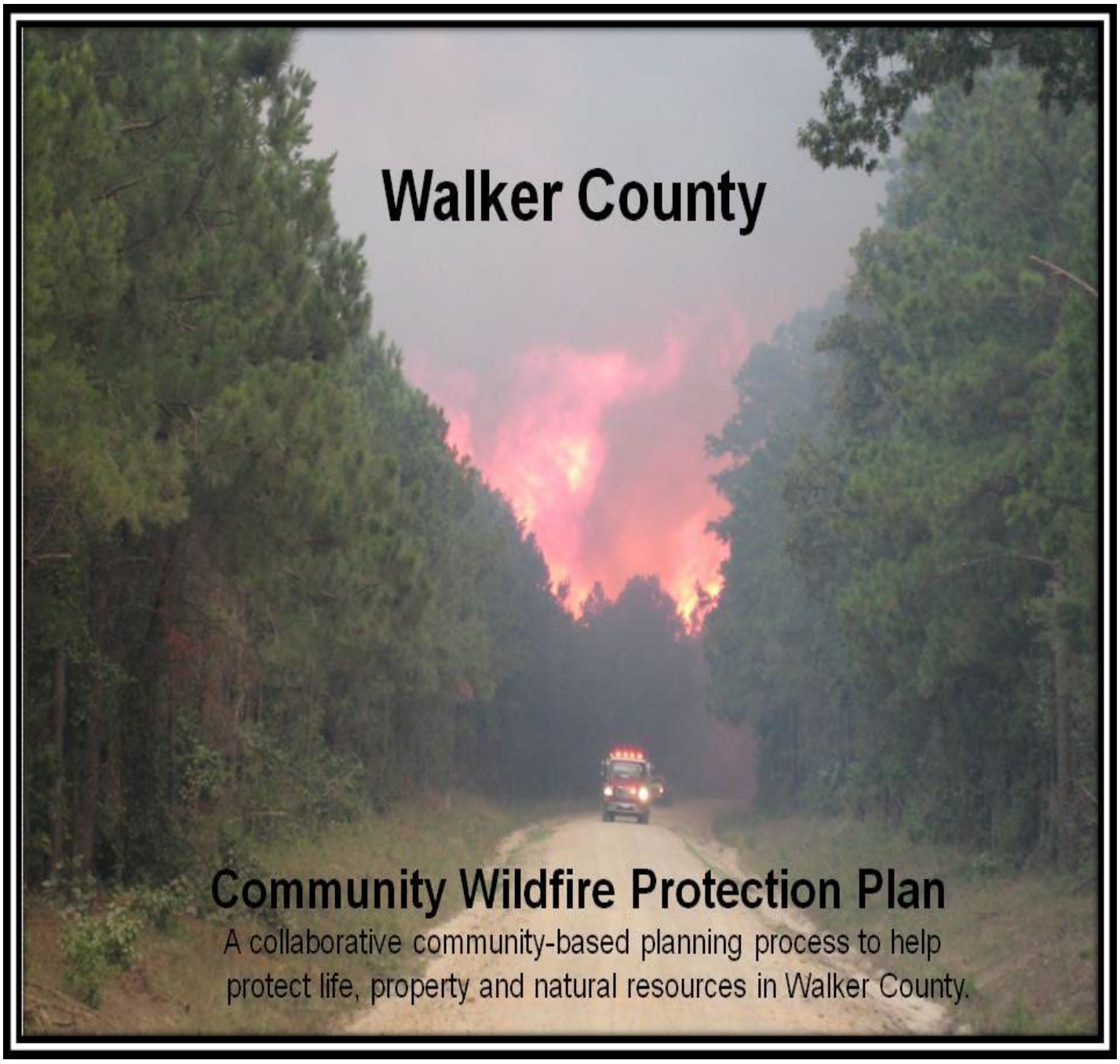
Walker County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan
A collaborative community-based planning process to help protect life, property and natural resources in Walker County.

WALKER COUNTY, TEXAS
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN
2021

_____
Danny Pierce
County Judge, Walker County

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Tom Boggus
Director, Texas A&M Forest Service

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Danny Kuykendall
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Mark Stanford
Fire Chief, Texas A&M Forest Service

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Ronnie White
Precinct 2 Commissioner, Walker County

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Bruce Woods
Department Head, Mitigation and Prevention
Texas A&M Forest Service

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Bill Daugette
Precinct 3 Commissioner, Walker County

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Jimmy Henry
Precinct 4 Commissioner, Walker County

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Will Durham
Criminal District Attorney, Walker County

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Kari French
County Clerk, Walker County

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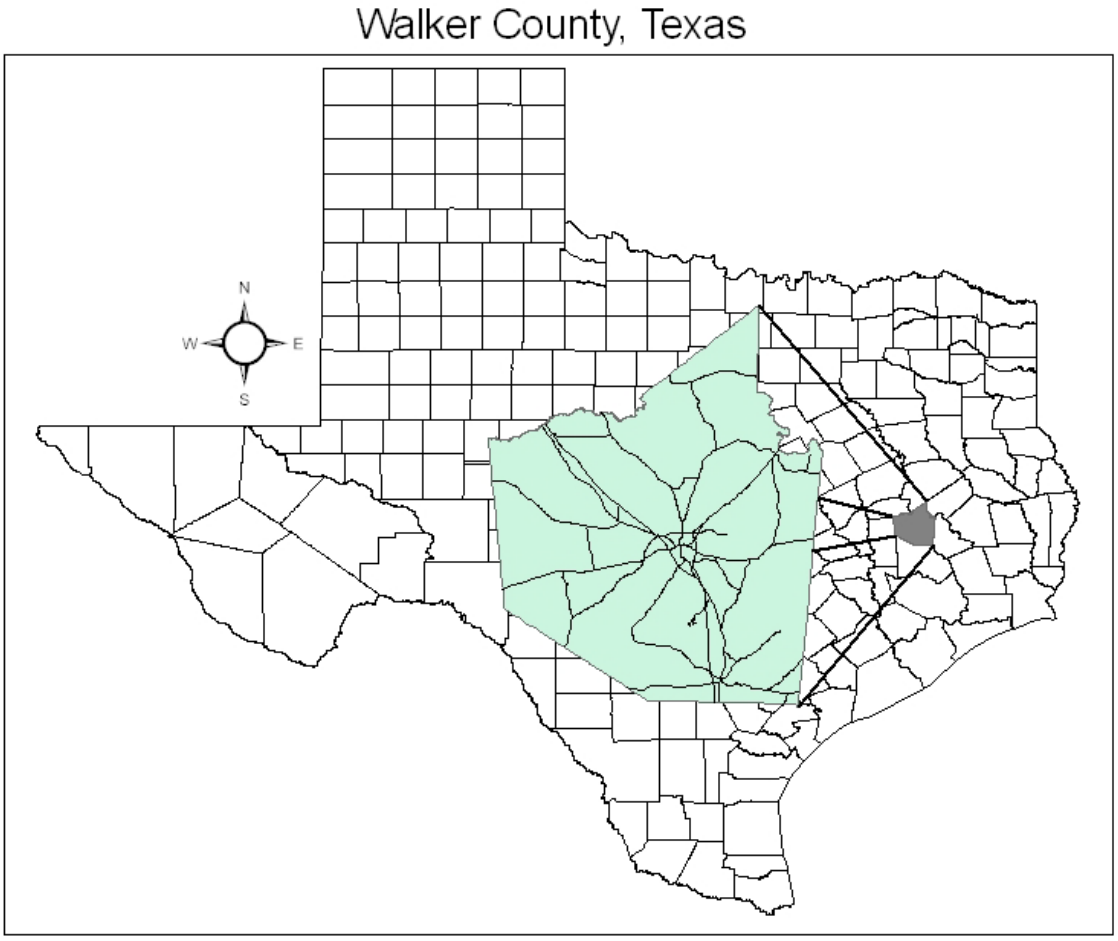
1.0 Introduction

Wildland fire is an integral component of the ecosystems in Walker County. For millennia, low intensity fires have maintained the health of our native forests and grasslands. Changes in land use and fire suppression have significantly altered the composition and structure of native vegetation in these fire prone ecosystems. One result of these changes is that when a wildland fire does occur it may burn more intensely and longer than historical low intensity fires did in the past. These fires have the potential to pose a significant threat to human life and ecological integrity. The hazard is further complicated by the increased development and human activity in these fire-prone ecosystems, in particular through increased development in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The WUI occurs when human improvements and structures intermingle with wildland vegetation. This can take the form of a subdivision or group of homes nestled in a forest setting or individual properties scattered across the landscape. In many situations, this risk associated with a wildfire can be dramatically reduced through actions such as public outreach, fuels reductions around structures, and improving communities' infrastructure.



1.1 Collaboration/Planning Committee Members

In an effort to address these issues, a multi-jurisdictional group of agencies, organizations, and individuals has collaborated to develop the Walker County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The core group for the original CWPP (2009) consisted of representatives from the local fire departments, local governing bodies, the Texas A&M Forest Service, and federal partners. Representatives listed below constituted the original Core Group selected by the Walker County Commissioners Court:

Butch Davis - Walker County - County Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC)
Tom Grisham - Huntsville Fire Department (HFD) – Fire Chief
John Hobbs – HFD – Assistant Fire Chief
John Waldo – HFD/City of Huntsville - EMC
Tim Paulsel - Walker County – County Commissioner
Aaron Kulhavy - City of Huntsville – City Planner
Andrew Isbell – Walker County – County Planner
Randall Prewitt – United States Forest Service (USFS) – Fire Management Officer
Jordan Beakley – USFS – Prevention and Fuels Technician
Justice Jones - Texas A&M Forest Service (TAMFS) – State Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) & Prevention Coordinator
Jared Karns - TAMFS – WUI Specialist

Additional support was provided by the following individuals and agencies:

Walker County Firefighters Association of Fire Chiefs
David Anderson – Walker County – Deputy EMC- Walker County
City of Huntsville
Walker County Commissioners Court
Danny Pierce – Walker County Judge
Reginald Lepley – Extension Agent – Agriculture Extension
Sam Houston RCD Council
Walker County Soil and Water Conservation District
NRCS – Walker County
Texas A&M Forest Service (TAMFS) – State of Texas
United States Forest Service (USFS) – U.S. Government
Huntsville-Walker County Chamber of Commerce

The working group for the current CWPP (9/2021) consisted of the following:

Butch Davis - Walker County - County EMC
Sherri Pegoda – Walker County – Deputy EMC
W.L. Humphrey – Walker County – Office of Emergency Management
John Hobbs – HFD – Assistant Fire Chief
Ben Crocker – Riverside VFD – Fire Chief
Matthew Ford – TAMFS - WUI Coordinator

Community Wildfire Committee Meeting Summary

Meeting Dates	Topics Covered	Attendees
04/2020	Meeting review of CWPP to date and started planning for plan revisions with the new group members	Working Group
04/2020	Began development of current Risk Assessments - identifying areas for available water sources (i.e. hydrants, dry hydrants, and draft sites)	W.L. Humphrey and John Hobbs
05/2020	Began updating contact information throughout the CWPP.	W.L. Humphrey
11/2020	Risk Assessments were completed.	W.L. Humphrey and John Hobbs
12/2020	Reviewed assessments and discussed potential fuels projects.	Butch Davis, Sherri Pegoda, and W.L. Humphrey
12/2020	Reviewed assessments w/ TAMFS to verify consistent assessments.	W.L. Humphrey, John Hobbs, & Matt Ford
1/2021	Draft CWPP completed and presented to Commissioners Court for approval.	Butch Davis
3/1/2021	Forwarded approved plan from Commissioners Court to TAMFS	W.L. Humphrey
4/20/2021	Met TAMFS to discuss TAMFS proposed revisions. Revisions began.	Butch Davis, Sherri Pegoda, W.L. Humphrey, and Matt Ford.
5/2021	Worked on revisions.	WL Humphrey & Matt Ford
6/1/2021	Reviewed revisions with EMC and forwarded draft to TAMFS	WL Humphrey
8/10/2021	Forwarded proposed revisions to TAMFS.	WL Humphrey
8/17/2021	TAMFS response and proposed revised CWPP forwarded to TAMFS.	WL Humphrey

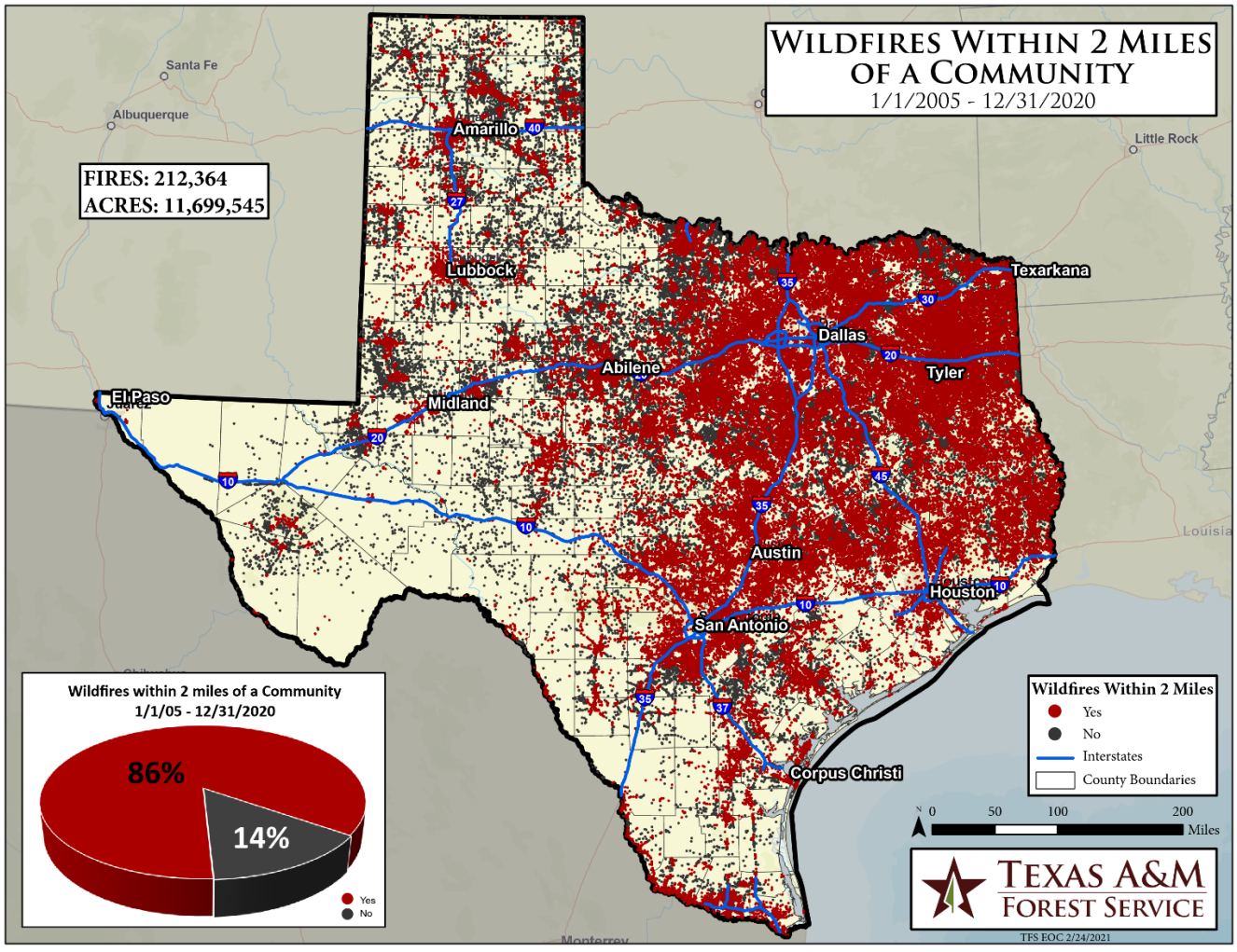
1.2 Statement of Intent

The purpose of the Walker County CWPP is to protect human life and reduce property loss due to wildland fire in communities throughout Walker County. This document serves as an update to the original Walker County CWPP (2009), while maintaining a historical accounting of the work put forth by the original work group. Although reducing the threat of wildland fire is the primary motivation behind this plan, managing the forests and rangelands for hazardous fuel reduction and fire resilience is only one part of the larger picture. Residents and visitors alike want healthy, fire resilient forests that provide habitat for wildlife, recreation opportunities, and scenic beauty. The forests in Walker County are a critical part of the community's values and economy. The CWPP outlines a strategy for long term success, identifies priorities for action, and suggests immediate steps that can be taken to protect the communities from wildland fire while simultaneously protecting other important social and ecological values.

1.3 Historical Fire Occurrence

Historically low intensity fires have occurred across the East Texas Region at three to ten-year intervals. These fires typically did not result in large scale catastrophic fires or stand replacing fire. Instead, they created a mosaic landscape that resulted in diverse, fire resistant plant communities. During the last century, humans have become increasingly aggressive in fire suppression efforts effectively altering the conditional class and fire regime of many forests and rangelands. This has resulted in unnaturally dense forests with years of accumulated debris and created forest conditions that are conducive to intense burning wildfires. Walker County is no exception to this rule with a long history of fire occurrence. During 2011, Walker County experienced wildland fires which burned 6,178.1 acres. Presently (2019-2020), fire departments in Walker County respond to 79% more wildland fires than structure fires.

Engineers refer to these areas with common fire occurrence with regular cycles as a fire plain. This term has been chosen since there are many similarities in behavior with that of a flood plain.



1.4 Existing Situation/Current Risks – Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

The WUI occurs anywhere structures are built in or near wildland vegetation. It is in this WUI zone that wildfires pose the greatest threat to life, property, and community resources. This volatile mix of people, homes, and fuel also creates one of the most dangerous situations that firefighters face – urban interface fire. During interface conflagrations, firefighters

are often confronted with numerous hazards such as utilities, hazardous materials, panicked residents evacuating, and many other hazards not present in a strictly wildland scenario. In an WUI wildfire event, it is often difficult to defend all structures if multiple homes or communities are threatened at the same time. If access is limited, firefighters may also have difficulty reaching homes during a fast-moving fire.

In certain situation, specific actions such as fuels reduction around communities and structures, infrastructure improvements, and public education and outreach may reduce the risk of catastrophic fire in the WUI.

Title I of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) defines the WUI as:

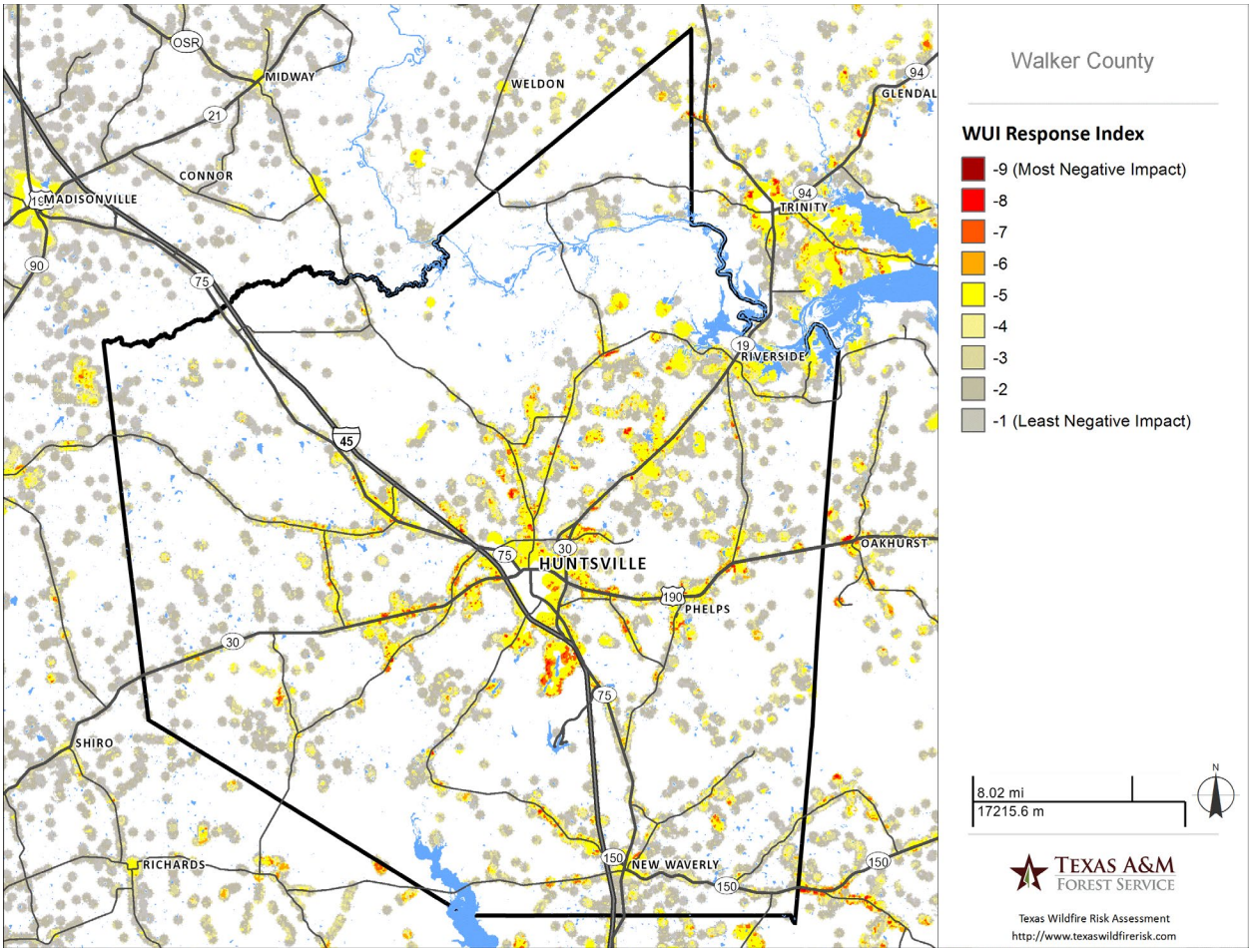
A. An area within or adjacent to an at-risk community that is identified in a community wildfire protection plan; or
B. In the case of any area for which a community wildfire protection plan is not in effect:
    1. An area extending ½ mile from the boundary of an at-risk community;
    2. An area with 1 ½ miles from the boundary of an at-risk community, including any land that:

        (a) Has sustained, steep slopes that creates the potential for wildfire behavior endangering the at-risk community;
        (b) Has a geographic feature that aids in creating an effective fire break, such as a road or a ridge top; or
        (c) Is in condition class 3, as documented by the Secretary in the project-specific environmental analysis.
    3. An area that is adjacent to an evacuation route for an at-risk community that the Secretary determines, in cooperation with the at-risk community, requires hazardous fuel reduction to provide a safer evacuation from the at-risk community.

HFRA states that the community wildfire protection plans can identify the WUI for the at-risk communities in the plan.

Many communities in Walker County have the potential of being impacted by an interface fire. The problems in communities is proximity to wildland vegetation (be it forests or grasslands) and is exacerbated by insect outbreaks, drought, and/or storm damage.

The map below reflects the level of anticipated impact an interface fire might have to the various communities within Walker County.



1.5 Goals and Objectives of the Walker County CWPP

Goals:

- Increase public understanding of living in a fire-adapted ecosystem;
- Instill a sense of personal responsibility for taking preventative actions to mitigate the risk(s) associated with wildland fire;
- Restore fire-adapted ecosystems;
- Improve the landscape's fire resilience while protecting other social and ecological values;
- Identify resource and capability needs for local fire departments; and
- Provide emergency management personnel with data consistent with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements for Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) plans and Hazard Mitigation Grants Program (HMGP).

To achieve these goals, the Plan contains several objectives, including, but not limited to the following:

Objectives:

- Assess the risk and hazard of wildland fire on all lands within the plan boundary;
- Identify priorities for fuel reduction projects;
- Examine emergency operations and capabilities within the plan area;
- Identify areas to improve community response and preparedness for wildland fire; and

- Create a plan that prioritizes actions to reduce hazardous fuels, enhance emergency response, and strengthen public education and prevention activities.

1.6 Planning Process/Methodology

The Walker County CWPP integrates information from a variety of sources to present a comprehensive picture of risk and possible treatments on the landscape and enable Community organizations and their partners to act in a coordinated fashion. An approved plan also allows the nearby federal land management agencies to utilize the recent expedited authorities provided by the Healthy Forest Initiative (HFI) and the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA).

For communities pursuing federal grant funding from the National Fire Plan (NFP), a completed community wildfire protection plan has become crucial to gaining access to these funds. In addition, the development of a community wildfire protection plan is a potent means of getting County residents to take ownership of reducing their susceptibility to wildfire.

