

# City of Bryan Community Wildfire Protection Plan



2019



A collaborative approach to protecting lives, property and natural resources in the City of Bryan



In accordance with Title I of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003

This document was prepared by the Bryan Fire Department  
and Texas A&M Forest Service  
and was completed on February 11, 2019.

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# Introduction

Eighty percent of wildfires in Texas occur within two miles of a community. That means 80 percent of Texas wildfires pose a threat to life and property. A Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) can help protect against the threats of wildfire and reduce losses. By developing a CWPP, the City of Bryan is outlining a strategic plan to mitigate, prepare, respond and recover.

## Statement of Intent

The intent of the City of Bryan CWPP is to reduce the risk of wildfire and promote ecosystem health. The plan also is intended to reduce home losses and provide for the safety of residents and firefighters during wildfires.

## Goals

- Provide for the safety of residents and emergency personnel.
- Limit the number of homes destroyed by wildfire.
- Promote and maintain healthy ecosystems.
- Educate citizens about wildfire prevention.

## Objectives

- Complete wildfire risk assessments.
- Identify strategic fuels reduction projects.
- Address treatment of structural ignitability.
- Identify local capacity building and training needs.
- Promote wildfire awareness programs.

## Working Group

### Bryan Fire Department

- Fire Chief Randy McGregor
- Emergency Management Coordinator Jerry Henry
- Deputy Fire Marshal Gerald Burnett
- Lt. Michael Wodrich
- Lt. Todd Mack
- Lt. Jimmy Zaneck

### City of Bryan

- GIS Coordinator Dale Kubenka
- GIS Analyst Elle Melton

### Texas A&M Forest Service

- Hazard Mitigation Coordinator Melanie Karns
- Wildland Urban Interface Specialist Weldon Dent
- Wildland Urban Interface Specialist Matt Ford

### Additional Partners

- Bryan Independent School District
- Texas Division of Emergency Management

# Planning Process



Meeting Date	Topics Covered	Attendees	Action Items
<b>October 26, 2017</b>	Discussed the need for CWPP update, Community Assessor app, TxWRAP Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jerry Henry, Bryan Emergency Management Coordinator</li> <li>- Melanie Karns, TFS Hazard Mitigation Coordinator</li> <li>- Victoria Cruz, TFS WUI Specialist</li> <li>- Justin Graf, TFS Regional Fire Coordinator</li> </ul>	Schedule risk assessments
<b>August 13, 2018</b>	Scheduled risk assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jerry Henry, Bryan Emergency Management Coordinator</li> <li>- Melanie Karns, TFS Hazard Mitigation Coordinator</li> </ul>	Add High and Moderate Risk communities in Community Assessor for assessments
<b>September 12 – 13, 2018</b>	Trained how to use Community Assessor, completed risk assessments and identified potential fuel projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jerry Henry, Bryan Emergency Management Coordinator</li> <li>- Lt. Michael Wodrich, Bryan FD</li> <li>- Gerald Burnett, Deputy Fire Marshal</li> <li>- Lt. Todd Mack, Bryan FD</li> <li>- Lt. Jim Zaneck, Bryan FD</li> <li>- Melanie Karns, TFS Hazard Mitigation Coordinator</li> <li>- Weldon Dent, TFS WUI Specialist</li> <li>- Matt Ford, TFS WUI Specialist</li> </ul>	Add updated maps and data from TxWRAP summary, update fire station information, add assessment reports into CWPP

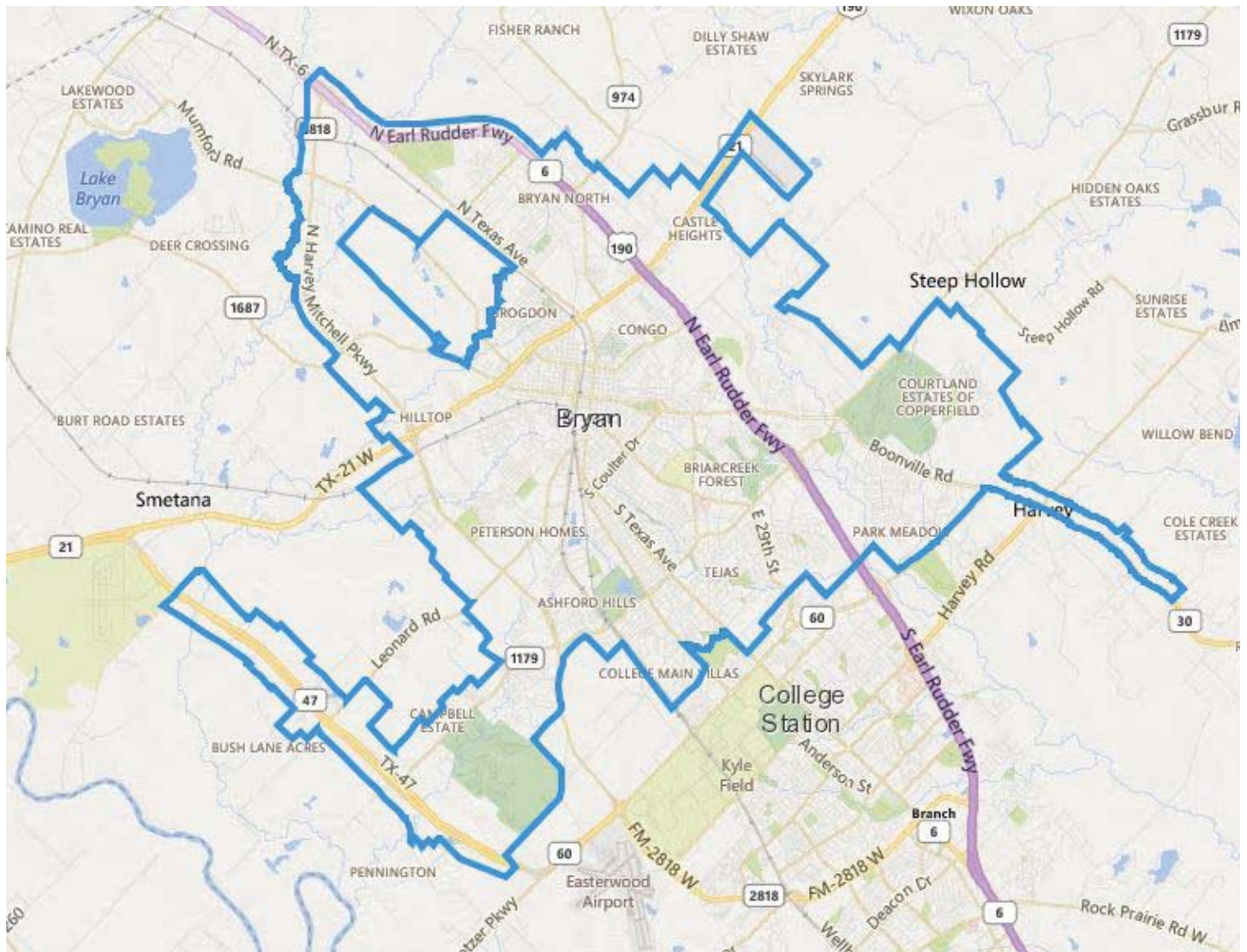
<b>Meeting Date</b>	<b>Topics Covered</b>	<b>Attendees</b>	<b>Action Items</b>
<b>October 9, 2018</b>	Received updated maps from City of Bryan GIS and added them to CWPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elle Melton, GIS Analyst, City of Bryan</li> <li>- Melanie Karns, TFS Hazard Mitigation Coordinator</li> <li>- Jerry Henry, Bryan Emergency Management Coordinator</li> </ul>	Continue CWPP update edits
<b>January 22, 2019</b>	Reviewed CWPP updates and task list for next meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Randy McGregor, BFD Fire Chief</li> <li>- Jerry Henry, Bryan Emergency Management Coordinator</li> <li>- Lt. Michael Wodrich, Bryan FD</li> <li>- Melanie Karns, TFS Hazard Mitigation Coordinator</li> </ul>	Add necessary pictures, edits maps, update 2018 – 2019 data
<b>January 28, 2019</b>	Updated BFD fire stats and community information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jerry Henry, Bryan Emergency Management Coordinator</li> <li>- Melanie Karns, TFS Hazard Mitigation Coordinator</li> </ul>	Add updates to CWPP before next meeting
<b>February 11, 2019</b>	Reviewed final CWPP edits and updates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jerry Henry, Bryan Emergency Management Coordinator</li> <li>- Lt. Michael Wodrich, Bryan FD</li> <li>- Melanie Karns, TFS Hazard Mitigation Coordinator</li> </ul>	Schedule CWPP Signing Ceremony

# Community Background

## Location

Bryan, Texas  
Brazos County  
N 30° 39' 05"  
W 96° 23' 22"

Bryan is the county seat of Brazos County. It encompasses more than 44.5 square miles and has a population of about 83,260 residents. The city shares a border with College Station to its south. Together, the communities are referred to as Bryan-College Station, the 15th largest metropolitan area in Texas. Bryan is 92 miles north-northwest of Houston, 166 miles northeast of San Antonio and 169 miles south of Dallas. It is 104 miles east of Austin, the state capital of Texas.



# General Landscape

Texas is one of the fastest-growing states in the nation, with much of this growth occurring adjacent to metropolitan areas. This increase in population across the state will impact counties and communities within the wildland urban interface (WUI). The topography within the city limits is primarily flat plains and smooth plains. About 1,915 acres of land in the city is zoned for agricultural use.

Predictive Service Areas (PSA) represent regions where the weather reporting stations tend to react similarly to daily weather regimes and exhibit similar fluctuations in fire danger and climate. Seven PSA are delineated in Texas. Fire weather thresholds, fuel moisture thresholds and National Fire Danger Rating System thresholds have been developed for each PSA and are unique to the designated PSA.

Critical fire weather thresholds for the PSA in which Bryan is located are:

Relative humidity: 30 percent or less

20-foot windspeed (meaning windspeeds that are calculated at 20 feet above the forest canopy): 15 mph or more

Temperature: 10 percent above average

In the tables below, at the low end of the scale in the greens and blues we see normal to below-normal conditions. Initial attack should be successful with few complexities. At the upper end of the scale in the oranges and reds we see unusual or rare conditions and we would expect to see complex fires where initial attack may often fail. So the difficult category to describe and thus maybe the most important category for initial attack is the middle or transition zone in the yellow. Somewhere in the yellow, fires transition from normal to problematic.

NFDRS - National Fire Danger Rating System

ERC - Energy Release Component

BI - Burning Index

KBDI - Keetch-Byram Drought Index

## Dead Fuel Moisture Thresholds

	Percentiles				
	3	4-10	11-25	26-50	51-100
1000-hr	13	14-15	16	17-18	19
100-hr	11	12-13	14	15-16	17
10-hr	5	6	7	8-9	10

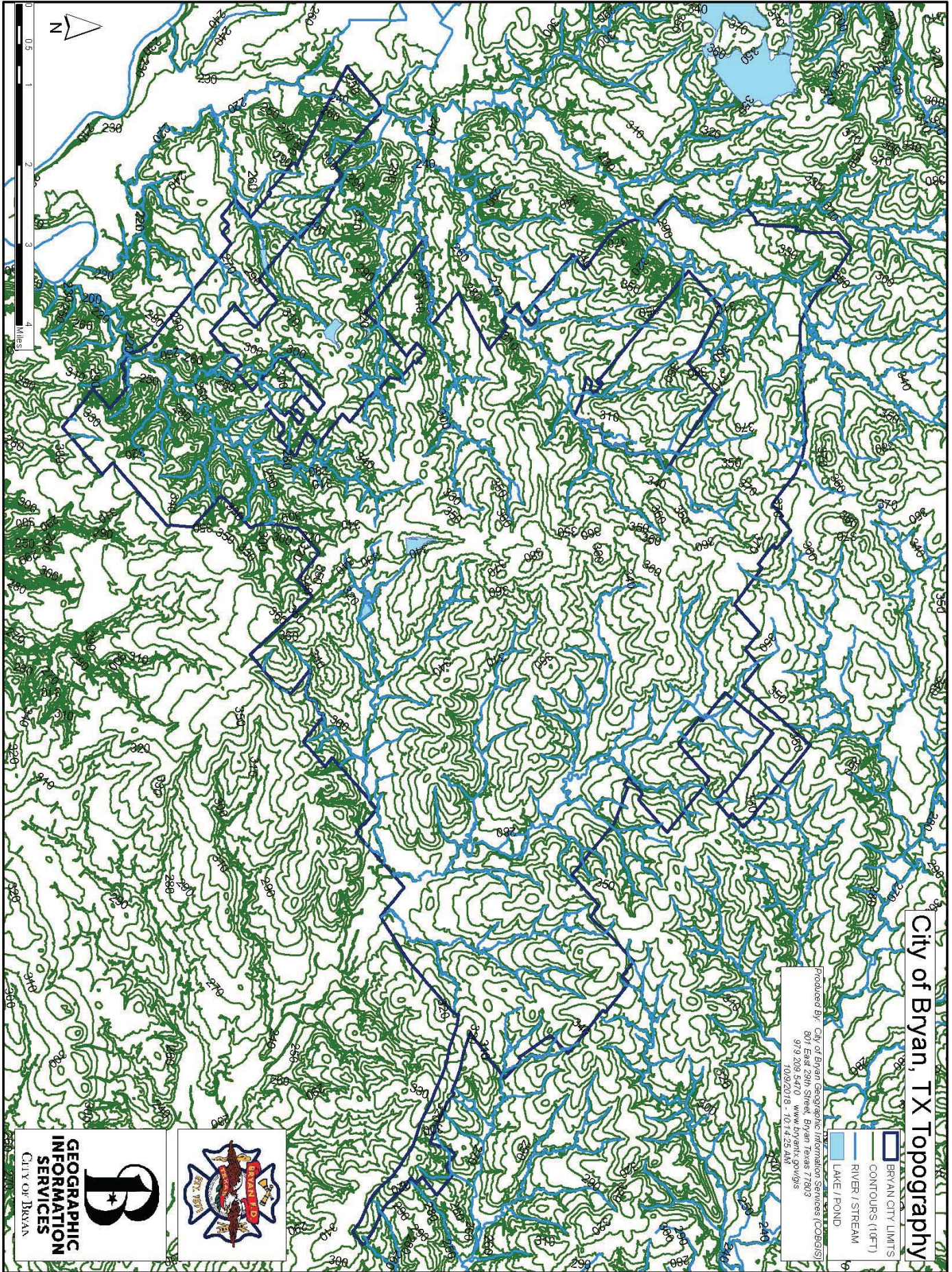
## NFDRS Thresholds (Fuel Model G)

	Percentiles				
	97	90-96	75-89	50-74	0-49
ERC	47	38-46	31-37	25-30	0-24
BI	52	44-51	34-43	25-33	0-24
KBDI	758	683-757	606-682	470-605	0-469

## Live Fuel Moisture

	Percentiles				
	3	4-10	11-25	26-50	51-100
Pine	105	106-120	121-130	131-150	151-300
Oak	75	76-90	91-100	101-125	126-300
Yaupon	100	101-115	116-130	131-150	151-300





# City of Bryan, TX Topography

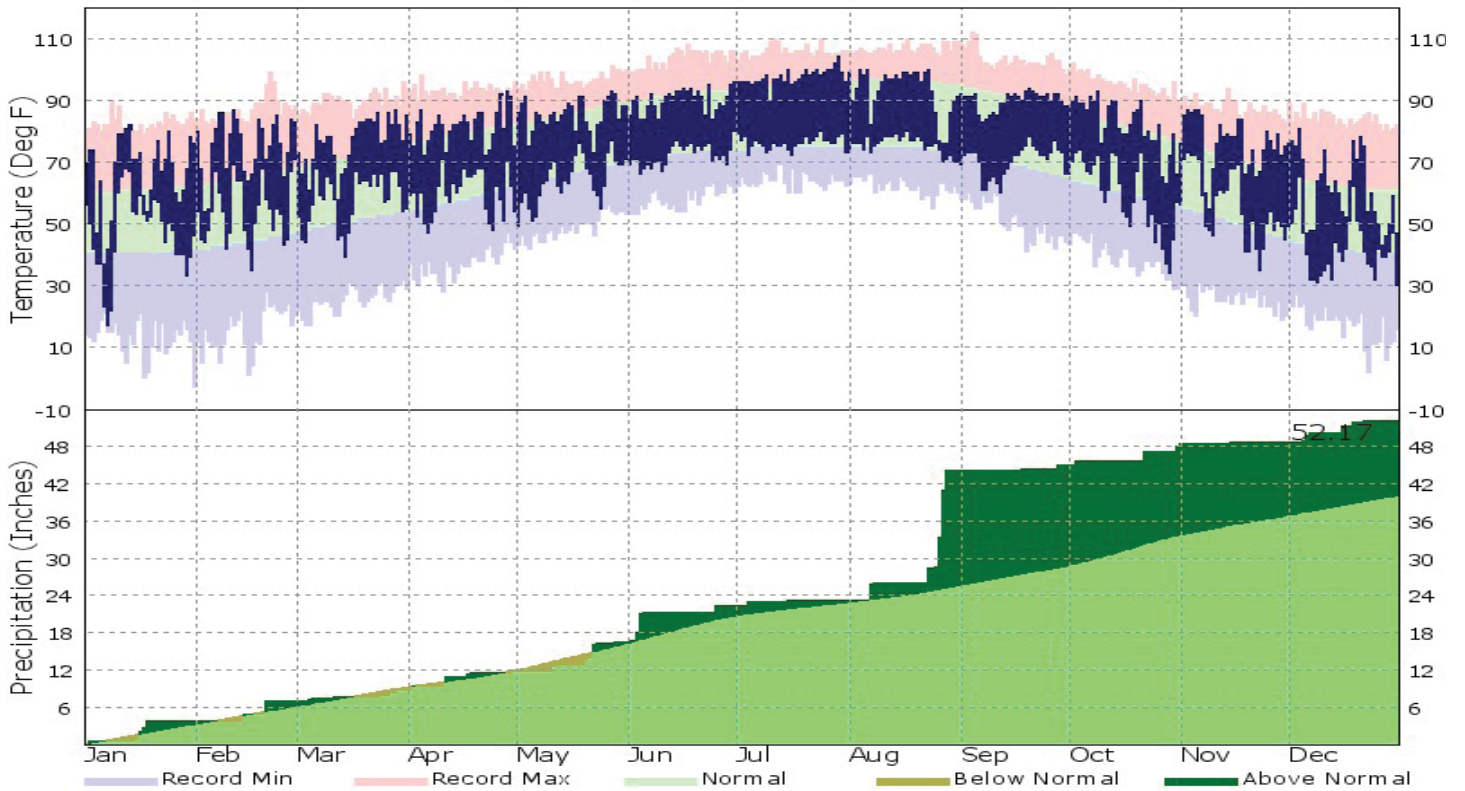
Produced by: City of Bryan Geographic Information Services (GIS)  
 301 East 29th Street, Bryan, Texas 77803  
 979.209.5470, www.bryantx.gov/gis  
 10/9/2018 - 10:14:25 AM

- BRYAN CITY LIMITS
- | CONTOURS (10FT)
- | RIVER / STREAM
- LAKE / POND



  
**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICES**  
 CITY OF BRYAN

# Climate



## Peak Fire Seasons:

### Primary – July through September with summer drying

Dry vegetation due to little or no rain, combined with temperatures of 98° to 105° F on a daily basis. Hurricanes or tropical storms close to Southeast Texas bring in dry, strong to gusty winds from the north and northeast.

### Secondary – December through March with cured grasses and wind events

Cold front moves in from the north ushering in drier air. Relative humidity drops below 20 percent during the afternoon hours with winds gusting anywhere from 25 mph to 50 mph.

## City of Bryan Fuels

Fuel Model	Description	Rate of Spread	Flame Length	% of Land in City Limits	Acres of Land in City Limits
NB 91	Urban/Developed Land	n/a	n/a	54.7%	15,213
GR 1	Short, patchy, normally heavily grazed grass	Moderate	Low	16%	4,447
FM 9 HWD	Hardwood timber litter, with fluffy duff layer	Low	Low	10.7%	2,967
GR 2	Moderately coarse continuous grass (1 foot)	High	Moderate	10.2%	2,829
FM 8	Closed timber litter	Low	Low	6.8%	1,891

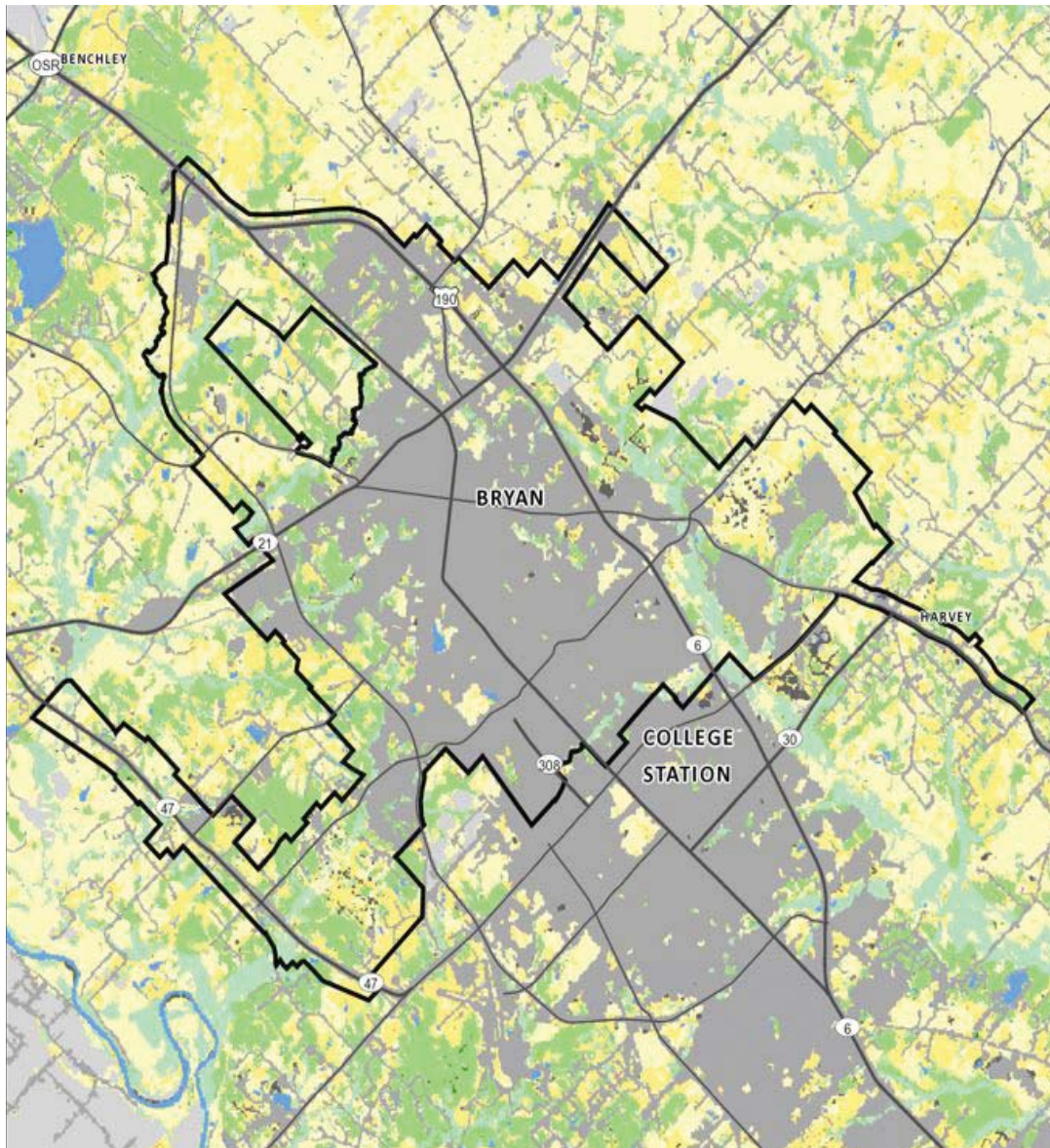
# Surface Fuels

Surface fuels contain the parameters needed to compute surface fire behavior characteristics, such as rate of spread, flame length, fireline intensity and other fire behavior metrics. As the name might suggest, surface fuels only account for the surface fire potential.

Canopy fire potential is computed through a separate but linked process. The Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment accounts for both surface and canopy fire potential in the fire behavior outputs.

Surface fuels are typically categorized into one of four primary fuel types based on the primary carrier of the surface fire: 1) grass, 2) shrub/brush, 3) timber litter and 4) slash.

