



2018 Peñasco Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) (Update)



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Peñasco CWPP Update Committee



Taos County Wildfire Protection Plan Peñasco Valley Area Update

A. Summary

In 2017, Taos County received a grant from the New Mexico Association of Counties for the (CWPP) Community Wildfire Protection Plan update of the Peñasco Valley Area. The Peñasco Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan (PVCWPP) is a supplement of the Taos County Wildfire Protection Plan (TCCWPP) adopted in 2009 and updated in 2016. The PVCWPP is a collaborate effort to prioritize areas and assess for wildfire threat and treatments specific to the communities of the Peñasco Valley which include; **Peñasco, Chamisal, Placitas, Vadito, Tres Ritos/Angostora, Rodarte, Si Pa Pu, , Vallecitos, El Valle/Ojito, Las Trampas, Rio Lucio, Llano San Juan, and Picuris Pueblo.** **The plan is to mitigate the threat of wildfire for these communities.** In future document updates, the NFPA 299/1144 form will be used to assess the risk to Peñasco Valley Communities.

B. Introduction

Wildfire fuels mitigation and wildfire protection to protect lives and property are the key components in developing this PVCWPP project. The same minimum requirements that were utilized in the Taos County CWPP were utilized in the creation of this plan, which is Collaboration, Prioritized Fuel Reduction, and Treatment of Structural Ignitability.

Collaboration was established with the Taos County Core Team. The Taos County CORE Team is comprised federal, state, local forestry contractors, volunteer fire departments, local non-profit organizations and Taos County representatives. The local collaboration also included the local communities of Peñasco Valley, Peñasco Area Communities Association (PACA), Picuris Pueblo and the Peñasco Valley Volunteer Fire Department.

Prioritized fuel reduction was identified in the communities of the Peñasco Valley communities listed above in the summary. These communities were prioritized for hazard fuel reduction treatments and recommended types and methods of treatments that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure. Treatment of Structural Ignitability recommends measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

C. Location

The Peñasco Valley communities that are the subject of this CWPP supplement are located in the Southern portion of Taos County. The villages of Placitas, Peñasco, Vadito, Santa Barbara, Si Pa Pu, Tres Ritos, Angostura, Chamisal, Rodarte, Vallecitos, El Valle/Ojito, Las Trampas, Llano San Juan, Llano Largo, Llano Llegua, Rio Lucio and Picuris Pueblo are the communities within the focus of this document. The Peñasco valley were first settled by the Tiwa People centuries ago, then by Spanish colonists in 1796, the same year as Taos, NM. Today the community of Peñasco serves residents in the many villages and rural areas surrounding it, as well as the residents of Picurís Pueblo New Mexico. It is on the scenic High Road to Taos. The population is estimated at about 2,320+ (2010). According to the United States Census Bureau, the Peñasco valley has a total area of 1.2 square miles (3.1 km²) and the land is at an Elevation of 7685 feet.

A large percent of the Peñasco Valley is acreage under federal ownership and management. A majority of Taos County upper watersheds are managed by the Carson National Forest and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Much of the open mesa of the Plateau by the Rio Grande River is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

D. Dominant Vegetation/Tree Density

Potential treatments are expected to reduce the three primary structural attributes related to woody vegetation: basal area, tree stem density, and canopy cover. Vegetation type would not be expected to change due to treatment. All of the Taos County CWPP defined treatments maybe used in either a restoration or fuels-reduction framework. With the exception of the low intensity prescribed burn, these treatments can also be characterized as “thinning from below,” The dominant vegetation map depicts the four dominant vegetation types found in the Taos County CWPP planning area.

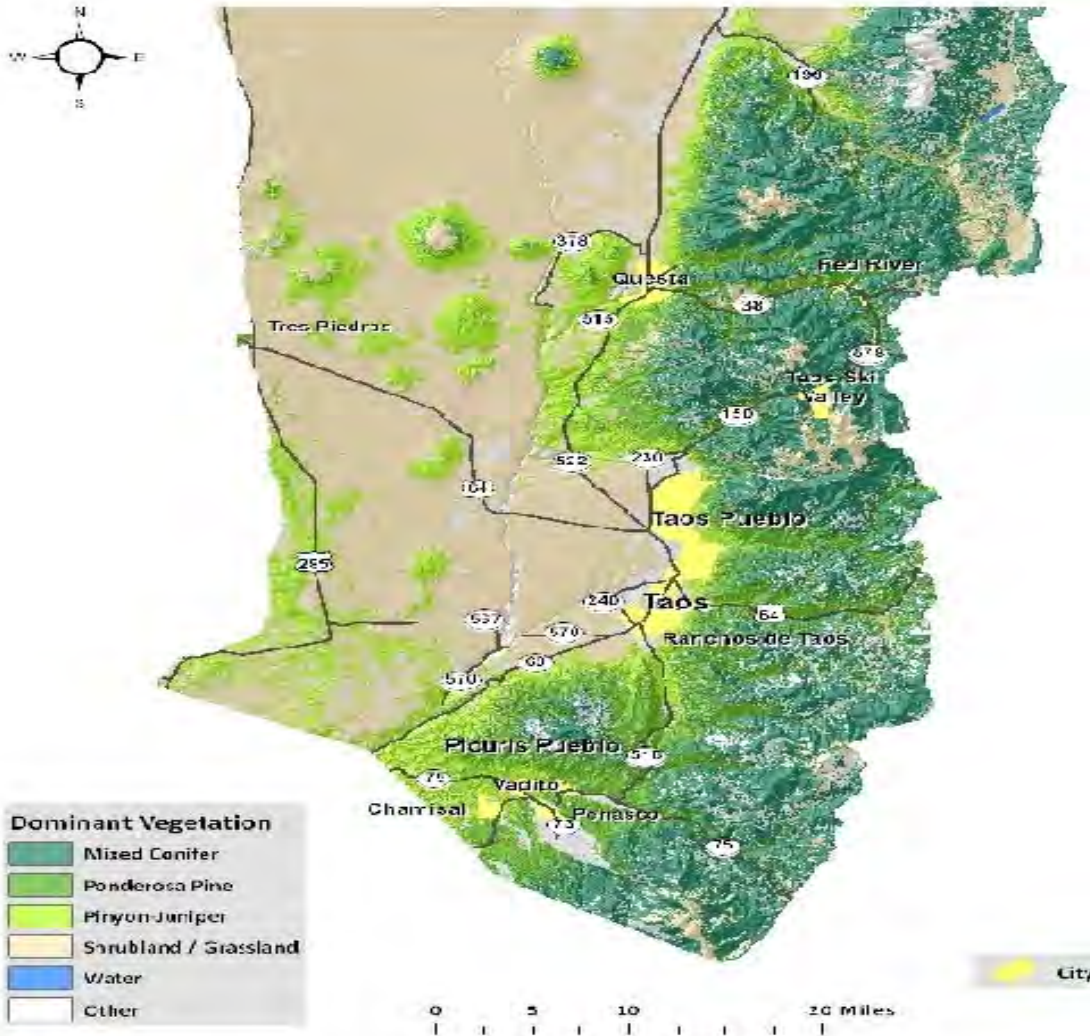
Piñon – Juniper: In piñon-juniper (PJ) systems, treatment types generally differ considerably from those in ponderosa pine and dry mixed-conifer. It is unlikely that these treatments would be implemented as a response to fire hazard. Typically, PJ treatments are likely to be undertaken to reduce woody vegetation cover as a means of increasing forage, improving wildlife habitat (e.g., pronghorn), and/or restoring grasslands that have been encroached on by woody vegetation.

Spruce-Fir and Mesic Mixed-Conifer: These forest types typically have a fire regime that is characterized by very infrequent, high-intensity crown fire. In general, treatments are not recommended in these types of vegetation unless they are implemented to protect human structures.

Pine-Oak: Pine-oak habitats are very important for wildlife, including Mexican spotted owl, wild turkey, black bear, and passerine birds. When the conifer component of pine oak habitat becomes thick, it often suppresses oak regeneration. CORE Team experts recommended thinning of conifers in dense pine-oak stands to promote the growth and regeneration of oaks. Since retention of oaks is usually desirable, treatments in these areas are likely to be less intense than those in areas of pure ponderosa pine.

Aspen: Stands of aspen and aspen mixed with conifers are important for both biodiversity and aesthetic reasons. Aspen regeneration and growth may be promoted by thinning of conifers within and around stands and by prescribed burning. CORE Team experts recommended low intensity treatments and prescribed fire in and around aspen stands.

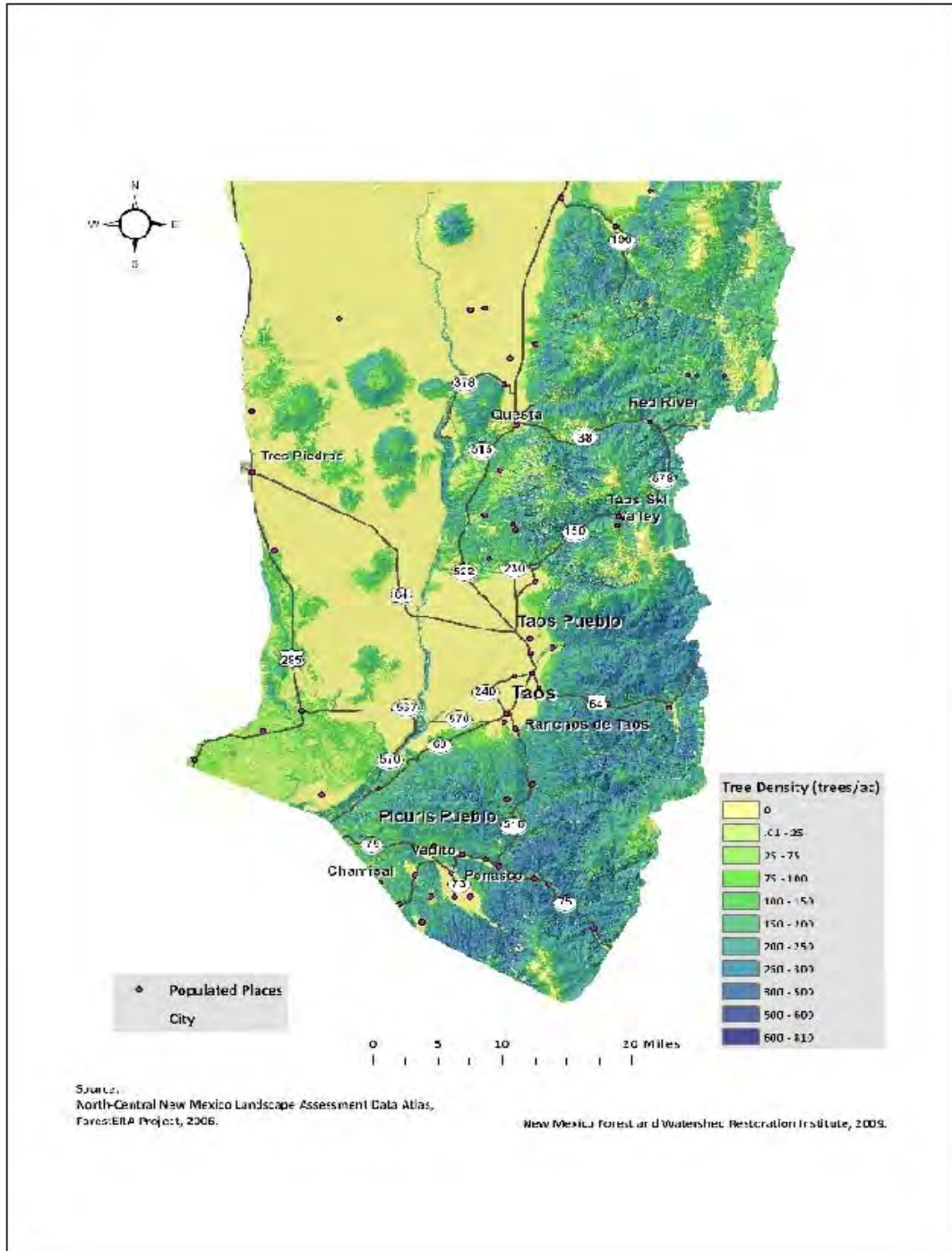
Taos County Dominant Vegetation



Source:
 North-Central New Mexico Landscape Assessment Data Atlas,
 Forest EIA Project, 2006.

New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute, 2009.

Taos County Tree Density



E. Communities at risk

Many of the unincorporated communities of Peñasco Valley are located in high elevation valleys above the Taos valley and plateau. Therefore the Peñasco Valley (WUI) Wildfire Urban Interface areas are often in a similar topography type. They are often situated in steep sloped canyons predominantly surrounded by Carson National Forest, Tribal land and BLM. There is limited ingress and egress through these canyons often with only one paved road passing through these communities.

Many Peñasco Valley communities are vivid examples of WUI Ignitability zones where there is a dense concentration of private property and structures surrounded by forest with dense growth and volatile grasses adjoining the forest. In many circumstances the Peñasco Valley communities and private property create “zones of ignitability” and transmission to the nearby forests are likely as occurred during the 2011 OSHA Fire.

Areas that match these general topographic descriptions are the following Peñasco Valley WUI areas;

- **Si Pa Pu, Tres Ritos, Angostura**
- **Las Trampas**
- **Chamisal**
- **El Valle/Ojito, Las Trampas**
- **Llano San Juan**
- **Llano Llegua**
- **Picuris Pueblo**

The chart that follows summarizes the wildfire risk assessment for each community within the protection zones by categorizing that risk as “High”, “Moderate”, or “Low”. Both subjective and objective criteria have been used in this assessment. The primary criteria include:

- Population
 - Number of people at risk
 - Adequacy of escape routes for the population
 - Suitability of shelter-in – place as a option to evacuation
 - Historical public awareness and behavior
- Wildland fuels
 - Fuel Type
 - Fuel condition class
 - presence of fuels that have potential to carry fire into the community
 - The correlation of fuels and terrain
 - Impact of fuels projects (if any)
- Structural criteria
 - Type of Construction
 - Structural Density
 - Relationship of structure sites to Wildland fuels terrain
 - Defensible space

- Fire history
 - Number of Fire Ignitions
 - Cause
 - Number of fires that have escaped initial attack
- Fire suppression Capacity
 - Proximity of initial attack resources
 - Capability of initial attack resources
 - Suitability of resources for fuel type, terrain, and structural density
 - Reliability of initial attack resources
 - Availability of water (engine source and draft sites)

All ratings developed by the Taos County CWPP CORE Team are subject to change and updating according to continuing input from communities and local fire departments.

Peñasco Valley Taos County CWPP (CAR) Communities at Risk List

	Taos County Communities Risk of Wildfire	Community Wild Fire Assessment	Escape Routes for community/ Shelters in Place	Taos County Fire District	Wild Fire Risk Rating
1.	Peñasco	Access and Egress: Paved Highway and dirt driveways Structural Density: High Hydrants available: Yes Fire History: Terrain: Agricultural Grass fields, Commercial corridor, Water Availability: Fire Engine Wildland Area: Carson National Forest	Escape Route: NM ST. HWY 75 intersecting with NM ST. Hwy 518 and NM ST Hwy 73 Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 State Road 75	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	M
2.	Placitas	Access and Egress: Paved Highway and dirt driveways Structural Density: low Hydrants available: Yes (Limited) Fire History: Terrain: Agricultural Grass fields, Water Availability: Fire Engine Wildland Area: Carson National Forest	Escape Route: NM ST. Hwy 75 intersecting with NM ST. Hwy 518 Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 NM State Road 75	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	L
3.	Vadito	Access and Egress: Paved Highway and dirt driveways Structural Density: Medium Hydrants available: Yes (Limited) Fire History: Terrain: Agricultural Grass fields, Commercial corridor. Water Availability: Fire Engine Wildland Area: Carson National Forest	Escape Route: NM ST. Hwy 75 intersecting with NM ST. Hwy 518 Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 NM State Road 75	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	L-M

4.	Santa Barbara	<p>Access and Egress: Paved Highway, forest roads and dirt driveways</p> <p>Structural Density: Medium</p> <p>Hydrants available: No</p> <p>Fire History:</p> <p>Terrain: Forest</p> <p>Water Availability: Fire Engine</p> <p>Wildland Area: Carson National Forest</p>	<p>Escape Route: NM ST. Hwy 73 intersecting with NM ST. Hwy 75</p> <p>Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 NM State Road 75</p>	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	M
5.	Si Pa Pu Tres Ritos Angostura	<p>Access and Egress: Paved Highway, forest roads and dirt driveways</p> <p>Structural Density: low</p> <p>Hydrants available: No</p> <p>Fire History: 1 (Osha Fire 2011)</p> <p>Terrain: Forest</p> <p>Water Availability: Fire Engine</p> <p>Wildland Area: Carson National Forest</p>	<p>Escape Route: ST. Hwy 518 intersecting with ST. Hwy 75</p> <p>Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 NM State Road 75</p>	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	H
6.	Chamisal	<p>Access and Egress: Paved Highway and dirt driveways</p> <p>Structural Density: Medium</p> <p>Hydrants available: Yes</p> <p>Fire History:</p> <p>Terrain: Agricultural Grass fields</p> <p>Water Availability: Fire Engine</p> <p>Wildland Area: Carson National Forest, BLM</p>	<p>Escape Route: NM ST. Hwy 76 intersecting with NM ST. Hwy 75</p> <p>Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 NM State Road 75</p>	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	M
7.	Rodarte Llano Largo	<p>Access and Egress: Paved Highway, forest roads and dirt driveways</p> <p>Structural Density: Medium</p> <p>Hydrants available: Yes (Limited)</p> <p>Fire History:</p> <p>Terrain: Agricultural Grass fields and forest</p> <p>Water Availability: Fire Engine</p> <p>Wildland Area: Carson National Forest</p>	<p>Escape Route: NM ST. Hwy 73 intersecting with ST. Hwy 75</p> <p>Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 State Road 75</p>	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	M
8.	Vallecitos	<p>Access and Egress: Paved Highway Forest Roads and dirt driveways</p> <p>Structural Density: Low</p> <p>Hydrants available: Yes(Dry)</p> <p>Fire History:</p> <p>Terrain: Agricultural Grass fields and forest</p> <p>Water Availability: Fire Engine</p> <p>Wildland Area: Carson National Forest, BLM</p>	<p>Escape Route: NM ST. Hwy 76 intersecting with ST. Hwy 75</p> <p>Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 State Road 75</p>	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	H

