

HORSE MOUNTAIN (WUI # 103)
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN
A Supplement to the
CATRON COUNTY
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN



A Continuing Effort
by and for the Citizens of Catron County, New Mexico

Ed Wehrheim, Chairman, Catron County Commission
Don Weaver, Coordinator, Catron County CWPP Core Group
in partnership with the New Mexico State Forestry Dept. and Catron County Rural Fire Departments

Assisted by the San Francisco Soil & Water Conservation District, the U.S. Forest Service, the US Bureau of Land Management, Southwest Center for Resource Analysis at Western New Mexico University, University of New Mexico, and Northern Arizona University School of Forestry.

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SIGNATURES

DECLARATION OF AGREEMENT AND CONCURRENCE

The following partners in the development of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan have reviewed and do mutually agree or concur with its contents:

Ed Wehrheim, Chairman, Catron County Commission Date

Doug Boykin, Forester, NM EMNRD, Forestry Division (NM State Forestry) Date

Carrie Sarnicky, Chief, Horse Mountain Volunteer Fire Department Date

Don Weaver, Catron County Wildfire Prevention Coordinator Date

Concurrence

John Merino, Field Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Socorro Field Date

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Horse Mountain Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is a supplement to the Catron County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The County CWPP completed in October, 2005 assesses the wildfire threat and hazardous fuels treatment priorities on a landscape scale. The Horse Mountain CWPP uses the data and findings of the County CWPP to assess the wildfire threat and treatment priorities specific to the Horse Mountain Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) (#103). Mitigation which will reduce the threat of wildfire damage to property, life and the land are proposed. Project scale data from the County CWPP and other sources is presented to aid in planning and design of the proposed projects.

INTRODUCTION

Overview:

The Horse Mountain WUI #103 is located southwest of the town of Datil and just north of Horse Mountain on the edge of the San Augustin Plains. Land ownership is either private, BLM or State. Most of the structures are either homes or outbuildings. Recreational use is about average. Fire threat is generally moderate. The Horse Mountain WUI area rated 31st in treatment priority in the County CWPP.

The County CWPP contains a thorough presentation of how determinations of values at risk, risk of occurrence and fire threat were used to locate the areas and values most at risk from catastrophic wildfire in the County and to prioritize treatment needs. Please refer to the County CWPP for more information. It is not the intent of this plan to duplicate the County CWPP. The general outline of the County CWPP is followed in this CWPP, except where there is no supplement necessary to the County CWPP.

Goals And Objectives

As a supplement to the County CWPP, the main objective of the Horse Mountain CWPP is to propose work needed to reduce and mitigate fire threat. To accomplish this objective this supplement continues the collaboration started in the County CWPP, coordinating the needed work with past efforts, the various land owners and other interest.

Future Desired Condition and Relevant Fire Authorities

As stated in the County CWPP: "The desired condition for WUI areas is a fire safe environment around protected improvements that will provide "defensible space" for firefighters in the event of a wildfire in the surrounding area". The most difficult part of obtaining the desired condition in this WUI is north slopes and the BLM Wilderness Study Area on Horse Mountain. The desired condition can be obtained with a collaborative effort between the BLM, County, fire department and private land owners.

Relevant Authorities

No supplement to the County CWPP necessary.

Planning Area Boundaries

No modifications were made in the WUI boundary as established in the County CWPP.

PLANNING PROCESS

History

A Structure Protection and Evacuation Plan was completed in 2002 by EMNRD- Forestry Division and is an excellent reference. Any actions taken on the proposed mitigations of this CWPP should start with a review of this Plan. Some of the information contained therein is repeated in this document, but most of the information is not.

A large portion of the subdivisions are "backed up" against BLM lands which are rough steep north facing slopes with generally dense ponderosa pine, juniper and pinyon pine. Besides the obvious adverse fuels aspect of this situation many of the evacuation routes for these areas are limited to one way out. Except for the Horse Peak subdivision, most of the road ROW's (50' width) have not been thinned or cleared where such treatments would be necessary to provide a fuel break. Pullouts and turnarounds are non-existent or inadequate for fire truck sized vehicles on most of the roads, especially in the steeper terrain areas. Road grades are excessive on some roads especially in the TeePee and Last Frontier subdivisions.

Property owner covenants which prohibit cutting of trees is another complicating factor for at least some of the subdivisions. Some owners have ignored this covenant and thinned their properties anyway believing that they would rather take their risks with breaking the covenant than with losing their homes due to wildfire. How or if these covenants can be changed is not known at this time.

Property ownership has historically been mostly by absentee owners and that is not likely to change for many years. This will be a problem to any effort to educate and coordinate any efforts on private land.

One 16,000 gallon water supply tank for fire protection purposes is located on the main road in the Old Thomas Subdivision. However this tank has to be filled with hauled water as there is no well to supply water. There are several other water sources of smaller capacity. See the 2002 Structure Protection and Evacuation Plan.

Collaboration

Besides the meetings held around the County and one meeting at Horse Mountain Fire Dept. for the County Wildfire Protection Plan, a public meeting was held for this specific CWPP on June 13, 2006 at the Horse Mountain Fire Station. Comments from all these meetings and contacts were incorporated in a rough draft. Comments on the rough draft were incorporated in a draft which was sent out for a last review by the involved agencies before the final was signed.

Methodology

Most of the data used for this CWPP is from the County CWPP and was scaled to fit this WUI, Although the County CWPP was a landscape scale analysis, much of the data originated at a scale that fits the purpose of this CWPP (30x30 meter satellite imagery for example). In addition collaborative input from the various cooperators and interested parties was obtained through group meetings and individual contacts.

Public Involvement

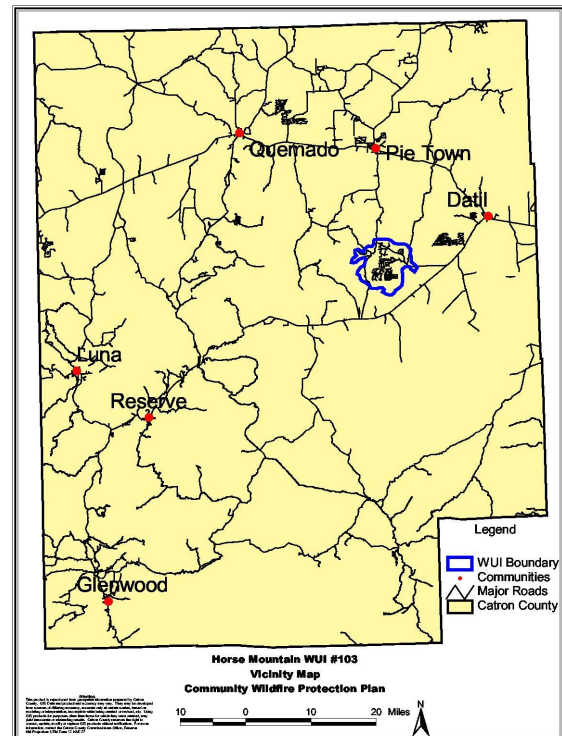
See comments under above Collaboration section.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

WUI Description

The Horse Mountain WUI # 103 area is located in the rolling hills and drainages at the bottom of the north slopes of Horse Mountain. Access to the area is over county and home owner association maintained gravel roads from either State Highway 32 or US Highway 60. About 70% of the land is in private ownership with the remainder about evenly split between BLM and State ownerships. BLM and State lands are administered from offices in Socorro. Most of the vegetative cover is pinyon/juniper with some grass/shrub in the drainage bottoms and some ponderosa pine and mixed conifer on the north slopes of Horse Mountain. As can be seen in the table below 17% of the area is in a "closed" canopy condition with the remainder of the area in an "open" canopy or grassland condition.

See maps for Forest Type, Structural Stage and Regap Cover Types.



Horse Mountain WUI (#103)
Machine Accessibility by Ownership, Cover Type and Density

Machine Accessible	Owner	Acres by Cover Type and Density						Grass/ Shrub Other	Total
		Ponderosa Pine Open	Ponderosa Pine Closed	Mixed Conifer Open	Mixed Conifer Closed	Pinyon Juniper Open	Pinyon Juniper Closed		
No	BLM	1,109	630	187	18	1,922	142	6	4,014
No	PVT	84	161	1	3	431	81	20	782
No	State	0	0	0	0	536	42	52	630
Yes	BLM	2	0	0	0	196	2	0	201
Yes	PVT	83	79	3	0	14707	3443	3618	21,932
Yes	State	15	12	0	0	3,469	769	778	5,042
	Totals	1,293	883	192	20	21,261	4,478	4,473	32,600

Closed Density Summary

Machine Accessible	Closed
no	1,076
yes	4,303
Total	5,379

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) within the WUI boundary is 85% class 1 and only a very small amount is class 3. This indicates a generally low need for treatment for reasons of vegetation health. However there are areas around improvements where the fire threat situation could be improved. More information on FRCC can be found in the County CWPP. Briefly, fire regime condition class is a classification of the amount of departure from the natural regime. The three classes for FRCC are:

1. Low, class 1, <=33% departure
2. Moderate, class 2, >33% to 66% departure
3. High, class 3, >66% departure

FRCC mapping of the abundance classes shows that most (70%) of the Horse Mountain WUI area is rated similar with the most of the remainder split between rare and moderate. Abundance class is a slightly different view of FRCC and is the amount of a vegetation-fuel class compared to the reference condition amount, classified into rare, similar, moderate and high. The management implications are recruit for rare, maintain for similar and reduce for moderate and high.

1. Rare, < -25% difference
2. Similar, > -25% and < +25% difference
3. Moderate, >= +25% and <= +75% difference
4. High, > +75% difference

FRCC mapping of the risk classes shows that most (70%) of the Horse Mountain WUI area is rated low. The risk of a vegetative condition not being sustainable is shown by risk class which is an index based on the difference of vegetation-fuel class amount from the reference amount. Classified into low, moderate and high, it indicates the level of key ecosystem component risk of sustainability from unplanned disturbances, such as wildfire.

