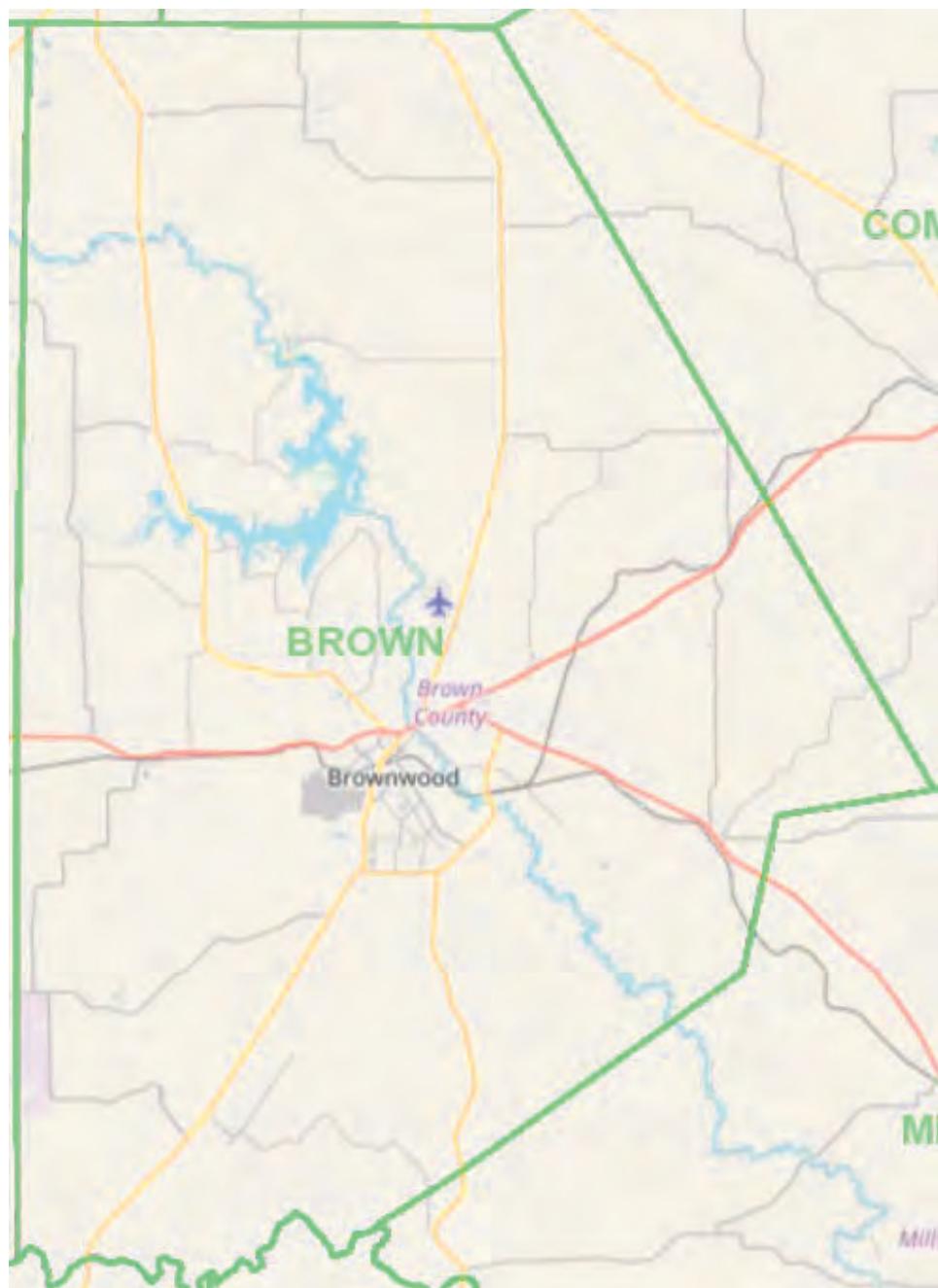


## Appendix:

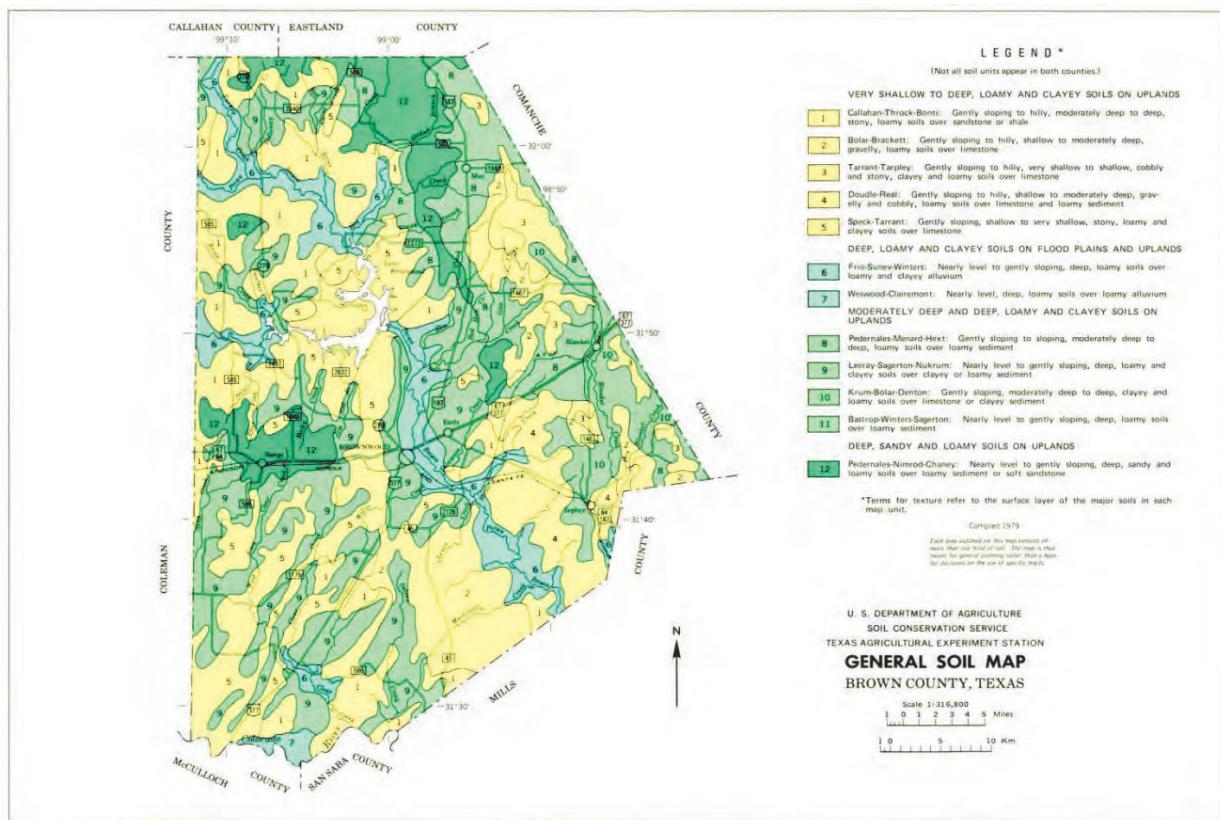
### Community Background:

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



## General landscape:

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



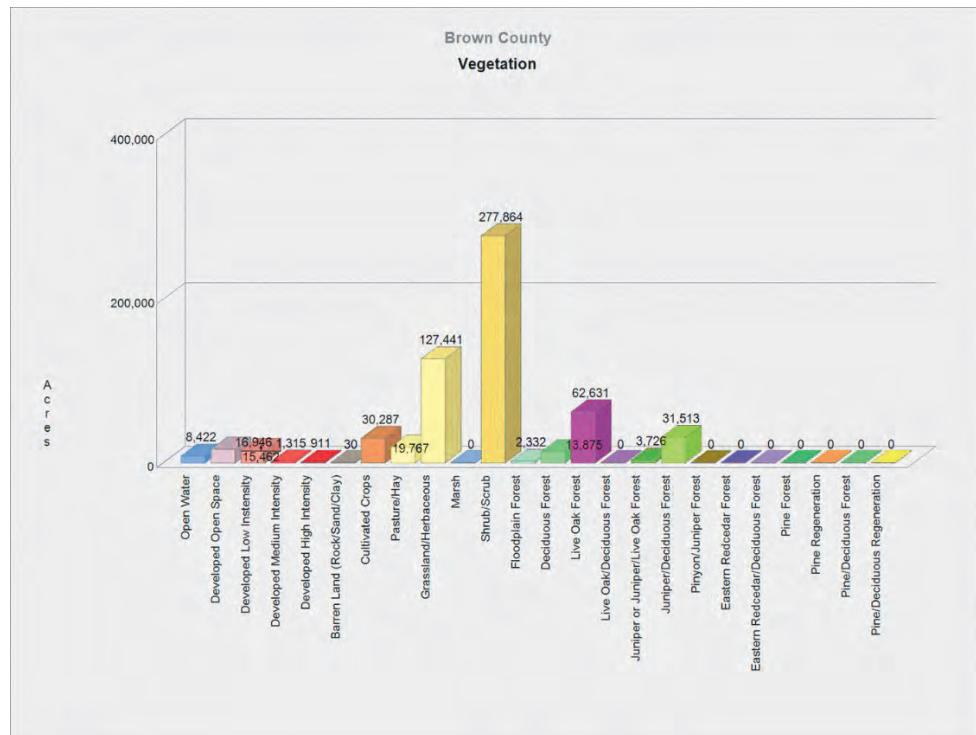
## Climate:

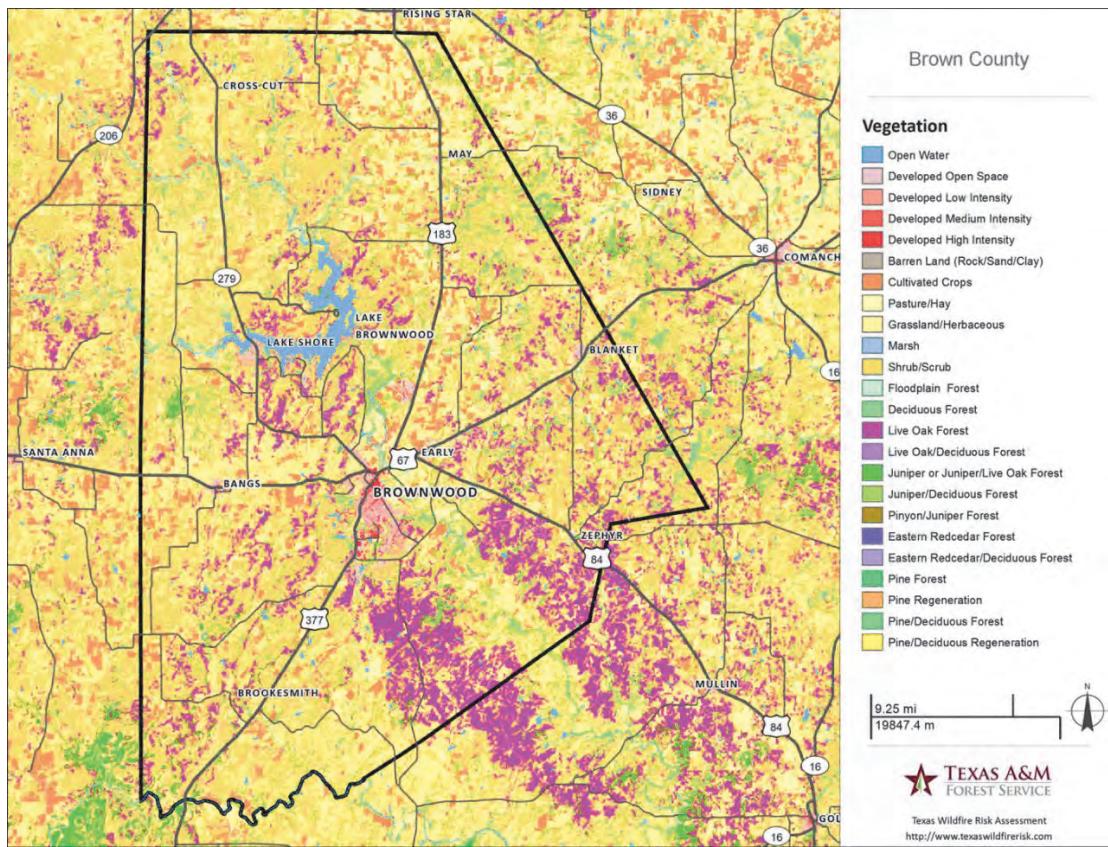
Brown County has a subtropical, subhumid to semiarid climate, with typically dry winters and hot dry summers. The distribution of monthly rainfall has two peaks. Spring is typically the wettest season, with a peak occurring in May. The second peak is usually in September, coinciding with the tropical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

