

**MOGOLLON (WUI # 4)**  
**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**

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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

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<b>SIGNATURES</b>
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**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:

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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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Fred Whey, Chief, Mogollon Volunteer Fire Department Date

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Donal Weaver, Catron County Wildfire Prevention Coordinator

**Concurrence**

Pat Morrison, District Ranger, Glenwood 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
Goals And Objectives .....	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 .....	12
Appendix Volume 2 .....	16
Table: Vegetation Types.....	17
Table: Community/Subdivision Ratings of Various Attributes for Mogollon Fire Dept. .....	18
Table: Mogollon Volunteer Fire Department Equipment Inventory.....	19
Subject List from Table Contents for Catron County CWPP .....	20
Subject List from Table Contents for Catron County CWPP, Appendix Volume 2.....	21
Appendix Volume 3 .....	22
Map 1: Steepness of Slopes .....	23
Map 2: Vegetative Type Groups .....	24
Map 3: Land Ownership .....	25
Map 4: Threatened and Endangered Species .....	26
Map 5: FireThreat.....	27
Map 6: Fire Regime Condition Class .....	28
Map 7: FRCC Abundance Class .....	29
Map 8: FRCC Risk of Vegetative Condition Not Being Sustainable .....	30
Map 9: Machine Accessible Areas.....	31
Map 10: Final Treatment Priorities .....	32
Map 11: WUI Relative to HUC 6 Watersheds.....	33
Map 12: Treatment Priority by HUC 6 Watershed .....	34
Map 13: Regap Vegetation Types .....	35
Map 14: Proposed Mitigation Priorities .....	36

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Mogollon 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 Mogollon CWPP uses the data and findings of the County CWPP to assess the wildfire threat and treatment priorities specific to the Mogollon Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) (#4). 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 Mogollon WUI #4 is located in the historic Mogollon mining district which actually included several small communities, Mogollon being the largest. Private and National Forest ownership is included within the boundaries. The values at risk include homes (summer and year-long), businesses and historic structures. Recreation is mostly associated with the interesting history and scenic drive into Mogollon. The fire threat is quite high, partly because of vegetation conditions, but mostly because of the very steep terrain. Safety is a concern for this area. These characteristics are the reason the Mogollon WUI area rated fourth 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 Mogollon 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 be 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". Access to any of the Mogollon WUI is over very steep terrain with roads on the very steep hillsides or in the bottoms of narrow steep canyons. The steep terrain complicates the treatment of fuels and the safety of firefighters and others. Also the Gila Wilderness borders the southern boundary of this WUI. Land owner cooperation for access across private land and treatment on private land may be a problem in some cases. Though not an impossible situation, obtaining the desired condition will require innovative solutions and some time.

### **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.

<b>PLANNING PROCESS</b>
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### **History**

Mogollon began as a mining camp about 1889 and soon became a typical mining town of the early west with lawlessness and extremely rapid growth. At one time, Mogollon was the largest town in New Mexico and there was talk of becoming the capital. Actually there were several communities south and north of Mogollon that are either entirely gone now or nearly so. About \$15,000,000 of gold, silver and copper was mined since 1889. As recent as 10 years ago there was still some mining being done but the town is mostly a "ghost" town with a few structures and a few residents.

Land ownership problems are typical of old communities that began with mining. Mining claims overlap and clear title on some parcels today are nigh impossible to obtain. This presents some problems to coordinating treatments on private land and with treatments on the Forest. In most cases, it will have to lived with unless someone is willing to spend large sums of money and time to resolve the ownership question.

Cutting of trees for lumber, mining timbers and firewood was extensive around Mogollon. The closer to the old mines, the greater the change in species composition and tree size due the old cutting.

### **Collaboration**

Besides the meetings held around the County and one meeting at Mogollon Fire Dept. for the County Wildfire Protection Plan, a public meeting was held for this specific CWPP on May 9, 2006 at the Mogollon Fire Station. There were several meetings with Forest Service personnel. 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**

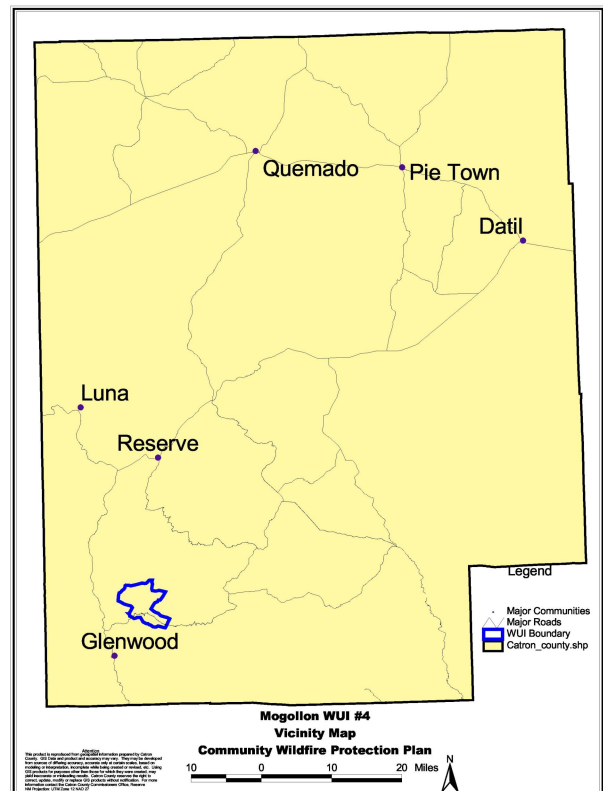
See Collaboration section above.

## COMMUNITY PROFILE

### WUI Description

The Mogollon WUI area is located east of Glenwood in the Gila National Forest and on the northern edge of the Gila Wilderness. Access from the West into Mogollon is over a narrow paved highway with numerous very tight hairpin curves on very steep rough terrain. Access from the east into Mogollon is much the same except the road is gravel and is through areas of very dense high elevation timber. Access to the Cleveland or northern part of the WUI is from the west over gravel roads also on very steep terrain. Private land in the WUI was established through mining claims and so are mostly very irregular shaped. As shown in the table below, about 14% of the WUI is in private ownership and the remainder is National Forest. The National Forest is administered by the Glenwood Ranger District, Gila NF out of Glenwood.

About 1/3 of the WUI is ponderosa pine, a little less than 2/3 is pinyon/juniper and the small remainder is mixed conifer or grass/shrub. As can be seen in the table below 52% of the area is in a "closed" canopy condition. See maps for Forest Type, Structural Stage and Regap Cover Types.





**Mogollon WUI (#4) Priority 7.07**

		Acres by Cover Type and Density								
Machine Accessible	Owner	Ponderosa Pine Open	Ponderosa Pine Closed	Mixed Conifer Open	Mixed Conifer Closed	Pinyon Juniper Open	Pinyon Juniper Closed	Grass/ Shrub Other	Total	
no	FS	782	3,450	89	512	2,196	1,228	295	8,552	
no	PVT	86	407	2	31	285	168	67	1,046	
yes	FS	359	572	8	5	3141	1754	54	5,893	
yes	PVT	95	294	2	2	561	402	19	1,375	
	Totals	1,323	4,724	100	550	6,184	3,552	435	16,866	

**#4 Closed Density Summary**

Machine Accessible	Closed
no	5,796
yes	3,030
Total	8,825

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) within the WUI boundary is 39% class 3 and most of the remainder is class 1. The generally steep slopes must be remembered when assessing the fire threat of this mix of FRCC classes. 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 about 1/3 of the Mogollon WUI area is rated high and about 1/2 is rated low. 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 about 1/3 of the Mogollon WUI area is rated high and about 1/2 is rated similar with the remainder about equally split between low rare and 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

**Mogollon WUI #4**  
**Fire Regime Condition Class Mapping Summary**

	Class	Acres	% of Total	Total Check
<b>FRCC</b>	0(null)	358	2	16,867
	1	9,886	59	
	2	113	1	
	3	6,510	39	
			100	
<b>Risk</b>	Null	358	2	16,867
	Low	8,198	49	
	Moderate	3,104	18	
	High	5,207	31	
			100	
<b>Abundanc</b>	Null	358	2	16,867
	Rare	1,402	8	
	Similar	8,198	49	
	Moderate	1,737	10	
	High	5,172	31	
			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.

**Mogollon WUI**  
**Slope Classes**

Slope%	Acres
0-10	6477
11-20	2757
21-35	1332
35+	6301

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 Mogollon WUI is all moderate and high 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 in high and moderate risk of lightning and man-caused occurrence. See Map 6, "Risk of Human and Lightning Caused Wildfire" in the County CWPP. Within the WUI, the town of Mogollon is the most likely source of ignition. One problem is that there is no ROW on the electrical line. Some land owners have prevented Navopache Electric from maintaining the vegetation along the line so there is a higher potential than normal for electrical power line caused fires.

