

**PIE TOWN (WUI # 25)
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 Pie Town 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, New Mexico State Forestry, Catron County Commission and the Pie Town 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
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Doug Boykin, Forester, NM EMNRD, Forestry Division (NM State Forestry)	Date
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Dan Lee, Chief, Pie Town Volunteer Fire Department	Date
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Donal Weaver, Catron County Wildfire Prevention Coordinator	Date
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Concurrence

John Merino, Field Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Socorro Field Office	Date
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pie Town 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 Pie Town CWPP uses the data and findings of the County CWPP to assess the wildfire threat and treatment priorities specific to the Pie Town Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) (#25). 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 Pie Town WUI #25 is located either side of US Highway 60 around the community of Pie Town. Ownership includes private, BLM and State. Besides the community of Pie Town, there are 7 subdivisions and scattered residences. Within Pie Town there are some businesses and of course homes throughout the WUI. Recreational use is average to below average for the County. Though the fire threat is lower than for some other areas of the County, there is a threat of a wind driven event in overly dense areas of pinyon/juniper. The Pie Town WUI area rated 44th 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 Pie Town 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 will not be very difficult to obtain. "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". Pinyon/juniper is not so easy to manage with fire but most of the area is rolling hills that will lend itself to a combination of mechanical and fire treatments.

Relevant Authorities

No supplement to the County CWPP necessary.

Planning Area Boundaries

No modifications of the WUI boundary were necessary.

PLANNING PROCESS

History

The early days of Pie Town were associated with cattle drives and mining. Pie was provided by a local resident to cowboys on cattle drives across to the rail head at Magdalena. Past timber and wood cutting, cattle grazing and fire exclusion has influenced the species composition and structure of vegetation in the area. "Old timers" can remember when the woodlands were mostly open large alligator juniper with grass in the interspaces.

Water availability varies widely. In some subdivisions such as the Sawtooths, well drilling has not successfully reached water.

Collaboration

Besides the meetings held around the County and one meeting at Pie Town Fire Dept. for the County Wildfire Protection Plan, a public meeting was held for this specific CWPP on May 5, 2006 at the Pie Town 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.

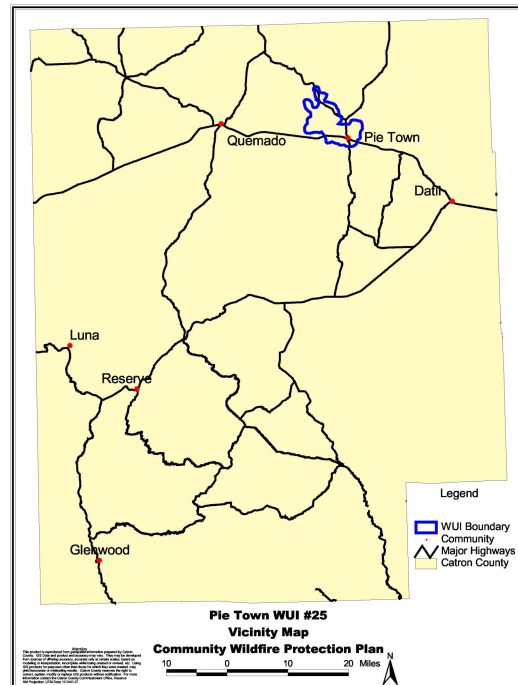
Public Involvement

See above Collaboration section.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

WUI Description

The Pie Town WUI # 25 area is in the northwest portion of the County along US Highway 60. Gravel County roads provide access from US 60 to the subdivisions and areas off the Highway. Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the WUI area is in private ownership. BLM and State lands are administered from offices in Socorro. Pinyon/juniper is the predominant vegetation at 84% of the area. As can be seen in the table below, only 11% of the area is in a "closed" canopy condition. See maps for Forest Type, Structural Stage and Regap Cover Types.



Pie Town WUI (#25)
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	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11
No	Pvt	0	0	0	0	14	3	0	17
No	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	BLM	0	0	0	0	2,463	280	525	3,268
Yes	Pvt	3	1	0	0	15119	2324	3430	20,876
Yes	State	0	0	0	0	3,833	657	901	5,392
	Totals	3	1	0	0	21,440	3,264	4,856	29,564

Closed Density Summary

Machine Accessible	Closed
no	3
yes	3,262
Total	3,265

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) within the WUI boundary is all class. 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 (88%) of the Pie Town WUI area is rated similar with the remainder rated rare abundance. 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 (88%) of the Pie Town WUI area is rated low with the remainder rated moderate. 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

**Pie Town WUI #25
Fire Regime Condition Class Mapping Summary**

	Class	Acres	% of Total	Total Check
FRCC	0(null)	1	0	29,564
	1	29,554	100	
	2	5	0	
	3	4	0	
			100	
Risk	Null	1	0	29,564
	Low	25,873	88	
	Moderate	3,690	12	
	High	0	0	
			100	
Abundance	Null	1	0	29,564
	Rare	3,683	12	
	Similar	25,873	88	
	Moderate	7	0	
	High	0	0	
			100	

**Pie Town 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 opposite table. Also see map Slope % Classes.

Slope%	Acres
0-10	28152
11-20	1233
21-35	151
35+	28

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 Pie Town WUI is in areas of mostly moderate and some low fire threat. 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 mostly in an area of moderate risk of human and lightning 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 Pie Town WUI as 44th in need for treatment out of 196 WUI areas in the County. The Pie Town WUI is mostly moderate treatment priority. 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.

There are no Threatened and Endangered species in this WUI, at least not as inventoried and analyzed 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 or below as compared to the remainder of the County. Recreational use is mostly by hunters or by local landowners. 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.

Subdivisions include: Woods, Ranchos Allegros, Elk Ridge 1 and 2, Top of the World, Pie Town West, Sawtooth and Sawtooth Views. The subdivision survey plats as filed in the County Clerk office show a total of 358 lots. There are presently 122 addresses recorded for the WUI in the County E911 address GIS records. Safe evacuation in the event of a fast moving wildfire generally would not be a serious problem. Alternate routes for access and the generally low fire threat reduces the threat of an evacuation problem. There are also numerous areas of grass open areas that could serve as safety zones in an emergency. See appendix table "Community Subdivision Ratings of Various Attributes by Fire Dept."

Fire protection services are supplied by the Pie Town Volunteer Fire Department, the BLM and State Forestry Department for lands within the WUI. Three of the subdivisions, Woods, Elk Ridge and Ranchos Allegres, are over 5 miles from the fire station in Pie Town. There has been no structure vulnerability surveys completed in the WUI but there is an evacuation plan for Pie Town proper. Water supply is all from wells and on many properties lack of water is a problem not only for fire protection but also for domestic use. 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 in this WUI.

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 Pie Town 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 Pie Town 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 Pie Town WUI (# 25)

Last update: 10/4/06 DRW

MITIGATION PRIORITIES

No.	Mitigation Name	Owner	Description of Needs
Fuel Hazard Reduction			
1	Pie Town	State, BLM, Pvt	thin, pile/burn, chip, BLM east of town/north of 60 is very dense, BLM camp area s. of town less dense but could be spot thinned, BLM West of town needs thinning, State and Pvt. north of town needs thinning and fuels clean-up, work in progress on State, Microwave Dish east of town in dense PJ
2	Woods	State, Pvt	thin, pile/burn, chip, road ROWs need thinning & clean-up, water for fire suppression a problem, no water systems, need for fuels reduction on majority of area in subdivisions.
3	Top of the World	State, BLM, Pvt	thin, pile/burn, chip, has water system and tanks but availability for fire not known. BLM along 60 denser than BLM on east side
4	Sawtooth	State, Pvt	thin, pile/burn, chip, densities lower here but all water wells dry.
5	Southwest	State, BLM, Pvt	thin, pile/burn, chip, some thinning done in center Pvt., dense on east Pvt. and BLM
6	Pancho	State, BLM, Pvt	thin, pile/burn, chip south & west of subdivisions
7	North	State, Pvt	some thin, pile/burn, chip in spots
Fire Suppression/Prevention			
1	Water Supply		water supply development to serve subdivisions
2	Wildland fire training		

Mitigation Projects for the Pie Town WUI (# 25)