## Vegetation:

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

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





#### Land use:

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

#### Population:

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

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

**Local health and medical facilities:**

**1. Hospitals**

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

**2. Clinics**

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

**3. Nursing Homes**

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

**4. Assisted Living**

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

## Local utilities:

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

## **Schools:**

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

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

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

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

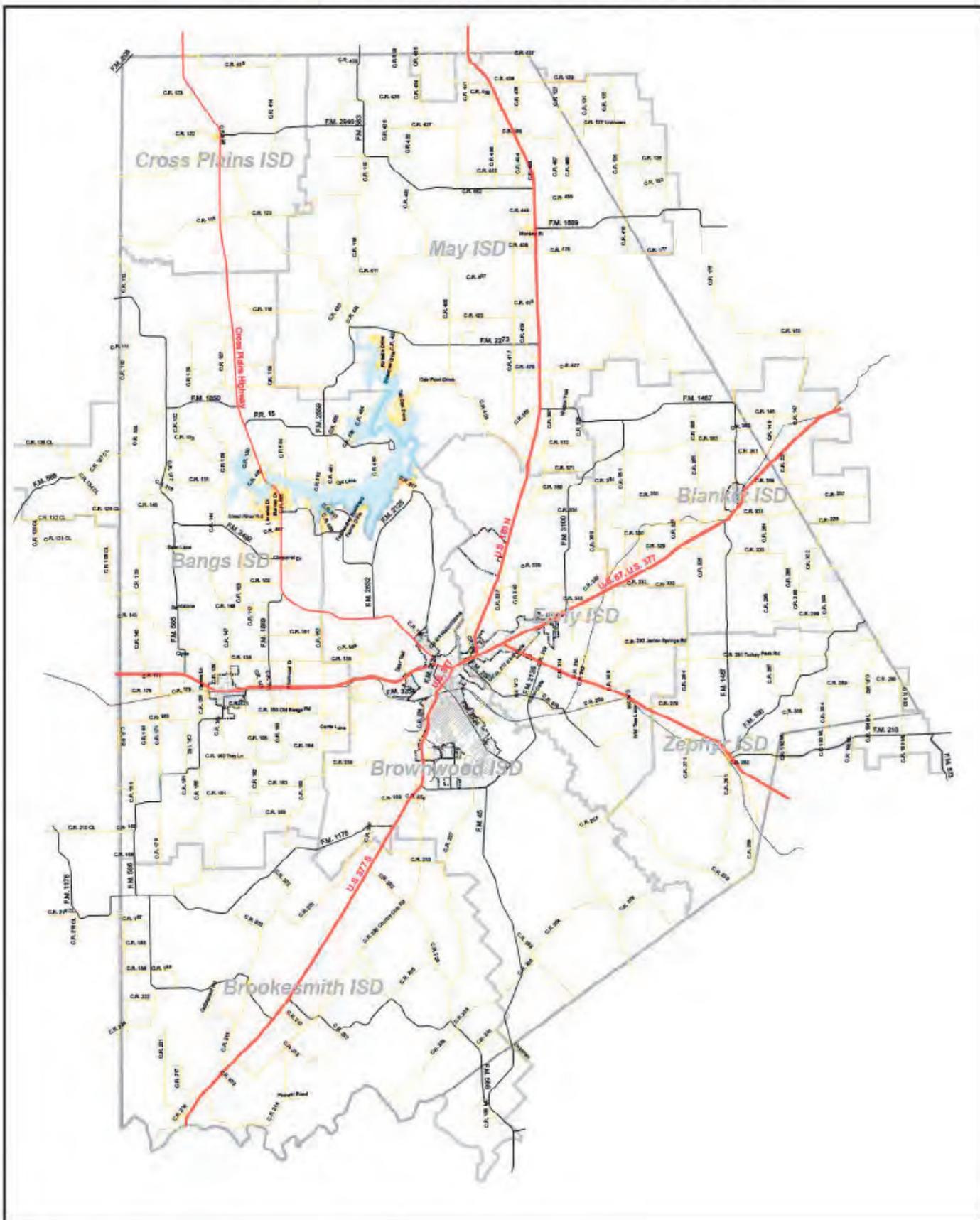
**May ISD:** May ISD has enrollment of 266 as of October 2023. May ISD is located at 3400 County Road 411 East, May, TX 76857. Contact phone: 254-259-2091.

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

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

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

## Brown County School Districts

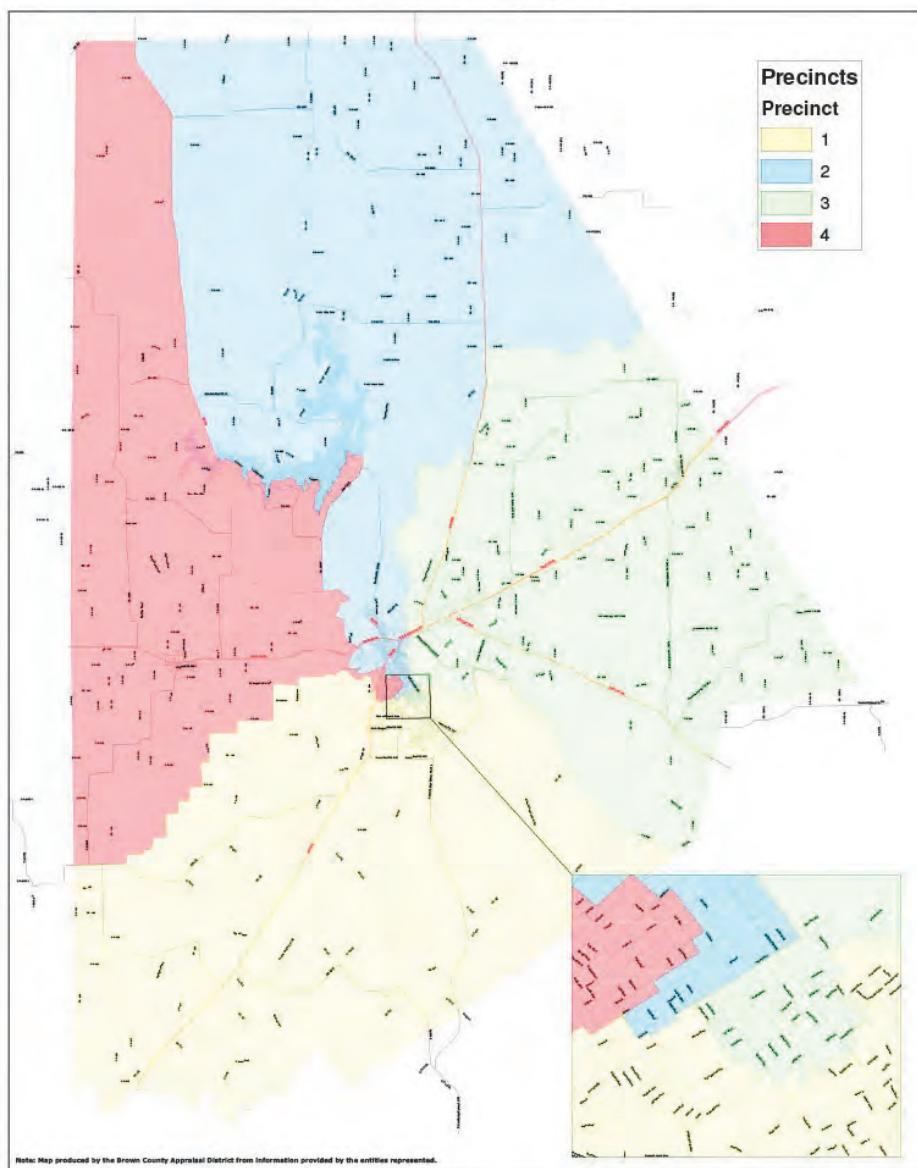


### **Community legal authority:**

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

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

**Brown County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace  
& Constable Precincts**



**Fire response capabilities:**

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

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

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

Blanket VFD      Mobile      BLK C5M      Command vehicle      719 Main Street,      0 paid, 20 volunteers  
Blanket, TX 76432

Blanket VFD      Mobile      BLK B51      Brush truck

Blanket VFD      Mobile      BLK B52      Brush truck

Blanket VFD      Mobile      BLK B53      Brush truck

Blanket VFD      Mobile      BLK T51      Tanker

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

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

Dam VFD      Mobile      DAM B755      Brush truck

Dam VFD      Mobile      DAM B756      Brush truck

Dam VFD              Mobile              DAM B757              Brush truck

Dam VFD                  Mobile                  DAM T758                  Tanker

Dam VFD      Mobile      DAM B759      Brush truck

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

North Lake VFD      Mobile      NLK T763      Brush truck

North Lake VFD      Mobile                    NLK E762                    Rescue truck

North Lake VFD      Mobile      NLK B769      Brush truck

North Lake VFD      Mobile      NLK B761      Rescue/EMS

Zephyr VFD      Mobile      ZPR E10      Structure engine      11780 Hwy  
84/183 Zephyr,  
TX 76890      0 paid, 14 volunteers, 6 volunteer  
admin/staff

Zephyr VFD      Mobile      ZPR T10      Tanker

Zephyr VFD      Mobile      ZPR B10      Brush truck

Zephyr VFD      Mobile      ZPR R10      Rescue truck

Zephyr VFD      Mobile      ZPR BS10      Brush truck

Brookesmith VFD Mobile BKS C7802 Command vehicle 12960 FM 586 S, Brookesmith TX 76827 0 paid, 10 volunteers

Brookesmith VFD Mobile BKS B780 Brush truck

Brookesmith VFD Mobile BKS B783 Brush truck

Brookesmith VFD Mobile BKS T784 Tanker

Brookesmith VFD Mobile BKS B785 Brush truck

Brookesmith VFD Mobile BKS T782 Brush truck

Winchell VFD      Mobile      WCH A12      Brush truck      18500 Hwy 377 S, Brookesmith, TX 76827      0 paid, 21 volunteers, 2 volunteer admin/staff

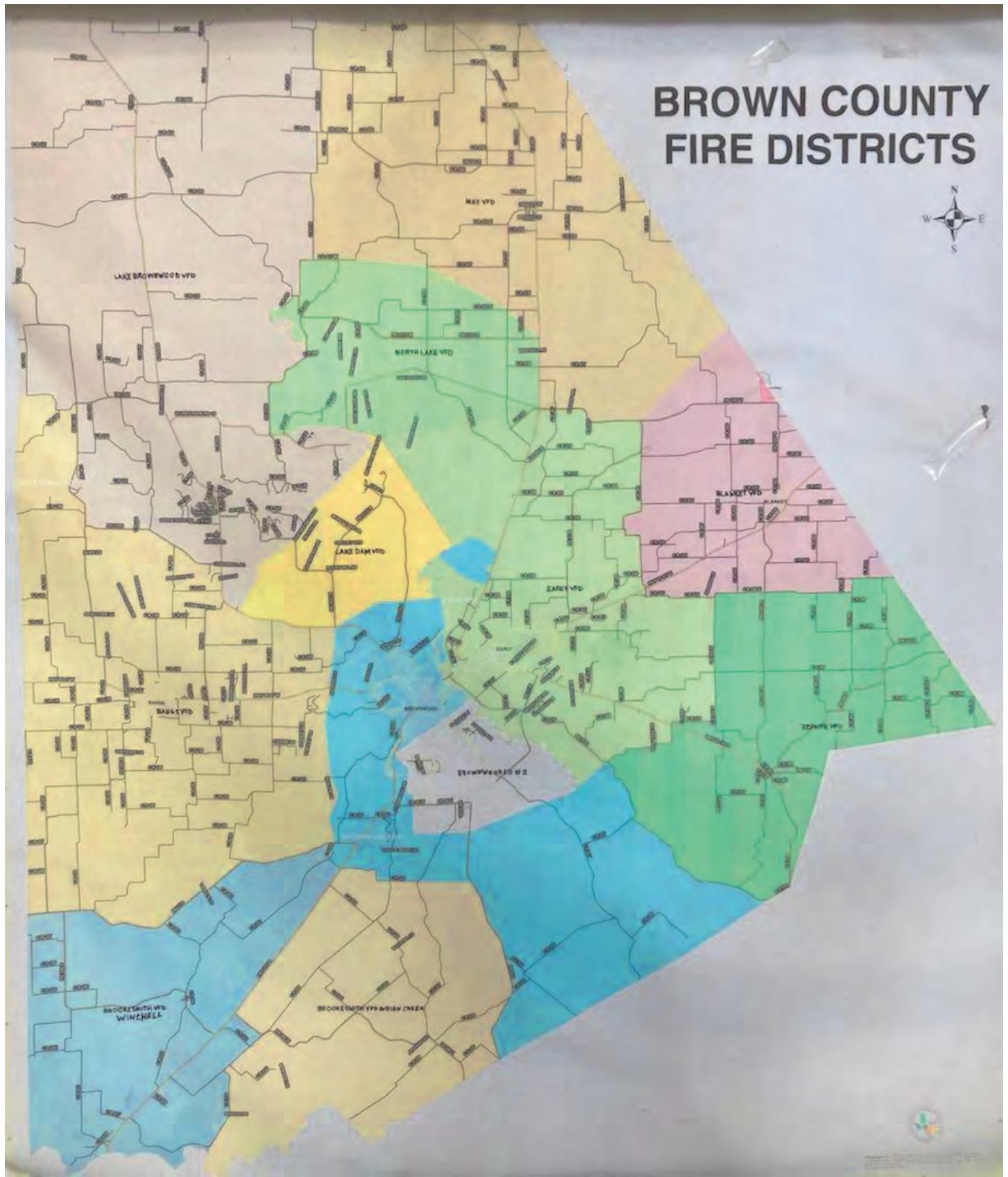
Winchell VFD      Mobile      WCH B12      Brush truck

Winchell VFD      Mobile      WCH B121      Brush truck

Winchell VFD      Mobile      WCH T12      Tanker

Winchell VFD      Mobile      WCH E12      Structure engine

# BROWN COUNTY FIRE DISTRICTS



### **Core Working Group:**

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

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

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

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

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

**Stakeholder Group:**

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

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

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

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

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

COMMISSIONER GARY WORLEY,  
PRECINCT 1.

COMMISSIONER JOEL KELTON,  
PRECINCT 2.



COUNTY JUDGE

COMMISSIONER WAYNE SHAW,  
PRECINCT 3.

COMMISSIONER LARRY TRAWECK,  
PRECINCT 4.

BROWN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT  
BROWNSWOOD, TEXAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The signature of Gary Worley, Commissioner of Precinct 1.  
Gary Worley  
Commissioner, Pct. 1

The signature of the County Judge, Cuthbert.  
Cuthbert  
County Judge

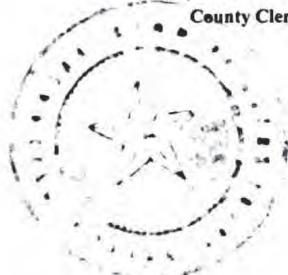
The signature of Joel Kelton, Commissioner of Precinct 2.  
Joel Kelton  
Commissioner, Pct. 2

The signature of Wayne Shaw, Commissioner of Precinct 3.  
Wayne Shaw  
Commissioner, Pct. 3

The signature of Larry Traweek, Commissioner of Precinct 4.  
Larry Traweek  
Commissioner, Pct. 4

Attested by: The signature of Sharon Ferguson, County Clerk.

County Clerk





7/23/2024

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

Dear Commissioners Court,

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Steve Whittenberg".

Steve Whittenberg  
Mayor  
City of Bangs

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



# The City of Blanket Texas

June 17, 2024

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

Dear Commissioners' Court,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Judy Eoff  
Mayor, City of Blanket





July 9, 2024

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

Dear Commissioners' Court,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen E. Haynes".