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 Mogollon WUI as fourth in need for treatment out of 196 WUI areas in the County. The Mogollon WUI is mostly in the top 1/3 priority for treatment. 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 is only one Threatened and Endangered species in this WUI. Mexican spotted owl habitat crosses over the east boundary of the WUI in 4 small areas. 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 above average in this area. 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 presently 63 addresses recorded in the County E911 address GIS records. Safe evacuation in the event of a fast moving wildfire burning under high or extreme fire danger is definitely a potential problem under the present conditions. There is access east and west out of Mogollon but neither is very desirable. The road into the northern ½ of the WUI is a dead end road. Also there are some short roads into residences that are dead end. At present safety zones are quite limited, with old mine shafts probably being the safest. There has been some fuel treatments accomplished to date on both the private and NF lands that helps mitigate the situation. See map and table, Needed Mitigation. Available options for improving evacuation, safety zones are very limited because of the generally steep slopes and narrow canyons. For that reason the probability of successful defensive operations and safety thereof is very low if fire behavior is extreme and wind is a factor. See appendix table “Community Subdivision Ratings of Various Attributes by Fire Dept.”.

Fire protection services are supplied by the Mogollon Fire Dept. and the US Forest Service through the Glenwood Ranger District. Since the Mogollon Fire Dept. serves only the community of Mogollon and properties along the Bursum Rd., the northern half of the WUI has no fire dept. coverage. Most of the structures are old and close together particularly in Mogollon. There has been no vulnerability surveys of structures in the WUI. Dependable water sources are limited and the Mogollon fire department is attempting to address at least some of this problem. Also Mogollon FD was recently reviewed by ISO and received a class 9 rating. 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 Mogollon 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 Mogollon 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 Mogollon WUI (# 4)

Last update: 8/23/06 DRW

### MITIGATION PRIORITIES

No.	Mitigation Name	Owner	Description of Needs
<b>Fuel Hazard Reduction</b>			
1	Southeast Corner	PVT	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks, inventory needs by lot
		NF	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks
2	Fanny	PVT	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks, inventory needs by lot
		NF	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks
3	Cleveland	PVT	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks, inventory needs by lot
		NF	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks
4	North Center	PVT	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks, inventory needs by lot
		NF	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks
5	Northwest Corner	PVT	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks, inventory needs by lot
		NF	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks
6	Cooney	PVT	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks, inventory needs by lot
		NF	prescribed fire for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks, (however low priority and probability of success).
7	Copper Creek	PVT	thin, pile/burn & chip for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks, inventory needs by lot
		NF	prescribed fire for defensible space, evacuation routes, safety zones and road fuel breaks,(however low priority and probability of success).
8	Mineral	All	Prescribed fire (only option that might be feasible)
<b>Fire Suppression/Prevention</b>			
1	Pvt. Owner Education		CWPP, firewise
2	Evacuation procedures		Revision/update of Evacuation Plan, training of VFD
3	Fire Department		improve water supply and delivery, wildland fire training

## Mitigation Projects for the Mogollon WUI (# 4)

Last update: 10/4/06 DRW

### PROJECTS

Mitigation Priorities Included	Name or Description	Status and Remarks	Acres	Estimated Cost/ac.	Total Estimated Cost
<b>Fuel Hazard Reduction</b>					
1,2	VFD Mogollon Needs Survey	VFD assisted by State and County, Survey of needs on Private Land inviting participation of Owner. Education needs to accompany invitation. Strong involvement by VFD may alleviate some anti gov sentiment, Acres: 1=410, 2=743	1153		
1,2	Pvt. Land treatments	VFD assisted by State and County, Implementation of findings of surveys of pvt. Land in cooperation with participating owners			
1,2,6	06 Phase 1 Fuelbreaks	NF, Decision Notice Signed, fuelbreaks acres: North=14,Primary=41,East=4,South=21,Fabres=3 Completed thin & pile on 55 acres, 27 acres planned in 2007	82		
1,2,6	NE Fuels treatment	NF mostly, some Pvt desirable, FS, State, County coordination, some commercial harvest possible needs feasibility study. If not commercial, mechanical followed by prescribed burn, North and east of Mogollon. Acres: 524, 477, 181	1182		
1	Southwest Mogollon	NF, drainage South of Mogollon, less steep areas= some mechanical possible followed by prescribed burn, feasibility surveys needed.	1887		
2	Cemetery fuelbreaks	NF, completed 8 acres N of Cemetery, 5 acres on W ridge of Log Canyon is outside WUI bndy	13		
3,4,5,7	Copper Creek Studies	State, County, Pvt feasibility of treatments addressing need and likely cooperation of owner. Acres: 3=308, 4=272, 5=44, 7=78	702		
3,4,5,7	Copper Creek Studies	On NF around Pvt, feasibility of treatments	7326		
4	Copper Creek Fuelwood area	NF, green area almost cut out, SE corner of 4			
6	Cooney	Pvt, some treatment completed on Fabres property, may be about 150 acres more feasible on Pvt land	150		
8	Fire Use	NF, some Pvt, already covered by Fire Use planning. Mostly very steep ground, no other treatment feasible	2169 (127pvt)		
<b>Fire Suppression/ Prevention</b>					
1	Public Education	By VFD, County, State, FS, on Firewise, public meetings, distribution of information.	NA		
2	Evacuation Routes	by VFD, County, revise/update Evacuation Plan, train VFD members on Plan, reaccess feasibility of safety zones.	NA		
3	Mogollon VFD Water Tanks	VFD, County, Needs feasibility study of water rights, where to locate and size of tank	NA		
3	Mogollon VFD Tender	VFD, County, 2000 gal. 4x4 needed	NA		
3	Fire House Expansion	VFD, County	NA		

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 Gila National Forest, County and State Forestry.

**MOGOLLON  
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

**APPENDIX VOLUME 2**

**Data**

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



**Table: Vegetation Types**

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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 for Mogollon 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
			None									
			Low									
			Mod	0-10	0-10	0-10	Sum					
			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					
Mogollon	Emperial Mogollon	10s19w33	High				0		Y/N	10		
Mogollon	Mogollon Townsite	10s19w33	High				0		Y/N	10		
Mogollon	Original Mogollon	10s19w33	High				0		Y/N	10		
Mogollon										10	1977	



## **Subject List from Table Contents for Catron County CWPP**

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

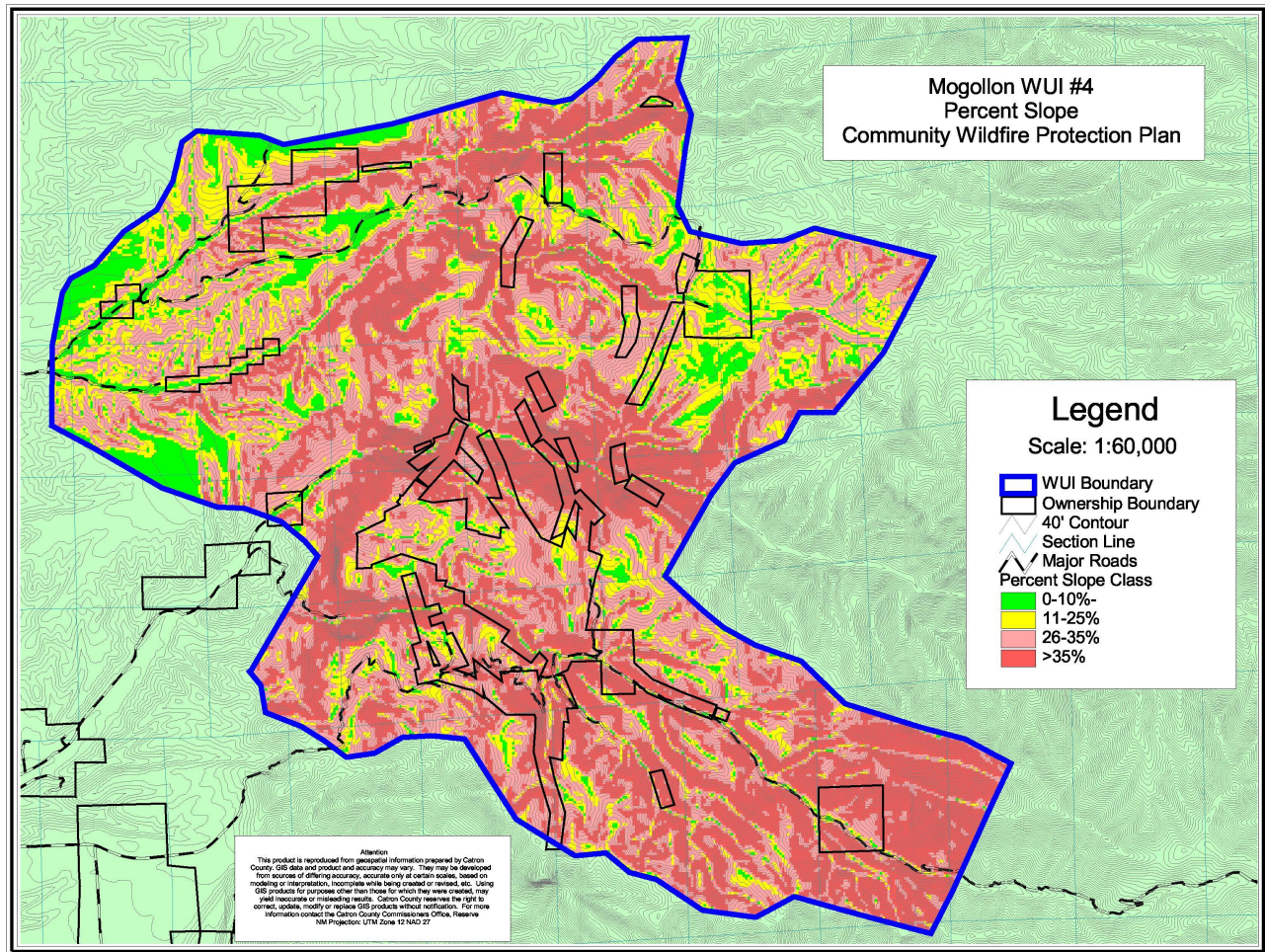
## **Subject List from Table Contents for Catron County CWPP, Appendix Volume 2**

