

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 Cooperative 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 x/xx/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.

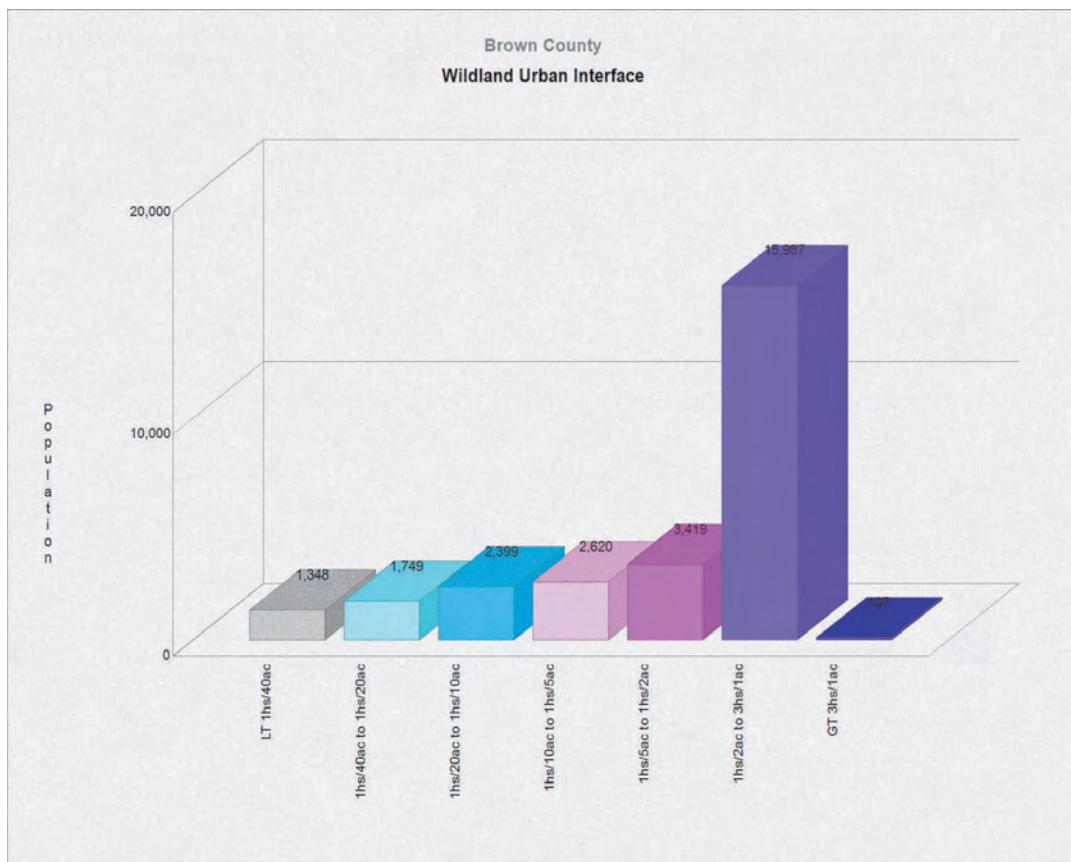
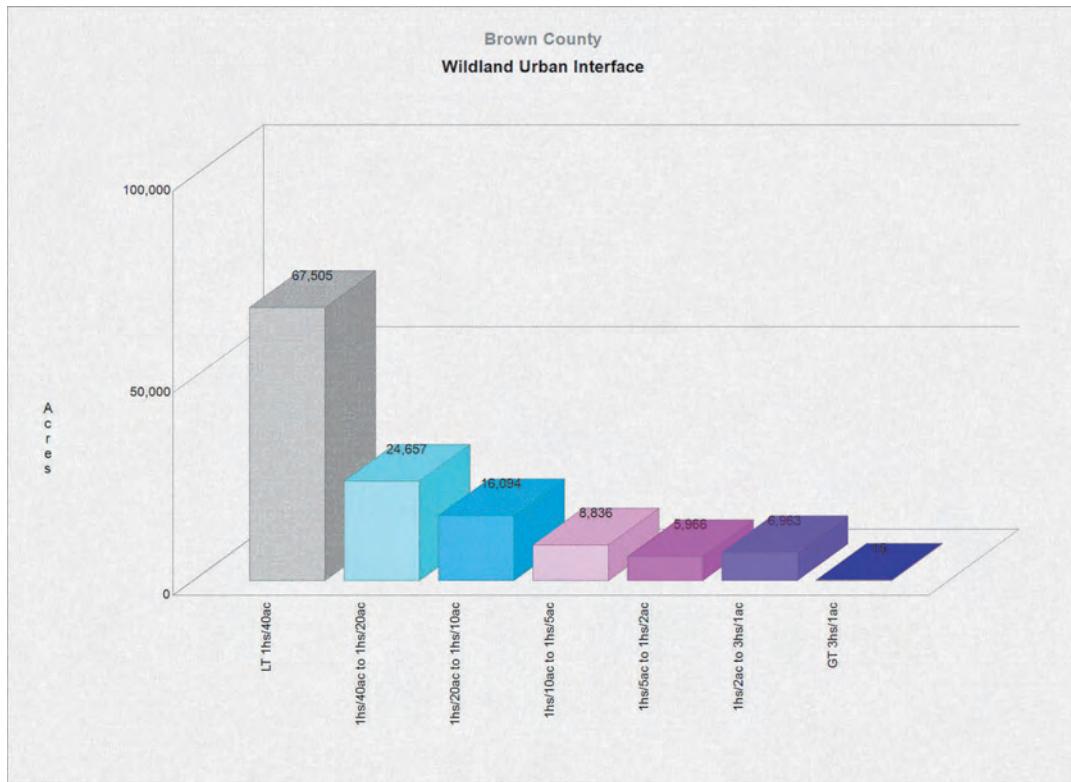
Fire Environment:

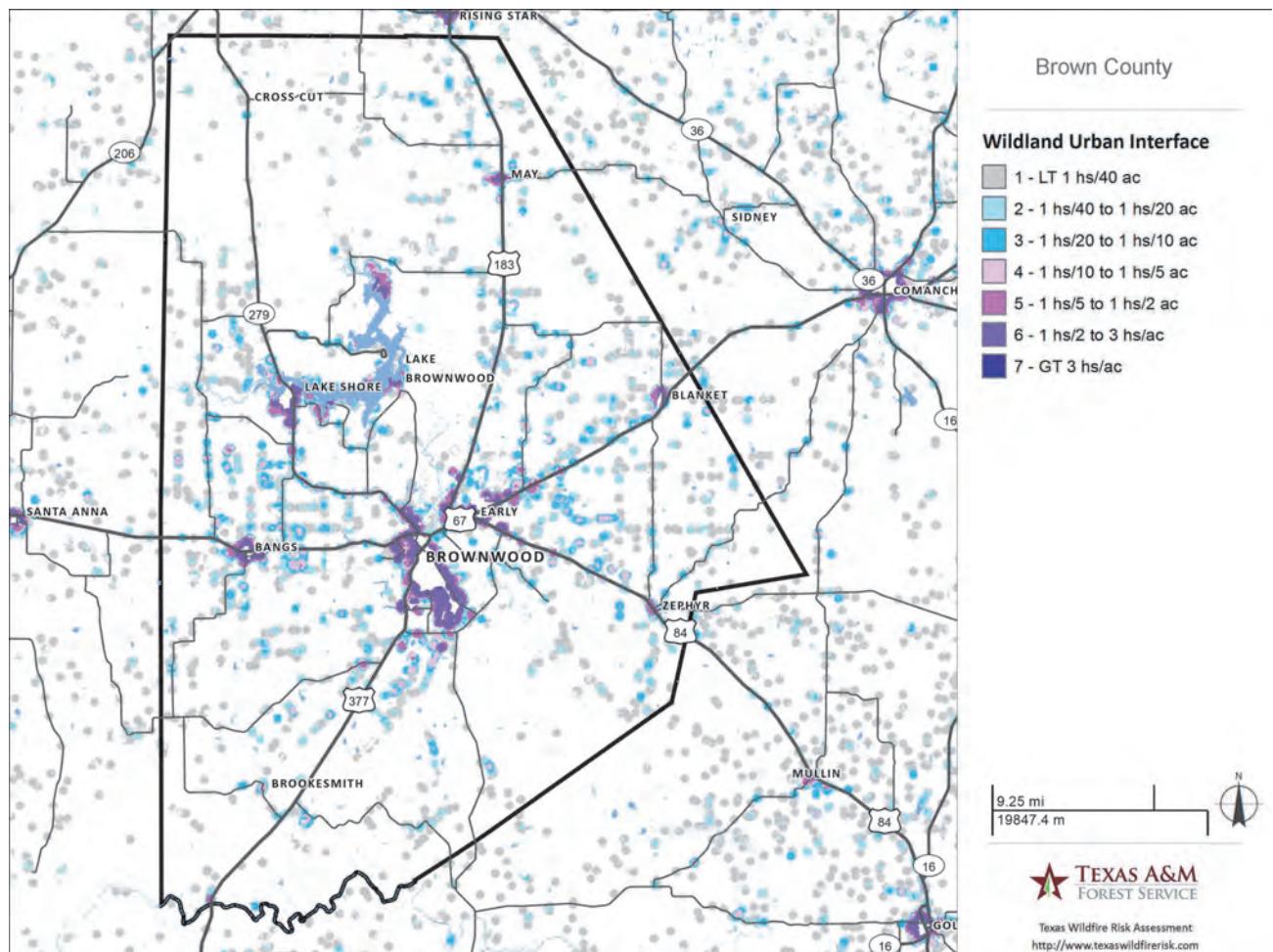
Wildland Urban Interface:

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.





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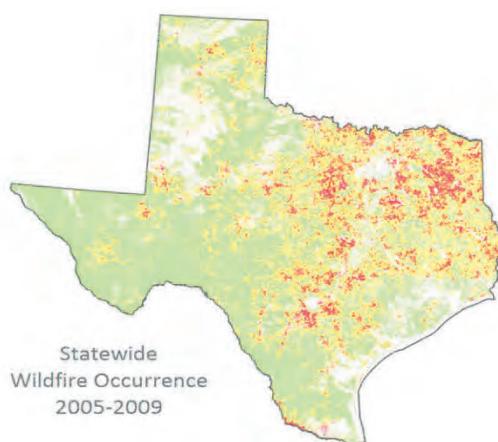
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
<http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com>

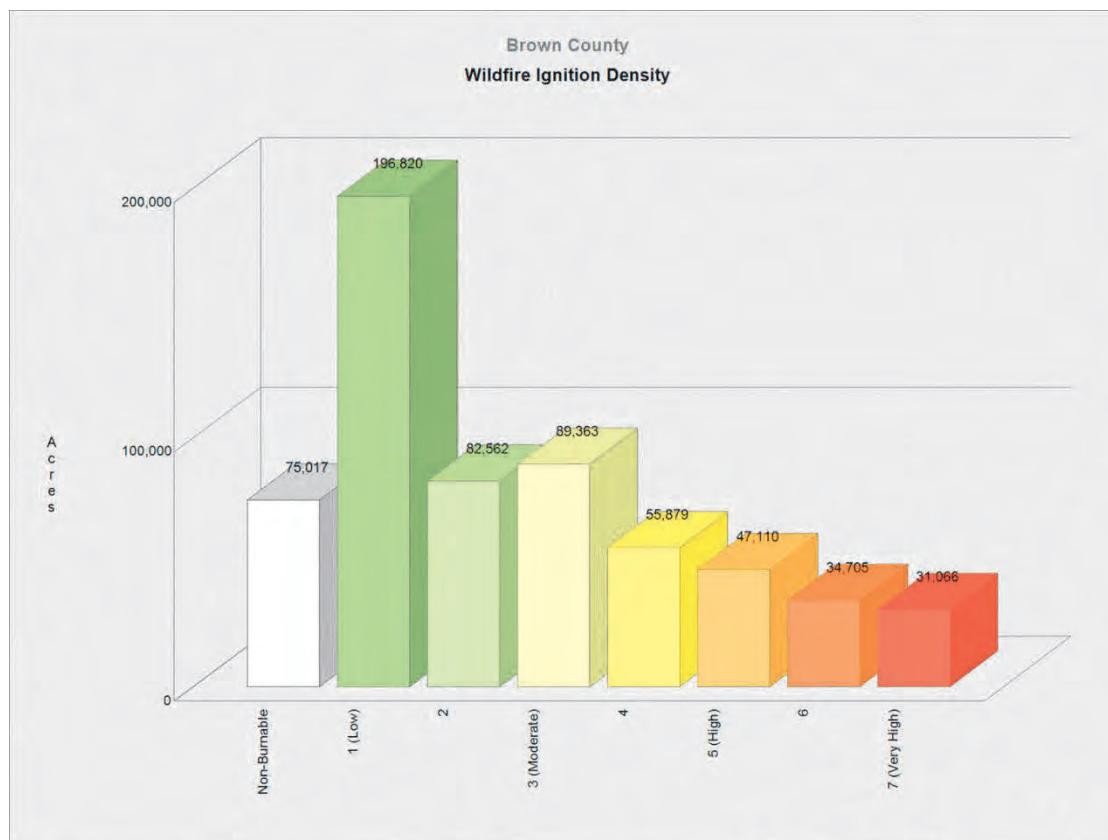
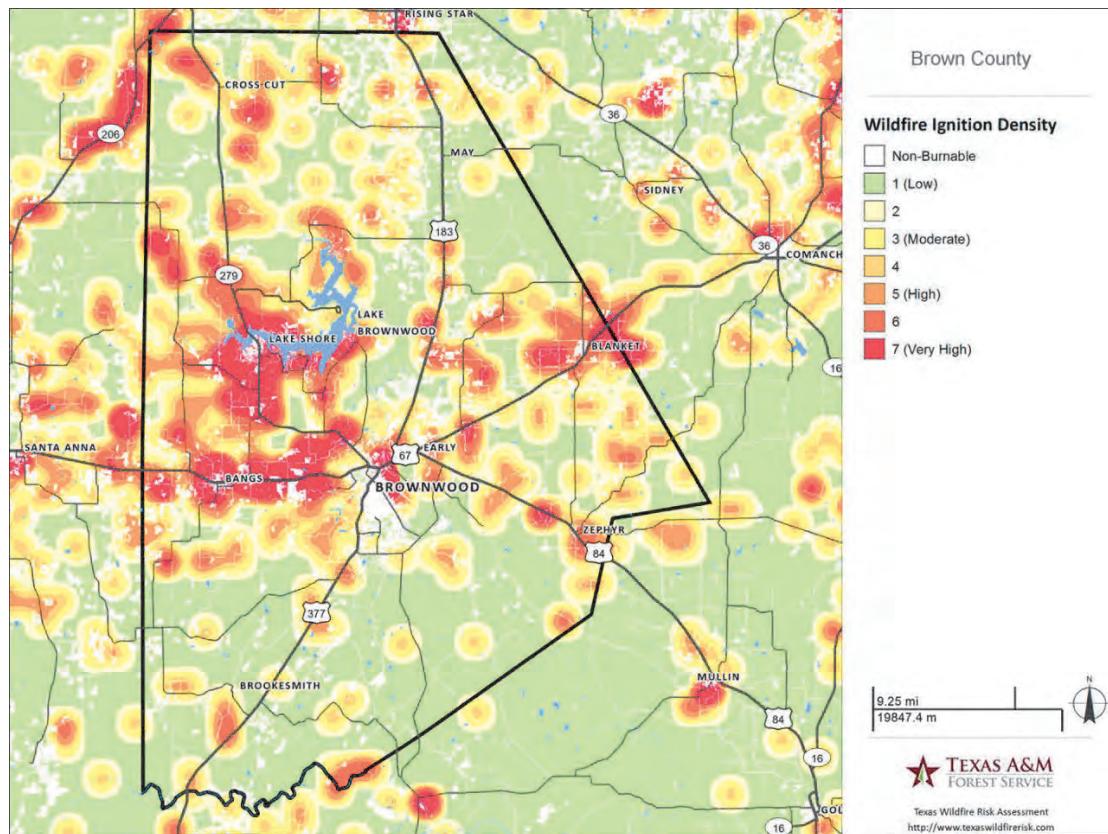
Fire Occurrence:

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 % |

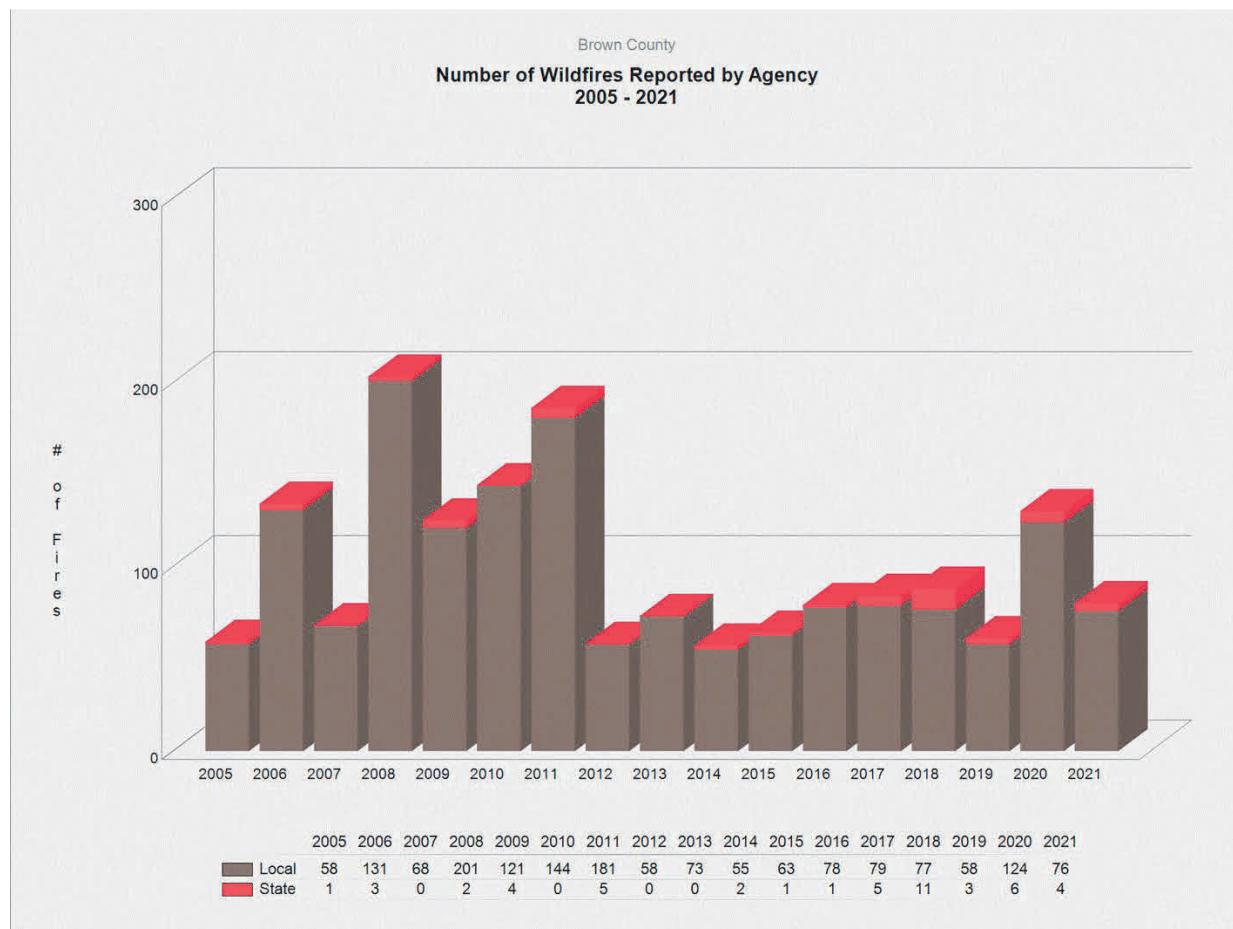


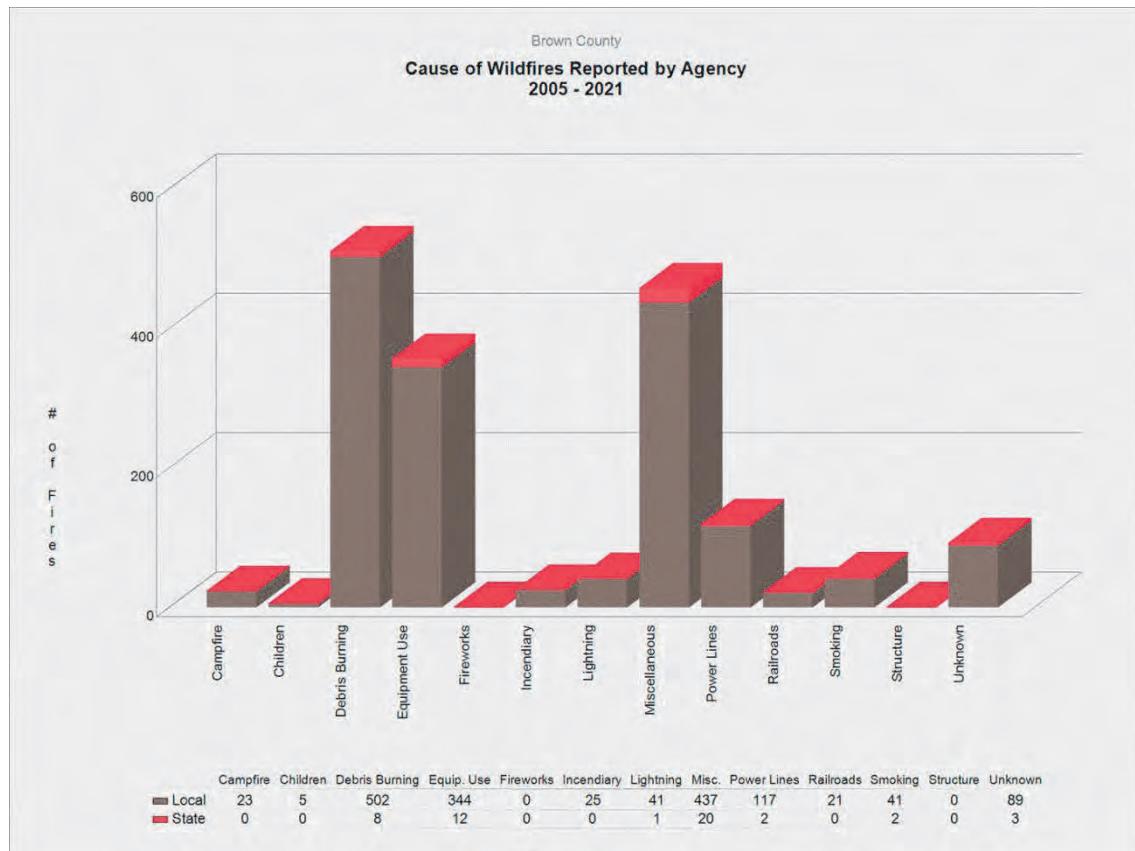
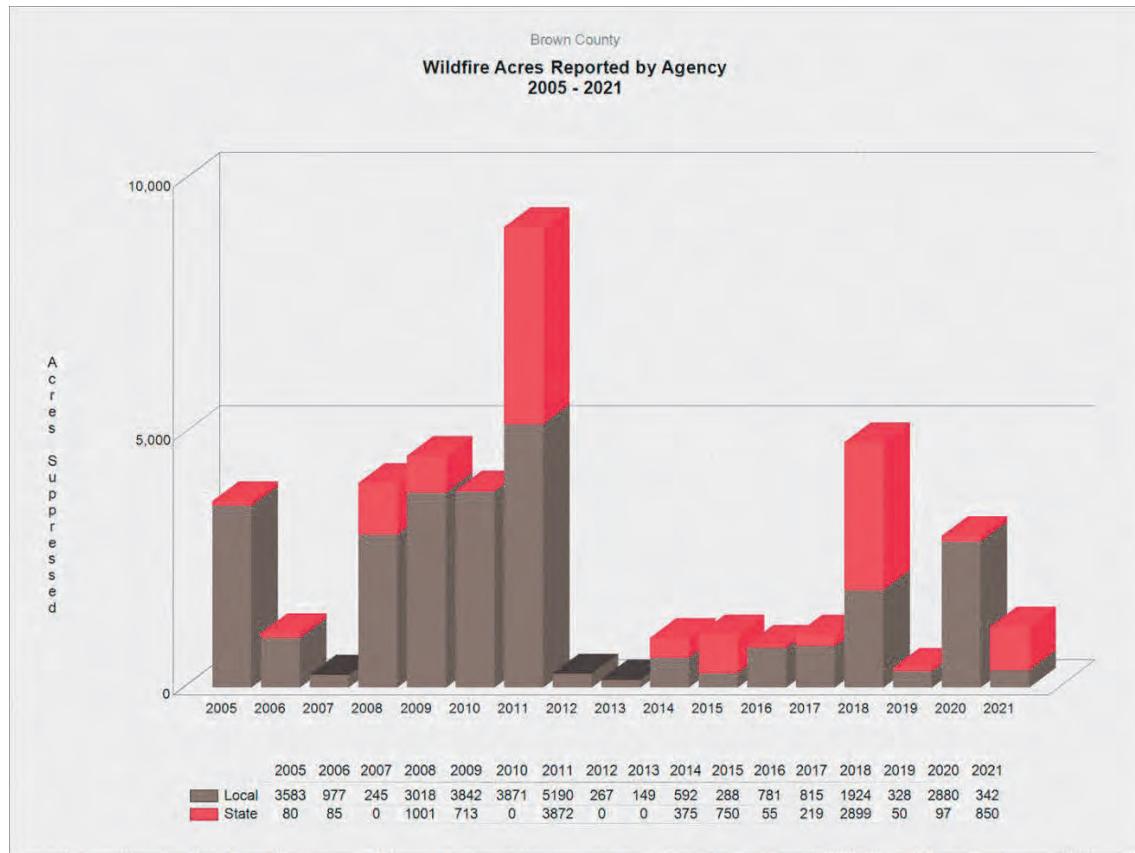


- Wildfire occurrence statistics provide insight as to the number of fires, acres burned and cause of fires in Texas. These statistics are useful for prevention and mitigation planning. They can be used to quantify the level of fire business, determine the time of year most fires typically occur, and 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.

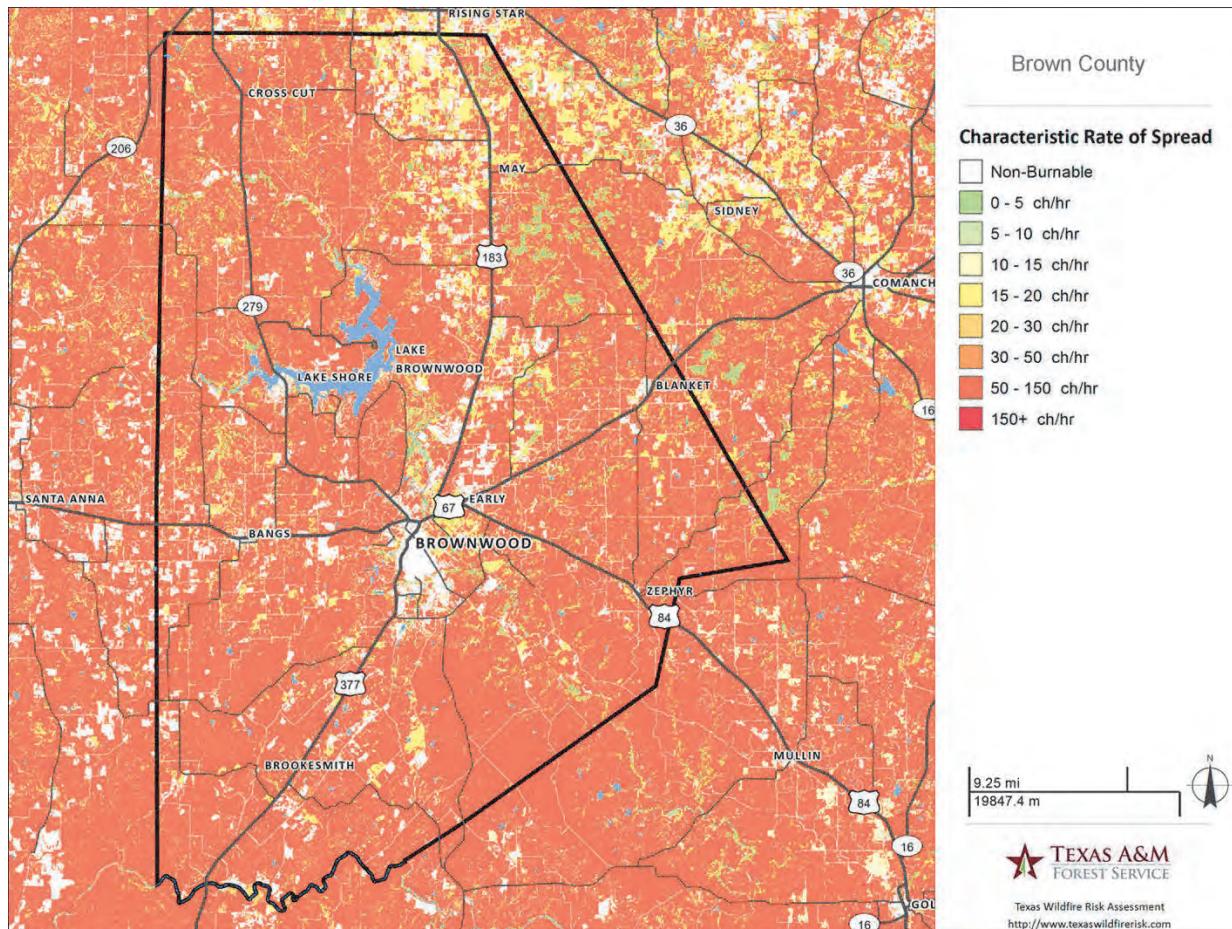




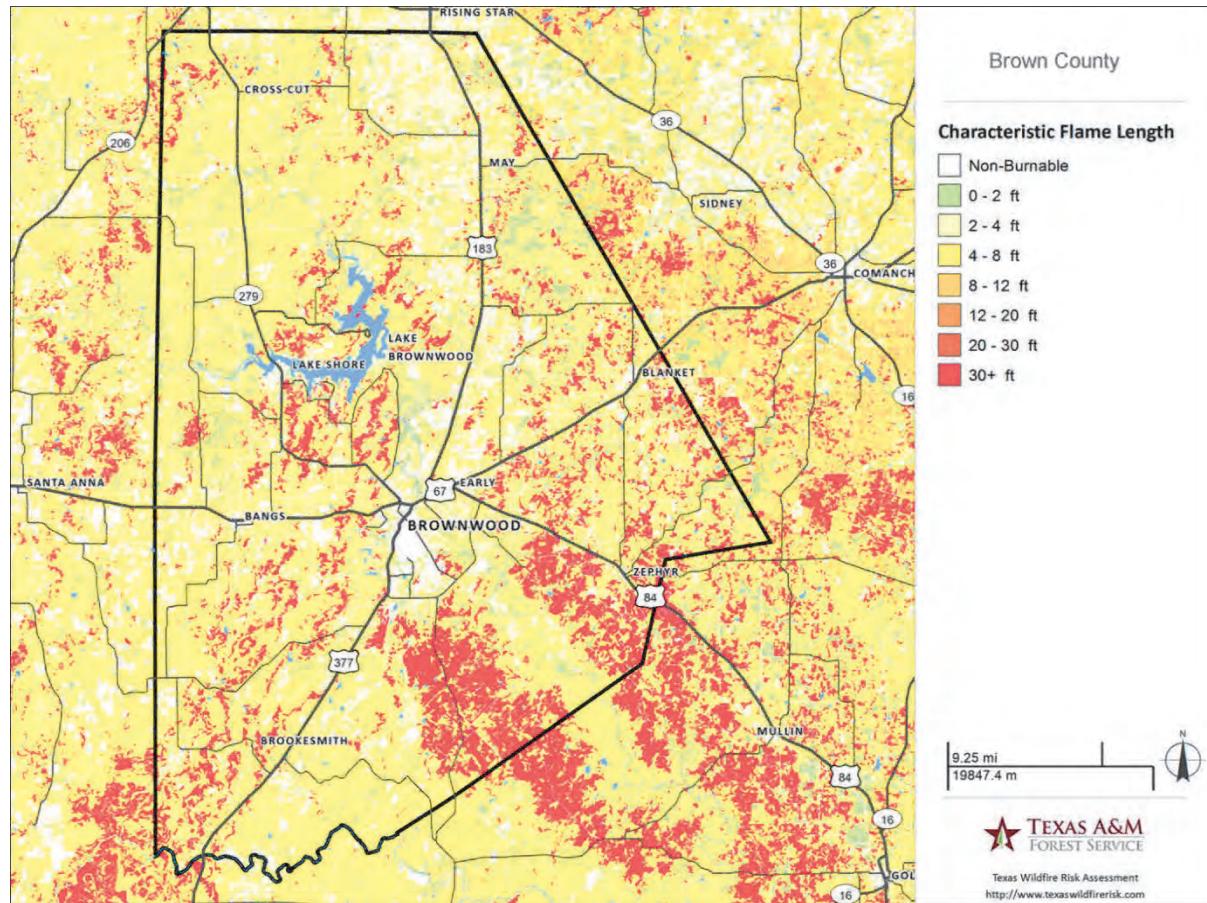
Fire behavior:

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

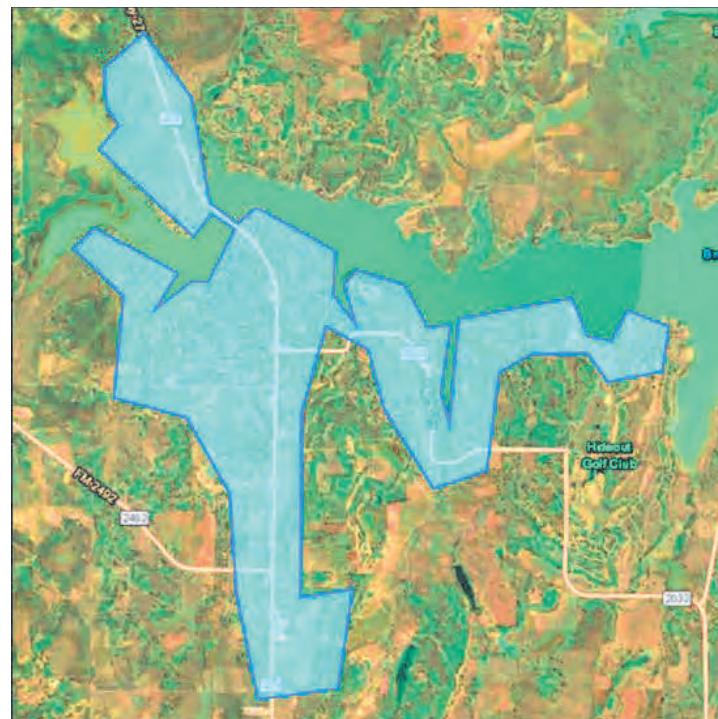
Lake Brownwood VFD

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

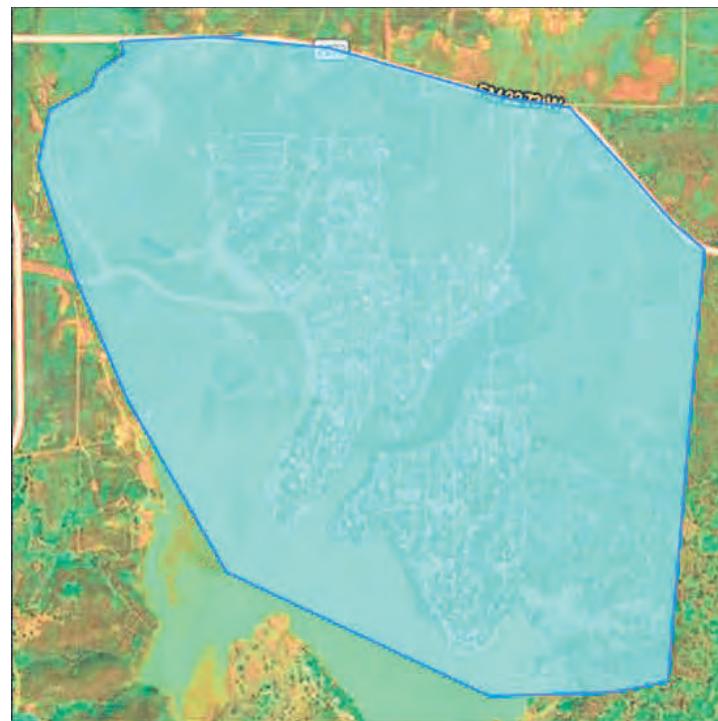
North Lake Brownwood VFD

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

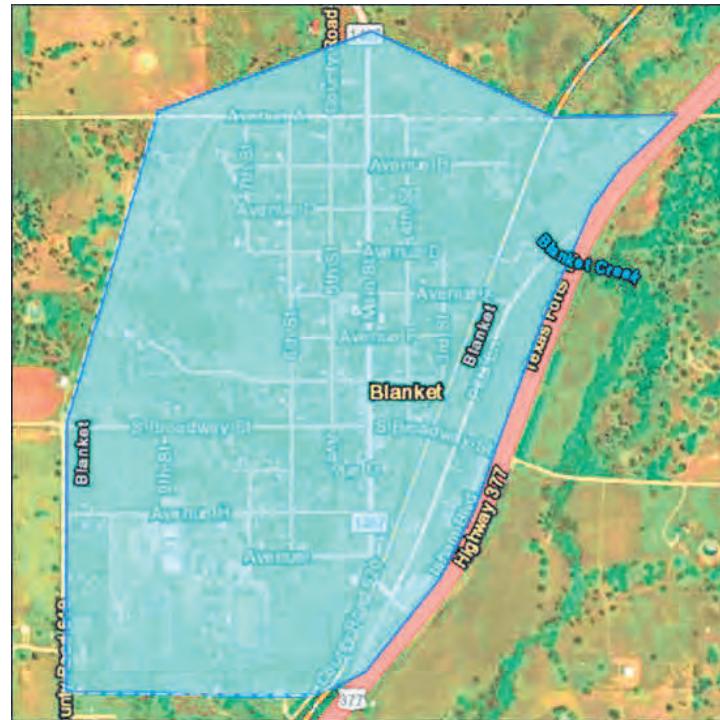
Blanket VFD

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



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

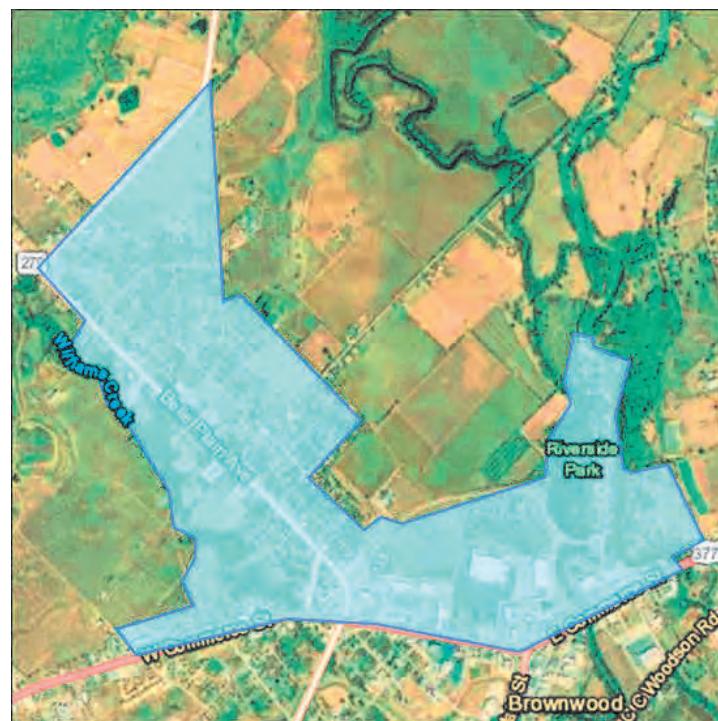
Brownwood Fire Dept.

Community Information

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Latitude | 31° 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

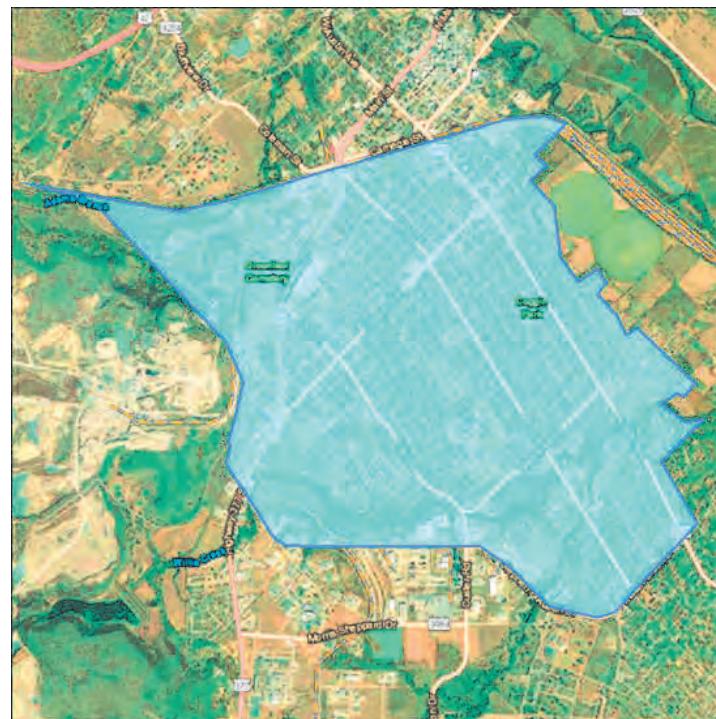
Brownwood Fire Dept.

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

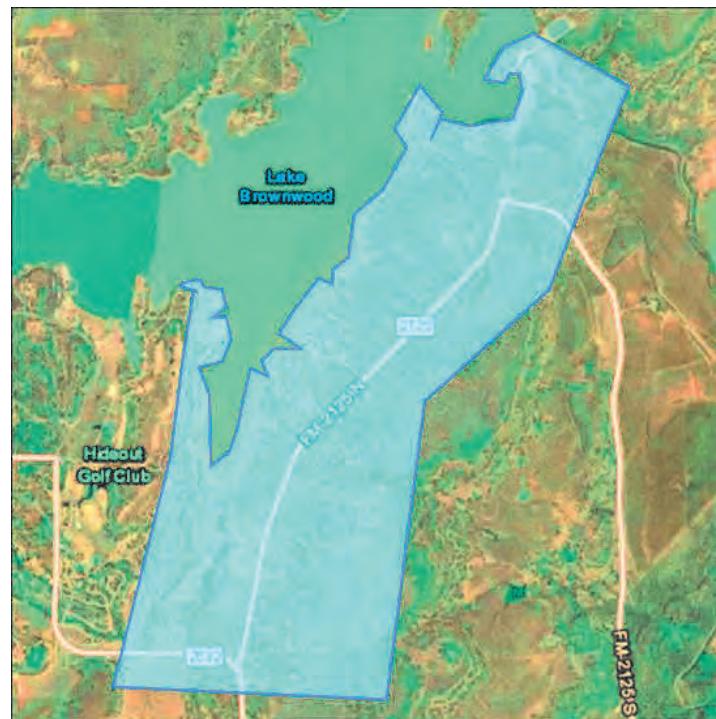
Dam Volunteer Fire Department

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



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

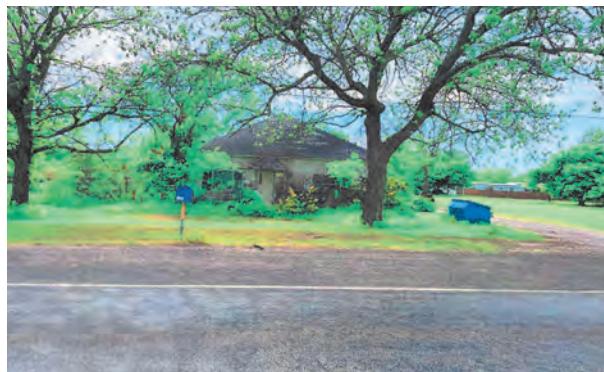
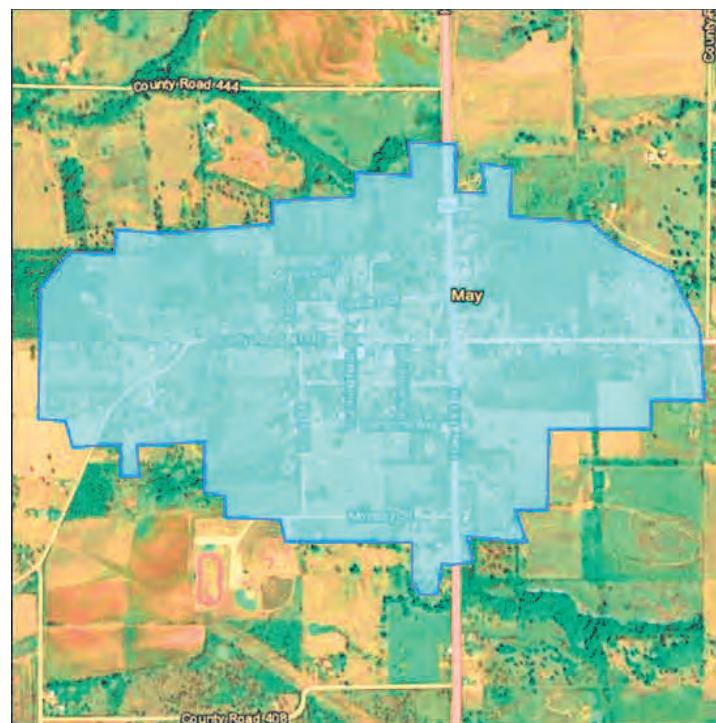
May VFD