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	Pie Town Private	by County, VFD and State- field survey to determine needs by owner. Contact Owners.	300		
1	Pie Town BLM Training Burn	West of town, planned by BLM to clean up slash			
1	Pie Town BLM Campgrounds	South of Town, spot thin pile/burn or chip mostly in east half of campgrounds area.	240		
1	Pie Town BLM East	East of town, north of 60, thin pile/burn prescribed fire, protect MW Dish Antennae	440		
1	Pie Town State	Thin, pile/burn, prescribed fire? Something is in progress?	800		
1	Pie Town South Private	thinning of Pvt. land south of BLM and Pie Town would improve fire situation but lower priority	2200		
1,2,3,4	Subdivision ROWs	Thinning, trimming and clean-up of slash in ROWs (about 31 miles)	120		
2	AWE Fuels Reduction Private	Fuels reduction on pvt. lands in all 4 subdivisions	3222		
2	Woods State Fuels Reduction	Fuels reduction needed?	2323		
3	Hyway 60 BLM	south of Top of World Sub., thin pile/burn, chip	560		
3	Top Fuels Reduction Private	Fuels reduction on pvt. lands in Top of World Subdivision.	1520		
3	Top BLM East	Fuels reduction needed?	640		
3	Top BLM West	Fuels reduction needed?	680		
3	Top State SW	Fuels reduction needed?	450		
4	Sawtooth Subdivision Fuels Reduction	by County, VFD and State- field survey to determine needs by owner. Contact Owners.	1280		
4	Sawtooth Other Private Fuels Reduction	by County, VFD and State- field survey to determine needs by owner. Contact Owners.	1443		
	Sawtooth State Fuels Reduction	Fuels reduction needed?	127		
5	Southwest Private Fuels Reduction	Thin, pile/burn, prescribed fire? East end of pvt. land	500		
5	Southwest BLM Fuels Reduction	Thin, pile/burn, chip, prescribed fire	200		
6	Pancho Private Fuels Reduction	Thin, pile/burn, chip, prescribed fire areas West and South of Woods etc subdivisions.	600		
6	Pancho State Fuels Reduction	fuels reduction along borders with Subdivisions	600		

7	North Private Fuels Survey	by County, VFD and State- field survey to determine needs by owner. Contact Owners.	1645		
7	North State Fuels Survey	by County, VFD and State- field survey to determine needs.	440		
Fire Suppression/ Prevention					
	Wildland Fire Training	Training as requested by VFD			
	Woods Water Supply	Water Supply tank, probably located in Woods Sub. But needs feasibility study first to answer questions about water rights, site and water availability, etc.			

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.

**PIE TOWN
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

APPENDIX VOLUME 2

Data

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

Table: Vegetation Types

Pie Town WUI
Crosswalk with CWPP Vegetation Typing
Reference Condition Composition per Cover Type

Cover Type Values						PNV/GIS Code	Percent Composition			Acres
Regap class	CWPP class	PNVG	Cover Type	0-24 Value	Base 3 Value		Early	Open	Closed	
36	PJ	PLME2	S039	13	1.6250	322	2	67	31	24696
95	PJ	MAME	S115	10	1.2500	120	5	75	20	8
Pinyon/Juniper Totals and Weighted Average=							2.00	67.00	31.00	24,704
34	PP	PPIN7	S036	23	2.8750	330	15	80	5	4
Ponderosa Pine Totals and Weighted Average=							15.00	80.00	5.00	4
58	G/S	DSHB1	S065	3	0.3750	100				154
67	G/S	PLME2	S079	5	0.6250	322				3,829
76	G/S	PLME2	S090	3	0.3750	322				873
5	Other	ROCK	S006	0	0.0000	902				1
Other Total and Weighted Average=										4,856
										29,564

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	0-10	0-10	0-10	Sum	miles to nearest	Yes/No	1-10	year	gallons
			Low									
			Mod									
			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					
Pie Town	Blue Hills Ranch	3n14w27	Low				0	16.3	N/N	10		
Pie Town	Eagle Track Ranch	3n14w27	Low				0	15.4	N/N	10		
Pie Town	Elk Ridge	1n13w3	Mod				0	6.0	N/N	10		
Pie Town	Elk Ridge Pass	1n13w3	Mod				0	1.4	N/N	9		
Pie Town	Folsom Ridge	3n14w27	Low				0	13.0	N/N	10		
Pie Town	Pie Town	1n13w3	Low				0	0.2	Y/N	9		
Pie Town	Pie Town West	1n13w3	Low				0	3.9	Y/N	9		
Pie Town	Pinon Trails	3n14w27	Low				0	18.2	N/N	10		
Pie Town	Ranchos Allegres	1n13w3	Mod				0	8.5	N/N	10		
Pie Town	Rutter Ranch	2s13w30	Mod				0	19.0	N/N	10		
Pie Town	Sawtooth	1n13w3	Low				0	2.8	N/N	9		
Pie Town	Sawtooth Views	1n13w3	Low				0	2.5	N/N	9		
Pie Town	Split Rock Ranch	2s13w30	Mod				0	18.0	N/N	10		
Pie Town	Top of the World	1n13w3	Low				0	3.6	N/N	9		
Pie Town	Woods	1n13w3	Mod				0	6.5	N/N	10		
Pie Town										9	1988	

Table: Pie Town Volunteer Fire Department Equipment Inventory

Year	Make/Model	Type	Tank	F(foam)GPM	Purpose	Drive	Feet of Hose Carried									Porta Tank
							Reel	1	1.5+	2.5	3	4	5	Hard Suction	Soft Suction	
1962	Chev./2.5 T	Tender	2000	150	Struc/Wild	4x2			300	300				20		3000
1977	Ford/Fire M.	Pumper		0	Structural	4x2	300		800	850	600			20		
1997	Chev	Pumper	300	0	Rescue	4x2	150									
1999	Chev	Tender	2000	500	Struc/Wild	4x2				100				20		2000
2002	Chev/surb	SUV	na	na	Command	4x4										

Subject List from Table Contents for Catron County CWPP

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

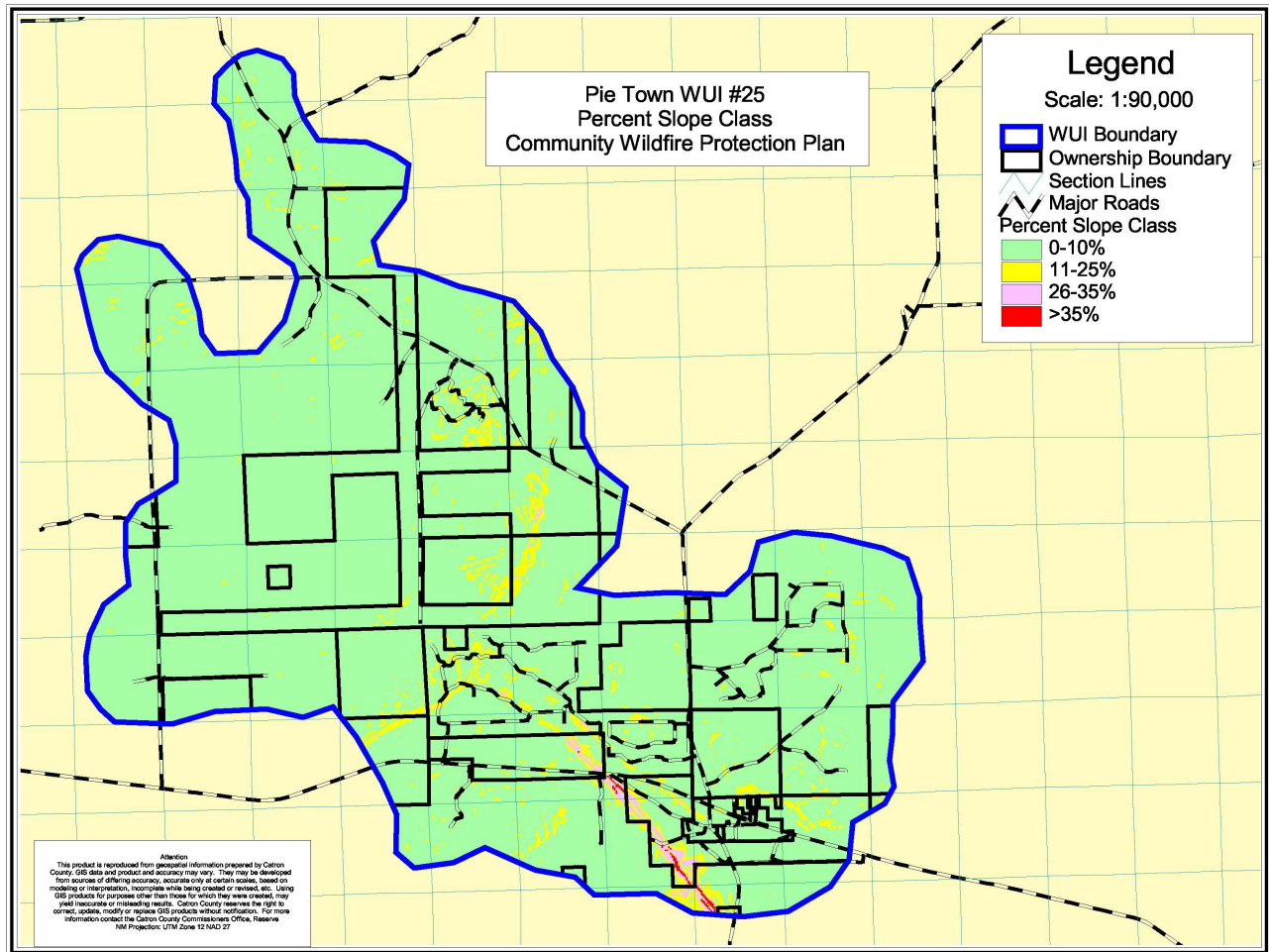
Subject List from Table Contents for Catron County CWPP, Appendix Volume 2