Relevant Authorities	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

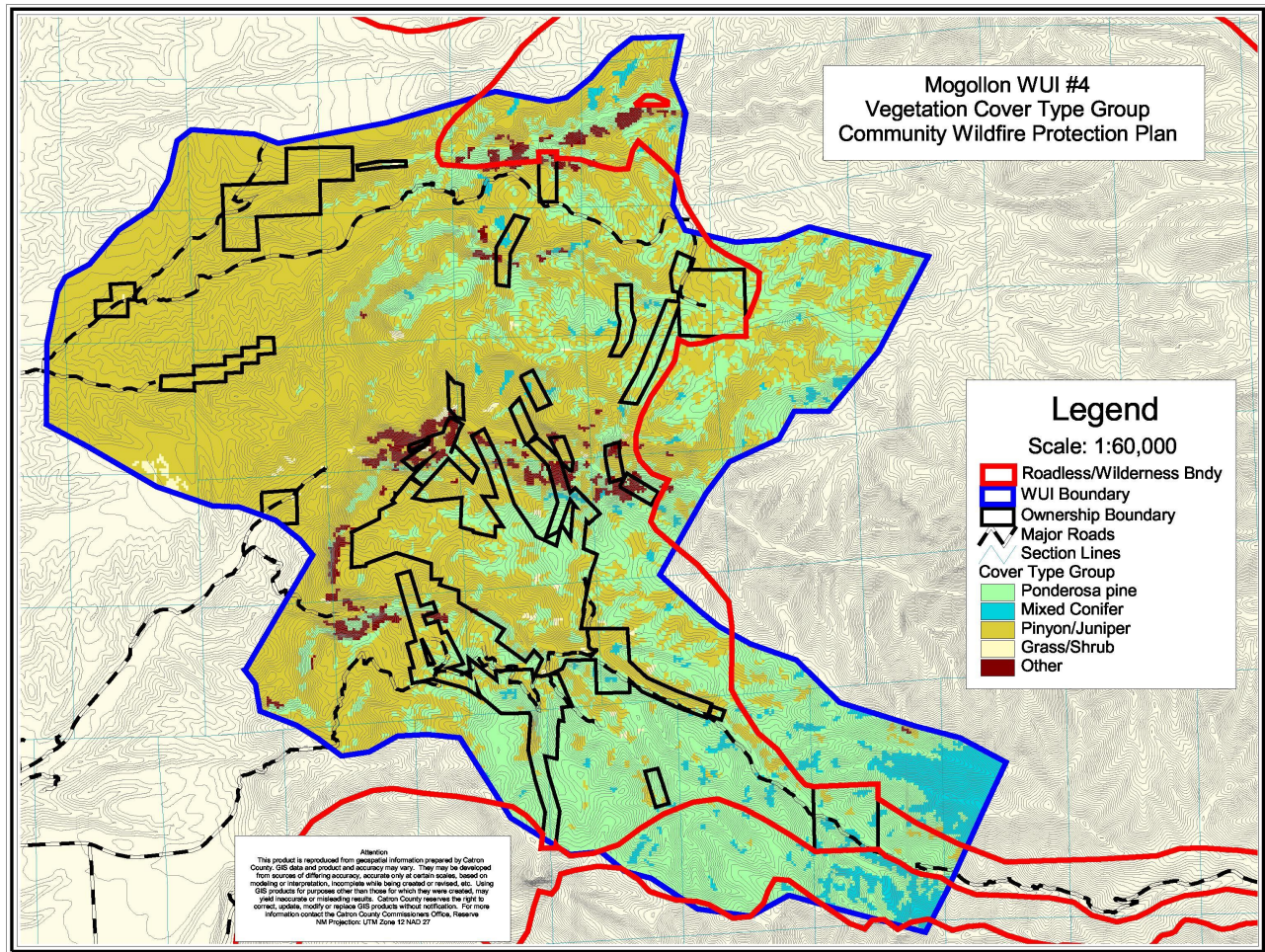
**MOGOLLON  
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