1. High, < -75% or > +75% difference
2. Moderate, -25% to -75% or +25% to +75% difference
3. Low, -25% to +25% difference

Horse Mountain WUI #103
Fire Regime Condition Class Mapping Summary

	Class	Acres	% of Total	Total Check
FRCC	0(null)	50	0	32,600
	1	27,843	85	
	2	4,701	14	
	3	6	0	
			100	
Risk	Null	50	0	32,600
	Low	22,855	70	
	Moderate	9,437	29	
	High	258	1	
			100	
Abundance	Null	50	0	32,600
	Rare	5,358	16	
	Similar	22,855	70	
	Moderate	4,079	13	
	High	258	1	
			100	

**Horse Mountain WUI
Slope Classes**

In the County CWPP, slope steepness was mapped in 4 classes. The area of each slope class in this WUI is as shown in the following table. Also see map Slope % Classes.

Slope%	Acres
0-10	20763
11-20	5775
21-35	4495
35+	1568

Fire threat was modeled and mapped in the County CWPP to rate the fire threat within each WUI area as compared to the fire threat in other WUI areas. The Horse Mountain WUI is mostly moderate fire threat with some low fire threat in the open grass bottoms and some high on the north slopes of Horse Mountain. See map for Fire Threat.

Past occurrence of lightning and man-caused fires was mapped and considered in determining treatment priorities in the County CWPP. This WUI is moderate risk of lightning and human caused fire occurrence. See Map 6, "Risk of Human and Lightning Caused Wildfire" in the County CWPP.

Treatment priority was modeled and mapped in the County CWPP to rate the fire threat within each WUI area as compared to the treatment priorities in other WUI areas and also to show a weighted average of the fire threat ratings for each WUI. The weighted average fire threat places the Horse Mountain WUI as 31st in need for treatment out of 196 WUI areas in the County. The Horse Mountain WUI is nearly all moderate treatment priority with some high priority on the southern edge near Horse Mountain. See map Treatment Priorities. There are other consideration on determining treatment priorities not considered at the County CWPP landscape scale.

One of these considerations is proximity to endangered structures. There is a need for some balance between treatment priorities as determined in the County CWPP and other concerns about priority such as proximity. In determining the priority of proposed projects in this plan, the priority generally decreases with increased distance from the value at risk.

There are no Threatened and Endangered species in this WUI, at least not as inventoried in the County CWPP. Threatened and Endangered species was considered as part of the other values at risk in the modeling of treatment priorities. The NEPA process will have to deal with the restrictions, guidelines and protection of those species. It is not within the scope of this plan to resolve the conflict between the actions needed to return the vegetation to a more natural condition and the restrictions meant to protect species by preserving the existing condition.

Recreational use is average and mostly by local residents. Recreational use was rated over the County in the County CWPP. See map Recreational Use for the ratings in this area as compared to the remainder of the County.

There are 5 subdivisions with a total of 651 lots as filed in the County Clerk office. There are presently 191 addresses recorded in the County E911 address GIS records. Safe evacuation generally would not be a problem except in the event of a fast moving wildfire burning under high or extreme fire danger on the southern portion of the WUI. There are some dead-end roads. Some options for improving evacuation alternatives are known and others need to be explored as identified in the table of proposed mitigation projects contained in this plan. At the present time some portions of the subdivisions Tee Pee, Last Frontier and perhaps Horse Peak do not have defensible space sufficient for safe operations during an uncontrolled fire advance during extreme or high fire danger. See appendix table “Community Subdivision Ratings of Various Attributes by Fire Dept.”.

Fire protection services are supplied by the Horse Mountain Volunteer Fire Department, the BLM and State Forestry Department. Distance from the fire station is less than five miles for all 5 subdivisions. Structure vulnerability surveys and evacuation planning has been completed on all but the Old Thomas Place subdivision. Water sources could be improved as there is only one significant water supply tank located on located in the Old Thomas subdivision. See appendix table “Community Subdivision Ratings of Various Attributes by Fire Dept.”. Also see appendix table “Fire Dept. Inventory”

There are no State 303d listed water bodies.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Recap Of Objectives

The objectives of the Catron County Community Wildfire Protection Plan were:

- Create a county-wide, landscape level plan
- Locate the highest areas at risk from catastrophic wildfire in the County
- Prioritize these areas based on the values of the citizens of the County
- Suggest mitigation actions for the protection of life, property, critical infrastructure and wildlands in the County, based on
 - Optimum treatment efficiency
 - Lowest treatment cost
 - Highest benefit to local economy
- Follow-through to on-the-ground level by developing local Wildfire Protection Plans for implementation of objectives of this County-wide Plan

The objective of the Horse Mountain Community Wildfire Protection Plan is to propose work needed to reduce and mitigate fire threat.

Implementation/Mitigation

Several mitigations are proposed to reduce and mitigate fire threat within the Horse Mountain WUI and are summarized in the following 2 tables. Mitigation needs are listed by priority in the first table and are as shown on Map 14: Proposed Mitigation Priorities in Appendix Volume 3. Proposed mitigation projects are listed in the second table.

Mitigation Needs by Priority for the Horse Mtn. WUI (# 103)			
Last update: 8/2/06 DRW			
MITIGATION PRIORITIES			
No.	Mitigation Name	Owner	Description of Needs
Fuel Hazard Reduction			
1	Tee Pee	PVT	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks, inventory needs by lot
2	Last Frontier	PVT	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks, inventory needs by lot
3	Horse Mtn	BLM	thin, pile/burn, prescribed fire
		State	thin, pile/burn, prescribed fire
4	Horse Peek	PVT	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks, inventory needs by lot
5	Texas Spring	State	thin, pile/burn, chip, firewood sales
6	West Hills	PVT	Firewood sales, prescribed burn, thinning
7	Greens Gap	PVT	thin, pile/burn, chip for defensible space, inventory needs by lot
8	Nester Draw	PVT	thin, pile/burn, chip for defensible space, inventory needs by lot
9	English	State	thin, pile/burn, chip firewood sales, prescribed fire
10	Old Thomas Place	PVT	thin, pile/burn, chip for defensible space, inventory needs by lot
11	Plateau	State	prescribed fire
12	JL Draw	State	prescribed fire
13	West Boundary	PVT	Firewood sales, prescribed burn, thinning
14	South East Boundary	PVT	prescribed fire
15	McMaster	PVT	prescribed fire
16	North Boundary	PVT	prescribed fire
17	Slash	State	prescribed fire
Fire Suppression			
1	Water Supply		Improved water supply of 2-3 30,000 tanks on wells.
2	Wildland fire training		VFD needs to be able to respond quickly and efficiently to wildland fire
3	Firewise education		education of property owners on need for defensible space

Mitigation Projects for the Horse Mtn. WUI (#103)

Last update: 8/2/06 DRW

PROJECTS

Mitigation Priorities Included	Name or Description	Status and Remarks	Acres	Estimated Cost/ac.	Total Estimated Cost
Fuel Hazard Reduction					
1,2,4	Private Inventory	by County, VFD and State- field survey to determine needs by owner. Contact Owners.	4549		
7,8,10	Private Inventory	by County, VFD and State- field survey to determine needs by owner. Contact Owners.	8213		
1,2,4	Private Lot Treatments	by Owners w/State & County Assistance, Thin, pile/burn, chip, possibly some prescribed fire	4549		
7,8,10	Private Lot Treatments	by Owners w/State & County Assistance, Thin, pile/burn, chip, possibly some prescribed fire, mostly spot treatments around some structures.	8213		
1,2,4,10	Subdivision ROWs	Coord. By County & VFD, Thinning, trimming and clean-up of slash in ROWs (58 miles total)	280		
1,2,4,7,10	Land Owner Covenants	by Owner Assoc. &/or VFD, analyse "no tree cutting" covenant situation, analyse alternatives and recommend actions to be taken.	NA		
all	Slash Disposal	by County and VFD, analyse and implement slash disposal alternatives such as a disposal pit or chipper equipment.	NA		
all	Future ROWs	by County, approve platts with ROW thinning/slash disposal	NA		
6,13	South West Fuels Reductions	by Owner w/State, County, VFD assistance, fuelwood sales, thinning, pile/burn, on south ends of 6 and 13.	1800		
11	Wallace Mesa Fuels Reduction	Prescribed fire	850		
3,5	Texas Spring Fuels Reductions	by State, fuelwood sales, thinning, pile/burn, prescribed fire	2545		
9,12,17	Other State Fuels Reductions	Prescribed fire	2200		
3	Horse Mtn Interface Fuels Reductions	by BLM, thinning, piling/burning along boundary with TeePee and Last Frontier subdivisions (about 4 miles)	145		
3	Horse Mtn Fuels Mgnt.	by BLM, prescribed burning	4159		
14	South East Fuels Reduction	by State, coordinate prescribed burn with BLM burns IF private land owner agreeable.	1333		
Fire Suppression/					

Prevention					
1,2,4	Evacuation Routes	by Owner Assoc. &/or VFD, Explore and secure if possible alternate evac routes: to the east or north for TeePee and to west across private land for the Last Frontier and Horse Peak.	NA		
all	Fire Wise Education	by County & VFD, design public education program and implement to aid in implementation of work needed both on Private and other ownerships. Address absentee ownership problem.	NA		
all	Water Supply	by County & VFD, analyse needs, alternatives and design plan of action to meet water supply needs for both structure and wildland fires.	NA		
1,2,4	Safety Zones	by County, inventory safety zone alternatives and incorporate evac and safety zone changes in revised Evac. Plan	NA		
1,2,4,7,10	Fire Equipment Access	by County and VFD, map access problems such as steep grades, inadequate pullouts and turnarounds. Make solution recommendations.	NA		

The above tables are subject to change for numerous reasons such as funding limitations, funding source, fire use and wildfire. The above tables will be updated as needed to reflect current priorities, proposals and status. The proposed mitigation may be implemented in stages, split up, or combined to form projects either entirely or partly within the WUI.

Funding for the above proposed mitigation will be coordinated between the BLM, County and State Forestry.

