

**WILD HORSE (WUI #s 88, 89,100, 115-117)
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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This supplement to the Catron County Wildfire Protection Plan for the Wild Horse Wildland Urban Interface was largely made possible through the New Mexico Association of Counties Wildfire Risk Reduction Program. This grant is financed by the Bureau of Land Management. This grant provided for writing of this plan and completion of demonstration projects. Also the cooperation in particular of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Forestry, Catron County Commission and Wild Horse Volunteer Fire Dept. was invaluable and much appreciated. Without exception all personnel in all these agencies and organizations were most cooperative and helpful.



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, New Mexico State Forestry Department Date

Zina Day-McGuire, Chief, Wild Horse Volunteer Fire Department Date

Zina Day-McGuire, Catron County Wildfire Prevention Coordinator Date

Concurrence

Thomas E.Gow, BLM, Rio Puerco Field Office Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgement.....	2
Signatures	3
DECLARATION OF AGREEMENT AND CONCURRENCE	3
Table of Contents	4
Executive Summary	5
Introduction.....	5
Overview:.....	5
Future Desired Condition and Relevant Fire Authorities	6
Relevant Authorities	6
Planning Area Boundaries	6
Planning Process	6
History	6
Collaboration.....	7
Methodology.....	7
Public Involvement.....	7
Community Profile	8
WUI Description	8
Planning for the Future.....	12
Recap Of Objectives.....	12
Implementation/Mitigation	13
Appendix Volume 2	17
Table: Vegetation Types.....	18
Table: Community/Subdivision Ratings of Various Attributes by Fire Dept.....	19
Table: Wild Horse Volunteer Fire Department Equipment Inventory.....	20
Subject List from Table Contents for Catron County CWPP	21
Subject List from Table Contents for Catron County CWPP, Appendix Volume 2.....	22
Appendix Volume 3	23
Map 1: Steepness of Slopes	24
Map 2: Vegetative Type Groups	25
Map 3: Land Ownership	26
Map 4: FireThreat.....	27
Map 5: Fire Regime Condition Class	28
Map 6: FRCC Abundance Class	29
Map 7: FRCC Risk of Vegetative Condition Not Being Sustainable	30
Map 8: Machine Accessible Areas.....	31
Map 9: Final Treatment Priorities	32
Map 10: WUI Relative to HUC 6 Watersheds.....	33
Map 11: Treatment Priority by HUC 6 Watershed	34
Map 12: Regap Vegetation Types.....	35
Map 13: Proposed Mitigation Priorities	36

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wild Horse 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 Wild Horse CWPP uses the data and findings of the County CWPP to assess the wildfire threat and treatment priorities specific to the Wild Horse Wildland Urban Interface (WUI #s 88, 89,100, 115-117). 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. A CWPP for the Wild Horse subdivision only was completed in 2005 by the BLM in cooperation with the Wild Horse Landowner's Association. It is the intent of this plan to incorporate the results of the good work on public involvement and needs assessment so that it is in the context of the larger effort in the County.

INTRODUCTION

Overview:

The Wild Horse WUI #s 88, 89,100, 115-117 includes 41,823 acres, 88% of which is in WUI areas 89 and 115. The remaining WUIs are scattered around these two WUI areas and would not be included in a plan such as this except for their being near to other major WUI areas. Bureau of Land Management and private land is included within the boundaries. There are 34 E911 address sites recorded for this WUI which includes private homes and businesses and miscellaneous buildings. The largest WUI, 115, is the Wild Horse subdivision rated 52th in priority for treatment out of the 196 WUI areas in the County. The other six WUI areas in this plan rated 115th, 81st, 180th, 96th, and 193rd respectively. The rating is especially lower than reality for WUI 115 as will be discussed below.

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. Also see the BLM 2005 Wild Horse Community Protection Plan for information.

Goals And Objectives

As a supplement to the County CWPP, the main objective of the Wild Horse 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

The desired condition for WUI areas as stated in the County CWPP is obtainable: "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". There is some high fuel loading, but not as many complicating factors such as high elevation forests on steep slopes, Wilderness and Roadless Study areas and environmental concerns such as the Mexican spotted owl as there are in some of the WUI areas in the County. There is an excellent opportunity to obtain the desired condition for this WUI area.

Relevant Authorities

No supplement to the County CWPP necessary.

Planning Area Boundaries

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

PLANNING PROCESS

History

Until the last 10-15 years, this area of the County was open rangeland and forests with only a few scattered ranch houses and facilities. There are large tracts of private land that originally were on large ranches. Past timber and wood cutting, cattle grazing and fire exclusion has influenced the species composition and structure of vegetation in the area.

Water availability for fire fighting is generally not very good for these WUI areas.

Except for the steeper inaccessible areas, most ponderosa pine areas have been commercially harvested in the past for mining timbers, railroad ties and lumber. There have been numerous non-commercial treatments also such as pre-commercial thinning and prescribed burns. Fire wood cutting has greatly altered the age class and species

composition in areas accessible to wood cutters. Also see the BLM 2005 Wild Horse Community Protection Plan for more information on history of the Wild Horse area.

Collaboration

Besides the meetings held around the County and at the Wild Horse Fire Station for the County Wildfire Protection Plan, there were several meetings by the BLM Albuquerque Field Office at the Wild Horse Fire Dept. The BLM Albuquerque Office has had extensive contact with many of the private land owners and the Wild Horse Fire Dept. concerning treatment needs and proposed projects. Also see the BLM 2003 Wild Horse Community Protection Plan for more information on the collaboration done for that CWPP. Comments from all these meetings and contacts were incorporated in a rough draft. The rough draft was presented at public meeting on May 25, 2007 at the Wild Horse VFD. 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 these WUIs, 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).

Public Involvement

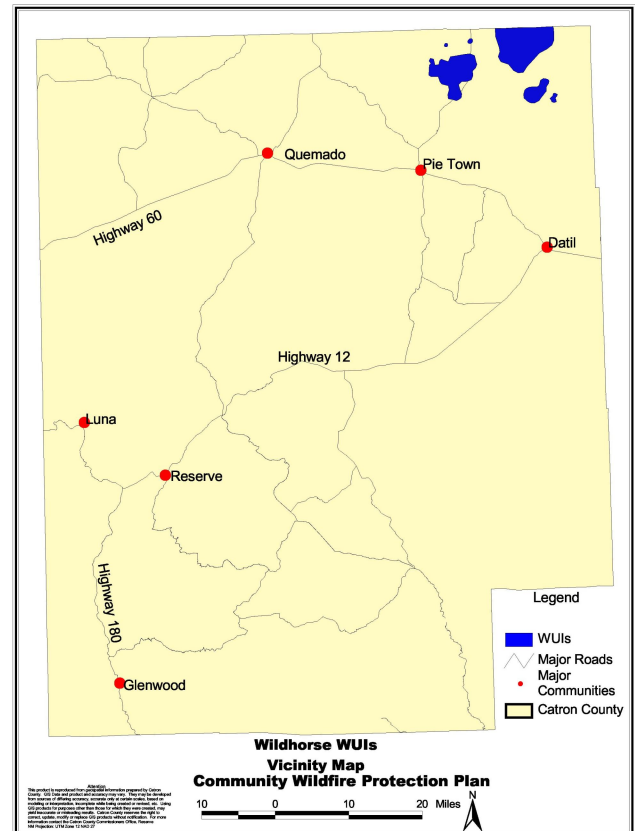
See Collaboration section above.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

WUI Description

The Wild Horse CWPP includes WUI areas around 9 subdivisions: Ponderosa Vista, Pinon Valley Estates, Antelope Hills, Folsom Ridge and 5 phases in Wild Horse. The community of Pie Town lies about 10 miles to the southwest of the southwest corner of these WUIs. Access to the area is best over U.S. Highway 60 to County Rd. 603 out of **Pie Town**. Most of the land is privately owned (75%). These WUI areas are within the Albuquerque Field Office of BLM.

Elevation ranges from 8000 ft. on the east side to 7500 ft. on the west side. Most of the area is grassland or pinon/juniper but there is some ponderosa pine, especially in the east half of the Wild Horse subdivisions. As can be seen in the table below almost 4,000 acres of the forested areas are in a "closed" canopy condition. See maps for Forest Type, Structural Stage and Regap Cover Types.



