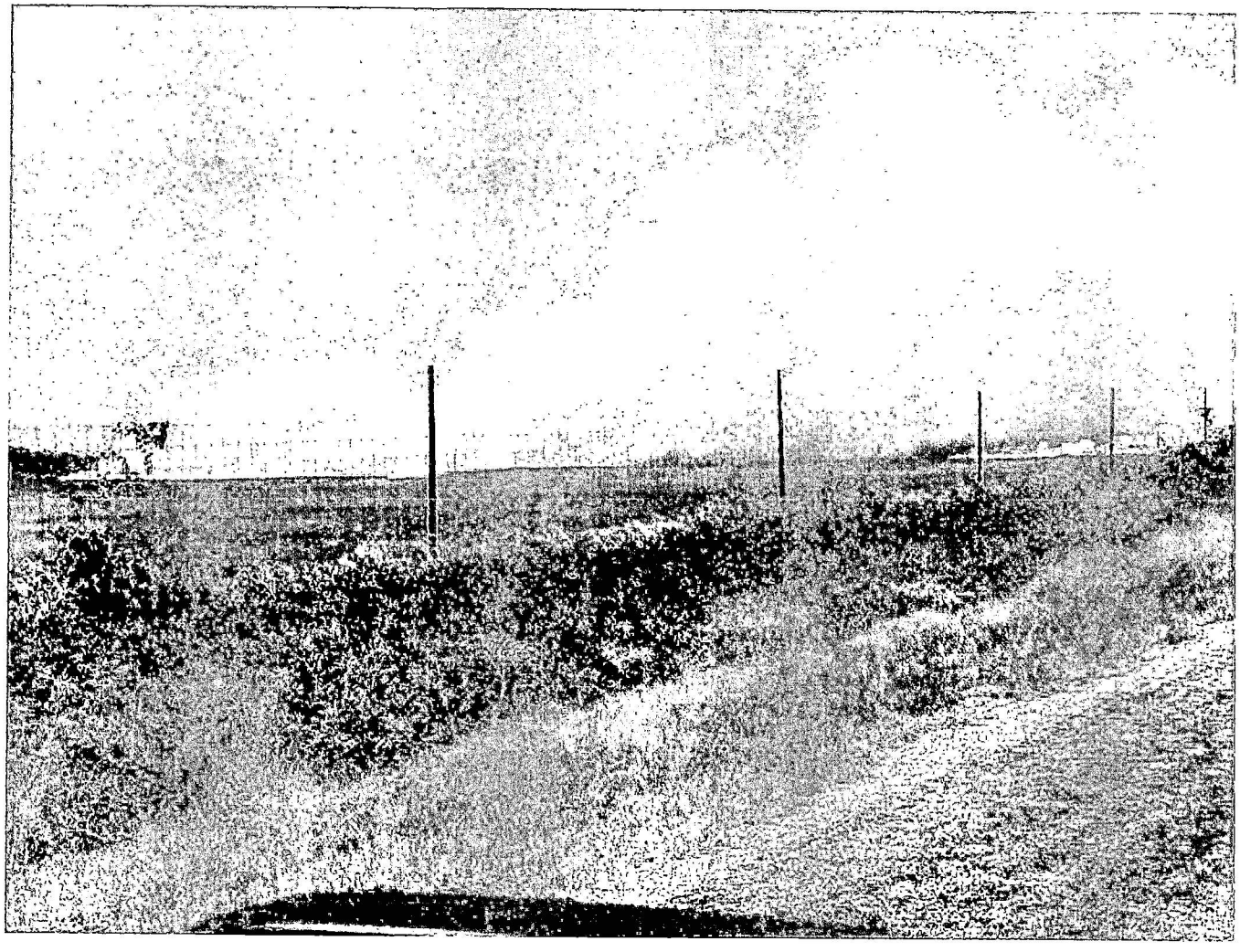
Brown County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan
(CWPP)



2024

September 23, 2024
(Exhibit #4)

This document was prepared by Brown County, local Fire Chiefs, Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Texas A&M Forest Service, in accordance with Title I of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 and was completed on September 23, 2024.

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Brown County, Texas

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Texas A&M Forest Service

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City of Brownwood, Texas

Randy Feight, Fire Chief
Brown County Volunteer Fire Departments

2024 Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

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Introduction:

- **Statement of intent:** The intent of the Brown County CWPP is to convene decision-makers in the county, who will then work together to identify specific wildfire hazards, and then develop actionable plans to reduce that wildfire hazard.
- **Goals:** Reduce the likelihood of wildfires in Brown County. Proactively mitigate the loss of life and property in the event of a wildfire.
- **Objectives:**
  a. Use community risk assessor tool and site visits to assess wildfire hazard to communities in Brown County.
  b. Rank communities in Brown County based on their wildfire hazard.
  c. Develop specific action plans to reduce wildfire hazard in the communities that are most at-risk, including a timeline, how it will be funded, and how performance will be measured.
  d. Show residents how they personally can harden their homes.
  e. Compile this information into a document that is readable and accessible to the general public online, submit it to the Texas A&M Forest Service, and ensure it is signed by all necessary parties to be put into effect.
  f. Pursue grant funding to reduce wildfire hazard.
- **CWPP Core Working Group:** Lake Brownwood Volunteer Fire Department Chief Randy Feight, Brown County Emergency Management Coordinator Darrell Johnston, City of Brownwood Fire Department Chief Eric Hicks, Texas A&M Forest Service Regional Coordinator James Moerls, Pecan Bayou SWCD Project Coordinator Cy Tongate. See Appendix for rules governing the core working group.
- **CWPP Stakeholder Group:** Brown County AgriLife Extension Office, Bangs VFD, Blanket VFD, Brookesmith VFD, Dam VFD, Early Fire Department, May VFD, North Lake Brownwood VFD, Winchell VFD, Zephyr VFD, Comanche Electric Co-operative Association, City of Bangs, City of Blanket, City of Brownwood, City of Early, Brown County Sheriff's Department. See Appendix for rules governing stakeholder group.
- Planning Process: initial meeting on 4/10/2024, rough draft meeting on 5/8/2024, Texas A&M Forest Service meeting 6/6/2024, rough draft meeting on 7/25/2024, finalization meeting on 7/30/2024, signing ceremony on 9/23/2024.

Community Background:

This section is intended to provide a very brief overview of the county for someone reading this plan who has no previous knowledge of Brown County, particularly Texas A&M Forest Service employees who may be asked to help the county in the event or aftermath of a wildfire. Brown County has a higher wildfire risk to homes than 85.3% of counties in the nation. It is located at 31.767434, -98.958393. It is considered an underserved and low-income county. Brown County is primarily agricultural and rural. The landscape includes grassland invaded by heavy mixed brush, primarily mesquite, juniper, and scrub oak, which is typical of the cross-timbers and prairies ecoregion, with slightly worse Woody Plant Encroachment (WPE) due to historical overgrazing. The county's topography varies from 1200 to 2000ft in elevation. Lake Brownwood is the largest surface body of water in the county. Key infrastructure includes Hendricks Medical Center and the Brownwood Regional Airport. The county is traversed by multiple major highways and railroads. The county has a population of 38,090, which skews older, with larger populations of disabled and veterans relative to the rest of the state (according to Census data). The county is governed by the Brown County Commissioner's Court, consisting of the county judge and four county commissioners, in accordance with the Texas Local Government Code. Community background information can be found in more detail in the appendix. There are 11 fire departments in the county, 9 of which are entirely volunteer.

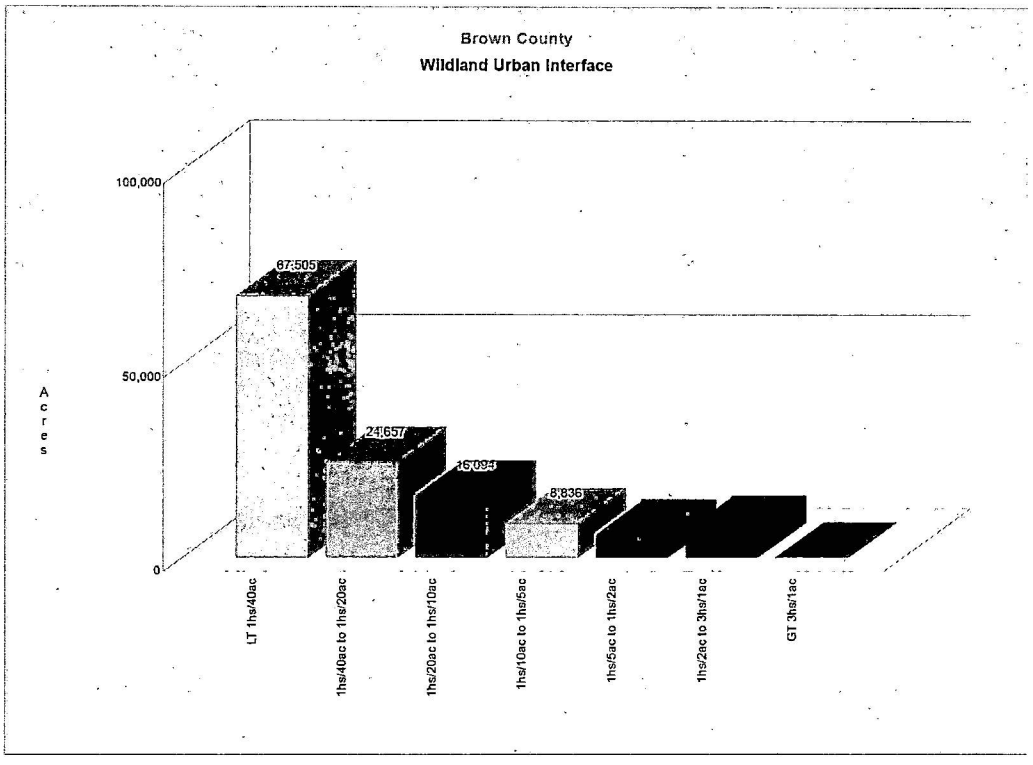
Fire Environment:

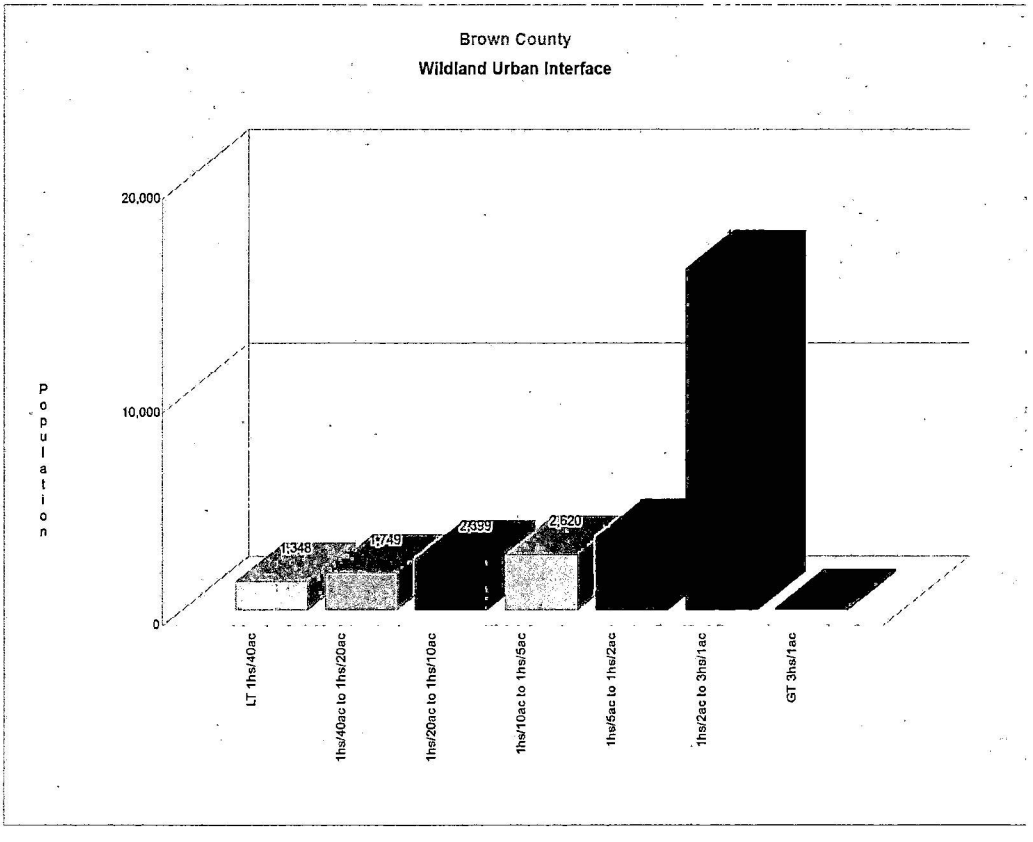
Wildland Urban Interface:

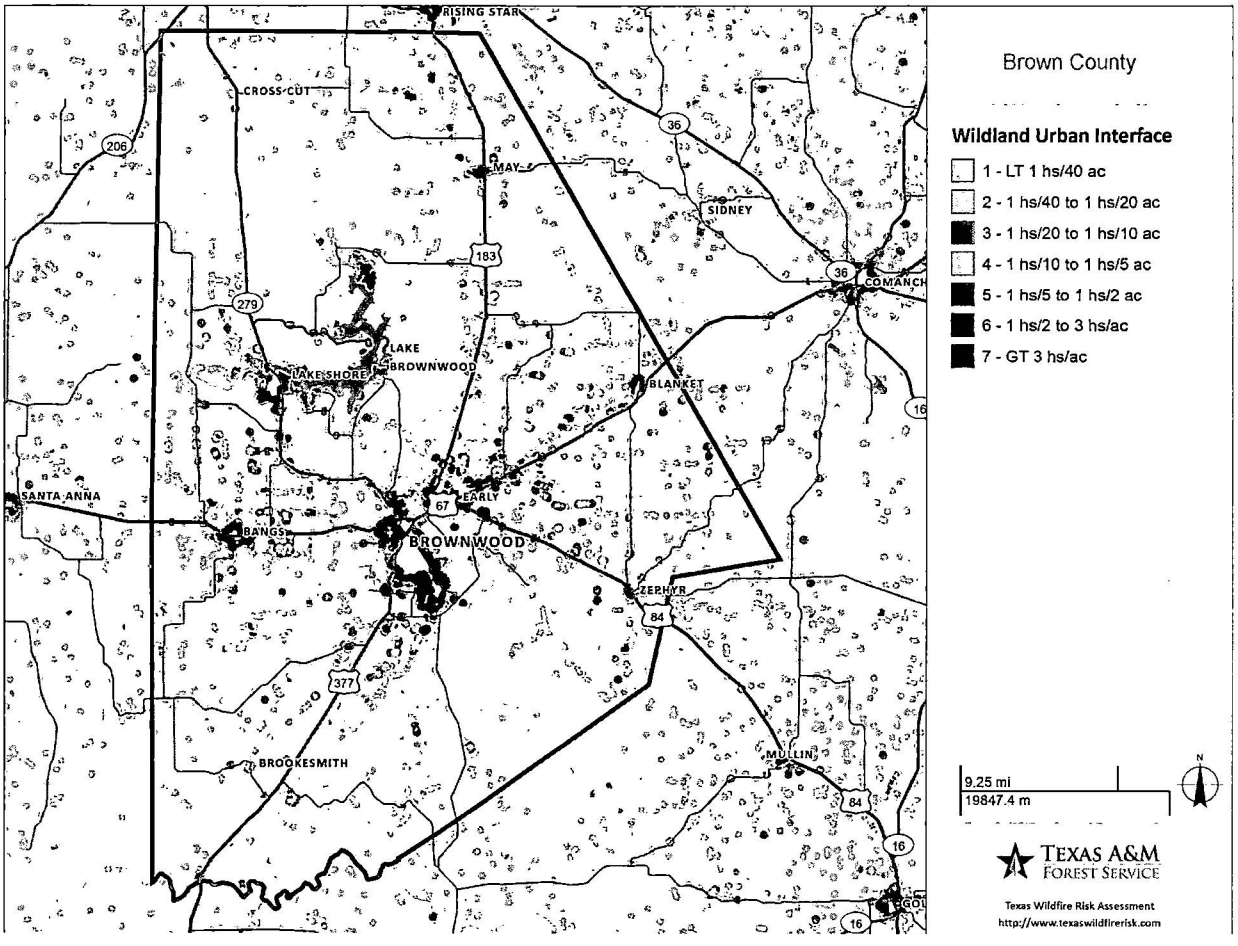
Description: Texas is one of the fastest growing states in the nation, with much of this growth occurring adjacent to metropolitan areas. This increase in population across the state will impact counties and communities that are located within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The WUI is described as the area where structures and other human improvements meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Population growth within the WUI substantially increases the risk from wildfire. In Texas nearly 85 percent of wildfires occur within 2 miles of a community. For the Brown County project area, it is estimated that 27,629 people or 72.5 percent of the total county population (38,090) live within the WUI.

The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) layer reflects housing density depicting where humans and their structures meet or intermix with wildland fuels. WUI housing density is categorized based on the standard Federal Register and U.S. Forest Service SILVIS data set categories. The number of housing density categories is extended to provide a better gradation of housing distribution to meet specific requirements for fire protection planning activities. While units of the data set are in houses per sq. km., which is consistent with other data such as USFS SILVIS, the data is presented as the number of houses per acre to aid with interpretation and use in Texas.

In the past, conventional wildland urban interface data sets, such as USFS SILVIS, have been used to reflect these concerns. However, USFS SILVIS and other existing data sources do not provide the level of detail needed by the Texas A&M Forest Service and local fire protection agencies. The new WUI dataset is derived using advanced modeling techniques based on the Where People Live dataset and LandScan USA population count data available from the Department of Homeland Security, HSIP Freedom Data Set. WUI is simply a subset of the Where People Live dataset. The primary difference is populated areas surrounded by sufficient non-burnable areas (i.e. interior urban areas) are removed from the Where People Live data set, as these areas are not expected to be directly impacted by a wildfire. A more detailed description of the risk assessment algorithms is provided in the TWRA Final Report, which can be downloaded from www.texaswildfirerisk.com. Data is modeled at a 30-meter cell resolution, which is consistent with other TWRA layers.


Brown County
Wildland Urban Interface
Acres
100,000
50,000
0
67,505
24,657
16,094
8,836
LT 1hs/40ac
1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac
1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac
1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac
1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac
1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac
GT 3hs/1ac


Brown County
Wildland Urban Interface
Population
20,000
10,000
0
1,348
4,749
7,399
2,520
LT 1hs/40ac
1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac
1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac
1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac
1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac
1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac
GT 3hs/1ac

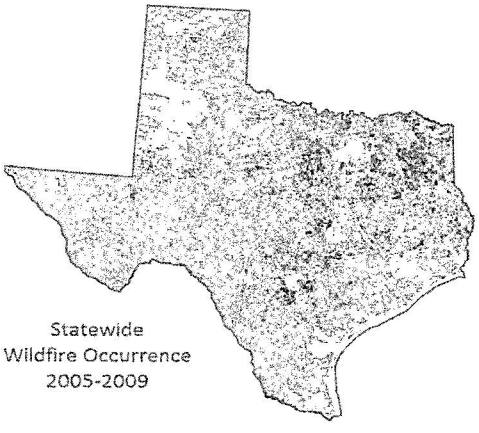

RISING STAR
CROSS CUT
206
MAY
36
SIDNEY
183
279
LAKE
BROWNWOOD
LAKESHORE
BLANKET
SANTA ANNA
67
EARLY
BANGS
BROWNWOOD
ZEPHYR
84
377
BROOKESMITH
MULLIN
16
Brown County
Wildland Urban Interface
1 - LT 1 hs/40 ac
2 - 1 hs/40 to 1 hs/20 ac
3 - 1 hs/20 to 1 hs/10 ac
4 - 1 hs/10 to 1 hs/5 ac
5 - 1 hs/5 to 1 hs/2 ac
6 - 1 hs/2 to 3 hs/ac
7 - GT 3 hs/ac
9.25 mi
19847.4 m
N
TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com

Fire Occurrence:

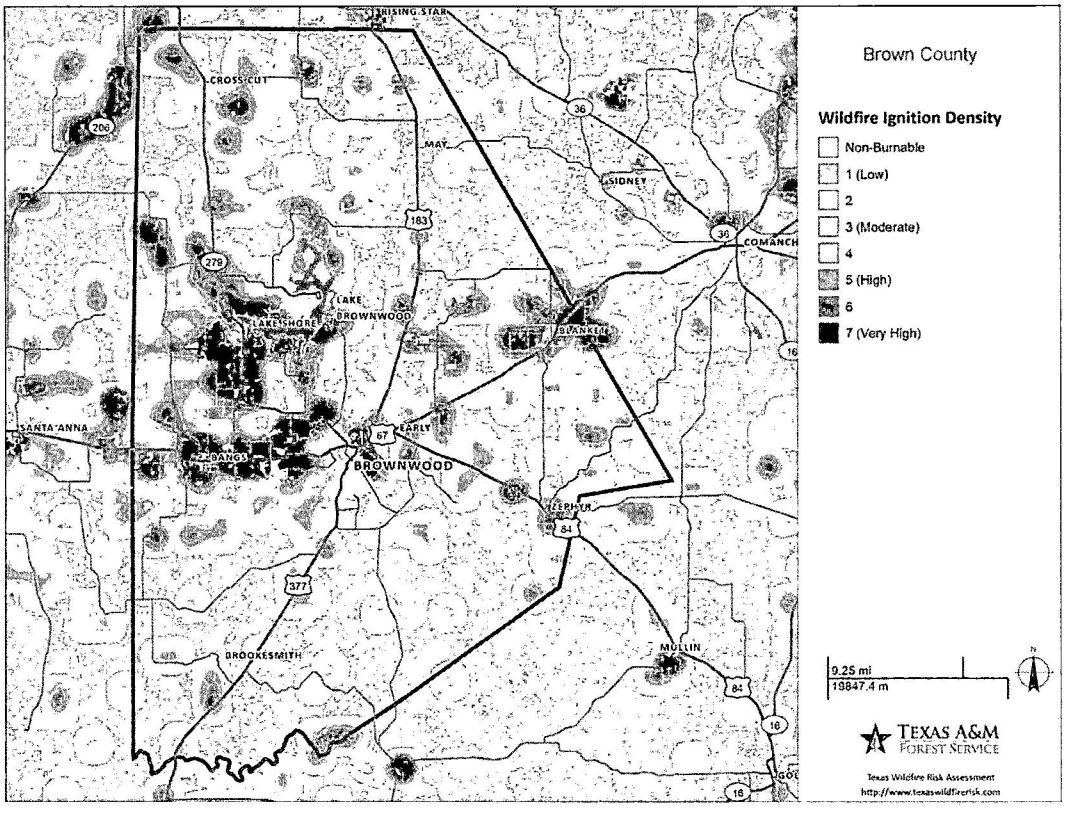
Wildfire occurrence statistics provide insight as to the number of fires, acres burned and cause of fires in Texas. These statistics are useful for prevention and mitigation planning.

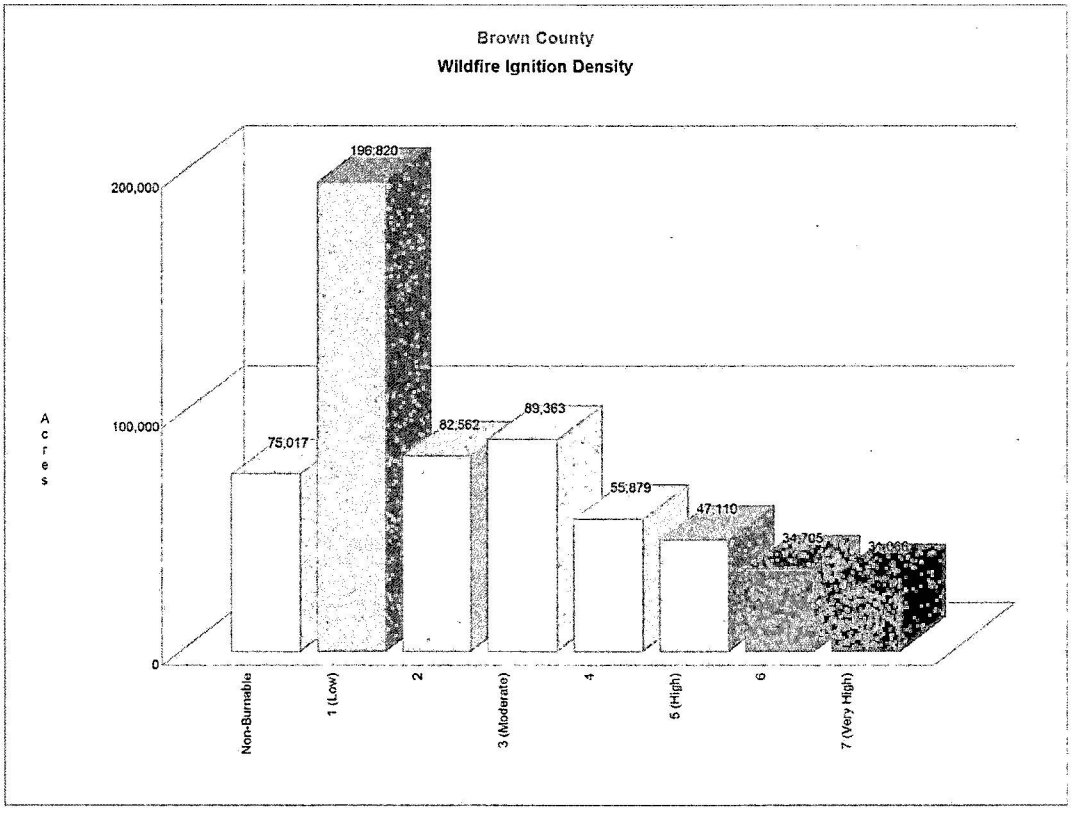
- Wildfire ignition density is the likelihood of a wildfire starting based on where wildfires have happened before. This is used to create an average 'ignition rate' map. Ignition rate measures the number of fires per year per 1000 acres, and is based on five years of historic fire report data from 2005-2009.

Class	Acres	Percent
Non-Burnable	75,017	12.2 %
1 (Low)	196,820	32.1 %
2	82,562	13.5 %
3 (Moderate)	89,363	14.6 %
4	55,879	9.1 %
5 (High)	47,110	7.7 %
6	34,705	5.7 %
7 (Very High)	31,066	5.1 %
Total	**612,522**	**100.0 %**



Statewide
Wildfire Occurrence
2005-2009


Brown County
Wildfire Ignition Density
Non-Burnable
1 (Low)
2
3 (Moderate)
4
5 (High)
6
7 (Very High)
RISING STAR
CROSS CUT
MAY
SIDNEY
COMANCHE
LAKE
BROWNWOOD
LAKE SHORE
BLANKET
SANTA ANNA
EARLY
BROOKESMITH
MULLIN
9.25 mi
19847.4 m
TEXAS A&M
FOREST SERVICE
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com

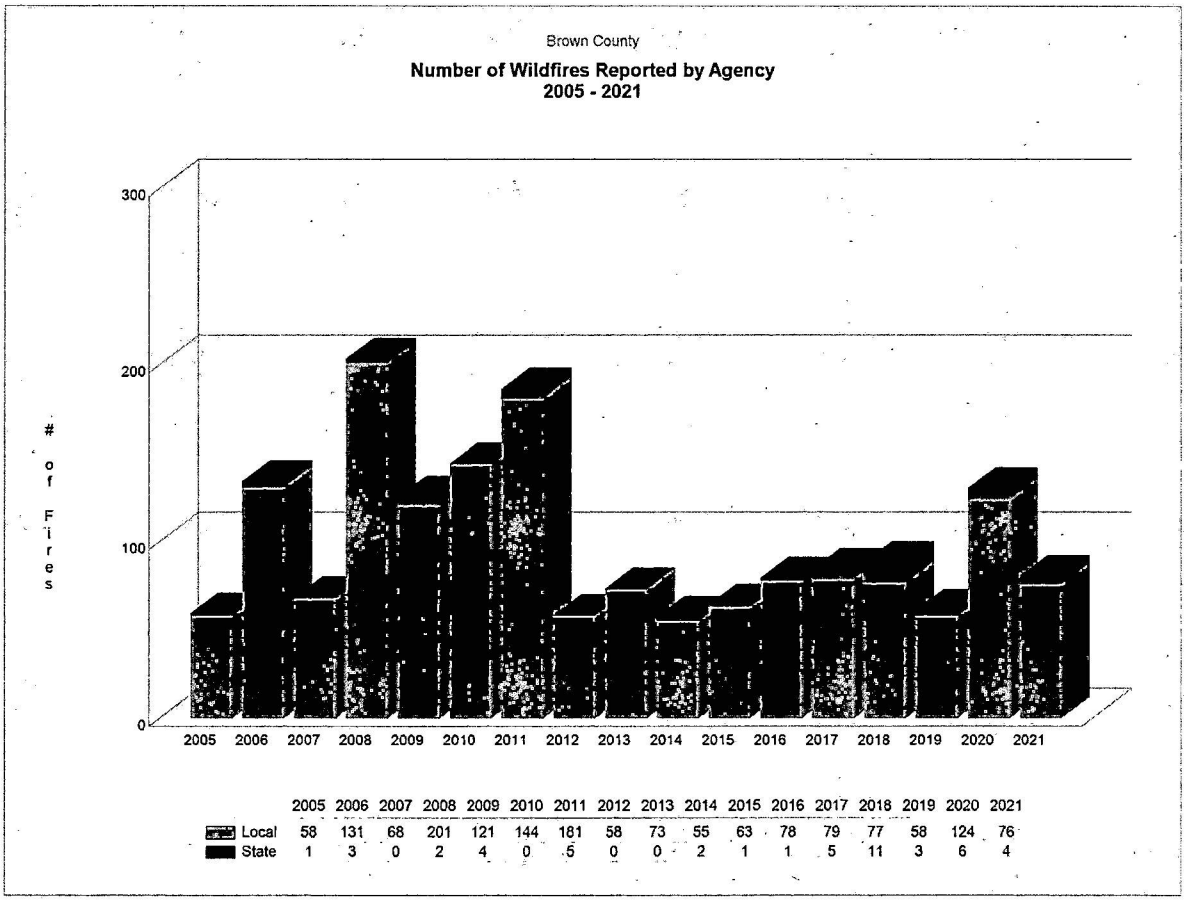

Brown County
Wildfire Ignition Density
Acres
200,000
100,000
0
196,820
75,017
82,562
89,363
55,879
47,110
34,705
Non-Burnable
1 (Low)
2
3 (Moderate)
4
5 (High)
6
7 (Very High)

- Wildfire occurrence statistics provide insight as to the number of fires, acres burned and cause of fires in Texas. These statistics are useful for prevention and mitigation planning. They can be used to quantify the level of fire business, determine the time of year most fires typically occur, and develop a fire prevention campaign aimed at reducing a specific fire cause. The fire occurrence statistics are grouped by primary response agency type, which include:

  1. Texas Forest Service (TFS) – The Texas Forest Service fire occurrence database represents all state-reported fires.

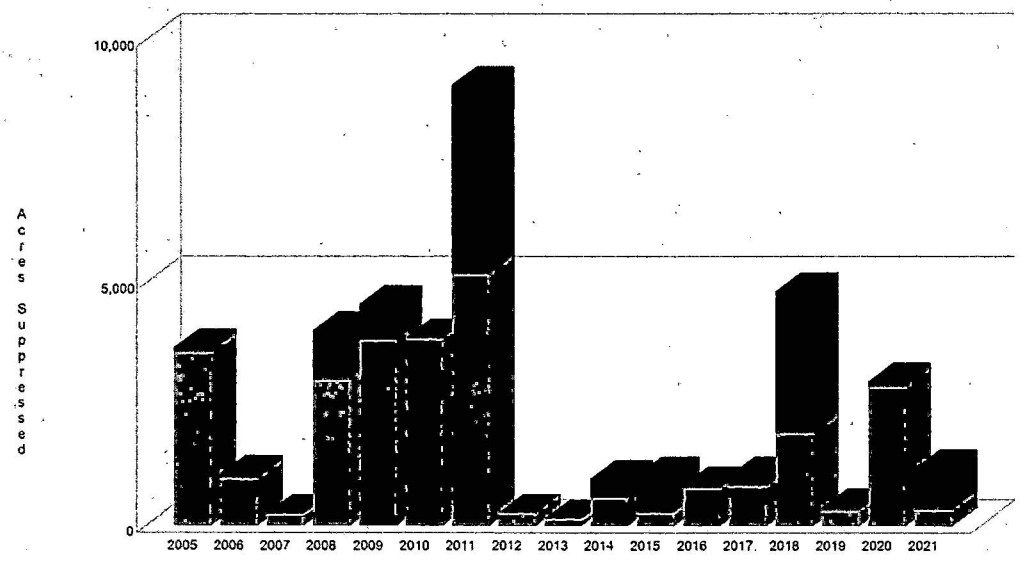
  2. Local. The local category includes fires reported via Texas Forest Service's online fire department reporting system. It is a voluntary reporting system that includes fires reported by both paid and volunteer fire departments since 2005.

  Seventeen years of historic fire report data was used to create the fire occurrence summary charts. Data was obtained from state and local fire department data sources for the years 2005-2021.



Brown County

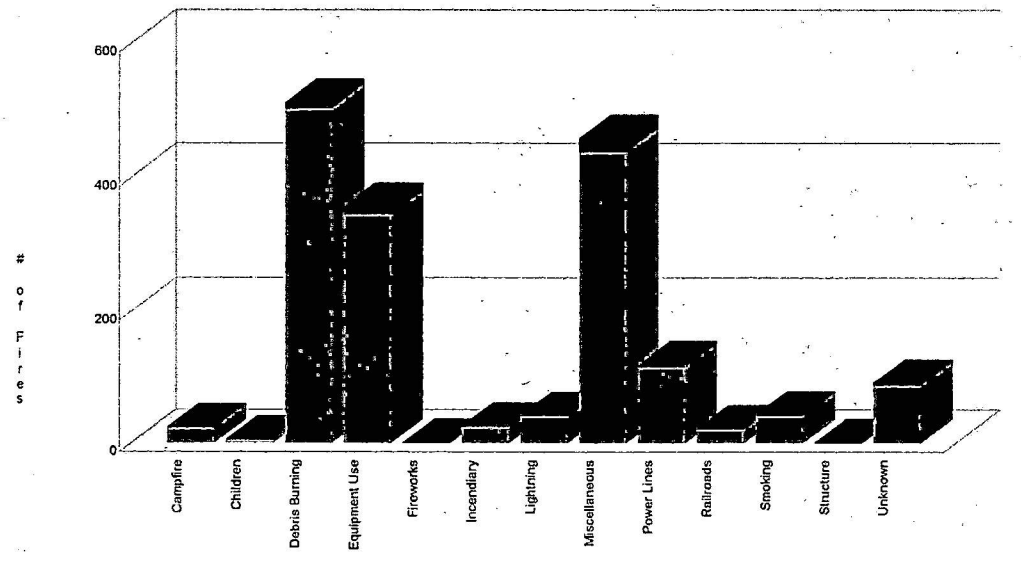
Wildfire Acres Reported by Agency
2005 - 2021



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Local	3583	977	245	3018	3842	3871	5190	267	149	592	288	781	815	1924	328	2880	342
State	80	85	0	1001	713	0	3872	0	0	375	750	55	219	2899	50	97	850

Brown County

Cause of Wildfires Reported by Agency
2005 - 2021

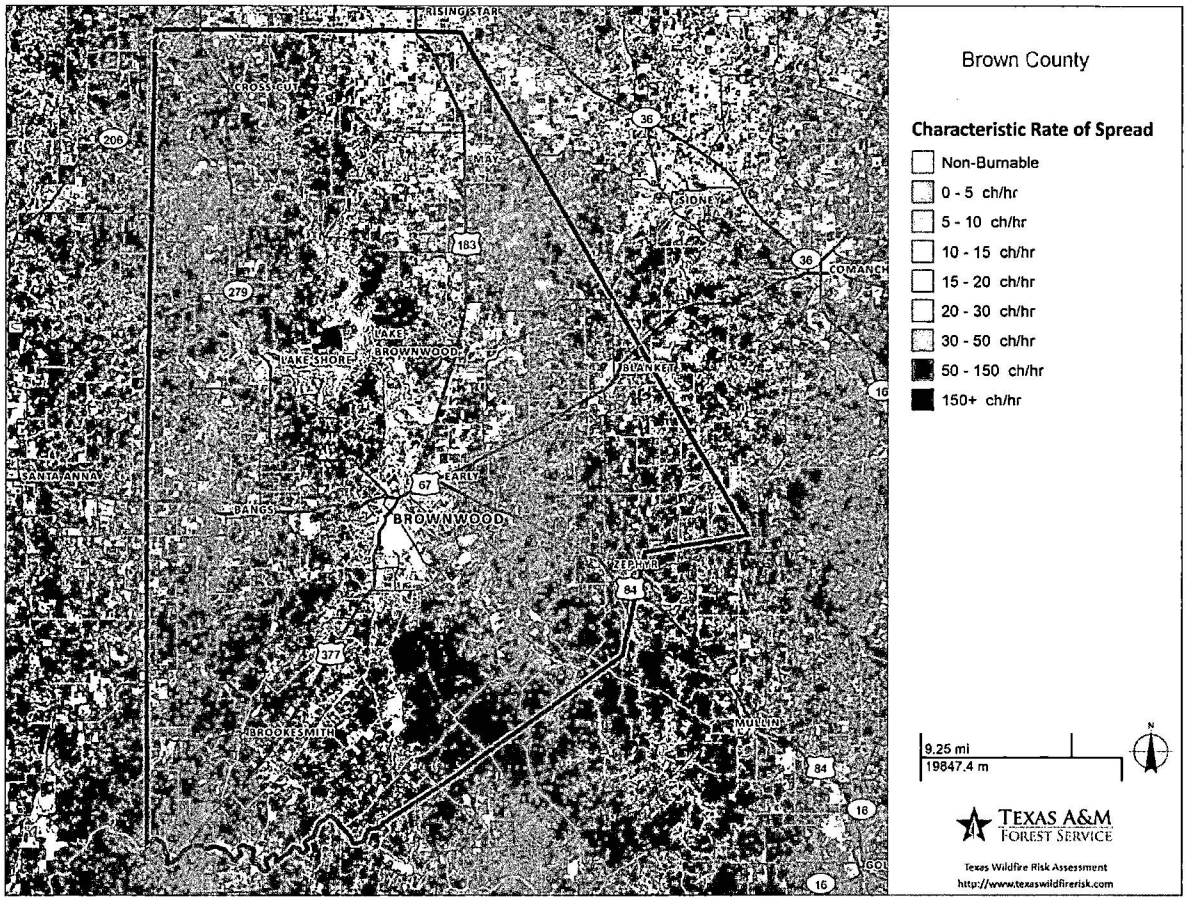


	Campfire	Children	Debris Burning	Equip. Use	Fireworks	Incendiary	Lightning	Misc.	Power Lines	Railroads	Smoking	Structure	Unknown
Local	23	5	502	344	0	25	41	437	117	21	41	0	89
State	0	0	8	12	0	0	1	20	2	0	2	0	3

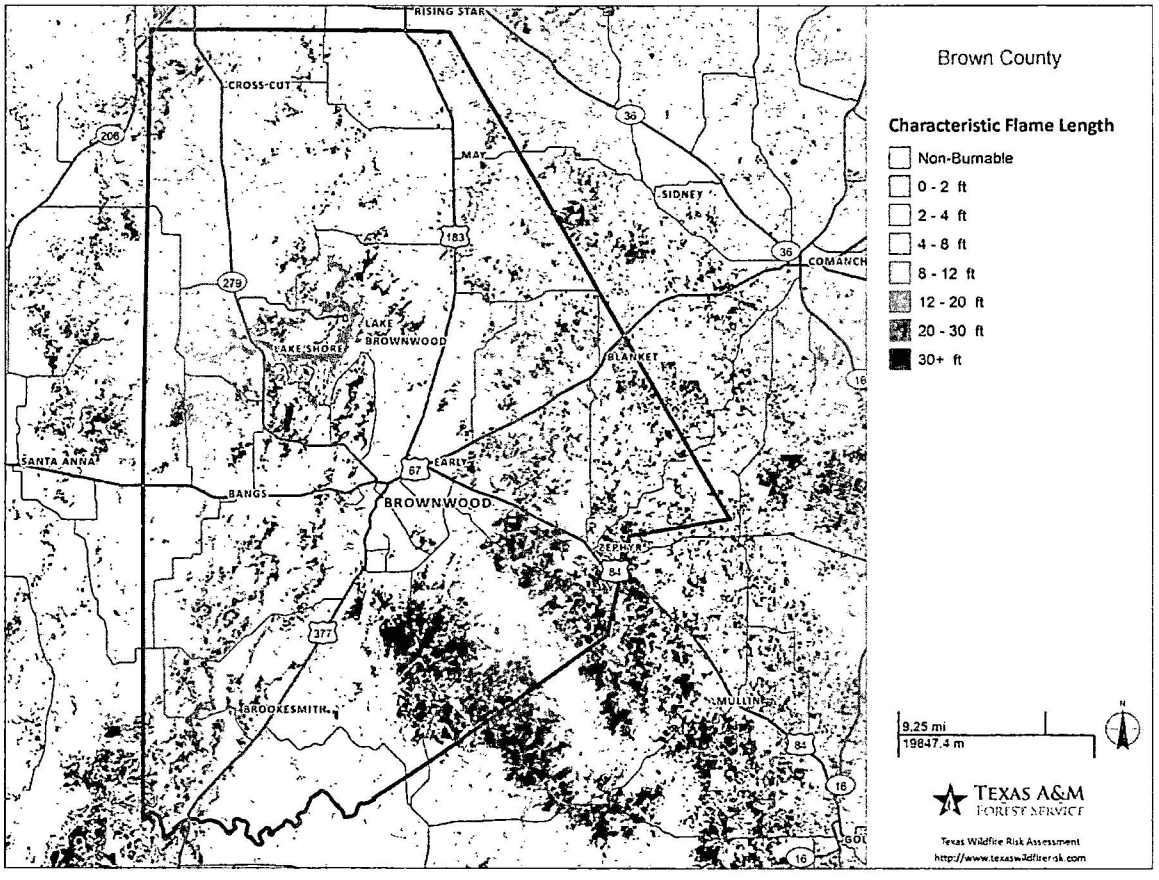
Fire behavior:

Fire behavior is influenced by the following environmental influences: fuels, weather, and topography. Areas that exhibit moderate to high fire behavior potential can be identified for mitigation treatments, especially if these areas are in close proximity to homes, business, or other assets.

- **Rate of spread** is the speed with which a fire moves in a horizontal direction across the landscape, usually expressed in chains per hour (ch/hr) or feet per minute (ft/min). As you can see in the map below, fires will typically move quite quickly throughout the county. Natural barriers, like the Hog Mountains and Pecan Bayou can interrupt some of this movement.



- **Flame length** is defined as the distance between the flame tip and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base of the flame, which is generally the ground surface. It is an indicator of fire intensity and is often used to estimate how much heat the fire is generating. Flame length is typically measured in feet (ft). Characteristic flame length is modeled using a combination of fuel, weather, and topography data. As you can see below, characteristic flame length in Brown County is typically moderate, though there are many areas with high to very high characteristic flame length.



Similar to the Richter scale for earthquakes, Fire Intensity Scale (FIS) provides a standard scale to measure potential wildfire intensity. FIS consist of 5 classes where the order of magnitude between classes is ten-fold. Below are the definitions for moderate, high, and very high characteristic flame length, which are most typical in Brown County:

Class 3, Moderate: Flames up to 8 feet in length; short-range spotting is possible. Trained firefighters will find these fires difficult to suppress without support from aircraft or engines, but dozer and plows are generally effective. Increasing potential for harm or damage to life and property.

Class 4, High: Large Flames, up to 30 feet in length; short-range spotting common; medium range spotting possible. Direct attack by trained firefighters, engines, and dozers is generally ineffective, indirect attack may be effective. Significant potential for harm or damage to life and property.

Class 5, Very High: Very large flames up to 150 feet in length; profuse short-range spotting, frequent long-range spotting; strong fire-induced winds. Indirect attack marginally effective at the head of the fire. Great potential for harm or damage to life and property

Risk assessments:

Risk assessment methodology:

Risk assessments identify and evaluate factors leading to potential wildfire damage. Assessments are conducted in the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal's Community Assessor tool, then ground-truthed via on-site inspections by qualified individuals (members of CWPP core working group, stakeholder group, firefighters, or insurance adjusters). Components of the assessment include community-wide averages of:

1. Hazardous fuels: Assess the type and amount of fuels in and around the community.
2. Defensible space: Assess defensible space in residential area of community.
3. Structural ignitability: Assess average fire risk of buildings, focusing on materials used for roofs, walls, windows, and attachments.
4. Access routes: Assess neighborhood entry/exit points, road types and widths, and dead-ends.
5. Local fire resources: Assess fire station proximity, staffing, and water systems.
6. Utilities: Assess power lines, pipelines, and septic systems for their fire risk and whether they limit access.

Risk assessment findings:

'**Surrounding environment rating**' is consistently '**severe**' throughout the county – pervasive heavy/mixed brush due to invasive growth of honey mesquite and ashe juniper; a general lack of vegetation management around homes; and most of the populated areas in the county have a history of high fire occurrence.

Where risk varies in the county is '**home construction rating**', generally **ranging from 'significant' to 'severe'**. Neighborhoods with higher assessed risks tend to have older homes with combustible siding, wooden attachments, and/or nonrated roofs. Neighborhoods with lower assessed risks tend to have more brick, stone, or metal homes, with metal roofs.

The Lake Brownwood risk assessment area (which includes Shamrock Shores, Lake Shore, and the Bridge) is particularly at-risk because of significant brush growth around Lake Brownwood, Rocky Creek, and the Jim Ned, as well as a lack of defensible space around homes, relatively dense population close to the Lake, and homes with combustible siding, wooden attachments, and/or nonrated roofs.

The Thunderbird Bay risk assessment area (which includes Thunderbird Bay, Harbor Point, and Tamarack Mountain) is particularly at-risk because access is limited to County Road 422, and streets in these communities are narrow, there is significant brush surrounding these communities, homes have little to no defensible space, and many homes have wooden attachments and combustible siding.

The Belle Plain, Downtown/Railroad, and Coggin risk assessment areas are threatened by significant brush growth along the Pecan Bayou, and along creeks and draws throughout the communities, as well as overgrowth on some vacant lots or poorly maintained or abandoned homes. Risk is higher in these neighborhoods of Brownwood than, for example, Indian Creek or Woodland Heights due to a lack of defensible space and 'home construction rating' because of many older homes and some vacant lots.

