

NEW MEXICO MASTER COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE AGREEMENT

EXHIBIT E

COST SHARE AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Cost Share Agreement is to provide for a coordinated cooperative fire suppression operation on this incident and to describe the cost share methodology. This Cost Share Agreement is entered into as per Clause 51 of the New Mexico Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management Response Agreement.

1. Incident Name _____ Origin Date _____ Time _____

2. Township _____ Range _____ Section _____

3. Estimated Size _____ Acres at the time of this Agreement.

4. Agency _____ Fire Code _____

Agency _____ Fire Code _____

Agency _____ Fire Code _____

Agency _____ Fire Code _____

5. This Agreement becomes effective on _____ at _____ and remains in effect until _____ or until otherwise amended or terminated.

6. Position	Name	Agency
Incident Commander	_____	_____
Finance Section Chief	_____	_____

7. Agency Representatives participating in development of Cost Share Agreement:

Agency <u>BLM - PDO</u>	Agency <u>EMNRD - Forestry Division</u>
Name <u>Nathan Curnutt</u>	Name <u>Nick Smokovich</u>
Title <u>Fire Management Officer</u>	Title <u>District Forester</u>
Agency _____	Agency _____
Name _____	Name _____
Title _____	Title _____

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8. There are several ways to determine the best cost share mix. Below are examples of five cost share possibilities:

- A. Each Agency pays for its own resources – fire suppression efforts are primarily on jurisdictional responsibility lands.**
- B. Each Agency pays for its own resources – services rendered approximate the percentage of jurisdictional responsibility, but not necessarily performed on those lands.**
- C. Cost share by percentage of ownership or Agency jurisdictional responsibility.**
- D. Cost is apportioned by geographic division. Examples of geographic divisions are: Divisions A and B (using a map as an attachment); privately owned property with structures; or specific locations such as campgrounds.**
- E. Reconciliation of daily estimates (for larger, multi-day incidents). This method relies upon daily agreed-to cost estimates, using Incident Action Plans or other means to determine multi-Agency contributions.**

The following are not reimbursable:

- responsibility for tort claims or compensation for injury costs;
- non-suppression rehabilitation costs are the responsibility of the Jurisdictional Agency;
- non-expendable property purchases (are the responsibility of the Agency making the purchase); and
- support costs (*i.e.* office dispatchers, warehouse workers, etc.), unless they are charging to an emergency code assigned to the incident.

9. Fire Suppression Costs will be divided between Agencies as described below:

10. This Cost Share Agreement is our best judgment of Agencies cost responsibilities for this incident on the date/time shown. Future amendments to this Cost Share Agreement may be necessary, as conditions and fire spread change. This Cost Share Agreement can be negotiated in the field but only the State Forester has the authority to enter into a cost share agreement on behalf of the EMNRD, Forestry Division.

NEW MEXICO MASTER COOPERATIVE WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE AGREEMENT

Signature _____ Signature _____

Agency _____ Agency _____

Date _____ Date _____

Telephone _____ Telephone _____

Signature _____ Signature _____

Agency _____ Agency _____

Date _____ Date _____

Telephone _____ Telephone _____

Cost Category Total Report by Incident

Incident: CAMP (US-NM-ROD-000245)

US-NM-ROD-

AIRTANKER	428,321
FIXED WING AIR	43,098
HEAVY HELI	86,289
LIGHT HELI	32,587
AIRCRAFT TOTAL	590,295
HANDCREW-TYPE 2 1A	274,040
CREWS TOTAL	274,040
ENGINES	179,030
OTHER EQUIPMENT	10,395
EQUIPMENT TOTAL	189,425
DIRECT PERSONNEL	42,190
LINE PERSONNEL TOTAL	42,190
DIRECT TOTAL	1,095,950
INDIRECT PERSONNEL	49,017
CAMP PERSONNEL TOTAL	49,017
FACILITIES/OTHER	13,634
RESCUE MEDICAL	11,352
SUPPLIES	14,531
VEHICLES	32,543
CAMP SUPPORT TOTAL	72,060
INDIRECT TOTAL	121,077
GRAND TOTAL	1,217,027