Wild Horse WUI (#s 88, 89, 100, 115-117)
Machine Accessibility by Ownership, Cover Type and Density

WUI Number	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		
88	No	BLM	0	0	0	0	47	12	27	86
88	No	Pvt	0	0	0	0	68	13	30	112
88	Yes	BLM	0	0	0	0	776	201	210	1,187
88	Yes	Pvt	0	0	0	0	1,418	403	822	2,643
88	Yes	State	0	0	0	0	37	9	45	92
		Totals	0	0	0	0	2,346	638	1,134	4,118
89	Yes	BLM	0	0	0	0	298	31	50	380
89	Yes	Pvt	0	0	0	0	5,664	986	6,256	12,906
89	Yes	State	0	0	0	0	555	158	821	1,534
		Totals	0	0	0	0	6,517	1,175	7,127	14,819
100	No	Pvt	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	8
100	Yes	Pvt	0	0	0	0	67	16	342	425
100	Yes	State	0	0	0	0	11	2	24	37
		Totals	0	0	0	0	79	18	374	470
115	No	BLM	0	0	0	0	181	66	2	250
115	No	Pvt	0	0	0	0	326	105	10	441
115	No	State	0	0	0	0	23	3	0	26
115	Yes	BLM	14	7	3	2	4955	424	668	6,072
115	Yes	Pvt	23	10	8	0	11,567	1,391	1,640	14,638
115	Yes	State	0	0	0	0	526	48	68	642
		Totals	36	17	11	3	17,578	2,037	2,388	22,070
116	Yes	Pvt	0	0	0	0	193	18	12	224
		Totals	0	0	0	0	193	18	12	224
117	Yes	Pvt	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	121
		Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	121
All	No	BLM	0	0	0	0	228	77	29	336
All	No	Pvt	0	0	0	0	395	119	48	562
All	No	State	0	0	0	0	23	3	0	26
All	Yes	BLM	14	7	3	2	6,029	657	927	7,639
All	Yes	Pvt	23	10	8	0	18,909	2,814	9,193	30,956
All	Yes	State	0	0	0	0	1,130	217	958	2,305
		Totals	36	17	11	3	26,714	3,886	11,156	41,823

Closed Density Summary

Machine Accessible	Closed
no	200
yes	3,706
Total	3,905

Data is summarized for Fire Regime Condition Class in the following paragraphs. The ratings for Condition Class, Abundance Rating and Risk Rating indicate a better than reality vegetative condition. The higher elevation areas in the Wild Horse subdivision in particular are more dense and contain more ponderosa pine than the data indicates. More on this is discussed under the fire threat section below.

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) within the WUI boundary is 100% class 1. 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 89% of the Wild Horse WUI area is rated similar and 11% is rated rare. 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 more of the rare, maintain the existing rare and similar and reduce the moderate and high until theoretically all is "similar".

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 89% of the area is rated low risk and 11% is rated moderate risk. 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. The management implications are to reduce the amount of high and moderate risk to sustainability and maintain the low risk areas.

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

**Wild Horse WUI #s 88, 89, 100, 115-117
Fire Regime Condition Class Mapping Summary**

	Class	Acres	% of Total	Total Check
FRCC	0(null)	90	0	41,811
	1	41,654	100	
	2	58	0	
	3	9	0	
			100	
Risk	Null	90	0	41,811
	Low	37,083	89	
	Moderate	4,624	11	
	High	14	0	
			100	
Abundance	Null	90	0	41,811
	Rare	4,579	11	
	Similar	37,083	89	
	Moderate	46	0	
	High	14	0	
			100	

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.

**Wild Horse WUI
Slope Classes**

Slope%	Acres
0-10	26843
11-20	7934
21-35	6129
35+	923

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 Wild Horse WUIs are rated mostly moderate fire threat with some low on the west side where there is more grasslands. The actual Wild Horse subdivision vegetative conditions and species mix indicates there may have been at least some of the area on the east half of the subdivisions that should have mapped out with a high rating. It appears that the satellite imagery underestimated the amount of ponderosa pine and densities in that area which would explain the lower than actual rating for this area. 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. The Wild Horse WUI area, 115, has a "core" area at the highest elevations of high combined human/lightning risk, with moderate risk east and west and low risk on the western portion of the WUI. The other WUI areas are moderate and low risk. 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 treatment priority within each WUI area as compared to the treatment priorities in other WUI areas and also to show a weighted average of the treatment priority ratings within each WUI. The weighted average places the Wild Horse WUI area, 115, as 52th in priority for treatment out of the 196 WUI areas in the County. The other five WUI areas in this plan rated 115th, 81st, 180th, 96th, and 193rd respectively. WUI 115 is moderate priority for treatment as compared to the other 196 WUI areas in the County while the other five WUI areas are low. As stated 2 paragraphs above, the fire threat and subsequently the priority was underestimated for much of the Wild Horse subdivision. Wild Horse should have rated in at least the top 1/5 (39th or better) of the WUI areas in the County rather than the calculated 52th rating. See map Treatment Priorities.

There are other considerations 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. Completion of all proposed projects in this WUI before moving to proposed mitigation in lower priority WUI areas would not be wise.

Threatened and Endangered species was considered as part of the other values at risk in the modeling of treatment priorities. There are no Threatened and Endangered species in this WUI as per the County CWPP. There may be other T&E species present besides those chosen for modeling purposes in the County CWPP. The NEPA process will need 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, after homes and businesses, is by far the most important human use of this area and is an important contributor to the economy of the County. Recreational use was rated over the County in the County CWPP. Recreational Use was rated average to below average for this area. See map Recreational Use for the ratings in this area as compared to the remainder of the County.

There are presently 34 addresses recorded in the County E911 address GIS records. WUI 115 contains 17 of these addresses. The number of E911 addresses is changing rapidly. Lots in the subdivisions are either sold out or selling quickly. Safe evacuation in the event of a fast moving wildfire burning under high or extreme fire danger is possible with proper planning and implementation. Because of the interspersed grassland areas, there is not many "dead-end road"/"no escape zone" situations except in the interior areas of the Wild Horse subdivision where there are some ingress/egress problems. See appendix table "Community Subdivision Ratings of Various Attributes by Fire Dept."

The area in these WUIs does not include a State 303d listed water body.

Fire protection services are supplied by the Wild Horse Fire Dept. with Pie Town and Quemado Fire Dept.s aid as needed. Defensible space varies from poor to good. Water sources are non existent or poor in these WUI areas. Pie Town is the nearest good source of water. There has been some structure vulnerability surveys completed in the Wild Horse WUI. See appendix table "Community Subdivision Ratings of Various Attributes by Fire Dept.". Also see appendix table "Fire Dept. Inventory". Wildland firefighting safety, evacuation routes in some instances and numbers of volunteer members are concerns in these areas. BLM and State Forestry provide fire suppression services also but availability of these resources depend on the severity of the fire season, time of year and priorities (Regional and National).

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 Wild Horse 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 Wild Horse CWPP area and are summarized in the following 2 tables. Mitigation needs are listed by priority in the first table and are as shown on Map 13: Proposed Mitigation Priorities in Appendix Volume 3. Proposed mitigation projects are listed in the second table. Mitigation needs identified in the BLM 2003 Wild Horse Community Protection Plan have been incorporated in these two tables.

Mitigation Needs by Priority for the Wild Horse WUI (# 88, 89,100, 115-117)

Last update: 3/30/2007

MITIGATION PRIORITIES

No.	Mitigation Name	Owner	Description of Needs
Fuel Hazard Reduction			
1	WildHorse NE	PVT	thin, pile/burn/chip or other removal of fuels
1	WildHorse NE	BLM	thin, pile/burn/chip or other removal of fuels, prescribed fire
2	Wildhorse West	PVT	thin, pile/burn/chip or other removal of fuels
2	Wildhorse West	BLM	thin, pile/burn/chip or other removal of fuels, prescribed fire
3	Pinon Valley	PVT	thin, pile/burn/chip or other removal of fuels
4	WildHorse SE	PVT	Prescribed fire, possibly some thin/disposal
4	WildHorse SE	BLM	Prescribed fire
4	WildHorse SE	State	Prescribed fire
5	Antelope Hills	PVT	none
5	Antelope Hills	PVT	none
Fire Suppression/Prevention			
all	PVT owner education		Information on firewise, available assistance, CWPPs, etc.
all	Fire Department		Substations, water supplies, equipment needed to improve coverage

Project Accomplishments for the Wild Horse WUIs (#s 88, 89, 100, 115-117)

Last update: 3/30/2007

PROJECTS

Mitigation Priorities Included	Name or Description	Status and Remarks	Plan Acres	Accomplishment			
				CY	Fire Acres	CY	Other Acres
Fuel Hazard Reduction Projects							
1	WildHorse NE PVT	Thin, pile/burn/chip or removal of slash, PVT (VFD, County and State coord)	3466				
1	WildHorse NE BLM	Thin, pile/burn/chip or removal of slash, BLM (Albuq. BLM)	942				
1	WildHorse NE BLM	Prescribed fire, BLM, (Albuq. BLM)	942				
2	Wildhorse West PVT	Thin, pile/burn/chip or removal of slash, PVT (VFD, County and State coord)	8896				
2	Wildhorse West BLM	Thin, pile/burn/chip or removal of slash, BLM (Albuq. BLM)	3427				
2	Wildhorse West BLM	Prescribed fire, BLM, (Albuq. BLM)	3427				
3	Pinon Valley PVT	generally light Thinning, pile/burn/chip or removal of slash, PVT (VFD, County and State coord)	5430				
4	WildHorse SE	Prescribed fire, mix of PVT, BLM and State (VFD, BLM, County and State coord) acres= (3601)BLM,(10029)PVT,(1800)State	15430				
Fire Suppression/ Prevention Projects				Year Completed			
all	PVT owner educations	information on firewise, available assistance, demonstration areas, CWPPs, ongoing	NA				
1&2	WildHorse VFD Substation	New substation to improve coverage on western portions of Wild Horse subdivisions (VFD, County coord.)	NA				
3,4,5	Additional Substations	study feasibility of other substations, Available members is problem, (VFD, County coord.)					
1&2	Water Supply 1	Develop water supply and storage in at least one location (VFD, County coord.)					
3,4,5	Water Supply 2	Explore feasibility for additional water supply at Ponderosa Vista or Pinon Valley Estates (VFD, County coord.)					

