



7a.

# Minutes

06.25.2020

Regular Commission  
Meeting

***Cibola County Commission***  
**Regular Meeting**  
**Thursday June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020**

The Cibola County Commission held a Regular Meeting on Thursday June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020 at 5:00 pm in the Cibola County Commission Center

**Elected Officials Present Staff**

Daniel Torrez, Chairman  
Robert Windhorst, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice Chairman  
Martha Garcia, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice Chairman  
Ralph Lucero, Commissioner  
Christine Lowery, Commissioner

Kate Fletcher, County Manager  
Paul Ludi, Finance Director  
Natalie Grine, Chief Deputy Clerk  
Marisa Baca, Filing/Recording

**1. CALL TO ORDER**

Chairman Torrez, called the meeting to Order at 5:01 pm.

**2. ROLL CALL**

Chairman Torrez does roll call- 3 present 2-phone

**3. Pledge of Allegiance** Recited by all.

**4. Prayer** Commissioner Garcia led us in prayer.

**5. Approval of Agenda**

Motion to approve the agenda made by Commissioner Windhorst, second by Commissioner Lucero 5-0 affirmative.

**6. Public Comment**

The Public has the opportunity to provide comment on any subject during the public comment period. Speaker's comments will be limited to three minutes unless the Board of County Commissioners request more information. The time limit is given in an effort to allow public input but also to move the agenda forward in a prompt yet efficient manner.

**7. Minutes**

- a. Minutes from May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2020 Regular Commission Meeting
- b. Minutes from June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2020 Canvassing Special Commission Meeting

Motion to approve the agenda made by Commissioner Lucero, second by Commissioner Windhorst 5-0 affirmative.

## **8. Reports**

- a. Budget and Finance Report- Kate Fletcher-County Manager & Paul Ludi-Finance Director

## **9. New Business**

- a. **Consideration of Local Government Property Transfer of 201 Monroe Street (Former KC Hall) from Cibola County to City of Grants for use in 1<sup>st</sup> Street Pond and Pump Station Phase IV project (Convene as Board Finance)**

Motion to approve made by Commissioner Windhorst, second by Commissioner Lucero  
1 abstained- Garcia, 4-affirmative.

- b. **Consideration of Resolution 20-35 FY 20 Recommendations of Advisory Committee Regarding Reinvestment of Current Investment (Re-Convene as Board of County Commissioners)**

Motion to resend resolution 19-70 by Windhorst

Motion to approve made by Commissioner Windhorst, second by Commissioner Lucero 5-0 affirmative.

- c. **Consideration of Appointment of 1 New Member to The Hospital Board**

Motion to approve the made by Commissioner Lucero, second by Commissioner Windhorst 5-0 affirmative.

- d. **Consideration of Flood Plain Development Permit 2020-001**

Motion to approve the made by Commissioner Windhorst, second by Commissioner Torrez 5-0 affirmative.

- e. **Consideration of Resolution 20-36 County Owned Vehicle Use Policy**

Motion to approve made by Commissioner Lucero, second by Commissioner Lowery 4 affirmative 1-No-Windhorst.

## **10. Announcement**

The Next Commission Meeting will be July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2020 at 5:00 p.m. via FB live. Cibola County Offices will be closed, July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2020 in observation of Independence Day Holiday.

There will be a Special Meeting July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2020 at 3:30 p.m. via FB live.

## **11. Adjournment**

Commissioner Torrez adjourned the meeting at 6:41 p.m.



7b.

# Minutes

07.17.2020

## Budget Special Commission Meeting

Not available





8a.

# Reports

## Finance

No Backup



# 8b.

# Reports

# Manager's

No Backup



8x.

Reports not  
Presented

Road Dept.  
May 2020

# ***Cibola County Road Dept.***

***700 E. Roosevelt Suite 50***

***Grants NM 87020***

***505-285-2570 Phone 505-285 3656 Fax***



***Tuesday, June 30, 2020***

***To: Kate Fletcher - County Manager***

***Fr: Gary Porter - Public Works Director***

***Re: Monthly Report: 5/01/20 - 5/31/20 (May)***

## ***Regular Maintenance***

### ***Blade & Shape***

<b><u><i>Road</i></u></b>	<b><u><i>Description</i></u></b>	<b><u><i>Miles</i></u></b>
<b><i>C48</i></b>	<b><i>Mallery Road</i></b>	<b><i>13.229</i></b>
<b><i>C29</i></b>	<b><i>Plano Colorado</i></b>	<b><i>3.482</i></b>
<b><i>C35</i></b>	<b><i>Fencelake Community Roads</i></b>	<b><i>5.064</i></b>
<b><i>C29A</i></b>	<b><i>Old Bluewater Lake Road</i></b>	<b><i>1.700</i></b>
<b><i>C49</i></b>	<b><i>Zuni Canyon Road</i></b>	<b><i>15.427</i></b>
<b><i>C48A</i></b>	<b><i>Timberlake Road</i></b>	<b><i>10.000</i></b>
<b><i>C62A</i></b>	<b><i>Paxton Springs Road</i></b>	<b><i>3.578</i></b>
<b><i>Total Miles</i></b>		<b><i>52.480</i></b>

## ***Special Projects***

<b><i>C48A</i></b>	<b><i>Timberlake Rd.- Install &amp; clean culverts, fix cattleguards.</i></b>
<b><i>C48</i></b>	<b><i>Mallery Rd. - Clean culverts, fix cattleguards.</i></b>
<b><i>C47</i></b>	<b><i>Mesa Ridge Rd. - Clean culverts, fix cattleguards.</i></b>
<b><i>C58</i></b>	<b><i>San Rafael - Mowing.</i></b>
<b><i>C23</i></b>	<b><i>Ralph Card Rd. - Shoulder work.</i></b>
<b><i>C28A</i></b>	<b><i>Plano Colo. Frontage Rd. - Mowing.</i></b>
<b><i>C25B</i></b>	<b><i>Roberts Rd. - Mowing.</i></b>
<b><i>C26</i></b>	<b><i>Golden Acres Rd. - Mowing.</i></b>
<b><i>C27</i></b>	<b><i>Vida Buena Rd. - Mowing.</i></b>
<b><i>C28C</i></b>	<b><i>Cemetary Rd. - Mowing.</i></b>

<b>C21</b>	<b><i>Murray Acres (Malpais Rd.) - Shoulder work.</i></b>
<b>C23A</b>	<b><i>Nursery Rd. - Shoulder work, patching.</i></b>
<b>C18</b>	<b><i>Horace Mesa Rd. - Cut trees, clean culverts.</i></b>
<b>C18B</b>	<b><i>La Jara Mesa Rd. - Cut trees, clean culverts.</i></b>
<b>C19</b>	<b><i>Cantina Rd. - Cut trees, clean culverts.</i></b>
<b>C19A</b>	<b><i>Cantina Homesites Rd. - Cut trees, clean culverts.</i></b>
<b>C49</b>	<b><i>Zuni Canyon Rd. - Patching.</i></b>
<b>C7</b>	<b><i>Cubero Loop - Patching.</i></b>
<b>C15</b>	<b><i>Rinconada Rd. - Fix wing walls &amp; cattle guards.</i></b>
<b>C20</b>	<b><i>San Mateo - Clean cattle guards.</i></b>
<b>C58</b>	<b><i>San Rafael - Clean shoulder on Mirabal St.</i></b>
<b>C29A</b>	<b><i>Old Bluewater Lake Rd.- Clean cattle guards.</i></b>
<b>C42</b>	<b><i>Back Country By Way - Clean culverts and cattle guards.</i></b>
	<b><i>Put up Census signs &amp; Street signs.</i></b>
<b>FR157</b>	<b><i>Install culverts.</i></b>

### **Forest Agreement**

<b>FR157</b>	<b><i>Off Timberlake. Sections 8, 19, 30, 32, and 33. 2.6 Miles.</i></b>
<b>FR 447</b>	

# Cibola County Road Dept.

700 E. Roosevelt Suite 50  
Grants NM 87020  
505-285-2570 Phone Fax 505-287-3656



## MAINTENANCE REPORT

**May 2020**

<u>Department</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Total Parts &amp; Oil</u>	<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Mechanic Rate</u>	<u>Total on Repair Order</u>
Road	138	\$ 40.33	1	\$ 18.40	\$ 58.73
Road	155	\$ -	0.5	\$ 18.40	\$ 9.20
Road	157	\$ -	3	\$ 18.40	\$ 55.20
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 123.13</b>

<u>Department</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Total Parts &amp; Oil</u>	<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Mechanic Rate</u>	<u>Total on Repair Order</u>
Sheriffs	05226-G	\$8.00	1	\$ 18.40	\$ 26.40
Sheriffs	05226-G	\$27.85	1	\$ 18.40	\$ 46.25
Sheriffs	05228-G	\$27.85	1	\$ 18.40	\$ 46.25
Sheriffs	07877-G	\$26.61	1	\$ 18.40	\$ 45.01
Sheriffs	19T-450237	\$27.75	1	\$ 18.40	\$ 46.15
Sheriffs	G-78722	\$8.00	4	\$ 18.40	\$ 81.60
Sheriffs	G-85729	\$27.72	1	\$ 18.40	\$ 46.12
Sheriffs	G-90205	\$8.69	0.3	\$ 18.40	\$ 14.21
Sheriffs	G-90205	\$24.49	1	\$ 18.40	\$ 42.89
Sheriffs	G-90667	\$25.62	1.5	\$ 18.40	\$ 53.22
Sheriffs	G-92101	\$27.85	2	\$ 18.40	\$ 64.65
Sheriffs	G-96110	\$27.85	3	\$ 18.40	\$ 83.05
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 595.80</b>

# Cibola County Road Dept.

515 W. High Street

Grants NM 87020

505-285-2570 Phone 505-287-3656 Fax



## FUEL REPORT - CIBOLA COUNTY ROAD DEPARTMENT

**May 2020**

UNLEADED						
UNIT #	VEHICLE #	COST/MILE	MPG	MILES	TOTAL GAL.	TOTAL COST
127	G-18473	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
128	G-18464	0.20	12.06	205	17.000	\$ 40.11
130	G-15638	0.00	#DIV/0!	15	0.000	\$ -
131	G-29800	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
132	G-29091	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
133	G-23696	0.35	6.80	34	5.000	\$ 11.80
134	G-23697	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
135	G-39980	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
136	G-39988	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
138	G-95862	0.16	13.03	1,024	78.600	\$ 165.21
139	G-57384	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
140	G-57619	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
141	G-57618	0.25	9.60	144	15.000	\$ 35.40
146	146	0.00	#DIV/0!	1	0.000	\$ -
147	G-66164	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
148	G-66165	0.00	#DIV/0!	248	0.000	\$ -
150	G-70482	0.19	12.11	413	34.100	\$ 80.45
151	G-78718	0.16	14.34	1,276	89.000	\$ 209.99
152	G-64239	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
153	G-86952	0.10	22.72	1,727	76.000	\$ 179.31
154	G-86953	0.08	30.98	381	12.300	\$ 29.02
155	G-86954	0.09	27.07	1,559	57.600	\$ 135.90
156	Diesel Air Compressor	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
157	G-91750	0.17	13.83	1,130	81.700	\$ 192.76
Extra Gas Card	Extra Gas Card	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
<b>TOTAL GAS</b>					<b>466.300</b>	<b>\$ 1,079.95</b>

<b>DIESEL FUEL</b>						
<b>UNIT #</b>	<b>VEHICLE #</b>	<b>COST/MILE</b>	<b>MPG</b>	<b>MILES</b>	<b>TOTAL GAL.</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>
137	G-50237	0.00	#DIV/0!	207	0.000	\$ -
209	G-18476	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
212	G-30550	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
213	G-30549	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
214	G-38441	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
215	G-67372	0.34	6.11	264	43.200	\$ 90.80
216	G-67371	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
217	G-70782	0.49	4.32	514	118.900	\$ 249.90
218	Distributor	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
219	Water Truck	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
220	New Transport	0.40	5.20	410	78.900	\$ 165.84
221	New Dump Truck	0.43	4.88	653	133.900	\$ 281.44
305	305	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
306	306	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
307	307	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
308	308	2.50	0.84	28	33.300	\$ 70.00
309	309	3.11	0.68	10	14.800	\$ 31.12
310	310	5.20	0.40	19	47.000	\$ 98.78
311	311	0.00	#DIV/0!	7	0.000	\$ -
312	312	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
313	313	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
314	314	6.15	0.34	37	108.300	\$ 227.63
416	416	6.90	0.30	59	193.800	\$ 407.35
417	417	0.00	#DIV/0!	10	0.000	\$ -
418	418	5.59	0.38	52	138.300	\$ 290.70
419	419	6.21	0.34	32	94.600	\$ 198.85
420	420	6.82	0.31	73	236.900	\$ 497.95
501	501	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
525	525	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
Extra Diesel Card	Extra Diesel Card	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
<b>TOTAL DIESEL</b>					<b>1241.900</b>	<b>\$ 2,610.36</b>

**\*N/U = NOT USED**





8x.

Reports not  
Presented

Road Dept.  
June 2020

# ***Cibola County Road Dept.***

***700 E. Roosevelt Suite 50***

***Grants NM 87020***

***505-285-2570 Phone 505-285 3656 Fax***



***Wednesday July 8, 2020***

***To: Kate Fletcher - County Manager***

***Fr: Gary Porter - Public Works Director***

***Re: Monthly Report: 6/01/20 - 6/30/20 (June)***

## ***Regular Maintenance***

### ***Blade & Shape***

<b><u><i>Road</i></u></b>	<b><u><i>Description</i></u></b>	<b><u><i>Miles</i></u></b>
<b><i>C35</i></b>	<b><i>Fencelake Community Roads</i></b>	<b><i>9.064</i></b>
<b><i>C48A</i></b>	<b><i>Timberlake Road</i></b>	<b><i>6.400</i></b>
<b><i>C38</i></b>	<b><i>O'Dells Ranch Road</i></b>	<b><i>3.150</i></b>
<b><i>C1</i></b>	<b><i>Marquez Road</i></b>	<b><i>16.208</i></b>
<b><i>C18</i></b>	<b><i>Horace Mesa Road</i></b>	<b><i>1.882</i></b>
<b><i>C63</i></b>	<b><i>Anaconda Road</i></b>	<b><i>5.931</i></b>
<b><i>C15</i></b>	<b><i>Rinconada Road</i></b>	<b><i>5.053</i></b>
<b><i>C51B</i></b>	<b><i>Betty Drive</i></b>	<b><i>0.540</i></b>
<b><i>C41</i></b>	<b><i>Pie Town Road</i></b>	<b><i>10.714</i></b>
<b><i>C12</i></b>	<b><i>DeArmond Springs Road</i></b>	<b><i>0.698</i></b>
<b><i>C8</i></b>	<b><i>Encinal-Cubero Roads</i></b>	<b><i>2.486</i></b>
<b><i>C42</i></b>	<b><i>Back Country Byway</i></b>	<b><i>1.000</i></b>
<b><i>Total Miles</i></b>		<b><i>63.126</i></b>

## ***Special Projects***

<b><i>C7</i></b>	<b><i>Cubero Loop-Village Rds. - Clean culverts, clean and trim around barriers, road repair.</i></b>
<b><i>C10</i></b>	<b><i>N. Castillo's Rd. - Clean culverts.</i></b>
<b><i>C1</i></b>	<b><i>Marquez Rd. - Clean culverts and cattle guards.</i></b>
<b><i>C21</i></b>	<b><i>Murray Acres - Cut trees, clean culverts.</i></b>
<b><i>C22</i></b>	<b><i>Broadview Acres - Cut trees, clean culverts.</i></b>

<b>C20</b>	<b><i>San Mateo - Patching.</i></b>
<b>C23A</b>	<b><i>Nursery Rd. - Patching, mowing.</i></b>
<b>C6</b>	<b><i>Seboyeta-Bibo Rds. - Remove debris from shoulders.</i></b>
<b>C14A</b>	<b><i>Canada Rd. - Cut trees in roadway.</i></b>
<b>C58</b>	<b><i>San Rafael (Mirabal St.) - Shoulder work, replace culvert, millings, road repair, mowing.</i></b>
<b>C14</b>	<b><i>San Fidel - Cut trees.</i></b>
<b>C30</b>	<b><i>Bluewater South - Replace signs.</i></b>
<b>C29</b>	<b><i>Plano Colorado - Mowing.</i></b>
<b>C23</b>	<b><i>Ralph Card Rd. - Mowing.</i></b>
<b>C23B</b>	<b><i>Stanley Card Rd. - Mowing.</i></b>
<b>C23C</b>	<b><i>St. Jude Dr. - Mowing.</i></b>
<b>C17</b>	<b><i>Mt. Taylor Addition - Cut trees, mowing.</i></b>
<b>C49</b>	<b><i>Zuni Canyon Rd. - Mowing.</i></b>
<b>C51A</b>	<b><i>N. Lawrence Rd. - Mowing.</i></b>
<b>C17A</b>	<b><i>Walter Rd. - Mowing.</i></b>
	<b><i>Transport # 221 to Roberts Truck for repairs.</i></b>

### **Forest Agreement**

**FR 193**  
**FR 447**  
**FR 501**  
**FR 407**

# Cibola County Road Dept.

700 E. Roosevelt Suite 50

Grants NM 87020

505-285-2570 Phone Fax 505-287-3656



## MAINTENANCE REPORT

**June 2020**

<u>Department</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Total Parts &amp; Oil</u>	<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Mechanic Rate</u>	<u>Total on Repair Order</u>
Road	153	\$ 20.38	1	\$ 18.40	\$ 38.78
Road	155	\$ 16.08	2	\$ 18.40	\$ 52.88
Road	157	\$ 0.69	1	\$ 18.40	\$ 19.09
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 110.75</b>

<u>Department</u>	<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Total Parts &amp; Oil</u>	<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Mechanic Rate</u>	<u>Total on Repair Order</u>
Sheriffs	05227-G	\$27.85	0.75	\$ 18.40	\$ 41.65
Sheriffs	07877-G	\$8.00	1.5	\$ 18.40	\$ 35.60
Sheriffs	G-92101	\$8.00	7.5	\$ 18.40	\$ 146.00
Sheriffs	G-96108	\$28.81	2	\$ 18.40	\$ 65.61
Sheriffs	G-96111	\$29.75	2	\$ 18.40	\$ 66.55
Sheriffs	G-96442	\$37.87	6	\$ 18.40	\$ 148.27
Sheriffs	G-99164	\$8.00	2	\$ 18.40	\$ 44.80
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 548.48</b>

# Cibola County Road Dept.

515 W. High Street

Grants NM 87020

505-285-2570 Phone 505-287-3656 Fax



## FUEL REPORT - CIBOLA COUNTY ROAD DEPARTMENT

**June 2020**

UNLEADED						
UNIT #	VEHICLE #	COST/MILE	MPG	MILES	TOTAL GAL.	TOTAL COST
127	G-18473	0.36	6.60	99	15.000	\$ 35.39
128	G-18464	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
130	G-15638	0.00	#DIV/0!	28	0.000	\$ -
131	G-29800	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
132	G-29091	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
133	G-23696	0.16	14.51	103	7.100	\$ 16.75
134	G-23697	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
135	G-39980	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
136	G-39988	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
138	G-95862	0.16	13.03	426	32.700	\$ 68.75
139	G-57384	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
140	G-57619	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
141	G-57618	0.00	#DIV/0!	248	0.000	\$ -
146	146	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
147	G-66164	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
148	G-66165	0.24	9.94	358	36.000	\$ 84.94
150	G-70482	0.16	14.78	1,138	77.000	\$ 181.68
151	G-78718	0.17	14.27	1,931	135.300	\$ 319.21
152	G-64239	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
153	G-86952	0.08	28.85	2,784	96.500	\$ 227.67
154	G-86953	0.11	22.43	1,043	46.500	\$ 109.71
155	G-86954	0.11	22.16	2,360	106.500	\$ 251.25
156	Diesel Air Copmpressor	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
157	G-91750	0.14	16.47	2,280	138.400	\$ 326.54
Extra Gas Card	Extra Gas Card	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
<b>TOTAL GAS</b>					<b>691.000</b>	<b>\$ 1,621.89</b>

<b>DIESEL FUEL</b>						
<b>UNIT #</b>	<b>VEHICLE #</b>	<b>COST/MILE</b>	<b>MPG</b>	<b>MILES</b>	<b>TOTAL GAL.</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>
137	G-50237	0.22	9.48	402	42.400	\$ 89.11
209	G-18476	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
212	G-30550	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
213	G-30549	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
214	G-38441	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
215	G-67372	0.33	6.37	824	129.300	\$ 271.76
216	G-67371	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
217	G-70782	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
218	Distributor	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
219	Water Truck	0.00	#DIV/0!	18	0.000	\$ -
220	New Transport	0.34	6.16	802	130.300	\$ 273.88
221	New Dump Truck	0.22	9.76	684	70.100	\$ 147.34
305	305	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
306	306	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
307	307	1.87	1.13	9	8.000	\$ 16.82
308	308	1.57	1.34	44	32.900	\$ 69.15
309	309	0.00	#DIV/0!	8	0.000	\$ -
310	310	2.80	0.75	32	42.600	\$ 89.55
311	311	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
312	312	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
313	313	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
314	314	4.21	0.50	21	42.100	\$ 88.49
416	416	7.17	0.29	103	351.400	\$ 738.63
417	417	7.09	0.30	130	438.200	\$ 921.08
418	418	5.06	0.42	97	233.300	\$ 490.40
419	419	9.62	0.22	22	100.700	\$ 211.67
420	420	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
501	501	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
525	525	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
Extra Diesel Card	Extra Diesel Card	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	N/U	0.000	\$ -
<b>TOTAL DIESEL</b>					<b>1621.300</b>	<b>\$ 3,407.88</b>

**\*N/U = NOT USED**



9a.

# New Business

Resolution

20-38

4<sup>th</sup> Quarter Report

# Cibola County

700 E. Roosevelt Ave., Suite 50

Grants, New Mexico 87020

Phone (505) 287-9431 – Fax (505) 285-5434



Kate Fletcher  
County Manager

## Cibola County Commission

Daniel J. Torrez, Chairman  
Robert Windhorst, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-Chair  
Martha Garcia, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chair  
Christine Lowery, Commissioner  
Ralph Lucero, Commissioner

## Resolution No. 20-38

### **FISCAL YEAR 2019-20 FOURTH QUARTER FINANCIAL REPORT**

**WHEREAS,** the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Cibola is the duly constituted governing body of the County and serves *ex officio* as the County Board of Finance with authority for establishing, monitoring, and adjusting the County's budget; and

**WHEREAS,** the fourth quarterly report has been reviewed and approved to ensure the reconciliation of ending cash balances on this report reconcile to the beginning cash balances used on the FY 2021 budget; and

**WHEREAS,** it is hereby certified that the contents in this report are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and that this report depicts all funds for fiscal year 2020.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of the COUNTY OF CIBOLA, STATE OF NEW MEXICO, ex officio COUNTY BOARD OF** hereby approves the fourth quarterly report for FY 2020 hereinafter described as Attachment "20-38A" and respectfully requests approval from the Local Government Division of the Department of Finance and Administration.

**PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED** by the governing body at its regular meeting on the 23rd day of July 2020.