Model	Surface Fuels Category	FBPS Fuel Model Set	Acres	Percent
GR1	Short, Sparse Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	4,609	16.3 %
GR2	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	2,952	10.4 %
GR3	Low Load, Very Coarse, Humid Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	12	0.0 %
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	0	0.0 %
GS3	Moderate Load, Humid Climate Grass-Shrub (Dynamic)	2005	0	0.0 %
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	1,968	6.9 %
FM9 HWD	Hardwood litter (fluffy) - Low Load for Texas	2005	3,122	11.0 %
FM9	Long-needle (pine litter) or hardwood litter	2005	19	0.1 %
FM9 PPL	Long-needle (pine litter, plantations) - High Load for Texas	2005	7	0.0 %
NB91	Urban/Developed	2005	15,216	53.7 %
NB93	Agricultural	2005	61	0.2 %
NB98	Open Water	2005	126	0.4 %
NB99	Bare Ground	2005	266	0.9 %
<b>Total</b>			<b>28,358</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>



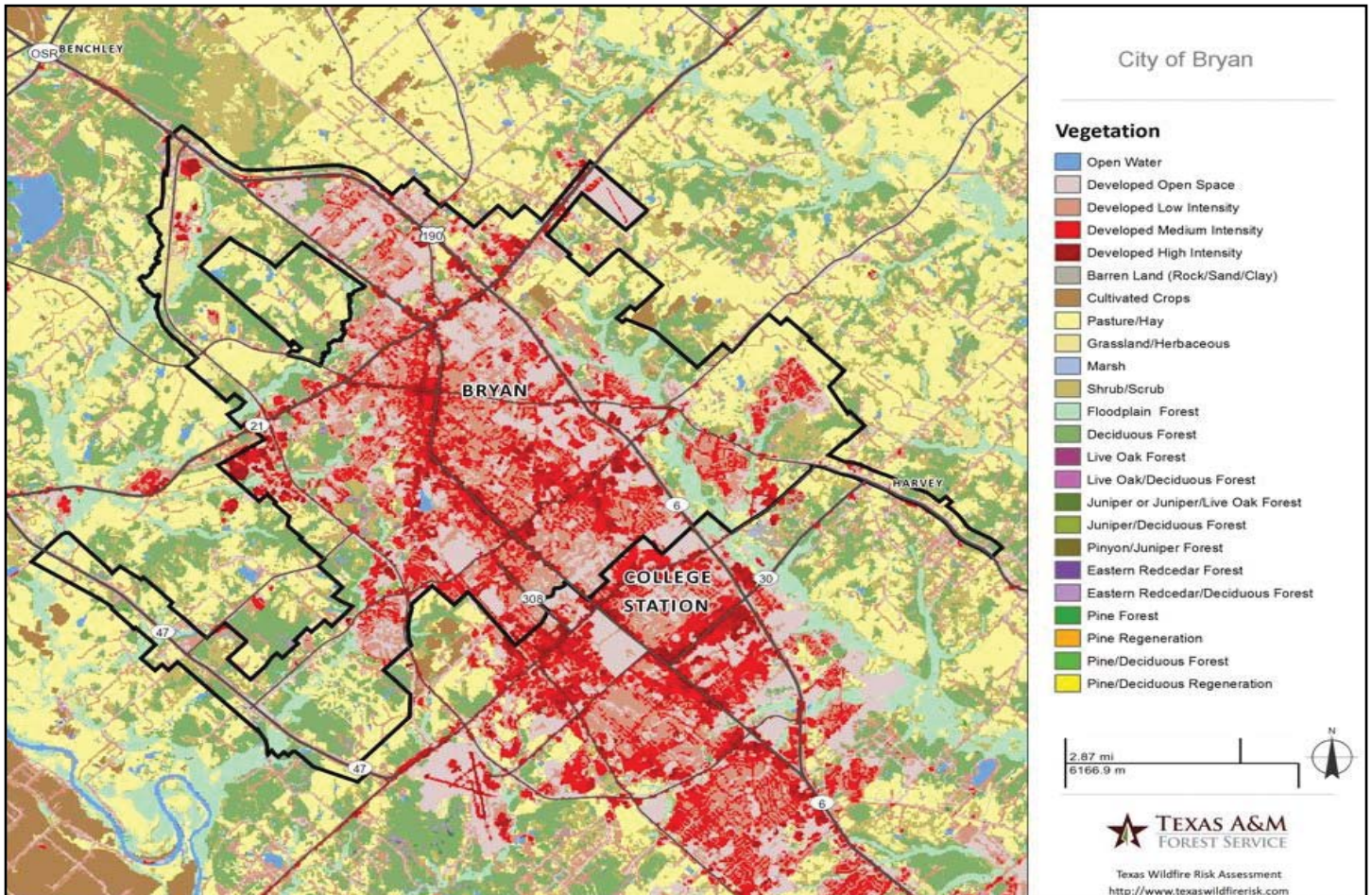
City of Bryan

### Surface Fuels

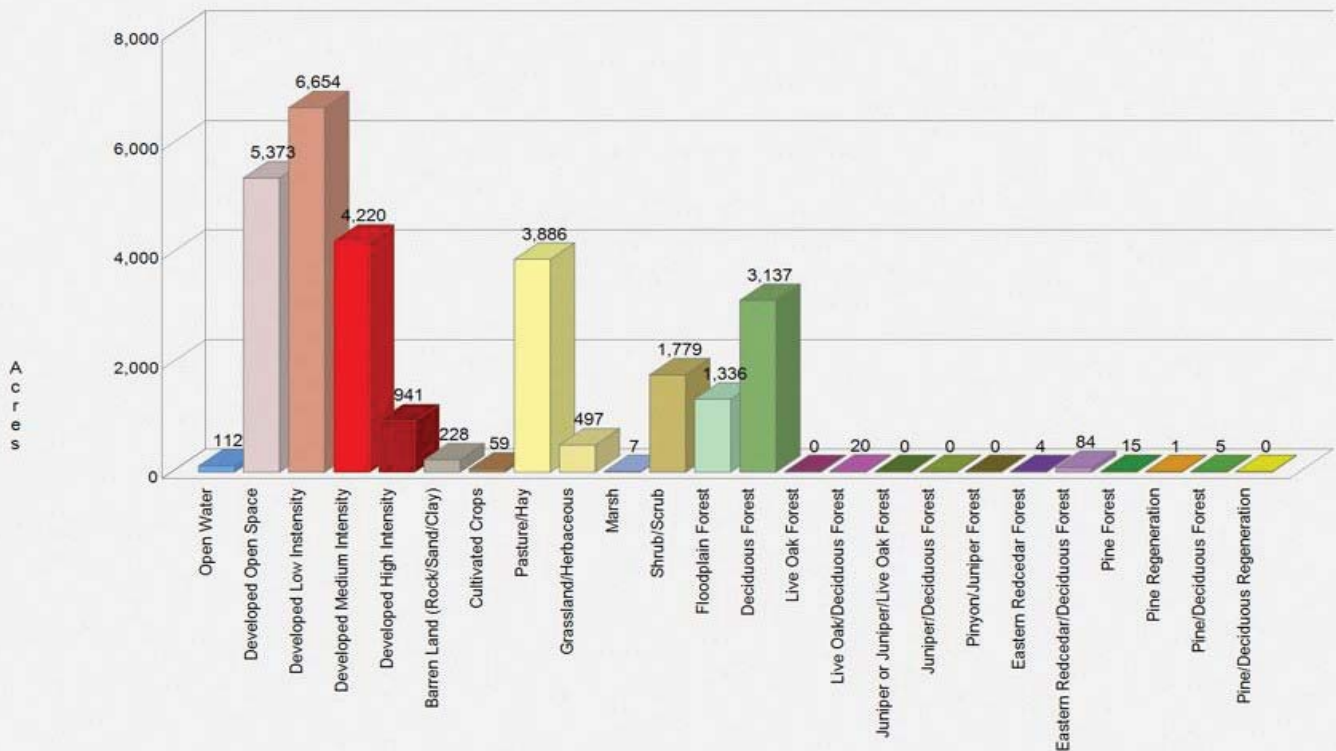
- GR 1
- GR 2
- GR 3
- GR 4
- GS 1
- GS 2
- GS 3
- SH 2
- SH 5
- SH 6
- FM 8
- FM 9HWD
- FM 9
- FM 9PPL
- NB 91 - Urban/Developed
- NB 93 - Agricultural
- NB 98 - Open Water
- NB 99 - Bare Ground



Class	Description	Acres	Percent
Open Water	All areas of open water, generally with < 25% cover of vegetation or soil	112	0.4 %
Developed Open Space	Impervious surfaces account for < 20% of total cover (i.e. golf courses, parks, etc...)	5,373	18.9 %
Developed Low Intensity	Impervious surfaces account for 20-49% of total cover	6,654	23.5 %
Developed Medium Intensity	Impervious surfaces account for 50-79% of total cover	4,220	14.9 %
Developed High Intensity	Impervious surfaces account for 80-100% of total cover	941	3.3 %
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	Vegetation generally accounts for <15% of total cover	228	0.8 %
Cultivated Crops	Areas used for the production of annual crops, includes land being actively tilled	59	0.2 %
Pasture/Hay	Areas of grasses and/or legumes planted for livestock grazing or hay production	3,886	13.7 %
Grassland/Herbaceous	Areas dominated (> 80%) by graminoid or herbaceous vegetation, can be grazed	497	1.8 %
Marsh	Low wet areas dominated (>80%) by herbaceous vegetation	7	0.0 %
Shrub/Scrub	Areas dominated by shrubs/trees < 5 meters tall, shrub canopy > than 20% of total vegetation	1,779	6.3 %
Floodplain Forest	> 20% tree cover, the soil is periodically covered or saturated with water	1,336	4.7 %
Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, >75% of tree species shed leaves in response to seasonal change	3,137	11.1 %
Live Oak Forest	> 20% tree cover, live oak species represent >75% of the total tree cover	0	0.0 %
Live Oak/Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, neither live oak or deciduous species represent >75% of the total tree cover	20	0.1 %
Juniper or Juniper/Live Oak Forest	> 20% tree cover, juniper or juniper/live oak species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	0	0.0 %
Juniper/Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, neither juniper or deciduous species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	0	0.0 %
Pinyon/Juniper Forest	> 20% tree cover, pinyon or juniper species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	0	0.0 %
Eastern Redcedar Forest	> 20% tree cover, eastern redcedar represents > 75% of the total tree cover	4	0.0 %
Eastern Redcedar/Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, neither eastern redcedar or deciduous species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	84	0.3 %
Pine Forest	> 20% tree cover, pine species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	15	0.1 %
Pine Regeneration	Areas of pine forest in an early successional or transitional stage	1	0.0 %
Pine/Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, neither pine or deciduous species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	5	0.0 %
Pine/Deciduous Regeneration	Areas of pine or pine/deciduous forest in an early successional or transitional stage	0	0.0 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>28,358</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>



**City of Bryan  
Vegetation**



# Land Use

According to the City of Bryan Comprehensive Plan, land use refers to how land is currently being used and how it should be used in the future. The City of Bryan guides land use to ensure that land resources appropriately encourage economic development, promote a variety of housing developments, preserve natural and historic resources and accommodate transportation routes and public facilities in order to protect and improve Bryan's quality of life.

## Factors Influencing Land Use

A number of factors influence land use decisions. Some of the most important are discussed below.

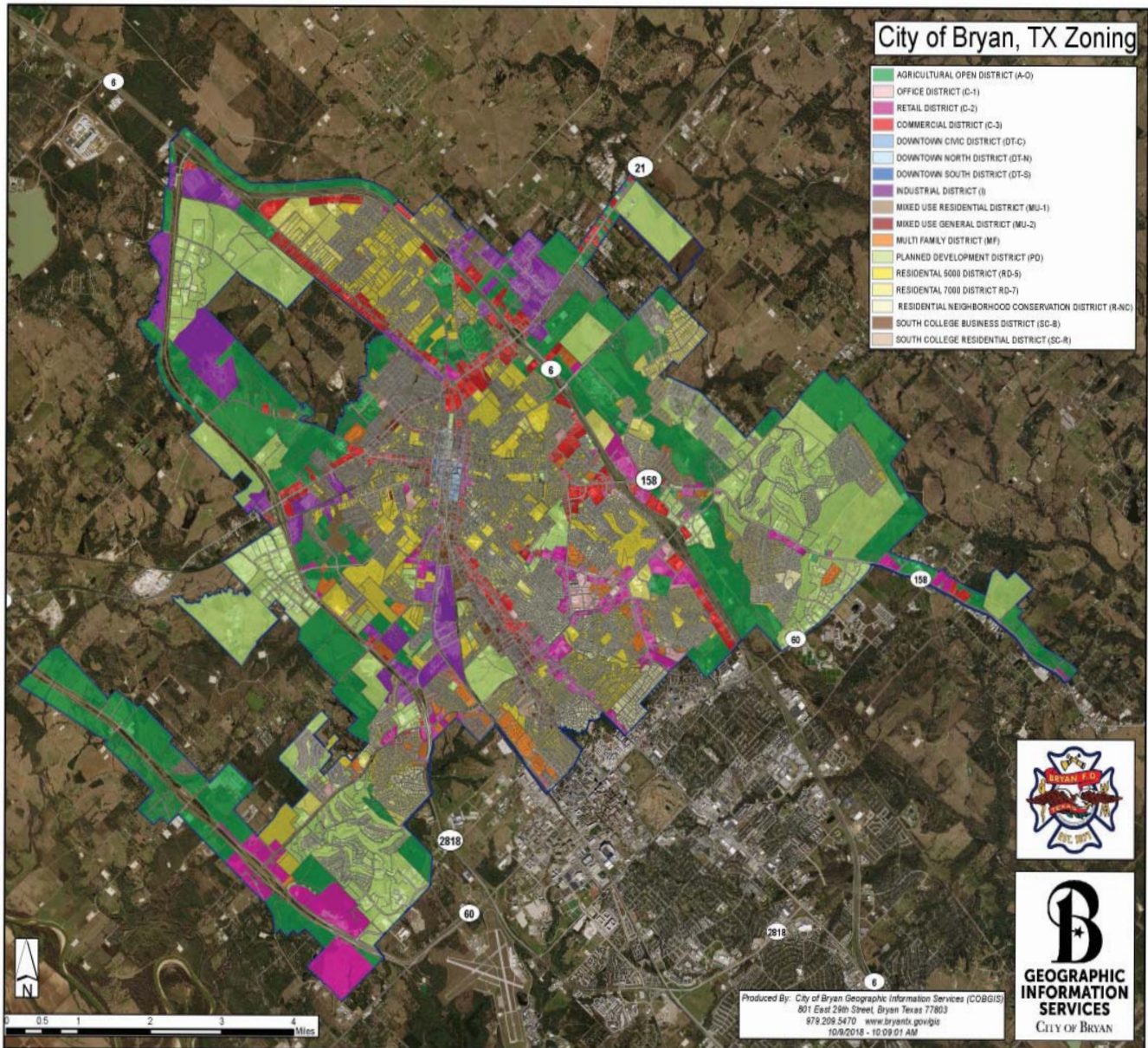
- **Population** – As Bryan's population grows, the demand for developable residential land will increase, as will secondary uses such as neighborhood commercial, institutional and parks.
- **Economy** – Due to the ongoing positive economic outlook for Bryan, a significant amount of land is likely to be needed for construction of new single-family homes, businesses and industrial development.
- **Market** – Distinct from the overall economy, the amount and cost of appropriately zoned land has a great impact on when and where land is developed.
- **Transportation** – Land use decisions are largely based on proximity to the transportation system. Freeways and arterials will attract commercial, industrial and high-density residential uses. Minor arterials and major collectors attract limited commercial, office uses and multi-family. Rail lines and airports attract industrial uses and discourage residential development.
- **Infrastructure** – The availability of water, sewer and electrical service are predominant factors influencing the location of all land uses. The costs of extending utility services impact the timing and density of development.
- **Environment** – Topography, soil type, floodplain and plant and animal species may impact the suitability of land for any particular development and affect the cost of development.
- **Regulations** – Zoning and subdivision regulations determine many aspects of development. Land must be appropriately zoned for the requested use. Also, required parking areas, lot coverage, setbacks, density and on-site utilities are determined by local codes.

## Existing Land Use

Existing land use reflects how property is currently being used, not how it is zoned. Existing land uses may not be consistent with established zoning districts, as they may have been established prior to the initiation of zoning. What follows is a list of land uses and what they consist of:

- **Single-family residential** – Conventional detached dwellings
- **Two-family residential** – Duplexes
- **Multi-family residential** – Triplexes, fourplexes and apartments
- **Manufactured residential** – Manufactured and mobile homes
- **Public and semi-public** – Public buildings, schools and hospitals
- **Commercial** – General retail, wholesale and office
- **Industrial** – Manufacturing and production
- **Parks and recreation** – Parks and golf courses
- **Agricultural** – Cultivated cropland, orchards, vineyards and ranches
- **Vacant** – Undeveloped with no current use

*Source: Brazos County Appraisal District*



### Citywide land use policies

All land uses should be located such that:

- Appropriate buffers separate dissimilar uses. Buffers include, but may not be limited to transitional land uses, floodplain areas, parks, landscaping or natural and man-made features;
- Where incompatible land uses must be adjacent, zoning boundaries should be drawn along rear property lines such that activities face away from each other to avoid potential negative impacts;
- Potential negative impacts on historic areas or environmentally sensitive areas, including wildlife habitat areas and topographically constrained areas within the floodplain should be avoided or adequately mitigated;
- Floodplain areas should be preserved but may be incorporated into parklands where appropriate and/or reclaimed for development in accordance with the City of Bryan's drainage regulations;
- Residential uses are generally close to schools, parks and other community facilities;
- At the time of or concurrently with development, the property can be adequately served by utilities and transportation routes and access; and
- Noise sensitive and high-rise uses are not near airport environs.

# Fire Response Capabilities

The Bryan Fire Department has five fire stations and staffs five engine companies, one truck company, four advanced life support (ALS) ambulances, one battalion chief and an EMS supervisor each day. Firefighters are divided into three shifts that work 24-hour periods. All fire engines and ambulances are staffed with paramedics in order to provide ALS.

The Bryan Fire Department maintains a Technical Rescue Team trained in water rescue, confined space, trench collapse, high angle, building collapse and lost person/wilderness search that responds to calls throughout Brazos County and the Brazos Valley region.



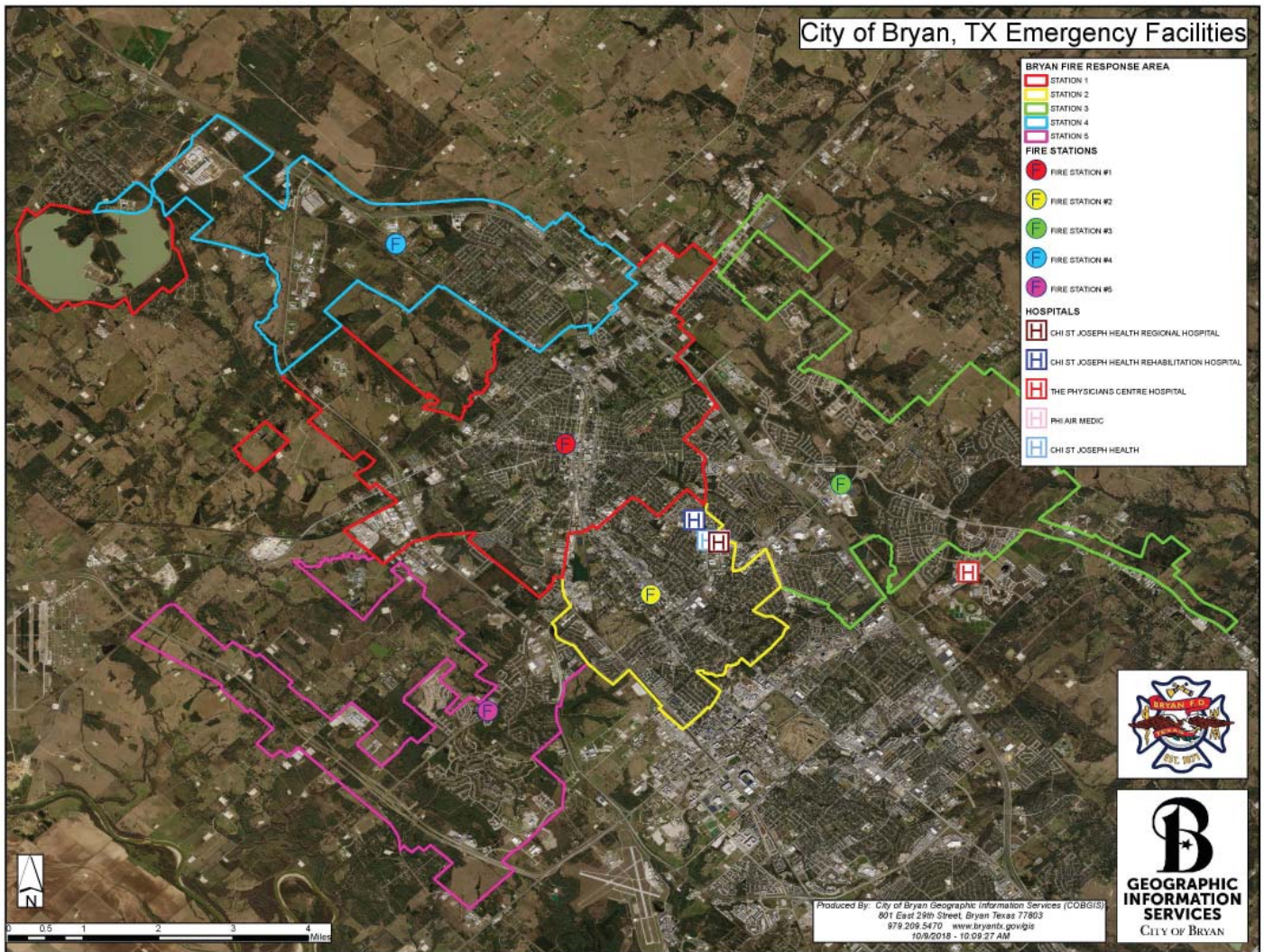
**2018 Bryan Fire Department Incident Responses:**

**Fire:** 239  
**Explosion:** 8  
**EMS/rescue:** 9,591  
**Hazardous situations:** 231  
**Service calls:** 864  
**ISO rating:** 1

Station	Apparatus
<b>Fire Station No. 1</b> 300 William Joel Bryan Parkway (979) 209-5960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Battalion 1 – Command Vehicle</li> <li>- Engine 1 – 1500 GPM Pumper</li> <li>- Truck 1 – 100’ Aerial Platform</li> <li>- Rescue 1 – Heavy Rescue Vehicle</li> <li>- Boat 1 – Zodiac FC 420 Swift Water Rescue Boat with 40 hp</li> <li>- Boat 2 – 19-foot Boat Right Center Console Lake Rescue Boat with 115 hp</li> <li>- EMS 1 – Paramedic Supervisor / Safety Officer Vehicle</li> <li>- Medic 1 – ALS Ambulance</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Station No. 2</b> 414 Lawrence St. (979) 209-5580	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engine 2 – 1500 GPM Pumper</li> <li>- Medic 2 – ALS Ambulance</li> <li>- Booster 2 – TIFMAS Grass Truck – Ford F550</li> <li>- Mobile Command Post (MCP1) – Mobile Command Vehicle</li> <li>- Arson Investigation Trailer</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Station No. 3</b> 3211 Briarcrest Drive (979) 209-5960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engine 3 – 1500 GPM Pumper</li> <li>- Medic 3 – ALS Ambulance</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Station No. 4</b> 5429 North Texas Avenue (979) 209-5588	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engine 4 – 1500 GPM Pumper</li> <li>- Booster 4 – Brush / Wildland Truck</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Station No. 5</b> 2052 W. Villa Maria Road (979) 209-5590	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engine 5 – 1500 GPM Pumper</li> <li>- Medic 5 – ALS Ambulance</li> <li>- Hazardous Materials Response Unit</li> <li>- Boat 5 – Zodiac FC 420 Swift Water Rescue Boat with 40 hp</li> </ul>



# Emergency Facilities



## Treatment centers in the area include: CHI St. Joseph Regional Health Hospital, 2801 Franciscan

- 266 licensed beds; 36-bed medical/surgical ICU; 16 operating rooms
- MRI scanner; two CT scanners; dialysis unit
- 30 isolation beds
- Emergency power for indefinite number of hours
- **Emergency room: 28 treatment room beds**

## Baylor Scott and White Medical Center, 700 Scott & White Dr., College Station

- 119 licensed beds; 16-bed medical/surgical ICU; 18-bed IMCU; 7 operating rooms
- MRI scanner; 2- CT scanners; dialysis unit
- 7 isolation beds
- Emergency power for 72 hours
- **Emergency room: 21 treatment room beds**

## The Physicians Centre Hospital, 3131 University Drive

- 16 licensed beds; no ICU; four operating rooms and two minor procedure rooms
- MRI scanner, CT scanner, no dialysis unit
- Emergency power for 24 hours
- **Unstaffed first aid suite with on-call doctor, no emergency rooms**

## PHI Air Medic, 12 located at CHI St. Joseph Regional Health Hospital, 2801 Franciscan

- Transports patients by helicopter

## CHI St. Joseph Health Rehabilitation Center, 1600 Joseph

- 60 beds; emergency power for 65 hours at 25 percent; 40 hours at 50 percent

## The closest burn units are:

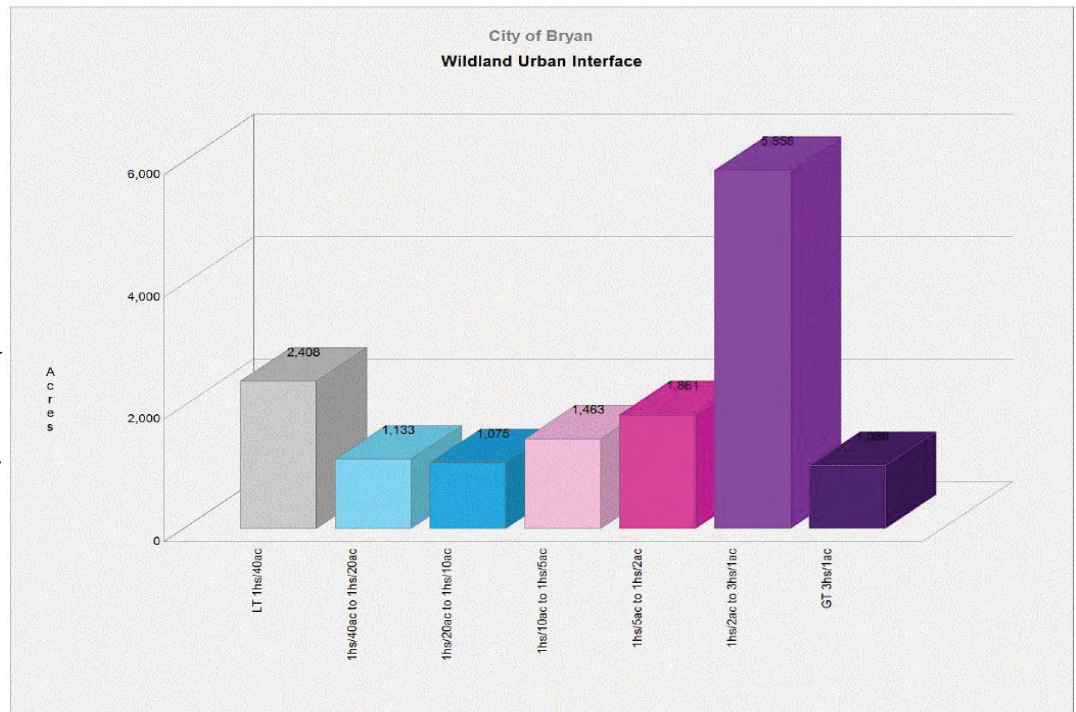
- Shriners Hospitals for Children Pediatric Burn Center in Galveston

# Fire Environment

## Wildland Urban Interface

The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) is described as the area where structures meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Population growth within the WUI substantially increases wildfire risks. In Texas, more than 80 percent of wildfires occur within two miles of a community.