**APPENDIX VOLUME 3**

**Maps**

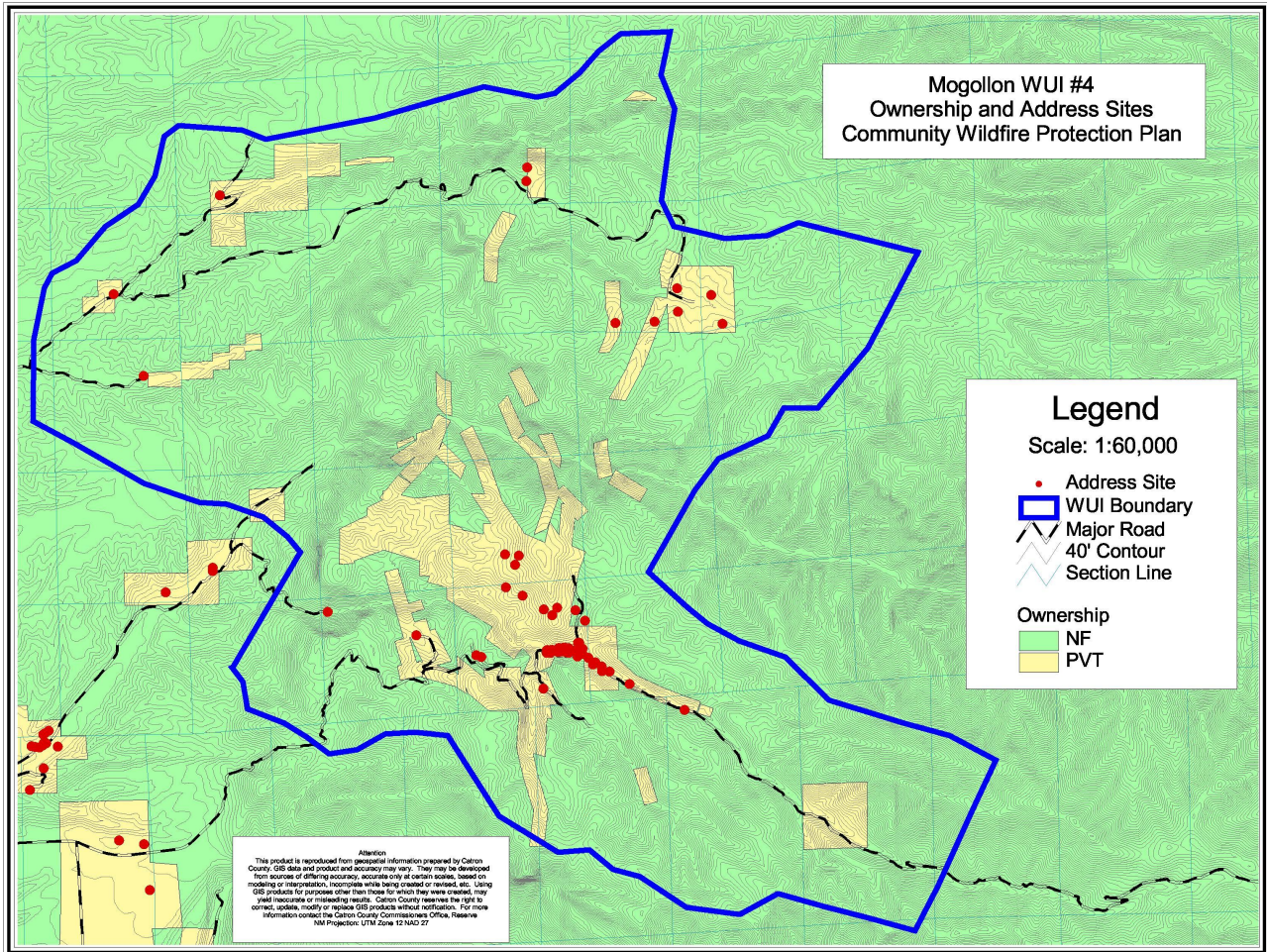


**Map 1: Steepness of Slopes**

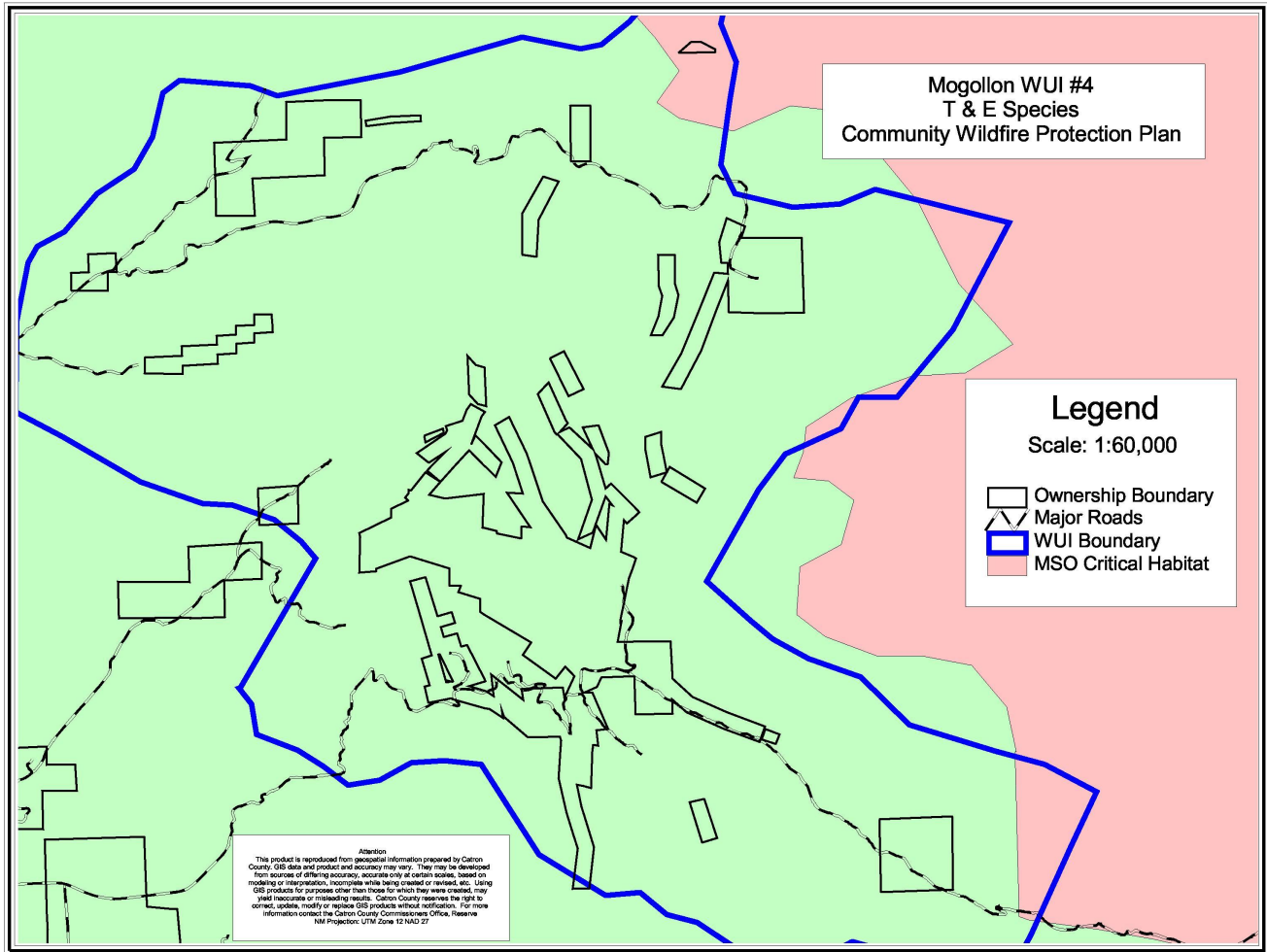


**Map 2: Vegetative Type Groups**