The above priorities are subject to change for numerous reasons such as funding limitations, kind of funding, fire use and wildfire. The above table will be updated as needed to reflect current priorities and proposals. 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 Forest Service, County and State Forestry.

**WILD HORSE
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

APPENDIX VOLUME 2

Data

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

Table: Vegetation Types

Wild Horse WUI

CWPP Vegetation Types/Reference Conditions Crosswalk

Reference Condition Composition per Cover Type

Cover Type Values						PNV/GIS Code	Precent Composition			Acres in County
Regap class	CWPP class	PNVG	Cover Type	0-24 Value	Base 3 Value		Early	Open	Closed	
24	MC	MCAN	S025	20	2.5	340	10	80	10	8
32	MC	MCAN	S034	21	2.6250	340	10	80	10	6
Mixed Conifer Totals and Weighted Average=							10.00	80.00	10.00	14
36	PJ	PLME2	S039	13	1.6250	322	2	67	31	30181
95	PJ	MAME	S115	10	1.2500	120	5	75	20	416
41	PJ	PPIN7*	S046	11	1.3750	120	20	10	70	3
64	PJ	PLME2	S075	9	1.1250	322	2	67	31	2
Pinyon/Juniper Totals and Weighted Average=							2.04	67.10	30.85	30,603
34	PP	PPIN7	S036	23	2.8750	330	15	80	5	53
Ponderosa Pine Totals and Weighted Average=							15.00	80.00	5.00	53
5	O	ROCK	S006	0	0.0000					2
9	O	ROCK	S010	0	0.0000					9
12	O	ROCK	S013	0	0.0000					1
15	O	ROCK	S016	0	0.0000					71
58	G/S	DSHB1	S065	3	0.3750					20
67	G/S	PLME2	S079	5	0.6250					3,632
71	G/S	MGRA1	S085	2	0.2500					48
76	G/S	PLME2	S090	3	0.3750					7,325
77	G/S	RWSH	S091	7	0.8750					29
110	O	WATER	N11	0	0.0000					7

11,144

*listed under PPIN7 in one NF crosswalk and under CHAP5 in another. Type is definitely more a PJ woodland type than a Ponderosa Pine type.

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					miles to nearest	Yes/No	1-10	year	gallons
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					
Wild Horse	Antelope Hills	3n12w14	None	3	10	8	21	18.8	Y/Y	10		
Wild Horse	Pinon Valley Estates	3n12w14	Low				0	16.0	N/N	10		
Wild Horse	Ponderosa Vista	3n12w14	Low				0	16.3	N/N	10		
Wild Horse	Wild Horse Ranch(P1-4)	4n10w28	Mod	2	10	5	17	4.0	Y/N	9		
Wild Horse	Wild Horse Ranch(P5)	4n10w28	Mod	0	0	0	0	6.0	N/N	10		
Wild Horse	Wild Horse Ranch(P6)	4n10w28	Mod	0	0	0	0	10.5	N/N	10		
Wild Horse	Wild Horse Ranch(P7)	4n10w28	Mod	0	0	0	0	11.5	N/N	10		
Wild Horse	Wild Horse										1991	2650

Table: Wild Horse Volunteer Fire Department Equipment Inventory

Year	Make/Model	Type	Tank	FGPM	Purpose	Drive	Feet of Hose Carried									Porta Tank
							Reel	1"	1.5+"	2.5"	3"	4"	5"	Hard Suction	Soft Suction	
1973	Mack	Tender	3000	0	Struc/Wild		0	0	200	200	0	0	0	20	0	3000
1989	Kaiser	Tender	1200	250	Struc/Wild	6x6	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	Ford/F350	Brush	200	31	Wildland	4x4	100	400	400	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
2004	Freightliner	Pumper	1000	1250	Structural		0	0	800	1200	0	0	0	20	0	1000
*2008	Ford F550	Brush	350	300	Brush	4x4	100	0	300	100	0	0	0	20	0	0

* To Be Delivered 10/07

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 Wild Horse
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
Methodology
Public Involvement: Stage One
Brochure
Script for Public Meetings
Analysis
Model Development
Flow Diagram
GIS Data Analysis Methodology
Fire Threat
Table: Fuel Hazard (Fire) Threat Values Crosswalk (sort by regap class)
Table: Acres by Regap Vegetation Data
Table: Vegetation Types
Risk of Occurrence
Values at Risk
Table: Count of Addresses and Model Value per HUC 6 Watershed

Table: Subdivision Data
Table: Community Subdivision Ratings of Various Attributes by Fire Dept.
Column Keys for Table Community/Subdivision Ratings by Fire Dept.

Diagram: Weighting Constants for Analysis Model
Final Determination of Treatment Priority
Treatment Priority Determination by WUI and HUC6 Watersheds

Assignment of Threatened and Endangered Species Values
Table: T&E Species Values
Assignment of Downstream Damage Values
Assignment of Recreation Use Values
Assignment of Water Quality Values
Assignment of Access Values
Machine Accessibility, Determination of Net Acres of Closed Density To Be Treated
SW New Mexico Interagency Fire Regime Condition Class Mapping

Table: FRCC Mapping Summary
Vegetation Species
Insects
Diseases
Noxious Weeds
Fish & Wildlife Concerns/Threatened And Endangered Species
Cultural Resources
Watershed And Wetland Resources
Table: Final Priority Rating Weighted Average per WUI
Table: Final Priority Rating Weighted Average per HUC 6 Watershed

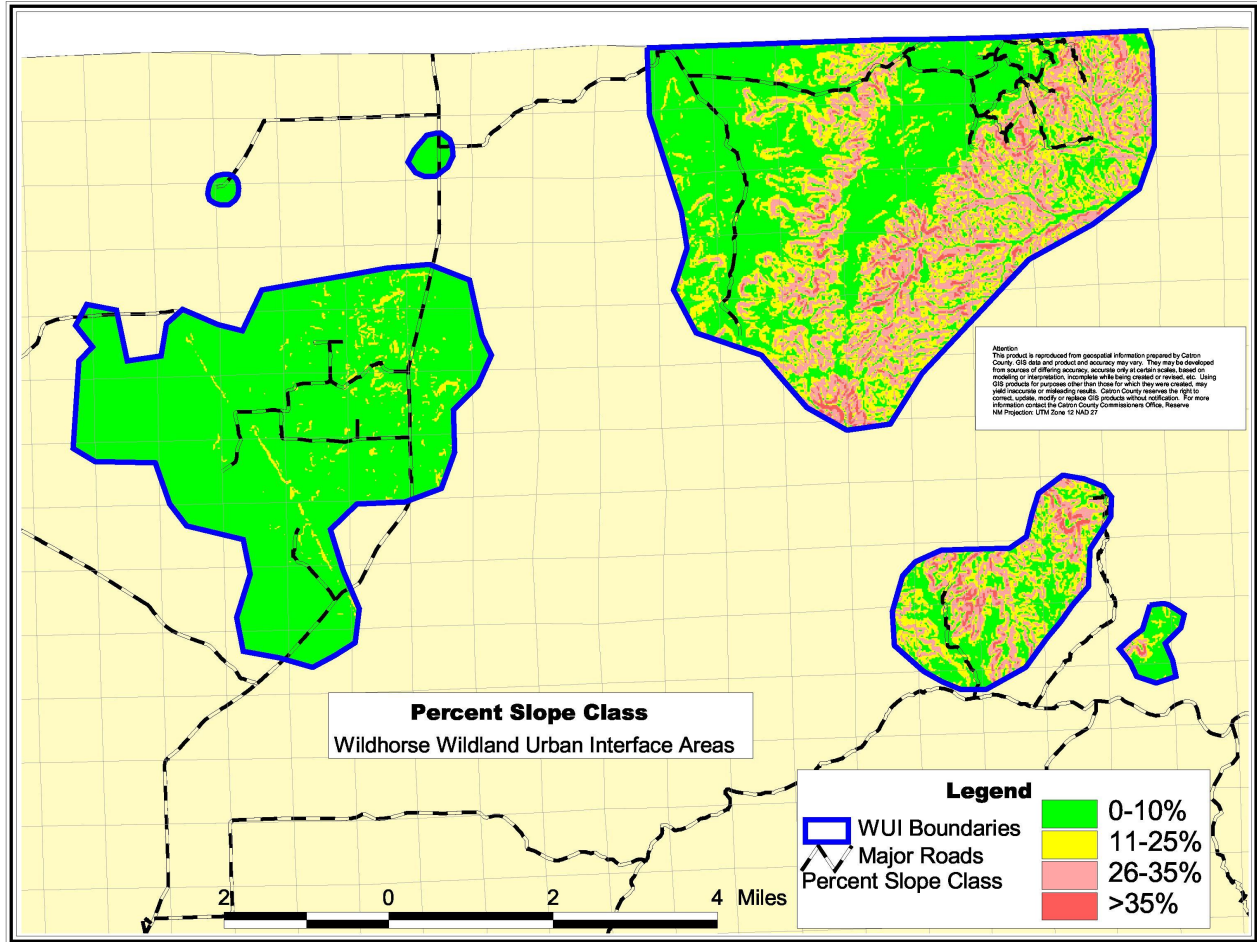
Table: Summary of Various Analysis Results
Individual Data for Eleven Highest Priority WUI Areas
Public Involvement: Stage Two
Public Comments on Final Draft
Treatment Recommendations
Prescription Guidelines
Stewardship Contracting
Monitoring
Rough Draft Monitoring and Assessment Plan (7/8/04 INA team meeting)
Final Plan – letters of approval
Acronym List
Glossary
Bibliography/References