Relevant Authorities	Assignment of Threatened and Endangered Species Values
Federal	Table: T&E Species Values
State	Assignment of Downstream Damage Values
County	Assignment of Recreation Use Values
Village of Reserve	Assignment of Water Quality Values
Planning Area Boundaries	Assignment of Access Values
Methodology for Establishment of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Boundaries	Machine Accessibility, Determination of Net Acres of Closed Density To Be Treated
Table - Count of E911 Addresses and Model Value per WUI	SW New Mexico Interagency Fire Regime Condition Class Mapping
Table: Evacuation and Communications Site Model Values per WUI	
Planning Process: Table of Partners	Table: FRCC Mapping Summary
Methodology	Vegetation Species
Public Involvement: Stage One	Insects
Brochure	Diseases
Script for Public Meetings	Noxious Weeds
Analysis	Fish & Wildlife Concerns/Threatened And Endangered Species
Model Development	Cultural Resources
Flow Diagram	Watershed And Wetland Resources
GIS Data Analysis Methodology	Table: Final Priority Rating Weighted Average per WUI
Fire Threat	Table: Final Priority Rating Weighted Average per HUC 6 Watershed
Table: Fuel Hazard (Fire) Threat Values Crosswalk (sort by regap class)	Table: Summary of Various Analysis Results
Table: Acres by Regap Vegetation Data	Individual Data for Eleven Highest Priority WUI Areas
Table: Vegetation Types	Public Involvement: Stage Two
Risk of Occurrence	Public Comments on Final Draft
Values at Risk	Treatment Recommendations
Table: Count of Addresses and Model Value per HUC 6 Watershed	Prescription Guidelines
Table: Subdivision Data	Stewardship Contracting
Table: Community Subdivision Ratings of Various Attributes by Fire Dept.	Monitoring
Column Keys for Table Community/Subdivision Ratings by Fire Dept.	Rough Draft Monitoring and Assessment Plan (7/8/04 INA team meeting)
Diagram: Weighting Constants for Analysis Model	Final Plan – letters of approval
Final Determination of Treatment Priority	Acronym List
Treatment Priority Determination by WUI and HUC6 Watersheds	Glossary
	Bibliography/References

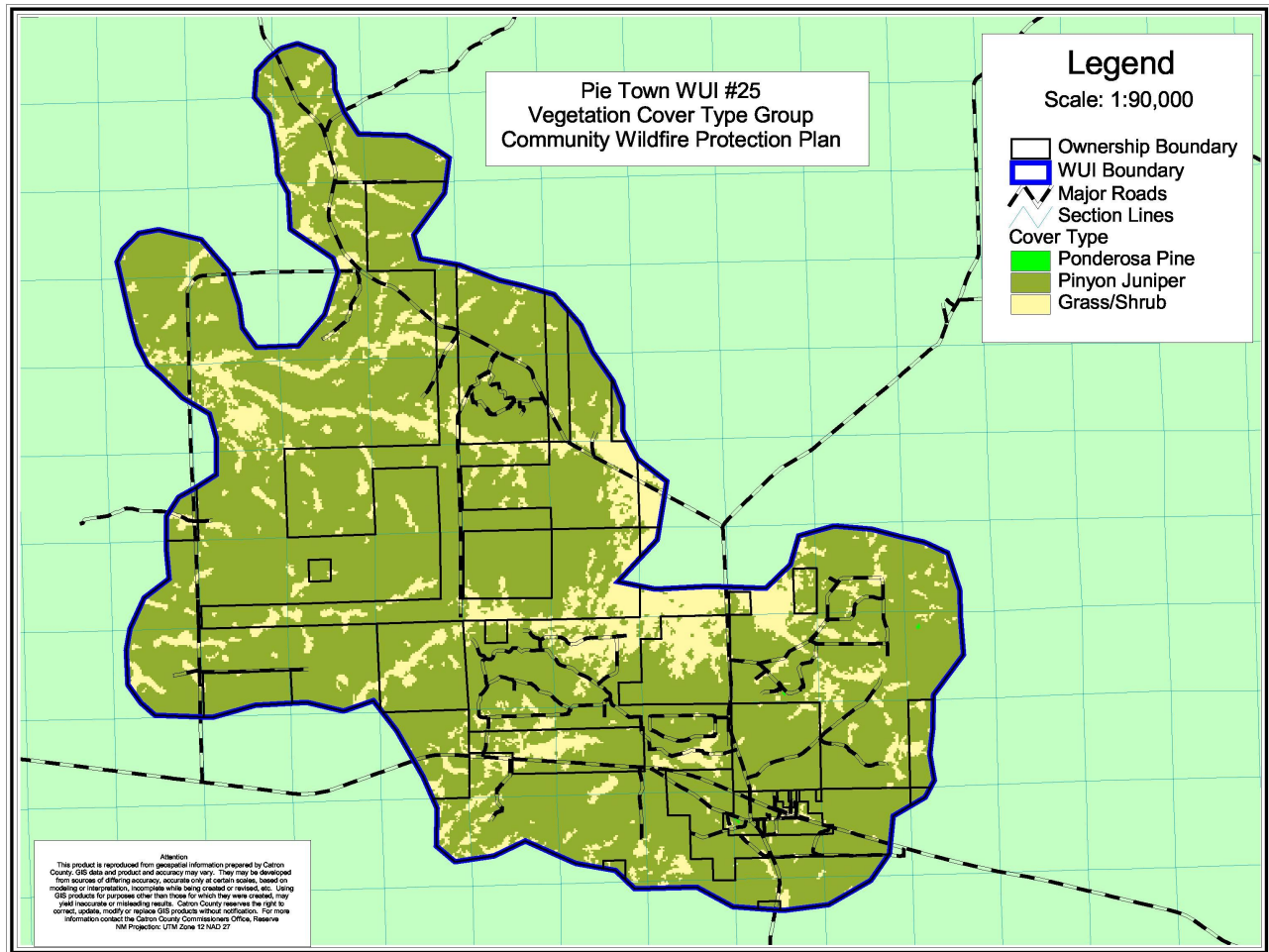
**CATRON COUNTY
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