In spite of increased funding for hazardous fuels reduction projects in and around communities designated as being at risk, the need for funding far exceeds available resources. Therefore, it is imperative that implementation projects focus on the areas of highest concern and need.

1.7 Plan Updates and Revisions

This plan may be updated and revised as necessary by the Walker County EMC. These changes must be approved by an appropriate representative of the Texas A&M Forest Service in order to remain compliant with HFRA as a CWPP.

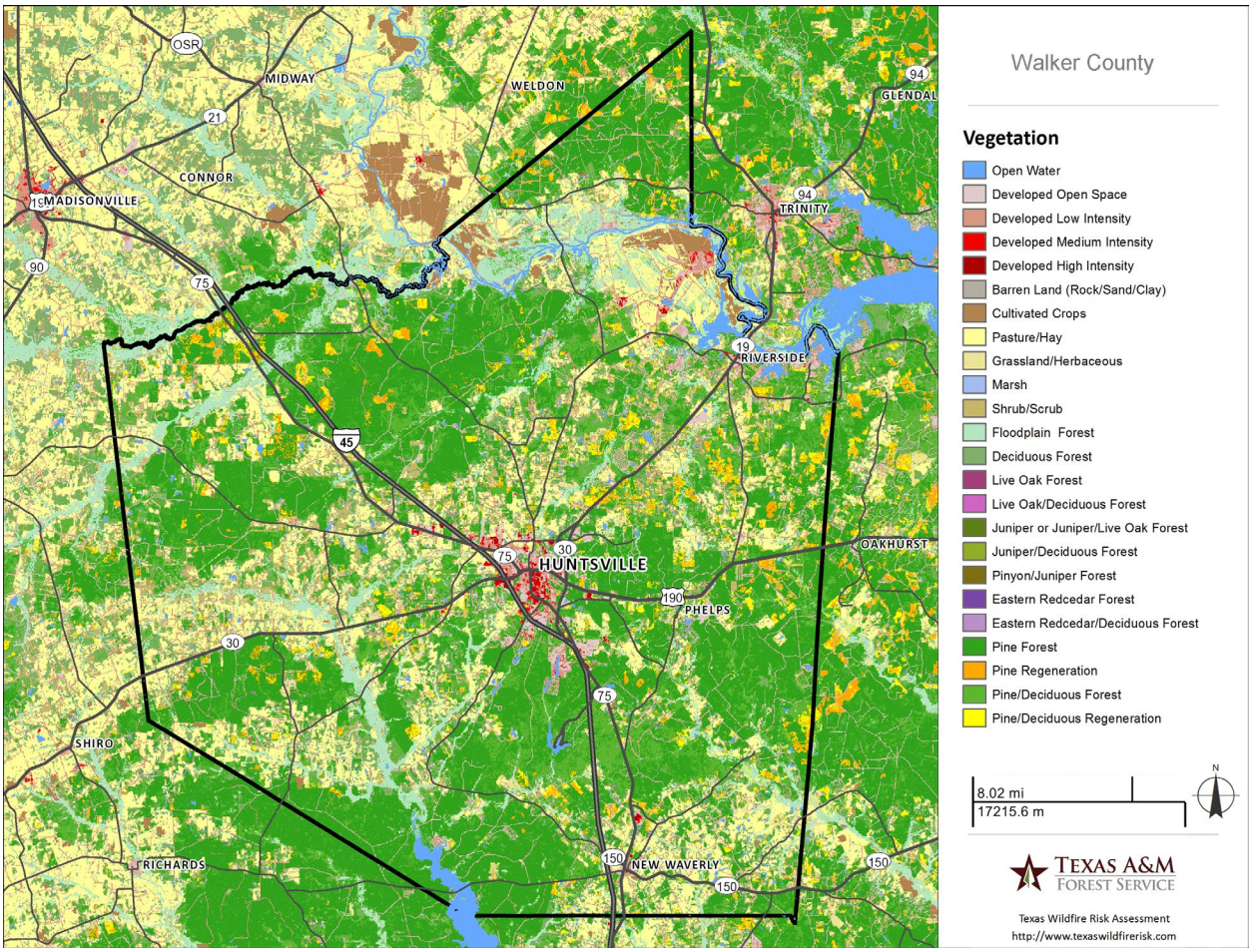
This plan should also be reviewed and updated on a periodic basis as directed by laws, ordinances, and other guidance to maintain its status in the County's emergency management plans.

2.0 Community Profile

Walker County is the 50th largest of the 254 counties in Texas, with an estimated population of 72,971 in 2019 (U.S. Census Bureau). This represents a 7% increase from the 2010 Census. The cities of Huntsville, New Waverly, and Riverside represent the major populated areas within the county. Walker County is an East Texas county that straddles two main ecological zones. The northwestern part of the county is black land prairie while the majority of remaining lands in the county consist of what we would call Piney Woods as this area is covered in pine tree forests. This diversity results in firefighters being faced with the potential for fast moving grass fires and intense burning crown fires.

The county's economy relies on the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) (prison system), Sam Houston State University (SHSU), forestry, and agribusiness. Principal sources of agricultural income include cattle, horses, cotton, grain, and timber. Minerals produced in the county include gas, oil, sand, stone, and gravel. The Sam Houston National Forest, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA) covers 53,461 acres of Walker County; Huntsville State Park, Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPWD) including Lake Raven is adjacent to the national forest and on the outskirts of Huntsville; and nearby Lakes Livingston and Conroe all provide recreational facilities for residents and visitors.

The main campus of SHSU is located in downtown Huntsville and as of the fall semester of 2020 has an enrollment of 21,900 students. Huntsville serves as the Administrative headquarters of TDCJ. TDCJ consists of four primary components: Offender Management (Institutional Division, Parole Division, Community Justice Assistance Division, and Private Facility Contracts); Programs; Support Services; and Oversight. Seven of the state's prison units are located in Walker County, with five of the units within the Huntsville city limits. Beyond TDCJ and SHSU, other governmental presence in Walker County includes Region VI Educational Service Center, Gulf Coast Trades Center, Sam Houston State Museum, Huntsville State Park, Sam Houston National Forest, and the various units of local government and state field offices.



2.1 Community Location

The City of Huntsville is the county seat and principal commercial center of Walker County, located on Interstate 45 approximately 70 miles north of Houston; approximately 180 miles southeast of Dallas; and approximately 130 miles west of the Louisiana state line.

2.2 Community Size

Population figures given in the following table are 2019 estimates from the Texas Association of Counties (TAC) County Census Information.

NAME	POPULATION	AREA (Square Miles)	POPULATION DENSITY (Persons per Sq. mi.)
Walker County Land Water	72,971	801 787 14	92
City of Huntsville City of New Waverly City of Riverside	38,548 1,094 543	35.86 2.21 2.05	1074 495 265

2.3 Structures

Walker County Housing				
Name	**Total Units**	**Occupied**	**Rented**	**Owner Occupied**
Walker County#	25,750	21,636	10,565	11,071
Huntsville*	13,336	12,131	9,590	3,590
New Waverly*	562	500	304	205
Riverside*	390	267	85	163
#Data from 2018 US Census Bureau. *Data from 2017 City-Data.com.				

Due to population and housing densities, the City of Huntsville has the highest number of residents at risk from wildland fire.

2.4 Community Legal Structure

County:

Walker County is organized as a County Government under the Texas Local Government Code with numerous municipalities within the county.

Municipalities:

City of Huntsville – Home Rule (Council – City Manager)
City of New Waverly – General Law
City of Riverside – General Law

2.5 Utilities

Provider	Emergency Contact
Entergy	800.368.3749
CenterPoint	888.876.5786
Mid-South Synergy	888.525.6677 or 936.825.0635 or 979.220.5853
Sam Houston Electric Coop	800.458.0381 or 936.328.1263 or 936.329.4355

2.6 Emergency Response Capabilities

The capacity of local responders, including station location and available equipment are listed in the appendices (See 8.1).

Walker County is extremely proactive in its efforts to provide for public safety. In continuation of those efforts, an emergency response digital network has been established to notify residents of existing potential threats to public safety, including wildfires.

Evacuation, Telephone Trees, Emergency Contacts, Community Information Database

Currently, some of the communities in the planning areas do not have a shelter in place or local evacuation plan, telephone trees with emergency contacts, or a community information database.

Resident Emergency Notification

Walker County currently uses **Code Red** for emergency information dissemination. This is a geographically referenced high volume phone Emergency Alert System (EAS). It can contact land-line phones, cell phones, and pagers in specific areas at up to 100,000 calls per hour with a pre-recorded message. It can be used in any incident where immediate information is critical. In regards to wildfires, it can be used for emergency evacuation notifications, shelter precautions, and road closures.

Recommended Actions

The following recommendations were identified as actions which can enhance the level of wildland fire protection for Walker County and the communities within it as funding and resources allow:

- Assemble a community telephone tree with a list of emergency contacts for each subdivision at risk.
- Establish and practice a community evacuation plan.
- Create a community information database to organize and disseminate information pertaining to wildfire, defensible space, education opportunities, etc.

While the plan has identified these issues, further study will need to be conducted as to how to implement them. In addition to the above recommendations, the need for additional action items as means of addressing the issues and challenges faced by the Walker County communities in terms of protection from wildfire:

- Increased firefighting staff;
- Enhanced wildland training for structural firefighters;
- Adding suppression water storage tanks and dry hydrants; and
- Replacing and/or upgrading fire district equipment.

2.7 Schools

Day Care Schools

YMCA 2906 Old Houston Road Huntsville, TX 77340	Contact: Director, Miss Sandra Phone: 936.295.8009 Fax: 936.295.8089	Enrollment: 24 Latitude: 30.41.59 Longitude: 95.32.25
Tomorrow's Promise 2817 Old Houston Road Huntsville, TX 77340	Contact: Kay Boehning, Director Phone: 936.439.0303 Fax: 936.730.8278	Enrollment: 190 Latitude: 30.41.59 Longitude: 95.32.24

Private Schools

Alpha Omega Academy PO Box 8419 – 3891 SH 30 W Huntsville, TX 77340	Contact: Clint Allen, Headmaster Phone: 936.438.8833 Fax: 936.438.8844	Enrollment: 481 Latitude: 30.42.02 Longitude: 95.36.46
Faith Lutheran 111 Sumac	Contact: Kristie Pacher, Director Phone: 936.291.1706	Enrollment: 175 Latitude: 30.42.37

Huntsville, TX 77340	Fax: 936.295.8266	Longitude: 95.35.50
Premier High School 1650 7th St. Huntsville, TX 77320	Contact: Tara Slatter, Director Phone: 936.439.5204 Fax: 866.622.9113	Enrollment: 70 Latitude: 30.42.26 Longitude: 95.32.54
Huntsville Classical Academy 7174 HWY 75 S Huntsville, TX 77340	Contact: Valencia Spivey, Director Phone: 936.291.0203 Fax: 936.294.9203	Enrollment: 400 Latitude: 30.41.04 Longitude: 95.31.26
Summit Christian Academy 3122 Montgomery Road Huntsville, TX 77340	Contact: Kathy Ignatovich, Director Phone: 936.295.9601 Fax: 936.295.9236	Enrollment: 100 Latitude: 30.41.46 Longitude: 95.33.09

New Waverly Public Schools

New Waverly ISD (Main Office) 355 Front Street New Waverly, TX 77358	Contact: Superintendent Phone: 936.344.6751 Fax: 936.344.2438	Darol Hail, PhD. Latitude: 30.32.16 Longitude: 95.28.53
New Waverly High School 9464 SH 75 South New Waverly, TX 77358	Contact: Kris Drane, Principal Phone: 936.344.6451 Fax: 936.344.6113	Enrollment: 300 Latitude: 30.31.25 Longitude: 95.29.08
New Waverly Junior High School 1111 Front Street New Waverly, TX 77358	Contact: Dudley Hawkes, Principal Phone: 936.344.6451 Fax: 936.344.6113	Enrollment: 240 Latitude: 30.31.25 Longitude: 95.29.08
New Waverly Intermediate 215 Clara Rudd Lane New Waverly, TX 77358	Contact: Kathy Lepley, Principal Phone: 936.344.6451 Fax: 936.344.6113	Enrollment: 160 Latitude: 30.34.17 Longitude: 95.32.19
Waverly Elementary 355 FM 1375 West New Waverly, TX 77358	Contact: Tiffany Wedgeworth, Principal Phone: 936.344.6451 Fax: 936.344.6113	Enrollment: 302 Latitude: 30.32.09 Longitude: 95.29.12

Huntsville Public Schools

Huntsville ISD (Main Office) 441 FM2821 East Huntsville, TX 77320	Contact: Superintendent Phone: 936.435.6306 Fax: 936.344.2438	Scott Sheppard, PhD. Latitude: 30.44.31 Longitude: 95.32.25
Huntsville High School 515 FM 2821 East Huntsville, TX 77320	Contact: Paul Trevino, Principal Phone: 936.435.6100 Fax: 936.293.2603	Enrollment: 1,743 Latitude: 30.44.31 Longitude: 95.32.12
Westmoreland Learning Center Discipline Alt. Ed. Program 1010 7th St. Huntsville, TX 77320	Contact: Robert Bennett, Principal Phone: 936.435.6950 Fax:	Enrollment: Latitude: 30.43.42 Longitude: 95.32.60
Mance Park Middle School 1010 8th Street Huntsville, TX 77320	Contact: Josh Campbell, Principal Phone: 936.435.6400 Fax: 936.293.2759	Enrollment: 918 Latitude: 30.43.38 Longitude: 95.33.01
Huntsville Intermediate School 431 US 190 East Huntsville, TX 77320	Contact: Rachael Branch, Principal Phone: 936.435.6500 Fax: 936.293.2603	Enrollment: 893 Latitude: 30.43.15 Longitude: 95.31.56
Stewart Elementary School	Contact: Shannon Williams, Principal	Enrollment: 440

3400 Boettcher Drive Huntsville, TX 77340	Phone: 936.435.6700 Fax: 936.435.6602	Latitude: 30.41.31 Longitude: 95.32.12
Gibbs Pre-K Center 1800 19th Street Huntsville, TX 77340	Contact: Jessie Anderson, Principal Phone: 936.435.6550 Fax: 936.	Enrollment: 264 Latitude: 30.42.50 Longitude: 95.33.37
Huntsville Elementary 87 Martin Luther King Drive Huntsville, TX 77320	Contact: Christy Cross, Principal Phone: 936.435.6850 Fax: 936.	Enrollment: 599 Latitude: 30.44.18 Longitude: 95.32.31
Samuel Houston Elementary 1641 7th Street Huntsville, TX 77320	Contact: Natasha Simmons, Principal Phone: 936.435.6750 Fax: 936.	Enrollment: 430 Latitude: 30.43.40 Longitude: 95.33.32
Scott Johnson Elementary 603 Highway 190 East Huntsville, TX 77320	Contact: Jennifer Barnes, Principal Phone: 936.435.6250 Fax: 936.	Enrollment: 601 Latitude: 30.43.70 Longitude: 95.31.50

2.8 Emergency Services/Facilities

Emergency Medical Service Providers

Huntsville-Walker County EMS
PO Box 1602
Huntsville, TX 77340
Phone: 936.435.2480

Hospitals

Huntsville Memorial Hospital
110 Memorial Hospital Drive
Huntsville, TX 77340
Phone: 936.291.3411

2.9 Regulative Issues

Many of the issues involved in preventing or mitigating the effects of wildfires can be addressed through local planning processes and development regulations. As development and re-development of at-risk areas occur both planners and building officials must understand their parts in helping to create healthy ecosystems and communities.

One of the most important things planners can do is include wildfire protection as a necessity in their comprehensive planning efforts. This assures the components of the wildland-urban interface are addressed at the policy, regulatory and budgetary levels. In addition, it is typically at this level that we start to deal with multi-jurisdictional planning.

Traditionally, most regulation dealing with fire protection comes from building and fire codes. They deal primarily with structure survival during an event. Land-use and development regulations, such as zoning and subdivision regulations, deal more with bulk, density, and site facility design. They also provide an approval process linked directly to plans for the entire community, not just the specific site. In Texas, communities have some ability to plan and regulate in an area, immediately outside their limits and extending from one-half mile to five miles out, called the extra-territorial jurisdiction.

As communities develop and expand their borders plans and regulations need to be constantly updated and applied. Attentive and comprehensive planning process must also be applied to assure policies and resources are available when needed. As with any significant issue, wildfire planning and protection must touch all aspects of community management.

3.0 Community Risk Assessment

Identifying Communities-at-Risk

To determine communities-at-risk, the Community Wildfire Committee first had to define "community." The following criteria were used to identify sub-communities (neighborhoods/subdivisions) within the plan area:

- Recognized development (e.g. platted subdivisions); any large grouping of structures.

The following criterion was then used to determine if in fact the community was at risk from losses due to wildfire.

A community at risk is one that:

- Is an interface community as defined in the Federal Register notice of January 4 2001, or a group of homes and other structures with basic infrastructure and services, (such as utilities and collectively maintained transportation routes), in or adjacent to federal land.
- Has present conditions that are conducive to large-scale wildland fire.
- Faces a significant threat to human life or property as a result of a wildland fire.

The purpose of the risk assessment is to gauge the relative risk and hazard due to wildland fire for the lands and communities within the planning area. It is a tool to direct implementation to the highest priority areas and promotes cross-boundary coordination. The risk assessment is crucial to developing an understanding of the risk of potential losses to life, property, and natural resources during a wildland fire. All individuals that participated in conducting risk assessments received training in risk assessment methodology. Specifically, the risk assessment:

1) Assesses risk, hazard, fire protection capability, structural vulnerability, and values to be protected.
2) Identifies the wildland urban interface (WUI) across the plan area.
3) Identifies and prioritizes areas in which to conduct fuels reduction treatments.

The Walker County CWPP integrates information from a variety of sources to present a comprehensive picture of risk and possible treatments on the landscape and enable Community organizations and their partners to act in a coordinated fashion. A completed plan also allows the adjacent federal land management agencies to make use of the recent expedited authorities provided by the Healthy Forest Initiative (HFI) and the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HRFA).

In addition, for communities seeking federal grant funding from the National Fire Plan, a completed community wildfire protection plan has become critical to accessing these funds. Lastly, developing a community wildfire protection plan is a powerful tool to help get local residents and visitors involved in fire protection efforts.

All of the communities/neighborhoods identified in the Walker County assessment area are considered to be at-risk communities. Due to the large number of communities located throughout the county it was not practical to conduct assessments in every community. Through the collaborative process of integrating feedback from all of the fire service entities located in the county the above listed communities where given priority for assessment. Assessments will continue to take place as new developments arise and additional areas at risk are identified. Assessments can also be conducted at the request of community members and leaders.

- ***Risk***: is the likelihood of a fire occurring this information is based on data collected by the Texas A&M Forest Service utilizing the National Fire Reporting System, Texas Fire Reporting System, the Southern Fire risk assessment and USFS data.
- ***Hazard***: the conditions that hinder control of a wildland fire once it starts. This information is derived through the southern fire risk assessment and is reflected by the Wildfire susceptibility index located in the appendix.
- ***Values***: are the people, property, natural resources, and other resources that could suffer losses in a wildland fire event. This information was derived from community risk assessment, county and city planners, and the county tax assessor.

• ***Structural Vulnerability***: the elements of a property or community that influence the ignitability of structures (construction materials, landscaping, access, and surrounding fuels)
• ***Protection Capability***: the ability to mitigate losses, prepares for, respond to and suppress wildland and structural fires.

Walker County CWPP Risk Assessment Factors

Assessment Categories	Elements	Data Source
Risk	Ignition Density (human and lightning caused from 1985-2006).	Southern Fire Risk Assessment
Hazard	Landscape approach to evaluate Slope, Aspect, Elevation, Weather, Structure Density, Ingress/Egress based on local fire professional experience	ICC Subdivision Assessment Form,
	Fuels survey based on interpretation of ortho-photos by local fire professionals for vegetation density, fuel type and topography	Vegetation Hazard Map Layer USFS
	Structural Vulnerability (Home Risk Assessments) based on the professional judgment and experience of local fire professionals	Risk Assessment Form
Values	Structural Density based on visual interpretation.	Derived from 2000 census data
Protection Capability	Survey of Suppression resources	Texas A&M Forest Service Community Fire Profile

3.1 Access

Numerous communities throughout Walker County have limited access because of narrow roads and/or a single entrance exit road for the community. From an emergency response standpoint, this dramatically complicates fire services ability to provide for safe evacuation of residents while attempting to suppress wildfires and other hazards. Some of the communities assessed have response time in excess of 20 minutes not including time it takes to notify volunteer fire departments.

3.2 Topography

The topography in Walker County is variable ranging from flat to steep slopes. Ridge lines can exhibit slopes as steep as 30%; however, most of the county consists of rolling hills intermixed with pasture lands. There are also numerous arroyos that bisect the county complicating fire services ability to reach certain areas of the county.

3.3 Fuels

One of the challenges that face firefighters in Walker County is the diversity of fuels that may confront a firefighter in any given situation. Firefighters may be combating a grass fire one moment and have to change tactics and fight a forest fire the next.

Fuels Data Collected

The fuels information collected through the Home Risk Assessment process can be summarized as follows

- Slope
- Vegetation Type
- Fuel Type

- Fuel Density
- Fuel Bed Depth
- Fire Condition Class

3.4 Construction

Building Construction was broken down into the following categories and the predominant characteristics were used to determine structural ignitability for a given subdivision. The assessment task force is aware that this type of assessment may provide for concern of individual risk levels as some residents' risk level can vary significantly. To counteract this individual home assessments are available upon request.

- Roofing Material
- Siding
- Outbuilding
- Combustible fences, decks or other attachments

3.5 Water Sources for structure protection

In addition to long response times, limited or no water supply in many areas make it difficult for fire engines to provide adequate amounts of water for fire suppression and structure protection. This causes long turn around for water shuttling in excess of 45 minutes in some instances. Response time were broken down into the following categories:

- 500 GPM within 1000';
- Draft source on site but farther than 1000';
- 20-minute turn around;
- 20-45-minute round trip; or
- 45 minutes or greater round trip.

3.6 Expected Fire Behavior

Due to the variability of fuel types in Walker County, Fire Suppression forces have to be prepared for combating a broad range of fire behavior. During winter months freeze cured grass fires, driven by dry northern fronts and high winds, can produce rapid rates of spread with extreme fire behavior. These fires can pose a significant threat to life and property as they provide almost no time for homeowners to prepare or evacuate. Suppression forces can be quickly faced with the decision to protect individual homes or attempt to suppress fires that may threaten entire communities.

During warm dry summer months, forests can become tinderboxes where only one careless spark can ignite a fire that can destroy forests and threaten the communities that are near them. During these extreme seasons, crown fires can exceed the capacity of even the best equipped fire service forces. In the event of crown fires, departments can only withdraw, take a defensive mode, and continue efforts to protect structures while maintaining fire fighter safety.

East Texas Crown Fire

3.7 Community Hazard Ratings

The factors that were considered in the risk assessment were access, fuels, water sources, building materials, and the Home Ignition Zone. All fire resources located in Walker County were consulted in an effort to develop a comprehensive County wide risk assessment. Feedback from each entity was compiled and a risk assessment task force was identified. The risk assessment task force is comprised representatives of the Local Fire Departments, Texas A&M Forest Service and USDA Forest Service. The Risk Assessment Task Force, using the data compiled by the various fire service entities, conducted over 80 community risk assessment throughout Walker County.

The 2009 task force utilized the International Code Commission's Subdivision Risk assessment form as a guide for conducting the previous assessments. During the 2020 assessments, the team utilized the Texas A&M Forest Service Community Assessor within the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal [TX WRAP] (See Appendices 8.3). Upon completion, the assessments were presented to the working group for review, and projects that would have the biggest impact were then prioritized. These projects are outline and listed in section 4.0 Community Prescription.