**WILD HORSE
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

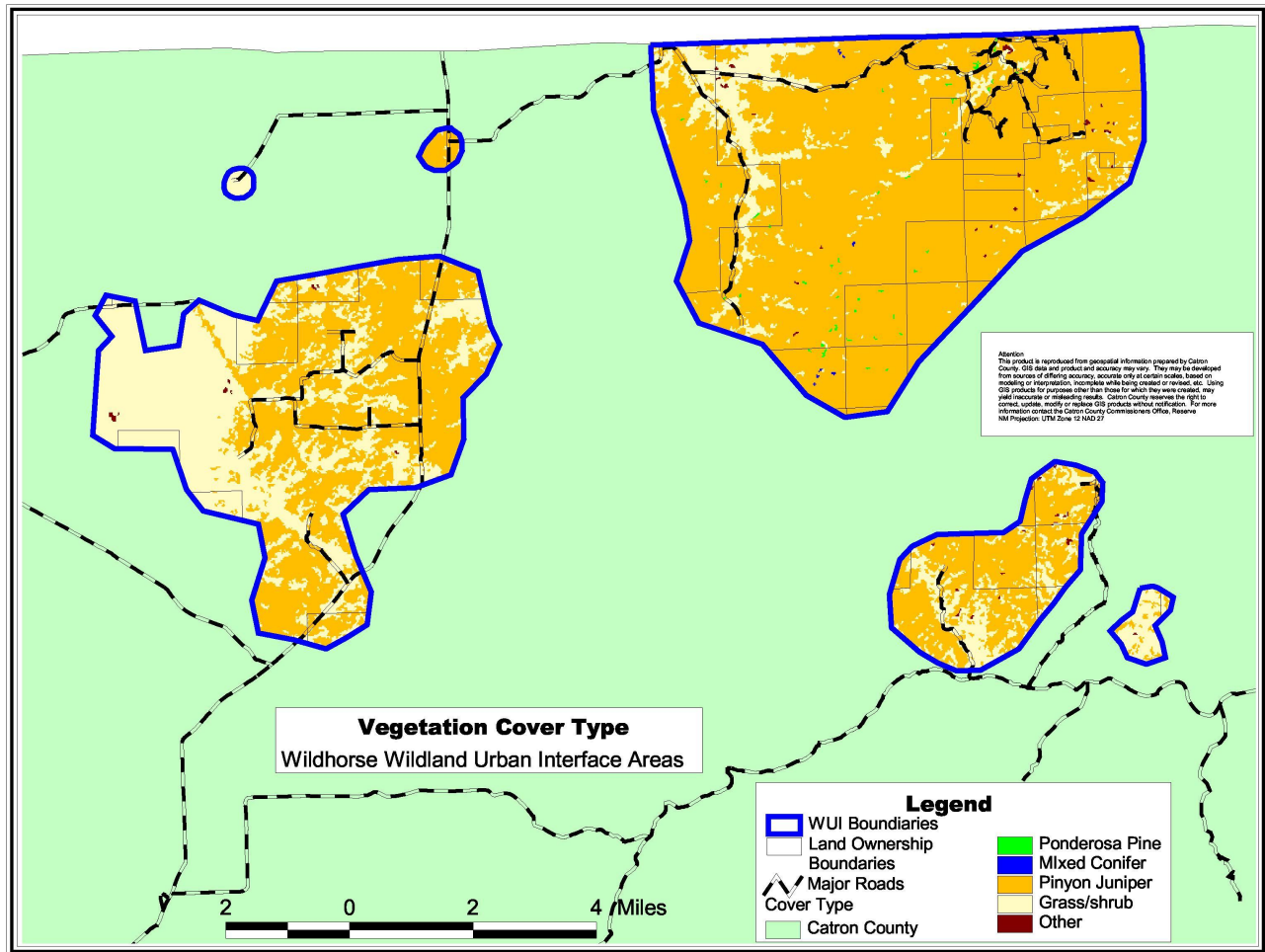
APPENDIX VOLUME 3

Maps

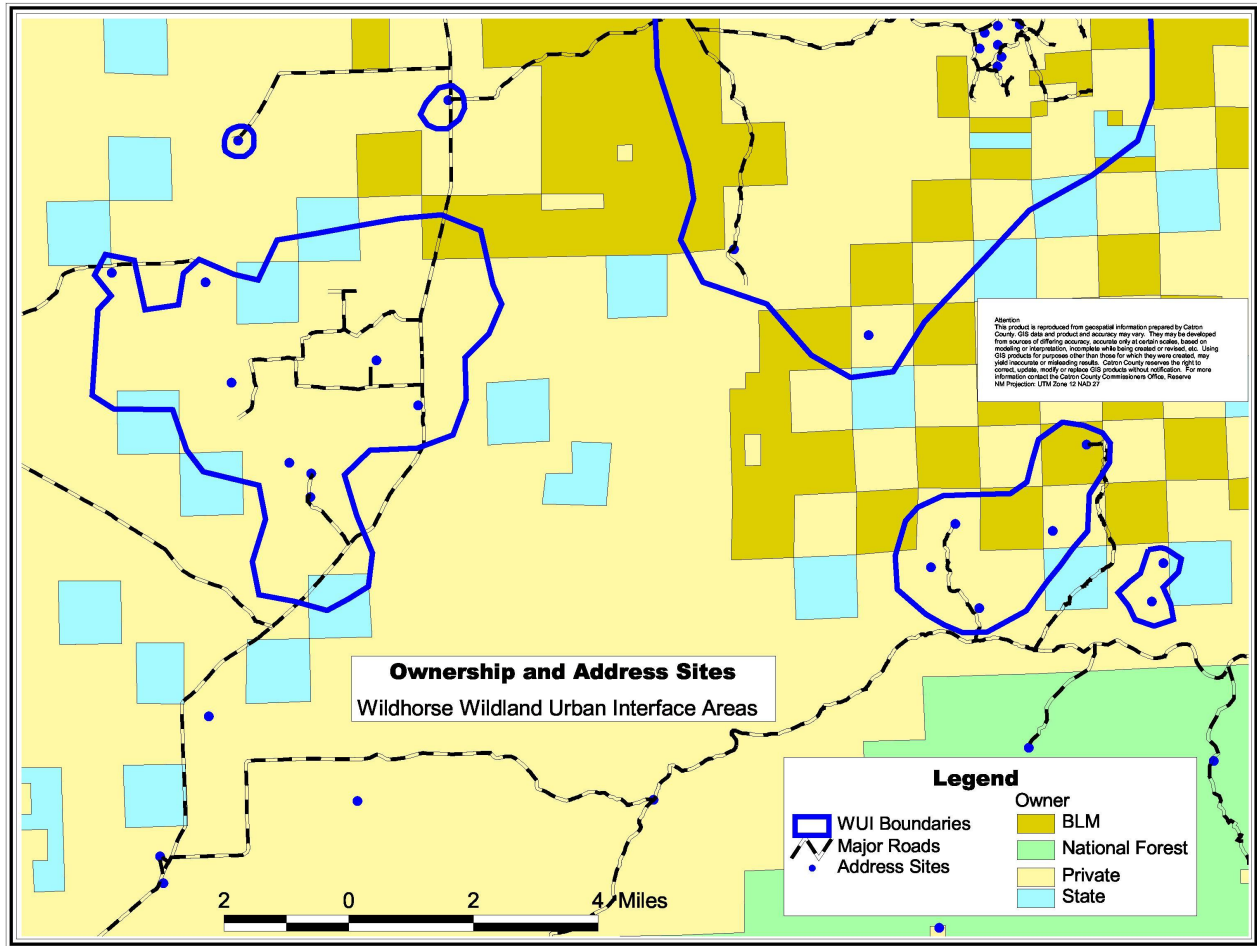
**Supplement to the
CATRON COUNTY
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**