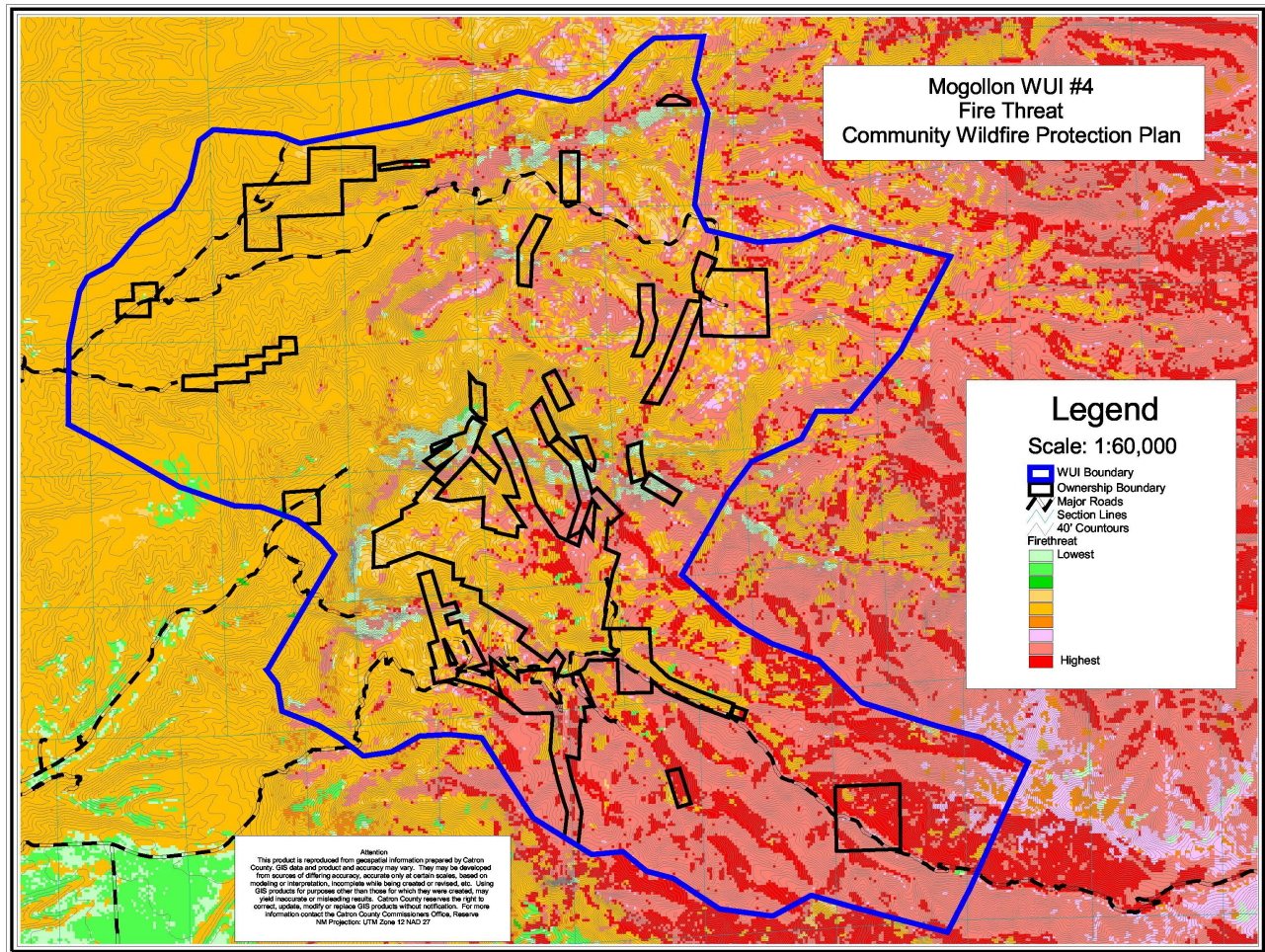




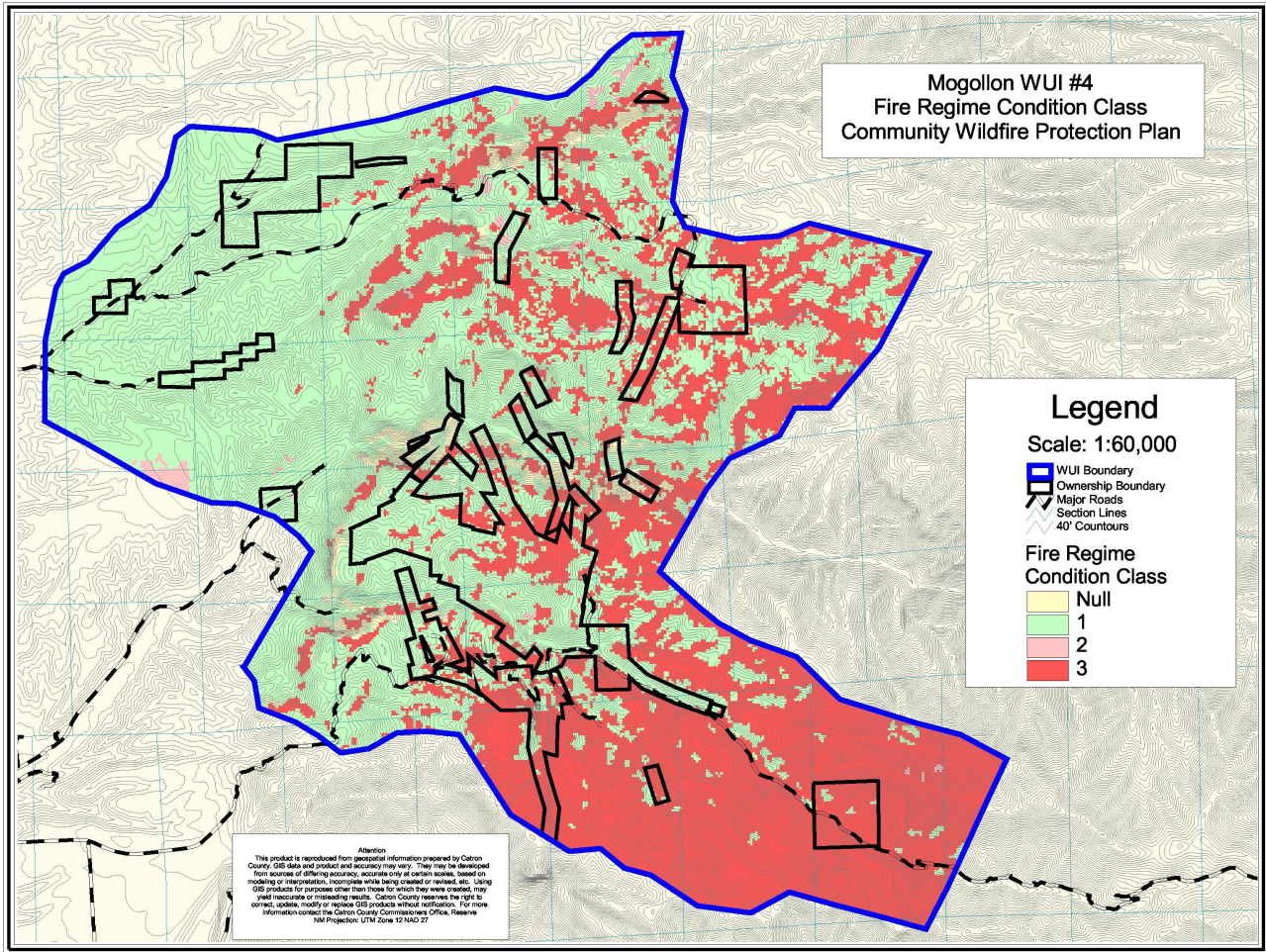
**Map 3: Land Ownership**



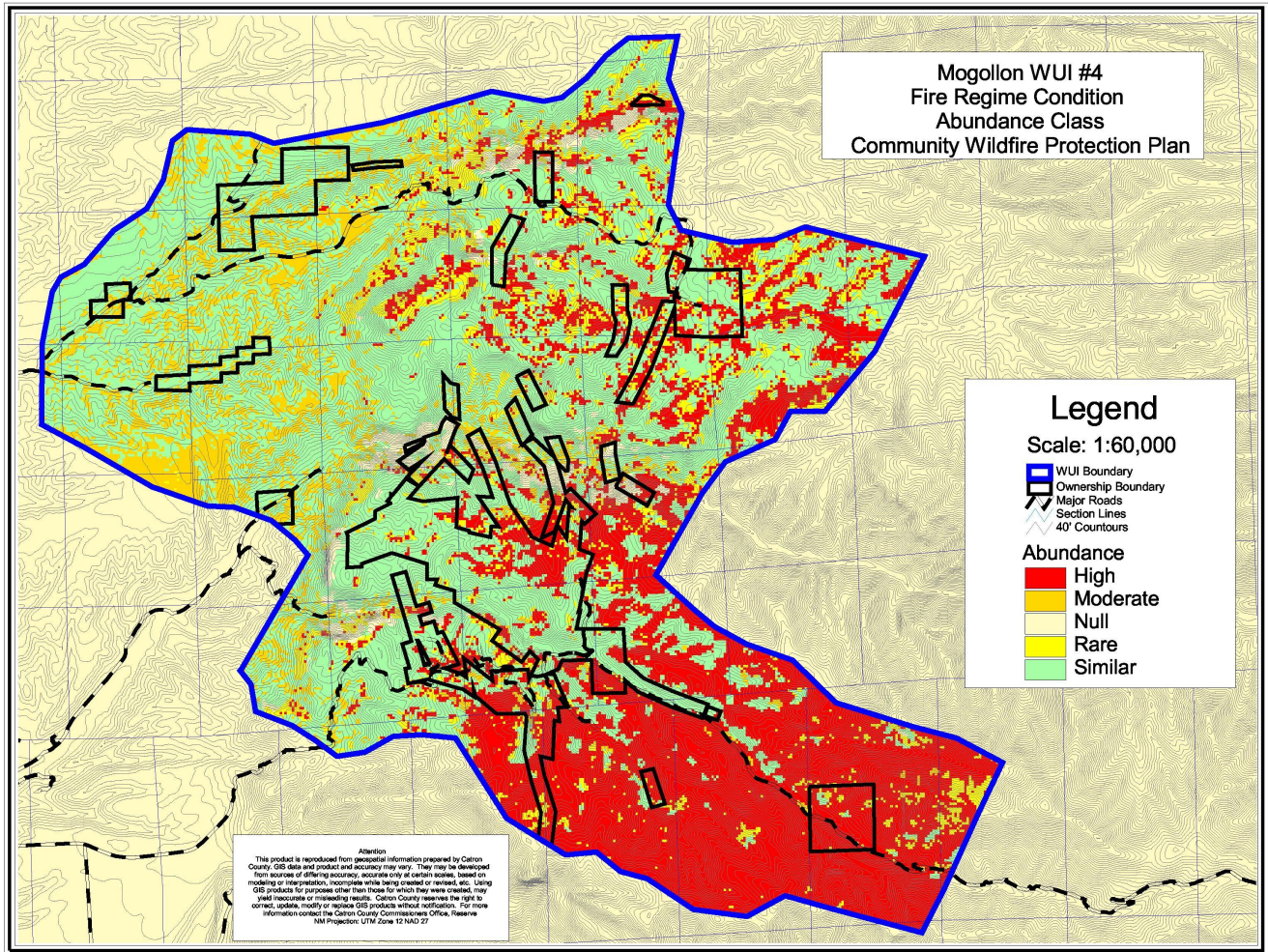
**Map 4: Threatened and Endangered Species**