2020 Walker County Wildfire Risk Assessment Results

Residential Area	Rating	Score	Primary Fire Response Dept.
Deep River Plantation	Extreme	106	Riverside VFD
Riverside Harbor	Extreme	93	Riverside VFD
Bybee Circle	Extreme	92	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Lakeland	Extreme	91	Riverside VFD
Lake Falls Estates	High	89	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Lost Meadows	High	84	New Waverly VFD
Watson Lake Subdivision	High	82	Dodge VFD
Harmon Creek Ridge	High	80	Riverside VFD
Koonce Road	High	80	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Forgotten Forest	High	79	Dodge VFD
Whispering Pines	High	78	New Waverly VFD
Ashworth Road	High	77	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Olde Oaks Park	High	74	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Summer Place	High	72	Huntsville FD

Forest Glen Camps	High	72	New Waverly VFD
Redskin Ridge/Tejas Drive	High	71	Riverside VFD
Grant Cemetery Road	High	69	Huntsville FD
Wallace Road	High	68	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Thomas Lake Road	High	66	Thomas Lake Rd VFD
Hostetter Area	High	63	New Waverly VFD
Little Loop Road	High	62	New Waverly VFD
Lake Jackson Estates	Moderate	59	Dodge VFD
Sam Houston Forest Estates	Moderate	59	New Waverly VFD
Majestic Forest	Moderate	56	Huntsville FD
RWA Ranch Road	Moderate	55	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Horseshoe Lake	Moderate	55	Riverside VFD
Buckthorn Acres	Moderate	55	New Waverly VFD
Newport Landing	Moderate	54	Thomas Lake Rd VFD
Flynt Road	Moderate	53	Crabbs Prairie VFD
McFadden Road	Moderate	53	Dodge VFD
Sunset Lake	Moderate	50	Huntsville FD
Acorn Hill's	Moderate	50	Riverside VFD
Chandler	Moderate	50	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Tanglewood Home Park	Moderate	48	Huntsville FD
Spriggs Dr.	Moderate	47	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Fish Hatchery	Moderate	47	Huntsville FD
East Fork Road	Moderate	47	Dodge VFD
Cogan's Grove	Moderate	46	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Lake Livingston Estates	Moderate	44	Riverside VFD
Bethy Creek Area	Moderate	44	Riverside VFD
Old Waverly	Moderate	43	New Waverly VFD
Pine Shadows Estates/Club Lake	Moderate	43	Huntsville FD
Spring Circle	Moderate	42	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Landis Lake	Moderate	41	Riverside VFD
Pinedale Subdivision	Moderate	39	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Texas Grand Ranch	Moderate	39	New Waverly VFD
Dogwood Lake Estates	Moderate	39	Dodge VFD
Woodfarm Estates	Moderate	38	Riverside VFD
Spring Lake	Moderate	37	Huntsville FD
Woodland Hills Subdivision	Moderate	35	Crabbs Prairie VFD
Brookview	Moderate	34	Huntsville FD
Timberwilde	Moderate	34	Huntsville FD
Gulf Coast Trades Center	Moderate	33	New Waverly VFD
Wildwood Shores	Moderate	33	New Waverly VFD
Lowery Lane	Moderate	32	Riverside VFD
Woodview Drive	Moderate	31	Crabbs Prairie VFD
O'Bannon Ranch Road	Moderate	29	Crabbs Prairie VFD

3.8 Assets at Risk

This portion of the plan addresses the resources, both natural and related to human infrastructure that could be threatened by wildland fire.

3.8.1 Natural Resources

Walker County lies within the crossroads of several ecosystems. From extensive pines forest, hardwood bottoms to black land prairies. In addition to the diversity of ecosystems found in the county, forest lands contain the endangered red cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). The red cockaded woodpecker is an indicator species that prefers an open pine forest with grass understory and provides insight into historical forest condition within the county. Forest and grasslands within the county serve as buffers for numerous watersheds and bodies of water including major water sources for Houston, Conroe, and many other large communities. The Trinity River feeds directly into Lake Livingston. The San Jacinto River feeds into Lake Conroe, a major source of water for Houston. The Protection of these critical watersheds is an integral component of the Walker County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Agriculture in Walker County

In addition to forest resources, Walker County supports a broad base of other agricultural resources. The impacts on agricultural resource resulting from the 2005/2006 fire season were astronomical and had state wide implications. Forage for both wildlife and domesticated animals can be significantly impacted by wildfire, as well as the loss of actual live stock which was estimated at over 10,000 head of livestock during the above mention fire season. Many of the farms throughout the county are small family owned farms averaging less than 200 acres. Wildfires of this size occur on a regular basis in Walker County and have major implications for these small acreage landowners. The summer of 2011 saw record breaking heat waves and wildfires. Add this to the current drought and agriculture losses will be as severe as we have ever witnessed in our lifetime.

Average size of farms: 198 acres
Average value of agricultural products sold per farm: $24,326
Average value of crops sold per acre for harvested cropland: $732.53
The value of nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sold as a percentage of the total market value of agricultural products sold: 49.17%
The value of livestock, poultry, and their products as a percentage of the total market value of agricultural products sold: 45.48%
Average total farm production expenses per farm: $23,875
Harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 9.15%
Irrigated harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 2.10%
Average market value of all machinery and equipment per farm: $30,512
The percentage of farms operated by a family or individual: 94.25%
Average number of cattle and calves per 100 acres of all land in farms: 17.07
Milk cows as a percentage of all cattle and calves: 0.38%
Land in orchards: 82 acres.

3.8.2 Commercial and Industrial Resources

Groundwater District			
Bluebonnet Groundwater Conservation District (Walker, Grimes and Navasota Cos.)			
Physical:	303 E. Washington Ave Suite D	Mail:	P.O. Box 269
	Navasota, TX 77868		Navasota, TX 77868
Phone:	936-825-7303	E-Mail:	BGCD@bluebonnetgroundwater.org

Water Supply Corporations			
Dodge-Oakhurst Water Supply		Contact: Charles Whitten	
6 Farris St.		Phone: 936-291-0802	
Dodge, TX 77334			
Glendale Water Supply Corp.		Contact: Nora Mathis	

10668 South State Hwy 94		Phone: 936-594-9417	
Trinity, TX 75862		Fax: 936-594-0668	
Phelps Water Supply Corp.		Contact: Scott Rohe	
455 FM 2296		Phone: 936-295-4051 / Cell: 936.661.2210	
Huntsville, TX 77340		Fax: 936-295-9179	
Riverside SUD		Contact: Robert Nettles	
PO Box 194		Phone: 936-594-5793	
Riverside, TX 75862		Fax: 936-594-3537	
Trinity Rural Water Supply		Contact: Jo Ball	
PO Box 709		Phone: 936-594-2192	
Trinity, TX 75862		Fax: 936-594-8491	
Walker County SUD		Contact: James Morrison	
1401 Hwy 75 N		Phone: 936-295-4452	
Huntsville, TX 77342		Fax: 936-295-8550	

3.8.3 Community Values & Cultural Assets

Walker County has a long and proud cultural history. Home to General Sam Houston and the monument dedicated to him (The tallest statue of an American Hero). There are many other cultural resources worth protecting.

3.8.4 Estimated Values at Risk

According to the Walker County Appraisal District's 2020 Certified Totals, the taxable value within the county for 2020 is listed at $4,723,570,622. Their certification indicates the market value at $7,229,382,913.

4.0 Community Prescription

The Community Prescription is an action plan for reducing or minimizing the likelihood, and or impact, of wildfire in the planning area. The Community Prescription outlines strategies for prioritizing Hazardous fuels reduction projects on private and public lands, addressing structural ignitability, and insure planning and implementation are collaborative and consistent with the HFRA.

4.1 Hazardous Fuels Reduction Projects

Although Walker County lays claim to some of the most picturesque forested landscape in the state, it also means we could have an overabundance of fuel. The sheer enormities of the acres that need to be treated for hazardous fuels reduction significantly outweigh the availability of grant funding. Therefore, the Walker County Wildfire Working Group is faced with the ominous task of deciding where to utilize limited fuels reduction funds as they become available. Therefore, as a group, priority has been established for fuels reduction projects on both private and public lands that would have the greatest impact in protecting values at risk. The Highest priority in delineating projects is to protect life followed by property and natural resources. The following projects were determined attainable actions based on current funding/resources and have been given priority. Many of the communities that were assessed are in proximity to federal lands. It is a recommendation of the Walker County Wildfire Working Group that forest health and wildfire fuels management continue to take place on federal lands adjacent to communities at risk. During late 2020 and early 2021, the US Forest Service conducted numerous prescribed burns within the National Forest in Walker and surrounding counties. This could be some combination of prescribed burning, mechanical fuels reduction, and selective thinning that reduce the fuels and increase forest health.

Project Prioritization/Hazardous Fuels Reduction Threats and Actions		
Community	Primary Threat/Risk	Recommended Action/Mitigation
Lakeland	Single road into the subdivision with heavy timber on both sides of the entrance road. This area is a private subdivision and the entrance road is privately owned as well.	1. Community education on *Ready, Set, Go* through local VFD and/or TAMFS. Schedule for completion by 12/31/21. 2. County Commissioner has agreed to provide the subdivision dumpsters and/or wood chipper for residents to bring brush and limbs for disposal. Project will be coordinated by the Commissioner's office with completion scheduled prior to April 30, 2022. 3. The county commissioner met with the HOA on 7/10/21 to discuss fuel reduction along entrance road, Lakeland Road. This could be accomplished through creating a fuel break along both sides of the private entrance road via mulching and thinning of existing trees. The HOA does not currently have funds available to implement this project. They are researching funding sources. Should funding become available, they have agreed to this project.
Riverside Harbor	Single road into the subdivision with heavy timber on both sides of the road. Additionally, there is an abundance of fuels/debris around homes contributing to risk.	1. Community education on *Ready, Set, Go* through local VFD and/or TAMFS. Schedule for completion by 12/31/21. 2. County Commissioner has agreed to provide the subdivision dumpsters and/or wood chipper for residents to bring brush and limbs for disposal. The Commissioner will also conduct fuel reduction along the County right-of-way along the entrance road, Brazil Blvd. Project will be coordinated by the Commissioner's office with completion scheduled prior to April 30, 2022.

Forgotten Forest	There are 2 roads into the subdivision; however, all roads within the subdivision are dead end roads. Additionally, the only crossroad is near the entrance of the subdivision. There is an abundance of fuels/debris around homes contributing to risk.	1. Community education on *Ready, Set, Go* through local VFD and/or TAMFS. Schedule for completion by 12/31/21. 2. County Commissioner has agreed to provide the subdivision dumpsters and/or wood chipper for residents to bring brush and limbs for disposal. The Commissioner will also conduct fuel reduction along the County rights-of-way within the subdivision. Project will be coordinated by the Commissioner's office with completion scheduled prior to April 30, 2022.
Watson Lake Subdivision	Heavy Fuels adjacent to and within community. Sam Houston National Forest borders subdivision.	1. Community education on Ready, Set, Go through local VFD and/or TAMFS. Schedule for completion by 12/31/21. *2.* County Commissioner has agreed to provide the subdivision dumpsters and/or wood chipper for residents to bring brush and limbs for disposal. The Commissioner will also conduct fuel reduction along the County rights-of-way within the subdivision. Project will be coordinated by the Commissioner's office with completion scheduled prior to April 30, 2022.

TAMFS will be providing Walker County OEM 1000 number of RSG and Defensible Space brochures for distribution to residences and VFDs.

4.2 Treatment of Structural Ignitability

Each of the community assessed was designated as having some level of risk and will receive a mail out with information on defensible space, structural ignitability and safe debris burning.

Project Prioritization/Structural Vulnerability Threats and Actions		
Community (*priority*)	Primary Threat/Risk	Recommended Action/Mitigation
Lakeland	Dense timber along entrance due to subdivision design, density of structures/ignitability, and proximity to large amounts of wildland vegetation.	Walker County OEM to mail out *Ready, Set, Go* material to residents by 11/1/21.

Lost Meadows	Ignition History of fire starts, vegetation in and around the community.	Walker County OEM to mail out *Ready, Set, Go* material to residents by 11/1/21.
Watson Lake	Density of structures/ignitability, proximity to large amounts of wildland vegetation, numerous undeveloped and/or abandoned lots, minimum access due to subdivision design	Walker County OEM to mail out *Ready, Set, Go* material to residents by 11/1/21.
Riverside Harbor	Density of structures/ignitability, proximity to large amounts of wildland vegetation. History of wildfires in the area.	Walker County OEM to mail out *Ready, Set, Go* material to residents by 11/1/21.

4.3 Public Outreach and Education

One of the most important components of reducing the risk of losses due to wildland fire is elevating the level of public awareness regarding wildfire related issues. The activities outlined in this section are focused on increasing a resident's awareness to wildfire occurrence, prevention, and mitigation. Many residents have recently relocated to Walker County to escape the hustle and bustle of Houston. These residents bring with them the same level of expectation for emergency response times, and levels, they have grown accustom to in urban areas. Some areas of Walker County have limited access and long response times. It is critical to inform homeowners of the responsibilities of living in a County with a rural history.

Outreach and Educational Events			
Outreach	Participants	Progress	Future Plans
Wildfire Awareness Week	TAMFS, HFD	Annual Planning	Annual
Safety Town	HFD, COH, TAMFS	Annual Planning	Annual
National Night Out	Law Enforcement, TAMFS, HFD, CERT, COP	Annual Planning	Annual
Keep Huntsville Beautiful	COH	Annual Planning	Annual
Walker County Proud – Annual Trash Bash	Walker County Proud, TAMFS, HFD	Annual Planning	Annual

Public Awareness Programs			
Activity	Participants	Progress	Future Plans
Home Fire Inspections – Fire Safety and Defensible Space	HFD, Walker County Firefighters Assoc.	Training on Defensible Space	Continual
Fire Department Website update with WUI info	HFD, VFDs, City of Huntsville, TAMFS	Ongoing	Continue to update
School Programs (Fire Prevention Week)	HFD, VFDs, TAMFS, SO, Walker County OEM	Ongoing	Continual
WC Website	Walker County		Continual Updating
WC Facebook	Walker County		Continual Updating

4.4 Emergency Facilities/Equipment Enhancement

Ongoing efforts county wide are taking place to enhance the capability of local fire departments. Many have participated in cost sharing programs administer by Texas A&M Forest Service. The local fire departments have also undertaken loan/lease programs within the county in an effort to have serviceable equipment staged throughout the county to provide better protection coverage.

4.5 Emergency Response Plan/Evacuation Plan/Wildfire Response Plan

Walker County is no stranger to evacuations. Due to the unique nature of wildfire such as limited visibility due to smoke, there is a possibility of ingress and egress being impeded. The recommendation of the working group is that each community identifies safety zones within the community and evacuation routes in the event that a fire did occur.

Group	Contact	Task	Contact Info
Lions Club	Jeannie White	Outreach, Newsletter, Meetings	936.402.4249
CERT Team	Joe Connell	Assessments, Support Resources	936. 581.5565
TDCJ	Melissa Kimbrough	Incident Manager	936.437.6038
SHSU-Student Affairs	Keith Jenkins	Technical Support, Projects	936.294.1871
Southeast Texas RC&D	Anita Grant	Technical Support- tire, debris removal	936.635.7345
HGAC	Justin Riley	Technical Support	832.681.2548
LEPC	Butch Davis	Project Outreach, Inserts	936.435.8739
WCFFA	Chris Back	Outreach/Assessments	936.291.3047
WC Soil & Water Conservation District #453	RD Hopper	Technical Support	936.291.1901 936.293.0649
Dept. of Environmental Management	David Larimer	Pre-Disaster Mediation Funding	
WC Master Gardeners	Reggie Lepley	Assessments, Outreach, Training, Firewise	936.435.2426


Visibility could impact evacuation.

4.6 Evaluation of Planning and Zoning

The area is experiencing continued steady growth both in the City of Huntsville as well as throughout the County and surrounding areas. This trend of increased growth is expected to continue over the next five years. There are numerous unincorporated communities that do not have a formal government entity to represent and/or address the issues faced by the community. This increases the need for a cohesive plan to reduce the wildfire threat faced by its residents. It is the recommendation of the committee that the following design concepts be integrated into the subdivision review process.

Housing and development considerations

Subdivision Design - Ingress/egress, road widths, road grade, average lot size, and street signs
Vegetation - Fuel type, defensible spaces present
Topography - Slope
Fire Protection - Response time, water source/proximity
Structure Hazard - Construction materials
Utilities - Placement

4.7 Enhancement of Utilities and Infrastructure

It was determined through the risk assessment process that there was a need to increase the number of dry hydrants available for structure protection during a wildfire situation in several communities that were assessed. Fire hydrants, flush valves, potential draft sites, and dry hydrant locations were identified during the risk assessments (See Appendices 8.2). Both, the City of Huntsville and the Walker County SUD, have increased the number of fire hydrants to areas they service in the county. Each of the utility districts should be encouraged to expand placement of fire hydrants throughout

their service areas. In addition, the county's utility companies will be contacted in an effort to encourage them to maintain their utility right-of-ways. Many of the existing right-of-ways can serve as firebreaks, if maintained.

City and county planning departments will also encourage Best Development Practices that provide for adequate water supply such as fire or dry hydrants, more than one point of ingress and egress and appropriate setbacks to prevent structure to structure ignitions.

4.8 Evaluate, Update and Maintain Planning Commitments

The Walker County Wildfire Protection Plan is intended to be a living document with updates and changes being made as the plan evolves. In an effort to maintain the most current information in the plan the Walker County Wildfire Working Group will meet quarterly at minimum and intermittently as needs dictate. Participation in the working group requires and understanding of each member's roles and responsibilities as a team member. Task forces have been formed to develop various aspects of the plan and may need to meet independent of the entire working group.

4.9 Develop/Review/Revise Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

MOU's in place between local, state, and federal fire service.

5.0 Implementation Timetable

Section 5.0 illustrates a process for developing a community fire plan. The process provides steps for community organizing, gathering information and identifying priorities for action. This process can result in increased capacity within a community to reduce risk from wildfire. These tasks may vary depending on the resources within a community and build off of information being developed through other county, state or federal fire plans and projects.

Activity	Tasks	Timeline	Resources Needed
Establish a Community Wildfire Committee	Identify diverse community and agency Representatives for the project steering committee. Include three primary decision makers – local government, fire chiefs, and Texas A&M Forest Service. Engage public agency partners in the process. – HFRA	2006	Local Fire Service, Texas A&M Forest Service, Local Governing Bodies
	Establish roles and responsibilities via task force's	2006	Working Group
	Review/modify existing community fire plans	2006 2021	Working Group
	Identify communities and neighborhoods within Emergency Service Districts and planning area boundaries	2006 2021	Organizations with fire responsibilities
	Identify volunteers in each of the communities/neighborhoods to help with CWPP development and implementation	2006 2021	Working Group
	Develop a timeline for steering committee meetings and public outreach process	2006	Working Group
	Develop system to monitor project timeline, tasks, products, and budget	2006	Working Group
Identify Goals and Objectives	Facilitate a session with the steering committee to identify community fire plan goals and objectives	2006	Texas Forest Service Representative

	Develop community organizational charts to illustrate organizations and local, state, and federal agencies that participate in various elements of fire protection.	2006	Texas Forest Service, Working Group
	Organize public meetings to present goals and objectives to community stakeholders and provide project information.	2006	Working Group
Gather Information on Wildfire Programs	Coordinate with the County and project subcommittees to present information on fuels reduction and fire protection projects to steering committee	2006	Risk Assessment Task Force
	Identify other fire-related projects within the community that have not been identified elsewhere	2006	Risk Assessment Task Force
Review Fire District Capabilities and Household Needs	Develop an inventory of resources (e.g., staff and volunteers), equipment, service boundaries, revenue and other resources	2006 2020	Local, State and Federal Fire Service
	Distribute household resource surveys to gather data on household accessibility, notification, evacuation routes, special needs, household preparedness, as well as homeowners' insurance.	2007	Emergency Management Coordinators, Local Fire Service
Conduct community meetings	Organize community/neighborhood meetings	2007 2021	Working Group
	Schedule location and identify logistical tasks	2007 2021	Working Group
	Work with volunteers to conduct community outreach and notify public about the meetings	2007 2021	Working Group
	Coordinate with County to use wildfire risk assessment maps and other background materials for meetings	2007 2021	Working Group
	Coordinate with County to assist w/ meeting facilitation	2007 2021	Working group

5.1 Media Contacts and Release

Media Source	Date	Content	Target Audience
Huntsville Item	9/16/06	CWPP	County Wide
Huntsville Item	12/19/06	New engine for Crabbs Prairie	County Wide
Huntsville Item	3/12/07	Trash Bash D Space	County Wide
Huntsville Item	3/04/07	Defensible space cleanup day	County wide

Type	Name	Contact	Address	Office	E-Mail
Newspaper	The Huntsville Item	Joseph Brown	1409 10th St. Huntsville, TX 77320	936.295.5407	jbrown@itemonline.com
Radio Station	KSAM/KHVL 1490 AM 101.7/104.9 FM	Steve Everett	622 IH 45 S Huntsville, TX 77340	936.295.2651	

					steveeverett@ksam1017.com
Radio Station	KVST 96.7 FM	Sherry Ingram	148871 HWY 105 W Montgomery, TX 77356	936.588.5522	news@starcountry.com
Radio Station	KSHU 90.5 FM		1021 12th Street Suite SHSU Huntsville TX, 77340	936.294.4400	kshu@shsu.edu

5.2 Tracking of Progress/Fire Planning Checklist

Objective	Monitoring Tasks	Timeline
Risk Assessment	Continue to use reliable/usable data that is compatible with the various partner agencies.	Annual
	Update risk assessment with new data or changing conditions.	Annual
	Continue to reflect community input from meetings in risk assessment.	Annual
Fuels Reduction	Track the number of acres changed from Fire Regime/Condition Class (FR/CC) from 2-3 to 1.	Annual
	Track the total acres treated through fuel reduction measures.	Annual
	Track grants and utilize risk assessment data in new applications.	Annual
	Monitor number of evacuation routes and roads treated for fire protection on county, private, state and federal roads.	Annual
	Track education programs and document how well they integrate fuels objectives.	Annual
	Evaluate opportunities for biomass marketing and utilization.	Annual
	Track education efforts around emergency management	Annual
Emergency Management	Track progress on water source improvements	Annual
	Track progress on evacuation route improvements	Annual
	Track progress on access/egress improvements	Annual

5.3 Completed and In Progress Projects in Walker County

Project	Task	Timeline
Smith Hill Gospel	Fuels reduction project completed on the East border of the community. There was hand and mechanized clearing done to break the continuity of the heavy fuels. There is now a thirty-foot-wide fire break between the forested area and the subdivision. The fire break is approximately 30 feet wide and 3015 feet long. This is a minority community with historic ties to slavery in Walker County.	2008
Elkins Lake	There have been several Firewise meetings held in the community along with fire department booths set up at community events for literature distribution. Elkins Lake is being targeted as the first Ready Set Go community within the State and is only one of eight communities within the United States chosen to participate in the program. The south side of Elkins Lake Subdivision is having a 100 – 200ft wide shaded fuel break installed on the adjoining properties. The U.S. Forest Service has agreed to maintain the shaded fuel break along the entire southern perimeter. The Texas Forest Service worked on the private land starting at the intersection of I-45 and Augusta Dr. and heading southwest for approximately 2,238 ft. The mulched line will be 100ft wide. Where this line stops the U.S. Forest service will continue a mulch line along the south edge of the subdivision for approximately 12,590 ft and will be 200ft wide.	2009 / 2010
Club Lake	A mechanically mulched fuel break is being installed along the entire distance of the single access and egress roadway for Club Lake community. The total length of the mulched fuel break is approximately 8950 ft long and 30 ft wide.	2010
U.S. Forest Service Land	The U.S. Forest Service used a patch work approach to burning tracks of forest service land throughout Walker County. The U.S. Forest Service burned several thousand acres in 2009.	2009
U.S. Forest Service Land	The U.S. Forest Service used a patch work approach to burning tracks of forest service land throughout Walker County. The U.S. Forest Service burned several thousand acres in 2010.	2010
Educational Classes and Workshops	The Texas Forest Service held two separate “Wildfire Risk Assessment Trainings” for homeowners and community leaders in Walker County. The Texas AgriLife Walker County Extension agents and the Texas Forest Service put on two workshops for Master Gardeners covering the topic of “Firewise Landscaping and Defensible Space”.	2008 2009
Forest Glen Camp	The management staff from Forest Glen met with reps from the Texas Forest Service to discuss making the camp a Firewise Community. There are few permanent residents at Forest Glen, however the daily population may be as high 550 children and staff members. The Forest Service is proposing a mechanical mulching along the north and east boundaries and hand thinning around the camp structures.	2010

6.0 Declaration of Agreement and Concurrence

6.1 County Resolution

Walker County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Proclamation 2021-32

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

WHEREAS, it is in these areas where developments meet vegetation or the Urban Wildland 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 Walker County.

WHEREAS, a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is authorized under the provisions outlined in Title 1 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 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 receive priority when state and federal funding is allocated for mitigation.