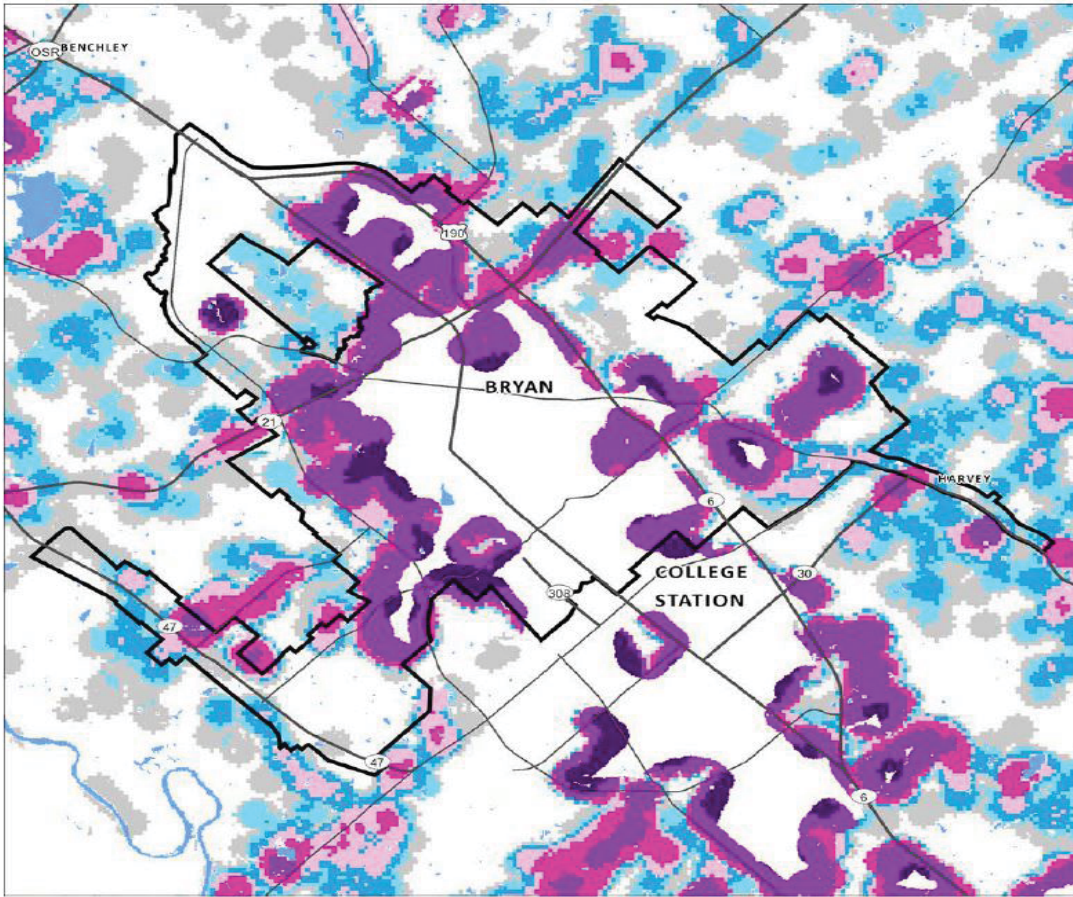
Bryan's population is estimated to be 83,260, according to the 2010 U.S. Census.



It is estimated that 33,367 people, or 45 percent of the population, live within the WUI. Population is determined by the housing density of a certain area. This is measured in the number of houses per number of acres. The higher-density areas are calculated at three houses per acre and the less dense areas are calculated at one house per 40 acres. This information gives planners an idea of how many homes are at risk to wildfire and how many homes would need to be protected during a wildfire, which is useful when planning evacuations.

The scale at right shows the lowest density (gray) to highest density (purple) and the WUI population and acreage reflected for each density level in Bryan.

Housing Density	WUI Population	Percent of WUI Population	WUI Acres	Percent of WUI Acres
LT 1hs/40ac	37	0.1 %	2,408	16.2 %
1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	70	0.2 %	1,133	7.6 %
1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	121	0.4 %	1,075	7.2 %
1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	322	1.0 %	1,463	9.9 %
1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	839	2.5 %	1,861	12.6 %
1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	19,357	58.4 %	5,858	39.5 %
GT 3hs/1ac	12,408	37.4 %	1,030	6.9 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,154</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>14,828</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>



City of Bryan

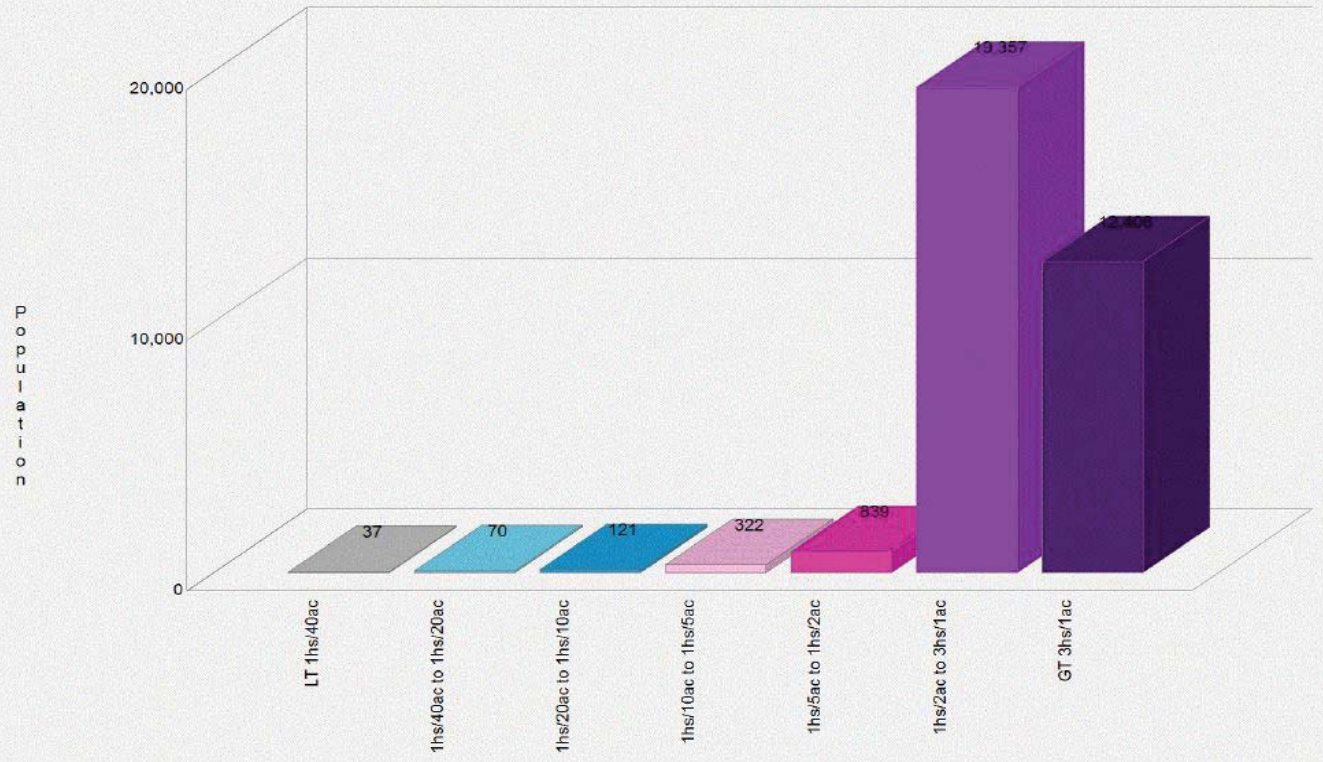
**Wildland Urban Interface**

- 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



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

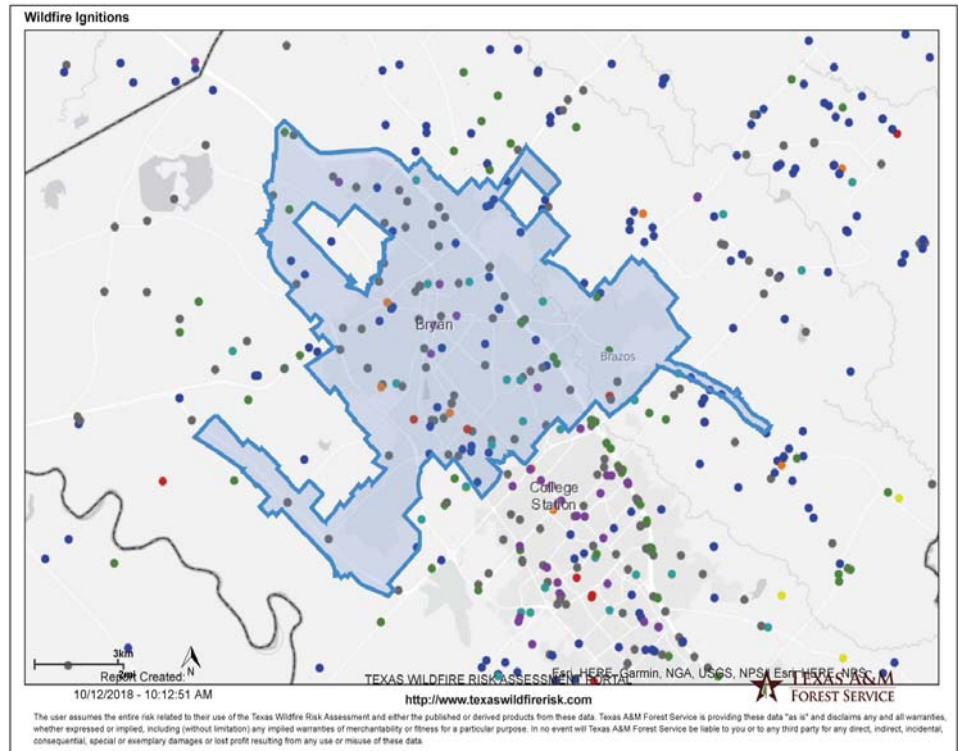
City of Bryan  
**Wildland Urban Interface**



# Fire Occurrence

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

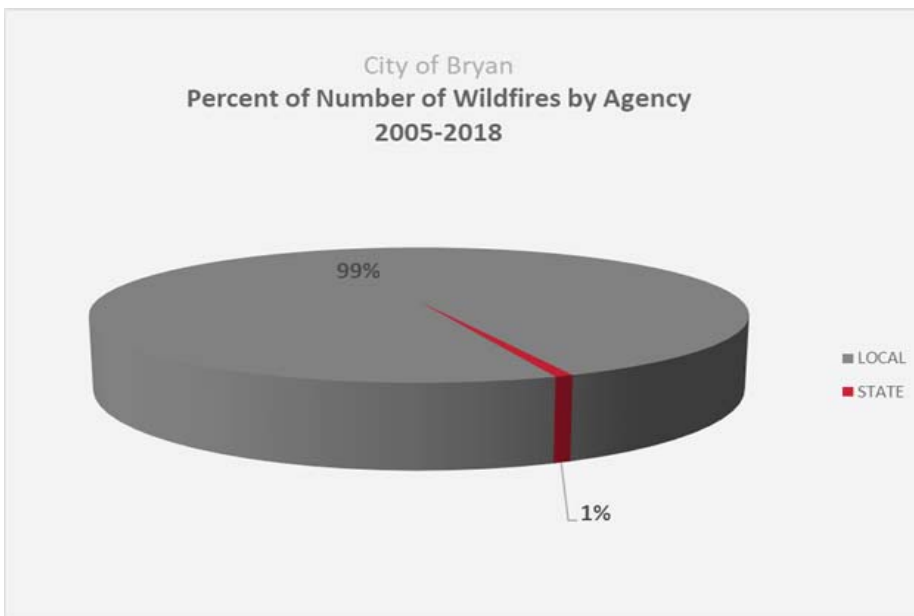
- **Federal** – Fires reported by U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service.
- **Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS)** – Texas A&M Forest Service’s fire occurrence database represents all state-reported fires.
- **Local** – The local category includes fires reported via Texas A&M Forest Service’s online fire department reporting system. It is a voluntary reporting system that includes fires reported by both paid and volunteer fire departments since 2005.



Five years of historic fire report data was used to create the fire occurrence summary charts. Data was obtained from federal, state and local fire department report data sources for the years 2005-2015.

## Wildfire Ignitions

- Cause
- Incendiary
  - Lightning
  - Campfire
  - Smoking
  - Fireworks
  - Equipment User
  - Railroads
  - Power Lines
  - Children
  - Debris Burning
  - Structure
  - Miscellaneous



## Fire Behavior

The City of Bryan has two primary fuel types of concern: grasses and oak. During the dormant season, grasses pose the most risk especially during passing weather fronts. Cured grasses and high winds can produce extreme fire behavior during the dormant season. Depending on grazing practices, rates of spread and flame lengths can range from low to high. Since grasses are considered a one-hour fuel, they dry out quickly and burn rapidly.

Oak forests pose the most risk during late summer drying (July through September). Oaks can produce single-tree and group torching depending on live fuel moisture levels and the presence of understory fuels. Sustained crown runs also may be possible but are rare events. Oaks pose the most risk for spotting potential. Because oak leaves are large and thin, they retain heat well and can easily be lofted far ahead of the main fire, producing spot fires.

Yaupon and tall grasses are the primary ladder fuels in the area. Tall grasses can produce high flame lengths and under the right conditions, can cause oaks and eastern red cedars to torch. Yaupon can grow tall (6 to 12 feet) and can provide a route for a surface fire to climb and spread into the canopy.

While most wildland incidents will end with a successful initial attack, the City of Bryan does have the potential for extended attack, especially during dry, windy conditions and when Energy Release Components are above the 97th percentile.

### Peak Fire Seasons:

Primary: July through September with summer drying.

Secondary: December through March with cured grasses and wind events.



Even with minimal fuel to burn, wildfire can ignite homes and spread rapidly through combustible attachments.



Fuel loading near Glacier Drive and Oregon Trail.

**Fire Danger Tools:**

Probably the most effective tool for gauging the day-to-day fire behavior in the City of Bryan is the Significant Fire Potential Matrix that can be found on the Texas Interagency Coordination Center website (<http://ticc.tamu.edu>). The matrix, pictured at right, takes into account the Burning Index (BI) and Energy Release Component (ERC). The BI provides the potential for initial attack activity, while the ERC provides the potential for extended attack activity. Together, these two indices produce a simple and accurate outlook for fire behavior on any given day.

For the City of Bryan, these values can be found at:

BI/ERC Calculations: <http://ticc.tamu.edu/PredictiveServices/WeatherStation.htm>

\* Click on "NFDRS Indices"

Fire Potential Matrix: <http://ticc.tamu.edu/PredictiveServices/WeatherStation.htm>

\* Click on the "Round Prairie RAWS"

Easter-Wood Field ASOS 2017	Preparedness Level Energy Release Component G (ERC)				
	1 0-41	2 42-52	3 53-60	4 61+	
Dispatch Level Burning Index G (BI)	1 0-36	Low	Low To Moderate	Moderate To Low	Moderate
	2 37-55	Low To Moderate	Moderate To Low	Moderate	Moderate To High
	3 56-67	Moderate To Low	Moderate	High	High
	4 68+	Moderate	Moderate To High	High	Very High



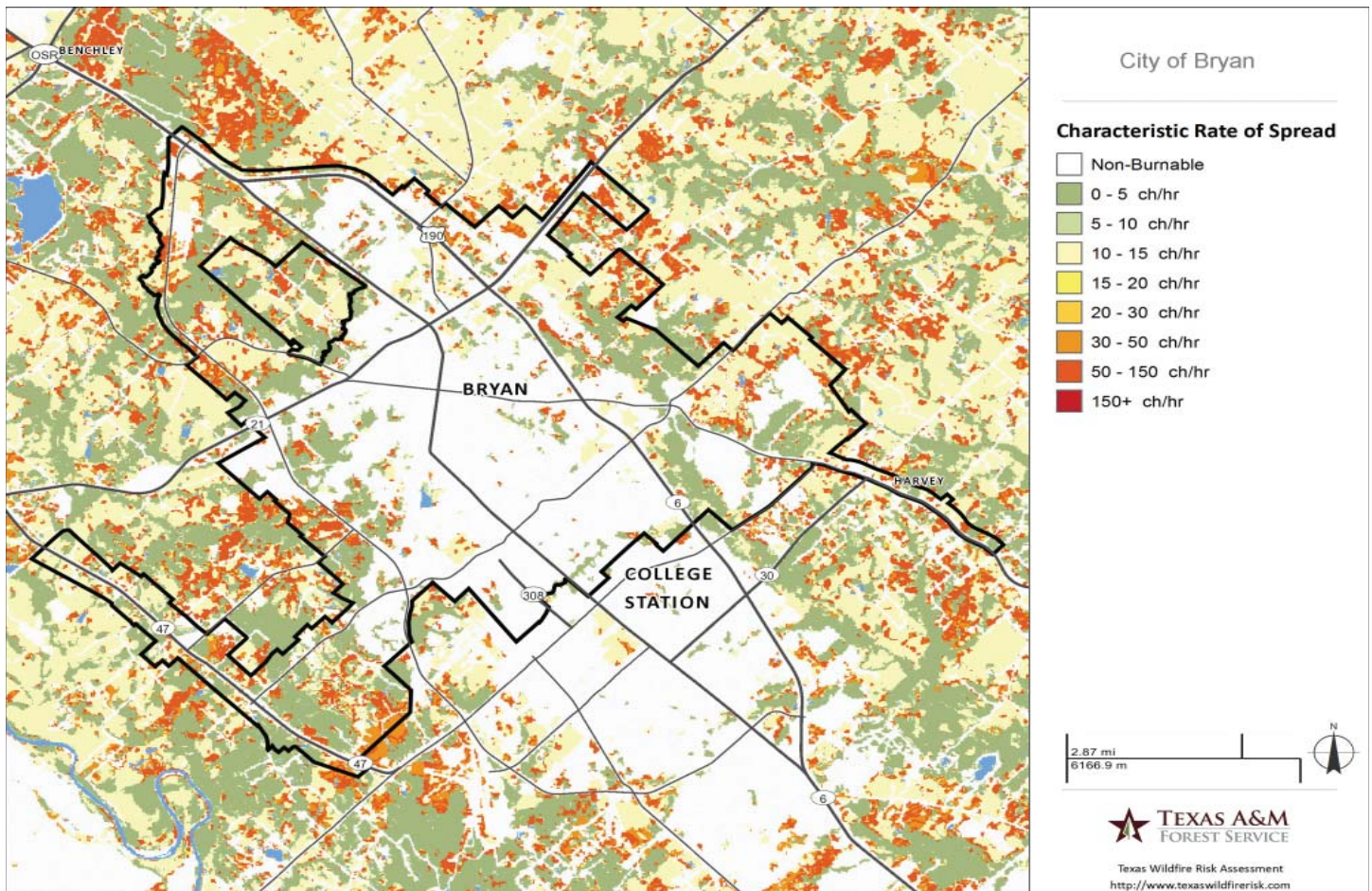
## Characteristic Rate of Spread

Characteristic Rate of Spread is the typical or representative rate of spread of a potential fire based on a weighted average of four percentile weather categories. Rate of spread is the speed with which a fire moves in a horizontal direction across the landscape, usually expressed in chains\* per hour (ch/hr) or feet per minute (ft/min). For purposes of the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment, this measurement represents the maximum rate of spread of the fire front.

Rate of Spread	Acres	Percent
Non-Burnable	15,669	55.3 %
0 - 5 (ch/hr)	5,302	18.7 %
5 - 10 (ch/hr)	325	1.1 %
10 - 15 (ch/hr)	4,188	14.8 %
15 - 20 (ch/hr)	166	0.6 %
20 - 30 (ch/hr)	0	0.0 %
30 - 50 (ch/hr)	524	1.8 %
50 - 150 (ch/hr)	2,184	7.7 %
150 + (ch/hr)	0	0.0 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,358</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

Rate of spread is a fire behavior output, which is influenced by three environmental factors – fuels, weather and topography. Weather is by far the most dynamic variable as it changes frequently. To account for this variability, four percentile weather categories were created from historical weather observations to represent low, moderate, high and extreme weather days for each weather influence zone in Texas. A weather influence zone is an area where, for analysis purposes, the weather on any given day is considered uniform. There are 22 weather influence zones in Texas.

\* A chain is 66 feet.