Retardant estimate: 41,019 gal @ \$7 = \$287k
EMRD/\$143k BLM/\$143k

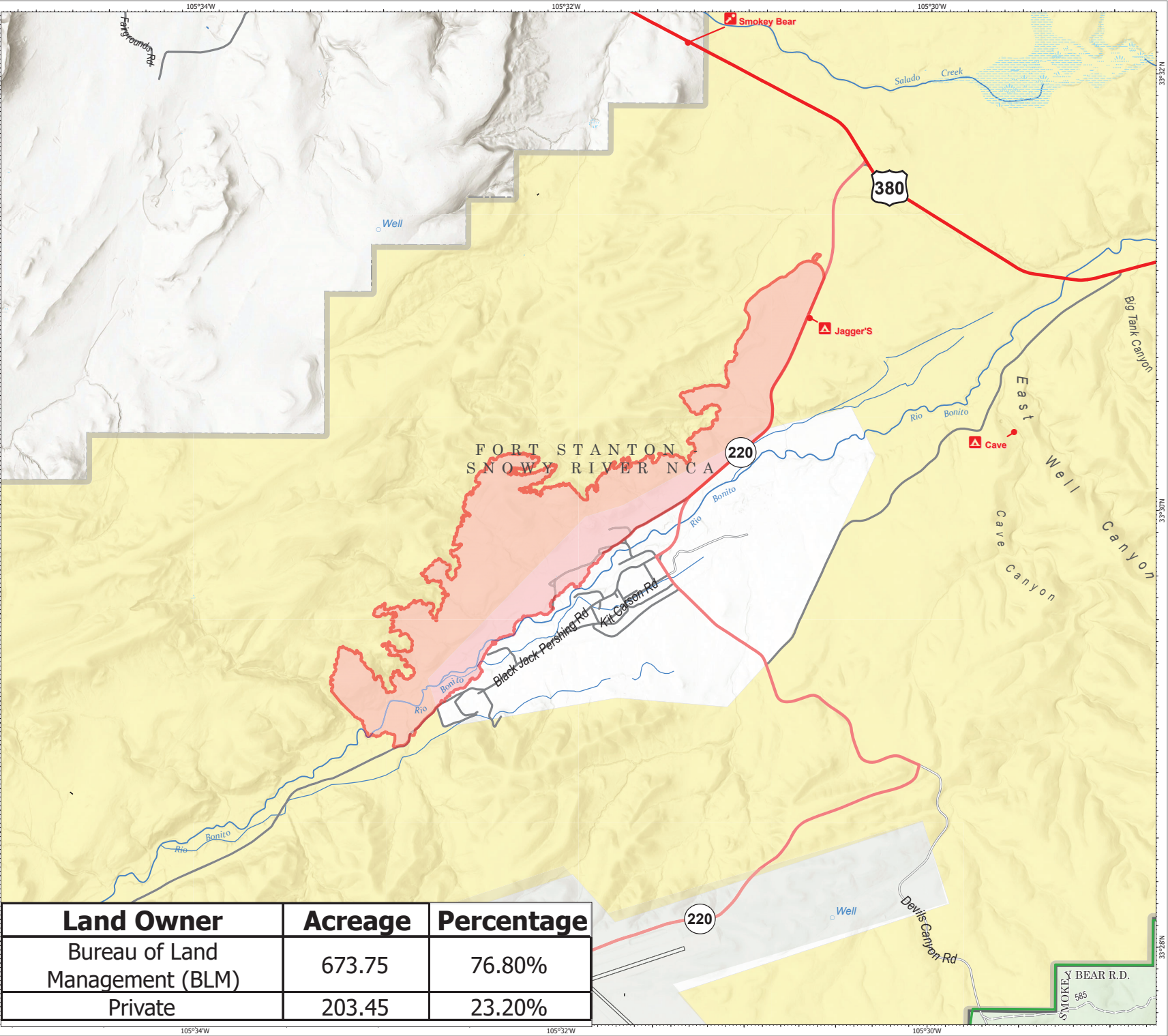
Aircraft Usage estimate: \$590k
ENMRD/\$295k BLM/\$295k

Ownership

Camp
NM-ROD-000245
5/29/2025 Day

877 acres at 5/27/2025 2011 MT

- Wildfire Perimeter
- Primary Highway
- Secondary Highway
- Secondary Paved
- Secondary Dirt
- Road, Not Maintained for Passenger Car
- Road, Dirt/Gravel
- Airport
- Administrative FS Boundary
- Ranger District Boundary
- Forest Service Land
- Bureau of Land Management Lands



0 1 Miles



1:10,000 | RIST | 5/29/2025 1054
Acres from GPS
North American 1983 Datum, Lat,Long Grid



CAMP

(IRWIN ID: e5a4cb2e-78cb-41df-b13a-e5964b8d92d3)

Incident Decision

Published

June 2nd, 2025 (12:19 CDT)

Approved By:

Charles Schmidt (06/02/2025 12:19:36)





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1. Decision Rationale

My leader's intent is....

Ensure all assigned staff to this incident keeps safety as their top priority. Close coordination with local public safety and emergency responders will ensure public safety is prioritized.

Utilize resources available to minimize burned acreage where possible.

Be cognizant of special status plant species (kuenzler cactus) and high archeological/cultural values in the area, and plan to minimize resource damage to the extent possible.