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

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Walker County Commissioners' Court urges all citizens of this county and this community to participate in the development of a county wide Community Wildfire Protection Plan in accordance with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act.

IN OFFICIAL RECOGNITION WHEREOF, we the undersigned hereby affix our signatures this 19 day of January, 2021.

Danny Pierce
Walker County Judge

Danny Kuykendall
Commissioner, Precinct #1

Ronnie White
Commissioner, Precinct #2

COMMISSIONERS COURT ★ WALKER COUNTY, TEXAS ★

Bill Daugette
Commissioner, Precinct #3

Jimmy Henry
Commissioner, Precinct #4

Kari French
County Clerk

7.0 Glossary

A

Aerial Fuels: All live and dead vegetation in the forest canopy or above the surface fuels, including tree branches, twigs and cones, snags, moss, and high brush.

Air Tanker: A fixed-wing aircraft equipped to drop fire retardants or suppressants.

Agency: Any federal, state, county or city organization participating with jurisdictional responsibilities.

Aspect: Direction toward which a slope faces.

B

Blow-up: A sudden increase in fire intensity or rate of spread strong enough to prevent direct control or to upset control plans. Blow-ups are often accompanied by violent convection and may have other characteristics of a fire storm.

Brush: A collective term that refers to stands of vegetation dominated by shrubby, woody plants, or low growing trees, usually of a type undesirable for livestock or timber management.

Brush Fire: A fire burning in vegetation that is predominantly shrubs, brush and scrub growth.

Buffer Zones: An area of reduced vegetation that separates wildland fuels from vulnerable residential or business developments. This barrier is similar to a greenbelt in that it is usually used for another purpose such as agriculture, recreation areas, parks, or golf courses.

Burning Ban: A declared ban on open air burning within a specified area, usually due to sustained high fire danger.

Burning Conditions: The state of the combined factors of the environment that affect fire behavior in a specified fuel type.

Burning Index: An estimate of the potential difficulty of fire containment as it relates to the flame length at the most rapidly spreading portion of a fire's perimeter.

Burning Period: That part of each 24-hour period when fires spread most rapidly, typically from 10:00 a.m. to sundown.

C

Chipping: Reducing wood related material by mechanical means into small pieces to be used as mulch or fuel. Chipping and mulching are often used interchangeably.

Chain: A unit of linear measurement equal to 66 feet.

Closure: Legal restriction, but not necessarily elimination of specified activities such as smoking, camping or entry that might cause fires in a given area.

Command Staff: The command staff consists of the information officer, safety officer and liaison officer. They report directly to the incident commander and may have assistants.

Complex: Two or more individual incidents located in the same general area which are assigned to a single incident commander or unified command.

Condition Class: The classification system used by the Forest Service to determine the extent of departure from the natural fire regime.

Condition Class I: A forest system within its natural fire range and at low risk for catastrophic fire.

Condition Class II: A forest that has moderately departed from its historic fire occurrence and is at moderate risk of experiencing losses to a wildfire.

Condition Class III: A forest that has departed from it historic fire regime and the risk of losing key habitat is high.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct suppression, rescue, support, or service functions to the incident control effort; e.g., Red Cross, law enforcement agency, Telephone Company, etc.

Creeping Fire: Fire burning with a low flame and spreading slowly.

Crown Fire (Crowning): The movement of fire through the crowns of trees or shrubs more or less independently of the surface fire.

Curing: Drying and browning of herbaceous vegetation or slash.

D

Dead Fuels: Fuels with no living tissue in which moisture content is governed almost entirely by atmospheric moisture (relative humidity and precipitation), dry-bulb temperature, and solar radiation.

Debris Burning: A fire spreading from any fire originally set for the purpose of clearing land or for rubbish, garbage, range, stubble, or meadow burning.

Defensible Space: An area either natural or manmade where material capable of causing a fire to spread has been treated, cleared, reduced, or changed to act as a barrier between an advancing wildland fire and the loss to life, property, or resources. In practice, “defensible space” is defined as an area a minimum of 30 feet around a structure that is cleared of flammable brush or vegetation.

Detection: The act or system of discovering and locating fires.

Dozer: Any tracked vehicle with a front-mounted blade used for exposing mineral soil.

Dozer Line: Fire line constructed by the front blade of a dozer.

Drop Zone: Target area for air tankers, helitankers and cargo dropping.

Drought Index: A number representing net effect of evaporation, transpiration, and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture depletion in deep duff or upper soil.

Dry Lightning Storm: Thunderstorm in which negligible precipitation reaches the ground. Also called a dry storm.

Duff: The layer of decomposing organic materials lying below the litter layer of freshly fallen twigs, needles, and leaves immediately above the mineral soil.

E

Energy Release Component (ERC): The computed total heat released per unit area (British Thermal Units per square foot) within the fire front at the head of a moving fire.

Engine: Any ground vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water and hose capacity.

Engine Crew: Firefighters assigned to an engine. The Fireline Handbook defines the minimum crew makeup by engine type.

Entrapment: A situation where personnel are unexpectedly caught in a fire behavior-related, life threatening position where planned escape routes or safety zones are absent, inadequate or compromised. An entrapment may or may not include deployment of a fire shelter for its intended purpose. These situations may or may not result in injury. They include "near misses".

Environmental Assessment (EA): Eva's were authorized by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. They are concise, analytical documents prepared with public participation that determine if an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is needed for a particular project or action. If an EA determines an EIS is not needed, the EA becomes the document allowing agency compliance with NEPA requirements.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): EISs were authorized by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. Prepared with public participation, they assist decision makers by providing information, analysis and an array of action alternatives, allowing managers to see the probable effects of decisions on the environment. Generally, EISs are written for large-scale actions or geographical areas.

Escape Route: A preplanned and understood route firefighters take to move to a safety zone or other low-risk area, such as an already burned area, previously constructed safety area, a meadow that won't burn, natural rocky area that is large enough to take refuge without being burned. When escaped routes deviate from a defined physical path, they should be clearly marked (flagged).

Escaped Fire: A fire which has exceeded or is expected to exceed initial attack capabilities or prescription.

Extended Attack Incident: A wildland fire that has not been contained or controlled by initial attack forces and for which more firefighting resources are arriving, en route, or being ordered by the initial attack incident commander.

Extreme Fire Behavior: "Extreme" implies a level of fire behavior characteristics that ordinarily precludes methods of direct control action. One or more of the following is usually involved: high rate of spread, prolific crowning and/or spotting, presence of fire whirls, strong convection column. Predictability is difficult because such fires often exercise some degree of influence on their environment and behave erratically, sometimes dangerously.

Fingers of a Fire: The long narrow extensions of a fire projecting from the main body.

Fire Behavior: The manner in which a fire reacts to the influences of fuel, weather and topography.

Fire Behavior Forecast: Prediction of probable fire behavior usually prepared by a Fire Behavior Officer, in support of fire suppression or prescribed burning operations.

Fire Break: A natural or constructed barrier used to stop or check fires that may occur, or to provide a control line from which to work.

Fire Cache: A supply of fire tools and equipment assembled in planned quantities or standard units at a strategic point for exclusive use in fire suppression.

Fire Crew: An organized group of firefighters under the leadership of a crew leader or other designated official.

Fire Front: The part of a fire within which continuous flaming combustion is taking place. Unless otherwise specified, the fire front is assumed to be the leading edge of the fire perimeter. In ground fires, the fire front may be mainly smoldering combustion.

Fire Intensity: A general term relating to the heat energy released by a fire.

Fire Line: A linear fire barrier that is scraped or dug to mineral soil.

Fire Load: The number and size of fires historically experienced on a specified unit over a specified period (usually one day) at a specified index of fire danger.

Fire Management Plan (FMP): A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the Fire Management Program in the approved land use plan. The plan is supplemented by operational plans such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans, and prevention plans.

Fire Perimeter: The entire outer edge or boundary of a fire

Fire Regime: A natural fire regime is a classification of the role that fire would play across a landscape in the absence of human intervention.

Fire Season: 1) Period(s) of the year during which wildland fires are likely to occur, spread, and affects resource values sufficient to warrant organized fire management activities. 2) A legally enacted time during which burning activities are regulated by state or local authority.

Fire Storm: Violent convection caused by a large continuous are of intense fire. Often characterized by destructively violent surface in drafts, near and beyond the perimeter, and sometimes by tornado-like whirls.

Fire Triangle: Instructional aid in which the sides of a triangle are used to represent the three factors (oxygen, heat, fuel) necessary for combustion and flame production; removal of any of the three factors causes flame production to cease.

Fire Weather: Weather conditions that influence fire ignition, behavior and suppression.

Fire Weather Watch: A term used by fire weather forecasters to notify using agencies, usually 24 to 72 hours ahead of the event, that current and developing meteorological conditions may evolve into dangerous fire weather.

Fire Whirl: Spinning vortex column of ascending hot air and gases rising from a fire and carrying aloft smoke, debris and flame. Fire whirls range in size from less than one foot to more than 500 feet in diameter. Large fire whirls have the intensity of a small tornado.

Firefighting Resources: All people and major items of equipment that can or potentially could be assigned to fires.

Flame Height: The average maximum vertical extension of flames at the leading edge of the fire front. Occasional flashes that rise about the general level of flames are not considered. This distance is less than the flame length if flames are tilted due to wind of slope.

Flame Length: The distance between the flame tip and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base of the flame (generally the ground surface); an indicator of fire intensity.

Flaming Front: The zone of a moving fire where the combustion is primarily flaming. Behind this flaming zone combustion is primarily glowing. Light fuels typically have a shallow flaming front, whereas heavy fuels have a deeper front. Also called fire front.

Flanks of a Fire: The parts of a fire's perimeter that are roughly parallel to the main direction of spread.

Flare-up: Any sudden acceleration of fire spread or intensification of a fire. Unlike a blow-up, a flare-up lasts a relatively short time and does not radically change control plans.

Forest Health: The ability of forest ecosystems to remain productive, resilient, and stable over time and to withstand the effects of periodic natural or human-caused stresses such as drought, insect attack, disease, climatic changes, fire, flood, resource management practices and resource demands.

Future Desired Conditions: The future desired conditions on federal land is a return to Condition Class I. (see Condition Class 1)

Flash Fuels: Fuels such as grass, leaves, draped pine needles, fern, tree moss and some kinds of slash, that ignite readily and are consumed rapidly when dry. Also called fine fuels.

Forbs: Plants with a soft, rather than permanent woody stem, that is not a grass or grass-like plant.

Fuel: Combustible material. This includes, vegetation, such as grass, leaves, ground litter, plants shrubs and trees, which feed a fire.

Fuel Bed: An array of fuels usually constructed with specific loading, depth, and particle size to meet experimental requirements; also, commonly used to describe the fuel composition in natural settings.

Fuel Loading: The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area.

Fuel Model: Simulated fuel complex (or combination of vegetation types) for which all fuel descriptors required for the solution of a mathematical rate of spread model has been specified

Fuel Moisture (Fuel Moisture Content): The quantity of moisture in fuel expressed as a percentage of the weight when thoroughly dried at 212 degrees Fahrenheit

Fuel Reduction: Manipulation, including combustion, or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition and/or to lessen potential damage and resistance to control.

Fuel Type: An identifiable association of fuel elements of a distinctive plant species, form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics that will cause a predictable rate of fire spread or difficulty of control under specified weather conditions.

G

Geographic Area: A political boundary designated by the wildland fire protection agencies where these agencies work together in the coordination and effective utilization.

Ground Fuel: All combustible materials below the surface litter, including duff, tree or shrub roots, punch wood, peat, and sawdust that normally support a glowing combustion without flame.

H

Haines Index: An atmospheric index used to indicate the potential for wildfire growth by measuring the stability and dryness of the air over a fire.

Hand Line: A fire line built with hand tools.

Hazard Reduction: Any treatment of a hazard that reduces the threat of ignition and fire intensity or rate of spread.

Head of a Fire: The side of the fire having the fastest rate of spread.

Heavy Fuels: Fuels of large diameter such as snags, logs, large limb wood, that ignite and are consumed more slowly than flash fuels.

Helibase: The main location within the general incident area for parking, fueling, maintaining, and loading helicopters. The helibase is usually located at or near the incident base.

Helispot: A temporary landing spot for helicopters.

Hotspot: A particular active part of a fire.

Hot spotting: Reducing or stopping the spread of fire at points of particularly rapid rate of spread or special threat, generally the first step in prompt control, with emphasis on first priorities.

I

Incident: A human-caused or natural occurrence, such as wildland fire, that requires emergency service action to prevent or reduce the loss of life or damage to property or natural resources.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): Contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written. When written, the plan may have a number of attachments, including but not limited to: incident objectives, organization assignment list, division assignment, incident radio communication plan, medical plan, traffic plan, safety plan, and incident map.

Incident Command Post (ICP): Location at which primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedure and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.

Incident Commander: Individual responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Initial Attack: The actions taken by the first resources to arrive at a wildfire to protect lives and property, and prevent further extension of the fire.

J

Job Hazard Analysis: This analysis of a project is completed by staff to identify hazards to employees and the public. It identifies hazards, corrective actions and the required safety equipment to ensure public and employee safety.

K

Keech Byram Drought Index (KBDI): Commonly-used drought index adapted for fire management applications, with a numerical range from 0 (no moisture deficiency) to 800 (maximum drought).

L

Ladder Fuels: Fuels which provide vertical continuity between strata, thereby allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease. They help initiate and assure the continuation of crowning.

Light (Fine) Fuels: Fast-drying fuels, generally with comparatively high surface area-to-volume ratios, which are less than ¼-inch in diameter and have a time lag of one hour or less. These fuels readily ignite and are rapidly consumed by fire when dry.

Lightning Activity Level (LAL): A number, on a scale of 1 to 6 that reflects frequency and character of cloud-to-ground lightning. The scale is exponential based on powers of 2 (i.e., LAL 3 indicates twice the lightning of LAL 2).

Litter: Top layer of the forest, scrubland, or grassland floor, directly above the fermentation layer, composed of loose debris of dead sticks, branches, twigs, and recently fallen leaves or needles, little altered in structure by decomposition.

Live Fuels: Living plants, such as trees, grasses, and shrubs, in which the seasonal moisture content cycle is controlled largely by internal physiological mechanisms rather than by external weather influences.

M

Mineral Soil: Soil layers below the predominantly organic horizons; soil with little combustible material.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations, federal, state and local for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Mop-up: To make a fire safe or reduce residual smoke after the fire has been controlled by extinguishing or removing burning material along or near the control line, felling snags, or moving logs so they won't roll downhill.

Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC): A generalized term which describes the functions and activities of representatives of involved agencies and/or jurisdictions who come together to make decisions regarding the prioritizing of incidents, and the sharing and use of critical resources. The MAC organization is not a part of the on-scene ICS and is not involved in developing incident strategy or tactics.

Mutual Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel and equipment.

N

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): NEPA is the basic national law for protection of the environment, passed by Congress in 1969. It sets policy and procedures for environmental protection, and authorizes Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Assessments to be used as analytical tools to help federal managers make decisions.

National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS): A uniform fire danger rating system that focuses on the environmental factors that control the moisture content of fuels.

National Wildfire Coordinating Group: A group formed under the direction of the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior and comprised of representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Association of State Foresters. The group's purpose is to facilitate coordination and effectiveness of wildland fire activities and provide a forum to discuss, recommend action, or resolve issues and problems of substantive nature. NWCG is the certifying body for all courses in the National Fire Curriculum.

Normal Fire Season: 1) A season when weather, fire danger, and number and distribution of fires are about average. 2) Period of the year that normally comprises the fire season.

O

Operational Period: The period of time scheduled for execution of a given set of tactical actions as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not more than 24 hours.

Overhead: People assigned to supervisory positions, including incident commanders, command staff, general staff, directors, supervisors, and unit leaders.

P

Peak Fire Season: That period of the fire season during which fires are expected to ignite most readily, to burn with greater than average intensity, and to create damages at an unacceptable level.

Preparedness: Condition or degree of being ready to cope with a potential fire situation.

Prescribed Fire: Any fire ignited by management actions under certain, predetermined conditions to meet specific objectives related to hazardous fuels or habitat improvement. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met, prior to ignition.

Prescribed Fire Plan (Burn Plan): This document provides the prescribed fire burn boss information needed to implement an individual prescribed fire project.

Prescription: Measurable criteria that define conditions under which a prescribed fire may be ignited, guide selection of appropriate management responses, and indicate other required actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

Prevention: Activities directed at reducing the incidence of fires, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact, and reduction of fuel hazards.

R

Radiant Burn: A burn received from a radiant heat source.

Rate of Spread: The relative activity of a fire in extending its horizontal dimensions. It is expressed as a rate of increase of the total perimeter of the fire, as rate of forward spread of the fire front, or as rate of increase in area, depending on the intended use of the information. Usually it is expressed in chains or acres per hour for a specific period in the fire's history.

Reburn: The burning of an area that has been previously burned but that contains flammable fuel that ignites when burning conditions are more favorable; an area that has reburned.

Red Flag Warning: Term used by fire weather forecasters to alert forecast users to an ongoing or imminent critical fire weather pattern.

Rehabilitation: The activities necessary to repair damage or disturbance caused by wildland fires or the fire suppression activity.

Relative Humidity (Rh): The ratio of the amount of moisture in the air, to the maximum amount of moisture that air would contain if it were saturated. The ratio of the actual vapor pressure to the saturated vapor pressure.

Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS): An apparatus that automatically acquires, processes, and stores local weather data for later transmission to the GOES Satellite, from which the data is re-transmitted to an earth-receiving station for use in the National Fire Danger Rating System.

Resources: 1) Personnel, equipment, services and supplies available, or potentially available, for assignment to incidents. 2) The natural resources of an area, such as timber, crass, watershed values, recreation values, and wildlife habitat.

Resource Management Plan (RMP): A document prepared by field office staff with public participation and approved by field office managers that provides general guidance and direction for land management activities at a field office. The RMP identifies the need for fire in a particular area and for a specific benefit.

Retardant: A substance or chemical agent which reduced the flammability of combustibles.

Run (of a fire): The rapid advance of the head of a fire with a marked change in fire line intensity and rate of spread from that noted before and after the advance.

S

Safety Zone: An area cleared of flammable materials used for escape in the event the line is outflanked or in case a spot fire causes fuels outside the control line to render the line unsafe. In firing operations, crews progress so as to maintain a safety zone close at hand allowing the fuels inside the control line to be consumed before going ahead. Safety zones may also be constructed as integral parts of fuel breaks; they are greatly enlarged areas which can be used with relative safety by firefighters and their equipment in the event of a blowup in the vicinity.

Severity Funding: Funds provided to increase wildland fire suppression response capability necessitated by abnormal weather patterns, extended drought, or other events causing abnormal increase in the fire potential and/or danger.

Single Resource: An individual, a piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew or team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident.

Size-up: To evaluate a fire to determine a course of action for fire suppression.

Slash: Debris left after logging, pruning, thinning or brush cutting; includes logs, chips, bark, branches, stumps and broken understory trees or brush.

Slop-over: A fire edge that crosses a control line or natural barrier intended to contain the fire.

Smoke Management: Application of fire intensities and meteorological processes to minimize degradation of air quality during prescribed fires.

Snag: A standing dead tree or part of a dead tree from which at least the smaller branches have fallen.

Spark Arrester: A device installed in a chimney, flue, or exhaust pipe to stop the emission of sparks and burning fragments.

Spot Fire: A fire ignited outside the perimeter of the main fire by flying sparks or embers.

Spot Weather Forecast: A special forecast issued to fit the time, topography, and weather of each specific fire. These forecasts are issued upon request of the user agency and are more detailed, timely, and specific than zone forecasts.

Spotting: Behavior of a fire producing sparks or embers that are carried by the wind and start new fires beyond the zone of direct ignition by the main fire.

Staging Area: Locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment on a three-minute available basis. Staging areas are managed by the operations section.

Strategy: The science and art of command as applied to the overall planning and conduct of an incident.

Structure Fire: Fire originating in and burning any part or all of any building, shelter, or other structure.

Suppressant: An agent, such as water or foam, used to extinguish the flaming and glowing phases of combustion when direction applied to burning fuels.

Suppression: All the work of extinguishing or containing a fire, beginning with its discovery.

Surface Fuels: Loose surface litter on the soil surface, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches that have not yet decayed enough to lose their identity; also grasses, forbs, low and medium shrubs, tree seedlings, heavier branch wood, downed logs, and stumps interspersed with or partially replacing the litter.

T

Tactics: Deploying and directing resources on an incident to accomplish the objectives designated by strategy.
Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR): A restriction requested by an agency and put into effect by the Federal Aviation Administration in the vicinity of an incident which restricts the operation of nonessential aircraft in the airspace around that incident.

Torching: The ignition and flare-up of a tree or small group of trees, usually from bottom to top.

Type: The capability of a firefighting resource in comparison to another type. Type 1 usually means a greater capability due to power, size, or capacity.

U

Uncontrolled Fire: Any fire which threatens to destroy life, property, or natural resources.

Under burn: A fire that consumes surface fuels but not trees or shrubs. (See Surface Fuels.)

UWI: see Wildland Urban Interface

V

Volunteer Fire Department (VFD): A fire department of which some or all members are unpaid.

W

Water Tender: A ground vehicle capable of transporting specified quantities of water. Also called a Tanker.

Wildland Fire: Any nonstructural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP): A progressively developed assessment and operational management plan that documents the analysis and selection of strategies and describes the appropriate management response for a wildland fire being managed for resource benefits.

Wildland Fire Use: The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in Fire Management Plans.

