff flooding that is present in Luna County is flash flooding.

Flash flooding happens when a large volume of water from rainfall moves through an area at high velocity in a very short time. Rainwater begins to run in small channels and merges with other channels. The amount of water increases with rushing speed and force. The flooding collects vegetation, structures, and other debris that increases the force to a level that becomes destructive.

2. River Flooding

In Luna County, the Mimbres River is usually dry; however, during monsoonal rain season, the river runs and flooding can occur from day to day. There are areas in the County that are along the Mimbres River that have more problems than others with flooding due to that area's natural drainage pathway.

Dust Storms

Luna County is in the northern Chihuahuan Desert with very arid and dry climate most of the year creating prime conditions for dust storms. The dust storms that are present in Luna County are caused by high winds that move across the barren 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. Dust storms are a yearly occurrence in Luna County.

Dangerous conditions caused by dust storms are present throughout the County but are extreme along Interstate 10 (I-10) and New Mexico Highway 11. There are approximately 25,000 vehicles 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 a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incident, causing a greater potential loss of life because of the lack of a HAZMAT response team and equipment in the County.

Luna County Emergency Management has a mobile command center that is used by local law enforcement, road department, New Mexico Department of Transportation, and State Police in coordination with dispatch to address alternate routes, truck parking, restroom facilities, and hotels in the event that I-10 is closed due to dust storms, ice, crash, or HAZMAT situation.

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 County.

Luna County's primary source of water is subsurface water from aquifers. The current drought is causing county 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 of growth of the County. The water level in the aquifer is lowering because of the lack of sufficient recharge, that happens with sufficient rainfall and snow runoff.

Wild Fires

Although wildfires can occur throughout the unincorporated areas of the County with large areas of land involved, there is little risk of major fire danger to lives or structures outside incorporated areas due to very sparse population. Luna County has had wildfires involving abandoned agricultural fields that often become overgrown with invasive vegetation, resulting as prime fuel source for the wildfires.

Luna County has three volunteer fire departments at Cooke's Peak, Florida Mountains, and Sunshine that use a 1500 gallon drop tank to combat any wildfire.

C. Human Made/Caused Hazards

Derailments

In the past five years, there have been two major derailments on the Union Pacific Sunset rail line between Deming and Lordsburg; in 2017, consist of 20 empty cars and two locomotives, and in 2021, 50 rail cars overturned during the train derailment.

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.

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.

Luna County is vulnerable to HAZMAT incidents due to the transport of hazardous material along Interstate 10 and New Mexico 11 from the Port of Entry, rail traffic, and the use of hazardous materials during the normal course of business, such as the farmers using insecticides; however, the County has not had any large-scale incidents to date.