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



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

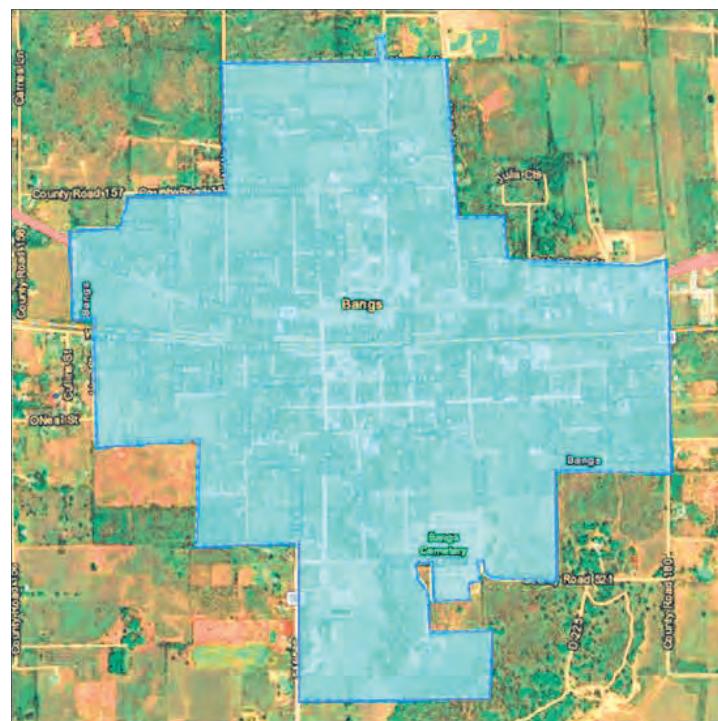
Bangs VFD

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



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

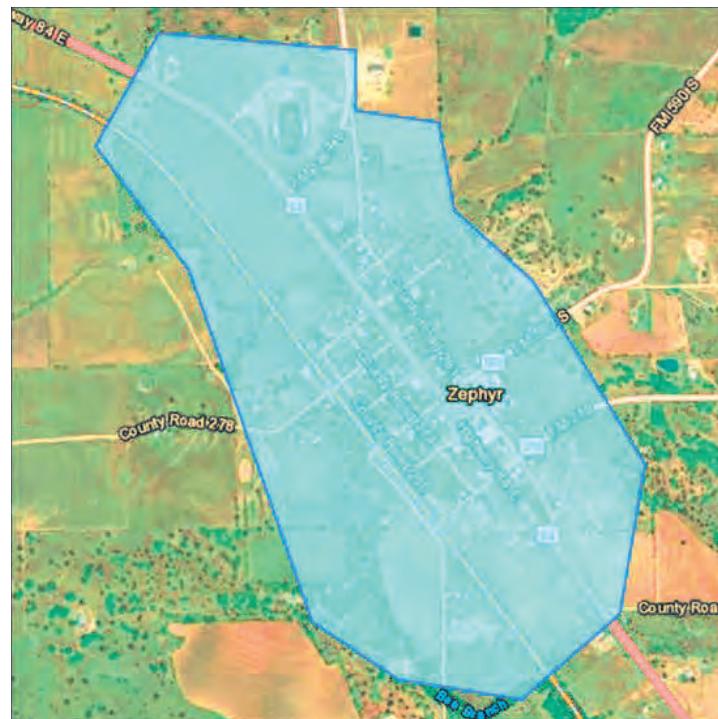
Zephyr VFD

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

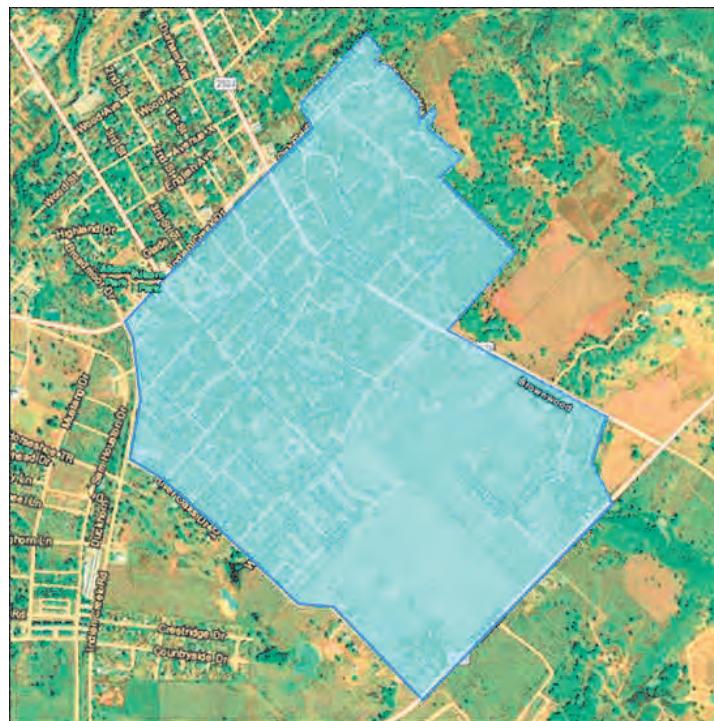
Brownwood Fire Dept.

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

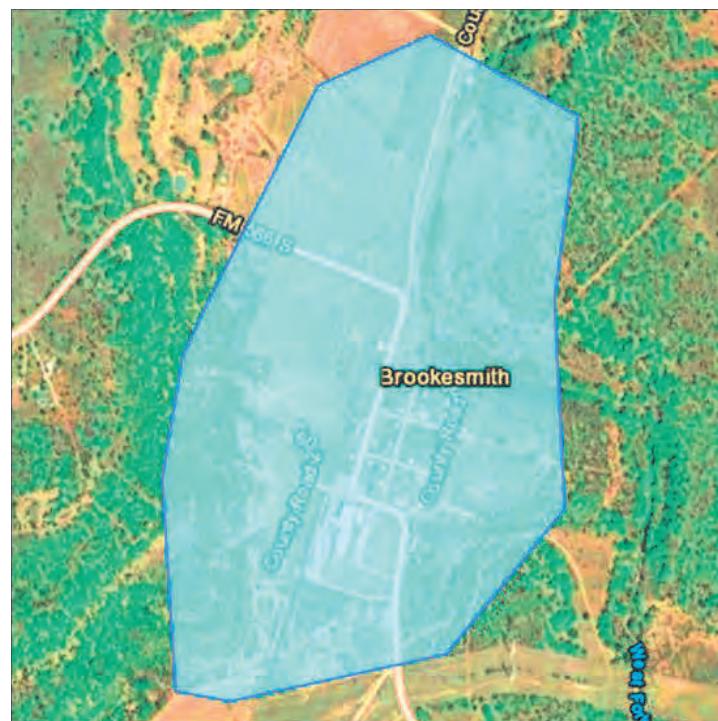
Brookesmith VFD

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



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

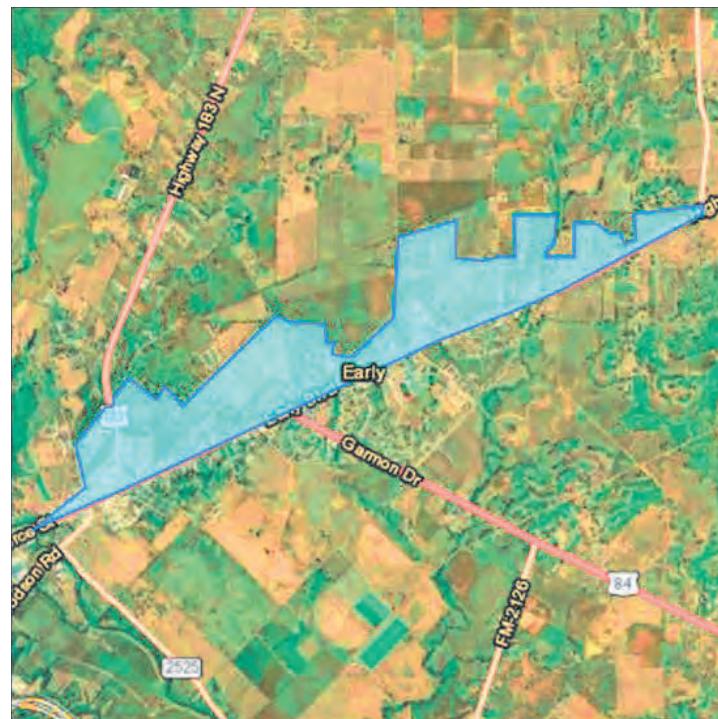
Early Community Firefighters, Inc. (Early VFD)

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



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



Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

66 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

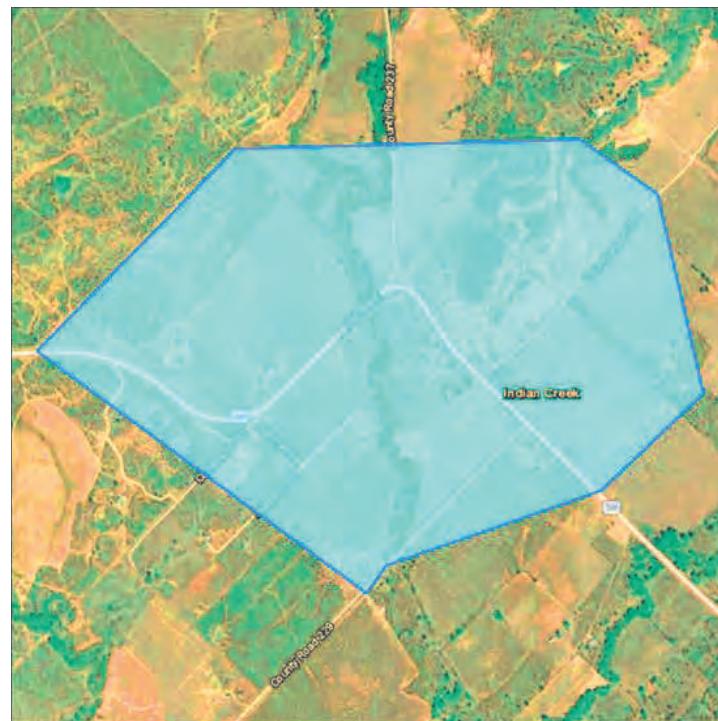
Brookesmith VFD

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

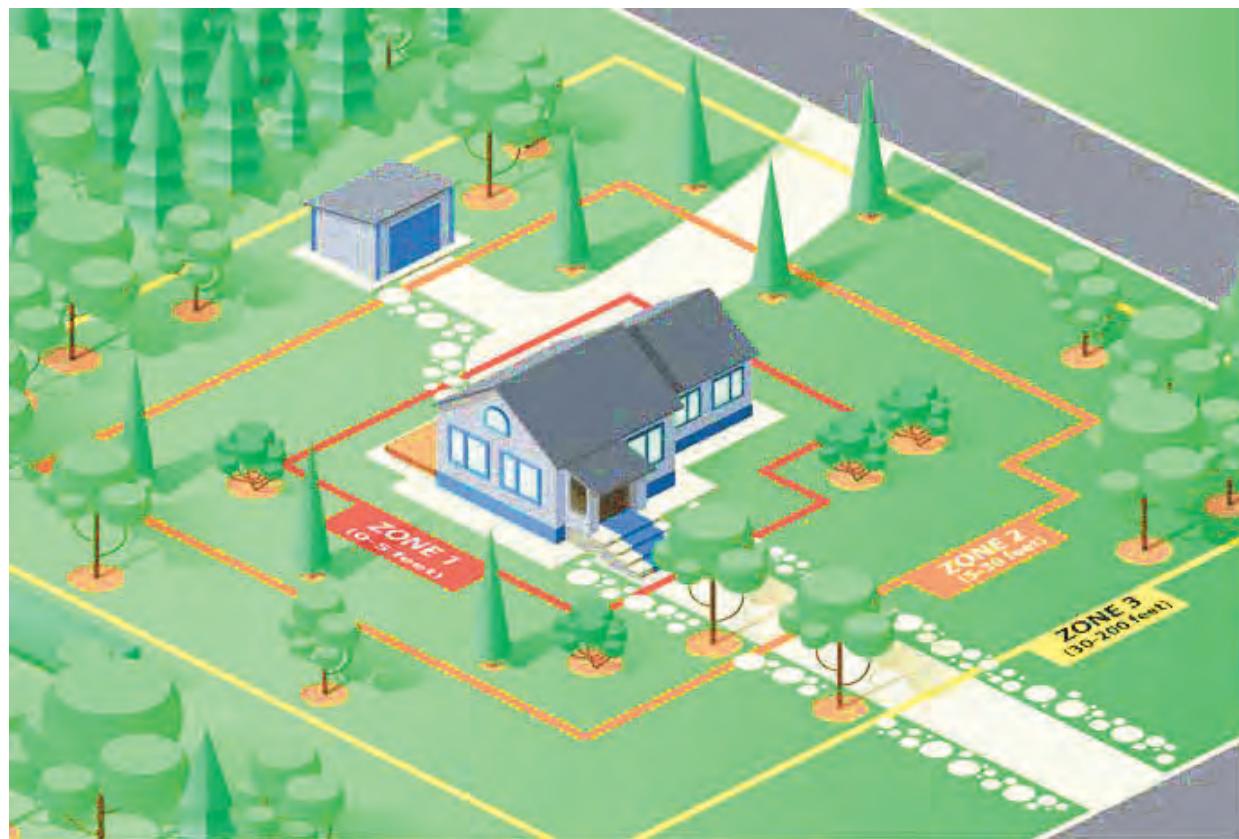
Assessment Date: 07-21-2024



What can you do?

Create ‘defensible space’:

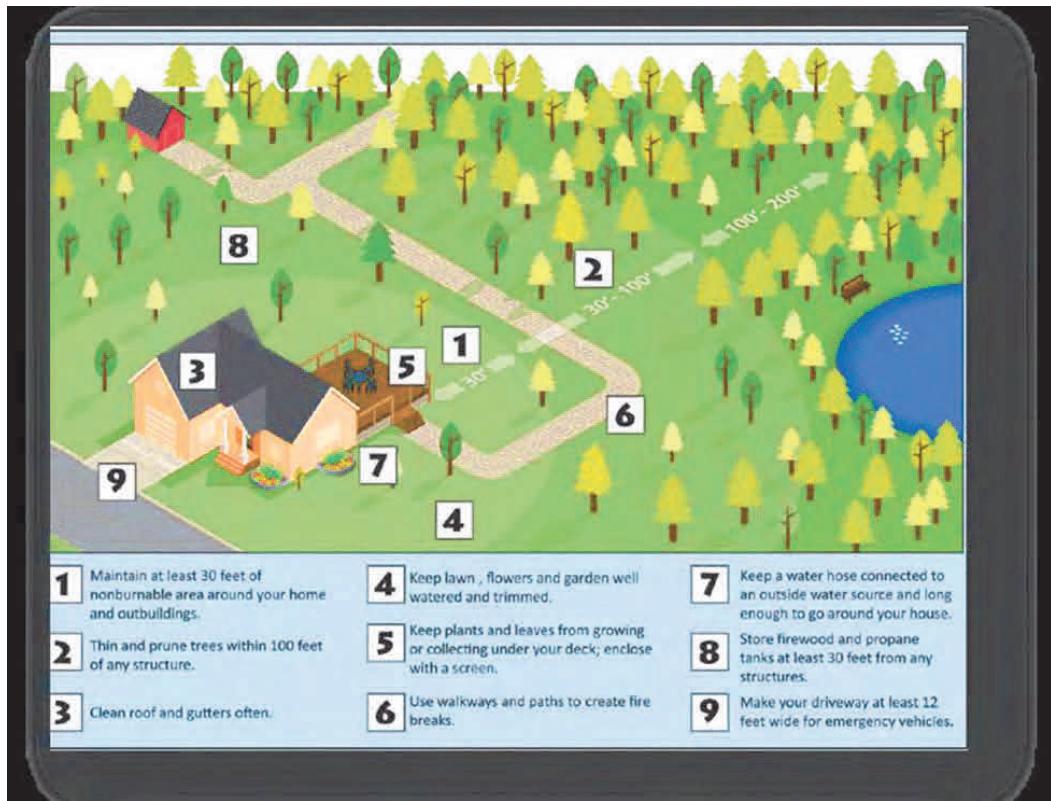
Creating ‘defensible space’ will help slow or stop the spread of wildfire and can protect your home from catching fire – either from embers or radiant heat. It is the most effective action you can take before a fire to protect your life and property. The pictures below show ways you can create defensible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