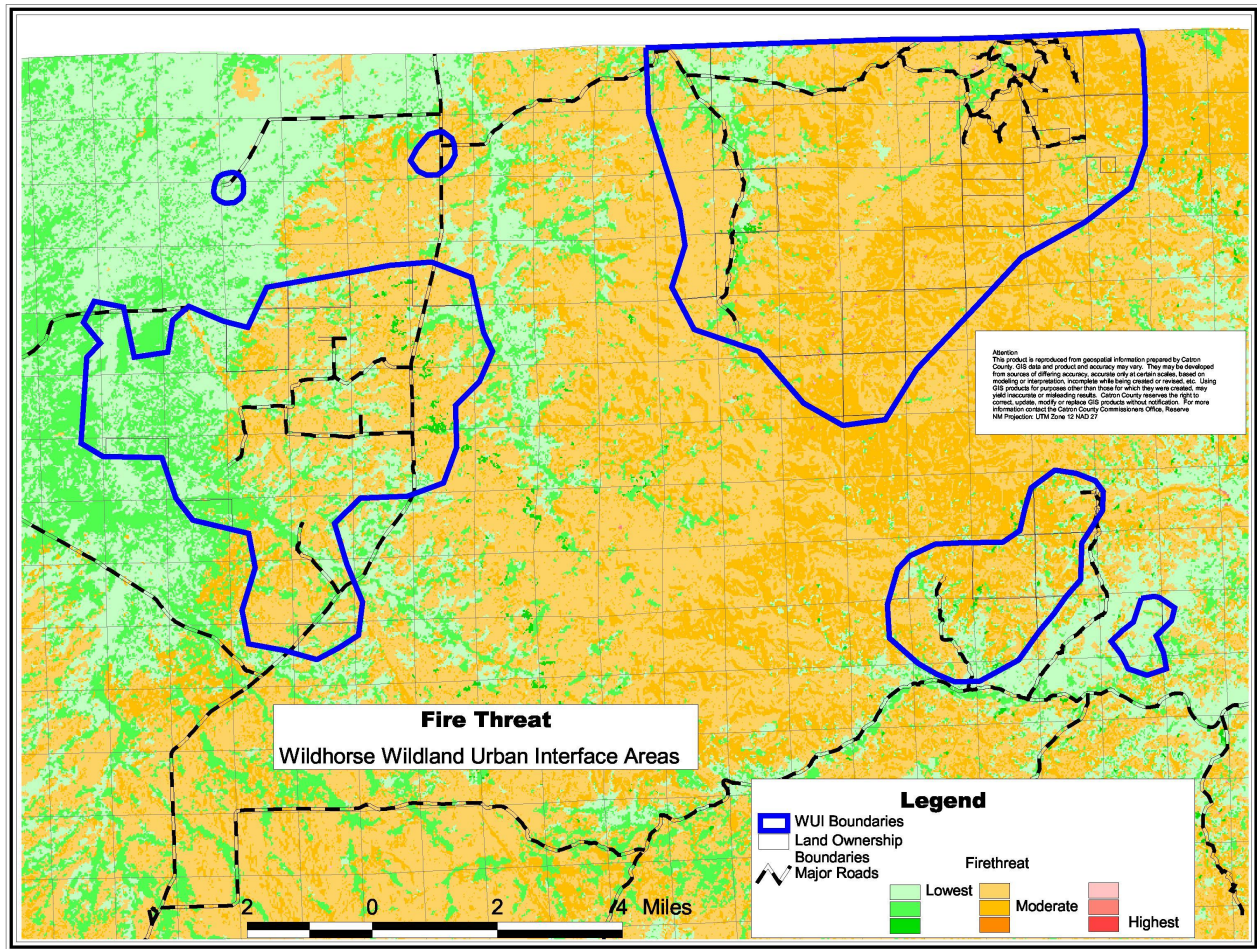
Map 1: Steepness of Slopes



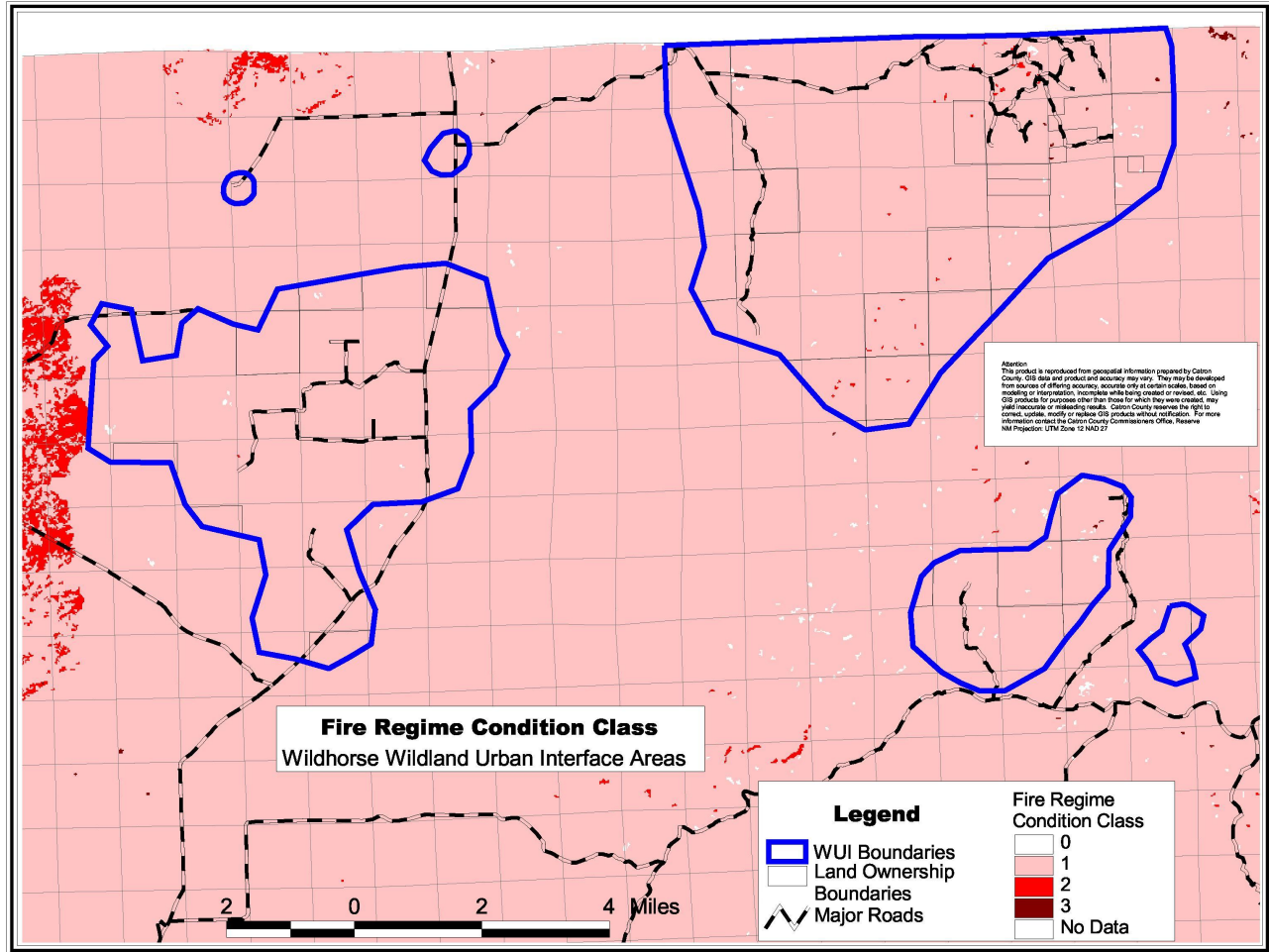
Map 2: Vegetative Type Groups



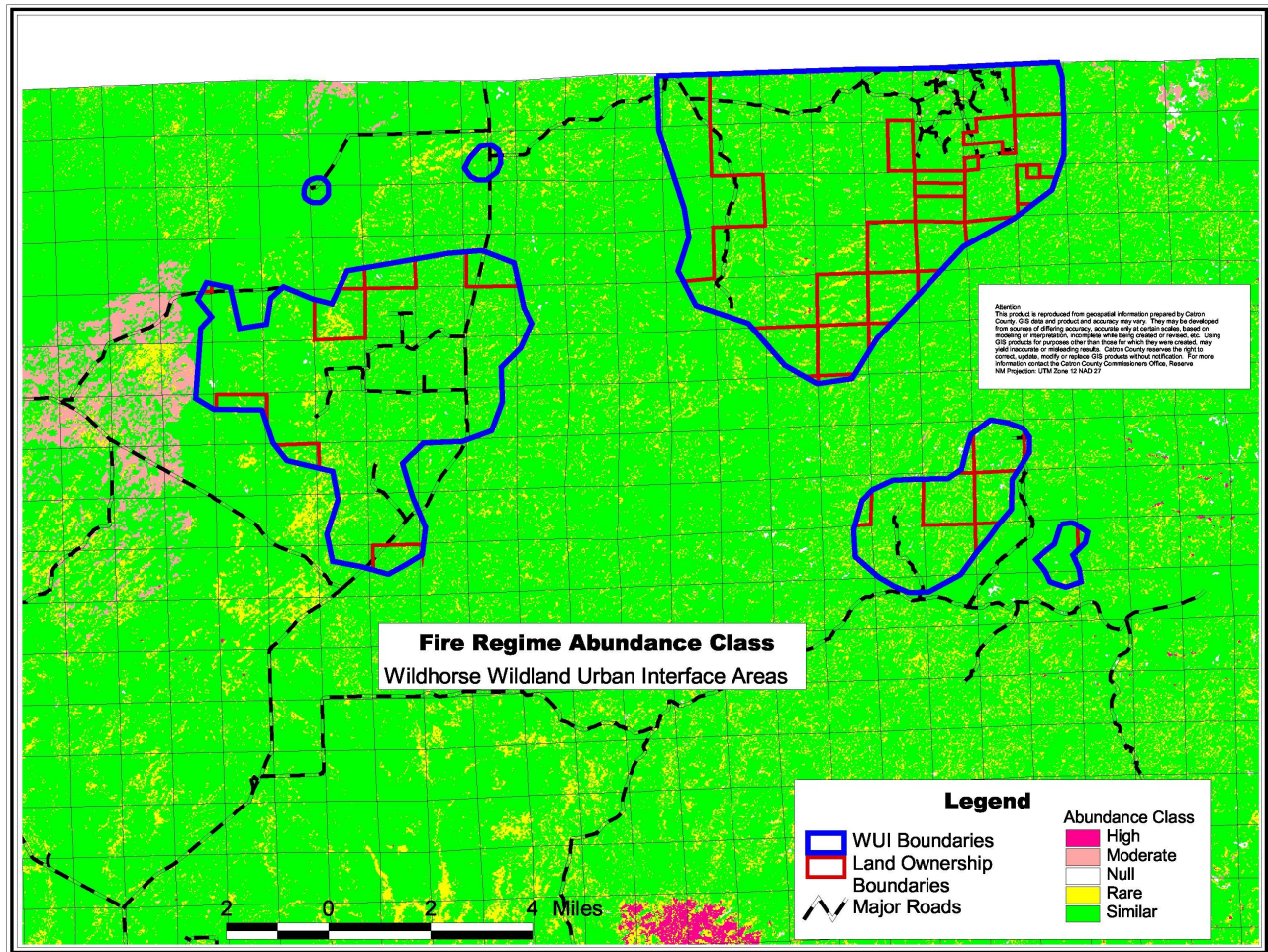
Map 3: Land Ownership