**HORSE MOUNTAIN
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

APPENDIX VOLUME 2

Data

**Supplement to the
CATRON COUNTY
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

Table: Vegetation Types

Horse Mountain WUI
Crosswalk with CWPP Vegetation Typing

Reference Condition Composition per Cover Type

Cover Type Values						PNV/GIS Code	Precent Composition			Acres
Regap class	CWPP class	PNVG	Cover Type	0-24 Value	Base 3 Value		Early	Open	Closed	
24	MC	MCAN	S025	20	2.5000	340	10	80	10	40
26	MC	SPFI7	S028	19	2.3750	360	25	30	45	0
30	MC	MCAN	S032	22	2.7500	340	10	80	10	130
32	MC	MCAN	S034	21	2.6250	340	10	80	10	41
Mixed Conifer Totals and Weighted Average=							10.03	79.90	10.07	212
36	PJ	PLME2	S039	13	1.6250	322	2	67	31	25729
41	PJ	PPIN7*	S046	11	1.3750	120	20	10	70	2
64	PJ	PLME2	S075	9	1.1250	322	2	67	31	8
Pinyon/Juniper Totals and Weighted Average=							2.00	67.00	31.00	25,739
33	PP	MAME	S035	24	3.0000	310	5	75	20	0
34	PP	PPIN7	S036	23	2.8750	330	15	80	5	2,175
Ponderosa Pine Totals and Weighted Average=							15.00	80.00	5.00	2,176
58	G/S	DSHB1	S065	3	0.3750	100				11
67	G/S	PLME2	S079	5	0.6250	322				4,097
71	G/S	MGRA1	S085	2	0.2500	220				26
76	G/S	PLME2	S090	3	0.3750	322				279
77	G/S	RWSH	S091	7	0.8750	402				4
82	G/S	DSHB1	S096	3	0.3750	100				6
85	G/S	MARSH	S100	0	0.0000	400				7
5	Other	ROCK	S006	0	0.0000	902				13
9	Other	ROCK	S010	0	0.0000	902				2
12	Other	ROCK	S013	0	0.0000	902				3
15	Other	ROCK	S016	0	0.0000	902				26
Other Total and Weighted Average=										4,473
										32,600

The above table summarizes information about the regap cover types, relative fire threat and structural stage reference conditions. The column CWPP class shows the grouping of the regap classes into the groups: Ponderosa pine, Mixed Conifer, Pinyon/Juniper, Grass/Shrub and Other. Potential natural vegetation group (PNVG), Cover Type and GIS Code are designators used in various reference information. The 0-24 Value is a relative fire threat value assigned in the County CWPP analysis, i.e. the higher the value the higher the fire threat. The Base 3 Value is the 0-24 Value divided by 8. The reference condition is shown in the Percent Composition columns. Weighted average percent compositions are shown for each Cover Type group (except for the Other group). The weighted average is useful since there is most often an intermingled mix of regap classes.

The “reference” condition is just that. It is one of the sources of reference information about the condition necessary for reduction of fire threat and sustainable ecological health.

Table: Community Subdivision Ratings of Various Attributes by Fire Dept.

			Rate for Community/Subdivisions Only						Rate Both	Rate for Fire Dept. Only		
Data Entry Units= (See Attribute Definitions)			Protection Need									
			None					miles to				
			Low	0-	0-	0-	Sum	nearest	Yes/No	1-10	year	gallons
			Mod	10	10	10						
			High									
Fire Dept.	Community or Subdivision	WUI ID	Evac. Routes Safety Zones	Vulnerability				Fire Station Distance	Evac. Plan/ Struct. Eval.	Applicable ISO rating	Vehicle Avg. Age	Water on Wheels
				R	C	D	Sum					
Horse Mtn	Greens Gap	3s12w18	None	3	8	4	15	4.5	Y/Y	9		
Horse Mtn	Horse Peek	3s12w18	None	3	10	6	19	3.0	Y/Y	9		
Horse Mtn	Sugarloaf Mountain	2s11w35	Mod				0	15.4	N/N	10		
Horse Mtn	Last Frontier	3s12w18	Mod	3	10	9	22	3.1	Y/Y	9		
Horse Mtn	Old Thomas Pl	3s12w18	None				0	0.8	N/N	9		
Horse Mtn	Teepee Ranch	3s12w18	Mod	3	10	9	22	3.1	Y/Y	9		
Horse Mtn										9	1986	6150

Table: Horse Mountain Volunteer Fire Department Equipment Inventory

Year	Make/Model	Type	Tank	F(foam) GPM	Purpose	Drive	Feet of Hose Carried									
							Reel	1	1.5+	2.5	3	4	5	Hard Suction	Soft Suction	Porta Tank
1967	Ford/250	Pumper	250	250	Rescue	4x4	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1200
1968	Ford/750	Pumper	1000	500	Structual	4x2	200	400	400	300	0	0	0	20	0	0
1974	Dodge/800	Pumper	750	250	Structual	4x2	100	200	400	200	0	0	0	20	0	0
1981	FMC	Pumper	500	500	Structual	4x2	100	200	400	800	0	0	0	20	0	0
1984	Chevy	Pumper	250	250	Wildland	4x4	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	Freightliner	Tender	2200	500	Struc/Wild	4x2	0									2000
	CT/M3542	Tender	1200	0	Support	6x6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4000

Subject List from Table Contents for Catron County CWPP

Signatures	Vegetation Cover Type
DECLARATION OF AGREEMENT AND CONCURRENCE	Insects And Diseases
Table of Contents	Values at Risk
Preface	Structures, infrastructure
Introduction	Economic values (business, industry)
Overview:	Wildlife Habitat
Goals And Objectives	Watershed And Wetland Resources
Building together to a common goal	Fire Risk/ Risk of Occurrence
Collaborative assessment of values at risk and protection priorities	Fire Regime Condition Class
Future Desired Condition and Relevant Fire Authorities	Treatment Priorities
Desired condition	Summary of the Analysis Results
Relevant Authorities	Summary of the Analysis Results
Planning Area Boundaries	Planning for the Future
Definitions of areas	Recap Of Objectives
Planning Process	Implementation/Mitigation
History	Environmental Justice
Collaboration	Catastrophic Wildfires and Environmental Justice
Methodology	Prescription Guidelines
First Stage Public Involvement	Hazardous fuels reduction
Analysis: Design of analysis and determination of data needed	Education And Community Outreach
Collection and Preparation of Data	Additional Recommendations
Analysis Model Development	Reduce ISO
Model Validation	Current Projects And Policies
Second Stage Public Involvement	Structure Ignitability
Draft Plan	Funding
Public Comment	Project specific funding
Final Plan	Planning Summary
Community Profile	Monitoring and Evaluation
County Description	Who Will Monitor and Evaluate
Fire Threat	What will be evaluated
	Funding For Monitoring And Evaluation
	Appendix
	Endnotes

Subject List from Table Contents for Catron County CWPP, Appendix Volume 2

Relevant Authorities
Federal
State
County
Village of Reserve
Planning Area Boundaries
Methodology for Establishment of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Boundaries
Table - Count of E911 Addresses and Model Value per WUI
Table: Evacuation and Communications Site Model Values per WUI

Planning Process: Table of Partners
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Table: Final Priority Rating Weighted Average per WUI
Table: Final Priority Rating Weighted Average per HUC 6 Watershed

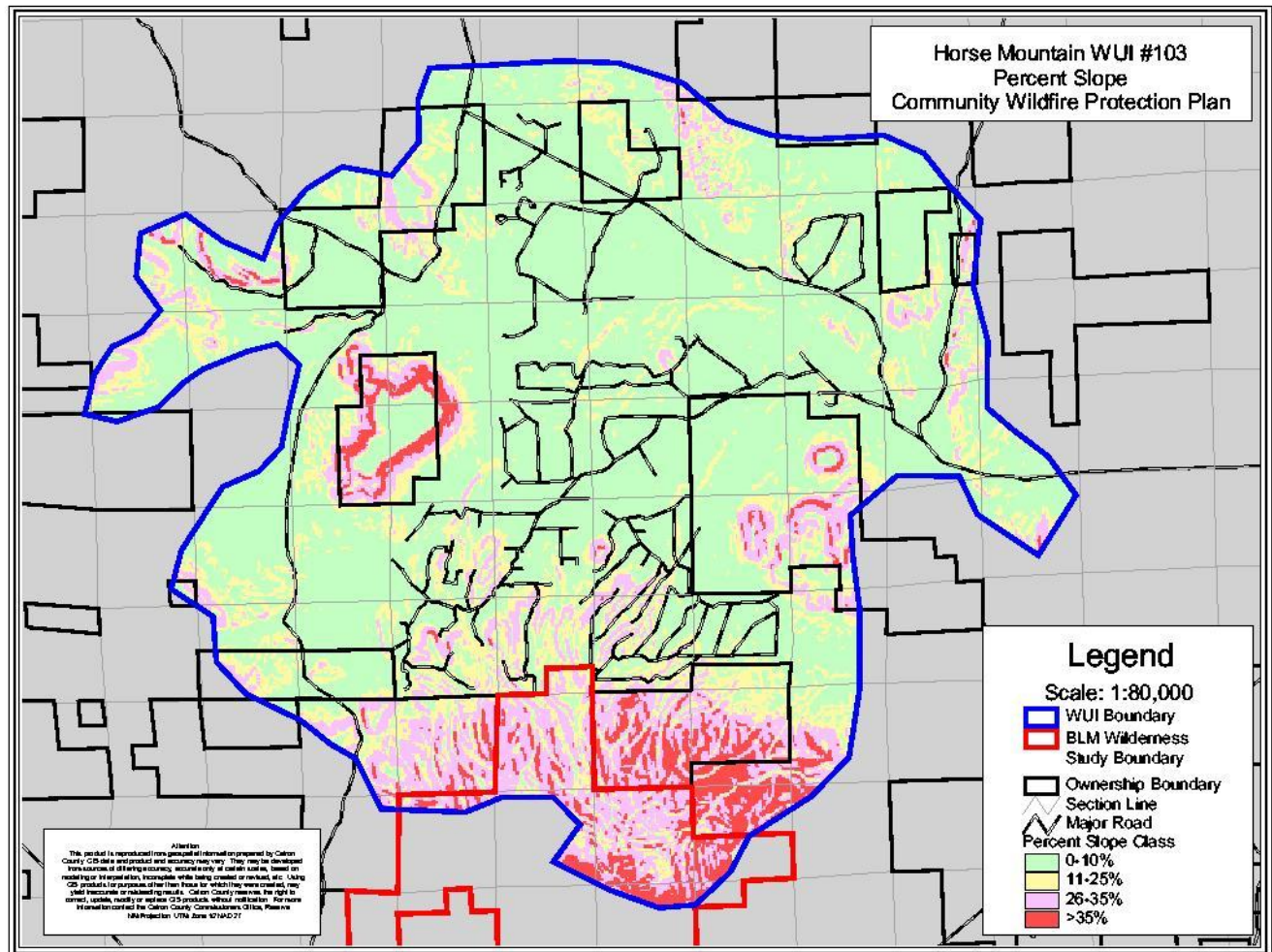
Table: Summary of Various Analysis Results
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Final Plan – letters of approval
Acronym List
Glossary
Bibliography/References