9.	El Valle/Ojito	<p>Access and Egress: Paved Highway Forest Roads and dirt driveways</p> <p>Structural Density: Low</p> <p>Hydrants available: No</p> <p>Fire History:</p> <p>Terrain: Agricultural Grass fields and forest</p> <p>Water Availability: Fire Engine</p> <p>Wildland Area: Carson National Forest</p>	<p>Escape Route: NM ST. Hwy 76 intersecting with ST. Hwy 75</p> <p>Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 State Road 75</p>	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	M
10.	Las Trampas	<p>Access and Egress: Paved Highway Forest Roads and dirt driveways</p> <p>Structural Density: Low</p> <p>Hydrants available: No</p> <p>Fire History:</p> <p>Terrain: Agricultural Grass fields and forest</p> <p>Water Availability: Fire Engine</p> <p>Wildland Area: Carson National Forest</p>	<p>Escape Route: NM ST. Hwy 76 intersecting with NM ST. Hwy 75</p> <p>Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 State Road 75</p>	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	M
11.	Llano San Juan	<p>Access and Egress: Paved Highway, forest roads and dirt driveways</p> <p>Structural Density: Medium</p> <p>Hydrants available: Yes (Dry) San Juan</p> <p>Fire History:</p> <p>Terrain: Agricultural Grass fields and forest</p> <p>Water Availability: Fire Engine</p> <p>Wildland Area: Carson National Forest</p>	<p>Escape Route: NM ST. Hwy 73 intersecting with NM ST. Hwy 75</p> <p>Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 State Road 75</p>	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	M
12.	Rio Lucio	<p>Access and Egress: Paved Highway, forest roads and dirt driveways</p> <p>Structural Density: Medium</p> <p>Hydrants available: Yes</p> <p>Fire History:</p> <p>Terrain: Agricultural Grass fields and forest</p> <p>Water Availability: Fire Engine</p> <p>Wildland Area: BLM</p>	<p>Escape Route: NM ST. Hwy 75 intersecting with ST. Hwy 518 and 73 NM ST</p> <p>Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 State Road 75</p>	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	L
13.	Picuris Pueblo	<p>Access and Egress: Paved Highway, forest roads and dirt driveways</p> <p>Structural Density: Medium</p> <p>Hydrants available: Yes</p> <p>Fire History: Little to none-small Lightening and human caused fires</p> <p>Terrain: Agricultural Grass fields and forest.</p> <p>Water Availability: Fire Engine</p> <p>Wildland Area: Tribal land, CNF, Peñasco Valley</p>	<p>Escape Route: NM ST. HWY 75 intersecting with NM ST. Hwy 518 and NM ST Hwy 73</p> <p>Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 State Road 75</p>	Picuris Pueblo Fire Crew, USFS, Peñasco VFD	H

14.	Llano Llegua	Access and Egress: Paved Highway, forest roads and dirt driveways Structural Density: Medium Hydrants available: No Fire History: Terrain: Forest Water Availability: Fire Engine Wildland Area: Carson National Forest	Escape Route: NM ST. Hwy 73 intersecting with NM ST. Hwy 75 Shelter: Peñasco Community Center at 14136 NM State Road 75	Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department	M
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F. Peñasco Valley Fire Protection

Fire Response Capacity

Resources available to respond on initial attack fire starts include local fire department, federal, and state agencies. Interagency coordination is provided by Taos County Emergency Management Department.

Federal Resources

Forest Service – One Ranger district of the Forest Carson National Forest lie within the Protection Zone and it is in the Peñasco(Camino Real) Ranger District. The ranger district staffs a Type 6 engine. In addition, the district hosts an Interagency Hotshot Crew (Carson Hotshots), and significant overhead qualifications exist on forest staff. During peak season, the forest typically flies a daily aerial recon, but no Helitack or SEAT capability is routinely staffed locally.

Bureau of Indian Affairs – Picuris Pueblo has 1 Type 2 Crew and 1 Type 3 Engine and cooperates with local communities outside of tribal land for initial or extended wildfire attack, as well as prescription and managed fire.

Bureau of Land Management – The Taos Field Office of the BLM maintains a Type 2 IA hand crew and 2 Type 6 engines. Significant overhead positions also exist within their staff.

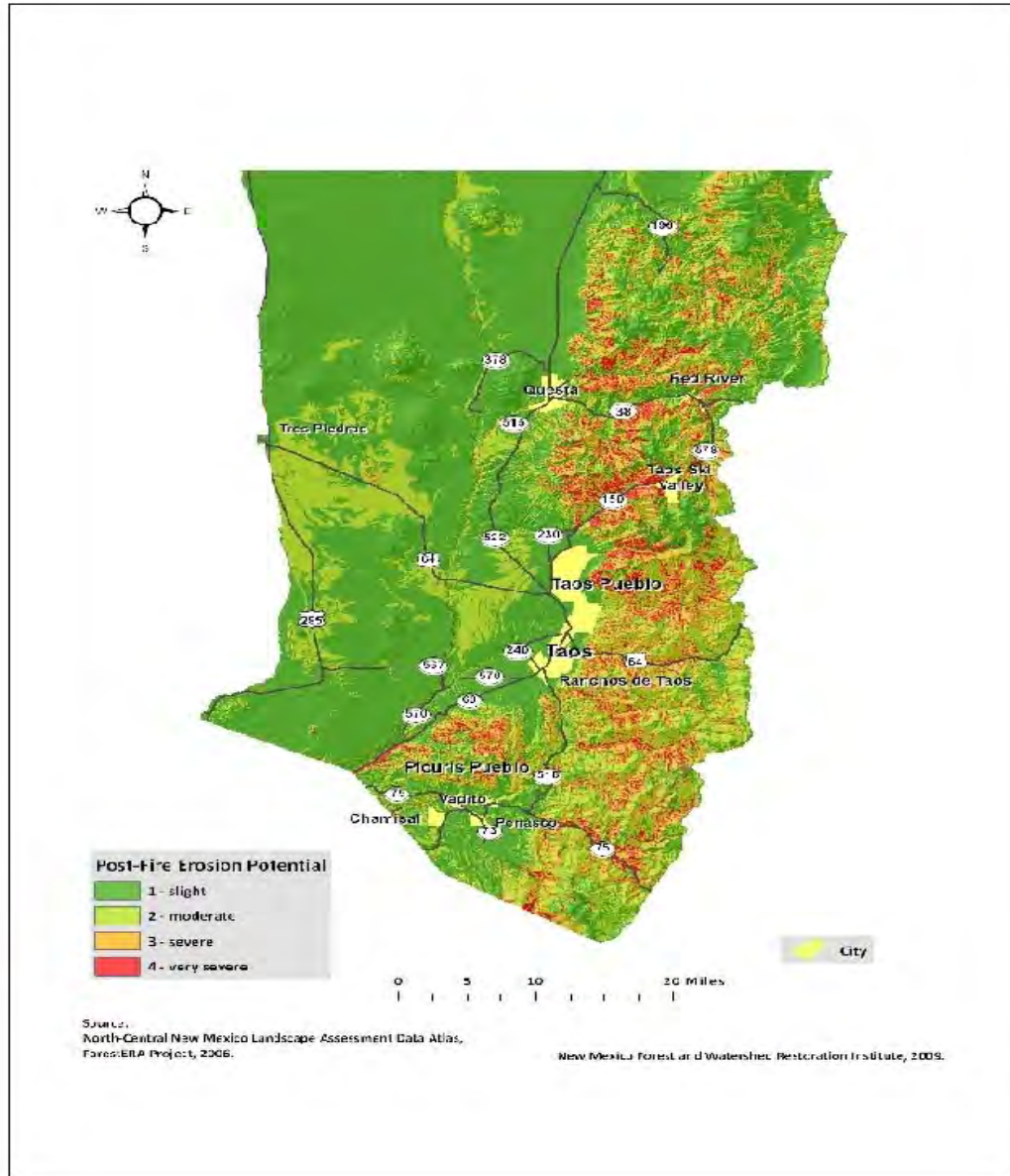
New Mexico State Resources

New Mexico State Forestry, Cimarron District has primary responsibility for non-federal and non-municipality lands within the protection Zone. They routinely staff two Type 6 Engines from their local District office. During peak fire season, they often have an aerial recon capability. They often utilize local fire department resources through joint powers agreements to meet their initial attack mission. Type 2 initial attack crews are available, including the Red River Fire Chasers, Inmate Work Crews and the Returning Heros Program.

Local Fire Department Resources

The Peñasco Volunteer Fire Department has primary responsibility for private land within the protection zone or the district. Significant engine and water capacity exists within the department. The mobilization of these resources occurs through a formal dispatch protocol that is updated periodically. While engine capacity is strong it is recognized that some areas in the district are not accessible to engines. Overhead qualifications beyond single resources boss level are limited and this group relies heavily on its state and federal partners to provide incident management and logistics functions.

Post-Fire Erosion Potential



WUI projects

Updated 2018 Taos County CWPP

WUI Treatment Projects List and Ratings

USFS Carson National Forest and NFL WUI Fuels Treatment Projects List

Name	Ongoing	Implementation Years	WUI	NEPA Completed ?	CFRP	WUI Partners	Notes:	CORE Team WUI Ratings Risk Assessment
Pot Creek	Completed		WUI	Yes	Yes/ARRA	PCVFD		High
Ojos/ Ryan	Planning		WUI	No				High
Borrego	Ongoing		WUI	Yes				Moderate
Montez	Ongoing		WUI	Yes				Moderate
El Pato	Ongoing		WUI	Yes				Moderate
La Joya	Ongoing		WUI	Yes				Moderate
Si Podemos en Santa Barbara (OSO)	Planning		WUI	No	Yes	Santa Barbara Land Grant		High
Rio Trampas	Ongoing		WUI	Yes	No			High
Amole	Ongoing		WUI	Yes	No			Moderate
Ojo Sarco	Ongoing		WUI	Yes	No			High
Entranas	Ongoing		WUI	Yes	No			High
Francisco	Ongoing		WUI	Yes	No			High

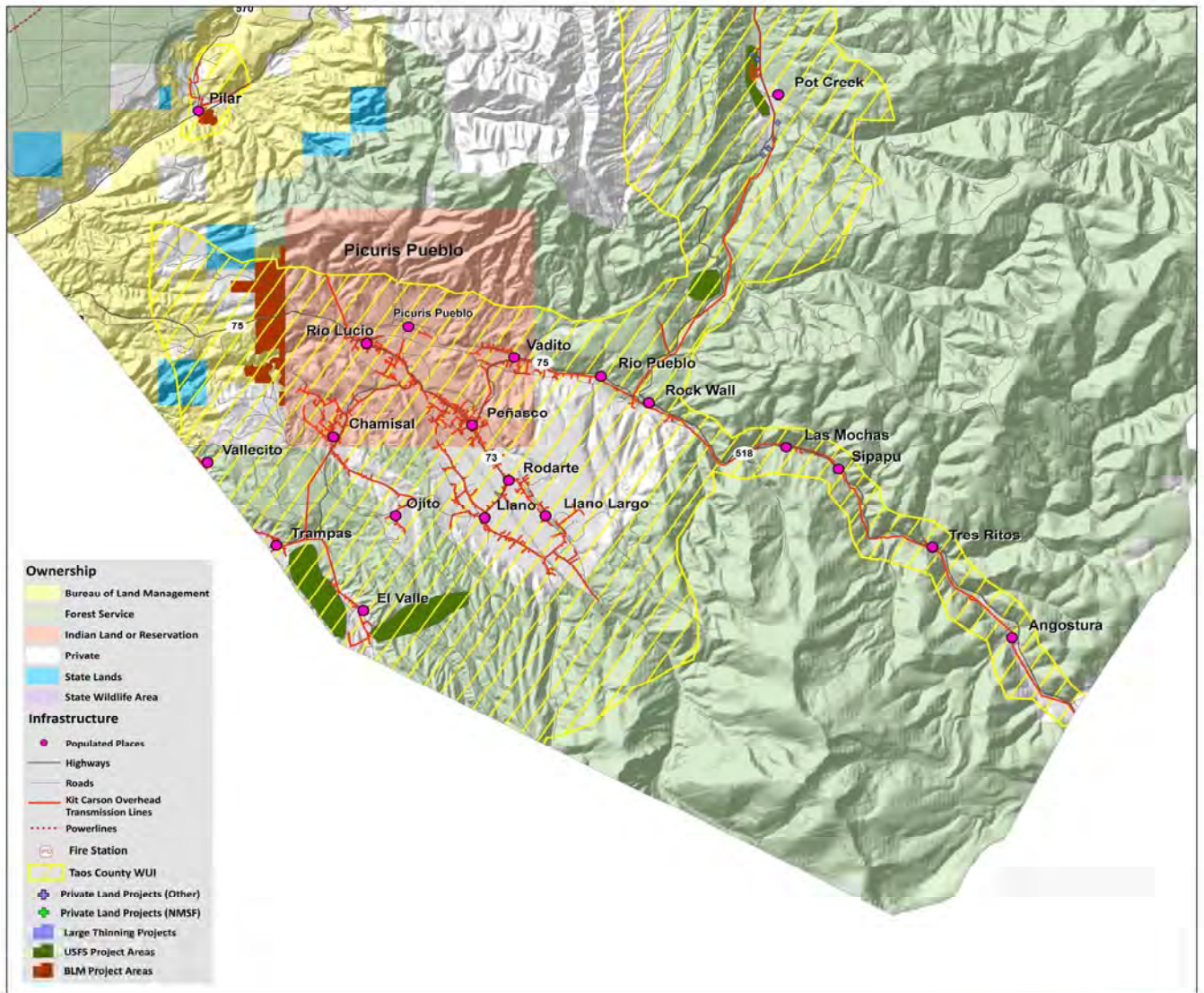
BLM WUI Fuels Treatment Projects List

Copper Hill	Ongoing			Yes		Picuris Pueblo		High
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Private Lands WUI Treatments & Defensible Space
Fuels Treatment Projects List

Name	Ongoing	Implementation Years	WUI	NEPA Completed	CFRP	WUI Partners	Notes:	CORE Team WUI rating Risk Assessment
NMAC Grant	Yes	2018 CWPP Update	Yes	Yes		Private land owners	BLM Grant	Very High
NFL Grant	Yes	Ongoing	Yes	Yes-Federal Lands Adjacent		Private land owners, SMU	Taos County	Very High
TSWCD Cost Share Program	Yes	2018-2022	Yes	N/A		Private land owners		Very High
Picuris Pueblo	Yes	Ongoing	Yes			Private land owners	Appendix	High
Forest Stewardship Guild	Yes	Ongoing	Yes,	Yes	Yes	USFS, BLM, Picuris Pueblo, Private Contactors	Appendix	High
Santa Barbara	Yes	20 years	Watershed	unknown		Private land owners		Moderate
Please add future projects Send to latircote@gmail.com								

Peñasco WUI Infrastructure Map Taos County



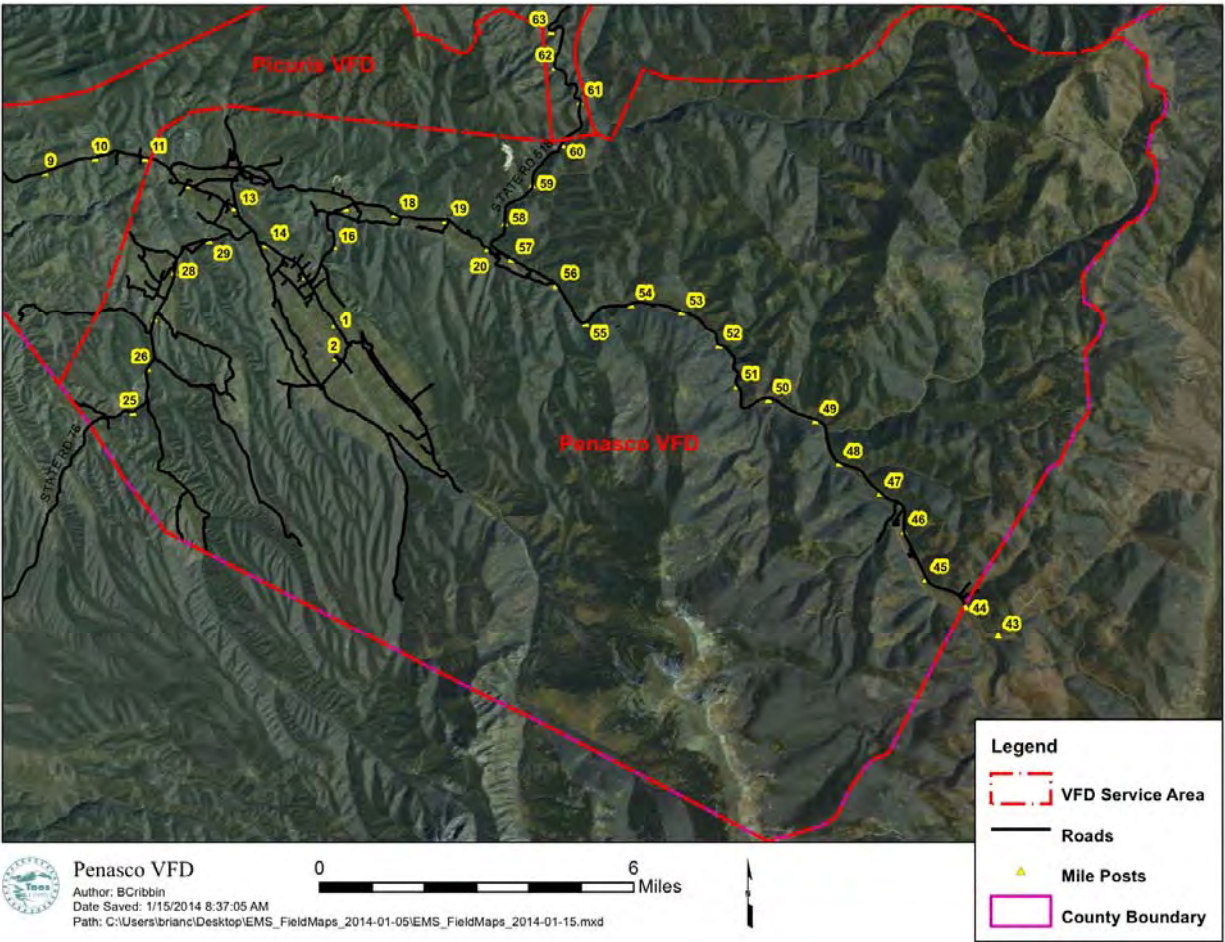
Source:
 Taos County GIS/IT Dept. Taos, NM
 National Wetland Inventory
 National Wetland Inventory
 National Wetland Inventory
 National Wetland Inventory