Assets at risk

Oncor Electric – hazardous fuels

BCWID – hazardous fuels

KBWD/KOXE Radio – hazardous fuels on abandoned lot next door

Walmart – hazardous fuels behind store

United – hazardous fuels behind store

Hendrick Clinic – Early – hazardous fuels

CARE Nursing Home – hazardous fuels

Lake Brownwood

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment



Total Assessed Rating

117 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

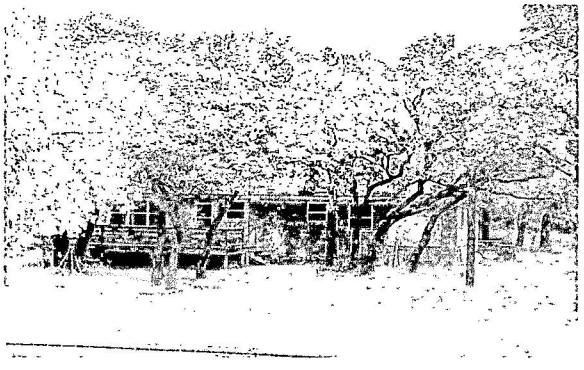
Fire Protection District

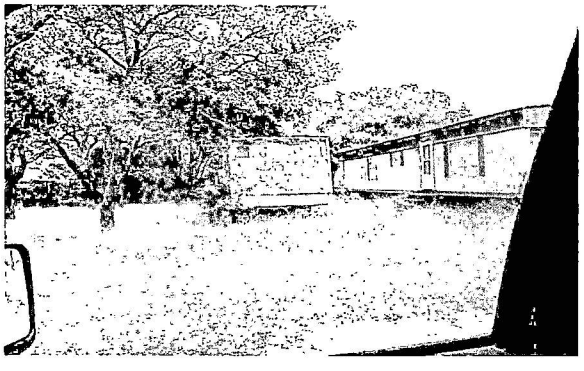
Lake Brownwood VFD

Community Information

Latitude	31° 49' 1"
Longitude	-99° 5' 25"
Number of Homes	580
Size	4,445.77 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-18-2024







Thunderbird Bay

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

113 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

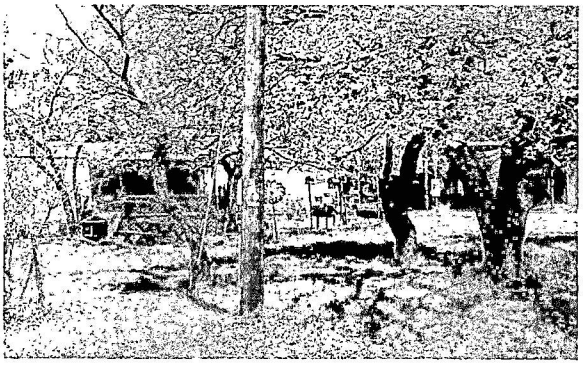
North Lake Brownwood VFD

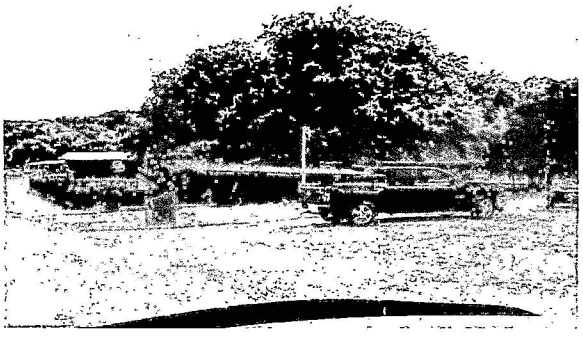


Community Information

Latitude	31° 54' 31"
Longitude	-99° 1' 16"
Number of Homes	900
Size	2,369.10 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-07-2024







Blanket

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

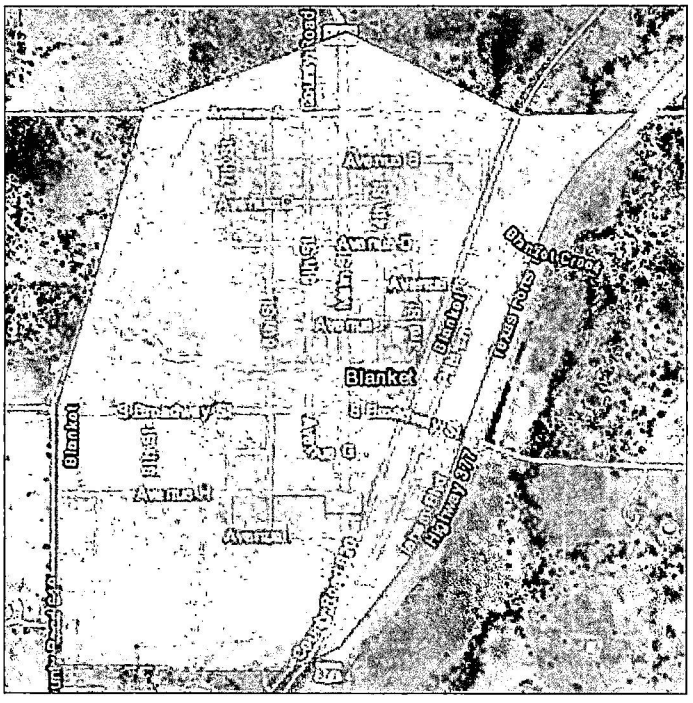
Severe Hazard

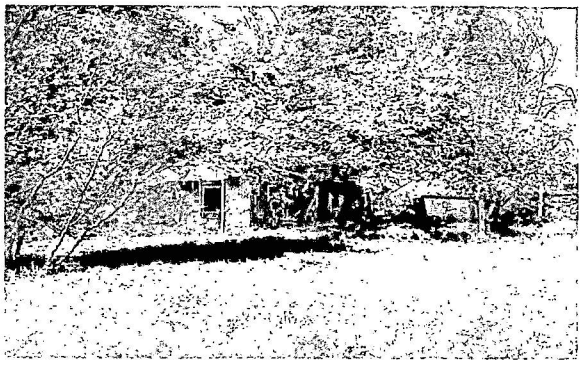
Fire Protection District

Blanket VFD

Community Information

Latitude	31° 49' 31"
Longitude	-98° 47' 21"
Number of Homes	189
Size	425.06 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-08-2024









Belle Plain

Brown County, Texas

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

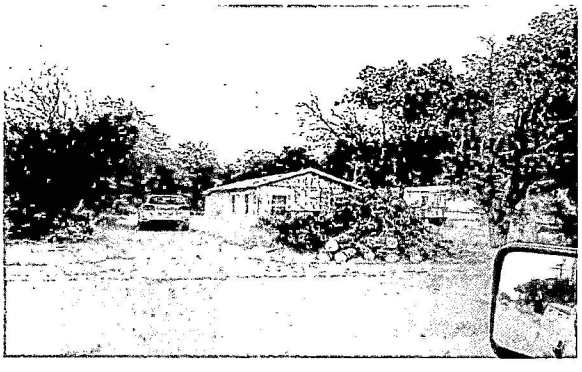
Fire Protection District

Brownwood Fire Dept.

Community Information

Latitude	31° 44' 14"
Longitude	-98° 59' 24"
Number of Homes	1400
Size	830.72 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-26-2024









Coggin Park

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment



Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Brownwood Fire Dept.

Community Information

Latitude	31° 41' 50"
Longitude	-98° 58' 56"
Number of Homes	2500
Size	3,293.42 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-28-2024







Downtown and Railroad

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

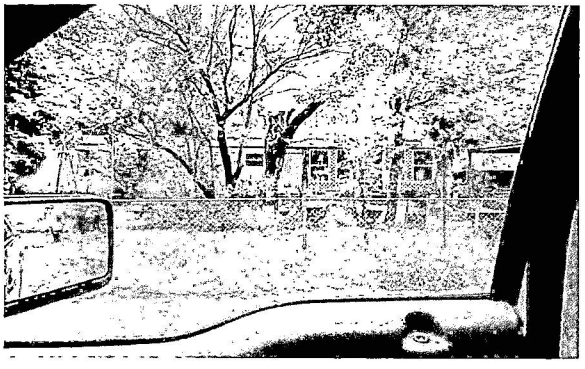
Brownwood Fire Dept.

Community Information

Latitude	31° 43' 11"
Longitude	-98° 59' 45"
Number of Homes	1400
Size	2,118.69 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-26-2024









Dam

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

99 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

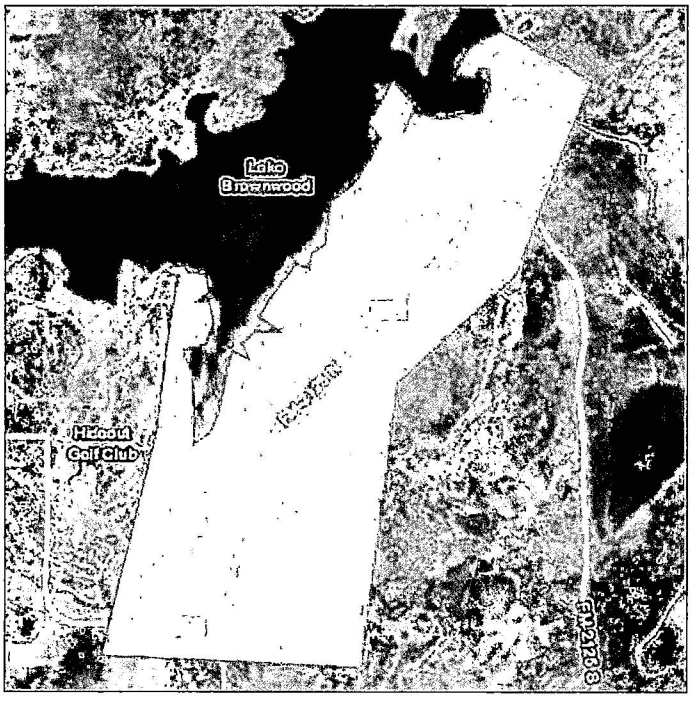
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Dam Volunteer Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	31° 48' 42"
Longitude	-99° 1' 12"
Number of Homes	200
Size	3,618.67 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	05-02-2024









South Early

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

95 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Early Community Firefighters, Inc. (Early VFD)

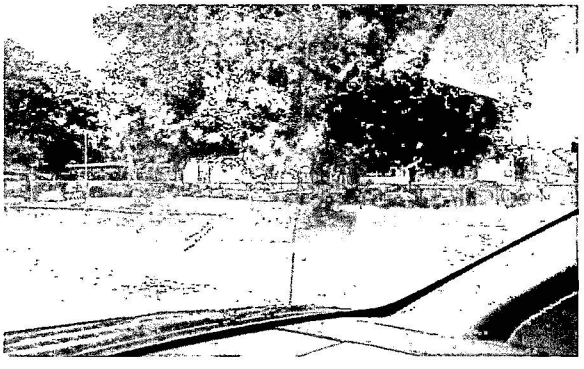


Community Information

Latitude	31° 44' 31"
Longitude	-98° 56' 10"
Number of Homes	500
Size	898.96 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-24-2024







May

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

91 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

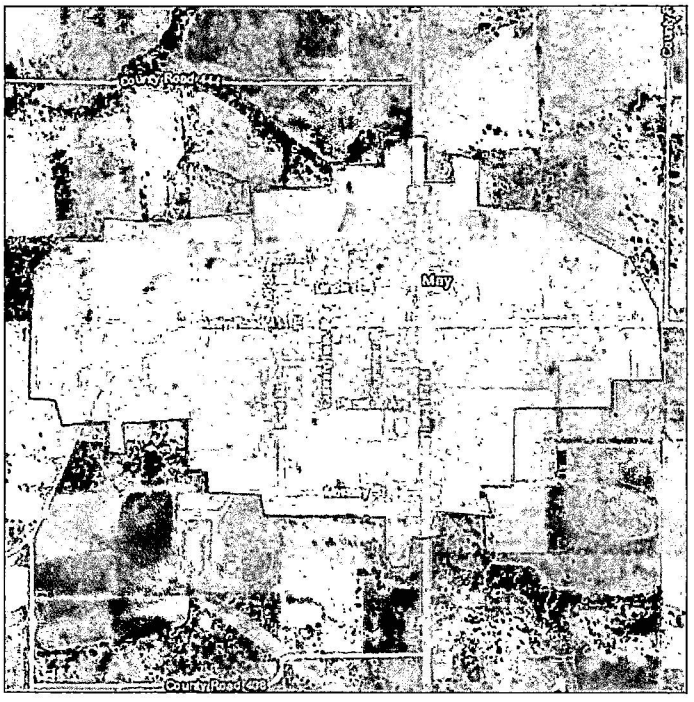
Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

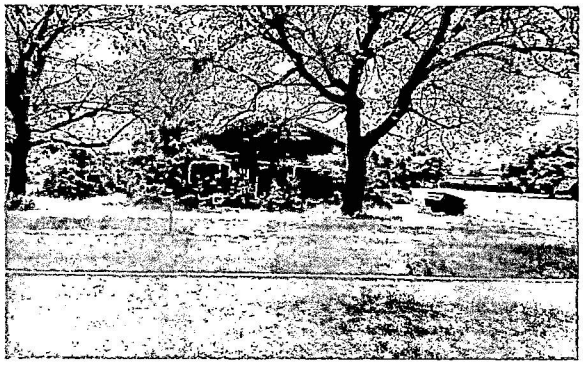
Fire Protection District

May VFD



Community Information

Latitude	31° 58' 44"
Longitude	-98° 55' 25"
Number of Homes	98
Size	508.40 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-18-2024



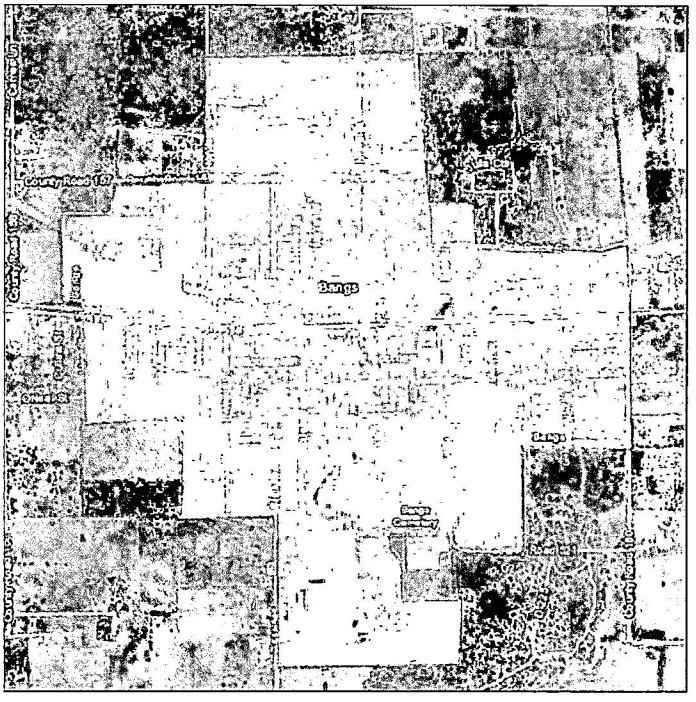




Bangs

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment



Total Assessed Rating

90 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

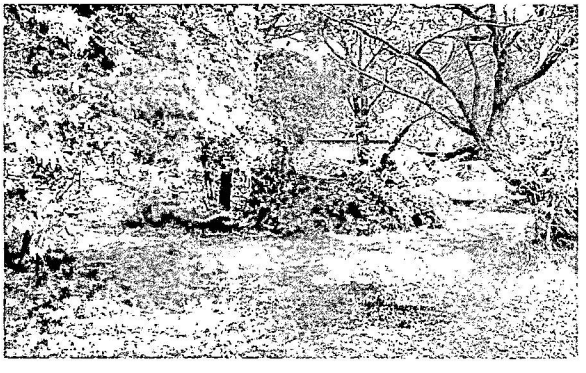
Fire Protection District

Bangs VFD

Community Information

Latitude	31° 42' 54"
Longitude	-99° 7' 51"
Number of Homes	803
Size	906.64 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-12-2024







Zephyr

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

90 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

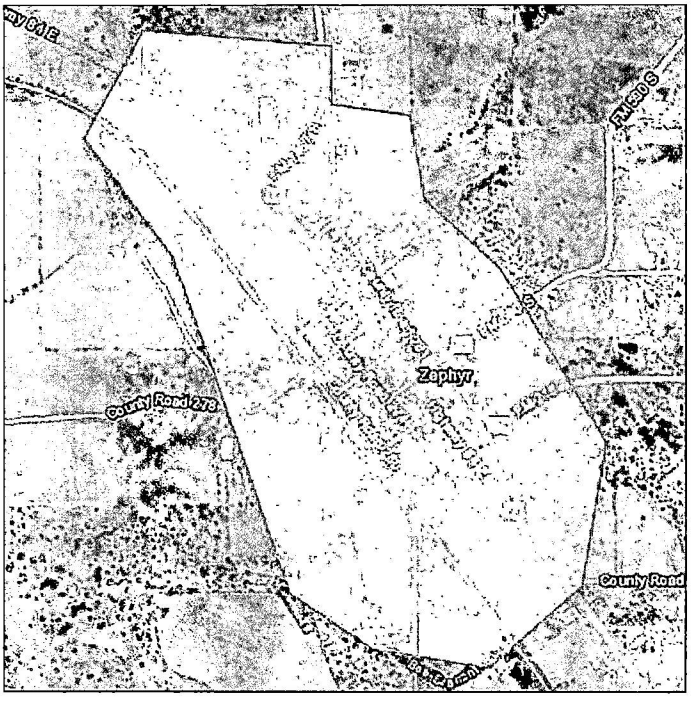
Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

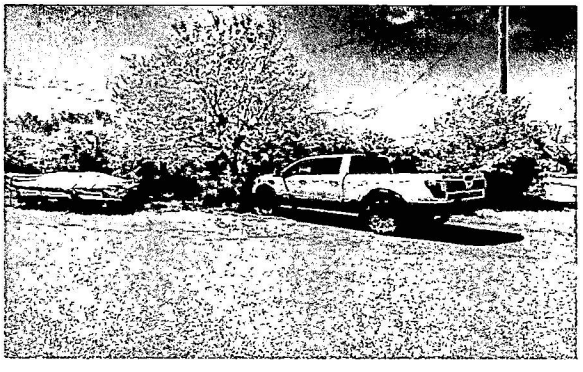
Fire Protection District

Zephyr VFD



Community Information

Latitude	31° 40' 38"
Longitude	-98° 47' 49"
Number of Homes	117
Size	486.06 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-12-2024



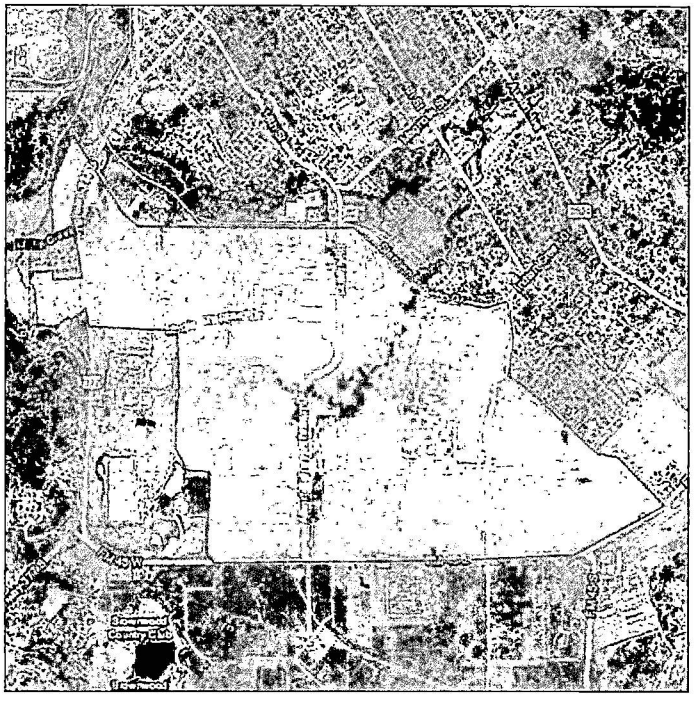




Indian Creek

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment



Total Assessed Rating

86 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Brownwood Fire Dept.

Community Information

Latitude	31° 40' 16"
Longitude	-98° 58' 45"
Number of Homes	1400
Size	2,022.89 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-26-2024



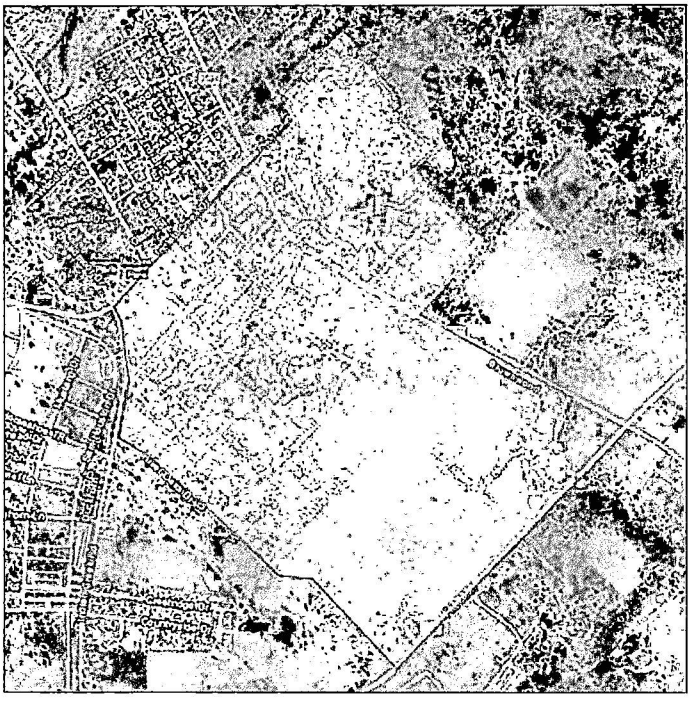




Woodland Heights

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment



Total Assessed Rating

82 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

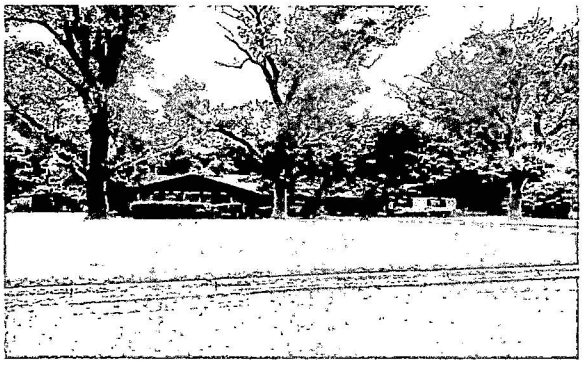
Fire Protection District

Brownwood Fire Dept.

Community Information

Latitude	31° 40' 30"
Longitude	-98° 57' 16"
Number of Homes	1000
Size	765.68 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-28-2024







Brookesmith

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

81 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Brookesmith VFD

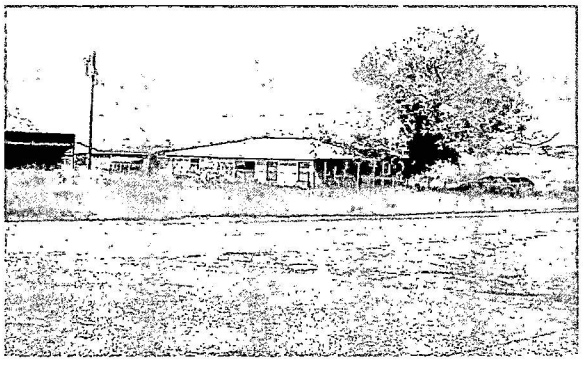


Community Information

Latitude	31° 33' 4"
Longitude	-99° 7' 8"
Number of Homes	200
Size	293.76 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-19-2024







Winchell

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

81 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

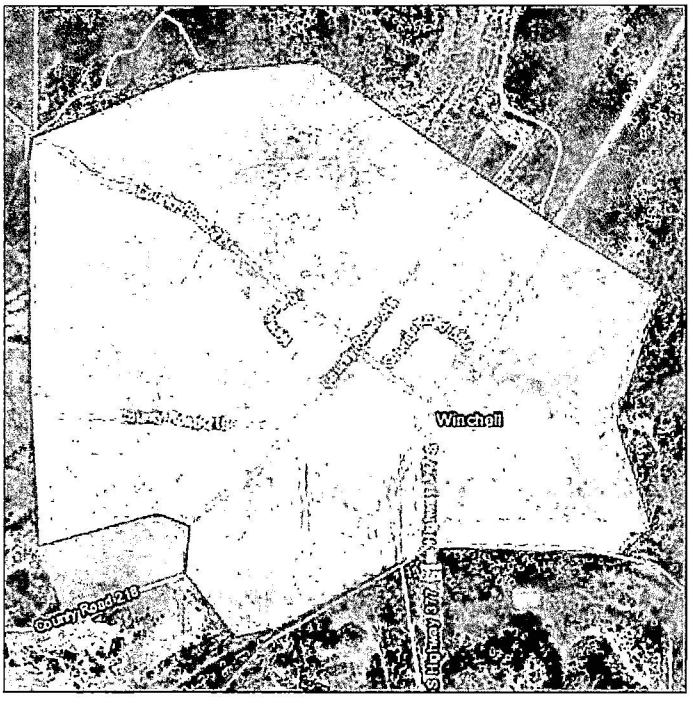
Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

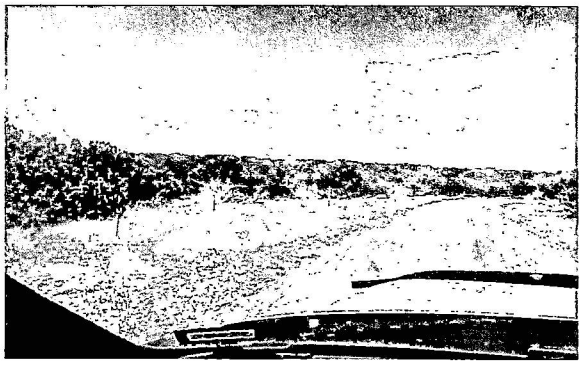
Fire Protection District

Winchell VFD



Community Information

Latitude	31° 28' 27"
Longitude	-99° 9' 54"
Number of Homes	50
Size	686.07 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-19-2024







North Early

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

77 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

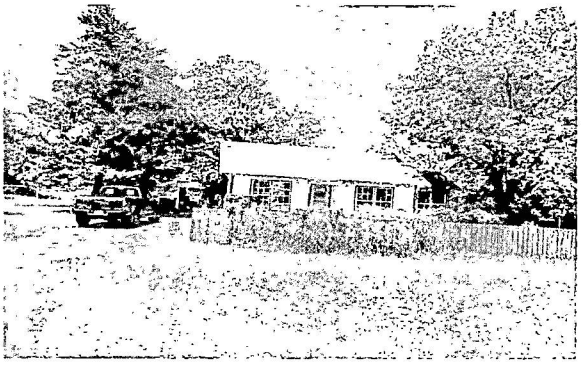
Fire Protection District

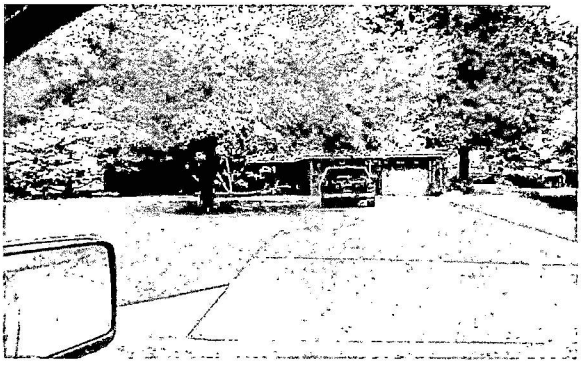
Early Community Firefighters, Inc. (Early VFD)



Community Information

Latitude	31° 44' 52"
Longitude	-98° 56' 25"
Number of Homes	500
Size	964.84 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-24-2024







Grosvenor

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

70 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

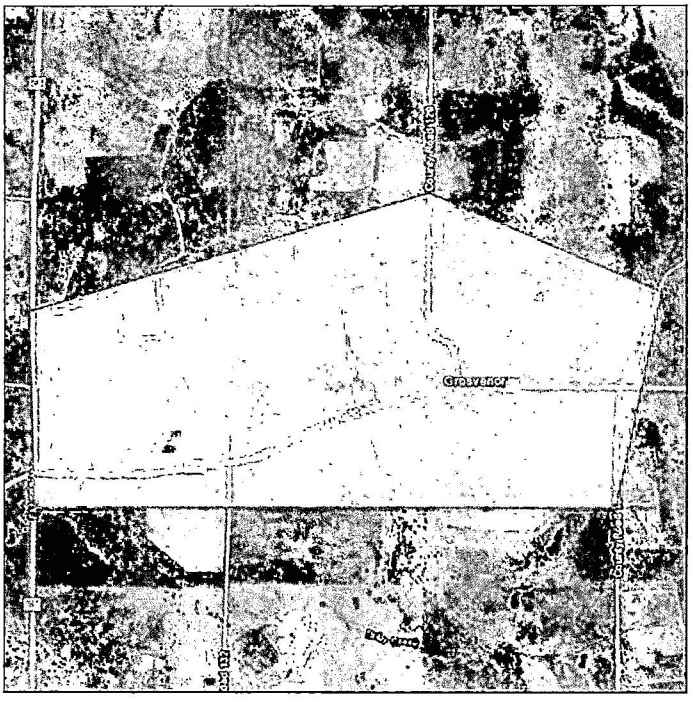
Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Lake Brownwood VFD



Community Information

Latitude	31° 52' 58"
Longitude	-99° 9' 19"
Number of Homes	15
Size	701.64 acres
Road Width Class	> 24 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	07-07-2024







Indian Creek Town

Brown County, Texas

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

66 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

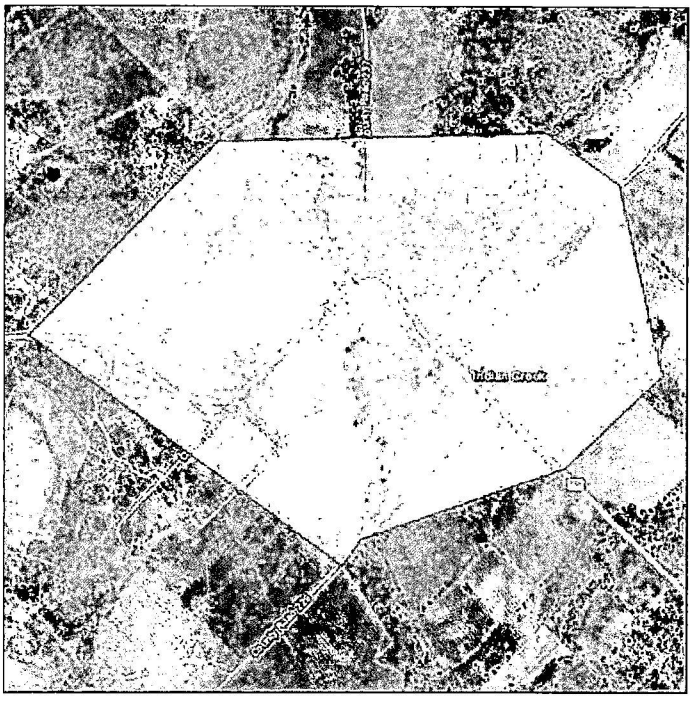
Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Brookesmith VFD

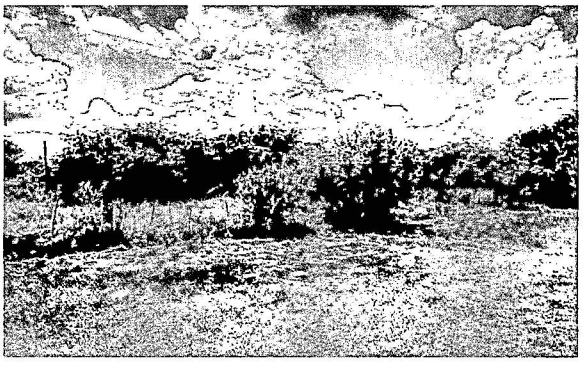


Community Information

Latitude	31° 31' 29"
Longitude	-98° 59' 2"
Number of Homes	15
Size	891.41 acres
Road Width Class	> 24 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	07-21-2024



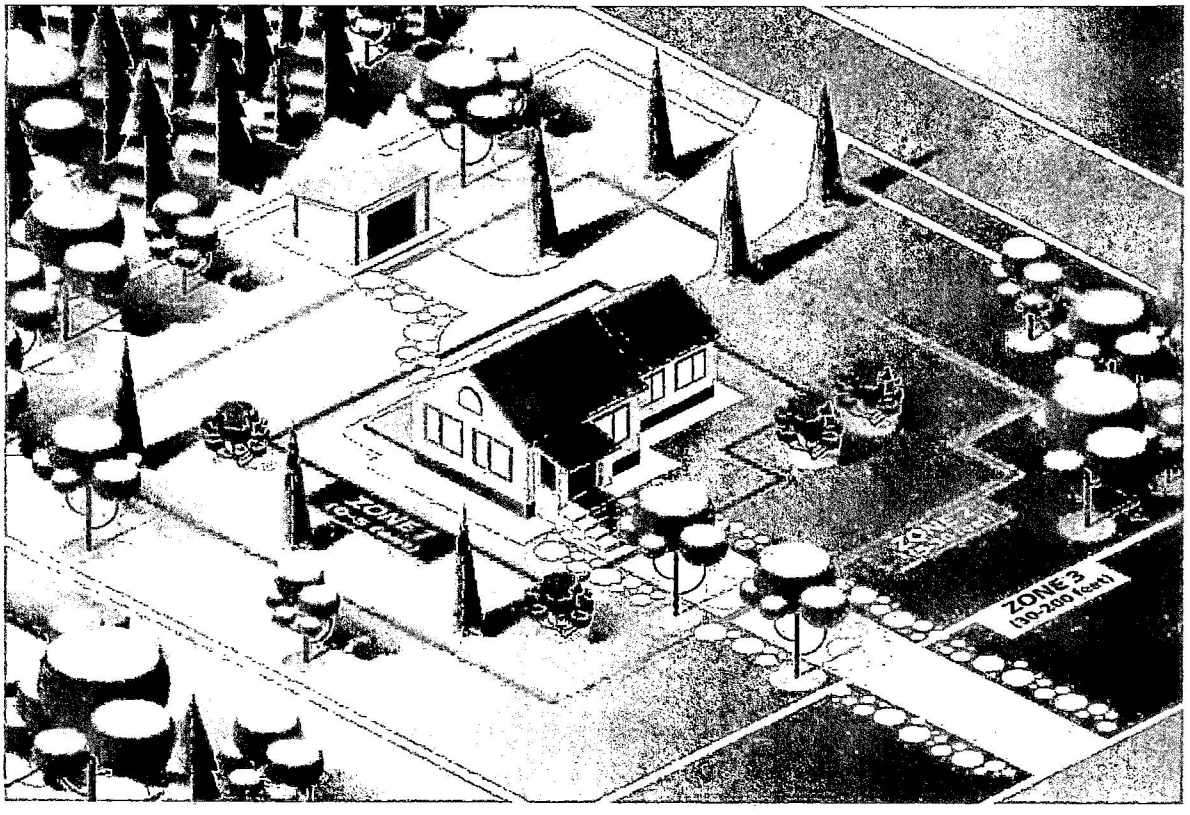




What can you do?

Create 'defensible space':

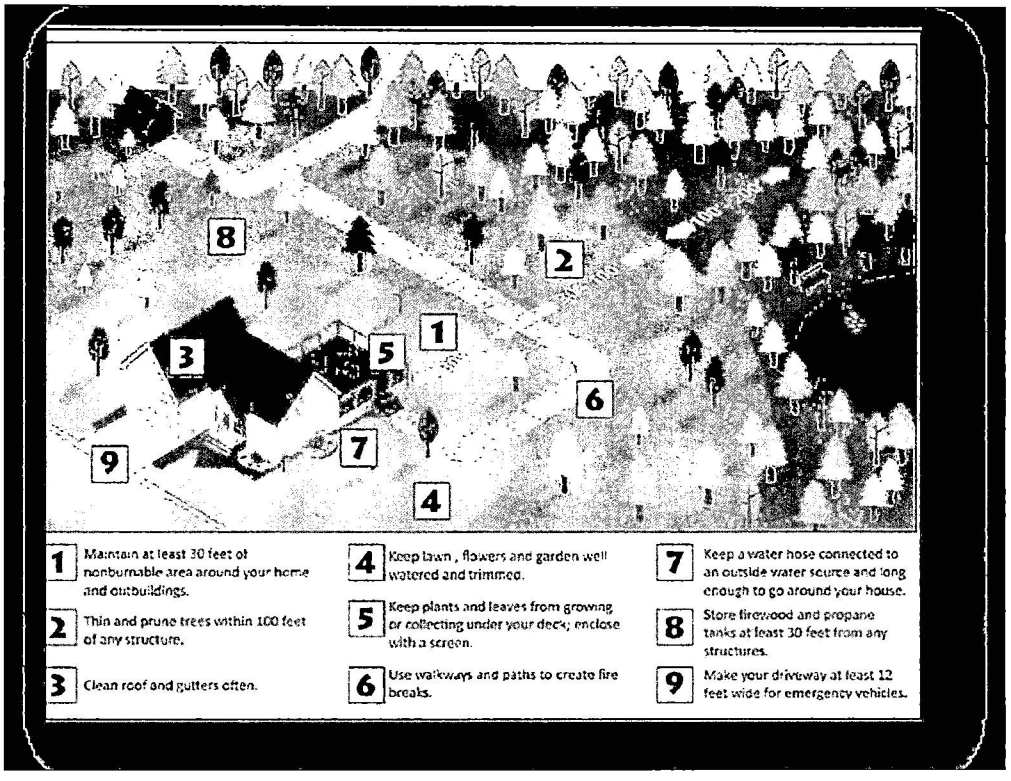
Creating 'defensible space' will help slow or stop the spread of wildfire and can protect your home from catching fire – either from embers or radiant heat. It is the most effective action you can take before a fire to protect your life and property. The pictures below show ways you can create defensible space around your home.



Zone 1: 0-5 feet around your home or to property line. Use hard scrape such as concrete or noncombustible rock mulch around your home. Clean roofs and gutters of dead leaves, debris, and pine needles. Store firewood and other combustible materials away from your home, garage, or attached deck. Prune away touching or over-hanging branches from the roof to a distance of at least 10ft. Replace or repair any loose or missing shingles or roof tiles to prevent ember penetration. Rake and remove flammable vegetation, such as leaves and needles or wood mulch, from underneath your deck and away from your home. Use non-wood, low-growing herbaceous vegetation – succulents are recommended choices.

Zone 2: 5-30 feet around your home or to property line. Create vegetation groups or islands to break up continuous fuels around your home. Remove ladder fuels to create a separation between low-level vegetation and tree canopies to keep fire from climbing into trees. Remove leaf and needle debris from the yard. Keep lawns, native grasses, and wildflowers less than four inches in height. Store firewood and other combustible materials away from outbuildings such as a shed or barn. Move trailers, recreational vehicles, storage sheds, and other combustible structures out of this zone and into Zone 3. If unable to move, create defensible space around them as if they were a part of your home.

Zone 3: 30-200 feet around your home or to property line. Create and maintain a minimum of 10ft between the tops of trees. Safely remove ladder fuels up to a height of 10 feet, while retaining at least 75% of the foliage, to create separation between the ground and tree branches. This keeps fire from climbing into the tree canopies. Store firewood in this area, keeping it a safe distance from your structure. Create space between shrubs and trees to eliminate a continuous fuel bed at the ground level. Remove dead trees, shrubs, and all other dead or dry vegetation. Create separation between your property and your neighbors. Consider that your trees may pose a greater risk to your neighbor's home than to your own.



Harden your home:

Embers are burning pieces of airborne material that can be carried more than a mile by the wind. Research points to embers and small flames as the main ways homes ignite in wildland fires. Embers from a wildland fire will find the weak spot in your home's fire protection scheme and can easily lodge in small, overlooked, or seemingly inconsequential areas. There are several ways you can harden your home against embers:

- Roofs: Roofs are vulnerable to embers that become lodged and can start a fire, especially anywhere on the roof with litter buildup. Roof valleys, open ends of barrel tiles, and rain gutters are all points of entry. Block off all open spaces, and regularly inspect these areas. Remove any combustible material.
- Balconies and Decks: Construct your balconies or decks with noncombustible materials, and do not store combustible items underneath them. If there is a fire threat, bring any furniture into your home. Embers can collect in or on combustible surfaces, or beneath decks and balconies, igniting the material and giving a path for the fire to enter your home. Remove pine needles, leaves, grass, or any other flammable materials from underneath your deck.
- Eaves: Embers can gather under open eaves and ignite combustible material. Enclose your eaves with noncombustible or ignition-resistant materials to prevent ember intrusion, and regularly clear away debris that collects here.
- Vents: Embers can enter the attic or other concealed spaces and ignite combustible materials through open and unscreened vents. Vents in eaves, gables, and cornices are particularly vulnerable if not properly screened with wire mesh. Use corrosion resistant metal mesh to screen all vents, and check them regularly to remove any debris that collects in front of the screen.
- Walls and Fencing: Combustible siding or fencing provides surfaces and crevices for embers to nestle and ignite. Ensure wooden fences do not connect directly to the house. Create a break in the fence by using a gate or noncombustible substitute to connect to the house. Build or remodel with noncombustible or ignition-resistant materials wherever possible. Regularly clear away debris from any crevices, and perform annual upkeep.
- Windows and Doors: Embers can enter gaps in doors, including garage doors. Install weather proofing around your garage door. If your garage door is attached to your home, make sure the interior door is solid and on self-closing hinges. Plants or combustible storage near windows can be ignited from embers and generate heat that can break windows and/or melt combustible frames. Wherever possible, use dual-paned windows with tempered glass, as they are less likely to shatter from radiant heat.

Pay attention to red flag warnings:

A Red Flag Warning is issued by the National Weather Service when low humidity, warm temperatures, dry fuels, and strong winds could combine to produce extreme fire behavior. Fires occurring during a Red Flag day can be very dangerous and spread rapidly. You should always follow the instructions provided by your local emergency response organizations and be prepared to take immediate action. During a Red Flag Warning:

- Avoid using lawn mowers on dry vegetation. Follow all local fire restrictions on the use of chainsaws, mowers, and other equipment during high-risk times.
- Be mindful of any burn bans in your area and obtain a permit if needed. Extinguish outdoor fires properly and NEVER leave them unattended. Always drown them with plenty of water. Soak ashes and charcoal in water and dispose of them in a metal can. These materials can reignite days after a fire or BBQ is extinguished. Report unattended outdoor fires immediately to 911. Make sure access roads to your property are cleared and properly labeled.
- NEVER throw cigarettes or matches out of a vehicle. They can ignite grass on the side of the road and start a wildfire. Do not drive your vehicle in dry tall grass. The underside of your vehicle is hot and can easily ignite grasses from your exhaust muffler. Ensure that trailer chains do not drag on the ground.
- If you don't have to weld on a Red Flag Day, don't; if you absolutely have to weld on a Red Flag Day, then have someone be a spotter, so they can spot small fires before they get out of control.

Livestock Operations: It is often impossible for many ranchers to evacuate their livestock due to the number of animals they have on their property. As a result, ranchers should consider establishing relatively safe havens for their animals through rotational grazing. Intensive-managed grazing near ranch houses, barns or equipment areas can provide defensible space for those assets and create an area where livestock can be better protected from the main body of the fire. If time allows and you are able to, evacuate as many livestock as possible. Do not turn livestock loose. Work with local first responders to determine how to best manage your remaining livestock if unable to evacuate them all. To prepare for a fire: Open the gates you can, remove locks, and be prepared to have maps available for firefighters; clearly mark roads, water tanks, and other water supplies available for firefighting efforts. Include maps with latitude/longitude information if you can. Provide a copy of your planning information to your local fire department.

Links to useful materials:

Firewise USA: https://www.nfpa.org/en/education-and-research/wildfire/firewise-usa/firewise-usa-resources

Ready Set Go (requires you to create an account to access): https://www.wildlandfirersg.org/s/public-resources?language=en_US

Firewise landscaping in Texas: https://tfsweb.tamu.edu/uploadedFiles/TFSMain/Preparing_for_Wildfires/Prepare_Your_Home_for_Wildfires/Contact_Us/EDITED%202012firelandscape(1).pdf

Firewise construction in Texas: https://tfsweb.tamu.edu/uploadedFiles/TFSMain/Preparing_for_Wildfires/Prepare_Your_Home_for_Wildfires/Contact_Us/Firewise%20construction(1).pdf

Your Role in Fire Adapted Communities: https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/fire_adapted_communities.pdf

Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal: https://wrap.texaswildfirerisk.com/Map/Public/#whats-your-risk

What can we do?

Public education: Texas A&M Forest Service has public education material on Ready, Set, Go!, Firewise Communities, home hardening, fuels management, basic fire behavior, and Firewise landscaping which can be found in the appendix of this document.

The Brown County AgriLife Extension Office provides effective traditional educational programs and activities, and has a history of successful outreach to communities in Brown County, particularly landowners and youth. Working with the regional disaster preparedness agent, the AgriLife Extension will disseminate Forest Service public education material and specific risk assessment information from this document through radio and local news, and will conduct educational programs in high risk communities at times and locations deemed appropriate.

Pecan Bayou SWCD will partner with the Texas A&M Forest Service to showcase fire behavior and preparedness at their district board meeting using a simulation table. This demonstration aims to offer landowners a practical learning opportunity that is specific to their community needs. Additionally, Texas A&M Forest Service will work with Texas A&M AgriLife Extension to include this demonstration in their educational programs at times and locations deemed appropriate by both Texas A&M Forest Service and Texas A&M AgriLife Extension.

Brownwood Fire Department and local volunteer fire departments work with schools to provide youth education. These fire departments will incorporate risk assessment templates into their curriculum.

Local capacity building:

The International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) offers a free online WUI Chief's Guide Course that can help prepare fire chiefs for challenges unique to the WUI, and provides a certificate after completion of the course.

IAFC also offers a 2-hr online Fire Adapted Communities for the Fire Service, which can help fire and emergency response organizations work with their communities to adapt to the wildland fire threat.

Texas A&M Forest Service provides eligible fire departments with programs designed to enhance their ability to protect the public and fire service personnel from fire and related hazards. Ten highly successful programs are currently administered to help fire departments discover and achieve their potential. http://texasfd.com

Emergency response and evacuation planning:

Brown County's Office of Emergency Management has an approved Emergency Management Plan that provide clear and concise direction related to emergency management for Brown County. Emergency Operations Plan Emergency Support Function 1 and 4 ('transportation' and 'fire') are most applicable during a wildfire event. See Appendix for copies of these documents.

Fuels management program: Fuels reduction projects can help slow down wildfires and make it safer for firefighters to protect buildings. While public agencies in Brown County don't have the equipment or resources to directly carry out these projects, they can use the experience of Pecan Bayou SWCD in implementing cost-share brush management programs across the state by providing cost-share incentives to landowners for brush management, range planting, creating fuel breaks, prescribed burning, and pruning trees and shrubs. The goals of the projects below are: eliminating thickets of brush in and around assessed communities; brush management and range planting along creeks and draws to reinforce natural firebreaks; brush management and range planting along roads to reinforce firebreaks and to improve access throughout the county; brush management and range planting to eliminate large thickets within a 2-hour fire spread distance (about 2 miles) of assessed communities and/or key facilities. Range planting after brush management will help establish a more fire-resilient landscape, and reduce the likelihood of further thicketization post-treatment. Pecan Bayou SWCD can use current payment schedules from NRCS EQIP to figure out how much to pay for the above practices. Pecan Bayou SWCD will request funding for program specialist positions in its grant proposals to handle pre-application, planning, design, implementation, certification, and status reviews for the fuels management program. Brown County may request funding in its own, separate grant application for relevant equipment and employees in order to implement wildfire hazard mitigation along county road right-of-way beyond the projected cost-share incentive outlined in this plan.

The timeline for starting these projects depends on our ability to get grant funding. Pecan Bayou SWCD will pursue funding for a fuels management program through the Community Wildfire Defense Grant, through the US Forest Service. Brown County may pursue its own grant through this program. The Community Wildfire Defense Program, or CWDG, is intended to help at-risk local communities and Tribes plan for and reduce the risk of wildfire. This program, which was authorized by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, prioritizes at-risk communities in an area identified as having high or extremely high wildfire hazard potential, are low-income, or have been impacted by a severe disaster that affects the risk of wildfire. The program provides funding to communities for two primary purposes: a) develop and/or revise CWPPs or b) implement projects described in a CWPP that is less than ten years old. Brown County should score highly for this grant, as a low-income, socially disadvantaged community with higher wildfire risk to homes than 85.3% of counties in the United States, with a declared natural disaster within the last 10 years.

The fuels management program outlined below only applies to Pecan Bayou SWCD. Other entities may apply for grants for proposed projects outlined in this plan without following any of the standards outlined below. Upon securing funding, Pecan Bayou SWCD will establish a 30-day application period. During this time, a public notice will be published in local news outlets and posted in public places such as the county courthouse to invite applications, which must be uniform and publicly available, for cost-share funding for wildfire hazard mitigation projects located within the boundaries of the proposed project areas outlined below.

Approved applicants will be offered cost-share contracts for activities such as brush management, range planting, fuel breaks, tree/shrub pruning, and prescribed burning, as well as a 10-year conservation plan outlining maintenance requirements and best practices, which will be tailored to each applicant. Pecan Bayou SWCD will oversee the planning, design, and implementation of these contracts and conservation plans and certify their completion. Once a certification of a given project is approved by Pecan Bayou SWCD and potentially a granting agency, the applicants will receive their cost-share incentives. Additionally, Pecan Bayou SWCD will conduct status reviews three years after certification of work for a given project to assess its success, using NRCS practice standards and the requirements outlined in the conservation plan. Cost-share incentives through the proposed fuels management program administered by Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District may only be allocated to an eligible person on eligible land for eligible practices. Any individual, partnership, administrator for a trust or estate, family-owned corporation, or other legal entity who owns land within a proposed project area outlined in the Community Wildfire Protection Plan is eligible to receive funding for eligible practices. Eligible practices include NRCS practice standards for brush management (NRCS practice code 314), range planting (NRCS practice code 550), tree/shrub pruning (NRCS practice code 660), prescribed burning (NRCS practice code 338), and fuel breaks (NRCS practice code 383). Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District will review applications to ensure the applicant meets basic eligibility criteria, including ownership, and that the applicant provides required documentation including 1) a copy of the deed or title and recent property tax assessment indicating ownership, 2) if applicable, articles of incorporation or a partnership agreement for legal entities and/or legal documentation for trusts or estates, 3) a government-issued ID for identity verification; conduct site evaluations to assess land conditions and the suitability of proposed practices; develop and approve conservation plans detailing specific practices and project objectives; conduct certifications of completed work, including site inspection, creation of certification map, and collecting documentation such as invoices, itemized statement, carbon copy of checks, and signature of eligible person on certification form; reimburse eligible persons for work performed up to the cost-share amount described in the contract and conservation plan consistent with the NRCS EQIP payment schedule of the year in which the contract and conservation plan was signed, using direct deposit (if they have filled out a direct deposit form) or via mailed check; and conduct status reviews every three years for the term of the conservation plan to ensure operations and maintenance requirements outlined in the plan are implemented.

Proposed project areas will be ranked based on their assessed risk in the CWPP, with higher-risk communities receiving priority. For instance, the Lake Brownwood risk assessment area has a risk rating of 117, so projects in that area will receive a score of 117. Proposed project areas that protect key facilities as defined in the county emergency operations plan (EOP) will receive an additional 2pts. Proposed project areas that protect a public school or healthcare facility or nursing home will receive an additional 2pts. A proposed project area that protects key facilities and schools/nursing homes will receive 4 total additional points. Proposed project areas outside an assessed community, but within 1 mile of an assessed boundary will receive three-quarters the risk score of the nearest assessed community (so a project 1 mile from the Lake Brownwood risk assessment area would receive a score of 87.75). Proposed project areas between 1 and 2 miles of an assessed boundary will receive half the risk score of the nearest assessed community (e.g. a project within 2 miles of the Lake Brownwood risk assessment boundary would receive a score of 58.5). Proposed project areas beyond 2 miles from an assessed boundary will receive a quarter of the risk score of the nearest assessed community. (e.g. a project beyond 2 miles from an assessed boundary, but still closest to the Lake Brownwood risk assessment boundary would receive a score of 29.25). In the case of tied scores, the core working group may use their discretion to determine priority. Additionally, Brown County and Comanche Electric Cooperative Association have proposed county-wide right-of-way projects for county roads and Comanche Electric power lines respectively; these proposed projects do not easily fit into the ranking process outlined above, but because they can be quickly implemented due to the easement-holders' participation in the collaborative Community Wildfire Protection Plan process and they can have an immediate impact by enhancing pre-existing firebreaks, both projects will receive top priority and a ranking score of 120. The proposed projects outlined below are divided into tiers. **Tier 1** proposed projects are top priority, and upon securing funding, Pecan Bayou SWCD will open applications for these project areas within the first year. Pecan Bayou SWCD will open applications for **Tier 2** proposed project areas in the second year after receiving funding. Pecan Bayou SWCD will open applications for Tier 3 proposed project areas in the third year after receiving funding. Proposed projects in Tier 4 will only receive funding if there is unused funding from previous project tiers (see below), or if more funding is secured by Pecan Bayou SWCD.