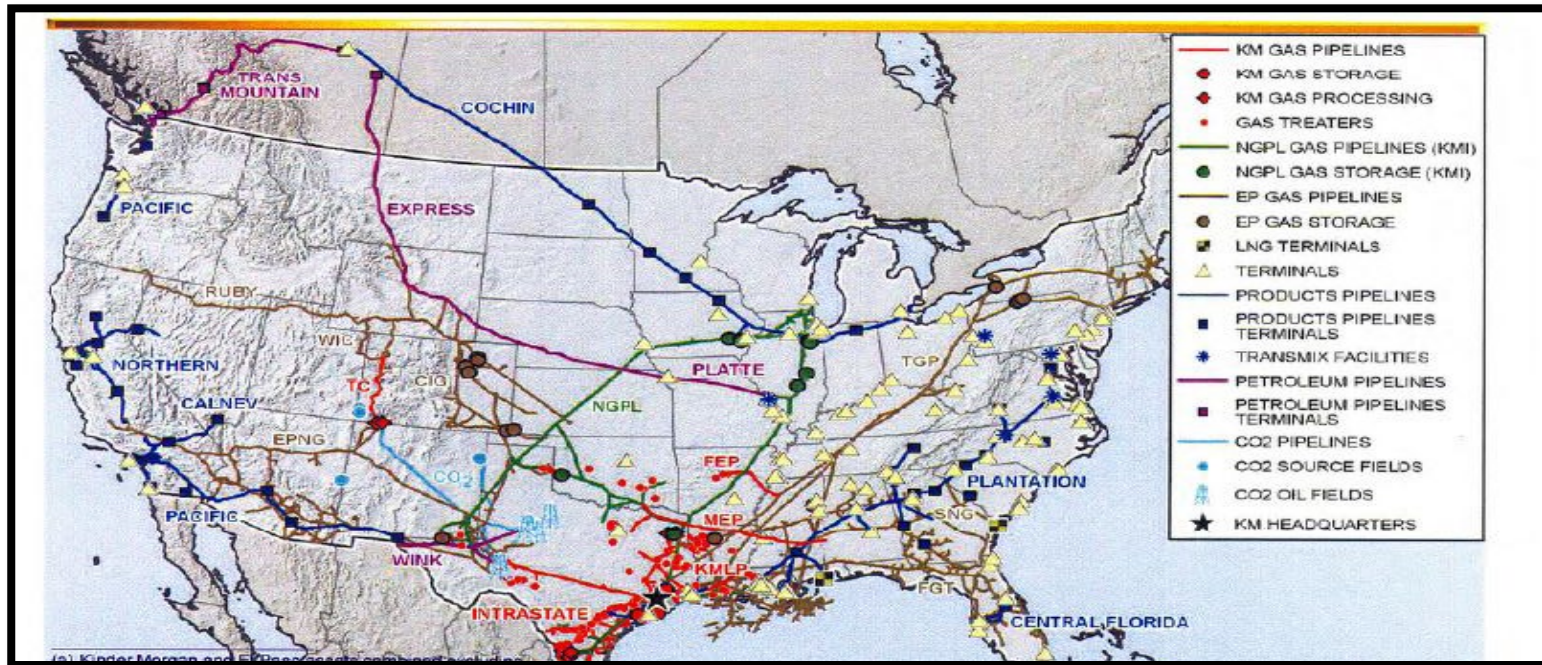
In New Mexico any HAZMAT response is supervised by the State Police and handled by area fire departments. The State Police HAZMAT response team is sent from Las Cruces, 59 miles east of Deming. The fire departments in Luna County do not have the capability for a complete HAZMAT response, as they do not have adequate equipment due to the equipment becoming out dated before public safety entities can use it. However, Luna County has an agreement with the National Guard to deploy HAZMAT equipment, when needed.

Utility Threats

1. 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. Although the likelihood of a major power outage is low, Luna County has a concerns about a long-term power outage, and therefore has installed backup generators at critical infrastructure sites to supply electrical power in the event of a blackout. The County also has Emergency Operation Plan in place that can provide additional resources during a blackout.

2. Kinder Morgan Natural Gas Pipeline



Kinder Morgan owns the largest natural gas network in North America with approximately 70,000 miles of natural gas pipelines. Kinder Morgan pipelines serve major consuming domestic markets and transport approximately 40% of the natural gas consumed in the United States. In Luna County, Kinder Morgan's pipeline runs parallel with I-10. According to Kinder Morgan, "pipelines are the most efficient and safest method to transport and deliver natural gas and petroleum products. While the amount of natural gas and petroleum being used in the U.S. continues to increase dramatically, the industry's safety performance in recent years has improved significantly and serious accidents are rare." In the event that an emergency situation occurs, Kinder Morgan has emergency preparedness and planning measures in place and works closely with local emergency response entities. Other measures Kinder Morgan reduces incidents from happening are:

- Pipeline operating conditions are monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in control centers using a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) computer system.