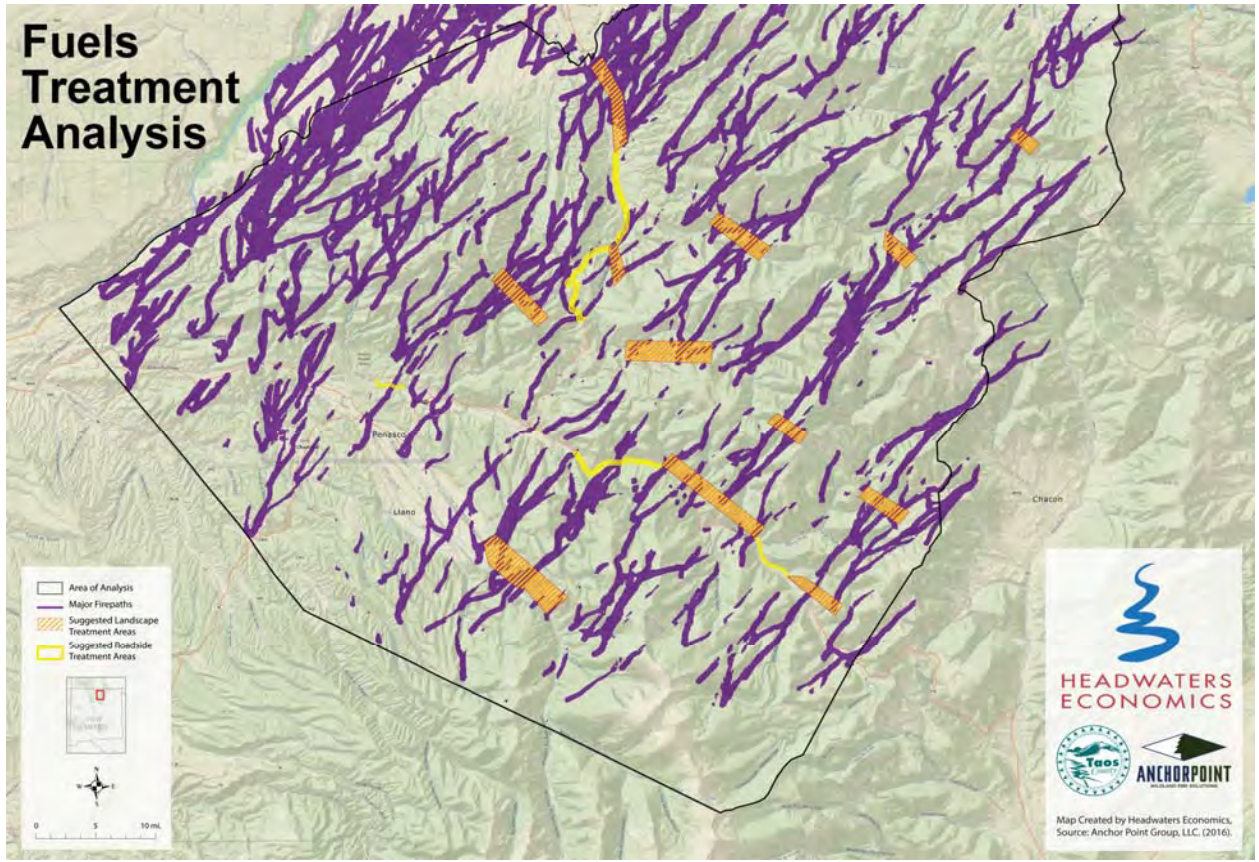
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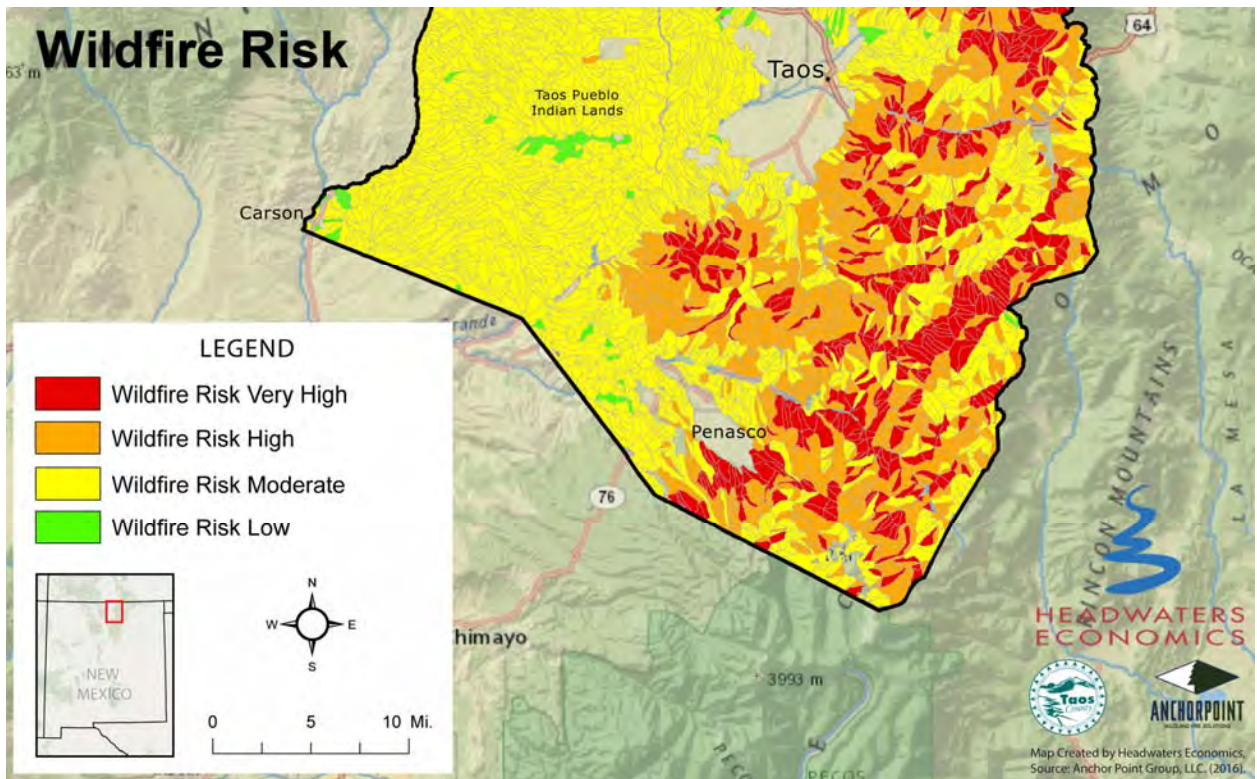
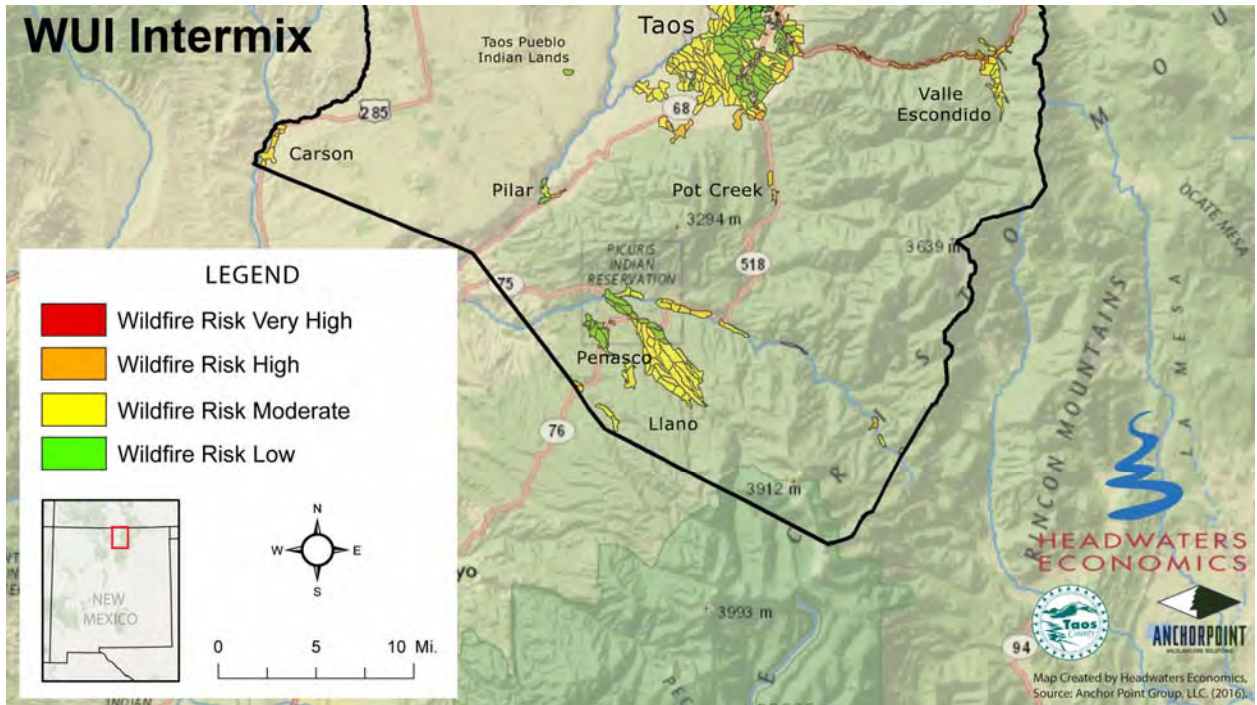