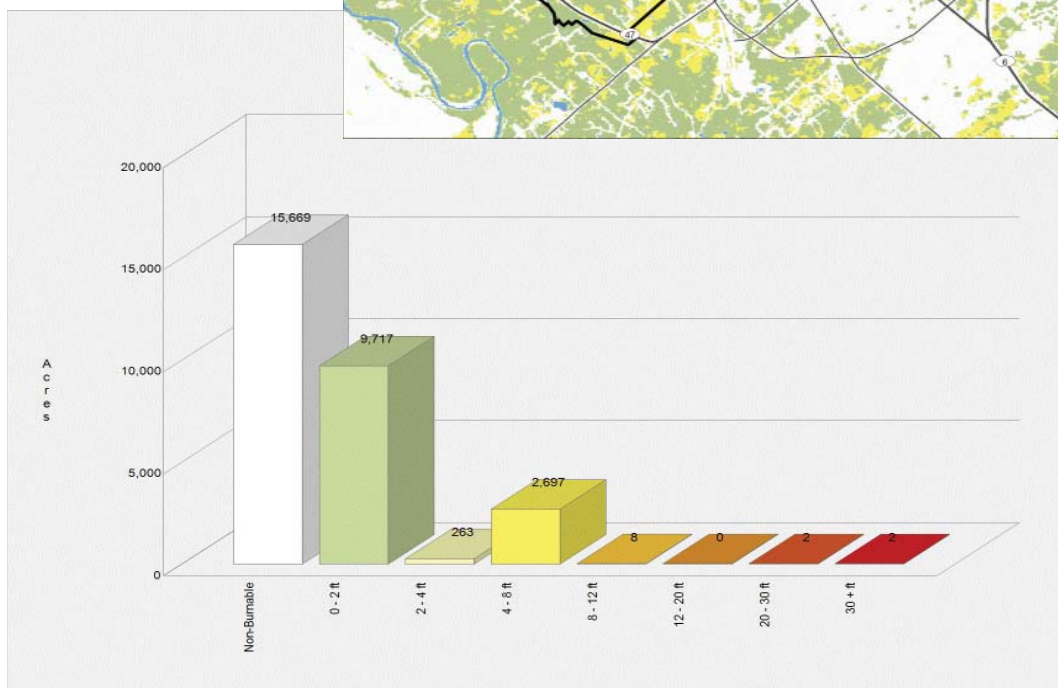
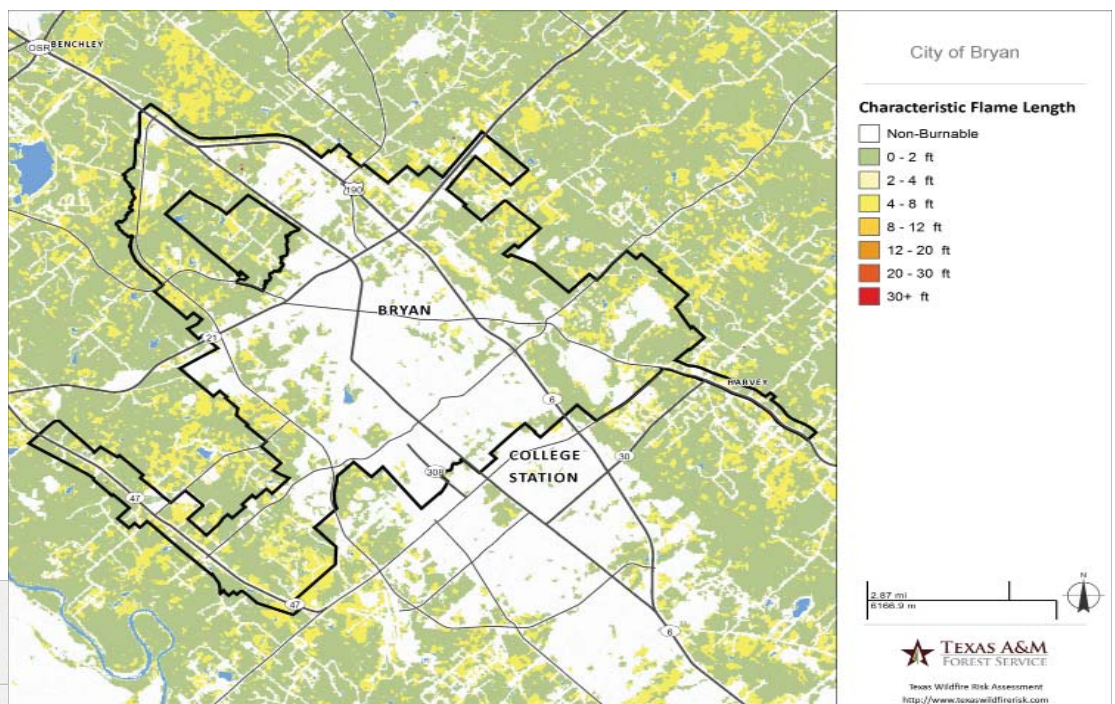


## Characteristic Flame Length

Characteristic Flame Length is the typical or representative flame length of a potential fire based on a weighted average of four percentile weather categories. Flame Length is defined as the distance between the flame tip and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base of the flame, which is generally the ground surface. It is an indicator of fire intensity and is often used to estimate how much heat the fire is generating. Flame length is typically measured in feet.

Flame Length	Acres	Percent
Non-Burnable	15,669	55.3 %
0 - 2 ft	9,717	34.3 %
2 - 4 ft	263	0.9 %
4 - 8 ft	2,697	9.5 %
8 - 12 ft	8	0.0 %
12 - 20 ft	0	0.0 %
20 - 30 ft	2	0.0 %
30 + ft	2	0.0 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,358</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

Flame length is a fire behavior output, which is influenced by three environmental factors – fuels, weather and topography.





# Risk Assessments

Risk assessments are conducted to gauge wildland fire hazards for the lands and neighborhoods in a particular area. Assessments are crucial to developing an understanding of the risk of potential losses to life, property and natural resources during a wildland fire.

Specifically, the risk assessment:

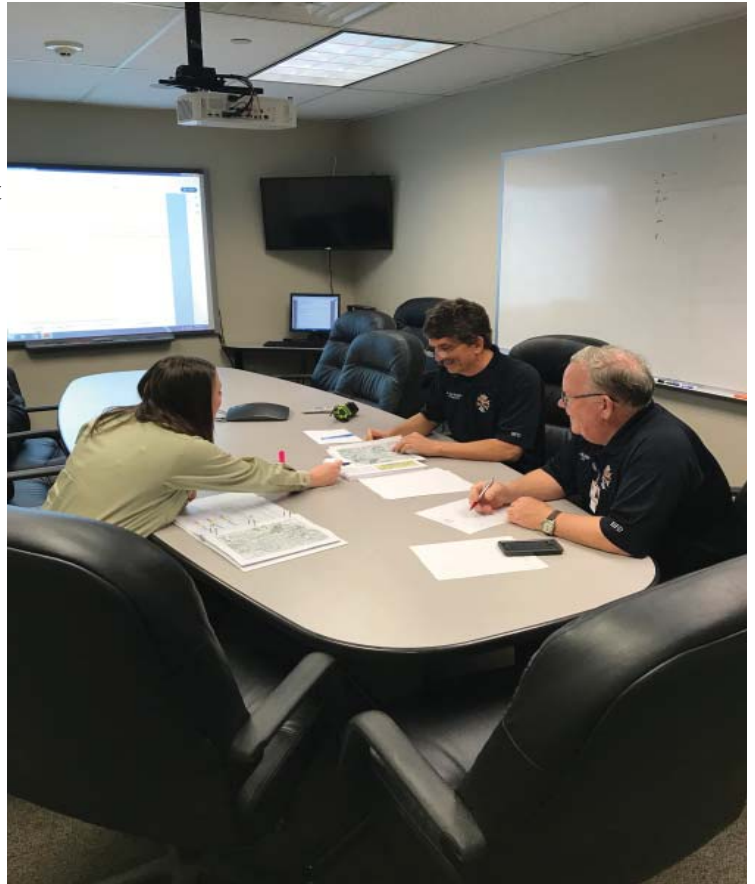
- Assesses risks, hazards, fire protection capability, structural vulnerability and values to be protected.
- Identifies the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) within the planning area.
- Identifies and prioritizes areas in which to conduct fuels reduction treatments.

Risk assessment criteria includes:

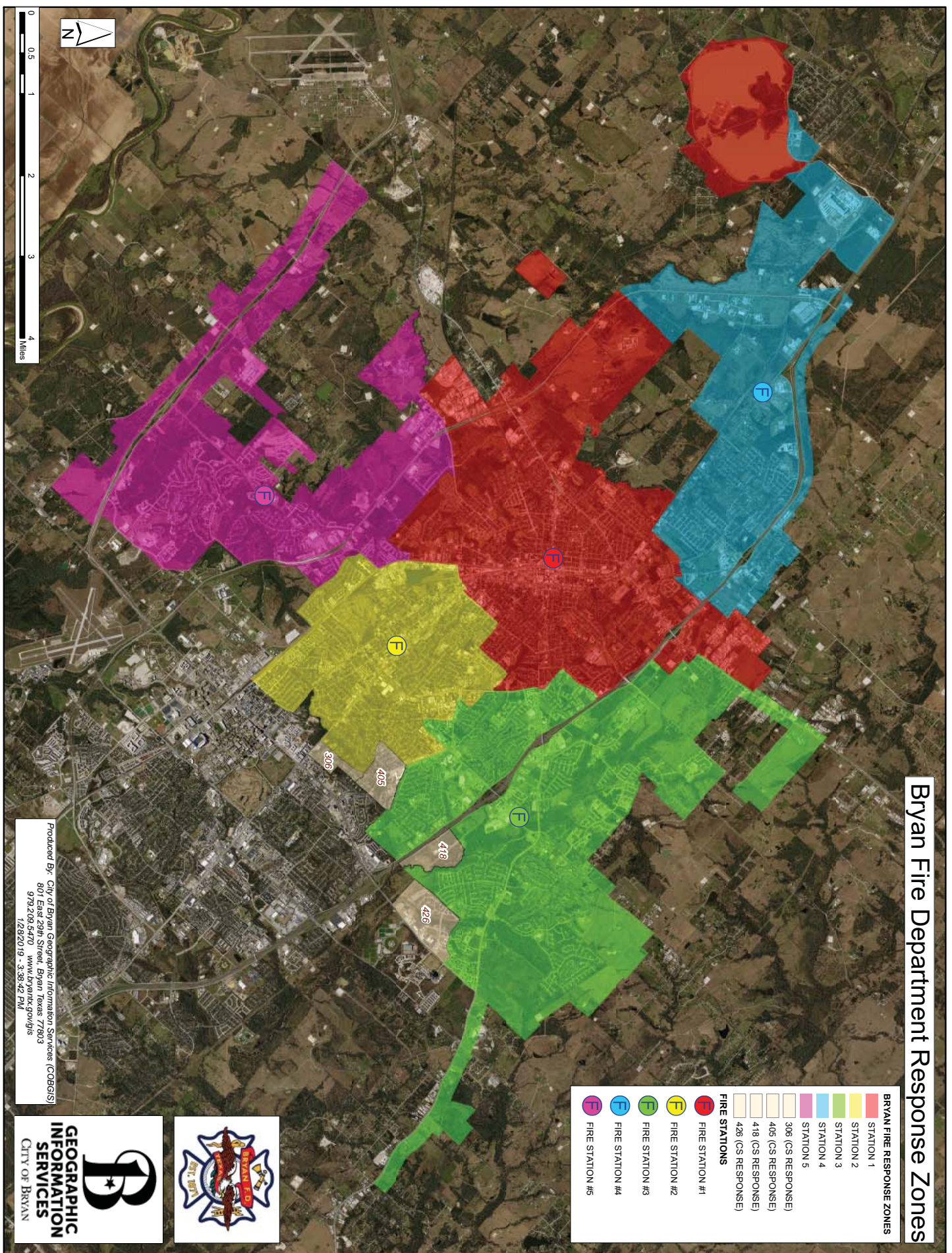
- Means of access (ingress and egress, road width, all-season road condition, fire service access and street signs)
- Vegetation (characteristics of predominate vegetation within 300 feet of a home, defensible space)
- Roofing assembly (roof class)
- Building construction (materials)
- Available fire protection (water source availability, organized response resources)
- Placement of gas and electric utilities

Risk assessments were conducted over a two-week period in the response zones for each of Bryan's five fire stations. Members of the working group assessed 44 areas within the city limits. The findings showed 1 extreme-risk area, 15 high-risk areas, 25 moderate-risk areas and 3 low-risk area.

Once high-risk areas were identified, specific mitigation strategies were outlined to reduce wildfire risks.



# Bryan Fire Department Response Zones



- BRYAN FIRE RESPONSE ZONES**
- STATION 1
  - STATION 2
  - STATION 3
  - STATION 4
  - STATION 5
  - 306 (CS RESPONSE)
  - 405 (CS RESPONSE)
  - 418 (CS RESPONSE)
  - 426 (CS RESPONSE)
- FIRE STATIONS**
- FIRE STATION #1
  - FIRE STATION #2
  - FIRE STATION #3
  - FIRE STATION #4
  - FIRE STATION #5

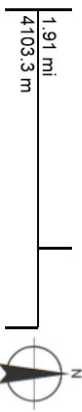
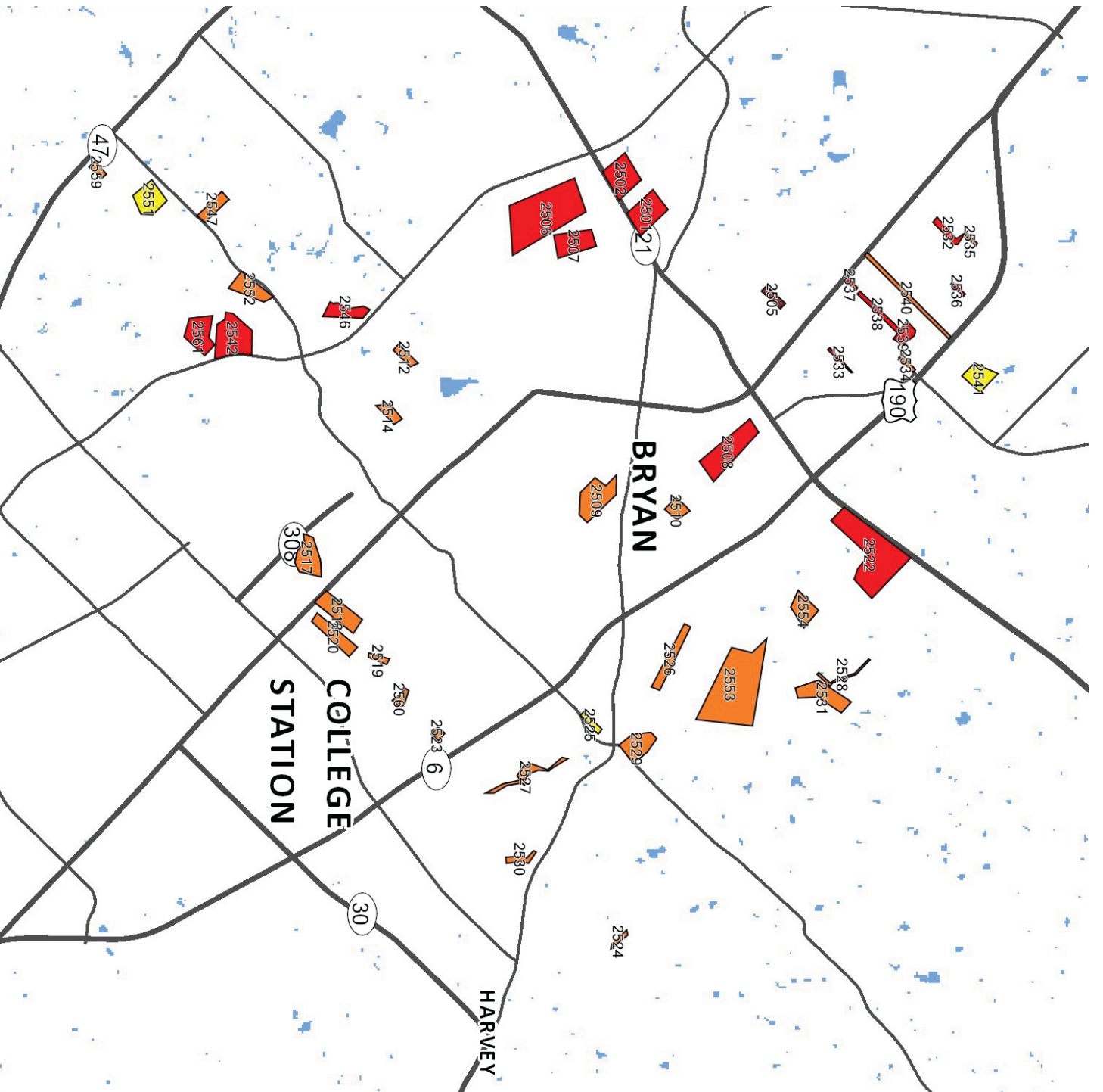
Produced By: City of Bryan Geographic Information Services (COGIS)  
 801 East 29th Street, Bryan, Texas 77803  
 979.265.5470 www.bryan-tx.gov/cgis  
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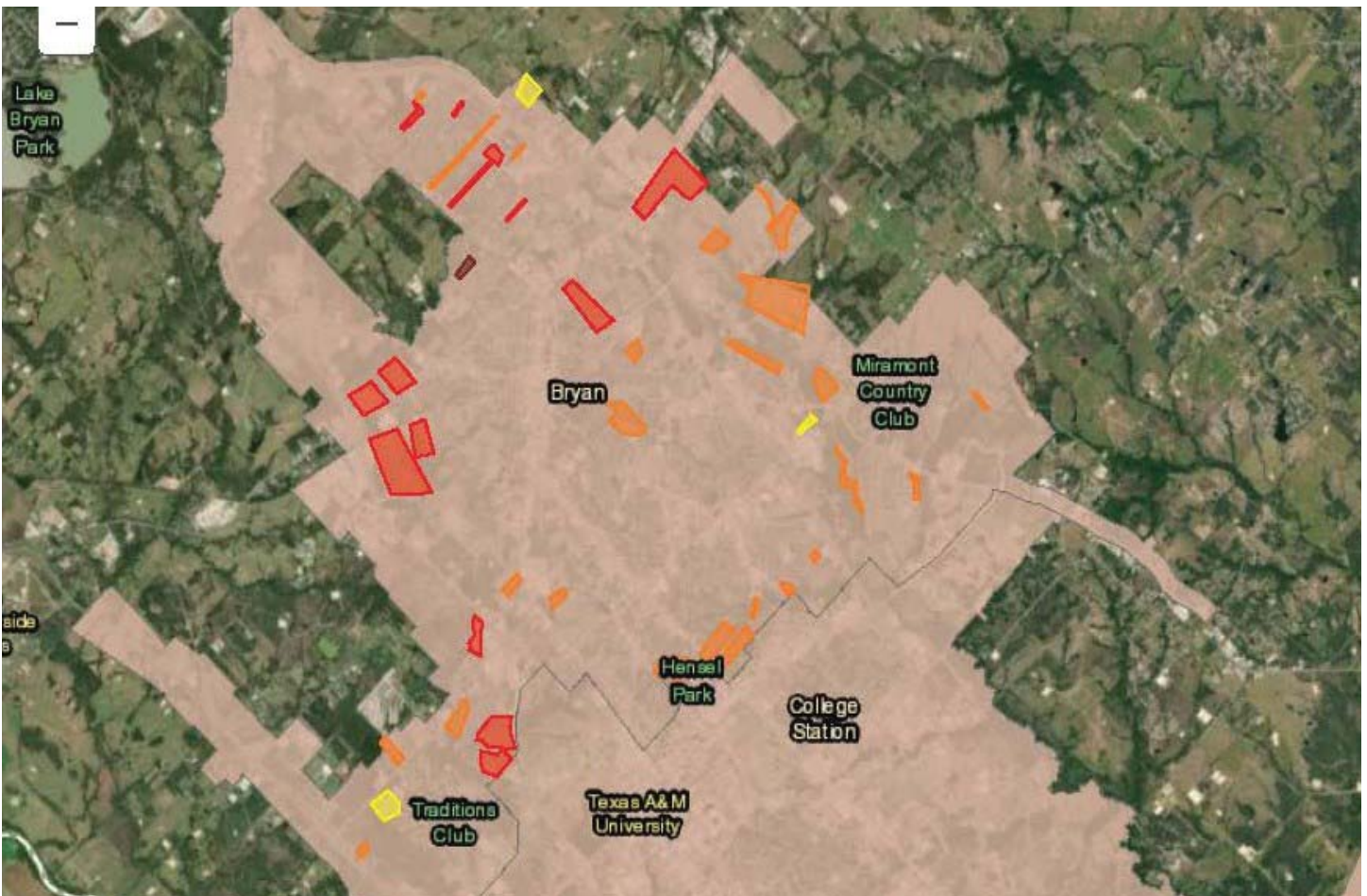
### Bryan CWPP Update 2018

#### Wildfire Hazard Rating

- Low - 0 to 30
- Moderate - 31 to 60
- High - 61 to 90
- Extreme - greater than 90



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



The following data was collected from Risk Assessments for Response Zones 1 through 5.

**Response Zone 1:**

- One **extreme-risk** neighborhoods
- Four **high-risk** neighborhoods
- Three **moderate-risk** neighborhoods

**Response Zone 2:**

- Six **moderate-risk** neighborhoods

**Response Zone 3:**

- One **high-risk** neighborhoods
- Eleven **moderate-risk** neighborhoods
- One **low-risk** neighborhood

**Response Zone 4:**

- Seven **high-risk** neighborhoods
- Three **moderate-risk** neighborhoods
- One **low-risk** neighborhood

**Response Zone 5:**

- Three **high-risk** neighborhoods
- Two **moderate-risk** neighborhoods
- One **low-risk** neighborhood

**City of Bryan  
general wildfire risk**

The City of Bryan has a generally urban environment but there are pockets of wildland fuels within the city and bordering the outskirts that pose threats.

The most likely areas for wildfire ignition will have sufficient grasses in order to allow wildfire to spread.

These threats will most likely come from outside the city (from the west, north and east) but some pockets within the city limits also have the potential to ignite and spread.

<b>Id</b>	<b>Community Name</b>	<b>Number of Homes</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Residential Type</b>	<b>One Way In/Out</b>	<b>Road Width</b>	<b>Total Hazard Score</b>
2505	New York & 17th St.	15	9.54	Mobile	No	< 20 ft	95
2501	Newton St.	100	46.45	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	86
2532	Old Hearne Rd. & Woodbend Dr.	15	11.27	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	82
2522	Castle Heights	100	138.8	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	81
2507	Scanlan St. & 28th St.	40	40.35	Mobile	No	24 ft < 20 ft	77
2539	Candy Ln. & Kim St.	15	13.74	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	77
2542	Rockwood Dr.	30	64.12	Fixed	Yes	< 20 ft	74
2561	Westwood Estates	60	39.08	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	74
2538	Big Horn Dr. & Old Hearne Rd.	40	11.95	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	73
2502	Louis St.	100	47.43	Mobile	Yes	< 20 ft	72
2536	Woodville Rd.	20	2.62	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	72
2537	Lightfoot Ln.	10	2.8	Mobile	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	72
2506	Suncrest St.	60	158.7	Mobile	No	24 ft < 20 ft	67
2533	Drew Dr. & Old Hearne Rd.	100	3.55	Mobile	Yes	> 24 ft	67
2508	Waco St. & Martin Luther King Jr. St.	50	67.67	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	66
2546	Rock Hollow Place	20	23.75	Fixed	Yes	< 20 ft	66
2554	Austin Creek Dr.	10	25.93	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	60
2510	Cole St. & Waco St.	15	14.43	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	59
2560	Old Oaks	40	7.31	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	59
2524	Copperfield Dr. & Canterbury Dr.	10	4.16	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	56
2526	Austins Colony	100	28.5	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	56
2530	Tiffany Park Cr. & Copperfield Dr.	65	8.33	Fixed	Yes	< 20 ft	56
2534	Wilkes St.	10	4.12	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	56
2547	Kingsgate Dr.	10	17.79	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	56

<b>Id</b>	<b>Community Name</b>	<b>Number of Homes</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Residential Type</b>	<b>One Way In/Out</b>	<b>Road Width</b>	<b>Total Hazard Score</b>
2552	Shirewood Dr.	60	29.96	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	56
2553	Thornberry Dr.	100	173.2	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	56
2509	Coulter Dr. & Park St.	150	50.99	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	54
2514	Roosevelt St. & Churchill Dr.	40	12.15	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	54
2520	N. Rosemary Dr. & Texas Ave.	50	29.72	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	54
2523	Old Oaks Dr. & Barak Ln.	30	4.62	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	54
2535	Indian Trail	10	2.33	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	54
2540	Stevens Dr.	30	22.24	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	54
2518	Inwood Dr.	30	39.66	Fixed	No	> 24 ft	52
2527	Green Valley Dr. & Meadowbrook	75	20.02	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	51
2559	Ranch at Turkey Creek	75	6.64	Fixed	Yes	< 20 ft	51
2519	N. Rosemary Dr. & E 29th St.	10	5.44	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	49
2531	Austins Estates Dr. & Austins Landing	20	39.62	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	46
2517	Brookside Dr. E & Hensel Ave.	150	37.23	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	44
2528	Old Reliance - Siena	100	6.65	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	41
2529	Oak Forest Dr. & FM 1179	20	32.81	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	41
2512	Finfeather Circle & Finfeather Rd.	40	10.25	RV	No	24 ft < 20 ft	38
2525	Red Robin Loop & Wildflower Dr.	35	6.93	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	27
2541	Rabbit Ln. & Stevens Dr.	50	26.93	Fixed	No	> 24 ft	27
2551	Blue Belle Dr.	10	35.37	Fixed	Yes	< 20 ft	26

### Summary Facts

44 communities identified as being in the Wildland Urban Interface were assessed for wildfire risk.