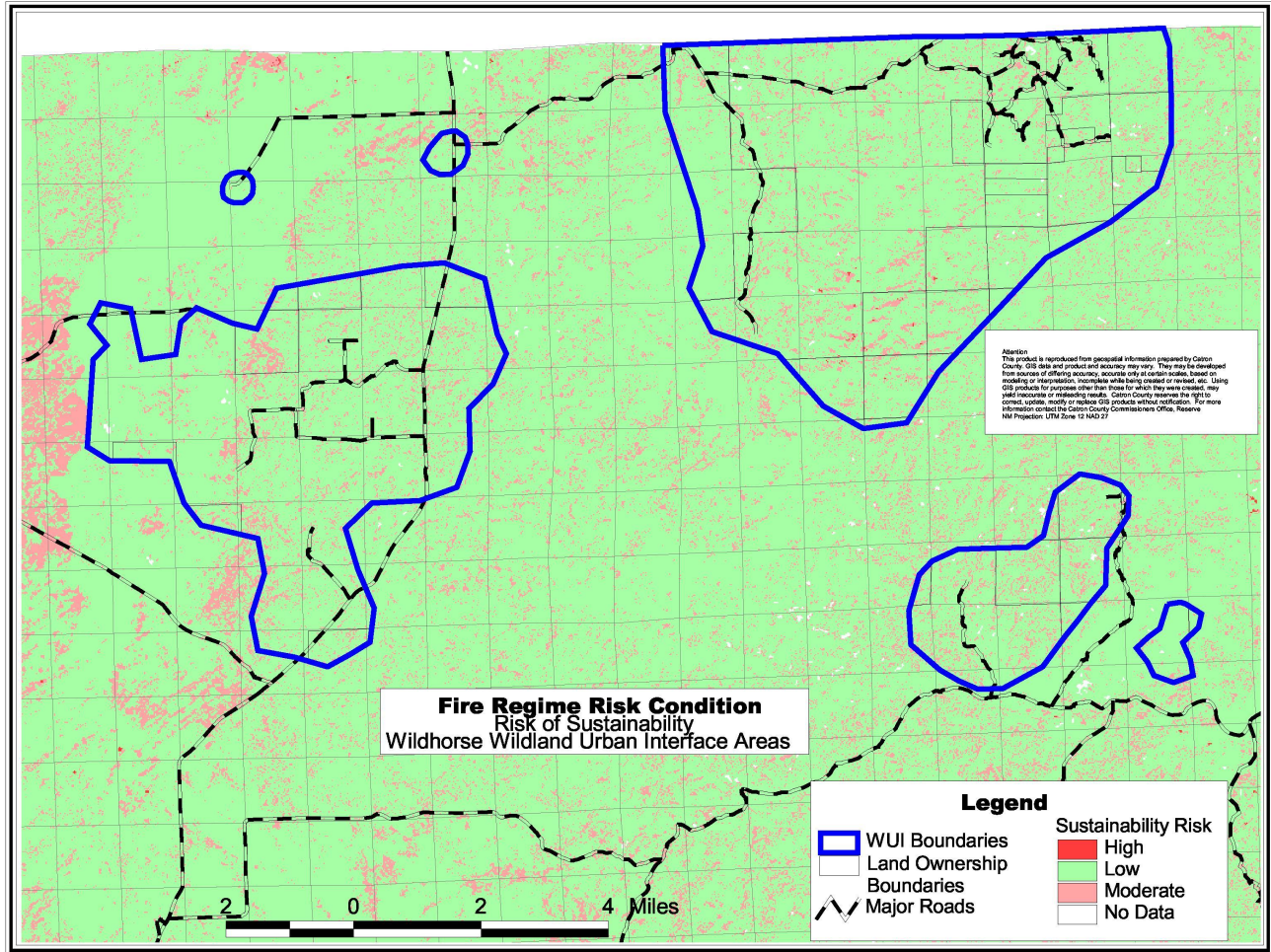
Map 4: FireThreat



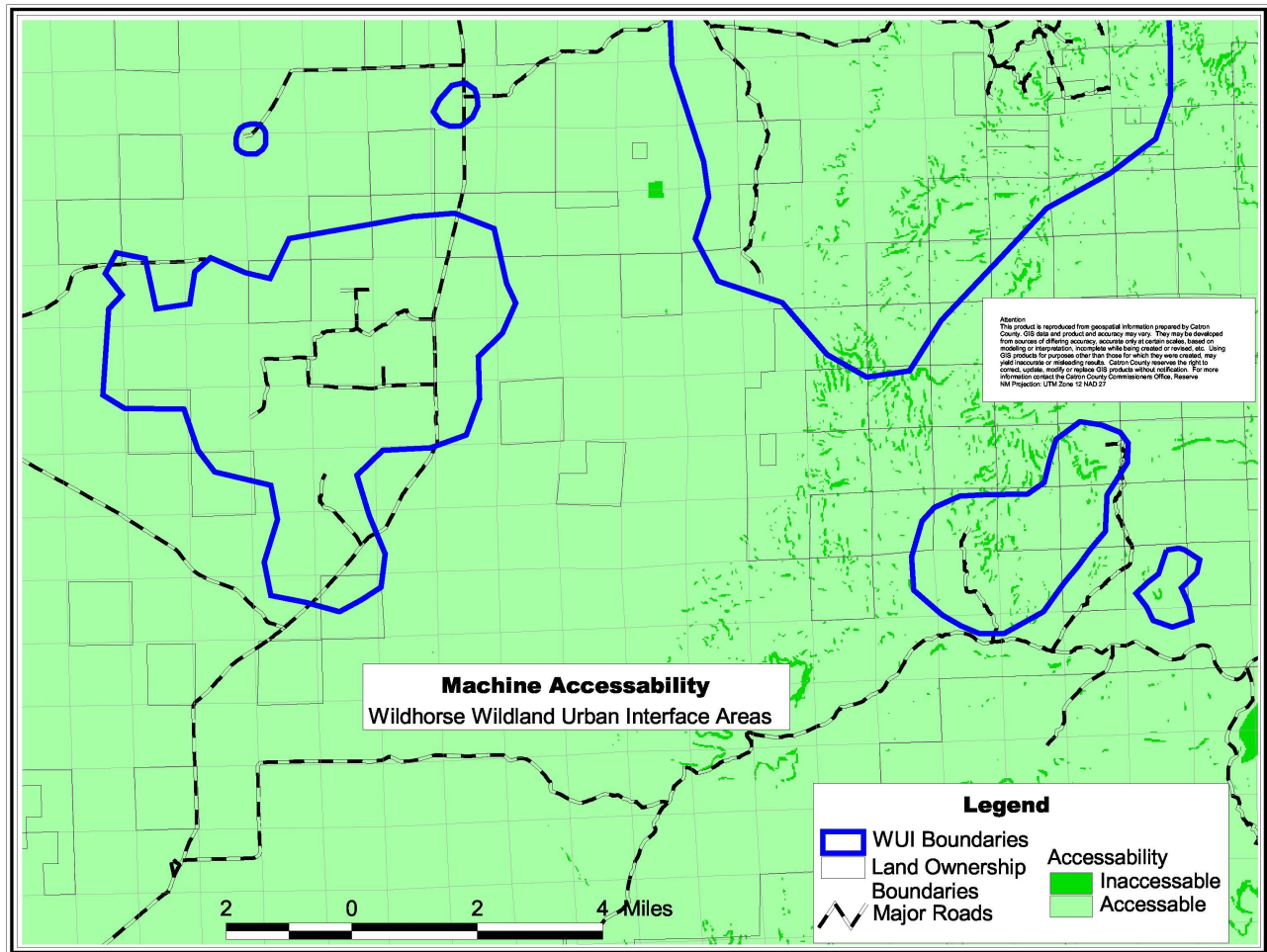
Map 5: Fire Regime Condition Class



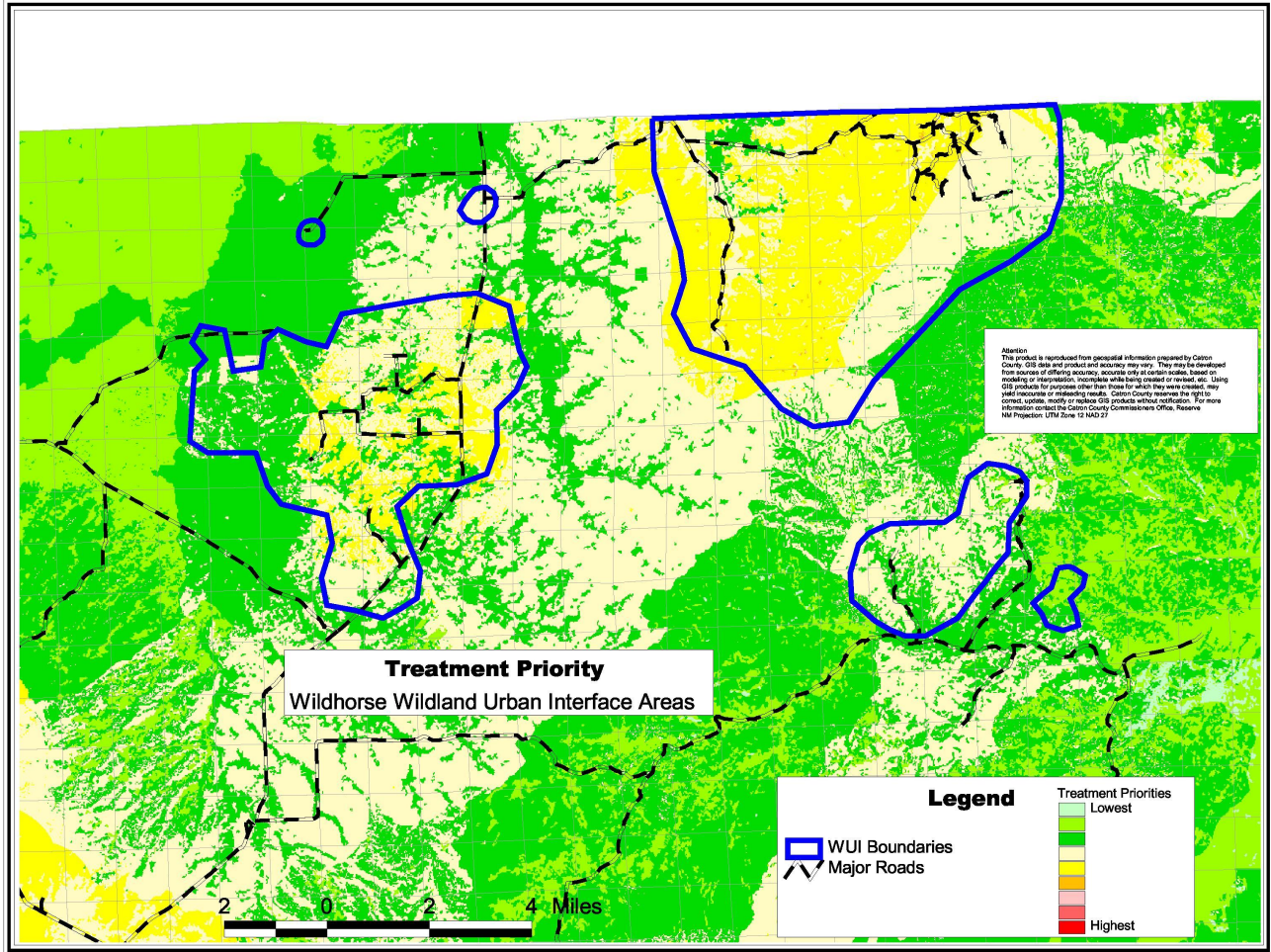