Stephen E. Haynes, Mayor



---

P.O. BOX 3100 EARLY, TEXAS 76803

PHONE 325-643-5451

June 14, 2024

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

Dear Commissioners' Court,

On behalf of the City of Early, I am writing to express our strong support for the development and implementation of the Brown County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). Texas is experiencing unprecedented growth and development, particularly in areas once considered rural. This growth, coupled with an increase in wildfire occurrences, poses a significant threat to public safety and property. It is within these areas, where development meets vegetation, known as the Wildland Urban Interface, that the risk is greatest.

Preparedness and public education about the dangers of wildfire are essential for safeguarding our residents and natural resources. The CWPP, authorized under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003, is a crucial tool in this effort. It is a collaborative, written document that local, state, and federal representatives and stakeholders mutually agreed upon. It identifies how our community will reduce risks from wildland fire by addressing structural ignitability and prioritizing hazardous fuel reduction on both public and private lands. The development of a CWPP provides our community with the opportunity to influence the management of hazardous fuels on federal lands near our city. Communities with an established CWPP are better equipped to mitigate wildfire risks and enhance public safety. The City of Early urges all citizens to actively participate in the development of Brown County's CWPP. This collaborative effort is vital for ensuring the safety and well-being of our community.

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

Sincerely,  
Seth Ringler  
Fire Marshal  
City of Early  
325-642-0794  
[sringler@earlytx.net](mailto:sringler@earlytx.net)



Your Touchstone Energy® Cooperative 

349 Industrial Blvd. • P.O. Box 729  
Comanche, TX 76442-0729  
800.915.2533  
[www.ceca.coop](http://www.ceca.coop)

June 28, 2024

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

Dear Commissioner's Court

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

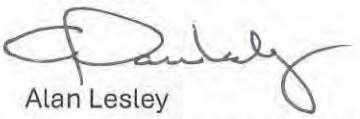
Texas is experiencing unprecedented growth and development, particularly in areas once considered rural. This growth, coupled with an increase in wildfire occurrences, poses a significant threat to public safety and property. It is within these areas, where development meets vegetation, known as the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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

  
Alan Lesley  
General Manager and CEO  
[alesley@ceca.coop](mailto:alesley@ceca.coop)

**Board of Directors**

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

**Staff**

John V. Allen  
General Manager  
  
Chris Munson  
General Counsel

P.O. Box 110 Brownwood, TX 76804 • (325) 643-2609 • Fax (325) 646-3031 • [www.b cwd.org](http://www.bcwd.org)  
*Serving the Region Since 1926*

July 18, 2024

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

Dear Commissioners' Court,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

**COUNTY MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT**  
**FOR BROWN COUNTY, TEXAS**

**State of Texas §**

**County of Brown §**

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

**RECITALS**

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

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

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

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

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

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the Parties agree as follows:

**TERMS**

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

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

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

4. Request for Mutual Aid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E Ray West  
Signature

BROWN  
County

E. Ray West County Judge  
Print Name Title

10/31/14  
Date

Approved by Commissioner Court action on N/A.

Stephen E. Haynes  
Signature

Brownwood  
City

Stephen E. Haynes Mayor  
Print Name Title

7/8/14  
Date

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

Robert G. Mangrum  
Signature

Early  
City

Robert G. Mangrum Mayor  
Print Name Title

06-18-14  
Date

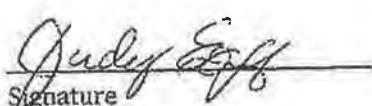
Approved by City Council action on N/A.

Eric Bishop  
Signature

Bangs  
City

Eric Bishop Mayor  
Print Name Title

7-25-2014  
Date

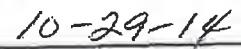


Signature

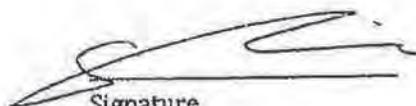
Judy Eoff Mayor  
Print Name Title

Blanket \_\_\_\_\_

City



Date

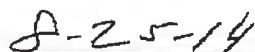


Signature

Del Albright Fire Chief  
Print Name Title

Brownwood Fire Department

Department



Date

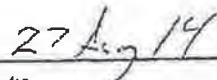


Signature

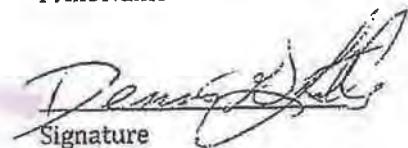
Chad Hill Fire Chief  
Print Name Title

Early Volunteer Fire Department

Department



Date

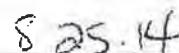


Signature

Dennis Lilley Fire Chief  
Print Name Title

Bangs Volunteer Fire Department

Department



Date

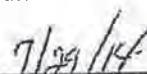


Signature

David Howard Fire Chief  
Print Name Title

Zephyr Volunteer Fire Department

Department



Date

Signature

Steve Adams      Fire Chief  
 Print Name                Title

Signature

Alicia Long      Manager  
 Print Name                Title

Signature

Bobby Grubbs      Sheriff  
 Print Name                Title

Mike Corley      Police Chief  
 Print Name                Title

Signature

David Mercer      Police Chief  
 Print Name                Title

Signature

Troy Grusdendorft      Police Chief  
 Print Name                Title

Winchell Volunteer Fire Department

Department

Date

Health Department

Department

Date

Brown County Sheriff's Office

Department

Date

Brownwood Police Department

Department

Date

Early Police Department

Department

Date

Bangs Police Department

Department

Date

Signature

Randy Feight

Print Name

Fire Chief

Title

Lake Brownwood Volunteer Fire Dept.

Department

8-25-14

Date

Chris Weber

Print Name

Fire Chief

Title

Brownwood Lake Dam Volunteer Fire Dept.

Department

8-25-14

Date

Tim Hewitt

Print Name

Fire Chief

Title

Brownwood North Lake Volunteer Fire Dept.

Department

8/25/14

Date

Robert Rodgers

Print Name

Fire Chief

Title

Blanket Volunteer Fire Department

Department

8/25/14

Date

Bo Allen

Print Name

Fire Chief

Title

May Volunteer Fire Department

Department

9-30-14

Date

Willje Boenick

Print Name

Fire Chief

Title

Brooksmith Volunteer Fire Department

Department

8-25-14

Date

# Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1

**COORDINATING AGENCY:** Brown

County **SUPPORTING AGENCIES:**

**Brown County Commissioners/City**

**Public Works Directors**

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

## Approval and Implementation

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

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

## INTRODUCTION

- A. ESF #1 – Transportation addresses the following concerns regarding the continuity and provision of transportation within Brown County in the event of emergency:
    - a. Assessing damage to, restoring, and maintaining air, land, and water transportation routes during incidents in coordination with governmental and private organizations.
    - b. Support of transportation of personnel, materials, goods, and services to and from the emergency sites.
    - c. Supporting evacuation and reentry operations for threatened areas.
    - d. This function is primarily concerned with the transportation infrastructure. The ESF having to do with the literal transport of persons, goods, materials, and services to and from evacuated areas is Emergency Support Function #6 – Mass Care.
  - B. This document applies to Brown County and all jurisdictions signatory to the basic plan. Whenever this support function indicates a city/county official or office, the support function also refers to the corresponding municipal official or office.
  - C. Respective primary and support agencies are responsible for the dissemination of information that may be of value to other ESF representatives. This information sharing contributes to the response and recovery during an incident of any type.

## Purpose

## A. Function

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

## B. Goal

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

## C. Objectives

- a. Provide operational guidance for entities that assist in local and regional transportation response.
  - b. Provide information to decision makers about transportation procedures, capabilities and resources.
  - c. Describe roles, responsibilities and actions that ensure transportation resource availability during incident response.
  - d. Describe local and regional transportation accessibility and redundancy.

## **Explanation of Terms**

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

## Acronyms

MHE Materials Handling Equipment

## A. Situation

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

## B. Assumptions

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

## Concept of Operations

- A. When carrying out emergency activities, immediate needs must be considered first, following by continuing requirements. Immediate transportation needs normally involve evacuation or other transportation of individuals from at-risk facilities, institutions, or the like. Continuing transportation needs usually involve the movement of equipment, supplies, and resources during operations.
- B. Emergency passenger transportation requirements will generally be satisfied with the following:
  1. Voluntary use of personal vehicles
  2. Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket owned vehicles [the jurisdiction should be able to remove this box if they possess no vehicles at all].
  3. School buses
  4. Leased or rented buses
  5. Passenger capable vehicles sourced through inter-local agreements
  6. Donated equipment or services
  7. Municipal or rural-transit system vehicles
  8. State owned or contracted vehicles
- C. Emergency cargo transportation will be satisfied with the following:

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

#### D. Institutional Facilities

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

#### E. Relationships between levels of government

1. Federal
  - a. Coordination with Federal ESF #1 may occur through the State Operations Center, at the site of the incident, or in an established Field Office designated as such.
2. Tribal
  - a. Communication with tribal government may occur through a liaison at the discretion of the tribe.
3. State
  - a. Coordination with the State ESF #1 may occur through the DDC, at the scene of the incident, or through a facility designated as a field office.
4. Local/Regional
  - a. Local and Regional entities maintain primary responsibility for addressing local gaps and provisioning for incidents or eventualities that may impact operations.

#### F. Activities by Phase of Emergency Management

1. Prevention
  - a. Maintain a current list of resources.
  - b. Identify potential needs that would result from various disasters.
  - c. Develop processes to preserve resources from known hazards through protection or relocation.
2. Preparedness
  - a. Determine possible needs and requirements for moving resources
    1. Assess capabilities in relation to these needs and address gaps
    - b. Establish agreements with other jurisdictions, agencies, and private entities where needed
    - c. Collaborate with departments and agencies to determine pick up points and routes for those who may require transportation assistance. Review functional and access needs facility's plans to ensure their transportation needs meet capabilities.
  - d. Exercise transportation resources and plans with the public and private sectors.
3. Response
  - a. Activate ESF #1 processes to coordinate requests for transportation.

- b. Respond to transportation requests
- c. Monitor resources and status, and identify potential resource gaps ahead of time
- d. Maintain records on use of resources.

4. Recovery

- a. Continue to coordinate transportation of resources as needed.
- b. Assess further needs and provide resources as needed or able.
- c. Provide for demobilization and return of resources, however obtained.

# Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

## A. General

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

## B. Task Assignments

1. The Transportation Officer will:
  2. Identify available resources and maintain appropriate contact lists
  3. Coordinate with applicable bodies regarding emergency use of assets and develop appropriate agreements and procedures for notifying appropriate officials of incidents.
  4. Coordinate with emergency services to prioritize requirements for resources necessary for response and recovery operations.
  5. Determine functional and access needs requirements, in collaboration with functional and access needs facilities.
  6. Provide support with Evacuation planning (ESF #6 – Mass Care).
    1. Collaborate with County Sheriff/Police Chief to determine potential routes for evacuation.
    7. Coordinate pick up points and times.
    8. Provide the PIO timely information on emergency transportation arrangements.
    9. Coordinate with the Shelter Officer for transportation support for Mass Care operations.
  2. All agencies with transportation assets will:
    - a. Provide current information on available resources to the Transportation Officer.
    - b. Provide the Transportation Officer with transportation requests received for action.
  3. All agencies will:
    - a. Provide the Transportation Officer with transportation requests received for action.
  4. Law Enforcement will:
    - a. Determine evacuation routes and provide traffic control.
    - b. Determine pick up points and staging areas, at the direction of the Transportation Officer.
  5. The Shelter Officer will:
    - a. Identify and report transportation requirements to the Transportation Officer.
  6. Brown County ISD will:
    - a. Upon request by the County Judge provide buses and drivers to assist in incident operations.
  7. The City and Rural Rides ~~Brown County Transit Authority~~ will:
    - a. Upon request by the County Judge provide buses and drivers to assist in emergency operations.

# **Direction and Control**

## **A. General**

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

## **B. Continuity of Government**

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

# **VII. Readiness Levels**

Refer to Basic Plan

# **Administration and Support**

## **A. Facilities and Equipment**

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

## **B. Security**

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

## **C. Training**

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

# **Development and Maintenance**

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

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

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

## References (Contributors)

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

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

### Seat of Government

Dr. Paul Lilly

County Judge

### Fire Department

Eric Hicks—Brownwood Fire, Fire Chief

### Law Enforcement

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

### Public Works

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

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

### APPENDICES

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

1. Authorities
2. Agreements
3. Request Templates

## Appendix I: Authority

This information can be found in the Basic Plan.

## Appendix II: Agreements

(\*If attached appended at the end of Document)

## **Appendix III: Templates**

(\*If attached appended at the end of Document)

# Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 4

**COORDINATING AGENCY:** Brown County

**SUPPORTING AGENCIES:**

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

## Approval and Implementation

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

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

# INTRODUCTION

- A. ESF #4 – Firefighting offers guidance to agencies and departments responsible for fire suppression in a multitude of settings that are the result of natural, technological, or man-made disaster.
- B. This document applies to Brown County, City of Brownwood, City of Early, City of Bangs, City of Blanket and all jurisdictions signatory to the basic plan. Whenever this support function indicates a city/county official or office, the support function also refers to the corresponding municipal official or office.
- C. Respective primary and support agencies are responsible for the dissemination of information that may be of value to other ESF representatives. This information sharing contributes to the response and recovery during an emergency/disaster of any type.

## Purpose

### A. Function

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

### B. Goal

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

### C. Objectives

- a. Provide operational guidance for entities that assist in local and regional firefighting operations.
- b. Provide information to decision makers about firefighting procedures, capabilities and resources.
- c. Describe roles, responsibilities and actions that ensure firefighting resource availability during incident response.