Peñasco VFD Response Zone

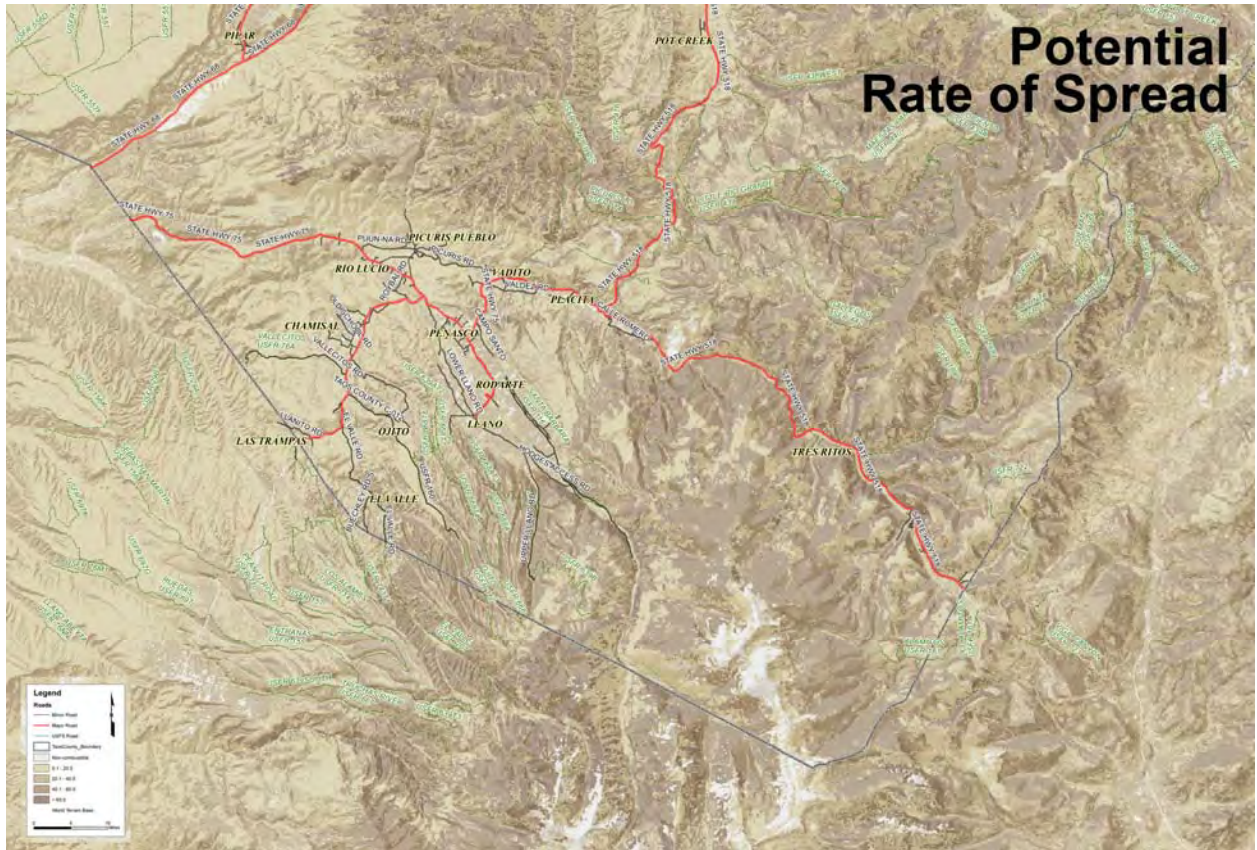


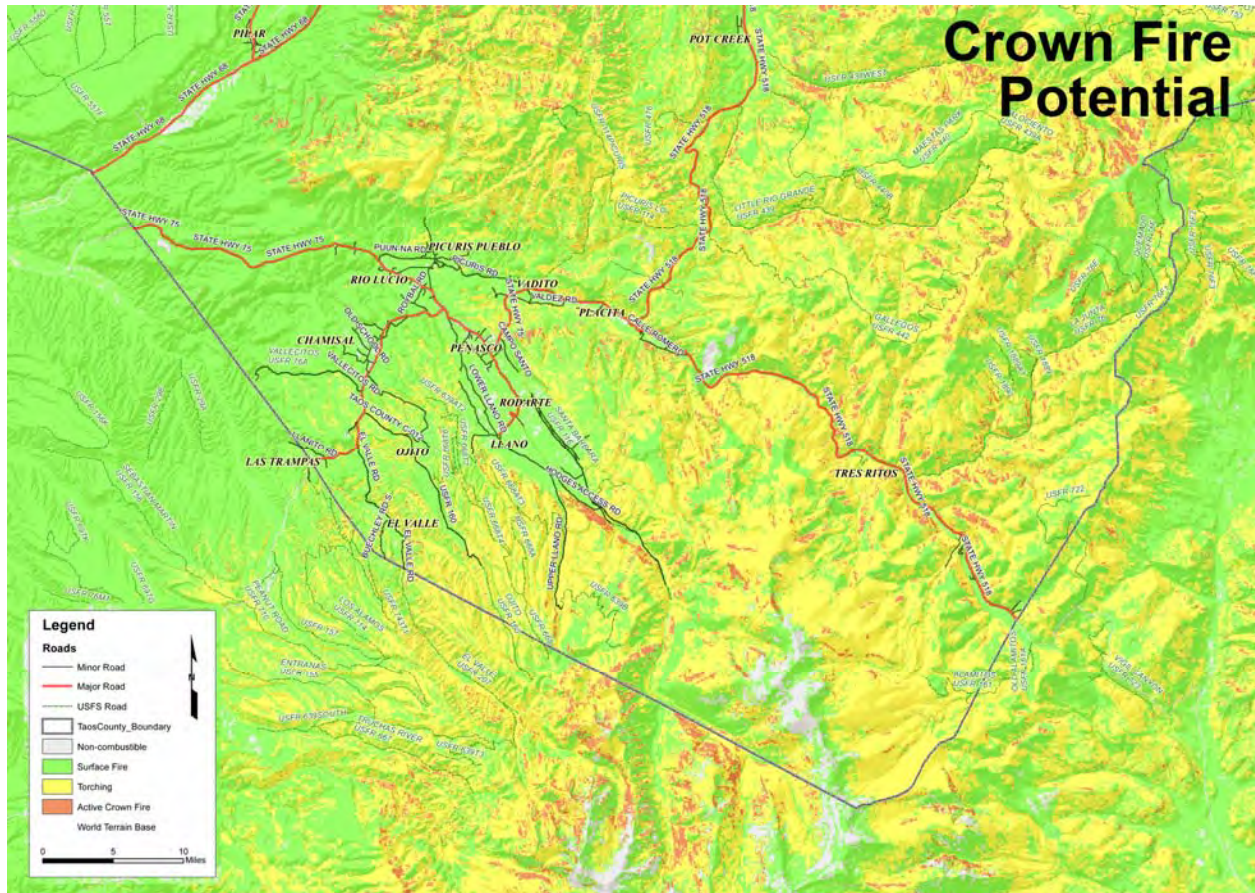
Fuels Treatment Analysis



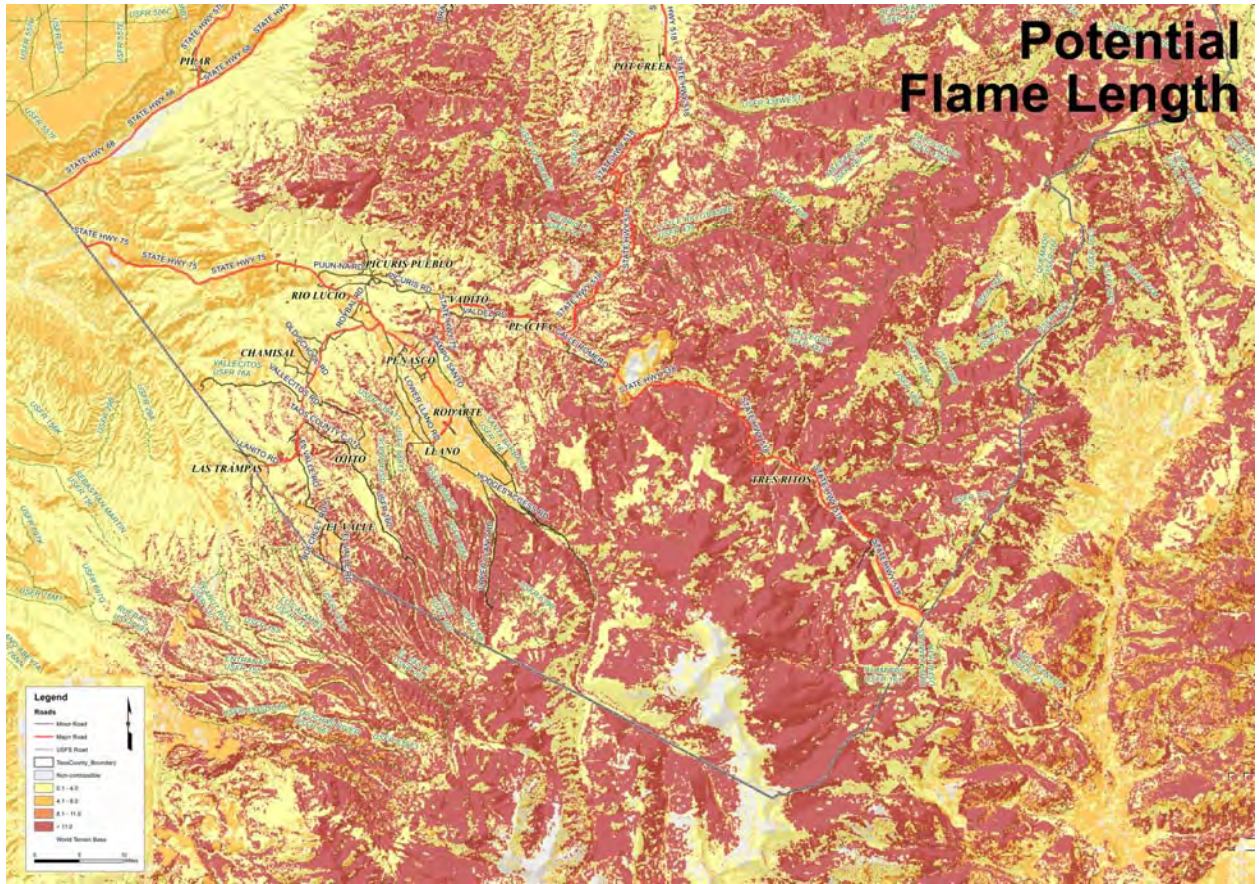


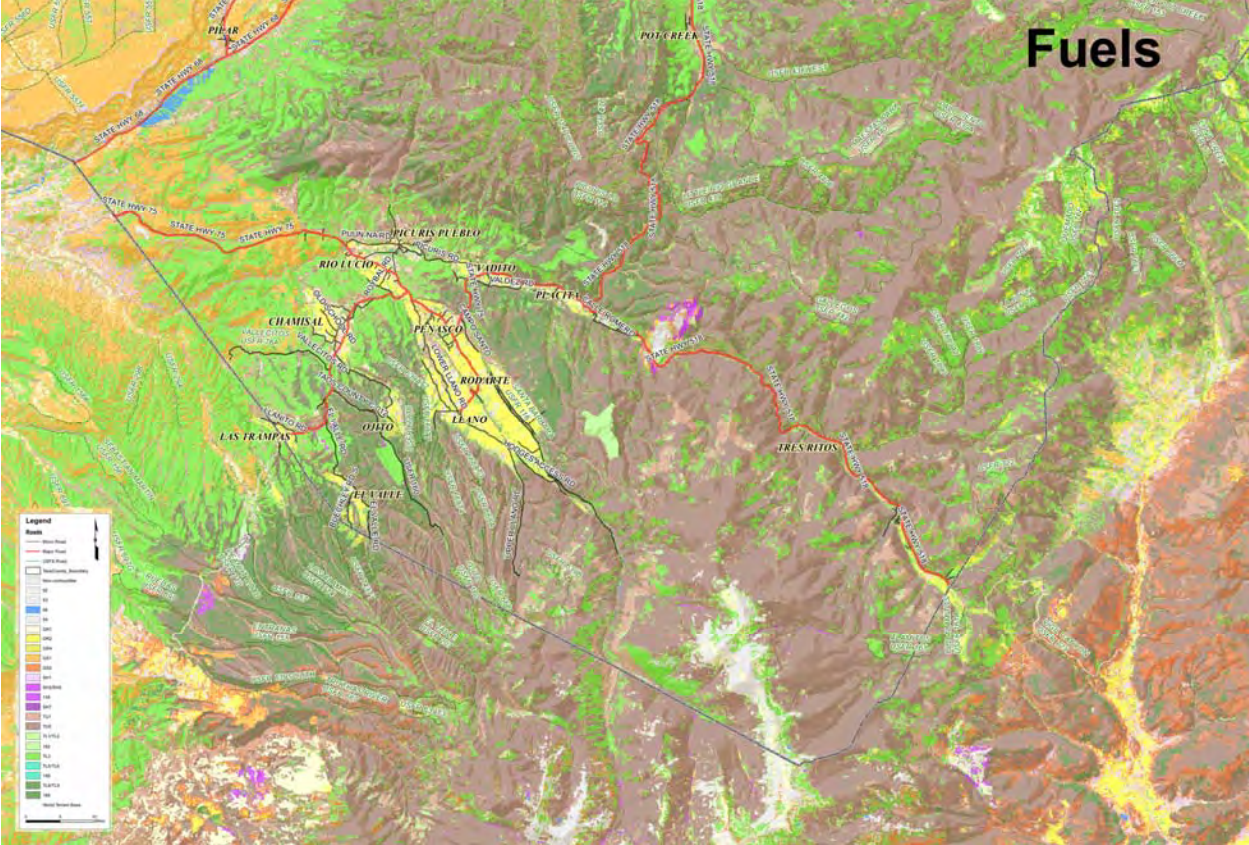
Potential Rate of Spread





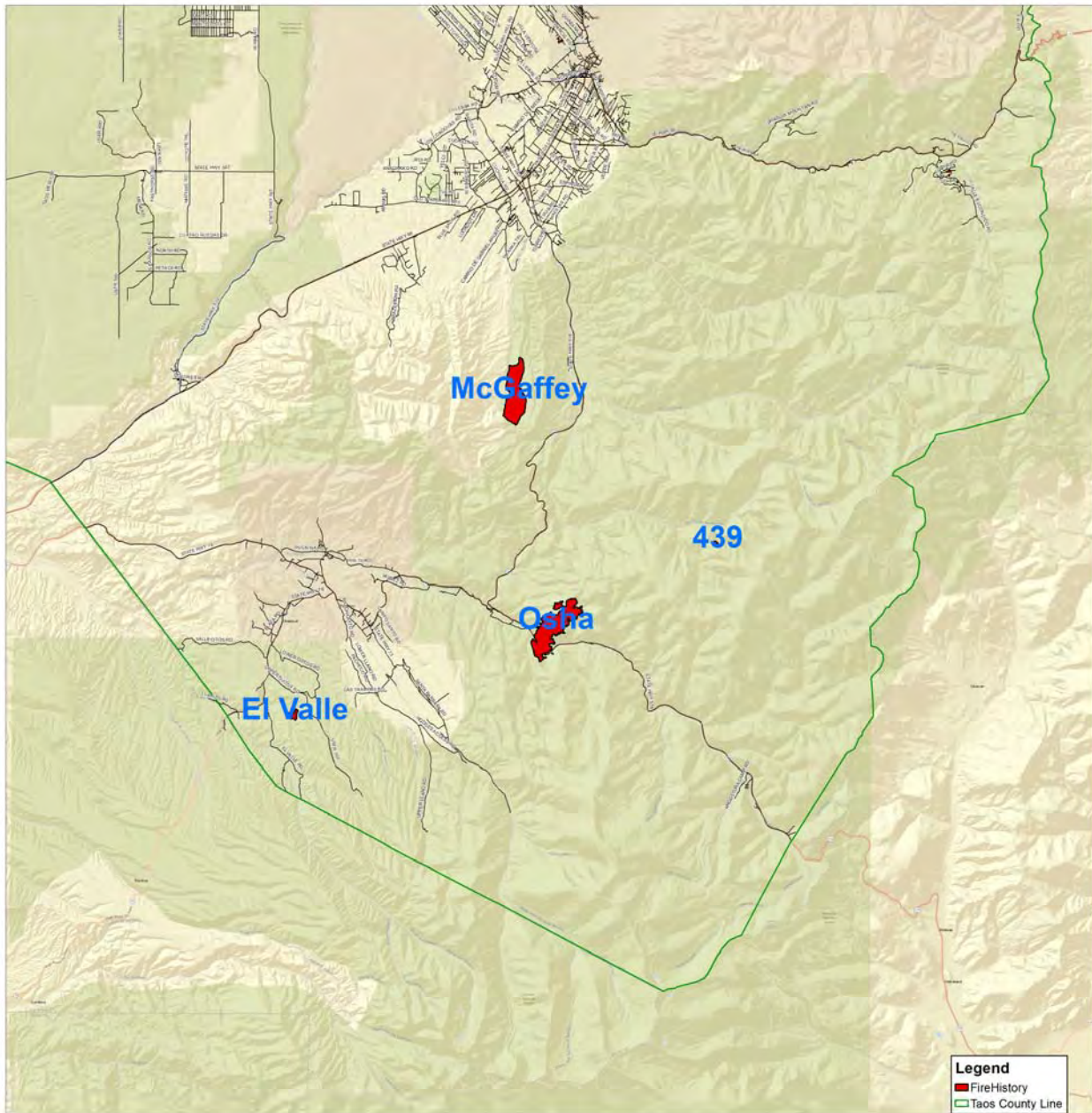
Potential Flame Length





Fire History Peñasco Area

Name	Date	Acres	Cause
Osha	Wednesday, June 01, 2011	720 acres	Lightning
439	Sunday, July 17, 2011	10 acres	Lightning
McGaffey	Sunday, July 24, 2016	525 acres	Unknown
El Valle	Saturday, July 30, 2016	43 acres	Lightning



Taos County Planning
Source graphics: NAIP 2014
Author: NJS
Date Saved: 8/22/2016 3:58:40 PM
Path: O:\GIS\Projects\Peñasco Valley Fire History\Peñasco fire history.mxd

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FIREWISE Guidelines

Actions to Reduce Structural Ignitability

What you can do as a Peñasco resident and property owner?

- **Create Defensible Space**

Do you have 30 to 100 ft of space surrounding your home that is Lean, Clean and Green?

1. **Lean:** Prune shrubs and cut back tree branches, especially within 15 ft of your chimney.
2. **Clean:** Remove all dead plant material from around your home; this includes dead leaves, dry vegetation and even stacked firewood. Prune large trees 6 to 10 ft high to prevent ground fires from spreading to tree tops.
3. **Green:** Plant fire-resistant vegetation that is healthy and green throughout the year.

- **Fire Resistant Construction**

Brick, cement, plaster, stucco and concrete masonry resist heat and flames. Tempered and double pane glass windows can also make a home more resistant to the heat and flames of a wildfire.

Class A asphalt shingles, metal, tile and concrete roofing is also good protection for your home. A fire-resistant sub-roof can add an extra layer of protection.

Attachments to your home such as decks, porches or fences that are not made of a fire resistant material can start on fire and spread to the rest of your home.

- **Emergency Access**

Identify your home and neighborhood with legible and clearly marked street names and numbers so response vehicles can rapidly find the location of the emergency. Include a driveway that is at least 14 ft wide with a vertical clearance of 13 ft 6 in (*per 1997 UFC, section 902.2.2.1*) to provide access for emergency apparatus.

- **Private Property Owner's "Firewise" Plan**

A personal "**Firewise Plan**" should include, at a minimum, the following information:

1. A copy of the site plan.
2. Methods and timetables for controlling, changing or modifying areas on the property. Elements of the plan shall include removal of slash, snags, dead and/or vegetation, vegetation that may grow into or provide a hazard to overhead electrical lines, removal of ground fuels including forest litter, ladder fuels and the thinning and arrangement of live trees and planting of fire-resistive vegetation.
3. A plan for maintaining these fuel reduction/management measures via the subdivision covenants throughout the existence of the subdivision.

The vegetation management plan shall also include the following values as they relate to the subdivision and shall consider the overriding requirement that the plan shall improve the overall health of the area ecosystem:

1. Fire risk reduction
2. Aesthetic consideration
3. Functional aspects of the vegetation/environment
4. Cultural/Spiritual aspects

- **Have a Family Disaster Plan**

The time to plan for an emergency is before the emergency happens. Take a few minutes to discuss with your family your personal evacuation plans; places to meet, critical medications, documents, personal possessions and pets.

- **Important Firewise concepts**

“Firewise” practices increase the likelihood that homes, office buildings, and other community resources (watersheds, infrastructure such as roads or communication lines, and other resources) will survive Wildland fire damage.

- **Three elements that are present in the WUI Wildland–Urban Interface zone are:**

- (1) Wildland fuels (trees and shrubs),
- (2) Urban fuels (homes and landscape plants), and
- (3) Limited fire protection resources.

In short, this zone is “where the leaves meet the eaves.” The zone can be a house in the woodlands, a subdivision on the edge of a community, or a home with a combustible roof surrounded by large amounts of landscape vegetation. As people move into areas where fire plays a role, homes become a possible fuel source and the potential for human-caused ignitions increases.

- **Firefighters can’t do it alone!** Communities need to balance the needs and values of both People and natural resources, by taking action before fires start.

- **Firewise practices can provide a defensible space for homes and communities.**

- (1) Residents should use fire-resistant building materials, especially on the roof;
- (2) Residents should remove flammable materials from around homes;
- (3) Residents should create fire breaks with lawns, driveways, and walkways;
- (4) Residents should install screens on chimneys and burn barrels;
- (5) Residents should stack firewood away from homes;
- (6) Residents should provide appropriate space between plants and remove lower branches from trees; and
- (7) Residents should make sure the home address is visible from the street.

Homes don’t have to burn!

Work done around a home before a fire starts can save property and lives. Homeowners and communities, working as partners with firefighters, can effectively reduce losses caused by Wildland fires.

Please refer to Appendix 5, 6, and 7

Taos county (WUI) Public/Private Partnerships

Taos County already benefits from established partnerships with a variety of governmental and Non Governmental Organization (NGO). The Carson National Forest and Taos County have successfully collaborated in attaining a CFRP grant for WUI fuel reduction treatments. One of the local contractors involved in this CFRP is the Rocky Mountain Youth Corps (RMYC) a non profit mandated to experience based educational opportunities for local youth.

Rocky Mountain Youth Corps (RMYC) is a not-for-profit youth corps based in northern New Mexico. Rocky Mountain Youth Corps' mission is to recognize and engage the strengths and potentials of youth through team service in the communities, the schools and the landscapes of northern New Mexico. RMYC is a stepping stone to new opportunities. Following the tradition of the Civilian Conservation Corps from the 1930's, RMYC field crews that revitalize communities, preserve and restore the environment, prepare young people for responsible, productive lives and build civic spirit through service.

<http://youthcorps.org>

The Taos Soil and Water Conservation District (TSWCD) provide assistance in anticipation of working collaboratively on fuel reduction projects on private lands. This is a cost share program.

<http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us>

The New Mexico Forestry and Watershed Restoration Institute, the regional SWERI Southwest Ecological Research Institute located at New Mexico Highlands University. The New Mexico Forestry and Watershed Restoration Institute have been supplying the Taos County GIS department with mapping and forestry consultations during the development of the Taos County CWPP. NM FWRI will be providing guidance and assistance for fuel reduction treatment monitoring as this CWPP is implemented.

<http://www.nmhu.edu>

ICC Codes

Taos County has chosen to adopt the National ICC Codes.

<http://www.iccsafe.org>

This comprehensive code includes regulations governing the safeguarding of life and property from all types of fire and explosions hazards. Topics include general precautions against fire, emergency planning and preparedness, fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, hazardous materials storage and use, and fire safety requirements for new and existing buildings and premises.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction Funding Sources

Federal wildfire prevention and WUI funding sources

- **CFRP Community Forestry Restoration Projects**

The Community Forest Restoration Act of 2000 (Title VI, Public Law 106-393) established a cooperative forest restoration program in New Mexico to provide cost-share grants to stakeholders for forest restoration projects on public land to be designed through a collaborative process (the Collaborative Forest Restoration Program).