- Automated and manual valves are strategically placed along the pipeline in order to shut down and isolate incidents immediately.
- Visual inspections of our pipeline right-of-way are conducted by air and/or ground on a regular basis.
- Internal inspections are conducted periodically by passing sophisticated computerized equipment through the pipelines to detect anomalies or defects that could compromise the integrity of the pipeline.
- Pipelines are protected from external corrosion through the use of an electrostatic current. The small electrical charge is applied to our pipelines, which have an external protective coating.

3. 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- 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 among 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- 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 up 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 device. 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.

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 the drug-use in Luna County increased, there is 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 Luna County, 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 Luna County are connect to drug-use and addiction and mental health issues 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 Luna County it would put enormous pressures on the utility systems and could increase the number of homelessness due to lack of housing in the County. Luna County being a border county could see an in migration like other border counties in the United States; however, there is not major airport or bus stop in Luna County prohibiting the Border Patrol to drop migrants off. 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.

Terrorism

Terrorism can present an issue for Luna County as its relative location in the State, being on the southern border of the United States. As there are continuous problems concerning the illegal entry of individuals, this could lead to the possible for terrorists to cross the border undetected. The US Border Patrol are responsible for illegal immigration and safety of the border, they work closely with local law enforcement agencies regarding these efforts; so, an invasion like Poncho Villa does not happen again.

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.

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

D. Hazard Mitigation Goals and Strategies

Hazard Mitigation Goal 1: Reduce the overall negative impact of hazards in Luna County.

- Strategy 1.1: Utilize Local Emergency Planning Committee to evaluate existing hazards and the effectiveness of the County's hazard mitigation strategies.
- Strategy 1.2: Use the Local Emergency Planning Committee to run "tabletop" exercises.

Hazard Mitigation Goal 2: Prevent flooding in the unincorporated areas of Luna County.

- Strategy 2.1: Identify existing natural drainage channels and establish drainage easements along existing waterways.
- Strategy 2.2: Mandate on-site water retention for new commercial and roadway development.
- Strategy 2.3: Encourage retention ponds on new single-family housing.

Hazard Mitigation Goal 3: Eliminate or reduce the flood damage caused to roadways in Luna County.

- Strategy 3.1: Identify and evaluate all waterways that cross or parallel County roads for their potential of flooding and erosion.
- Strategy 3.2: Routine inspections of bar ditches and culverts to keep free from debris of water disbursement.

Hazard Mitigation Goal 4: Provide early warning for all area agencies and the public for all emergency situations.

- Strategy 4.1: Investigate innovative early warning system that will provide law enforcement agencies, emergency services department, area fire departments, and public time to react to the situation.

Hazard Mitigation Goal 5: Develop a rapid, organized, and safe response to dust storm.

- Strategy 5.1: Continue to provide assistance to the New Mexico State Police, Luna County emergency services department, and area fire departments in responding to highway closures due to dust storms.

Hazard Mitigation Goal 6: Reduce the risk of a HAZMAT incident involving arterial roadway transport of hazardous materials.

- Strategy 6.1: Work with partners for HAZMAT capability response by establishing MOUs with emergency department in other counties in southern New Mexico.
- Strategy 6.2: Establish a local hazardous material route in Deming area to ensure that local residents exposure to the potential of

hazardous material release is minimized.

Hazard Mitigation Goal 7: Establish a county-wide water conservation program through educating the general public about methods that can be used to reduce present water use.

Strategy 7.1: Provide the public with information concerning actions they can take to reduce their personal water use.

Strategy 7.2: Partner with Luna County Extension Office to provide the public with information concerning drought-resistant landscaping materials and reusable water sources.