**HORSE MOUNTAIN
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

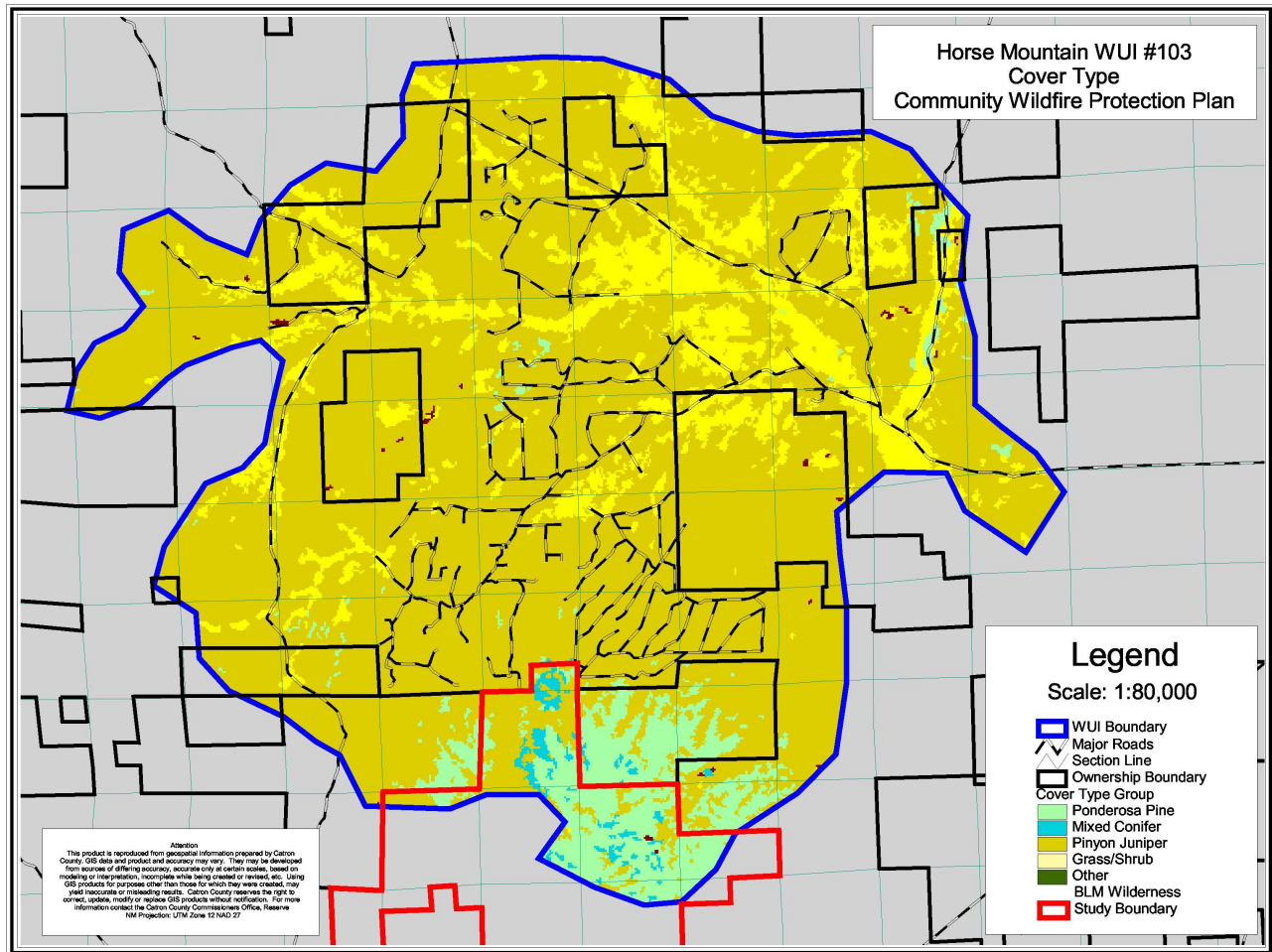
APPENDIX VOLUME 3

Maps

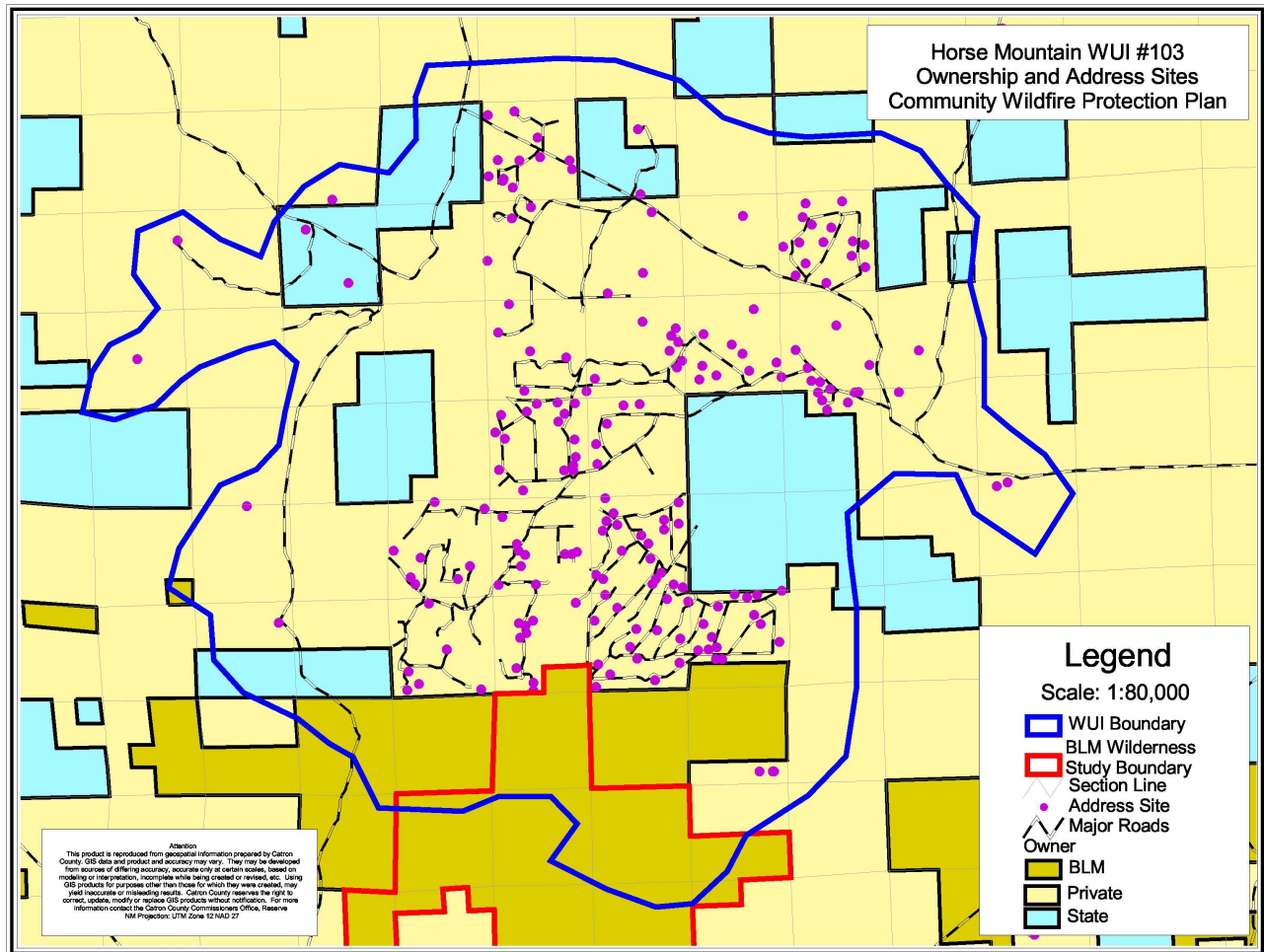
**Supplement to the
CATRON COUNTY
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**