***Unused funding:** As participation in these projects is voluntary, Pecan Bayou SWCD may use its discretion to assign unused funding in one project area to another project area in the same or next project tier as deemed appropriate. Funding is consider 'unused' if it has not been obligated via cost-share contract for a particular project area one calendar year from the opening of the application window for that particular project area, or if a contract expires before funding is spent and the contract is not extended, or if funding is otherwise released by a contract holder back to the fuels management program for any reason.

***Incorporating Prescribed Fires**: The practice of suppressing even small or low-intensity fires has led to Woody Plant Encroachment (WPE) and thicketization in Brown County, especially by mesquite and juniper. Because of this, when wildfires do occur, they are more intense and difficult to manage. One potential solution to this problem is prescribed fire. Prescribed fire is the practice of applying a planned fire to a predetermined area of land. Application of this highly specialized practice requires intensive training and sufficient support personnel and equipment. A safe, successful burn must be timed for proper humidity, wind conditions, air temperature, and fuel conditions (ignitable vegetation). Safety precautions are planned before the burn and monitored during the burn. Prescribed fire is not a commonly used tool for brush management in Brown County, though there are formal structures in place to incentivize its use as a conservation practice (specifically, the Environmental Quality Incentive Program through the Natural Resources Conservation Service). Landowners are often reluctant to incorporate prescribed fire because of unfamiliarity with the practice and its perceived risk. There are also few local certified burn bosses (individuals with the necessary training and equipment to safely conduct prescribed burns in Texas, certified by the Texas Department of Agriculture). Pecan Bayou SWCD, Texas A&M AgriLife, and Texas A&M Forest Service can guide landowners to resources that help cover the costs of prescribed fire and connect them with trained professionals who have the necessary support and equipment to conduct these burns safely. While local capacity may initially limit the use of prescribed fire, increased accessibility and familiarity could, over time, make it a more commonly accepted tool among landowners in Brown County.

Proposed project areas:

*The following list highlights some prioritized proposed project areas; however, it is not exhaustive. The core working group will continuously assess additional project areas for inclusion in the plan.

Brown County Road Right-of-Way Project Area. 2700 acres. County-wide. **Tier 1 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

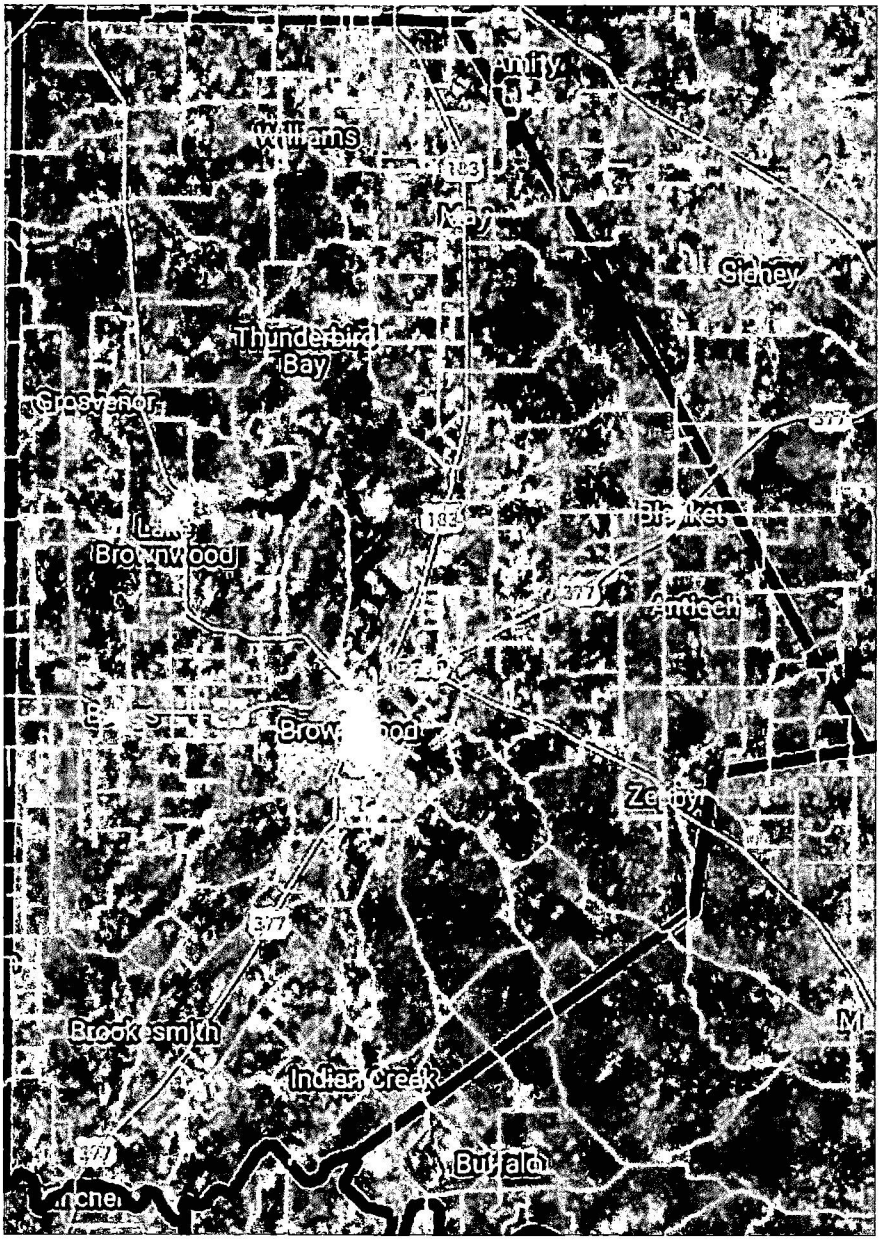
Score: 120

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $1,302,804 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Brown County Commissioners Court

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 1000



Comanche Electric Cooperative Power Line Right-of-Way Project Area: 2,414.29 acres. County-wide. **Tier 1 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

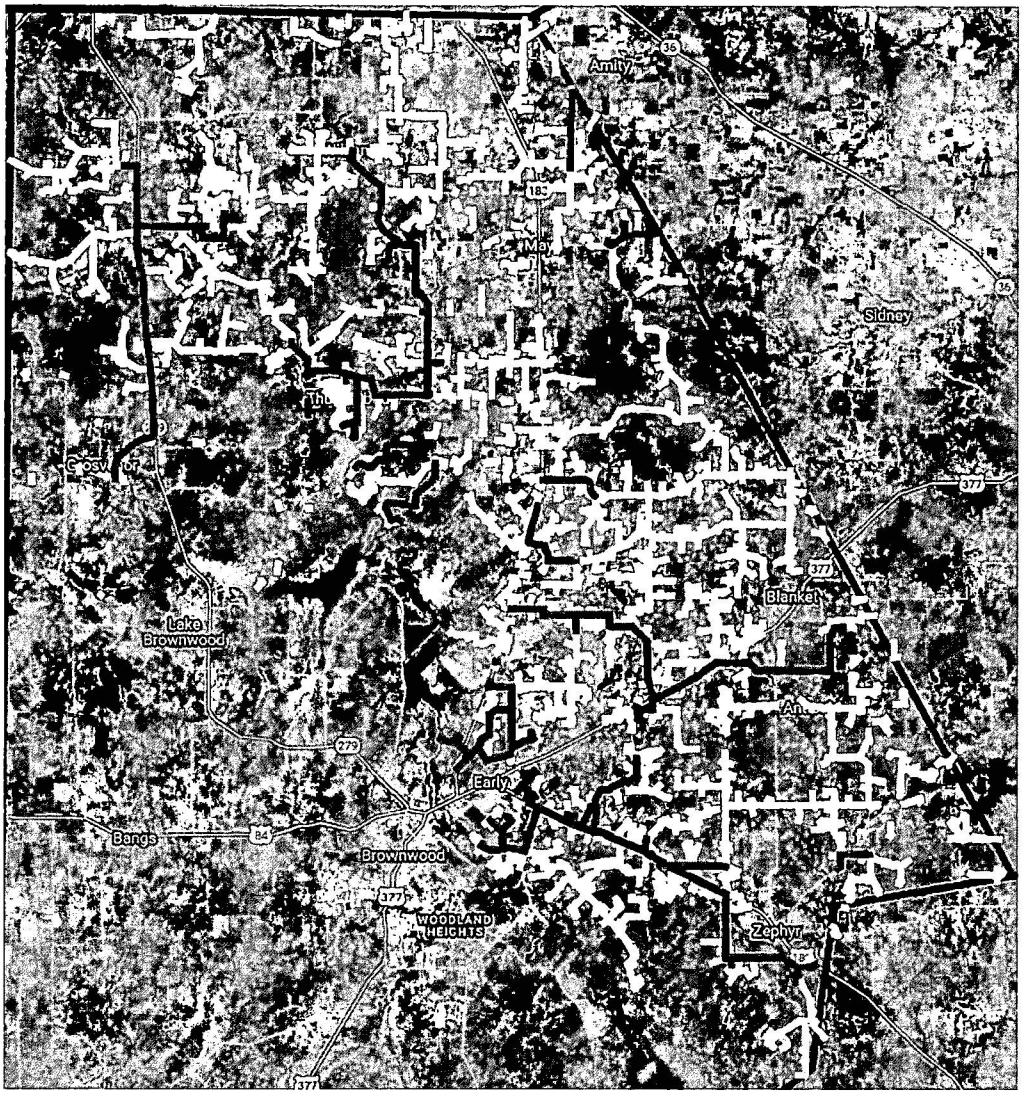
Score 120

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $1,164,943.21 ($482.52 per acre).

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 1000



Bridge Project Area: 95.05 acres. Includes: portion of Lake Brownwood risk assessment area. 4 units. **Tier 1 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A.

Score: 117

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $45,863.53 (482.52 per acre).

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 120



Feather Bay Project Area: 117.04. Portions of Lake Brownwood risk assessment area and Dam risk assessment area. 5 units. Tier 1 Project.

Key facilities protected: N/A

Score: 117

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $56,474.14 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 100



Lake Brownwood Project Area: 243.71 acres. Portion of Lake Brownwood risk assessment area. 27 units. **Tier 1 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

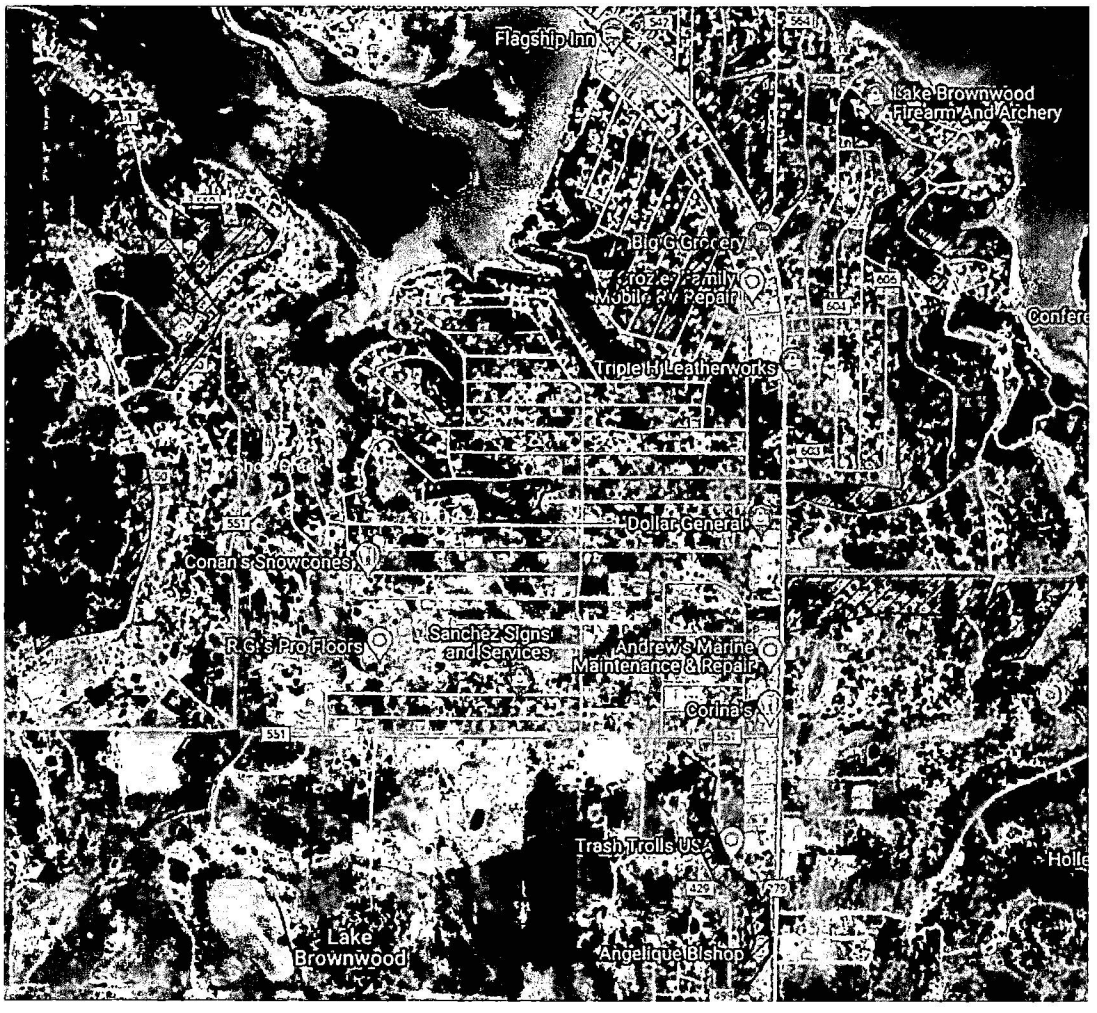
Score: 117

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $117,594.95 ($482.52 per acre).

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 500



Rocky Creek Project Area: 326.14 acres. Portion of Lake Brownwood risk assessment area. 12 units. **Tier 1 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Score: 117

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $157,369.07 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 350



Vickie's RV Park Project: 1120.36 acres. 18 units. Lake Brownwood risk assessment area. **Tier 1 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Schools/Healthcare facilities: N/A

Also: Vickie's RV Park, various small neighborhoods

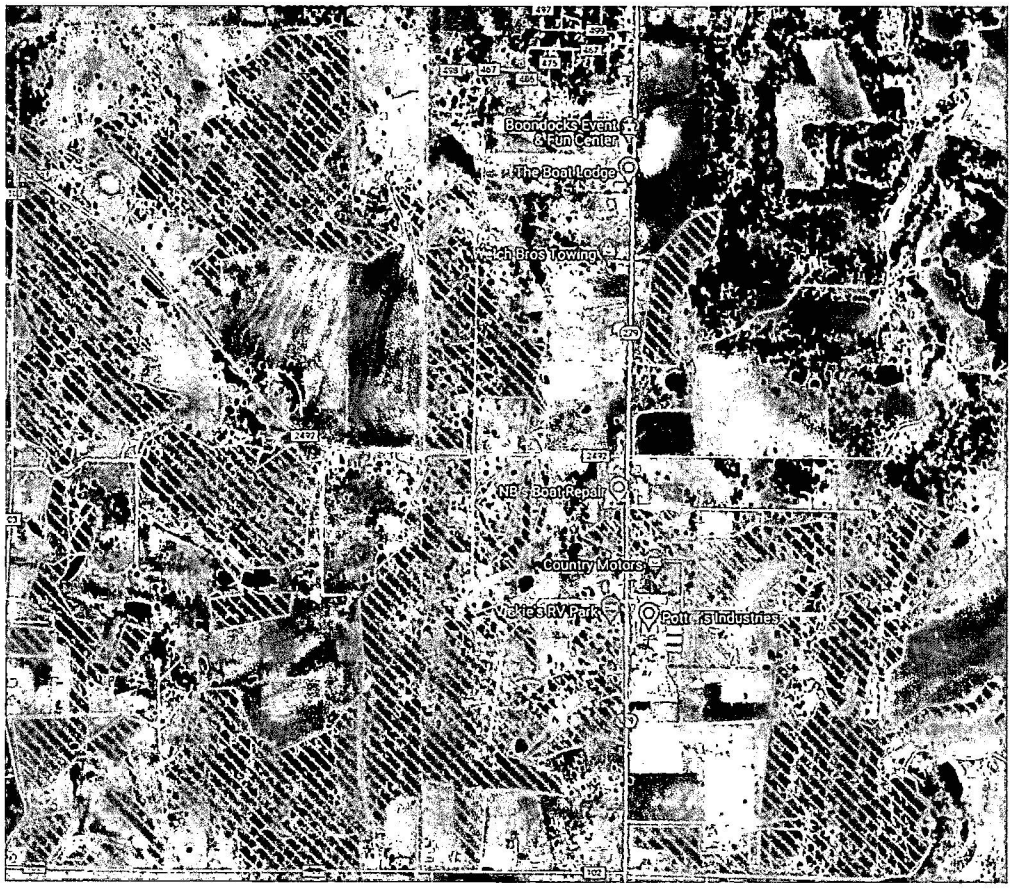
Score:117

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $540,596.11 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 200



Bluff View Project: 215.21. 9 units. Downtown and Railroad risk assessment area. Tier 2 Project.

Key facilities protected: Northwest Elementary School, Brown County Jail

Also: Brown County Retirement Village, Brownwood Apartments, Bluff View neighborhood, West Austin Avenue neighborhoods, Ron Jackson State School.

Score: **113**

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $103,843.13 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 400



Willis Creek Project #2: 393.47 acres. 5 units. Portion of Coggin Park risk assessment area. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Schools/Healthcare facilities: Vicksburg Retirement Community, Brownwood Senior High School

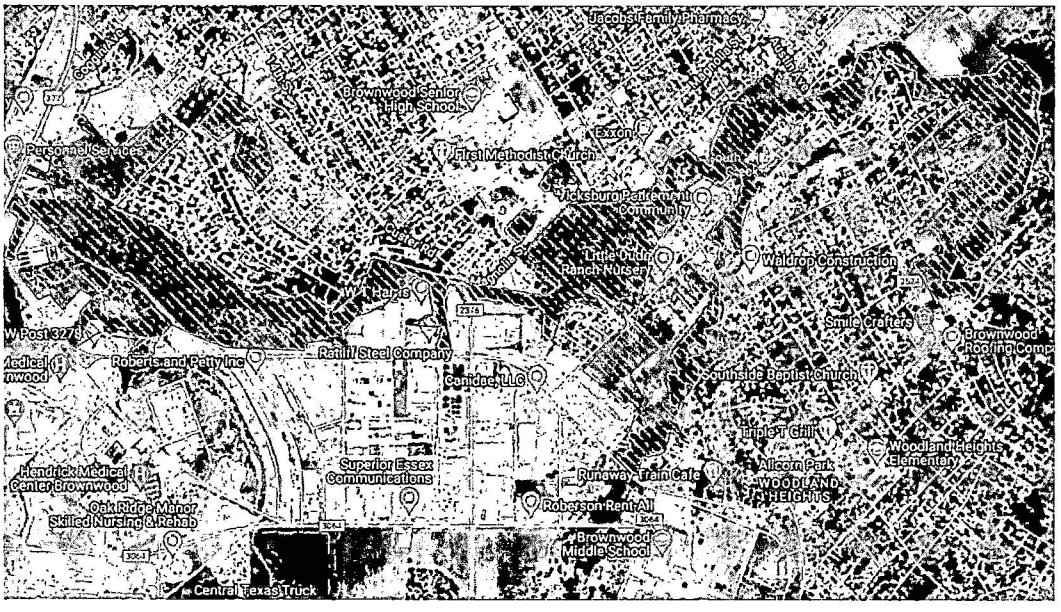
Score: 113

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $189,857.14 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 800



North Lake Brownwood Project: 422.52 acres. 3 units. Thunderbird Bay risk assessment area. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Also: Thunderbird Bay, Tamarack Mountain, Harbor Point, Hudson Ranch RV Park.

Score: 113

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $203,874.35 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 600



North Lake Evacuation Route Project. 1 unit. 35.12 acres.

Key facilities protected: N/A

Score: 113

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $16,946.10 ($482.52 per acre)

*The above cost is for brush control and range planting in advance of constructing a county road through this area, pending approval from landowners. It is not indicative of the total cost for Brown County to construct the North Lake Evacuation Route Project. Brown County may and likely will incur costs in addition to that outlined above.

Project lead: Brown County Commissioners Court

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: 0 (creates evacuation route for North Lake Area)



Blanket Project: 185.82 acres. 9 units. Blanket risk assessment area. Tier 2 Project.

Key facilities protected: Blanket ISD.

Also: Blanket.

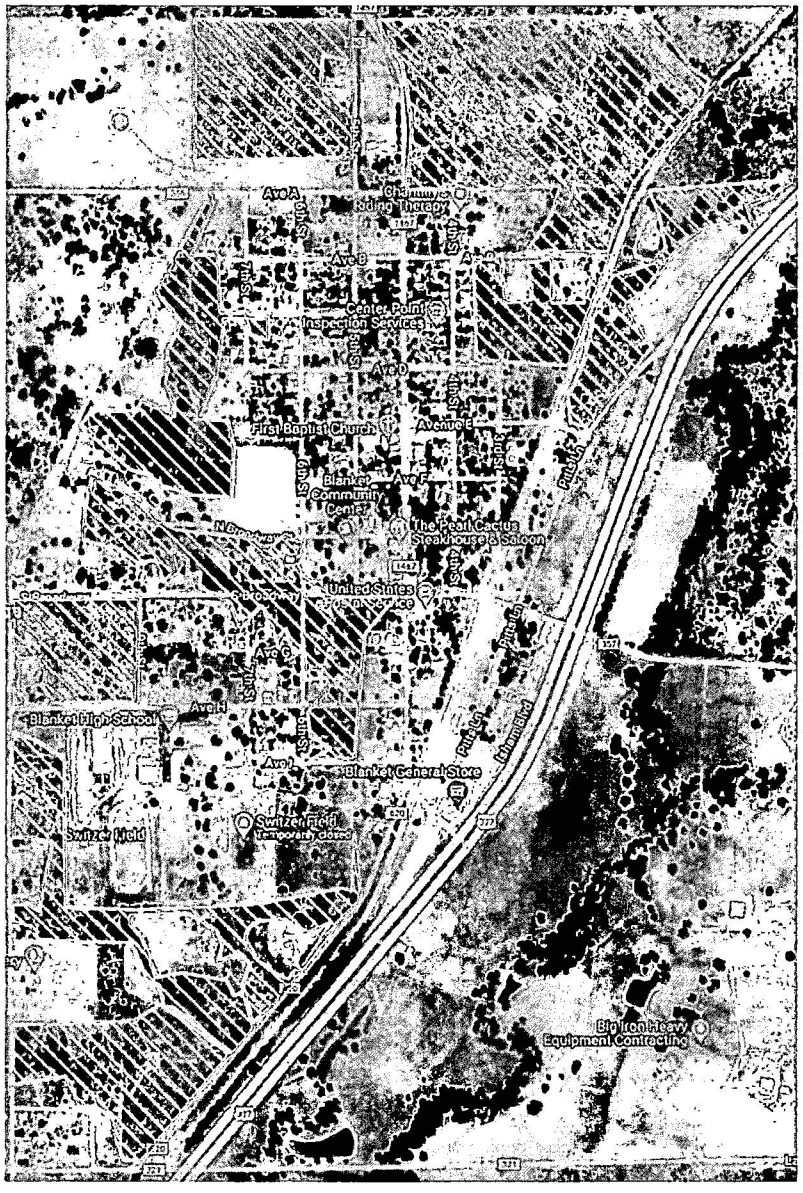
Score: 113

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $89,661.87 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 200



Adams Branch Project: 86.16 acres. 7 units. Portions of Belle Plain risk assessment area and Downtown and Railroad risk assessment area. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: Wal-Mart Supercenter, United Supermarkets, Oncor Electric Delivery

Also: Wildwood Trails Apartments, Hampton Inn, neighborhood around Letbetter Park.

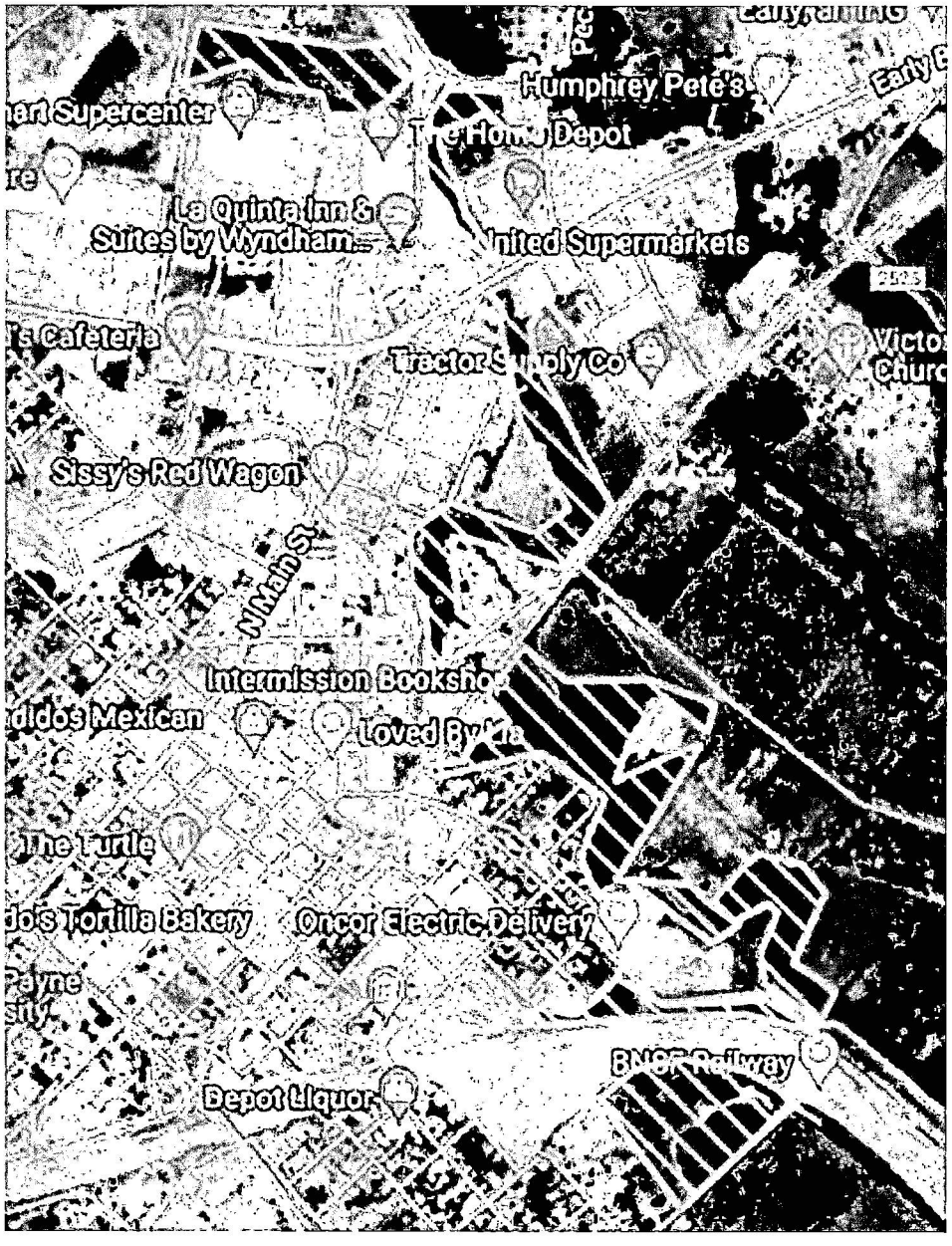
Score: 111

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $41,573.92 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 500



Wastewater Treatment Plant Project: 110.33. 1 unit. Coggin risk assessment area. Tier 2 Project.

Key facilities protected: Wastewater Treatment Plant.

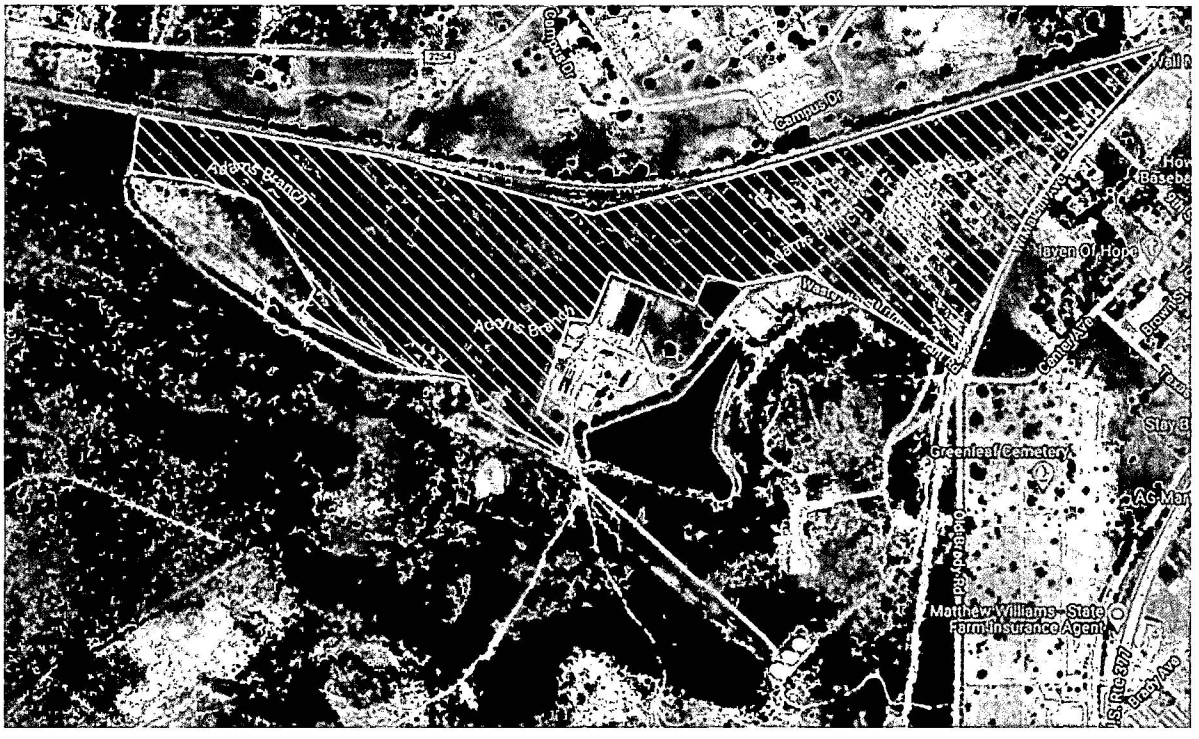
Score: 111

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $53,236.43 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 50



Belle Plain Project: 869.33 acres. 7 units. Belle Plain risk assessment area. Tier 2 Project.

Key facilities protected: N/A

Also: Various neighborhoods in the Belle Plain area.

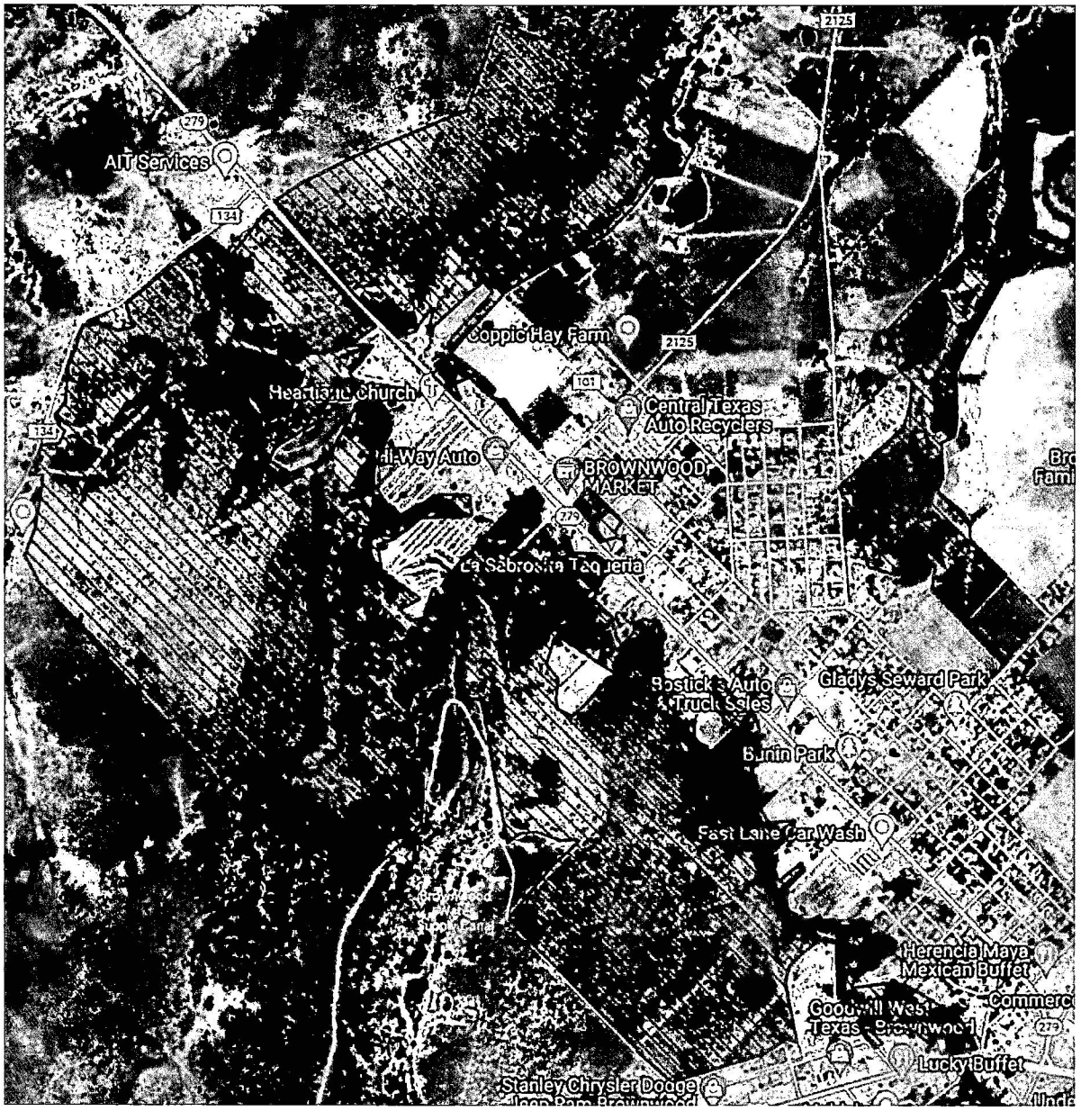
Score: 109

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $419,469.11 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 350



Baptist Encampment Project Area: 108.68 acres. Includes portion of Dam risk assessment area. 2 units. Tier 2 Project.

Key facilities protected: N/A

Score: 99

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $52,440.27 ($482.52 per acre).

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 100



Kirkland Dock Project Area: 146.28 acres. Portion of Dam risk assessment area. 5 units. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Score: 99

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $70,583.03 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 200



Hideout Project Area: 207.29 acres. Includes portion of Dam risk assessment area. 6 units. Tier 2 Project.

Key facilities protected: N/A

Score: 99

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $100,021.57 ($482.52 per acre).

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 50


Hideout Golf Club and Resort
Feather Bay Dr
Feather Bay Cv
Feather Bay Dr
Feather Bay Dr
Feather Bay Dr

Early ISD Project: 210.32 acres. 8 units. South Early risk assessment area. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: Early High School, Early Middle School, Early Elementary School.

Also: J's RV Park, Rainbow Drive neighborhood, Hanson Lane neighborhood, Meadow Lane neighborhood, Sunrise Drive neighborhood, Early Visitor's Center.

Score: 97

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $101,483.61($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 450



Jenkins Spring Project: 611.77 acres. 7 units. Portions within South Early risk assessment area, the rest within 1 mile of South Early risk assessment area. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Also: Jenkins Spring community.

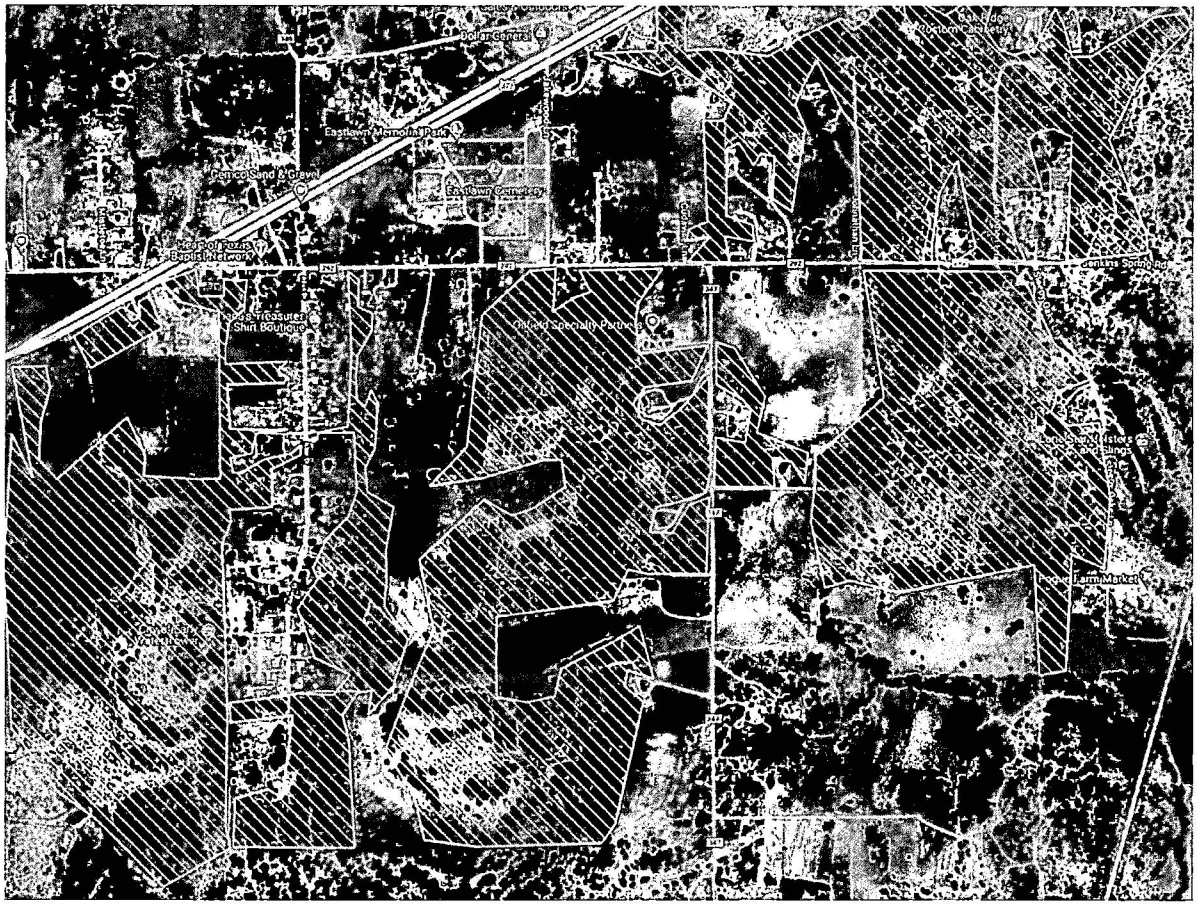
Score: 95

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $295,191.26 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 100



May Project: 264.17 acres. 16 units. May risk assessment area. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: May ISD.

Also: May.

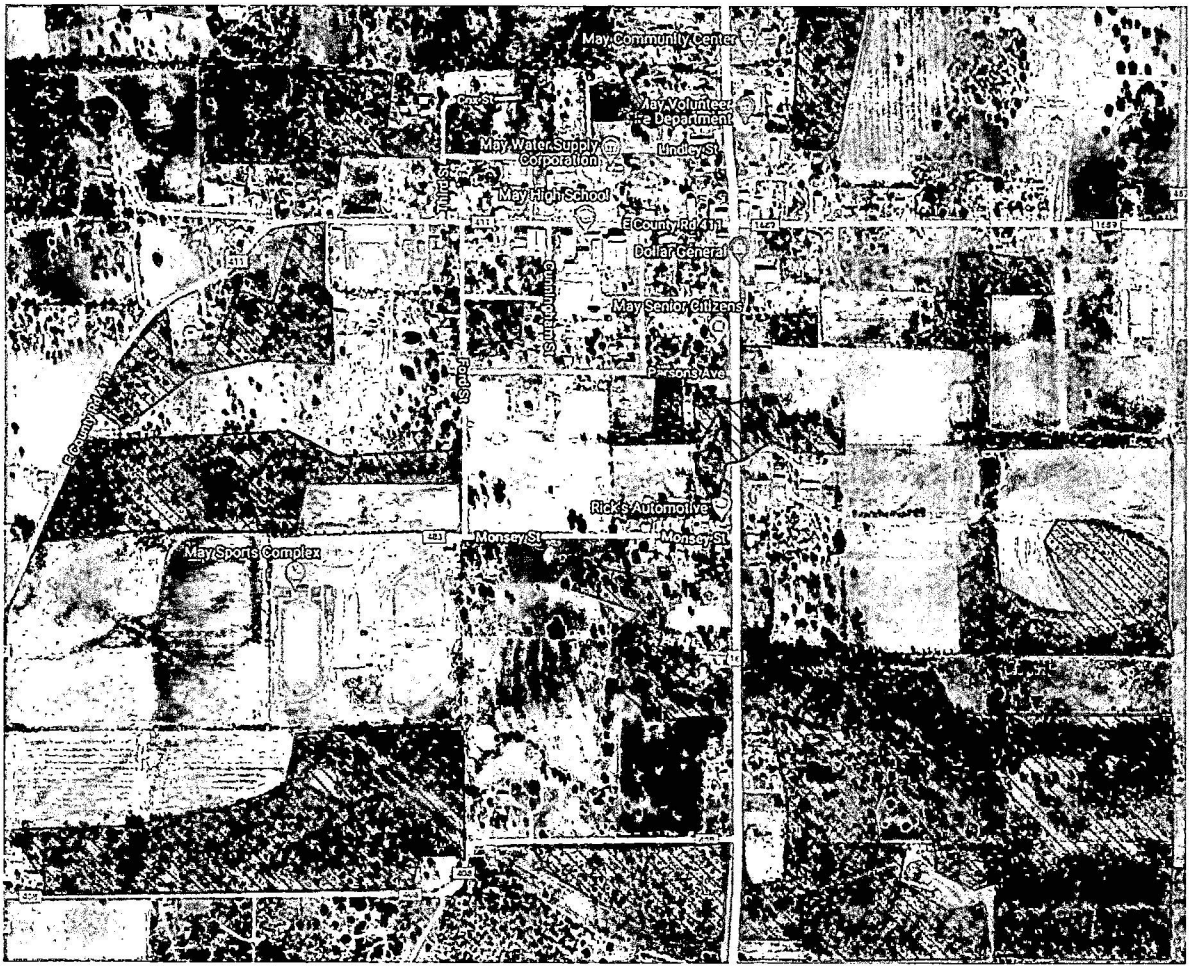
Score: 93

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $127,467.30 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 150



Bangs Project: 332.65 acres. 16 units. Bangs risk assessment area. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: JB Stephens Elementary School.

Also: Bangs.

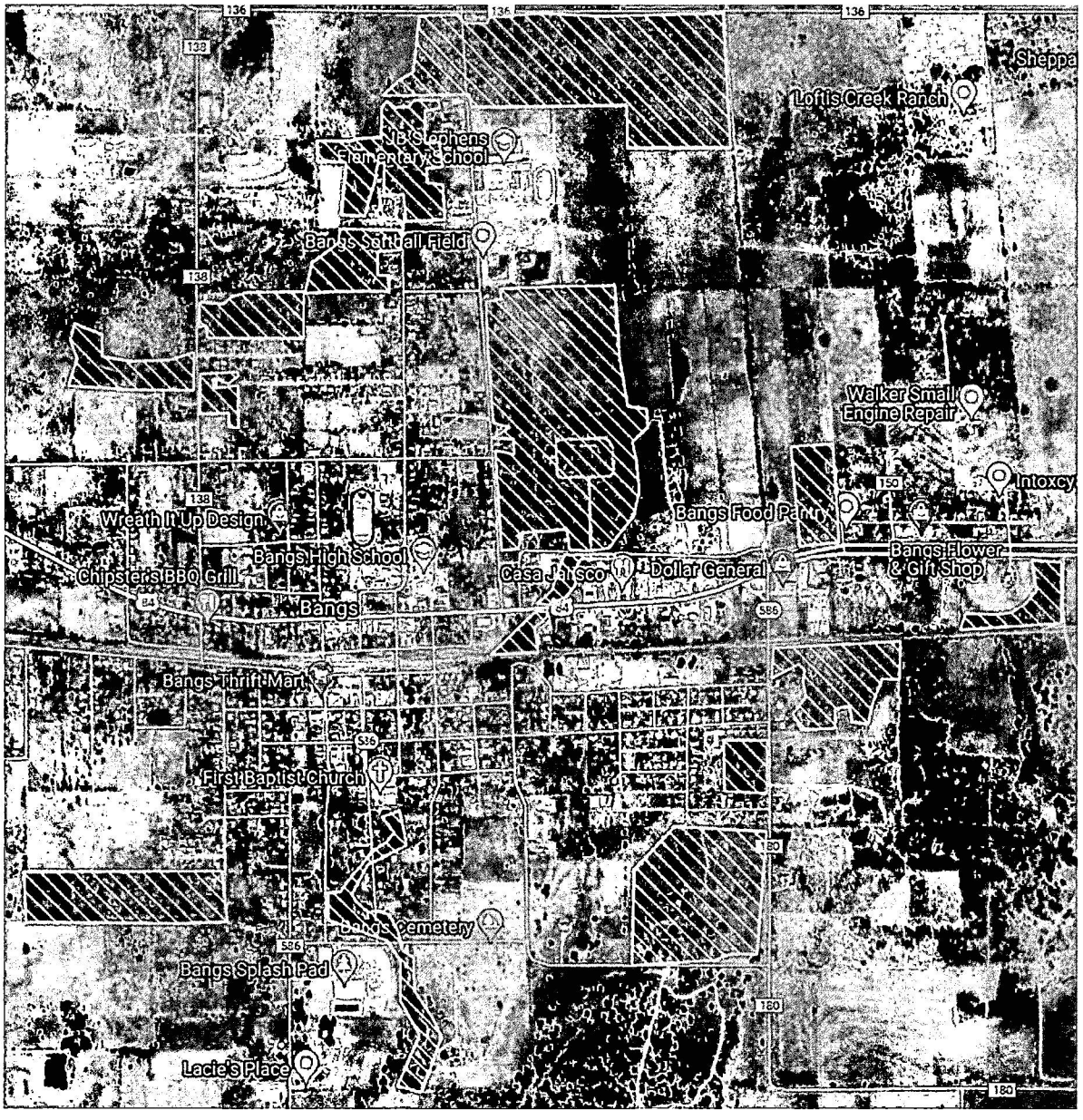
Score: 92

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $160,510.28 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 500



Zephyr Project: 86.76 acres. 5 units. Zephyr risk assessment area. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: Zephyr ISD

Also: Zephyr

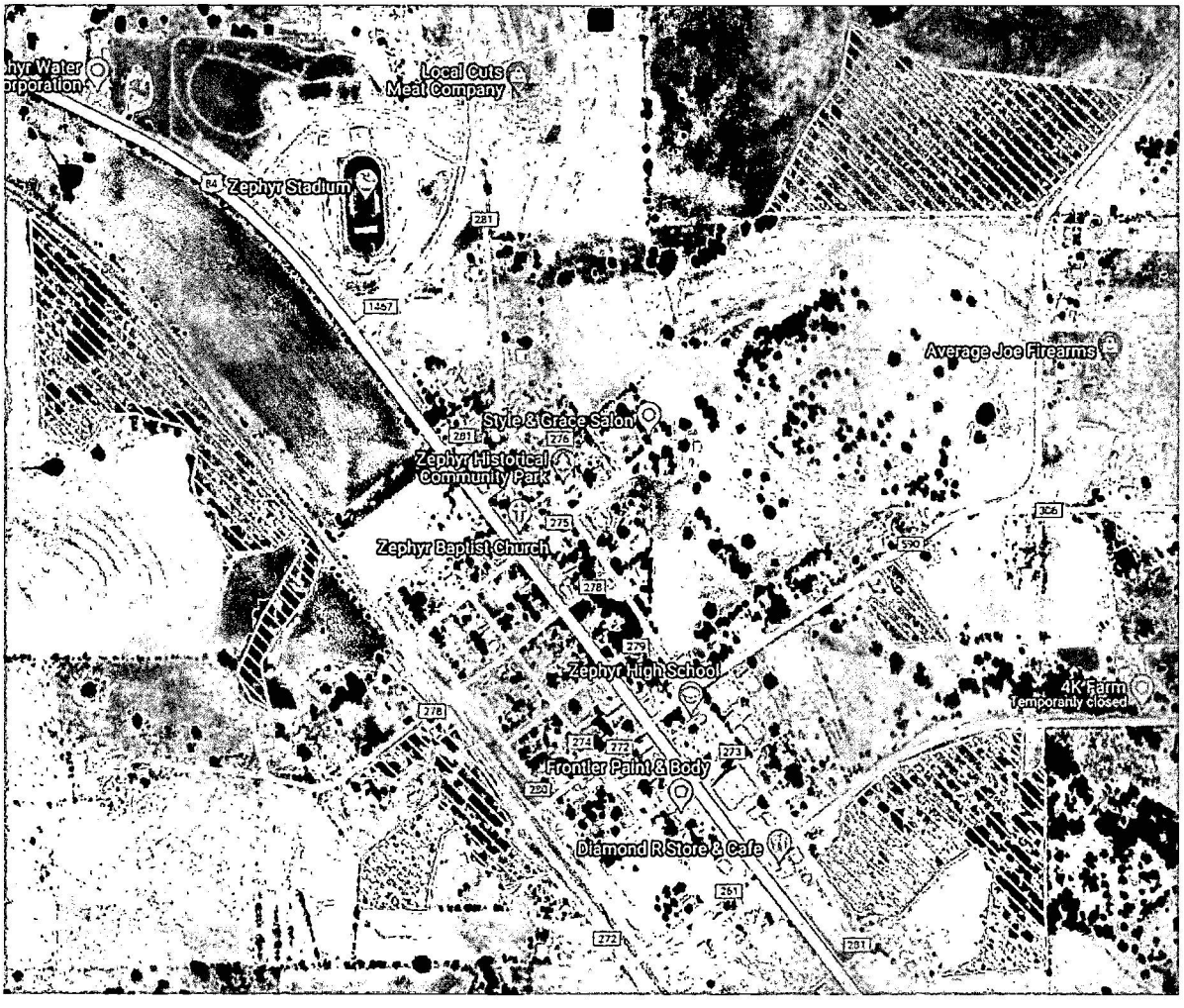
Score: 92

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $41,863.44 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 100



Willis Creek Project #1: 289.21 acres. Portion of Indian Creek risk assessment area. 5 units. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Schools/Healthcare facilities: The Chatfield Assisted Living, Songbird Lodge, Redstone Park, Brownwood Middle School

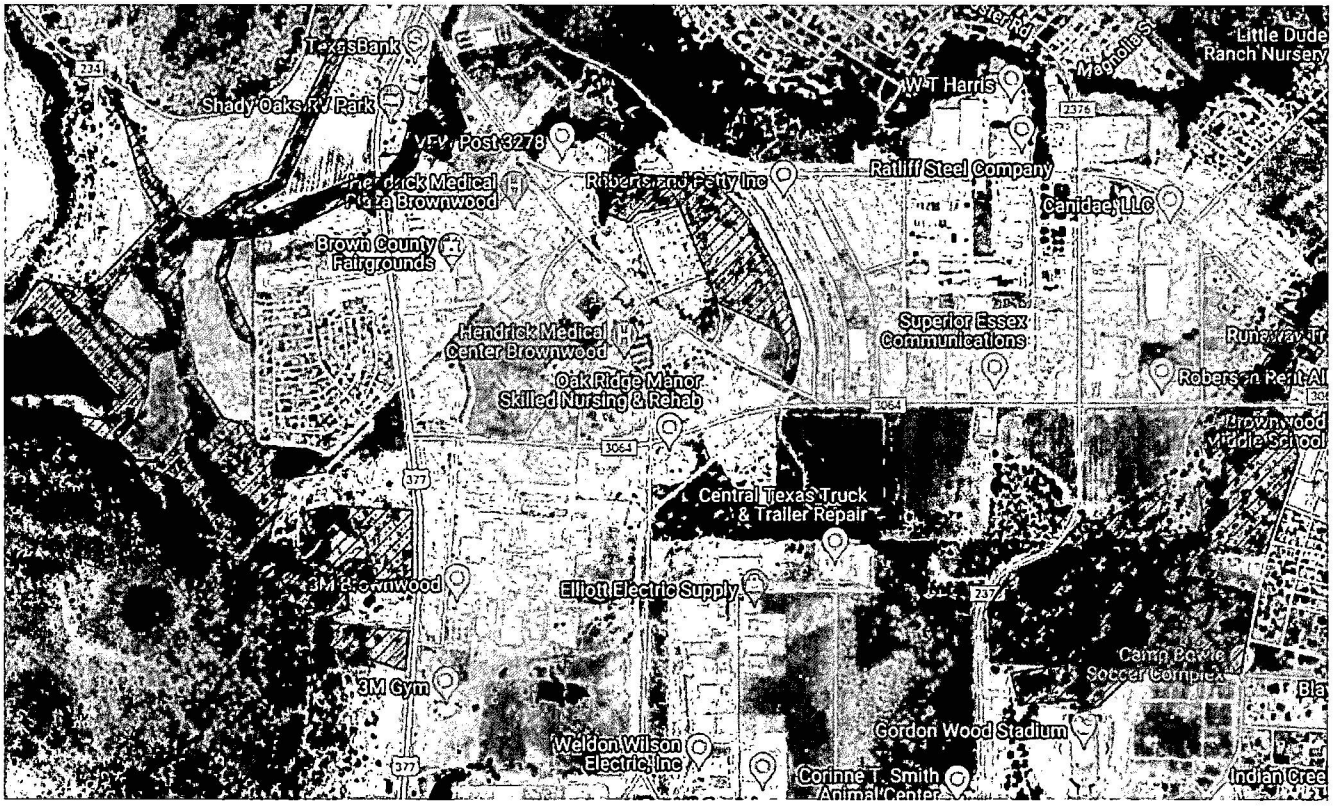
Score: 90

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $139,549.61 ($482.52)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 150



Kohler Project: 265.33 acres. 4 units. Indian creek risk assessment area. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: Oak Ridge Manor Skilled Nursing and Rehab

Also: Kohler, Corinne T. Smith Animal Shelter.