APPENDIX VOLUME 3

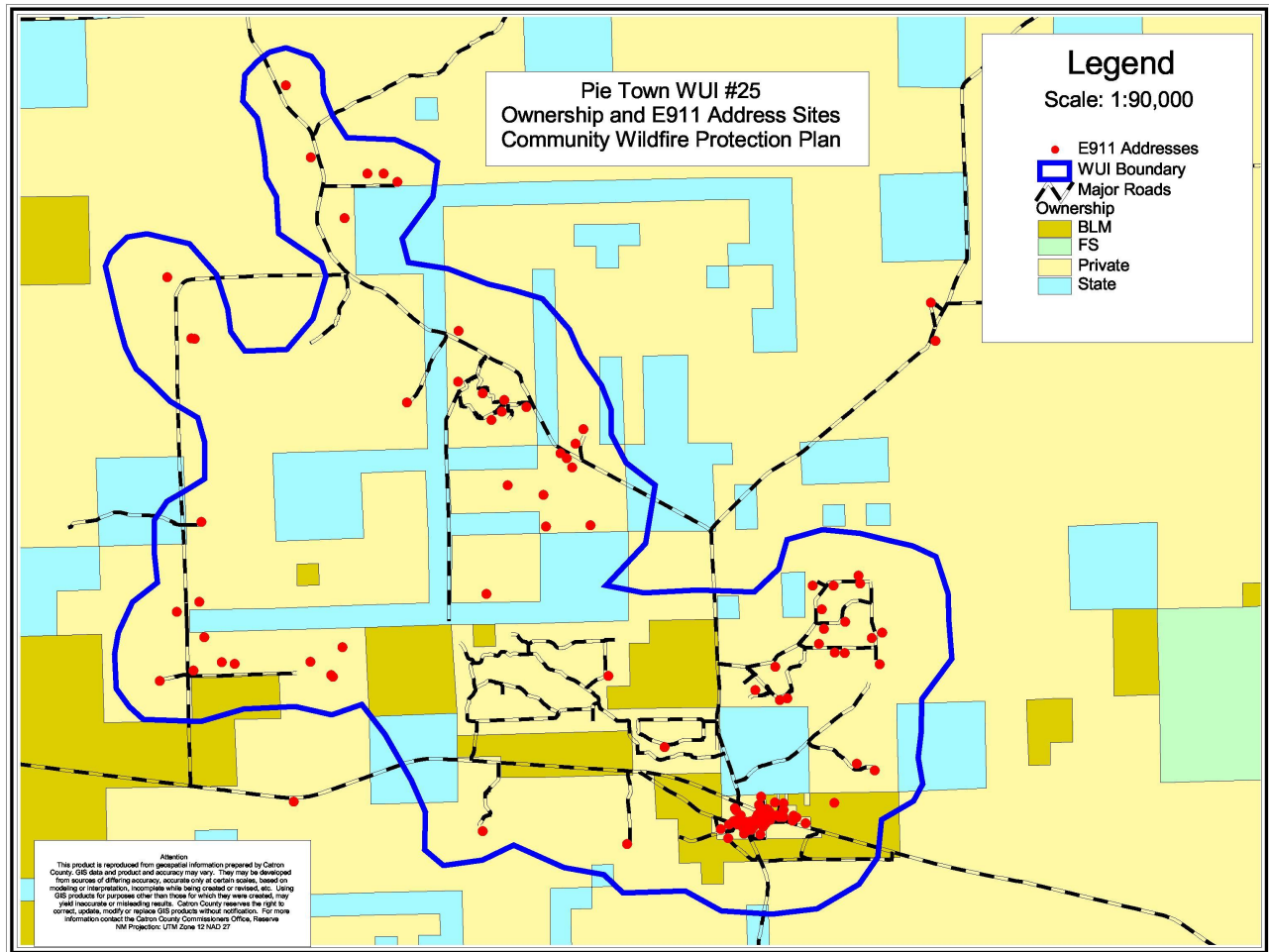
Maps



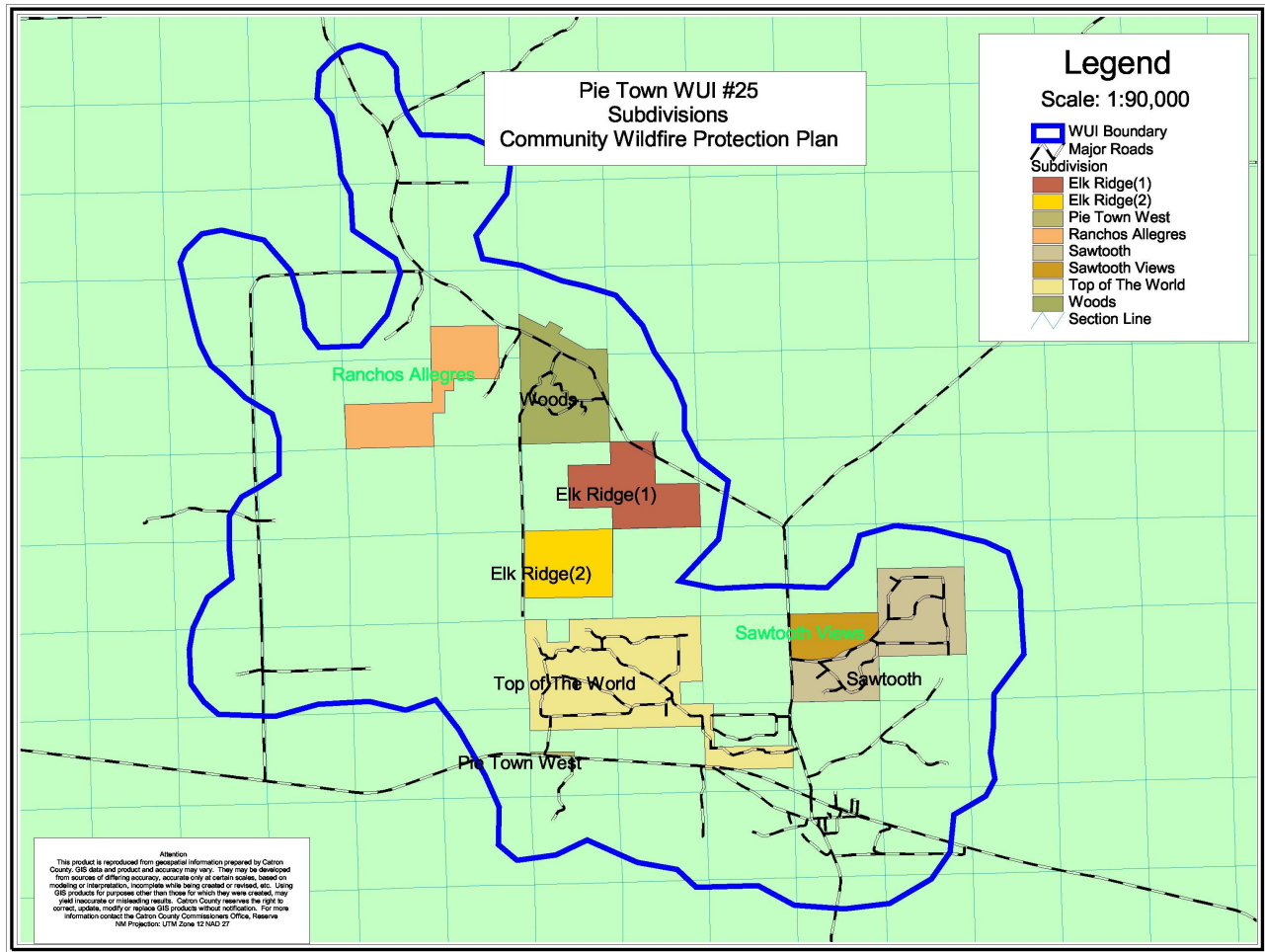
Map 1: Steepness of Slopes



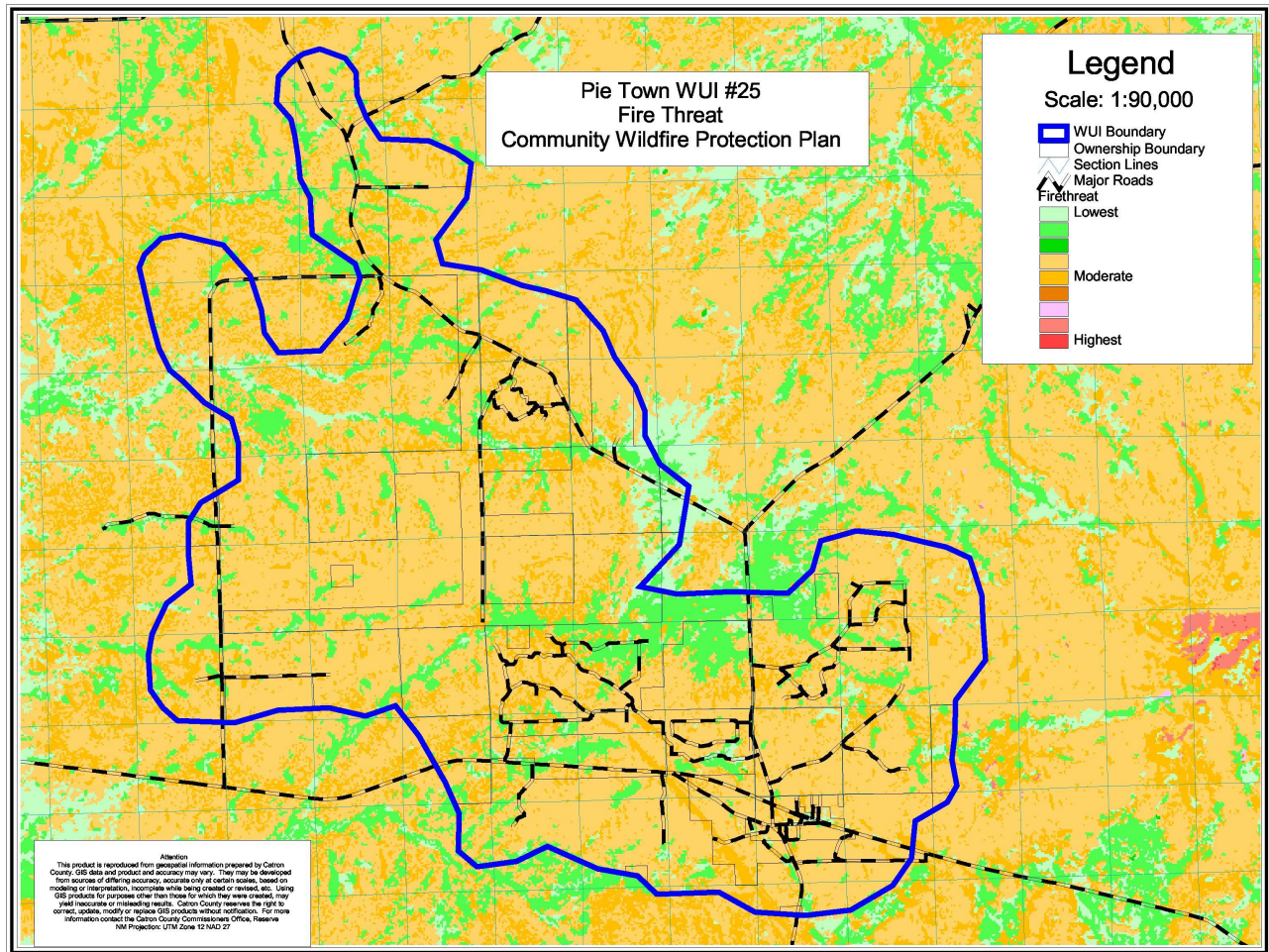