Establish good communication with agencies responsible for land management within the area. This includes the Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs, New Mexico Property Control Division (and their lessees), and New Mexico Division of State Forestry.

Decision Update Triggers

Initially, updates will be based on fire behavior, growth, or other damages that are identified.



2. Strategic Summary

Reported to IRWIN – N/A

Last IRWIN reported Strategy
Source: N/A
Date & Time: N/A

Strategies	WFDSS Reported	IRWIN Reported
Monitor	0%	N/A
Confine	0%	N/A
Point Zone Protection	0%	N/A
Full Suppression	100%	N/A

Strategic COA Name	Strategy	Feature Layer	Feature Name
Initial Strategy and Action Plan	Full Suppression	Planning Area	Current

Initial Strategy and Action Plan	Feature Layer	Planning Area
Strategic Course of Action		



Full suppression utilizing MIST direct attack. Limit acres and areas burned and damaged within Ft. Stanton area and minimize impacts to natural and cultural resources.

Current Fire Situation

Forward progress currently stopped. Minimal fire behavior. Favorable weather conditions expected.

Desired Outcome

No additional fire perimeter growth. No injuries to firefighters or public. No further damage to cultural and natural resources. Lift closures and reopen affected roads and trails.

Strategic Comparison

Current strategies and tactics are in line with RMP and FMP.

Strategic Constraints

No heavy equipment use and no retardant use in riparian areas, unless authorized by agency administrator.

Cooperators/Stakeholders

State of New Mexico: New Mexico State Forestry, Department of Cultural Affairs, Property Control Division, General Services Division (Veterans Cemetery).



BLM-New Mexico- Pecos District Ft. Stanton-Snowy River Cave NCA

Adjacent private land owners and the Village of Ruidoso (Sierra Blanca Regional Airport)

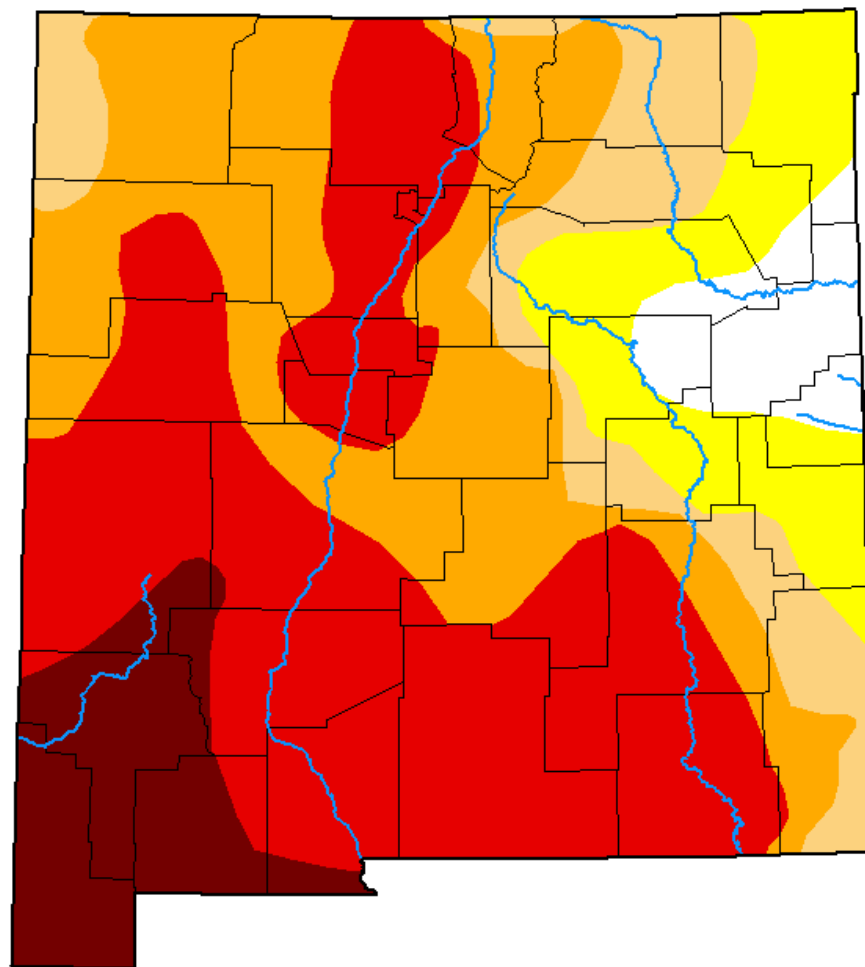


3. Relative Risk PMS-236 - Part B (Summary)

Probability	Time of Season
Rating	M
Time of Season Narrative	
Our local season begins early March, peaks in June, and typically ends in July. Coming out of a dry winter and experiencing extreme drought conditions.	