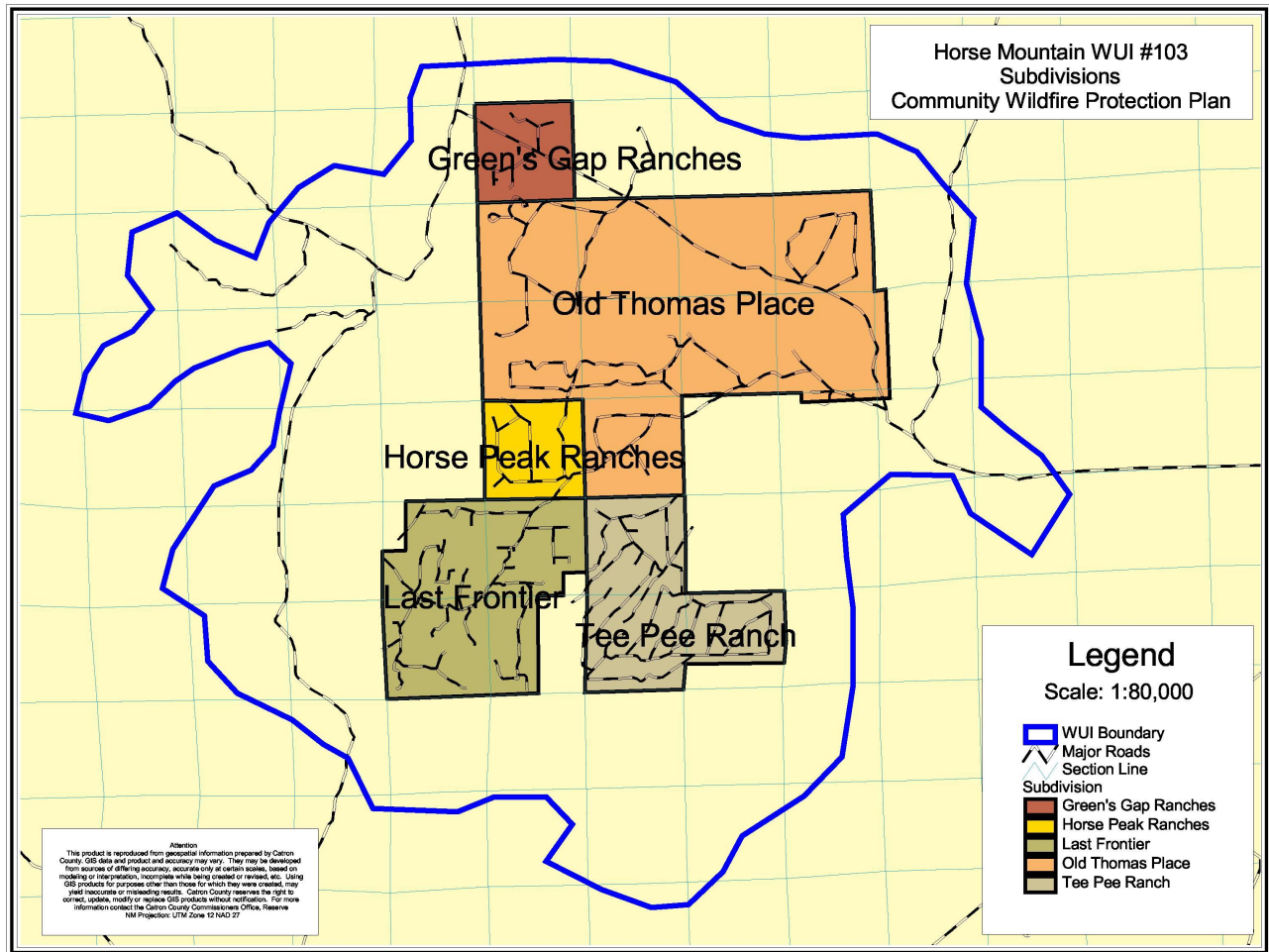
Map 1: Steepness of Slopes



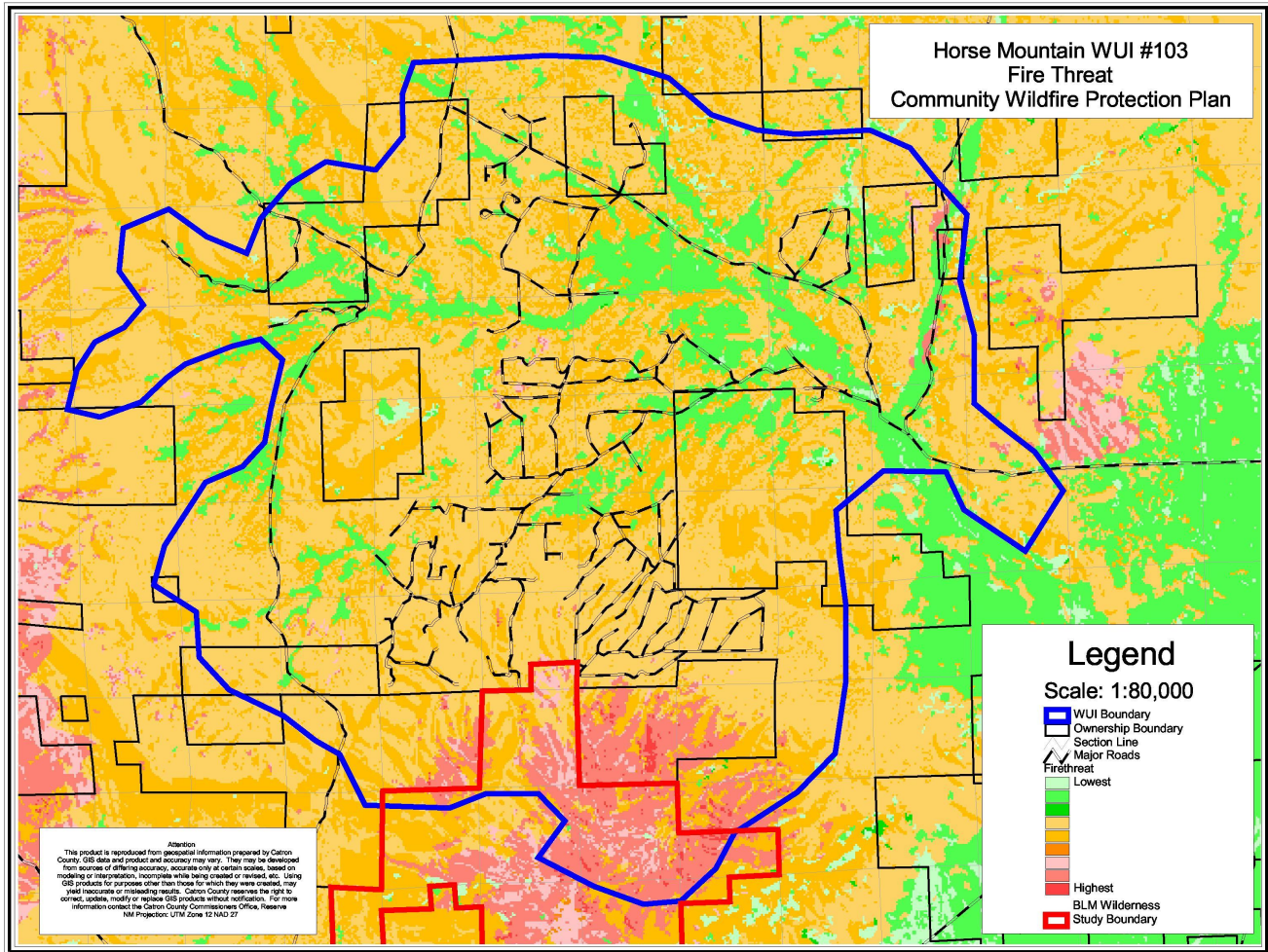
Map 2: Vegetative Type Groups



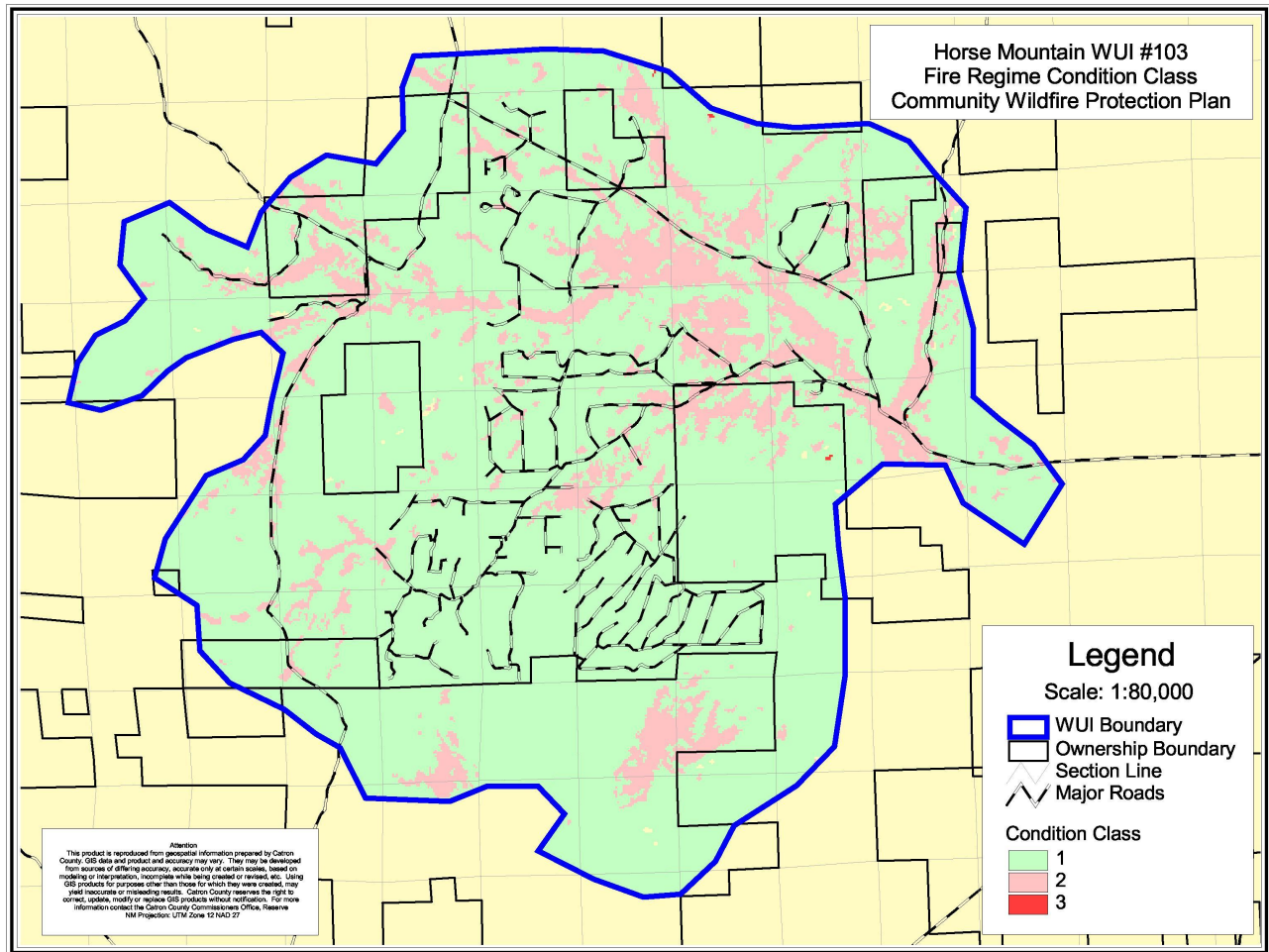