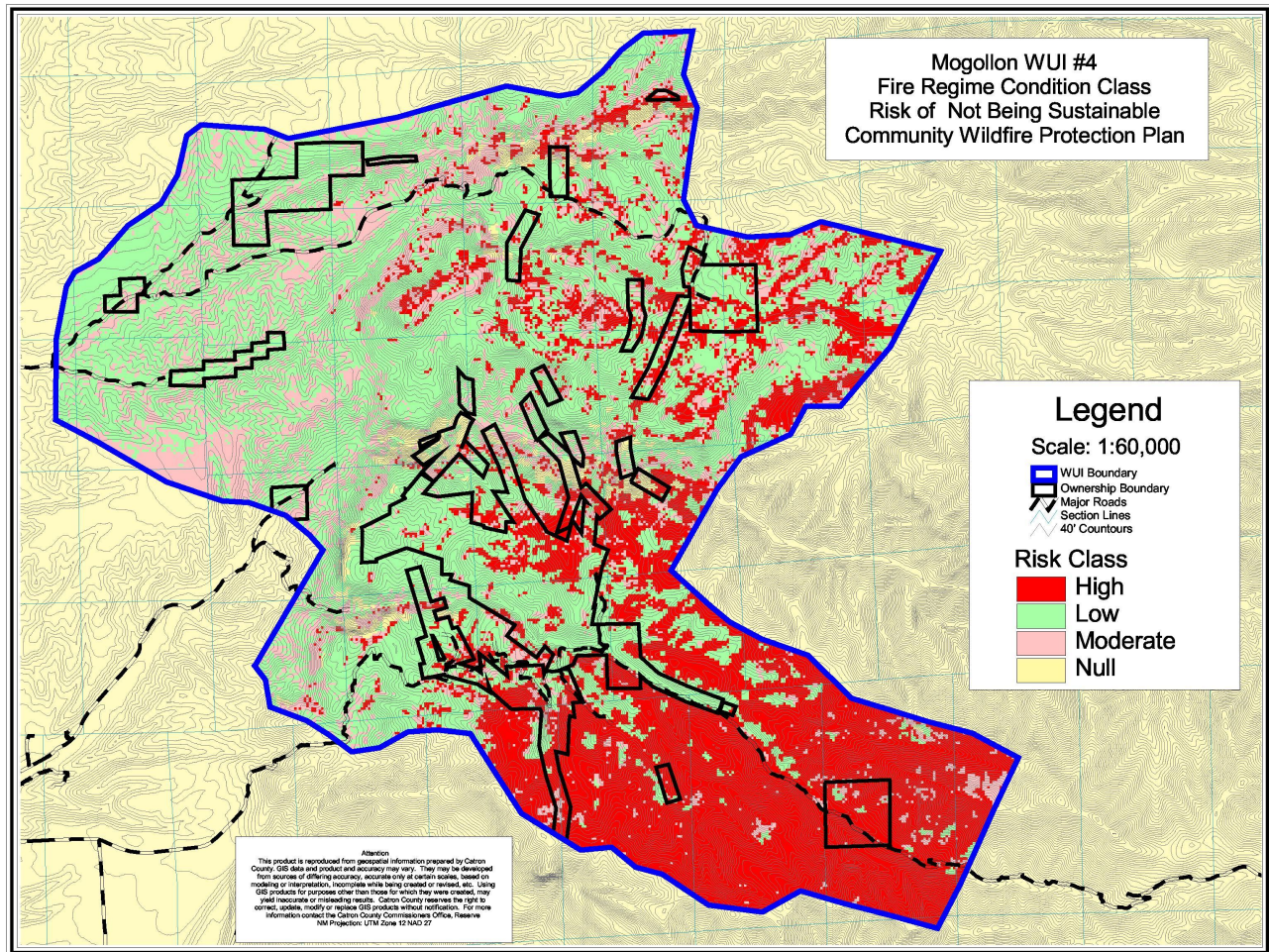
**Map 5: FireThreat**



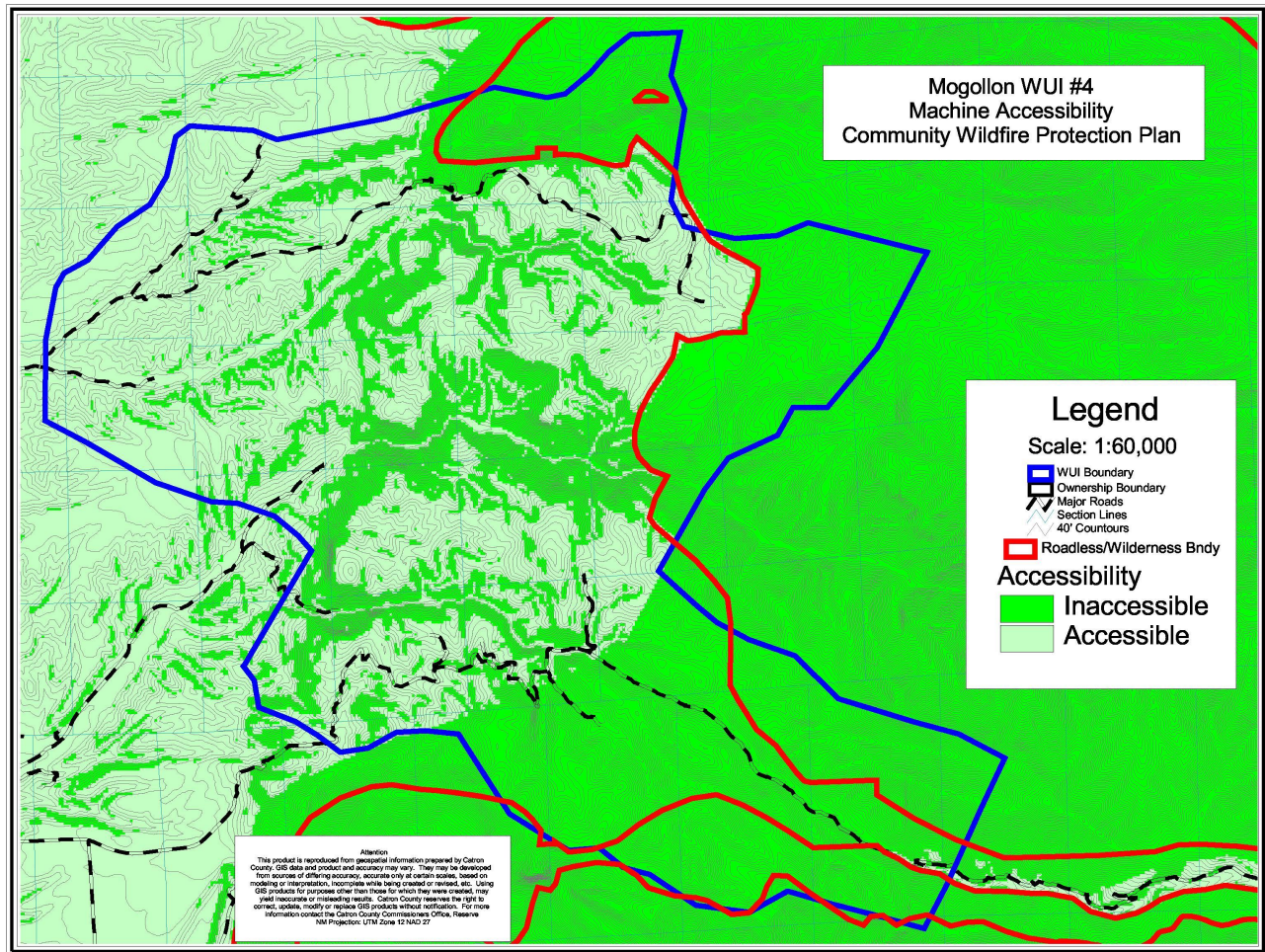
**Map 6: Fire Regime Condition Class**



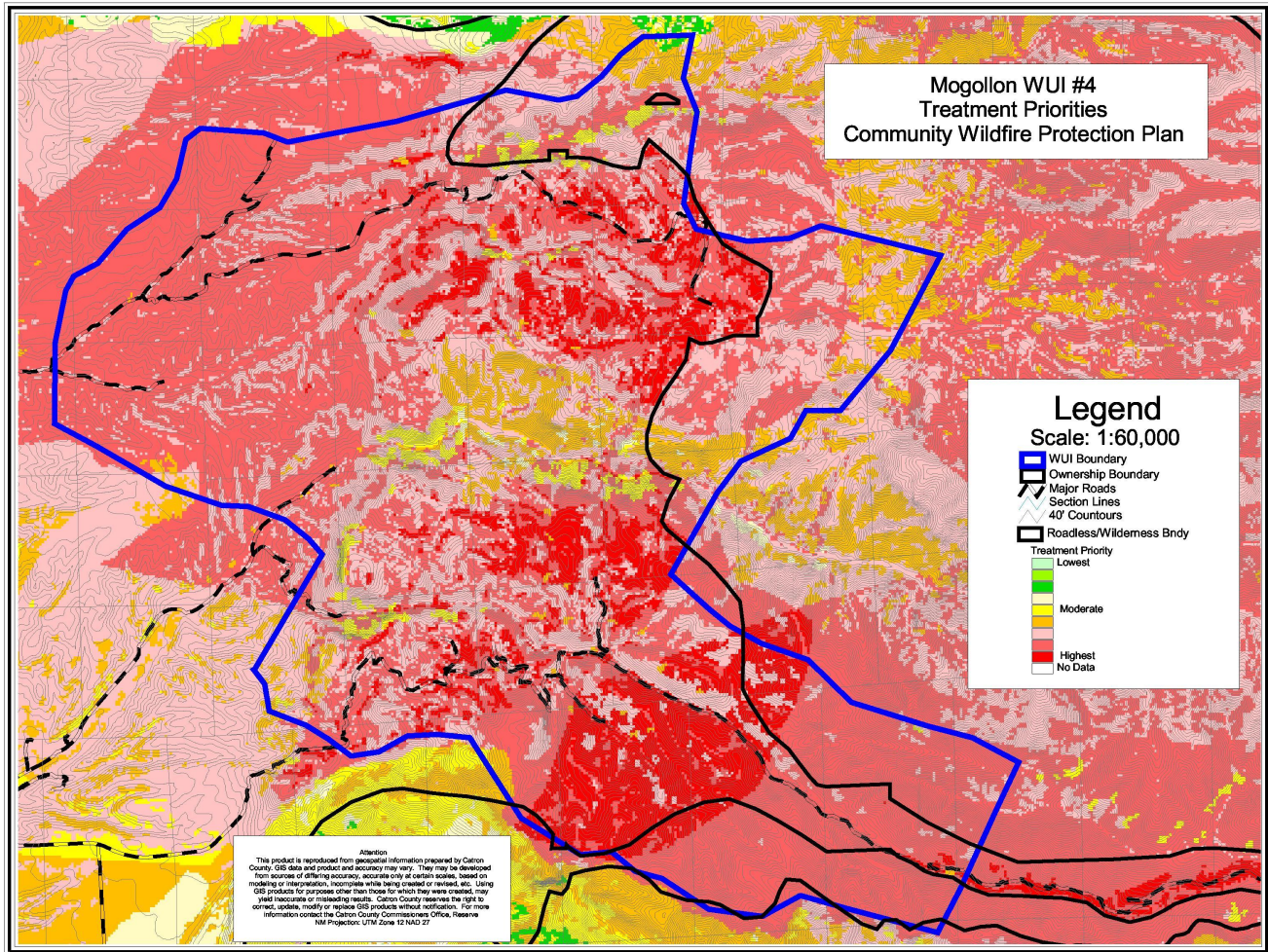
**Map 7: FRCC Abundance Class**



**Map 8: FRCC