Wildland Urban Interface: The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMP	Best Management Practices
CR	County Road
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DPW	Department of Public Works
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ESA	Endangered Species Act
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
DBH	diameter at breast height
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement (NEPA)
FD	Fire Department
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HFRA	Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
ISO	Insurance Service Office
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP	National Fire Plan
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordinating Group PIO Public Information Officer
PIO	Public Information Officer
RCW	Red Cockaded Woodpecker
RFA	Rural Fire Assistance
SFFMA	State Firefighters and Fire Marshals Association
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SMZ	Streamside Management Zone
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TAMFS	Texas A&M Forest Service (formerly Texas Forest Service)
TICC	Texas Interagency Coordination Center
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TPWD	Texas Parks & Wildlife Department
TXDOT	Texas Department of Transportation
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish & Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UWI	Urban Wildland Interface
VFD	Volunteer Fire Department
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface (alternative to UWI)

8.0 Appendices

8.1 Fire Departments Capacities

Walker County

Fire Department Capacity

Crabbs Prairie Volunteer Fire Department Station 41					
Street Address 28 FM 1696 W Huntsville, TX 77320 Station Phone: (936) 291-3333	Contact: Justin Baack, Chief Phone: (936) 577-2746 Email: justin.baack46@gmail.com				
Station Number: **41**	Latitude: 30.752855		Longitude: -95.652185		
Number of Members: 29	HELIPAD				
Officers					
Chief	Name: Justin Baack	**Asst. Chief**	Name: John French		
	Phone: (936) 577-2746		Phone: (936) 577-2321		
	Email: justin.baack46@gmail.com		Email: hfdfireman9@yahoo.com		
Equipment					
Year/Make	**Type**	**Unit Radio Number**	**Pumping Capacity (GPM)**	**Water Capacity (Gallons)**	**Drafting Ability**
2005/ E-One	Engine	Engine 41	1250	1000	Yes
2011/ Pierce	Tanker	Tanker 42	500	2000	Yes
2003/ Ford	Booster	Booster 41	250	300	No
2016/ Ford	Booster	Booster 42	300	500	Yes
2020/ Polaris	UTV	UTV 41	95	55	No
2013 Chevy Tahoe	Utility	Utility 41	N/A	N/A	N/A

Crabbs Prairie Volunteer Fire Department Station 43					
Street Address: 3 Phil Wood Rd Huntsville TX 77320 Station Phone: (936) 291-3333 (HQ)	Contact: Justin Baack Phone: (936) 577-2746 Email: Justin.baack46@gmail.com				
Station Number: **43**	Latitude: 30.8035		Longitude: -95.5667		
Number of Members: 29	HELIPAD				
Officers					
Chief	Name: Justin Baack	**Asst. Chief**	Name: John French		
	Phone: (936) 577-2746		Phone: (936) 577-2321		
	Email: Justin.baack46@gmail.com		Email: hfdfireman9@yahoo.com		
Equipment					
Year/Make	**Type**	**Unit Radio Number**	**Pumping Capacity (GPM)**	**Water Capacity (Gallons)**	**Drafting Ability**
1992/ E-One	Engine	Engine 43	1500	750	Yes
2013/ INTL	Tanker	Tanker 43	750	2000	Yes
2021/Ford	Booster	Booster 43	250	350	Yes
2010/Tahoe	Utility	Utility 43	N/A	N/A	N/A

Dodge Volunteer Fire Department Station 21					
28 Oakhurst Road Huntsville, TX 77320		Contact: Steve Hill Phone: 936.661.9256 (cell) Phone: Email: srhill1957@yahoo.com			
Station Number: **21**		Latitude: 30.44.42 N		Longitude: 95.23.47 W	
Number of Members: 16		**HELIPAD**			
Officers					
Chief	Name: Steve Hill		**Asst. Chief**	Name: Justin Hill	
	Phone: 936-661-9256			Phone: 936.661.3904	
	Email: srhill1957@yahoo.com			Email: justin@lsforestry.com	
Equipment					
Year/Make	**Type**	**Unit Radio Number**	**Pumping Capacity (GPM)**	**Water Capacity (Gallons)**	**Drafting Ability**
2008 Ford	Booster	Booster 21	400	300	Y
2006 Chevrolet	Booster	Booster 22	400	300	Y
1995 Ferrara	Engine	Engine 21	1500	1000	Y
2021 Ferrara	Engine	Engine 22	1750	1500	Y
2006 Freightliner	Tanker	Tanker 21	1250	2500	Y
1978 Ford	Tanker	Tanker 22	400	2500	N/A
2018 Polaris	UTV w/stokes	UV 21	100	70	Y

Huntsville Fire Department Station 1					
1987 Veterans Memorial Blvd. Huntsville, TX 77340		Contact: John Hobbs Phone: 936-291-5943 C 936.438.0580 Email: jhobbs@huntsvilletx.gov			
Station Number: **1**		Latitude: N 30.68.21		Longitude: W 95.55.31	
Number of Members: 46 (paid + volunteers)					
Officers					
Chief	Name: Greg Mathis		**Asst. Chief**	Name: John Hobbs	
	Phone: 936-291-5944			Phone: 936-291-5943	
	Email: gmathis@huntsvilletx.gov			Email: jhobbs@huntsvilletx.gov	
Equipment					
Year/Make	**Type**	**Unit Radio Number**	**Pumping Capacity (GPM)**	**Water Capacity (Gallons)**	**Drafting Ability**
2017	Pumper	Engine 613	2000	1000	YES
2014	Ladder 75ft/Pumper	Ladder 614	2000	500	NO
2009 F550	Booster	Booster 628	200	325	YES
2016	Ford F-150	611	N/A	N/A	NO
2017	Ford F-150	616	N/A	N/A	NO
2004	Ford F-350	622	N/A	N/A	NO

Huntsville Fire Department Station 2		
2109 Sam Houston Ave. Huntsville, TX 77340	Contact: John Hobbs Phone: 936-291-5943 C 936.438.0580 Email: jhobbs@huntsvilletx.gov	
Station Number: **2**	Latitude: N 30.70.91	Longitude: W 95.55.04
Number of Members: 46 (paid + volunteers)		

Officers			
Chief	Name: Greg Mathis	**Asst. Chief**	Name: John Hobbs
	Phone: 936-291-5944		Phone: 936-291-5943
	Email: gmathis@huntsvilletx.gov		Email: jhobbs@huntsvilletx.gov

Equipment					
Year/Make	**Type**	**Unit Radio Number**	**Pumping Capacity (GPM)**	**Water Capacity (Gallons)**	**Drafting Ability**
2020 Ferrara	Pumper	Engine 620	2000	1000	YES
2004	Platform 100ft	Ladder 624	2000	300	NO
2008	Pumper/Tanker	Tanker 625	1500	2000	YES
2015	Brush truck	Booster 623	250	300	YES
1998	Rescue Truck	621	N/A	N/A	NO
2018	4 by 4 Brush Buggy		125	70	YES

Huntsville Fire Department Station 3		
City Service Center 480 Highway 75 North Huntsville, TX 77320	Contact: John Hobbs Phone: 936-291-5943 C 936.438.0580 Email: jhobbs@huntsvilletx.gov	
Station Number: **3**	Latitude: N 30.73.70	Longitude: W 95.58.26
Number of Members: 46 (paid + volunteers)		

Officers			
Chief	Name: Greg Mathis	**Asst. Chief**	Name: John Hobbs
	Phone: 936-291-5944		Phone: 936-291-5943
	Email: gmathis@huntsvilletx.gov		Email: jhobbs@huntsvilletx.gov

Equipment					
Year/Make	**Type**	**Unit Radio Number**	**Pumping Capacity (GPM)**	**Water Capacity (Gallons)**	**Drafting Ability**
2001	Tanker/Pumper	Tanker 629	1250	2000	YES

Huntsville Fire Department Station 4

1619 Highway 30 East Huntsville, TX 77320	Contact: John Hobbs Phone: 936-291-5943 C 936.438.0580 Email: jhobbs@huntsvilletx.gov	
Station Number: **4**	Latitude: N 30.73.55	Longitude: W 95.52.71
Number of Members: 46 (paid + volunteers)		

Officers

Chief	Name: Greg Mathis	**Asst. Chief**	Name: John Hobbs
	Phone: 936-291-5944		Phone: 936-291-5943
	Email: gmathis@huntsvilletx.gov		Email: jhobbs@huntsvilletx.gov

Equipment

Year/Make	Type	Unit Radio Number	Pumping Capacity (GPM)	Water Capacity (Gallons)	Drafting Ability
2004	Pumper	Engine 617	1500	1000	YES
2007	Midi-Pump	615	500	750	YES
1995	5-Ton Mil. truck	626	250	1000	NO
2004	Dive Truck	618	N/A	N/A	N/A
2018 Honda Rancher 4x4	Wilderness Rescue				
2018 Honda Rancher 4x4	Wilderness Rescue				

New Waverly Fire Department Station 71

Street Address 411 FM 1375 East New Waverly TX 77358 Station Phone: 936-344-6911	Contact: Jacob Slott Phone: 936-661-5964 Email: Jacob.slott@wcesd2.com	
Station Number: **71**	Latitude: 30.32.17 N	Longitude: 95.8.48 W
Number of Members:		

Officers

Chief	Name: Jacob Slott	**Asst. Chief**	Name: Shawn Byler
	Phone: 936-661-5964		Phone: 936-672-3559
	Email: Jacob.slott@wcesd2.com		Email: shawn.byler@wcesd2.com
WC ESD 2	Name: Kevin Traylor		
Deputy Chief	Phone: 936.581.2022		
	Email: kevin.trylor@wcesd2.com		

Equipment

Year/Make	Type	Unit Radio Number	Pumping Capacity (GPM)	Water Capacity (Gallons)	Drafting Ability
2015 Ferrara	Engine	Engine 71	2000	1000	Yes
2006 Pierce	Engine	Engine 72	1250	1000	Yes
2012 Kenworth	Tanker/Pumper	Tanker 71	1000	3000	
2018 F350 (4dr/4wd)	Booster	Booster 71	225	215	
2014 F250	4dr/4wd Truck	District 7 Command	N/A	N/A	

2019 F350	4dr/4wd Truck	Utility 71	N/A	N/A	
18' ALWELD Flat Bottom	Rescue Boat	Rescue Boat 71			
2015 Polaris ATV 6x6	ATV	AV 71	50	40	

New Waverly Fire Department Station 73

41 Dorrell Road Huntsville, TX 77340 Station Phone: 936-344-6911	Contact: Jacob Slott Phone: 936-661-5964 Email: Jacob.slott@wcesd2.com	
Station Number: **73**	Latitude: 30.41.34 N	Longitude: 95.26.48 W
Number of Members:		

Officers

Chief	Name: Jacob Slott	**Asst. Chief**	Name: Shawn Byler
	Phone: 936-661-5964		Phone: 936-672-3559
	Email: Jacob.slott@wcesd2.com		Email: shawn.byler@wcesd2.com
WC ESD 2	Name: Kevin Traylor		
Deputy Chief	Phone: 936.581.2022		
	Email: kevin.trylor@wcesd2.com		

Equipment

Year/Make	Type	Unit Radio Number	Pumping Capacity (GPM)	Water Capacity (Gallons)	Drafting Ability
2002 Pierce	Engine	Engine 73	1250	1000	Yes
2001 F250 (4dr/4wd)	Booster	Booster 73	150	200	

New Waverly Fire Department Station 74

6037 FM 1374 New Waverly, TX 77358 Station Phone: 936-344-6911	Contact: Jacob Slott Phone: 936-661-5964 Email: Jacob.slott@wcesd2.com	
Station Number: **74**	Latitude: 30.34.17 N	Longitude: 95.32.13 W
Number of Members:		

Officers

Chief	Name: Jacob Slott	**Asst. Chief**	Name: Shawn Byler
	Phone: 936-661-5964		Phone: 936-672-3559
	Email: Jacob.slott@wcesd2.com		Email: shawn.byler@wcesd2.com
WC ESD 2	Name: Kevin Traylor		
Deputy Chief	Phone: 936.581.2022		
	Email: kevin.trylor@wcesd2.com		

Equipment

Year/Make	Type	Unit Radio Number	Pumping Capacity (GPM)	Water Capacity (Gallons)	Drafting Ability
1993 Pierce	Engine	Engine 74	1250	750	Yes
1998 F350 (2dr/4wd)	Booster	Booster 74	150	215	

2004 Stewart & Stevenson M1085	High-water Transport	High-water 71			

New Waverly Fire Department Station 75			
8578 SH 75 South Huntsville, TX 77340 Station Phone: 936-344-6911	Contact: Jacob Slott Phone: 936-661-5964 Email: Jacob.slott@wcesd2.com		
Station Number: **75**	Latitude: 30.36.07 N	Longitude: 95.29.06 W	
Number of Members:			

Officers			
Chief	Name: Jacob Slott	**Asst. Chief**	Name: Shawn Byler
	Phone: 936-661-5964		Phone: 936-672-3559
	Email: Jacob.slott@wcesd2.com		Email: shawn.byler@wcesd2.com
WC ESD 2	Name: Kevin Traylor		
Deputy Chief	Phone: 936.581.2022		
	Email: kevin.trylor@wcesd2.com		

Equipment					
Year/Make	**Type**	**Unit Radio Number**	**Pumping Capacity (GPM)**	**Water Capacity (Gallons)**	**Drafting Ability**
2017 Ferrara	Engine	Engine 75	2000	1000	Yes
1993 Spartan	Engine	RE- 7	750	800	
2016 F550 (4dr/4wd)	Booster	Booster 75	225	400	
10 ft. Inflatable Raft	Swift Water Rescue	Rescue Boat 75			
2018 Honda Rancher 4x4	Wilderness Rescue	AV 72			
2018 Honda Rancher 4x4	Wilderness Rescue	AV 73			
HELIPAD	30.31.45 N	95.29.12 W			
9423 SH 75 S					
New Waverly, TX 77358					

Thomas Lake Road Volunteer Fire Department			
46 Thomas Lake Road Huntsville, TX 77320 (PO Box 809 Riverside, TX 77367)	Contact: Coy Clayton Phone: 361-212-7920 (cell) Email: cclaytoncsi@yahoo.com		
Station Number: **1**	Latitude: 30.51.19.5	Longitude: 95.20.45.9	
Number of Members: 16	**HELIPAD**		

Officers			
Chief	Name: Coy Clayton	**Asst. Chief**	Name: Phillip Hons
	Phone: 361-212-7920		Phone: 281.642.3301
	Email: cclaytoncsi@yahoo.com		Email: phons@tlrvfd.com

Equipment

Year/Make	Type	Unit Radio Number	Pumping Capacity (GPM)	Water Capacity (Gallons)	Drafting Ability
2008 Freightliner	Class A Engine	E-108	1250	1000	y
2007 Chevy Kodiak 4x4	Booster Small Booster	B-104	250	500	Y
2004 Freightliner	Water Tender	T-105	500	3000	Y
2008 Military	6x6 High Water Evacuation Truck	Evac-106	n/a	n/a	n/a
2014 Tahoe	First Responder ALS, Medical	R-107	n/a	n/a	n/a

Riverside Fire Department Station 51

2360 FM 980 Huntsville Tx 77320 Station Phone: 936.594.2817	Contact: Ben Crocker Phone: 936.581.2452 Email: bencrocker@riversidevfd.com	
Station Number: **51**	Latitude: 30.51.07 N	Longitude: 95.24.03 W
Number of Members: **17**	**HELIPAD**	

Officers

Chief	Name: Ben Crocker	**Asst. Chief**	Name: Jason Kibby
	Phone: 936.581.2452		Phone: 936.662.8008
	Email: bencrocker@riversidevfd.com		Email: kibbyjason@yahoo.com

Equipment

Year/Make	Type	Unit Radio Number	Pumping Capacity (GPM)	Water Capacity (Gallons)	Drafting Ability
2000/Chevy	Utility	Utility 51	N/A	N/A	N/A
2013/Ford	Booster	Booster 51	250	300	Yes
2004/Freightliner	Tanker	Tanker 51	500	2000	Yes
2007/Pierce	Engine	Engine 55	1250	1000	Yes
2019/Defender	Rescue Boat	Rescue Boat 51	N/A	N/A	N/A

Riverside Fire Department Station 52

97 Sterling Chapel Rd. Huntsville Tx 77320 Station Phone: 936.291.1242	Contact: Ben Crocker Phone: 936.581.2452 Email: bencrocker@riversidevfd.com	
Station Number: **52**	Latitude: 30.47.21 N	Longitude: 95.27.35 W
Number of Members: **4**		

Officers

Chief	Name: Ben Crocker	**Asst. Chief**	Name: Jason Kibby
	Phone: 936.5.812452		Phone: 936.662.8008
	Email: bencrocker@riversidevfd.com		Email: kibbyjason@yahoo.com

Equipment

Year/Make	Type	Unit Radio Number	Pumping Capacity (GPM)	Water Capacity (Gallons)	Drafting Ability
2016/Ford	Booster	Booster 51	250	300	Yes
2006/Chevy	Tanker	Tanker 52	250	2000	Yes

8.2 Water Sources

Fire Hydrant*

Latitude	Longitude	Address or Cross Street Location
30.48.24 N	95.50.21 W	FM 1696 & Round Prairie
30.46.22 N	95.45.14 W	196 Guerrant Rd. WATER TOWER
30.45.20 N	95.45.20 W	FM 1696 & Guerrant Rd.
30.48.44 N	95.45.15 W	Bishop & Guerrant Rd.
30.45.27 N	95.39.17 W	HWY 75 & Chandler Rd.
30.46.16 N	95.39.6 W	FM 1696 & Woodview
30.45.9 N	95.39.7 W	CPVFD Station 41 (HELIPAD)
30.44.42 N	95.40.42 W	304 FM 1696 (Alsey Mobile Home Park)
30.42.31 N	95.41.29 W	Wire Rd & FM 2550
30.48.30 N	95.36.34 W	Pinedale Rd (west of The Blue Lagoon)
30.48.52 N	95.35.21 W	Pinedale Rd & FM 247
30.47.14 N	95.32.16 W	FM 980 & Canyon Ranch Rd.
30.47.17 N	95.32.39 W	Canyon Ranch Rd &Heritage Oak Dr
30.47.29 N	95.32.10 W	FM 980 & Edgewood
30.48.8 N	95.30.38 W	O'Bannon Ranch Rd & Murphy Farm Rd
30.48.24 N	95.30.12 W	O'Bannon Ranch Rd & Bawden Ln
30.47.11 N	95.33.39 W	FM 247 & Pierce Rd
30.48.40 N	95.34.44 W	FM 247 & Allen Dr. (50 yards N of intersection)
30.50.45 N	95.37.32 W	FM 247 & Lost Indian Camp Rd.
30.48.11 N	95.33.60 W	CPVFD Station 43 (HELIPAD)
30.48.05 N	95.33.30 W	105 FM 2628
30.49.00 N	95.32.55 W	Wallace Rd. (Right side of road as entering)
30.50.80 N	95.32.54 W	TRA- HV Water Supply (295-9388 for 24 hr. access)
30.49.50 N	95.32.24 W	FM 2628 & Woodland Dr. (Eastern Entrance)
30.49.53 N	95.31.15 W	Northside Baptist Church (1207 FM 980)
30.51.11 N	95.31.17 W	Circle H Ranch & Old Cincinnati Rd.
30.51.10 N	95.30.17 W	FM 980 & Ashworth
30.52.50 N	95.30.70 W	FM 3478 & Estelle Unit (Across from Estelle entrance)
30.52.14 N	95.27.29 W	FM 980 and Ellis Unit
30.51.42 N	95.29.11 W	FM 980 (approx. ½ mile East of FM 3478)
30.51.07 N	95.24.03 W	Riverside Fire Station (HELIPAD Front St. & Walker St.)
30.44.42 N	95.23.47 W	Dodge Fire Station (HELIPAD)
30.44.11 N	95.21.12 W	US 190 & Mann Rd.
30.41.45 N	95.38.47 W	Ranchview Estates (Hydrant @ SH 30 & Gatlin Rd)
30.41.57 N	95.37.37 W	4022 SH 30 (Hydrant @ Dollar General parking lot)
30.41.59 N	95.37.17 W	Water Tower on SH 30 west of WCFA
30.42.00 N	95.37.10 W	SH 30 & Deerfield Rd
30.42.02 N	95.36.52 W	SH 30 & East Entrance to Walker County Fairgrounds
30.41.57 N	95.36.52 W	Walker County Fairgrounds gate near Water Well
30.42.04 N	95.36.50 W	SH 30 @ Alpha Omega Academy & Fellowship Church
30.41.52 N	95.36.40 W	Summer Place (FM 1797 & Gazebo St.)
30.41.51 N	95.36.29 W	Summer Place (Gazebo St & Summer Place St.)

30.22.20 N	95.26.13 W	Waverly Estates (Longhorn Loop Court)
30.32.25 N	95.33.23 W	Gulf Coast Trades Center (Two 2.5" plugs)

Flush Valves*

Latitude	Longitude	Address or Cross Street Location
30.51.24 N	95.20.46 W	Thomas Lake Rd. VFD (HELIPAD)
30.51.10 N	95.20.28 W	Lakeshore Dr. & Carolina Way
30.49.8 N	95.28.28 W	End of Spring Creek Circle
30.49.35 N	95.28.10 W	End of Cedar Hill Road
30.49.53 N	95.27.33 W	Frank Cloud & Wood Farm Rd (has lock box)
30.49.58 N	95.28.3 W	91 Frank Cloud
30.51.8 N	95.24.57 W	43 Riverside Lane
30.47.3 N	95.28.28 W	SH 19 & Acorn Hill Ln
30.46.25 N	95.28.25 W	Acorn Hills (End of Roundabout Ln)
30.45.54 N	95.28.50 W	Acorn Hills (Harmon Creek Bridge on Highland Dr)
30.46.12 N	95.27.44 W	Acorn Hills (End of Woodland Dr)
30.47.21 N	95.27.35 W	Riverside VFD Station 2 Sterling Chapel Rd.
30.47.44 N	95.25.32 W	Landis Lake (N end of Lee Wood Rd)
30.47.59 N	95.26.2 W	Landis Lake (S end of Lee Wood Rd)
30.48.0 N	95.25.39 W	Landis Lake (Haas Rd & Erin Dr)
30.48.10 N	95.25.39 W	Landis Lake (Haas Rd & Amber Dr)
30.42.52 N	95.25.46 W	Lake Jackson Estates (W end of Lawrence Brandon Rd)
30.41.34 N	95.26.45 W	Fire Station 73 (NWVFD/ESD #2) Dorrell Rd.
30.42.14 N	95.38.47 W	Ranchview Estates (End of Ranchview Dr)
30.42.9 N	95.38.23 W	Ranchview Estates (S end of Tall Timbers Way)
30.42.18 N	95.38.28 W	Ranchview Estates (N end of Tall Timbers Way)
30.48.6 N	95.26.58 W	Louis Grant Road (end of road)
30.47.58 N	95.27.4 W	Merlin Spur (off of Louis Grant Rd)
30.33.23 N	95.37.18 W	Pine Blvd & Firewood Rd (Wildwood Shores new addition)
30.33.12 N	95.37.23 W	End of Firewood Rd (Wildwood Shores new addition)
30.40.58 N	95.39.57 W	End of Pine Breeze St. (off of Didlake Rd.)
30.38.13 N	95.44.8 W	88 Oak Creek (off of FM 3179 Coon Trail Rd.)
30.38.25 N	95.44.35 W	150 Willow Creek (off of FM 3179 Coon Trail Rd.)
30.40.44 N	95.38.4 W	671 B Bowden Rd.

DRY Hydrant*

Latitude	Longitude	Address or Cross Street Location
30.50.44 N	95.50.04 W	Walker Loop Rd.
30.47.24 N	95.41.29 W	79 Spring Circle Loop
30.46.08 N	95.39.07 W	139 FM 1696 (pond)
30.44.5 N	95.38.58 W	Wire Rd. (Pond in S-curve)
30.48.44 N	95.32.29 W	Meadow Link Rd. (Across from #79)
30.49.24 N	95.32.31 W	Woodland Hills Lake
30.50.43 N	95.22.22 W	Lakeland Boat Ramp (Second Ramp)
30.38.50 N	95.34.35 W	Spring Lake (south side of lake)
30.51.38 N	95.20.47 W	Thomas Lake Bridge
30.48.31 N	95.28.11 W	Horse Shoe Lake (west side of smaller lake – Styles Lake 1
30.44.6 N	95.24.34 W	Dogwood Lake Estates (McMillian Lake)
30.49.56 N	95.23.53 W	End of Twin Creek Dr
30.48.6 N	95.25.55 W	Landis Lake (SW Corner)
30.47.51 N	95.26.20 W	Julia Justice (end of Julia Justice)
30.47.54 N	95.26.38 W	Julia Justice (6 Fairchild)
30.48.27 N	95.28.58 W	Morris Lane (6 Walnut Court)

30.48.7 N	95.26.28 W	Morris Lane (26 S Walnut Lake Dr)
30.47.38 N	95.28.19 W	End of Lowery Lane
30.41.18 N	95.26.10 W	Watson Lake (Clubhouse @ Watson South Lake- Main St)
30.39.52 N	95.20.54 W	Forest Glen Road (@ Grace Lake)
30.33.09 N	95.37.11 W	Sam Houston Estates Boat Ramp
30.34.10 N	95.24.42 W	Whispering Pines Lake (NE end of lake)

Draft Sites*

30.33.11 N	95.36.44 W	Wildwood Shores Boat Ramp
30.32.52 N	95.35.28 W	Cagle Recreational Boat Ramp
30.50.43 N	95.22.41 W	1st Lakeland Boat Ramp
30.49.17 N	95.29.48 W	Lake Falls Rd. (Big lake by the road)
30.47.47 N	95.34.28 W	96 John Kay Rd. (Scotka Ranch)
30.47.18 N	95.31.11 W	RWA Ranch -private drive at end of Armadillo

(Note: * Those listed are not all inclusive.)