### **THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Daniel J. Torrez, Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Robert S. Windhorst, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ralph Lucero, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chair

### **ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Michelle E Dominguez, County Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
Christine Lowery, Commissioner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Martha Garcia, Commissioner





# FY21 Monthly Report as of June 30, 2020 - Attachment 20-38A

Active Funds	Investments	Beginning Cash as of July 1, 2019	Revenues	Transfers	Expenditures	Liability Accounts	Ending Cash Balance as of May 31, 2019
101 - INVESTMENT FUND	\$0.00	\$5,157,800.45	\$104,817.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$5,262,717.53
401 - GENERAL FUND	\$0.00	\$4,091,390.93	\$8,435,753.18	<b>(\$2,120,692.34)</b>	<b>(\$5,945,849.70)</b>	<b>(\$250,980.94)</b>	\$4,209,621.13
402 - ROAD	\$0.00	\$1,662,232.81	\$1,117,374.21	\$0.00	<b>(\$2,513,805.55)</b>	<b>(\$236.07)</b>	\$265,565.40
403 - FARM & RANGE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,837.49	\$7,290.75	<b>(\$25,128.24)</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
406 - INDIGENT	\$0.00	\$119,180.26	\$498,713.41	\$224,995.37	<b>(\$842,889.04)</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
407 - SAN RAFAEL VFD	\$0.00	\$79,178.23	\$142,915.90	\$7,000.00	<b>(\$47,928.49)</b>	\$0.00	\$181,165.64
408 - BLUEWATER VFD	\$0.00	\$183,878.68	\$80,089.20	<b>(\$17,994.00)</b>	<b>(\$35,594.39)</b>	\$0.00	\$210,379.49
409 - LOBO CANYON VFD	\$0.00	\$115,071.22	\$57,273.21	\$4,096.00	<b>(\$12,595.34)</b>	\$0.00	\$163,845.09
413 - LAGUNA EMS	\$0.00	\$1,438.26	\$12,818.00	\$0.00	<b>(\$3,649.07)</b>	\$0.00	\$10,607.19
415 - PINEHILL EMS	\$0.00	\$417.01	\$10,824.00	\$0.00	<b>(\$9,999.99)</b>	\$0.00	\$1,241.02
416 - FENCE LAKE VFD	\$0.00	\$157,521.98	\$201,294.40	\$7,000.00	<b>(\$12,905.45)</b>	\$0.00	\$352,910.93
418 - CANDY KITCHEN VFD	\$0.00	\$48,722.36	\$153,559.60	<b>(\$37,652.00)</b>	<b>(\$34,732.82)</b>	\$0.00	\$129,897.14
419 - LAGUNA VFD	\$0.00	\$198,945.45	\$227,654.40	\$0.00	<b>(\$150,008.43)</b>	\$0.00	\$276,591.42
424 - CUBERO VFD	\$0.00	\$106,058.07	\$70,657.00	<b>(\$6,589.00)</b>	<b>(\$10,245.92)</b>	\$0.00	\$159,880.15
425 - CUBERO EMS	\$0.00	\$980.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	<b>(\$873.00)</b>	\$0.00	\$107.51
427 - EL MORRO VFD	\$0.00	\$49,564.28	\$205,482.40	\$7,000.00	<b>(\$50,213.41)</b>	\$0.00	\$211,833.27
428 - SUPERIOR AMBULANCE	\$0.00	\$75.03	\$3,248.00	\$0.00	<b>(\$2,819.12)</b>	\$0.00	\$503.91
435 - CONSOLIDATED DISPATCH	\$0.00	\$61.13	\$928,294.40	\$0.00	<b>(\$821,860.49)</b>	\$0.00	\$106,495.04
438 - DWI GRANT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19,602.44	\$0.00	<b>(\$11,226.00)</b>	\$0.00	\$8,376.44
439 - DWI DISTRIBUTION	\$0.00	\$106,100.00	\$265,281.00	\$0.00	<b>(\$241,274.16)</b>	\$0.00	\$130,106.84
440 - CDWI GRANT	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$191.00	<b>(\$191.00)</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
475 - COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION	\$0.00	\$580,739.16	\$201,371.68	<b>(\$42,000.00)</b>	<b>(\$83,774.79)</b>	\$0.00	\$656,336.05
500 - CLERK RECORDING/FILING	\$0.00	\$82,033.76	\$37,428.00	\$0.00	<b>(\$38,499.04)</b>	\$0.00	\$80,962.72
504 - IGAS-PASS THRU	\$233,981.67	\$0.00	\$9,562,767.41	<b>(\$154,050.70)</b>	<b>(\$9,226,285.88)</b>	\$0.00	\$416,412.50
569 - 2014A BOND INCOME FUND	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$897,442.57	\$0.00	<b>(\$694,048.14)</b>	\$0.00	\$203,394.43
570 - 2014B BOND INCOME FUND	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,442,581.08	<b>(\$313,405.90)</b>	<b>(\$629,175.18)</b>	\$0.00	\$500,000.00
575 - NMFA LOANS	\$628,294.98	\$0.00	\$112,597.51	\$79,139.00	<b>(\$494,460.85)</b>	\$0.00	\$325,570.64
604 - FIRE MARSHAL	\$0.00	\$52,437.31	\$180,173.62	\$0.00	<b>(\$141,897.60)</b>	\$0.00	\$90,713.33
605 - LAW ENFORCEMENT PROTECTION	\$0.00	\$13,616.46	\$29,000.00	\$0.00	<b>(\$35,445.21)</b>	\$0.00	\$7,171.25
610 - CENSUS BUREAU	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$87,300.74	\$0.00	<b>(\$23,906.34)</b>	\$162.19	\$63,556.59
611 - FOREST SERVICE GRANT	\$0.00	\$12,390.42	\$91,148.92	<b>(\$103,539.34)</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
612 - NEW MEXICO CLEAN & BEAUTIFUL	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,440.00	\$1,432.46	<b>(\$2,872.46)</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
614 - DETENTION CENTER	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$882,462.49	\$2,482,355.27	<b>(\$3,364,817.76)</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
615 - COMPLIANCE PROGRAM	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,696.00	\$1,827.43	<b>(\$4,523.43)</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
620 - 1% REAPPRAISAL FUND	\$0.00	\$363,892.81	\$75,933.94	\$0.00	<b>(\$195,529.94)</b>	\$0.00	\$244,296.81
651 - CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS	\$0.00	\$26,404.00	\$196,907.72	<b>(\$26,404.00)</b>	<b>(\$196,907.72)</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTALS=	\$862,276.65	\$13,210,130.58	\$26,354,741.00	\$0.00	<b>(\$25,905,933.95)</b>	<b>(\$250,954.82)</b>	\$14,270,259.46

ATTEST:

County Clerk

Date

Board Chairman

Date



9b.

# New Business

Resolution

20-39

Budget Adjustment #10



# Cibola County

## Cibola County Commission

Daniel J. Torrez, Chairman  
Robert Windhorst, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-Chair  
Martha Garcia, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chair  
Christine Lowery, Commissioner  
Ralph Lucero, Commissioner

700 E. Roosevelt Ave., Suite 50

Grants, New Mexico 87020

Phone (505) 287-9431 – Fax (505) 285-5434



Kate Fletcher  
County Manager

## Resolution No. 20-39 – BAR # 10

### **Fiscal Year 2020**

**WHEREAS,** the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Cibola is the duly constituted governing body of the County and serves *ex officio* as the County Board of Finance with authority for establishing, monitoring, and adjusting the County's budget; and

**WHEREAS,** budget adjustments are required to establish correct beginning cash balances; allow for new transfers; to allow for budget increases and decreases to revenues and expenditures to offset any unanticipated revenues and/or expenditures; and to correct amounts when required; and

**WHEREAS,** the budget adjustments and the associated line items with amounts stated on the attached, *Schedule of Budget Adjustments 20-39A* is essential.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of the COUNTY OF CIBOLA, STATE OF NEW MEXICO, ex officio COUNTY BOARD OF FINANCE** that the adjustments included in this document are deemed necessary to the operations of the County for the 2020 fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

**PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED** by the governing body at a regular meeting on the 23rd day of July 2020.

### **THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Daniel Torrez, Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Robert Windhorst, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Martha Garcia, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Christina Lowery, Commissioner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ralph Lucero, Commissioner

### **ATTEST:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Michelle E Dominguez, County Clerk

ENTITY NAME:	Cibola County
FISCAL YEAR:	FY 2019-20
RESOLUTION #:	20-39
BAR SCHEDULE:	20-39A

Page 1 of 1

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9c.

# New Business

## Resolution

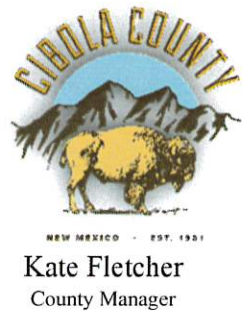
### 20-40

2020 Cibola County Community Wildfire  
Protection Plan Update

**Cibola County Commission**

Daniel J. Torrez, Chairman  
Robert Windhorst, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-Chair  
Ralph Lucero, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chair  
Christine Lowery, Commissioner  
Martha Garcia, Commissioner

**Cibola County**  
**700 E. Roosevelt Ave., Suite 50**  
Grants, New Mexico 87020  
Phone (505) 287-9431 – Fax (505) 285-5434



---

**RESOLUTION 20-41**  
**TO APPROVE AND ADOPT THE “2020 CIBOLA COUNTY**  
**COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN UPDATE”**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of Cibola County Commissioners did meet in regular session on July 23, 2020; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Board of Commissioners recognizes the fire danger in the Southwest, New Mexico, and Cibola County has taken an active role in wildfire protection planning; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Board of Commissioners recognizes the requirements of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA, Public Law 108-148 2003) which upon plan approval and adoption allows communities at risk for wildfires the ability to apply for additional federal funds appropriate to reduce hazardous fuels and other actions that have been identified through the Community Wildfire Protection Planning process; and

**WHEREAS**, Cibola County applied for and secured funding from the New Mexico Association of Counties to update the current County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP); and,

**WHEREAS**, Cibola County contracted the Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments (COG) to administer this funding, and the COG subsequently contracted the technical services of the New Mexico Forest Stewards Guild to update the CWPP; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Board of Commissioners further recognizes that the Cibola County Community Wildfire Protection Plan was last approved in 2006, which makes this update significant; and,

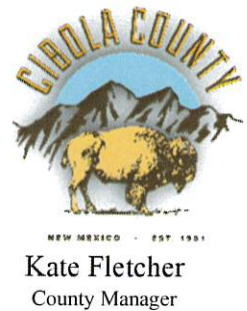
**WHEREAS**, the Board of Commissioners further certifies, in coordination with the COG and Forest Stewards Guild that this plan was updated by a Core Team that was led by Cibola County Volunteer District Fire Chiefs along with County Administration in 2019 – 2020; and,



**Cibola County Commission**

Daniel J. Torrez, Chairman  
Robert Windhorst, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-Chair  
Ralph Lucero, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chair  
Christine Lowery, Commissioner  
Martha Garcia, Commissioner

**Cibola County**  
**700 E. Roosevelt Ave., Suite 50**  
Grants, New Mexico 87020  
Phone (505) 287-9431 – Fax (505) 285-5434



**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Board of Commissioners of Cibola County hereby approves and adopts the Cibola County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020 update; and,

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT** the County of Cibola will continue to work to provide its citizens with an adequate level of services, education and outreach in wildfire prevention and protection.

**PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED** at Cibola County, Grants, New Mexico this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of July 2020.

CIBOLA COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Daniel J. Torrez, Commission Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Michelle E. Dominguez, County Clerk

# Cibola County

## Community Wildfire Protection Plan

2020  
Update



**CIBOLA  
COUNTY**  
NEW MEXICO



*Forest Stewards*  
**Guild**  
*putting the forest first*



# Signatures

**Prepared for:**



Cibola County Office of Emergency Management/Emergency Services  
515 W. High St. Suite B  
Grants, NM 87020



Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments  
106 W Aztec Ave  
Gallup, NM 87301

**Prepared by:**



The Forest Stewards Guild  
2019 Galisteo St. Suite N-7  
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Cover Photo: Triple Nickle Fire from 2019, photo from the Mt. Taylor Ranger District

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## **Executive Summary**

The 2020 Cibola County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) makes significant progress in documenting and formalizing the past efforts and future ambitions of key partners in the area to prepare residents and landscapes for wildfire and to create fire adapted communities. This protective plan captures the many changes seen in Cibola County since the previous CWPP in 2006. These updates include a comprehensive list of priority actions to reduce wildfire risk, the construction of a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area where there was none previously, a thorough designation of all Communities at Risk in the county and an assessment of their fire risk level, and adding many additional elements including structural ignitability, how communities should prepare for smoke, and how to create fire adapted communities.

The most important elements of this CWPP are the priority actions and priority fuels projects that guide future actions in the county to prepare for wildfire. These were developed in consultation with the Core Team and the Community and are the heart of the CWPP. By fulfilling these recommendations, we believe that Cibola County will become prepared for wildfire and have the resilience to recover quickly.

Following sections provide more detail on wildfire preparedness to fill out the recommendations in the priority action tables, recommendations for post fire recovery, the collaboration process used in this CWPP update, the WUI and Communities at Risk update process, and the fire hazard analysis process and more.

## Introduction

### *What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan?*

A Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) sets a community on the right path towards being prepared for wildfire. This takes many forms but what we have highlighted in this plan are the priority actions that residents and entities in Cibola County should take to prepare the county, its lands, and its residents for wildfire. These priority actions are formed through the recommendations of a diverse group of dedicated stakeholders called the Core Team. The process of forming this Core Team and enabling the necessary collaboration to act on these recommendations is central to this protective plan.

The federal government has recognized that many communities in the United States living in or near fire adapted ecosystems often bring inherent risks of wildfire. The Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) (Public Law 108-148 2003) acknowledges this and the fact that the federal government cannot provide funds to reduce hazardous wildland fuels for all communities at risk. The HFRA therefore established a mechanism to prioritize communities at risk to ensure that federal funds to reduce hazardous fuels go to those communities at highest risk. This mechanism is the CWPP (Public Law 108-148 2003). With a completed CWPP a community or group of communities can apply for federal funds appropriate to reduce hazardous fuels or other prioritized actions that have been identified through the CWPP process.

The minimum requirements for a CWPP as described in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act are:

- (1) Collaboration: A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.

The HFRA requires that three entities mutually agree to the final contents of a CWPP:

- The applicable city or county government;
- The local fire department(s); and
- The state entity responsible for forest management.

*Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities* was released in 2004 and provided a basic outline for CWPP preparation. This was supplemented in 2008 by the more exhaustive *Community Guide to preparing and implementing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan*. Both guidance documents can be accessed at [www.forestsandrangelands.gov/communities](http://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/communities). These guidance documents are excellent and the links and resources section in the 2008 document is especially useful for CWPP implementation and tracking accomplishments and progress.

## *CWPP Updates*

Planning efforts periodically need updating. The New Mexico Fire Planning Task Force recommends that CWPPs be updated every five years in order to assess new hazards and monitor progress made since the last CWPP update. This evaluation can generate new ideas, recommendations, or changes. Building community resilience to wildfire requires an adaptive approach that uses the lessons of the past to inform future management. It is important to remember that this CWPP update is a living document. As new information becomes available and conditions on the ground change, priorities may need to be updated.

In 2015, the New Mexico Association of Counties (NMAC), in collaboration with New Mexico State Forestry (NMSF) and the Forest Stewards Guild (FSG), developed guidelines for updating CWPPs (NMAC, 2015). The guidelines outline the process for updating existing CWPPs as follows:

1. Review existing CWPP.
2. Host collaborative meetings.
3. Update maps.
4. Reflect changes in risk ratings due to complete projects or changes in landscape.
5. Develop updated priorities.
6. Distribute CWPP update drafts to key stakeholders (including local, state, tribal, and federal partners) for review and input before the final approval.
7. Submit the final document to your local government body, local fire department(s) and State Forestry for required signatures and endorsement.
8. Once signed and endorsed by your local governing parties, submit all documentation to NM State Forestry no later than September 1<sup>st</sup> for final approval by the New Mexico Fire Planning Task Force.

In addition to the items listed above, CWPPs and updates must also include the following elements:

1. Collaboration: A CWPP must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.
2. 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.
3. Reduction in 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
4. Signatures secured:
  - a. The applicable local government (i.e., counties or cities);
  - b. The local fire department(s); and
  - c. The state entity responsible for forest management.



## **Previous Wildfire Planning in Cibola County**

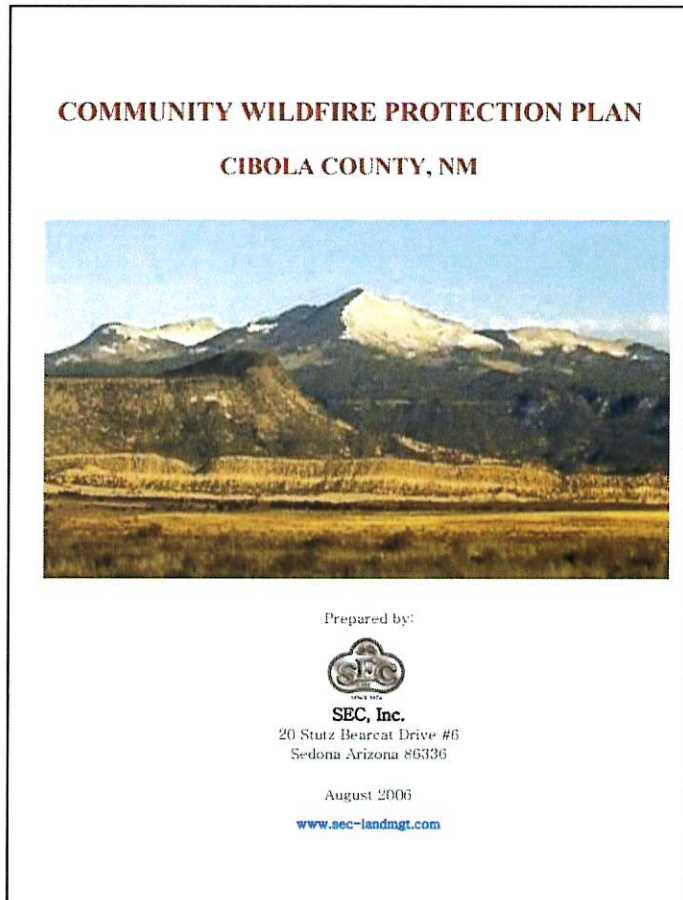
### ***2006 Community Wildfire Protection Plan***

In accordance with the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003, the County completed a CWPP in 2006. The previous Cibola County CWPP was written in 2006 by SEC. Inc. and is available at the New Mexico State Forestry CWPP website here:

<http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/completecwpp.2006.pdf>

The previous plan covers in great detail the background information for the CWPP, including the geographical make-up of the county, it's fire history, as well as the variety of available fuel treatments and their effectiveness. Although this information is 14 years old much of it is still valid for the County, so this 2020 update does not attempt to include that information except where applicable. We encourage you to refer to the 2006 plan for background information for this current update.

The 2020 plan update greatly expands on concrete recommendations to advance wildfire preparedness and features upgraded mapping of values and wildfire risk.



## CWPP Implementation

The 2006 Cibola County CWPP identified several priority actions designed to increase wildfire resilience. Some of those actions are ongoing and have been carried over to the 2020 plan. The CWPP core team and members of the public worked together to update the priority actions list and to identify new priority projects that will make Cibola County more fire adapted. This is not an exhaustive list but provides a starting point for action. Other considerations such as funding or interest of residents, or changes in conditions may further define or shift these actions.

Tables 1 through 6 outlines the priority actions for 2020 and beyond. Tables 7 and 8 provide insight into specific fuels projects and actions specific to particular areas within the county.

**Key to accomplishing many of these tasks is formalizing the CWPP core team or creating a new collaborative group to implement the 2020 CWPP action items in collaboration with County Staff, residents, and partners.**

### *Cibola County CWPP Priority Actions*

The following tables outline priority actions for the county and the residents and agencies within it to undertake. These actions are based on best practices, local knowledge and recommendations from the core team and stakeholders of the CWPP process. Since all actions in the tables below are a priority we have simply ranked them as either priority or high priority. This coarse gradient will allow the Core Team flexibility to accomplish actions and refine their priorities in the short term before the next CWPP update is accomplished. Some of these actions will be long term projects spanning years while others can be accomplished more simply. We have provided some geographic specificity for some of these actions in the Locally-Specific Action Items section, which is located after the priority actions table. As actions are accomplished or new priorities emerge, we recommend updating this table.

**Table 1: Community Involvement Priority Actions**

Priority Level	Action and Detail
High	<b>Formalize the CWPP group or create a new group that will focus on implementing CWPP priority actions.</b>
	<i>Detail: A collaborative group that focuses on implementing CWPP priority actions is an important component to making this CWPP an actionable plan. Tasks for the CWPP group may include (1) implementing CWPP priority action items, and (2) further prioritization of the task within this table, (3) creating task teams or sub groups to accomplish specific goals. The group should have regular meetings at least once a year and take meeting minutes to track concerns and ideas for implementing the CWPP. Sub-groups may include wildfire preparedness, evacuation planning, and pursuing funding for project implementation.</i>



<b>High</b>	<b>Link leaders working towards wildfire adaptation with the Fire Adapted Communities New Mexico Learning Network.</b>
	<i>Detail: Develop a network of Fire Adapted Communities New Mexico (FACNM) leaders to improve fire mitigation and community resilience across Cibola County. Reach out to core team members and fire district chiefs to identify community leaders that may be willing to serve as FACNM leaders that can bridge the gap between communities and fire prevention leaders, and emergency managers. Provide leaders with resources from the state-wide network and support their education and outreach efforts within their communities of residence. Access <a href="http://facnm.org">facnm.org</a> for more information.</i>
<b>High</b>	<b>Hire a Wildland Urban Interface Specialist for the County.</b>
	<i>Detail: The WUI specialist will obtain and manage WUI and hazardous fuels reduction grants, coordinate fire prevention activities and public involvement such as the Firewise communities program, coordinate actions with partners (including state and federal land management agencies, tribes, and private landowners), and work with the CWPP group to implement CWPP priority actions.</i>
<b>High</b>	<b>Develop a strategy for targeted outreach and education of wildfire preparedness and prevention to all citizens of Cibola County.</b>
	<p><i>Detail: Outreach and education should be an ongoing effort with messages that fit the time of year. For example wildfire preparedness in the times leading up to fire season and fire prevention messaging during wildfire season. This should be a coordinated effort across agencies. Examples of this outreach and education are below.</i></p> <p><i>Conduct fire prevention campaigns during times when fire danger is high. Use newspapers, radio messages, social media, Neighborhood leaders, email, and signs to alert both visitors and residents. A diverse suite of outreach methods will increase the amount of people reached. Outreach is particularly important before and during fire season to encourage prevention and preparedness. Additionally, establishing communication methods and networks will help disseminate emergency information since residents will know where to turn for wildfire related information.</i></p> <p><i>Share prevention plans across jurisdictions and identify areas where a coordinated approach may improve outreach and engagement with at risk communities. Include information seasonally in The Cibola Citizen, The Cibola Beacon, The Gallup Independent, and The Gallup Sun on local radio stations, and on social media about actions that residents can take to reduce wildfire risk, increase emergency preparedness, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Host an annual wildfire preparedness day in conjunction with the national day for County residents. Preparedness days can take place in various parts of the county. Local volunteer fire departments (VFDs) would be good hosts for this outreach effort. Residents can learn about steps they can take to make their homes and properties more defensible and learn about ongoing efforts in the county to reduce wildfire risk.</i></p>