Map 3: Land Ownership



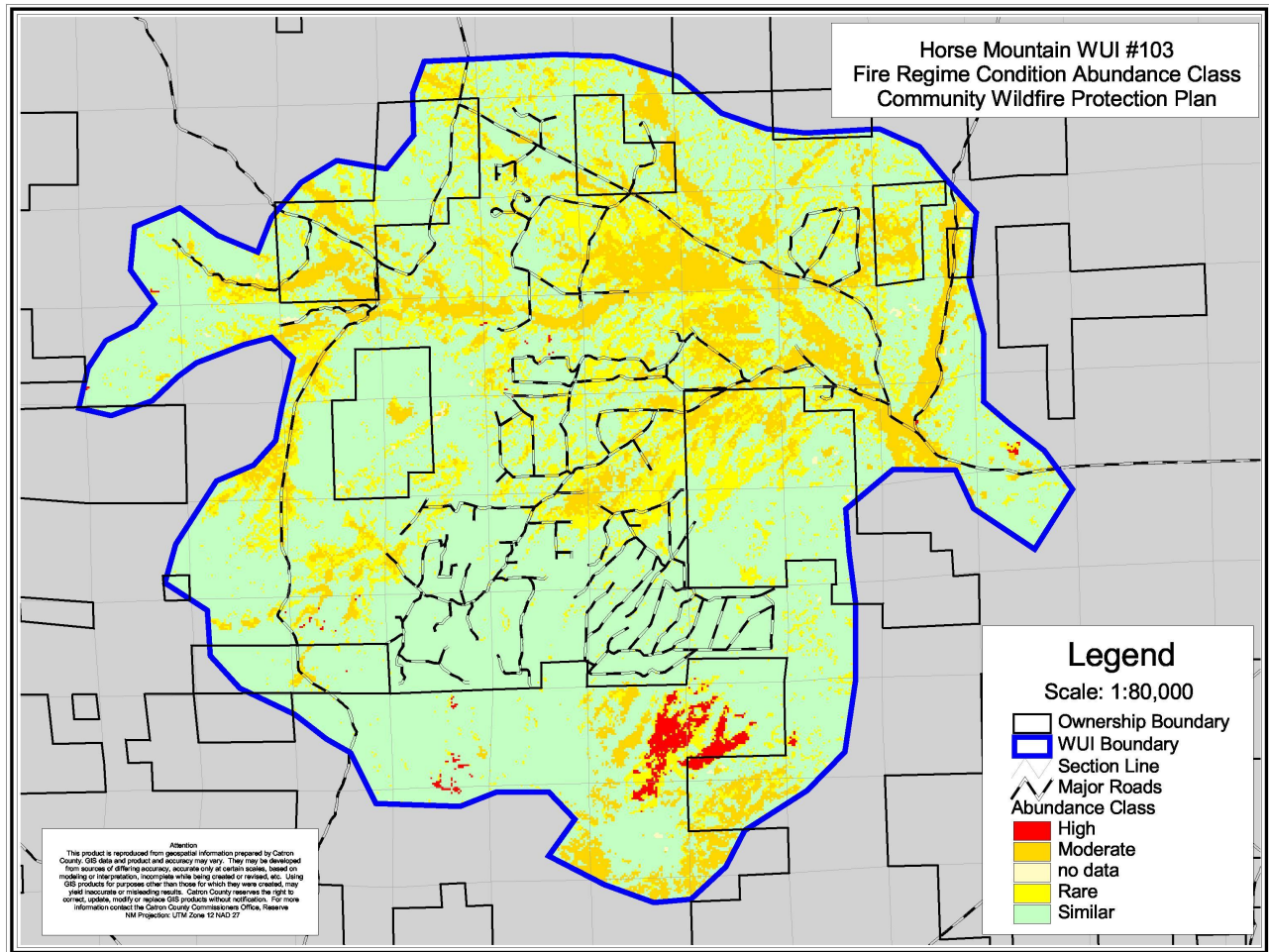
Map 4: Subdivisions



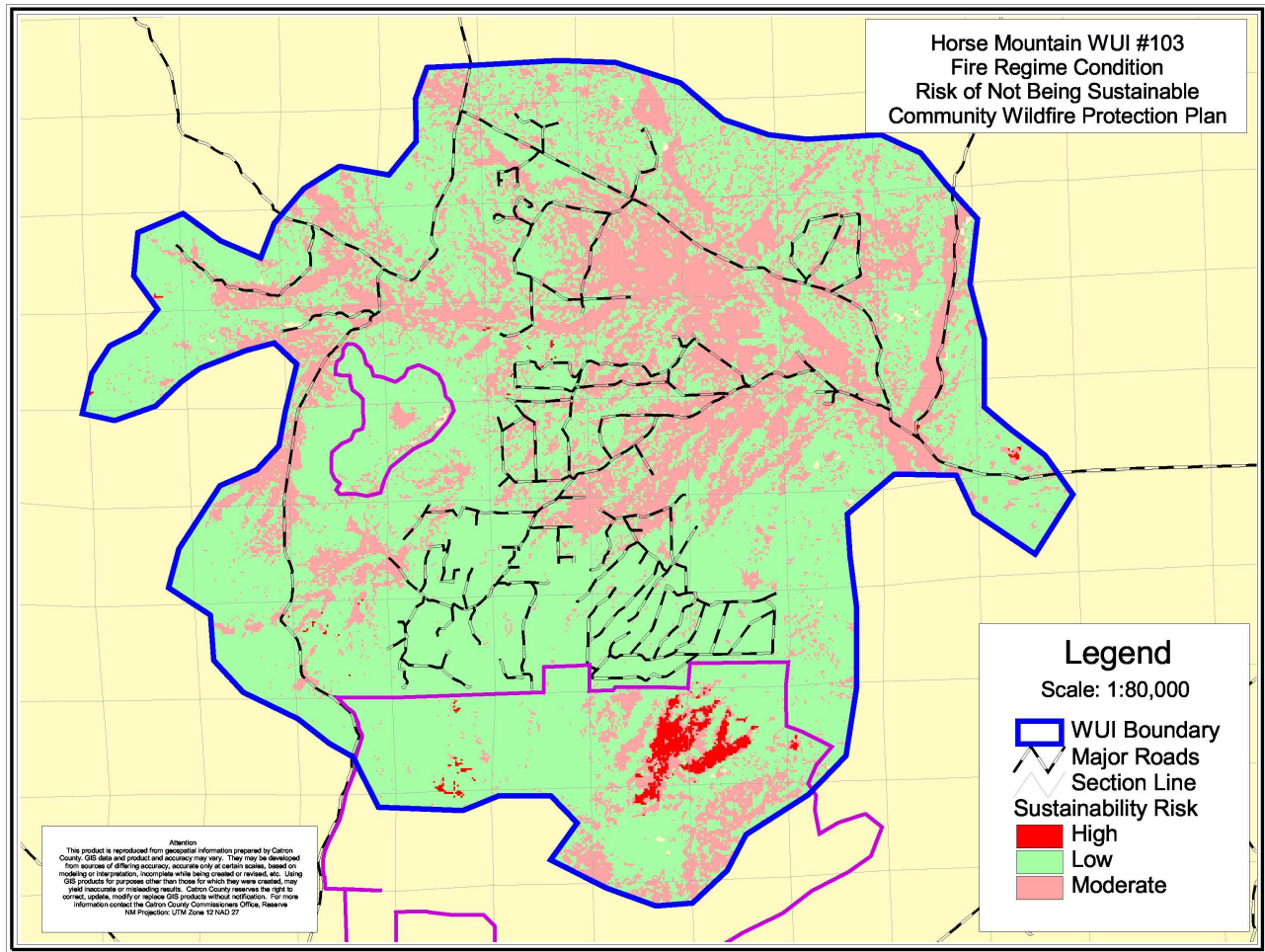
Map 5: FireThreat



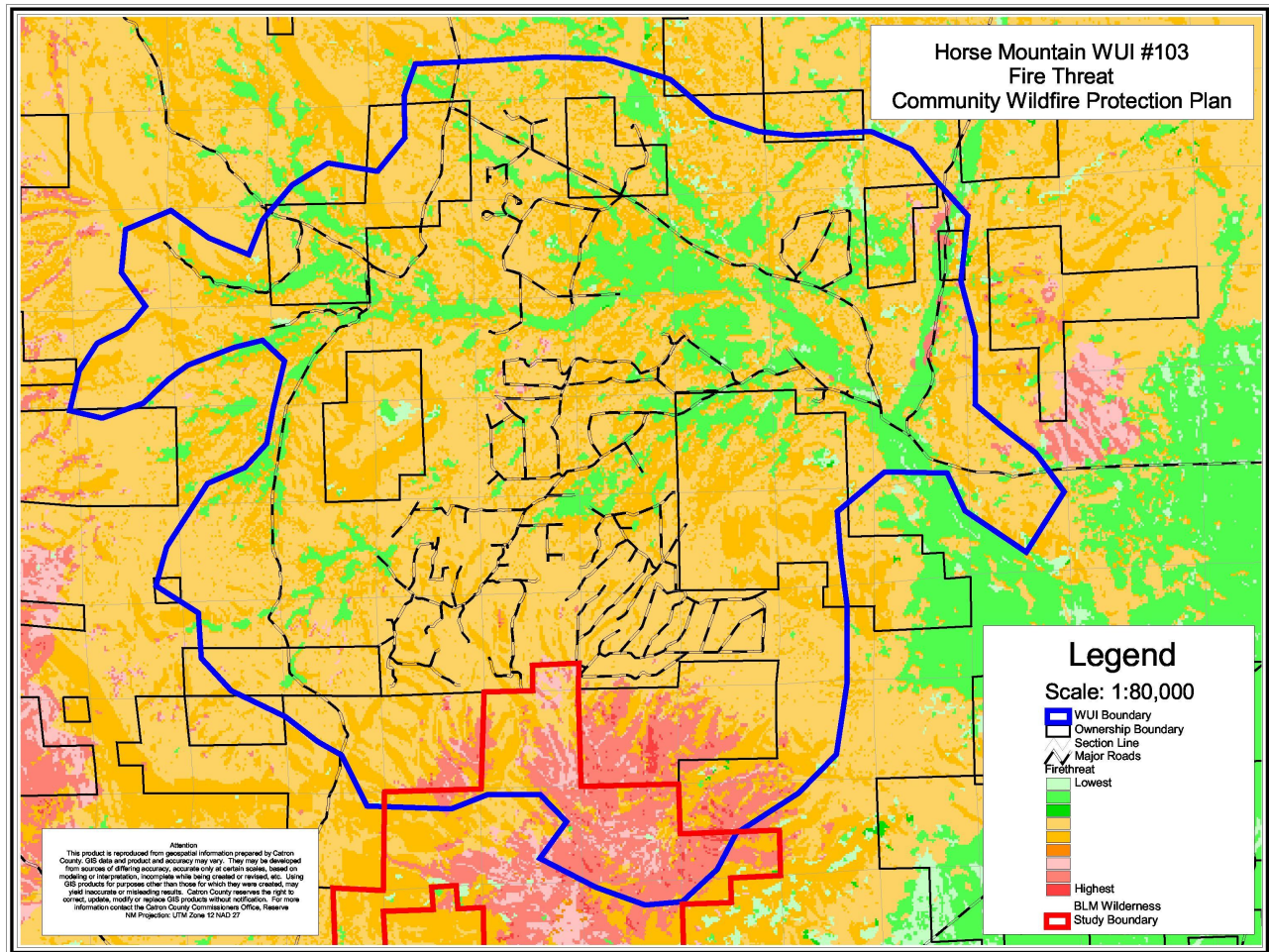