8.3 Wildland Fire Risk and Assessment Scoresheets

Deep River Plantation

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

106 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Riverside VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 56' 48"
Longitude	-95° 30' 1"
Number of Homes	50
Size	1,062.73 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-23-2020

Riverside Harbor

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

93 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Riverside VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 52' 18"
Longitude	-95° 26' 33"
Number of Homes	75
Size	294.08 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	Matthew Ford
Assessment Date:	11-12-2020

Bybee Circle

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

92 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Crabbs Prairie Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	30° 46' 52"
Longitude	-95° 40' 31"
Number of Homes	30
Size	37.11 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-24-2020

Lakeland

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

91 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Riverside VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 50' 31"
Longitude	-95° 22' 50"
Number of Homes	130
Size	244.87 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-12-2020

Lake Falls Estates

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

89 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

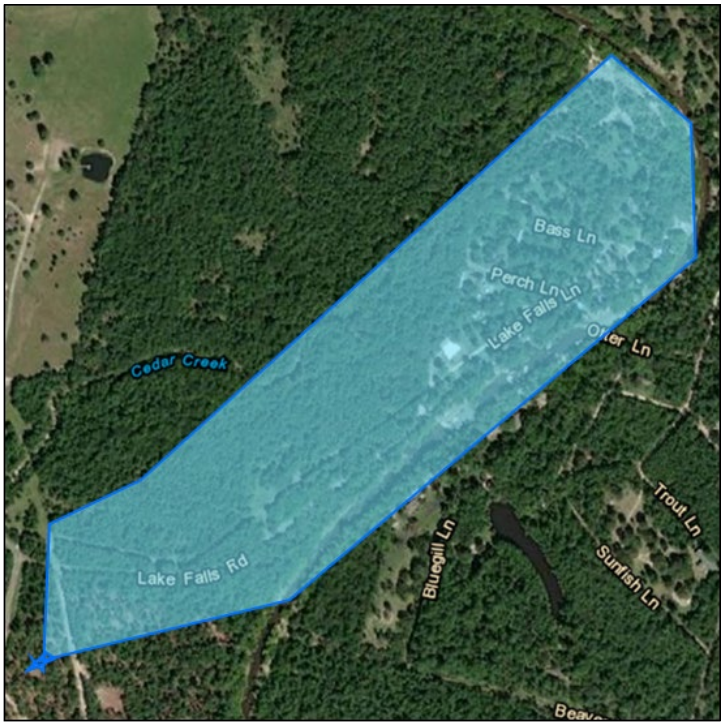
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Crabbs Prairie Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	30° 49' 20"
Longitude	-95° 29' 7"
Number of Homes	40
Size	69.46 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-30-2020



Lost Meadows

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

84 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

New Waverly VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 33' 37"
Longitude	-95° 33' 58"
Number of Homes	30
Size	197.17 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-30-2020

Watson Lake Subdivision

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

82 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Dodge VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 41' 8"
Longitude	-95° 26' 5"
Number of Homes	75
Size	323.70 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	12-03-2020

Harmon Creek Ridge

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

80 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

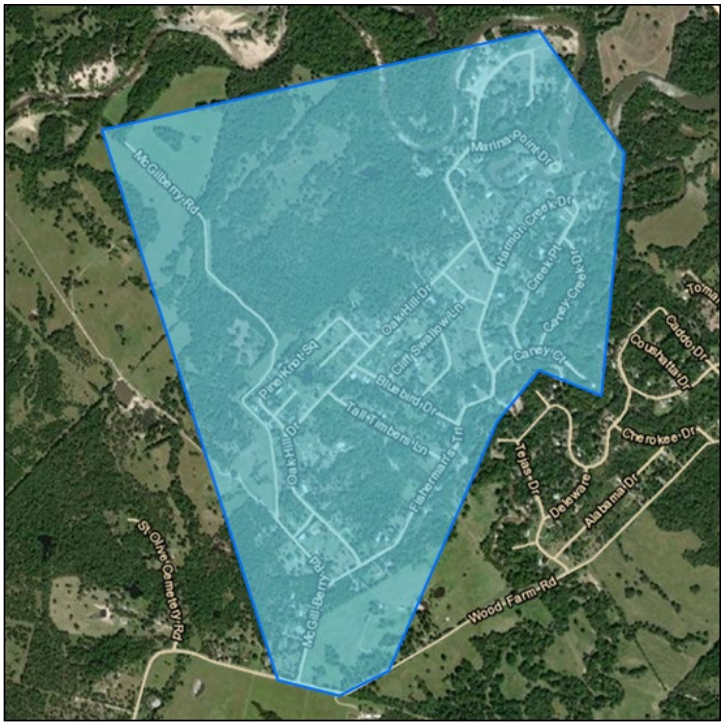
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Riverside VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 51' 9"
Longitude	-95° 26' 52"
Number of Homes	100
Size	652.17 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-30-2020



Koonce Road

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

80 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

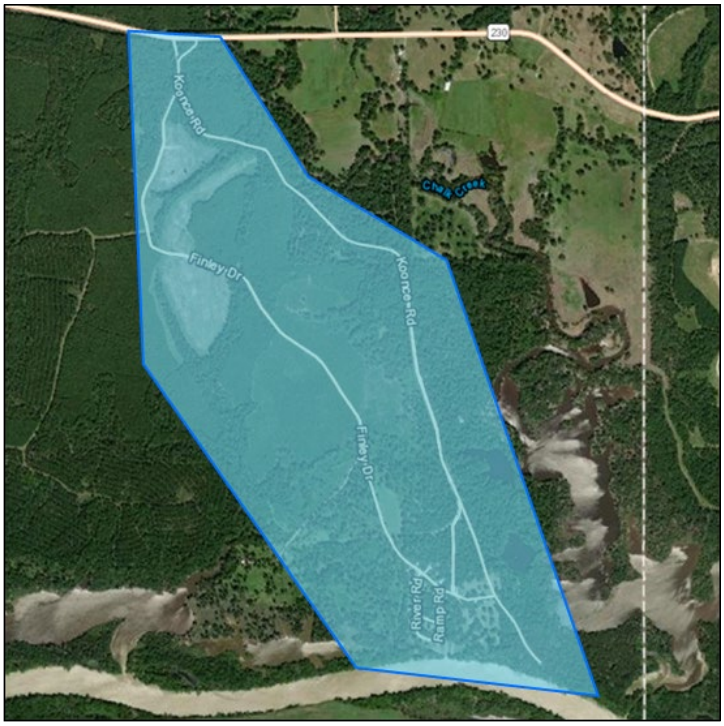
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Riverside VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 56' 58"
Longitude	-95° 26' 45"
Number of Homes	20
Size	497.50 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-30-2020



Forgotten Forest

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

79 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Dodge VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 43' 19"
Longitude	-95° 23' 52"
Number of Homes	75
Size	234.85 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-25-2020

Whispering Pines

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

78 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

New Waverly VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 34' 5"
Longitude	-95° 24' 47"
Number of Homes	30
Size	333.37 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	12-03-2020

Ashworth Road

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

77 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

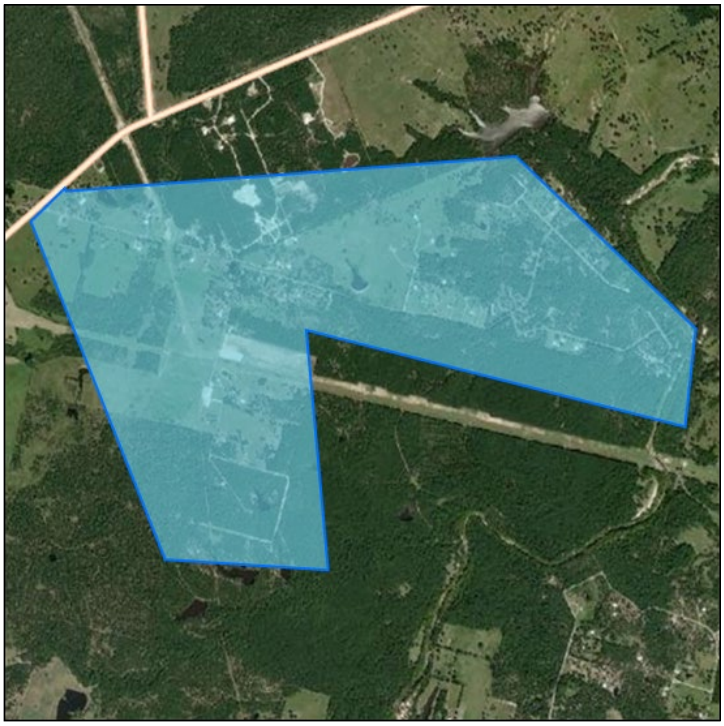
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Crabbs Prairie Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	30° 50' 50"
Longitude	-95° 29' 17"
Number of Homes	100
Size	1,113.13 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-24-2020



Olde Oaks Park

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

74 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

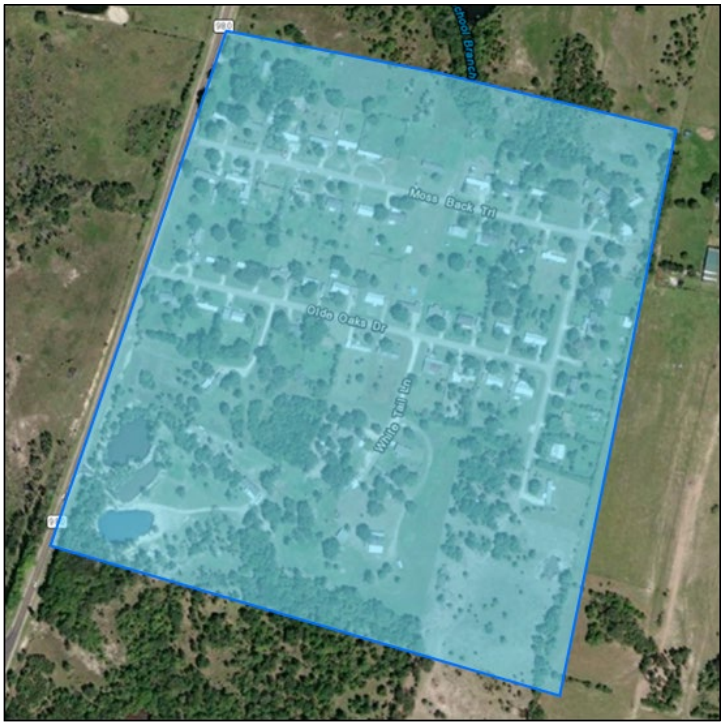
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Crabbs Prairie Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	30° 49' 16"
Longitude	-95° 31' 15"
Number of Homes	60
Size	71.37 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	12-01-2020



Summer Place

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

72 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Huntsville Fire Dept.

Community Information

Latitude	30° 41' 48"
Longitude	-95° 36' 12"
Number of Homes	75
Size	175.30 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	12-02-2020

Forest Glen Camps

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

72 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

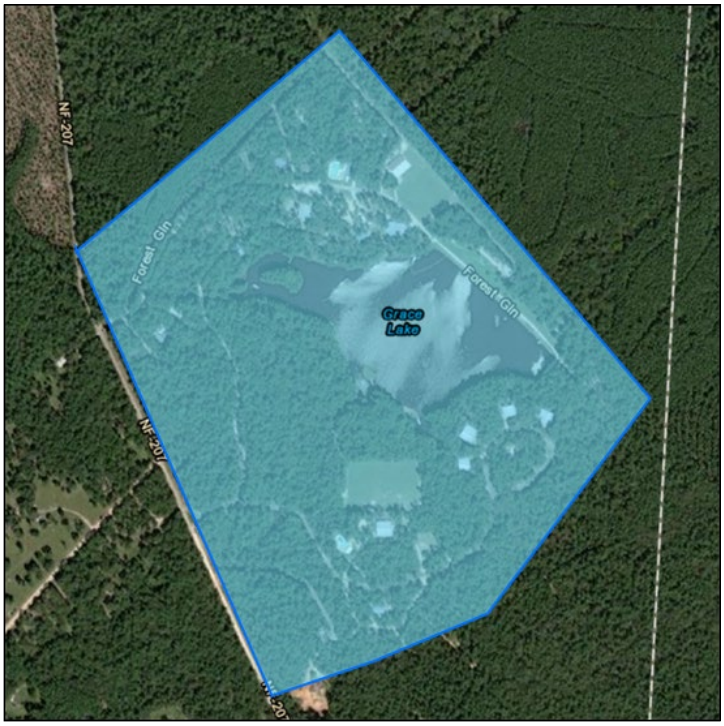
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

New Waverly VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 39' 44"
Longitude	-95° 20' 59"
Number of Homes	15
Size	157.15 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-25-2020



Redskin Ridge/ Tejas Drive

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

71 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

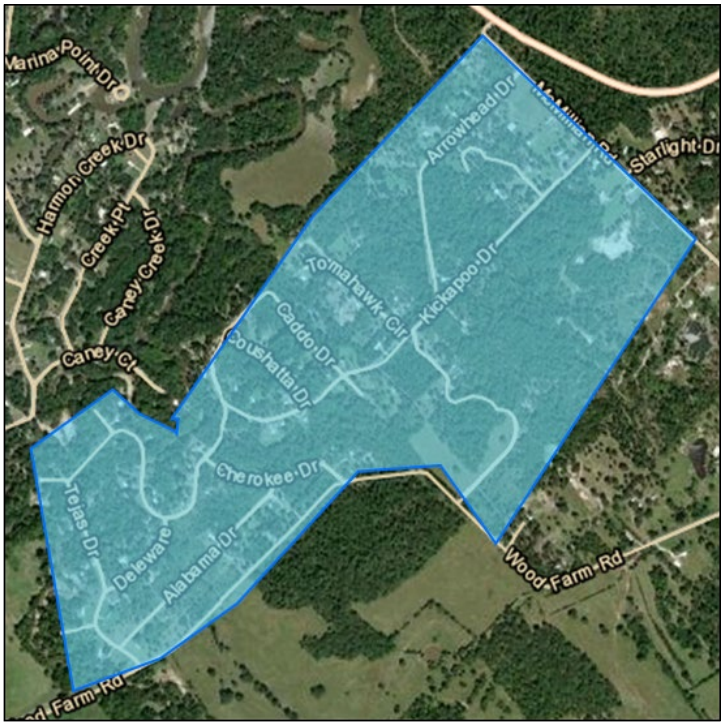
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Riverside VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 51' 3"
Longitude	-95° 26' 4"
Number of Homes	100
Size	288.73 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-30-2020



Grant Cemetery Road

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

69 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

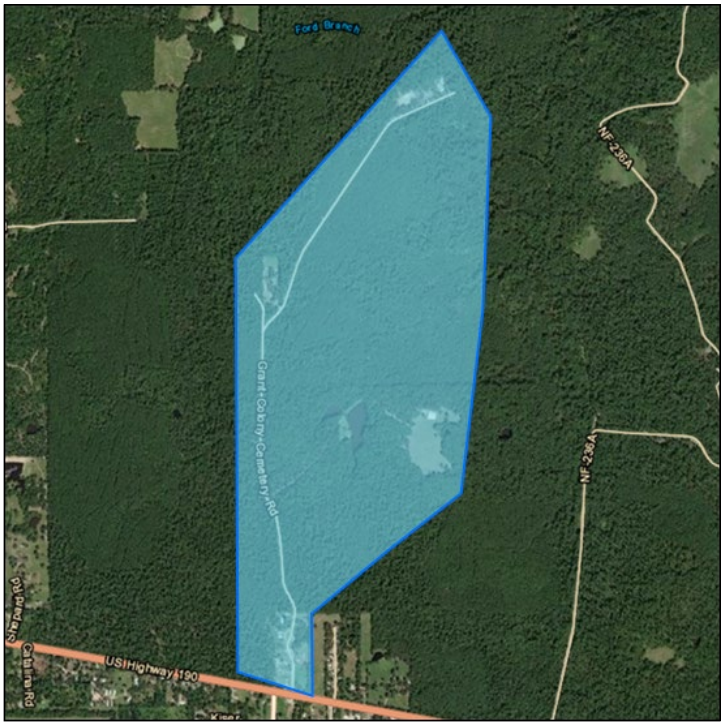
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Huntsville Fire Dept.

Community Information

Latitude	30° 43' 11"
Longitude	-95° 29' 25"
Number of Homes	15
Size	401.80 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-25-2020



Wallace Road

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

68 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Crabbs Prairie Fire Department

Community Information

Latitude	30° 49' 32"
Longitude	-95° 33' 4"
Number of Homes	40
Size	277.35 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile
Assessed By:	Matthew Ford
Assessment Date:	11-12-2020

Thomas Lake Road

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

66 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

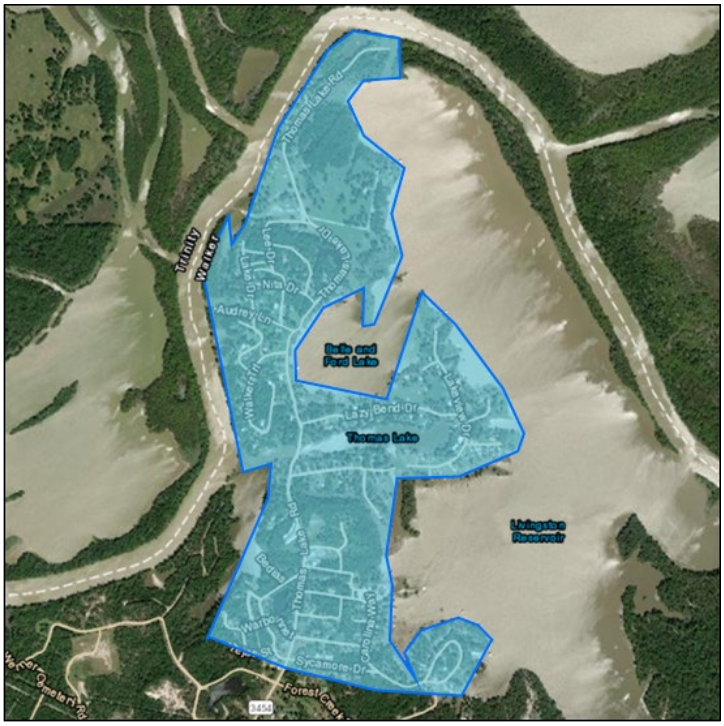
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Thomas Lake Rd. VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 51' 44"
Longitude	-95° 20' 42"
Number of Homes	150
Size	402.21 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	12-03-2020



Hostetter Area

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

63 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

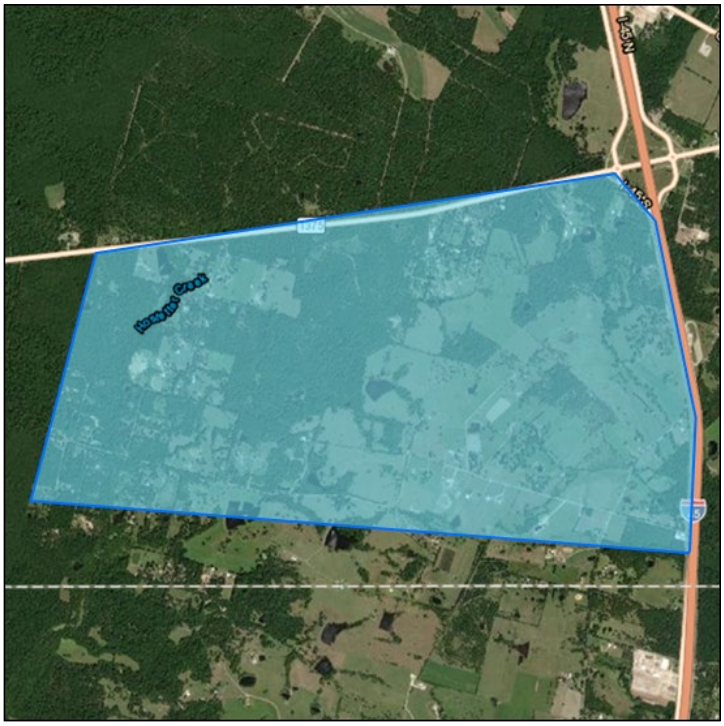
Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

New Waverly VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 31' 20"
Longitude	-95° 30' 47"
Number of Homes	75
Size	2,303.61 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-30-2020



Little Loop Road

Huntsville, Walker County, Texas

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

62 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Hazard

Home Construction Rating

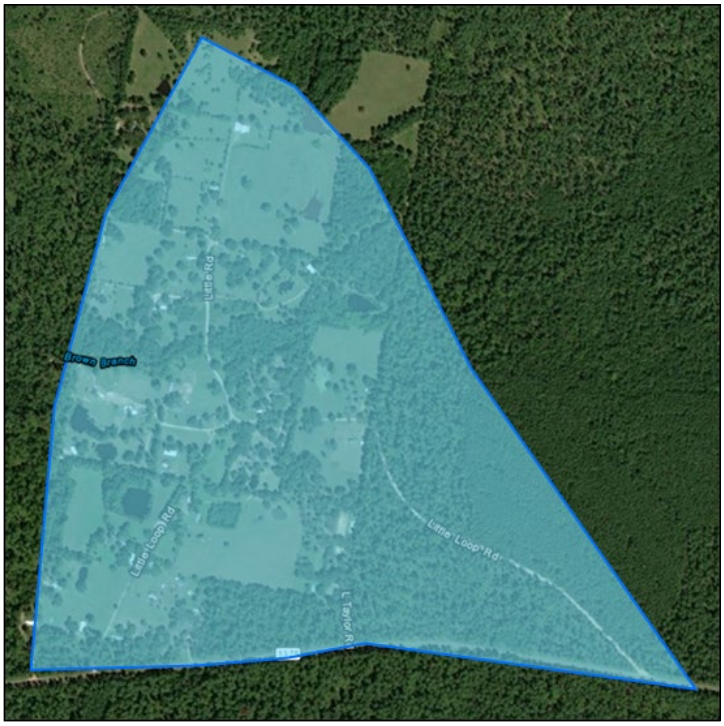
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

New Waverly VFD

Community Information

Latitude	30° 32' 5"
Longitude	-95° 34' 37"
Number of Homes	20
Size	253.87 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	WL Humphrey
Assessment Date:	11-30-2020



Fuels and Mitigation Project Submission Worksheet

FORM Completed by:____Matthew Ford_____ **Date**___09/06/2021_____

TFS Point of Contact Phone:___281-706-7105_____ **E-mail:**__mford@tfs.tamu.edu_____

PROPERTY OWNER: __ Jose Rodriguez, Carl Davis, Pinehurst Properties et. al. **Project Name**_ Lakeland Project Area __

Owner Category: Federal State Local Tribal Private -Commercial Private - Non-Profit Private- Individual

PROPERTY OWNER CONTACT FOR PROJECT:

Name__N/A_____ Address__N/A_____

E-mail Address ___N/A_____ Phone (with area code)_____N/A_____

Release of Liabilities Form Obtained and Signed: Yes or No **Release Comment:** ___ Proposal Phase _____

Release Contact Name: ___Proposal Phase_____ **Phone (with area code)**___ Proposal Phase _____

SELECTION BASIS: CWPP: County / City / Community FIREWISE: Yes / Adjacent / Prospective

TRAINING: TFS / TIFMAS / Local EXTREME RISK Other:(specify)_____

PROJECT LOCATION:

County Name:___Walker_____ Community:_Lakeland Community____Lat.: N 30 50' 31" Long.: W -95 22' 50"_____
WGS 84 Decimal Degree format: (example N32.29834, W -97.23412)

Total Area to be treated (Acres or length): __11 acres_____ **Vegetation Type:** _Mixed Hardwood Forest_____

TREATMENT CATEGORY: Shaded Fuel Break Access Improvement Defensible Space

Prescribe Burning Landscape-wide Fuel Reduction Other (specify)_____

PROPOSED TREATMENT METHODS: estimate acres for all that apply

Dozer - estimated acres treated:_____ **Mulched - estimated acres treated:**_____11_____

Chainsaw - estimated acres treated:_____ **Prescribe Burning - estimated acres treated:**_____

Herbicide - estimated acres treated:_____ **Burn Piles - estimated number treated:**_____

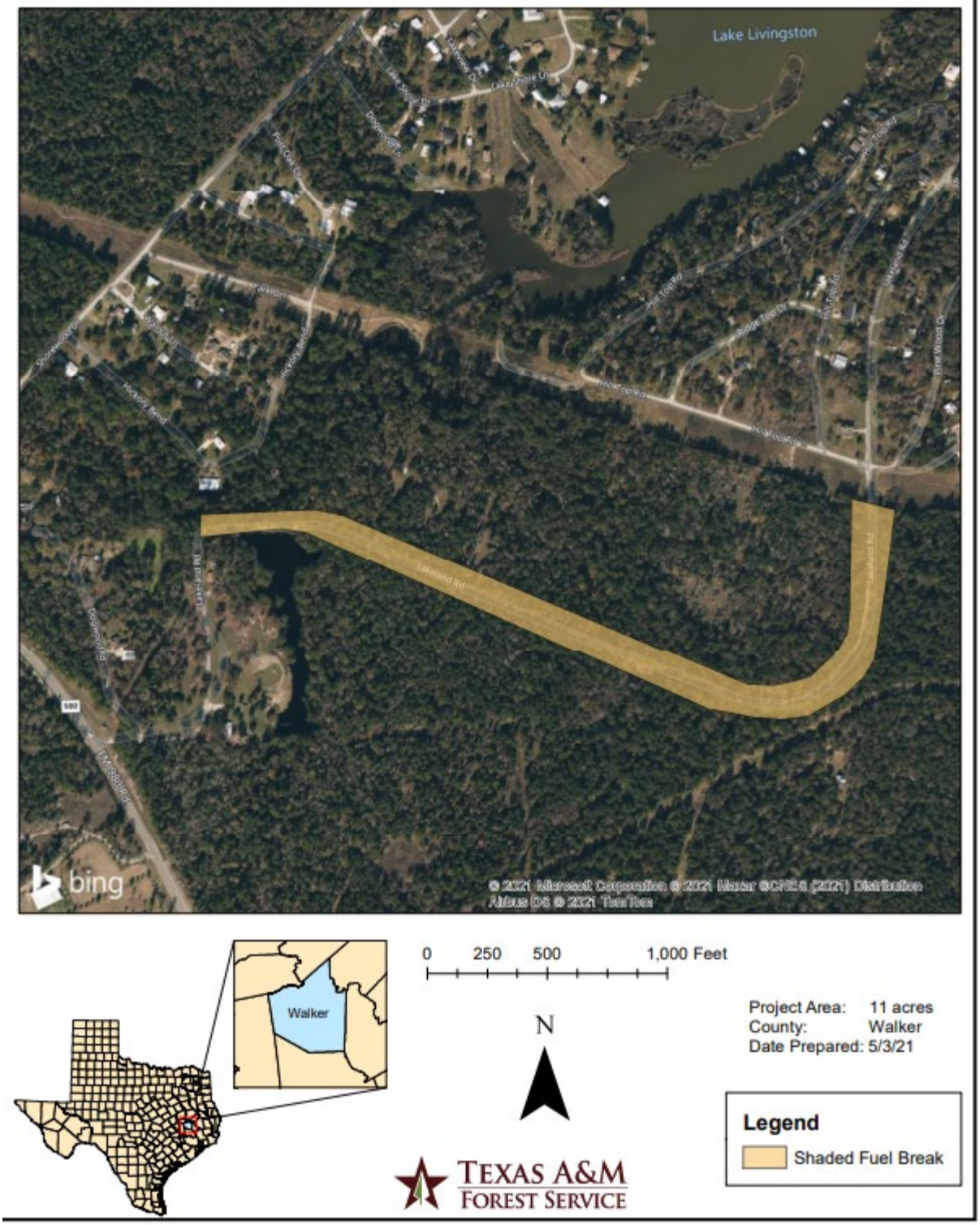
DEBRIS DISPOSAL METHOD: estimate acres for all that apply