Score: 88

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $128,027.03 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 25



Sandy Beach Project: 70.79 acres. 3 units. Less than 1 mile from Lake Brownwood risk assessment area. Tier 2 Project.

Key facilities: N/A

Score: 87.75

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $34,157.59 ($482.52 per acre.)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 100



Torres Lane Project: 525.27 acres. 6 units. Less than 1 mile from Lake Brownwood risk assessment area. Tier 2 Project.

Key facilities protected: N/A

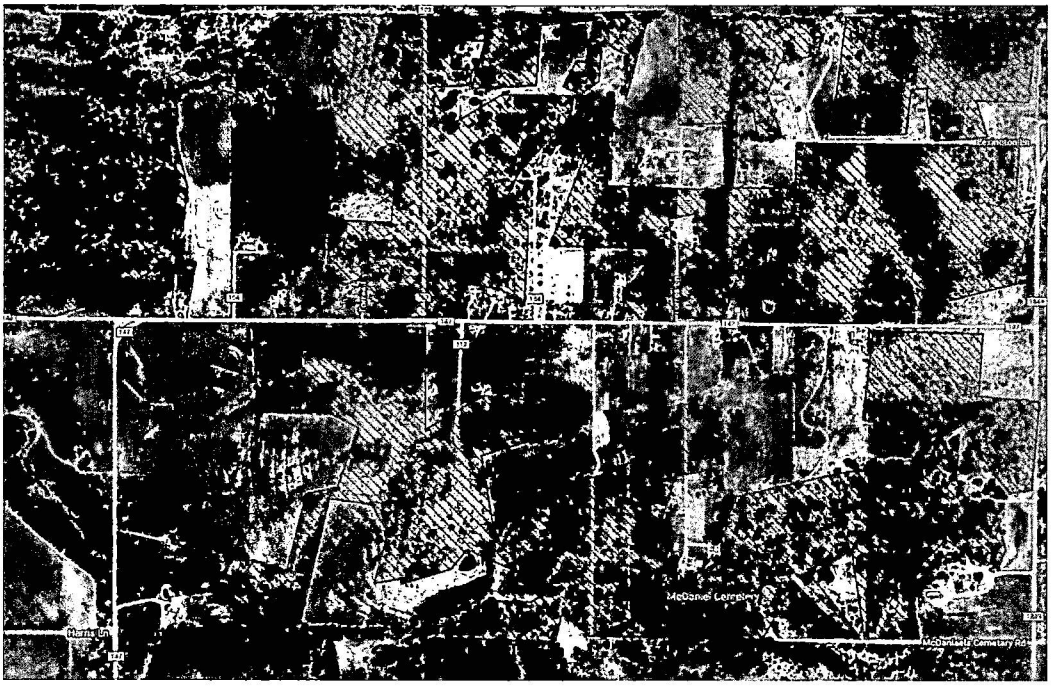
Score: 87.75

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $253,453.28 ($482.52 per acre).

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 65



Dominion Point Project: 127.69 acres. 5 units. Less than 1 mile from Thunderbird Bay risk assessment area. Tier 2 Project.

Key facilities protected: N/A

Score: 84.75

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $61,612.97 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 100



Oak Point Project: 394.3 acres. 8 units. Within one mile of Thunderbird Bay risk assessment area. **Tier 2 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Schools/Healthcare facilities: N/A

Also: Oak Point community.

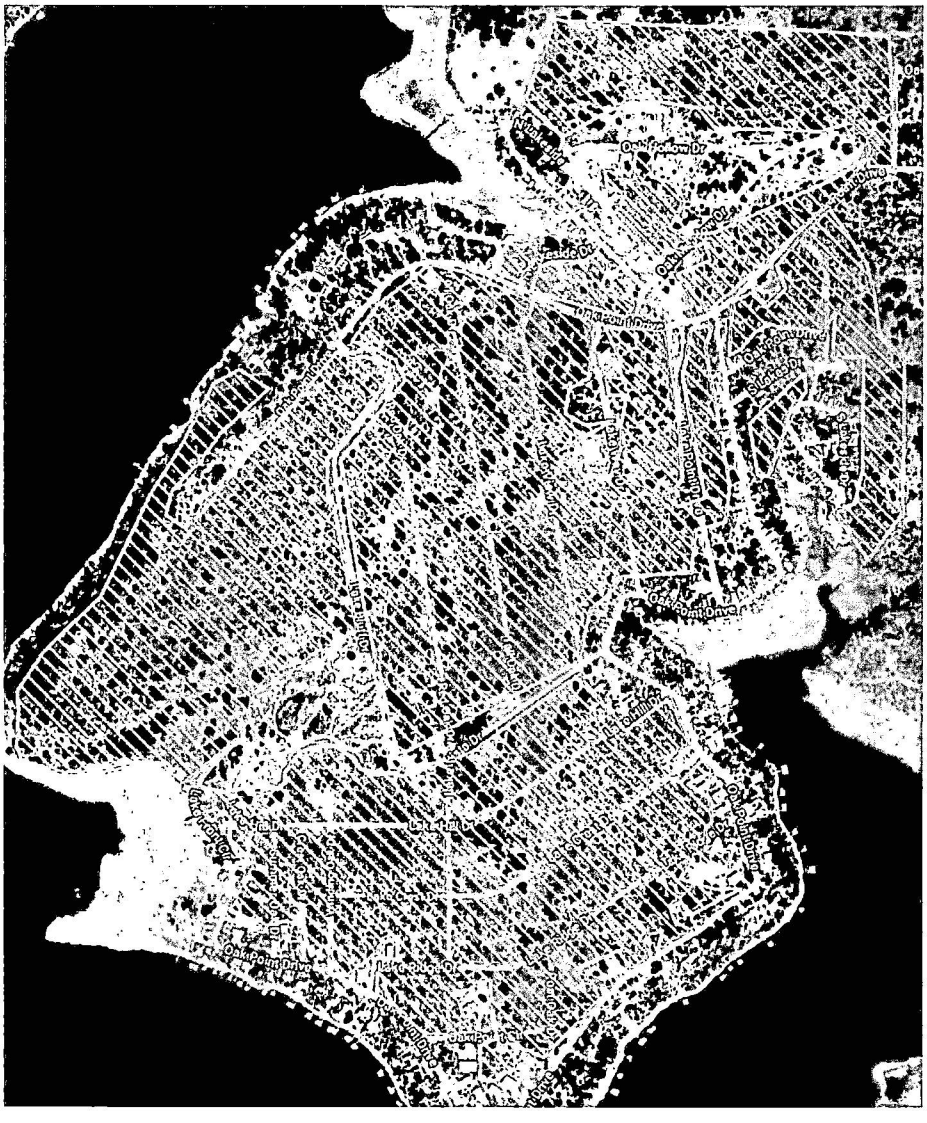
Score: 84.75

Projected cost-share incentive: $190,257.64 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 150



Brookesmith Project: 142.56 acres. 4 units. Brookesmith risk assessment area. **Tier 3 Project.**

Key facilities protected: Brookesmith ISD.

Also: Brookesmith.

Score: 83

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $68,788.05 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 50



Winchell Project: 136.44 acres. 6 units. Winchell risk assessment area. **Tier 3 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Also: Winchell.

Score: 81

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $65,835.03 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 40



Heartland Mall Project: 168.8 acres. 6 units. North Early risk assessment area. **Tier 3 Project.**

Key facilities protected: Hendrick Clinic

Also: TXDOT, Bruner Toyota, Heartland Mall, Bear Creek Townhomes, small neighborhoods in North Early.

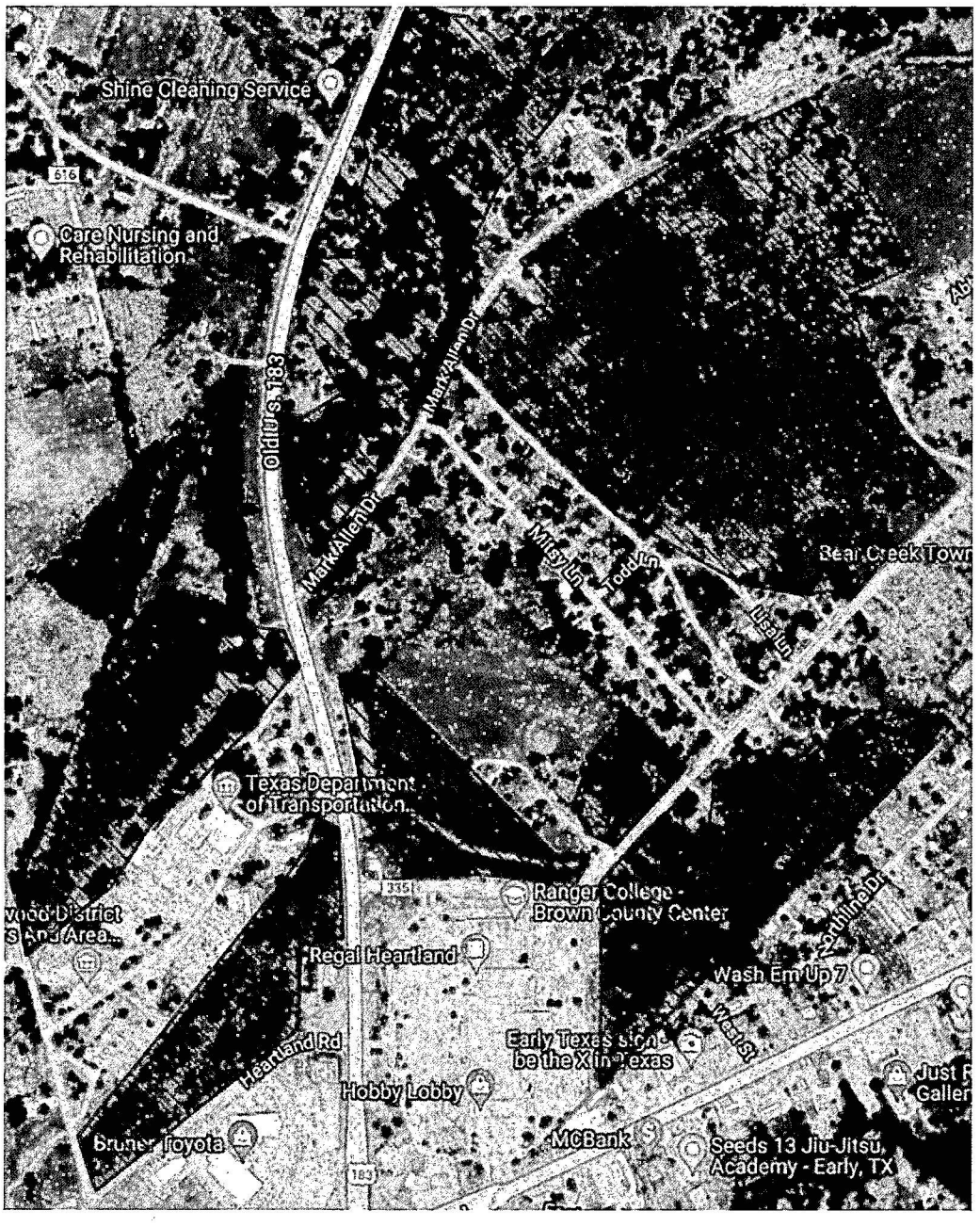
Score: 79

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $81,449.38 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 250



Longhorn Drive Project: 228.73 acres. 5 units. North Early risk assessment area. **Tier 3 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Also: Neighborhoods around Longhorn Drive, Skyview Drive, Salt Creek Drive, Autumn Drive, and Bluebonnet Drive.

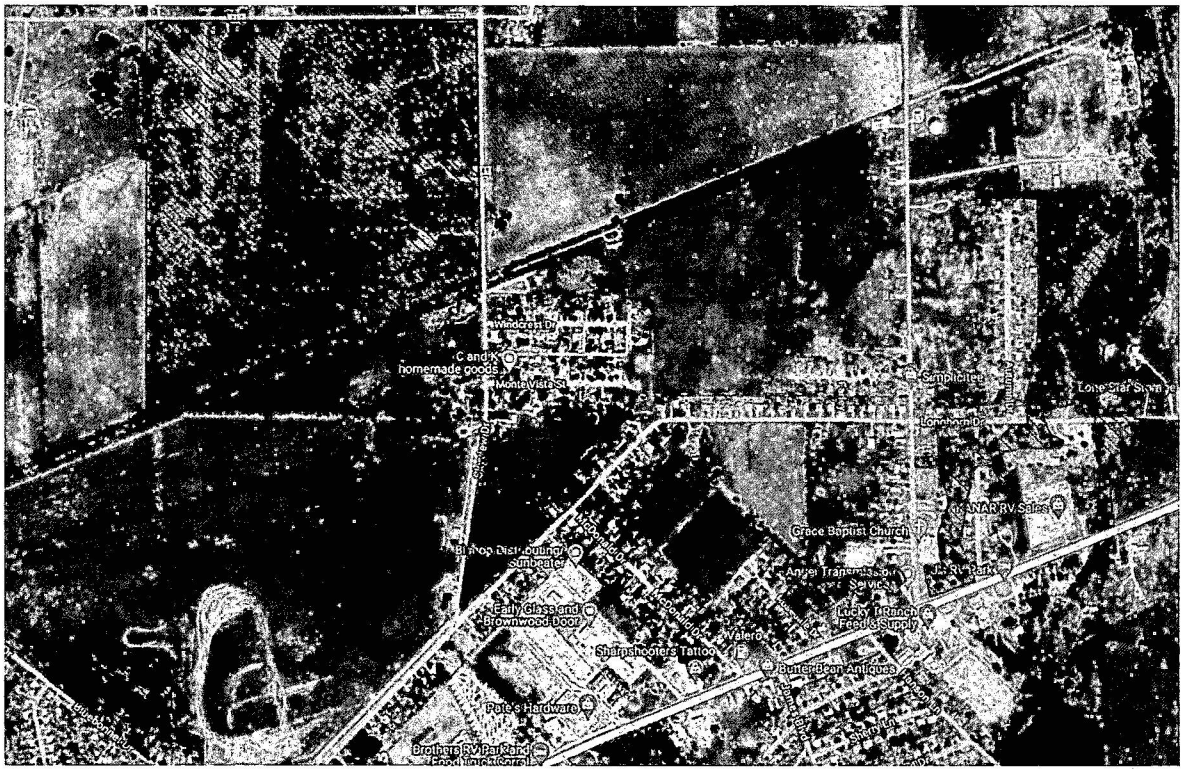
Score: 77

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $110,366.80 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 175



Deepwater Estates Project: 239.9 acres. 22 units. Within 1 mile of Dam risk assessment area. **Tier 3 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Schools/Healthcare facilities protected: N/A

Also: Deepwater Estates neighborhood.

Score: 74.25

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $115,756.55 (482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 75



Los Trece Project: 376.13 acres. 8 units. Within 1 mile of South Early risk assessment area. **Tier 3 Project.**

Key facilities: N/A

Also: Richland Drive community, The Willows of Los Trece RV Park.

Score: 71.25

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $181,490.25 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 100



Williams Ranch Road Project: 786.53 acres. 10 units. Less than 1 mile from South Early risk assessment area. **Tier 3 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

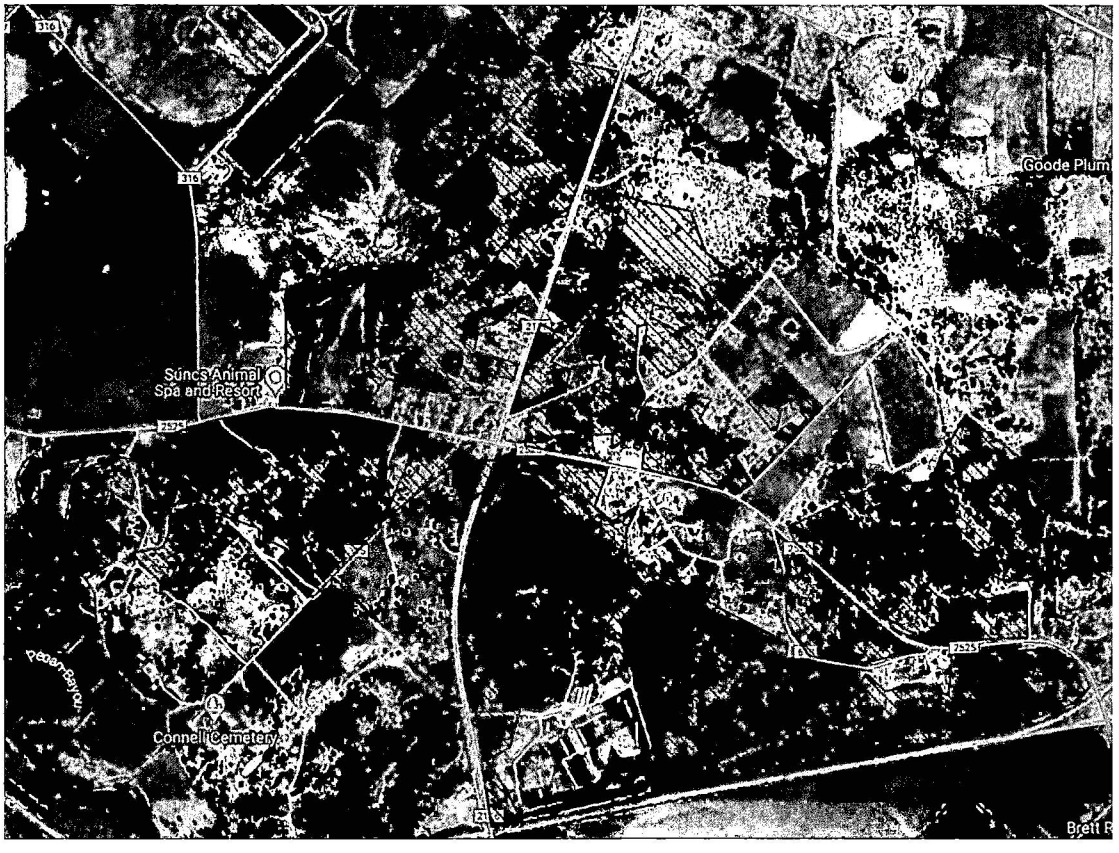
Score: 71.25

Projected cost-share incentive using NRS payment schedule: $379,516.46 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 100



Grosvenor Project: 294.48 acres. 6 units. Within Grosvenor risk assessment area. **Tier 3 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Also: Grosvenor.

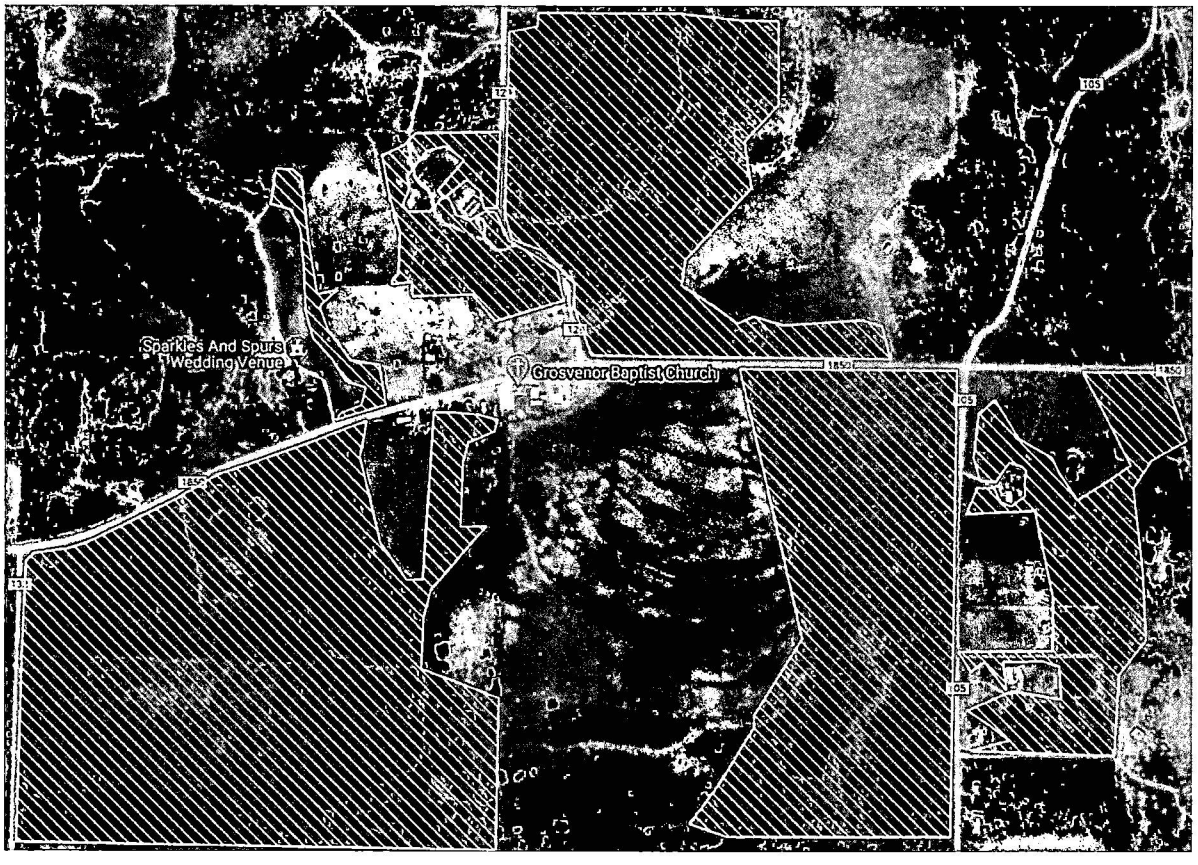
Score: 70

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $142,092.49 (482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 25



Indian Creek Town Project: 268.95 acres. 12 units. Within Indian Creek Town risk assessment area. **Tier 3 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Also: Indian Creek community.

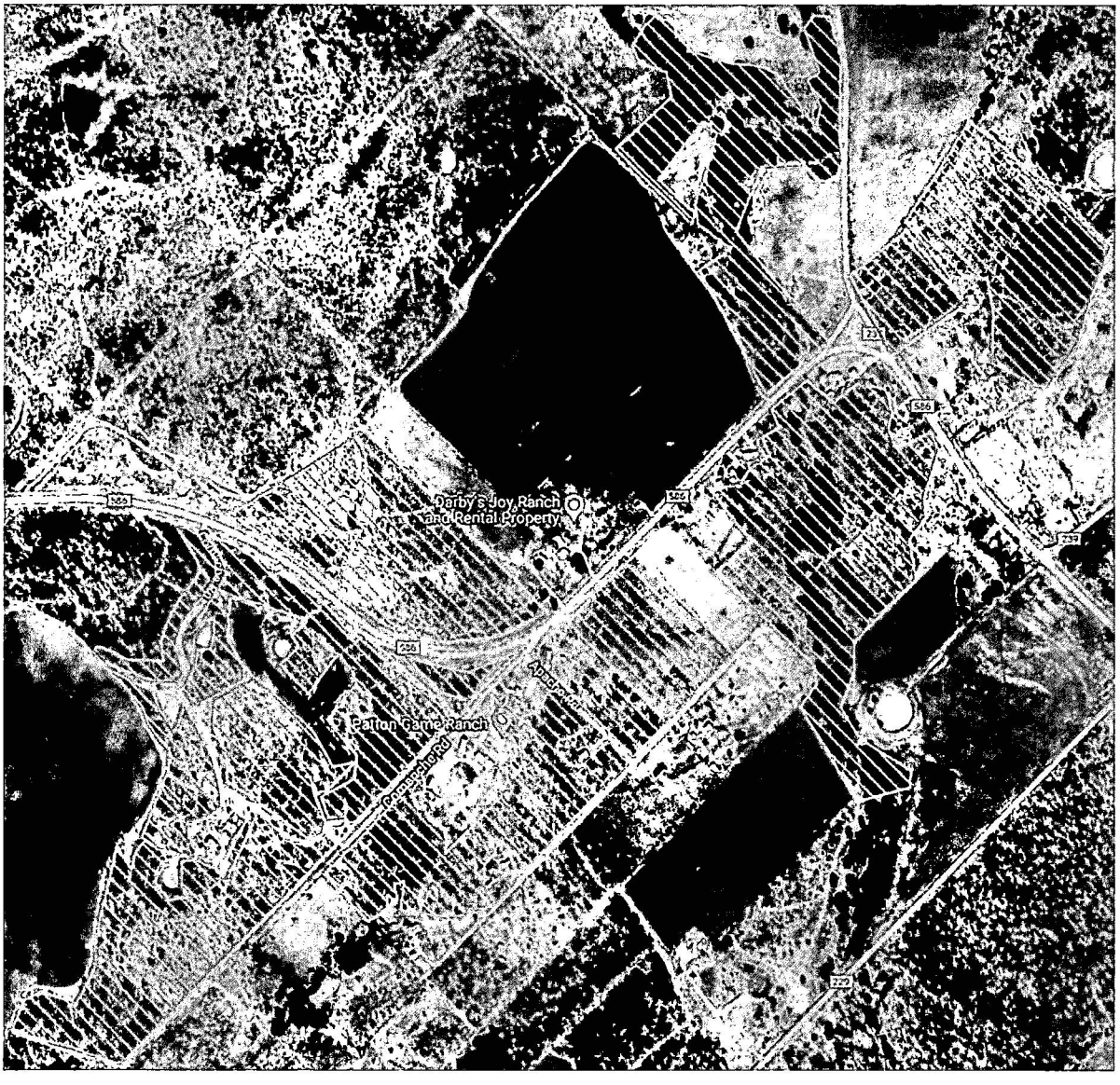
Score: 66

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $129,773.75 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 25



Highway 183 Project: 407.59 acres. 15 units. Within 1 mile of North Early risk assessment area. **Tier 3 Project.**

Key facilities protected: CARE Nursing Home.

Also: G Country RV Living, Rafter P North RV Park, Comanche Electric, various small communities along highway.

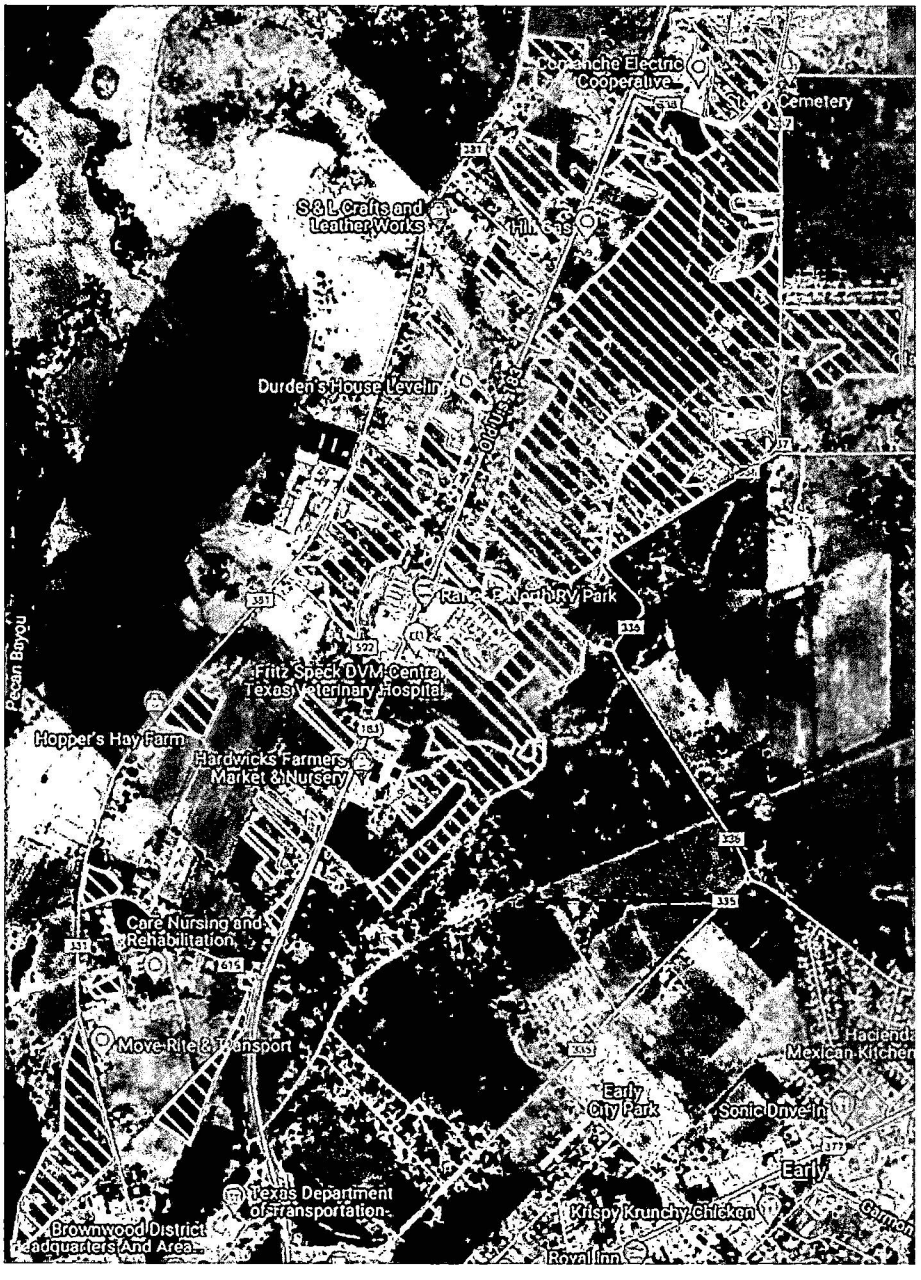
Score: 59.75

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $196,670.33 ($482.52)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 250



Gobbler Hollow Project: 4230.95 acres. 1 unit. Between 1 and 2 miles of Lake Brownwood risk assessment area and Bangs risk assessment area. **Tier 3 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

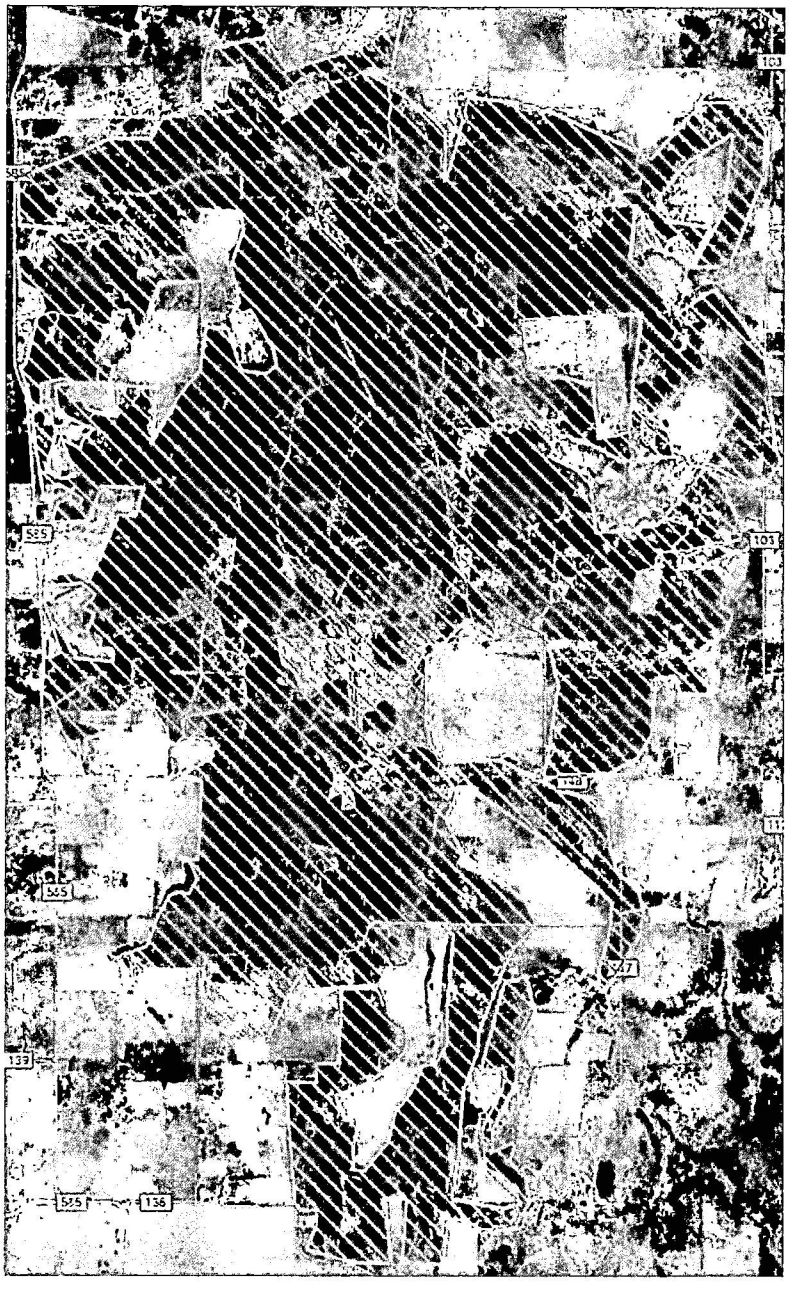
Score: 58.5

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $2,041,517.99 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 75



Early CC RV Project: 200.31 acres. Within 1 mile of North Early risk assessment area. 4 units. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities: N/A

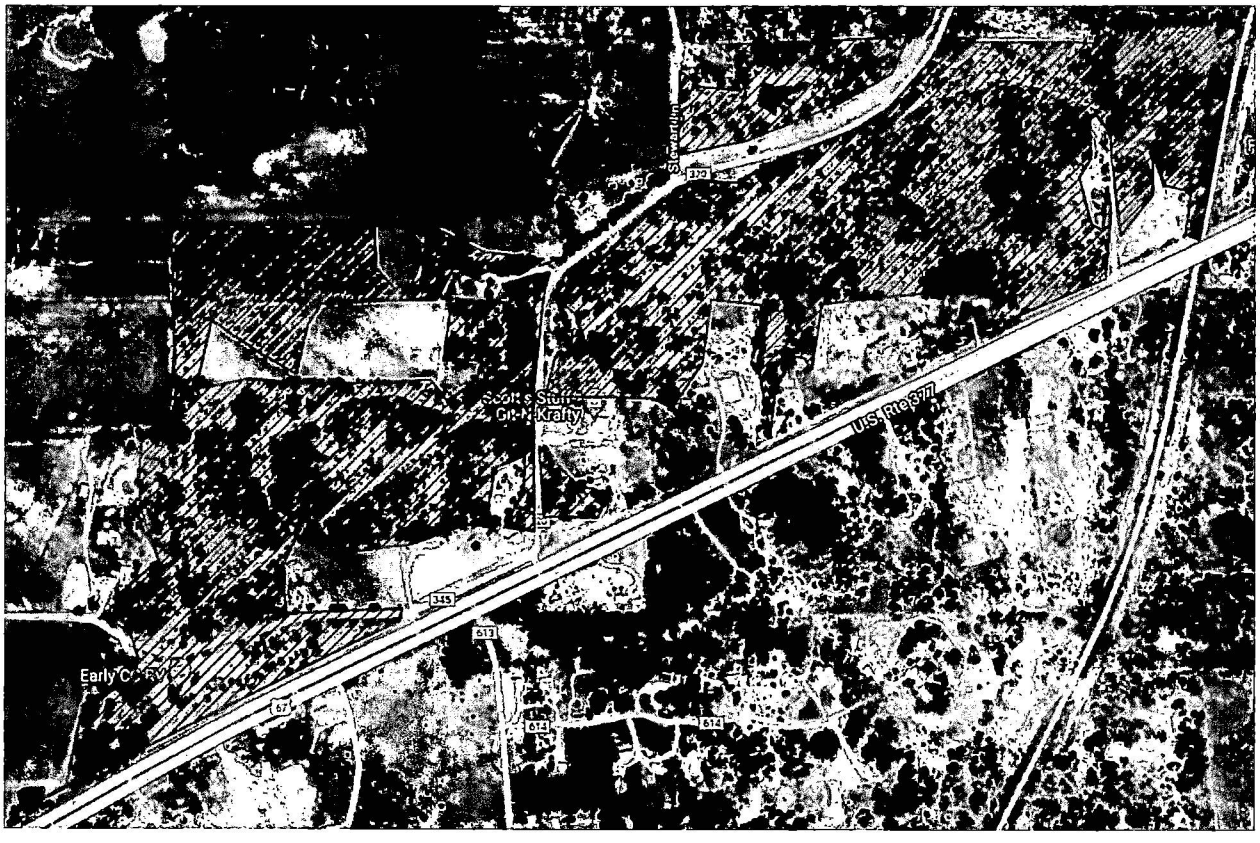
Score: 57.75

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $96,653.58 (4482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 50



Price Lane Project: 422.75 acres. Within 1 mile of North Early risk assessment area. 6 units. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

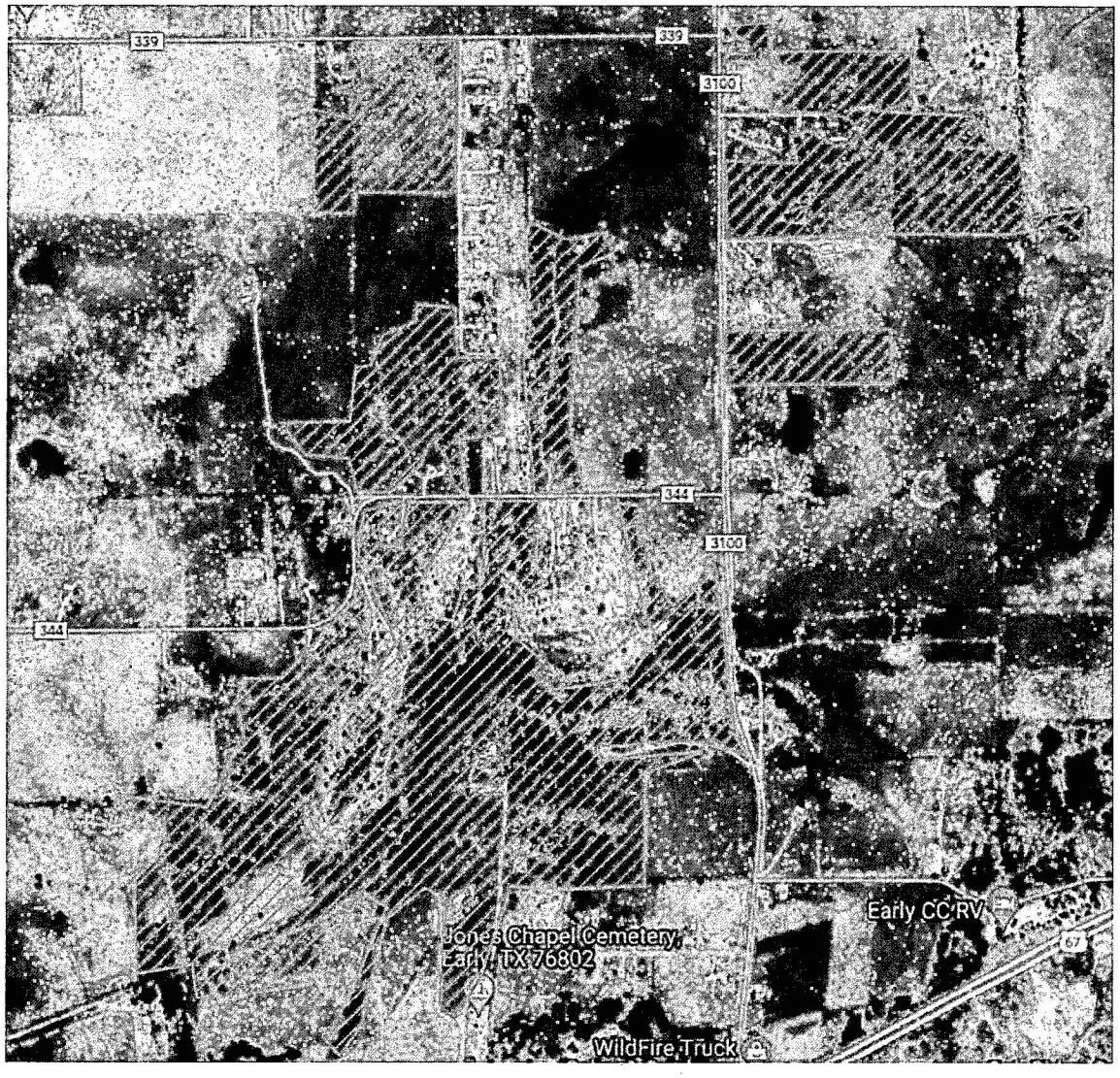
Score: 57.75

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $203,985.33 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 50



Clear Creek Cemetery Project: 147.94 acres. 9 units. Between 1 and 2 miles from Bangs risk assessment area. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Score: 45

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $71,384.01 ($482.52)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 50



Sherwood Drive Project: 246.46 acres. 11 units. Between 1 and 2 miles from Bangs risk assessment area. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

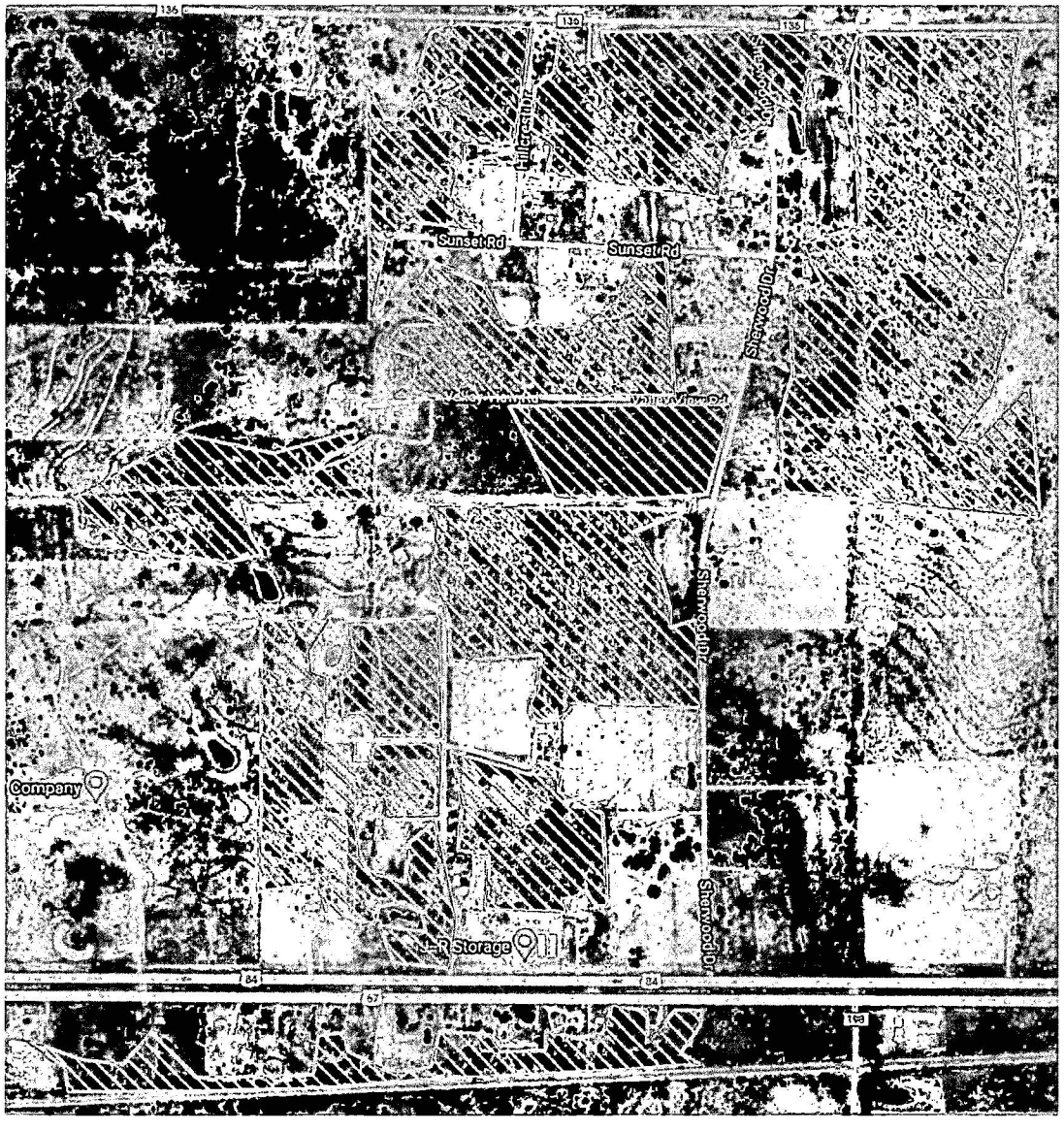
Score: 45

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $118,921.88 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 25



Healer Lane Project: 97.08 acres. 2 units. Between 1 and 2 miles from Indian Creek risk assessment area. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Score: 43

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $46,843.04 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 25



1994 RV Project: 342.8 acres. Between 1 and 2 miles from North Early risk assessment area. 4 units. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

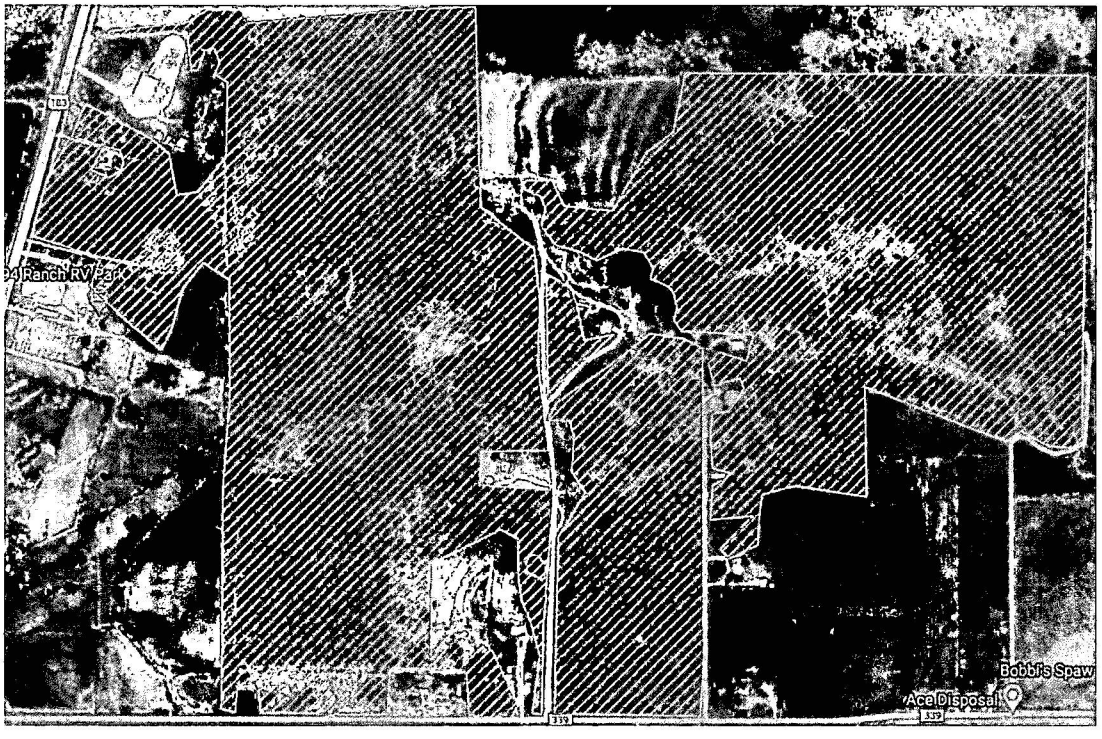
Score: 38.5

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $165,407.86 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 50



Airport Project: 978.08 acres. 5 units. Between 1 and 2 miles of North Early risk assessment area. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Also: Brownwood Municipal Airport.