Risk of Vegetative Condition Not Being Sustainable**

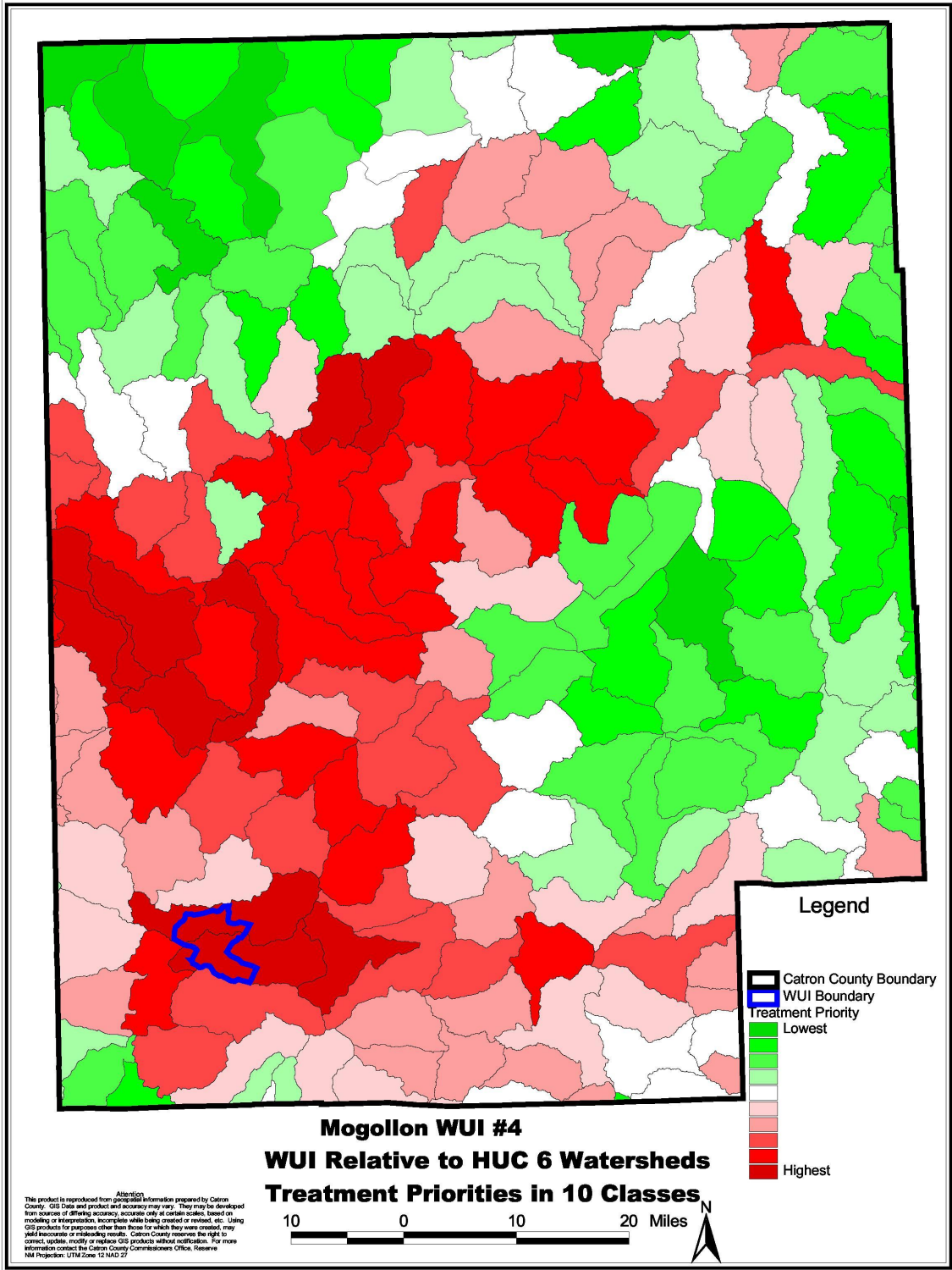


**Map 9: Machine Accessible Areas**

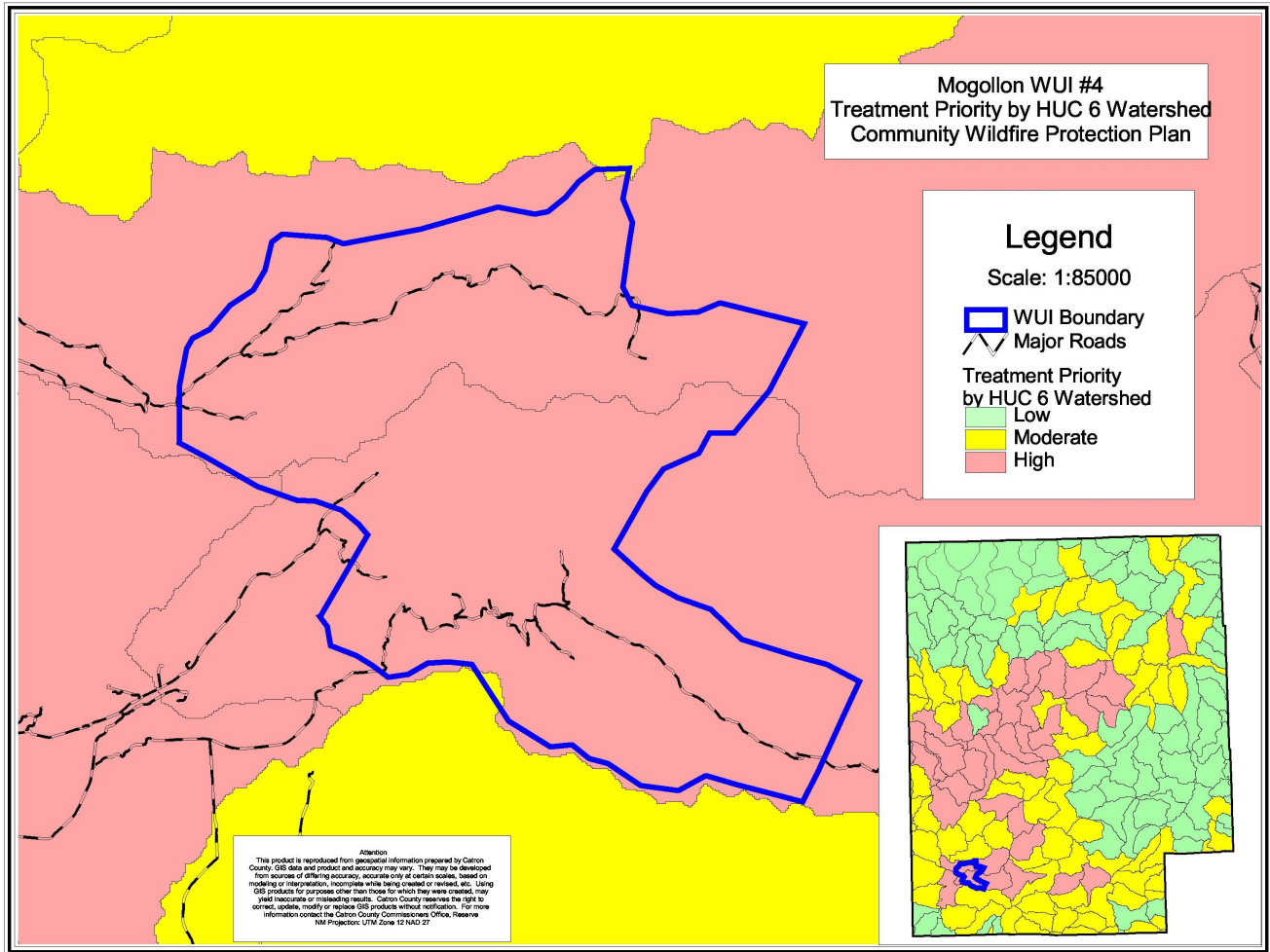


**Map 10: Final Treatment Priorities**

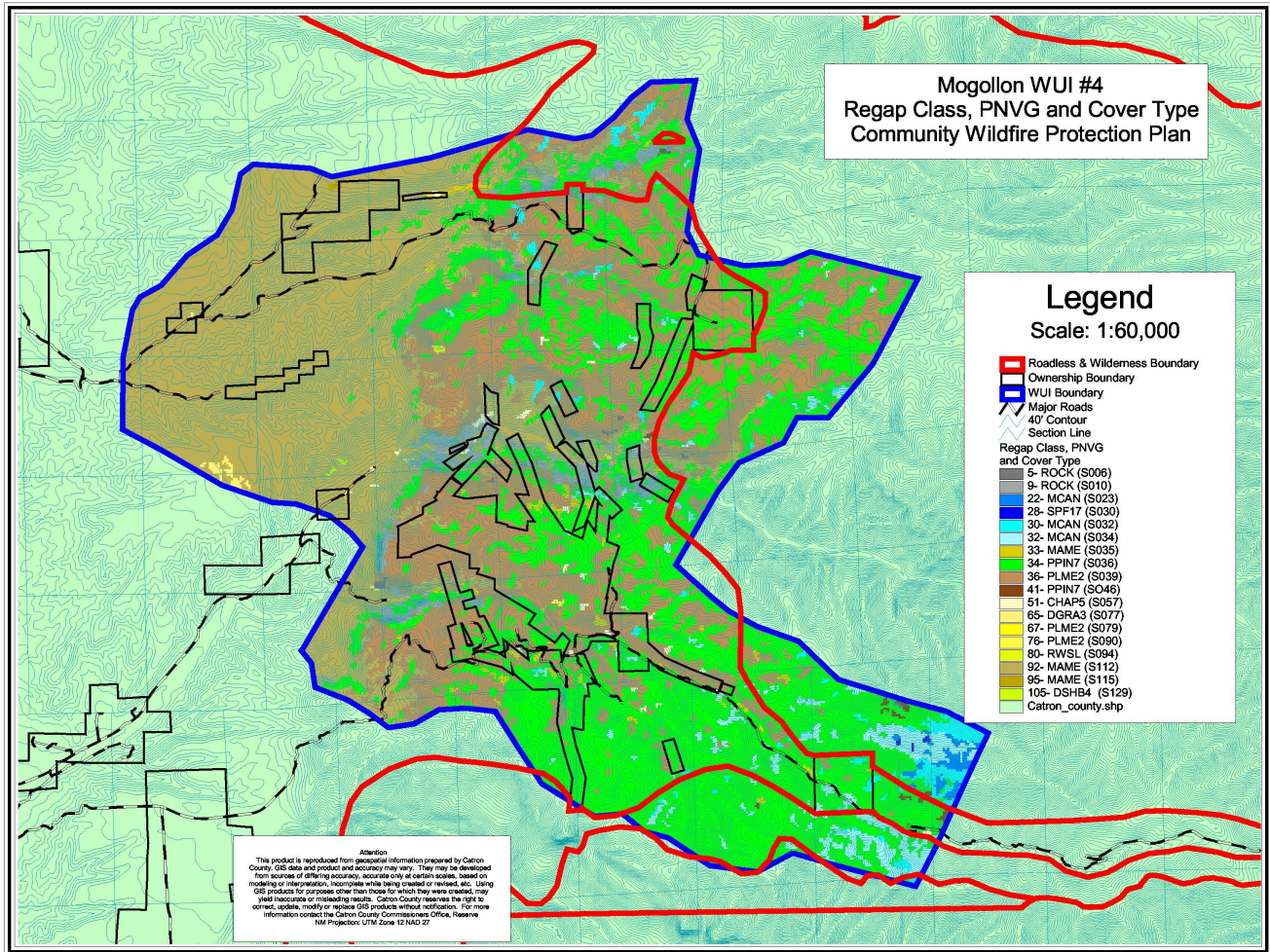