Scatter on site:_____11_____ **Pile on Site:**_____ **Cut to length and remove :**_____
Chip and remove:_____ **Chip and broadcast:**_____

Please Attach a General **Map of location** to be treated with treatment area marked

Texas A&M Forest Service- Mitigation and Prevention Dept. – Fuels Coordinator: William "Andy" McCrady
P.O. Box 310, Lufkin, TX 75902-0310 Cell: (936) 689-9393 Email: wmccrady@tfs.tamu.edu

Lakeland Project Area



Fuels and Mitigation Project Submission Worksheet

FORM Completed by: ___Matthew Ford_____ **Date**___09/07/2021_____

TFS Point of Contact Phone: ___281-706-7105_____ **E-mail:**__mford@tfs.tamu.edu_____

PROPERTY OWNER: __ Multiple Landowners_____ **Project Name_** Riverside Harbor Fuels Project _

Owner Category: Federal State Local Tribal Private -Commercial Private - Non-Profit Private- Individual

PROPERTY OWNER CONTACT FOR PROJECT:

Name_____N/A_____ Address_____Huntsville- TX 77320_____

E-mail Address ___N/A_____ Phone (with area code)_____N/A_____

Release of Liabilities Form Obtained and Signed: Yes or No **Release Comment:** ___ Proposal Phase _____

Release Contact Name: ___Proposal Phase_____ **Phone (with area code)**___ Proposal Phase _____

SELECTION BASIS: CWPP: County / City / Community FIREWISE: Yes / Adjacent / Prospective

TRAINING: TFS / TIFMAS / Local EXTREME RISK Other:(specify)_____

PROJECT LOCATION:

County Name:___Walker_____ Community:_Riverside Harbor Community_____Lat.: N 30.8717 Long.: W -95.4425_____
WGS 84 Decimal Degree format: (example N32.29834, W -97.23412)

Total Area to be treated (Acres or length): __2 acres_____ **Vegetation Type:** _ Mixed Hardwood Forest_____

TREATMENT CATEGORY: Shaded Fuel Break Access Improvement Defensible Space

Prescribed Burning Landscape-wide Fuel Reduction Other (specify)_____

PROPOSED TREATMENT METHODS: estimate acres for all that apply

Dozer - estimated acres treated:_____ **Mulched - estimated acres treated:_____**

Chainsaw - estimated acres treated:_____2_____ **Prescribe Burning - estimated acres treated:_____**

Herbicide - estimated acres treated:_____ **Burn Piles - estimated number treated:_____**

DEBRIS DISPOSAL METHOD: estimate acres for all that apply

Scatter on site:_____ **Pile on Site:_____** **Cut to length and remove :_____**
Chip and remove:_____2_____ **Chip and broadcast:_____**

Please Attach a General **Map of location** to be treated with treatment area marked

Texas A&M Forest Service- Mitigation and Prevention Dept. – Fuels Coordinator: William "Andy" McCrady
P.O. Box 310, Lufkin, TX 75902-0310 Cell: (936) 689-9393 Email: wmccrady@tfs.tamu.edu

Riverside Harbor Project Area

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

NORTH

Legend

Access Improvement

Project Area: 2 acres
County: Walker
Date Prepared: 5/4/21

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Fuels and Mitigation Project Submission Worksheet

FORM Completed by: ___Matthew Ford_____ **Date**___09/07/2021_____

TFS Point of Contact Phone: ___281-706-7105_____ **E-mail:**__mford@tfs.tamu.edu_____

PROPERTY OWNER: __ Voyager Group LTD._____ **Project Name_** Forgotten Forest Fuels Project _

Owner Category: Federal State Local Tribal Private -Commercial Private - Non-Profit Private- Individual

PROPERTY OWNER CONTACT FOR PROJECT:

Name_____Voyager Group_____ Address____1405 Southwood Dr., Huntsville- TX 77340_____

E-mail Address ___N/A_____ Phone (with area code)_____936-295-5898_____

Release of Liabilities Form Obtained and Signed: Yes or No **Release Comment:** ___ Proposal Phase _____

Release Contact Name: ___Proposal Phase_____ **Phone (with area code)**___ Proposal Phase _____

SELECTION BASIS: CWPP: County / City / Community FIREWISE: Yes / Adjacent / Prospective

TRAINING: TFS / TIFMAS / Local EXTREME RISK Other:(specify)_____

PROJECT LOCATION:

County Name:___Walker_____ Community:_Forgotten Forest Community_____Lat.: N 30.8717 Long.: W -95.4425_____
WGS 84 Decimal Degree format: (example N32.29834, W -97.23412)

Total Area to be treated (Acres or length): __8 acres_____ **Vegetation Type:** _ Mixed Hardwood/ Pine Forest_____

TREATMENT CATEGORY: Shaded Fuel Break Access Improvement Defensible Space

Prescribed Burning Landscape-wide Fuel Reduction Other (specify)_____

PROPOSED TREATMENT METHODS: estimate acres for all that apply

Dozer - estimated acres treated:_____ **Mulched - estimated acres treated:_____8_____**

Chainsaw - estimated acres treated:_____ **Prescribe Burning - estimated acres treated:_____**

Herbicide - estimated acres treated:_____ **Burn Piles - estimated number treated:_____**

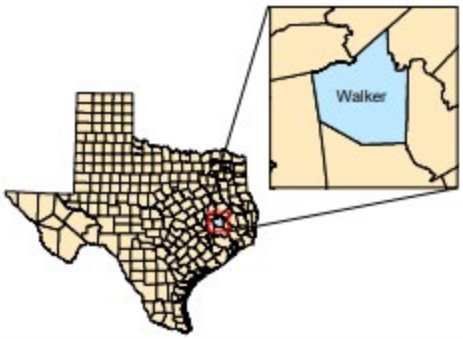
DEBRIS DISPOSAL METHOD: estimate acres for all that apply

Scatter on site:_____8_____ Pile on Site:_____ Cut to length and remove :_____
Chip and remove:_____ Chip and broadcast:_____

Please Attach a General **Map of location** to be treated with treatment area marked

Texas A&M Forest Service- Mitigation and Prevention Dept. – Fuels Coordinator: William "Andy" McCrady
P.O. Box 310, Lufkin, TX 75902-0310 Cell: (936) 689-9393 Email: wmccrady@tfs.tamu.edu

Forgotten Forest Project Area



0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

N

Project Area: 8 acres
County: Walker
Date Prepared: 5/4/21

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Legend

Shaded Fuel Break

Fuels and Mitigation Project Submission Worksheet

FORM Completed by: ___Matthew Ford_____ **Date**___09/07/2021_____

TFS Point of Contact Phone: ___281-706-7105_____ **E-mail:**__mford@tfs.tamu.edu_____

PROPERTY OWNER: __ US Forestry- Sam Houston National Forest___ **Project Name**_ Watson Lake Fuels Break Project _

Owner Category: **Federal** **State** **Local** **Tribal** **Private -Commercial** **Private - Non-Profit** **Private- Individual**

PROPERTY OWNER CONTACT FOR PROJECT:

Name__USFS- Sam Houston National Forest_____ Address__394 FM 1375 West, New Waverly- TX 77358_____

E-mail Address ___N/A_____ Phone (with area code)_____936-344-6205_____

Release of Liabilities Form Obtained and Signed: Yes or No **Release Comment:** ___ Proposal Phase _____

Release Contact Name: ___Proposal Phase_____ **Phone (with area code)**___ Proposal Phase _____

SELECTION BASIS: **CWPP: County / City / Community** **FIREWISE: Yes / Adjacent / Prospective**

TRAINING: TFS / TIFMAS / Local **EXTREME RISK** **Other:(specify)**_____

PROJECT LOCATION:

County Name:___Walker_____ Community:_Watson Lake Community_____Lat.: N 30.6856 Long.: W -95.4347_____
WGS 84 Decimal Degree format: (example N32.29834, W -97.23412)

Total Area to be treated (Acres or length): __14 acres_____ **Vegetation Type:** _Mixed Hardwood/ Pine Forest_____

TREATMENT CATEGORY: **Shaded Fuel Break** **Access Improvement** **Defensible Space**

Prescribe Burning **Landscape-wide Fuel Reduction** **Other (specify)**_____

PROPOSED TREATMENT METHODS: estimate acres for all that apply

Dozer - estimated acres treated:___14_____ **Mulched - estimated acres treated:**_14 (ALTERNATIVE)____

Chainsaw - estimated acres treated:_____ **Prescribe Burning - estimated acres treated:**_____

Herbicide - estimated acres treated:_____ **Burn Piles - estimated number treated:**_____

DEBRIS DISPOSAL METHOD: estimate acres for all that apply

Scatter on site:_____14_____ **Pile on Site:**_____ **Cut to length and remove :**_____
Chip and remove:_____ **Chip and broadcast:**_____

Please Attach a General **Map of location** to be treated with treatment area marked

Texas A&M Forest Service- Mitigation and Prevention Dept. – Fuels Coordinator: William "Andy" McCrady
P.O. Box 310, Lufkin, TX 75902-0310 Cell: (936) 689-9393 Email: wmccrady@tfs.tamu.edu

Watson Lake Project Area

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

N

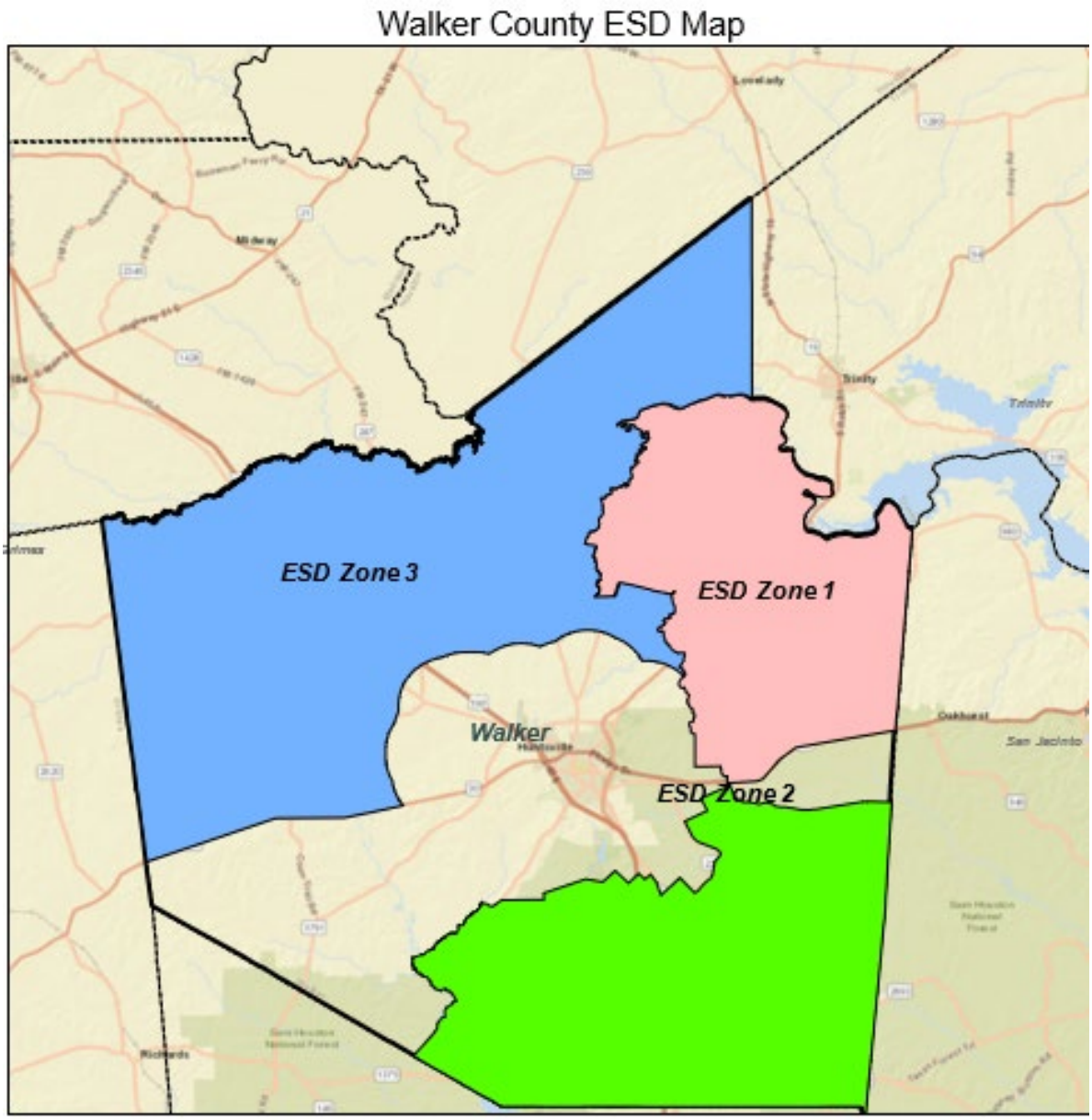
Legend

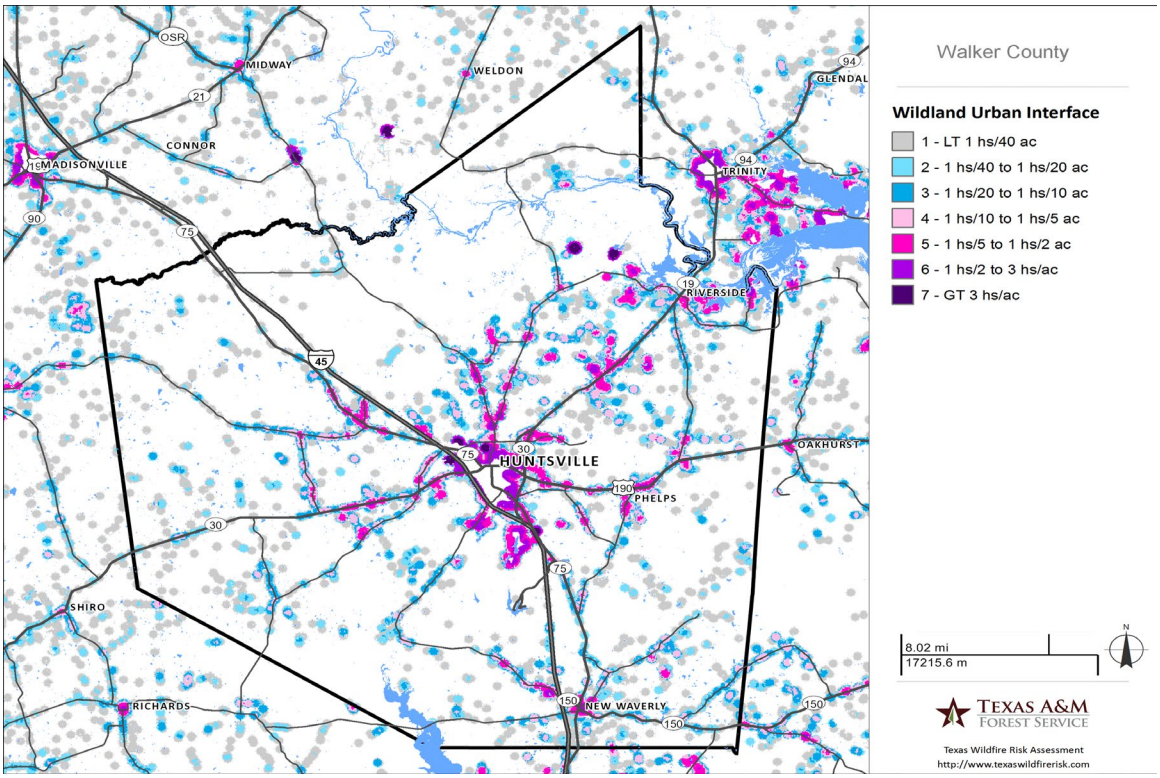
Fire Break

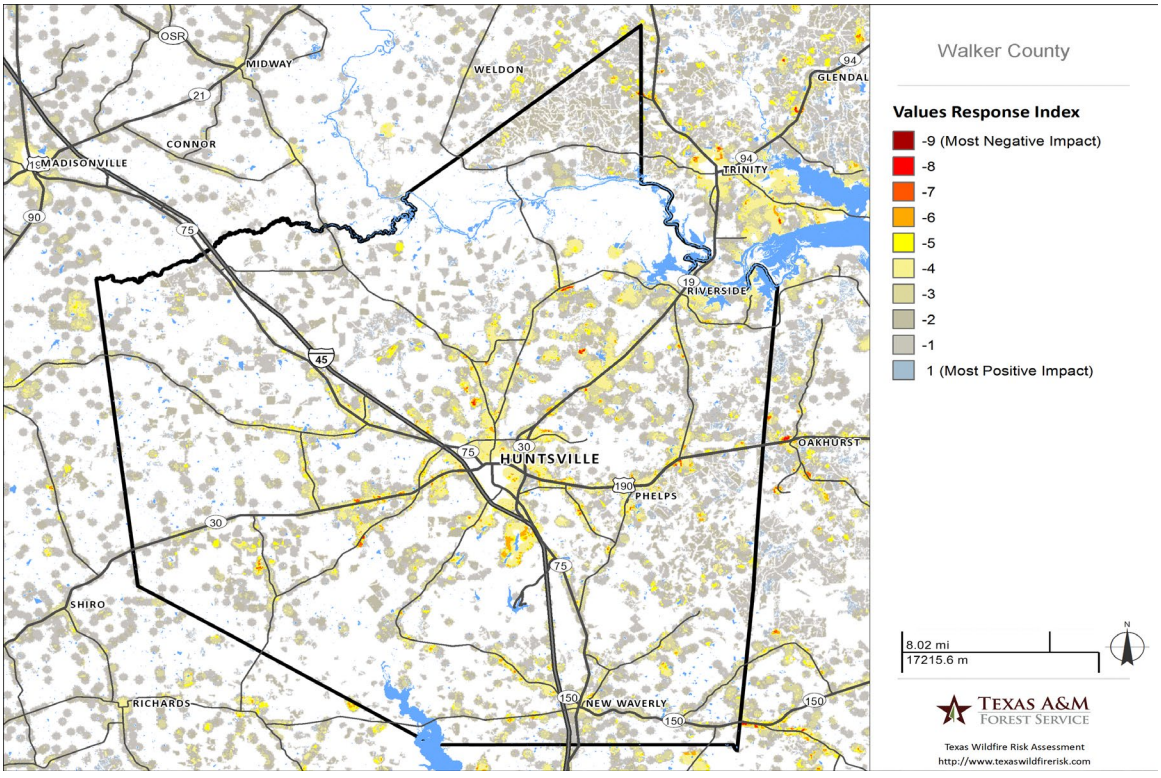
Project Area: 14 acres
County: Walker
Date Prepared: 5/4/21

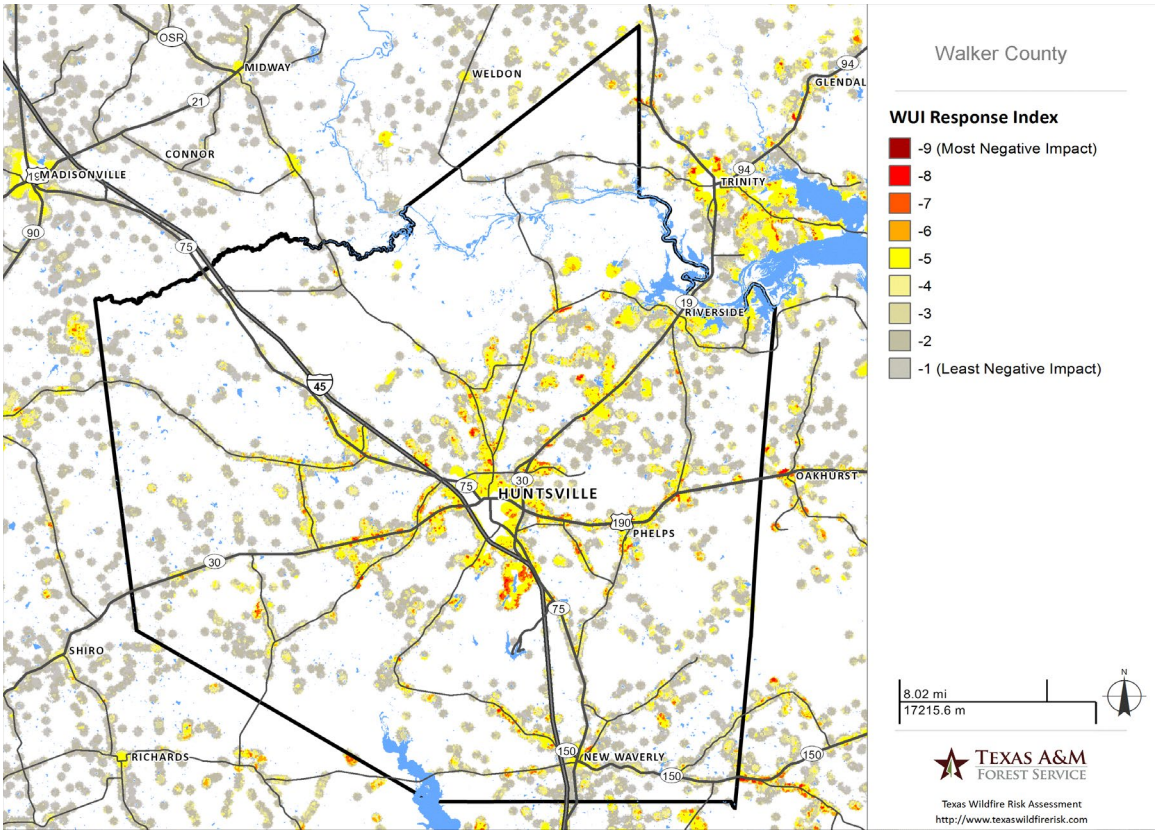
TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