## Explanation of Terms

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

### Acronyms

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

### Definitions

1. Consequence Management: Measures taken to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.
2. Crisis Management: Measures taken to define the threat and identify terrorist acts, resolve terrorist incidents, investigate such incidents, and apprehend those responsible. Law Enforcement agencies will normally take the lead role in crisis management. The requirements of crisis management and consequence management are combined in the NRF.
3. Expedient Evacuation: Evacuations that must be conducted with little notice, frequently in response to a request from the IC at the scene.
4. HazMat: The NRF defines HazMat as a substance or material, including a hazardous substance, that has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety,

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

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

## Situations and Assumptions

### A. Situation

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

### B. Assumptions

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

## V. Concept of Operations

- A. Our firefighting and SAR departments include:

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

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

1. Search and Rescue responsibilities, and accompanying authority, are greatly expanded during an emergency, due to the scope involved.
- c. The Fire Services may be tasked with certain non-firefighting and non-SAR duties, to include assessing fire protection for shelters, route alerting, or similar.
- D. Should the fire service establish the Initial ICP it will be incumbent upon the IC to determine if authority must be transferred to an Area Command, Unified Command, Multi-Agency Coordination System, or to another agency as needed.

**E. Relationships between levels of government**

1. Federal
  - a. Coordination with Federal ESF #4 may occur through the State Operations Center, at the site of the incident, or in an established Field Office designated as such.
2. Tribal
  - a. Coordination with Tribal ESF #4 may occur through Transportation Coordinator of a given tribe at the discretion of the tribe
3. State
  - a. Coordination with the State ESF #4 may occur through the DDC, at the scene of the incident, or through a facility designated as a field office.
4. Local/Regional
  - a. Local and Regional entities maintain primary responsibility for addressing local gaps and provisioning for incidents or eventualities that may impact operations.

**F. Activities by Phase of Emergency Management**

1. Prevention
  - a. Enforce Fire codes
  - b. Educate the public regarding fire prevention
  - c. Maintain current information on the types and quantities of hazardous materials present in local facilities/businesses.
  - d. Maintain current information on known fire hazards present in facilities such as refineries, factories, power plants, and other commercial businesses.
2. Preparedness
  - a. Maintain a list of all ESF #4 resources.
  - b. Inspect and maintain all equipment.
  - c. Stockpile specialized supplies.
  - d. Ensure all fire service personnel are properly trained regarding fire, HazMat, rescue, and NIMS/ICS.
    1. Our personnel meet NIMS national qualification and certification standards
  - e. Ensure inter-operable communications networks.
  - f. Ensure agreements exist to secure building plans

- g. Conduct regular NIMS compliant exercises.
  - h. Test and repair equipment regularly
  - i. Revise and update plans regularly
  - j. Identify sources for canines for SAR
3. Response
- a. Initiate rescue missions as needed.
  - b. Initiate fire suppression as needed.
  - c. Mobilize support resources.
  - d. Alert and advise response personnel and command to the dangers associated with HazMat and fire during emergency operations.
  - e. Control hazmat incidents within departmental capabilities giving priority to public and firefighter safety and protecting property.
  - f. Conduct radiological monitoring and assessment within departmental capability.
  - 1. Maintain a Radiological Protection Program in accordance with standards.
4. Recovery
- a. Provide inspections of restored and reconstructed buildings.
  - b. Perform/Assist in decontamination and cleanup.
  - c. Assess damage to ESF #4 facilities.
  - d. Recommend condemnation of unsafe buildings.
  - e. Review fire codes in relation to an incident and recommend improvements.
  - f. Inventory and replace critical resources.

## Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

### A. General

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

### B. Task Assignments

1. The Brownwood Fire Department Bangs VFD Lake Brownwood VFD Dam VFD May VFD North Lake Brownwood VFD Early VFD Blanket VFD Zephyr VFD Winchell VFD Brookesmith VFD will:
  - a. Coordinate all ESF #4 activities using local resources or resources sourced by inter-local agreements.
  - b. Assist in warning of public, as needed.
  - c. Support ESF #6 as needed.
  - d. Provide for radiological protection, as needed.
  - e. Enforce fire codes.
  - f. Staff ICP and EOC as needed.
  - g. Assist during evacuations.
  - h. Prepare and execute agreements for ESF #4 support.
  - i. Provide support for other operations as needed.
2. The IC will:
  - a. Establish an ICP and direct resources.

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

3. Law Enforcement will:

- a. Control Access.

4. EMS will:

- a. Administer Medical Support, if needed.

5. Justice of the Peace will:

- a. Coordinate recovery of cadavers, as needed

6. Public Works/Engineering will:

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

7. TFS will:

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

8. County Judge / Mayors:

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

## VII. Direction and Control

### A. General

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

### B. Continuity of Government

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

## Readiness Levels

Refer to Basic Plan

## Administration and Support

### A. Facilities and Equipment

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

## B. Reporting

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

## C. Records

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

## D. Training

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

# Development and Maintenance

The Fire Chief will, in conjunction with the Emergency Management Director or designee, and related support personnel, maintain responsibility for the development and maintenance of this ESF.

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

# XI. References

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

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

## Seat of Government

~~Dr. Paul Lilly~~, County Judge

## Fire Department

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

## Law Enforcement

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

## Public Works

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

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

# APPENDICES

1. Authorities
2. Communications Diagram

## **Appendix 1 - Authorities**

This information can be found in the Basic Plan

## **Appendix 2 - Communications Diagram**

(\*If attached appended at the end of Document)

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Contact Us:**

Pecan Bayou SWCD Phone: 325-430-3117

Email: [joseph.tongate@yahoo.com](mailto:joseph.tongate@yahoo.com)

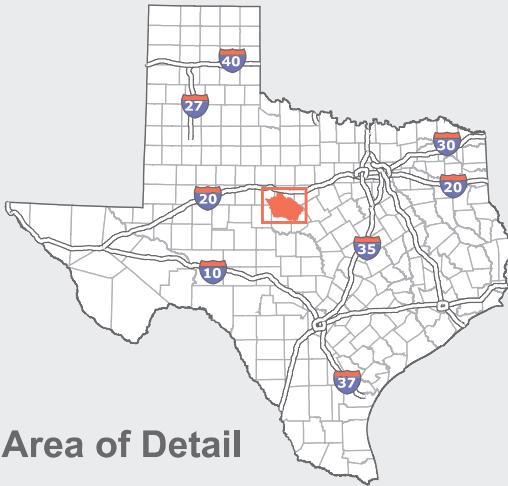
Address: 2608 Hwy 377 S, Suite B, Brownwood, TX 76801

**Figure 3-6**  
**Geologic Map of the**  
**Study Area**

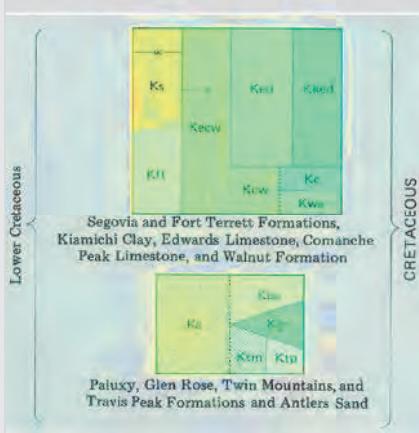
**Lake Brownwood Watershed  
 Brush Control Planning  
 Assessment and Feasibility**



0 5 10 Miles

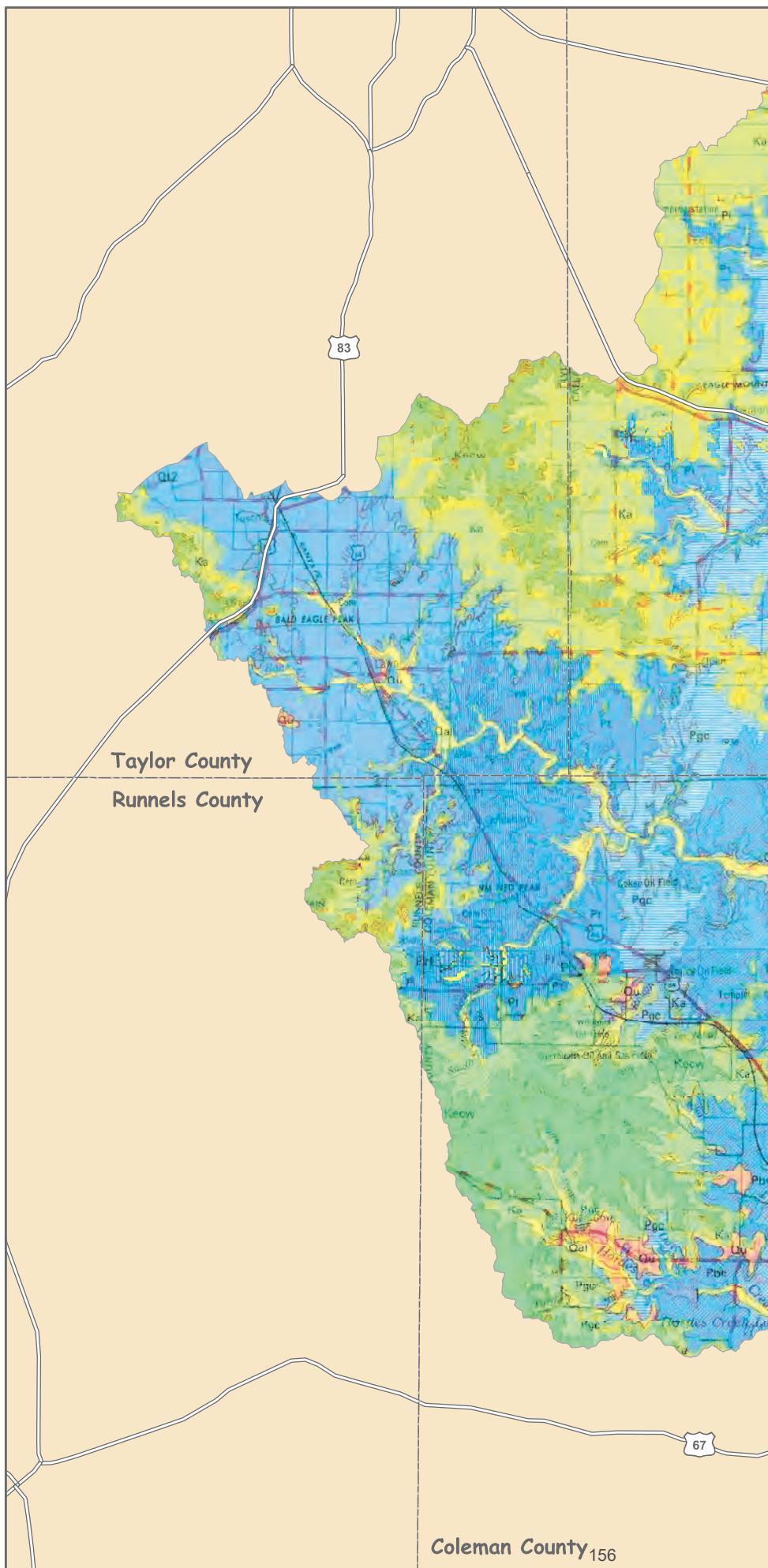


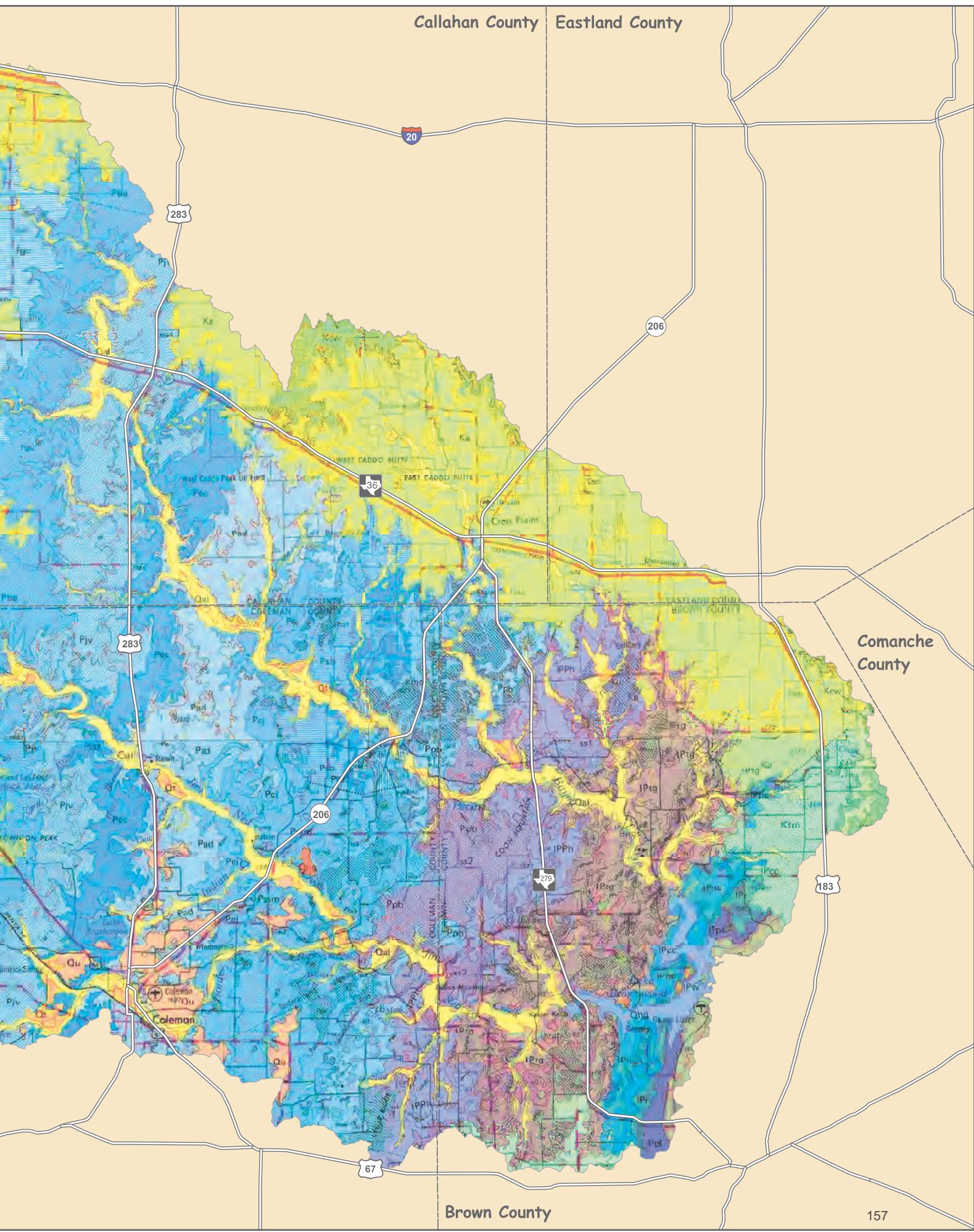
Subset of Geologic Legend:  
 Complete legend information available from  
 the Bureau of Economic Geology