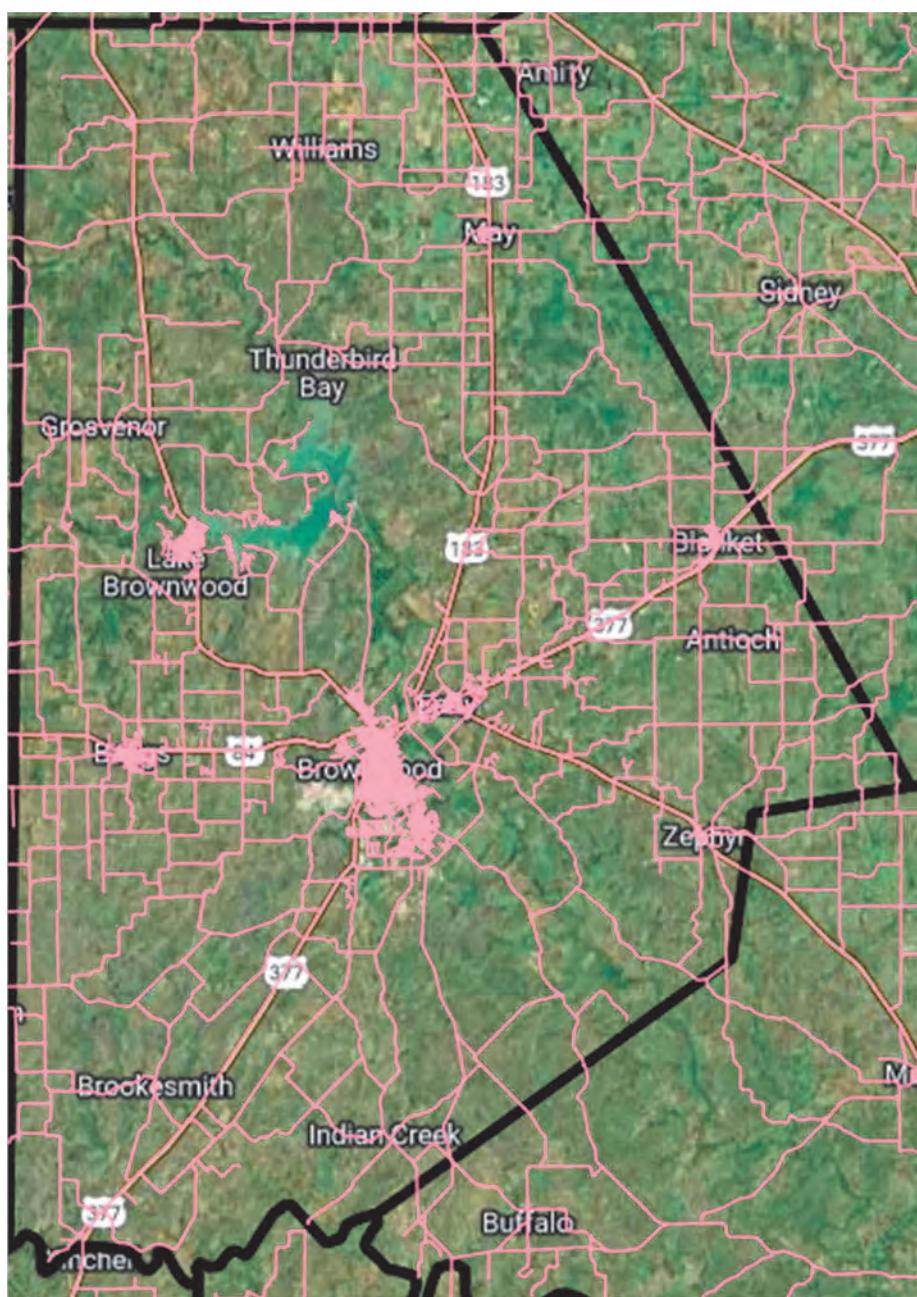
Score: 120

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

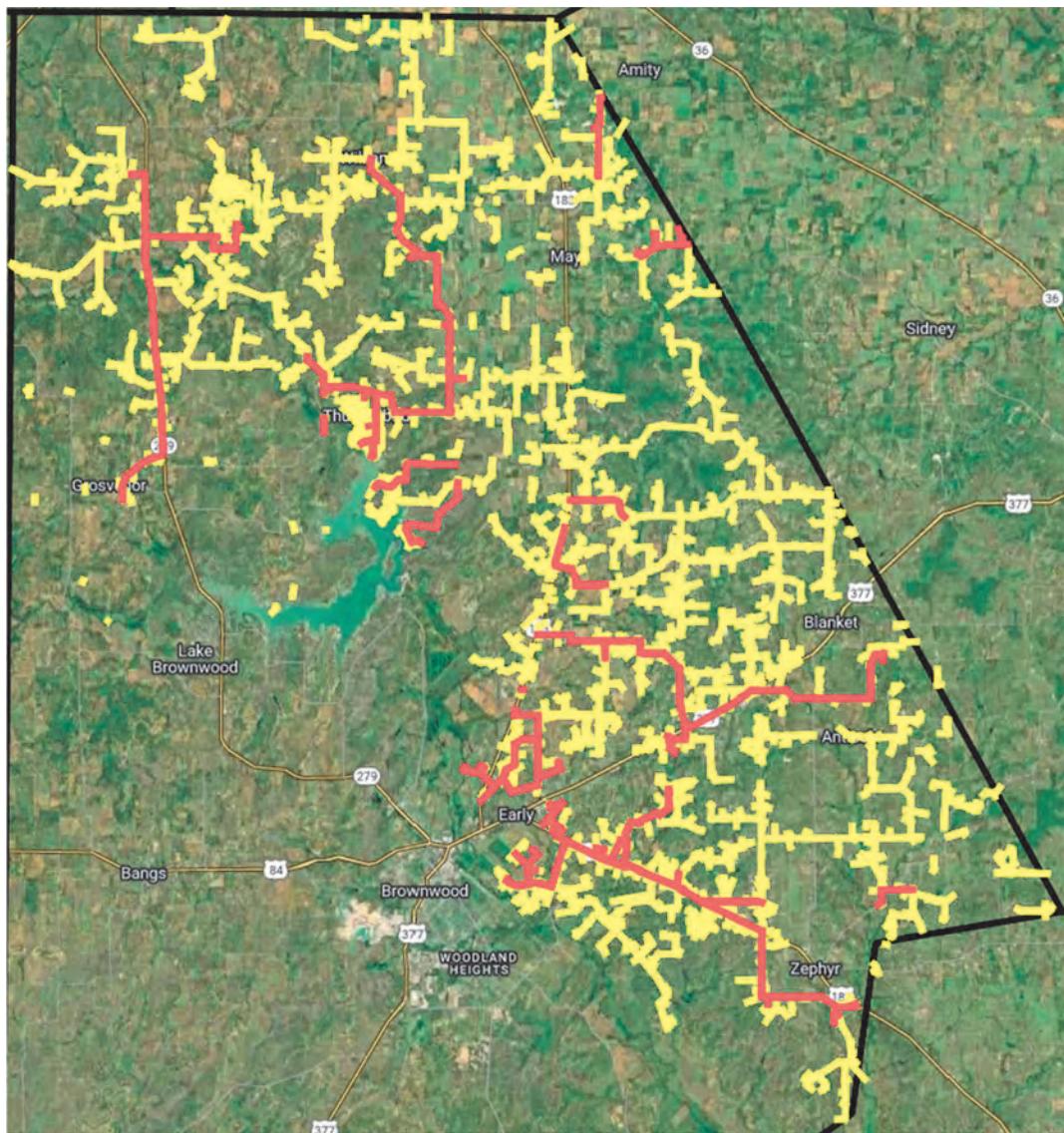
Score 120

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

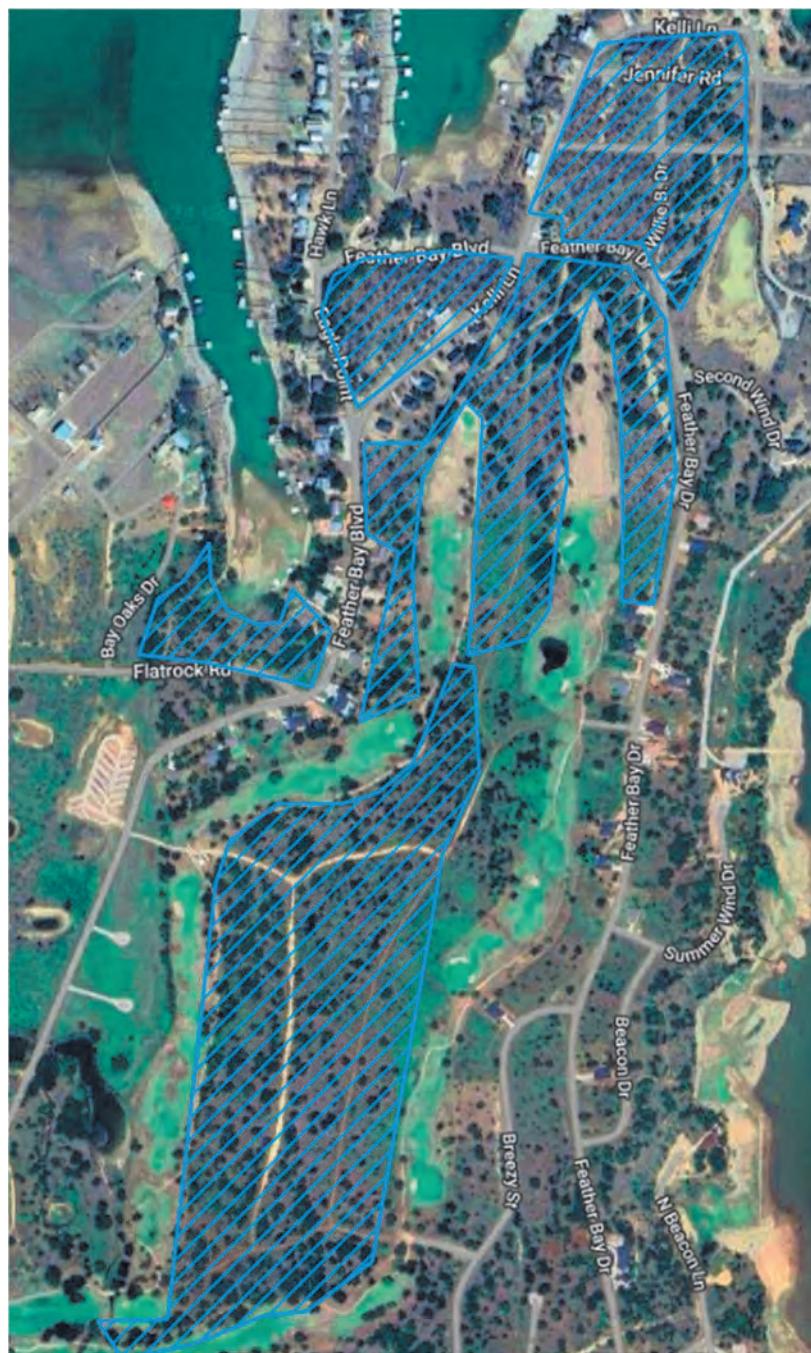
Score: 117

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

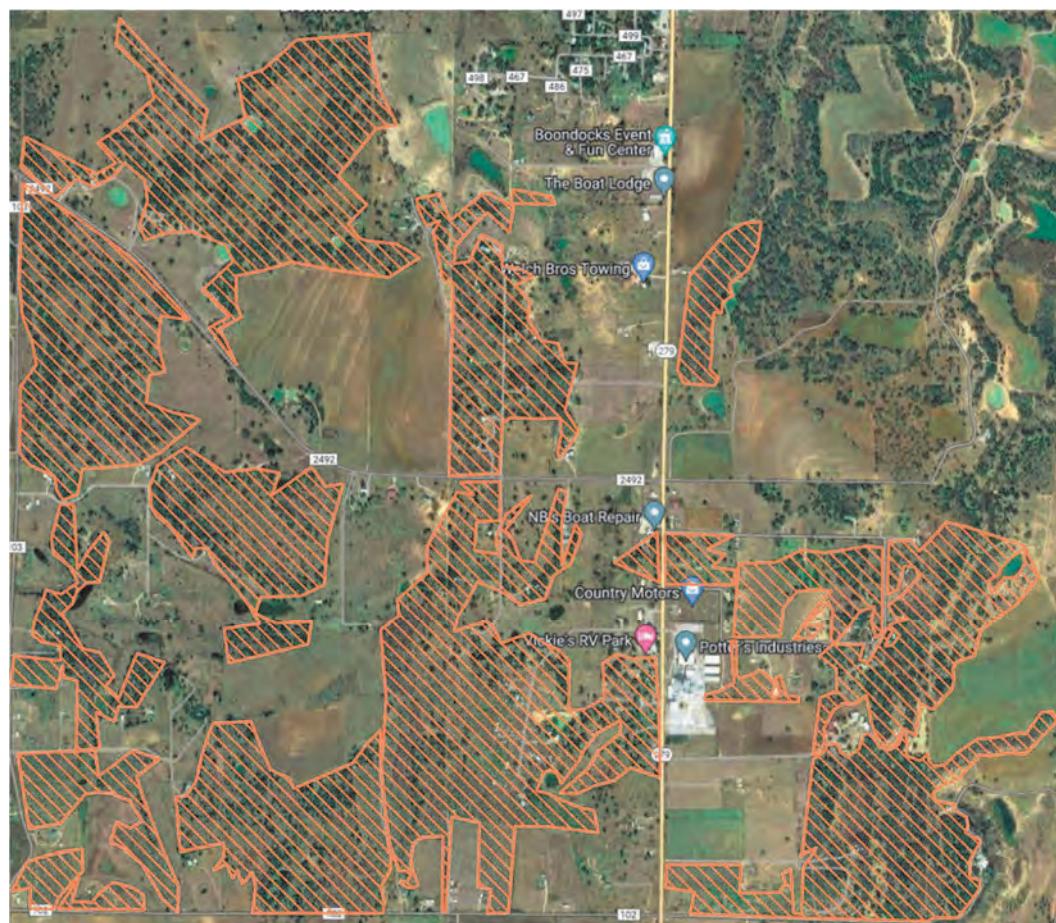
Score:117

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.

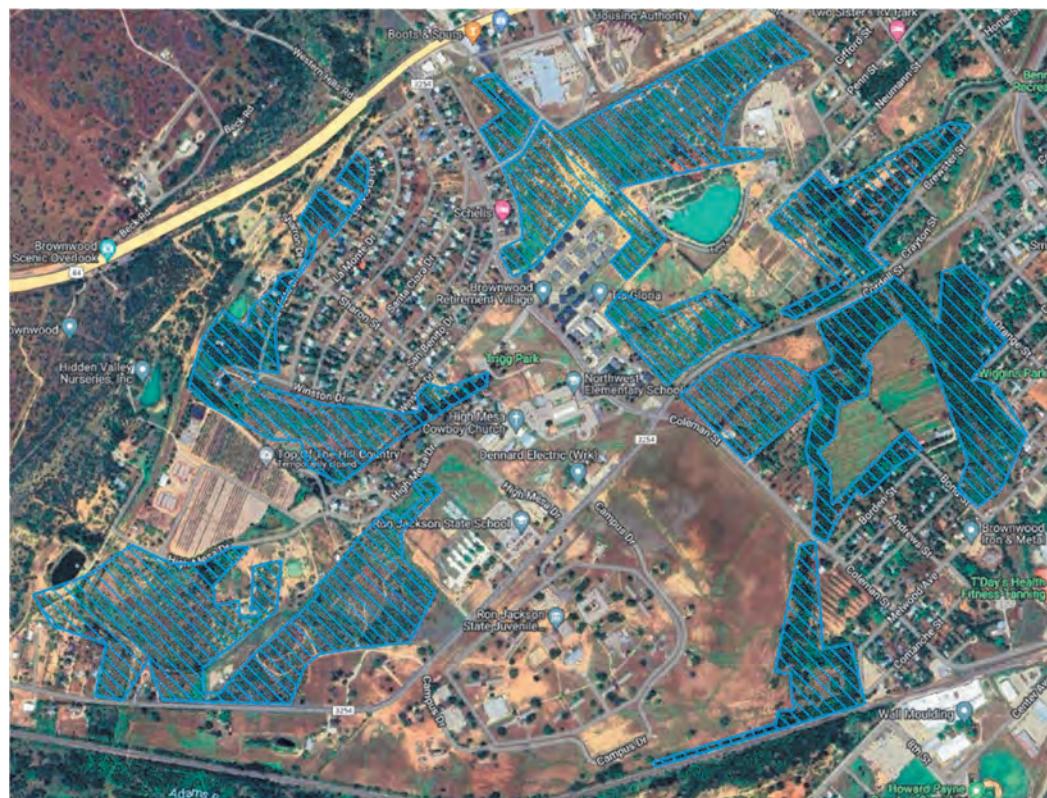
Score: **113**

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 Coggins 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.