U.S. Drought Monitor New Mexico

**May 20, 2025***(Released Thursday, May. 22, 2025)*

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	5.11	94.89	84.34	73.06	47.75	9.70
Last Week 05-13-2025	3.79	96.21	86.55	73.69	48.20	7.51
3 Months Ago 02-18-2025	13.95	86.05	57.13	29.08	13.98	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-07-2025	43.30	56.70	35.22	19.69	5.37	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	28.35	71.65	34.73	17.54	2.80	0.00
One Year Ago 05-21-2024	2.40	97.60	73.37	33.09	12.47	1.53

Intensity:

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought	D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

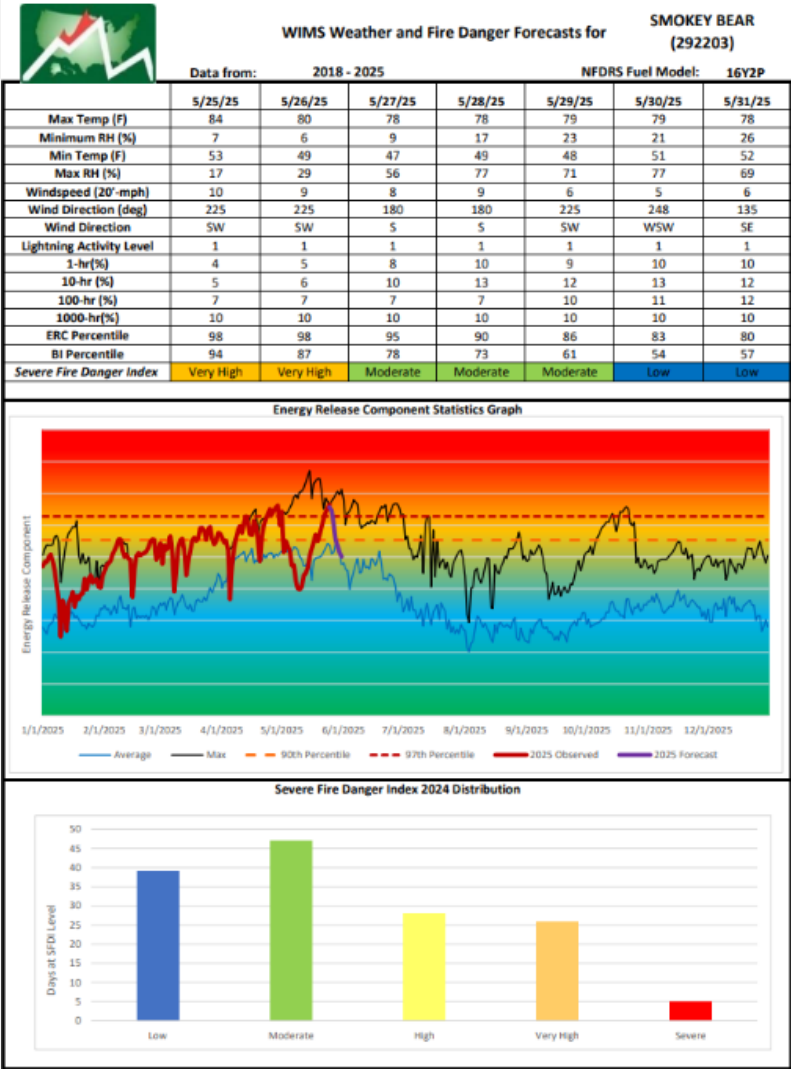
Rocky Bilotta
NCEI/NOAA



droughtmonitor.unl.edu



Probability	Barriers to Fire Spread
Rating	M
Barriers to Fire Spread Narrative	
Numerous roads, trails, and fuels treatments. See PODs and BLM VTTRT. No growth of fire perimeter since 05/26/2025, fire is 100% contained.	
Probability	Seasonal Severity
Rating	H
Seasonal Severity Narrative	
Currently very high fire danger, ERCs above 90th percentile, fuels and fire behavior advisory issued. Fire restrictions currently in place.	





Hazards	Fuel Conditions
Rating	M
Fuel Conditions Narrative	
High fuel loading, persistent drought, ERCs above 90th percentile. Area received light precipitation, moderating fire behavior.	
Hazards	Fire Behavior
Rating	L
Fire Behavior Narrative	
Currently, no visible smoke, and area is nearing completion of mop-up activity.	
Hazards	Potential Fire Growth
Rating	L
Potential Fire Growth Narrative	
All containment lines are completed, mop-up has occurred a minimum of one chain in from perimeter.	
Values	Infrastructure/Natural/CulturalConcerns