1 community including as estimated 15 homes are at extreme risk for wildfire.

15 communities including an estimated 760 homes are at high risk for wildfire.

25 communities including an estimated 1,250 homes are at moderate risk for wildfire.

3 communities including an estimated 95 homes are at low risk for wildfire.

### Wildfire Risk Legend

91+ Extreme

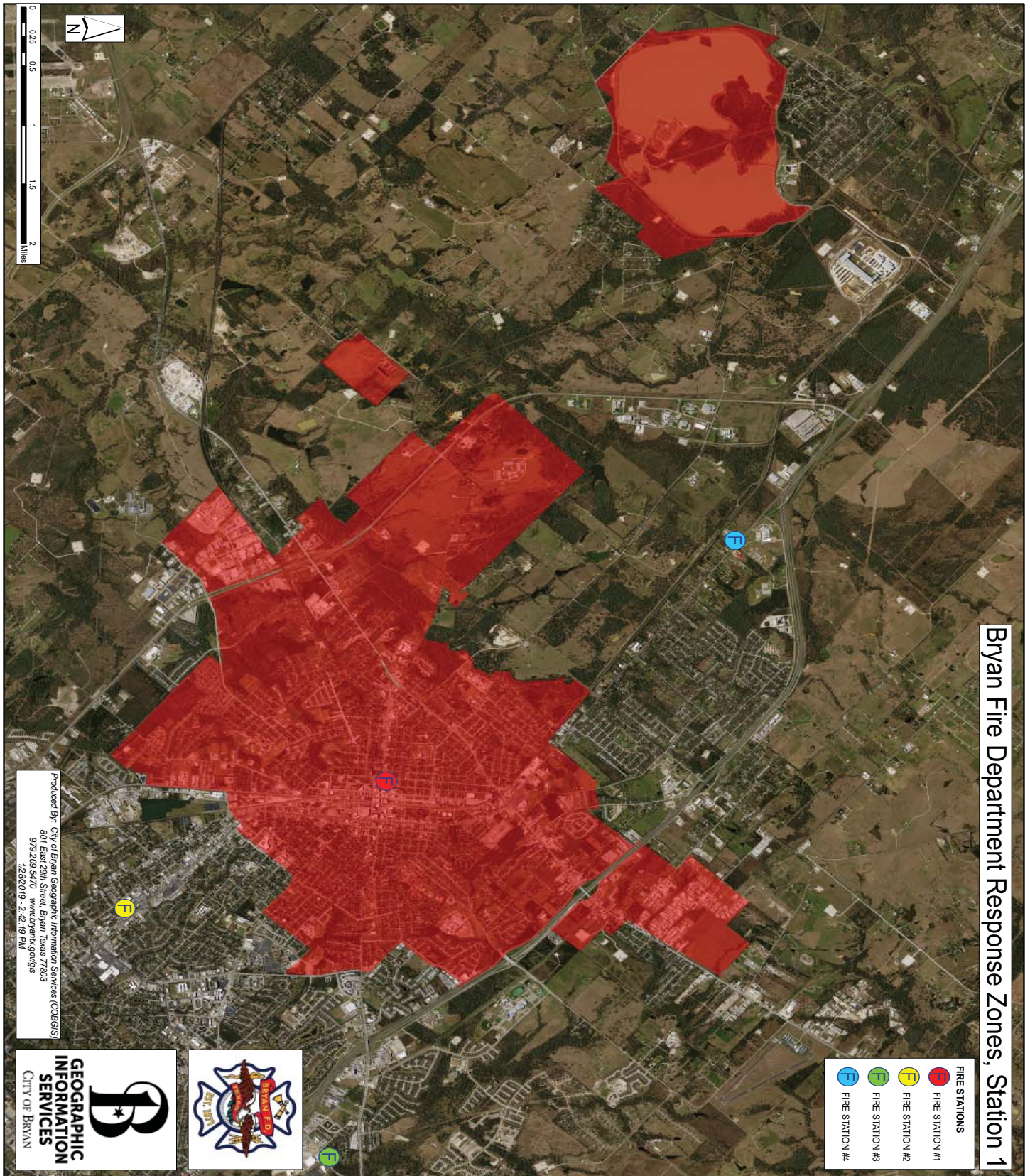
61-90 High

31-60 Moderate

0-30 Low

# Risk Assessment Findings by Zone - Response Zone 1

Eight individual risk assessments were conducted in Response Zone 1. Of the 8 neighborhoods assessed, one was extreme risk four were high risk and three were moderate risk.



# New York & 17th St.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**95 - Extreme**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 41' 29"
Longitude	-96° 23' 9"
Number of Homes	15
Size	9.54 acres
Residential Type	Mobile
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No





### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

#### Home Construction:

- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Newton st.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**86 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 40' 31"
Longitude	-96° 23' 55"
Number of Homes	100
Size	46.45 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Scanlan St. & 28th St.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**77 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 39' 57"
Longitude	-96° 23' 39"
Number of Homes	40
Size	40.35 acres
Residential Type	Mobile
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Louis St.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**72 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 40' 19"
Longitude	-96° 24' 14"
Number of Homes	100
Size	47.43 acres
Residential Type	Mobile
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes



### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

#### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Waco St. & Martin Luther King Jr. St.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**66 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 41' 9"
Longitude	-96° 21' 47"
Number of Homes	50
Size	67.67 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No





## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

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

### Home Construction:

- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Cole St. & Waco St.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**59 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 40' 45"
Longitude	-96° 21' 15"
Number of Homes	15
Size	14.43 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

#### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Shirewood Dr.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**56 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

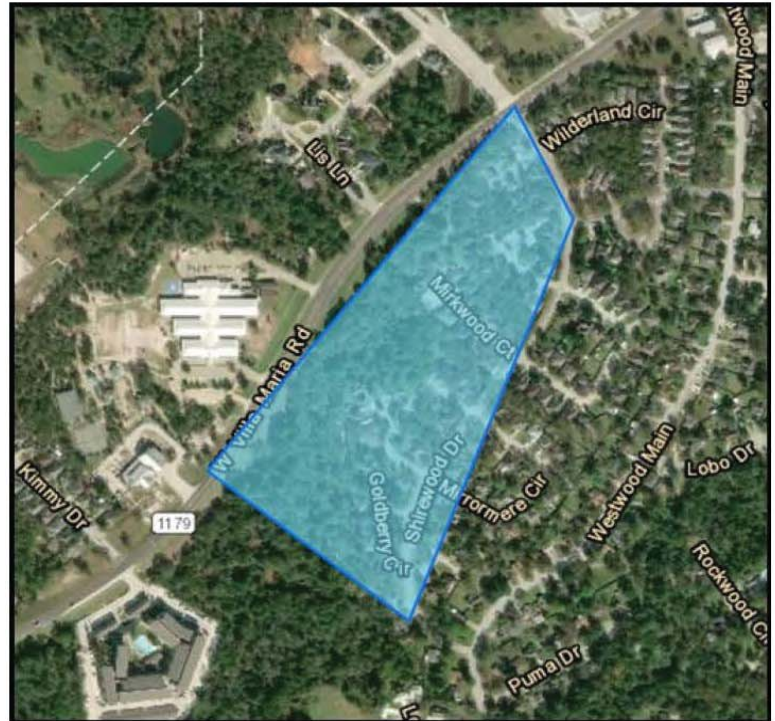
Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 37' 27"
Longitude	-96° 23' 14"
Number of Homes	60
Size	29.96 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Coulter Dr. & Park St.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**54 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 40' 7"
Longitude	-96° 21' 22"
Number of Homes	150
Size	50.99 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

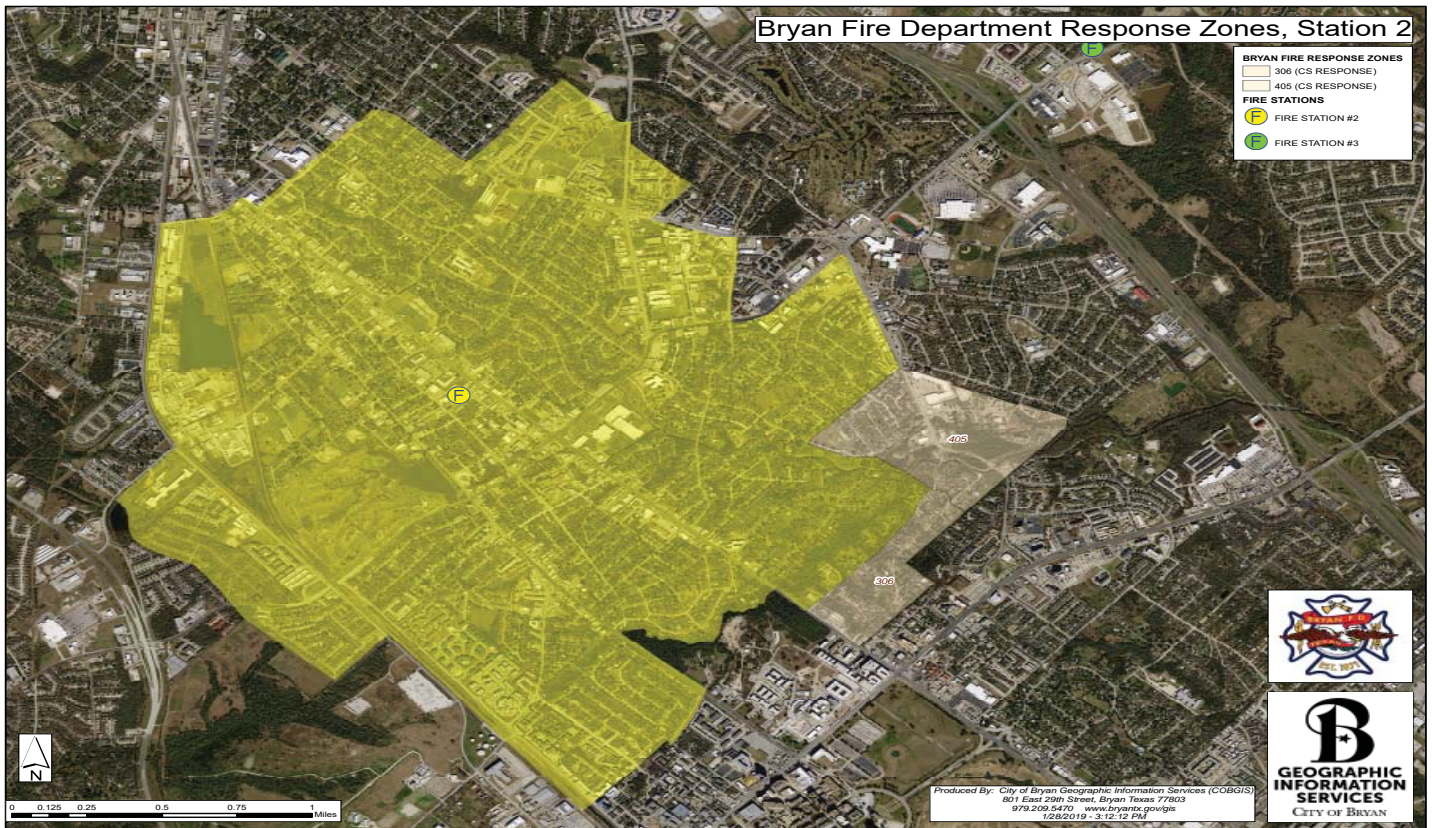
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

#### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Risk Assessment Findings by Zone - Response Zone 2

Six individual risk assessments were conducted in Response Zone 2. All six of the neighborhoods assessed were moderate-risk.



## Roosevelt St. & Churchill Dr.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

### Total Hazard Rating

**54 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 38' 32"
Longitude	-96° 22' 7"
Number of Homes	40
Size	12.15 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No





## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# N. Rosemary Dr. & Texas Ave.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**54 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

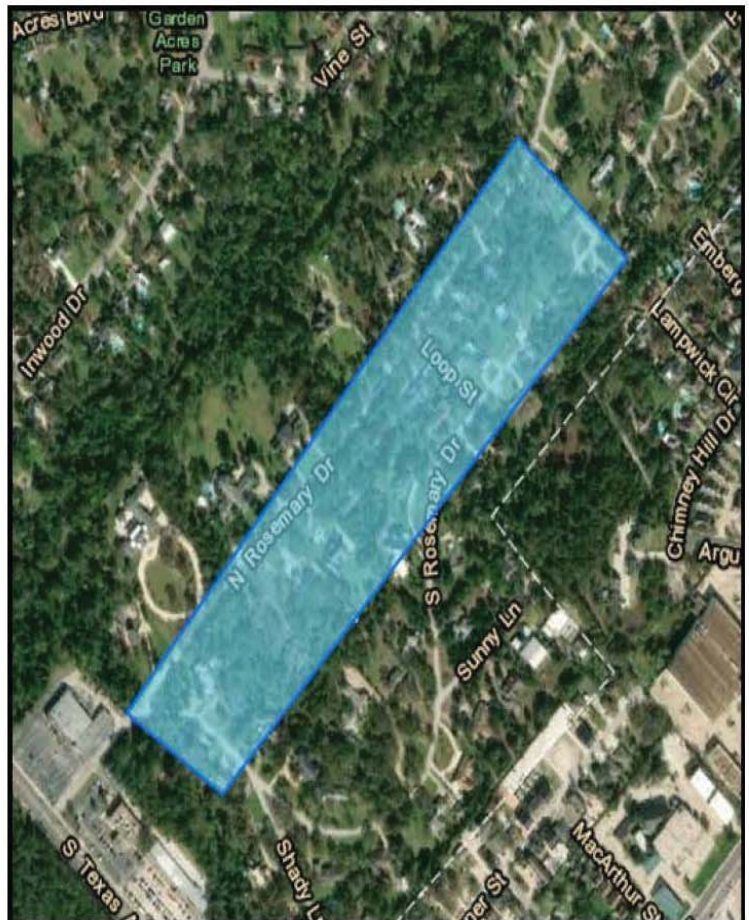
Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 38' 7"
Longitude	-96° 20' 8"
Number of Homes	50
Size	29.72 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



## N. Rosemary Dr. & Texas Ave.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

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

#### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Inwood Dr.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**52 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 38' 9"
Longitude	-96° 20' 20"
Number of Homes	30
Size	39.66 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	> 24 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



## Inwood Dr.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

#### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# N. Rosemary Dr. & E 29th St.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**49 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 38' 27"
Longitude	-96° 19' 55"
Number of Homes	10
Size	5.44 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



## N. Rosemary Dr. & E 29th St.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.

#### Home Construction:

- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Brookside Dr. E & Hensel Ave.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**44 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 37' 55"
Longitude	-96° 20' 49"
Number of Homes	150
Size	37.23 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No





# Brookside Dr. E & Hensel Ave.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Finfeather Circle & Finfeather Rd.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**38 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

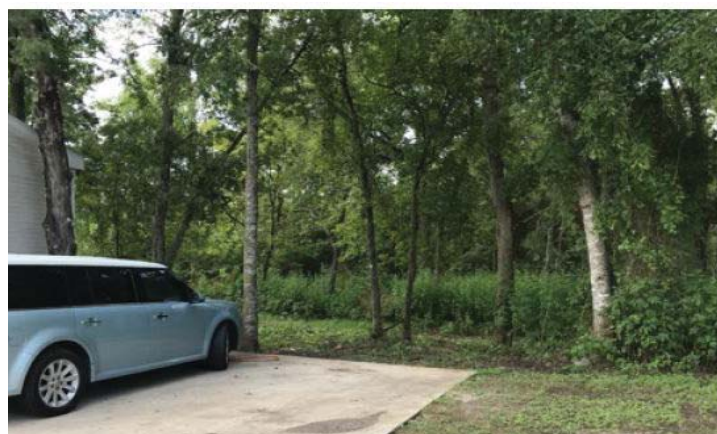
Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 38' 39"
Longitude	-96° 22' 38"
Number of Homes	40
Size	10.25 acres
Residential Type	RV
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



# Finfeather Circle & Finfeather Rd.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

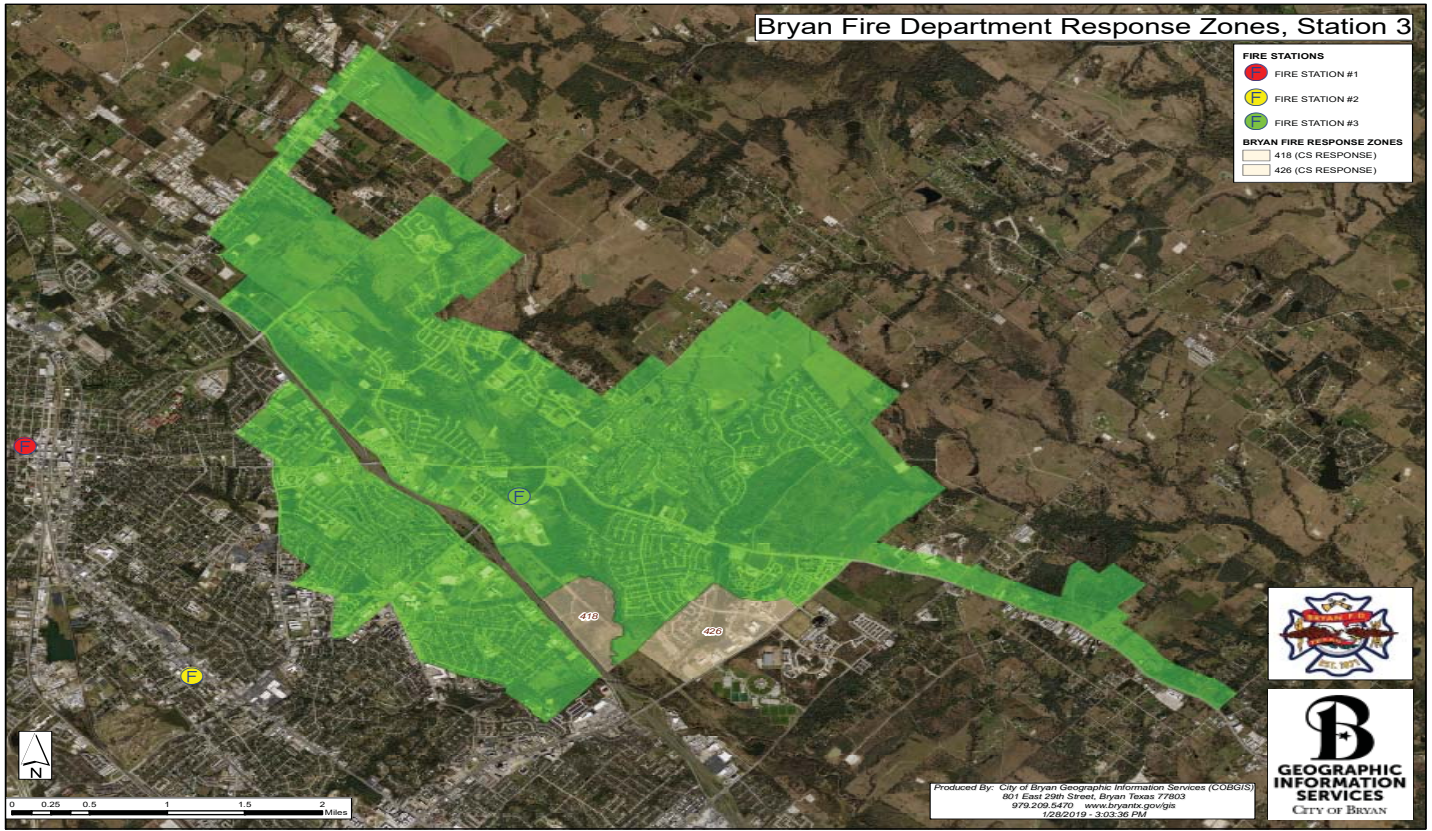
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.

### Home Construction:

- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Risk Assessment Findings by Zone - Response Zone 3

Thirteen individual risk assessments were conducted in Response Zone 3. Of the 13 neighborhoods assessed, one was high-risk, eleven were moderate-risk and one was low risk.



## Castle Heights

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



### Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

**Total Hazard Rating**

**81 - High**

**Surrounding Environment Rating**

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

**Home Construction Rating**

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

**Fire Department**

Bryan FD

#### Community Information

Latitude	30° 42' 14"
Longitude	-96° 20' 52"
Number of Homes	100
Size	138.83 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Austin Creek Dr.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**60 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 41' 43"
Longitude	-96° 20' 22"
Number of Homes	10
Size	25.93 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes



## Austin Creek Dr.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

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

#### Home Construction:

- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

# Old Oaks

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**59 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 38' 37"
Longitude	-96° 19' 34"
Number of Homes	40
Size	7.31 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes





## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Copperfield Dr. & Canterbury Dr.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**56 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 40' 18"
Longitude	-96° 17' 24"
Number of Homes	10
Size	4.16 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Austins Colony

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**56 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

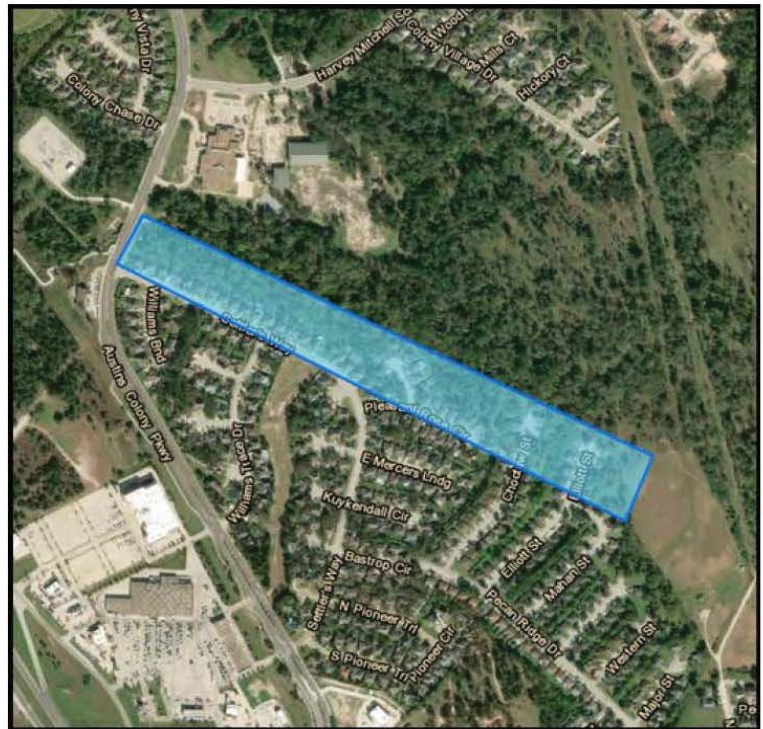
Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 40' 42"
Longitude	-96° 19' 55"
Number of Homes	100
Size	28.5 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

#### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Tiffany Park Cr. & Copperfield Dr.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**56 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 39' 32"
Longitude	-96° 18' 8"
Number of Homes	65
Size	8.33 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes



## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Thornberry Dr.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**56 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 41' 12"
Longitude	-96° 19' 39"
Number of Homes	100
Size	173.16 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No





# Thornberry Dr.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Old Oaks Dr. & Barak Ln.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**54 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 38' 54"
Longitude	-96° 19' 15"
Number of Homes	30
Size	4.62 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



# Old Oaks Dr. & Barak Ln.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Green Valley Dr. & Meadowbrook

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**51 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

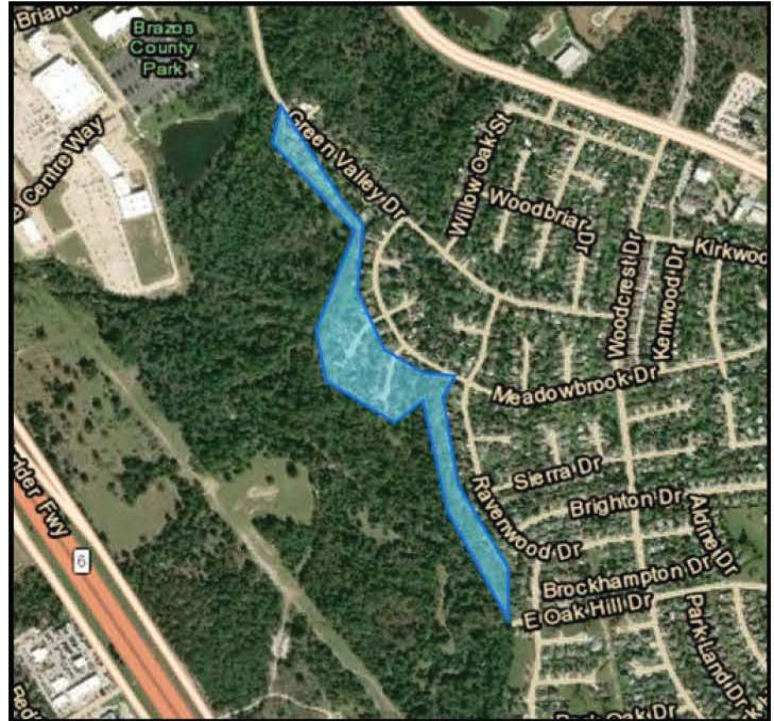
Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 39' 35"
Longitude	-96° 18' 53"
Number of Homes	75
Size	20.02 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes



# Green Valley Dr. & Meadowbrook



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

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

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Austins Estates Dr. & Austins Landing



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**46 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 41' 52"
Longitude	-96° 19' 36"
Number of Homes	20
Size	39.62 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



# Austins Estates Dr. & Austins Landing



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

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

### Home Construction:

- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

# Old Reliance - Siena

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**41 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 42' 1"
Longitude	-96° 19' 46"
Number of Homes	100
Size	6.65 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No





# Old Reliance - Siena



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Oak Forest Dr. & FM 1179



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**41 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 40' 27"
Longitude	-96° 19' 9"
Number of Homes	20
Size	32.81 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



# Oak Forest Dr. & FM 1179



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

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

### Home Construction:

- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

# Red Robin Loop & Wildflower Dr.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**27 - Low**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 40' 5"
Longitude	-96° 19' 21"
Number of Homes	35
Size	6.93 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



# Red Robin Loop & Wildflower Dr.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

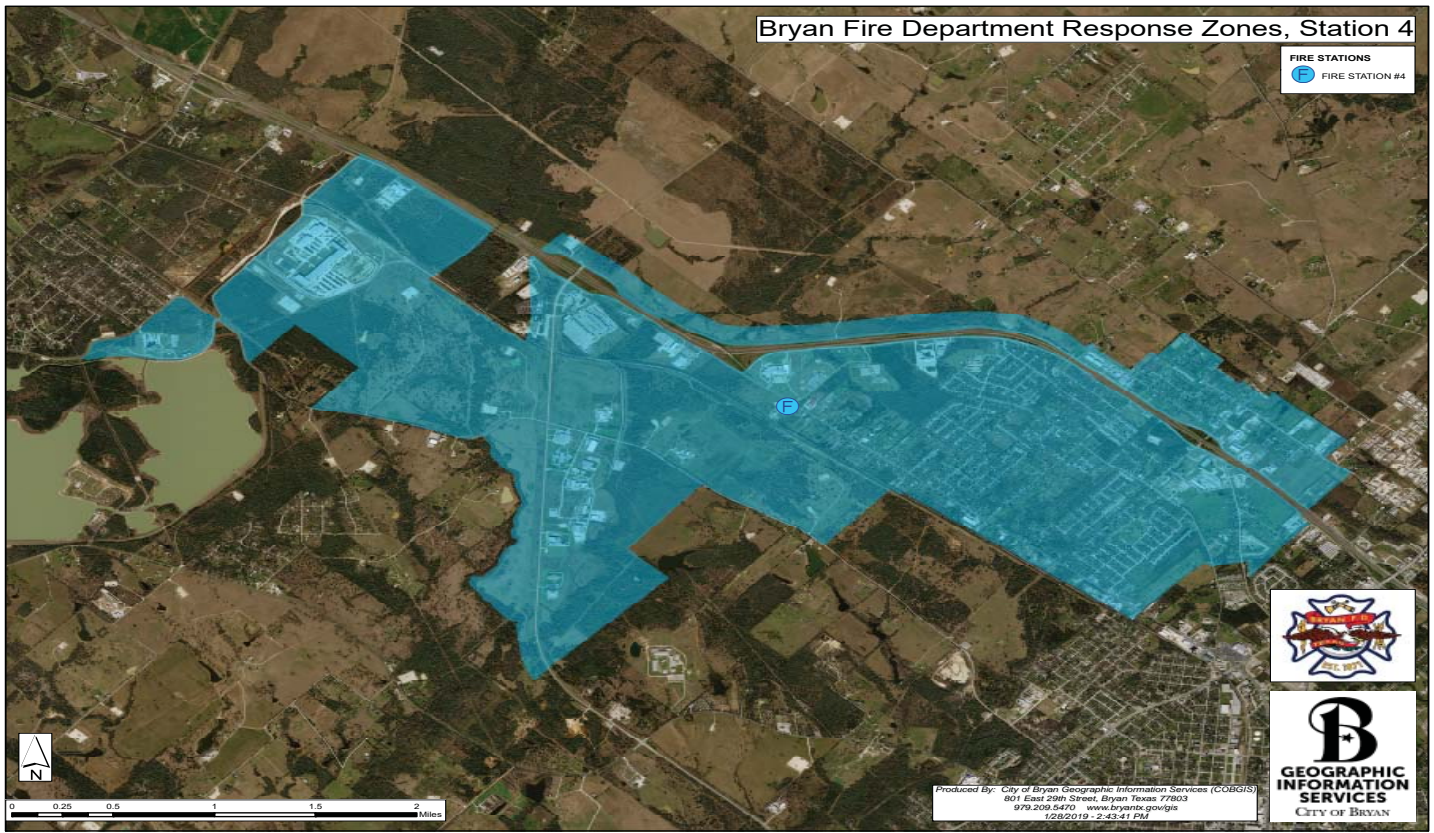
- Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Risk Assessment Findings by Zone - Response Zone 4

Eleven individual risk assessments were conducted in Response Zone 4. Of the eleven neighborhoods assessed, seven were high-risk, three were moderate-risk and one was low-risk.



## Old Hearne Rd. & Woodbend Dr.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

### Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

#### Total Hazard Rating

**82 - High**

#### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

#### Home Construction Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

#### Fire Department

Bryan FD

#### Community Information

Latitude	30° 42' 50"
Longitude	-96° 23' 44"
Number of Homes	15
Size	11.27 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



# Old Hearne Rd. & Woodbend Dr.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Remove debris from roofs
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Candy Ln. & Kim St.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**77 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 42' 30"
Longitude	-96° 22' 50"
Number of Homes	15
Size	13.74 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No





Bryan, Brazos County, TX

### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

#### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Big Horn Dr. & Old Hearne Rd.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**73 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 42' 18"
Longitude	-96° 23' 1"
Number of Homes	40
Size	11.95 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes



# Big Horn Dr. & Old Hearne Rd.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Remove debris from roofs
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Woodville Rd.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**72 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 42' 54"
Longitude	-96° 23' 14"
Number of Homes	20
Size	2.62 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



## Woodville Rd.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

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

#### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Lightfoot Ln.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**72 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 42' 5"
Longitude	-96° 23' 17"
Number of Homes	10
Size	2.8 acres
Residential Type	Mobile
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes



## Lightfoot Ln.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

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

#### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Suncrest St.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**67 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 39' 43"
Longitude	-96° 23' 54"
Number of Homes	60
Size	158.7 acres
Residential Type	Mobile
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No





### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

#### Home Construction:

- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Drew Dr. & Old Hearne Rd.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**67 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 41' 59"
Longitude	-96° 22' 36"
Number of Homes	100
Size	3.55 acres
Residential Type	Mobile
Road Width	> 24 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

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

#### Home Construction:

- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

# Wilkes St.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**56 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 42' 31"
Longitude	-96° 22' 34"
Number of Homes	10
Size	4.12 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



## Wilkes St.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

#### Home Construction:

- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

# Indian Trail

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**54 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 43' 0"
Longitude	-96° 23' 40"
Number of Homes	10
Size	2.33 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Remove debris from roofs
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Stevens Dr.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**54 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

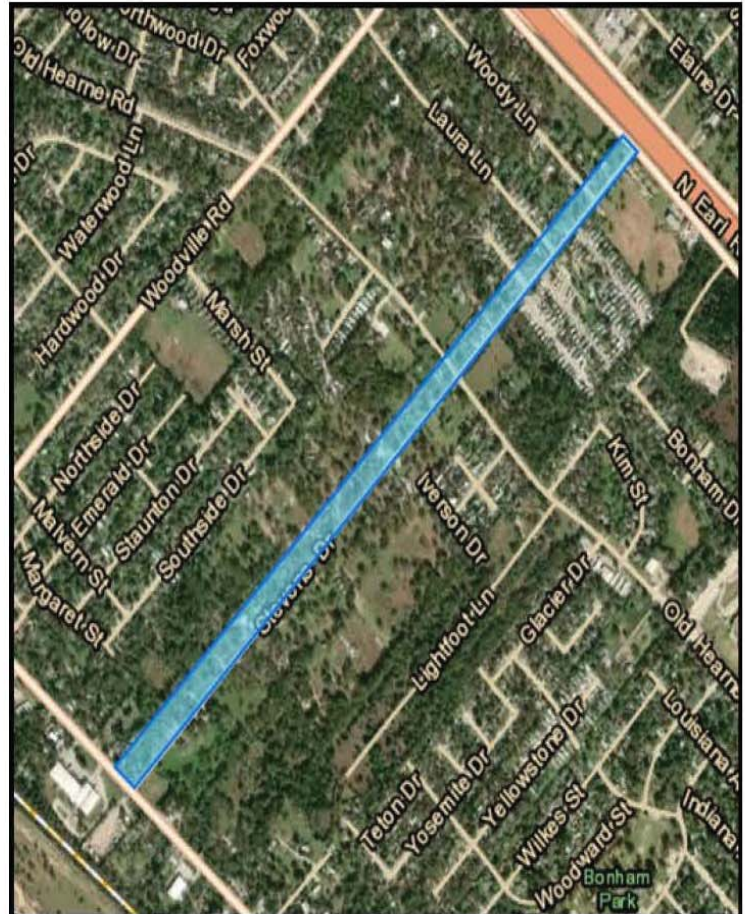
Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 42' 30"
Longitude	-96° 23' 11"
Number of Homes	30
Size	22.24 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No





### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.

#### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

# Rabbit Ln. & Stevens Dr.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**27 - Low**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 43' 4"
Longitude	-96° 22' 27"
Number of Homes	50
Size	26.93 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	> 24 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

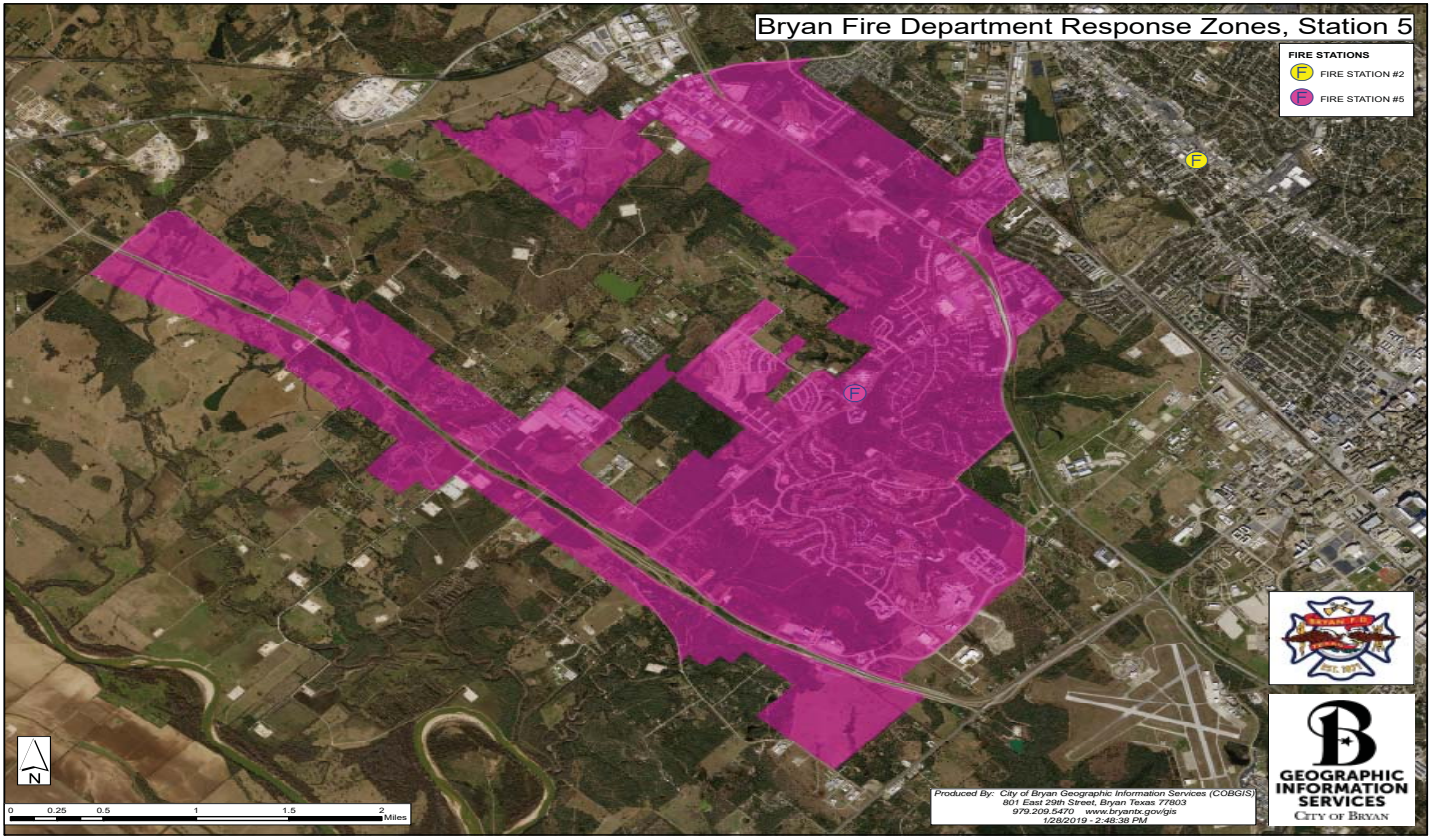
- Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Risk Assessment Findings by Zone - Response Zone 5

Six individual risk assessments were conducted in Response Zone 5. Of the 6 neighborhoods assessed, three were high-risk, two were moderate-risk and one was low-risk.



## Rockwood Dr.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



### Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Hazard Rating

**74 - High**

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

Fire Department

Bryan FD

#### Community Information

Latitude	30° 37' 20"
Longitude	-96° 22' 48"
Number of Homes	30
Size	64.12 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes



## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Remove debris from roofs
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

# Westwood Estates

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**74 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 37' 4"
Longitude	-96° 22' 50"
Number of Homes	60
Size	39.08 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	24 ft < 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes



## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.

### Home Construction:

- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire retardant treated lumber.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Rock Hollow Place

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**66 - High**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Moderate Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 38' 11"
Longitude	-96° 23' 2"
Number of Homes	20
Size	23.75 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes





## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Kingsgate Dr.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**56 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 37' 11"
Longitude	-96° 23' 58"
Number of Homes	10
Size	17.79 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	No



## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Remove debris from roofs
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

# Ranch at Turkey Creek

Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

### Total Hazard Rating

**51 - Moderate**

### Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Structure Ignition Hazard

### Home Construction Rating

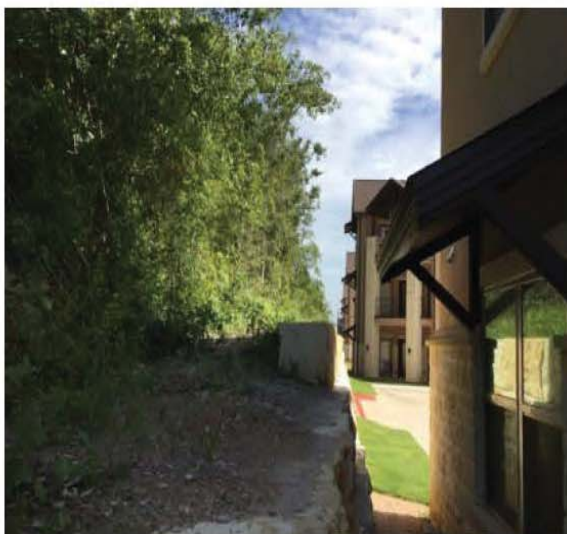
Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

### Fire Department

Bryan FD

### Community Information

Latitude	30° 36' 17"
Longitude	-96° 24' 18"
Number of Homes	75
Size	6.64 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes



# Ranch at Turkey Creek



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

### Surrounding Environment:

- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10' from structures and other trees.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.
- Remove smaller conifers that are growing between taller trees.
- Remove heavy accumulations of woody debris.
- Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies do not touch.

### Home Construction:

- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

## Blue Belle Dr.

Bryan, Brazos County, TX



### Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

#### Total Hazard Rating

**26 - Low**

#### Surrounding Environment Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

#### Home Construction Rating

Slight Structure Ignition Hazard

#### Fire Department

Bryan FD

#### Community Information

Latitude	30° 36' 41"
Longitude	-96° 24' 2"
Number of Homes	10
Size	35.37 acres
Residential Type	Fixed
Road Width	< 20 ft
Single Ingress/Egress?	Yes



## Blue Belle Dr.



Bryan, Brazos County, TX

### Wildfire Risk Mitigation Strategies

#### Surrounding Environment:

- Grass should be watered regularly and cut short.
- Ladder fuels that allow fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation should be removed.
- Use brick or stone along the edge of an island to slow the flame spread.
- Single plants or groups within islands provide a separation of fuels.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Prune trees 6–10 feet from the ground.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within 5 feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within 10 feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Plant a mixture of deciduous trees, such as oaks and maples, and coniferous trees, like pines.
- Create fuel breaks like driveways and gravel walkways.

#### Home Construction:

- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile or Class A shingles.
- Clean debris out of gutters regularly.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Enclose or box-in eaves with non-combustible materials such as metal, cement board or stucco.
- Install a 1/8 inch metal screen behind roof vents.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines
- Clean vents to keep them free of debris, allowing them to keep embers out while allowing air flow for ventilation.

# Mitigation Strategies

## Public Education

Public education campaigns are designed to heighten community awareness for wildfire risks. They may be general and cover the entire city or they may be specific and targeted for a certain area or issue (i.e. an awareness campaign on combustible attachments for a high risk-area). Texas A&M Forest Service has a large selection of public education materials on Ready, Set, Go!, Firewise landscaping, home hardening, fuels management and basic fire behavior that can be used by the City of Bryan or the city may choose to develop its own materials.

Additional opportunities for public education include:

- Wildfire Awareness Week (second week of April)
- National Night Out (October)
- Citizen Fire Academy
- Fire Safety House
- Kid Safe Program
- Ready, Set, Go! (or other) town hall meetings with Texas A&M Forest Service
- School programs
- Bryan Fire Department and City of Bryan social media sites
- Bryan Fire Department web page and City of Bryan website
- Targeted outreach with Code Enforcement and Neighborhood Enforcement Team to high-risk areas
- Partnerships with local media outlets

## Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Fuels reduction projects are intended to clear overgrown vegetation, which can reduce the rate of spread and intensity of a wildfire and keep it out of the crowns of trees. In addition, these projects usually provide a safer environment for firefighters to work and extinguish a fire. Fuels reduction projects along evacuation routes may also give evacuees and incoming resources a safer ingress/egress.

Methods of treatment can vary. Treatment options include:

- Mechanical (mulcher, chipper)
- Hand clearing (chainsaws, handsaws)
- Herbicide application
- Prescribed fire



Some methods may be more effective than others, depending on the fuel types. Some methods may also be preferred when working around neighborhoods. The scope of each project will vary, but generally fuels reduction projects are completed along the border of neighborhoods and/or breaks in fuels (i.e. roads). Generally, fuels reduction projects are 100 to 200 feet wide depending on the fuel type.



## Fuels Management Program

By establishing a self-sustaining fuels management program in the city, the Bryan Fire Department can continuously identify and mitigate high-risk fuels. Fuels reduction projects can slow the spread of wildfire and create a safer atmosphere for firefighters to protect structures.

Equipment and training needs should be identified by the fire department before a fuels management program is implemented.

Considering the fuel types in the City of Bryan, mulchers, chippers and chainsaws would be beneficial for fuels reduction. Such equipment could target oak, cedar and yaupon. Grazing, prescribed fire and herbicide treatments would be more beneficial in the grass fuel types.

Fuels management crews should invest time and training in wildfire behavior, fuels treatment methods, prescribed fire and best management practices. Texas A&M Forest Service can offer all these courses, either through one of its wildfire academies (<http://ticc.tamu.edu/Training/training.htm>) or by contacting a local TFS office.



# Prioritized Fuels Reduction Projects

## Indian Trail



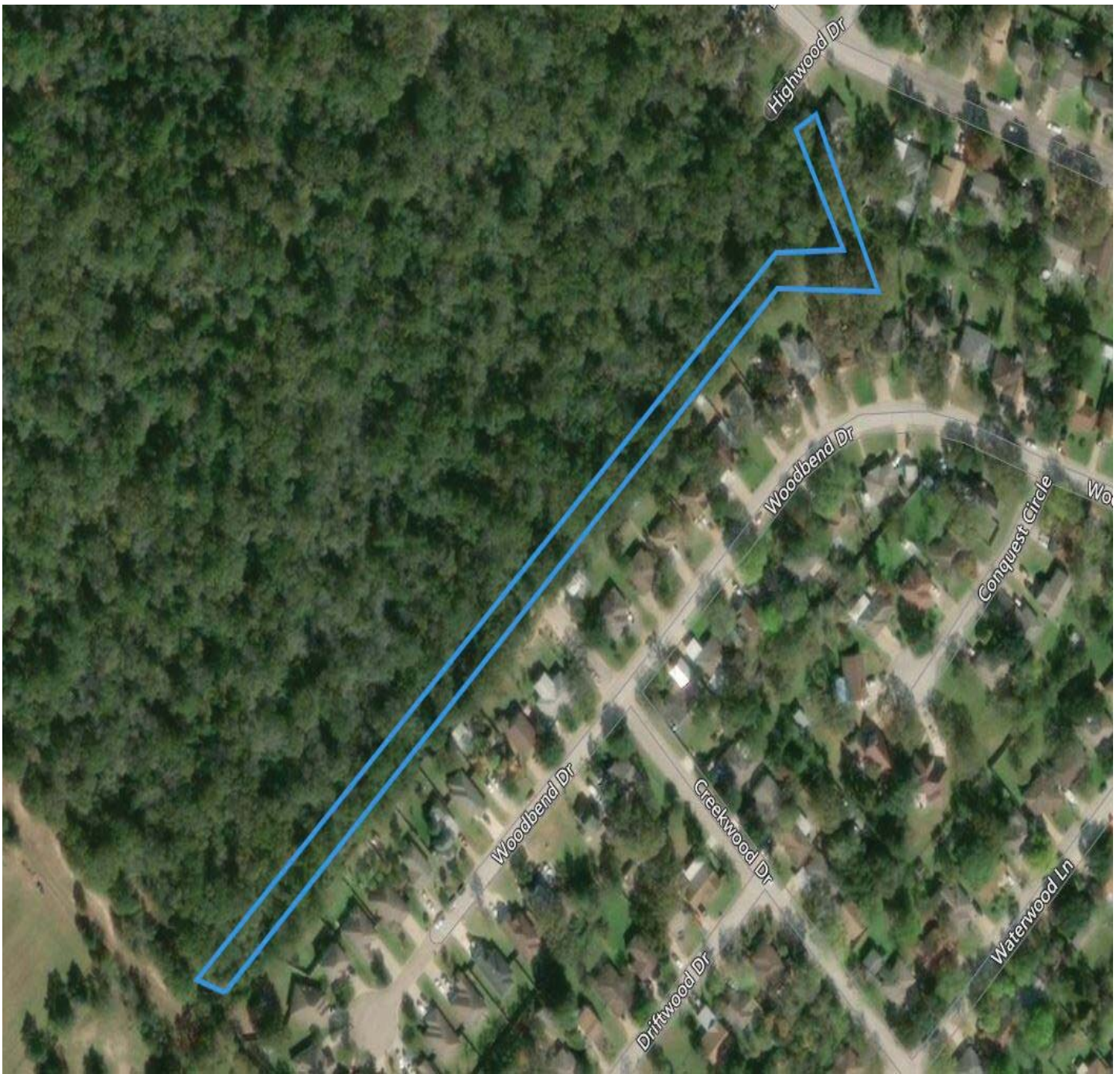
Ownership	Project Name	Treatment Type	Number of Homes Protected	Total Acres Protected
State of Texas, Highway Department	Indian Trail	Shaded Fuel Break	10	.33

# Old Hearne Road



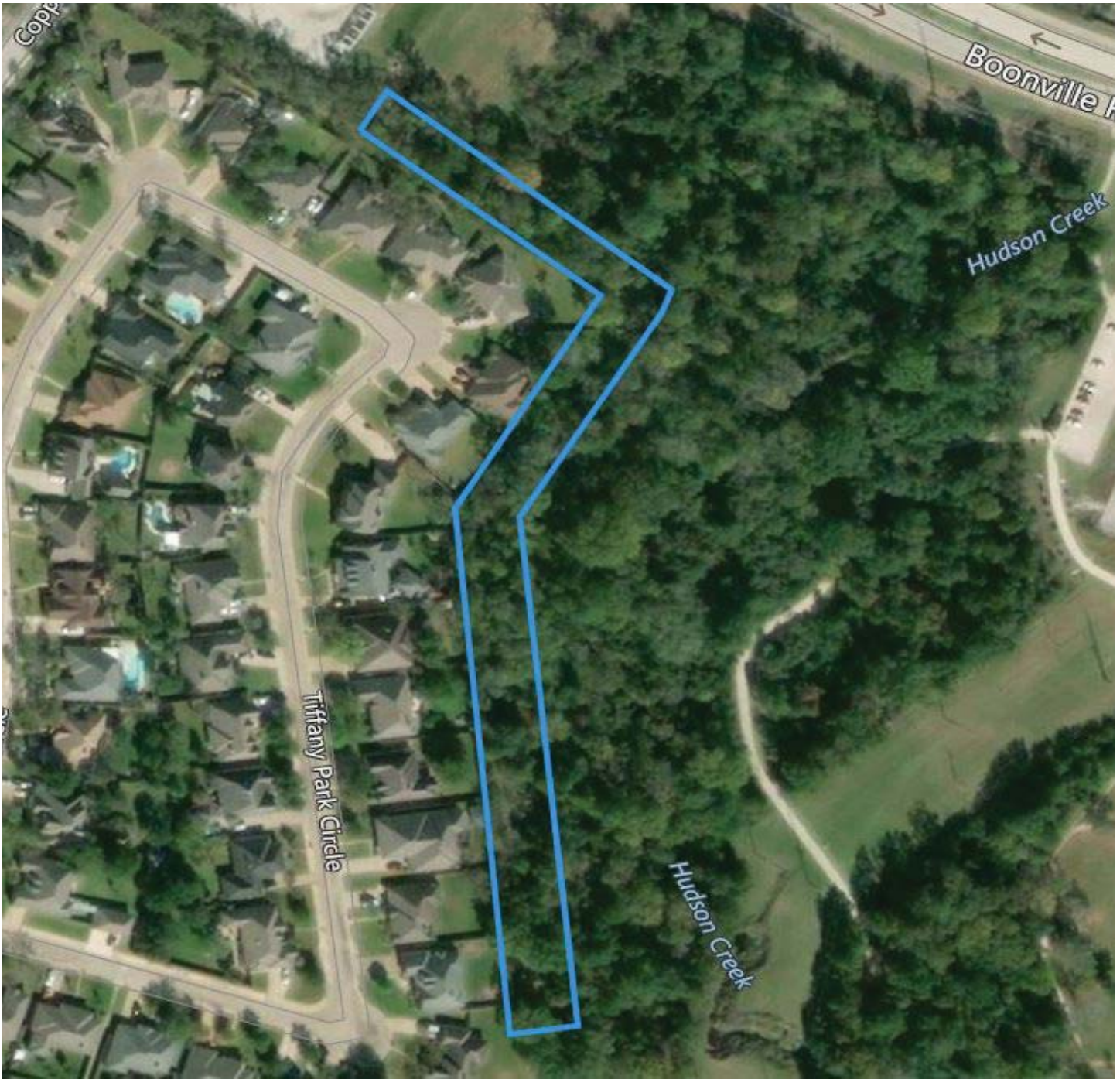
Ownership	Project Name	Treatment Type	Number of Homes Protected	Total Acres Protected
City of Bryan	Old Hearne Road	Shaded Fuel Break	6	.26

Woodbend Dr.