Projects must include a diversity of stakeholders in their design and implementation, and address specified objectives, including: wildfire threat reduction; ecosystem restoration, including non-native tree species reduction; reestablishment of historic fire regimes; reforestation; preservation of old and large trees; increased utilization of small diameter trees; and the creation of forest-related local employment.

The act limits projects to four years, and sets forth cost limits and provisions respecting: collaborative project review and selection; joint monitoring and evaluation; and reporting. The act authorizes appropriations of up to \$5 million annually, and directs the Secretary to convene a technical advisory panel to evaluate proposals that may receive funding through the Collaborative Forest Restoration Program.

- **Rural Fire Assistance Program**

The Rural Fire Assistance program was authorized in the FY 2001 *Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, P.L. 106-291*, as a pilot effort to augment rural fire department (RFD) firefighter safety and Wildland fire protection capabilities. From 2001 - 2005, the Department focused grants to provide training, personal protective equipment and essential firefighting equipment on a cost-shared basis to RFDs.

These departments are often the first line of defense against unwanted Wildland fire and they provide fire support that benefits resources on DOI-managed lands. Grants may only be used for basic Wildland fire safety equipment and tools, communication devices, Wildland fire training, and community wildfire prevention and education activities.

Fiscal Year 2006 focused efforts on both basic and advanced training for local firefighters by providing the "on-the-ground leadership" necessary to improve safety and maximize their effectiveness in Wildland fire suppression operations.

Currently, direct assistance to communities will be delivered through firefighter training and provided to rural fire departments in communities near DOI-managed land. The Department will continue the Ready Reserve program to develop local firefighters who will be trained to become qualified for initial and extended attack.

Aligning the goals of the RFA program to serve small communities through enhanced coordination with the Forest Service State and Volunteer Fire Assistance and the DHS Assistance to Firefighters grant programs can be achieved by developing a CWPP.

- **Rural Community Fire Protection Program**

The VFA program, formerly known as the Rural Community Fire Protection program, is administered by state forestry agencies through 50-50 cost-sharing grants to local fire departments in rural communities. The program's main goal is to provide federal financial, technical, and other assistance in the organization, training, and equipping of fire departments in rural areas with a population of 10,000 or less. Contact you're the NM State Forester's office for grant application forms and deadlines.

The SFA program assists state forestry agencies in wildfire response coordination and delivery, compliance with the national safety and training standards that ensure state and local crew deployment to federal fires and other emergency situations, hazard assessments, fuels treatment projects, and public education efforts. Contact your NM State Forester's office for grant application forms and deadlines.

- **Firewise Communities**

<http://www.firewise.org>

The “**Firewise Communities**” is part of the National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Program, which is directed and sponsored by the Wildland/Urban Interface Working Team (WUIWT) of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, a consortium of Wildland fire organizations and federal agencies responsible for Wildland fire management in the United States.

The **WUIWT** includes: **USDA** Forest Service, **USDI** Bureau of Indian Affairs, **USDI** Bureau of Land Management, **USDI** Fish and Wildlife Service, **USDI** National Park Service, Federal Emergency Management Agency, US Fire Administration, International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Association of State Fire Marshals, National Association of State Foresters, National Emergency Management Association, National Fire Protection Association.

- Non-Point Source Management Program - Clean Water Section 319
 - <http://www.epa.gov>

Congress amended the Clean Water Act (CWA) in 1987 to establish the section 319 Non-Point Source Management Program because it recognized the need for greater federal leadership to help focus State and local non-point source efforts. Under section 319, State, Territories, and Indian Tribes receive grant money which support a wide variety of activities including technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and monitoring to assess the success of specific non-point source implementation projects.

The Section 319 National Monitoring Program projects comprise a small subset of NPS pollution control projects funded under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act as amended in 1987. The goal of the program is to support 20 to 30 watershed projects nationwide that meet a minimum set of project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation requirements designed to lead to successful documentation of project effectiveness with respect to water quality protection or improvement.

The Section 319 National Monitoring Program projects have quantified water quality improvements from Non-Point source controls and strengthened strategies for effective future watershed programs. Highlights are given from each of the 23 Section 319 National Monitoring Program projects.

State Wildfire Prevention Funding

- **New Mexico Forest and Watershed Health Plan**

<http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/fd/FWHPlan/ForestAndWaterShedHealth.htm>

The Forest and Watershed Health Plan will:

- Promote improved forest and watershed health conditions in New Mexico through increased coordination of effort and resources
- Be based on the National Fire Plan, the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy and the Implementation Plan of the Western Governors
- Utilize a collaborative process of input and decision-making between the state, federal agencies, tribes, local governments, research and non-governmental organizations, business, and the public

New Mexico Association of Counties: Wildfire Risk Reduction Program for Rural Communities Program Information

<http://www.nmcounties.org>

The Wildfire Risk Reduction Program for Rural Communities was established in 2005 under the National Fire Plan to assist communities throughout New Mexico in reducing their risk from Wildland fire on non-federal lands. The New Mexico Association of Counties (NMAC), a nonprofit community foundation, has partnered with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to administer the program and distribute awards.

This grant program is only applicable to the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). WUI is defined as identified in an approved CWPP. The program targets at-risk communities by offering seed money to help defray the costs of reducing Wildland fire risk on non-federal lands in WUI areas throughout New Mexico. Funding for this grant program is intended to directly benefit communities that may be impacted by Wildland fire initiating from or spreading to BLM public land.

During the past three years, the Wildfire Risk Reduction Grant Program has primarily funded projects for the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP), a planning prerequisite to all other activities. In 2008, priority will be given to applicants who request funding to implement CWPP identified projects that reduce hazardous fuels and can show a direct benefit to BLM lands. Multiple project proposals from a single applicant will be accepted with no more than one per category.

- Grants for **Hazardous Fuel Reduction** projects on non-federal lands are available for up to \$50,000/project.
- Grants for **Wildland Fire Education, Prevention and Outreach Activities** that support implementation of an applicable CWPP are available for up to \$15,000/project.
- Grants for **CWPP Updates** to address broader WUI definitions or other modifications to previously approved CWPPs in order to address community specific actions, strategies, or treatments are available for up to \$7,500/project. If you are considering updating your CWPP or WUI definition please reference the (Federal Register - Vol.66, No. 3) or review the resources provided on this page.

All project proposals require a minimum 10% cost share. Cost share can be in the form of cash or in-kind contributions. Funded projects must be completed within 12 months of award acceptance.

It is the responsibility of the grantee to assure that if their project is selected for funding through the Wildfire Risk Reduction Program that it complies with applicable local, state, and federal laws. Applicants who receive more than \$500,000 annually from federal sources will be required to submit a copy of their audit to NMAC.

All funds must be expended within 12 months of award acceptance. Funds cannot be used to attempt to influence legislation or the outcome of any public election.

Prescribed burning of any type including, but not limited to, broadcast burns, pile burns, under story burns, etc. is explicitly excluded as an approved practice through this grant program.

Additional links to Useful Resources:

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/i7lpopc2p9s5p1f/2016%20Taos%20County%20CWPP%20Update1.pdf?dl>

<http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/RioArribaCountyCWPP.html>

<https://forestguild.org/Documents/CWPP/Mora/MoraCWPP2005doc.pdf>

<https://fireadapted.org>

After a Wildfire:

<http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/AfterWildfireGuide.FinalDraft.pdf>

GLOSSARY

Acequia

Spanish system of gravity feed ditches established by Spanish law. The ditch systems are earthen channels mostly designed to carry waters to the high perimeters of the flood plains. They are managed by common labor of water rights share holders known as Parcientes.

Adaptive management

Implementing policy decisions as an ongoing process that requires monitoring the results. It applies scientific principles and methods to improve resource management activities incrementally as the managers and scientists learn from experience and new scientific findings and adapt to social changes and demands.

Biodiversity (biological diversity)

The variety of life and its process, including the variety in genes, species, ecosystems, and the ecological processes that connect everything in the ecosystem.

Bosque

“Bosque” is the traditional name for cottonwood forest galleries. Many northern New Mexico stream corridors are composed of mature broad and narrow leafed cottonwoods. There are still remnant areas of willow along these stream courses with more frequent woodlands species invasions such as junipers and Chinese elms.

CFRP Community Forestry Restoration Program

The Community Forest Restoration Act of 2000 (Title VI, Public Law 106-393) established a cooperative forest restoration program in New Mexico to provide cost-share grants to stakeholders for forest restoration projects on public land to be designed through a collaborative process (the Collaborative Forest Restoration Program).

CWPP

A community based wildfire protection plan includes hazardous fuels assessments, Communities at risk assessment and fuel reduction plan. The process is intended to rely heavily on local input as risk to communities and neighborhoods are assessed.

The *minimum requirements* for a **CWPP** as described in the **HFRA** are:

- **Collaboration:** A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.

- **Prioritized Fuel Reduction:** A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure.
- **Treatment of Structural Ignitability:** A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

Critical habitat

According to Federal Law, the ecosystem upon which endangered and threatened species depend. Endangered Species Act

Crown fire

This is a fire that travels from one crown (or tree top) to another in dense stands of trees, killing most trees in its path. However, even in intense crown fires, unburned strips may be left due to powerful, downward air currents. A passive (or dependent) crown fire relies upon heat transfer from a surface fire burning below crowns. An active (or independent) crown fire does not require transfer of heat from below the crowns (See Surface fire).

Defensible space

This is the area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire towards the structure. It also reduces the chance of a structure fire moving from the building to the surrounding forest. Defensible space provides room for the firefighters to do their jobs. Many communities are taking a more holistic approach of creating defensible neighborhoods rather than just individual properties.

Disturbance

A discrete event, either natural or human induced, that causes a change in the existing condition of an ecological system.

Disturbance pattern

Arrangement of disturbances over space and time.

Ecology

The study of interactions between organisms and their environment, to include humans.

Eco-region

A continuous geographic area over which the macroclimate is sufficiently uniform to permit development of similar ecosystems on sites with similar properties. Eco-regions contain multiple landscapes with different spatial patterns of ecosystems.

Ecosystem

Living organisms interacting with each other and with their physical environment, usually described as an area for which it is meaningful to address these interrelationships.

Ecosystem function

The process through which the constituent living and nonliving elements of ecosystems change and interact, including biochemical processes and succession.

Ecosystem / ecological integrity

The completeness of an ecosystem that at a multiple geographic and temporal scales maintains its characteristic diversity of biological and physical components, spatial patterns, structure, and functional processes within its approximate range of historic variability.

Ecosystem process

The actions or events that link organisms and their environment, such as predation, mutualism, successional development, nutrient cycling, carbon sequestration, primary productivity, and decay. Natural disturbance processes occur with some periodicity.

ESA.

ESA is the most wide-ranging of the dozens of United States environmental laws passed in the 1970s. As stated in section 2 of the act, it was designed to protect critically imperiled species from extinction as a "consequence of economic growth and development untended by adequate concern and conservation."

Ecosystem sustainability

The ability to sustain diversity, productivity, resilience to stress health, renewability, and/or yields of desired values, resource uses, products, or services from an ecosystem while maintaining the integrity of the ecosystem over time.

Ecological restoration

The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed.

Exotic (non-native) species

A species introduced into an ecosystem through human activities.

Fire Environment

Fire Environment **is** also known as the surrounding conditions, influences, and modifying forces that determine wildfire behavior.

There are three components of the Fire Environment that Firefighters recognize: 1) weather; 2) topography; and 3) fuel.

Each of these components affect the possibility of a fire starting, the speed and direction a wildfire will travel, the intensity at which a wildfire burns and the ability to control and extinguish a wildfire. Although weather and topography cannot be changed, the fuels (vegetation) can be. Therefore, many of our opportunities to reduce wildfire threat lie in the proper management and manipulation of Wildland vegetation.

Fire frequency (fire return interval)

How often fire burns a given area; often expressed in terms of fire return intervals (e.g. fire returns to a site every 5-15 years).

Fire regime group

A generalized description of the role fire plays in an ecosystem. It is characterized by fire frequency, predictability, seasonality, intensity, duration, and scale (patch size), as well as regularity, or variability.

FRCC

Fire Regime Condition Class is a natural fire regime general classification of the role fire would play across a landscape in the absence of modern human mechanical intervention, but including the influence of aboriginal burning.

Ecosystem Resilience

Ecosystem Resilience is the ability of a system to respond to disturbances. Resiliency is one of the properties that enable the system to persist in many different states or successional stages.

Fire Frequency (Fire Return Interval)

How often fire burns a given area; often expressed in terms of fire return intervals (e.g., fire returns to a site every 5-15 years). (see also Fire Regime Group).

Fire Regime Group

A generalized description of the role fire plays in an ecosystem. It is characterized by fire frequency, predictability, seasonality, intensity, duration, and scale (patch size), as well as regularity or variability. (See also Fire Frequency)

Fuel:

Fuel is required for any fire to burn. In relation to wildfires, fuels almost always consist of living vegetation (trees, grass, shrubs, and wildflowers) along with dead plant material. Houses, when involved in a wildfire, become a source of fuel. The amount, size, moisture content, arrangement and other fuel characteristics can influence ease of ignition, rate of fire spread, length of flames produced and other fire behaviors.

Fine filter analysis

An analysis of components of aggregates such as plant communities in a cover type or species in a plant community.

Forest ecosystem health

A condition where the parts and functions of an ecosystem are sustained over time and where the system's capacity for self-repair is maintained, allowing goals for uses, values, and services of the ecosystem to be met.

Forest Ecosystem Restoration

Holistic actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve desired, healthy, and functioning conditions and processes. Generally refers to the process of enabling the system to resume acting, or continue to act, following the effects of a disturbance. Restoration management activities can be active (such as control of invasive species, thinning of over-dense tree stands, or redistributing roads) or more passive (more restrictive, hands-off management direction that sequentially to achieve restoration goals).

Greater ecosystems

A regional complex of ecosystems with common landscape-level characteristics linked by wide ranging wildlife, landscape scale disturbance regimes, and, yes, human communities as keystone citizens among the community of organisms.

Ground Fire

A fire which burns beneath the surface of the soil.

Healthy ecosystem

An ecosystem in which structure and functions allow the maintenance of the desired condition of biological diversity, biotic integrity, and ecological processes over time.

Hazardous fuel

Excessive live and dead trees and other vegetation and organic debris that increase the potential for uncharacteristically intense Wildland fire and decrease the capability to protect life, property, and natural resources.

Human impact or influence

A disturbance or change in ecosystem composition, structure, or functions caused by humans.

Invasive or Noxious weed

Any species of plant which is, or is liable to be, detrimental or destructive and difficult to control or eradicate and shall include a species and through investigation and hearing, shall be determined to be a noxious weed.

Landscape

An area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated because of geology, land form, soils, climate, biota, and human influences throughout the area. Landscapes are generally of a size, shape and pattern which are determined by interacting ecosystems.

Natural disturbance regime

A natural disturbance (e.g. fire, insect outbreak, flood) with a characteristic frequency, intensity, size, and type that has influence on an ecosystem over evolutionary time.

NEPA

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is a United States environmental law that was signed into law on January 1, 1970 by U.S. President Richard Nixon. The focus of the law was the establishment of a U.S. national policy promoting the enhancement of the environment, but its most significant effect was to establish the requirement for environmental impact statements (EISs) for major U.S. federal government actions.

Old growth tree

This is an old tree, one that exhibits the complex structural characteristics associated with the oldest age class of trees in a group, clump or stand. In today's forests, an old growth tree is one that has been present since before the onset of commercial logging and fire exclusion. These trees are sometimes referred to as pre-settlement trees. These trees typically have orange or yellow platy bark.

Prescribed fire

A management fire ignited to meet specific fuel reduction or other resource objectives. All prescribed fires are conducted in accordance with prescribed fire plans.

Range of natural variability

The spectrum of possible natural conditions in ecosystem composition, structure, and function considering both temporal and spatial factors that would have existed if the dominant Euro-American culture had never arrived.

Reference conditions

Conditions characterizing ecosystems composition, structure, and their variability.

Remote sensing

Any technique for analyzing landscape patterns and trends using low altitude aerial photography or satellite imagery. Any environmental measurement that is done at a distance.

Resilience

The ability of an ecosystem to maintain the desired condition of diversity, integrity, and ecological processes following disturbance.

Restoration

Actions taken to modify an ecosystem in whole or in part to achieve a desired condition.

Risk to communities

The risk associated with adverse impacts to communities resulting from unwanted wildfire.

Scale

The degree of resolution at which ecological processes, structures, and changes across space and time are observed and measured.

Surface fire

A fire that burns over the forest floor, consuming litter, killing aboveground parts of herbaceous plants and shrubs, and typically scorching the bases and crowns of trees. (See Crown Fire).

Sustainability

The ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity, and productivity over time.

Topography

Steepness of a slope most influences fire behavior. As the steepness of a slope increases, the fire spreads more quickly. Other important topographic factors include: aspect and steep, narrow drainages.

Watershed

An area of land with a characteristic drainage network that contributes surface or ground water to the flow at that point: a basin or a major subdivision of a drainage basin.

Wildland fire use

The management of naturally ignited Wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in pre-defined geographic areas outlined in Fire Management Plans.

Wildland-urban interface

The area or zone where structures and other human development meet to intermingle with undeveloped wildlands or vegetative fuel. When homes blend together with the Wildland, a tremendous wildfire danger can exist. This creates the Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI). It is the addition of homes in this area that interrupts the natural cycle of wildfires. Ultimately, this contributes to a dangerous build-up of old vegetation, which can contribute to an uncontrollable wildfire.