Rating	H
Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns Narrative	
High fuel loading, persistent drought, ERCs above 90th percentile. Area received light precipitation, moderating fire behavior.	
Values	Proximity & Threat to Fire Values
Rating	M
Proximity & Threat to Fire Values Narrative	
Multiple values already impacted. Others in very close proximity. Fire behavior has moderated, and suppression efforts have successfully reduced threats.	
Values	Social/Economic Concerns
Rating	L
Social/Economic Concerns Narrative	
Impacts include closure the historic site, some BLM lands, Alto lake temporarily as a dip site, veterans cemetery, Sierra Blanca regional airport. All road and area closures will be lifted by June 3, 2025.	
Relative Risk Rating (Recommended)	Moderate
Relative Risk Rating (Selected)	Low



Relative Risk Rating Narrative

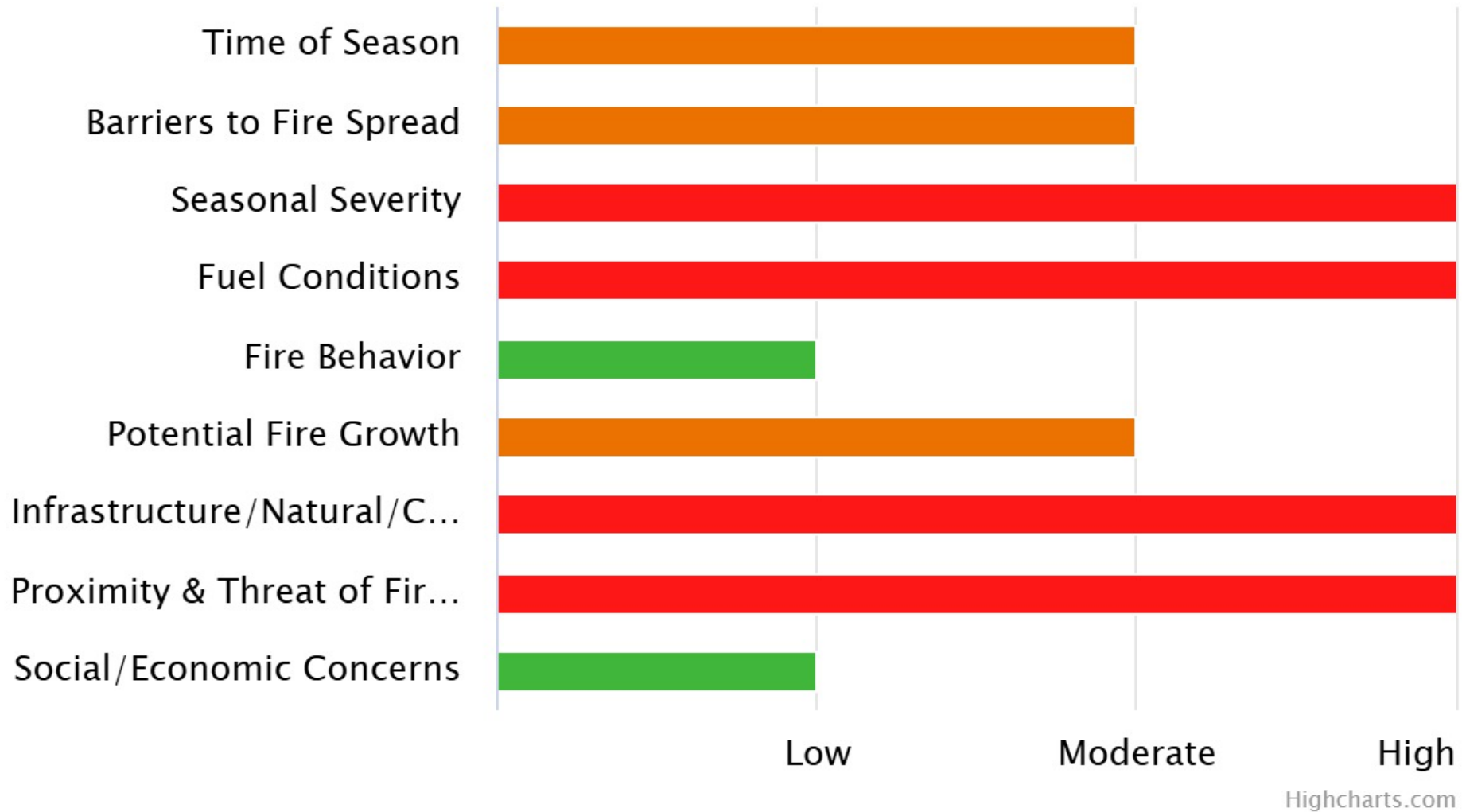
Initial risk was high. Fire behavior has moderated significantly. Current and expected weather conditions have significantly moderated as well. Numerous barriers exist in the direction of expected growth. No outstanding resource needs and many resources available.