Map 2: Vegetative Type Groups



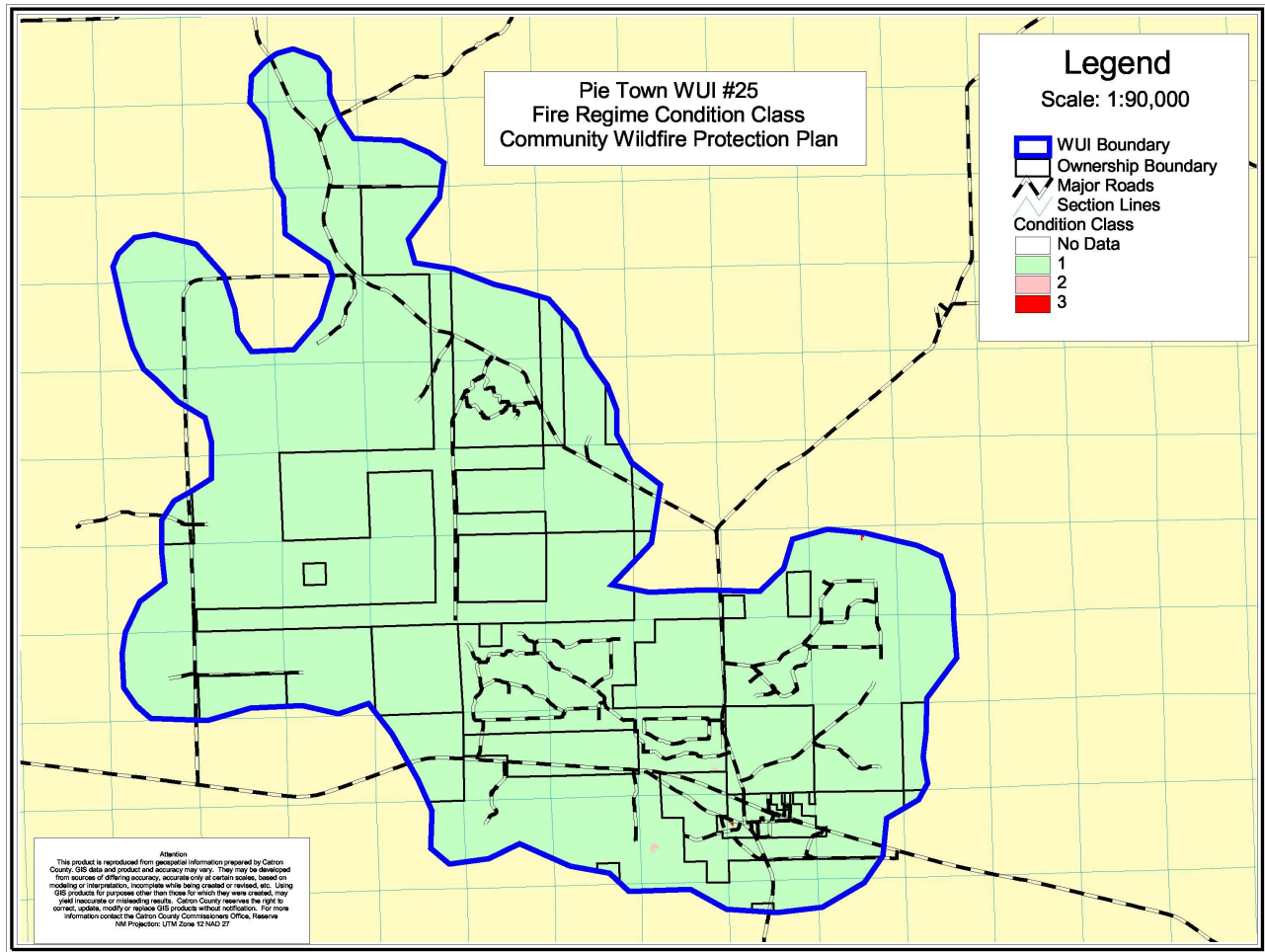
Map 3: Land Ownership



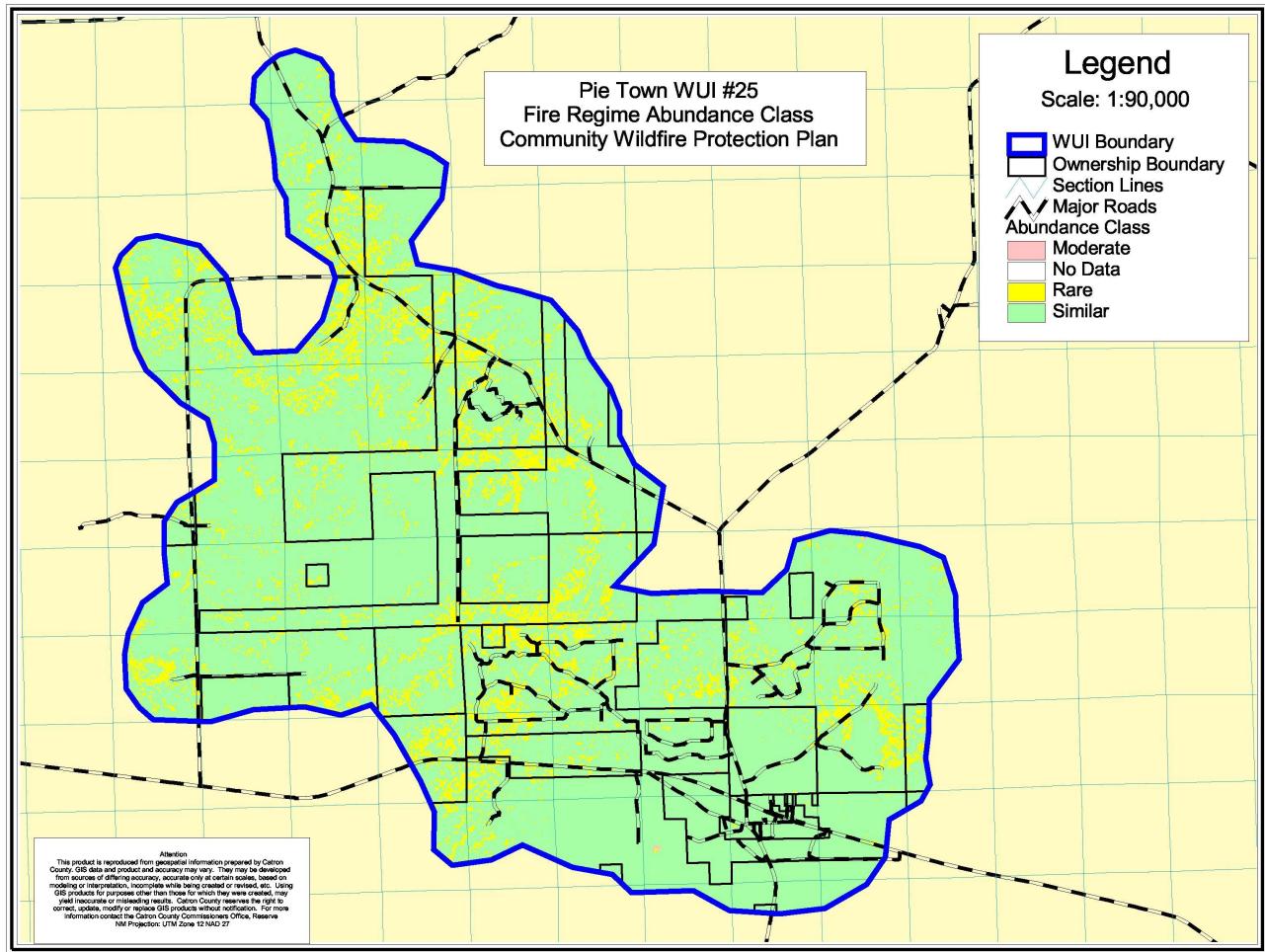