	<p><i>Promote the Ready, Set, Go! program to County residents and make resources available in print and on the County website. Ready, Set, Go! is a national effort to educate residents how to prepare ahead of time for an evacuation order. <a href="http://www.wildlandfirersg.org/">http://www.wildlandfirersg.org/</a> Consciously target vulnerable populations in outreach and education. The elderly and low-income individuals and families face a greater wildfire risk. Targeted outreach will help ensure these residents have the same access to education and outreach materials as well as cost-share programs to reduce wildfire risk.</i></p>
	<p><b>Work with the adjacent agencies to implement projects next to large areas of private land and key communities.</b></p>
	<p><i>Detail: Where there are adjacent private landowners whom are willing to allow access for fuel breaks, work with the adjacent land managers to encourage implementation near high risk communities and large areas of private land. Land managers should also be encouraged to move forward with NEPA clearance on more accessible and treatable land in order to expand treatment on the national forest.</i></p>
	<p><b>Reduce the number of human caused wildfire ignitions from refuse burning and abandoned campfires.</b></p>
	<p><i>Detail: Education on burn bans and restrictions and effective enforcement of county rules will be key to reducing this type of wildfire ignition. A diverse and broad education program should be implemented. This effort may be best focused around the I-40 corridor and around summer holidays like Memorial Day, The Fourth of July, and Labor Day. These messages can be shared through billboards, radio announcements, signs, posters, social media advertisements, and television ads.</i></p>
	<p><b>Work with New Mexico State Forestry to establish Firewise communities in Cibola County</b></p>
	<p><i>Detail: Attaining Firewise status for a community is often the catalyst for further action to engage community members in fuels reduction, wildfire preparedness, and other actions related to becoming a more fire adapted community. The CWPP group can help identify potential Firewise communities and community members to lead those efforts. Work with NMSF to support Firewise communities by providing resources like chippers, community brush disposal days, and training opportunities to Firewise communities.</i></p>
	<p><b>Promote implementation, education, and training about prescribed fire.</b></p>
	<p><i>Detail: Promote prescribed burning where appropriate on private and public land. Prescribed burns are a very cost-effective way to reduce fuels and range from pile burns after fuels treatment to broadcast burns. Prescribed burning also is an effective way to reintroduce a natural fire regime.</i></p> <p><i>Promote VFDs to participate in prescribed burns with neighboring agencies to gain training and skills.</i></p> <p><i>Consider developing a Prescribed Burn Association (PBA) if there is a need in the county. PBAs pool equipment and resources to formalize relationships between landowners who are interested in implementing prescribed burns on their property. This model has been very successful in supporting expanded use of prescribed fire on private property.</i></p>



**Table 2: Reducing Structural Ignitability Priority Actions**

Priority Level	Action and Detail
<b>High</b>	<b>Defensible space thinning on private property is a high priority across the county. Pursue funding for defensible space and general fuel reduction projects on private lands in the County.</b>
	<i>Detail: Cost share and grant programs exist to help offset the costs of fuel reduction projects. Promote these opportunities to interested parties. Develop ways to link these opportunities to support continuous projects and funding for mitigation crews. Alternatively seek funding to develop programs to assist residents in achieving this work. Additionally, coordinate with private landowners that want to complete large-scale thinning projects, and seek funding to complete these.</i>
<b>High</b>	<b>Conduct home hazard assessments of resident's property.</b>
	<i>Detail: Assessments of individual's home risk are a valuable tool for residents to prioritize and take action. Methods include quick curbside assessments completed by an agency, in depth assessments completed by an agency and the resident together, and assessments completed by residents themselves using a guide. All of these methods are valuable as the goal is simply to inform residents how to reduce their risk. The FSG and the Wildfire Network have developed an <a href="#">assessment guidebook</a> for residents to do self-guided assessment. This resource is available on the Fire Adapted Communities New Mexico website, at <a href="https://facnm.org/assessmenttools">https://facnm.org/assessmenttools</a>.</i>
	<b>Develop brush disposal sites for residents to use when completing fuel reduction activities.</b>
	<i>Detail: Brush disposal sites incentivize residents to reduce fuels near their homes by providing a place for them to take the fuels with little to no costs to themselves. Community brush disposal sites have been implemented in other regions through agreements between the county and local Forest Service ranger districts. The brush disposal sites are hosted on county land, typically in old gravel pits, and administered by county personnel. The Forest Service or other agency routinely provides the personnel and resources to burn the piles collected at brush disposal sites. There are currently BLM brush disposal sites within the county that can be used to start this process.</i>
	<b>Improve wildfire insurance coverage for residents.</b>
	<i>Detail: Work with insurers and fire managers to find ways to improve coverage in areas that need wildfire insurance. A possible example could include home assessments completed by qualified individuals in the county with action items to reduce fire risk, that would lead to reduced insurance premiums.</i>
	<b>Consider adopting county codes and ordinances that address wildfire risk.</b>
	<i>Detail: Codes and ordinances are tools available to local governments to address the shared wildfire risk within a community. Codes and ordinances may address fire resistant materials being required on <u>new</u> construction, defensible space implementation around</i>



	existing structures, and reducing fuel loads adjacent to roadways. Examples of WUI codes and ordinances are available from other counties and municipal areas throughout New Mexico. A summary of Santa Fe County's WUI Code can be found here: <a href="https://www.santafecountynm.gov/userfiles/file/resident/UrbanWildland.pdf">https://www.santafecountynm.gov/userfiles/file/resident/UrbanWildland.pdf</a>
	<b>Promote accurate signage of addresses to aid in firefighter response.</b>
	<i>Detail: 4-inch-high reflective signage that indicates that address of each residence should be placed in a visible location so first responders can quickly assess the location of residences. Once the county has completed its current signage ordinance it should share it with neighboring jurisdictions as a potential model.</i>
	<b>Pursue cost share programs to upgrade residential home building materials such as roofing, siding, and deck materials.</b>
	<i>Detail: Upgrades to homes that reduce structural ignitability are often prohibitively expensive. Finding and securing this sort of funding can help offset the costs of these upgrades to County residents. This could be a task undertaken by a County Wildfire Coordinator or the CWPP Core Team.</i>

**Table 3: First Responders and Equipment Priority Actions**

<b>Priority Level</b>	<b>Action and Detail</b>
<b>High</b>	<b>Host a pre and post wildfire season coordination meeting for all agencies that are responsible for responding to wildfire.</b>
	<i>Detail: This meeting will help to identify resource gaps and where other agencies can assist, coordinate response plans, and coordinate communication frequencies so that agencies can communicate on the fire line. We expect this meeting will also have many unanticipated benefits when emergency managers from across the community gather.</i>
<b>High</b>	<b>Implement cross-training with area fire departments, local government officials, with state and federal agencies with firefighting or emergency response duties.</b>
	<i>Detail: Cross-training between firefighting agencies will greatly improve the capacity of individuals and agencies as well as facilitate better working relationships during an emergency.</i>
<b>High</b>	<b>Work on Recruitment to Volunteer Fire Departments to improve their firefighting capacity.</b>
	<i>Detail: Recruitment of new members into the VFDs has been identified as a challenge to meeting capacity needs for fire response. Forming a group to focus on this task would be an important responsibility of the continuing Core Team group or the Fire Chief's Association. Consider advertising on the web, on social media, in print and at public events.</i>



<b>High</b>	<b>Ensure that every fire department has equipment to respond to wildfires including at least one type 6 engine and a water tender.</b>
	<i>Detail: As of the 2020 update, Bluewater Village needs a type 6 engine, San Rafael needs a type 6 engine, Candy Kitchen needs a type 6 engine, and Fence Lake needs an additional water tender.</i>
	<b>Implement an improved and more regular stipend program to incentivize Volunteer Fire Department (VFD) participation in firefighting and trainings.</b>
	<i>Detail: Create incentive programs to bolster recruitment and ensure that VFDs participate in county-wide wildfire preparedness and continuously improve their qualifications.</i>
	<b>Expand wildland firefighting capability of all wildland fire responders in the County by adding equipment.</b>
	<i>Detail: Identify equipment needs throughout the county and work to fill them. Develop a supply cache and apparatus that is capable of supporting wildland firefighting activities in the county. This includes purchasing new fire engines and water tenders, as well as maintain and expanding supplies of hand tools, PPE, radios, etc.</i>
	<b>Identify community liaisons who can relay relevant information between emergency personnel and residents in the event of a wildfire or other emergency.</b>
	<i>Detail: Identifying community members to work with emergency personnel and residents is part of planning for during and after wildfires and other emergencies. A community liaison will help keep residents informed, providing a trusted and familiar voice to compliment more official channels. This liaison will likely need to be trained in the incident command system and to maintain some basic NWCG qualifications.</i>
	<b>Review and update mutual aid agreements with neighboring counties and state and federal jurisdictions.</b>
	<i>Detail: Improved relationships with solid MOUs would aid in cross jurisdictional response in the many districts that are adjacent to other agencies and counties.</i>

**Table 4: Evacuation Planning Priority Actions**

<b>Priority Level</b>	<b>Action and Detail</b>
<b>High</b>	<b>Promote the Code Red Reverse 911 system</b>
	<i>Detail: Reverse 911 can send notifications to residents within a discrete area quickly and efficiently to land line phones, cell phones and email. By asking residents to sign up Reverse 911 first responders can also access crucial information about emergency callers. Coupled with other notification techniques will aid in effectively warning residents of wildfires, evacuations, and other emergencies.</i>



<b>High</b>	<b>Work with communities and fire districts to develop evacuation plans.</b>
	<p><i>Detail: Evacuation plans at the appropriate scale that designate routes (including a map), safety zones, roles and responsibilities, and procedures for residents (including their families and livestock) and emergency personnel will make for safer evacuations in the event of an emergency.</i></p> <p><i>Evacuation planning can be accomplished through community or fire district-level workshops. Participants may utilize the integrated fire hazard map viewer to estimate how fire could behave in their area.</i></p> <p><i>The New Mexico Ready, Set, Go! Personal Wildfire Action Guide contains instructions for evacuation planning.</i></p> <p><a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/FINAL-new-mexico-RSG-guide-2017_000.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/FINAL-new-mexico-RSG-guide-2017_000.pdf</a></p>
<b>High</b>	<b>Establish safety zones and/or evacuation staging areas for each fire district or community.</b>
	<p><i>Detail: Having pre-determined safety zones or areas where residents can go to in the event of an evacuation for further instruction will limit confusion in the event of an evacuation. These areas should be established under guidance of a wildfire professional. More information can be found about safety zones can be found at:</i></p> <p><a href="https://www.firelab.org/project/firefighter-safety">https://www.firelab.org/project/firefighter-safety</a></p>
<b>High</b>	<b>Involve the County Sherriff's Department, State Police, and other co-operators in reviewing and updating current All Hazard Plan and conducting field exercises.</b>
	<i>Detail: Emergency personnel that will be directly involved in implementing an evacuation should be consulted when developing the County evacuation plan.</i>
	<b>Support evacuation drills.</b>
	<i>Detail: Evacuation drills can help to expose gaps in notification systems and evacuation procedures. In coordination with first responders drills should be carried out at the neighborhood, community, or multi-community scale.</i>
	<b>Thin vegetation along roadways and at intersections and maintain previous treatments to allow for evacuation during a wildfire.</b>
	<i>Detail: Thinning along roadways is particularly important along evacuation routes and near safety zones. Treatments along roads should be sufficient to create a survivable space for evacuation. More extensive treatments that allow firefighters the opportunity to halt forward spread of a wildfire.</i>



**Table 5: Communication Priority Actions**

Priority Level	Action and Detail
High	<b>Improve radio communications and remove dead zones.</b>
	<p><i>Detail: Much progress has been made in removing dead zones (areas where there is no radio communication) but a continual process of identifying areas with limited communication and working to improve reception in those areas is a priority. Additionally, VFDs need increased access to interagency aviation and tactical channels through the purchase of radios and cooperation with partners.</i></p> <p><i>Known dead spots include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South of Gallup</li> <li>• Ramah area needs repeater</li> <li>• Timberlake area, especially in canyons</li> </ul>
High	<b>Improve cellular communications and remove cellular dead zones.</b>
	<p><i>Detail: Cell coverage aids first responders but also allows residents to receive up to date emergency information. Known dead zones or areas with no cellular coverage that need to be covered in the county include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fence Lake</li> <li>• Candy Kitchen</li> <li>• Lobo Canyon – spotty Verizon coverage</li> <li>• El Morrow- Verizon only</li> </ul>

**Table 6: Water Resource Protection Priority Actions**

Priority Level	Action and Detail
High	<b>Identify high priority watersheds and water sources that are risk of post fire impacts and work collaboratively to reduce fire risk.</b>
	<p><i>Detail:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate between fire services, land managers, water utilities or other water governing bodies.</li> <li>• Conduct analysis to locate and define areas at risk.</li> <li>• Identify water sources that are at risk of post-fire erosion through analysis and local knowledge. Work with water utility providers or other water governing bodies to identify areas that are currently experiencing soil erosion before wildfire.</li> <li>• Take measures to mitigate the risk of high severity wildfire in these areas through targeted fuel reduction and post-fire recovery planning.</li> </ul>

	<b>Document the location of community water infrastructure including wells and water tanks.</b>
	<i>Detail: Mapping community water infrastructure will help prioritize mitigation measures designed to protect them.</i>
	<b>Support projects to develop new water resources/enhance existing water resources.</b>
	<i>Detail: Encourage agencies and residents to develop water resources. Invest in water resources such as tanks or ponds, that will have water available for firefighting resources.</i>

### ***Priority Fuels Treatments***

According to the 2015 CWPP Update Guidelines (2015), all CWPP updates should include updated priorities for fuels treatments. Effective fuel treatments increase firefighters' chances of suppressing unwanted wildfires and to change landscapes to a reference or desired condition. (Agee & Skinner, 2005; Kennedy & Johnson, 2014). Through phone interviews, surveys, and public meetings, the CWPP core team worked with CWPP stakeholders to identify priority fuels reduction projects in Cibola County. The most important projects as identified by the Core Team are identified below, these are not listed in order of importance.

**An important task of future Core Team Meetings will be to further prioritize this list and create actionable projects out of these general recommendations.**

**Table 7: Priority Fuels Treatments**

<b>Fuel Reduction Treatments</b>	Along the westside of Bluewater Acres subdivision and within Bluewater subdivision.
	Oso Ridge and Cibola Trails subdivisions.
	Treatments around schools and infrastructure near Thoreau, Ft. Wingate, and other communities through the checkerboard area in the Northwest corner of the county.
	Along the Northwest area of the Cubero Fire District.
	The community of McGaffey Pines.
	The communities of Pinehaven and Bread Springs.
	The community of Pine Meadows.
	Within and adjacent to the community of Candy Kitchen.
	WUI and defensible space around Lobo Canyon and Lobo Camp communities.
	WUI areas around La Jara and within La Jara subdivisions
	The Whites project on Ramah Navajo land using mechanical and pile burning.
	WUI thinning surrounding Pueblo of Acoma.
	WUI areas of Timberlake and El Morro ranches.
	Along I-40 corridor, Thoreau, west of Grants, running into checkerboard area in the Southwest corner of the county to Ft. Wingate
	Along roads in High Country Ranch and Mujeres Ranch.
	Along County Rd. 42 to facilitate access.



	Paguate and Encinal canyons to protect water resources for the Pueblo of Laguna.
	Along Water Canyon to protect from the effects of high severity wildfire.
	Along the Rio San Jose, to reduce salt cedar density.
	El Malpais National Conservation Area, BLM.
<b>Thinning and Prescribed Fire</b>	Along the boundary of private and Forest Service land along Oso ridge, El Morro, and Timberlake Areas.
	El Malpais National Conservation Area, BLM.
	Within and adjacent to the community of Candy Kitchen.
<b>Fuel Breaks and Safety Zones</b>	Fuel break along the Southwest side of El Morro Ranches and thinning along roads.
	Fuel break and safety zones in and adjacent to the high-risk the community of Candy Kitchen
<b>Pile Burning</b>	Between mile marker 25 and 28 on highway 36 in Fence Lake community.
	The Cerro Alto project on Ramah Navajo land.
	BLM managed areas including, Chain of Craters, El Malpais NCA, Highway 53 Picnic Area and adjacent to Candy Kitchen.
<b>Managed Wildfire and Landscape Prescribed Fire</b>	El Malpais National Monument.
	El Malpais National Conservation Area, BLM.
	Cibola National Forest.
<b>Key Water Sources</b>	Paguate and Encinal Canyons
	Bluewater Creek
	Rio San Jose
	Water Canyon
	San Mateo Springs and Reservoir
	La Mosca Tank
	Rinconada Canyon

### ***Locally-Specific Priority Actions***

Through phone interviews, surveys, and public meetings, the CWPP core team identified action items that were specific to communities within Cibola County. Although many of these actions are covered in general in the priority actions tables above, these are actions that were highlighted in the planning process in 2020 as particularly important to specific areas or jurisdictions. We feel that although this is a county wide plan it is important to retain these particular actions. These locally specific actions are identified below, and are not listed in order of importance.

**Table 8: Locally Specific Priority Actions**

- Create East/West egress from Forest Road 157.
- Improve BIA and New Mexico State Fire response times to Pueblo of Laguna.
- Educate Pueblo of Laguna and Pueblo of Acoma residents about emergency notification systems.
- Work with Navajo Nation to create evacuation plans that are specific to Navajo chapter houses in Cibola County.
- Evaluate restrictive covenants that may impede wildfire risk reduction in Fencelake subdivisions, Candy Kitchen, Indian Knolls, and Shadow Canyon.
- Manage naturally ignited wildfire for resource benefit across the Zuni Mountains landscape on Forest Service land.
- Manage naturally ignited wildfire for resource benefit El Malpais NCA BLM, Candy Kitchen.
- Provide the training needed to red-card wildland firefighters in Navajo communities.
- Provide training in Pueblo of Acoma and Pueblo of Laguna to improve wildland firefighting capacity.
- Connect with and educate the volunteer fire department and the homeowners association of El Morro Ranches about Firewise.
- Connect with and educate the Fence Lake community about wildfire preparedness and home hardening.
- Conduct evacuation drills for the El Morro Ranches area.
- Create an evacuation plan for the Candy Kitchen Community.
- Improve notifications about prescribed fire to Southern Pueblos Agency to protect cultural resources.
- Improve community risk awareness of wildfire risk in Pueblo of Laguna and Pueblo of Acoma.

## **Wildfire Preparedness**

The following sections provide descriptions, definitions, and detail that expands on some of the key concepts that appear in the priority action tables. These sections provide a starting point to engage in a more in-depth discussion into each of these topics.

### ***Fire Adapted Communities***

The core idea of a Fire Adapted Community (FAC) is an acknowledgement that the community is located in a fire adapted ecosystem where fires will occur at some point. Communities must become resilient to wildfire just as a fire adapted ecosystem is adapted to frequent wildfires.

The risk of wildfire is shared between neighbors, communities, and jurisdictions. The reduction of that risk is best accomplished through both top-down and grassroots approaches. Top-down strategies (regulations, zoning, ordinances, etc.) require residents to follow guidelines and regulations that make their own property more prepared for wildfire. Past ordinances regarding wildfire mitigation have been opposed by some rural communities in New Mexico (Weinstein, 2014). In contrast, Fire Adapted Communities (FAC) utilizes a grassroots method focused on outreach, education, and the direct involvement of individuals residing in the WUI. This approach encourages residents to take responsibility for their own safety, as well as that of their communities and neighbors. By promoting and developing a FAC, local governments and land managers may find alternatives to ordinances and regulations or find a more receptive and educated public when proposing such measures as defensible space thinning.

FACs are listed as one of the three goals, along with resilient landscapes and safe and effective wildfire response, by the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy. This strategy is “a strategic push to work collaboratively among all stakeholders and across all landscapes, using best science, to make meaningful progress towards the three goals (‘The National Strategy,’ 2019).” FAC provides a framework for engaging community stakeholders and land management agencies at varying levels in order to help reduce the risk of wildfire. FAC partners include federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, businesses, individual homeowners, and anyone interested in reducing wildfire risk in their community. FAC concepts are useful for helping individuals and communities reframe how they think about and live with wildfire on the landscape. The diagram below illustrates all the potential pieces that make up a fire adapted community. In the western United States, wildfires are a natural component of the landscape. The presence and reoccurrence of wildfires has led to the development of ecosystems and vegetation that are fire adapted. Acknowledging this fact is an important step towards becoming a more fire adapted community, and a good starting point for education and outreach to community members. As individuals and communities that live on landscapes that are adapted to wildfire, we too must become adapted to wildfire.





Visit Fire Adapted New Mexico at [www.facnm.org](http://www.facnm.org) or the national Fire Adapted Communities network at [www.fireadaptednetwork.org](http://www.fireadaptednetwork.org) for more information.

### ***Fire Adapted Communities New Mexico Learning Network***

Our collective action, as residents of a fire adapted ecosystem, has the ability to have an outsized impact compared with what a single actor can achieve. There is a lot of experience and knowledge in our formal and informal networks, and technology provides for us a way to formalize those connections to make sharing resources and capacity easier.

At its core, the Fire Adapted Communities New Mexico Learning Network is a grassroots, member driven effort. FAC NM members feel empowered to take action to reduce wildfire risk to their homes and communities. Members recognize that fire has a role to play in the fire adapted ecosystems in which we live.

A community is never done with building wildfire resilience - there is no end-point. A Fire Adapted Community consists of informed and prepared citizens collaboratively planning and taking action to safely coexist with wildland fire.

The core of the FACNM network is its members, who can share lessons learned about how to approach wildfire adaptation efforts. We encourage anyone who is interested to visit the website [www.facnm.org](http://www.facnm.org) and consider joining the network as a member and for more information.

### ***Firewise Communities***

Firewise Communities is a recognition program administered by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and New Mexico State Forestry. Firewise Communities focus on reducing the loss of life and property from wildfire. This is accomplished through providing resources that allow communities to responsibly build and maintain structures on their properties and to assist each other in preparing for, and recovering from, wildfire. Firewise emphasizes fuels reduction and gives recommendations for steps homeowners can take to reduce their individual risk to wildfire. For example, landscaping practices to reduce flammable materials close to the home and home maintenance practices that reduce the chance of a home catching fire. Several resources for homeowners, such as an online toolkit and checklist for steps to reduce wildfire risk can be found at [www.firewise.org](http://www.firewise.org). Firewise recognition is achieved after a community completes a 6-step process:

1. Form a Firewise board/committee of community residents and other applicable wildfire stakeholders
2. Verify community risk to wildfire by obtaining a wildfire risk assessment as a written document from the local fire department, state forestry, or forest service. This assessment is a living document and needs to be updated every five years.
3. Develop an action plan based on the assessment, that should be updated every three years.
4. Host a "Firewise Day" outreach event.



5. Invest a minimum of \$2 per capita in local Firewise actions for that year.
6. Submit an application at [portal.firewise.org](http://portal.firewise.org) to your Firewise state liaison.

Firewise recognition is an important tool in the ongoing process of being fire adapted. Many communities working to be fire adapted begin by becoming recognized as a Firewise community. New Mexico State Forestry is the Firewise sponsor in New Mexico, contact the Bernalillo District manager to find out more about becoming a Firewise community. Visit this page for contact information: <http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/districts/Bernalillo.html>

### ***Defensible Space and Home Hardening***

Residents can significantly reduce their wildfire risk by creating defensible space around their homes and hardening their homes to the potential for ignition. Keeping gutters and roofs clear of flammable debris, moving woodpiles and propane tanks away from the house, and keeping the grass mowed are some simple steps that homeowners can take to make their homes more resistant to wildfire.

The information here contains a brief overview of these topics, for more information visit the National Fire Protection Association's web page or [www.facnm.org/prepare](http://www.facnm.org/prepare).

### **Assessments**

Many resources exist to assist people in making their homes more resistant to wildfire. An assessment of the factors that make a building vulnerable to wildfire is the best place to start. Individuals can perform this assessment themselves with the help of a guide such as the one at <https://facnm.org/assessmenttools>, or they can contact a local professional to help with the assessment. An assessment completed by a professional or the homeowner themselves will provide a plan to tackle the most hazardous issues first and then move to less hazardous issues.

### **Structure Hardening**

Addressing the materials and construction of the structure is important to reducing the risk of the home igniting. A significant resource that should guide residents as they consider new construction or retrofit of structures is the research from the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety on factors that contribute to home ignitions from wildfire. Their research addresses a wide variety of factors from vents that limit ember entry to buildings and materials that siding, and decks are constructed of that resist wildfire. Their research can be accessed at <https://ibhs.org/risk-research/wildfire/> as well as in this series of one-page reviews on specific materials from NFPA available here <https://facnm.org/prepare>.