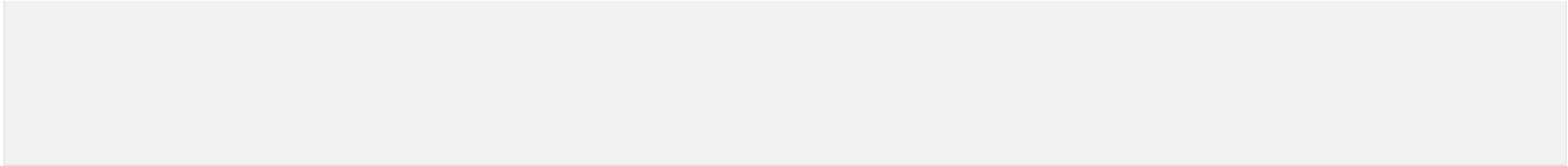
Current state of fire (June 2, 2025) is in mop up status, no new fire growth for 6 days, and area received light precipitation. Expected weather is favorable for calling fire controlled soon.



Relative Risk Rating

PMS-236: Part-B







4. Strategic Assessment

Other Strategic Assessments

Strategic Assessment Name	Feature Layer	Feature Name	Category
Initial Camp Assessment	Planning Area	Current	Protection Objective
Periodic June 2, 2025	Planning Area	Current	Incident Objective
Periodic June 2, 2025	Planning Area	Current	Incident Objective

Strategic Assessment Narrative – Other

Strategic Assessment Name	Strategic Assessment Narrative
Initial Camp Assessment	Firefighter and public safety is our primary concern. This area is important to BLM because the area has been designated as a National Conservation Area. This area is important to the state of New Mexico because it is a State Historic Site, and a State Veterans Cemetery.
Periodic June 2, 2025	Firefighter and public safety is priority. No other changes from initial assessment, all still apply.
Periodic June 2, 2025	No change from initial assessment.



5. Estimated Final Incident Cost

Estimated Final Cost	Cost Estimation Method
\$3,000,000	e-Isuite
Cost Estimation Narrative	
\$1.1 million , estimate to date (June 2, 2025).	