Map 6: Fire Regime Condition Class



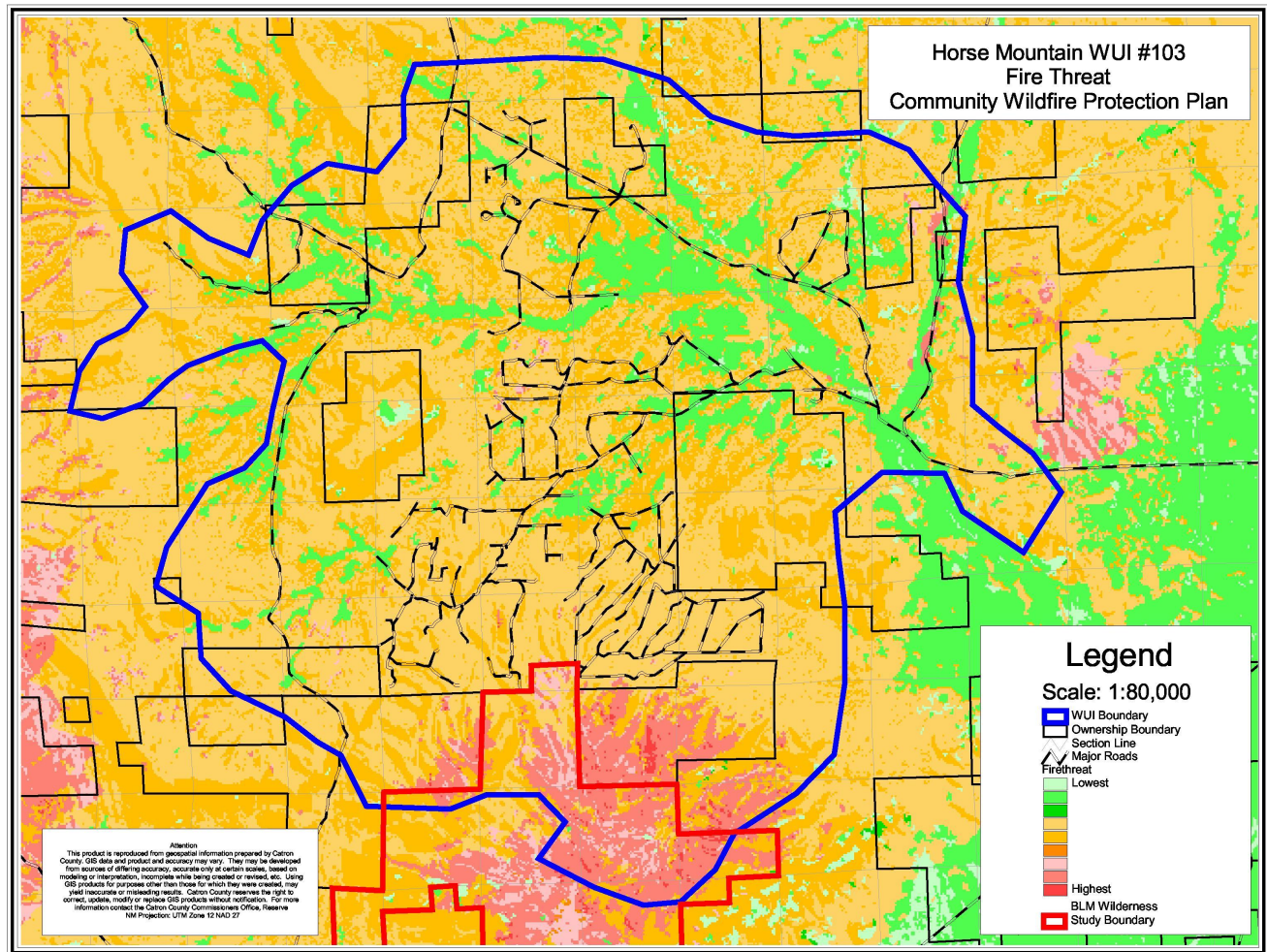
Map 7: FRCC Abundance Class



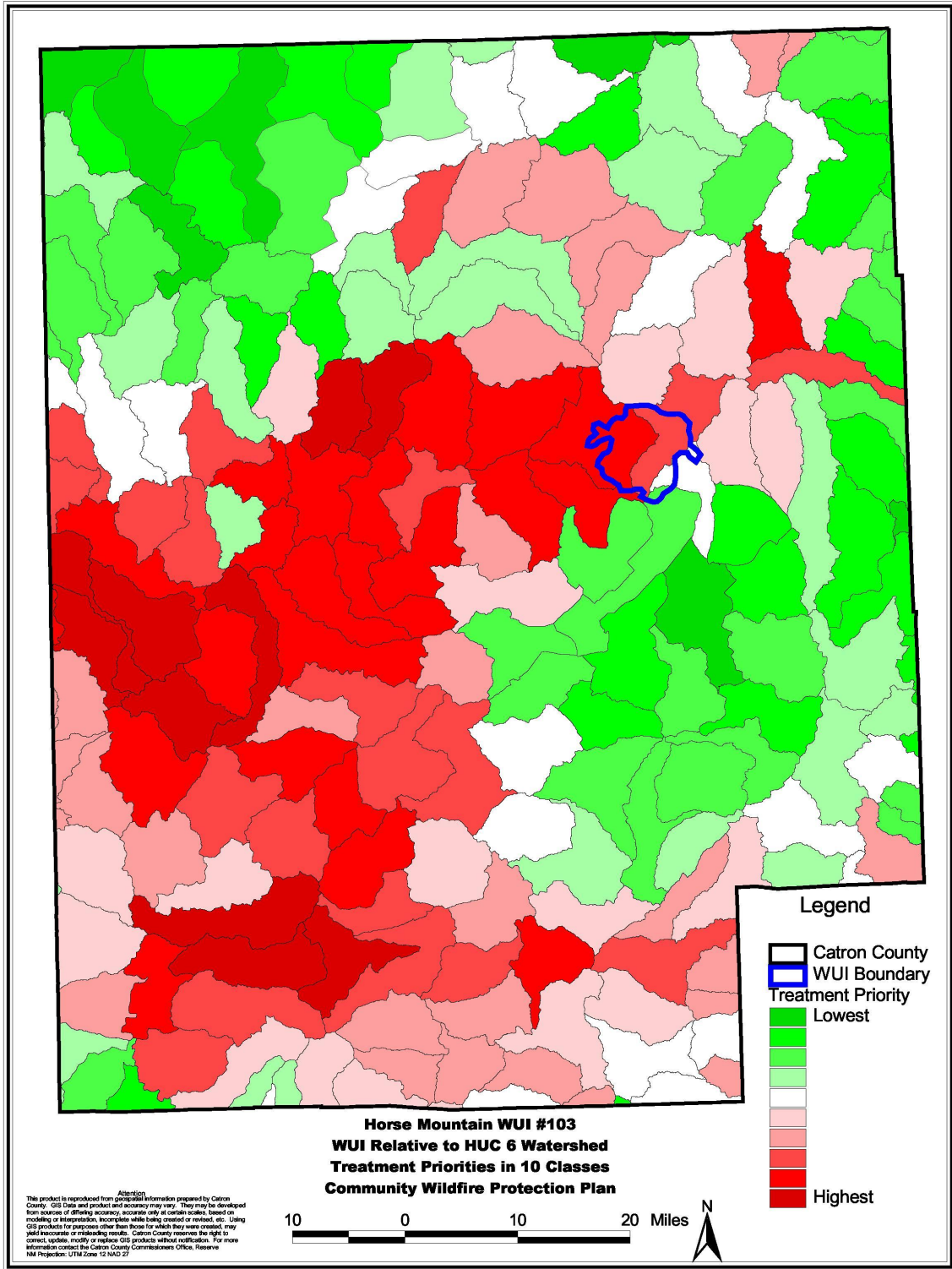
Map 8: FRCC Risk of Vegetative Condition Not Being Sustainable