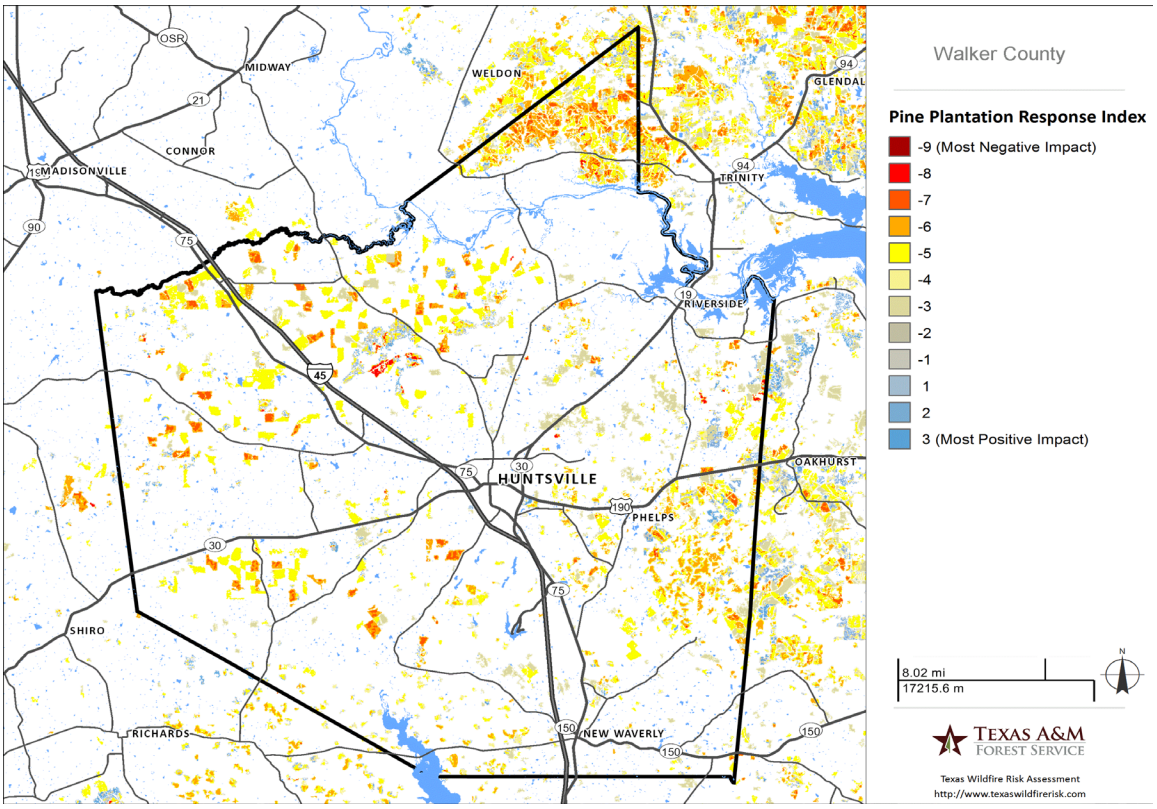
9.0 Maps

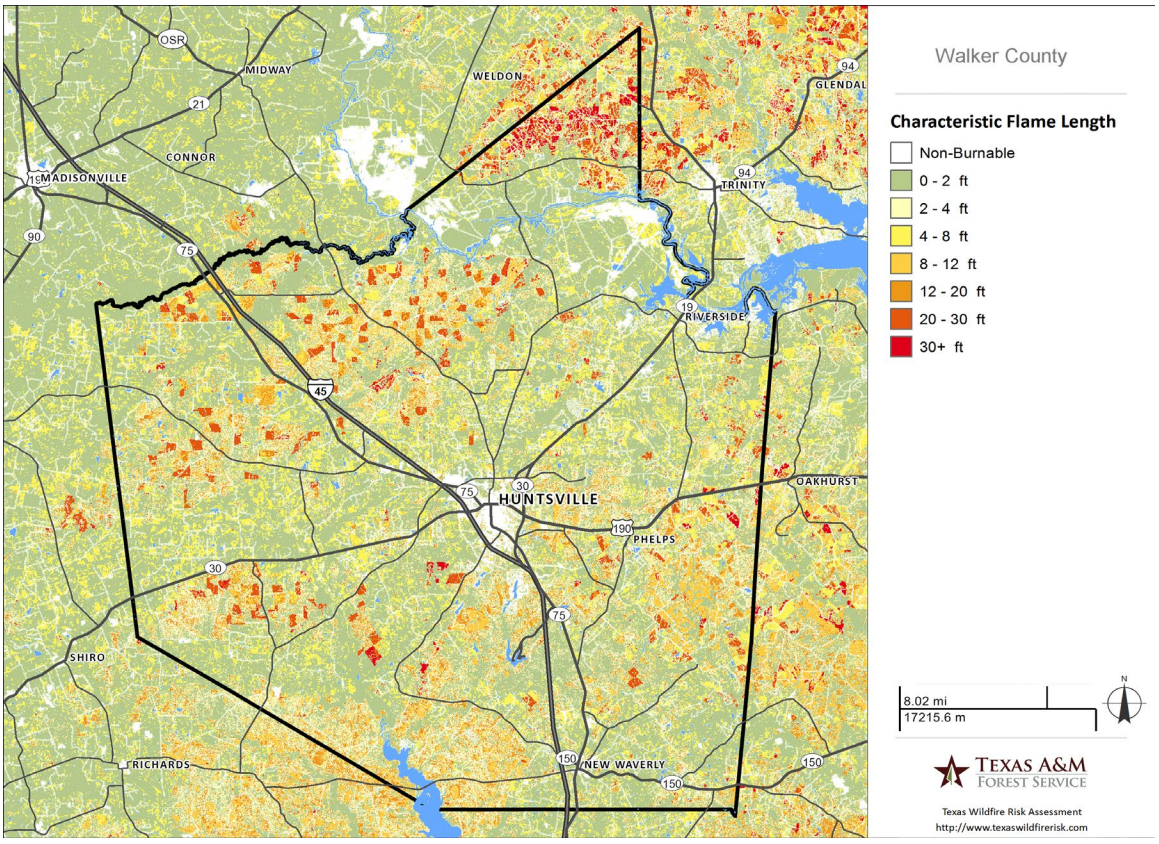

Walker County ESD Map
ESD Zone 3
ESD Zone 1
ESD Zone 2
Walker
Huntsville
Oakhurst
San Jacinto
Richards

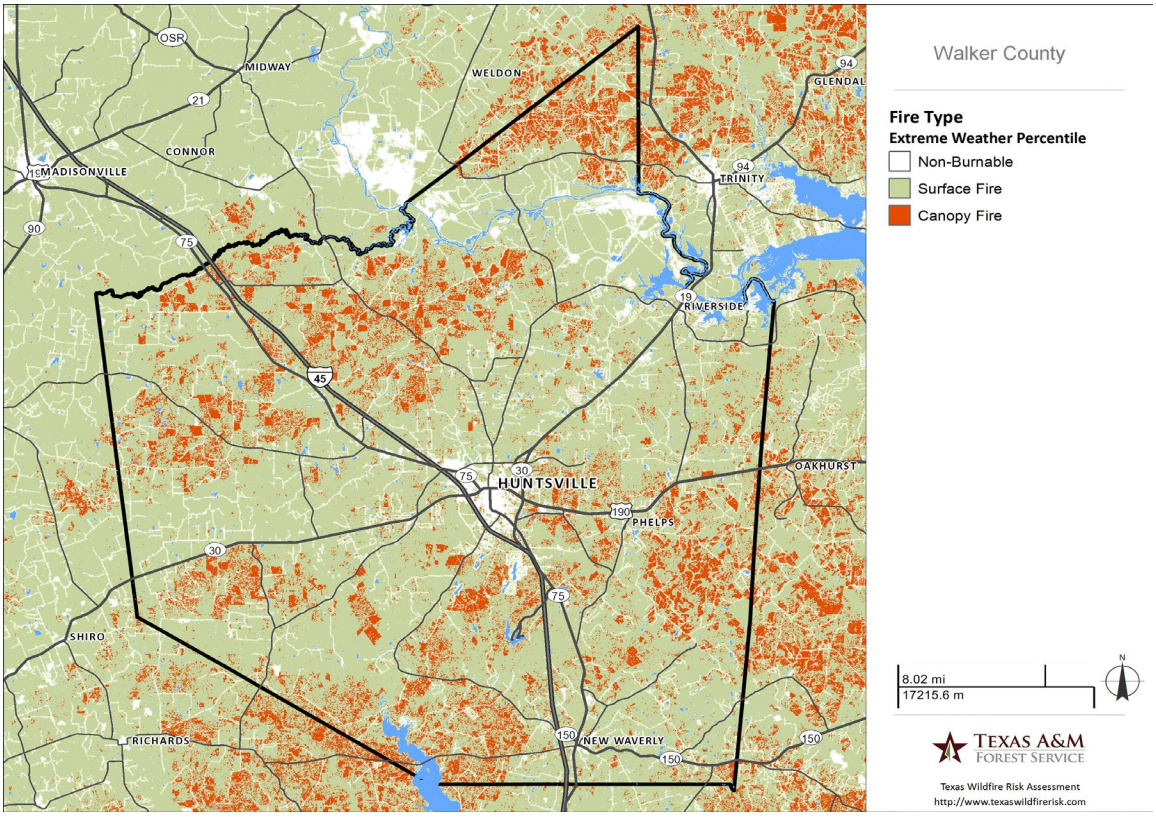

OSR
MIDWAY
WELDON
GLENDAL
CONNOR
MADISONVILLE
TRINITY
RIVERSIDE
HUNTSVILLE
OAKHURST
PHELPS
SHIRO
RICHARDS
NEW WAVERLY
Walker County
Wildland Urban Interface
1 - LT 1 hs/40 ac
2 - 1 hs/40 to 1 hs/20 ac
3 - 1 hs/20 to 1 hs/10 ac
4 - 1 hs/10 to 1 hs/5 ac
5 - 1 hs/5 to 1 hs/2 ac
6 - 1 hs/2 to 3 hs/ac
7 - GT 3 hs/ac
8.02 mi
17215.6 m
N
TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com


OSR
MIDWAY
WELDON
GLENDAL
CONNOR
MADISONVILLE
TRINITY
RIVERSIDE
HUNTSVILLE
OAKHURST
PHELPS
SHIRO
RICHARDS
NEW WAVERLY
Walker County
Values Response Index
-9 (Most Negative Impact)
-8
-7
-6
-5
-4
-3
-2
-1
1 (Most Positive Impact)
8.02 mi
17215.6 m
N
TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com

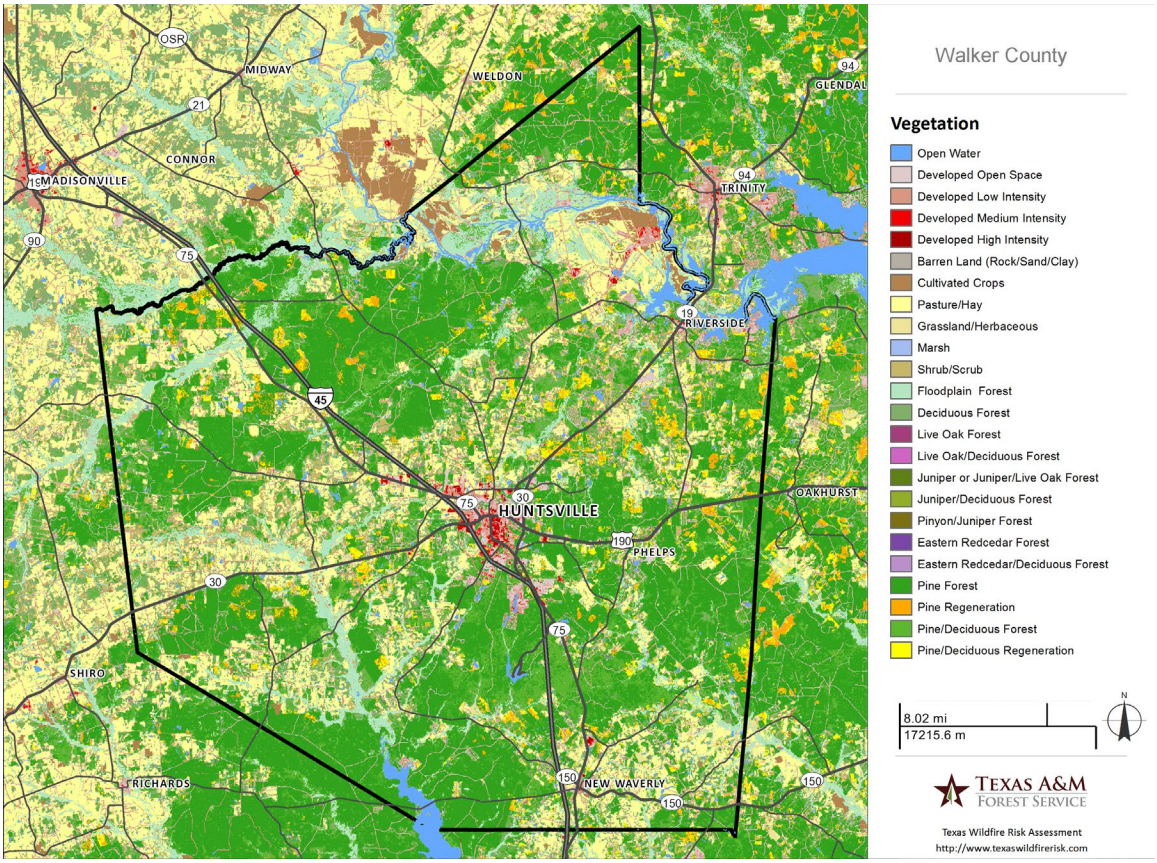

OSR
MIDWAY
WELDON
GLENDALE
CONNOR
MADISONVILLE
TRINITY
RIVERSIDE
HUNTSVILLE
OAKHURST
PHELPS
SHIRO
RICHARDS
NEW WAVERLY
Walker County
WUI Response Index
-9 (Most Negative Impact)
-8
-7
-6
-5
-4
-3
-2
-1 (Least Negative Impact)
8.02 mi
17215.6 m
N
Texas A&M Forest Service
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com

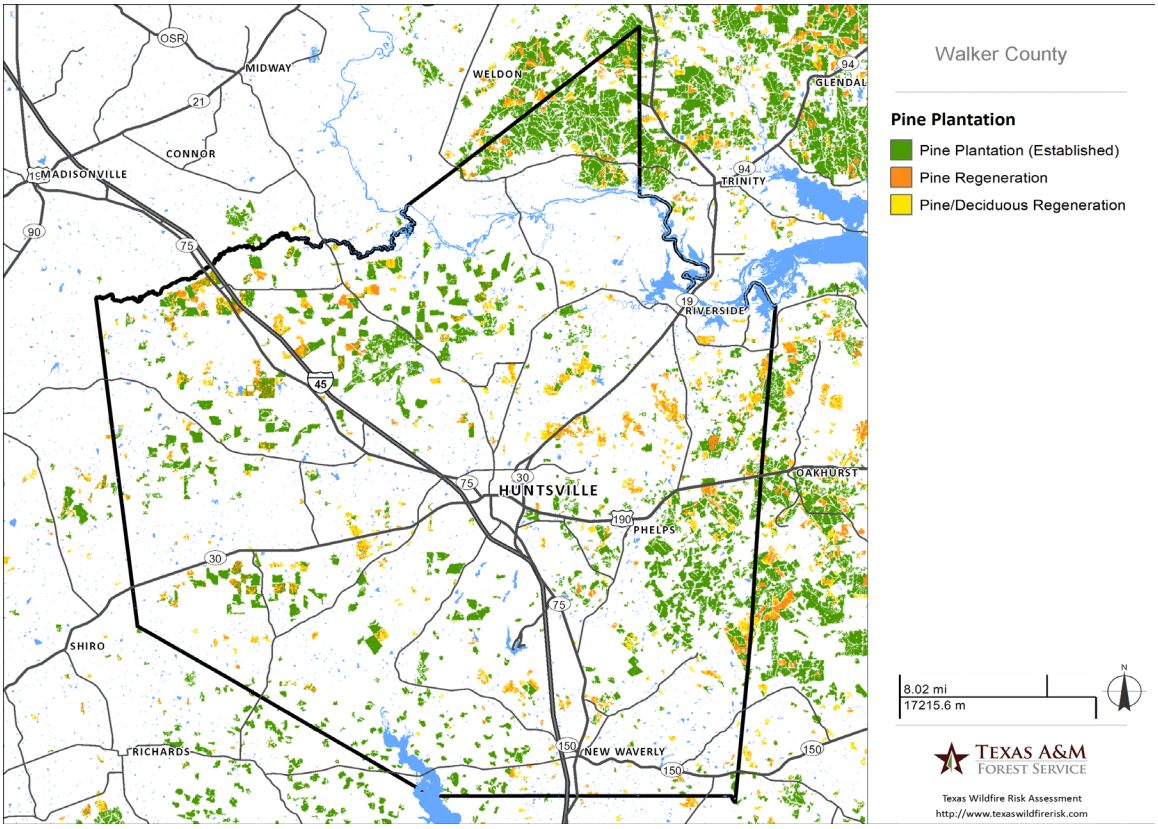

OSR
MIDWAY
WELDON
GLENDALE
CONNOR
MADISONVILLE
TRINITY
RIVERSIDE
HUNTSVILLE
OAKHURST
PHELPS
SHIRO
RICHARDS
NEW WAVERLY
Walker County
Pine Plantation Response Index
-9 (Most Negative Impact)
-8
-7
-6
-5
-4
-3
-2
-1
1
2
3 (Most Positive Impact)
8.02 mi
17215.6 m
N
Texas A&M Forest Service
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com

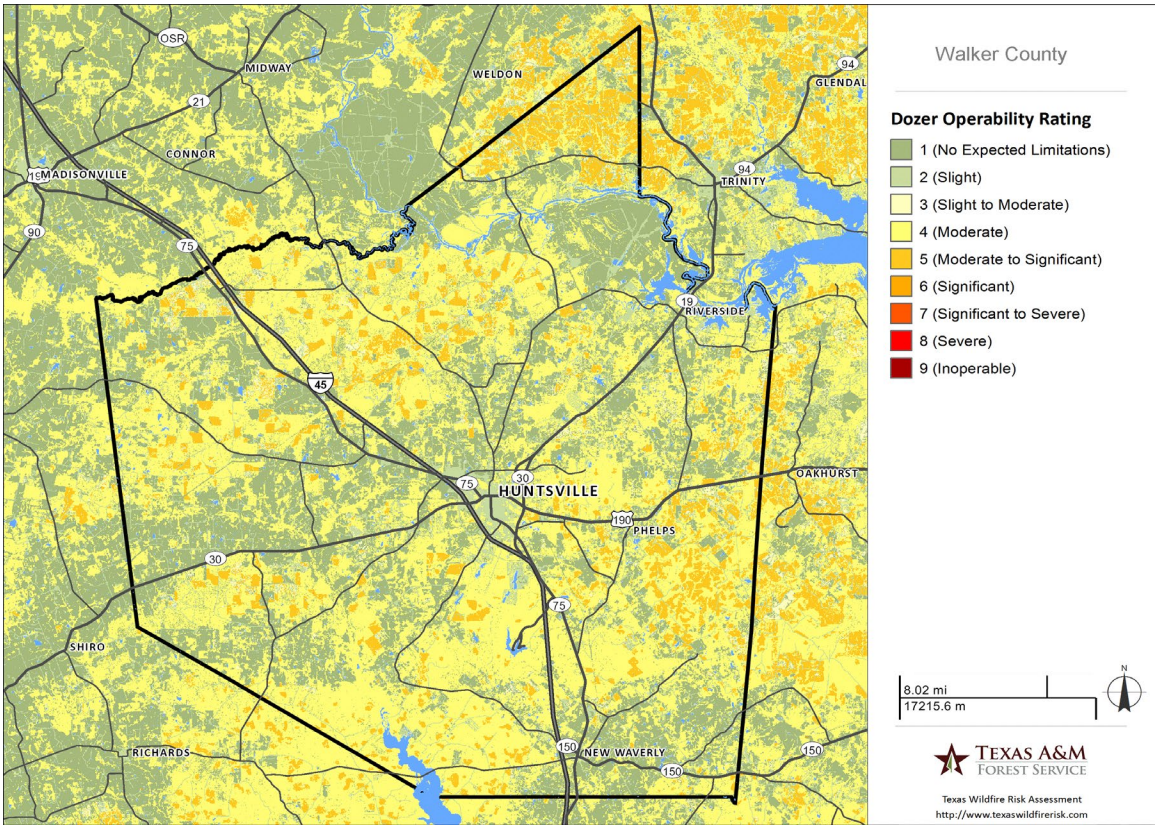

OSR
MIDWAY
WELDON
94
GLENDAL
21
CONNOR
MADISONVILLE
94
TRINITY
90
75
19
RIVERSIDE
45
75
30
HUNTSVILLE
OAKHURST
190
PHELPS
30
75
SHIRO
RICHARDS
150
NEW WAVERLY
150
150
Walker County
Characteristic Flame Length
Non-Burnable
0 - 2 ft
2 - 4 ft
4 - 8 ft
8 - 12 ft
12 - 20 ft
20 - 30 ft
30+ ft
8.02 mi
17215.6 m
N
TEXAS A&M
FOREST SERVICE
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com


Walker County
Fire Type
Extreme Weather Percentile
Non-Burnable
Surface Fire
Canopy Fire
OSR
MIDWAY
WELDON
GLENDALE
CONNOR
MADISONVILLE
TRINITY
RIVERSIDE
HUNTSVILLE
OAKHURST
PHELPS
SHIRO
RICHARDS
NEW WAVERLY
8.02 mi
17215.6 m
N
TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com

Model	Surface Fuels Category	FBPS Fuel Model Set	Acres	Percent
GR1	Short, Sparse Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	68,373	13.3 %
GR2	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	75,751	14.8 %
GR3	Low Load, Very Coarse, Humid Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	2,354	0.5 %
GR4	Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	0	0.0 %
GS1	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub (Dynamic)	2005	0	0.0 %
GS2	Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub (Dynamic)	2005	3,728	0.7 %
GS3	Moderate Load, Humid Climate Grass-Shrub (Dynamic)	2005	4,097	0.8 %
SH2	Moderate Load Dry Climate Shrub	2005	0	0.0 %
SH5	High Load, Dry Climate Shrub	2005	0	0.0 %
SH6	Low Load, Humid Climate Shrub	2005	0	0.0 %
FM8	Closed timber litter (compact)	2005	33,271	6.5 %
FM9 HWD	Hardwood litter (fluffy) - Low Load for Texas	2005	25,338	4.9 %
FM9	Long-needle (pine litter) or hardwood litter	2005	97,679	19.0 %
FM9 PPL	Long-needle (pine litter, plantations) - High Load for Texas	2005	147,056	28.7 %
NB91	Urban/Developed	2005	40,092	7.8 %
NB93	Agricultural	2005	3,876	0.8 %
NB98	Open Water	2005	10,791	2.1 %
NB99	Bare Ground	2005	367	0.1 %
	Total		**512,773**	**100.0 %**


OSR
MIDWAY
WELDON
GLENDALE
21
CONNOR
MADISONVILLE
TRINITY
90
75
RIVERSIDE
45
30
HUNTSVILLE
OAKHURST
190
PHELPS
30
75
SHIRO
RICHARDS
150
NEW WAVERLY
150
Walker County
Vegetation
Open Water
Developed Open Space
Developed Low Intensity
Developed Medium Intensity
Developed High Intensity
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)
Cultivated Crops
Pasture/Hay
Grassland/Herbaceous
Marsh
Shrub/Scrub
Floodplain Forest
Deciduous Forest
Live Oak Forest
Live Oak/Deciduous Forest
Juniper or Juniper/Live Oak Forest
Juniper/Deciduous Forest
Pinyon/Juniper Forest
Eastern Redcedar Forest
Eastern Redcedar/Deciduous Forest
Pine Forest
Pine Regeneration
Pine/Deciduous Forest
Pine/Deciduous Regeneration
8.02 mi
17215.6 m
N
TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com


OSR
MIDWAY
WELDON
GLENDALE
CONNOR
MADISONVILLE
TRINITY
RIVERSIDE
HUNTSVILLE
OAKHURST
PHELPS
SHIRO
RICHARDS
NEW WAVERLY
Walker County
Pine Plantation
Pine Plantation (Established)
Pine Regeneration
Pine/Deciduous Regeneration
8.02 mi
17215.6 m
N
TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com


OSR
MIDWAY
WELDON
GLENDALE
CONNOR
MADISONVILLE
TRINITY
RIVERSIDE
HUNTSVILLE
OAKHURST
PHELPS
SHIRO
RICHARDS
NEW WAVERLY
Walker County
Dozer Operability Rating
1 (No Expected Limitations)
2 (Slight)
3 (Slight to Moderate)
4 (Moderate)
5 (Moderate to Significant)
6 (Significant)
7 (Significant to Severe)
8 (Severe)
9 (Inoperable)
8.02 mi
17215.6 m
N
TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment
http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com

10.0 Record of Revisions

WALKER COUNTY
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PLAN

CHANGE #	DATE OF CHANGE	DESCRIPTION	CHANGED BY
01	07/2007	New Plan	Justice Jones & David Anderson
02	03/2012	Revised entire plan.	David Anderson
03	05/2012	Updated FD Capacity reports.	David Anderson
04	01/2015	Revised entire plan.	David Anderson
05	08/2021	Revised entire plan.	WL Humphrey