IRWIN Estimated Cost to Date: N/A

Last IRWIN Reported Cost to Date
Source: N/A
Date & Time: N/A



6. Organizational Assessment PMS-236 - Part C/D

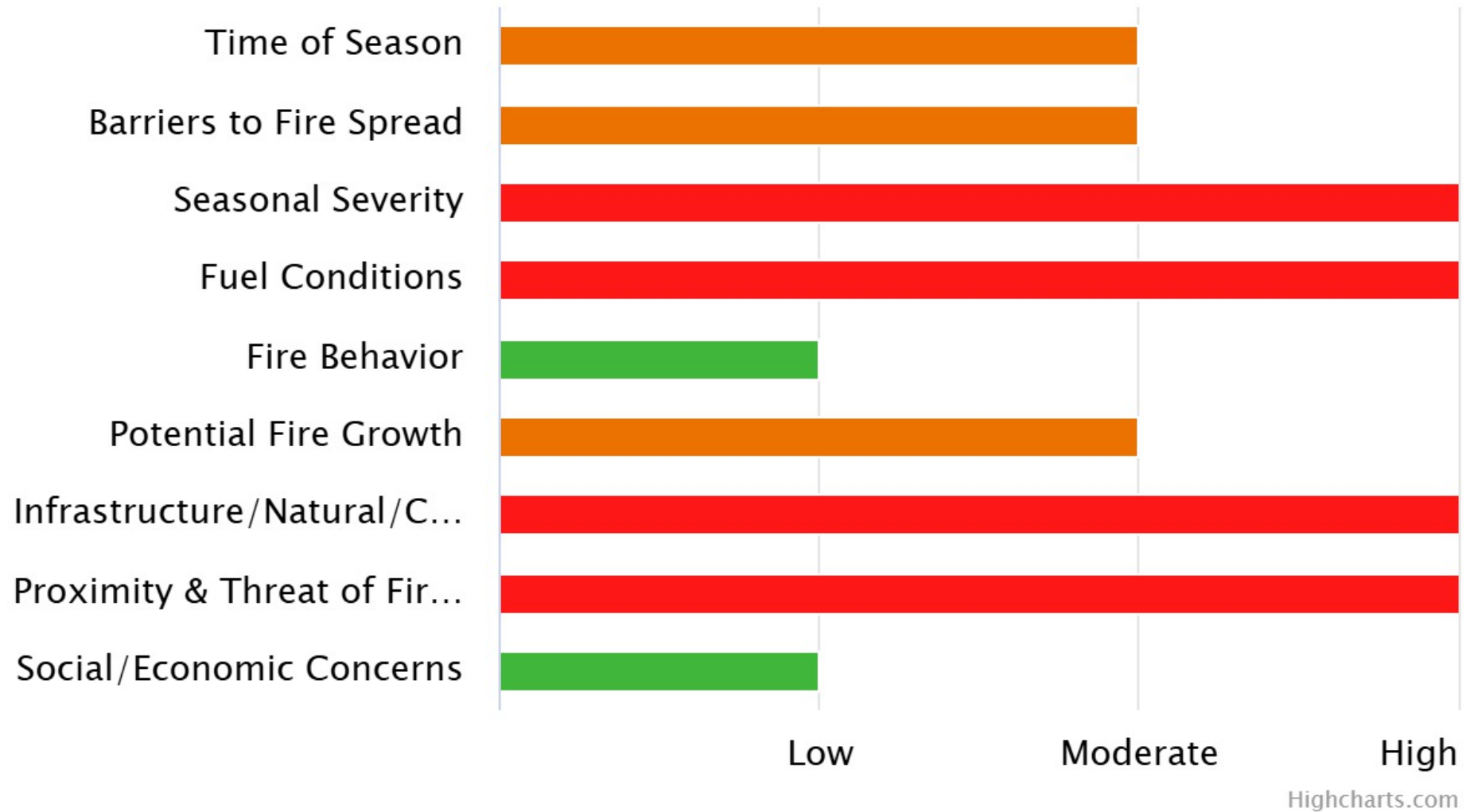
Organizational Assessment Part C

Relative Risk Rating (Selected)	Low
Relative Risk Rating Narrative	
Initial risk was high. Fire behavior has moderated significantly. Current and expected weather conditions have significantly moderated as well. Numerous barriers exist in the direction of expected growth. No outstanding resource needs and many resources available. Current state of fire (June 2, 2025) is in mop up status, no new fire growth for 6 days, and area received light precipitation. Expected weather is favorable for calling fire controlled soon.	



Relative Risk Rating

PMS-236: Part-B





Implementation Difficulty	Potential Fire Duration
Rating	Low
Potential Fire Duration Narrative	
Incident commander contained at 1830 hrs on May 31, 2025.	
Implementation Difficulty	Incident Strategies (Course of Action)
Rating	Low
Incident Strategies (Course of Action) Narrative	
Mop-up and monitor.	
Implementation Difficulty	Functional Concerns
Rating	Low
Functional Concerns Narrative	



Current management is effective given current and expected fire behavior and weather conditions.

Socio/Political Concerns	Objective Concerns
Rating	Low
Objective Concerns Narrative	

Minimal future concerns with no expected additional impacts. PIOs and PAO available and currently coordinating press releases.
Road and area closures planned to be lifted on June 3, 2025.

Socio/Political Concerns	External Influences
Rating	Low
External Influences Narrative	

No foreseen external influence constraints.

Socio/Political Concerns	Ownership Concerns
Rating	Low
Ownership Concerns Narrative	

Cost share development will be necessary.



Recommended Organization	Type 4
Recommended Organization Description	
Majority of items rated as Low, with some items rated as N/A, and a few items rated as Moderate or High.	
Unit Recommended Organization	Type 4
Unit Recommended Organization Narrative	
Fire transitioned to a type 4 incident command on May 29, 2025 at 1635 hrs.	



7. Appendix A: Unit Fire Planning Information

Shape Name	Language Description
USNMLNF	
USNMROD	
USNMROD: NMROD-117-D	1. Provide for public and firefighter safety on all fires. 2. Prevent fires from moving from BLM lands to desired. 3. Protect private property and infrastructure, including fences, utilities, oil and gas facilities, and livestock. 4. Grazing allotments shall be established, but a primary objective is to control fires during the first burning period. 5. In general, no grazing allotment should have more than 30% of the allotment in BLM land since this would create an economic hardship for the grazing allottee unless higher acreage is identified and agreed to with all partners. 6. Avoid damage to special study areas and cultural resources sites from damage caused by suppression actions. 7. In areas where wildland fire poses minimal threat to improvements or resources, the appropriate management response will be to suppress fires in the safest and most economical manner, utilizing minimum techniques. 8. Examples of these techniques that are appropriate in this FMU include: - Monitoring fires which will burn to natural barriers. - Performing indirect attack by burning out along roadways or other fuel breaks. - Allowing large pockets of heavy fuels to burn out, instead of constructing fireline through the fuels. - Monitoring fires in rocky areas or on steep hillsides after control, as opposed to engaging in intensive mop-up operations. This may include the use of aerial initial attack using air tankers.
USNMLNF: ES	Expanded Supression Suppression Objective--1,000 acres or less: A calculation of fuels, weather, and knowledge of the terrain where the wildland fire occurs. Suppression tactics will be selected as an AMR that prioritize firefighter and the land, and are most cost effective. Suppression action will give protection to private in-holdings and other land ownership whenever possible. Replacement Page 48 Amendment 16, September 3, 2009