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

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





# Community Protection Zones

## Description

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

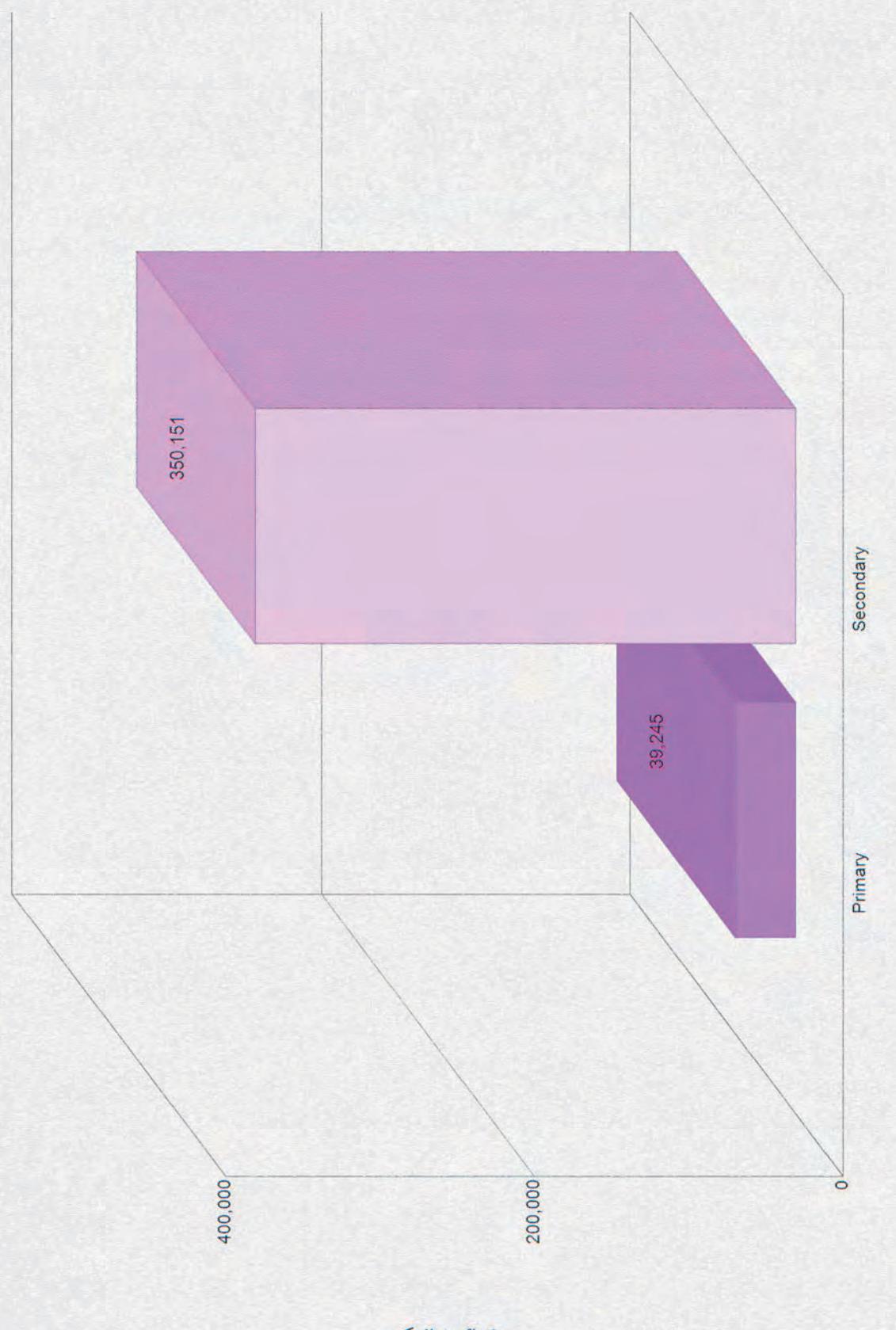
General consensus among fire planners is that for fuel mitigation treatments to be effective in reducing wildfire hazard, they must be conducted within a close distance of a community. In Texas, the WUI housing density has been used to reflect populated areas in place of community boundaries. This ensures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

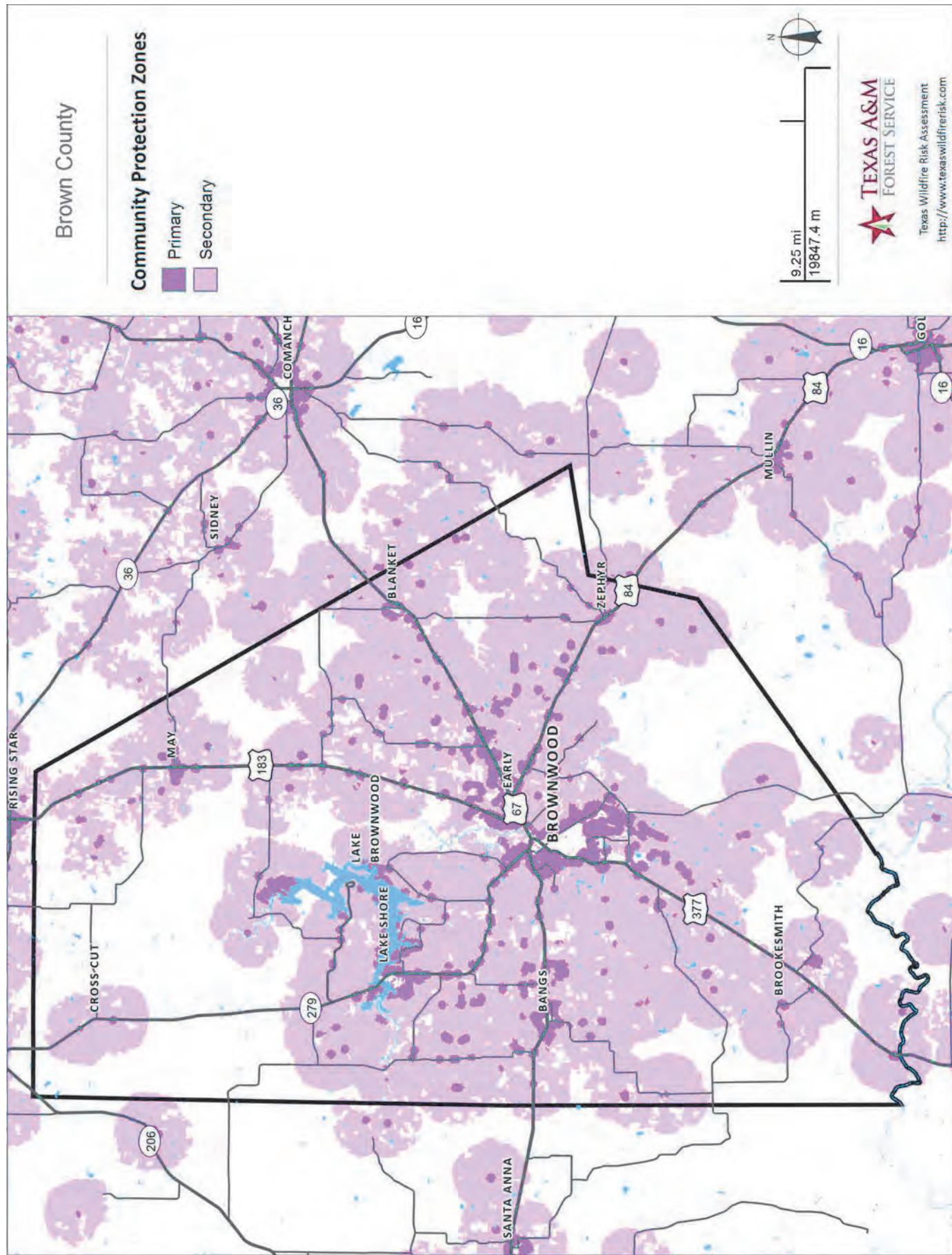
CPZs represent a variable width buffer around populated areas that are within a 2-hour fire spread distance. Accordingly, CPZs will extend farther in areas where rates of spread are greater and less in areas where minimal rate of spread potential exists. CPZ boundaries inherently incorporate fire behavior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

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

Class	Acres	Percent
Primary	39,245	10.1 %
Secondary	350,151	89.9 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>389,396</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

Brown County  
**Community Protection Zones**





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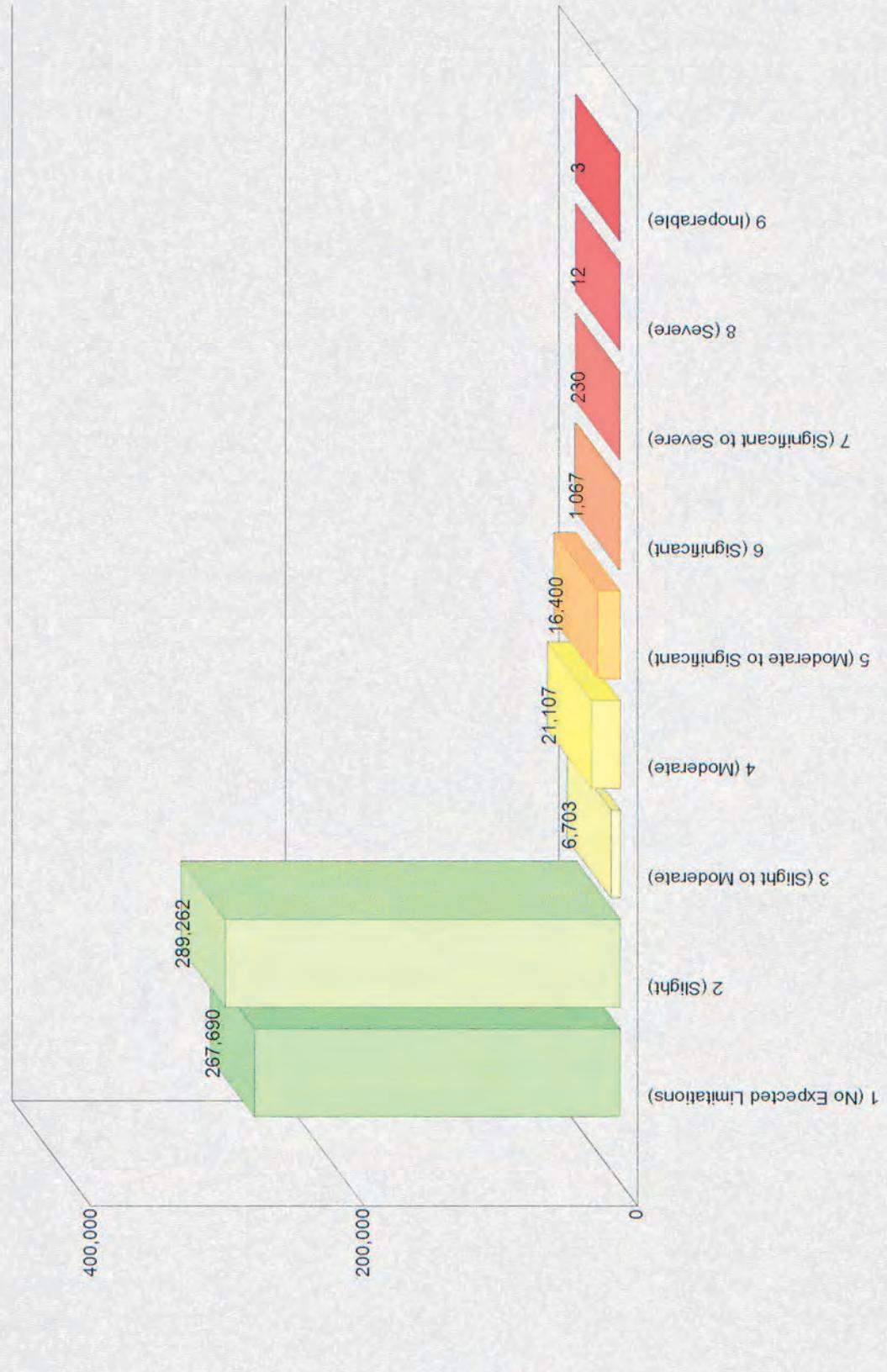
# Dozer Operability Rating