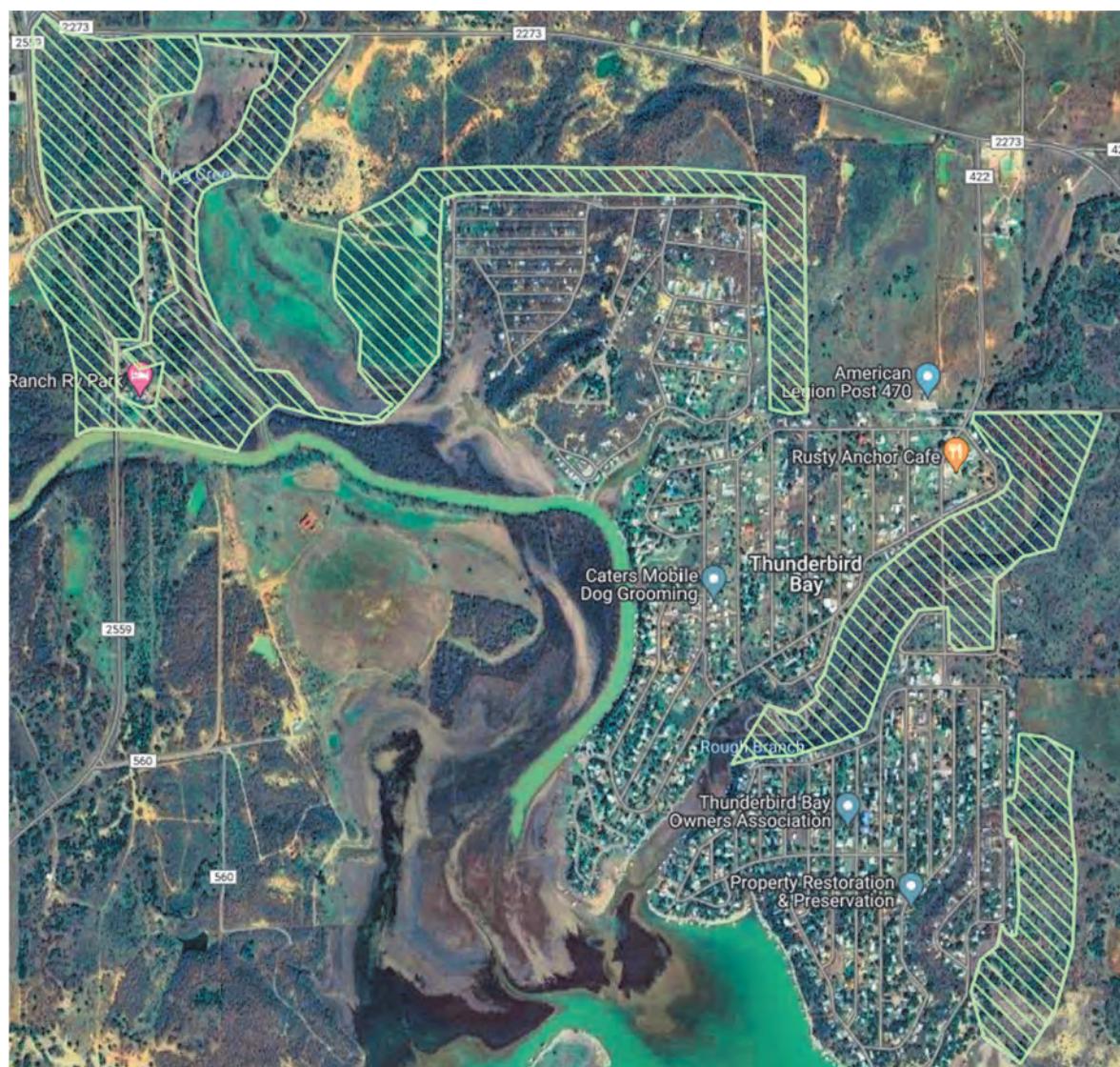
Score: 113

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

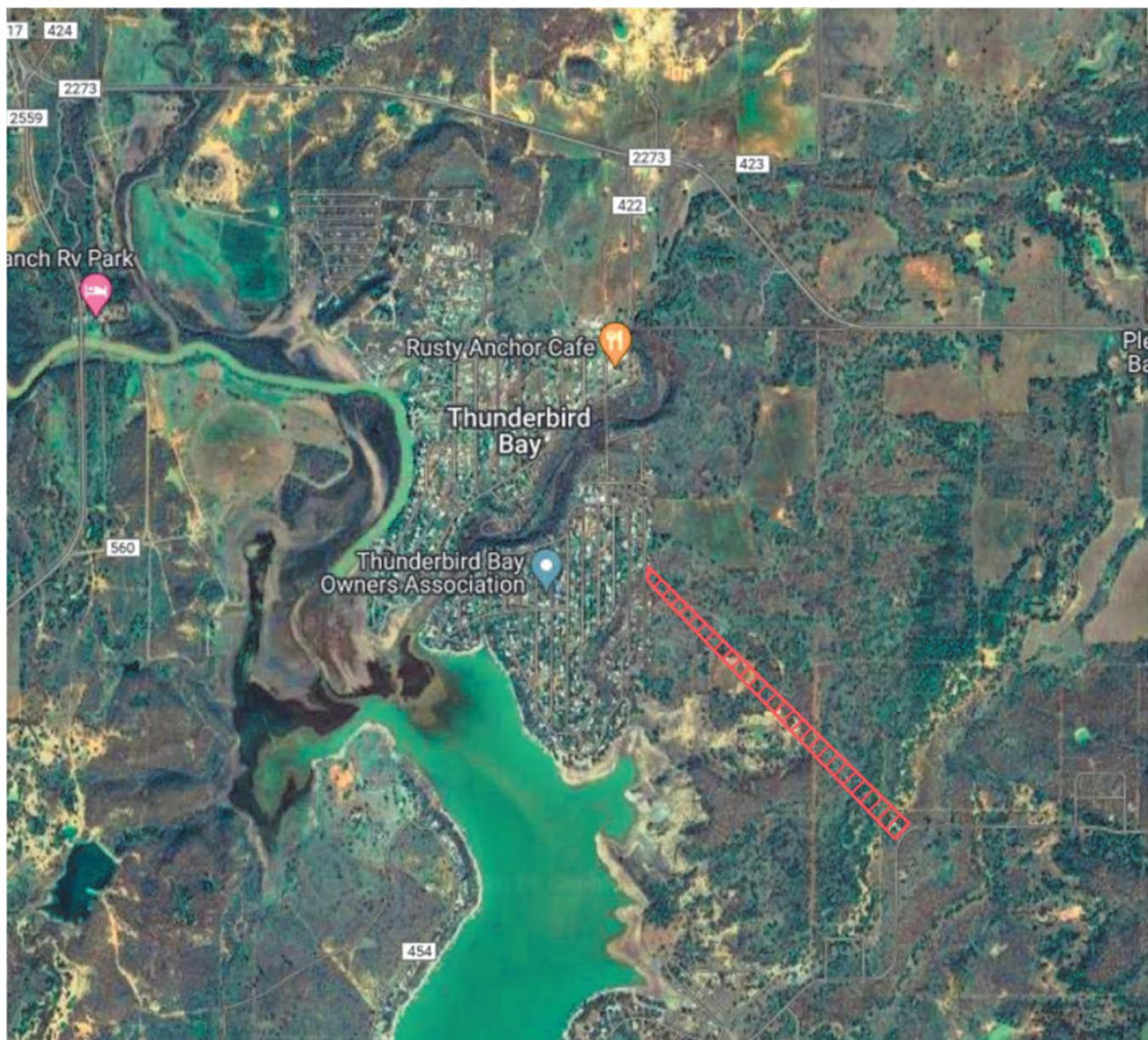
Projected cost-share incentive using NRCS payment schedule: \$16,946.10 (\$482.52 per acre)

*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.

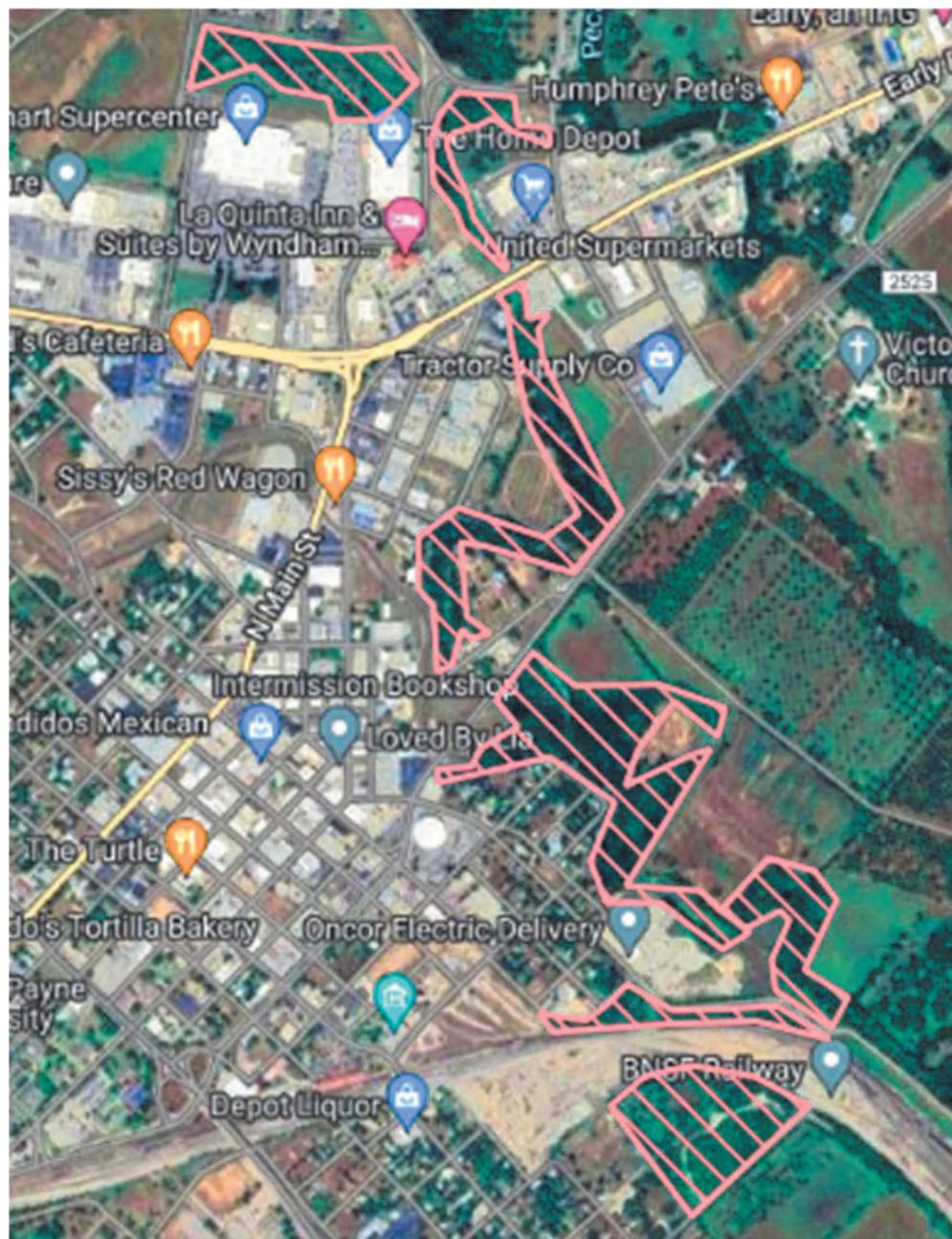
Score: 111

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.

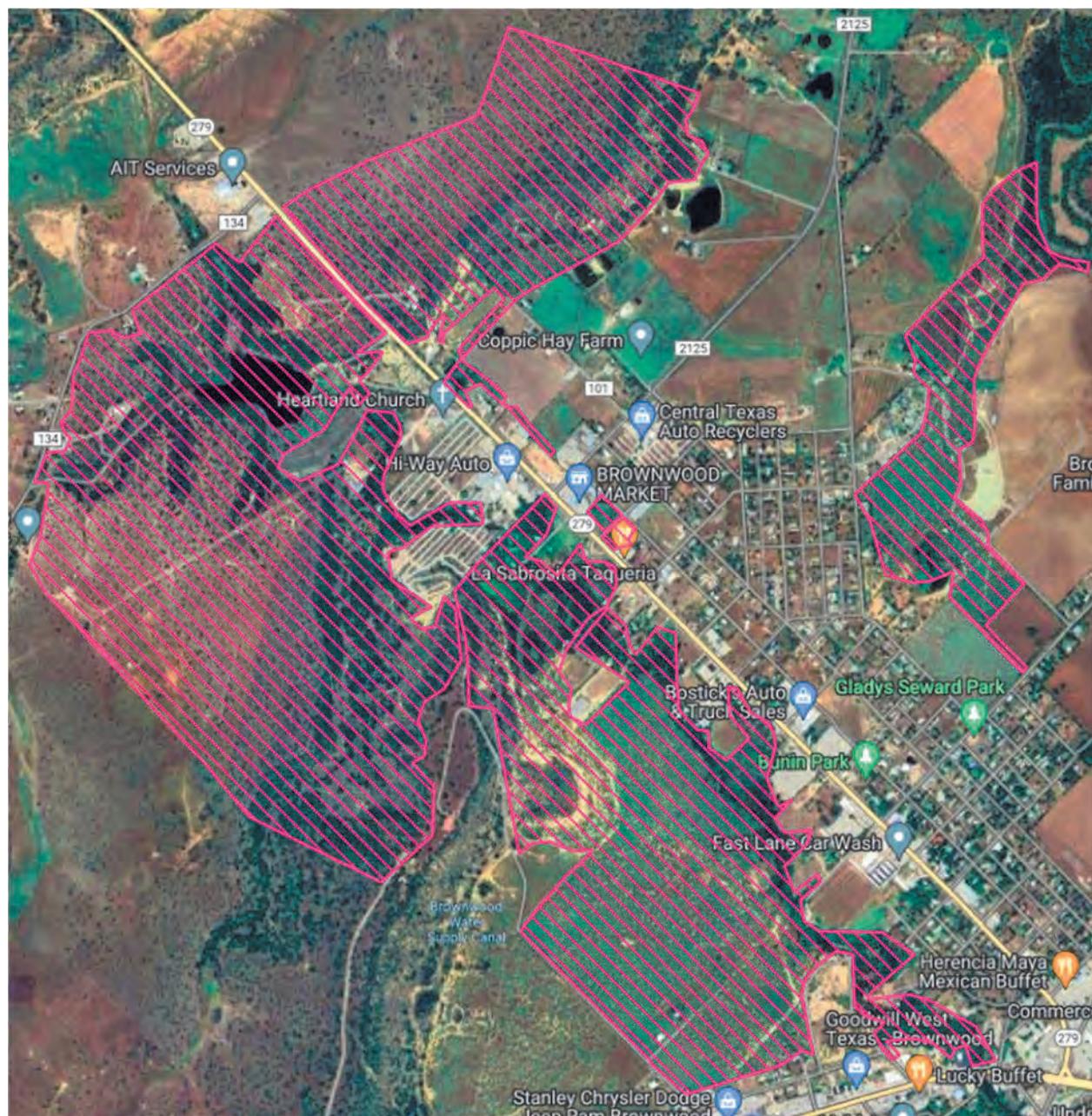
Score: 109

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



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.