APPENDIX 1 (4 pages)

Penasco Fire District

Mailing Address and Contact Information

(Updated Jan 2017)

Penasco Fire District
P.O. Box 580
Penasco, NM 87553

Primary Administrative Contacts

Randy Sahd, Chief (575) 587-2211 Work
Radio Unit #: *Penasco 1* (575) 587-2486 Home
Email: sahdspenasco@hotmail.com

Carlos Pacheco, Assistant Chief (575) 587-2976 Home
Radio Unit #: *Penasco 6*
Email: carpach@penasco.k12.nm.us

John Abeyta, Assistant Chief (575) 587-2929 Home
Radio Unit #: *Penasco 2*

Agency Description

County Fire District ISO Class 7
FDID No. _____

Services Provided

- Structural Fire Suppression
- Wildfire Suppression
- EMS First Response

Jurisdiction Description:

North: ???
South: ???
East: ???
West: ???

Number of Stations 2
Number of Engines 5

Penasco Fire District

Station Information

Station	Address/Location	Apparatus Assigned
Penasco Main Station	13 Firehouse Road Penasco, NM 87553	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engine 1 • Engine 2 • Engine 3 • Engine 4
Chamisal Station	2734 SR 76 Chamisal, NM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engine 2 • Engine 5

Engines

Unit No.	Description	Image
Engine 1	Type 2, 1969 Chevy 800 gal/500 gpm	
Engine 2	Brush Truck, 1975 Chevy, 4x4 750 gal/250 gpm	
Engine 3	Brush Truck, 1975 Chevy, 4x4 250 gal/250 gpm	
Engine 4	Type 2, 1989 Pierce 1500 gal/1250 gpm	
Engine 5	Type 2, 2009 Pierce 800 gal/1200 gpm	

Radio Frequencies

Function	Band Width	Repeater / Direct	Rx Freq	Tone	Tx Freq	Tone
Primary Dispatch	N	Picuris Repeater	155.9700		154.9500	100.0
Command	N	Picuris Repeater	155.9700		154.9500	100.0
Taos Dispatch Center (Zone)	N	Picuris Repeater	169.1750		169.9750	110.9

STRUCTURE FIRE**FIRST ALARM**

TCD
Penasco
Penasco
Taos County

Engine 4
Engine 5
Ambulance

Second Alarm

Dixon
Ojo Sarco
Taos

Engine
Engine
Engine 10

Hazardous Conditions

Fuel Spill (Gasoline or Diesel)	Penasco Penasco	Engine 4 Engine 5
Vehicle Fire	Penasco Penasco	Engine 4 Engine 5
Electrical Powerline Problem	Penasco	Engine 5
LPG or Natural Gas Leak	Penasco	Engine 5
Fireworks / Illegal Burning	Penasco Penasco	Engine 2 Engine 3
Carbon Monoxide Alarm	Penasco Penasco	Engine 5 1st Resp
Dumpster Fire	Penasco	Engine 5
Haz-Mat Incident	Penasco	Engine 5
Confined Space Entrapment	Penasco	Engine 5
Wilderness SAR & Technical Rescue	Penasco State Police Penasco	Engine 5 1st Resp

EMS**Standard EMS Response**

Penasco
Taos County

First Responders
Ambulance

Motor Vehicle Accident - Possible Injuries

Penasco
Penasco
Taos County
Taos LEO

First Responders
Engine 5
Ambulance
SO/SP

Motor Vehicle Accident NO Injuries

Law Enforcement
 (LEO may request Fire/EMS)

Taos LEO SO/SP

Additional Ambulances

Taos County	Ambulance
Taos County	Ambulance
Espanola	Ambulance
Questa	Ambulance
Red River	Ambulance
Angel Fire	Ambulance
Red River	Ambulance

Additional First Responder Resources

Penasco	Rescue
Taos	Rescue 12

Air Resources

Careflight	(dispatch) 800-800-0900
Taos/Santa Fe/Raton	
Classic Air Medical	800-444-9223
Los Alamos	

(Additional Air Resources on *Contact* page)

DISPATCH Freq: **Picuris**

Updated 2017

PENASCO

WILDLAND FIRE

Normal Response

TCD	Penasco	Engine 2
	Penasco	Engine 3
	Penasco	Engine 4

Additional Single Resources

Dixon	Wildland Engine
Ojo Sarco	Wildland Engine
Taos	Engine 10

High Risk WILDLAND FIRE

High Risk Response

TCD	Penasco	Engine 2
	Penasco	Engine 3
	Penasco	Engine 4
ESP	Taos	Engine 10
	Dixon	Wildland Engine
	Ojo Sarco	Wildland Engine

Wildfire notify:

State Forestry (Cimarron) and Taos Dispatch (Zone)
(Phone numbers on *Contact Page*)

EMS Non Routine Calls

Multiple Persons Injured

Penasco	1st Resp
Penasco	Engine 5
Taos County	Ambulance
Taos LEO	SO/SP

Unresponsive Patient

Penasco	1st Resp
Taos County	Ambulance

MCI Trailer

Taos County Trailer (20 pt)

Request Taos Central to notify County Emergency Manager

Special Call

RESOURCE

Closest Unit

Ladder Truck	Taos	Ladder 1
	Angel Fire	Tower 35-80
Water Tenders	Taos	Tanker 1
	Taos	Tanker 2
	Taos	Tanker 3
Heavy Rescue	Taos	Rescue 12
Mobile Breathing Air	Taos	Rescue 12
Haz-Mat	Taos	Rescue 12

A Firewise Home

FIREWISE LANDSCAPING

BE PREPARED

FIREWISE CONSTRUCTION

1. Home Ignition Zone

Keep leaves and needles off your roof and deck. Create a fuel-free area within 3-5 feet of your home's perimeter. From 5 feet to a minimum of 30 feet out, thin and space vegetation, remove dead leaves and needles, prune shrubs and tree limbs. Keep areas around decks, sheds, fences and swing sets clear of debris and vegetation.

2. Landscaping and Firewise Plants

To prevent fire spread, trim back branches that overhang structures and prune branches of large trees up to 6 to 10 feet from the ground. Remove plants containing resins, oils, and waxes; make sure organic mulch is at least 5 feet from structures. Choose firewise plants – find lists at www.firewise.org or from your local Cooperative Extension service.

3. Disaster Plan

Develop, discuss and practice an emergency action plan with everyone in your home. Include details for pets, large animals and livestock. Program cell phones with emergency numbers. Know two ways out of your neighborhood and have a pre-designated meeting place. Have tools such as a shovel, rake, axe, handsaw, or chainsaw available, and maintain an emergency water source. Always leave if you feel unsafe – don't wait to be notified.

4. Emergency Responder Access

Identify your home and neighborhood with legible, clearly marked street names and numbers. Make your driveway at least 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 15 feet and a slope of less than 5 percent to provide access to emergency vehicles.

5. Fire-Resistant Roof Construction

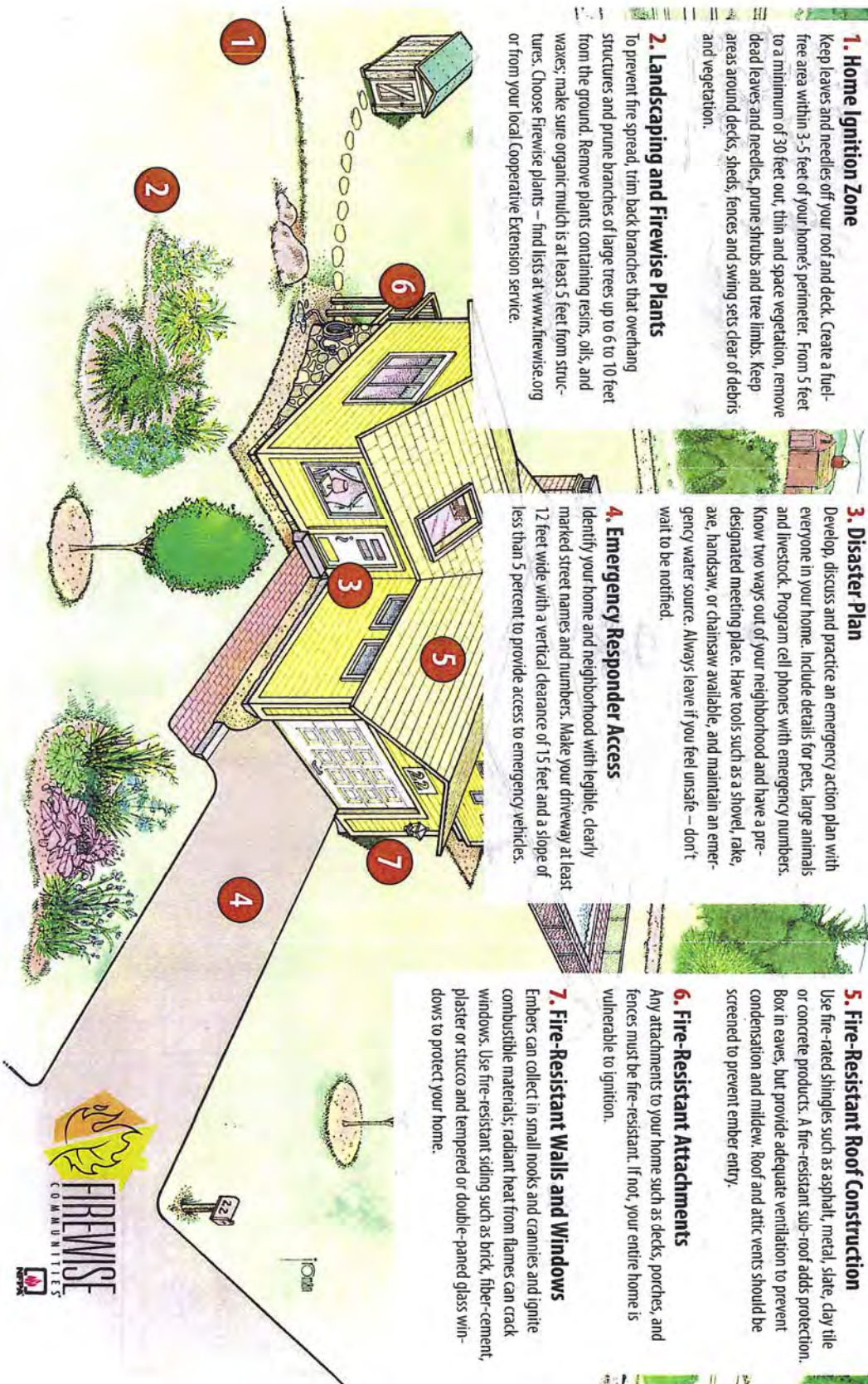
Use fire-rated shingles such as asphalt, metal, slate, clay tile or concrete products. A fire-resistant sub-roof adds protection. Box in eaves, but provide adequate ventilation to prevent condensation and mildew. Roof and attic vents should be screened to prevent ember entry.

6. Fire-Resistant Attachments

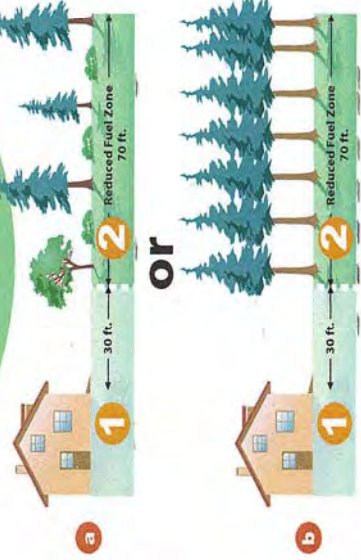
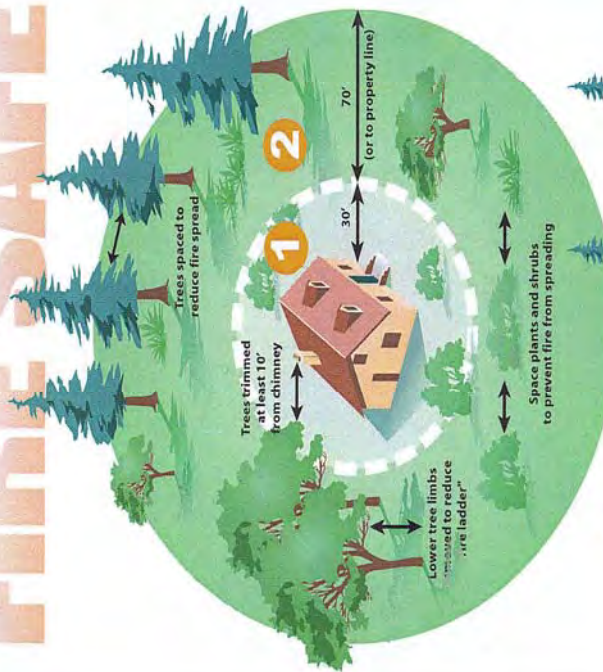
Any attachments to your home such as decks, porches, and fences must be fire-resistant. If not, your entire home is vulnerable to ignition.

7. Fire-Resistant Walls and Windows

Embers can collect in small nooks and crannies and ignite combustible materials; radiant heat from flames can crack windows. Use fire-resistant siding such as brick, fiber-cement, plaster or stucco and tempered or double-paned glass windows to protect your home.



100' DEFENSIBLE SPACE MAKE YOUR HOME FIRE SAFE



Why 100 Feet?

Following these simple steps can dramatically increase the chance of your home surviving a wildfire!

A Defensible Space of 100 feet around your home is recommended by Firewise. The goal is to protect your home while providing a safe area for firefighters.

1. Clean Zone

Clearing an area of 30 feet immediately surrounding your home is critical. This area requires the greatest reduction in flammable vegetation.

2. Reduced Fuel Zone

The fuel reduction zone in the remaining 70 feet (or to property line) will depend on the steepness of your property and the vegetation. Spacing between plants improves the chance of stopping a wildfire before it destroys your home.

You have two options in this area:

- a. Create horizontal and vertical spacing between plants. The amount of space will depend on how steep the slope is and the size of the plants.
- b. Large trees do not have to be cut and removed as long as all of the plants beneath them are removed. This eliminates a vertical "fire ladder." When clearing vegetation, use care when operating equipment such as lawnmowers. One small spark may start a fire; a string trimmer is much safer. Remove all build-up of needles and leaves from your roof and gutters. Keep tree limbs trimmed at least 10 feet from any chimneys and remove dead limbs that hang over your home or garage.

Interested in making your community more fire safe? Do you and your neighbors want to be better prepared in case of wildfire? Become a recognized Firewise Community! Visit www.firewise.org or talk to your local volunteer fire department for more information.



TAOS COUNTY WANTS YOUR FAMILY TO BE SAFE FROM WILDFIRES

Call us to find out how we can help you or your neighborhood association (575) 737-6440 or visit www.taoscounty.org

APPENDIX 4



READY, SET, GO!

<http://www.wildlandfirersg.org>

Residential Safety Checklist

Tips To Improve Family and Property Survival during a Wildfire

Home

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Does your home have a metal, composition, or tile (or other non-combustible) roof with capped ends and covered fascia? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are the rain gutters and roof free of leaves, needles and branches? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are all vent openings screened with 1/8 inch (or smaller) mesh metal screen? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Are approved spark arrestors on chimneys? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Does the house have non-combustible siding material? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Are the eaves "boxed in" and the decks enclosed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Are the windows made of at least double-paned or tempered glass? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Are the decks, porches and other similar areas made of non-combustible material and free of easily combustible material (e.g. plastic furniture)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Is all firewood at least 30 feet from the house? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Defensible Space

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Is dead vegetation cleared to the recommended defensible space area? (Consider adding distance due to slope of property.) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Is there separation between shrubs? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are ladder fuels removed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Is there a clean and green area extending at least 30 feet from the house? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Is there a non-combustible area within five feet of the house? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Is there separation between trees and crowns? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Emergency Access

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Is the home address visible from the street? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Is the home address made of fire-resistant materials? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are street signs present at every intersection leading to the house? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Are street signs made of fire-resistant materials? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Is flammable vegetation within 10 feet of the driveway cleared and are overhanging obstructions removed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. If a long driveway is present, does it have a suitable turnaround area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Appendix 5 (3 pages)

ForestStewards Guild Projects

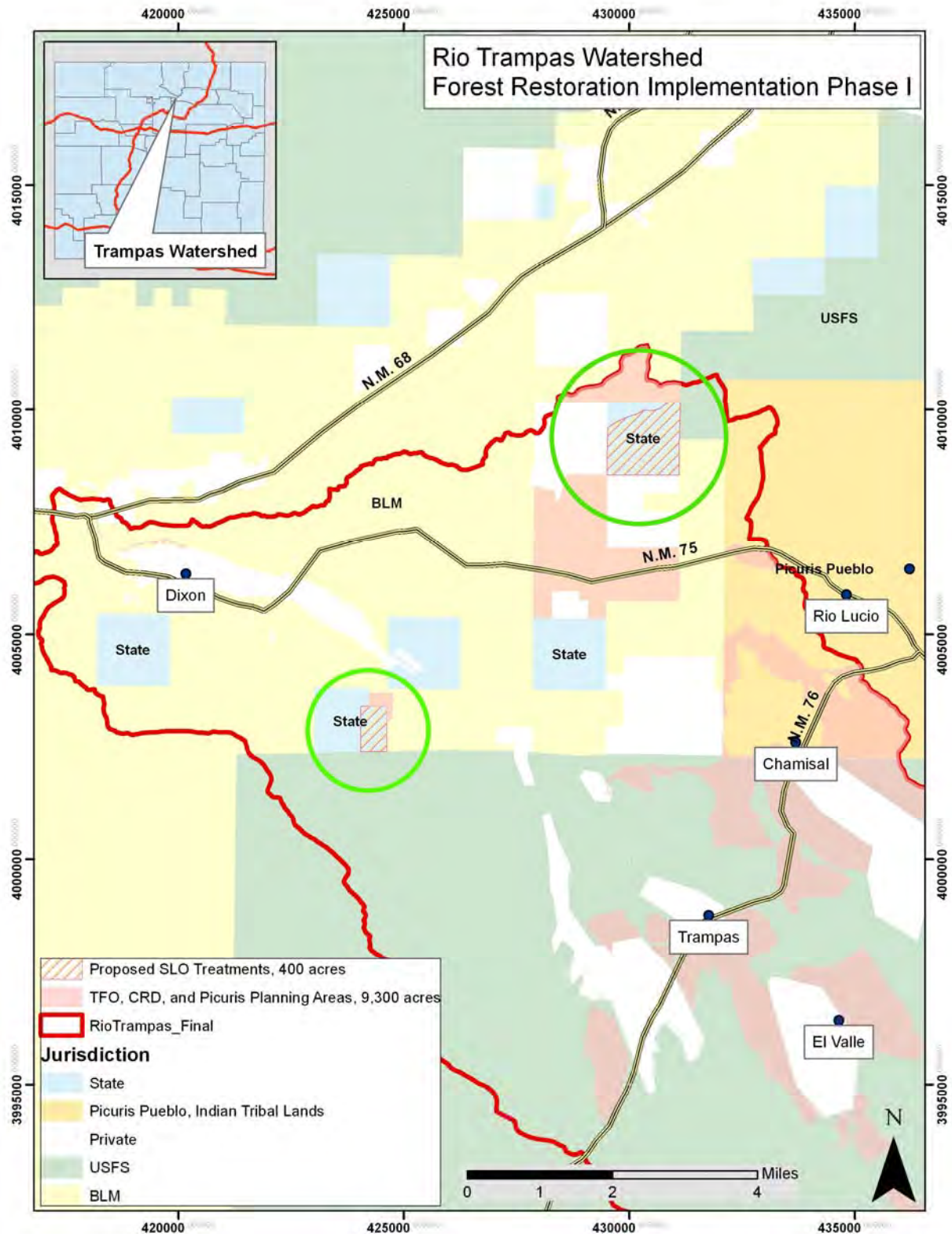
Proposal Summary:

Forest Guild, the New Mexico State Land Office (SLO), and a diverse array of collaborators plan to implement forest and watershed restoration treatments across 350-450 acres in the Rio de las Trampas (Rio Trampas) watershed in north-central New Mexico from 2014 – 2017 through CFRP funding. Since 2011, the Forest Guild has led a collaboration between Picuris Pueblo, the Bureau of Land Management Taos Field Office (TFO), the Camino Real Ranger District (CRD) of the Carson National Forest, the SLO, the Bureau of Indian Affairs Northern Pueblos Agency, Ecotone Consulting, the Arid Lands Institute (ALI), New Mexico State Forestry Division (NMSF) and the communities of the Rio Trampas watershed on a collaborative planning effort. Forest restoration planning to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act is still occurring on Picuris Pueblo lands, the TFO, and the CRD jurisdictions. The SLO has been able to expedite the planning effort to meet their agency planning needs which is enabling this initial implementation to occur ahead of the ongoing planning efforts on the other jurisdictions. Complementary planning and implementation is occurring with Ecotone and ALI on watershed restoration and planning, and with NMSF on private forestland.

Forest Guild proposes to restore forest structure to 300 acres of collaboratively identified high priority community protection areas west of Picuris Pueblo and northwest of Chamisal and highway 75 on SLO lands. These 300 acres are in a piñon-juniper – ponderosa pine ecotone area where in the absence of a surface fire regime, a piñon-juniper woodland has become denser and encroached on remnant ponderosa pines. Ponderosa pine is an important ecosystem, biodiversity, and habitat attribute at this elevation. It also represents the older and larger trees in this area. Old and large trees across all native species will be protected. The 300 acre treatment will expand upon the existing Copper Hill treatment established and maintained by the TFO. Our planning indicates we will burn an estimated 50 acres of piles on steep terrain. Additionally, roughly 50 acres of degraded woodland will have a watershed restoration treatment applied to improve watershed function, stabilize soils, and increase vegetation cover. This watershed treatment will also occur on SLO managed lands southeast of Dixon.

The Forest Guild will use a suite of implementation tools such as hand thinning, fuel wood removal, piling, lop and scatter, and pile burning to accomplish the effort. These restoration techniques will be paired with direct contracting with forest restoration operators (thinning, piling, slash management, fuelwood removal) to implement. Additionally, we will work with local communities to replicate the

CRD's stewardship block model for community members to implement a restoration prescription on multiple 3 – 5 acre blocks using the same fee structure as the CRD. Analysis has shown that the forest structure restoration treatments may generate 1-3 cords of fuelwood per acre. The fees will be used to assist with prescribed fire costs. 100 cords of fuelwood will also be donated to local underserved populations. The project will monitor changes in ecological and socioeconomic attributes and engage local schools in forest and fire ecology age appropriate education.



Appendix 6, Picuris Pueblo Projects (6 pages)

<http://www.wildlandfirersg.org>

Lawrence Atencio <forestrycoordinator@picurispueblo.org>

Mon, Aug 27, 2018 at
8:48 AM

Picuris Pueblo has been Actively Treating Hazardous Fuels and recently completed a WUI project adjacent to Picuris Pueblos Jack Rabbit Hill Housing. This is the first phase treatment (see JRH map below). Picuris are also Reserved Treaty Rights Lands (RTRL) Grant recipients and are partners with BLM, Forest Guild, and BIA, thru this project we have thinned 88 acres of Hazardous Fuels and prescribed burned 105 acres on adjacent BLM lands with an overall goal of 200 acres.

We have a 20 Acreage WUI approved for treatment near the community of Vadito and have Proposed a continuation of WUI/ HFR treatment of an additional 20 acres adjacent to Chamisal.

We like to express that Peñasco CWPP can have a great plan, however, Picuris Pueblo needs to be key players in actively treating Hazardous Fuels around the inholding Peñasco Communities. With this we invite the CWPP group to please present its plans to the Picuris Pueblo Council, so that we have an MOU and Partnership to best manage our valley.

Here is an example of a WUI Scope of Work:

SCOPE OF WORK

Picuris Pueblo Forestry – Jack Rabbit Hill Fuel Buffer Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Phase II

The Pueblo of Picuris Forestry Department proposes to continue creating a defensible space just east of the Eagle View residential area and north toward Picuris Canyon (see attached project map). The residential area and structures are currently at high risk of wildland fire. The project is targeted to reduce the fuel loading and create a defensible space to protect housing, infrastructures, and ancestral rock gardens from the threat of a catastrophic wildland fire. The project consists of cutting, removing, and piling of pinyon/juniper and other trees within a 15-acre treatment buffer. This treatment would be the second phase of a 206-acre Jackrabbit Hill NEPA

approved WUI Project. In 2018 Phase I was completed which consisted of 22 acres just west of the Jack Rabbit Hill housing.

Scope of Work – Mechanical Treatment Plan

A Mechanical Treatment Plan that further describes this project in detail shall be prepared by the Tribe and submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs prior to implementing anyfieldwork.

Scope of Work – Monitoring

Two monitoring plots shall be established by the Tribe. A map shall be prepared to identify the location of these plots with their Latitude/Longitude data depicted in a Degrees/Minutes/Seconds format. These plots shall be located within a representative area of the forest type(s) that are being treated. Pre-treatment and post-treatment monitoring data shall be collected to monitor pre-and post-treatment activities. Data shall comprise of photo points, line transects, and data sheets. Copies of the pre-treatment data/photos and map shall be submitted to the BIA prior to implementing the project.

Field sampling methods shall follow the BIA FFI (FEAT/FIREMON Integrated) protocol or its equivalent. All data shall be analyzed using the FFI software program or its equivalent. A final monitoring report shall be prepared that analyzes the field data in a format that summarizes the treatment effectiveness and its progress towards achieving the treatment goals of the project.

Scope of Work – Treatment

The Forestry Department will cut, pile, and remove pinion-juniper trees east of the Eagle View housing area (see attached map). Treatment and biomass removal will be conducted by utilizing hand crews and mechanized equipment. All work shall be completed within one year of the award date.

The following activities will be completed:

1. Delineate the 20-acre unit boundary by use of GPS and flagging.

2. Treat/ cut Pinyon and Juniper so there are no residual leave trees standing closer than 100 feet to any residential structure.
3. Leave trees will be 15-20 feet to achieve a level of treatment effectiveness as required in the WUI for a fuels buffer.
4. Crews will remove activity fuels 3 inches in diameter or greater, and after every 10 acres cut (biomass shall be removed from project site).
5. Smaller diameter activity fuels will be constructed into compacted slash piles.
6. Slash piles will not be closer than 150 feet from any structure.
7. Slash piles shall not be placed under live crowns, or inside of live crown drip line.
8. A final report will be submitted by the Tribe analyzing the treatment effectiveness within 60 days after the project is completed, or earlier, depending upon contract expiration date.

Lawrence Atencio

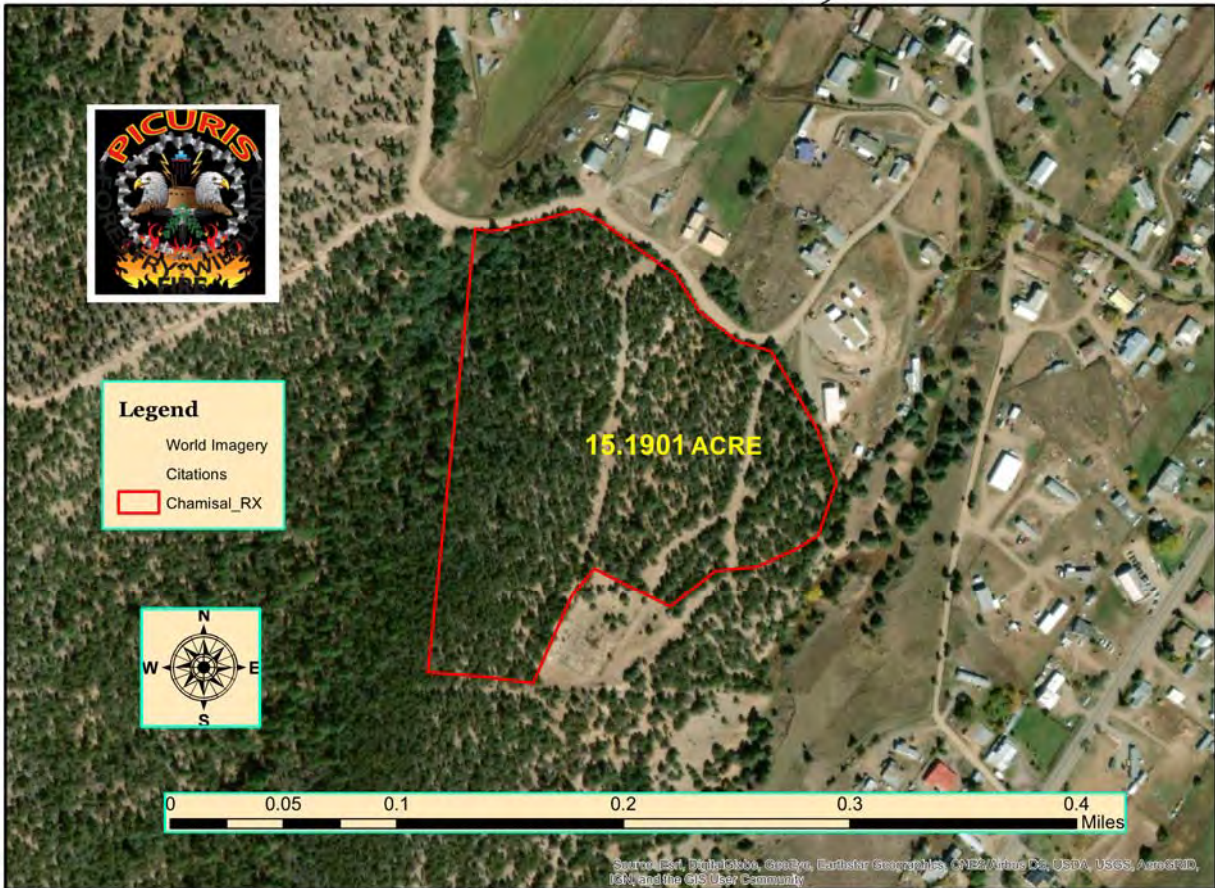
Forestry Projects Coordinator

Picuris Pueblo

forestrycoordinator@picurispueblo.org

575.587.2519

CHAMISAL WUI HFR- 2019

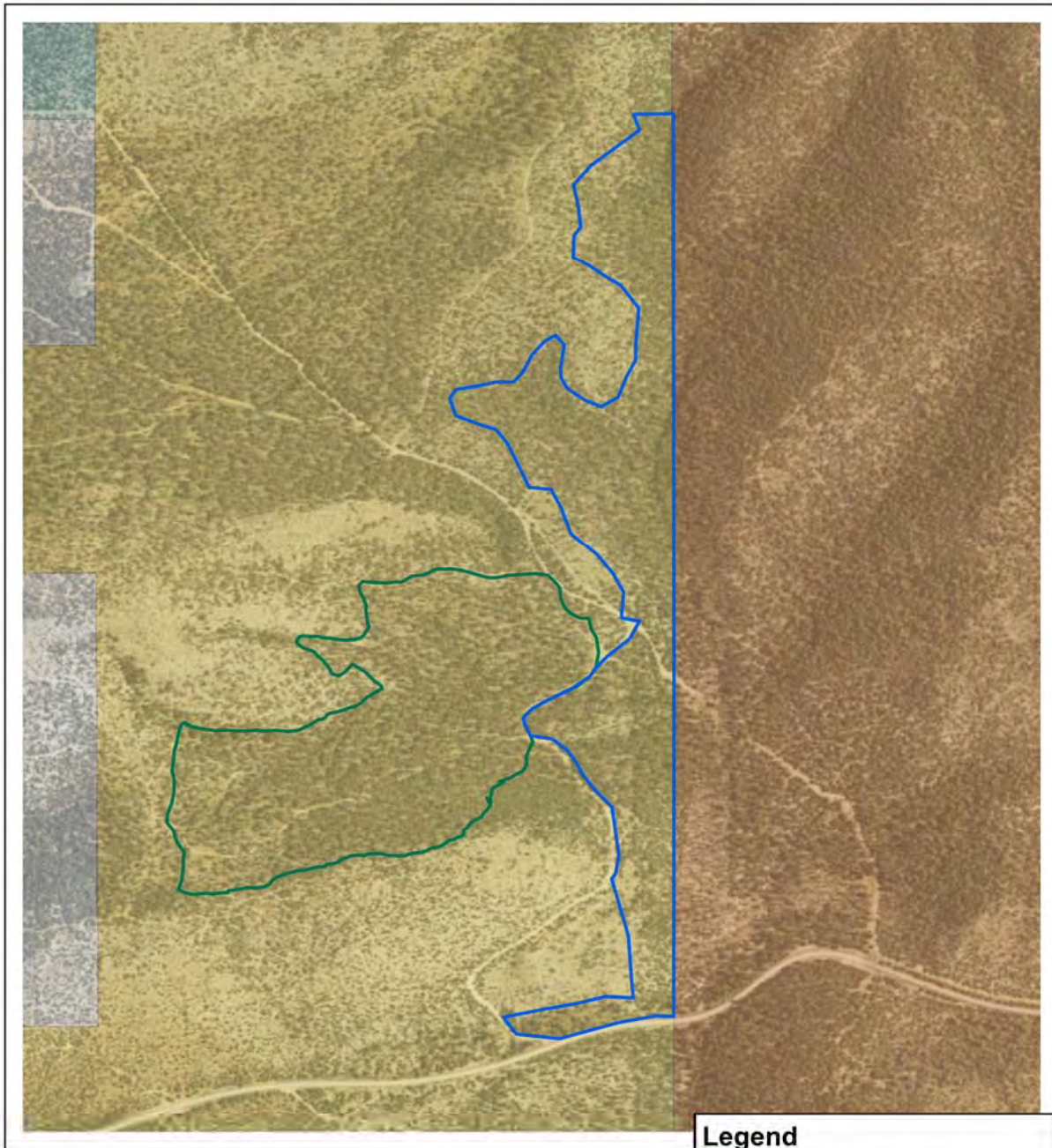


SOLAR ARRAY HFR/ WUI PHASE I - 2018

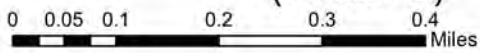


JACKRABBIT HILL WUI HFR- 2019 PHASE I TREATED





Copper Hill RTRL Re-entry Project (Phase 2)



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

Legend

-  FY2018_RTRL (61 Acres)
-  RTRL_1st_yr_Treatment (60 Acres)
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Tribal
-  Private
-  State

Appendix 7, Santa Barbara Land Grant CFRP (3 pages)

Project: Si Podemos en Santa Barbara

Goal: To treat nearly 7,530 acres of Santa Barbara Land Grant property with the interest of reducing wild fire danger, restoring the Santa Barbara and Rio Pueblo water sheds while developing a beaver sanctuary.