### **Defensible Space Zones**

Targeting trees, shrubs, and other vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the house can also make the home more fire resistant. Firewise USA recommends three zones of defensible space that provide useful guidance for County residents (Firewise USA, 2016):

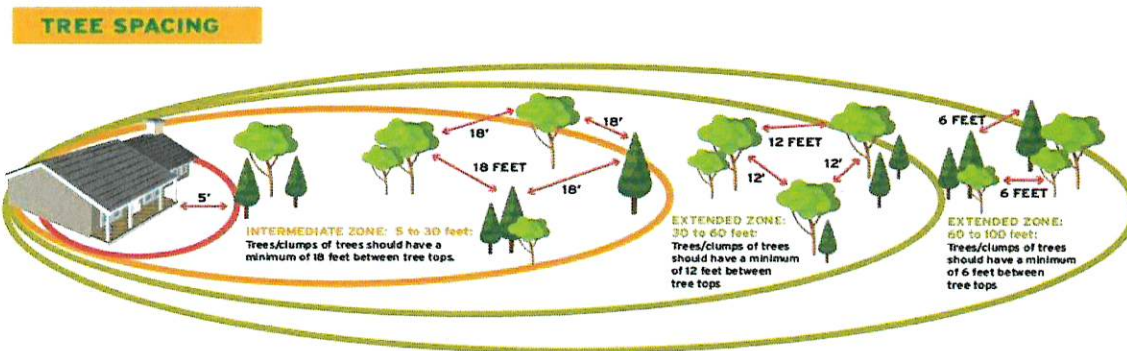


Figure 2. Three zones of defensible space. (NFPA)

**Zone 1:** Encircles the structure and all its attachments (wooden decks, fences, and boardwalks) for at least 30 feet on all sides. *Note:* the 30-foot number comes from the very minimum distance, on flat ground, that a wooden wall can be separated from the radiant heat of large flames without igniting.

In Zone 1:

- Space plants carefully, selecting those that are low-growing and free of resins, oils and waxes that burn easily.
- Mow the lawn regularly.
- Prune trees six to ten feet up from the ground.
- Space coniferous trees to allow 30 feet between crowns. Trim back trees that overhang the house.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within five feet of the home, using non-flammable landscaping materials and/or high-moisture-content annuals and perennials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under decks and within 10 feet of the house.
- Consider fire-resistant materials for patio furniture, swing sets, etc.
- Remove firewood stacks and propane tanks; they should not be located in this zone.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water-use restrictions.

**Zone 2:** 30 to 100 feet from the home.

In Zone 2:

- Select plants that are low-growing, well irrigated and minimally flammable.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Encourage a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees.
- Create 'fuel breaks' such as driveways, gravel walkways, and lawns.
- Prune trees six to ten feet up from the ground.



**Zone 3:** 100 to 200 feet from the home. NOTE: Because of other factors such as topography, the recommended distances to mitigate for radiant heat exposure extend between 100 to 200 feet from the home – on a site-specific basis. In this area:

- Conduct thinning of trees, although less space is required than in Zone 2.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees (these can serve as “ladder fuels” and give ground-level fires a path into the crowns of larger, mature trees).
- Remove heavy accumulation of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so that their canopies do not touch.

### ***Ingress and Egress/ Roads***

Ingress (access for wildfire suppression equipment and personnel) and egress (ways for residents and visitors to escape the wildfire) are crucial to wildfire preparedness. Communities with only one way in and out, such as Candy Kitchen, face a greater risk during wildfires. Planning evacuation routes at the community or fire district level is one way to identify hazards ahead of time. Actions to improve ingress and egress during a wildfire may include thinning along roadways, road condition improvements, and signage directing residents where to go during an emergency. The best course of action to remedy one way in one way out roads would be to add a second access route; the possibility of this should be assessed on a case by case basis. However, in many cases this is impractical. Alternatively, widening roads and adding or improving turn outs will help ease this problem to allow for a two-way flow of traffic.

Many secondary roads that provide access to areas where wildland fires Cibola County are in poor condition and will hamper response by firefighters and evacuation by residents during an emergency. In addition, many communities have one way in and one way out access roads. An evaluation of roads in each district would be helpful to indicate where turnarounds are needed and to establish a point of no return for large fire apparatus.

### ***Human Sources of Ignition***

On average in the U.S., human-caused wildfires burn over half of the total acres burned by wildfire in a given year. Even in the Southwest, where lightning ignites many wildfires, people are responsible for many of the largest, most severe fires. Many of the human-caused ignitions originate from abandoned campfires and downed powerlines. Others arise from vehicles, fireworks, cigarettes, cook stove sparks, and burning yard waste. Understanding the patterns of human ignitions and effectiveness of prevention strategies is therefore crucial to reducing the impact of high-severity wildfire.

Since human ignitions are preventable, increasing education and awareness could be the key to reducing the number of large wildfires. In the planning and implementation of education and awareness initiatives, it is important to keep in mind:

- Prevention efforts should recognize the variation in how and where people start wildfires
- Prevention should be tailored to mode of ignition
- Outreach should be implemented to reach people who are likely to build campfires

For more information on human ignitions, risk awareness, and wildfire prevention in New Mexico, refer to FSG's March 2018 report: *Increasing Wildfire Awareness and Reducing Human-Caused Ignitions in Northern New Mexico* ([http://forestguild.org/wildfire\\_prevention](http://forestguild.org/wildfire_prevention)).

### **Campfires**

In outreach and education efforts, it is important to understand the causes and patterns of ignition. Especially considering the 2018 Diener Canyon Fire was started by an abandoned campfire, it is necessary to redouble efforts at campfire education. The above-cited report provides the following insights into campfire ignitions:

- Abandoned campfires account for 44% of human-caused wildfires in the Southwest since 2011.
- 80% of wildfires started by campfires are within a quarter mile from a road.
- Campfire bans have demonstrated limited effectiveness, possibly due to their great importance to people recreating.

### **Power Lines**

Electric power lines are becoming increasingly common ignition points for large wildfires in New Mexico. Three major incidents have occurred since 2011, and in May 2018 a power line ignited the Los Alamos fire, which burned 67 acres in two hours. Part of the prominence of power line ignitions can be attributed to the fact that the conditions that often lead to downed powerlines—specifically high winds—also contribute to increasing the intensity and reach of wildfires, as well as the difficulty of firefighting (Mitchell, J. W. 2009).

Greater collaboration is needed between the CWPP core team and local (Socorro Electric Cooperative, and Continental Divide Energy Cooperative) utility companies. Strategies for reducing ignition potential from power lines include encouraging off the grid solar systems and burying future or expanded power lines networks. Communities and landowners have a role to play to identify power lines, poles, and transformers that are in poor condition or have excessive brush underneath and contact utilities or other authorities. Volunteer Fire Departments should work with communities to identify areas where power infrastructure poses the risk of wildfire ignition. Regular inspections of lines, poles, transformers, etc. will help reduce the likelihood of human-caused wildfires from faulty power infrastructure.

### **Evacuation**

Residents should be ready to leave as soon as evacuation is recommended by officials, in order to avoid being caught in fire, smoke, or road congestion. Evacuating early helps firefighters keep roads clear of congestion and lets them move more freely to do their job. Resources are available to help residents prepare ahead of time for evacuation (see the resources for residents section). Early preparation can help residents with everything from packing lists—essentials can include taking a supply of critical medications—to how to address pets and livestock.

For advice and insight into preparing for evacuation, see the Fire Adapted Community's March 2018 article, [Firsthand Accounts: How to Prepare Your Community for a Wildfire Evacuation](#).



There is also additional information about preparing for evacuations at <https://facnm.org/evac>

At the community level, the 2020 CWPP update includes a priority action item to establish safety zones and/or evacuation staging areas. A safety zone is an area without burnable fuel that is large enough so that the distance between the firefighters and flames is at least four times the maximum flame height (NWCG, 2014). These should be established and made known in a community, and it should be made clear to residents that these safety zones do not allow any reduction in other preparations, since they should only be relied upon as a last resort. See Priority Action Table 4 for more information.

## ***Smoke Impacts***

Wildfire smoke can have significant negative effects on public health. This can be the case even from fires occurring miles away or after a local fire has been controlled. Some demographics are particularly at risk, including people over 65 years old, under 18, and pregnant women. People whose health may already be compromised may also be particularly vulnerable to the effects of wildfire smoke; for this reason, special consideration should be given to preparing hospitals, assisted living facilities, and other health service centers. Residents with heart or lung diseases or any kind of respiratory issues are at particularly elevated risk of adverse smoke impacts.

### **Personal Smoke Mitigations**

For residents, the Center for Disease Control recommends the following measures to decrease the impact of wildfire smoke:

- Check local air quality reports.
- Keep indoor air as clean as possible by keeping doors and windows shut; consider obtaining high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters to aid in keeping indoor air clean. Installing a HEPA filter in bedrooms can provide around 8 hours nightly of clean breathing, regardless of air conditions outside and during waking hours.
- Avoid activities that increase indoor pollution such as smoking, burning candles, spraying aerosols, vacuuming, and using fireplaces or gas stoves.
- Assuming you are in a safe place, away from the fire, limiting physical exercise can help to limit smoke inhalation. During exercise, people can increase their air intake as much as 10 to 20 times over their resting level.
- Seek shelter in a designated evacuation center or away from the affected area if necessary.
- Above all, seek to limit your exposure to smoke.

### **Community Smoke Mitigations**

For community leaders, here are some considerations and steps ahead of a potential wildfire to prepare your communities:

- “Safe spaces” should be designated and prepared where community members can have a respite from smoky air. Communities should explore installing integrated HEPA filters at key locations such as public libraries, hospitals, nursing homes, and schools so that places provide clean air to vulnerable populations during their normal daily activities.
- Organizers should consider suspending certain outdoor activities and events if air quality is poor. Outdoor sports events and school recesses are examples of activities that can be cancelled, postponed, or moved indoors to minimize exposure.
- Create a system to supply sensitive individuals with portable HEPA filters during times of smoke impacts. HEPA filter loan programs have been implemented on small scales that succeed in providing clear for the most vulnerable residents in an area.

Helpful websites include:

- [New Mexico Fire Info, Smoke Management](#) - New Mexico Fire Information - an interagency effort by federal and state agencies in New Mexico
- [Air Now, Interactive Map of Smoke Monitors & Fire Current Conditions](#) - Environmental Protection Agency
- [Smoke and HEPA Filter Loan Program](#) - from Fire Adapted New Mexico
- [Protect Your Health on Smoky Days](#) - from New Mexico Environmental Public Health
- [Wildfire Smoke Frequently Asked Questions](#) - Environmental Protection Agency
- [New Mexico's Smoke Management Program](#) - New Mexico Environment Department's Air Quality Bureau

## ***Communication***

Communication is one of the best tools for reducing the impact of wildfires. Good communication allows firefighters to efficiently suppress wildfires, residents to evacuate if the need arises, and responders to help those in need. In order to ensure good communication during an incident, it is crucial to have lines of communication established before an incident. Emergency responders from the County, VFDs, and state and federal agencies need to be sure they understand each other's communications protocols and requirements. Pre-wildfire season meetings of key individuals is a worthwhile investment to ensure seamless communication during a wildfire. These meetings also serve to build the personal connections and trust that can be very important during an incident.

## **Emergency Notifications**

In addition to effective communication between first responders a way to communicate emergency information to residents and visitors is crucial, especially in the event of an evacuation. The most basic version of this is going door to door during an emergency, but this takes time and is usually only employed either at the last moment during the early stages of an incident or during large incidents after additional staff has been brought in to handle this task. An up to date rural addressing system will aid in these door to door efforts. A coordination meeting between the different agencies that manage address data would be helpful to ensure that there aren't gaps in accountability across the county.



Another essential communication tool that is already in place in Cibola County to assist with wildfire and other emergency notifications is the “Code Red” reverse 911 system. The Code Red system will send notifications to all landline phones in a selected area and either registered cell phones or all cell phones in an area. This allows for mass notifications to be sent out in the event of any sort of emergency. It also allows for more frequent one-way communication from emergency managers, pre-evacuation notices, and any other early warnings can be sent out in the early stages of emergencies well before evacuation notices.

Code Red will work for cell phones and landline phones within a geo-located area. Encouraging residents to sign up for the Code Red system is listed as a priority action in Table 4.

### **Communication for First Responders**

Communication is a challenge in some parts of Cibola County. Steep canyons and mountains limit the extent of radio and cell phone coverage in many areas. The lack of timely communication is a concern that we heard of from many community members and core team members, but in 2020 a plan is in place to install several additional repeaters throughout the county to help remedy this problem. Eliminating radio dead spots will provide for firefighter safety and effective response by allowing better communication with the county dispatch and fellow first responders.

Community members and firefighters both lack cell phone coverage in many areas of Cibola County. Working with telecommunication companies to extend this coverage would be also be a very worthwhile investment for managing wildfire suppression and evacuation. Both of these tasks are identified as priority actions in Table 5.

### ***Community Emergency Response Team***

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has a program called Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) to help community members take part in the response to disasters. The CERT program helps volunteers use training learned in the classroom and during exercises to assist others in their community after a disaster when professional responders are not immediately available to help.

More information on the CERT Program can be found on the following web pages:

<https://www.ready.gov/community-emergency-response-team>

<https://www.fema.gov/news-release/2003/05/29/community-emergency-response-team-cert-program>

### **Planning for Post-Fire Recovery**

As a wildfire will eventually occur in, or around, Cibola County, it is important to plan for how the county and individual communities will recover after a wildfire. NMSF provides an excellent resource for thinking about post-fire recovery called *After Wildfire* ([www.afterwildfirenm.org](http://www.afterwildfirenm.org)).

For this CWPP we briefly cover some aspects of this topic. We recommend that the Core Team reconvene to discuss this topic at length and create detailed plans for the County.

### ***Immediate Post Fire Safety***

The foremost post-fire recovery concern is safety. After a wildfire, it is important that residents do not return to their homes or businesses until officials have determined it is safe. Because utility services can be disrupted by wildfire:

- Do not drink or use water from the faucet until officials say it is okay;
- Use extreme caution around trees, power poles, and other tall objects that may have lost stability during the fire;
- If you have a propane tank or system, contact a propane supplier, turn off valves on the system, and leave valves closed until the supplier inspects your system.

In addition:

- Be on the lookout for smoke or sparks that may still be burning.
- Be aware that smoke levels in the air may continue to be hazardous to health even after residents are allowed to return following an evacuation.

### ***Flooding and Erosion***

Post-fire flooding is a major concern. The Post Fire Debris Flow Map in the map section displays post-fire debris flow hazards and illustrates which population centers are most at risk from flooding. In these maps, post-fire debris flow was modeled using a standard methodology (Cannon et. al., 2010). Debris flow hazard is a combination of probability of a debris flow and potential volume of debris flow. An important caveat is that this dataset shows where debris flows will originate and not necessarily where they will end up.

The heavy monsoon-season rains common in New Mexico in the late summer and early fall can often bring flooding and debris flows after wildfire. These storms are typically local, very intense, and of short duration, delivering large amounts of rain in a short period of time. When such storms develop over burned areas, the ground cannot absorb the rain quickly enough, forcing the water and topsoil to run off the burned area, accumulate in streams, and produce flash floods. Post-fire debris flows also pose a risk to water infrastructure, such as reservoirs and pipe systems.

FEMA flood risk maps can still help guide post-fire preparation for flooding. Some homes and businesses may want to reevaluate their flood insurance coverage as post-wildfire floods are often more extensive than the flood risk might indicate before a wildfire.

Important resources related to flooding in Cibola County can be found at:

- NM Flood, Projects and Maps: [https://nmflood.org/?page\\_id=336](https://nmflood.org/?page_id=336)
- New Mexico Multi-hazard Risk Portfolio: [https://nmflood.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/NM\\_MHRP2015.pdf](https://nmflood.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/NM_MHRP2015.pdf)



### ***NM After Wildfire Guide***

The New Mexico *After Wildfire* guide (<http://afterwildfirenm.org/>) is a comprehensive resource for communities seeking to develop emergency plans ahead of potential wildfires. Besides offering guidelines on immediate safety and flood information, the guide also includes the following sections:

- Mobilizing your community – provides points to help local governments and community leaders get started on recovery coordination
- Who can help? - describes programs and services provided by agencies and non-profits for communities and individuals affected by wildfire
- Post-wildfire land management treatments to facilitate recovery
- Financial tips for individuals and communities after wildfire

The guide suggests that communities designate a Post Fire Coordinator (or multiple coordinators) to work directly with local, state or federal agencies, emergency response officials, volunteers, and other stakeholders to address needs and seek assistance. Post Fire Coordinators may be part of the CERT mentioned above in the Wildfire Preparedness section.

It may be appropriate to implement post-wildfire recovery efforts, such as erosion control or planting, in affected forested areas. First, however, communities should be sure to identify values-at-risk post-wildfire and focus on treatments that reduce the threats to those values. The *After Wildfire* guide has a catalogue of potential treatments that include:

- Seeding and mulch to reduce erosion;
- Contour log felling and other erosion barriers;
- Installation of check dams and other channel treatments; and
- Culvert modifications and other road treatments.

## Collaboration

A CWPP must be a collaborative effort involving all parties with a stake in wildfire risk in the County. This ensures that all viewpoints are represented, and the setting of priorities is balanced among all groups (Fleeger, 2008). The 2020 CWPP update was a collaborative effort between the CWPP core team and CWPP stakeholders and the community at large. This CWPP features a robust outreach effort that included Core Team and Community Meetings, three surveys customized to the recipient, targeted interviews, an interactive map viewer, and outreach to the community through print, online, and social media.



*Figure 3. First Core Team Meeting. Core Team members discussing communities at risk during a meeting on November 14<sup>th</sup> 2019*

Table 9 below lists CWPP stakeholders who were invited to participate in the 2020 Cibola County CWPP update process, and received updates of the project progress and request to participate through meeting, surveys or revisions. In addition to these individual invitations, the CWPP update was also publicized through multiple outlets, including: the Cibola Citizen newspaper, community Facebook pages, Cibola County's website, as well as through flyers distributed by core team members. Core team member, Anna Larsen, promoted community meetings and participation in the resident surveys at numerous tabling events that were completed for the 2020 census. The CWPP update team also solicited input from area residents during community meetings and via an in-depth survey that was advertised at meetings, on the Cibola County website, in the Cibola Citizen, on numerous community Facebook pages, on FSG's website, and on flyers that were sent out to be posted by core team members. Additionally, surveys were sent to all the district fire chiefs and other fire management professionals in the county to gather their input.

**Table 9: Cibola CWPP 2020 Update Stakeholders**

<b>Cibola CWPP 2020 Update Stakeholders</b>		
<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Title</b>
Dustin Middleton	Cibola County Office of Fire and Emergency Management	County Fire Marshal/ Emergency Manager
Kate Fletcher	Cibola County Manager	County Manager
Bob Kuipers	Northwest NM Council of Governments	RTPO Program Manager
Gary Porter	Cibola County Road Department	Public Works Director
Tony Mace	Cibola County Sherriff Office	Sheriff
Tammy Legler	Cibola/ Grants Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce
Billy Moore	Cibola County Solid Waste Disposal	Executive Director
Tony Mace	Cibola County Sheriff	County Sheriff
Todd Haines	New Mexico State Forestry	District Forester
Robert Brown	New Mexico State Forestry	District Fire Chief
Santiago Grijalva	Department of Public Safety District 6	Sargent
James Jenkins	Department of Public Safety District 6	Sargent
Richard Montoya	Natural Resource Conservation Service	District Conservationist
Desiree Chavez	Natural Resource Conservation Service	Soil Conservationist
Mark Bahl	Continental Divide Energy Cooperative	Operations Manager
D. Montoya	Socorro Electric Cooperative	Safety Manager
Tom Whelan	Cibola General Hospital	CEO
Anthony Pacheco	Mt. Taylor Ranger District Cibola NF	Fire Management Officer
Alvin Whitehair	Mt. Taylor Ranger District Cibola NF	District Ranger
Kevin Parish	El Malpais National Monument	Fire Management Officer
Anna Larson	Cibola County	Planning Coordinator/ GIS
Darryl McCullough	Cibola County	Rural Addressing
Chrissy Largo	Navajo Nation Council, Office of the Speaker	Navajo Nation, Office of the Speaker
Larry Maynard	NMDOT District 6	Engineer
Lisa Boyd-Vega	NMDOT District 6 - Assistant Engineer	Assistant Engineer
Valdis Neha	Zuni Forestry/ Fire	Forest and Fire Management Officer
Shirley Piquosa	Acoma Pueblo	Tribal Forester
Shane Lucario	Acoma Pueblo	Forestry Technician
Raymond Lucero	Laguna Pueblo	Natural Resource Manager
Larry Chee	Navajo Nation Fire & Rescue	Fire Chief
Doug Watchman	Navajo Nation Emergency Mgt.	Emergency Services Liaison - Arizona



Edmund Tso	Navajo Nation Emergency Mgt.	Emergency Services Liaison – New Mexico
John Williams	Navajo Nation Fire and Rescue	Fire Captain
Johnson Benallie	BIA Wildland Fire and Aviation Management, Navajo Region	Regional Assistant FMO
Duwayne Eriacho	BIA Fire Management - Ramah	Navajo BIA - Ramah
Dale Glenmore	BIA Wildland Fire and Aviation Management, Navajo Region	Regional FMO
Bela Harrington	BIA Wildland Fire and Aviation Management	FMO So. Pueblos Agency
Darryl Wilson	BIA Wildland Fire and Aviation Management, Navajo Region	Fire Prevention Specialist
Cynthia Spidle	Lava Soil and Water Conservation District	District Administrator
Todd Richards	Bureau of Land Management	Fire Management Officer
Jan Niclas	New Mexico DOT	Assistant District Engineer
Delane Baros	New Mexico DOT	District 6 Public Information Officer
Kilino Marquez	Seboyeta Land Grant	President
James Chavez	Cubero Land Grant	President
Fire Departments		
Joseph DeSoto	Cubero Fire District #8	Chief
Clarence Martinez	San Rafael Fire District #9	Chief
Joey DeMartino	Lobo Canyon Fire District #10	Chief
Preston Neff	Bluewater Village Fire District #11	Chief
Mike Sweet	Candy Kitchen Fire District #17	Chief
Rose Blood	Fence Lake Fire District #18	Chief
David Blood	Fence Lake Fire District #18	Chief
Scott Brown	El Morro Valley Fire District #21	Chief
Betty DeSoto	Cubero Fire Administrator	Cubero Fire Administrator
Andrew Valiencina	Grants Fire and Rescue	Lieutenant
Michelle Serrano	Grants Fire and Rescue	Lieutenant
Robert Hays	Grants Fire	Chief
John Garcia	Laguna Fire	Chief
Keith Austin	Milan Fire	Chief
Vacant	Acoma Fire Department	Vacant

### ***Core Team***

The CWPP core team makes up the heart of the CWPP. This group of County Officials and individuals from other organizations participate in gathering information for the CWPP, and guide the setting of priorities and designation of WUI and Communities at risk. For a CWPP to function and lower wildfire risk in the county it is crucial that the CWPP Core Team continue to gather well after the CWPP is completed and coordinate efforts to match the priorities set in the plan. Table 10 below lists the members of the CWPP core team that participated in 2020. This list should be modified as the Core Team changes.