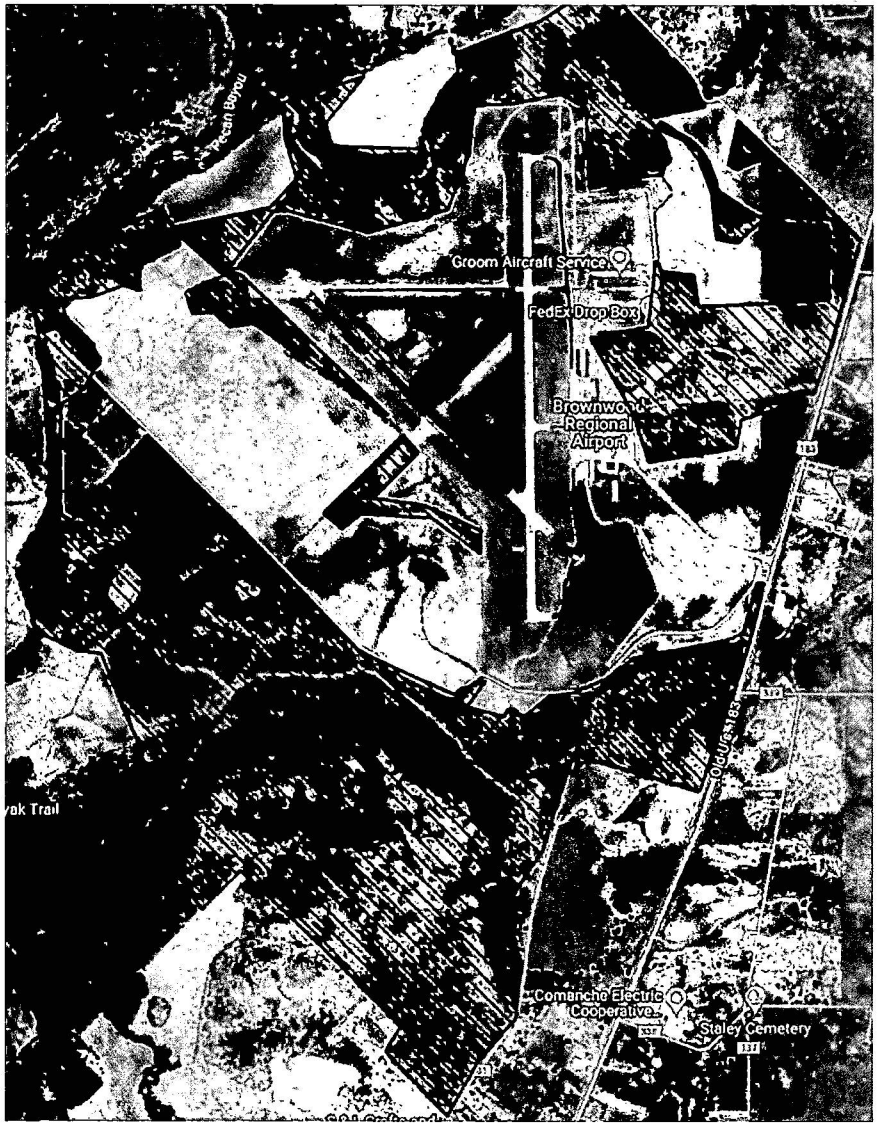
Score: 38.5

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $471,943.16 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 10



Mud Creek Project: 701.89 acres. 4 units. Beyond 2 miles from Lake Brownwood risk assessment area. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Also: Very small community around River Bend Rd.

Score: 29.25

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $338,675.96 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 25



Old Cross Plains Highway Project: 92.07 acres. 4 units. Beyond 2 miles from Thunderbird Bay risk assessment area. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Schools/Healthcare facilities: N/A

Also: Access to northwest corner of highway b/c trucks can't cross bridge in this area

Score: 28.25

Projected cost-share incentive: $44,425.62 ($482.52/acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: 0 (provides access for fire departments to northwest corner of county)



Winery Project: 661.36 acres. 5 units. Beyond 2 miles from South Early risk assessment area. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

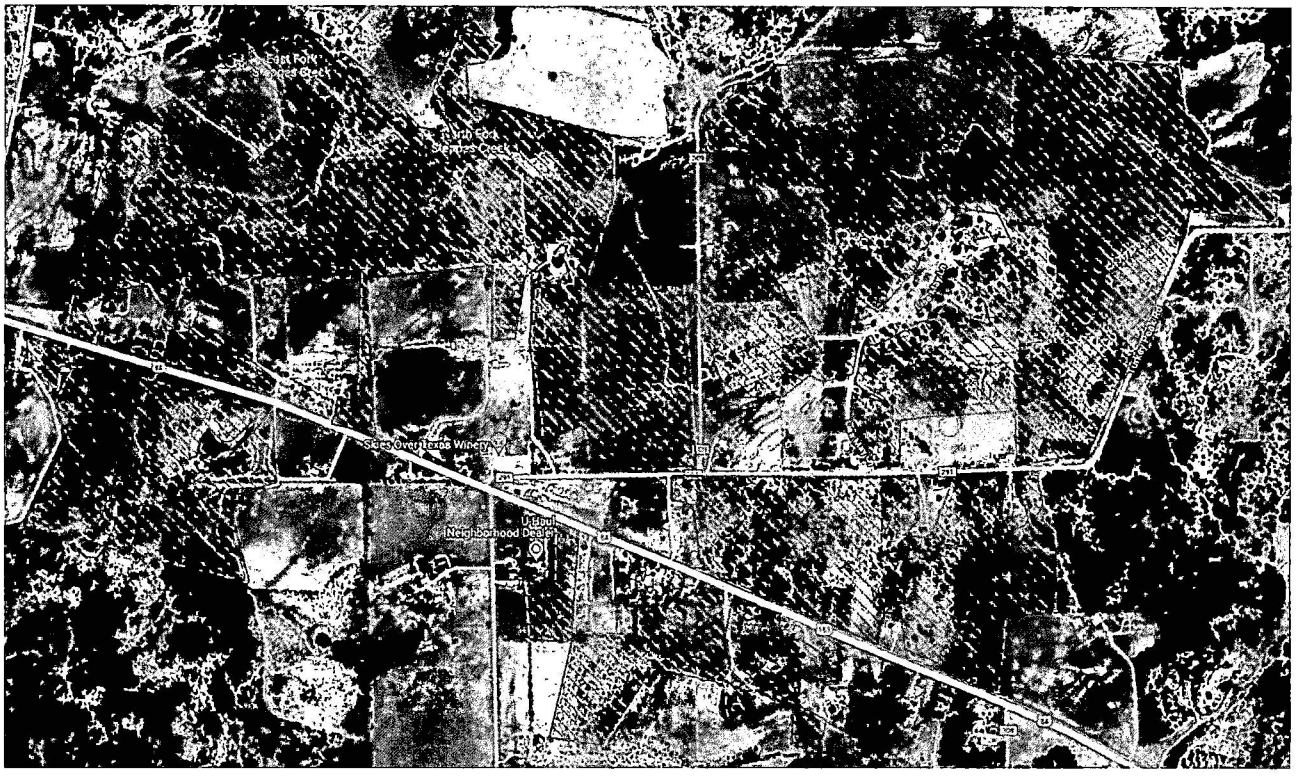
Score: 23.75

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $319,119.43 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 50



Cottontail Drive Project: 333.25 acres. 11 units. Beyond 2 miles from Indian Creek risk assessment area. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

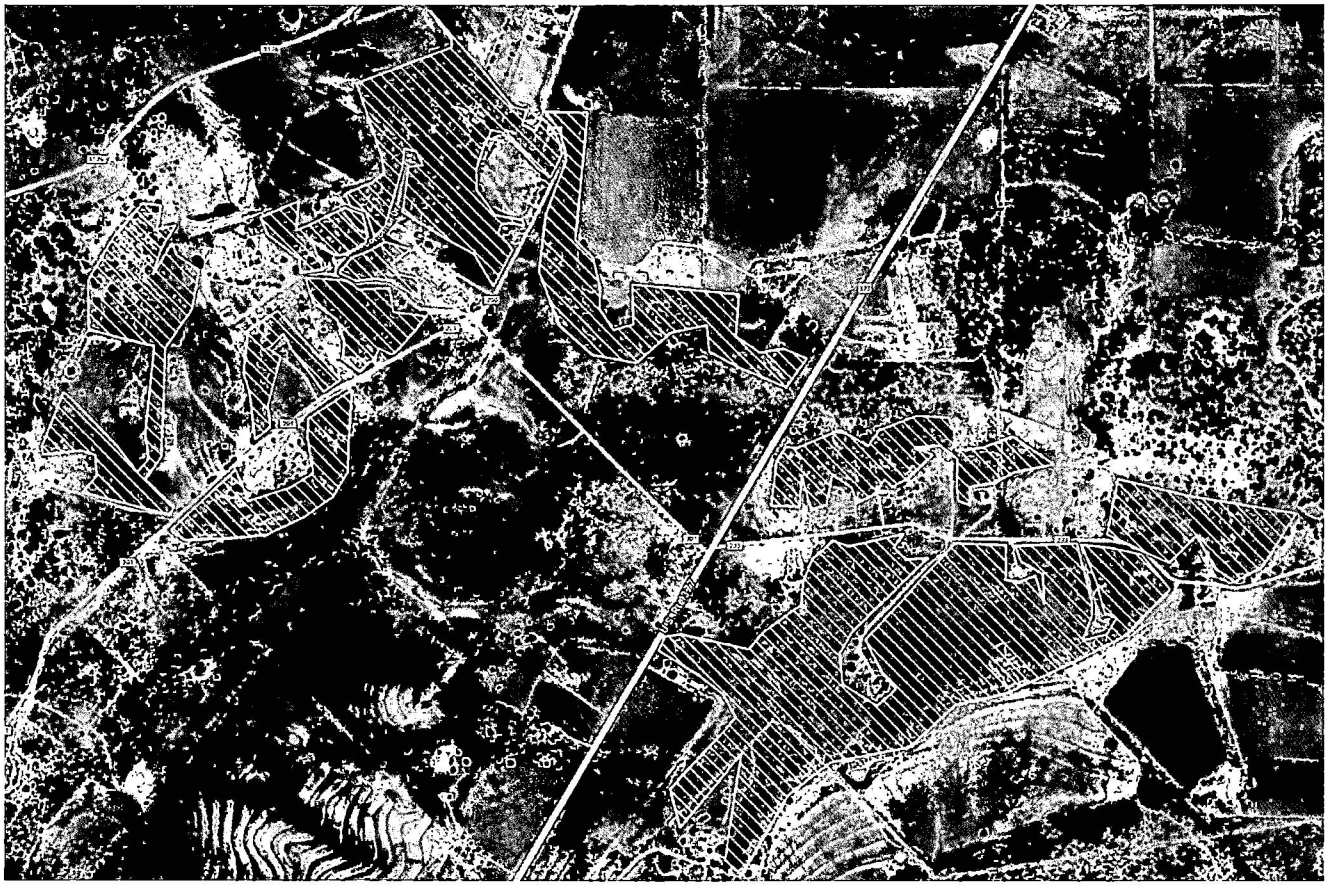
Score: 21.5

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $160,799.79 ($482.52)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 50



CR234 Project: 99.91 acres. 4 units. Beyond 2 miles from Indian Creek risk assessment area. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

Score: 21.5

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $48,208.57 ($482.52)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 25



CR334 Project: 275.25 acres. Beyond 2 miles from North Early risk assessment area. 8 units. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

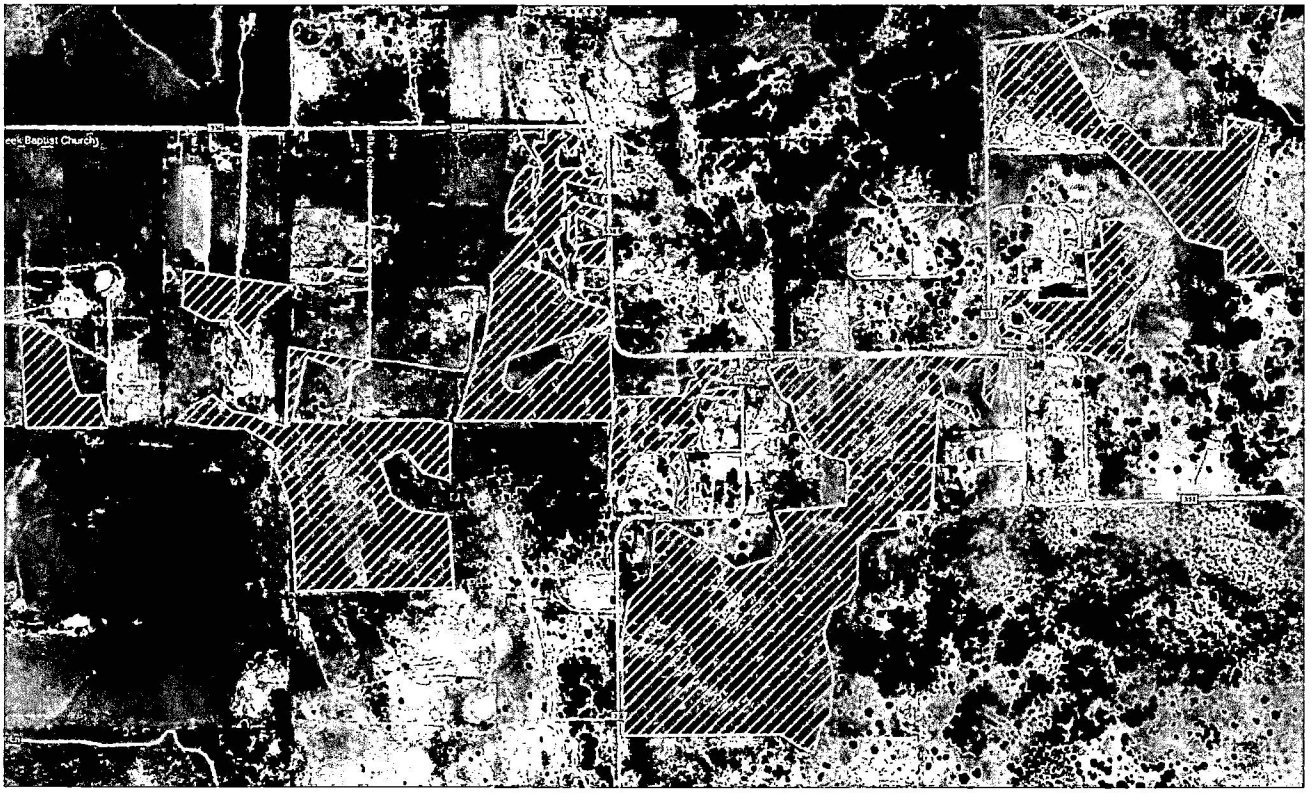
Score: 19.25

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $132,813.63 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 100



Owens Project: 374.27 acres. Beyond 2 miles from North Early risk assessment area. 5 units. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

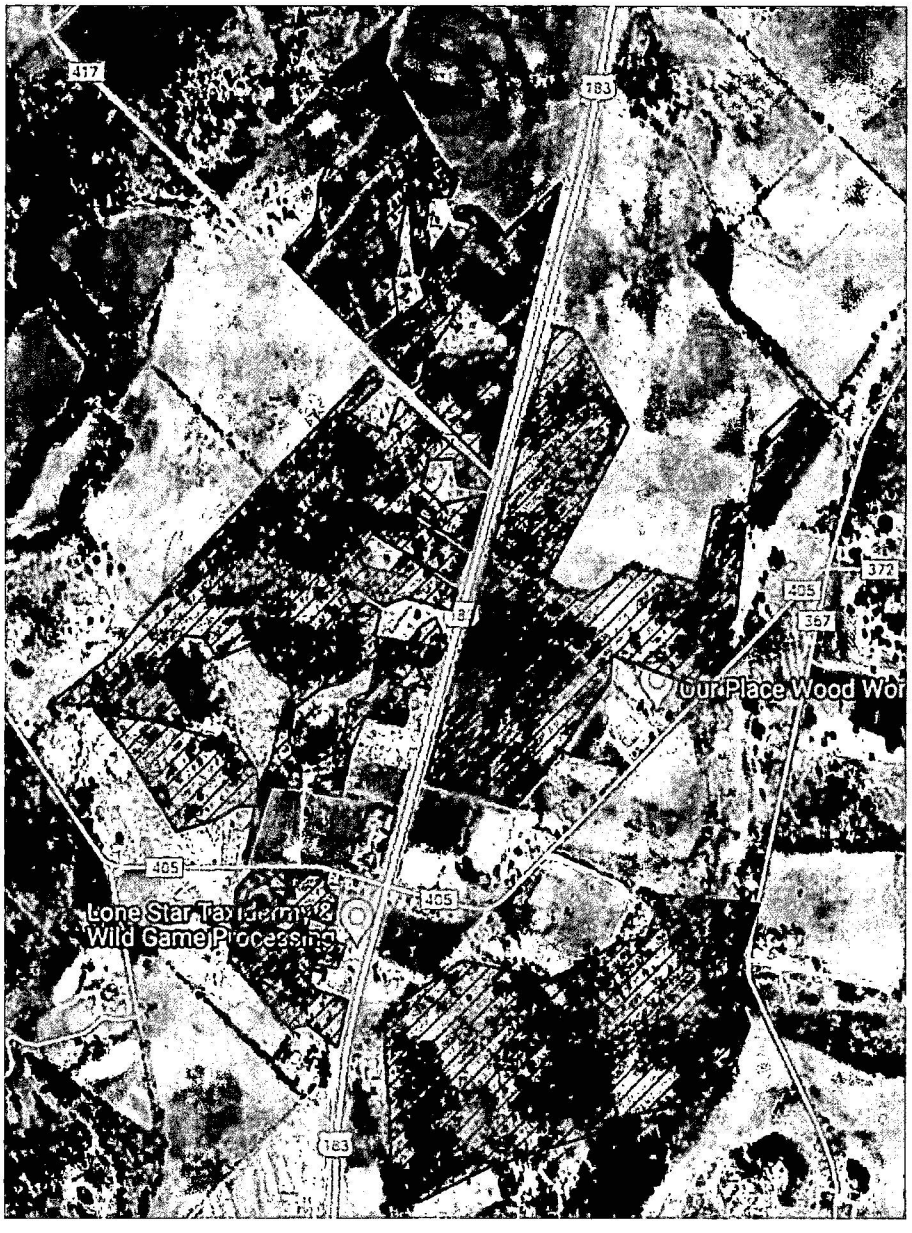
Score: 19.25

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $180,592.76 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 50



Salt Creek RV Project: 120.45 acres. Beyond 2 miles from North Early risk assessment area. 1 unit. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities protected: N/A

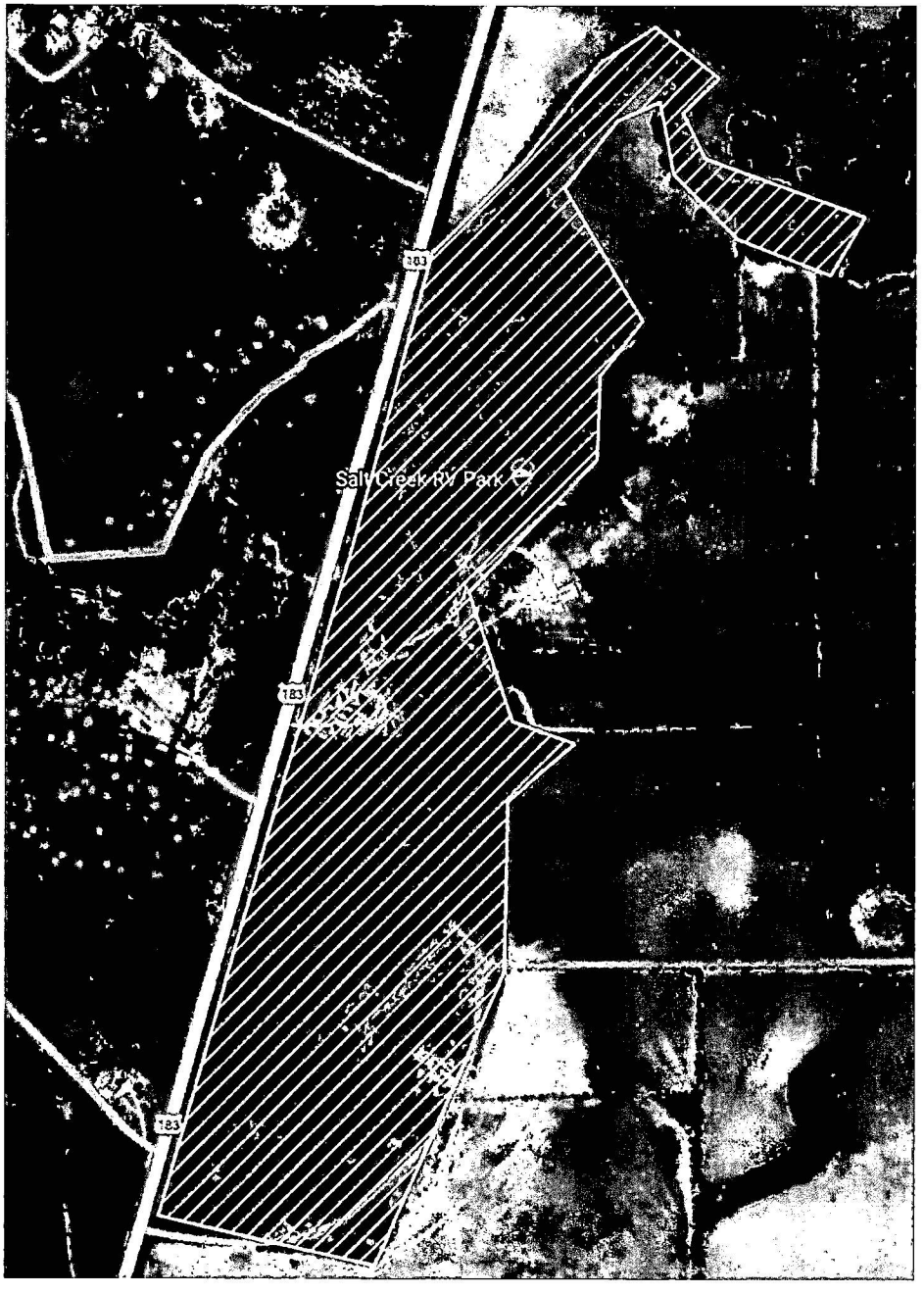
Score: 19.25

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $58,119.53 ($482.52 per acre)

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. mulching and/or grubbing) consistent with NRCS practice code 314 Brush Management, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Manage Fuel Loads to Achieve Desired Conditions. Range planting will be conducted after brush removal by broadcast or drilling, consistent with NRCS practice code 550 Range Planting, specifically consistent with Additional Criteria to Increase Carbon Sequestration.

Structures protected: approximately 15



Tree/Shrub Pruning Projects:

*The goal of tree/shrub pruning in residential areas is to prune trees 6-10ft from the ground, reduce tree density to prevent canopies from touching, and prune branches overhanging roofs. This project should help homeowners proactively mitigate their wildfire risk by creating defensible space. Method of removal: mechanical IPT (i.e. sawing) consistent with NRCS practice code 660 Tree/Shrub Pruning. Project lead for all tree/shrub pruning projects: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Shamrock Shores/Lake Shore: 1000 acres. Lake Brownwood risk assessment area. Score 117. **Tier 1 Project.** Structures protected: approximately 600

Harbor Point: 200 acres. Thunderbird Bay risk assessment area. Score 113. **Tier 2 Project.** Structures protected: approximately 100

Thunderbird Bay: 200 acres. Thunderbird Bay risk assessment area. Score 113. **Tier 2 Project.** Structures protected: approximately 200

Tamarack Mountain: 140 acres. Thunderbird Bay risk assessment area. Score 113. **Tier 2 Project.** Structures protected: approximately 50

Blanket: Estimated 165 acres. Blanket risk assessment area. Score 109. **Tier 2 Project.** Structures protected: approximately 200

Brownwood: Estimated 3200 acres. Belle Plain, Downtown and Railroad, Coggin, Woodland Heights, and Indian Creek risk assessment areas. Score 109. **Tier 2 Project.** Structures protected: approximately 7000

Kirkland Dock area: 100 acres. Dam risk assessment area. Score 99. **Tier 2 Project.** Structures protected: approximately 200

Early: 1000 acres. North Early and South early risk assessment areas. Score 95. **Tier 2 Project.** Structures protected: approximately 1000

May: 175 acres. May risk assessment area. Score 91. **Tier 2 Project.** Structures protected: approximately 150

Bangs: Estimated 800 acres. Bangs risk assessment area. Score 90. **Tier 2 Project.** Structures protected: Approximately 500

Zephyr: 100 acres. Zephyr risk assessment area. Score 90. **Tier 2 Project.** Structures protected: Approximately 100

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $147.24/acre.

Total cost of Brown County tree/shrub pruning projects: $1,042,459.2.

Proposed Prescribed Burn Projects:

Muse Wildlife Management Area: 1691.05 acres. 1 unit. Beyond 2-hour fire spread distance of Blanket risk assessment area. **Tier 4 Project.**

Key facilities: N/A

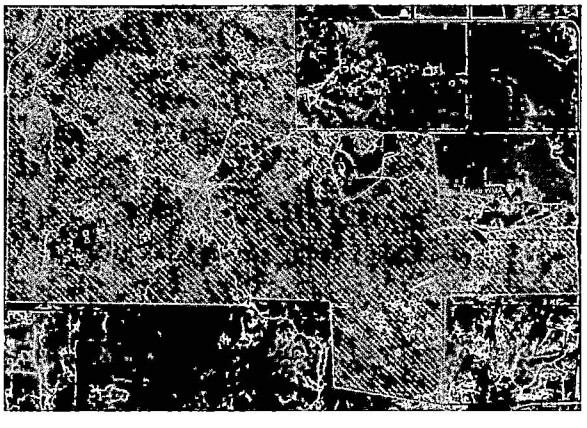
School/Healthcare facilities: N/A

Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: $72,615.24 (incentive for prescribed burn design and prescribed burn).

Project lead: Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District

Method of removal: Method of removal: prescribed burning consistent with NRCS practice code 338 Prescribed Burning. Brush removal consistent with NRCS practice code 383 Fuel Break may be conducted prior to Prescribed Burning.

Structures protected: approximately 10



Performance metrics and reporting:

Performance for the fuels management program outlined above will be measured in number of acres certified to be completed. The annual performance target for the fuels management program each year after receiving funding, until funding is expended, is 3500 acres. One year after receiving funding, Pecan Bayou SWCD will compile a performance report. This performance report will compare the actual number of acres certified over the preceding 12 months to the annual minimum performance target of 3500 acres certified, and will also note which proposed project areas were treated, and the number of acres in each proposed project area. This performance report will be posted in public places (such as the county courthouse) and will be shared with local news outlets once it is compiled.

Projects added after funding is received:

New proposed projects that are added to the plan after funding is received will be ranked using the same process as other projects. If that ranking would have assigned that proposed project to a higher priority project tier than the project tier for which the core working group is currently accepting applications, that proposed project is placed within the current project tier, but retains its ranking score, likely placing it at or near the top of proposed projects in that tier.

Review process:

At a minimum, on the second Wednesday of each April, Pecan Bayou SWCD will review the Mitigation Strategies and Mitigation Funding sections of the plan, and will submit a progress report and recommendations to the rest of the core working group. The core working group may meet at times and locations deemed appropriate to revise or develop new mitigation strategies, or to identify potential funding sources.

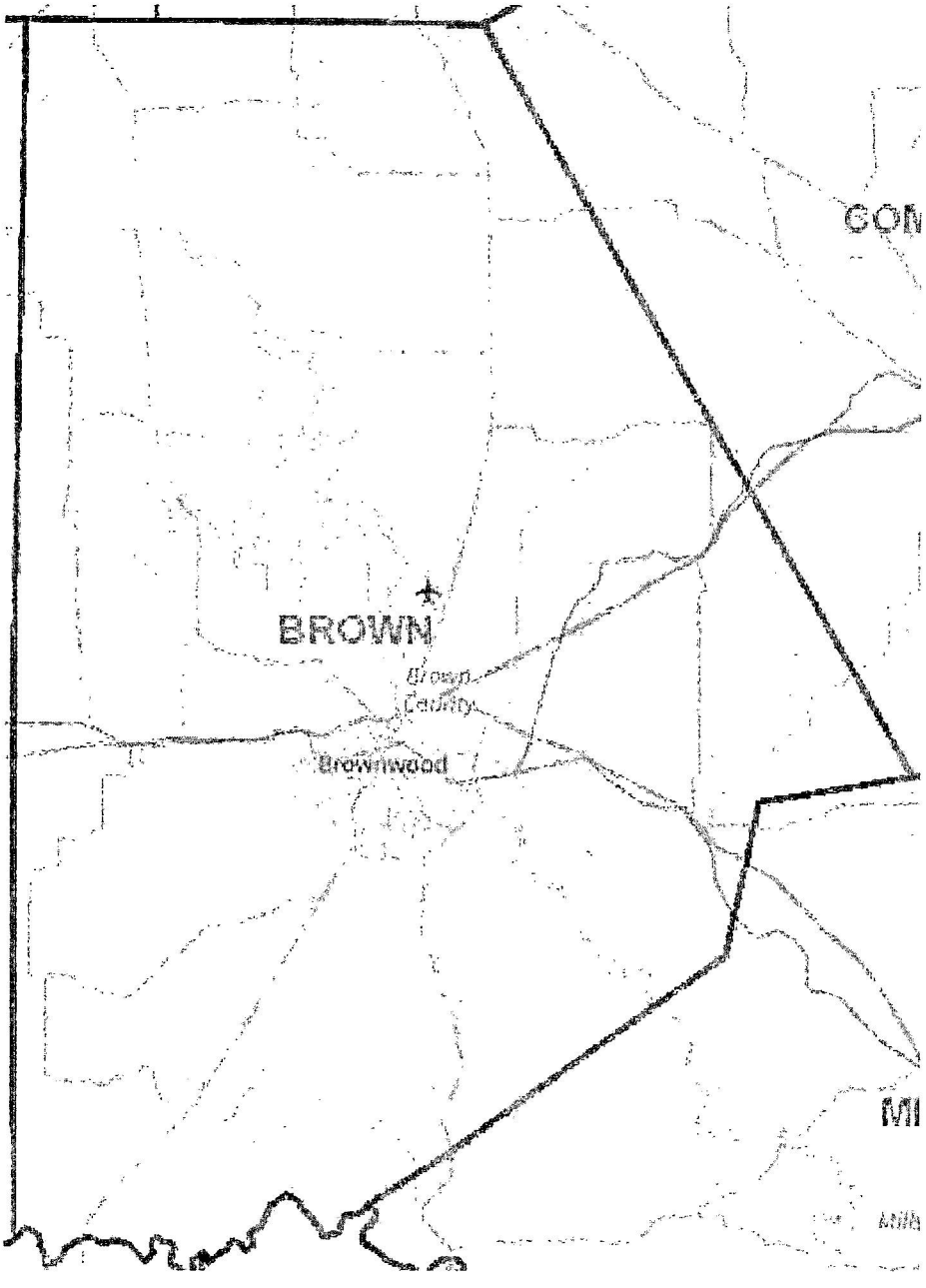
The CWPP can be amended by any member of the core working group if the amendment is to add a risk assessment for a previously unassessed community or neighborhood by a qualified individual or organization, as outlined in the risk assessment methodology above. Otherwise, the CWPP can only be amended through meetings of the entire core working group.

A CWPP is relevant for up to a 10-year period; therefore, the core working group will once again embark on a revision of this plan no later than January of 2034 to ensure the plan is thoroughly reviewed and updated by the 10-year deadline.

Appendix:

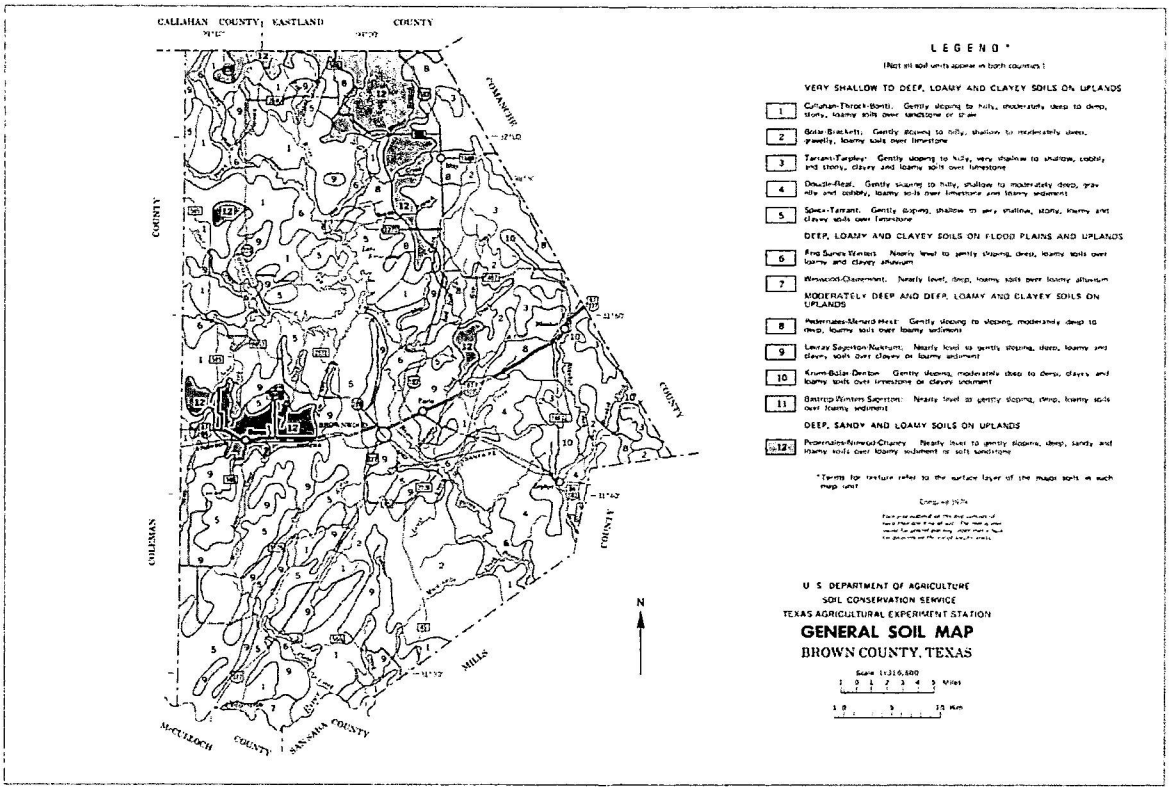
Community Background:

Location: Brown County, near the geographic center of Texas, is bordered on the north by Eastland County, on the west by Coleman County, on the south by McCulloch and San Saba counties, and on the east by Comanche and Mills counties. The center of the county lies at 31°45' north latitude and 99°00' west longitude, sixty-five miles southeast of Abilene.



General landscape:

The center of the county lies at 31°45' north latitude and 99°00' west longitude, sixty-five miles southeast of Abilene. Elevation over this rolling country varies from 1,200 to 2,000 feet. Soils vary from heavy loam to sand, clay, and shales over the county's 936 square miles. Local waterways are Pecan Bayou and its tributaries and the Colorado River, which forms the southern boundary of the county. The average low temperature in January is 33° F; the average high in July is 96°. The growing season lasts 242 days. Rainfall averages 27.42 inches annually, and 6,000 acres are under irrigation. The county is located in the cross-timbers and prairies ecoregion of Texas. Climax vegetation is composed primarily of big bluestem, little bluestem, Indiangrass, switchgrass, Canada wildrye, sideoats grama, blue grama, Texas wintergrass, and buffalograss. The minor species have generally increased with grazing. Past management and cultivation have caused the uplands to be covered mostly by scrub oak, mesquite, and juniper with mid- and shortgrass understories. The bottomland trees were historically primarily hardwoods such as pecan, oak, and elm, but have been invaded by mesquite. Lake Brownwood is the primary municipal water supply in the county.



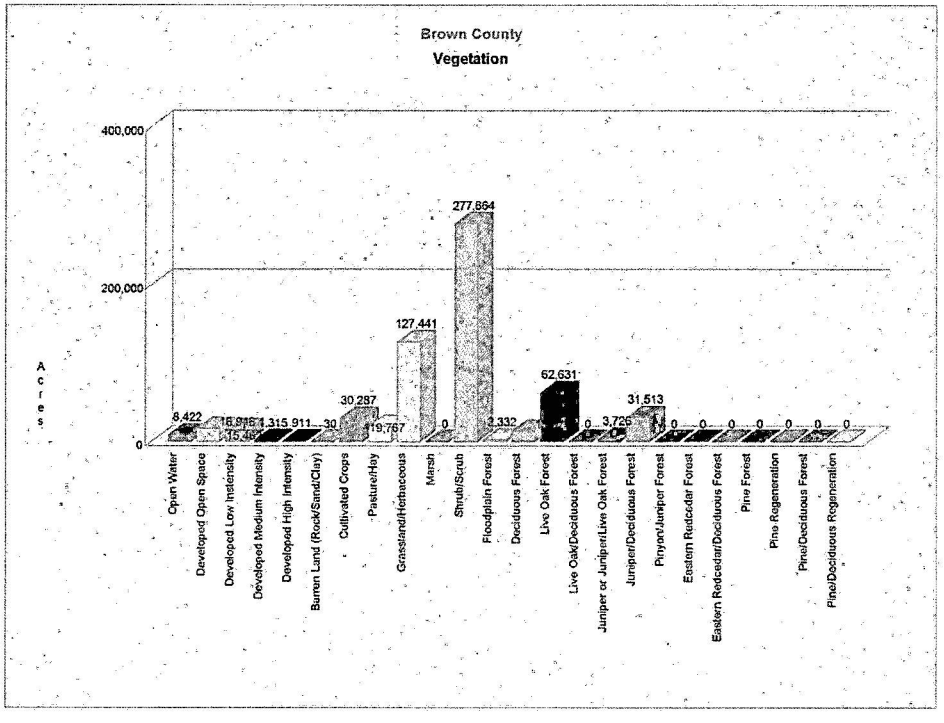
Climate:

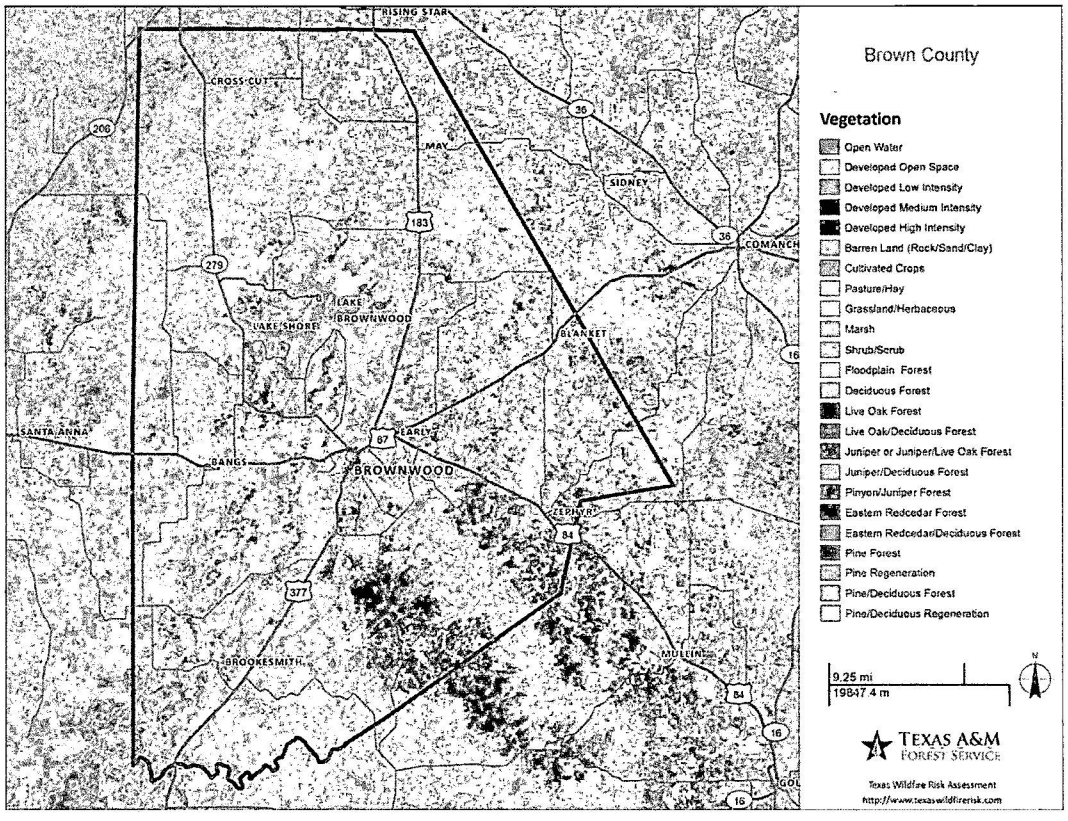
Brown County has a subtropical, subhumid to semiarid climate, with typically dry winters and hot dry summers. The distribution of monthly rainfall has two peaks. Spring is typically the wettest season, with a peak occurring in May. The second peak is usually in September, coinciding with the tropical cyclone season in the late summer/early fall. Spring rains are typified by convective thunderstorms that produce high intensity, short duration rainfall events and rapid runoff. Fall rains are primarily governed by tropical storms and hurricanes that originate in the Caribbean Sea or the Gulf of Mexico and make landfall on the coast from Louisiana to Mexico. For the past century precipitation in the county has varied from approximately 10.7 to 50.6 inches and averaged 25.9 inches.

Vegetation:

Based largely on anecdotal evidence and recent regional descriptions the vegetation of Brown County appears to have changed considerably over the past 150 years. Distinct land use changes brought on by European settlement and an extensive drought precipitated a widespread transformation of the landscape by the end of the nineteenth century. This change included a great increase in the amount and distribution of woody species, particularly honey mesquite, as grasslands have almost disappeared. The early European settlers who migrated this far west by the mid to late 1800s found a vast expanse of tallgrass prairies typical of the Rolling Plains. Abundant prairie grasses observed during this period included mesquite grass, little bluestem, big bluestem, curly mesquite, yellow Indiangrass, buffalograss, switchgrass, sand dropseed, sideoats grama, hairy grama, blue grama, western wheatgrass, green sprangletop, Texas cupgrass, and timothy. These expanses of prairie were broken only by a few scrub oaks, blackjack oaks, and some scattered mesquites to the west. The most common bottomland species described were pecan, elms, and cottonwood. Cedar breaks also lined some upland riparian edges. Brown County's woods were notable for their understories of thorny shrubs. The end of the

nineteenth century saw many changes in land use. The first farmer settled in Brown County in 1857. The land was purchased inexpensively and hastily cleared for new farms. Cotton was the primary crop grown in the area during the last half of the nineteenth century, although peanuts and forage crops were becoming more abundant. By 1881, landowners began to enclose the lands they claimed with barbed wire fencing. The year 1886 saw the introduction of the railroad to the area allowing for a more diverse market for cultivated goods such as cotton. The land use changes that most affected the vegetation composition of the county however were grazing and the cessation of a fire regime. The first herd of cattle was driven into the study area to Brown County in 1856. Over the next 25 years, the land remained largely unclaimed by European settlers, while cattle were driven to the area, branded, and released to graze on the vast, open range. The abundant open rangeland was attractive to early ranchers, resulting in a rapid increase in the local stocking rate. As grazing pressure increased on the prairie, the area of grassland required to support livestock rose from early stocking rates as low as three acres per animal unit to 15 to 25 acres per animal by the early 1900s. The entire region was regularly burned by the Native Americans who lived in the area. Each fall, after setting fire to the grasslands, the Native Americans would follow the buffalo north of the Arkansas River, then return the following spring when the grass was lush again. This cycle allowed the suppression of woody brush in both prairie and forest communities while ensuring the regeneration of tall- and midgrasses in the landscape. As the Native Americans were driven from their land, their methods of land management were maintained by early ranchers, until farmers settled among them, erecting wooden structures that were vulnerable to such large-scale burning. The midgrass and shortgrass species that increased under intensive grazing could not suppress the invasion of woody species. Soon mesquite, Harvard oak, sand sage, soapweed, and skunkbush became established in mottes throughout the prairies. Of all the invasive woody species, mesquite was the most widespread. Once established, mesquite could compete with the adjacent grasses, and the prairies of the Rolling Plains now supported a mesquite savannah.





Land use:

Brown County is primarily rural, with land predominantly used for ranching and farming. Over 470,000 acres are used for rangeland and pasture, beef cattle, forage production and hunting. Wheat and hay are the dominant crops, followed by cotton and sorghum. Food crops include peaches, pecans, and peanuts. The largest surface water body is Lake Brownwood, which has a usable conservation storage capacity of 131,430 acre-ft. Recreation in the county centers on the Lake Brownwood State Park.

Population:

Brown County has an estimated population of 38,090. It is primarily rural, but contains numerous small communities that serve the rural population. Brownwood, which has an estimated population of approximately 18,709, is the largest city in the county and its seat. 20.1% of the population is 65 or older, compared to 13.4% of the rest of Texas. 8.5% of the population of Brown County are veterans, compared to 6.2% of the rest of Texas. Median household income in Brown County is $53,792, compared to $72,284 for the rest of Texas. The percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher ('educational attainment') is 19.9%, compared to 33.9% for the rest of Texas.