Ownership	Project Name	Treatment Type	Number of Homes Protected	Total Acres Protected
City of Bryan	Woodbend Dr.	Shaded Fuel Break	25	1.26

Tiffany Park Circle



Ownership	Project Name	Treatment Type	Number of Homes Protected	Total Acres Protected
City of Bryan	Tiffany Park Dr. & Copperfield Dr.	Shaded Fuel Break	65	2.32

## Tree trimming

To minimize and eliminate threats of power outages and fires, Bryan Texas Utilities developed and implemented a proactive tree-trimming program to periodically prune trees away from power lines in the BTU rights-of-way on private property.

BTU employs a contracted work force to prune trees and control other types of vegetation on its rights-of-way; this work is known as “line clearance.” The contracted workers are trained and certified to work close to high-voltage power lines. Tree pruning is done by workers who either climb trees using special equipment or, where possible, use an aerial lift or “bucket truck” to mechanically elevate themselves into position to access and prune limbs close to electrical wires. Sufficient branching will be removed from “target” trees to ensure limbs will not contact the wires before the next scheduled maintenance event.

Whenever possible, small volunteer trees with no ornamental value will be removed if they are growing directly under the line and would eventually have to be “topped” to prevent contact with the line. At times, dead and/or unstable “hazard” or “danger” trees may have to be removed.

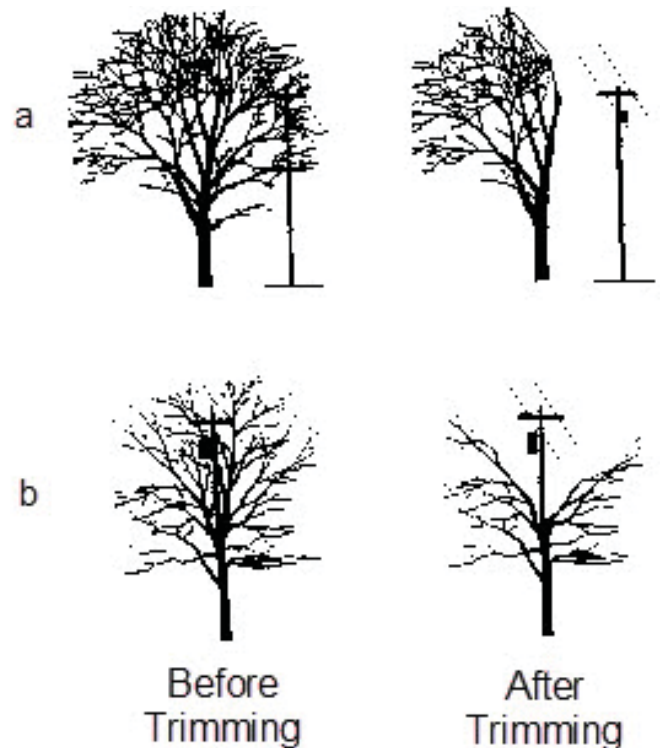
The power line rights-of-way (or corridors) where the workers will be trimming trees were established through the granting of easements – legal documents giving BTU the right to enter private property to build lines and maintain the rights-of-way to assure system reliability and safety.

The line clearance contractor prunes trees in accordance with specifications and instructions from BTU. Whenever possible, best management practices developed by the Utility Arborist Association and the International Society of Arboriculture are followed. BTU’s Utility Arborist administers the line clearance contract.

Following line clearance work on private property, the contractor will remove brush, logs and other clearing debris from the right-of-way. Generally, the brush will be chipped; logs will be hauled off intact or left on-site if the property owner wishes.

Every four to five years (the “trim cycle”), BTU will inspect the right-of-way and perform any necessary tree pruning to keep the line safe and operable until the next scheduled visit.

*Source: Bryan Texas Utilities*



**A tree’s location in the right-of-way relative to the wires will, in part, determine how it will appear subsequent to pruning. The work often will result in the two crown profiles (a. “side trim” or b. “through trim”) as illustrated above. Trees growing directly below the lines that will require radical pruning to secure the necessary clearance should be removed.**

## Code Enforcement

Code Enforcement may involve adopting new codes or enforcing previously adopted codes. The International Code Council WUI code is designed to create safer living conditions in the Wildland Urban interface. This code may give a jurisdiction the opportunity to enforce vegetation management, ignition-resistant construction, sprinkler systems, storage of combustible materials and land use limitations.

Adopting and enforcing certain parts of the International WUI Code could be beneficial to the City of Bryan, particularly the sections of code that reference combustible attachments and vegetation management. High-risk neighborhoods would especially benefit from this during wildfire response. The goal of these codes is to develop neighborhoods that are more resilient to wildfires.

Bryan adopted the International Fire Code, which addresses some of these issues. For example, the following could help mitigate potential fire hazards:

**Waste material:** Accumulations of wastepaper, wood, hay, straw, weeds, litter or combustible or flammable waste or rubbish of any type shall not be permitted to remain on a roof or in any court, yard, vacant lot, alley, parking lot, open space, or beneath a grandstand, bleacher, pier, wharf, manufactured home, recreational vehicle or other similar structure. (*Section 304.1.1*)



**Vegetation:** Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements in wildland urban interface areas shall be in accordance with the International Wildland Urban Interface Code. (*Section 304.1.2*)

Bryan municipal code also addresses some of these issues. For example, the following could help mitigate potential fire hazards:

**High weeds and grass:** Grass or weeds over 12 inches high is a violation of the City of Bryan Code of Ordinances. High grass contributes to blight conditions, creates an insect and rodent harborage and becomes a nuisance. It can also make grass fires more dangerous for firefighters and homeowners. A fee will be charged to the property owner if the city has to mow the property. (*Code of Ordinances - Ch. 50, Sec. 88*)

**Open storage:** Any items not designed for storage or use outside and/or not resistant to weather cannot be placed or stored outside. Those items should be stored within a structure or removed from the property. (*Code of Ordinances-Ch. 130, Sec. 11*)

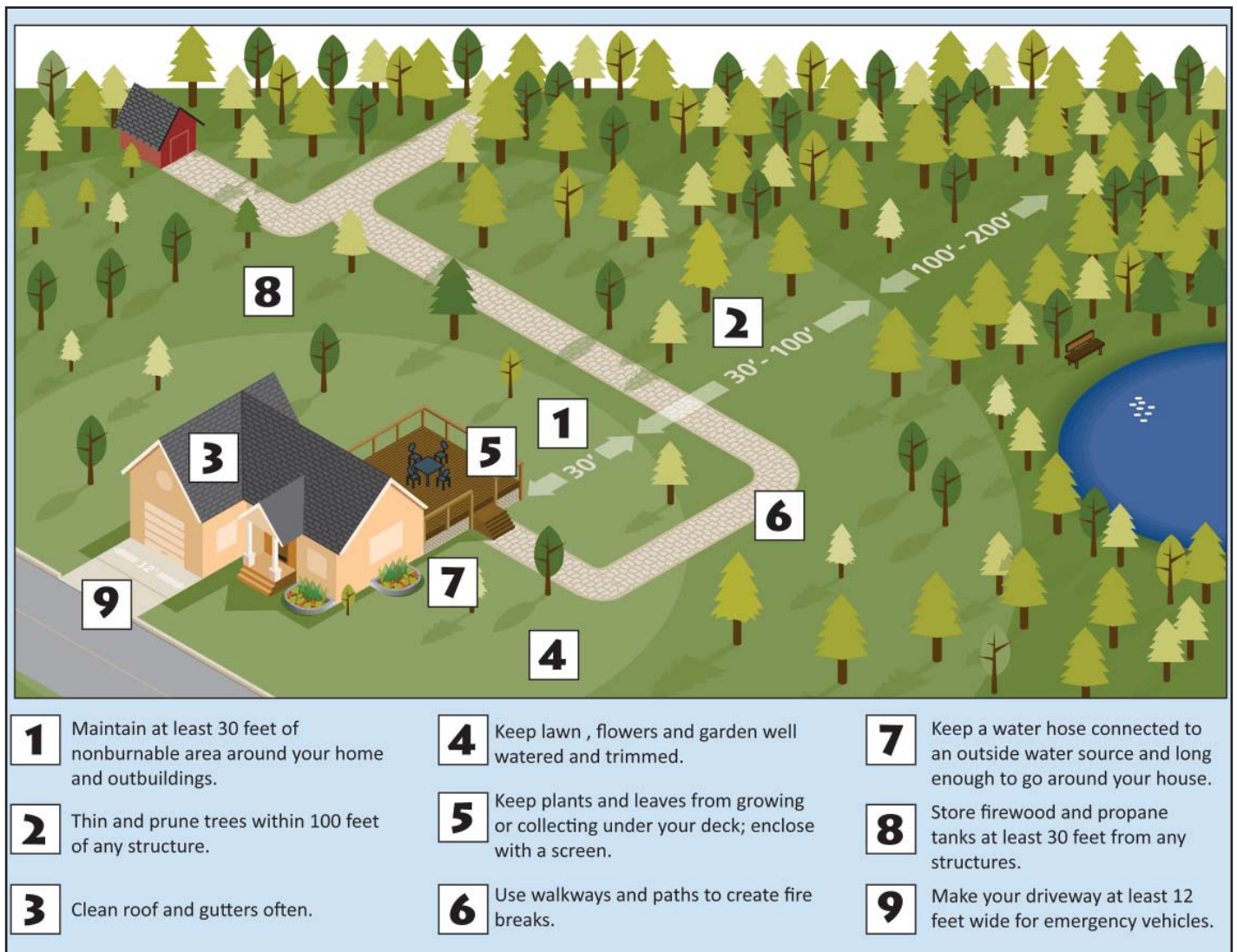
**Junk vehicles:** Junk vehicles are defined as those that are inoperable and do not have current registration or inspection stickers. If a car has been inoperable for 30 continuous days regardless of the fact that it has current registration and inspection, it is still considered a junk vehicle. Covering a vehicle with a tarp is not a remedy for this violation and does not protect it from the enforcement of this ordinance. (*Code of Ordinances - Ch. 38, Sec. 108*)

## Defensible Space

The area immediately surrounding a home is critical to its survival in a wildfire. Thirty feet is the absolute minimum recommended defensible space zone.

The Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) extends to 200 feet from the home. The fuel loading and continuity in the HIZ is a critical part of the risk assessment process and the results should direct defensible space mitigation projects. Vegetation placement, lawn care and use of fire-resistant materials (such as rock) will play an important role during a wildfire. While home hardening – the practice of making your home fire-resistant – is important for everyone, it is especially important for those homeowners who cannot mitigate the entire HIZ.

The primary type of mitigation project regarding defensible space is public education.





## Firewise USA® Sites

Because many homes are located within the HIZ of their neighbor's home, a community approach at reducing combustible material should be taken. The Firewise USA® program draws on a community's spirit, its resolve and its willingness to take responsibility for reducing wildfire risks by providing the resources needed to achieve both a high level of protection against wildland urban interface fire and ecosystem balance. Neighborhoods, subdivisions, and small towns in fire-prone areas can earn Firewise USA® Recognition status by implementing fire-resistance principles tailored to their specific community needs. This nationwide initiative recognizes communities for taking action to protect people and properties from the risk of fires in the wildland urban interface. Communities create their programs themselves with cooperative assistance from local fire staff and state forestry agencies. By encouraging local communities to work with Bryan Fire Department and Texas A&M Forest Service through the Firewise USA® program, efforts to reduce home ignitions during a wildfire event can be maximized. Firewise sites can work with a combination of other mitigation strategies to allow firefighters to fight wildfires safely, resulting in less loss to lives and property.

Fire-prone communities earn Firewise USA® recognition status by meeting the following criteria:

1. Obtain a written wildfire risk assessment from your state forestry agency or fire department.
2. Form a board/committee that is comprised of residents and other applicable wildfire stakeholders.
3. Each participating site is required to have a minimum of one wildfire risk reduction educational outreach event, or related activity annually.
4. At a minimum, each site is required to invest the equivalent of \$24.14 per dwelling unit in wildfire risk reduction actions annually (the rate is based on the 2018 annual National Hourly Volunteer Rate; which is updated every year in April when the new amount is published).
5. Submitting an application to Firewise USA®, documenting continuing compliance with the program.

Residents interested in Firewise principles or the Firewise USA® program should visit: [www.firewise.org](http://www.firewise.org)



**FIREWISE USA®**  
**Residents reducing wildfire risks**

## Evacuation Planning

Evacuation plans can be created for high-risk neighborhoods, especially those with minimal egress routes, large populations or special populations. Plans should incorporate routes of ingress for emergency responders.

Emergency management, law enforcement, fire department, public works and the mayor's office may all be involved in the evacuation process.

### General Evacuation Checklist

#### Planning:

- Determine area(s) at risk:
  - Determine population of risk area(s).
  - Identify any special needs facilities and populations in risk area(s).
- Determine evacuation routes for risk area(s) and check the status of these routes.
- Determine traffic control requirements for evacuation routes.
- Estimate public transportation requirements and determine pickup points.
- Determine temporary shelter requirements and select preferred shelter locations.

#### Advance Warning:

- Provide advance warning to special needs facilities and advise them to activate evacuation, transportation and reception arrangements. Determine if requirements exist for additional support from local government.
- Provide advance warning of possible need for evacuation to the public, clearly identifying areas at risk.
- Develop traffic control plans and stage traffic control devices at required locations.
- Coordinate with special needs facilities regarding precautionary evacuation. Identify and alert special needs populations.
- Ready temporary shelters selected for use.
- Coordinate with transportation providers to ensure vehicles and drivers will be available when and where needed.
- Coordinate with school districts regarding closure of schools.

#### Evacuation:

- Advise neighboring jurisdictions and the local Disaster District that evacuation recommendation or order will be issued.
- Disseminate evacuation recommendation or order to special needs facilities and populations. Provide assistance in evacuating, if needed.
- Disseminate evacuation recommendation or order to the public through available warning systems, clearly identifying areas to be evacuated.
- Provide amplifying information to the public through the media. Emergency public information should address:
  - What should be done to secure buildings being evacuated



The Ready, Set, Go! program, which can be accessed at [texasfirewise.org](https://texasfirewise.org), provides information on how to prepare for wildfire, stay aware of current conditions and evacuate early when necessary.

- What evacuees should take with them
- Where evacuees should go and how should they get there
- Provisions for special needs population and those without transportation
- Staff and open temporary shelters.
- Provide traffic control along evacuation routes and establish procedures for dealing with vehicle breakdowns on such routes.
- Provide transportation assistance to those who require it.
- Provide security in or control access to evacuated areas.
- Provide Situation Reports on evacuation to the local Disaster District.

Depending on the situation and availability of facilities, one or more of the following approaches will be used to handle evacuees arriving with pets:

- Provide pet owners information on nearby kennels, animal shelters and veterinary clinics that have agreed to temporarily shelter pets.
- Direct pet owners to a public shelter with covered exterior corridors or adjacent support buildings where pets on leashes and in carriers may be temporarily housed.
- Set up temporary pet shelters at fairgrounds, rodeo or stock show barns, livestock auctions and other similar facilities.

#### **Return of Evacuees:**

- If evacuated areas have been damaged, reopen roads, eliminate significant health and safety hazards and conduct damage assessments.
- Determine requirements for traffic control for return of evacuees.
- Determine requirements for and coordinate provision of transportation for return of evacuees.
- Advise neighboring jurisdictions and local Disaster District that return of evacuees will begin.
- Advise evacuees through the media that they can return to their homes and businesses; indicate preferred travel routes.
- Provide traffic control for return of evacuees.
- Coordinate temporary housing for evacuees who are unable to return to their residences.
- Coordinate with special needs facilities regarding return of evacuees to those facilities.
- If evacuated areas have sustained damage, provide the public information that addresses:
  - Documenting damage and making expedient repairs
  - Caution in reactivating utilities and damaged appliances
  - Cleanup and removal/disposal of debris
  - Recovery programs
- Terminate temporary shelter and mass care operations.
- Maintain access controls for areas that cannot be safely reoccupied.

#### **Special Considerations for Livestock:**

- Livestock are sensitive and responsive to wildfire anywhere within their sensory range.
- Normal reactions vary from nervousness to panic to aggressive and resistive escape attempts.
- Livestock often are injured or killed by fleeing from a wildfire into fences, barriers and other fire risks.
- Once the flight syndrome kicks in, it is retained long after the smoke, heat and noise stimuli are removed.
- Some animal species such as alpacas, llamas and especially horses become virtually unmanageable in the face of oncoming wildfire.
- In situations like this, experienced handlers (as many as possible), proper equipment and a firm and prompt evacuation approach is needed.
- If time is limited because of fire ground speed, open possible escape routes and recapture animals later.
- In the case of a fast-moving fire, some landowners spray paint their phone numbers on the sides of livestock before setting them free. Others attach identification tags to animals.
- If you choose to leave a halter on your animal, consider attaching identification, such as a luggage tag.
- Firefighters may cut fences and open gates if time and safety concerns allow.

In addition to Emergency Facilities (Page 19) and Schools (Pages 138-140), nursing homes also should be considered when evacuating special populations.

**Local assisted living and nursing homes include:**

**Brazos Oaks Assisted Living**

8733 North Highway 6 North

- 16 beds; emergency power for eight hours (diesel power)

**Carriage Inn**

4247 F.M. 158

- 85 rental apartments (one to two people/apartment); independent living; no emergency power backup except for lighting

**Crestview Court Nursing Home**

2505 East Villa Maria Road

- 85 beds; emergency power for four hours (diesel)

**Crestview Place Apartments**

2505 East Villa Maria Road

- 247 occupants between Place and Terrace; 44 apartments; no emergency power backup

**Crestview Terrace Apartments**

2501 E. Villa Maria Road

- 100 apartments; no emergency power backup

**The Grand Court**

2410 Memorial Drive

- 180 rental apartments (one to two people/apartment); independent and assisted living; no emergency power backup except for lighting

**Isle at Watercrest**

4081 Eastchester Drive

- 91 rental apartments (one to two people/apartment); assisted living

**Lamp Stand Health and Rehab**

2001 E. 29th St.

- 144 beds; emergency power for 24 to 48 hours

**Millican House**

2601 East Villa Maria Road

- 30 beds; emergency power backup; three hours for lighting only



Special populations to consider for smoke management and evacuation needs include schools, hospitals and nursing homes.

**St. Joseph Manor**

2333 Manor Drive

- 48 nursing beds; 33 Alzheimer's beds; emergency power for 65 hours at 25 percent load; 40 hours at 50 percent; shares power with Manor Assisted Living and Rehab Center

**St. Joseph Manor Assisted Living**

2345 Manor Drive

- 42 beds; emergency power for 65 hours at 25 percent; 40 hours at 50 percent

**Sherwood Health Care Facility**

1401 Memorial

- 246 beds; emergency power for indefinite hours; gas and/or propane

**Watercrest at Bryan**

3801 East Crest Drive

- Gated community

## Structure Protection Planning

Structure protection planning can involve home assessments or structure triage planning. It can be generalized for a neighborhood or target a specific block of homes that are at a greater risk to wildland fire. The goal is to have a general plan in place of how homes will be protected (including number of resources needed, access issues, tactical considerations and defendable/non-defendable list).

The Firescope publication *Wildland Urban Interface Structure Protection* suggests the following tactics may be implemented after a fire behavior forecast is made and assigned structures are triaged.

### Check and Go

*“Check and Go” is a rapid evaluation to check for occupants requiring removal or rescue.*

*Structure Triage Category – Threatened Non-Defensible*

- This tactic is most appropriate when there is no Safety Zone or Temporary Refuge Area present and the forecasted fire spread, intensity and projected impact time of the fire front prohibit resources from taking preparation action to protect the structure.
- Complete a rapid evaluation to check for occupants and evaluate life threat.
- Used when fire spread, intensity, lack of time or inadequate defensible space prohibit firefighting resources from safely taking action to protect the home when the fire front arrives.
- Evaluate the structure for follow-up action when additional resources become available, the fire front passes or fire behavior intensity is reduced.



### Prep and Go

*“Prep and Go” implies that some preparation of the structure may be safely completed prior to resources leaving the area.*

*Structure Triage Category – Threatened Non-Defensible*

- A tactic used when a Safety Zone and Temporary Refuge Area are not present and/or when fire spread and intensity are too dangerous to stay in the area when the fire front arrives but there is adequate time to prepare a structure for defense ahead of the fire front.
- Utilized for structures where potential fire intensity makes it too dangerous for fire resources to stay when the fire front arrives.
- There is some time to prepare a structure ahead of the fire; resources should engage in rapid, prioritized fire protection preparations and foam the structure prior to leaving.
- Resources should leave with adequate time to avoid the loss of Escape Routes.
- Advise residents to leave and notify supervisors of any residents who choose to stay so that you can follow up on their welfare after the fire front passes.
- As with Check and Go, Prep and Go is well suited for engine strike teams and task forces.

### PREP AND DEFEND

*“Prep and Defend” is a tactic used when a Safety Zone and Temporary Refuge Area are present and adequate time exists to safely prepare a structure for defense prior to the arrival of the fire front.*

*Structure Triage Category – Threatened Defensible*

- An ideal multiple resource tactic especially in common neighborhoods where efforts may be coordinated over a wide area. A tactic used when it is possible for fire resources to stay when the fire front arrives. Fire behavior MUST be such that it is safe for firefighters to remain and engage the fire.
- Adequate escape routes to a safety zone must be identified. A safety zone or Temporary Refuge Area must exist on site.
- Adequate time must exist to safely prepare the structure for defense prior to the arrival of the fire front.