Map 6: FRCC Abundance Class



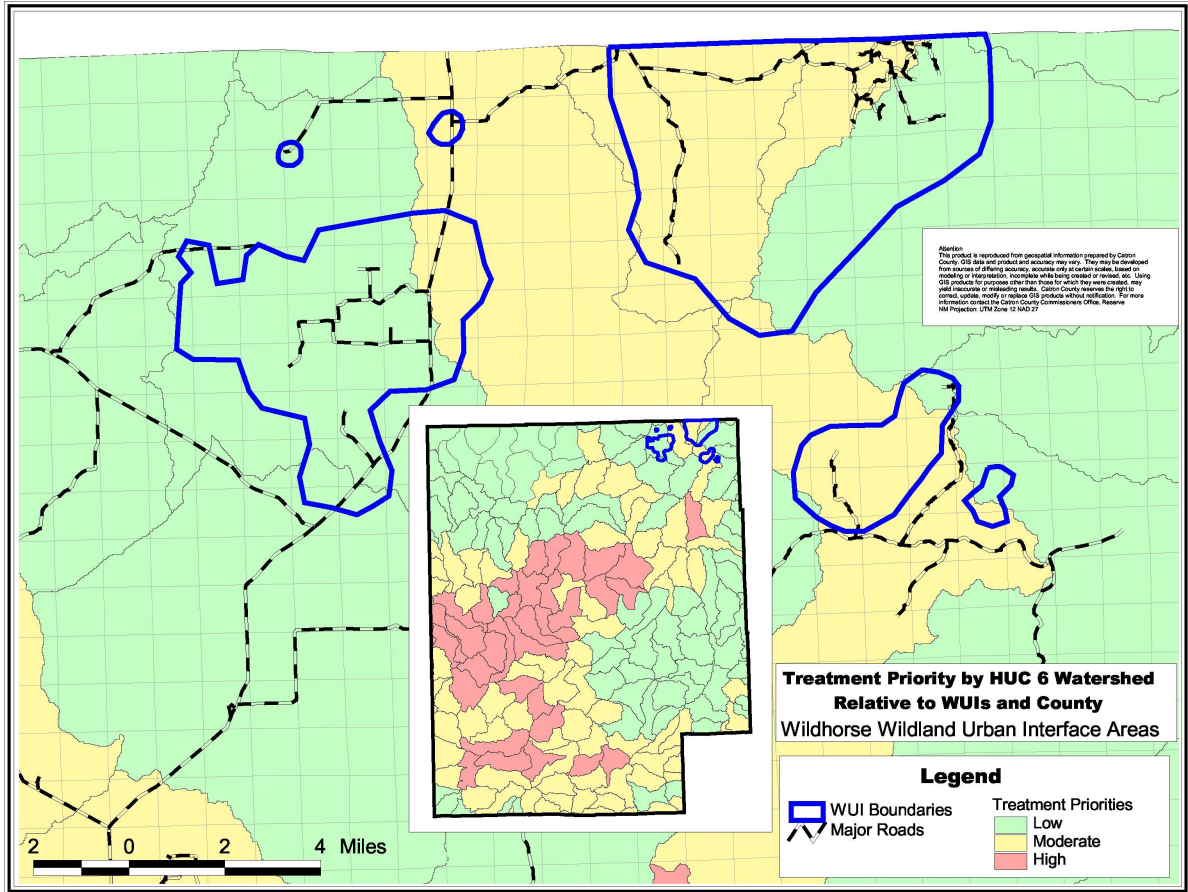
Map 7: FRCC Risk of Vegetative Condition Not Being Sustainable



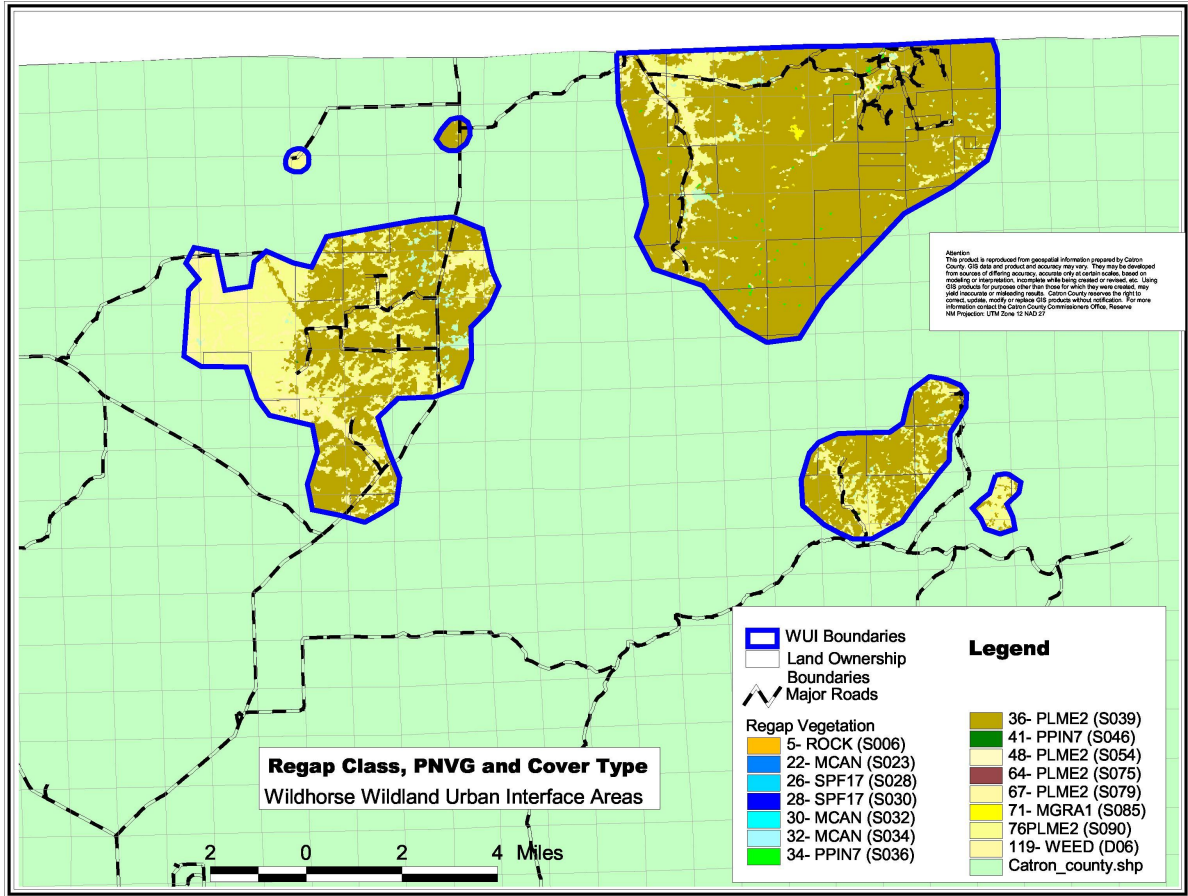
Map 8: Machine Accessible Areas