Brown County's census profile can be found at this link: https://data.census.gov/profile/Brown_County,_Texas?g=050XX00US48049

Local health and medical facilities:

1. **Hospitals**

- Hendrick Medical Center – Brownwood - 325-646-8541 – 1501 Burnet Rd, Brownwood, Tx 76801

2. **Clinics**

- Hendrick Clinic – Early – 325-643-3010 – 2005 Hwy. 183 N., Early, Tx 76802
- Hendrick Urgent Care – 325-510-5418 – 400 E. Commerce, Brownwood, Tx 76801
- Heart of Texas Clinic – 325-643-3300 – 109 S. Park Dr., Brownwood, Tx 76801
- Pediatrics of Brownwood – 325-643-5456 - 2500 Crockett Dr., Brownwood, Tx 76801
- Accel Health – 325-643-5167 -3804 Hwy. 377 S., Brownwood, Tx 76801
- VA Brownwood Clinic – 325-641-0568 – 26—Memorial Park Dr., Brownwood, Tx 76801

3. **Nursing Homes**

- Bangs Nursing Home – 325-752-6321 – 1105 Fitzgerald, Bangs, Tx 76823
- Brownwood Nursing & Rehabilitation – 325-643-9555 – 101 Miller Dr., Brownwood, Tx 76801
- CARE Nursing & Rehabilitation – 325-646-5521 – 200 CR 616, Brownwood, Tx 76801
- Cross Country Healthcare – 325-646-6529 – 1514 Indian Creek Dr., Brownwood, Tx 76801
- Oakridge Manor – 325-643-2746 – 2501 Morris Sheppard Dr., Brownwood, Tx 76801
- Senior Care – 325-643-9801 - 2700 Memorial Park Dr., Brownwood, Tx 76801
- Songbird Lodge – 325-646-4750 – 2500 Songbird Cir., Brownwood, Tx 76801

4. **Assisted Living**

- The Chatfield Assisted Living - 325-200-4904 – 1605 Calvert Rd., Brownwood, Tx 76801
- Redstone Park – 325-643-9056 – 2410 Songbird Cir., Brownwood, Tx 76801
- Vicksburg Retirement Community – 325-646-6938 – 3020 4th St., Brownwood, Tx 76801

Local utilities:

1. Type: Electric. Utility name: **Oncor**. Approximate number of local customers: 15,000. Service area: Brown County. Major local facilities: 912 Sharp St., Brownwood TX. 24-Hour emergency Contact: Ken Harris. Contact phone: 325-641-4428.
2. Type: Telephone. Utility name: **Verizon**. Approximate number of local customers: 13,500. Service area: Brown County. Major local facilities: 400 Fisk Ave, Brownwood TX. 24-Hour emergency contact: n/a. Contact phone: +1 800-483-2000.
3. Type: Water. Utility name: **Brown County Water Improvement District #1**. Approximate number of local customers: 38,000. Service area: Brown County. Major local facilities: 501 E. Baker St. Brownwood TX. Contact: John Allen (GM). Contact phone: 325-642-0583, 325-646-3031.
4. Type: Natural gas. Utility name: **Atmos Energy**. Approximate number of local customers: 8,000. Service area: Brown County. Major local facilities: 4304 Danhill Dr, Brownwood TX. Contact: Ron McCulloch. Contact phone: 325-642-2902, 325-641-5910.
5. Type: Water. Utility name: **City of Brownwood**. Approximate number of local customers: 7,400. Service area: Brownwood. Major local facilities: 501 Center Ave, Brownwood TX. Contact: Don Hatcher. Contact phone: 325 -642-0583.
6. Type: Water. Utility name: **City of Early**. Approximate number of local customers: 1,200. Service area: Early. Major local facilities: 960 Early Blvd, Early TX. Contact: Wade Walker. Contact phone: 325-642-5451.
7. Type: Water. Utility name: **City of Bangs**. Approximate number of local customers: 850. Service area: Bangs. Major local facilities: 109 S. First St, Bangs TX. Contact: Jorge Camarillo. Contact phone: 325-752-6223.
8. Type: Water. Utility name: **Brookesmith Special Utility District**. Approximate number of local customers: 3,500. Service area: West Brown County. Major local facilities: 1100 CR 554, Brownwood TX. Contact: Steve Adams. Contact phone: 325-642-1027.
9. Type: Water. Utility name: **Zephyr Water Supply Corp**. Approximate number of local customers: 1,400. Service area: East Brown County. Major local facilities: 10700 Hwy 84E, Zephyr TX. Contact: Terry Edgar (GM). Contact phone: 325-739-5264.
10. Type: Wastewater. Utility name: **City of Brownwood Wastewater Treatment Plant**. Approximate number of local customers: 16,000. Service area: Brownwood. Major local facilities: COB Wastewater Treatment Plant. Contact: on-call operator. Contact phone: 325-643-0089, 325-643-6304.

Schools:

Students in Brown County attend 8 school districts, 7 of which have school facilities located within the county. Those seven school districts and their enrollment are listed below.

Bangs ISD: Bangs ISD has 817 students enrolled as of October 2023. Bangs ISD has 3 campuses; the elementary school is located at 2001 North Sixth Street, Bangs TX 76823; the middle school is located at 400 North Third Street, Bangs TX 76823; and the high school is located at 305 North Third Street, Bangs, TX 76823. Contact phone: 325-752-6612.

Brownwood ISD: Brownwood ISD has 3441 students enrolled as of October 2023. Brownwood ISD has seven campuses; Coggin Elementary is located at 800 Rogan, Brownwood, TX 76801; East Elementary is located at 2700 Vincent, Brownwood, TX 76801; Northwest Elementary is located at 311 Bluffview Dr, Brownwood, TX 76801; Woodland Heights Elementary is located at 3900 4th Street, Brownwood, TX 76801; Brownwood Middle School is located at 1600 Calvert Rd, Brownwood, TX 76801; Brownwood High School is located at 2100 Slayden Brownwood, TX 76801; Accelerated High School is located at 1015 Old Coleman Road, Brownwood, TX 76801. Contact phone: 325-643-5644.

Blanket ISD: Blanket ISD has enrollment of 140 as of October 2023. Blanket ISD is located at 901 Avenue H, Blanket, TX 76432. Contact phone: 325-748-5311.

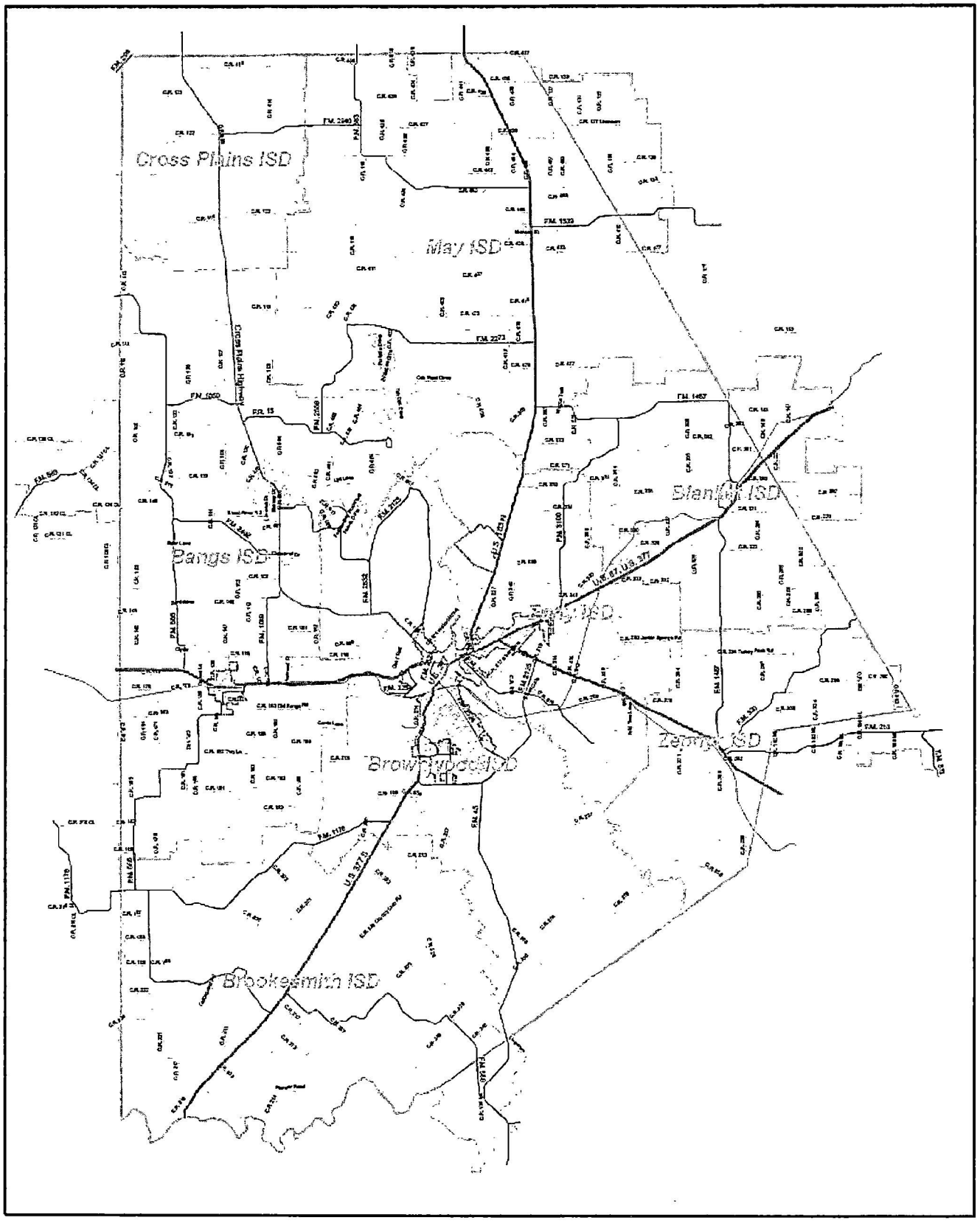
May ISD: May ISD has enrollment of 266 as of October 2023. May ISD is located at 3400 County Road 411 East, May, TX 76857. Contact phone: 254-259-2091.

Zephyr ISD: Zephyr ISD has enrollment of 217 as of October 2023. Zephyr ISD is located at 11625 CR 281, Zephyr, TX 76890. Contact phone: 325-739-5331.

Brookesmith ISD: Brookesmith ISD has enrollment of 173 as of October 2023. Brookesmith ISD is located at 13400 FM 586 S, Brookesmith, TX 76827. Contact phone: 325-643-8137.

Early ISD: Early ISD has enrollment of 1109 as of October 2023. Early ISD has four campuses; Early Primary School is located at 965 Early Blvd, Early, TX 76802; Early Elementary School is located at 201 Sudderth, Early, TX 76802; Early Middle School is located at 700 Sunrise, Early, TX 76802; Early High School is located at 115 Sudderth, Early, TX 76802. Contact phone: 325-646-7934

Brown County School Districts

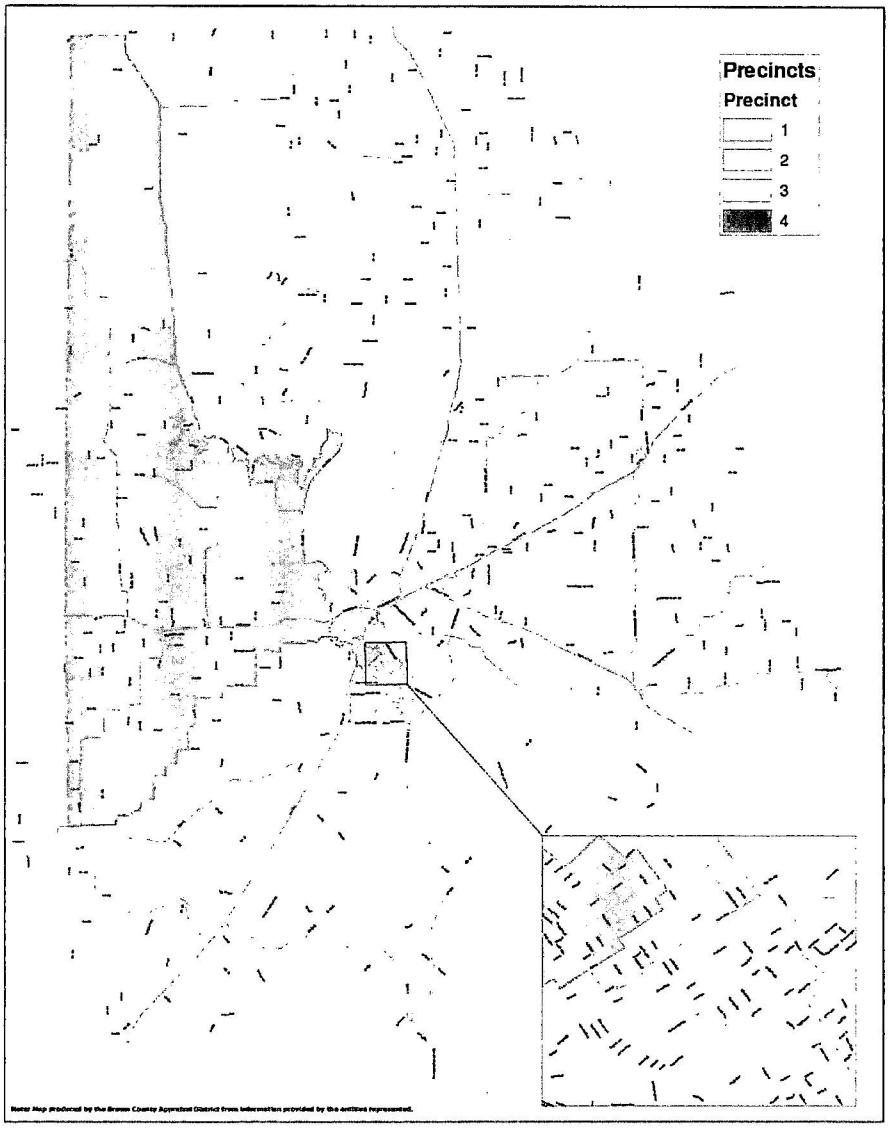


Community legal authority:

Brown County Commissioner's Court is made up of a county judge and four county commissioners elected by residents of the county. All county governments in the state of Texas derive their authorities from the Texas Local Government Code. Further adoption or implementation of codes or ordinances beyond a fire code and the Texas Local Government Code Sec. 232.0034(c), is prohibited by Texas Statute. Judge Shane Britton leads the Brown County Commissioner's Court. The county is divided into four precincts, represented as follows: Precinct 1: Gary Worley; Precinct 2: Joel Kelton; Precinct 3: Wayne Shaw; Precinct 4: Larry Traweek.

Brown County has not adopted a county-wide fire code, but the cities of Brownwood and Early have both adopted the 2015 International Fire Code, with minor changes.

Brown County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace & Constable Precincts



Fire response capabilities:

Listed below are local fire departments, radio types, equipment and special character aliases in radios, station locations, and staff.

Division/ Department	Radio Type (mobile, portable, desktop)	Special character aliases in radios		Station locations	Staff
Brownwood Fire Department			Engine 9 (1000 gallons)	600 E Adams Street, Brownwood, TX 76801; 1511 Indian Creek Brownwood, TX 76801	32 paid, 4 admin/ staff
Brownwood Fire Department			Rescue 9 (800 gallons)		
Brownwood Fire Department			Truck 9 (100ft aerial ladder, 250 gallons)		
Brownwood Fire Department			Brush 9 (400 gallons)		
Brownwood Fire Department			TIFMAS "Brushtruck" (400 gallons)		
Brownwood Fire Department			Engine 93 "Reserve" (750 gallons)		
Brownwood Fire Department			Engine 92 (1000 gallons)		

Brownwood Fire Department			Brush 92 (400 gallons)		
Bangs VFD	Mobile	BGS B30	Brush truck	104 E Spencer St, Bangs, TX 76823	0 paid, 21 volunteers
Bangs VFD	Mobile	BGS B34	Brush truck		
Bangs VFD	Mobile	BGS B37	Brush truck		
Bangs VFD	Mobile	BGS R32	Rescue truck		
Bangs VFD	Mobile	BGS T36	Tanker		
Bangs VFD	Mobile	BGS E39	Structure engine		

Blanket VFD	Mobile	BLK C5M	Command vehicle	719 Main Street, Blanket, TX 76432	0 paid, 20 volunteers
Blanket VFD	Mobile	BLK B51	Brush truck		
Blanket VFD	Mobile	BLK B52	Brush truck		
Blanket VFD	Mobile	BLK B53	Brush truck		
Blanket VFD	Mobile	BLK T51	Tanker		

Early VFD	Mobile	EFD-BR81	Brush truck	1030 Early Blvd. Early, TX. 76802	6 paid full-time, 13 paid part-time, 9 volunteers. 3 career firefighters day-time, 2-career fire-fighters at night
Early VFD	Mobile	EFD-BR82	Brush truck		
Early VFD	Mobile	EFD-RES8	Rescue truck		
Early VFD	Portable	EFD-E89	Structure engine		
Early VFD	Portable	EFD-B80B	Brush truck		
Early VFD	Portable	EFD-T84A	Tanker		
Early VFD	Portable	EFD_CHF8	Command vehicle		
Early VFD	Portable	EFD_MAR8	Fire marshal		
Early VFD	Portable	EFD-88A	Structure engine		

Lake Brownwood VFD	Mobile	BDG B49	Brush truck	8800 Highway 279, Brownwood, TX 76801	0 paid, 19 volunteers.
Lake Brownwood VFD	Mobile	BDG B42	Brush truck		
Lake Brownwood VFD	Mobile	BDG E44	Structure engine		
Lake Brownwood VFD	Mobile	BDG R46	Rescue truck		
Lake Brownwood VFD	Mobile	BDG T41	Tanker		
Lake Brownwood VFD	Mobile	BDG B43	Brush truck		
Lake Brownwood VFD	Portable	Chief 4	Command vehicle		

Dam VFD	Mobile	DAMCHIEFM	Command Vehicle	160 Pency Dr, Brownwood TX 76801	0 paid, 14 volunteers
Dam VFD	Mobile	DAM B755	Brush truck		
Dam VFD	Mobile	DAM B756	Brush truck		
Dam VFD	Mobile	DAM B757	Brush truck		
Dam VFD	Mobile	DAM T758	Tanker		
Dam VFD	Mobile	DAM B759	Brush truck		

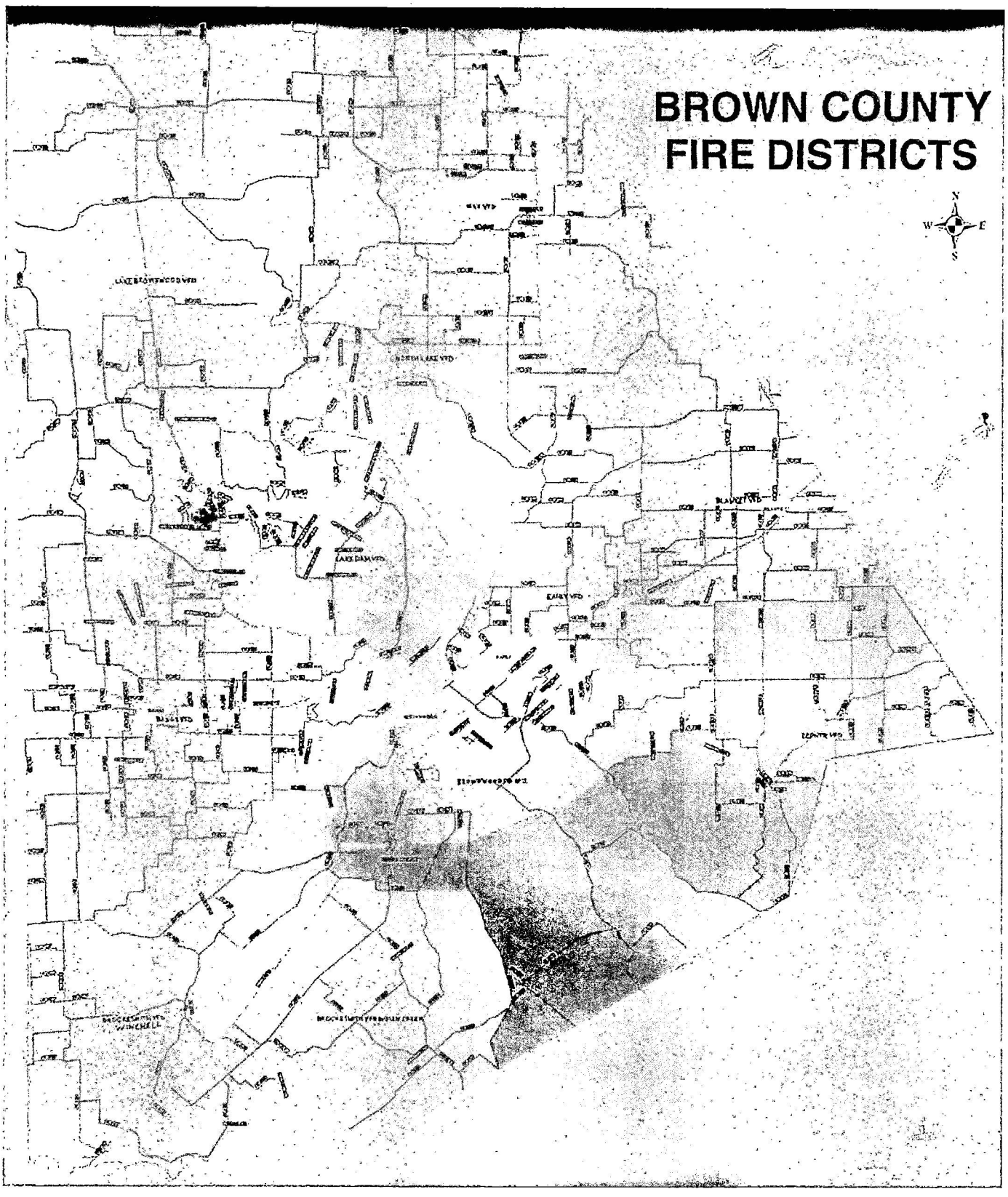
May VFD	Mobile	MAY B70	Brush truck	19070 Hwy 183 N, May TX 76857	0 paid, 30 volunteers
May VFD	Mobile	MAY B71	Brush truck		
May VFD	Mobile	MAY B75	Brush truck		
May VFD	Mobile	MAY B76	Brush truck		
May VFD	Mobile	MAY E7	Structure engine		
May VFD	Mobile	MAY R7	Command vehicle		
May VFD	Mobile	MAY R77	Rescue truck		
May VFD	Mobile	MAY T7	Tanker		
May VFD	Mobile	MAY CTR7	Communication trailer		

North Lake VFD	Mobile	NLK C6M	Command vehicle	3340 Windjammer Drive, May TX 76857	0 paid, 27 volunteers.
North Lake VFD	Mobile	NLK T763	Brush truck		
North Lake VFD	Mobile	NLK E762	Rescue truck		
North Lake VFD	Mobile	NLK B769	Brush truck		
North Lake VFD	Mobile	NLK B765	Brush truck		
North Lake VFD	Mobile	NLK B761	Rescue/EMS		

Zephyr VFD	Mobile	ZPR E10	Structure engine	11780 Hwy 84/183 Zephyr, TX 76890	0 paid, 14 volunteers, 6 volunteer admin/staff
Zephyr VFD	Mobile	ZPR T10	Tanker		
Zephyr VFD	Mobile	ZPR B10	Brush truck		
Zephyr VFD	Mobile	ZPR R10	Rescue truck		
Zephyr VFD	Mobile	ZPR BS10	Brush truck		

Brookesmith VFD	Mobile	BKS C7802	Command vehicle	12960 FM 586 S, Brookesmith TX 76827	0 paid, 10 volunteers
Brookesmith VFD	Mobile	BKS B780	Brush truck		
Brookesmith VFD	Mobile	BKS B783	Brush truck		
Brookesmith VFD	Mobile	BKS T784	Tanker		
Brookesmith VFD	Mobile	BKS B785	Brush truck		
Brookesmith VFD	Mobile	BKS T782	Brush truck		

Winchell VFD	Mobile	WCH A12	Brush truck	18500 Hwy 377 S, Brookesmith, TX 76827	0 paid, 21 volunteers, 2 volunteer admin/staff
Winchell VFD	Mobile	WCH B12	Brush truck		
Winchell VFD	Mobile	WCH B121	Brush truck		
Winchell VFD	Mobile	WCH T12	Tanker		
Winchell VFD	Mobile	WCH E12	Structure engine		


BROWN COUNTY
FIRE DISTRICTS
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W
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Core Working Group:

The member organizations of the core working group are: Lake Brownwood Volunteer Fire Department; Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District; Brown County; Brownwood Fire Department; Texas A&M Forest Service. The core working group is composed of one representative of each member organization. If an organization's representative is unable to attend a committee meeting or otherwise perform the representative's duties, the organization's alternative representative shall serve in the representative's place. The administrative head of each member organization shall designate one individual to serve as the organization's representative on the core working group and one individual to serve as alternate representative. The administrative head of the member organization may change the designated representative or alternate representative at will. When designating or changing the representative or alternate representative, the administrative head shall promptly notify the committee in writing of the name and position of the new representative or alternate representative.

The officers of the core working group shall be a Chairman and Vice-Chairman who shall be elected by the other member representatives. The member representatives shall make nominations for each office, and by written ballot, cast their vote for their choice from among the nominees. When the votes have been tabulated, the candidate receiving a majority of the votes shall be declared elected. A Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected at the first meeting following April 1st each year. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman may be re-elected. Officers shall assume their duties immediately upon election.

Member agencies may call upon the Chairman to schedule a meeting at any time. When requested by a member agency to have a meeting, the Chairman shall contact the other members to determine a date suitable to the members.

A majority of core working group members as described herein shall be present in order to conduct a meeting. The concurrence of a majority of the core working group members as described herein is required for the determination of any matter within the core working group's duties. Meetings of the core working group shall be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order unless inconsistent with any state law, policy, or special rule adopted by the core working group.

The core working group shall: pursue funding for a fuels management program in Brown County; oversee a fuels management program as described in the Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan; set application windows for cost-share applications for a fuels management program upon securing funding; approve or reject cost-share applications for a fuels management program; use its discretion to assign unused funding in one project area to another project area in the same or next project tier as deemed appropriate; to assess additional project areas for inclusion in the Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan and approve or reject their inclusion in the plan; and, at minimum, embark on a revision of the plan no later than January of 2034.

Stakeholder Group:

The member organizations of the stakeholder group are: Brown County AgriLife Extension Office; Bangs VFD; Blanket VFD; Brookesmith VFD; Dam VFD; Early Fire Department; May VFD; North Lake Brownwood VFD; Winchell VFD; Zephyr VFD; Comanche Electric Cooperative Association. The stakeholder group is composed of one representative of each member organization. If an organization's representative is unable to attend a stakeholder group meeting or otherwise perform the representative's duties, the organization's alternative representative shall serve in the representative's place. The administrative head of each member organization shall designate one individual to serve as the organization's representative on the stakeholder group and one individual to serve as alternate representative. The administrative head of the member organization may change the designated representative or alternate representative at will. When designating or changing the representative or alternate representative, the administrative head shall promptly notify the committee in writing of the name and position of the new representative or alternate representative.

The officers of the stakeholder group shall be a Chairman and Vice-Chairman who shall be elected by the other member representatives. The member representatives shall make nominations for each office, and by written ballot, cast their vote for their choice from among the nominees. When the votes have been tabulated, the candidate receiving a majority of the votes shall be declared elected. A Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected at the first meeting following April 1st each year. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman may be re-elected. Officers shall assume their duties immediately upon election.

Member agencies may call upon the Chairman to schedule a meeting at any time. When requested by a member agency to have a meeting, the Chairman shall contact the other members to determine a date suitable to the members.

A majority of stakeholder group members as described herein shall be present in order to conduct a meeting. The concurrence of a majority of the stakeholder group members as described herein is required for the determination of any matter within the stakeholder group's duties. Meetings of the stakeholder group shall be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order unless inconsistent with any state law, policy, or special rule adopted by the stakeholder group.

The stakeholder group shall: make non-binding recommendations to the Core Working Group for amendments or additions to any portion of the Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

COMMISSIONER GARY WORLEY,
PRECINCT 1.

COMMISSIONER JOEL KELTON,
PRECINCT 2.

COMMISSIONER WAYNE SHAW,
PRECINCT 3.

COMMISSIONER LARRY TRAWEEK,
PRECINCT 4.

COUNTY JUDGE

BROWN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT

BROWNWOOD, TEXAS

WHEREAS, Texas is experiencing unprecedented growth and development in areas that were once rural, coupled with an increase in the occurrence of wildfires,

WHEREAS, it is in these areas where developments meet vegetation, or the Wildland Urban Interface, that the greatest risk to public safety and property from wildfire exists,

WHEREAS, the best defense is preparedness and public education concerning the dangers that wildfire poses to the residents and natural resources of the County of Brown,

WHEREAS, a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is authorized under the provisions outlined in the Title I of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003,

WHEREAS, a CWPP is a written document, mutually agreed upon by local, state and federal representatives and the stakeholders that identifies how a community will reduce its risks from wildland fire,

WHEREAS, a CWPP addresses structural ignitability, prioritizes hazardous fuel reduction efforts on public and private lands and is developed collaboratively,

WHEREAS, the development of a CWPP gives a community an opportunity to influence the manner in which hazardous fuels are reduced on federal lands in proximity to communities,

WHEREAS, communities with a CWPP offer the best solution for communities at risk from wildfire to mitigate said risks.

NOW, THEREFORE IT BE RESOLVED, that the Brown County officials urge all citizens in Brown County to participate in the development of a Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan in accordance with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act.

IN OFFICIAL RECOGNITION WHEREOF, we the undersigned hereby affix our signatures this **11th** day of **March 2024**.

County Judge

Commissioner, Pct. 1

Commissioner, Pct. 2

Commissioner, Pct. 3

Commissioner, Pct. 4

Attested by: Sharon Ferguson

County Clerk

BANGS,TX
SMALL TOWN U.S.A.

7/23/2024

Brown County Commissioners Court
200 S. Broadway Street, Suite #322
Brownwood, TX 76801

Dear Commissioners Court,

On behalf of the City of Bangs, I am writing to express our strong support for the development and implementation of the Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

Texas is experiencing unprecedented growth and development, particularly in areas once considered rural. This growth, coupled with an increase in wildfire occurrences, poses a significant threat to public safety and property. It is within these areas, where development meets vegetation, known as the Wildland Urban Interface, that the risk is greatest.

Preparedness and public education about the dangers of wildfire are essential for safeguarding our residents and natural resources. The CWPP, authorized under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, is a crucial tool in this effort. It is a collaborative, written document that local, state, and federal representatives and stakeholders mutually agreed upon. It identifies how our community will reduce risks from wildland fire by addressing structural ignitability and prioritizing hazardous fuel reduction on both public and private lands.

The development of a CWPP provides our community with the opportunity to influence the management of hazardous fuels on federal lands near our city. Communities with an established CWPP are better equipped to mitigate wildfire risks and enhance public safety. The City of Bangs urges all citizens to actively participate in the development of Brown County's CWPP. This collaborative effort is vital for ensuring the safety and well-being of our community.

We commend Brown County's commitment to this important initiative and are ready to support the development and implementation of the CWPP in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Steve Whittenberg
Mayor
City of Bangs

City of Bangs, PO Box 188, Bangs, Texas 76823
Telephone 325-752-6223 Fax 325-752-7500

The City of Blanket Texas

June 17, 2024

Brown County Commissioners' Court
200 S. Broadway Street, Suite #322
Brownwood, TX 76801

Dear Commissioners' Court,

On behalf of the City of Blanket, I am writing to express our strong support for the development and implementation of the Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

Texas is experiencing unprecedented growth and development, particularly in areas once considered rural. This growth, coupled with an increase in wildfire occurrences, poses a significant threat to public safety and property. It is within these areas, where development meets vegetation, known as the Wildland Urban Interface, that the risk is greatest.

Preparedness and public education about the dangers of wildfire are essential for safeguarding our residents and natural resources. The CWPP, authorized under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, is a crucial tool in this effort. It is a collaborative, written document that local, state, and federal representatives and stakeholders mutually agreed upon. It identifies how our community will reduce risks from wildland fire by addressing structural ignitability and prioritizing hazardous fuel reduction on both public and private lands.

The development of a CWPP provides our community with the opportunity to influence the management of hazardous fuels on federal lands near our city. Communities with an established CWPP are better equipped to mitigate wildfire risks and enhance public safety.

The City of Blanket urges all citizens to actively participate in the development of Brown County's CWPP. This collaborative effort is vital for ensuring the safety and well-being of our community.

We commend Brown County's commitment to this important initiative and are ready to support the development and implementation of the CWPP in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Judy Eoff
Mayor, City of Blanket

P.O. Box 38 / 719 Main Blanket, Texas 76432
Office/ Fax 325-748-3171 Cell 325-642-0121
blankettx@outlook.com
Find us on Facebook at City of Blanket, TX

CITY OF
BROWNWOOD

July 9, 2024

Brown County Commissioners' Court
200 S. Broadway Street, Suite #322
Brownwood, TX 76801

Dear Commissioners' Court,

On behalf of the City of Brownwood, I am writing to express our strong support for the development and implementation of the Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

Texas is experiencing unprecedented growth and development, particularly in areas once considered rural. This growth, coupled with an increase in wildfire occurrences, poses a significant threat to public safety and property. It is within these areas, where development meets vegetation, known as the Wildland Urban Interface, that the risk is greatest.

Preparedness and public education about the dangers of wildfire are essential for safeguarding our residents and natural resources. The CWPP, authorized under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, is a crucial tool in this effort. It is a collaborative, written document that local, state, and federal representatives and stakeholders mutually agree upon. It identifies how our community will reduce risks from wildland fire by addressing structural ignitability and prioritizing hazardous fuel reduction on both public and private lands.

The development of a CWPP provides our community with the opportunity to influence the management of hazardous fuels on federal lands near our city. Communities with an established CWPP are better equipped to mitigate wildfire risks and enhance public safety.

The City of Brownwood urges all citizens to actively participate in the development of Brown County's CWPP. This collaborative effort is vital for ensuring the safety and well-being of our community.

We commend Brown County's commitment to this important initiative and are ready to support the development and implementation of the CWPP in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Stephen E. Haynes, Mayor

CITY OF EARLY

P.O. BOX 3100 EARLY, TEXAS 76803
PHONE 325-643-5451

June 14, 2024

Brown County Commissioners' Court
200 S. Broadway Street, Suite #322
Brownwood, TX 76801

Dear Commissioners' Court,

On behalf of the City of Early, I am writing to express our strong support for the development and implementation of the Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

Texas is experiencing unprecedented growth and development, particularly in areas once considered rural. This growth, coupled with an increase in wildfire occurrences, poses a significant threat to public safety and property. It is within these areas, where development meets vegetation, known as the Wildland Urban Interface, that the risk is greatest.

Preparedness and public education about the dangers of wildfire are essential for safeguarding our residents and natural resources. The CWPP, authorized under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, is a crucial tool in this effort. It is a collaborative, written document that local, state, and federal representatives and stakeholders mutually agreed upon. It identifies how our community will reduce risks from wildland fire by addressing structural ignitability and prioritizing hazardous fuel reduction on both public and private lands.

The development of a CWPP provides our community with the opportunity to influence the management of hazardous fuels on federal lands near our city. Communities with an established CWPP are better equipped to mitigate wildfire risks and enhance public safety.

The City of Early urges all citizens to actively participate in the development of Brown County's CWPP. This collaborative effort is vital for ensuring the safety and well-being of our community.

We commend Brown County's commitment to this important initiative and are ready to support the development and implementation of the CWPP in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Seth Ringler
Fire Marshal
City of Early
325-642-0794
sringler@earlytx.net

CECA
comanche electric cooperative association

Your Touchstone Energy® Cooperative

349 Industrial Blvd. • P.O. Box 729
Comanche, TX 76442-0729
800.915.2533
www.ceca.coop

June 28, 2024

Brown County Commissioner's Court
200 S. Broadway Street, Suite #322
Brownwood, Texas 76801

Dear Commissioner's Court

On behalf of Comanche Electric Cooperative Association (CECA), I am writing to express our strong support for the development and implementation of the Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

Texas is experiencing unprecedented growth and development, particularly in areas once considered rural. This growth, coupled with an increase in wildfire occurrences, poses a significant threat to public safety and property. It is within these areas, where development meets vegetation, known as the Wildland Urban Interface, that the risk is greatest. It is in these same rural areas where the Cooperative is committed to providing essential, quality of life, services through the electric facilities we own and operate. Through our internal vegetation management program, we work diligently to eliminate tree growth into our lines and have worked together with Brown County officials in recent years to coordinate our vegetation management efforts along county roadways. This valuable partnership provides benefits for both organizations; but the true beneficiary of our combined efforts are those that live and work in our communities.

Preparedness and public education about the dangers of wildfire are essential for safeguarding our residents and natural resources. The CWPP, authorized under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, is a crucial tool in this effort. It is a collaborative, written document that local, state, and federal representatives and stakeholders mutually agree upon. It identifies how our community will reduce risks from wildland fire by addressing structural ignitability and prioritizing hazardous fuel reduction on both public and private lands.

The development of a CWPP provides our community with the opportunity to influence the management of hazardous fuels on federal and state lands in our area. Communities with an established CWPP are better equipped to mitigate wildfire risks and enhance public safety. As such, we urge all citizens to actively participate in the development of Brown County's CWPP. This collaborative effort is vital for ensuring the safety and well-being of our communities.

We commend Brown County's commitment to this important initiative and are eager to support the development and implementation of the CWPP in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Alan Lesley
General Manager and CEO
alesley@ceca.coop

Board of Directors

Bert Massey, President
James McMillian
Jimmy Jones
Johnny Hays
Brad Simpson

Staff

John V. Allen
General Manager

Chris Munson
General Counsel

P.O. Box 110 Brownwood, TX 76804 • (325) 643-2609 • Fax (325) 646-3031 • www.bcwid.org
Serving the Region Since 1926

July 18, 2024

Brown County Commissioner's Court
200 S. Broadway Street, Suite #322
Brownwood, TX 76801

Dear Commissioners' Court,

On behalf of the Brown County Water Improvement District No. 1, I am writing to express our strong support for the development and implementation of the Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

Texas is experiencing unprecedented growth and development, particularly in areas once considered rural. This growth, coupled with an increase in wildfire occurrences, poses a significant threat to public safety and property. It is within these areas, where development meets vegetation, known as the Wildland Urban Interface, that the risk is greatest.

Preparedness and public education about the dangers of wildfire are essential for safeguarding our residents and natural resources. The CWPP, authorized under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, is a crucial tool in this effort. It is a collaborative, written document that local, state, and federal representatives and stakeholders mutually agree upon. It identifies how our community will reduce risks from wildland fire by addressing structural ignitability and prioritizing hazardous fuel reduction on both public and private lands.

The development of a CWPP provides our community with the opportunity to influence the management of hazardous fuels on federal lands near our city. Communities with an established CWPP are better equipped to mitigate wildfire risks and enhance public safety.

The Brown County Water Improvement District No. 1 urges all citizens to actively participate in the development of Brown County's CWPP. This collaborative effort is vital for ensuring the safety and well-being of our community.

We commend Brown County's commitment to this important initiative and are ready to support the development and implementation of the CWPP in any way possible.

Sincerely,

John Allen
General Manager
Brown County Water Improvement District No. 1
325.643.2609

COUNTY MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

FOR BROWN COUNTY, TEXAS

State of Texas §

County of Brown §

This Mutual Aid Agreement ("Agreement") is entered into by and between the County listed above (hereinafter, the "County"), Cities within the County, Volunteer Fire Departments, and any public safety agency providing services within the County but not under the jurisdiction of an incorporated city ("Parties").

RECITALS

The Parties recognize the vulnerability of the people and communities located within the County to damage, injury, loss of life and property resulting from disasters, civil emergencies, or incidents and recognize that disasters, civil emergencies, or incidents may present equipment, manpower, or facility requirements beyond the capacity of each Party.

The Parties recognize that, in the past, mutual aid has been provided between or among the Parties in the form of personnel, supplies, and equipment during disasters, civil emergencies, or incidents as well as during recovery periods.

The officials of the Parties desire to secure for each Party the benefits of mutual aid and protection of life and property in the event of a disaster, civil emergency, or incident.

The Parties wish to make suitable arrangements for furnishing mutual aid in coping with disasters, civil emergencies, or incidents and are authorized to make this Agreement.

The Parties recognize that a formal agreement for mutual aid would allow for better coordination of effort, would provide that adequate equipment, manpower, and facilities are available, and would help ensure that mutual aid is accomplished in the minimum time possible, and thus desire to enter into an agreement to provide mutual aid.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties agree as follows:

TERMS

1. Recitals. The recitals set forth above are true and correct.

2. Definitions. For the purposes of this Agreement, the terms listed below will have the following meanings:

- "Civil Emergency" means the unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting consequences thereof within the geographic limits of a given jurisdiction that calls for immediate action or for which there is an urgent need for assistance or relief to protect the general citizenry.
- "Disaster" means the occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made cause, including fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, wave action, oil spill or other hazardous contamination, volcanic activity, epidemic, air contamination, blight, drought, infestation, explosion, riot, hostile military or paramilitary action, energy emergency (as that term is defined in Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code), acts of terrorism, and other public calamity requiring emergency action.
- "Incident" means a localized event that is generally routine in nature, characterized by limited impact, but requires specialized skills and equipment that the responding agency lacks necessitating mutual aid assistance.
- "Local Government" means a county, municipality, special district, or any corporate/political entity organized under state law, of Texas or a state that borders Texas.
- "Mutual Aid" includes, but is not limited to, such resources as equipment, supplies, facilities, and personnel possessed by jurisdictional fire, law enforcement, medical, and public works jurisdictions/agencies/volunteer organizations .
- "Political Subdivision" means county or incorporated city.

3. Activation of Agreement. This Agreement shall be activated in the event of either: (a) a declaration of a local state of disaster by a Party pursuant to Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code; (b) the finding of a state of civil emergency by the presiding officer of the governing body of a Party; or (c) a determination by an incident commander that an incident requires assistance to address a shortfall in local resources. The activation of the Agreement shall continue, whether or not the local disaster declaration or state of civil emergency is still active, until the services of the Party rendering aid are no longer required

or when the officer in charge of the resources of the Party rendering aid determines, in his sole discretion, that further assistance should not be provided.

4. Request for Mutual Aid.

(A) Local Disaster. In the event of a local disaster declaration, the Emergency Management Director or the designated Emergency Management Coordinator of a Party seeking mutual aid shall make the request directly to the Party from whom aid is sought, pursuant to the cost provisions of Section 8 of this Agreement. A Party from whom mutual aid is sought shall furnish mutual aid to cope with the disaster to the requesting Party, subject to the terms of this Agreement.

(B) Civil Emergency. If the presiding officer of the governing body of the Party is of the opinion that a state of civil emergency exists that requires assistance from another Party, the presiding officer of the Party requesting mutual aid shall make the request directly to the Party from which assistance is sought. Before the emergency assistance is provided, the governing body of the Party whose assistance has been requested shall authorize such assistance by resolution or other official action, in accordance with Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code. In the event of a widespread civil emergency affecting more than one Party hereto, the County shall coordinate the call-up and assignment of resources to the affected area, pursuant to Section 6 of this Agreement.

(C) Requests. A request for mutual aid may be submitted verbally or in writing. If a request is submitted verbally, it must be confirmed in writing.

5. Conditions. Any furnishing of resources under this Agreement is subject to the following conditions:

(A) A request for mutual aid shall specify the amount and type of resources being requested, the location to which the resources are to be dispatched, and specific time by which such resources are needed;

(B) When contacted by a requesting Party, the Emergency Management Director of the Party from which aid is requested or his or her designee agrees to assess local resources to determine availability of personnel, equipment, and other assistance required based on current or anticipated needs. All Parties shall render assistance to the extent that personnel, equipment, and resources are deemed available. No Party shall be required to provide mutual aid unless it determines that it has sufficient resources to do so based on current or anticipated events within its own jurisdiction. The agreement to render aid is expressly not contingent upon a declaration of a major disaster or emergency by the federal government or upon received federal funds;

(C) The Party rendering aid shall report to the officer in charge of the requesting Party's forces at the location to which the requested resources are dispatched in a presumed support role;

(D) All Parties to this Agreement agree to conduct response operations in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts and principles and to organize and manage all personnel and resources under the Incident Command System (ICS). Responding Parties will render mutual aid subject to the control of an Incident Commander. Parties providing assistance will coordinate response actions as instructed under ICS, unless such instructions violate local policies and procedures in the safe and prudent application of personnel and equipment, in such an instance local policies and procedures shall prevail;

(E) Each Party to this Agreement agrees to program radio equipment with channels called for by the Texas Statewide Interoperability Channel Plan, and does grant permission to all Parties and County/City agencies to program and use each other's local radio frequencies during mutual aid response;

(F) Law enforcement assistance, each party to this agreement grants arrest authority to responding entity officers who perform activities pursuant to this Agreement and are operating outside of the jurisdiction in which they are regularly employed, but within the area covered by this Agreement. The law enforcement agencies of the requesting entity in which an arrest has been made shall be notified of the arrest without unreasonable dely. If a request for assistance involves a response by a Tactical Unit (SWAT and Hostage Negotiations), and/or a Bomb Squad, the responding entity's Unit Commander shall have entire control of the tactical situation until the Unit Commander determines the situation has been resolved. The Unit Commander will attempt to notify the requesting entity of any planning or decisions regarding the situation as time and safety allow; and

(G) Jurisdictions/Departments/Agencies shall observe and comply with all Federal, State, County, and City laws, rules, ordinances, and regulations in any manner affecting the conduct of the services provided and in the performance of all obligations undertaken by this Agreement.

6. Coordinating Agency for Mutual Aid. The County shall act as the coordinating agency for mutual aid responses to disasters and to civil emergencies that affect more than one Party hereto. As part of its duties as coordinating agency, the County shall maintain a current listing of all Parties to this Agreement. Such listing shall include personnel to be contacted in each city, appropriate telephone and facsimile numbers, and other information that would be needed in order to contact each Party in the event of disaster or civil emergency.

7. Waiver of Claims Against Parties; Immunity Retained. Each Party hereto waives all claims against the other Parties hereto for compensation for any loss, damage, personal

injury, or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this Agreement, except those caused in whole or in part by the negligence of an officer, employee, or agent of another Party. No Party waives or relinquishes any immunity of defense on behalf of itself, its officers, employees and agents as a result of the foregoing sentence or its execution of this Agreement and the performance of the covenants contained herein.

8. Costs. All costs associated with the provision of mutual aid, such as damage to equipment and clothing, medical expenses, and expenses of travel, food, and lodging, shall be paid by the Party rendering aid, although the Party rendering aid may be reimbursed by the requesting Party for such costs if the Parties in question so agree. Upon request by the party rendering aid, actual costs associated with the provision of assistance after one operational period has expired, including but not limited to personnel costs, operation and maintenance of equipment, damage to equipment, medical expenses, food, lodging, and transportation expenses, shall be paid by the requesting party. Actual costs shall be based upon standardized state mutual aid reimbursement rates when possible. Requests for reimbursement must be submitted within ten working days of the return of all personnel and should identify each service, labor, or equipment provided and the unit and total costs associated with each. Personnel who are assigned, designated or ordered by their governing body to perform duties pursuant to this Agreement shall continue to receive the same wages, salary, pension, and other compensation and benefits for the performance of such duties, including injury or death benefits, disability payments, and worker's compensation benefits, as though the service had been rendered within the limits of the jurisdiction where the personnel are regularly employed.

9. Equipment and Personnel. During the time mutual aid is being furnished, all equipment used by the Party rendering aid shall continue to be owned, leased, or rented by the Party rendering aid. At all times while equipment and personnel of a Party rendering aid are traveling to, from, or within the geographical limits of the requesting Party in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, such personnel and equipment shall be deemed to be employed or used, as the case may be, in the full line and cause of duty of the Party rendering aid. In addition, such personnel shall be deemed to be engaged in a governmental function of their entity.

10. Expending Funds. Each Party which performs services or furnishes aid pursuant to this Agreement shall do so with funds available from current revenues of the Party including reimbursement by the state or federal government if appropriate. No Party shall have any liability for the failure to expend funds to provide aid hereunder.

11. Termination. It is agreed that any Party hereto shall have the right to terminate its participation in this Agreement upon ninety (90) days written notice to the other Parties hereto.

12. Term. This Agreement shall become effective as to each Party when approved and executed by that Party. This Agreement shall continue in force and remain binding on each and every Party until such time as the governing body of a Party terminates its participation in this Agreement pursuant to Section 11 of this Agreement. Termination of participation in this Agreement by a Party(ies) shall not affect the continued operation of this Agreement between and among the remaining Parties and this Agreement shall continue in force and remain binding on the remaining Parties.

13. Entirety. This Agreement contains all commitments and agreements of the Parties with respect to the mutual aid to be rendered hereunder during or in connection with a disaster and/or civil emergency. No other oral or written commitments of the Parties with respect to mutual aid under this Agreement shall have any force or effect if not contained herein, except as provided in Section 15 below.

14. Ratification. Each Party hereby ratifies the actions of its personnel taken prior to the date of this Agreement.

15. Other Mutual Aid Agreements. Notwithstanding Section 13, it is understood and agreed that certain signatory Parties may have heretofore contracted or may hereafter contract with each other for mutual aid in civil emergency and/or disaster situations, and it is agreed that this Agreement shall be subordinate to any such individual contract.

Specifically, the existence of this Agreement shall not prevent a municipality, county, rural fire prevention district, emergency services district, fire protection agency, organized volunteer group, or other emergency services entity from providing mutual aid assistance on request from another municipality, county, rural fire prevention district, emergency services district, fire protection agency, organized volunteer group, or other emergency services entity, in accordance with the provisions in Section 418.109 (d) of the Texas Government Code. Additionally, the existence of this Agreement shall not prevent any Local Government which is a Party hereto from providing emergency assistance to another Local Government which is not a party hereto, in accordance with the provisions in Section 791.027 of the Texas Government Code.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties acknowledge and approve of the County being a Party to Mutual Aid agreements similar to this Agreement with other counties within the West Central Texas Council of Governments and/or other contiguous counties, which

counties have or may have Mutual Aid agreements with municipalities within their respective jurisdictions. The Parties hereto agree to provide Mutual Aid to such other counties and municipalities upon request so long as there is a reciprocal agreement to provide Mutual Aid to the parties to this Agreement.

Furthermore, notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties acknowledge and approve of the West Central Texas Council of Governments being a party to Mutual Aid agreements similar to this Agreement with other councils of government within the State of Texas and/or other contiguous councils of government, which councils of government have or may have Mutual Aid agreements with counties and municipalities within their respective jurisdictions. The Parties hereto agree to provide Mutual Aid to such other counties and municipalities upon request so long as there is a reciprocal agreement to provide Mutual Aid to the Parties to this Agreement.

16. Interlocal Cooperation Act. The Parties agree that mutual aid in the context contemplated herein is a "governmental function and service" and that the Parties are "local governments" as that term is defined herein and in the Interlocal Cooperation Act.

17. Severability. If a provision contained in this Agreement is held invalid for any reason, the invalidity does not affect other provisions of the Agreement that can be given effect without the invalid provision, and to this end the provisions of this Agreement are severable.

18. Validity and Enforceability. If any current or future legal limitations affect the validity or enforceability of a provision of this Agreement, then the legal limitations are made a part of this Agreement and shall operate to amend this Agreement to the minimum extent necessary to bring this Agreement into conformity with the requirements of the limitations, and so modified, this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect.

19. Amendment. This Agreement may be amended only by the mutual written consent of the Parties.

20. Third Parties. This Agreement is intended to inure only to the benefit of the Parties hereto. This Agreement is not intended to create, nor shall be deemed or construed to create, any rights in third parties.

21. Warranty. The Agreement has been officially authorized by the governing body of each Party hereto and each signatory to this Agreement guarantees and warrants that the signatory has full authority to execute this Agreement and to legally bind the respective Party to this Agreement.

22. Governing Law and Venue. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Texas. Venue for an action arising under this Agreement shall lie exclusively in the County to which this Agreement pertains.

23. Headings. The headings at the beginning of the various provisions of this Agreement have been included only in order to make it easier to locate the subject covered by each provision and are not to be used in construing this Agreement.