Map 4: Subdivisions



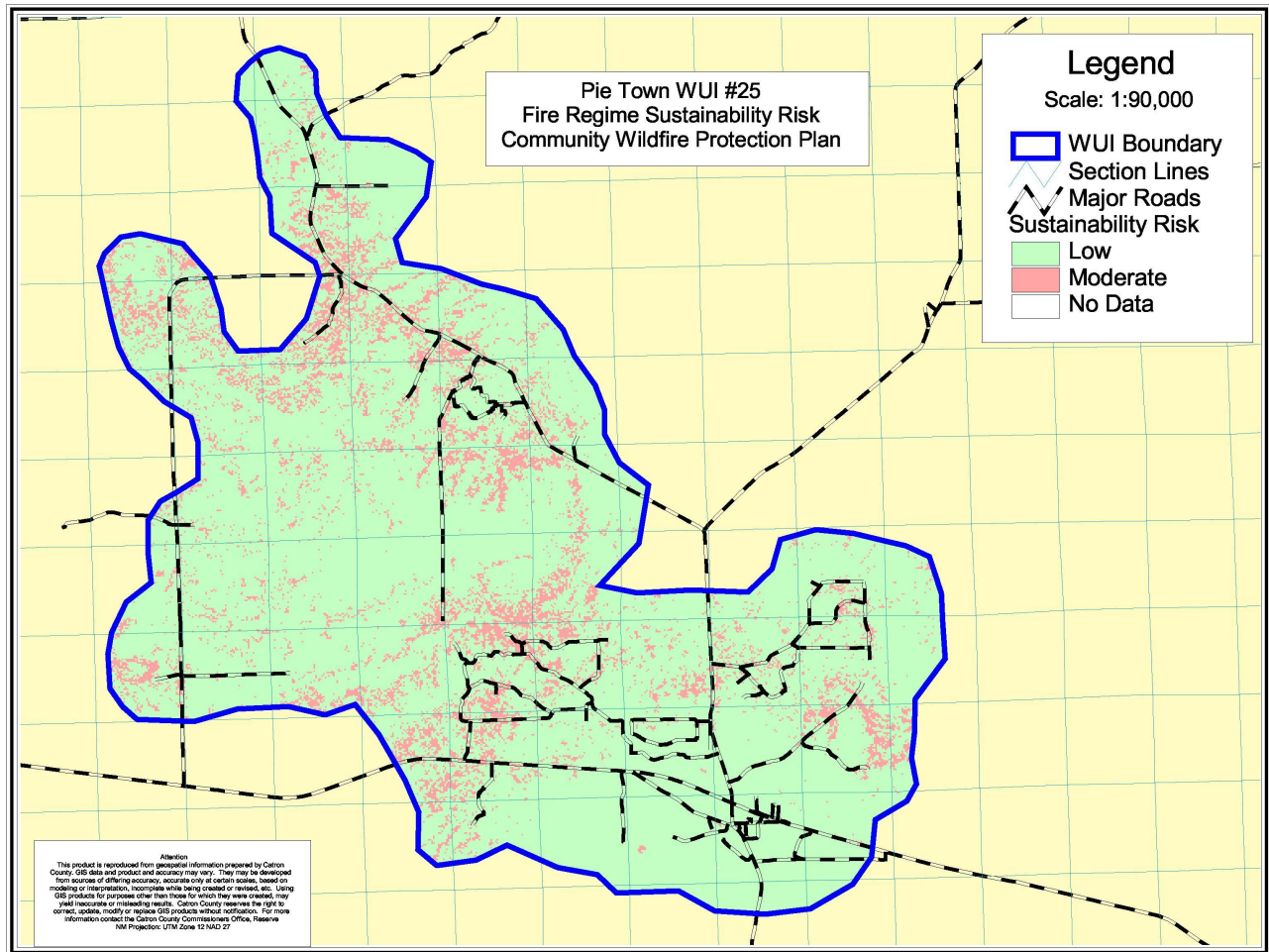
Map 5: FireThreat



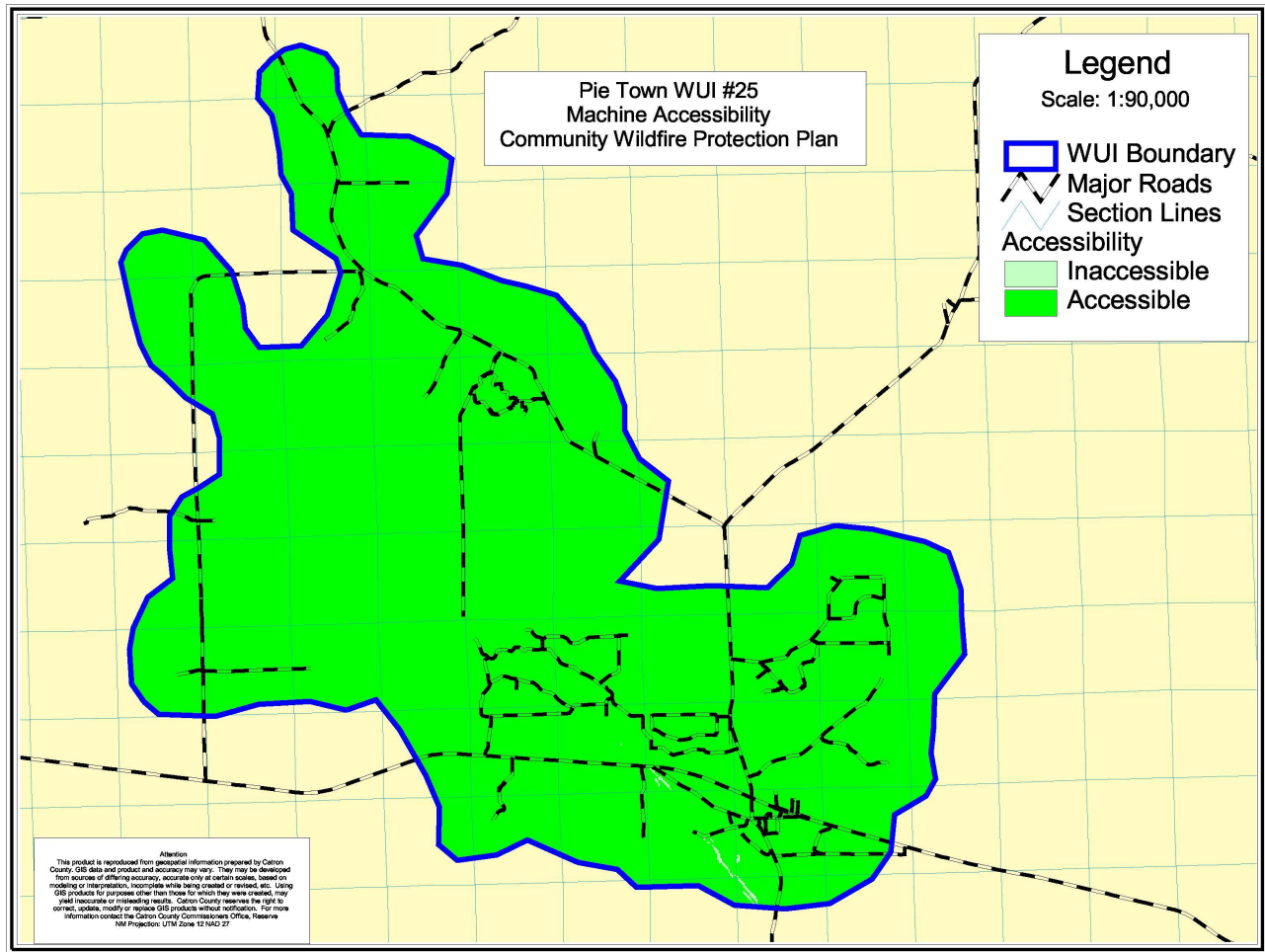
Map 6: Fire Regime Condition Class