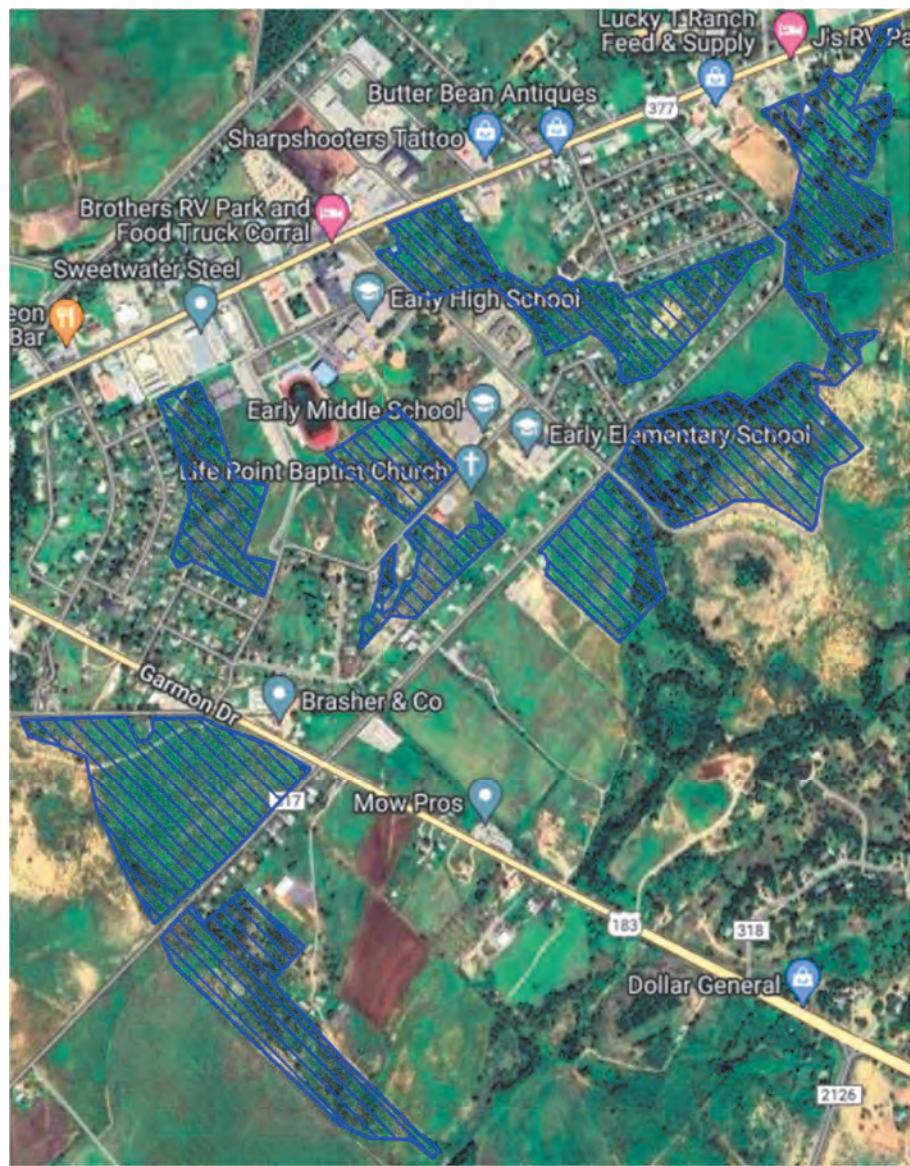
Score: 97

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.

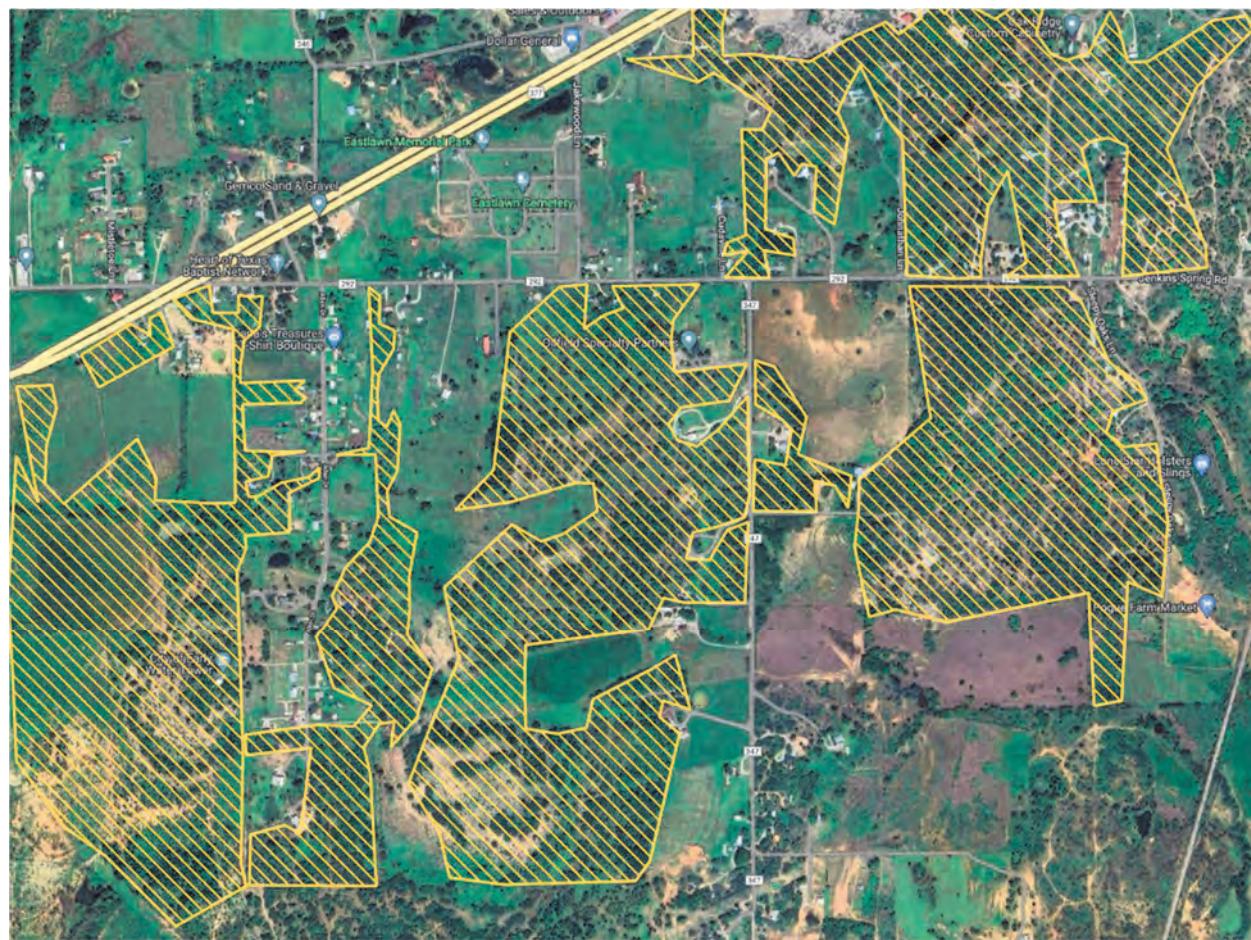
Score: 95

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.

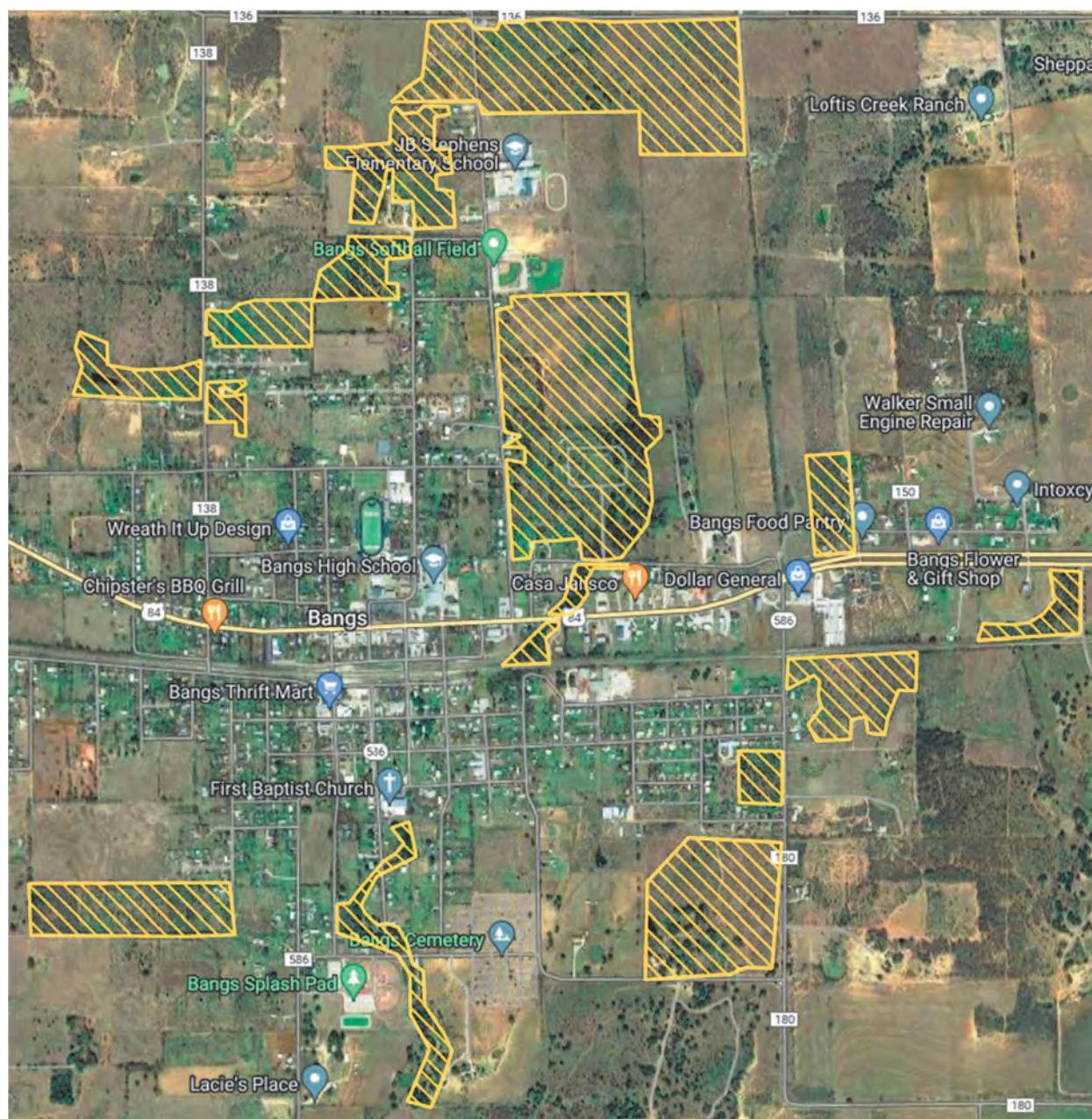
Score: 92

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.