**** The rest of this page is intentionally left blank ****

EXECUTED by the Parties hereto, each respective entity acting by and through its duly authorized official as required by law, on multiple counterparts each of which shall be deemed to be an original, on the date specified on the multiple counterpart executed by such entity.

E Ray West
Signature

E. Ray West — County Judge
Print Name — Title

BROWN
County

10/31/14
Date

Approved by Commissioner Court action on N/A.

Signature

Stephen E. Haynes — Mayor
Print Name — Title

Brownwood
City

7/8/14
Date

Approved by City Council action on 9/8/14.

Robert G Mangrum
Signature

Robert G. Mangrum — Mayor
Print Name — Title

Early
City

06-18-14
Date

Approved by City Council action on N/A.

Signature

Eric Bishop — Mayor
Print Name — Title

Bangs
City

7-25-2014
Date

Signature

Judy Eoff Mayor
Print Name Title

Blanket
City

10-29-14
Date

Signature

Del Albright Fire Chief
Print Name Title

Brownwood Fire Department
Department

8-25-14
Date

Signature

Chad Hill Fire Chief
Print Name Title

Early Volunteer Fire Department
Department

27 Aug 14
Date

Signature

Dennis Lilley Fire Chief
Print Name Title

Bangs Volunteer Fire Department
Department

8 25.14
Date

Signature

David Howard Fire Chief
Print Name Title

Zephyr Volunteer Fire Department
Department

7/29/14
Date

Signature

Steve Adams — Fire Chief
Print Name — Title

Winchell Volunteer Fire Department
Department

8-25-14
Date

Signature

Alicia Long — Manager
Print Name — Title

Health Department
Department

7/8/14
Date

Signature

Bobby Grubbs — Sheriff
Print Name — Title

Brown County Sheriff's Office
Department

6-26-14
Date

Signature

Mike Corley — Police Chief
Print Name — Title

Brownwood Police Department
Department

6/30/14
Date

Signature

David Mercer — Police Chief
Print Name — Title

Early Police Department
Department

06/17/14
Date

Signature

Troy Grusdendorft — Police Chief
Print Name — Title

Bangs Police Department
Department

06-30-14
Date

Signature

Randy Feight — Fire Chief
Print Name — Title

Lake Brownwood Volunteer Fire Dept.
Department

8-25-14
Date

Signature

Chris Weber — Fire Chief
Print Name — Title

Brownwood Lake Dam Volunteer Fire Dept.
Department

8-25-14
Date

Signature

~~Jim Hewitt~~ Richie Curtley — Fire Chief
Print Name — Title

Brownwood North Lake Volunteer Fire Dept.
Department

8/26/14
Date

Signature

~~Chris Furry~~ Robert Rodgers — Fire Chief
Print Name — Title

Blanket Volunteer Fire Department
Department

8/25/14
Date

Signature

Bo Allen — Fire Chief
Print Name — Title

May Volunteer Fire Department
Department

9-30-14
Date

Signature

Willie Boenicke — Fire Chief
Print Name — Title

Brooksmith Volunteer Fire Department
Department

8-29-14
Date

COORDINATING AGENCY: Brown County **SUPPORTING AGENCIES:**

Brown County Commissioners/City Public Works Directors

~~Fleet Services Director- City of Brownwood, Bangs and Early~~

Approval and Implementation

Signature	Date
Printed Name	Title
Signature	Date
Printed Name	Title
Signature	Date
Printed Name	Title

NOTE:The signature(s) will be based upon local administrative practices. Typically, the individual having primary responsibility for this emergency support function signs in the first block and the second signature block is used by the Emergency Management Coordinator, Mayor, or County Judge. Alternatively, each department head assigned tasks within the support function may sign.

INTRODUCTION

A. ESF #1 – Transportation addresses the following concerns regarding the continuity and provision of transportation within Brown County in the event of emergency:

   a. Assessing damage to, restoring, and maintaining air, land, and water transportation routes during incidents in coordination with governmental and private organizations.

   b. Support of transportation of personnel, materials, goods, and services to and from the emergency sites.

   c. Supporting evacuation and reentry operations for threatened areas.

   d. This function is primarily concerned with the transportation infrastructure. The ESF having to do with the literal transport of persons, goods, materials, and services to and from evacuated areas is Emergency Support Function #6 – Mass Care.

B. This document applies to Brown County and all jurisdictions signatory to the basic plan. Whenever this support function indicates a city/county official or office, the support function also refers to the corresponding municipal official or office.

C. Respective primary and support agencies are responsible for the dissemination of information that may be of value to other ESF representatives. This information sharing contributes to the response and recovery during an incident of any type.

Purpose

A. Function

This ESF outlines our concept of operations and organizational arrangements for transportation of people, supplies, and materials during emergencies, assigns responsibilities for various transportation tasks, and outlines related administrative requirements.

B. Goal

Provide Brown County with a mechanism to manage transportation operations during a disaster or event.

C. Objectives

a. Provide operational guidance for entities that assist in local and regional transportation response.

b. Provide information to decision makers about transportation procedures, capabilities and resources.

c. Describe roles, responsibilities and actions that ensure transportation resource availability during incident response.

d. Describe local and regional transportation accessibility and redundancy.

Explanation of Terms

This section defines terms and acronyms' used in this document.

Acronyms

MHE	Materials Handling Equipment

Situations and Assumptions

A. Situation

1. In an incident the transportation of people, equipment, and supplies may have to be facilitated or restricted form areas at risk and in support of response and recovery activities. Brown County has the ultimate responsibility for arranging for or providing the transportation needed to support emergency operations.
2. Accessible transportation may be needed to transport some functional and access needs groups, such as medical patients and prisoners.
3. Transportation infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and rail, may sustain damage during incidents, transportation equipment may be damaged or isolated, and trained equipment operators may become disaster victims. This will result in the limiting of the means available to transport people and relief equipment and supplies, and creation of impediments in using transportation assets.
4. Some cargo may require MHE at the on-load point and delivery point. The availability of such equipment must be considered in transportation planning.

B. Assumptions

1. The primary mode of transportation for most people will be personally owned vehicles. Those who do not have vehicles must be provided transportation.
2. During an emergency Brown County will use our own transportation resources and those available through mutual aid agreements to the extent available.
3. Agencies within Brown County maintain SOPs regarding the detection and reporting of damages to transportation infrastructure.
4. If private transportation vendors are able to support emergency transportation requirements, Brown County/ Cities will continue to contract with those companies during an emergency.
5. School Buses, City and Rural Rides, TXARNGare the primary local transportation, we assume thatBrownwood ISD, Early ISD, Bangs ISD, May ISD, Blanket ISE, Zephyr ISD, Brookesmith ISD will respond to requests for assistance from Brown County during incidents.
6. Brown County has procedures in place for the acquisition of equipment, if normal contracting means are insufficient.
7. Private entities, individuals or otherwise, may donate equipment or services or loan the same during incidents.
8. Transportation may be requested from DDC in when assets within Brown County are insufficient.

Concept of Operations

A. When carrying out emergency activities, immediate needs must be considered first, following by continuing requirements. Immediate transportation needs normally involve evacuation or other transportation of individuals from at-risk facilities, institutions, or the like. Continuing transportation needs usually involve the movement of equipment, supplies, and resources during operations.

B. Emergency passenger transportation requirements will generally be satisfied with the following:

   1. Voluntary use of personal vehicles
   2. Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket owned vehicles [the jurisdiction should be able to remove this box if they possess no vehicles at all].
   3. School buses
   4. Leased or rented buses
   5. Passenger capable vehicles sourced through inter-local agreements
   6. Donated equipment or services
   7. Municipal or rural-transit system vehicles
   8. State owned or contracted vehicles

C. Emergency cargo transportation will be satisfied with the following:

1. Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket owned vehicles
2. Commercial freight carriers
3. Leased or contracted equipment4
4. Cargo vehicles provisioned by inter-local agreements
5. Donated equipment

D. Institutional Facilities

1. Public schools are presumed to have access to resources necessary to move their students. Private schools and day cares, adult or otherwise, typically will not have similar resources, and may require assistance during incidents.
2. Hospitals, nursing homes, and prisons are considered unique, and have specialized transportation requirements. The given facility operator is responsible for securing suitable arrangements per their SOP. It is presumed that in the event that such planning is impacted by an incident, local or state government may be required to intervene.
3. Individuals with functional and access needs may need specialized transportation assistance, to include boarding assistance or assistance with securing transportation if unable to access general pick up points available to the public.
4. The IC may request transportation support, with authorization to make such requests extended, at the discretion of command, to individual departments or agencies that may require support to carry out emergency responsibilities detailed in this plan.
    a. The Transportation Officer shall identify appropriate transportation resources to fill such requests, coordinating as necessary with the requester and transportation providers.
5. External support is expected to be provided as quickly as is feasible, consistent with priority of need and existing SOPs.

E. Relationships between levels of government

1. Federal

    a. Coordination with Federal ESF #1 may occur through the State Operations Center, at the site of the incident, or in an established Field Office designated as such.

2. Tribal

    a. Communication with tribal government may occur through a liaison at the discretion of the tribe.

3. State

    a. Coordination with the State ESF #1 may occur through the DDC, at the scene of the incident, or through a facility designated as a field office.

4. Local/Regional

    a. Local and Regional entities maintain primary responsibility for addressing local gaps and provisioning for incidents or eventualities that may impact operations.

F. Activities by Phase of Emergency Management

1. Prevention

    a. Maintain a current list of resources.

    b. Identify potential needs that would result from various disasters.

    c. Develop processes to preserve resources from known hazards through protection or relocation.

2. Preparedness

    a. Determine possible needs and requirements for moving resources

        1. Assess capabilities in relation to these needs and address gaps

    b. Establish agreements with other jurisdictions, agencies, and private entities where needed

    c. Collaborate with departments and agencies to determine pick up points and routes for those who may require transportation assistanced. Review functional and access needs facility's plans to ensure their transportation needs meet capabilities.

    d. Exercise transportation resources and plans with the public and private sectors.

3. Response

    a. Activate ESF #1 processes to coordinate requests for transportation.

b. Respond to transportation requests

c. Monitor resources and status, and identify potential resource gaps ahead of time

d. Maintain records on use of resources.

4. Recovery

a. Continue to coordinate transportation of resources as needed.

b. Assess further needs and provide resources as needed or able.

c. Provide for demobilization and return of resources, however obtained.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

A. General

1. Our normal emergency organization or designated entity, described in the Basic Plan and depicted therein, shall carry out the function of providing transportation services during emergency incidents.
2. The County Judge shall provide policy guidance with respect to emergency transportation operations.
3. The IC shall appoint a Transportation Officer to coordinate emergency transportation operations.

B. Task Assignments

1. The Transportation Officer will:

2. Identify available resources and maintain appropriate contact lists
3. Coordinate with applicable bodies regarding emergency use of assets and develop appropriate agreements and procedures for notifying appropriate officials of incidents.
4. Coordinate with emergency services to prioritize requirements for resources necessary for response and recovery operations.
5. Determine functional and access needs requirements, in collaboration with functional and access needs facilities.
6. Provide support with Evacuation planning (ESF #6 – Mass Care).
    1. Collaborate with County Sheriff/Police Chief to determine potential routes for evacuation.
7. Coordinate pick up points and times.
8. Provide the PIO timely information on emergency transportation arrangements.
9. Coordinate with the Shelter Officer for transportation support for Mass Care operations.

2. All agencies with transportation assets will:

a. Provide current information on available resources to the Transportation Officer.

b. Provide the Transportation Officer with transportation requests received for action.

3. All agencies will:

a. Provide the Transportation Officer with transportation requests received for action.

4. Law Enforcement will:
    a. Determine evacuation routes and provide traffic control.
    b. Determine pick up points and staging areas, at the direction of the Transportation Officer.
5. The Shelter Officer will:
    a. Identify and report transportation requirements to the Transportation Officer.
6. Brown County ISD will:
    a. Upon request by the County Judge provide buses and drivers to assist in incident operations.
7. The City and Rural Rides ~~Brown County Transit Authority~~ will:
    a. Upon request by the County Judge provide buses and drivers to assist in emergency operations

Direction and Control

A. General

1. The County Judge will provide policy guidance and priorities for transportation activities.
2. The County Judge will provide general direction to the Transportation Officer regarding transportation operations.
3. The Transportation Officer and staff will plan, coordinate, and execute transportation activities.
4. Such plans will provision for the transportation needs of any functional and access needs populations identified within the jurisdiction.
5. Information relayed to the public will ensure capabilities to deliver transportation information to:
    a. Visually impaired populations
    b. Hearing impaired populations
    c. Non-English speaking populations
    d. Special Facilities

B. Continuity of Government

1. Each department or agency with transportation responsibilities shall establish a line of succession for transportation personnel.

VII.Readiness Levels

Refer to Basic Plan

Administration and Support

A. Facilities and Equipment

A complete listing of equipment is included in Appendix 1 of ESF Resource Support or is maintained internally by Brown County.

B. Security

Transportation security will be maintained in accordance with national, state, and local requirements.

C. Training

The Transportation Officer will ensure, in conjunction with County Judge, that all applicable personnel are trained in their emergency functions and operations.

Development and Maintenance

The Transportation Officer will, in conjunction with the Emergency Management Director or their designee, and

related support personnel, maintain responsibility for the development and maintenance of this ESF.

The Transportation Officer, or their designee, will maintain responsibility for the regular testing of equipment related to this ESF, where such falls outside the SOPs of the responsible agencies.

References (Contributors)

This section provides a list of organizations and individuals who contributed to the development of this document.

This support function could not have been developed without the participation and collaboration of the following individuals.

Seat of Government

~~Dr. Paul Lilly~~

County Judge

Fire Department

~~Eric Hicks~~ Brownwood Fire, Fire Chief

Law Enforcement

Brown County Sheriffs Office/ Brownwood PD, Early PD, Bangs PD, Sheriff ~~Vance Hill~~/ Police Chiefs ~~Ed Kading, David Mercer and Robert Garcia, County Sheriff/Police Chief~~

Public Works

Brown County Commissioners/ Cities Public Works, ~~Pct 1 - Gary Worley, Pct 2 - Joel Kelton, Pct 3 - Wayne Shaw, Pct 4 - Larry Traweek~~

A. Texas Division of Emergency Executive Guide (TDEM, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG-101), National Preparedness Goal, State of Texas Emergency Plan Communications (ESF 2)
B. Division Of Emergency Management *Local Emergency Management Planning Guide.* (DEM-10)

APPENDICES

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS [Jurisdictions may attach these documents rather than fill in a box]

1. Authorities
2. Agreements
3. Request Templates

Appendix I: Authority

This information can be found in the Basic Plan.

Appendix II: Agreements

(*If attached appended at the end of Document)

Appendix III: Templates

(*If attached appended at the end of Document)

COORDINATING AGENCY: Brown County

SUPPORTING AGENCIES:

Brownwood Fire Department
Bangs VFD
Lake Brownwood VFD
Dam VFD
May VFD
North Lake Brownwood VFD
Early VFD
Blanket VFD
Zephyr VFD
Winchell VFD
Brookesmith VFD

Approval and Implementation

Signature	Date
Printed Name	Title
Signature	Date
Printed Name	Title
Signature	Date
Printed Name	Title

NOTE:The signature(s) will be based upon local administrative practices. Typically, the individual having primary responsibility for this emergency support function signs in the first block and the second signature block is used by the Emergency Management Coordinator, Mayor, or County Judge. Alternatively, each department head assigned tasks within the support function may sign.

INTRODUCTION

A. ESF #4 – Firefighting offers guidance to agencies and departments responsible for fire suppression in a multitude of settings that are the result of natural, technological, or man-made disaster.

B. This document applies to Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket and all jurisdictions signatory to the basic plan. Whenever this support function indicates a city/county official or office, the support function also refers to the corresponding municipal official or office.

C. Respective primary and support agencies are responsible for the dissemination of information that may be of value to other ESF representatives. This information sharing contributes to the response and recovery during an emergency/disaster of any type.

Purpose

A. Function

This ESF outlines our operational concepts and organizational arrangements for firefighting and SAR activities during incidents and outlines related administrative requirements.

B. Goal

Provide Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket with a mechanism to manage public works/engineering operations during an incident.

C. Objectives

a. Provide operational guidance for entities that assist in local and regional firefighting operations.

b. Provide information to decision makers about firefighting procedures, capabilities and resources.

c. Describe roles, responsibilities and actions that ensure firefighting resource availability during incident response.

Explanation of Terms

This section defines terms and acronyms' used in this document.

Acronyms

RRP	Regional Response Plan
TX-TF1	Texas Task Force One
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
VFD	Volunteer Fire Department

Definitions

1. Consequence Management: Measures taken to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.

2. Crisis Management: Measures taken to define the threat and identify terrorist acts, resolve terrorist incidents, investigate such incidents, and apprehend those responsible. Law Enforcement agencies will normally take the lead role in crisis management. The requirements of crisis management and consequence management are combined in the NRF.

3. Expedient Evacuation: Evacuations that must be conducted with little notice, frequently in response to a request from the IC at the scene.

4. HazMat: The NRF defines HazMat as a substance or material, including a hazardous substance, that has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety,

and property when transported in commerce, which has been so designated under the provisions 49 CFR 172.101. The term is also intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

5. Secondary Hazard: A situation that occurs as a result of an initial hazard.
6. Terrorist Incident. Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as an activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 213 5 (2002).
7. Texas Task Force 1: This task force is the State's urban search and rescue team, headquartered in at TEEX Emergency Response and Rescue Training Field in Bryan, TX. Its members are from city and county agencies throughout the state. They respond to mass casualty disasters anywhere in the state. Their assistance is not limited to heavy USAR. They also have a Flood Rescue Strike Team to assist during flooding situations.

Situations and Assumptions

A. Situation

1. Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket relies upon Brownwood Fire DepartmentBangs VFD Lake Brownwood VFD Dam VFD May VFD North Lake Brownwood VFD Early VFD Blanket VFD Zephyr VFD Winchell VFD Brookesmith VFD for fire protection.
2. In times of emergency, fire protection needs are exacerbated due to multiple ongoing demands for resources.
3. Fires that remain uncontrolled can become their own catastrophic incidents that threaten life and property.
4. Natural disasters may necessitate the use of fire service resources.
5. Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket's primary SAR agency is is the local FD..
6. Local buildings are subject to severe structural damage from disaster, which could result in people trapped within the structures, causing large numbers of people requiring rescue.
7. The mortality rate for trapped people rises dramatically after 72 hours, thus SAR must begin as soon as possible.
8. Ongoing inclement weather and disaster conditions can negatively impact SAR operations.

B. Assumptions

1. During emergency situations Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket will use internal resources and those sources by inter-local agreements, to include agreements with industry and other partners.
2. Should our resources prove insufficient in the face of an emergency incident, state and/or federal resources will be available to augment our capabilities.
3. During a major emergency, our resources may be damaged or depleted
4. A trained, equipped, and organized rescue service will allow Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket to conduct methodical SAR operations, shore up and stabilize weakened structures, release trapped persons, and locate the missing/dead.

V. Concept of Operations

A. Our firefighting and SAR departments include:

Early Fire Rescue
Bangs VFD
Brookesmith VFD
Winchell VFD
Lake Brownwood VFD(Bridge)
North Lake Brownwood VFD
May VFD
Blanket VFD
Dam VFD
Zephyr VFD
Brown County CERT Team

B. Fire Suppression responsibilities in incidents are almost the same as in daily operations.

1. Search and Rescue responsibilities, and accompanying authority, are greatly expanded during an emergency, due to the scope involved.

C. The Fire Services may be tasked with certain non-firefighting and non-SAR duties, to include assessing fire protection for shelters, route alerting, or similar.

D. Should the fire service establish the Initial ICP it will be incumbent upon the IC to determine if authority must be transferred to an Area Command, Unified Command, Multi-Agency Coordination System, or to another agency as needed.

E. Relationships between levels of government

1. Federal

a. Coordination with Federal ESF #4 may occur through the State Operations Center, at the site of the incident, or in an established Field Office designated as such.

2. Tribal

a. Coordination with Tribal ESF #4 may occur through Transportation Coordinator of a given tribe at the discretion of the tribe

3. State

a. Coordination with the State ESF #4 may occur through the DDC, at the scene of the incident, or through a facility designated as a field office.

4. Local/Regional

a. Local and Regional entities maintain primary responsibility for addressing local gaps and provisioning for incidents or eventualities that may impact operations.

F. Activities by Phase of Emergency Management

1. Prevention

a. Enforce Fire codes

b. Educate the public regarding fire prevention

c. Maintain current information on the types and quantities of hazardous materials present in local facilities/businesses.

d. Maintain current information on known fire hazards present in facilities such as refineries, factories, power plants, and other commercial businesses.

2. Preparedness

a. Maintain a list of all ESF #4 resources.

b. Inspect and maintain all equipment.

c. Stockpile specialized supplies.

d. Ensure all fire service personnel are properly trained regarding fire, HazMat, rescue, and NIMS/ICS.

1. Our personnel meet NIMS national qualification and certification standards

e. Ensure inter-operable communications networks.

f. Ensure agreements exist to secure building plans

g. Conduct regular NIMS compliant exercises.

h. Test and repair equipment regularly

i. Revise and update plans regularly

j. Identify sources for canines for SAR

3. Response

a. Initiate rescue missions as needed.

b. Initiate fire suppression as needed.

c. Mobilize support resources.

d. Alert and advise response personnel and command to the dangers associated with HazMat and fire during emergency operations.

e. Control hazmat incidents within departmental capabilities giving priority to public and firefighter safety and protecting property.

f. Conduct radiological monitoring and assessment within departmental capability.

1. Maintain a Radiological Protection Program in accordance with standards.

4. Recovery

a. Provide inspections of restored and reconstructed buildings.

b. Perform/Assist in decontamination and cleanup.

c. Assess damage to ESF #4 facilities.

d. Recommend condemnation of unsafe buildings.

e. Review fire codes in relation to an incident and recommend improvements.

f. Inventory and replace critical resources.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

A. General

1. Our normal emergency organization, described in the Basic Plan and depicted therein, shall carry out the function of providing transportation services during emergency incidents.
2. The IC shall provide policy guidance with respect to emergency transportation operations.
3. The IC shall serve as Transportation Officer and coordinate emergency transportation operations.

B. Task Assignments

1. The Brownwood Fire DepartmentBangs VFD Lake Brownwood VFD Dam VFD May VFD North Lake Brownwood VFD Early VFD Blanket VFD Zephyr VFD Winchell VFD Brookesmith VFD will:

   a. Coordinate all ESF #4 activities using local resources or resources sourced by inter-local agreements.
   b. Assist in warning of public, as needed.
   c. Support ESF #6 as needed.
   d. Provide for radiological protection, as needed.
   e. Enforce fire codes.
   f. Staff ICP and EOC as needed.
   g. Assist during evacuations.
   h. Prepare and execute agreements for ESF #4 support.
   i. Provide support for other operations as needed.

2. The IC will:

   a. Establish an ICP and direct resources.

b. Assess the incident and request additional resources as needed.
c. Inform the EOC.
d. Ensure protective measures for personnel at incident site.
e. Approve IAP.
f. Collaborate on a specific division of labor with the EOC, if needed

3. Law Enforcement will:

    a. Control Access.

4. EMS will:

    a. Administer Medical Support, if needed.

5. Justice of the Peace will:

    a. Coordinate recovery of cadavers, as needed

6. Public Works/Engineering will:

    a. Provide heavy equipment support as needed.
    b. Disable gas/power to affected structures as needed.

7. TFS will:

    a. Detect and/or coordinate response to wildland fires.
    b. Process requests for state firefighting assistance.
    c. Coordinate ESF #4 actions to develop and implement mutual aid.
    d. Coordinate issues involving FDs.
    e. Assist local governments as able in fire suppression operations.
    f. Conduct wildland fire training academies for state/local personnel.

8. County Judge / Mayors:

    a. Assist the Commissioners Court and City Councils by drafting legal documents enforcing outdoor burning or use of fireworks

VII. Direction and Control

A. General

1. The IC will generally establish an ICP and direct ESF #4 operations at the scene. The individual most qualified to deal with the specific type of emergency situation present should serve as the IC. The IC will be assisted by a staff, determined by the needs of the situation.
2. In some incidents the EOC may be activated without an ICP established.
3. External response agencies are expected to conform to the general guidance provided by our senior decision-makers and fulfill mission assignments given by the IC or EOC. They will remain under the control of their own supervisors, however.
4. In instances where there are significant external resources activated, transition to a Unified Area Command may assist with objective development.

B. Continuity of Government

1. Each department or agency with transportation responsibilities shall establish a line of succession for transportation personnel.

Readiness Levels

Refer to Basic Plan

Administration and Support

A. Facilities and Equipment

A complete listing of equipment is included in Appendix 1 of ESF Resource Support or is maintained internally by Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket. .

B. Reporting

1. The IC will periodically update the EOC with pertinent information, and may provide an initial emergency report and periodic situation reports to provide for a common operating picture.

C. Records

1. The IC and EOC shall maintain accurate logs recording operational activities, commitment of resources, and other information relating to emergency response and recovery operations.
2. Expenses incurred during emergency operations may be recoverable. Thus, all ESF #4 elements will maintain records of personnel and equipment used during large scale operations.

D. Training

1. The component agencies of ESF #4 will ensure, in conjunction with Judge, that all applicable personnel are trained in their emergency functions and operations.

Development and Maintenance

The Fire Chief will, in conjunction with the Emergency Management Director or designee, and related support personnel, maintain responsibility for the development and maintenance of this ESF.
The Fire Chief, or designee, will maintain responsibility for the regular testing of equipment related to this ESF, where such falls outside the SOPs of the responsible agencies.

XI.References

This section provides a list of organizations and individuals who contributed to the development of this document.

This support function could not have been developed without the participation and collaboration of the following individuals.

Seat of Government

~~Dr. Paul Lilly,~~ County Judge

Fire Department

~~Eric Hicks-~~ Brownwood Fire, Fire Chief

Law Enforcement

~~Sheriff Vance Hill/ Police Chiefs Ed Kading, David Mercer and Robert Garcia,~~ County Sheriff/Police Chief

Public Works

~~Pct 1 – Gary Worley, Pct 2 – Joel Kelton, Pct 3 – Wayne Shaw, Pct 4 – Larry Traweek,~~ Commissioner/Public Works Directors

A. Texas Division of Emergency Executive Guide (TDEM, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG-101), National Preparedness Goal, State of Texas Emergency Plan Communications (ESF 2)
B. Division Of Emergency Management *Local Emergency Management Planning Guide.* (DEM-10)

APPENDICES

1. Authorities
2. Communications Diagram

Appendix 1 - Authorities

This information can be found in the Basic Plan

Appendix 2 - Communications Diagram

(*If attached appended at the end of Document)

Pecan Bayou SWCD & Partners Introduce Drought Resilience Incentive Program (DRIP)

{Brownwood, Texas, 2/6/2024} - Pecan Bayou Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), in collaboration with Central Colorado SWCD, Upper Leon SWCD, and Texas Farm Bureau, announces that the application window for the new Drought Resilience Incentive Program (DRIP) has opened.

DRIP offers performance-based payments to producers for brush control and reseeding in native perennials. The program is funded through a grant from NRCS's Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP). The project's priority areas include the watersheds of Lake Brownwood, Lake Palo Pinto, and Lake OH Ivie.

Brush control has been identified as a critical tool to enhance water yields in select municipal water supplies. This approach not only revitalizes the natural ecosystem but also bolsters the water retention capacity of these crucial watersheds.

DRIP requires less paperwork than other conservation programs, is managed by local government rather than state or federal, and is geographically focused only on priority watersheds. The performance-based-payment averages out to $348 per acre for brush control and reseeding in native perennials. Historically underserved producers can receive a higher rate, averaging out to $420 per acre for brush control and reseeding in native perennials.

Applications can be found at the Brown County NRCS office, located at 2608 Hwy 377 S, Suite B, Brownwood, Texas, 76801. Alternatively, you can call or email Cy Tongate at 325-430-3117 or at joseph.tongate@yahoo.com, and an application will be provided to you. Applications can be submitted at the Brown County NRCS office, or via the above email address. Applications will be accepted for 30 days from the date of this press release. After that, approved applicants will be contacted to complete a contract and conservation plan.

Contact Us:

Pecan Bayou SWCD Phone: 325-430-3117

Email: joseph.tongate@yahoo.com

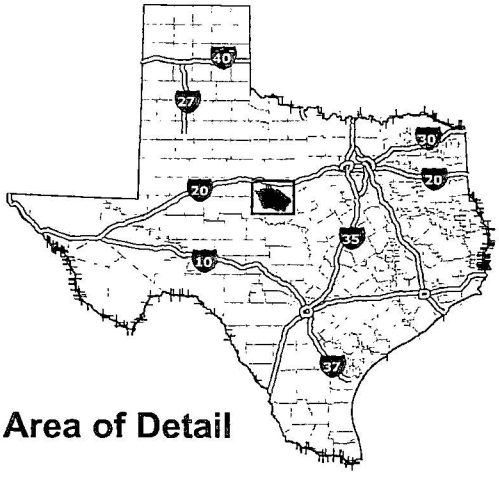
Address: 2608 Hwy 377 S, Suite B, Brownwood, TX 76801

Figure 3-6
Geologic Map of the Study Area

Lake Brownwood Watershed Brush Control Planning Assessment and Feasibility

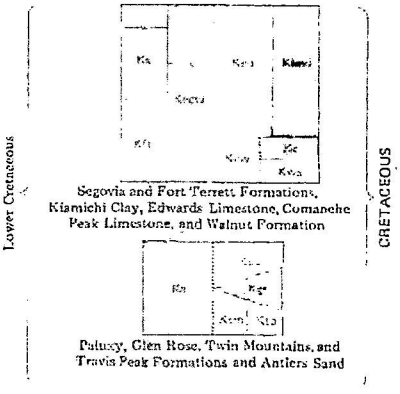
N
W E
S

0 5 10 Miles



Area of Detail

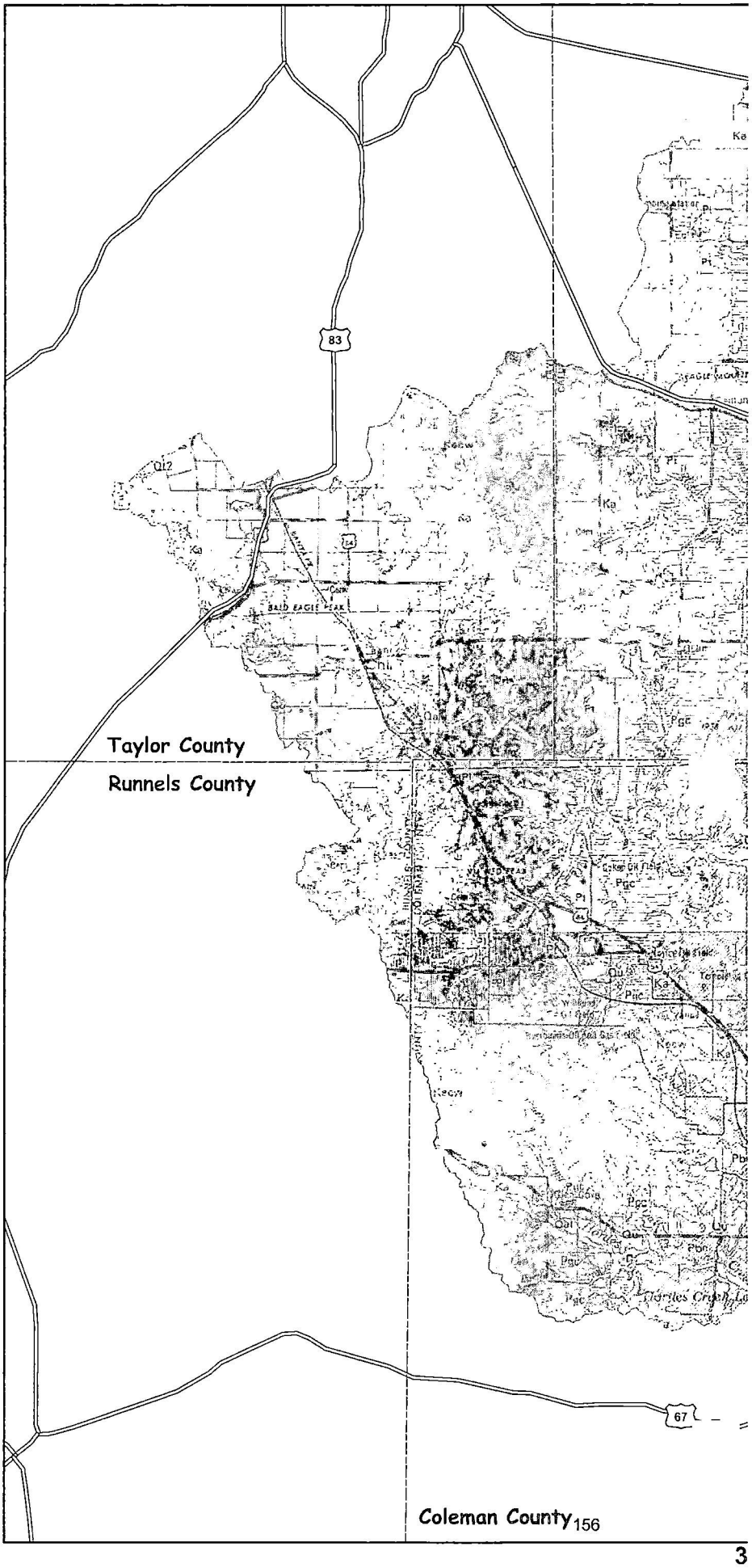
Subset of Geologic Legend:
Complete legend information available from the Bureau of Economic Geology

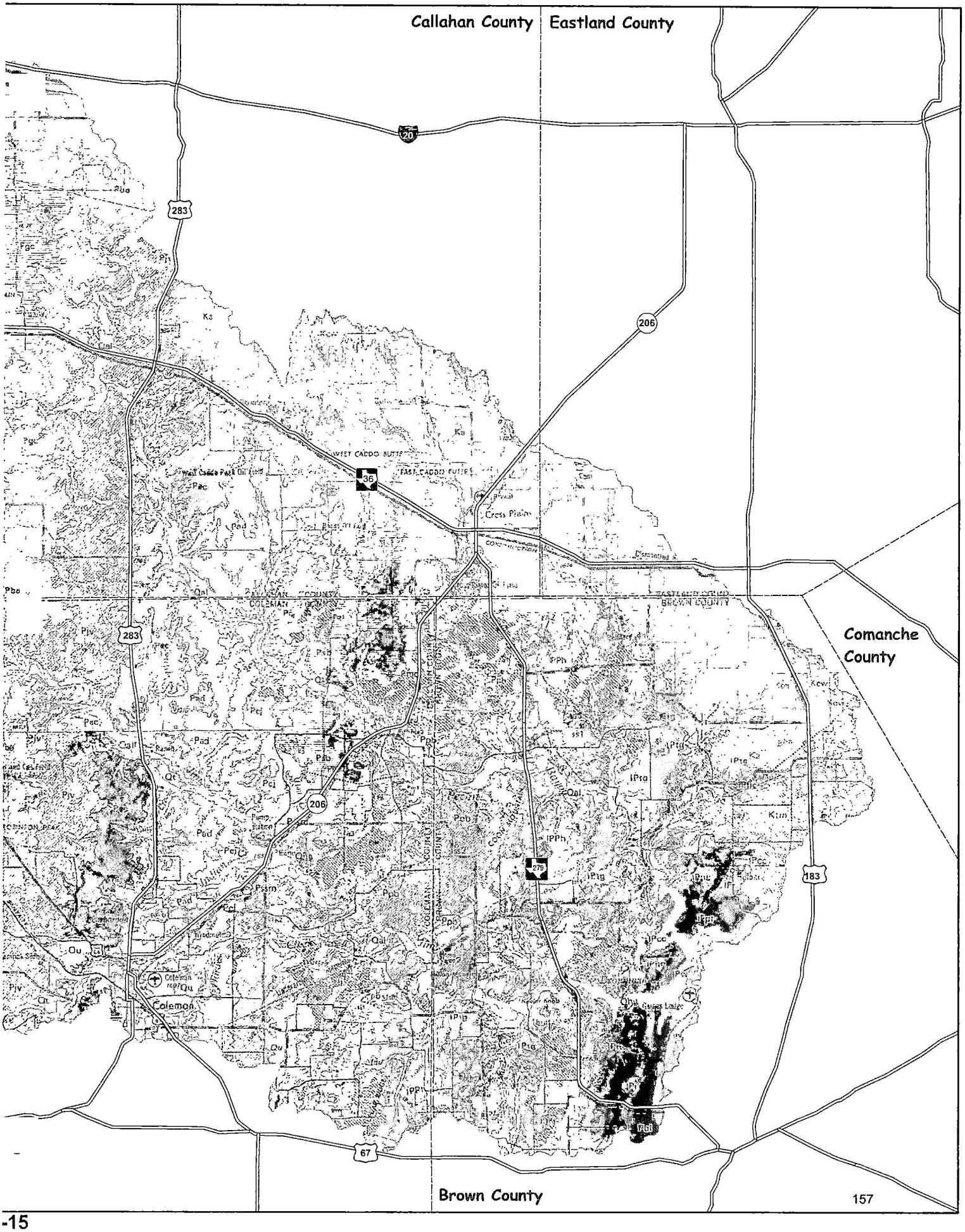


LCRA
ENERGY • WATER • COMMUNITY SERVICES

Source:
Roads - Texas Department of Transportation
Counties - Texas Department of Transportation
Geology - Bureau of Economic Geology

This map has been produced by the Lower Colorado River Authority for its own use. Accordingly, certain information, features, or details may have been emphasized over others or may have been left out. LCRA does not warrant the accuracy of this map, either as to scale, accuracy or completeness.




Callahan County
Eastland County
Comanche County
Brown County
Coleman
Cross Plains
20
283
206
36
279
183
67

Community Protection Zones

Description

Community Protection Zones (CPZ) represent those areas considered highest priority for mitigation planning activities. CPZs are based on an analysis of the Where People Live housing density data and surrounding fire behavior potential. Rate of Spread data is used to determine the areas of concern around populated areas that are within a 2-hour fire spread distance.

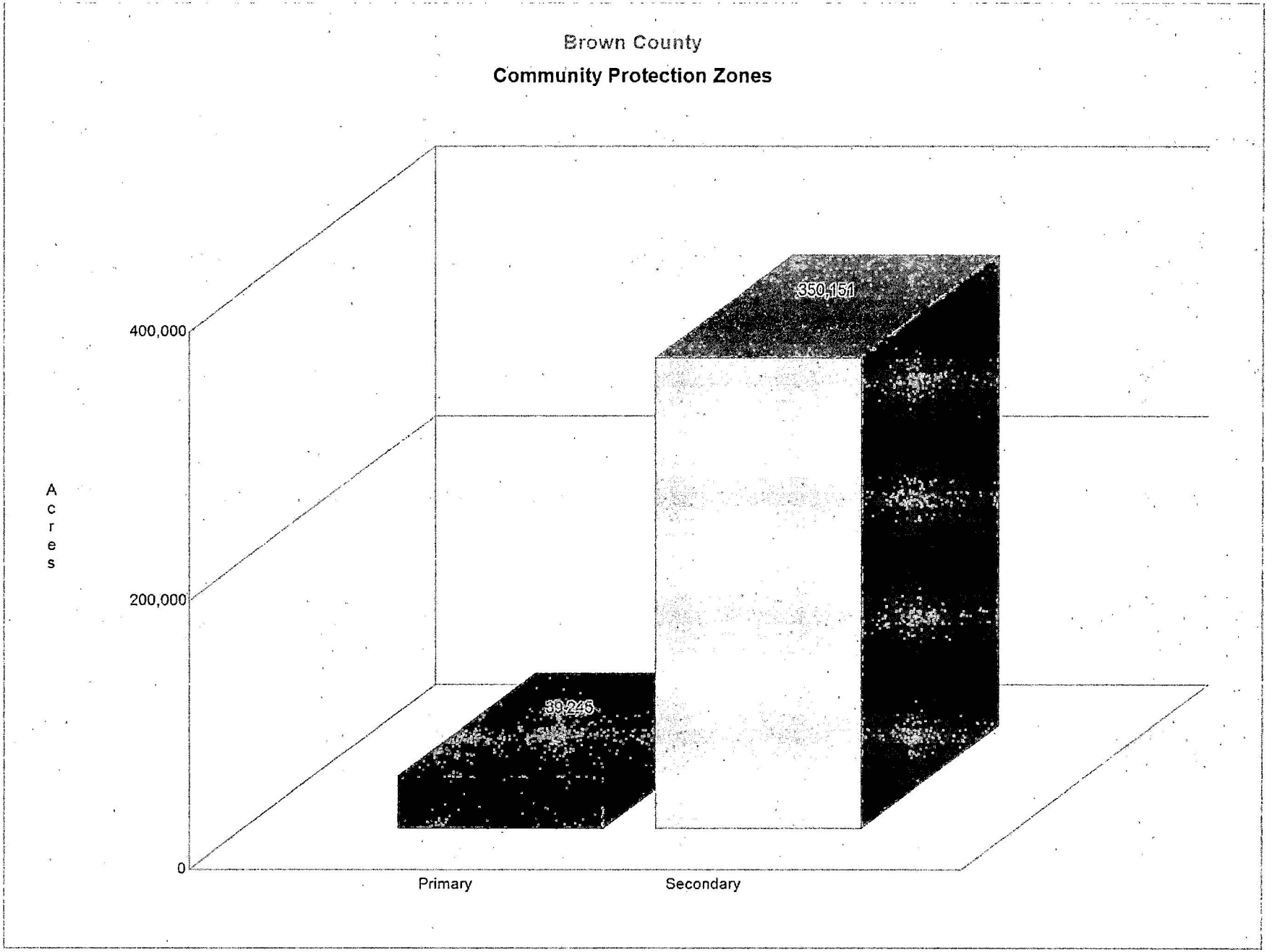
General consensus among fire planners is that for fuel mitigation treatments to be effective in reducing wildfire hazard, they must be conducted within a close distance of a community. In Texas, the WUI housing density has been used to reflect populated areas in place of community boundaries. This ensures that CPZs reflect where people are living in the wildland, not jurisdictional boundaries.

CPZs represent a variable width buffer around populated areas that are within a 2-hour fire spread distance. Accordingly, CPZs will extend farther in areas where rates of spread are greater and less in areas where minimal rate of spread potential exists. CPZ boundaries inherently incorporate fire behavior conditions.

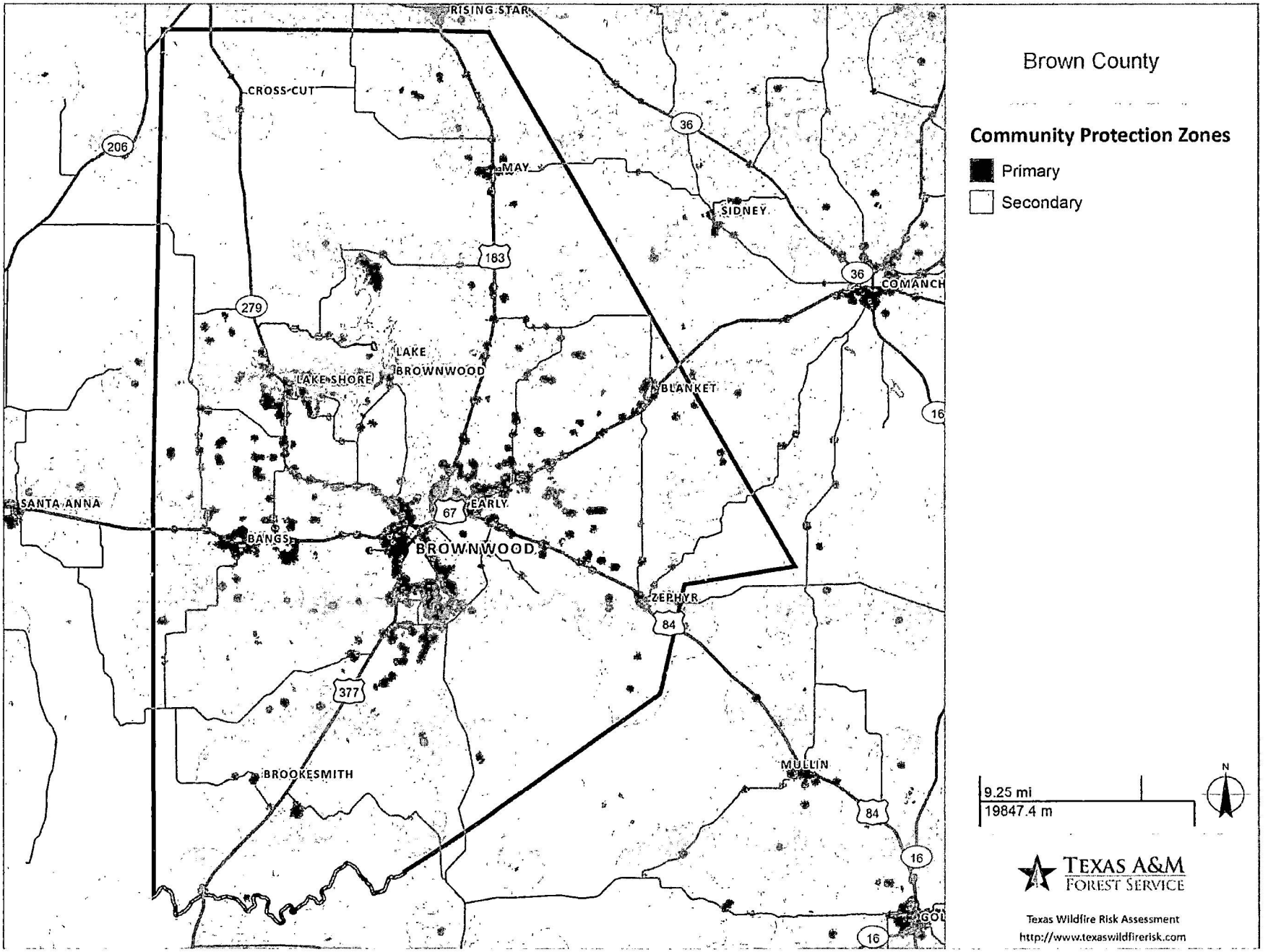
All areas in Texas have the CPZs calculated consistently, which allows for comparison and ordination of areas across the entire state. Data is modeled at a 30-meter cell resolution, which is consistent with other TWRA layers.

Class	Acres	Percent
Primary	39,245	10.1 %
Secondary	350,151	89.9 %
Total	**389,396**	**100.0 %**

158


Brown County
Community Protection Zones
400,000
200,000
0
Acres
350,151
39,245
Primary
Secondary

159


Brown County
Community Protection Zones
Primary
Secondary
RISING STAR
CROSS CUT
206
MAY
36
SIDNEY
183
279
LAKE BROWNWOOD
LAKE SHORE
BLANKET
16
SANTA ANNA
67
EARLY
BANGS
BROWNWOOD
ZEPHYR
84
377
BROOKESMITH
MULLIN
9.25 mi
19847.4 m
N
TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com

160

Dozer Operability Rating

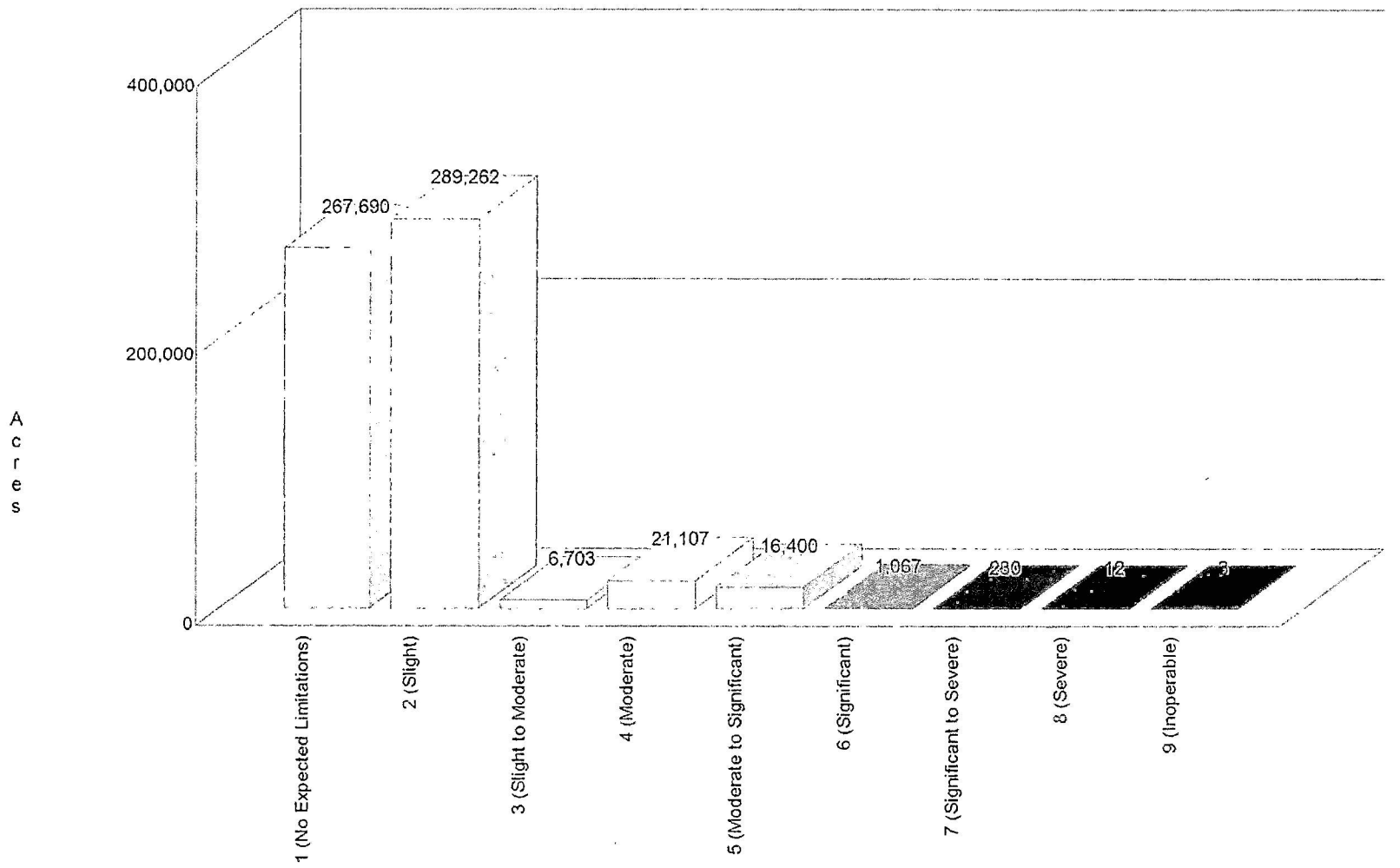
Description

The Dozer Operability Rating (DOR) expresses how difficult it is to operate a dozer in an area based on limitations associated with slope and vegetation/fuel type. Using the fireline production rates published in the NWCG Fireline Handbook 3 (PMS 410-1) as a guide, operability values were assigned to a matrix based on 6 slope classes and 10 vegetation/fuels classes. The possible values range from 1 to 9, with 1 representing no limitations and 9 being inoperable.