Appendices



Appendix A- Public Engagement

Special Thanks Stakeholders

Transportation

Debbie Hudson	NM Department of Transportation
Bruce Keeler	Community Member
Tead White	Community Member
Dirk Keeler	Community Member
Vincent Rodriguez	Community Member
Paul Sanchez	Community Member
Reginald Price	Dignity and Pride Transportation
David Bailey	Luna County
Christie Ann Harvey	Luna County
Cerisse Grijalva	Southwest NM Council of Governments
Dane Speer	Community Member
Amanda Patterson	Community Member
Mary Mackey	Luna County
Henry T. Madrid	Luna County
Barbara Reedy	Luna County
Ami Evans	NM Department of Transportation
Chelsea Evans	Deming-Luna County MainStreet
Harold Love	NM Department of Transportation
Gene Paulk	NM Department of Transportation
Trent Doolittle	NM Department of Transportation
Esequiel Salas	Village of Columbus

Hazard Mitigation

Clint Hogan	Deming Police Department
Christie Ann Harvey	Luna County
Felipe Figueroa	City of Deming
Jacqueline Bustos	City of Deming
Alexi Jackson	City of Deming
Captain Jose D. Montoya	Deming Police Department
Louis Tavizon	Deming Police Department
Raul Mercado	Deming Fire Department
David Bailey	Luna County-Road Department
Barbara Reedy	Luna County-Commissioner
Sarah Estrada	Luna County
Mary Mackey	Luna County
Heather Lutz	Luna County

Chris Brice
Premal Patel
Barbara Reedy
Christie Ann Harvey
David McSherry
Tamara Hurt
Cassie Arias-Ward
Jack Blandford
Jennifer Shafer
Alexi Jackson
Cerisse Grijalva
Esequiel Salas
Carol Ness
Mary Mackey
Sarah Estrada
Lupita Hernandez
Jim Woods

Chris Brice
Sarah Estrada
Yossie Nieblas
Kitty Clemens
Crystal Gonzales
Ariana Saludaes
Jessica Etcheverry
Mary Mackey
Christie Ann Harvey
Chelsea Evans
Carol Ness
Rebecca Lescombes
Louise Marquez
David McSherry
Heather Lutz

Natural Resources/Land Use

Luna County
Luna County
Luna County
Luna County
Community Member
Community Member
City of Deming
Luna County-CES
Luna County-CES
City of Deming
Southwest NM Council of Governments
Village of Columbus
American Magnesium
Luna County
Luna County
Luna County
Deming Soil and Water Conservation District

Economic Development

Luna County
Luna County
Luna County
Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments
Deming Public Schools
Colores United
Deming Public Schools
Luna County
Luna County
Deming-Luna County MainStreet
American Magniesm
Lescombes Vineyards
New Mexico Economic Development Department
City of Deming
Luna County

Phillip Rodriguez Luna County
 David McSherry City of Deming

Community Facilities and Services

Kerena Baron Department of Workforce Solutions
 Belinda Calderon Department of Workforce Solutions
 Leticia Barraza Deming Public Schools
 Crystal Gonzales Deming Public Schools
 Edith Vasquez Luna County Health Council
 Charles Turner Deming Public Schools
 Jessica Etcheverry Deming Public Schools
 Roberto Guerro MET
 Crystal Gonzales Colores United
 Ariana Saludares Colores United
 Louis Tavazon Deming Police Department
 Clint Hogan Deming Police Department
 Barbara Reedy Luna County
 Barbara Rios Deming Senior Center
 Julie Bolton Deming Senior Center
 Sue Holdridge Transforming Luna County
 Victor Cabreva MET
 Alexi Jackson City of Deming
 Felipe Figueroa City of Deming
 Margaret Fairman Deming Silver Linings
 Christina Wolford Services for People in Need
 Veronica Diaz Services for People in Need
 Ismael Camache New Mexico Legal Aid
 Sarah Estrada Luna County
 Michael Renteria 6th District Attorney
 Heather Lutz Luna County
 Chelsea Evans Deming-Luna County MainStreet
 Christie Ann Harvey Luna County
 Mary Mackey Luna County