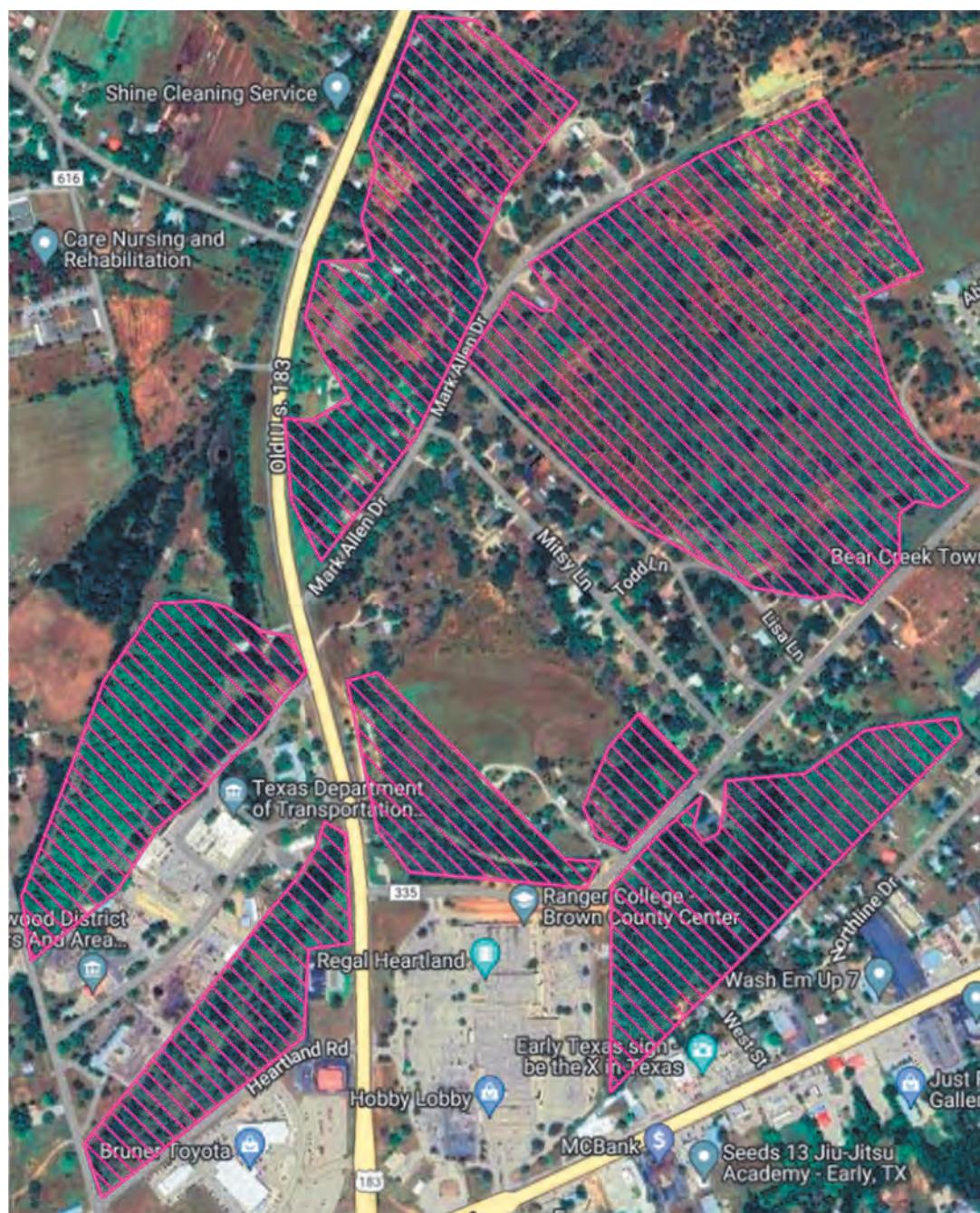
Score: 79

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

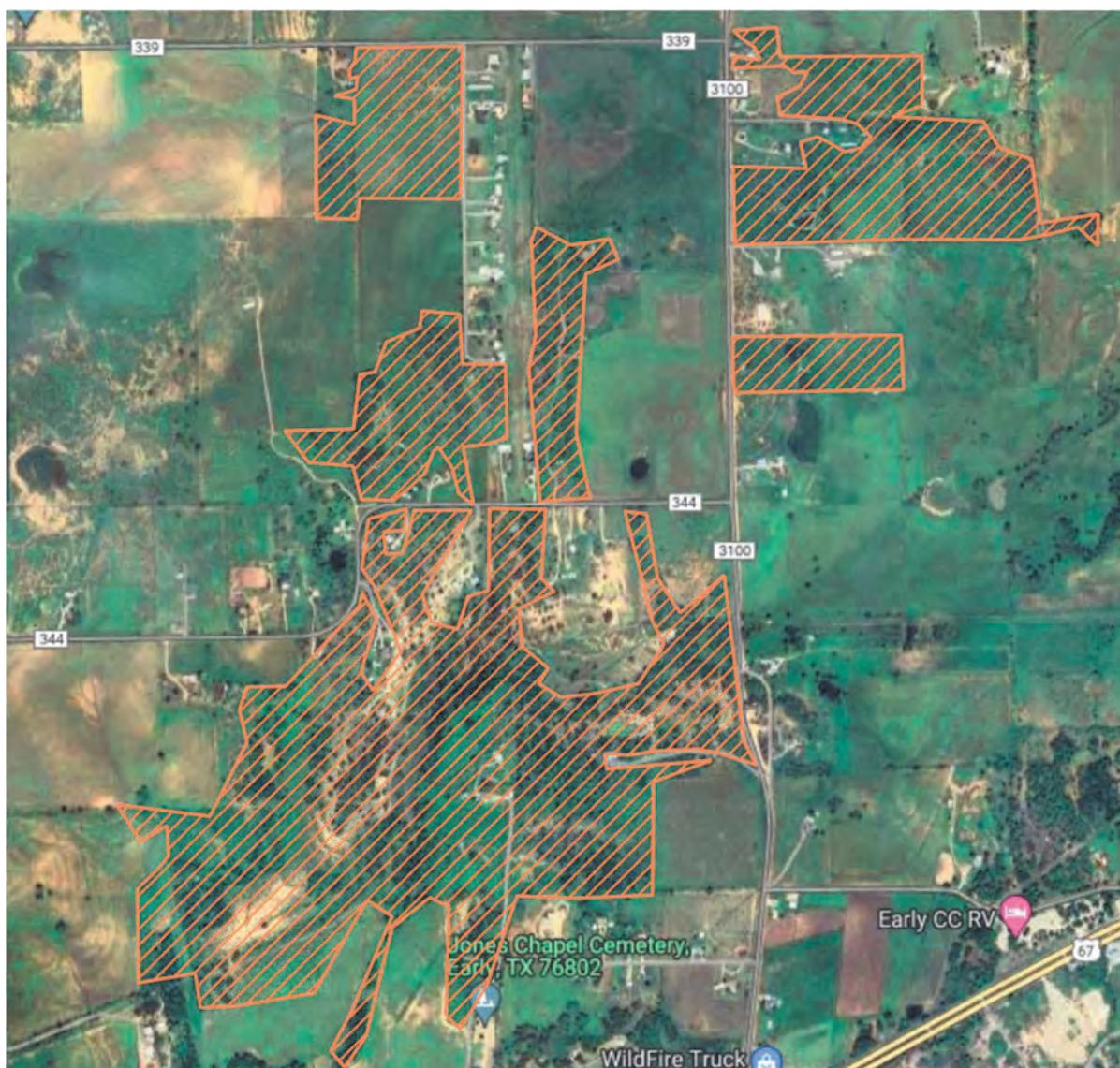
Score: 57.75

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

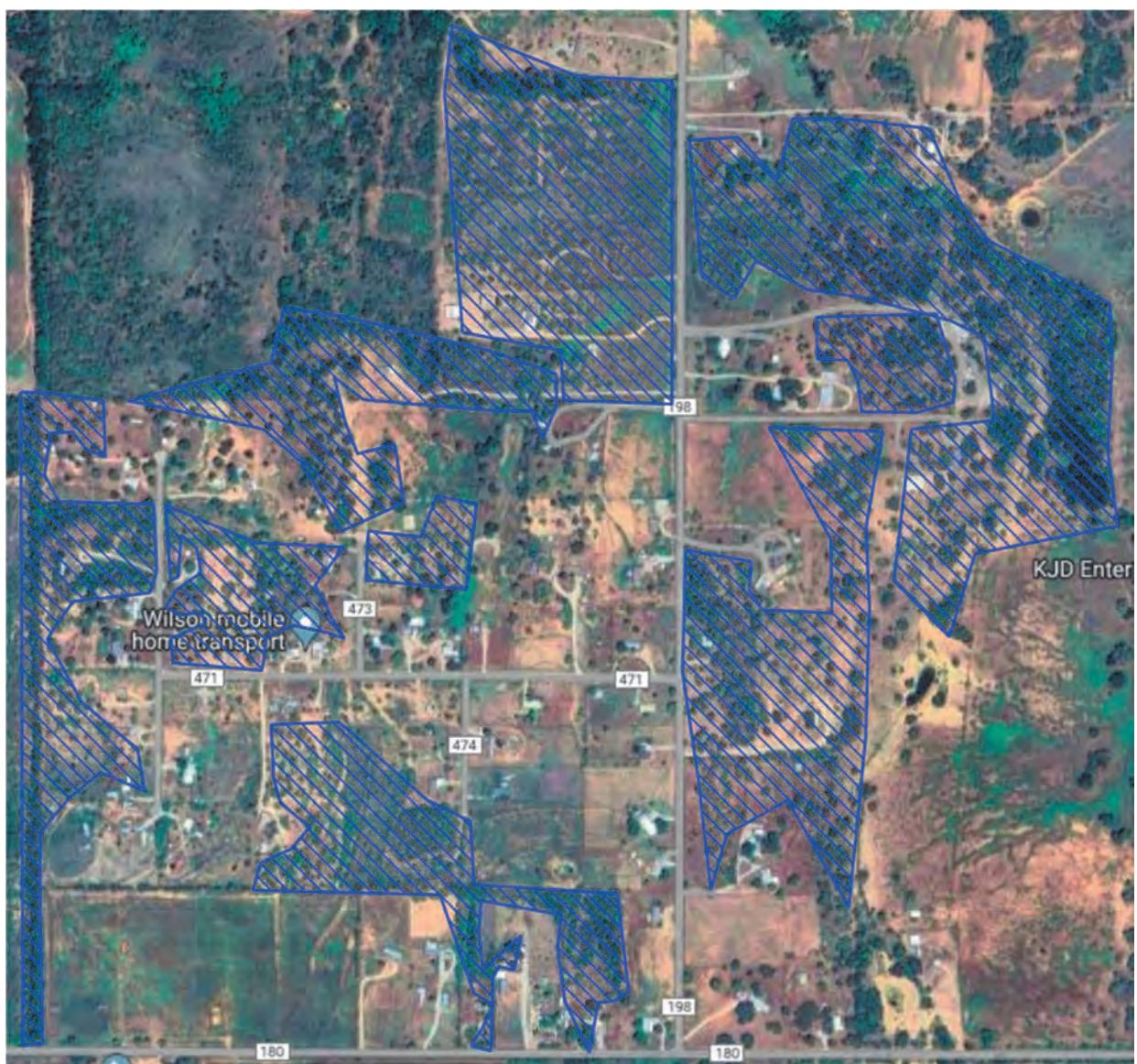
Score: 45

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.

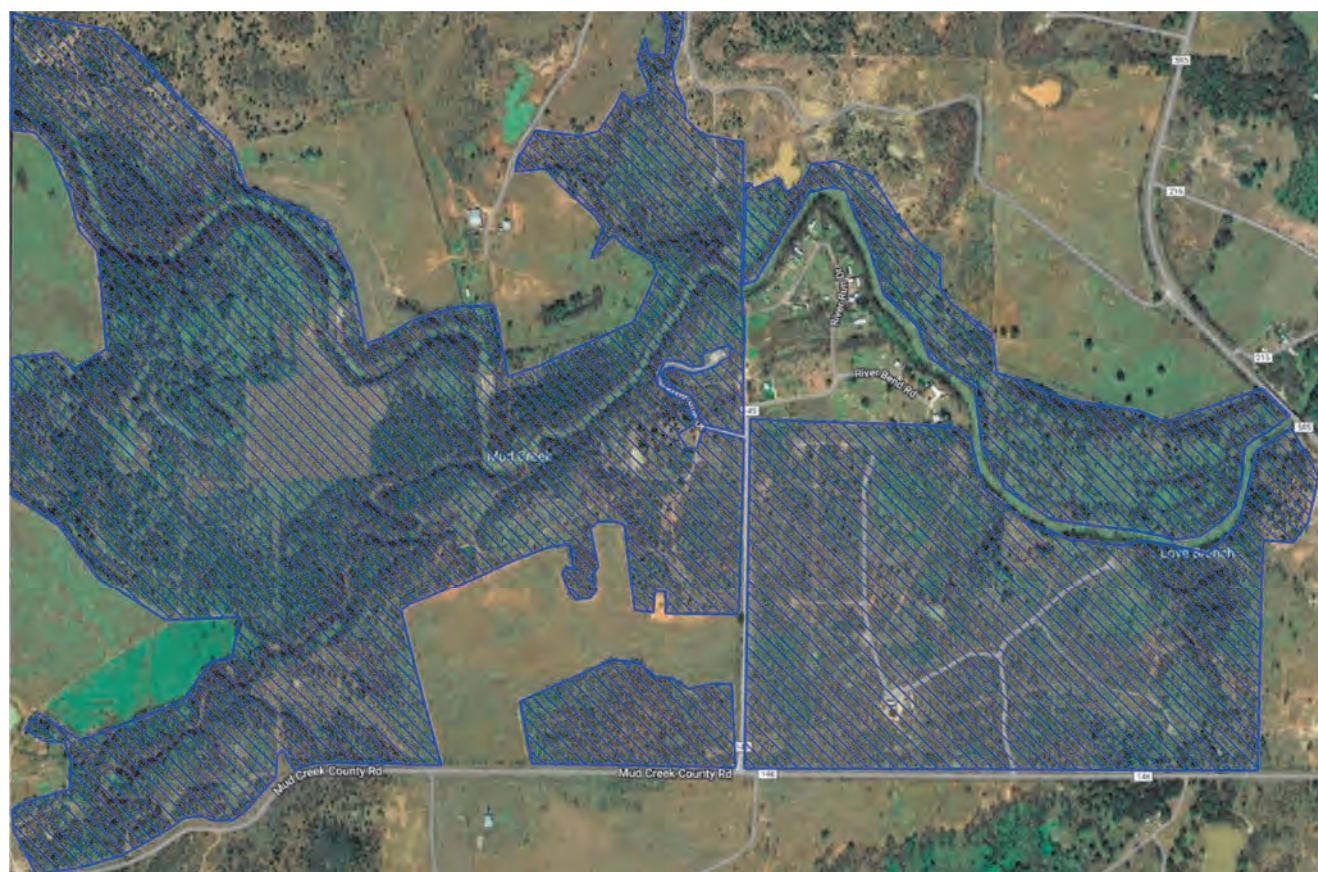
Score: 29.25

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

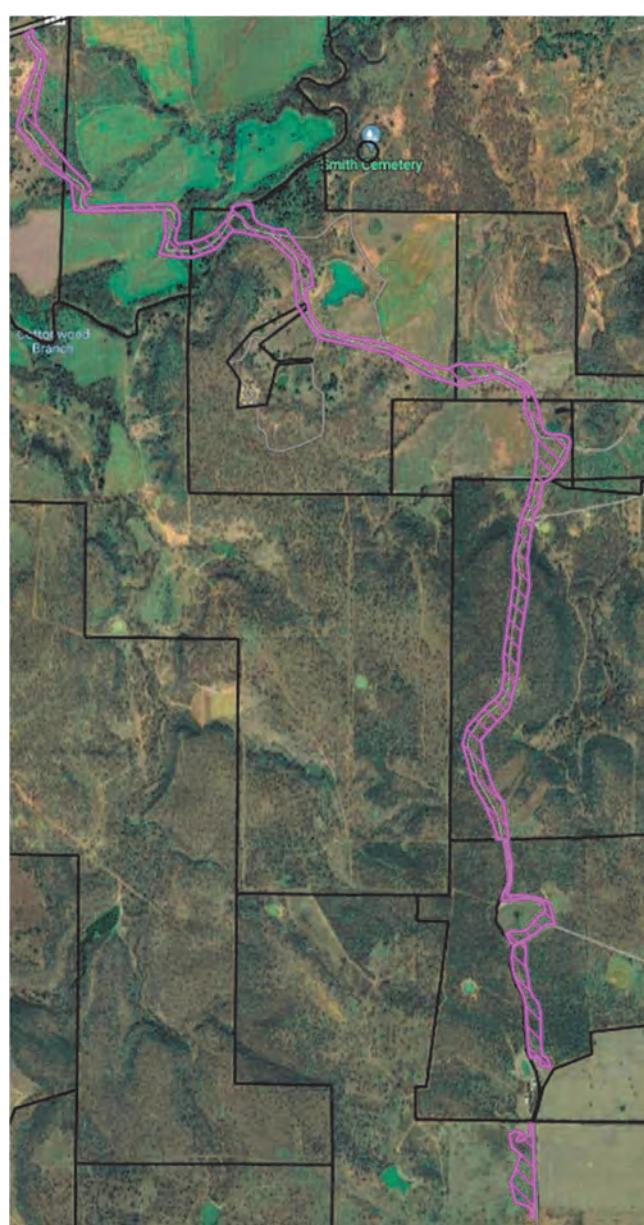
Score: 28.25

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

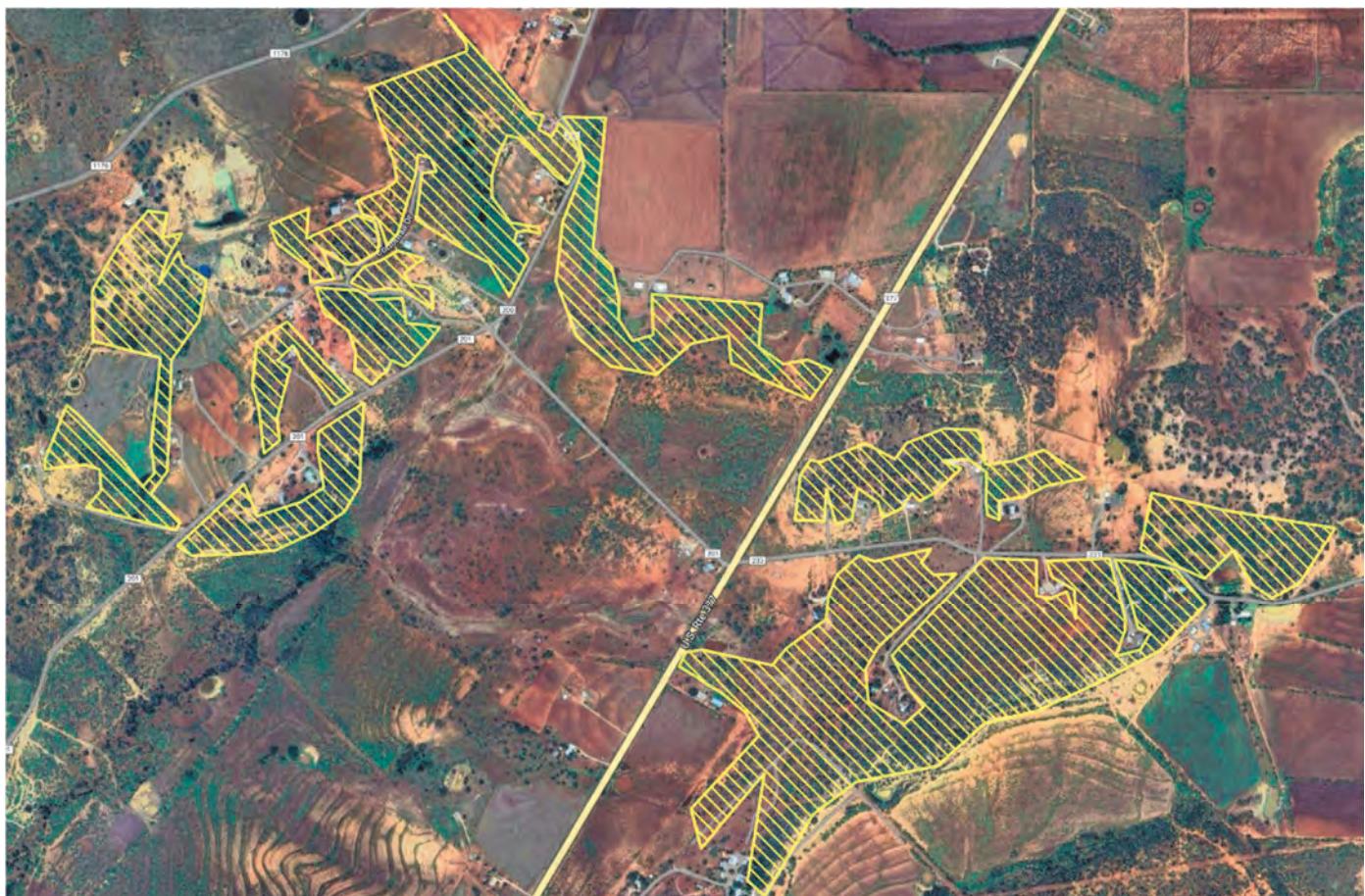
Score: 21.5

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

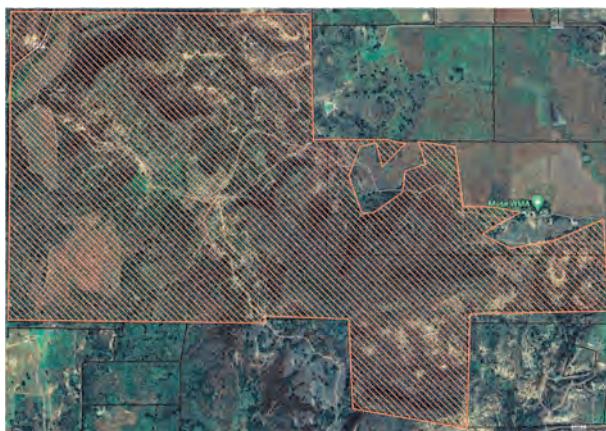
School/Healthcare facilities: N/A

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.