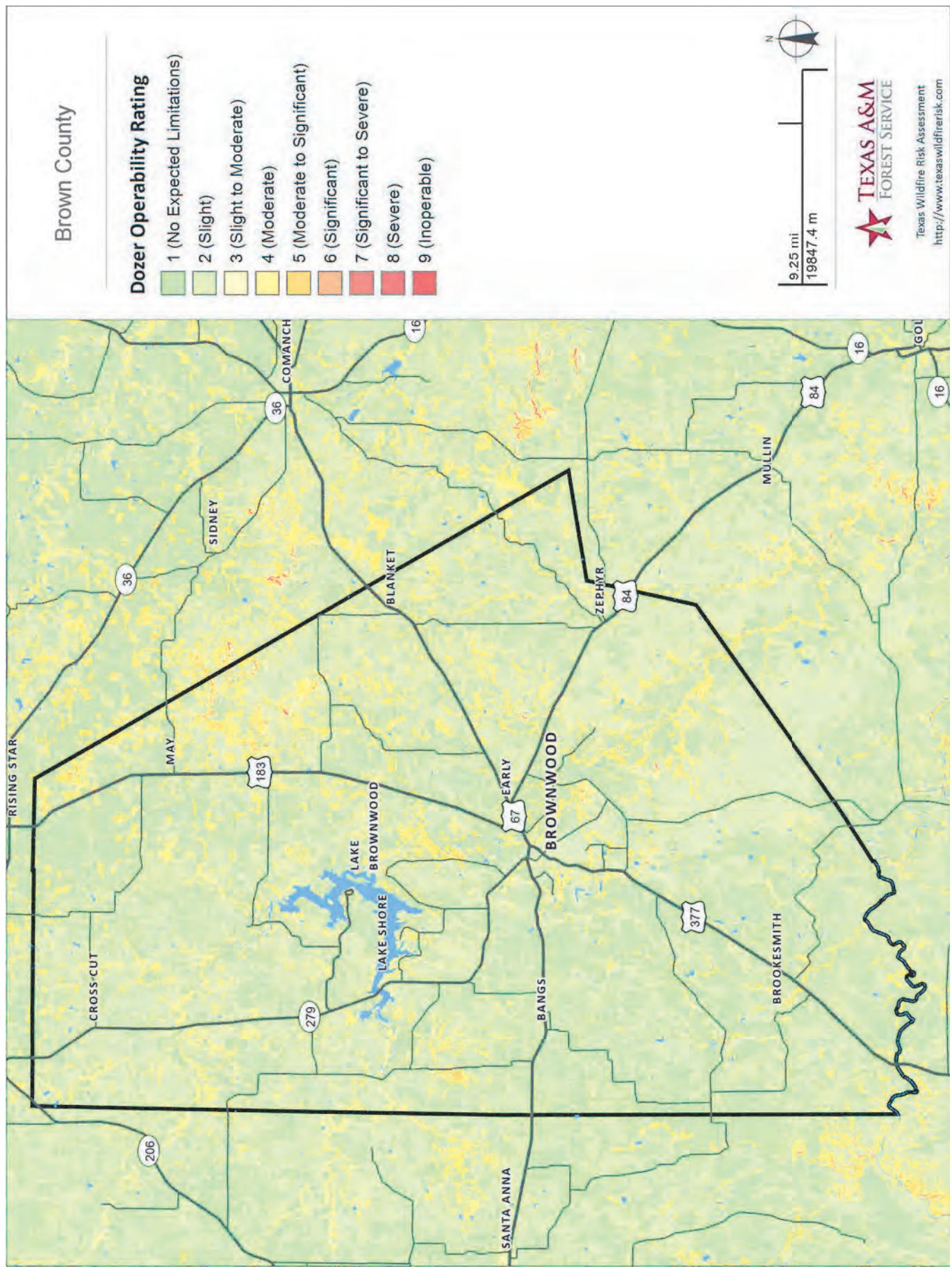
## Description

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

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

## Brown County Dozer Operability Rating





# A Leader's Guide to Developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans



## For More Information:

<http://texaswildfirerisk.com>  
<http://tfsweb.tamu.edu>  
<http://texasfirewise.org>  
<http://firewise.org>

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

**"** **"**



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Forest Service | Southern Region  
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*When a wildfire strikes, have you done  
everything possible to protect yourself and  
your community?*

# A LEADER'S GUIDE TO DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

PHASE 1 : PLAN	PHASE 2 : ASSESS	PHASE 3 : FINALIZE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Engage local Texas A&amp;M Forest Service. Contact local Wildland Urban Interface Specialist at <a href="http://www.texasfirewise.org">www.texasfirewise.org</a></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Contact fire association/local law enforcement and fire services.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Contact state and federal partners.</li></ul> <p><i>If the above are supportive, then continue with:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Adopt Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Discuss adopting CWPP into Annex of county's emergency management plan and mitigation action plan.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Declare proclamation. Present proclamation to county judge and county commissioners during commissioners court for approval and signatures.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Form core working group. Possible partners:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>► <b>County Officials</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• County Judge</li><li>• County Commissioners</li><li>• County Sheriff</li><li>• Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC)</li><li>• County Planner</li></ul></li></ul></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify priority areas with fire service and federal agencies.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This can be accomplished one-on-one meeting or with a group meeting.</li><li>• Develop a base map of Communities At Risk (CARs).</li></ul></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Assemble fire department response area maps.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Local Texas A&amp;M Forest Service<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>► <b>Fire services</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Volunteer Fire Departments</li><li>• Municipal Fire Departments</li><li>• Fire Association</li><li>• Fire Marshal</li></ul></li></ul></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local and Municipal</li><li>• State Police</li></ul></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Federal partners<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• US Forest Service (USFS)</li><li>• National Park Service (NPS)</li><li>• US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)</li><li>• Conservation Service (NRCS)</li><li>• Resource Conservation &amp; Development (RC&amp;D)</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Assemble draft county CWPP using information gathered from risk assessments and fire department CWPPs.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Research and identify potential funding sources.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>► Reconvene core group for second meeting.</li><li>► Present findings from assessments.</li></ul></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Prioritize projects within county plan.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fuel reduction</li><li>• Education</li><li>• Structural ignitability</li></ul></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Assemble checklist of topics to cover during assessments.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Interview fire department to identify needs, concerns and update contact information.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct assessments in cooperation with fire department.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify safety issues.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify recommendations/projects.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Compile assessment results.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Finalize CAR map.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Prioritize recommendations/projects.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop local CWPP draft.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Plan signing/recognition ceremony.</li></ul>

## NOTES

Links:

NRCS Practice Standards:

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

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

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

Ready Set Go (requires you to create an account to access): [https://www.wildlandfirersg.org/s/public-resources?language=en\\_US](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](https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/fire_adapted_communities.pdf)

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

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

**117 - Extreme**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

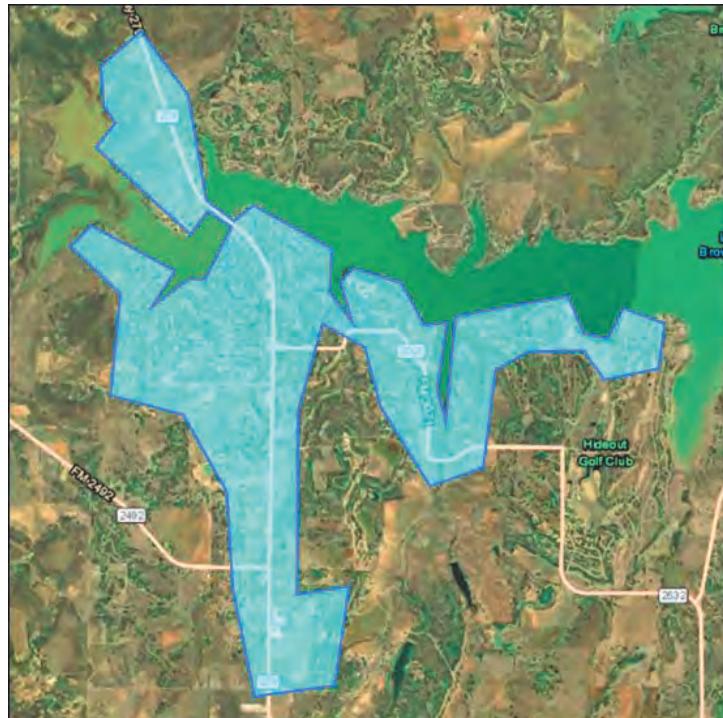
Lake Brownwood VFD

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 49' 1"
Longitude	-99° 5' 25"
Number of Homes	580
Size	4,445.77 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Joseph Tongate

Assessment Date: 04-18-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

<b>Slope</b>
Slope < 8%
→ <b>Slope 8-19%</b>
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
No
→ <b>Yes</b>
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ <b>Yes</b>
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ <b>No</b>
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

Multi-paned

→ Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

Old growth oak and mesquite trees, VERY dense brush in most areas

Many of the homes have small lots, especially along the shoreline, so structures are densely packed.

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

**113 - Extreme**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

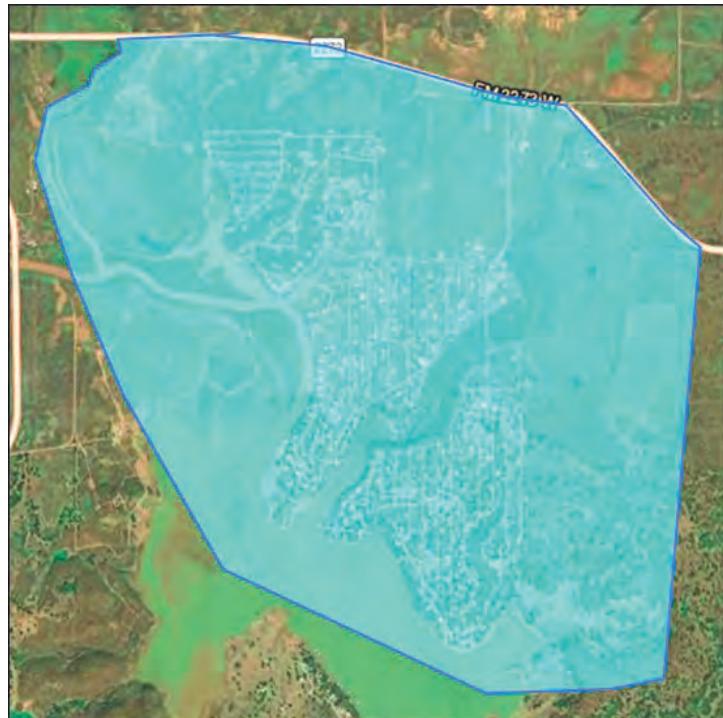
North Lake Brownwood VFD

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 54' 31"
Longitude	-99° 1' 16"
Number of Homes	900
Size	2,369.10 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile

Assessed By: Joseph Tongate

Assessment Date: 04-07-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

<b>Slope</b>
Slope < 8%
→ <b>Slope 8-19%</b>
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
No
→ <b>Yes</b>
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ <b>Yes</b>
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ <b>No</b>
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

→ Multi-paned

Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

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

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

**Total Assessed Rating**

**109 - Extreme**

**Surrounding Environment Rating**

Severe Hazard

**Home Construction Rating**

Severe Hazard

**Fire Protection District**

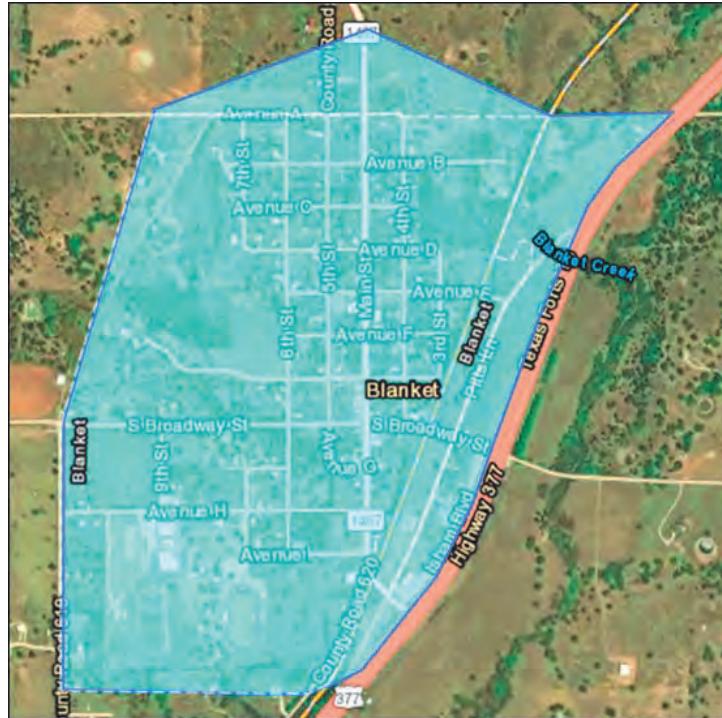
Blanket VFD

### Community Information

Latitude                    31° 49' 31"  
Longitude                  -98° 47' 21"  
Number of Homes        189  
Size                        425.06 acres  
Road Width Class       24 ft < 20 ft  
One Way In/Out          No  
Residential Type        Fixed

**Assessed By:**           Joseph Tongate

**Assessment Date:**      04-08-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

<b>Slope</b>
→ Slope < 8%
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

Multi-paned

→ Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

70% wooden structures, 30% masonry or brick

Brush between homes is quite dense

40% have defensible space, 60% don't

# Belle Plain

Brown County, Texas

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Assessed Rating

**109 - Extreme**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

### Fire Protection District

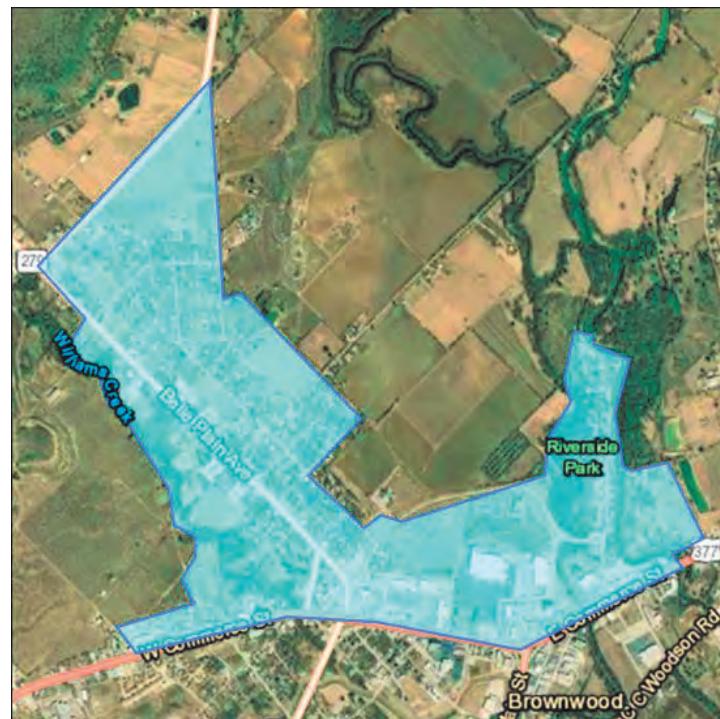
Brownwood Fire Dept.

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 44' 14"
Longitude	-98° 59' 24"
Number of Homes	1400
Size	830.72 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

**Assessed By:** Joseph Tongate

**Assessment Date:** 04-26-2024



# Belle Plain

Brown County, Texas



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

# Belle Plain

Brown County, Texas



## Slope

→ Slope < 8%

Slope 8-19%

Slope 20-30%

Slope > 30%

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

## Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present

→ No

Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

## Area with History of High Fire Occurrence

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak

→ No

Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

# Belle Plain

Brown County, Texas



## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

# Belle Plain



Brown County, Texas

## Wooden Attachments

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Windows

- Multi-paned
- Single-paned

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Utilities

- Both underground
- One underground, one aboveground
- Both aboveground

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- N/A

## COMMENTS

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

# Coggin Park

Brown County, Texas



## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Assessed Rating

**109 - Extreme**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

### Fire Protection District

Brownwood Fire Dept.