**Table 10: Cibola CWPP Update Core Team**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Title</b>
Dustin Middleton	Cibola County Office of Fire and Emergency Management	County Fire Marshal/ Emergency Manager
Bob Kuipers	Northwest NM Council of Governments	RTPO Program Manager
Robert Brown	New Mexico State Forestry	District Fire Chief
D. Montoya	Socorro Electric Cooperative	Safety Manager
Anthony Pacheco	Mt. Taylor Ranger District Cibola NF	Fire Management Officer
Kevin Parish	El Malpais National Monument	Fire Management Officer
Anna Larson	Cibola County	Planning Coordinator/ GIS
Raymond Lucero	Laguna Pueblo	Natural Resource Manager
Duwayne Eriacho	BIA Fire Management - Ramah	Navajo BIA - Ramah
Darryl Wilson	BIA Wildland Fire and Aviation Management, Navajo Region	Fire Prevention Specialist
Cynthia Spidle	Lava Soil and Water Conservation District	District Administrator
Todd Richards	Bureau of Land Management	Fire Management Officer
Jan Niclas	New Mexico DOT	Assistant District Engineer
Mike Sweet	Candy Kitchen Fire District #17	Chief
David Blood	Fence Lake Fire District #18	Chief
Keith Austin	Milan Fire	Chief
Sam Berry	Forest Stewards Guild	SW Fire and Fuels Program Manager
Gabe Kohler	Forest Stewards Guild	SW Program Coordinator

### ***Key Informant Interviews***

To capture in-depth information from core team members, FSG conducted interviews with 9 key informants from the core team. Key informants were chosen to represent the range of organizations, agencies, and tribal governments across Cibola County. Interviews were conducted over the phone and typically lasted around forty-five minutes. Nine interviews were completed, and interviewees represented 7 different organizations.

**Table 11: Cibola CWPP Update Key Informant Interviews**



Cibola CWPP Update Key Informant Interviews		
Name	Organization	Title
Anna Larson	Cibola County	Planning Coordinator/ GIS
Dustin Middleton	Cibola County Office of Fire and Emergency Management	County Fire Marshal/ Emergency Manager
Darryl Wilson	BIA Fire	Fire Prevention Specialist
Duwayne Eriacho	BIA Fire Management - Ramah	Navajo BIA - Ramah
Kevin Parish	National Park Service - El Malpais National Monument	Fire Management Officer
Todd Richards	Bureau of Land Management- Rio Puerco	Fire Management Officer
Raymond Lucero	Laguna Pueblo	Natural Resource Manager
Shirley Piqosa	Acoma Pueblo	Tribal Forester
Anthony Pacheco	Cibola National Forest - Mt. Taylor Ranger District	Fire Management Officer
Valdis Neha	Zuni Forestry/ Fire	Forest and Fire Management Officer

FSG used an interview guide that covered various topics, including: fuels treatments, communication, travel/transportation, evacuation/alerts/notifications, training, suppression resources, Fire Adapted Communities, human ignitions, post fire preparations, communities at risk, and accomplishments.

### *Community Meetings & Outreach*

Several meetings for Cibola County residents and stakeholders were held to discuss progress made since the 2006 CWPP, as well as to determine updates to communities at risk ratings and priority rankings; and to identify priority action items for the 2020 CWPP update. The community meetings engaged members of various communities throughout the county to discuss issues of wildfire protection and preparedness. Some questions posed at these meetings engaged homeowners in assessing their own wildfire risk prevention practices, such as open space thinning, fuel breaks, and defensible space zone treatments. Table 12 below provides



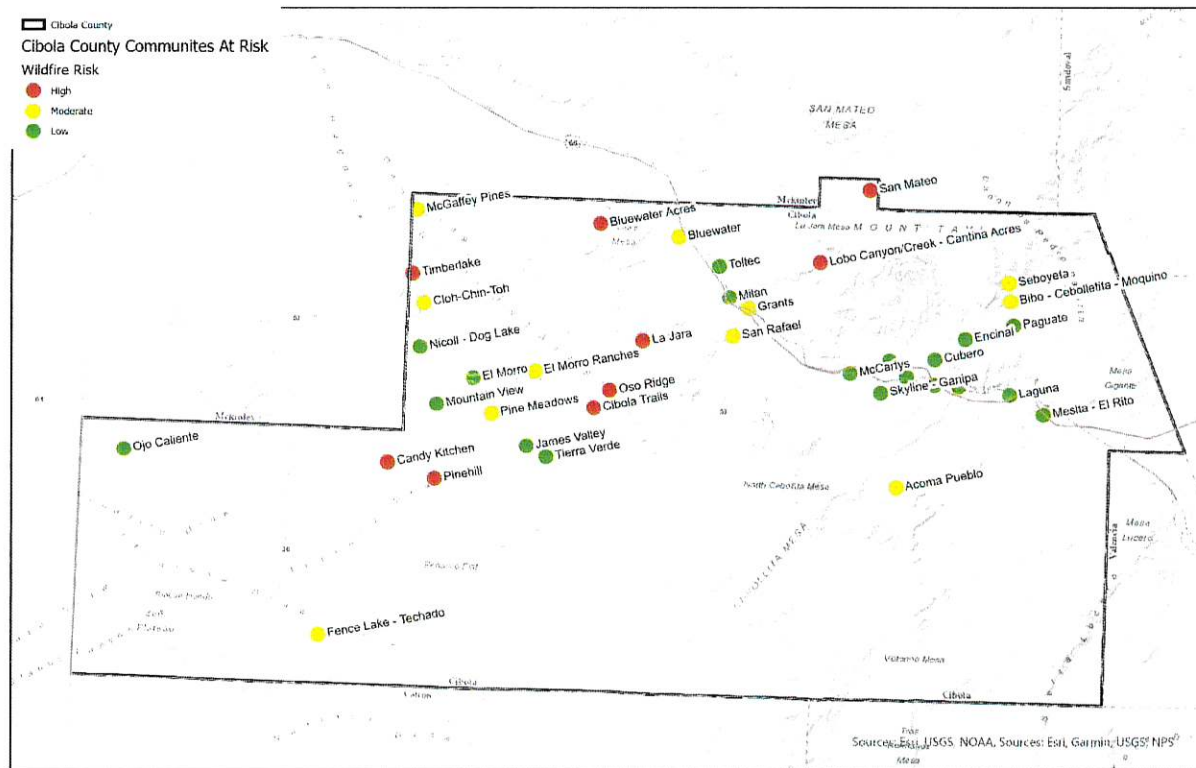
*Figure 4. Public Meeting* Participants of the public meeting on February 26<sup>th</sup>



**Table 13. Communities at Risk and ratings as determined by the Cibola Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020 Update.**

<b>2020 Communities at Risk</b>	<b>2020 Rating</b>	<b>2006 Rating</b>
Bluewater Acres	High	Moderate
Candy Kitchen	High	Moderate
Cibola Trails	High	N/A
La Jara	High	N/A
Lobo Canyon - Cantina Acres	High	Moderate
Oso Ridge	High	N/A
Pinehill	High	N/A
San Mateo	High	Low
Timberlake	High	N/A
Acoma Pueblo	Moderate	N/A
Bibo - Cebolletita - Moquino	Moderate	N/A
Bluewater	Moderate	Moderate
Cloh-Chin-Toh	Moderate	N/A
El Morro Ranches	Moderate	N/A
Fence Lake	Moderate	N/A
Grants	Moderate	N/A
McGaffey Pines	Moderate	N/A
Pine Meadows	Moderate	N/A
San Rafael	Moderate	N/A
Seboyeta	Moderate	N/A
Techado	Moderate	N/A
Acomita - North Acomita	Low	N/A
Cubero	Low	N/A
El Morro	Low	Low
Encinal	Low	N/A
James Valley - Tierra Verde	Low	N/A
Laguna	Low	N/A
McCartys	Low	N/A
Mesita - El Rito	Low	N/A
Milan	Low	Low
Mountain View	Low	N/A
Nicoll	Low	N/A
Ojo Caliente	Low	N/A
Paguate	Low	N/A
Paraje - Casa Blanca	Low	N/A
San Fidel	Low	N/A
Seama - Philadelphia - Harrisburg - New York	Low	N/A

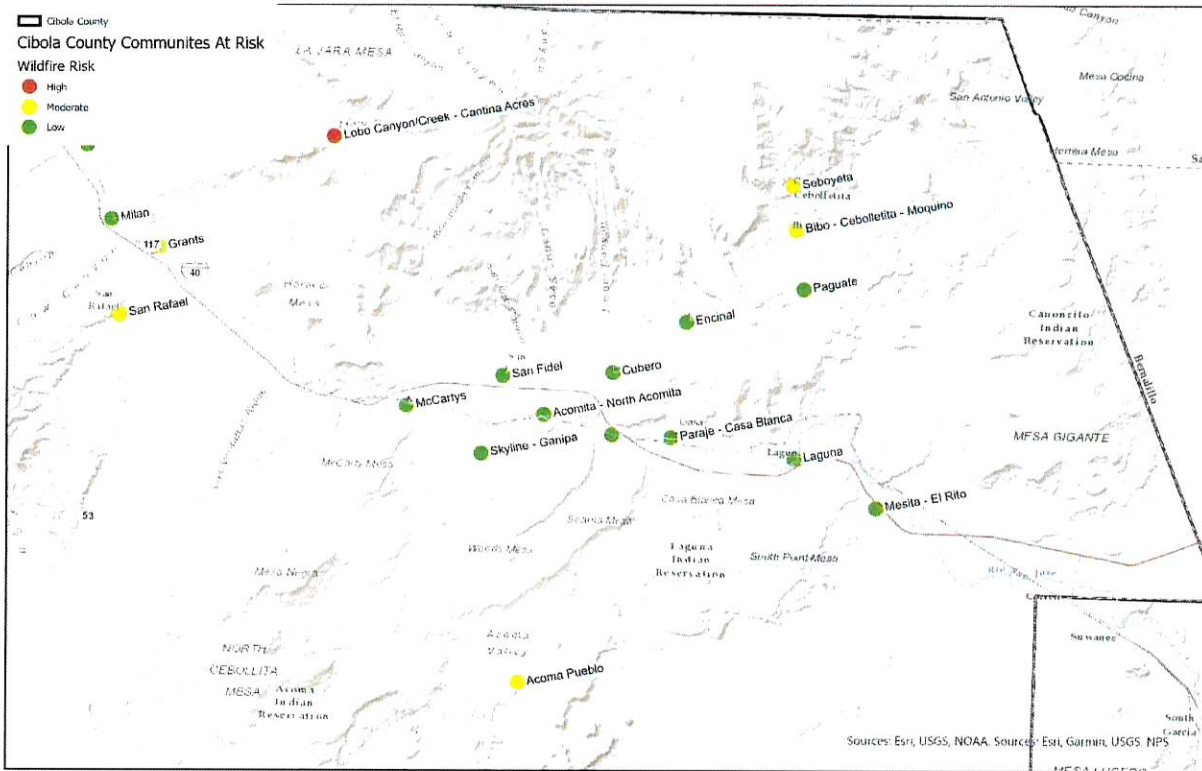
Skyline - Ganipa	Low	N/A
Toltec	Low	N/A



## Cibola County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020 Communities at Risk



Figure 7. Communities at Risk Map



**Cibola County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020**  
**Communities at Risk**



*Figure 8. Communities at Risk Map, Detail of the I-40 corridor.*

## Fire Hazard Analysis

To guide the creation of the CWPP it is crucial to identify areas of the greatest wildfire hazard so that actions can be prescribed to fit the conditions on the ground (Williams et al., 2013). Using a data-driven process to locate these treatments can lead to better outcomes and a better cost-benefit ratio (Low et al. 2010). An accurate assessment of hazards can also inspire action as stakeholders and residents see the threat they are confronted with (Jakes et al, 20017) Wildfire risk is determined by finding the intersection of where areas of hazard occur with values that are placed at risk by that hazard (Bar Massada et al. 2009).

To establish a rating of wildfire risk for Communities at Risk the stakeholders of the CWPP core team used a collaborative process to identify important values in the county, including human infrastructure such as homes, communication towers, or powerlines, as well as areas that provide key ecological services such as primary watersheds (Fleeger, 2008). By determining the fire hazard rating at those values, a preliminary assessment of the fire risk was made. This risk assessment was then modified with by adjusting ratings according to local knowledge. Even though the hazard map does not show the conditions of any one real-world fire, it shows how fires under a single set of modeled fuel and weather conditions will burn across the entire county to aid in comparing one area relative to another area.

To support this process we created updated spatial models of fire hazard within the county using the Interagency Fuels Support Decision System (IFTDSS) (WFMEDA, 2018) (Drury et al. 2016). An appropriate analysis area was developed in IFDTSS that takes into account fuel and topographic conditions (WFMEDA, 2019). These data include Fuel Model, Canopy Cover, Stand Height, Canopy Base Height, Canopy Bulk Density, Aspect, Slope, and Elevation. (Funk et al. 2009).

To capture the impact that treatments and wildfires have had on fuels we edited the base Landfire data. We used the New Mexico Vegetation Treatment Geodatabase to identify areas that had received treatment and retrieved wildfire extents from the USGS database to modify the base data for the landscape (NMFWR, 2019; USGS, n.d.).

### Outputs

IFTDSS calculates the likelihood of wildfires occurring and wildfire intensity based on climatic and fuel moisture conditions for a single burn period (Scott, Thompson, & Calkin, 2013). The output of the Landscape Burn Probability is conditional flame length, which is the average flame length for all simulated fires, and the probability of a fire occurring. These two outputs are combined to form an integrated hazard rating (WFMEDA, 2019).

The inputs for LBP are the user-created landscape, randomly generated ignitions, weather conditions input by the user, and some fire model selections. Weather inputs required are 1, 10, 100 hour, live herbaceous, and live woody fuel moistures and wind speed and direction. Weather





flame length models calculate only head fire (WFMRTA, 2019). This creates a more realistic picture of wildfire activity in the County.

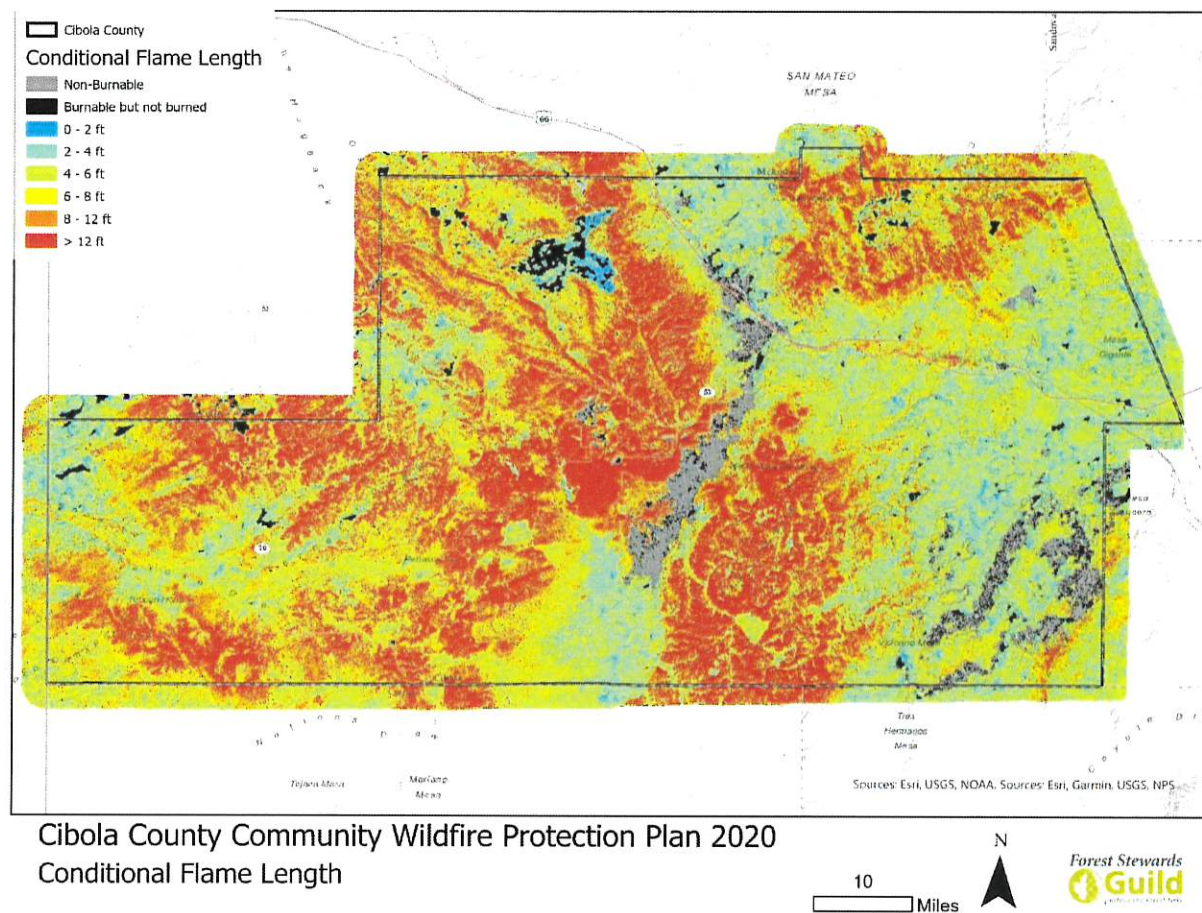


Figure 10. Conditional Flame Length Map

### Integrated Hazard

Integrated hazard combines landscape burn probability and conditional flame length into a single value that identifies the fire hazard for that pixel. The Integrated Hazard map provides a way to compare one area to another. Ultimately the hazard of a wildfire, its intensity and probability of it occurring, combined with its likelihood to impact values at risk such as communities and communications points (Scott et al., 2013) will determine the priority of wildfire preparation and mitigation actions in the county.

Before this map can be used to determine wildfire risk it is important to understand its assumptions and limitations. This map represents weather conditions at the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile of weather conditions during fire season, which is a good indicator of extreme wildfires, but only represents one specific condition.



Additionally, the modeled conditions are based on assumptions of fuel data from LANDFIRE with edits from treatments and fires that may not match the reality of fuel conditions. It is crucial to understand that this map is simply a model based on one set of conditions that we chose to closely match reality as possible. Actual fires in Cibola County could be influenced by an infinite set of weather conditions that are not represented in this model.

However, given these limitations, this model will give stakeholders in the CWPP process a visual basis to help frame what they already know about wildfire hazards. The hazard map shows how fires under a single set of conditions will burn across the entire county to aid in comparing one area relative to another area.

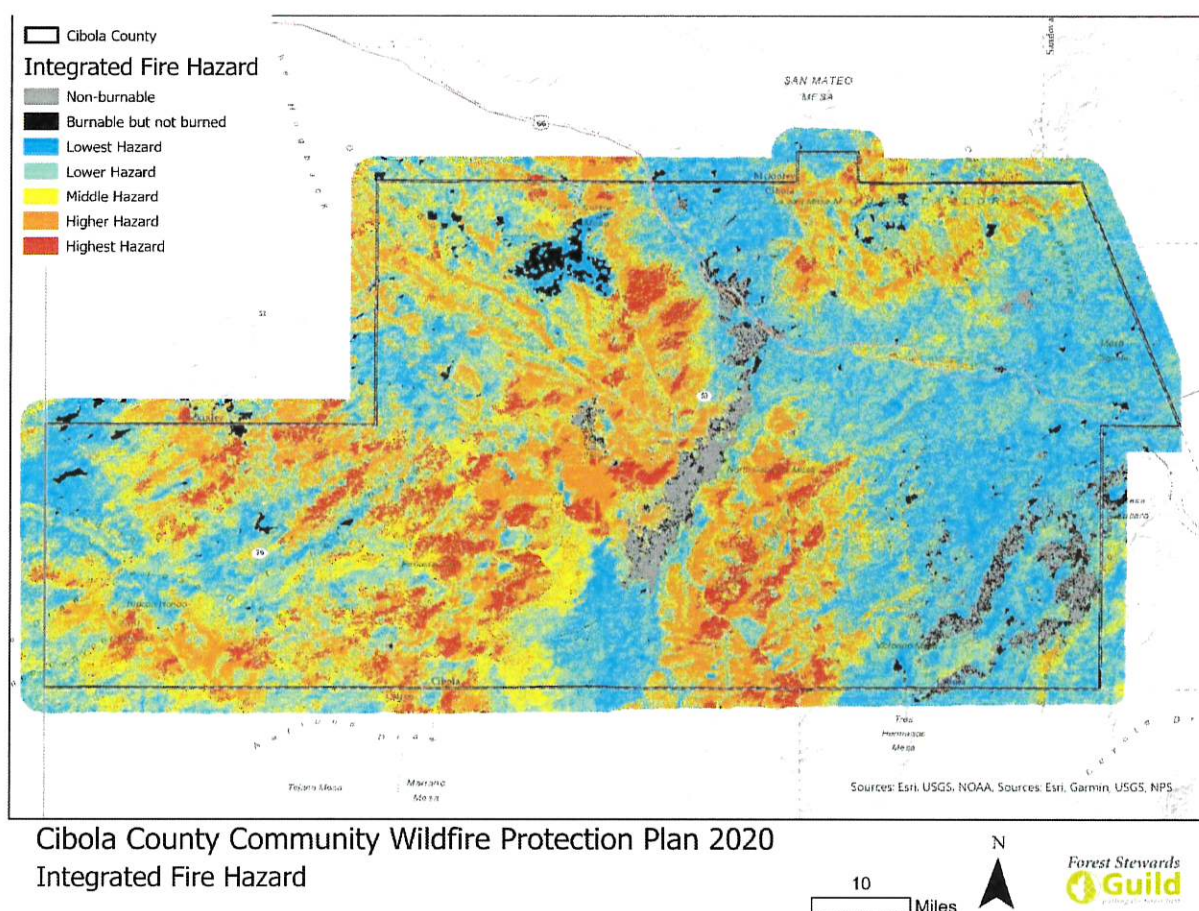


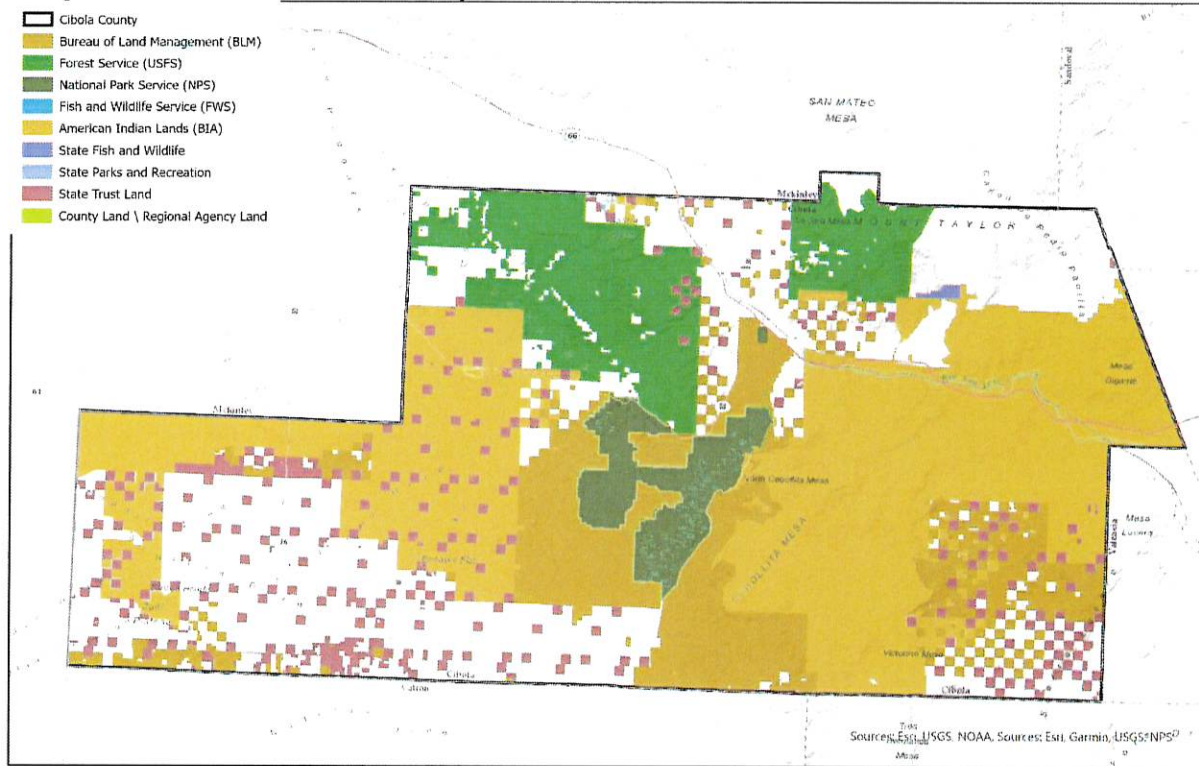
Figure 11. Integrated Hazards Map.