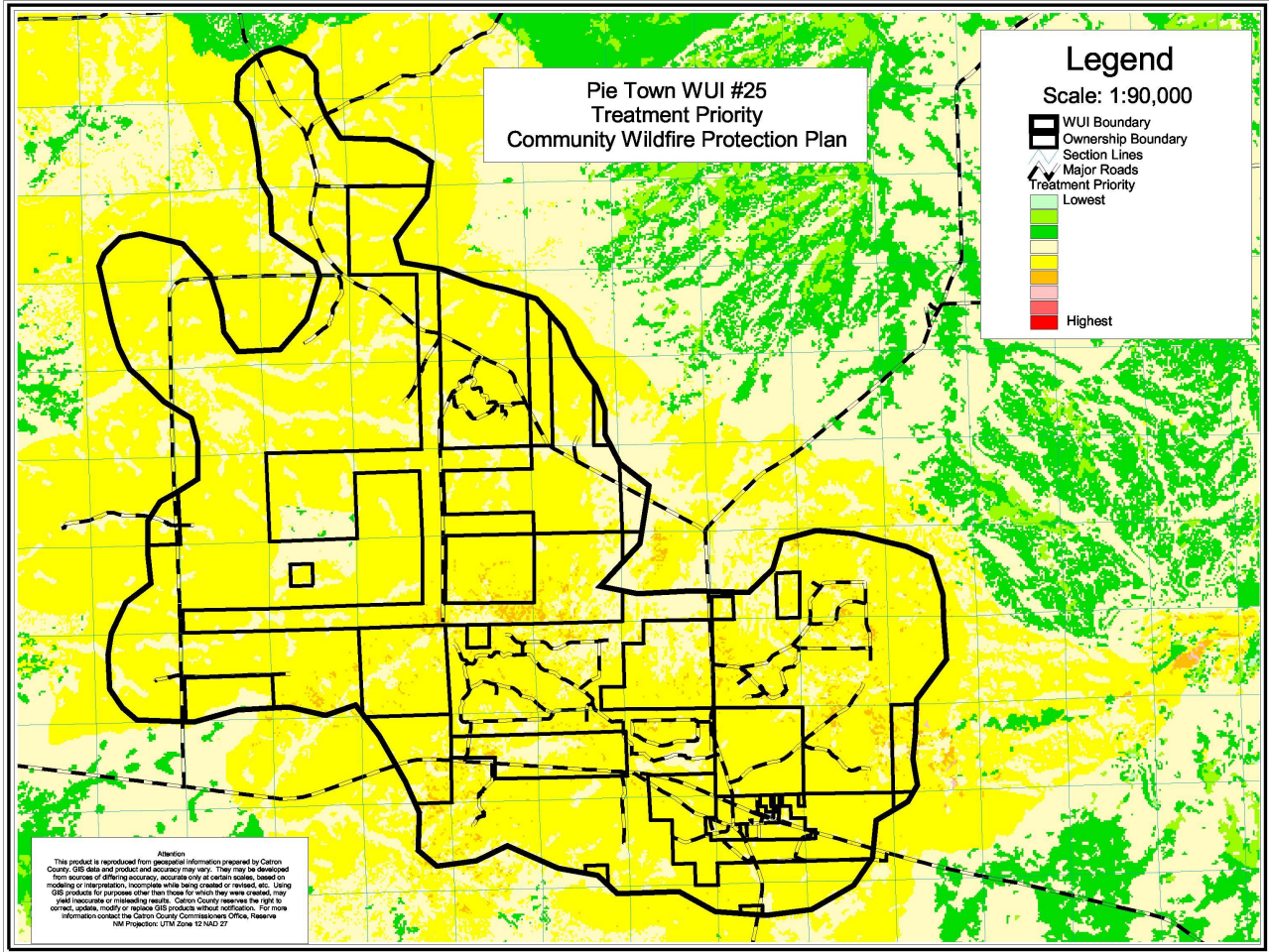
Map 7: FRCC Abundance Class



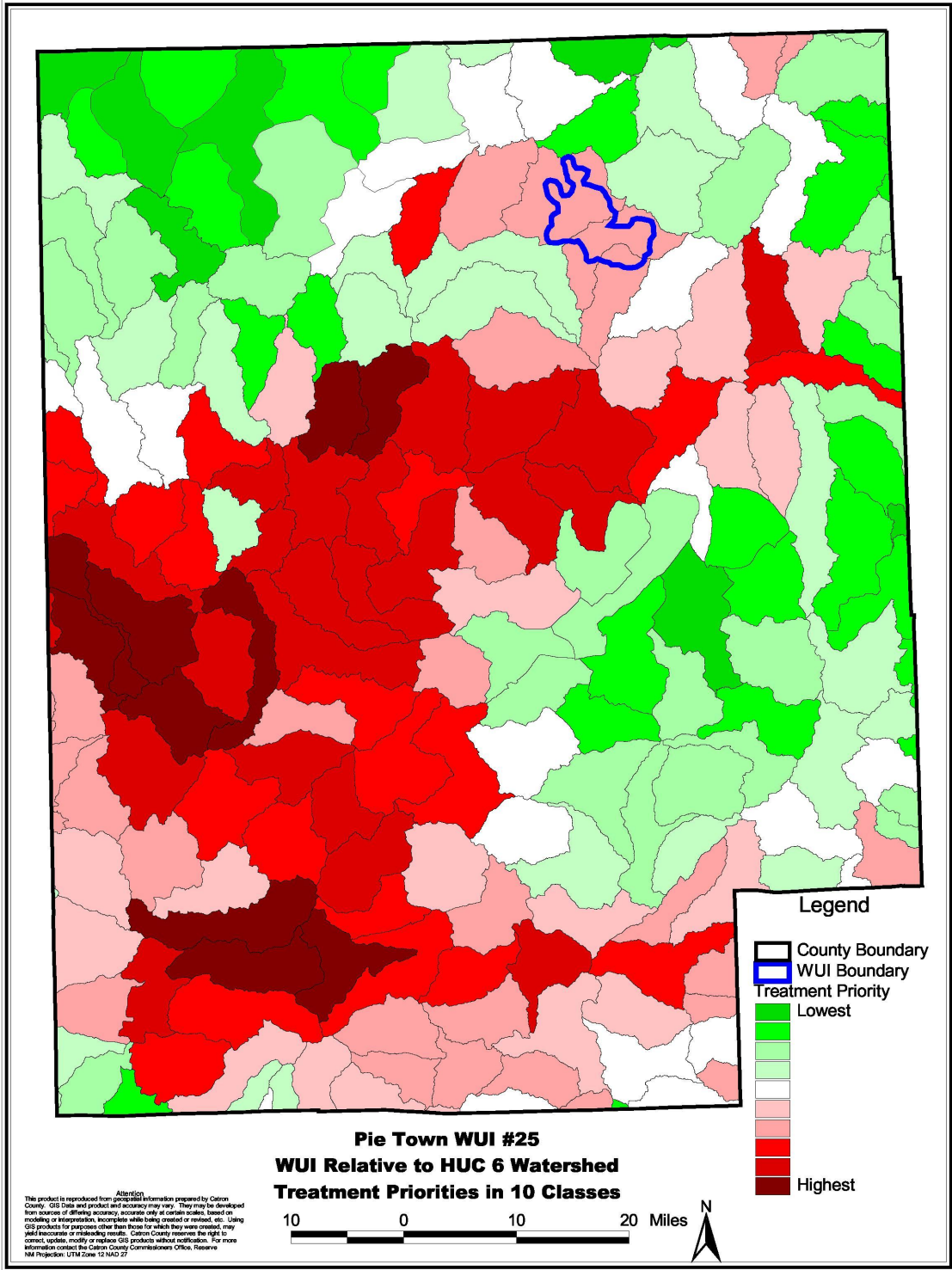
Map 8: FRCC Risk of Vegetative Condition Not Being Sustainable