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 41' 50"
Longitude	-98° 58' 56"
Number of Homes	2500
Size	3,293.42 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

**Assessed By:** Joseph Tongate

**Assessment Date:** 04-28-2024



# Coggin Park

Brown County, Texas



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

# Coggin Park

Brown County, Texas



## Slope

- Slope < 8%
- Slope 8-19%
- Slope 20-30%
- Slope > 30%

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Area with History of High Fire Occurrence

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

# Coggin Park

Brown County, Texas



## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

# Coggin Park

Brown County, Texas



## Wooden Attachments

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Windows

- Multi-paned
- Single-paned

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Utilities

- Both underground
- One underground, one aboveground
- Both aboveground

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- N/A

## COMMENTS

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

# 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



# Downtown and Railroad

Brown County, Texas



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

# Downtown and Railroad



Brown County, Texas

<b>Slope</b>
→ Slope < 8%
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

# Downtown and Railroad



Brown County, Texas

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ **Combustible siding**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

# Downtown and Railroad



Brown County, Texas

## Wooden Attachments

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Windows

- Multi-paned
- Single-paned

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Utilities

- Both underground
- One underground, one aboveground
- Both aboveground

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- N/A

## COMMENTS

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

# Dam

Brown County, Texas

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

**Total Assessed Rating**

**99 - Extreme**

**Surrounding Environment Rating**

Severe Hazard

**Home Construction Rating**

Significant Hazard

**Fire Protection District**

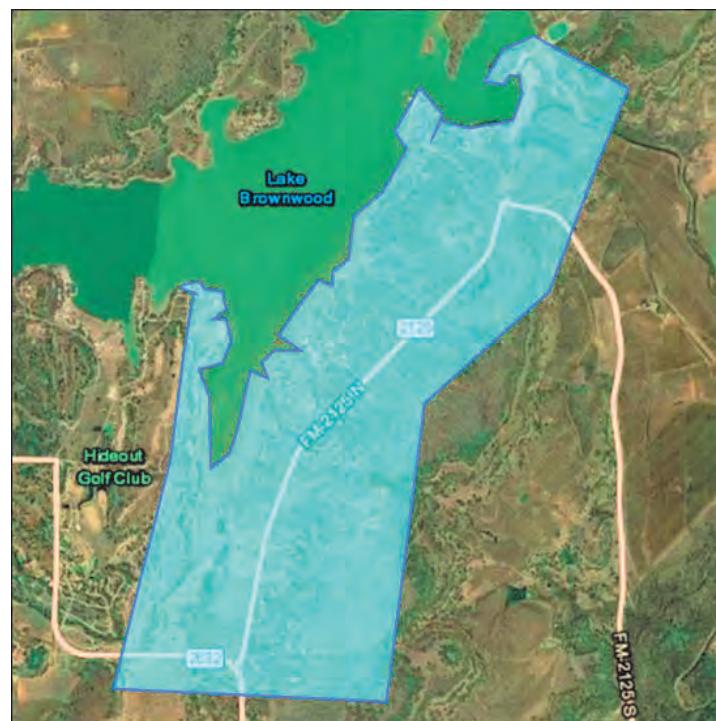
Dam Volunteer Fire Department

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 48' 42"
Longitude	-99° 1' 12"
Number of Homes	200
Size	3,618.67 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed

**Assessed By:** Joseph Tongate

**Assessment Date:** 05-02-2024



# Dam



Brown County, Texas

## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

# Dam



Brown County, Texas

Slope
Slope < 8%
→ Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
<input type="checkbox"/> Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater
Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present
No
→ Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Area with History of High Fire Occurrence
No
→ Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak
→ No
Yes
Recommended Mitigation Strategies
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

# Dam



Brown County, Texas

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

→ Rated/Noncombustible

Nonrated

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

### Debris on Roof

No

→ Yes

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ Without metal mesh or screening

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

Noncombustible

→ Combustible, leaf litter present

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

# Dam



Brown County, Texas

## Wooden Attachments

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Windows

- Multi-paned
- Single-paned

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Utilities

- Both underground
- One underground, one aboveground
- Both aboveground

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- N/A

## COMMENTS

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

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

**95 - Extreme**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

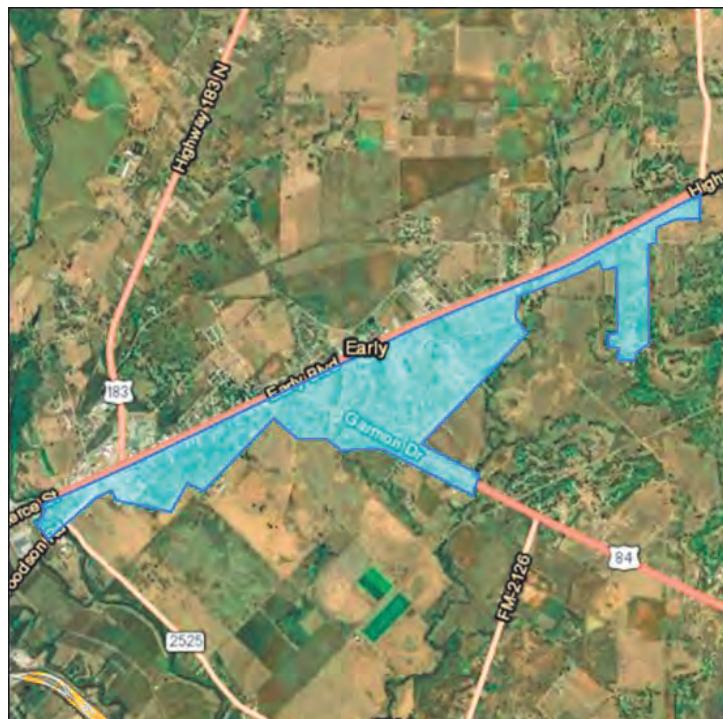
Early Community Firefighters, Inc. (Early VFD)

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 44' 31"
Longitude	-98° 56' 10"
Number of Homes	500
Size	898.96 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Joseph Tongate

Assessment Date: 04-24-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

<b>Slope</b>
→ Slope < 8%
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Debris on Roof

No

→ **Yes**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

Noncombustible

→ **Combustible, leaf litter present**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

Multi-paned

→ Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

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

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

**91 - Extreme**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

May VFD

### Community Information

Latitude                    31° 58' 44"

Longitude                  -98° 55' 25"

Number of Homes        98

Size                        508.40 acres

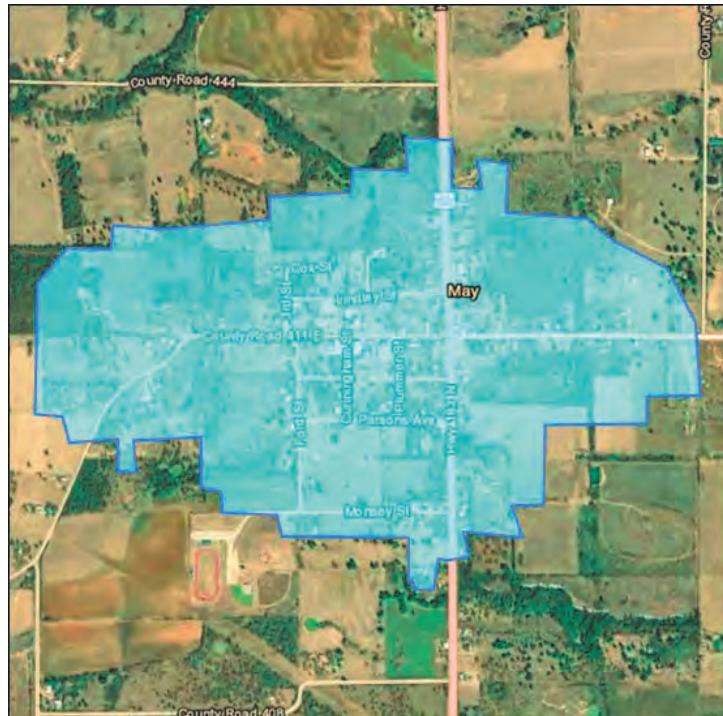
Road Width Class        24 ft < 20 ft

One Way In/Out          No

Residential Type         Fixed

Assessed By:            Joseph Tongate

Assessment Date:      04-18-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

<b>Slope</b>
→ Slope < 8%
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

→ Rated/Noncombustible

Nonrated

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

### Debris on Roof

No

→ Yes

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ Without metal mesh or screening

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

→ Noncombustible

Combustible, leaf litter present

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

### Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

Multi-paned

→ Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

The majority of the homes have large lots, so there is more than 50' between these homes.

Primarily fixed structures, maybe 10% mobile homes.

Mostly tin roofs. Biggest fire hazards are older abandoned homes.

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

**90 - High**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

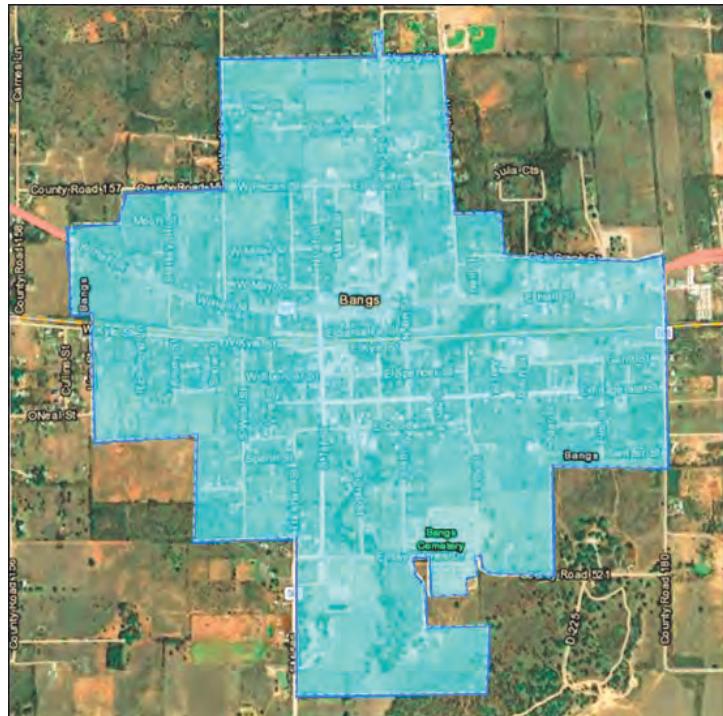
Bangs VFD

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 42' 54"
Longitude	-99° 7' 51"
Number of Homes	803
Size	906.64 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Joseph Tongate

Assessment Date: 04-12-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- **No**

Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

<b>Slope</b>
→ Slope < 8%
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

→ Rated/Noncombustible

Nonrated

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

### Debris on Roof

No

→ Yes

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ Without metal mesh or screening

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

Noncombustible

→ Combustible, leaf litter present

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

Multi-paned

→ Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

About half of the homes have large lots, so there is more than 50' between these homes. The remainder have smaller lots and are close together.

Ratio is probably about 70% fixed/30% mobile.

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

**90 - High**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

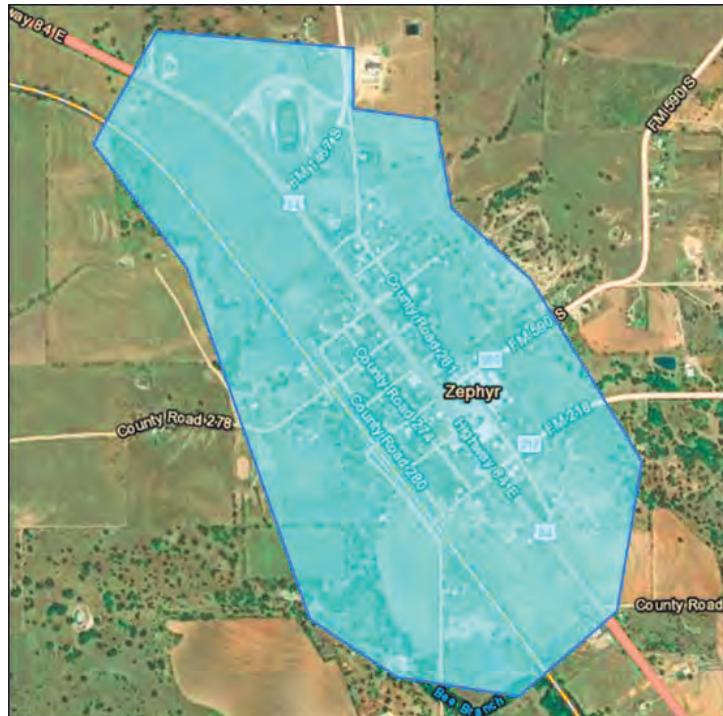
Zephyr VFD

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 40' 38"
Longitude	-98° 47' 49"
Number of Homes	117
Size	486.06 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Joseph Tongate

Assessment Date: 04-12-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- **No**

Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

<b>Slope</b>
→ Slope < 8%
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

→ Rated/Noncombustible

Nonrated

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

### Debris on Roof

No

→ Yes

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ Without metal mesh or screening

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

Noncombustible

→ Combustible, leaf litter present

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Building Construction

Noncombustible siding

→ Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

Multi-paned

→ Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

Hwy 183/84 - >24', and remainder of streets would fall below 20'

The majority of the homes have large lots, so there is more than 50' between these homes.

Old growth oak and mesquite trees, ash

juniper, dense brush in some areas

# Indian Creek



Brown County, Texas

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

**Total Assessed Rating**

**86 - High**

**Surrounding Environment Rating**

Severe Hazard

**Home Construction Rating**

Significant Hazard

**Fire Protection District**

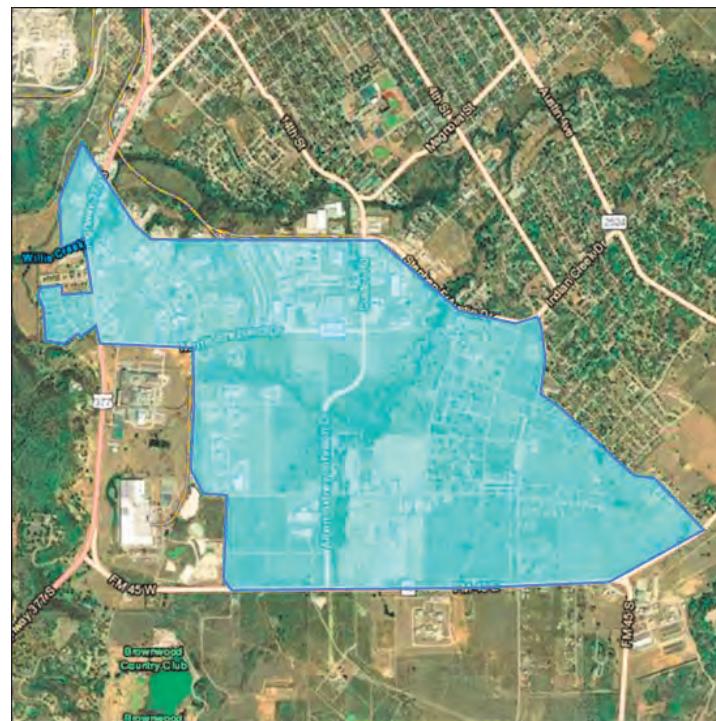
Brownwood Fire Dept.