Shape Name	Language Description
USNMROD: NMROD-172-B	All wildfires will be suppressed. Aggressive fire suppression will be done on all wildfires that may threaten to escape from adjacent residential subdivisions. The Pecos District Fire Management Officer will pre-plan suppression strategies with the Capitan District Fire quick and aggressive suppression on state protected BLM lands. In areas where there are known cultural sites and dozer use will not be allowed. Heavy equipment will not be used in areas where the Kuenzler's hedgehog cactus is found. When on-site archeologist or Resource Advisor will monitor all work activities. Follow established national guidelines for applications near streams and riparian areas. Emphasis will be placed on using existing roads and fuel modification firelines, anchor points, etc. Provide for public and firefighter safety on all fires. Control wildfires prior to the beginning of the fire season. Control fires at lower intensity levels at less than 30 acres. Control fires at lower intensity levels at less than 200 acres. Protect cultural and cave sites from suppression damage/disturbance. Prevent 95 percent of all wildland fires from crossing property.
USNMLNF: Forest Wide	Soil and Water - Rehabilitation will be applied when needed to minimize loss of site productivity following activities. - Evaluation of potential for watershed-level impacts on soils and headwater tributaries would occur during the WFDSS planning process. - All mitigation measures listed in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations would be followed. - The Forest hydrologist would take the lead to determine the need for soil and water protection measures. - Site-specific watershed protection measures would be developed during the WFDSS process and would be applied to watersheds at greatest potential risk from unplanned ignitions for resource benefits. - The Forest hydrologist would take the lead to determine the need for soil and water protection measures. - and guidelines in the Forest Plan that would be followed include: - Minimize impacts to soil and water resources in all ground-disturbing activities. - Stabilize soil and water resources as part of the project; - Maintain water quality within minimum State and federal standards; - Use BMPs to minimize impacts to soil and water resources; - Rehabilitation will be applied when needed to minimize loss of site productivity following activities. Recreation - Timing of recreational holidays/impacts would be considered in the WFDSS planning process. - Human Health - All safety measures outlined in the National Interagency Fire Center's (NIFC) Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations 2001 would be followed during management of an unplanned ignition event. - The USFS would take the lead to determine the need for human health protection measures in the event of an unplanned ignition event, and close any campgrounds and other developed sites on the Forest. - Nearby communities would also be notified in accordance with New Mexico requirements. - Heritage Resources - If potential fire effects on any cultural sites are considered, the sites would be protected. - If potential fire effects on any cultural sites are considered, the sites would be suppressed or the sites mitigated. - Any earth-disturbing firelines or other disturbances would be avoided or minimized. - Any earth-disturbing firelines or other disturbances would be avoided or minimized outside of all National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible or undetermined site boundaries.



Shape Name	Language Description
	li>Dependent on activity, an archeologist would be present during constructed line activities. <u>Appendix - H Amendment 16, September 3, 2009</u><p>Fire</p>All unplanned ignitions will receive an appropriate management response <u>Replacement Page 48 Amendment 16, September 3, 2009</u>Suppression objective: A calculation of probabilities will be made on each fire based on existing fuels, predicted weather, and known suppression tactics, when necessary, will be chosen prioritizing firefighter and public safety, and the most cost effective. <u>Page 48 Amendment 16, September 3, 2009</u>Suppression action will give protection to private in-habitants whenever possible. <u>Page 48 Amendment 16, September 3, 2009</u><p>Air Quality</p>Air quality will be monitored during all stages of the WFDSS process. <u>Amendment 16, September 3, 2003</u>If smoke impacts become unacceptable, the use of unplanned ignitions for resource benefit would be actively suppressed. <u>Amendment 16, September 3, 2003</u>Smoke emissions would be minimized using equipment required by the New Mexico Smoke Management Program (SMP). All use of unplanned ignitions for resource benefit would comply with federal, State, and local air quality requirements. The USFS would follow the requirements of New Mexico's SMP to control and abate air pollution. <u>Appendix - H Amendment 16, September 3, 2009</u></td>
USNMLNF: Pinyon Juniper	<p>Pinyon and Juniper</p>In order to maximize benefits of using such unplanned ignitions as a management tool, while avoiding adverse effects on the landscape, the following parameters would be utilized to determine whether or not the fire would produce desired environmental effects:Based on fire behavior modeling, unplanned ignitions for resource benefit would be considered if less than 60 percent of the burned area would experience crown fire.This objective allows for sustained crown fires as long as 40 percent of the area will survive the associated fire behavior.<u>Replacement Page 48 Amendment 16, September 3, 2009</u></td>