Class	Acres	Percent
1 (No Expected Limitations)	267,690	44.4 %
2 (Slight)	289,262	48.0 %
3 (Slight to Moderate)	6,703	1.1 %
4 (Moderate)	21,107	3.5 %
5 (Moderate to Significant)	16,400	2.7 %
6 (Significant)	1,067	0.2 %
7 (Significant to Severe)	230	0.0 %
8 (Severe)	12	0.0 %
9 (Inoperable)	3	0.0 %
Total	**602,474**	**100.0 %**

Brown County

Dozer Operability Rating



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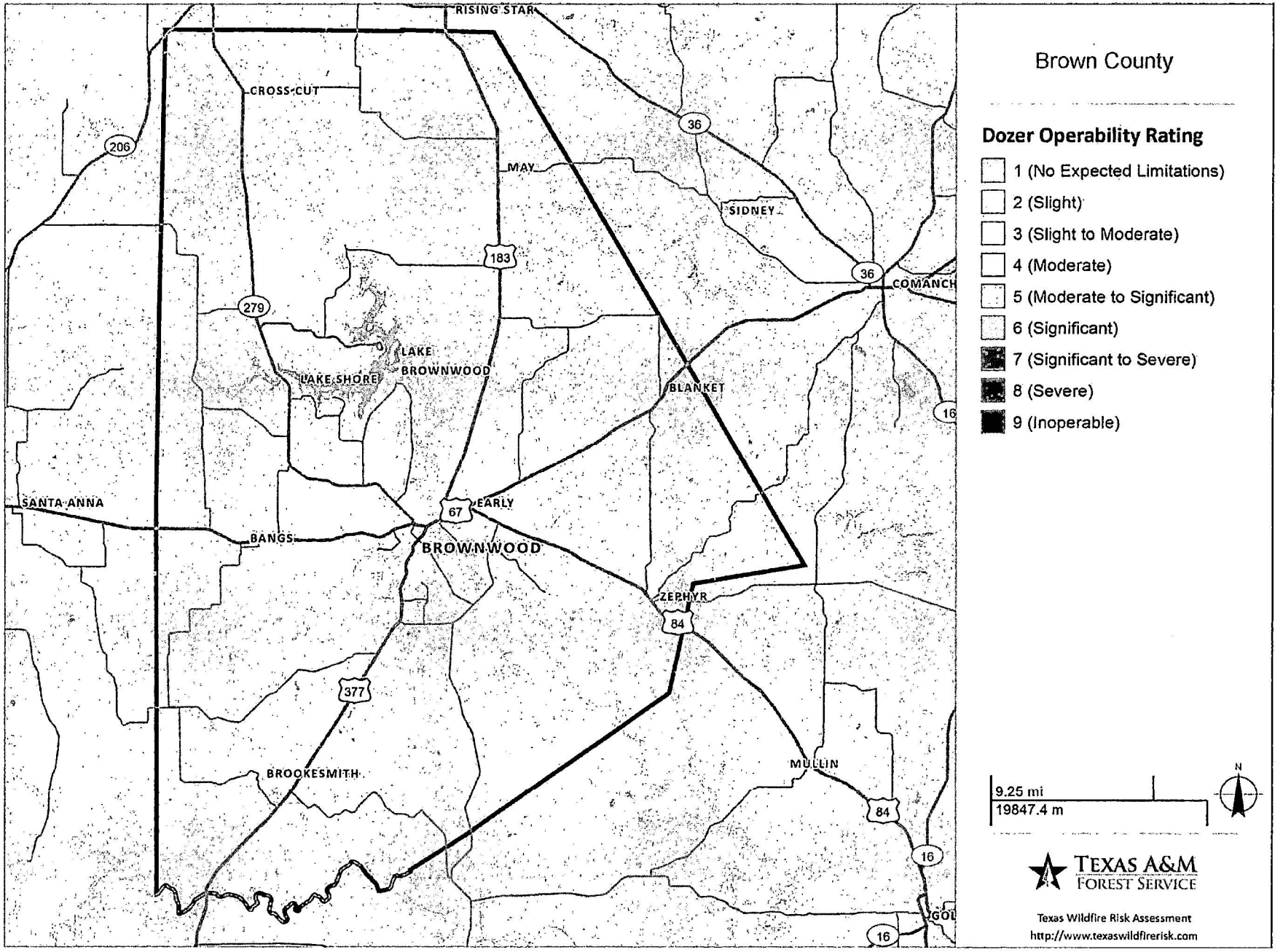
Brown County
Dozer Operability Rating
1 (No Expected Limitations)
2 (Slight)
3 (Slight to Moderate)
4 (Moderate)
5 (Moderate to Significant)
6 (Significant)
7 (Significant to Severe)
8 (Severe)
9 (Inoperable)
RISING STAR
CROSS CUT
MAY
SIDNEY
COMANCH
LAKE BROWNWOOD
LAKE SHORE
BLANKET
SANTA ANNA
BANGS
EARLY
BROWNWOOD
ZEPHYR
BROOKESMITH
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19847.4 m
N
TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com

163



For More Information:
http://texaswildfirerisk.com
http://tfsweb.tamu.edu
http://texasfirewise.org
http://firewise.org

> **A Community Wildfire Protection Plan** is a written document, mutually agreed upon by local, state and federal representatives and stakeholders that identifies how a community will reduce its risks from wildland fire.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service | Southern Region
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TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Texas A&M Forest Service is an Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer committed to excellence through diversity and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin age, or disability, in employment or in the provision of services.

A Leader's Guide to Developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans



When a wildfire strikes, have you done everything possible to protect yourself and your community?

A Leader's Guide to Developing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Phase 1: Plan

- [ ] **Engage local Texas A&M Forest Service.** Contact local Wildland Urban Interface Specialist at www.texasfirewise.org
- [ ] **Contact fire association/local law enforcement and fire services.**
- [ ] **Contact state and federal partners.**

If the above are supportive, then continue with:

- [ ] **Adopt Community Wildfire Protection Plan.** Discuss adopting CWPP into Annex of county's emergency management plan and mitigation action plan.
- [ ] **Declare proclamation.** Present proclamation to county judge and county commissioners during commissioners court for approval and signatures.

NOTES

- [ ] **Form core working group.** Possible partners:

▷ ***County Officials***
- County Judge
- County Commissioners
- County Sheriff
- Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC)
- County Planner

▷ ***Local Texas A&M Forest Service***

▷ ***Fire services***
- Volunteer Fire Departments
- Municipal Fire Departments
- Fire Association
- Fire Marshal

▷ ***Law Enforcement***
- Local and Municipal
- State Police

▷ ***Federal partners***
- US Forest Service (USFS)
- National Park Service (NPS)
- US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- Conservation Service (NRCS)
- Resource Conservation & Development (RC&D)

▷ ***Identify other stakeholders to invite in the CWPP process.***
- Private stakeholders
- Industry stakeholders
- Municipal stakeholders

Phase 2 : Assess

- [ ] **Identify priority areas with fire service and federal agencies.**
  - This can be accomplished one-on-one meeting or with a group meeting.
  - Develop a base map of Communities At Risk (CARs).
- [ ] **Assemble** fire department response area maps.
- [ ] **Assemble** checklist of topics to cover during assessments.
- [ ] **Interview** fire department to identify needs, concerns and update contact information.
- [ ] **Conduct** assessments in cooperation with fire department.
- [ ] **Identify** safety issues.
- [ ] **Identify** recommendations/ projects.
- [ ] **Compile** assessment results.
- [ ] **Finalize** CAR map.
- [ ] **Prioritize** recommendations/ projects.
- [ ] **Develop** local CWPP draft.
- [ ] **Deliver** draft CWPP to fire department for edits.

Phase 3 : Finalize

- [ ] **Assemble draft county CWPP** using information gathered from risk assessments and fire department CWPPs.
- [ ] **Research and identify** potential funding sources.

▷ Reconvene core group for second meeting.

▷ Present findings from assessments.

- [ ] **Prioritize projects** within county plan.
  - Fuel reduction
  - Education
  - Structural ignitability
- [ ] **Finalize** county CWPP with edits from core group.
- [ ] **Present** for public opinion.
- [ ] **Deliver** draft to core group participants.
- [ ] **Present** final copy to commissioner's court.
- [ ] **Plan** signing/recognition ceremony.

Links:

NRCS Practice Standards:

- Brush management (314): https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/guides-and-instructions/brush-management-ac-314-conservation-practice-standard
- Range planting (550): https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/guides-and-instructions/range-planting-ac-550-conservation-practice-standard
- Tree/shrub pruning (660): https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/guides-and-instructions/treeshrub-pruning-ac-660-conservation-practice-standard
- Prescribed burning (338): https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/guides-and-instructions/prescribed-burning-ac-338-conservation-practice-standard
- Fuel break (383): https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/guides-and-instructions/fuel-break-ac-383-conservation-practice-standard

NRCS EQIP Payment Schedule 2024: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2023-12/fy24-texas-eqip.pdf

Firewise USA: https://www.nfpa.org/en/education-and-research/wildfire/firewise-usa/firewise-usa-resources

Ready Set Go (requires you to create an account to access): https://www.wildlandfirersg.org/s/public-resources?language=en_US

Firewise landscaping in Texas:
https://tfsweb.tamu.edu/uploadedFiles/TFSMain/Preparing_for_Wildfires/Prepare_Your_Home_for_Wildfires/Contact_Us/EDITED%202012firelandscape(1).pdf

Firewise construction in Texas:
https://tfsweb.tamu.edu/uploadedFiles/TFSMain/Preparing_for_Wildfires/Prepare_Your_Home_for_Wildfires/Contact_Us/Firewise%20construction(1).pdf

Your Role in Fire Adapted Communities:
https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/fire_adapted_communities.pdf

Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal: https://wrap.texaswildfirerisk.com/Map/Public/#whats-your-risk

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

117 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Lake Brownwood VFD

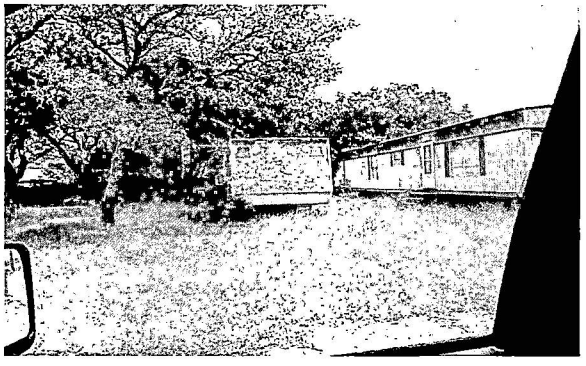
Community Information

Latitude	31° 49' 1"
Longitude	-99° 5' 25"
Number of Homes	580
Size	4,445.77 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-18-2024









SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Slope

Slope < 8%

→ **Slope 8-19%**

Slope 20-30%

Slope > 30%

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Remove debris from roofs
- ☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Old growth oak and mesquite trees, VERY dense brush in most areas
Many of the homes have small lots, especially along the shoreline, so structures are densely packed.

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

113 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

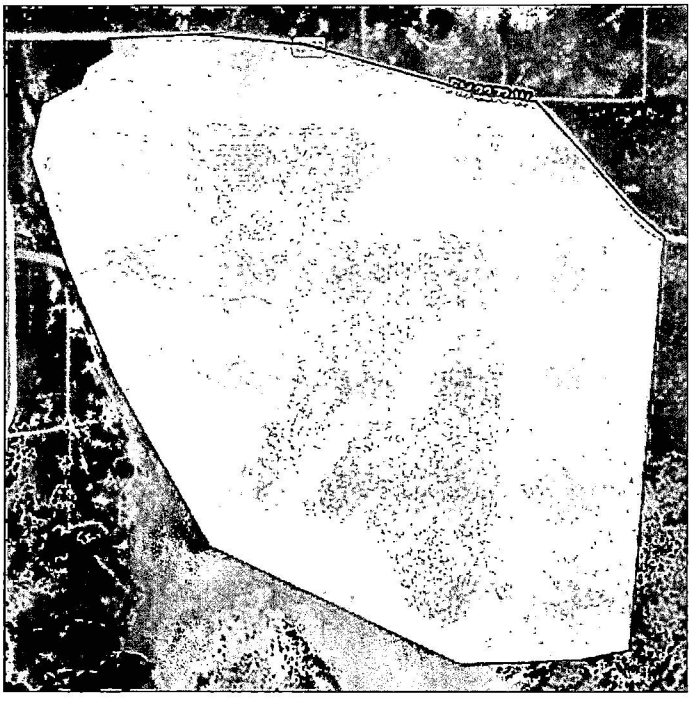
Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

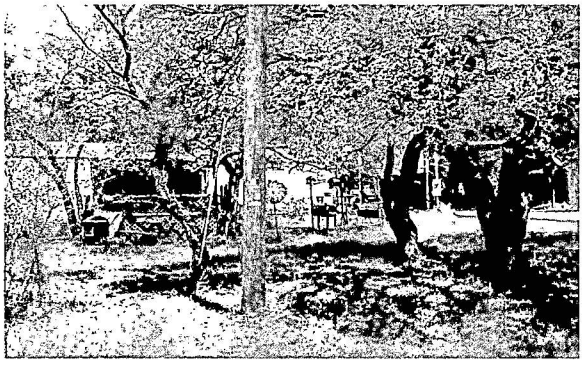
North Lake Brownwood VFD

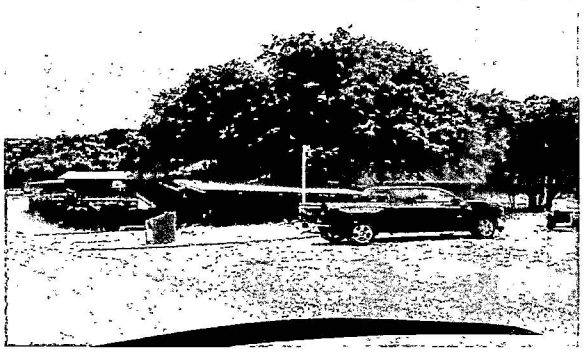
Community Information

Latitude	31° 54' 31"
Longitude	-99° 1' 16"
Number of Homes	900
Size	2,369.10 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-07-2024









SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Slope
Slope < 8%
→ **Slope 8-19%**
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Remove debris from roofs
- ☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

→ **Multi-paned**

Single-paned

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Plenty of brush inside CDP boundaries, mostly mobile homes and RVs with wooden attachments, surrounded by mesquite and cedar, one way in/out (CR422).

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

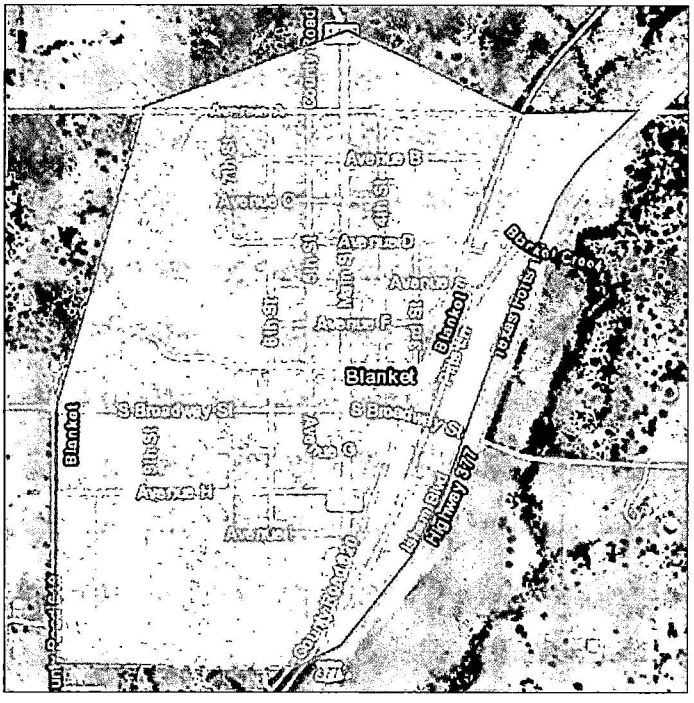
Severe Hazard

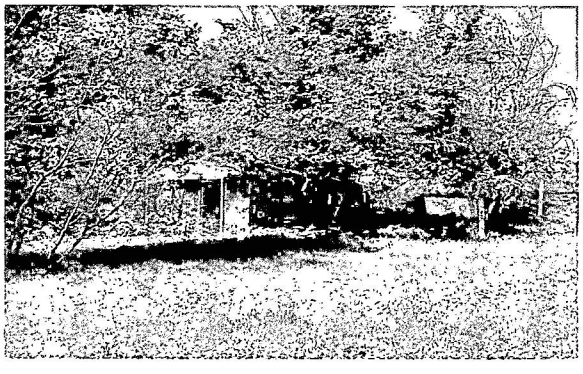
Fire Protection District

Blanket VFD

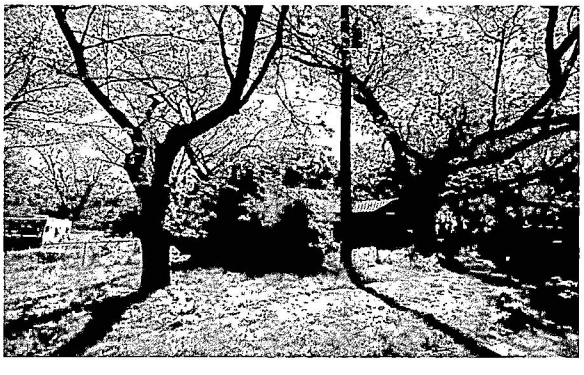
Community Information

Latitude	31° 49' 31"
Longitude	-98° 47' 21"
Number of Homes	189
Size	425.06 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-08-2024









SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Remove debris from roofs
- ☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

70% wooden structures, 30% masonry or brick
Brush between homes is quite dense
40% have defensible space, 60% don't

Belle Plain

Brown County, Texas

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

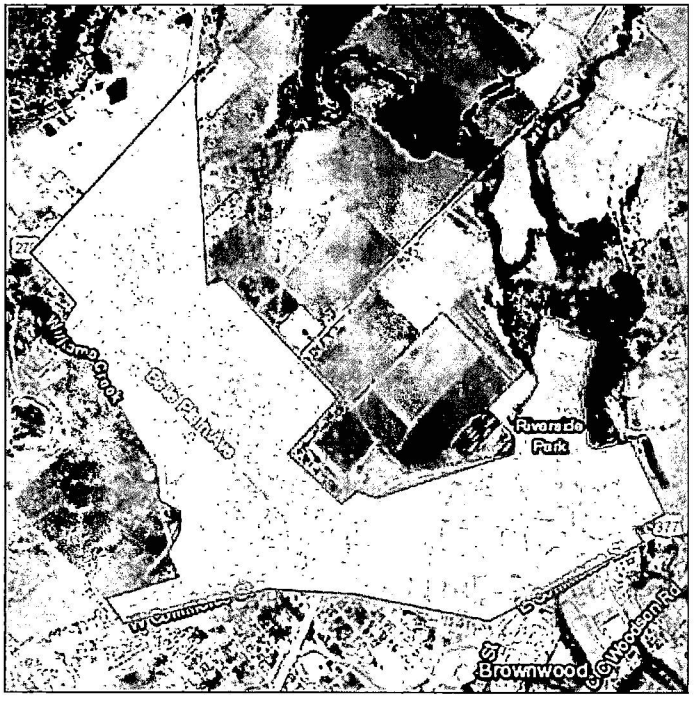
Severe Hazard

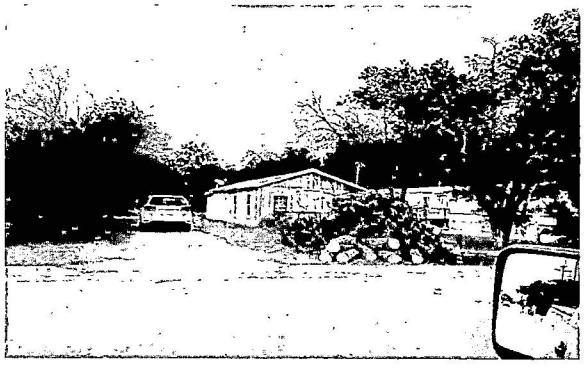
Fire Protection District

Brownwood Fire Dept.

Community Information

Latitude	31° 44' 14"
Longitude	-98° 59' 24"
Number of Homes	1400
Size	830.72 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-26-2024









Belle Plain

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Belle Plain

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

Slope

→ **Slope < 8%**

Slope 8-19%

Slope 20-30%

Slope > 30%

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Belle Plain

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Remove debris from roofs
- ☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Variable throughout neighborhood - most of the risk comes from empty lots and abandoned homes, but many homes in this area are older, with combustible siding and nonrated roofing materials.

Coggin Park

Brown County, Texas

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Brownwood Fire Dept.



Community Information

Latitude	31° 41' 50"
Longitude	-98° 58' 56"
Number of Homes	2500
Size	3,293.42 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-28-2024







Coggin Park

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Coggin Park

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Remove debris from roofs
- ☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Old growth oak trees, some dense brush
in areas of empty lots or abandoned homes. Large amount of tree cover on just about every lot in this area.
Highest density of homes in Brownwood.

Downtown and Railroad

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

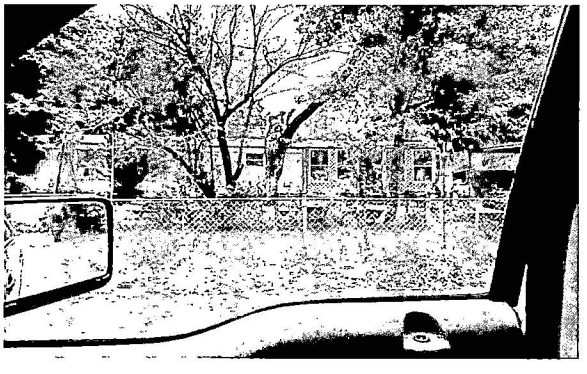
Brownwood Fire Dept.



Community Information

Latitude	31° 43' 11"
Longitude	-98° 59' 45"
Number of Homes	1400
Size	2,118.69 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-26-2024







Downtown and Railroad

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Downtown and Railroad

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

Slope

→ **Slope < 8%**

Slope 8-19%

Slope 20-30%

Slope > 30%

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Remove debris from roofs
- ☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Downtown and Railroad

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Old growth oak trees, some dense brush
in areas of empty lots or abandoned homes

Dam

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

99 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Dam Volunteer Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	31° 48' 42"
Longitude	-99° 1' 12"
Number of Homes	200
Size	3,618.67 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	05-02-2024









SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Slope
Slope < 8%
→ **Slope 8-19%**
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

→ **Rated/Noncombustible**

Nonrated

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Remove debris from roofs

☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.

☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.

☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.

☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

→ **Multi-paned**

Single-paned

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Approximately 60/40 ratio of fixed structures/mobile homes.
Several small communities have only one way in and out, to include: small community north of the dam, Wild Duck Marina area, Bluebonnet Lane, Shady Oaks community and Elm-Oak area.
Mostly large lots so plenty of room between structures, but there are quite a few densely packed home right along the lake shore as well.

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

95 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

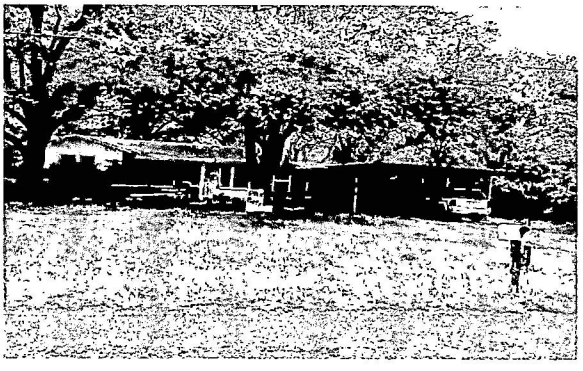
Fire Protection District

Early Community Firefighters, Inc. (Early VFD)

Community Information

Latitude	31° 44' 31"
Longitude	-98° 56' 10"
Number of Homes	500
Size	898.96 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-24-2024









SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Slope

→ **Slope < 8%**

Slope 8-19%

Slope 20-30%

Slope > 30%

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Remove debris from roofs
- ☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

About 50/50 between brick or rock homes and wooden frame.
Similar with metal roofs vs. shingles.

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

91 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

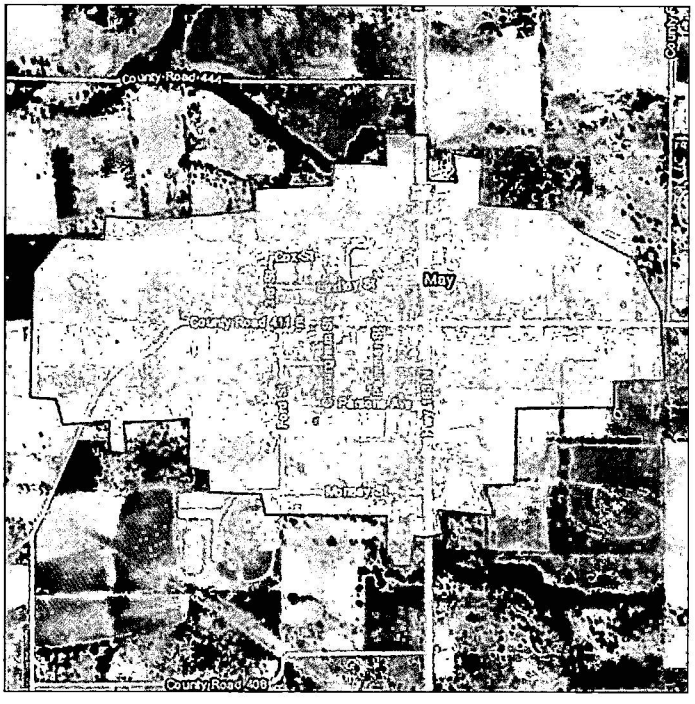
Significant Hazard

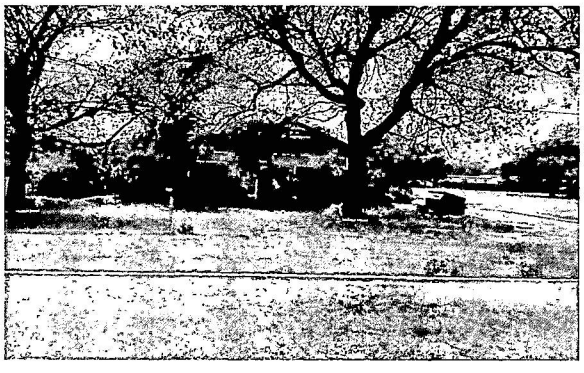
Fire Protection District

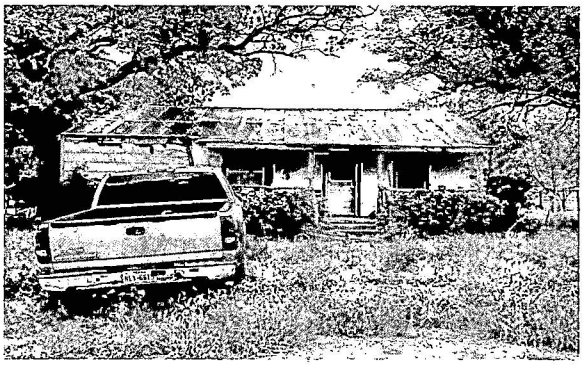
May VFD

Community Information

Latitude	31° 58' 44"
Longitude	-98° 55' 25"
Number of Homes	98
Size	508.40 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-18-2024









SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

→ **Rated/Noncombustible**

Nonrated

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Remove debris from roofs

☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.

☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.

☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible, leaf litter present

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

The majority of the homes have large lots, so there is more than 50' between these homes.
Primarily ?xed structures, maybe 10% mobile homes.
Mostly tin roofs. Biggest fire hazards are older abandoned homes.

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

90 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

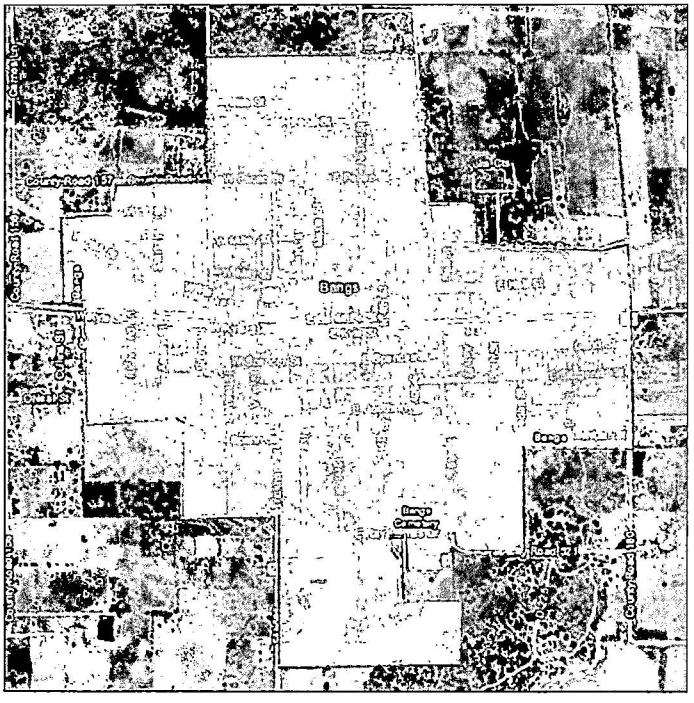
Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Bangs VFD



Community Information

Latitude	31° 42' 54"
Longitude	-99° 7' 51"
Number of Homes	803
Size	906.64 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-12-2024







SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

→ **Rated/Noncombustible**

Nonrated

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Remove debris from roofs

☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.

☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.

☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.

☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

About half of the homes have large lots, so there is more than 50' between these homes. The remainder have smaller lots and are close together.
Ratio is probably about 70% fixed/30% mobile.

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

90 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

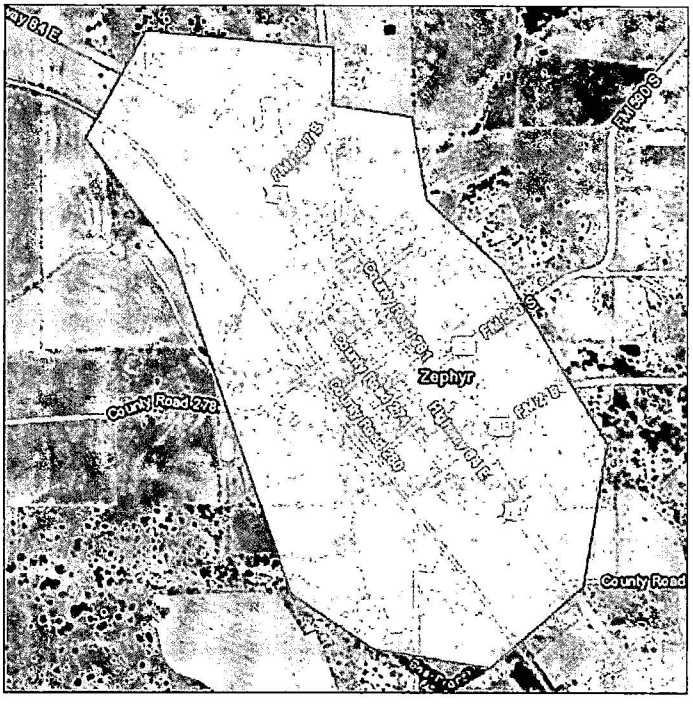
Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Zephyr VFD



Community Information

Latitude	31° 40' 38"
Longitude	-98° 47' 49"
Number of Homes	117
Size	486.06 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-12-2024







SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

→ **Rated/Noncombustible**

Nonrated

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Remove debris from roofs

☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.

☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.

☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.

☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Hwy 183/84 - >24', and remainder of streets would fall below 20'
The majority of the homes have large lots, so there is more than 50' between these homes.
Old growth oak and mesquite trees, ash
juniper, dense brush in some areas

Indian Creek

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

86 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

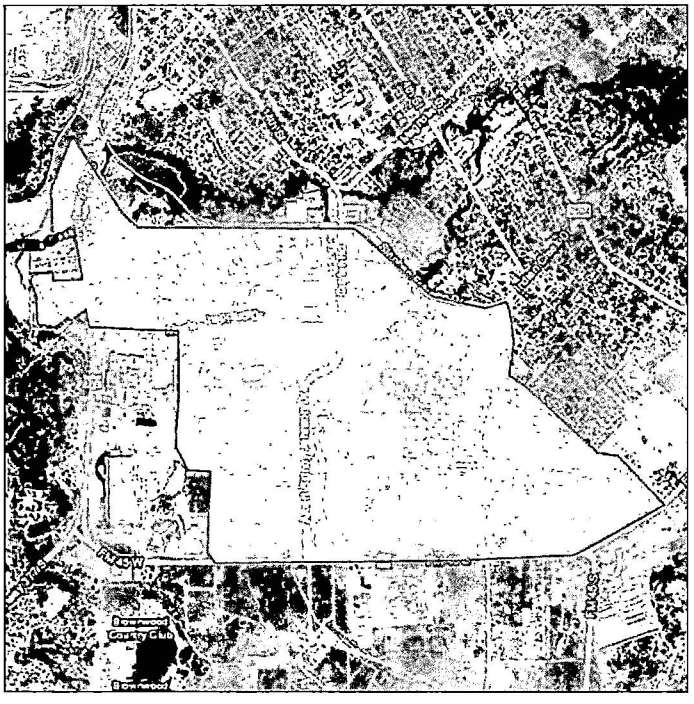
Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Brownwood Fire Dept.



Community Information

Latitude	31° 40' 16"
Longitude	-98° 58' 45"
Number of Homes	1400
Size	2,022.89 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-26-2024







Indian Creek

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Indian Creek

Brown County, Texas

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Indian Creek

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Remove debris from roofs
- ☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible, leaf litter present

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

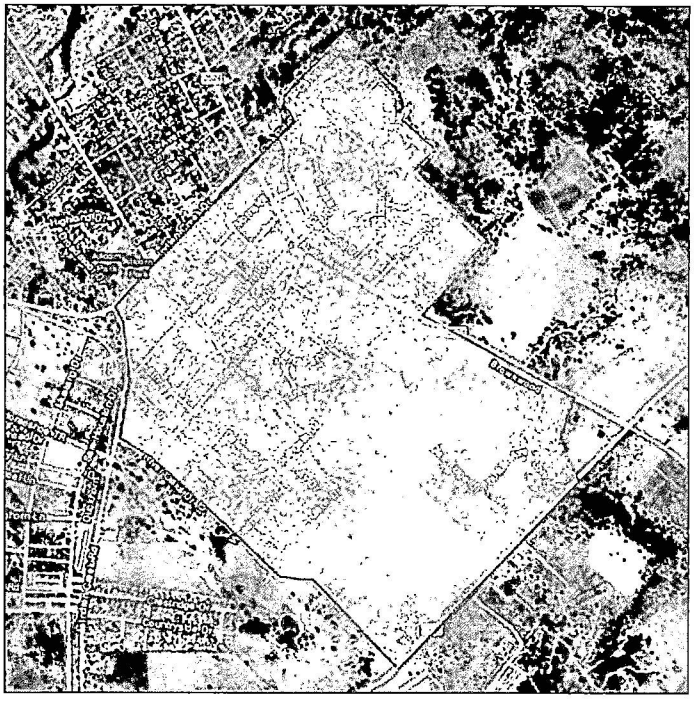
COMMENTS:

Old growth oak and mesquite trees, VERY
dense brush in some areas. Multiple empty lots and vacant homes that are almost completely covered in brush.
Approximately half of the residences are on large lots, and the other half are densely packed.

Woodland Heights

Brown County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment



Total Assessed Rating

82 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

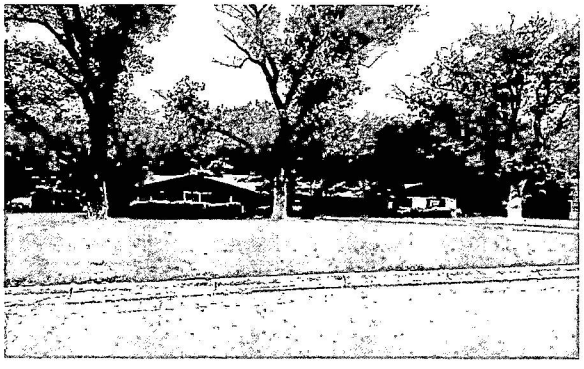
Fire Protection District

Brownwood Fire Dept.

Community Information

Latitude	31° 40' 30"
Longitude	-98° 57' 16"
Number of Homes	1000
Size	765.68 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-28-2024







Woodland Heights

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Woodland Heights

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Brown County, Texas

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible, leaf litter present

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

→ **Multi-paned**

Single-paned

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

More brick and stone homes, still lots of trees and even brush spread throughout.

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

81 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

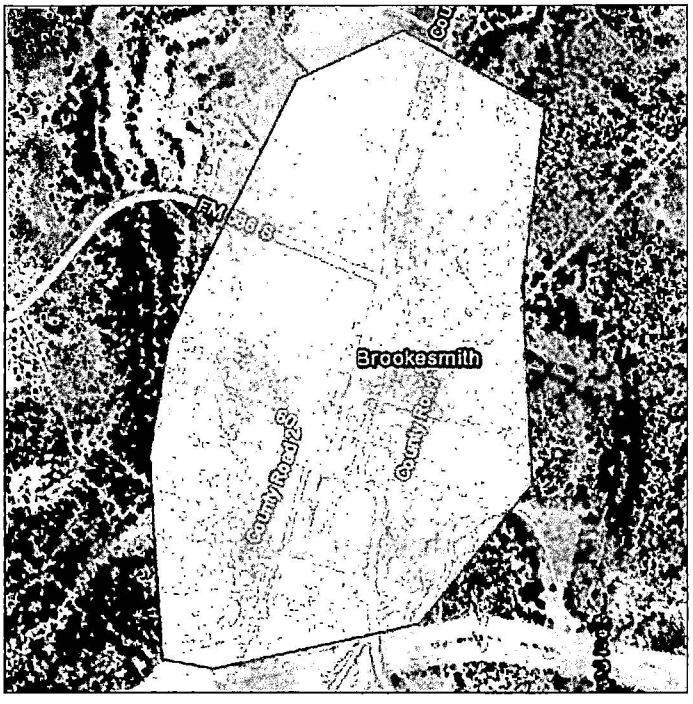
Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

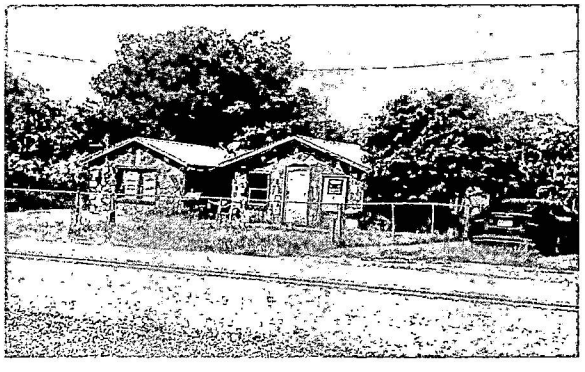
Brookesmith VFD

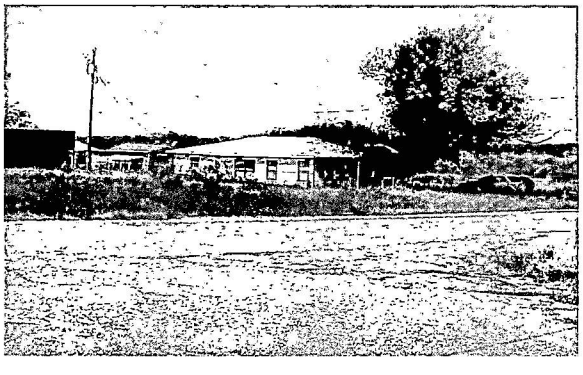


Community Information

Latitude	31° 33' 4"
Longitude	-99° 7' 8"
Number of Homes	200
Size	293.76 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-19-2024







SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Slope

→ **Slope < 8%**

Slope 8-19%

Slope 20-30%

Slope > 30%

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible, leaf litter present

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Mostly fixed structures. Ratio about 90/10.
Most of the lots are decent sized in Brookesmith, so not densely packed.

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

81 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

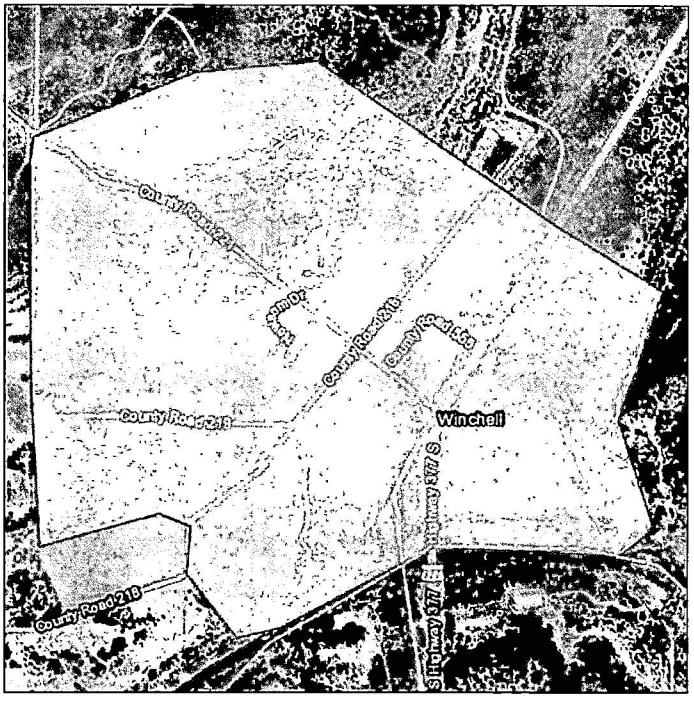
Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Winchell VFD

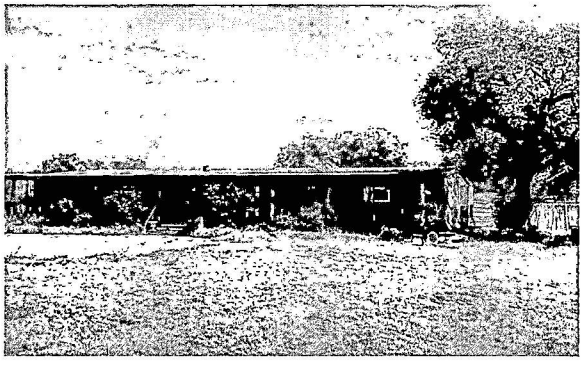


Community Information

Latitude	31° 28' 27"
Longitude	-99° 9' 54"
Number of Homes	50
Size	686.07 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-19-2024







SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope

→ **Slope < 8%**

Slope 8-19%

Slope 20-30%

Slope > 30%

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- ☐ Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- ☐ Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.

Debris on Roof

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- ☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- ☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible, leaf litter present

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

In Winchell, the homes are spread out quite a bit.
Large amount of cedar brush that has been allowed to grow densely along the road in the Winchell area.

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

77 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Early Community Firefighters, Inc. (Early VFD)



Community Information

Latitude	31° 44' 52"
Longitude	-98° 56' 25"
Number of Homes	500
Size	964.84 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	04-24-2024







SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

→ **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Slope

→ **Slope < 8%**

Slope 8-19%

Slope 20-30%

Slope > 30%

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

→ **Rated/Noncombustible**

Nonrated

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Remove debris from roofs

☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.

☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.

☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible, leaf litter present

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Old growth oak and mesquite trees, VERY dense brush in some areas.

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

70 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

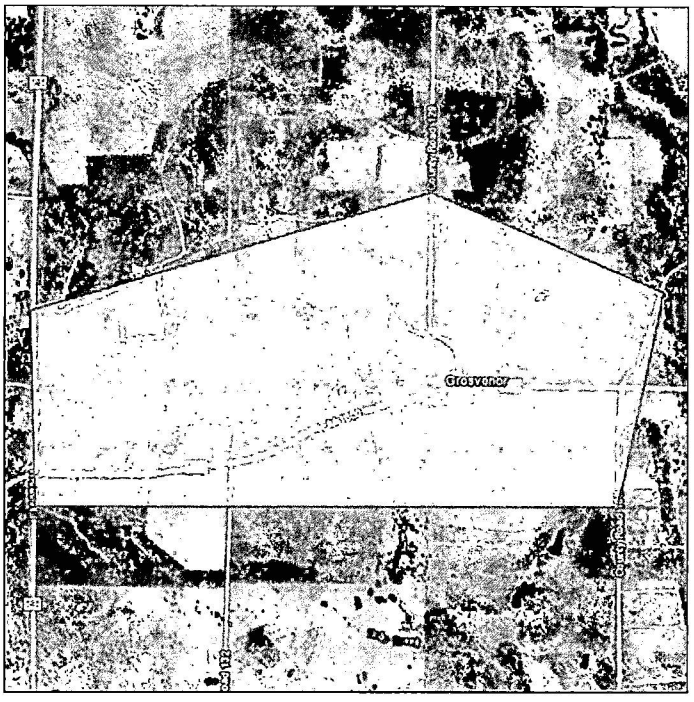
Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Lake Brownwood VFD



Community Information

Latitude	31° 52' 58"
Longitude	-99° 9' 19"
Number of Homes	15
Size	701.64 acres
Road Width Class	> 24 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	07-07-2024







SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

Landscaped Lawn

Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)

→ **Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)**

Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)

Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.

Defensible Space

> 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

→ **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Mow your lawn regularly.
- ☐ Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- ☐ Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- ☐ Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- ☐ Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- ☐ Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- ☐ Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- ☐ Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- ☐ Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- ☐ Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- ☐ Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope

Slope < 8%

→ **Slope 8-19%**

Slope 20-30%

Slope > 30%

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

→ **Rated/Noncombustible**

Nonrated

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Remove debris from roofs

☐ Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs

Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.

☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.

☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible, leaf litter present

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- ☐ Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- ☐ Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- ☐ Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Windows

Multi-paned

→ **Single-paned**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- ☐ Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- ☐ Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- ☐ Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Mostly metal buildings. Not much defensible space. Dense brush in some areas. Relatively well maintained around church.

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

66 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

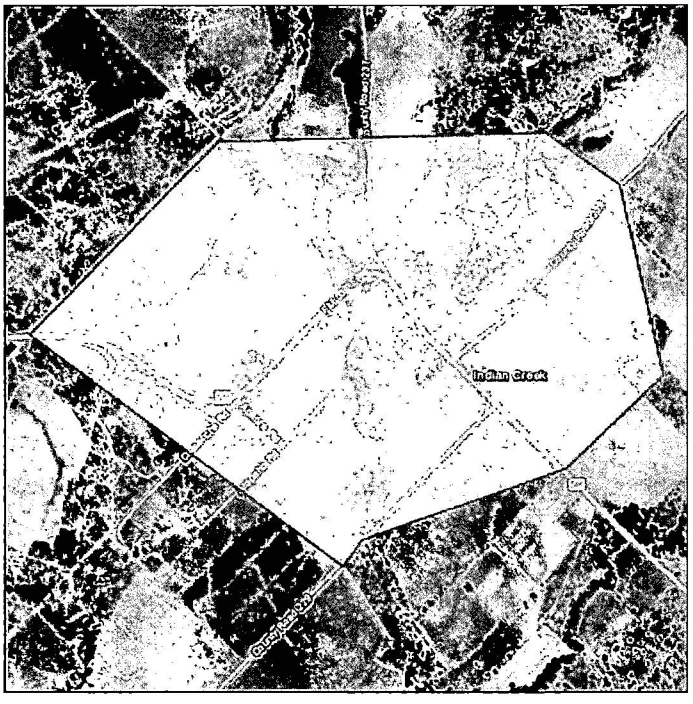
Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Brookesmith VFD



Community Information

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Longitude	-98° 59' 2"
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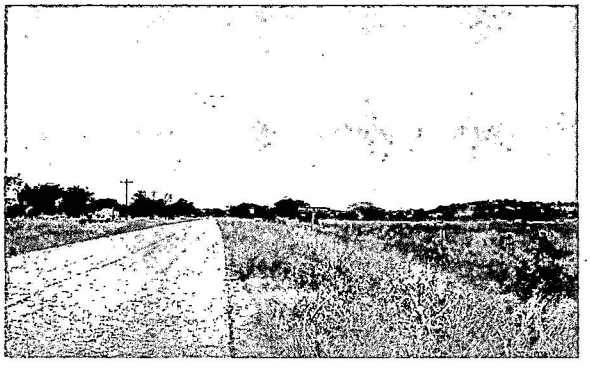
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Joseph Tongate
Assessment Date:	07-21-2024







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Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

→ **No**

Yes

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

Slope
→ **Slope < 8%**
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
No
→ **Yes**
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ **No**
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
☐ N/A

HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

Roofing Materials

→ **Rated/Noncombustible**

Nonrated

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Debris on Roof

→ **No**

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Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
☐ Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
☐ Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
☐ Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

☐ N/A

Wooden Attachments

No

→ **Yes**

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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Utilities

Both underground

→ **One underground, one aboveground**

Both aboveground

Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- ☐ N/A

COMMENTS

Brush overhanging fence and roof. Benefits from mostly metal or rock buildings. Dense brush in some places.