Vicente Salina
 Jaime Martin
 Gilbert Solis
 Cathy Gutierrez
 Jack Harmon

Christie Ann Harvey Luna County
 Edith Vazquez Luna County
 David Bailey Luna County
 Mary Mackey Luna County
 David Holliday Veterans
 Julie Bolton Deming Senior Center
 Chris Brice Luna County
 Sarah Estrada Luna County
 Joanne Hethcox Southwest Housing Community Development Corporation
 Premal Patel Luna County
 Lane Camfield City of Deming
 Debbie Troyer Deming-Luna County Chamber of Commerce
 Barbara Reedy Luna County
 Edward Plower American Legion
 Tamara Hand Mimbres Memorial Hospital
 Michelle Holguin Luna County
 Edith Vasquez Luna County
 Melinda Mahnke Community Member
 Esequiel Salas Village of Columbus
 Gary Paquette Mimbres Memorial Hospital
 Angie Martinez Deming-Luna County MainStreet
 Derick Perkins Macho Springs Wind
 Linda Smrkovsky Luna County
 Veronika Molina Southwest Housing Community Development Corporation
 Rose Garcia Tierra del Sol

Housing

Luna County
 Luna County
 Luna County
 Luna County
 Veterans
 Deming Senior Center
 Luna County
 Luna County
 Southwest Housing Community Development Corporation
 Luna County
 City of Deming
 Deming-Luna County Chamber of Commerce
 Luna County
 American Legion
 Mimbres Memorial Hospital
 Luna County
 Luna County
 Community Member
 Village of Columbus
 Mimbres Memorial Hospital
 Deming-Luna County MainStreet
 Macho Springs Wind
 Luna County
 Southwest Housing Community Development Corporation
 Tierra del Sol

Public Input

Vicki Denshire
 Cliff Denshire
 Susan Schiffner
 Kenneth William
 Debie Chavez

Oscar Rodriguez
Boh Bruce
Andra Beall
Mike Ochoa
Alexander Ochoa
Barbara Reedy
Tead White
Scoop Bahringer
Debbie Troyer
Joan Moorman
Mary Mackey

Vincent Rodriguez
Bruce Keeler
Greg Hudson
Candance Drake-Ottenbacker
Johnny Carson
Jacqueline Bustos
Chelsea Evans
David McSherry
Kerena Barron
Phillip Rodriguez
Tamara Hand

Appendix B

References

Site Southwest
Luna County
US Census
University New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic
Research
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
United States Department of Agriculture
New Mexico State Parks
Southwest New Mexico Regional Water Plan
United States Housing and Urban Development Department
National Conservation Easement Database
New Mexico Agricultural Annual Bulletin
American Community Survey
www.realtor.com
United States Bureau of Labor Statistics
New Mexico Workforce Solutions
New Mexico Public Education Department
New Mexico Border Authority
Deming-Luna County Economic Development Corporation
Southwest New Mexico Comprehensive Economic
Development Strategies
Small Business Administration
Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments
Western New Mexico University
www.datause.io
www.ibis.health.state.nm.us
Play Sharity
Support People in Need
Help New Mexico
Southwest Regional Housing and Community Development
Corporation
Deming MainStreet

Deming-Luna County Chamber of Commerce
Luna County Health Council
Deming Public Schools
City of Deming
Deming Police Department
New Mexico Department of Information Technology
New Mexico Department of Transportation
Luna County Road Department
Luna County Emergency Management
Corre Caminos
Greyhound
Los Limousine Express
Deming-Luna County Senior Center
Cancer Support of Deming and Luna County, Inc.
Union Pacific
AmTrak
www.atvman.com/new-mexico/
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Luna County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Deming Fire Department
Mimbres Film

Appendix C

Agencies and Programs

NMDOT

Contact: NMDOT General Office
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

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

This is a resource which includes extensive listings of federal assistance programs, contacts, and grant application procedures. The catalog is available on-line at the following web address: www.cfda.gov.