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 40' 16"
Longitude	-98° 58' 45"
Number of Homes	1400
Size	2,022.89 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

**Assessed By:** Joseph Tongate

**Assessment Date:** 04-26-2024



# Indian Creek

Brown County, Texas



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

# Indian Creek

Brown County, Texas



## Slope

- Slope < 8%
- Slope 8-19%
- Slope 20-30%
- Slope > 30%

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Area with History of High Fire Occurrence

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

# Indian Creek

Brown County, Texas



## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ Nonrated

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Debris on Roof

No

→ Yes

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ Without metal mesh or screening

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

→ Noncombustible

Combustible, leaf litter present

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

### Building Construction

→ Noncombustible siding

Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

# Indian Creek

Brown County, Texas



## Wooden Attachments

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Windows

- Multi-paned
- Single-paned

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Utilities

- Both underground
- One underground, one aboveground
- Both aboveground

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- N/A

## COMMENTS

Old growth oak and mesquite trees, VERY dense brush in some areas. Multiple empty lots and vacant homes that are almost completely covered in brush.  
Approximately half of the residences are on large lots, and the other half are densely packed.

# Woodland Heights



Brown County, Texas

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Assessed Rating

**82 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

### Fire Protection District

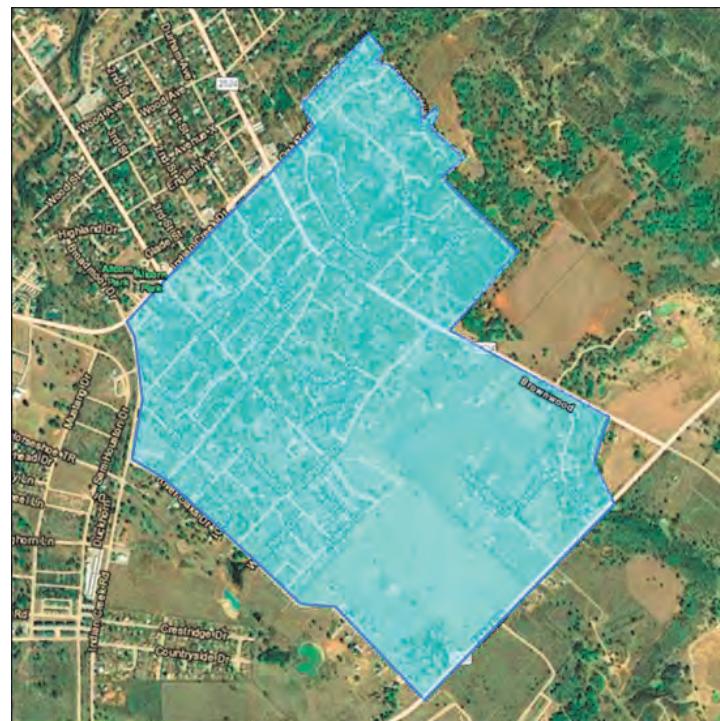
Brownwood Fire Dept.

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 40' 30"
Longitude	-98° 57' 16"
Number of Homes	1000
Size	765.68 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

**Assessed By:** Joseph Tongate

**Assessment Date:** 04-28-2024



# Woodland Heights

Brown County, Texas



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

# Woodland Heights



Brown County, Texas

<b>Slope</b>
→ Slope < 8%
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

# Woodland Heights



Brown County, Texas

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Debris on Roof

→ No

Yes

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible, leaf litter present

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

### Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

# Woodland Heights



Brown County, Texas

## Wooden Attachments

- No
- Yes

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Windows

- Multi-paned
- Single-paned

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

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

## Utilities

- Both underground
- One underground, one aboveground
- Both aboveground

### Recommended Mitigation Strategies

- N/A

## COMMENTS

More brick and stone homes, still lots of trees and even brush spread throughout.

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

**81 - High**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

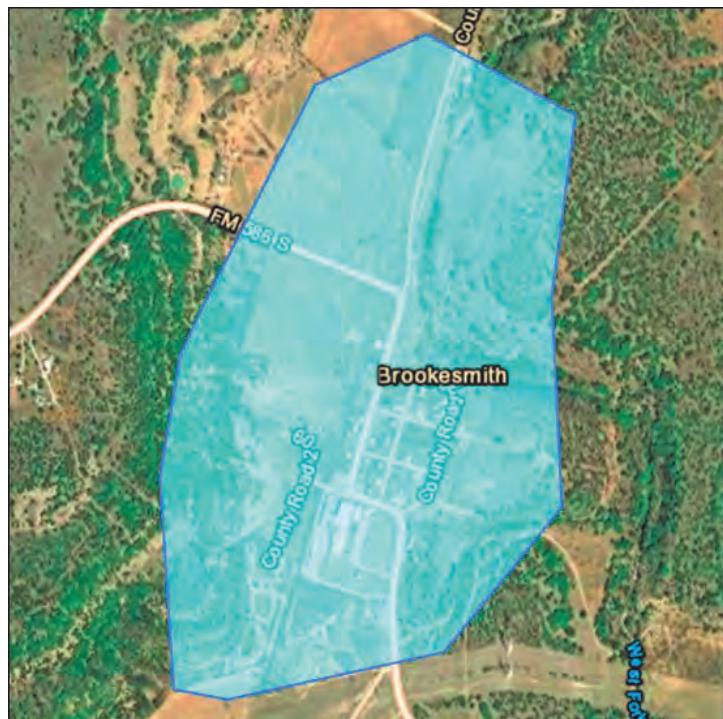
Brookesmith VFD

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 33' 4"
Longitude	-99° 7' 8"
Number of Homes	200
Size	293.76 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Joseph Tongate

Assessment Date: 04-19-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

<b>Slope</b>
→ Slope < 8%
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Debris on Roof

→ **No**

Yes

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible, leaf litter present

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

### Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

Multi-paned

→ Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

Mostly fixed structures. Ratio about 90/10.

Most of the lots are decent sized in Brookesmith, so not densely packed.

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

**81 - High**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Winchell VFD

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 28' 27"
Longitude	-99° 9' 54"
Number of Homes	50
Size	686.07 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Joseph Tongate

Assessment Date: 04-19-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- **No**

Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

<b>Slope</b>
→ Slope < 8%
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

Rated/Noncombustible

→ **Nonrated**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Debris on Roof

→ **No**

Yes

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ **Without metal mesh or screening**

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

→ **Noncombustible**

Combustible, leaf litter present

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

### Building Construction

→ **Noncombustible siding**

Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

Multi-paned

→ Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

In Winchell, the homes are spread out quite a bit.  
Large amount of cedar brush that has been allowed to grow  
densely along the road in the Winchell area.

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

**77 - High**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Early Community Firefighters, Inc. (Early VFD)

### Community Information

Latitude	31° 44' 52"
Longitude	-98° 56' 25"
Number of Homes	500
Size	964.84 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Joseph Tongate

Assessment Date: 04-24-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- **Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- < 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- No
- Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

<b>Slope</b>
→ Slope < 8%
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

→ Rated/Noncombustible

Nonrated

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

### Debris on Roof

No

→ Yes

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ Without metal mesh or screening

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

→ Noncombustible

Combustible, leaf litter present

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

### Building Construction

→ Noncombustible siding

Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

Multi-paned

→ Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

Old growth oak and mesquite trees, VERY dense brush in some areas.

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

**70 - High**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Lake Brownwood VFD

### Community Information

Latitude 31° 52' 58"

Longitude -99° 9' 19"

Number of Homes 15

Size 701.64 acres

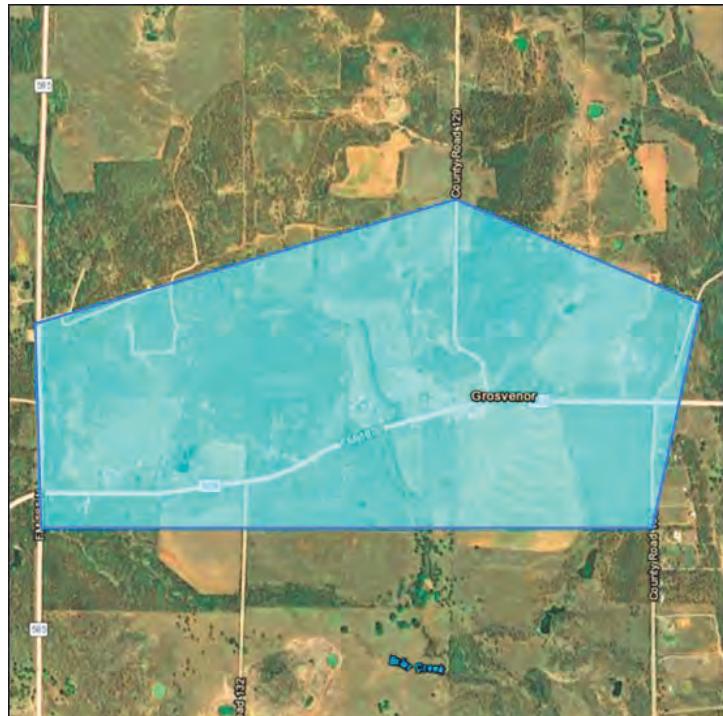
Road Width Class > 24 ft

One Way In/Out No

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Joseph Tongate

Assessment Date: 07-07-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- **Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)**
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- **No**

Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

<b>Slope</b>
Slope < 8%
→ <b>Slope 8-19%</b>
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ <b>No</b>
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ <b>Yes</b>
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ <b>No</b>
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

→ Rated/Noncombustible

Nonrated

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

### Debris on Roof

No

→ Yes

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ Without metal mesh or screening

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

→ Noncombustible

Combustible, leaf litter present

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.

### Building Construction

→ Noncombustible siding

Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

Multi-paned

→ Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

Mostly metal buildings. Not much defensible space. Dense brush in some areas. Relatively well maintained around church.

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

**66 - High**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Brookesmith VFD

### Community Information

Latitude                    31° 31' 29"

Longitude                  -98° 59' 2"

Number of Homes        15

Size                        891.41 acres

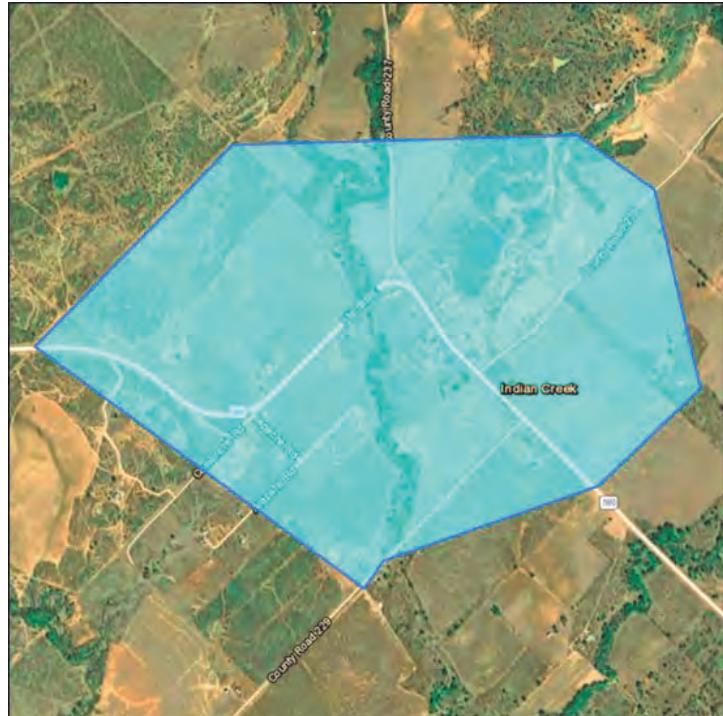
Road Width Class       > 24 ft

One Way In/Out         No

Residential Type        Fixed

Assessed By:            Joseph Tongate

Assessment Date:      07-21-2024



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

### Characteristics of Predominant Vegetation

- Landscaped Lawn
- Light (e.g., short grasses, forbs)
- **Medium (e.g., taller grasses, light brush and small trees)**
- Slash (e.g., timber harvesting residue)
- Heavy (e.g., dense brush, timber and hardwoods)

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Defensible Space

- > 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 71 to 100 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- 30 to 70 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)
- **< 30 ft. of vegetation treatment from the structure(s)**

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Possible Structure to Structure Ignition

- **No**

Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

<b>Slope</b>
→ Slope < 8%
Slope 8-19%
Slope 20-30%
Slope > 30%
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Saddles, Box Canyons, Chimneys Present</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
<b>Area with History of High Fire Occurrence</b>
No
→ Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
<b>Area Exposed to Southern Plains Wildfire Outbreak</b>
→ No
Yes
<i>Recommended Mitigation Strategies</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A

## HOME CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

### Roofing Materials

→ Rated/Noncombustible

Nonrated

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

### Debris on Roof

→ No

Yes

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

### Ventilation and Soffits

With mesh or screening

→ Without metal mesh or screening

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Gutters

Noncombustible

→ Combustible, leaf litter present

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

### Building Construction

→ Noncombustible siding

Combustible siding

#### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

N/A

## Wooden Attachments

No

→ Yes

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Windows

Multi-paned

→ Single-paned

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

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

## Utilities

Both underground

→ One underground, one aboveground

Both aboveground

### *Recommended Mitigation Strategies*

- N/A

## COMMENTS

Brush overhanging fence and roof. Benefits from mostly metal or rock buildings. Dense brush in some places.