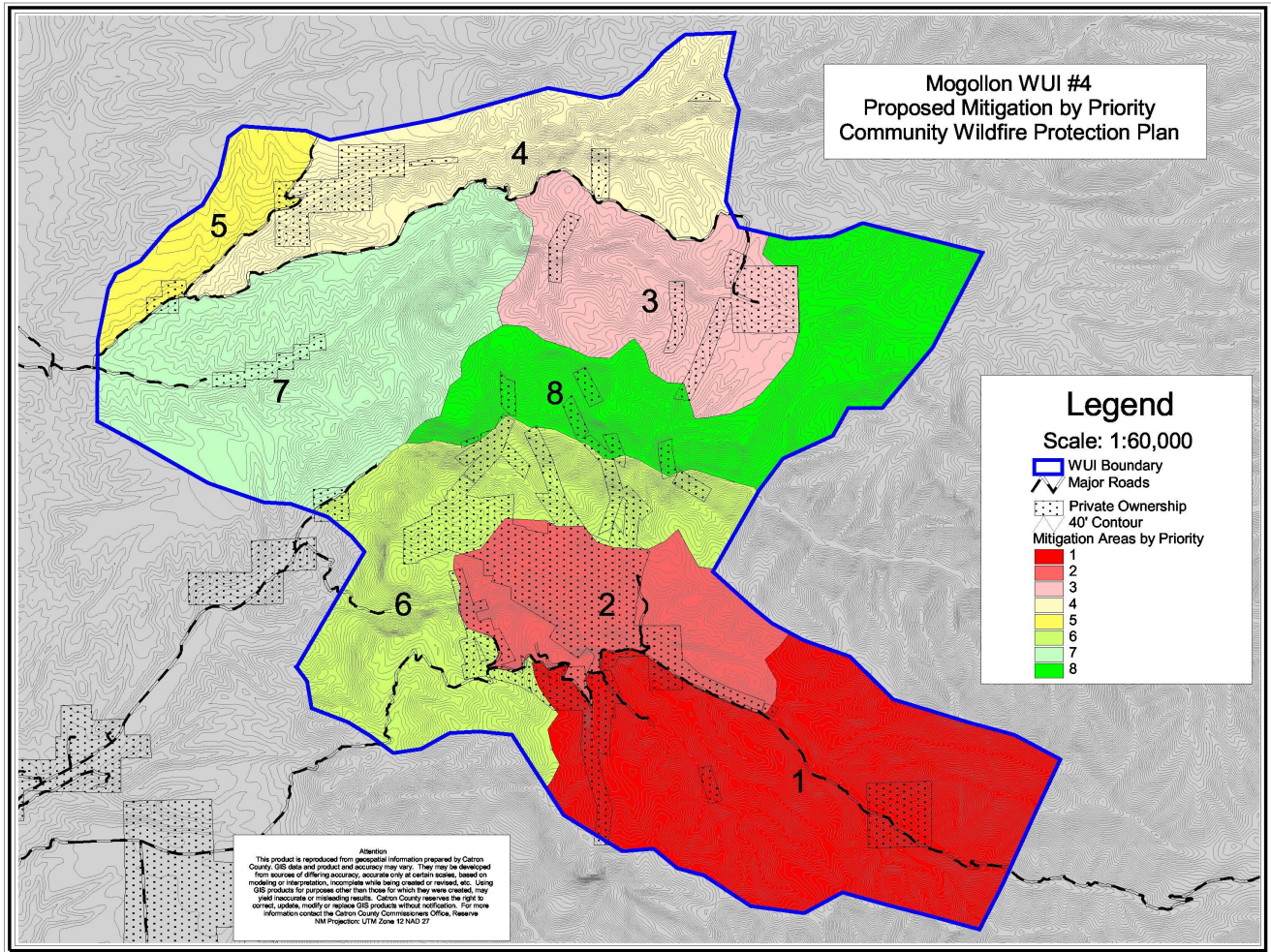
**Map 11: WUI Relative to HUC 6 Watersheds**



**Map 12: Treatment Priority by HUC 6 Watershed**



**Map 13: Regap Vegetation Types**



**Map 14: Proposed Mitigation Priorities**