Catalog of Local Assistance Programs

The New Mexico Department of Finance-Capital Outlay Bureau offers the *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 to match needs

USDA-Rural Development

Contact: USDA-Rural Development
6200 Jefferson NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
Phone : (505) 761-4950
Website: www.rurdev.usda.gov/nm

Office of Rural Health Policy

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

Community Development Block Grant

Contact: Department of Finance-Local Government Division
Bataan Memorial Bldg.
407 Galisteo Street
Santa Fe, NM 87503
Phone: (505) 827-8053
Website: <http://nmdfa.state.nm.us>

Community Development Block Grant-Colonias

Contact: Department of Finance-Local Government Division
Bataan Memorial Bldg.
407 Galisteo Street

and goals to available resources. The catalog is available at the following web address:

nmdfa.state.nm.us/Capital_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/index.htm

NMED Brownfield Program

Contact: New Mexico Environment Department Ground
Water Quality Bureau
1190 Saint Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87502
Phone: (505) 827-0078
Website: <https://www.env.nm.gov>

Local Government Planning Fund

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

Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant

Contact: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
P.O. Box 23268
Washington, DC 20026-3268

Santa Fe, NM 87503

Phone: (505) 827-8053

Website: <http://nmdfa.state.nm.us>

Colonias Infrastructure Fund

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

Public Project Revolving Fund

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

Rural Infrastructure Revolving Loan

Contact: New Mexico Environment Department
121 Tijeras Ave. NE, Suite 1000
Albuquerque, NM 87102
Phone: (505) 827-2811
Website: <https://www.env.nm.gov>

Cooperative Agreements Program

Contact: NMDOT
1120 Cerrillos Road
P.O. Box 1149
Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149

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

Municipal Arterial Program

Contact: NMDOT
1120 Cerrillos Road
PO Box 1149
Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149
Phone: (505) 827-5498
Website: www.nmshtd.state.nm.us

Transportation Alternatives Program

Contact: NMDOT
1120 Cerrillos Road
P.O. Box 1149
Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149
Phone: (505) 827-5117

Beer/Wine Producers Preferential Tax Rate

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

Job Training Incentive Program

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

Phone: (505) 827-5498
Website: www.nmshtd.state.nm.us

Recreational Trails Program

Contact: NMDOT
P.O. Box 1149
Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149
Phone: (505) 827-5117
Website: www.nmshtd.state.nm.us

Angel Tax Credits Fund

Contact: New Mexico Economic Development Department
1100 St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: (505) 827-0330
Website: <https://gonm.biz>

Collateral Support Participation Program

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

Local Economic Development Act

Contact: New Mexico Economic Development Department
1100 St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: (505) 827-0264
Website: <https://gonm.biz>

New Market Tax Credits

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

Small Business Administration-504 Loan

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

The Loan Fund

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

USDA Direct Farm Ownership Microloans

Contact: USDA Service Center
405 E. Florida Street
Deming, NM 88030-5235
Phone: (575) 546-9692

SMART Money Loan Participation Program

Contact: New Mexico Finance Authority
207 Shelby Street
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: (505) 992-9638
Website: www.nmfa.net

Small Business Administration-7A Loan

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

Value-Added Producer Grant

Contact: USDA Rural Development State Office 6200
Jefferson NE
Albuquerque, NM 87507
State Office: (505) 761-4952
Las Cruces Office: (575) 522-8775

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

Certified Local Government Program

Contact: New Mexico Historic Preservation
Bataan Memorial Building
407 Galisteo St., Suite 236
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Phone: (575) 827-4451
Website: nmhistoricpreservation.org

Historic Preservation Tax Incentive Program

Contact: National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW, 6th Floor
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 513-7270
Website: <https://www.nps.gov>

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/

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

Tax Credit for Registered Cultural Properties

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

DREAMSPRING New Mexico

Contact: DreamSprings New Mexico
2000 Zearing Avenue NW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
Phone: 1-888-265-56-76
Website: www.dreamspring.org