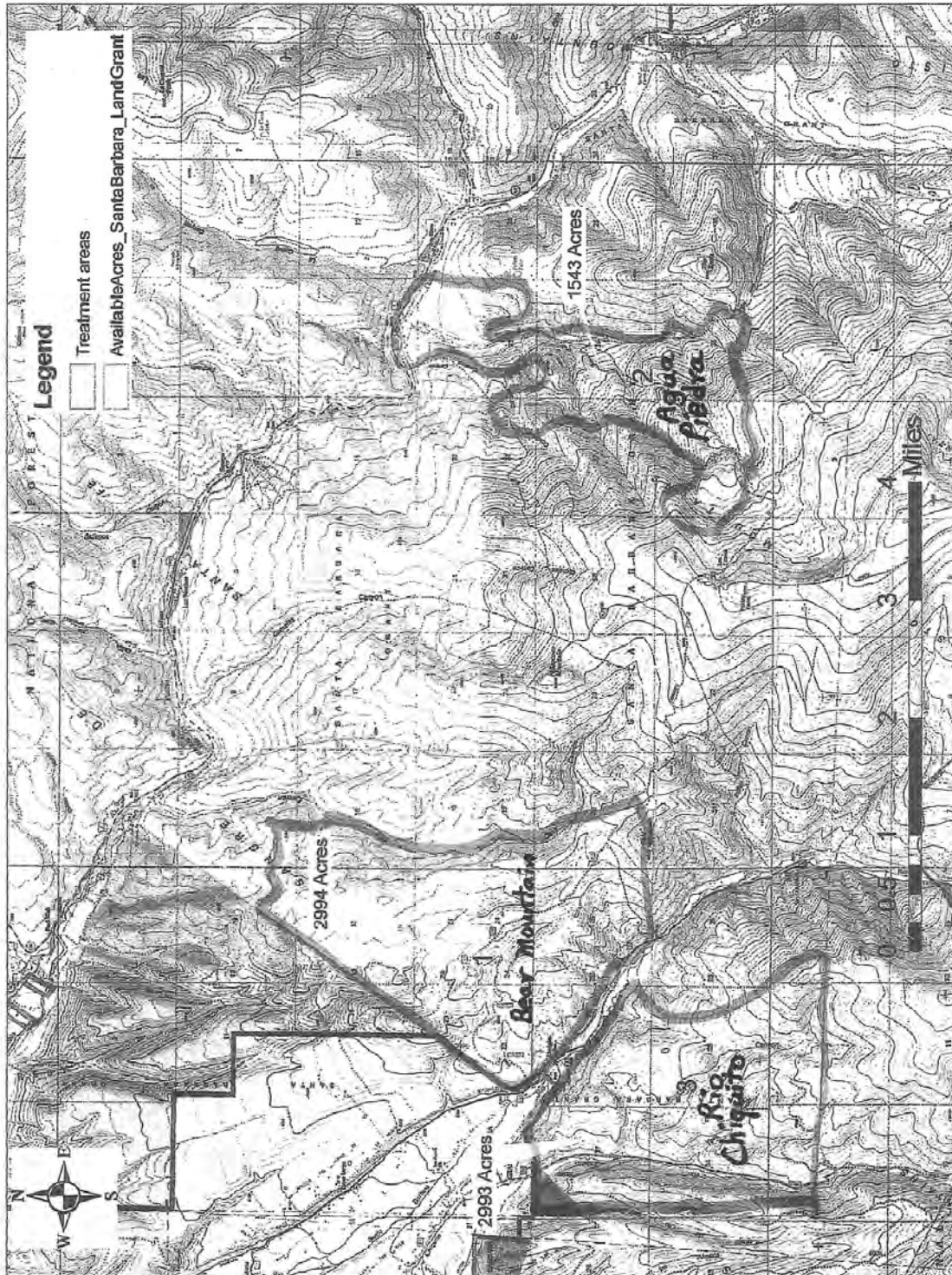
Objectives:

- a. Provide essential firewood for the communities around Penasco
- b. Improve the possibilities of continuous water flow in the Santa Barbara and Rio Pueblo rivers
- c. Creating employment by using wood to make moldings, firewood log furniture, and land scape material.
- d. Improve the environment for the wild habitat in the area.
- e. Training to youth in the community

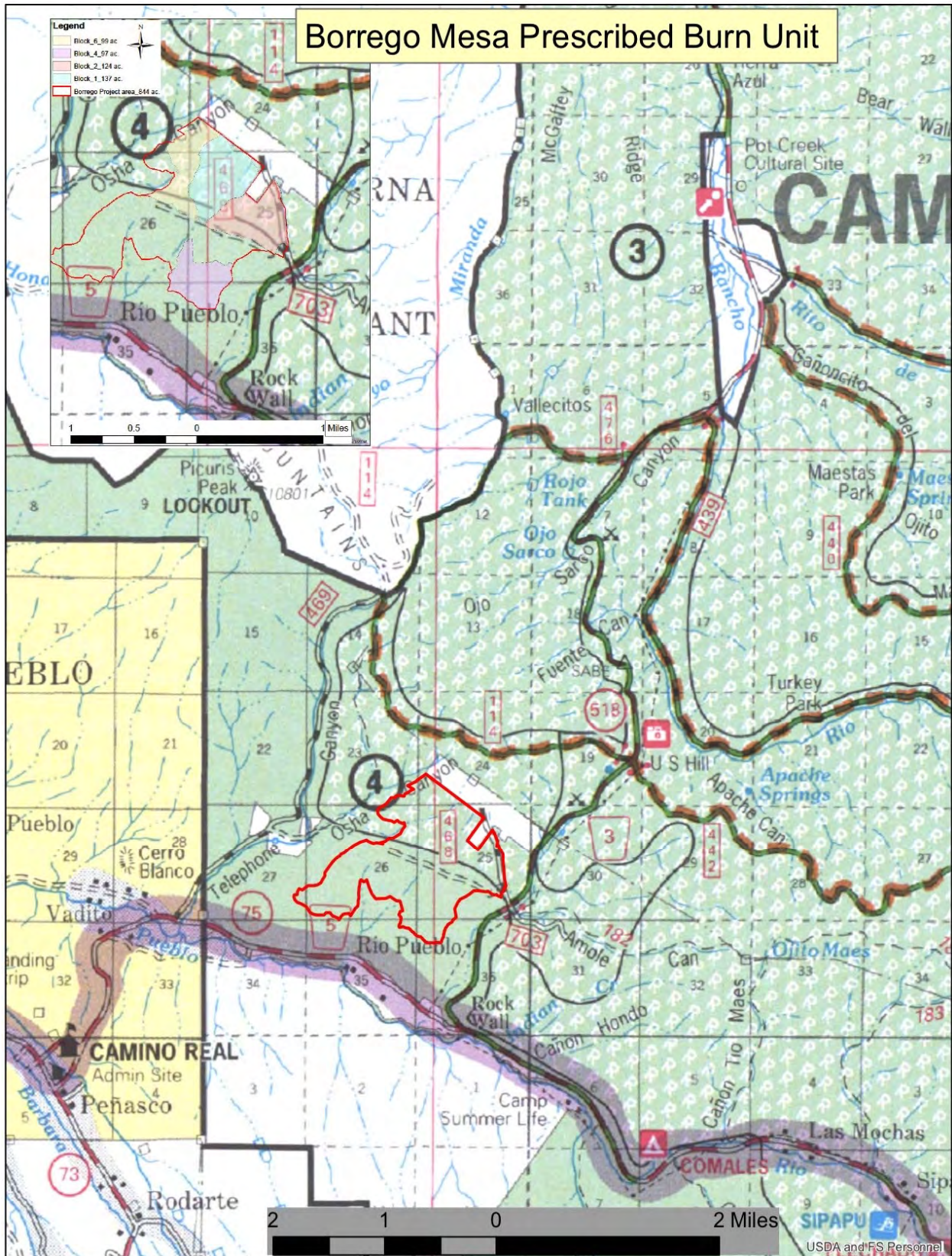
Narrative

We foresee this to be a project that will take well over twenty years to complete and should be executed in a three phase process to treat three different areas in the land grant. The initial phase is a planning application of a Collaborative Forest Restoration Program (CFRP) process for treating the Bear Mountain area. This area is a high wild fire area and should take priority over the Agua Piedra and Rio Chiquito areas (see attached map). In the first phase we will complete a forest stand exam and a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis of the Bear Mountain area and a section of the Santa Barbara River where the beaver sanctuary will be located. The beaver sanctuary will serve two purposes: (1) a healthy and protected area for beavers and a water retention pond(s) for later summer water for the Santa Barbara River. When the Bear Mountain area is nearly completed we intend to start the forest stand exam and a NEPA study in the Agua Piedra. When the Agua

Piedra area is nearly completed we will conduct the forest stand exam and NEPA study of the Rio Chiquito area. We project that these three land grant areas, if managed correctly, would reduce wild fire danger, could provide sustainability in fire wood, income producing wood products, improve wild life habitat. It will also provide employment and education to the local communities in Penasco.



Appendix 8, USFS Borrego Mesa Prescription Burn



Appendix 9, Sample NFPA Form 299/1144 (2 PAGES)

Wildfire Hazard Severity Form Checklist NFPA 299 / 1144				
This form may be used for individual houses or larger areas like developments or other types of applications.				
Name of area or address receiving assessment				
A. Subdivision Design	Points	Risk	Reduction	Notes
1. Ingress and egress (Main Road)				
Two or more roads in/out	0			
One road in/out	7			
2. Road width (Main Road)				
Greater than 24 feet	0			
Between 20 and 24 feet	2			
Less than 20 feet wide	4			
3. All-season road condition (Main Road)				
Surfaced, grade < 5%	0			
Surfaced, grade > 5%	2			
Non-surfaced, grade < 5%	2			
Non-surfaced, grade > 5%	5			
Other than all-season	7			
4. Fire service access (Driveway)				
< = 300ft, with turnaround	0			
> = 300ft, with turnaround	2			
< = 300ft, no turnaround	4			
> = 300ft, no turnaround	5			
5. Street signs (Main Road, ie; address, deadend)				
Present (4 in. in size and reflectorized)	0			
Not present	5			
B. Vegetation (Fuel Models, 300' and beyond)	Points	Risk	Reduction	Notes
1. Predominant vegetation				
Light (grasses, forbs)	5			
Medium (light brush and small trees)	10			
Heavy (dense brush, timber, and hardwoods)	20			
Slash (timber harvest residue)	25			
2. Defensible space (0 to 300')				
More than 100 ft of treatment from buildings	1			
More than 71 -100 ft of treatment from buildings	3			
30-70 ft of treatment from buildings	10			
Less than 30 feet	25			
C. Topography	Points	Risk	Reduction	Notes
1. Slope				
Less than 9%	1			
Between 10-20%	4			
Between 21-30%	7			
Between 31-40%	8			
Greater than 41%	10			
Totals for this page		0	0	
60				

Sample NFPA Form 299/1144 Page 2

D. Additional Rating Factors	Points	Risk	Reduction	Notes
1. Topography that adversely affects wildland fire behavior	0 - 5			
2. Area with history of higher fire occurrence	0 - 5			
3. Areas of unusually severe fire weather and winds	0 - 5			
4. Separation of adjacent structures	0 - 5			
E. Roofing Materials				
1. Construction material				
Class A roof (metal, tile)	0			
Class B roof (composite)	3			
Class C roof (wood shingle)	15			
Non-rated	25			
F. Existing Building Construction				
1. Materials (predominant)				
Noncombustible siding/ deck	0			
Noncombustible siding/ wood deck	5			
Combustible siding and deck	10			
2. Setback from slopes > 30%				
More than 30 feet to slope	1			
Less than 30 feet to slope	5			
Not applicable	0			
G. Available Fire Protection				
1. Water source availability (on site)				
500 gpm pressurized hydrants < 1000ft apart	0			
250 gpm pressurized hydrants < 1000ft apart	1			
More than 250 gpm non-pressurized, 2 hours	3			
Less than 250 gpm non-pressurized, 2 hours	5			
No hydrants available	10			
2. Organized response resources				
Station within 5 miles of structure	1			
Station greater than 5 miles	3			
3. Fixed fire protection (interior, some exception to outside)				
Sprinkler system (NFPA 13, 13R, 13D)	0			
None	5			
H. Utilities (Gas and Electric)				
1. Placement				
All underground utilities	0			
One underground, one aboveground	3			
All aboveground	5			
Totals for this page		0	0	
I. Totals for Risk Assessments				
Totals for page 1 and 2		0	0	
1. Low Hazard:	< 39 points			
2. Moderate Hazard:	40-69 points			
3. High Hazard:	70-112 points			
4. Extreme Hazard:	113 > points			
Census Data				
Track number				
Block group number				
Block number (s)				

Appendix 10



TAOS COUNTY
RESOLUTION NO 2018- 56

TAOS COUNTY
ANNA MARTINEZ, CLERK
000431588
Book 991 Page 293
1 of 65
09/19/2018 09:32:55 AM
BY TAMMYS

A RESOLUTION UPDATING THE "COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN FOR THE PENASCO VALLEY PROTECTION ZONE."

WHEREAS, the New Mexico Association of County's (NMAC) 2017-2018 Wildfire Risk Reduction Grant Program selected Taos County's "Penasco Valley CWPP Update" project as a recipient of funding through the National Fire Plan through the Bureau of Land Management, and;


WHEREAS, Community Wildfire Protection Plans have become the primary mechanism for evaluating risk due to their emphasis on community involvement and assessment of local resources.; and

WHEREAS, the Community Wildfire Protection Plan Guidelines recommend that the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) be updated every five years to maintain effectiveness; and

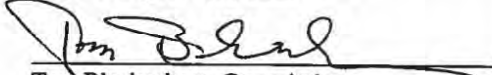
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Taos County Board of Commissioners that the attached "Penasco Valley CWPP Update" be adopted and forwarded for review and approval by the New Mexico Fire Planning Task Force.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED, this 18 day of September 2018.

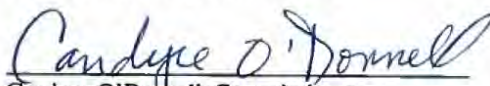
**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF TAOS COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**


Jim Fambro, Chairman


Mark Gallegos, Vice Chair


Tom Blankenhorn, Commissioner

ABSENT
Gabriel J. Romero, Commissioner


Candyce O'Donnell, Commissioner

Attest:

Anna Martinez, Taos County Clerk



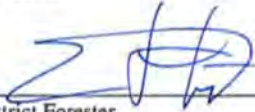
VOTE RECORD:			
J. Fambro	<input checked="" type="radio"/> yes	<input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> abstain <input type="radio"/> absent
M. Gallegos	<input checked="" type="radio"/> yes	<input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> abstain <input type="radio"/> absent
T. Blankenhorn	<input checked="" type="radio"/> yes	<input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> abstain <input type="radio"/> absent
G. J. Romero	<input type="radio"/> yes	<input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> abstain <input checked="" type="radio"/> absent
C. O'Donnell	<input checked="" type="radio"/> yes	<input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> abstain <input type="radio"/> absent

Approved as to legal form:

Randy Autio, Contract County Attorney

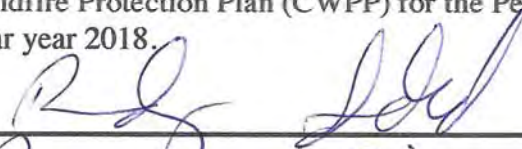
The New Mexico Forestry Division Cimarron District supports the following for approval:

The Taos County Planning Department and other entities within the geographic area of the Peñasco Valley have collaboratively updated a plan that meets the requirements for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for the Peñasco Valley Wildfire Protection Zone – Calendar year 2018.

Signature: 
Ernest A. Lopez, District Forester
New Mexico EMNRD – Forestry Division, Cimarron District

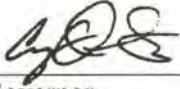
The Peñasco Fire Department supports the following for approval:

The Taos County Planning Department and other entities within the geographic area of the Peñasco Valley have collaboratively updated a plan that meets the requirements for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for the Peñasco Valley Wildfire Protection Zone – Calendar year 2018.

 - Fire Chief
Peñasco, Fire Department

Picuris Pueblo supports the following for approval:

The Taos County Planning Department and other entities within the geographic area of the Peñasco Valley have collaboratively updated a plan that meets the requirements for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for the Peñasco Valley Wildfire Protection Zone – Calendar year 2018.



Governor
Picuris Pueblo

The US Forest Service, Carson National Forest, Camino Real Ranger District supports the following for approval:

The Taos County Planning Department and other entities within the geographic area of the Peñasco Valley have collaboratively updated a plan that meets the requirements for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for the Peñasco Valley Wildfire Protection Zone – Calendar year 2018.



Susan Ferrell
District Ranger
Carson National Forest, Camino Real Ranger District

OCTOBER 3, 2018

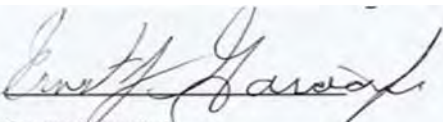
The Bureau of Land Management supports the following for approval:

The Taos County Planning Department and other entities within the geographic area of the Peñasco Valley have collaboratively updated a plan that meets the requirements for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for the Peñasco Valley Wildfire Protection Zone – Calendar year 2018.



Rudolph E. Pacheco
Bureau of Land Management

The Peñasco Area Community Association supports the following for approval: The Taos County Planning Department and other entities within the geographic area of the Peñasco Valley have collaboratively updated a plan that meets the requirements for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for the Peñasco Valley Wildfire Protection Zone – Calendar year 2018.



Ernest J. Garcia Jr.
PACA Board President

Appendix 11

References:

The Taos County 2009 CWPP

The Taos County 2016 CWPP

New Mexico Counties <http://www.nmcounties.org>

Ron Gardner, Land and Water Clinic

Taos County WUI coordinator, Chris Cote DBA Wildfire Fit

Picuris Pueblo <http://www.picurispueblo.org>

Enchanted Circle Regional Fire Protection Association <http://www.ecrfpa.org>

Carson Nation Forest <https://www.fs.usda.gov/carson>

Bureau of Land Management <https://www.blm.gov/office/taos-field-office>

Forest Stewardship Guild <https://www.forestguild.org>

New Mexico State Forestry <http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us>

2010 Census

Taos County Planning Department

Taos County Office of Emergency Management

Taos County Soil and Water Conservation District <http://tswcd.org>

New Mexico Forest Watershed Restoration Institute <https://nmfwri.org//contact>

Rocky Mountain Youth Corp <http://youthcorps.org>

Peñasco Valley VFD <https://www.taoscounty.org/index.php/public-safety/fire-districts>

Firewise Communities www.firewise.org

Ready, Set, Go! www.wildlandfireRSG.org