## Maps

### Surface Ownership

The surface ownership map displays the ownership of land by the various public land managers and private entities within the County.



Cibola County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020  
Land Ownership

Figure 12. Surface Ownership Map.

- Address Locations and Values at risk – The Cibola County GIS specialist, and Pueblo and Tribal GIS specialist provided point data for all addresses in the county, these points were visually verified and buffered at 0.2 miles.
- Microsoft Building Footprints – this data set contain computer identified building footprints across all 50 states. This data captures building locations that may not have been included in address data. This data was inspected and cleaned for use in Cibola county. Verified points were buffered at 0.2 miles.  
[https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Microsoft\\_Building\\_Footprint\\_Data](https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Microsoft_Building_Footprint_Data)
- Primary Escape Routes – The Cibola County GIS and Pueblo and Tribal GIS departments provided map of all inventoried roads. The Core team identified primary escape routes and these buffered at a tenth of mile.

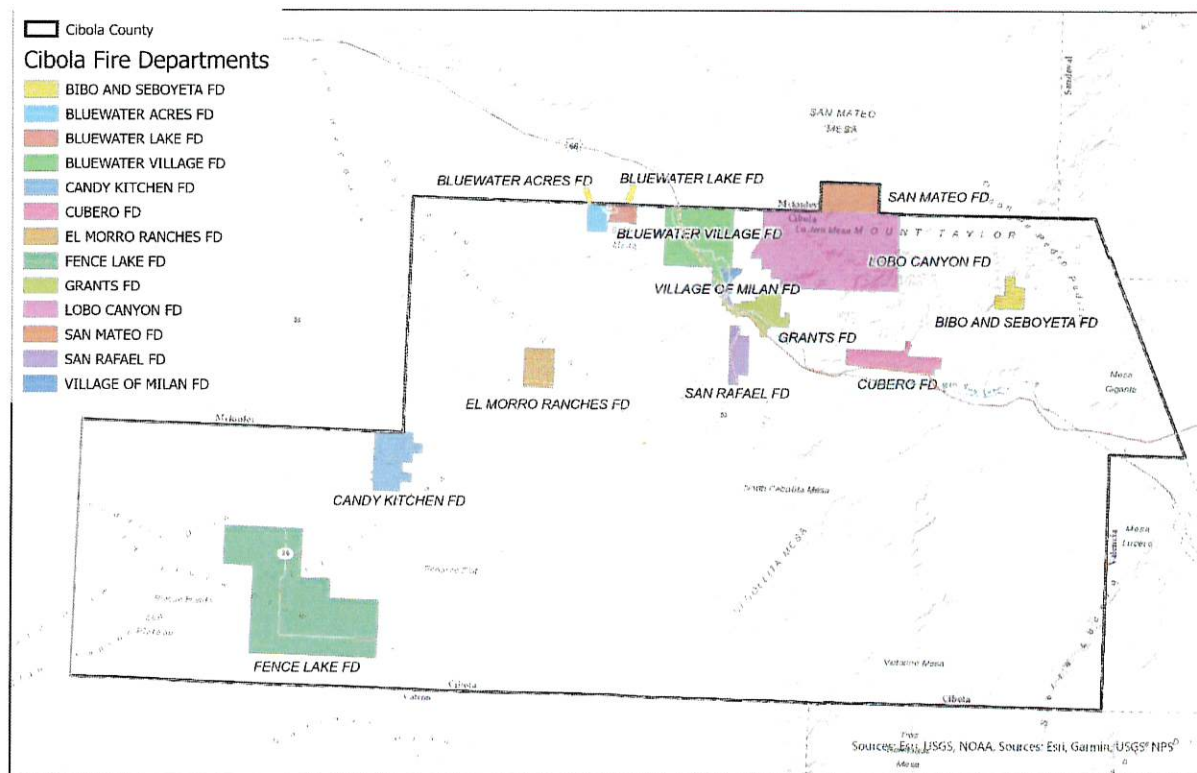
- Cell towers and Radio Repeaters- The Cibola County GIS and Pueblo and Tribal GIS departments also provided a map of location and they were buffered at a quarter mile.
- Powerlines – Major transmission lines were buffered at a tenth of a mile to indicate areas that are more prone to ignitions and should be considered for treatment.
- Utility Infrastructure – Major solar and wind utility installations were included and buffered at 0.2 miles.
- Recommendations of the Core Team - This data was further amended based on new construction identified from satellite imagery and recommendations and knowledge of the Core Team.

### **Communities at Risk**

This Communities at Risk Map displays communities that are at risk of wildfire within Cibola County. Some of these communities were identified in the 2006 CWPP update, however in this update several communities were added at the guidance of the Core Team.

### **Fire Districts**

This map shows the current fire districts in Cibola County, although in practice the districts in the county provide full coverage by assisting adjacent districts and responding to areas outside of their boundaries this map has discrete boundaries that exclude large geographic portions of the county.



Cibola County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020  
Fire Departments



Figure 13. Fire District Map.

### Fuel Treatments and Wildfires

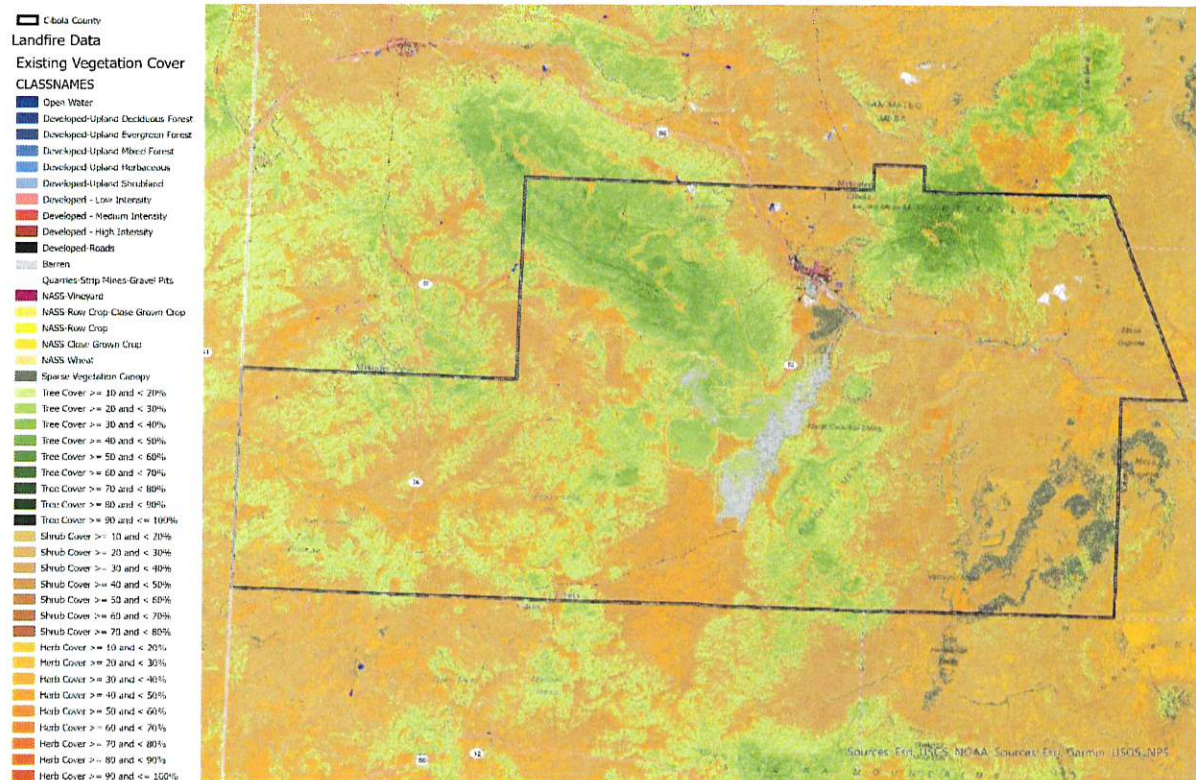
Fuel treatments and prescribed fires were identified from the New Mexico Opportunity Map. This map is a collaborative effort to record and make available key data about projects that are occurring across all jurisdictions in New Mexico to facilitate well informed decision making for future planning. It is hosted by the New Mexico Forest and Watershed Restoration Institute (FWRI) and managed by the NMSF Division's Forest and Watershed Health Office. The Fuel treatments on the map are lumped into 5 types:

- Type 1 - Low intensity thinning with slash removed
- Type 2 - High intensity thinning with slash removed
- Type 3 - Low intensity thinning with slash lop and scattered
- Type 4 - Moderate intensity mastication with slash remaining
- Type 5 - High intensity Mastication with slash remaining.

Wildfire Perimeters were obtained from the USGS database. The wildfire and treatment data on this map was used to adjust the fire behavior models.







Cibola County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020  
Existing Vegetation Cover



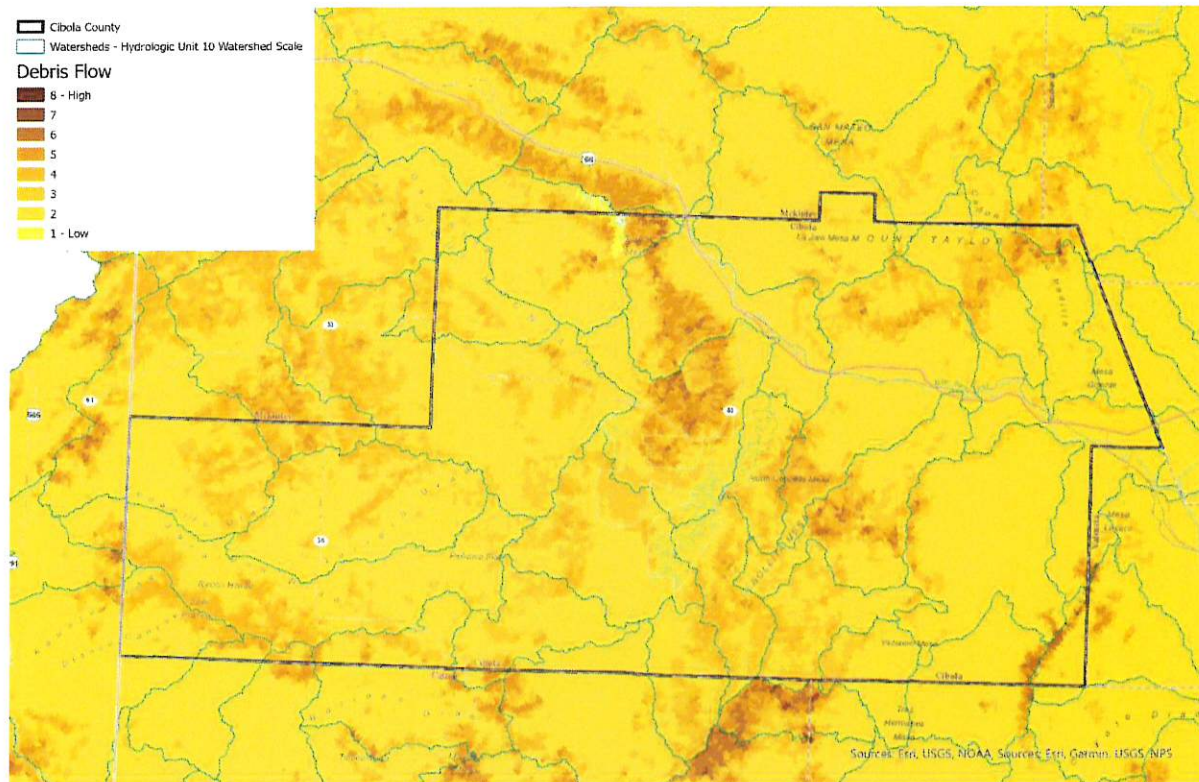
*Figure 16. Existing Vegetation Cover Map.*

Areas of green are tree cover, orange is herb or grass, and brown is shrub.

### Post-Wildfire Debris Flow Hazard

This map displays post-fire debris flow hazard and which population centers are most at risk from flooding. Post-fire debris flow was modeled using a standard methodology (Cannon et al., 2010). Debris flow hazard is a combination of probability of a debris flow and potential volume of debris flow. An important caveat is that this dataset shows where debris flows will originate and not necessarily where they will end up. This zone shows where floods are likely to occur and areas where communities should be prepared for a post fire debris flow if a wildfire occur above them in the watershed. This data was compiled for the entire state, a locally specific effort for Cibola County would yield more applicable results.





Cibola County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2020  
Debris Flow



Figure 17. Debris Flow Map.



## Companion Plans

The companion plans component of the 2020 CWPP update, below, is a result of stakeholder input provided at community meetings and through public surveys. These plans were analyzed and synthesized for this CWPP update.

### Statewide Natural Resources Assessment

The *New Mexico Statewide Natural Resources Assessment & Strategy and Response Plans* sets an overarching vision for prioritizing and conducting natural resource management activities across the state (EMNRD Forestry Division. 2010). One of the key areas of focus of the *Assessment* is protecting watersheds from harm, particularly high severity wildfire. For Cibola County, the *Assessment* is most useful as a way to place the County's wildfire protection efforts within a state-wide context.

[http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/documents/New\\_MexicoNatural\\_ResourceAssessment.pdf](http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/documents/New_MexicoNatural_ResourceAssessment.pdf)

### New Mexico State Hazard Mitigation Plan

The New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's *Hazard Mitigation Plan* takes a state-wide view of both hazards and capabilities (NMDHSEM 2018):

[https://drought.unl.edu/archive/plans/GeneralHazard/state/NM\\_2018.pdf](https://drought.unl.edu/archive/plans/GeneralHazard/state/NM_2018.pdf)

### New Mexico All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan

The New Mexico Department of Health's (NMDOH) *All Hazard Emergency Operations Plan* (NMDOH 2014) establishes a guideline for the coordination of the NMDH's resources and response to provide public health and medical services during an emergency or disaster. <https://nmhealth.org/publication/view/plan/958/>

**Table 14. Surrounding County Community Wildfire Protection Plans**

County	Community	CWPP Access Point	Citation
<b>Catron</b>	County Wide	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/CatronCountyCWPP.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/CatronCountyCWPP.pdf</a>	(SNEM 2015)
	Pie Town	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/pietowncwpp.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/pietowncwpp.pdf</a>	(Weaver et al. 2005)
	Datil	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/DatilCWPP.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/DatilCWPP.pdf</a>	(Weaver et al. 2005)
<b>Socorro</b>	County Wide	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/SocorroCountyCWPP_000.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/SocorroCountyCWPP_000.pdf</a>	(Hollis and Boykin 2006)
	Middle Rio Grande	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/MRGBCWPP.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/MRGBCWPP.pdf</a>	(SWCA 2007)

<b>Valencia</b>	County Wide	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/ValenciaCountyCWPP_Oct2012.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/ValenciaCountyCWPP_Oct2012.pdf</a>	(SWCA 2012)
	Middle Rio Grande	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/MRGBCWPP.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/MRGBCWPP.pdf</a>	(SWCA 2007)
<b>Bernalillo</b>	County Wide	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/SandovalCountyCWPP.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/SandovalCountyCWPP.pdf</a>	(SWCA 2008)
<b>Sandoval</b>	County Wide	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/SandovalCountyCWPP.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/SandovalCountyCWPP.pdf</a>	(SWCA 2008)
	Middle Rio Grande	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/MRGBCWPP.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/MRGBCWPP.pdf</a>	(SWCA 2007)
<b>McKinley</b>	County Wide	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/McKinleyCountyCWPPUpdate2018.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/McKinleyCountyCWPPUpdate2018.pdf</a>	(Forest Stewards Guild 2018)
	Candy Kitchen	<a href="http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/CandyKitchen_CWPP1_001.pdf">http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/CandyKitchen_CWPP1_001.pdf</a>	(BLM 2006)

[Cibola County All-Hazard Plan](#)

[Timberlake Evacuation Plan](#)



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## Appendix 1: Resources for Residents

FEMA WUI information and toolkit: Free mapping data can assist in planning for evacuations  
<https://www.usfa.fema.gov/operations/infograms/082919.html>

FACNM: Curated resources for wildfire preparedness and support for community leaders.  
<https://facnm.org/resources>

NFPA Prepare pages: Information about the primary threats to home during a wildfire and ways to mitigate these threats.  
<https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-and-risks/Wildfire/Preparing-homes-for-wildfire>

After the Wildfire: A guide for New Mexico Communities to help recover after wildfire.  
<https://afterwildfirenm.org/>

New USFS Map viewer: Use this interactive viewer as a tool to help Cibola County citizens understand, explore, and reduce wildfire risk.  
<https://wildfirerisk.org/>

Code Red page for Cibola County: Enroll in community notifications through Code Red. In the event of emergency situations or critical community alerts you will be notified by your local emergency response team.  
<https://public.coderedweb.com/CNE/en-US/DFC8A8D8F57C>

Ready, Set, Go!: Use this personal wildland fire action guide to plan for a wildfire emergency.  
[http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/FINAL-new-mexico-RSG-guide-2017\\_000.pdf](http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/FireMgt/documents/FINAL-new-mexico-RSG-guide-2017_000.pdf)

Resources for Land Owners – a list of programs compiled by New Mexico State Forestry to assist land owners.  
[https://nmfwri.org/restoration-information/for-land-managers/for-land-managers-resources/Resources\\_for\\_Private\\_Forest\\_Landowners\\_2015.pdf](https://nmfwri.org/restoration-information/for-land-managers/for-land-managers-resources/Resources_for_Private_Forest_Landowners_2015.pdf)

Thinning Standards and Forest Treatments  
Because of the wide variability in forest types in Cibola County please contact the Bernalillo District of New Mexico State Forestry for specific advice on local actions.  
<http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/ForestMgt/ForestStewardship.html>



9d.

New Business

NWNMCOG FY21

2-year work plan

# Cibola County

Two-Year (FY21-FY22) Direct Services Work Program  
with the

Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments

Executed – June 0, 2020

FY21 | July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021

FY22 | July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022

## MEMBER SERVICES

Following the Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments' (COG) Board of Directors adopted Member Dues & Services Policy, Cibola County is eligible to receive up to **240 hours** of direct services by request per the COG's menu of services. The COG is most interested in restoring our partnership with Cibola County and getting the opportunity to showcase our value through demonstrated services and work product.

## STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

- **Evan Williams**, Executive Director - Special Projects
- **Brandon Howe**, Planner - Day-to-day services.
- **Angelina Grey**, Associate Planner - support activities as needed.
- *Other staff can be assigned on a project-by-project basis.*

## GENERAL SERVICES

**Manager Consultation Sessions:** COG staff will consult regularly with the Manager, including monthly check-in and quarterly consultation sessions to discuss issues, trends, needed services or strategies, and progress and adjustments to the two-year work program. Quarterly reports can be generated and discussed as part of the consultation and annual reports and presentations can be made upon request.

**Fiscal Agency:** Due to Executive Order 2013-006, the COG has been approved and has set itself up as an alternative fiscal agent for projects and programs. Our fee for capital outlay projects has been set by our Board of Directors and this service is only for dues paying members. The COG currently does not have any open projects with the County.

**ICIP/Projecteering:** The COG staff stands ready to help in setting priorities through the State Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP) and reviewing project plans and developing financing strategies for local and regional projects. This will be a standard item for monthly check-ins to understand project status, overcome roadblocks, and plan next steps with Managers and/or key staff.

### FY2021 & 2022 Timeline:

Time Period	April – July	August	September
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ICIP Online Training (TBD)</li><li>• Internal County Training</li><li>• Internal &amp; Public Meetings</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ICIP Summary &amp; Project Updates</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Resolution and Plan Submission</li></ul>





# PLANNING

**Comprehensive Plan:** The Cibola County Comprehensive Plan was updated and adopted on January 2015 and COG staff will continue to look for opportunities and direction for the County leadership in implementing the plan. The COG has assisted the County with the submission of an application for New Mexico Finance Authority (NMFA) Local Government Planning Funds to complete the update of the Comprehensive Plan, while engaging in strategic planning activities to improvement internal operations by creating a common vision.

**Strategic Planning & Commission Training:** Recent changes to the County Commission has resulted in the need for a collaborative approach to ensure understanding of processes and mechanisms both internal and external that county staff encounter on a regular basis. COG staff will attend and assist Cibola County with internal Strategic Planning sessions with the County Commission. These sessions, which are intended to improve the understanding of the commissioners as it relates to comprehensive and strategic planning, and project financing and implementation, will occur over a series of meetings organized and facilitated by County with assistance from COG staff.

**FY2021 Timeline: (if awarded NMFA funds)**

Time Period	July – September	October – February	March – April	June 2021
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IGA with COG</li> <li>Project Set-Up</li> <li>Subcontract with Strategic Planning Firm</li> <li>Scope of Work Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Collection &amp; Analysis</li> <li>Steering Committee Mtgs</li> <li>Comp Plan Public Participation</li> <li>Internal Strategic Planning Meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan(s) Development</li> <li>Draft Plan(s)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalize and Adopt Plan(s)</li> </ul>

**FY2022 Timeline:**

Time Period	July – June
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive / Strategic Plan(s) Implementation of Action Items</li> <li>Comprehensive / Strategic Plan(s) Annual Review</li> </ul>

**Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP):** Cibola County’s CWPP and Candy Kitchen’s CWPP were completed in January 2006 and August 2006, respectively and these plans are excellent candidates for an update. The COG began by supporting the County in an FY19 application to NM Association of Counties for a Wildfire Risk Reduction Grant Program for funding to update this plan. The COG was contracted by Cibola County to complete the CWPP to complete the plan. The COG subcontracted with Forest Stewards Guild (technical experts) to write the plan. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the NM Association of Counties has extended the deadline.

**FY2021 Timeline:**

Time Period	July – September	October 20 >>
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalize &amp; Adopt CWPP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CWPP Implementation of Action Items</li> </ul>

**Regional Drainage Master Plan:** This plan was developed and adopted in September 2010 through a partnership of Cibola County, City of Grants, Village of Milan, Rio San Jose Flood Control District, and NM Department of Transportation. It won a best practice award at the annual NM Infrastructure Finance Conference, both as a planning product and its unique partnership model. The COG would initiate a funding strategy with Wilson & Company that may include local matching funds, CDBG planning grant, and NMFA planning grant that would be matched dollar-for-dollar by US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Depending on how aggressive the County wants us to be or as willing all partners are, we could see securing finance needed in 6 – 9 months of FY21 and then completing the plan update in FY22. The COG would suggest an update not a rewrite to keep cost manageable for all entities involved.

**FY2021 Timeline:**

Time Period	July – December	January – March	April – June
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-agency meetings to discuss need and financing</li> <li>Apply for NMFA and USACE funds</li> <li>Secure local matching funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Set-Up</li> <li>Scope of Work Development / RFP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Collection &amp; Analysis</li> <li>Steering Committee Meetings</li> <li>Public Participation</li> </ul>

**FY2022 Timeline:**

Time Period	July – September	October – December
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalize and Adopt Plans</li> </ul>

**Zuni Mountains Trails & Conservation Master Plan:** In 2016, the COG completed the Zuni Mountains Trails & Conservation Master Plan. Over the years, the COG has periodically updated the plan based on recommendations included within. The ZMTP has now reached the 5-year threshold and is scheduled for a rewrite in FY21 which will include the hosting of ZMTP meetings and community workshops. **Lead: Carrie House, COG Associate Planner**

**FY 2021 Timeline:**

Time Period	July – September	October – December	January – March	April – June
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop Methodology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Collection &amp; Analysis</li> <li>Public Participation</li> <li>Plan Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft &amp; Public Comment</li> <li>Finalize Plan</li> </ul>

**Milan Farm Industrial Park:** An important industrial site served by the BNSF transcon line that has been purchased with the purpose of becoming a base job hub for the Village of Milan, Cibola County, and the region at large.