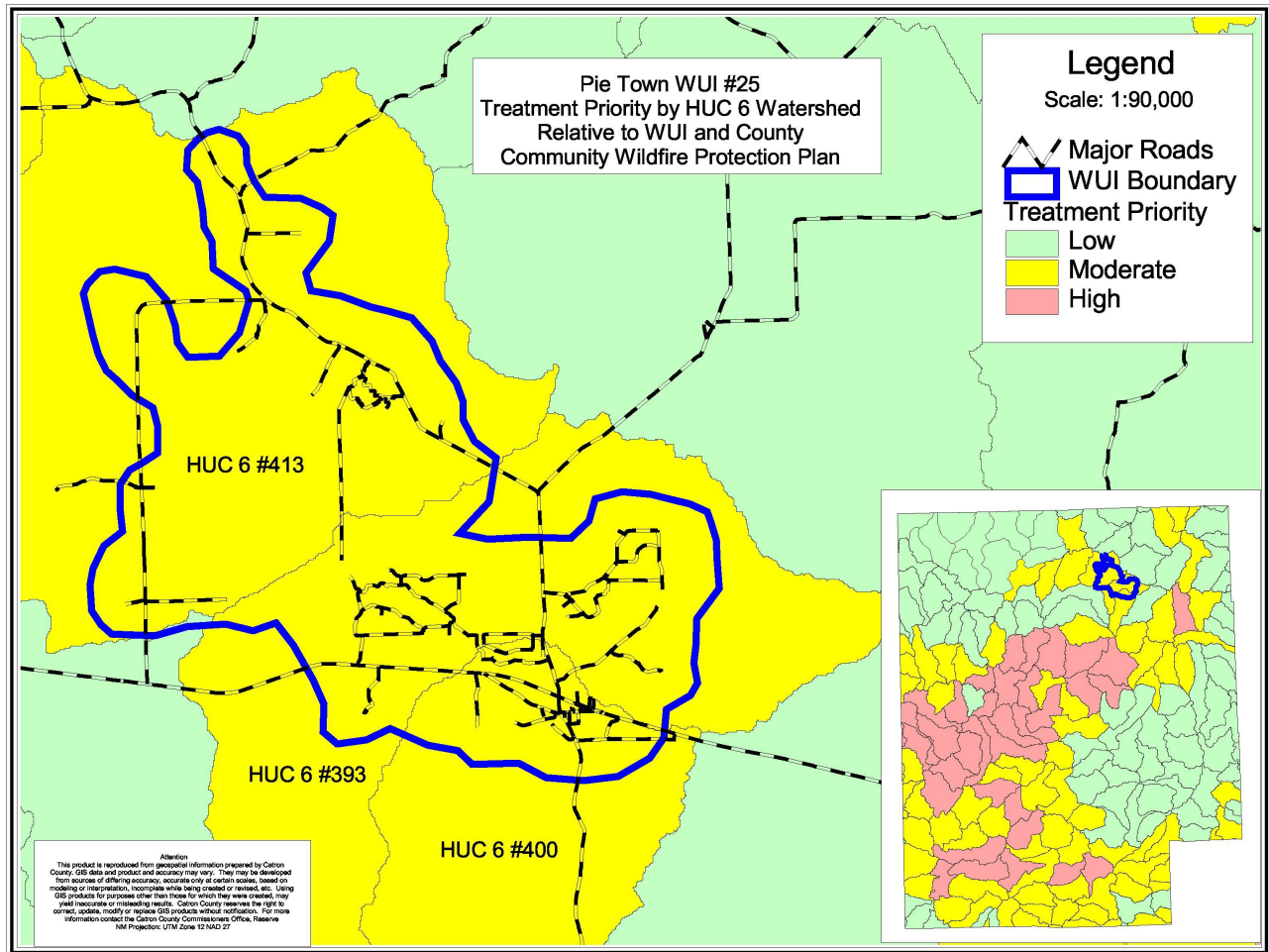
Map 9: Machine Accessible Areas



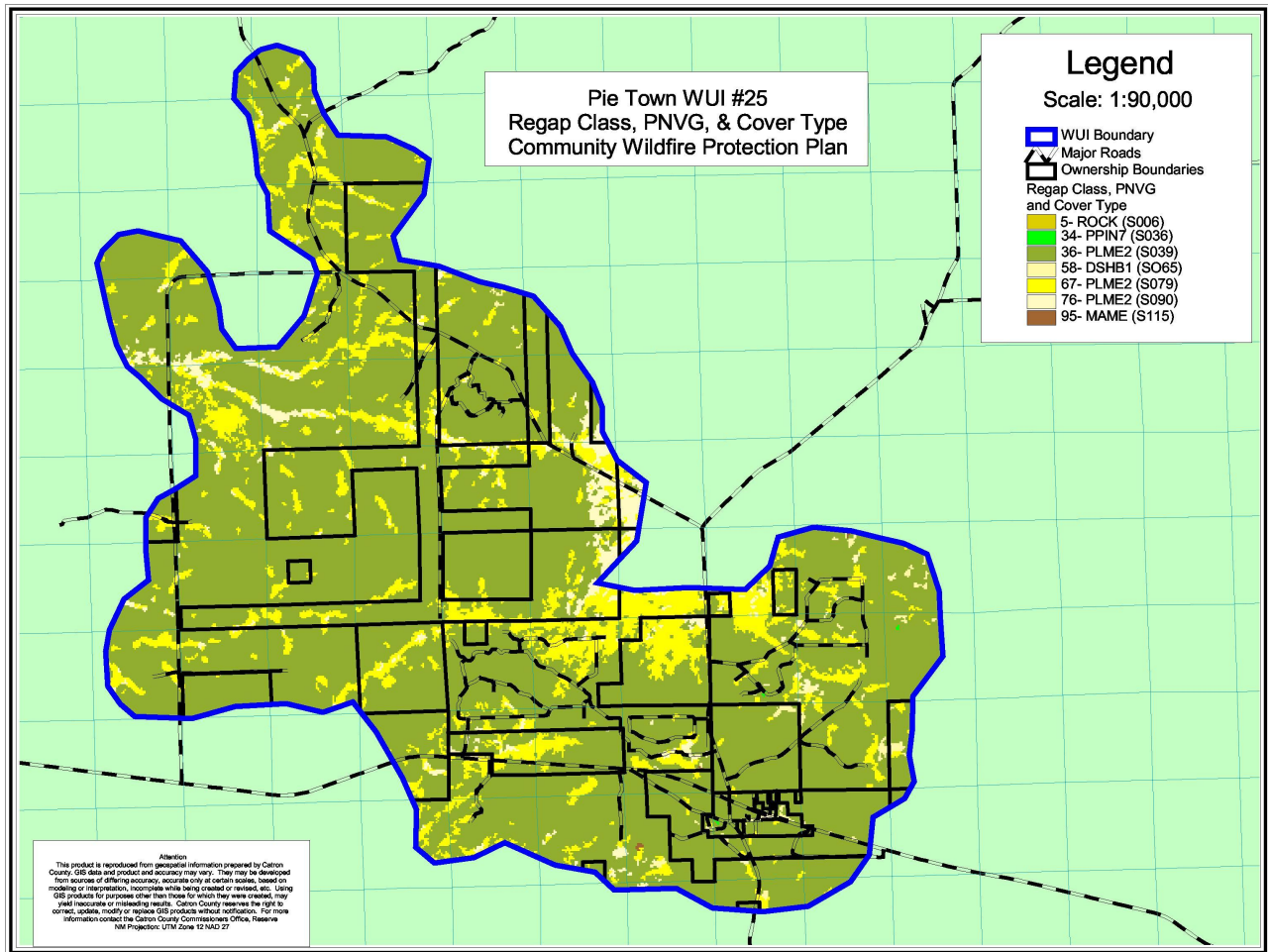
Map 10: Final Treatment Priorities



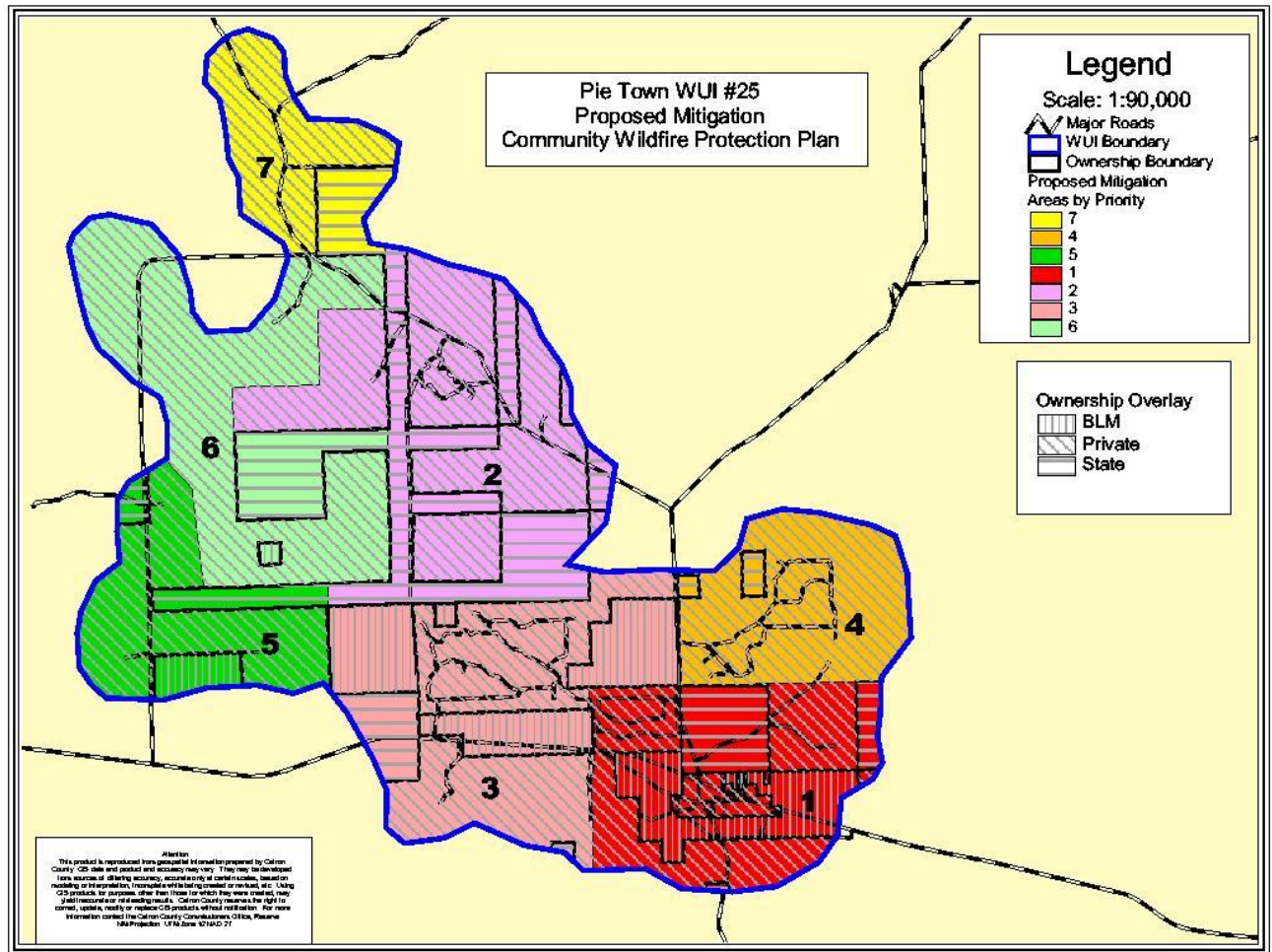
Map 11: WUI Relative to HUC 6 Watersheds



Map 12: Treatment Priority by HUC 6 Watershed



Map 13: Regap Vegetation Types



Map 14: Proposed Mitigation Priorities