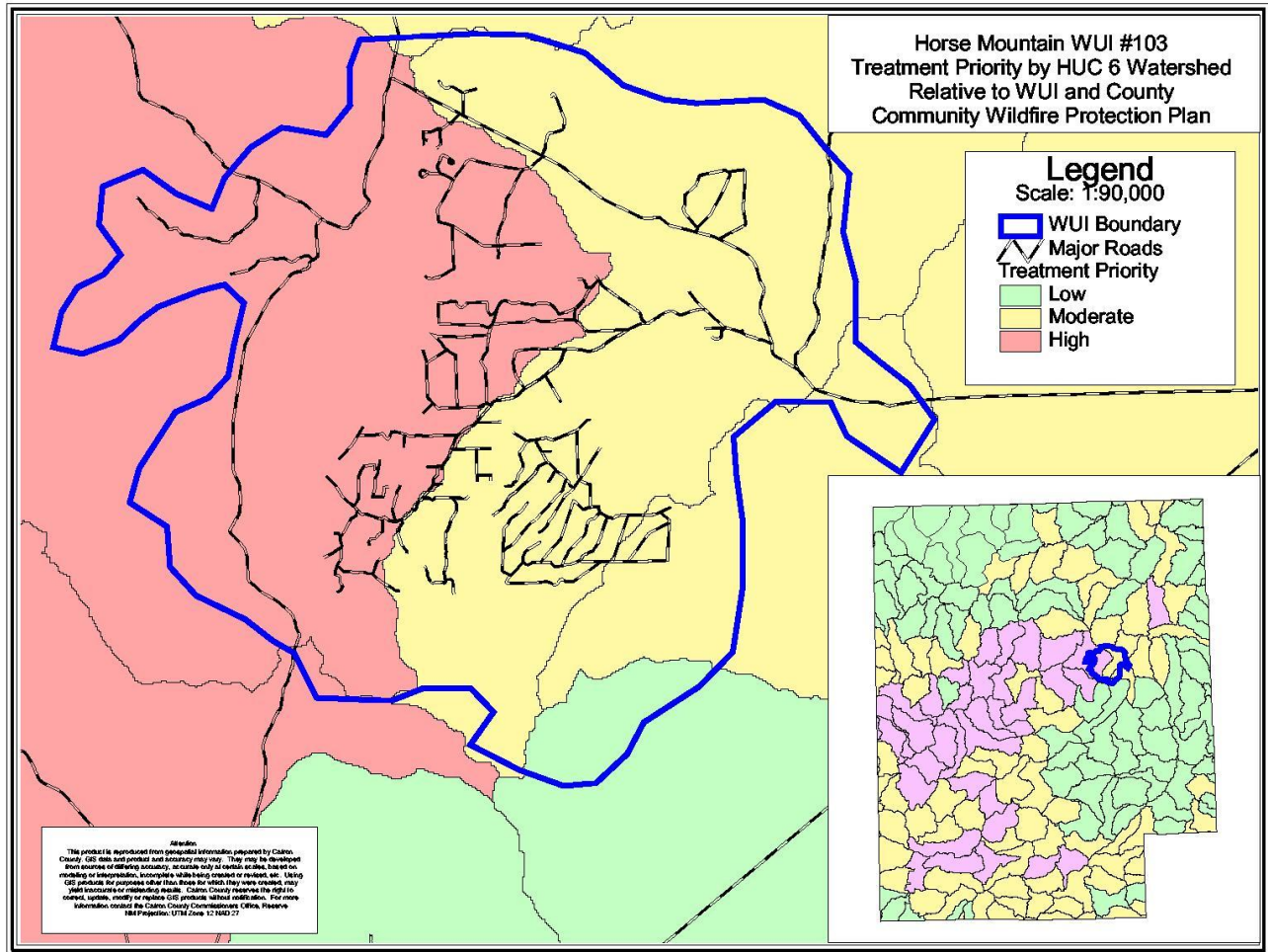
Map 9: Machine Accessible Areas



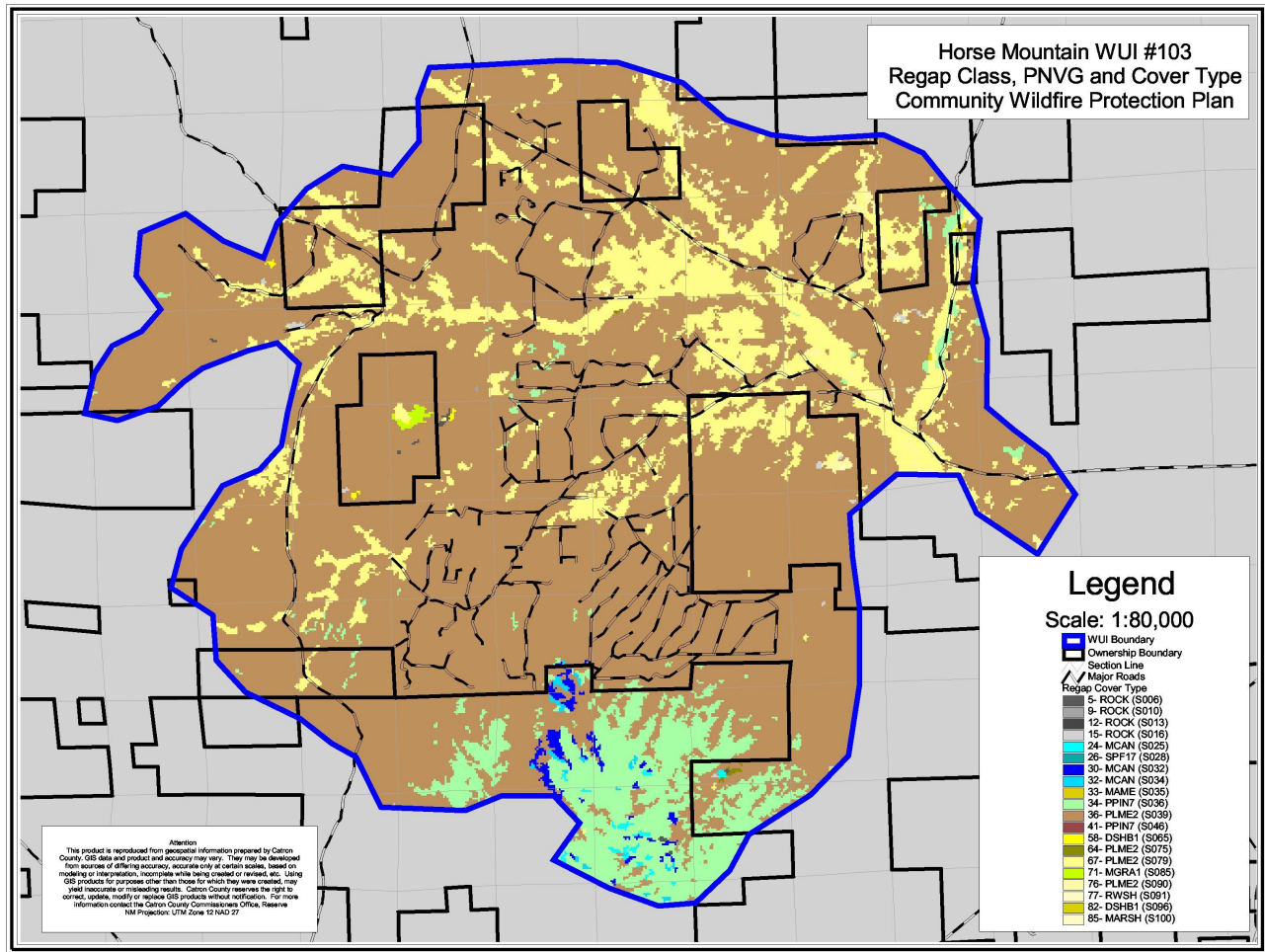
Map 10: Final Treatment Priorities



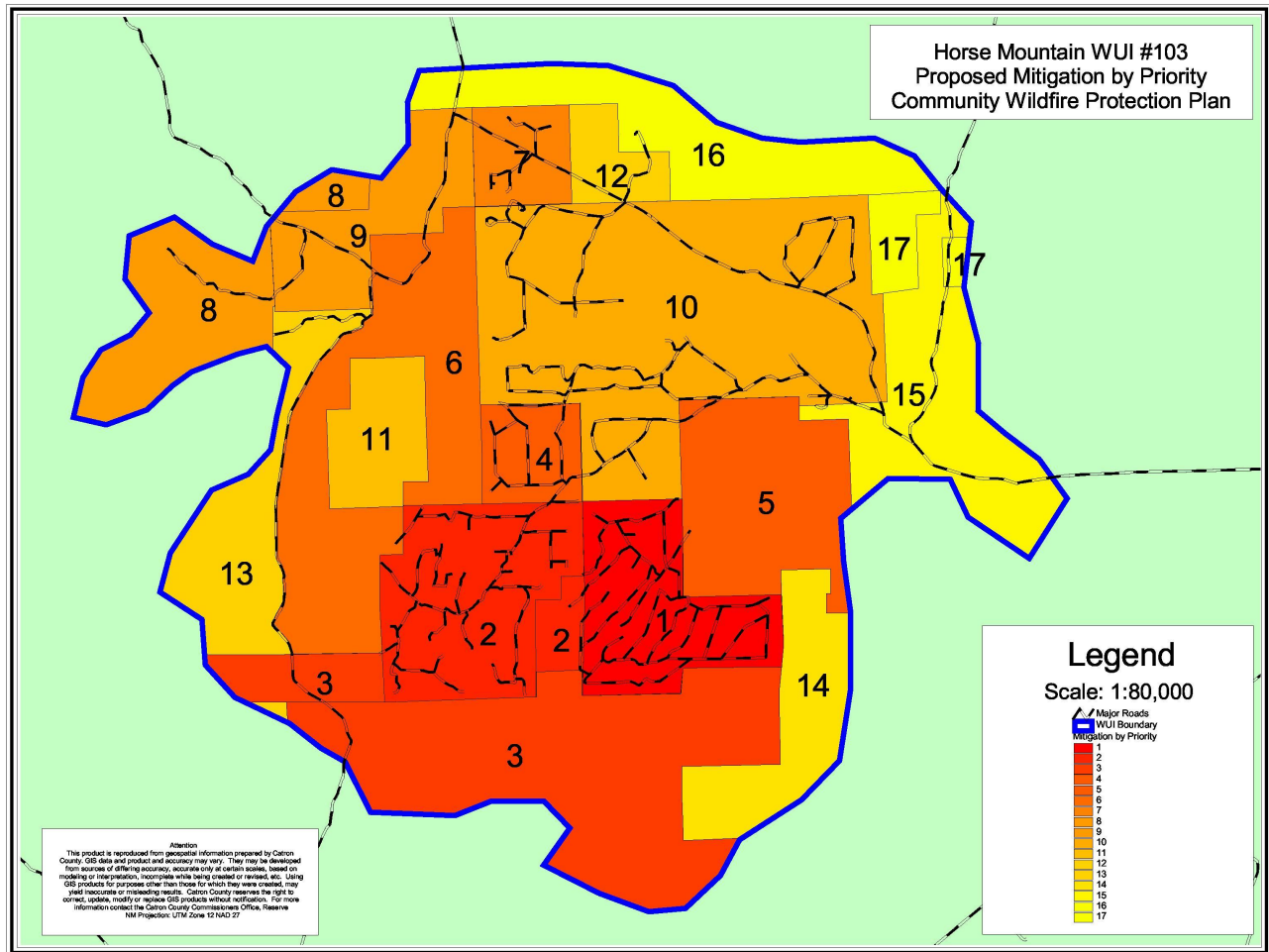
Map 11: WUI Relative to HUC 6 Watersheds



Map 12: Treatment Priority by HUC 6 Watershed



Map 13: Regap Vegetation Types



Map 14: Proposed Mitigation Priorities