The COG, in partnership with the Village of Milan, Cibola Communities Economic Development Foundation, and Wilson & Co. have completed master planning efforts for the Milan Industrial Park. Additionally, the COG was able to leverage a 2019 Legislative appropriation in the amount of \$150,000 to complete site development and design work and a 90% spec building design on a portion of the site to initiate industrial recruitment to the area. The COG was successful in leveraging this funding with a \$988,400 U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA), which provides annual funding to support Cibola Communities Economic Development Foundation (CCEDF) from FY20-22 and contracted International Business Connection, Ltd. to market and recruit businesses to the site. The COG is working on securing another EDA investment to advance site design from 30% to 90%. If funded, this will be the COG's focus for the next two years.

**FY2021-22 Timeline:**

Time Period	July 2021 – June 2022
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financing and managing Phase I site design.</li> <li>Gaining BNSF site certification.</li> <li>Supporting the recruitment and vetting of businesses to the Park.</li> <li>Identifying funding for moving forward planning of Milan Business Park project.</li> </ul>

**Prewitt/Milan Area Transportation Study:** The COG was able to secure NMDOT Planning and Research funding to analyze the transportation network of the Prewitt area which includes Cibola County. The project stems from recent work with the County to plan, prep and promote the Prewitt Industrial Park and Milan Industrial Park to reinvigorate the regional economy. Analysis of the transportation network in this area will be viewed through the lens of industrial use and movement. **Lead: Bob Kuipers, COG Associate Planner**





**FY 2021 Timeline:**

Time Period	July – September	October – December	January – March	April – June
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Set-Up</li> <li>• PWP Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Collection &amp; Analysis</li> <li>• Public Participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan Development</li> <li>• Draft &amp; Public Comment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalize Study</li> </ul>

## PROGRAMS

**Brownfields Program:** In May 2019, the COG and its partners received \$500,000 in brownfields funding to perform Phase I and Phase II environmental site assessments to transition and recycle sites with viable economic development re-use opportunities by determining and eliminating environmental risks. There are no current projects directly on behalf of County, but the County is eligible as a member to submit sites for consideration.

**Scenic Byway – Trail of the Ancients (New Mexico):** The COG through its Regional Transportation Planning Organization developed and submitted a nomination application for National designation of this byway. The COG has also taking over management of the Four Corners Geotourism website initiated by National Geographic. The COG plans to continue to re-energize and facilitate the Byway Council and update the Corridor Management Plan.

## PROJECTEERING

**Legislative Briefing and Technical Assistance:** COG staff will plan and host a joint legislative forum for Cibola County, the Village of Milan and the City of Grants. During this forum, local governments and organizations will be given the opportunity to pitch capital outlay projects to the area legislators. This forum is an important step in the process of securing legislative appropriations.

Furthermore, COG Executive Director Evan Williams will travel to Santa Fé and reside in the Roundhouse during the session to advocate and guide your entities' capital outlay projects. Mr. Williams will work with your staff, our Delegation, and any hired lobbyist to develop and navigate capital outlay requests through legislative avenues. The COG will also send regular updates on key legislation and other issues via email and its newsletter "Snapshot of the Session" publications.

**Annual Timeline:**

Time Period	October – December	December – January	January – March	April – June
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislative Forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital Outlay Requests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Session Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certifications</li> </ul>

### Community Development Block (CDBG) Program

**Construction Grant Application:** The County has not applied for CDBG Infrastructure Grant funding in many years. With new leadership in place, the County could opt to apply in FY21 with the assistance of the COG. The COG would work with County staff to develop a competitive application.

**FY2021 Timeline:**

Time Period	October – December	January – March	April – June
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Participation</li> <li>• Application Workshop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Selection &amp; Public Participation</li> <li>• LMI Methodology &amp; Survey</li> <li>• Threshold Compliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LMI Calculations</li> <li>• Application Development</li> <li>• Application Submission</li> </ul>

**Construction Grant Implementation:** If the County participates and is awarded CDBG Infrastructure Grant funds, the COG will assist with the implementation by providing Grant Administration support to County Staff.





**FY2022 Timeline:**

Time Period	July – September	October – May	June – July
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grant Agreement</li> <li>Environmental Assessment</li> <li>Project Set-Up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction and Grant Administration Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Close-out Documentation and Final Meeting</li> <li>Close-out Letter</li> </ul>

**Planning Grant Application:** Another funding source of the CDBG Program is the planning grant for eligible entities. After the Comprehensive Plan is finished, the County would be eligible to apply for a planning grant for other planning activities within the county. The COG will work with County staff to target a feasible and impactful planning project that aims at achieving the goals and objectives outlined in the Comprehensive and Strategic plans. Planning grant eligibility will remain contingent on the County's ability to meet threshold eligibility requirements.

**Economic Development Administration Grant Programs**

The COG will continue to partner and assist Cibola County and its economic development partners, in terms of structuring and applying for various EDA grants. Significant opportunities to capitalize on EDA grants exist within the Milan Industrial Park, the Prewitt Industrial Cluster Area and various other economic activities currently taking place within the county. There is a major opportunity currently with CARES Act funding in response to COVID-19 economic recovery. The COG continues to work, in concert with the Cibola Communities Economic Development Foundation, on economic development projects including but not limited to:

- Recreation Economies for Rural Communities
- Milan Industrial Park and Milan Business Park
- Prewitt Industrial Park and Solid Waste Authority site

**Transportation Programs**

The COG, vis-a-vis our RTPO program, will continue to partner and assist the County on its transportation projects, in terms of structuring and applying for various traditional and non-traditional funding programs. The RTPO will be issuing its "Call for Transportation Projects" in early April 2021, which will be a good way to position projects for funding.

## SPECIAL PROJECTS

**Zuni Mountains Trail Project Support:** In May 2017, the County (via the City of Grants) was awarded \$710,472 through NM Department of Transportation and the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) for the Quartz Hill trail system and trailhead. Quartz Hill is the top priority project listed in the Zuni Mountains Trail & Conservation Master Plan for Cibola County. The COG has committed to supporting County staff in successfully implementing the design and construction of this grant.

**FY2021 Timeline:**

Time Period	July – September	October – June
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalize Trail alignment and design</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction work for the season, including QA/QC services.</li> </ul>

**Scenic Byway – Trail of the Ancients (New Mexico):** The COG through its Regional Transportation Planning Organization developed and submitted a nomination application for National designation of this byway. The COG has also taking over management of the Four Corners Geotourism website initiated by National Geographic. The COG plans to continue to re-energize and facilitate the Byway Council and update the Corridor Management Plan.



## GRANTSMANSHIP

The COG can provide the County with technical writing, grant assembly, and submission skills. The COG has valuable experience in grantsmanship and has worked with the County to obtain many valuable investments over the years. The County has notified the COG that assistance with grant identification, writing and submission are greatly needed to implement projects that have been or will be identified in planning documents and other prioritization processes. This section will be finalized based on discussion of what annual grants are needed and where COG support can be leveraged with local County staff. Annual grants include: Youth Conservation Corps Grant, Recreational Trails Grant (RTP), Transportation Alternative Program (TAP), NM Clean & Beautiful, NM Recycling & Illegal Dumping, Water Trust Board, etc.

## OTHER INITIATIVES

The COG has set aside time to be used on initiatives that are not on this proposed work program. The hours within this set aside can be used for programs, technical assistance, projecteering, and/or grantsmanship. The COG also uses a request-for-service form, so that when projects, problems, or opportunities arise or change, Managers can alert the COG to the need to shift direct hours without a formal update to this two-year work program. Substantial work or projects can also be contracted separately to the COG through an inter-governmental services agreements (ISAs). An example is the NMFA grant contracted with the COG to produce the plan for the Prewitt Industrial Cluster Area. These typically have their own, separate funding source for work or projects above and beyond this work programs and above the direct hours based on COG Board policy.

**Please be advised a portion of your membership dues pays for Regional Planning Initiatives and General COG Support.**

These include mandatory matches for our grants and contracts with Local Government Division (State Grant-In-Aid), Regional Transportation Planning Organization, and Economic Development Administration.

These also help to leverage the following regional work:

- Transportation/RTPO Planning,
- Water Planning,
- Economic and Workforce Development,
- Broadband,
- Stronger Economies Together (SET) Initiative,
- Energy Efficiency,
- Brownfields & Environmental Planning,
- Tourism,
  - Mount Taylor-Zuni Mountains Collaborative,
  - Zuni Mountains Trails Partnership, and
- POWER Initiative, including HM72/41 Initiative



***For more information regarding these services, please contact:***

Evan Williams, Executive Director  
Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments  
Phone: 505-722-4327  
Fax: 505-722-9211  
E-mail: [ewilliams@nwnmcog.org](mailto:ewilliams@nwnmcog.org)

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Based on mutual understanding and under an executed annual COG Membership agreement, the executive managers of both organizations are in agreed to pursue this two-year, direct services work program that can be amended at any time. This agreement provides the basis needed for internal staffing, assignments, and calendaring of deadlines.

X \_\_\_\_\_  
Evan J. Williams, *Executive Director*  
Northwest New Mexico Council of Governments

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

X \_\_\_\_\_  
Kate Fletcher, *County Manager*  
Cibola County

Date: \_\_\_\_\_







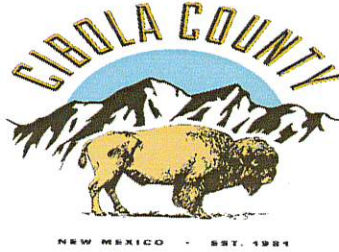
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# New Business

## Resolution

### 20-41

Auth. Lease and Lease Agreement for  
Smith's



**CIBOLA COUNTY  
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
RESOLUTION NO. 20-41**

**AUTHORIZING THE LEASE OF PROPERTY LOCATED AT 700 EAST  
ROOSEVELT SUITE 10 AND 20, GRANTS, NM 87020**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of Cibola County Commissioners of Cibola County, New Mexico, met a regularly scheduled Commission Meeting on July 23, 2020, at the Cibola County Administration Building, 700 East Roosevelt, Suite 50, Grants, NM 87020; and,

**WHEREAS**, NMSA 1978, Section 4-37-1 (1995) provides that Counties have the power to, "provide for the safety, preserve the health, promote the prosperity and improve the morals, order, comfort and convenience of any county or its inhabitants"; and,

**WHEREAS**, NMSA, 1978, Section 4-38-18 (1976) provides that a Board of County Commissioner has the duty and authority "[t]o represent the county and have the care of the county property and the management of the interest of the county in all cases where no other provision is made by law; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners deems it advantageous to lease certain real property to Smith's for its continued operation of a supermarket in Cibola County; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners is statutorily required to render the lease of real property exceeding five years or exceeding \$25,000.00 subject to the approval of the New Mexico Board of Finance; and,

**WHEREAS**, Section 1.5.23 NMAC 2019 provides the process by which to secure the New Mexico Board of Finance approval for the lease of real property.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Cibola County that the lease of the above-referenced property is subject to the approval of the New Mexico Board of Finance.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the County Manager and County Administration are authorized to take all necessary and appropriate actions to facilitate the lease of the above-referenced property.

**APPROVED, ADOPTED, AND PASSED** on this 23rd day of July 2020.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Daniel Torrez, Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Robert Windhorst, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Martha Garcia, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Christine Lowery, Commissioner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ralph Lucero, Commissioner

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Michelle E. Dominguez  
Cibola County Clerk



## LEASE AGREEMENT

This indenture, made this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of July, 2020, by and between the County of Cibola, hereinafter designated as "Lessor," which expression shall include Lessor's heirs, personal representatives, assigns, and successors in interest, and The Kroger Co., hereinafter, whether singular or plural, masculine, feminine, or neuter, designated as "Lessee," which expression shall include all Lessees, jointly and severally, and shall include Lessee's heirs, personal representatives, assigns, and successors in interest, WITNESSETH:

### I. DEMISE OF PREMISES.

Lessor, for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained to be kept and performed by Lessee, Lessee's heirs, personal representatives, assigns and successors in interest, and upon the terms and conditions herein contained, does hereby let, lease, and demise to Lessee the following-described premises, situated in the City of Grants, in the County of Cibola, State of New Mexico, to wit:

A grocery store/retail property totaling 28,100 square feet located on a 3.65 acre site at 700 East Roosevelt Avenue in Grants, New Mexico, consisting of two individual units – Suites 10 and 20 – which is part of the Lobo Canyon Center.

### II. TERM OF LEASE.

The term of this lease shall be for a period of five (5) years, beginning September 15, 2020, unless terminated earlier as provided herein.

### III. RENT.

Lessee, for and in consideration of this Lease and the demise of the said premises by Lessor to Lessee, hereby agrees and covenants with Lessor to pay as rent for the said premises, without notice or demand, the annual sum of one hundred nine thousand five hundred ninety dollars (\$109,590.00) payable in full upon the execution of the contract and on each annual anniversary of this contract.

### IV. USE OF PREMISES.

Lessee, for and in consideration of this Lease and the demise of the said premises by Lessor to Lessee, hereby agrees and covenants with Lessor to use and occupy the said premises for the purpose of providing a retail food store, commonly referred to as a supermarket, dealing primarily in, but not limited to foods and food products, or for the conduct of any general mercantile business.

### V. CONDITION OF PREMISES AND REPAIRS.

Lessee, for and in consideration of this Lease and the demise of the said premises, hereby agrees and covenants with Lessor that Lessee has examined the said premises prior to the execution hereof, knows the condition thereof, and acknowledges that Lessee has received the said demised premises in good order and condition, and that no representation or warranty as to the condition or repair of the said premises has been made by Lessor, and, at the expiration of the term of this Lease, or any renewal or extension thereof, Lessee will yield up peaceably the said premises to Lessor in as good order and condition as when the same were entered upon by Lessee, loss by fire or inevitable accident, damage by the elements, and reasonable use and wear excepted. The Lessor shall, at its cost and expense, keep and maintain the common areas (including the parking area, sidewalks, ramps and service areas, in good condition and repair, and shall maintain the exterior of Lessee's store building, including the window frames, roof, gutter, downspouts, exterior painting, masonry walls, foundation and structural members, the automatic sprinkler system and central alarm system therefore, if any, and the concealed plumbing (including the septic tank, if any), wiring of the store building in good condition and repair, and shall make any and all structural repairs to both the exterior and interior of said premises. If any portion of the common areas, including parking area, sidewalks, ramps and service areas or any portion of the store building, which is the responsibility of Lessor, shall at any time be in need of repair, Lessor shall repair the same immediately upon receipt of written notice from Lessee to do so, except that Lessor shall not be obligated to make or pay for any repairs to Lessee's store building rendered necessary by the fault, act, or negligence of Lessee, or any of its servants, agents or employees. Lessee shall at all times keep the interior of the store building in a reasonably neat and orderly condition and shall keep the entryways and delivery areas adjoining the building reasonably tidy, clean and free from rubbish and dirt. Lessee additionally shall restrict vehicles in the delivery areas adjoining the building from obstructing traffic to the Courthouse or the County Offices. Lessee will not make or suffer any waste of the premises or permit anything to be done in or upon the demised premises creating a nuisance thereon, and Lessee further agrees to permit the Lessor or its agent at all reasonable times to enter upon the premises for making repairs and for examining or showing the same to prospective purchasers. Lessee further agrees to keep the interior of the demised premises in good condition and repair, excepting structural repairs and all repairs that are the responsibility of the Lessor. Within such repair responsibility of Lessee shall be included the air conditioning and heating equipment, the floor covering, the interior exposed plumbing and plumbing fixtures, including any stoppages thereof, the replacement of any plate glass damaged or broken, and the automatic doors and operators thereof.

#### VI. REQUIREMENTS OF PUBLIC AUTHORITY.

Lessor, for and in consideration of this Lease and the demise of the said premises, hereby agrees and covenants with Lessee that during the term of this Lease, Lessor shall, at its own cost and expense, promptly observe and comply with all present and future municipal, state and federal ordinances, laws, rules and regulations affecting the demised premises or appurtenances thereto, or any part thereof, whether the same are in force and

effect at the time of the commencement of the term of this Lease or may in the future be passed, enacted, or directed, and Lessor shall pay all costs, expenses, liabilities, losses, damages, fines, penalties, claims, and demands, that may in any manner arise out of or be imposed because of the failure of the Lessee to comply with the covenants and agreements of this paragraph VII. Further Lessor hereby agrees and covenants with Lessee that if Lessee fails to comply promptly with any present or future municipal, state, and federal ordinances, laws, rules, and regulations, or fails to comply by such time that compliance may be required by law, Lessee, may, at Lessee's option, take such actions as may be necessary to comply with all present and future municipal, state, and federal ordinances, laws, rules, and regulations.

#### VII. ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Lessee, for and in consideration of this Lease and the demise of the said premises, hereby agrees and covenants with Lessor that Lessee shall not make, or suffer or permit to be made, any alterations, additions, or improvements to permanent fixtures in or about the said demised premises without first obtaining the written consent of Lessor therefor; provided, however, that such consent, if given, shall be subject to the express condition that any and all alterations, additions, and improvements shall be done at Lessee's own expense and in accordance and compliance with all applicable municipal, state, and federal ordinances, laws, rules and regulations, and that Lessee hereby covenants and agrees with Lessor that in doing and performing such work Lessee shall do and perform the same at Lessee's own expense, in conformity and compliance with all applicable municipal, state, and federal ordinances, laws, rules and regulations, and that no liens of mechanics, materialmen, laborers, architects, artisans, contractors, subcontractor, or any other lien of any kind whatsoever shall be created against or imposed upon the said demised premises, or any part thereof.

#### VIII. OWNERSHIP OF ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Lessor, for and in consideration of this Lease and the demise of the said premises, hereby agrees and covenants with Lessee that any and all non-permanent fixtures alterations, additions, and improvements, except signs, shelving, furniture and equipment not affixed to the roof, walls or floors, made at Lessee's own expense after having first obtained the written consent of Lessor therefor, in accordance with the provisions contained in Paragraph VII hereof, whether or not attached to the roof, walls, or floors, foundations, or the premises in any manner whatsoever, shall not become a permanent part of the realty, and any and all interest, of the Lessee therein shall immediately vest in Lessor, and shall be removed by Lessee at Lessee's expense on or before the termination of the Lease, and Lessee shall repair any damage caused thereby at Lessee's own expense, such that the premises shall be in as good order and condition as when the same were entered upon by Lessee.

#### IX. ASSIGNMENT AND SUBLETTING.

Lessee, for and in consideration of this Lease and the demise of the said premises, hereby agrees and covenants with Lessor that neither Lessee nor Lessee's heirs, personal representatives, assigns, or successors in interest shall assign this Lease or sublet the said demised premises, in whole or in part, without first obtaining the written consent of



Lessor therefor: that no assignment of this Lease or any subletting of the said demised premises, in whole or in part, shall be valid, except by and with the written consent of Lessor first obtained; that the consent of Lessor to any such assignment or subletting shall not operate to discharge Lessee or Lessee's heirs, personal representatives, assigns, or successors in interest from their liability upon the agreements and covenants of this Lease, and Lessee, Lessee's personal representatives, assigns and successors in interest shall remain liable for the full and complete performance of all the terms, conditions, covenants, and agreements herein contained as principals and not as guarantors or sureties, to the same extent as though no assignments or sublease had been made; that any consent of Lessor to any such assignment or subletting shall not operate as a consent to further assignment or subletting or as a waiver of this covenant and agreement against assignment and subletting; and that the following any such assignment or subletting, the assignee and/or sublettee shall be bound by all of the terms, conditions, covenants, and agreements herein contained including the covenant against assignment or subletting.

X. UTILITY AND OTHER CHARGES.

Lessee, for and in consideration of this Lease, hereby agrees and covenants with Lessor to pay promptly all utility and other charges of whatsoever kind and nature, including charges for electrical, gas, garbage, sewage, which may be incurred in connection with Lessee's use of said premises. Lessee further agrees and covenants with Lessee to pay promptly telephone and internet service, which may be incurred in connection with Lessee's use of said premises.

XI. LESSOR'S RIGHT OF ENTRY AND TO MAKE ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Lessee, for and in consideration of this Lease and the demise of the said premises, hereby agrees and covenants with Lessor, Lessor's heirs, personal representatives, assigns, agents, attorneys, and successors in interest shall have the right at any time, upon reasonable notice to Lessee, to enter upon the said premises, except for areas designated as secure areas for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the County including areas that contain legally confidential information, to inspect the same and to make any and all improvements, alterations, and additions of any kind whatsoever upon the said premises, providing such improvements, alterations, and additions are reasonably necessary or convenient to the use to which the said premises are being put at the time.

XII. TAXES, OTHER ASSESSMENTS, AND INSURANCE.

Lessee and Lessor hereby covenant and agree that all taxes and special and general assessments of whatsoever kind and nature, extraordinary as well as ordinary, which have been or may be levied upon the said demised premises and upon any alterations, additions, and improvements thereon, shall be paid by Lessor at the time when the same become due and payable, and that all taxes and special and general assessments of whatsoever kind and nature, extraordinary as well as ordinary, which have been or may be levied upon the personal property located upon the said demised premises shall be paid by Lessee at the time when the same shall become due and payable. Lessee, for and in consideration of this Lease and the demise of the said premises, hereby agrees

and covenants with Lessor to carry and maintain in full force and effect during the term of this Lease, and any extension or renewal thereof, at Lessee's expense, public liability insurance covering bodily injury and property damage liability, in a form and with an insurance company acceptable to Lessor, with limits of coverage of not less than \$ 1,000,000 for each person and \$1,000,000 in the aggregate for bodily injury or death liability for each accident, and \$50,000 for property damage liability for each accident, for the benefit of both Lessor and Lessee as protection against all liability claims arising from the premises. Fire and extended coverage insurance upon all buildings, alterations, and improvements upon the said premises shall be provided for by Lessor, and fire and extended coverage insurance upon all of the contents and other personal property situated upon the said premises shall be provided for as follows by Lessee. It is understood and agreed by and between the parties that a copy of each policy of fire and extended coverage insurance shall be provided to the parties hereto at the beginning of the term of this Lease, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and that the Lessor shall give the Lessee not less than ten (10) days written notice informing of the expiration of any such policy.

#### XIV. HOLDING OVER.

Lessee, for and in consideration of this Lease and the demise of the said premises, agrees and covenants with Lessors that no holding over by Lessee after the expiration of this Lease, or any renewal or extension thereof, whether with or without the consent of Lessor, shall operate to extend or renew this Lease, and that any such holdings over shall be construed as a tenancy from month to month at the monthly rental which shall have been payable at the time immediately prior to when such holding over shall have commenced, and such tenancy shall be subject to all the terms, conditions, covenants, and agreements of this Lease. In no instance shall any holdover period exceed six (6) months per New Mexico Board of Finance regulations.