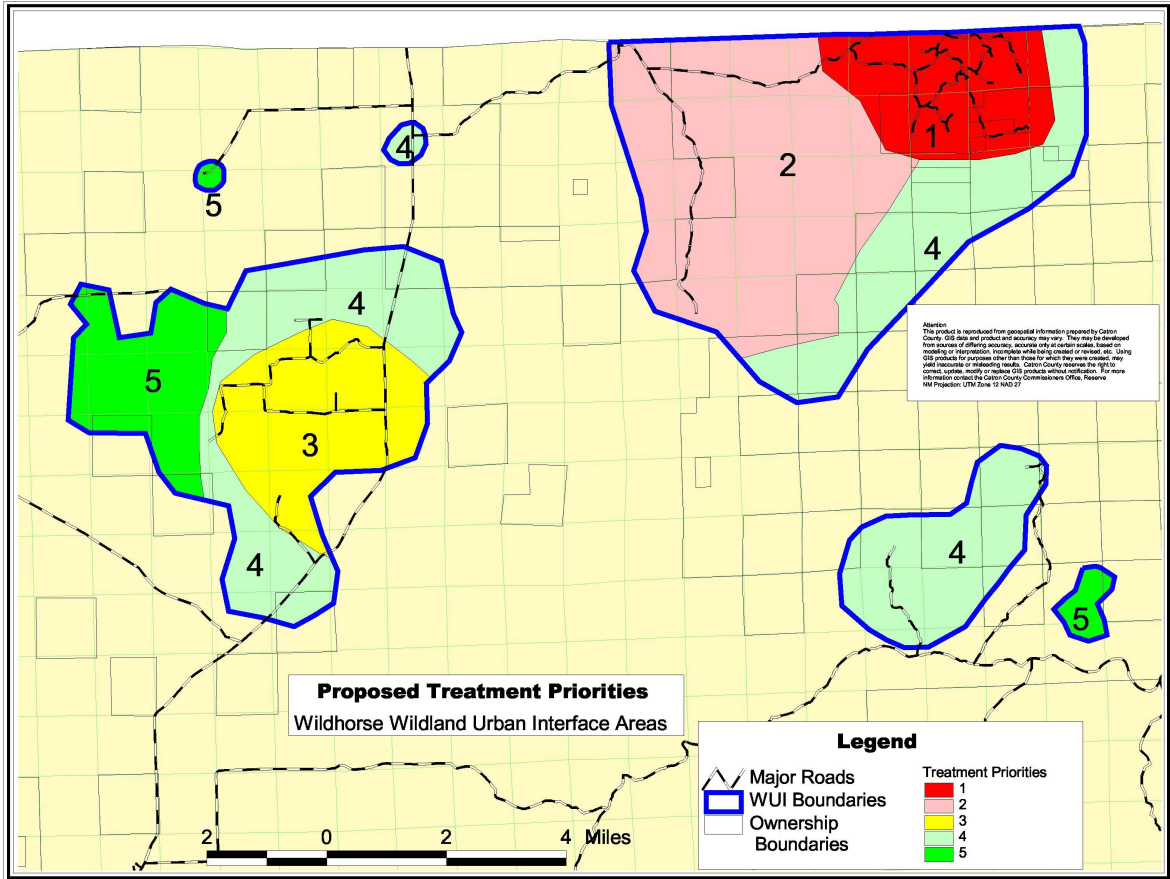
Map 9: Final Treatment Priorities



Map 11: Treatment Priority by HUC 6 Watershed



Map 12: Regap Vegetation Types



Map 13: Proposed Mitigation Priorities