#### XV. BANKRUPTCY AND CONDEMNATION.

In no event shall this Lease be deemed an asset of Lessee after the assignment for the benefit of creditors, the adjudication in bankruptcy, the appointment of a receiver or trustee, or the issuance of a Writ of Execution, a Writ of Attachment, a Writ of Replevin, or other court order against Lessee or Lessee's property whereby the demised premises or any building or buildings, or alterations, additions, or improvements thereon, shall be taken or occupied or attempted to be taken or occupied by someone other than the Lessee. Further, Lessee hereby covenants and agrees with Lessor that in the event the said demised premises, or any part thereof, shall be taken for any public or quasi-public use under any statute or by right of eminent domain, this Lease shall automatically terminate, as to the part so taken, as of the date possession shall have been taken, and the rent reserved shall be adjusted so that Lessee shall be required to pay for the remainder of the term that portion of the rent reserved in the proportion that the said demised premises remaining after the taking for public or quasi-public use bears to the whole of the said demised premises before the taking for public or quasi-public use. All damages and payments resulting from the taking for public or quasi-public use of the said demised premises shall accrue to and belong to Lessor, and Lessee shall have no right to any part thereof.

#### XVI. SIGNS.

Lessor and Lessee covenant and agree that Lessee may at Lessee's own expense erect and maintain a sign or signs to carry out the purpose for which Lessee is leasing and the said demised premises. Upon the expiration of this Lease, or any renewal or extension thereof, Lessee shall remove such sign or signs and shall repair any damage to the premises caused thereby at Lessee's own expense. Further, at any time within thirty days prior to the termination of this Lease, or any renewal or extension thereof, Lessor shall have the right to place upon any part of said demised premises any "For Rent" or "For Lease" signs that Lessor may select.

#### XVII. DEFAULT.

**Lessee's Default.** The occurrence of any one or more of the following events shall constitute a default and breach of this Lease by Lessee:

If Lessee abandons or vacates the Premises; or

If Lessee fails to pay any Rent or any other charges required to be paid by Lessee under this Lease and such failure continues for fifteen (15) days after such payment is due and payable; or

If Lessee fails to promptly and fully perform any other covenant, condition or agreement contained in this Lease and such failure continues for thirty (30) days after written notice thereof from Lessor or Lessee; or

If a writ of attachment or execution is levied on this Lease or on any of Lessee's Property; or

If Lessee makes a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or provides for an arrangement, composition, extension or adjustment with its creditors;

**Remedies.** In the event of Lessee's default hereunder, then in addition to any other rights or remedies Lessor may have under any law, Lessor shall have the right, at Lessor's option, without further notice or demand of any kind to terminate this Lease and Lessee's right to possession of the Premises and reenter the Premises and take possession thereof, and Lessee shall have no further claims to the Premises or under this Lease.

**Lessor's Default.** If Lessor fails to perform any covenant, condition or agreement contained in this Lease, and in addition to any other rights or remedies Lessee may have under any law, Lessee shall have the right at Lessor's option, without further notice or demand of any kind, to terminate this Lease, and to surrender possession of the Premises to Lessor.

#### XVIII. REMEDIES ARE CUMULATIVE.

The specified remedies to which the Lessor or Lessee may resort under the terms of this Lease are cumulative and are not intended to be exclusive of any other remedies or means of redress to which the Parties may be lawfully entitled in case of any breach or threatened breach by the Lessee of any of the agreements and covenants herein contained.



**XIX. WAIVERS.**

Lessor & Lessee, for and in consideration of this Lease and the demise of the said premises, agrees and covenants with each other that the delay or omission in the enforcement of any of the agreements and covenants herein contained, or in the exercise of any of the Parties rights hereunder, shall not affect the duty of the other Party to thereafter faithfully fulfill and perform all of the agreements and covenants herein contained, and that the failure, neglect, or omission of the other to terminate this Lease for any one or more breaches of any agreements and covenants hereof, shall not be deemed a consent by either Party of such breach and shall not impede, impair, stop, bar, or prevent either Party from thereafter terminating this Lease, either for such violation, or for prior to subsequent violations of any covenant or agreement hereof.

**XX. BINDING ON HEIRS, PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES, ASSIGNS AND SUCCESSORS IN INTEREST.**

It is understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the agreements, covenants, terms, conditions, provisions, and undertakings in this Lease, or in any extension or renewal thereof, shall extend to and be binding upon the heirs, personal representatives, assigns, and successors in interest of the respective parties hereto, as if they were in every case named and expressed, and shall be construed as covenants running with the land; and wherever reference is made to either of the parties hereto, it shall be held to and include and apply also to the heirs, personal representatives, successors, and assigns of such party, as if in each and every case so expressed.

**XXI. ADDRESSES FOR NOTICES.**

Any and all notices required or permitted to be given hereunder shall be considered to have been given if in writing and delivered to the respective party designated below upon the date of such personal delivery, or upon a date three (3) days following the mailing of any such notice by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the respective party at the respective address set forth below, or at such other address as either party may furnish the other for this purpose by written notification delivered or mailed to the other as herein provided.

**NOTICES TO LESSOR:**

County of Cibola  
Attn: County Manager  
700 East Roosevelt, Suite 50  
Grants, NM 87020

**NOTICES TO LESSEE:**

The Kroger Co.  
Attn: \_\_\_\_\_  
1014 Vine Street  
Cincinnati, OH 45202-1100

**XXII. GRAMMATICAL USAGE.**

In construing this Lease, feminine or neuter pronouns shall be substituted for those masculine in form and vice versa, and plural terms shall be substituted for singular and singular for plural in any place in which the context so requires.

**XXIII. COVENANT TO EXECUTE ADDITIONAL INSTRUMENTS.**

The parties hereto hereby agree to execute and deliver any instruments in writing necessary to carry out any agreement, covenant, term, condition or assurance in this Lease whenever an occasion shall arise and request for such instrument shall be made including an acceptance of final completion of the renovations.

#### XXIV. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Lease, or any application thereof, shall be declared invalid or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Lease, and any other application of such provision, shall continue in full force and effect.

#### XXV. CAPTIONS.

The section headings are for convenience of reference only and shall not otherwise affect the meaning hereof.

#### XXVI. GOVERNING LAW.

This Lease shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Mexico, and this Lease shall be deemed to be made and performable in Cibola County, New Mexico, which shall be the exclusive venue for any action or proceeding between the parties hereto.

#### XXVII. AMENDMENTS.

It is understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that this Lease shall not be altered, changed, or amended except by instrument in writing executed by the parties hereto.

#### XXVIII. MUTUAL TERMINATION

This Lease may be terminated for any reason whatsoever upon the mutual agreement of the parties, whereupon the Lease shall terminate and become null and void. This Lease may also be terminated by the execution by the parties of a new Agreement.

#### XXIX. COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

(a) Lessee and the premises will remain in compliance with all applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations (including consent decrees and administrative orders) relating to public health and safety and protection of the environment, including those statutes, laws, regulations, and ordinances identified in subparagraph (g), all as amended and modified from time to time (collectively, "environmental laws"). All governmental permits relating to the use or operation of the premises required by applicable environmental laws are and will remain in effect, and lessee will comply with them.

(b) Lessee will not permit to occur any release, generation, manufacture, storage, treatment, transportation, or disposal of hazardous material, as that term is defined in subparagraph (g), on, in, under, or from the premises. Lessee will promptly notify Lessor, in writing, if Lessee has or acquires notice or knowledge that any hazardous material has been or is threatened to be released, generated, manufactured, stored, treated, transported, or disposed of, on, in, under, or from the premises; and if any hazardous material is found on the premises, Lessor, at its own cost and expense, will immediately

take such action as is necessary to detain the spread of and remove the hazardous material to the complete satisfaction of Lessee and the appropriate governmental authorities.

(c) Lessee will immediately notify Lessor and provide copies upon receipt of all written complaints, claims, citations, demands, inquiries, reports, or notices relating to the condition of the premises or compliance with environmental laws. Lessor will promptly cure and have dismissed with prejudice any of those actions and proceedings to the satisfaction of Lessee.

#### XXX. INDEMNIFICATION

Lessee agrees to indemnify and hold Lessor harmless from any claim or loss by reason of an accident or damage to any person or property happening in the demised premises.

#### XXXI. CONTINGENT ON APPROVAL OF STATE BOARD OF FINANCE

This lease, and any amendments hereto, are subject to and shall not be effective prior to New Mexico Board of Finance approval.

Lessor and Lessee understand, agree, and acknowledge that:

- a) This Lease has been freely negotiated by both parties; and
- b) That, in any controversy, dispute, or contest over the meaning, interpretation, validity, or enforceability of this Lease or any of its terms or conditions, there shall be no inference, presumption, or conclusion drawn whatsoever against either party by virtue of that party having drafted this Lease or any portion thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.



**LESSOR: The County of Cibola**

**APPROVED, ADOPTED, AND PASSED** on this 23rd day of July, 2020.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CIBOLA COUNTY**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Daniel Torrez, Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Robert Windhorst, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Martha Garcia, 2nd Vice-Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Christine Lowery, Commissioner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ralph Lucero, Commissioner

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Michelle E. Dominguez  
Cibola County Clerk

**Lessee: The Kroger Co.**



9f.

# New Business

## Resolution

20-42

Auth. Transfer of Former Knights of  
Columbus Hall from County to City of  
Grants



**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE TRANSFER OF THE FORMER CIBOLA  
COLUMBUS CLUB ASSOCIATION BUILDING TO THE CITY OF GRANTS, NEW  
MEXICO**

**RESOLUTION 20-42**

**WHEREAS**, the Cibola County Board of County Commissioners met upon notice of a meeting duly published at the Cibola County Administration Building, 700 East Roosevelt Avenue, Suite 50, Grants, New Mexico 87020 on July 23, 2020 at 5:00 pm as required by law; and,

**WHEREAS**, NMSA 1978 Section 13-6-2(A) authorizes the County to sell or otherwise dispose of real property belonging to the County "provided a written determination has been made"; and,

**WHEREAS**, a County may sell or otherwise dispose of real property by negotiated sale or donation to other local public bodies, subject to approval by the State Board of Finance. NMSA 1978, Section 13-6-2 (B) and 13-6-2.1; and,

**WHEREAS**, the City of Grants is an incorporated municipality pursuant the NMSA 1978, Section 3-2-1, et. seq.; and,

**WHEREAS**, the County of Cibola owns the former Cibola Columbus Club Association, hereinafter referred to as "the Property" located at 515 W. High St., Grants, NM 87020 in Cibola County, New Mexico. The property is further describe as: Lots numbered One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5) and Six (6), Block numbered One (1), P & L ADDITION, to the City of Grants, Cibola County, New Mexico as the same is shown and designated on the Plat thereof filed in the Office of the County Clerk of Valencia County, New Mexico on November 26, 1957. See Warranty Deed 201101395 Page 1 of 18; and,

**WHEREAS**, there are no liens, encumbrances, or water rights associated with the Property; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Property was purchased by the County in 2011 for approximately \$67,000 the purpose of housing the Public Health Dept. However, the Property required extensive rehabilitation in order to be habitable, and instead, the County has been using the Property for storage; and,

**WHEREAS**, the City of Grants approached the County with a plan to use the Property as a stormwater pump station and detention pond to reduce flooding in the area; and, with plans to xeriscape the remainder of the property; and,

**WHEREAS**, The County of Cibola believes the proposed use will benefit the residents of



Cibola County far more than its current use; and, due to the condition of the Property, it is not suitable for profitable re-sale; and,

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, by the Board of County Commissioners of Cibola County that the transfer of the Property to the City of Grants, New Mexico is authorized.

**THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the County Manager and staff are hereby directed to effectuate the transfer, including entering into agreements with the City, working with state agencies toward approval, issuing quit claim deeds, and any other documentation that needs to be produced to achieve State Board of Finance approval and to finalize the transfer to the City of Grants.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the transfer is contingent upon the approval of the State Board of Finance.

**APPROVED, ADOPTED, and PASSED** on this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of July 2020.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CIBOLA COUNTY**

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Daniel Torrez, Chairman

---

Robert Windhorst, Vice Chair

---

Martha Garcia, Second Vice-Chair

---

Ralph Lucero, Member

---

Christine Lowery, Member

ATTEST:

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Michelle Dominguez  
County Clerk



## **AGREEMENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY TO THE CITY OF GRANTS, NEW MEXICO**

**THE AGREEMENT** is made by and between the **County of Cibola** ("County") and the **City of Grants** ("City").

### **RECITALS:**

- A. The County is a New Mexico County established by NMSA 1978, Section 4-3a-1, et. seq.
- B. The City is an incorporated Municipality established pursuant to NMSA 1978, 3-1-1, et. seq.
- C. The County owns the real property known as the former Cibola Columbus Club or Knights of Columbus Hall (hereinafter referred to as "the Property") at 515 W. High Street, Grants, New Mexico 87020 and further described as follows:

Lots numbered One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5) and Six (6), Block numbered One (1), P & L ADDITION, to the City of Grants, Cibola County, New Mexico as the same is shown and designated on the Plat thereof filed in the Office of the County Clerk of Valencia County, New Mexico on November 26, 1957.
- D. The County has determined that it is in the best interest of its residents to transfer the Property as it is not being put to beneficial use and there are no County plans to use the Property. Its poor condition makes a profitable resale unlikely; and, the City has plans to install a stormwater pump station and detaining pond to decrease the chance of serious flooding to surrounding properties and to xeriscape the remainder of the Property.
- E. NMSA 1978 13-6-2(B)(2) provides that a state agency, local public body, school district or state educational institution may sell or otherwise dispose of real property by negotiated sale or donation to other state agencies, local public bodies, school districts, or state educational institutions. 13-6-2.1(A) provides in pertinent part that any sale, trade, or lease of real property for a consideration of more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) shall not be valid unless it is approved prior to its effective date by the State Board of Finance.

**THE COUNTY AND THE CITY AGREE FOLLOWS:**

1. **Transfer of Property.** The County intends to transfer the Property to the City in consideration for the City's representation that it will put the Property to beneficial use for the residents of Cibola County as described above.
2. **Incorporation of Recitals.** The above recitals are incorporated by reference, as if the same were fully set forth herein.
3. **Closing.**
  - a. Date and Time of Closing. The closing of the Real Property shall occur as soon as is reasonably possible after approval of the State Board of Finance.
  - b. Prorations and Closing Costs. There are no anticipated applicable property taxes, but if applicable, the City will pay a prorated amount from the date of closing forward. Any costs associated with issuance of the title insurance commitment(s) and the title insurance policy(ies) shall be paid by the City.
  - c. Possession. Possession of the Property shall be delivered to the City at closing in the form of a quitclaim deed.
4. **Tests.** The City has the right for sixty (60) days after the effective date of this Agreement, at its own expense, to undertake an environmental audit, a professional wetlands delineation, professional floodplain analysis, survey, grading and soil tests (collectively "Tests") on the Real Property it is to acquire. The County shall, upon the execution of this Agreement, promptly furnish to the City, any and all documents or reports which each party has in its possession which cover all or any portion of the Real Property to be conveyed with regard to any previous Tests. The County shall allow the City and its representatives and agents reasonable access onto the Real Property to conduct such Tests. The City shall have sixty (60) days after the date of this Agreement to notify the County, in writing, that a licensed professional has reviewed the results of the Tests and has determined and concluded either that the Real Property to be received is not conducive or suitable for the City's intended uses based upon the Tests. If the Real Property is found not to be suitable for the City's intended use of the Real Property, the City will furnish the County with a certified copy of the professional's determination and copies of any relevant tests and conclusion that the Real Property is unsuitable. In the event the City notifies the County of the above within such sixty (60) day period, the City shall have ten (10) days from the date of notice of the test results to declare this Agreement null and void and then the parties shall have no further obligations under this Agreement.
5. **Contingencies.** This agreement is made upon the express condition that the New Mexico Board of Finance is required to approve the same.
6. **Execution of Agreement.** The agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be an original but all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.



7. **Specific Performance & Jurisdiction.** The County and City hereby consent to exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of the State of New Mexico for the resolution of any disputes arising under or resulting from this Agreement which cannot be resolved informally and each Party waives any objection to the personal jurisdiction of the Courts of the State of New Mexico. It is expressly agreed by the parties that the venue for litigation of any issue, claim, or all other judicial matters arising or resulting from this Agreement shall be in the Cibola County District Court, 13th Judicial District. Any recovery pursuant to this Agreement by either party against the other shall be limited to "specific performance". Under no circumstances shall either party be liable for expenses, costs or attorney fees.
8. **Third Party Beneficiary.** This Agreement does not create any rights as a third party beneficiary in any person or entity nor authorize any person or entity not a party to this Agreement to maintain a suit against either party.
9. **Binding Effect.** Upon the execution of this agreement, the agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the parties hereto, their heirs, personal representatives, successors and assigns.
10. **Waiver.** No consent or waiver, express or implied by any party to the breach or default by any other party in the performance of his or her obligation under this agreement shall be deemed or construed to be a consent or waiver to any other breach or default.
11. **Notice.** Any notice required or permitted to be given under this agreement shall be in writing and shall be hand delivered or mailed to the City or to Cibola County, as the case may be, postage pre-paid and by certified mail, return receipt requested, at their respective addresses show below (or at such other address as the City or Cibola County may specify to the other party in writing from time to time):
- Cibola County: Cibola County Manager  
700 E. Roosevelt Ave., Ste. 50  
Grants, NM 87020
- City of Grants: City of Grants Manager  
600 W. Santa Fe Ave.  
Grants, NM 87020
12. **Risk of Loss.** In the event of damage or destruction of all or part of the property prior to the time of closing, then the County shall be obligated to repair the same before the closing date. In the event that any such damage is not repaired prior to the closing date, the City may either (i) terminate this agreement, where upon neither party shall have any further claim against the other by reason of this agreement, or (ii) receive all insurance proceeds collected or collectible by County by reason of such damage or destruction and proceed with a closing pursuant to this agreement without abatement to the purchase price. The County agrees to maintain, until closing, fire and casualty insurance policies

- on the insurable improvements on the property, if any, in an amount of not less than the fair market value of those improvements.
13. **Severability.** In the event that any portion of this Agreement is determined to be void, unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.
14. **New Mexico Tort Claims Act and Privileges & Immunities:**
- a. This Agreement is not intended to and does not establish any waiver of immunity from liability for alleged tortuous conduct or any other matter of any officer, agent, or employee of the County or the City apart from that set forth in the New Mexico Tort Claims Act, NMSA 1978, Section 41-4-1, et seq. (1976) (hereinafter, as heretofore and hereafter (i) amended and (ii) construed and applied by the appellate courts of the State of New Mexico, the "Act"). All privileges and immunities from liability and exemptions from laws, ordinances and rules which apply to "governmental entities" and to "public employees," each as defined in the Act, shall apply to the same extent while engaged in the performance of the County's functions and duties hereunder.
  - b. By entering into this Agreement, each party agrees that it shall be responsible for liability arising from death or personal injury or damage to property occasioned by its own agents or employees in the performance of this Agreement, subject in all cases to the immunities and limitation of the Act.
15. **Headings.** The headings of the sections of the Agreement are inserted only for convenience or reference and are not intended or to be construed to modify, define, limit or expand the intent of the Parties.
16. **Further Assurances.** Each party hereto agrees to do all acts and things and to make, execute and deliver such written instruments as shall from time to time be reasonably required to carry out the terms and provisions of this agreement.
17. **Entire Agreement.** This instrument constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and there are no agreements, understandings, or representations regarding this transaction between the parties except as set forth or provided for in this instrument. All prior agreements, understandings and writings merged into this agreement except as may be provided herein. This agreement may not be amended except by a written instrument signed by the party to be charged or bound by the amendment. Further, all future amendments are subject to approval by the State Board of Finance.

**CITY OF GRANTS**

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**COUNTY OF CIBOLA**

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Kate Fletcher, County Manager

Under authority granted by Resolution 20-42 and by the BOCC on \_\_\_\_\_, 2020.





9g.

# New Business

# Economic Development

Funding Request

# Outside Agency - Budget Request

Entity Name Cibola Communities Economic Development Foundation (CCEDF)  
Service Provided Economic Development

Amount Requested \$40,000

Previous Year Funding Amount \$20,000

Other Funding Sources & Amounts Grant - \$150,000, LEADS-\$15,000  
Village of Milan-\$44,360, City of Grants-\$30,000, Member Investments-\$17,000, EDA Grant-\$40,000, NMEDD SoloWorker Grant - \$150,000, LEADS-\$15,000

Projected Use of County Funding with Cibola Co. artisans to help them set up start and set up a business to sell their wares out of state.  
Salary for Staff Augmentation - Add staff member to facilitate the Solopreneur program requested by Cibola Co. (work

2012 - Reestablished ED office, website, and began re-establishing relationship with City, Village, County and State elected officials, completed the Certified Communities certification; 2013 - Implemented and hosted Cibola County Day at the Legislature and Legislative Dinner during the 2013 Legislative Session, hosted Grant Writing Workshop, submitted 3 PRO's; 2014 - Selected and participated in Leadership New Mexico Class of 2014, hosted CC Day at the Legislature 2014 and Dinner, Gov. Martinez announced an oil terminal project for Milan Industrial Park that would create 30 jobs with a LEDA grant. Project never materialized, appointed to Rural ED Council by Secretary Barela, appointed to Northern Area Local Workforce Development Board to represent Cibola Co., traveled with NM Partnership on recruitment missions and tradeshows, submitted 3 PRO's; 2015 - Began work on the Master Plan for Milan Industrial Park, began working on a regional SET Plan, completed a Community Matching Business Model for Cibola County; 2016 - Launched the SoloWorks Pilot program, Legislative Dinner, traveled on recruitment trips with NM Partnership, submitted 2 PRO's; 2017 - Completed the SET Plan for Trail of the Ancients region, engaged FEMA to release ~260 acres in the floodplain in the MIP, hosted CC Day at the Legislature and Legislative Dinner, attended recruitment trips with NM Partnership, completed the SoloWorks pilot/12 employed/paused to evaluate, refocus and restart, elected President of NMIDEA (state-wide ED organization), submitted 3 PRO's; 2018- Began work on HM 72/41 to address Escalante/McKinley Paper expansions, hired the SW Director to revamp the program to mirror a remote work environment/13 offered remote work/6 employed, re-elected as President of NMIDEA, 1 site visit to Cibola County; 2019 - re-elected as President of NMIDEA, submitted 4 PRO's, 2 site visits, hosted CC Day at Leg. and Leg. Dinner, traveled on recruitment trips with NMP, completed a Strategic Plan for CCEDF, created 8 jobs with SoloWorks/4 in training for Medical coding and billing

## History of Past Projects/Activities

Continuing with SoloWorks, received \$150,000 for FY21 to create 40 jobs, working with consultant to attract an anchor tenant to MIP and CIP, Pre-audit preparation of CCEDF's finances, revamping recruitment activities in light of COVID-19  
Current Organizational Projects and concentrating on existing business retention and expansion efforts for Cibola Co. businesses

Develop long-term programs designed to enhance partnerships between business, education, and training officials and commit Cibola County to the current long-term program to enhance the availability, quality and characteristics of the current and future workforce, 2. Enhance business development locally with strong retention efforts and as well as business attraction an developing a program to ensure business succession as well develop a highly productive entrepreneurial ecosystem, 3. Enhance infrastructure development across the board in both Milán and Grants industrial parks as well as to continue to work on development of downtown and E. Santa Fe Avenue, 4. Continue to develop Cibola Communities Economic Development Foundation by enhancing private and public sector collaboration, building local partnerships and working closely with regional entities and chamber of commerce.

#### **Current Goals**

**Activities/timelines, numbers of participants, evidence of community support, anything that demonstrates**

**You've completed the project.** SoloWorks Results by Fiscal Year (attached), Strategic Plan (attached), MIP Master Plan and Spec. Bldg Design (attached)  
**Is there a plan for evaluation or follow-up?** No; however, CCEDF is working to put in place a CRM tool to help better manager and aggregate all this information for up? Yes/no, outline plan access to statistical data

SoloWorks - CCEDF will determine whether the project should remain a part of CCEDF or spin out as an independent agency. Strategic Plan - CCEDF will be concentrating on the objectives and action strategies for each goal mentioned  
**What has happened since you've above.** MIP Plans - CCEDF is now marketing the industrial parks for new tenants, relocations and expansions of completed the project? businesses.