### **Fire Front Following**

*“Fire Front Following” is a follow-up tactic employed when Check and Go, Prep and Go or Bump and Run tactics are initially used.*

- A tactic used to come in behind the fire front.
- This action is taken when there is insufficient time to safely set up ahead of the fire or the intensity of the fire would likely cause injury to personnel located in front of the fire.
- The goal of “Fire Front Following” is to search for victims, control the perimeter, extinguish spot fires around structures, control hot spots and reduce ember production.

### **Bump and Run**

*“Bump and Run” is a tactic where resources typically move ahead of the fire front in the spotting zone to extinguish spot fires and hot spots, and to defend as many structures as possible.*

- Bump and Run may be effective in the early stages of an incident when the resource commitment is light and structure protection is the priority.
- Bump and Run may be used on fast-moving incidents when there are adequate resources available but where an effort must be made to control or steer the head and shoulders of the fire to a desired end point.
- Perimeter control and structure protection preparation are secondary considerations with the Bump and Run tactic.
- Resources must remain mobile during Bump and Run and must constantly identify escape routes to Safety Zones and Temporary Refuge Areas as they move with the fire front.
- Control lines in front of the fire should be identified and prepared with dozers and fire crews enabling the bump and run resources to direct the fire to logical end point. This is a frontal attack strategy and a watch out situation.

### **Anchor and Hold**

*“Anchor and Hold” is a tactic utilizing control lines and large water streams from fixed water supplies in an attempt to stop fire spread. The goal is to extinguish structure fires, protect exposures and reduce ember production.*

- Anchor and hold can be referred to as taking a stand to stop the progression of the fire.
- Anchor and hold tactics are more effective in urban neighborhoods where the fire is spreading from house to house.
- Establishing an anchor and hold line requires considerable planning and effort and utilizes both fixed and mobile resources.

### **Tactical Patrol**

*“Tactical Patrol” is a tactic where the key element is mobility and continuous monitoring of an assigned area.*

Tactical Patrol can be initiated either:

- After the main fire front has passed and flames have subsided but when the threat to structures still remains.
- In neighborhoods away from the interface where there is predicted to be significant ember wash and accumulated ornamental vegetation.



# Utilities and Transportation

## Regional Utilities Bryan Texas Utilities

(979) 821-5700

## College Station Utilities

(979) 764-3535

## Entergy

(800) 368-3749

## Mid-South Synergy

(936) 825-5100

## Navasota Valley Electric Co-op

(979) 828-3232

## Texas A&M University Utilities

(979) 458-5500

## Hazardous materials transportation routes

Hazardous materials transportation routes are a concern in the event of a wildfire that prompts road closures or evacuations.

### Highways

#### Texas State Highway 6

Primary chemical hazards: Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG); gasoline

Protective action distance: 800 meters-1,600 meters

#### Texas State Highway 21

Primary chemical hazards: LPG; gasoline

Protective action distance: 800 meters-1,600 meters

#### Texas State Highway 30

Primary chemical hazards: LPG; gasoline

Protective action distance: 800 meters-1,600 meters

UTILITY RESTORATION PRIORITIES FOR CRITICAL FACILITIES						
Utility Service Restoration Priorities: 1 = Highest 5 = Lowest						
Emergency Generator: Yes = Emergency Generator on site.						
Facility Name & Address:	Emer. Gen.	Elec.	Phone	Water	WW	Gas
City of Bryan/Brazos County						
Brazos County Administration Building	No	1	1	1	1	2
Brazos County Courthouse, 300 E. 26th St.	Yes	1	1	1	1	2
Brazos County Sheriff's Office	Yes	1	1	1	1	2
Brazos Center	No	1	2	1	1	2
Brazos County Expo Center	No	1	2	1	1	2
CEOC, 110 N. Main St.	Yes	1	1	1	1	NA
Fire Station #1, 300 West William J. Bryan Pkwy.	Yes	3	2	1	1	1
Fire Station #2, 2813 Cavitt Ave.	Yes	3	2	1	1	1
Fire Station #3, 3211 Briarcrest Drive	Yes	3	2	1	1	1
Fire Station #4, 5429 N. Texas Ave.	Yes	3	2	1	1	1
Fire Station #5, 2051 W. Villa Maria Road	Yes	3	2	1	1	1
Municipal Building, 300 S. Texas Ave.	Yes	2	1	1	1	2
Police Station, 301 S. Texas Ave.	Yes	2	1	1	1	2
BTU Building, 205 E. 28th St.	Yes	3	2	1	1	2
Communications Tower Building, 200 Morrison	Yes	1	NA	1	1	1
St. Joseph Hospital, 2801 Franciscan Drive	Yes	1	1	1	1	1
Verizon Building, 201 Regent	Yes	1	1	1	1	2
BISD Schools	Yes	1	3	1	1	1
The Physicians Centre, 3131 University Drive E.	Yes	2	2	1	1	1



Union Pacific Railroad tracks near Finfeather Road and Carson Street.



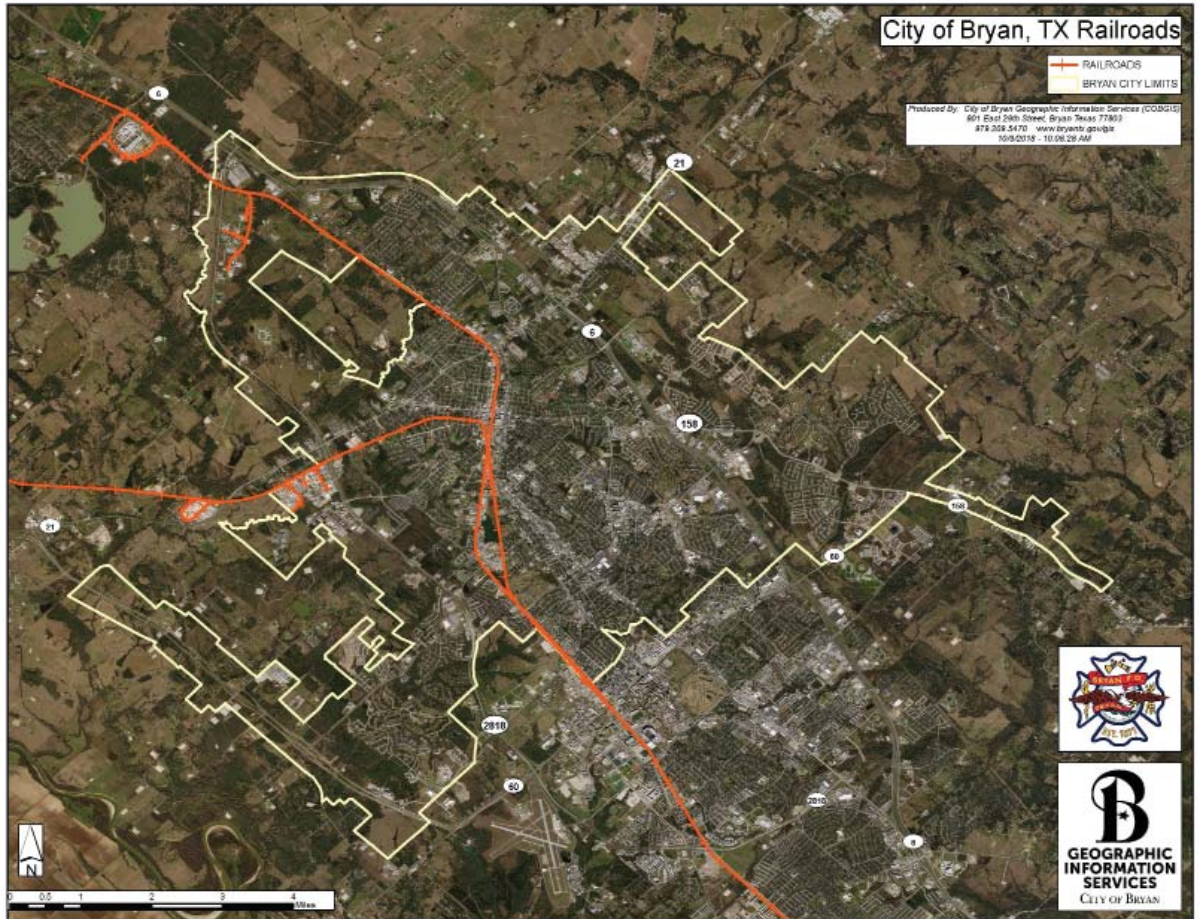
## Texas F.M. 2818

Primary chemical hazards:  
Ammonia  
Protective action distance:  
1,600 meters

## Railroads

### Union Pacific Railroad

Primary chemical hazards:  
Liquid and dry chemicals;  
hydrofluoric acid  
Protective action distance:  
800 meters, or  
as required for safety



## Pipelines

### Exxon/Mobil Pipeline

Primary chemical hazard: Petroleum  
Protective action distance: 300 meters-800 meters

### ConocoPhillips Pipeline

Primary chemical hazard: Petroleum  
Protective action distance: 300 meters-800 meters

### Teppco Pipeline

Primary chemical hazard: Petroleum  
Protective action distance: 300 meters-800 meters

### Koch Pipeline

Primary chemical hazard: Petroleum/crude oil  
Protective action distance: 300 meters-800 meters

### Enterprise Pipeline

Primary chemical hazard: Natural gas  
Protective action distance: 800 meters-1,600 meters

## Pipeline Safety

Most highly explosive pipelines will be buried approximately three feet deep, but there are exceptions.

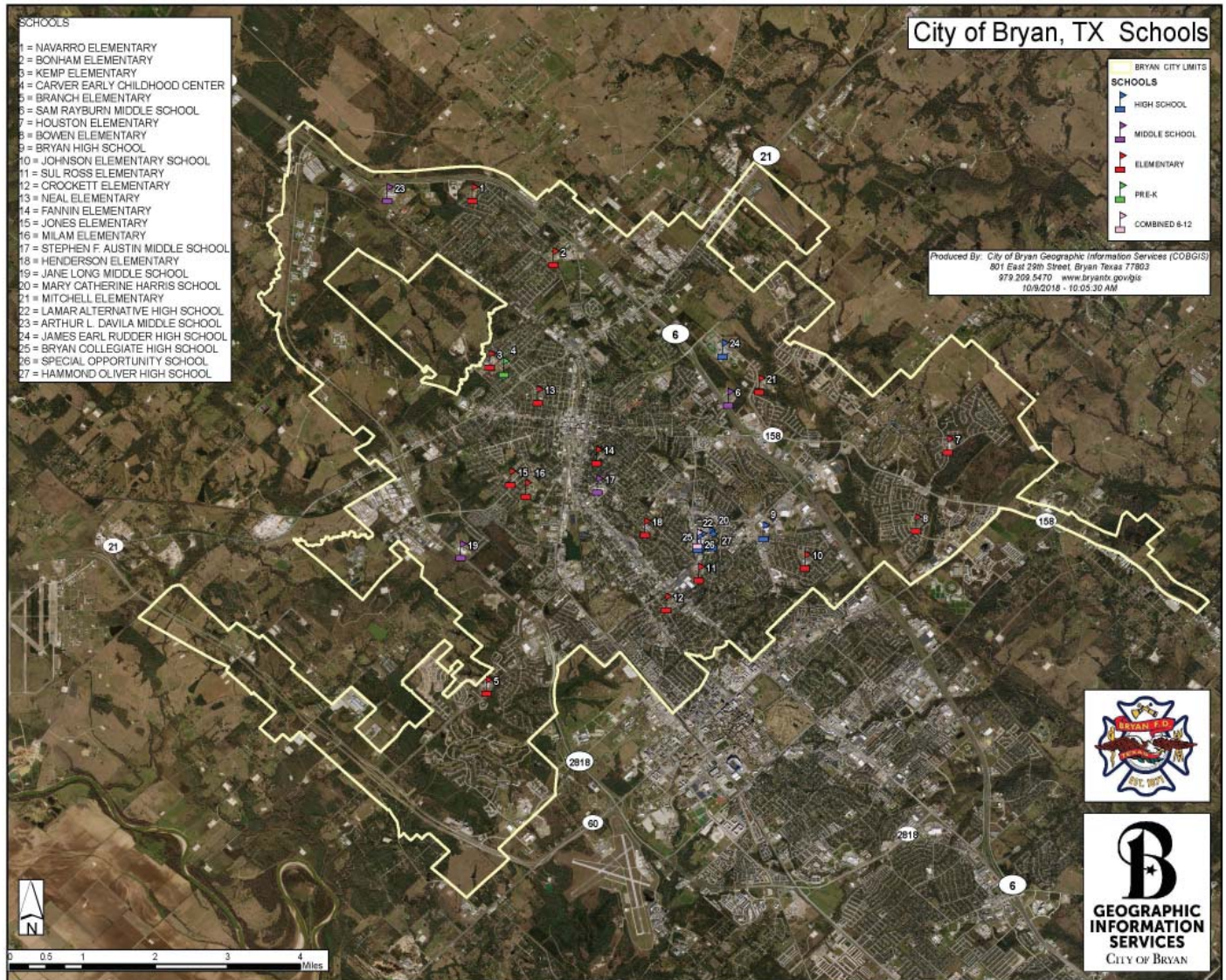
Some of the larger firefighting equipment will be powerful enough to rupture these lines. Other lines may not be as explosive but can also be very dangerous. Most of the plastic "flow lines" that lie on top of the ground are usually carrying less of a dangerous liquid but can still burn if ignited. This hazard requires the use of lookouts, especially at night. Some situations may require that the ground person walk in front of the equipment if pipelines are suspected in the vicinity.



Underground pipelines are marked with above-ground markers.

# Schools

## Bryan Independent School District



**1. Navarro Elementary**  
 4619 Northwood Drive  
 (979) 209-1260

**2. Bonham Elementary**  
 3100 Wilkes Street  
 (979) 209-1200

**3. Kemp Elementary**  
 750 Bruin Trace  
 (979) 209-3760

**4. Carver Early Childhood Center**  
 1601 W. Martin Luther King Jr.  
 (979) 209-3700

**5. Branch Elementary**  
 2040 W. Villa Maria Road  
 (979) 209-2900

**6. Sam Rayburn Middle School**  
 1048 N. Earl Rudder Freeway  
 (979) 209-6600

**7. Houston Elementary**  
 4501 Canterbury Drive  
 (979) 209-1360

**8. Bowen Elementary**  
 3870 Copperfield Drive  
 (979) 209-1300

**9. Bryan High School**

3450 Campus Drive  
(979) 209-2400

**10. Johnson Elementary**

3800 Oak Hill Drive  
(979) 209-1460

**11. Sul Ross Elementary**

3300 Parkway Terrace  
(979) 209-1500

**12. Crockett Elementary**

401 Elm Ave.  
(979) 209-2960

**13. Neal Elementary**

801 W. Martin Luther King Jr.  
(979) 209-3860

**14. Fannin Elementary**

1200 Baker Ave.  
(979) 209-3800

**15. Jones Elementary**

1400 Pecan Street  
(979) 209-3900

**16. Milam Elementary**

1201 Ridgedale St.  
(979) 209-3960

**17. Stephen F. Austin Middle School**

801 S. Ennis Street  
(979) 209-6700

**18. Henderson Elementary**

801 Matous St.  
(979) 209-1560

**19. Jane Long Middle School**

1106 N. Harvey Mitchell Parkway  
(979) 209-6500

**20. Mary Catherine Harris**

1307 Memorial Dr.  
(979) 209-2812

**21. Mitchell Elementary**

2500 Austin's Colony Parkway  
(979) 209-1400

**22. Lamar Alternative High School**

1307 Memorial Dr.  
(979) 209-2812

**23. Arthur L. Davila Middle School**

2751 N. Earl Rudder Freeway  
(979) 209-7150

**24. James Earl Rudder High School**

3251 Austin's Colony Parkway  
(979) 209-7900

**25. Bryan Collegiate High School**

1901 E. Villa Maria Road  
(979) 209-2790

**26. Special Opportunity School**

1901 E Villa Maria Rd  
(979) 209-2760

**27. Hammond Oliver High School**

3450 Campus Dr.  
(979) 209-2800

**Private Schools****1. Brazos Christian School**

3000 West Villa Maria Road  
(979) 823-1000

**2. Allen Academy**

3201 Boonville Road  
(979) 776-0731

**3. St. Joseph Catholic School**

600 South Coulter Drive  
(979) 822-6641

**Higher Education****1. Blinn College**

2423 Blinn Blvd.  
(979) 209-7223

**2. Texas A&M Health Science Center**

8441 Highway 47  
(979) 436-9100

## School Evacuation and Sheltering

Bryan ISD has a comprehensive emergency management plan in place to deal with a wide range of situations, including fire evacuation, hazardous materials incidents, serious injury, severe weather and utility emergencies.

The district's current enrollment is about 15,741 students. Staff includes 65 district office personnel, 1,086 teachers and 102 administrators. Additionally, there are 284 office/support staff, 181 aides, 160 cafeteria staff, 58 maintenance staff, 125 transportation staff and 114 custodial staff. The school district has 36 buildings, many of which can be used as shelters, staging areas or Incident Command Post locations when classes are not in session.

### Initial Response:

Bryan ISD personnel are likely to be first on the scene of an emergency situation within the school. They will normally take charge and remain in charge of the incident until it is resolved or others who have legal authority to do so assume responsibility. They will seek guidance and direction from local officials and seek technical assistance from state and federal agencies and industry when appropriate.

The superintendent or designee will appoint a District Emergency Management Coordinator. Each school principal or designee will act as that school's EMC.

### Evacuation/Sheltering:

In the event that a fire is threatening an area where a school is located, one of two processes can be employed.

- School officials can contact the Bryan Fire Department, and the Incident Commander will provide them necessary information and a recommendation on whether they should evacuate.
- The Incident Commander determines potential threats and communicates that information to the Emergency Management Coordinator. The EMC works with the American Red Cross to determine temporary sheltering, whether hotel rooms should be provided, whether schools require evacuation and whether schools could serve as a shelter. The EMC contacts Bryan ISD's Executive Director of Support Services in the event that a school needs to be evacuated or could be used as a shelter location.



**Bryan ISD's emergency management plan addresses evacuating school campuses when a wildfire threatens.**

The school district's transportation staff will provide division-wide transportation using all available bus drivers and coordinate transportation plans with state police and other law enforcement personnel.

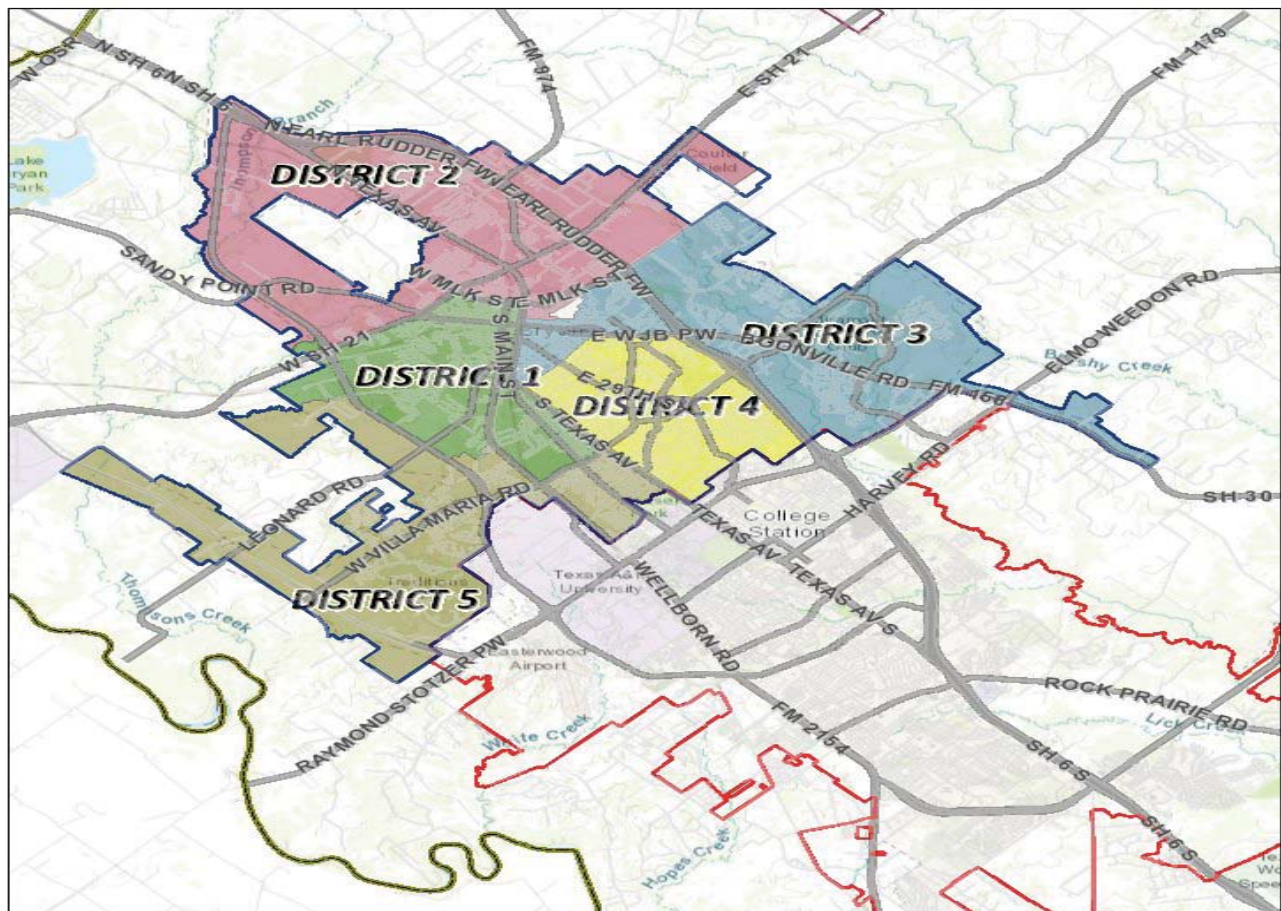
# Community Legal Authority

The City of Bryan charter stipulates that the council/manager form of government be utilized. The seven-member city council consists of a mayor and six council members, with one council member elected at-large and the other five elected from single-member districts. The mayor and council members are elected for alternating three-year terms with six-year term limits. The role of the City Council is to enact ordinances and resolutions, adopt regulations and set policy direction for the conduct of the affairs of the city.

In the event of an incident, the first responder on the scene will take charge and serve as the Incident Commander until relieved in accordance with local procedures (*Brazos County Interjurisdictional Emergency Management Plan, Annex N, Direction and Control*). The county judge or mayor will likely be responsible for declaring a disaster and ordering evacuations. The City of Bryan is National Incident Management System-compliant and employs Incident Command System principles during emergency response.

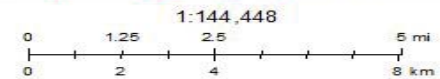
Burn bans are set by the Brazos County Commissioners Court (burning is not allowed within the city limits). Burn bans are evaluated based on the Keetch-Byram Drought Index (particularly when it is approaching 600), frequency of fire calls and other weather conditions.

City of Bryan Council Districts



October 18, 2018

- Streets
- Bryan City Limits
- College Station City Limits
- Wixon Valley City Limits
- Kurten City Limits
- Brazos County Boundary



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

## Wildland Capacity Building

Capacity building should address training, personal protective equipment and apparatus or equipment needs within the department. This can include National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) classes, wildland engines, dozers, prescribed burning opportunities, etc.

# Fire Department Assistance Programs

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### **Rural Volunteer Fire Department Assistance Programs (HB 2604)**

The Rural VFD Assistance Program (2604) provides grants for qualified fire departments to assist in the purchase of PPE, equipment and training. The program is designed to fund a full spectrum of cost-share projects and continues to make a significant impact on firefighters and communities.

### **GSA Wildland Fire Program**

The Rural VFD Assistance Program The U.S. General Services Administration permits non-federal organizations to purchase wildfire suppression equipment. The purpose is to help fire departments acquire standardized equipment, supplies and vehicles in support of wildland fire suppression efforts. Texas A&M Forest Service provides enrollment sponsorship.

### **Firesafe Program**

The Firesafe program provides low-cost wildland and structural protective clothing, hose, nozzles and other water-handling accessories to rural and small community fire departments.

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### **VFD Vehicle Liability Insurance**

The Texas Volunteer Fire Department Motor Vehicle Self Insurance Program (risk pool) provides low-cost vehicle liability insurance to qualified volunteer fire departments.

### **Rural VFD Insurance Program**

The Rural VFD Insurance Program provides grants to qualified fire departments to assist in the purchase of workers' compensation insurance, life insurance and disability insurance for their members.

### **TIFMAS Grant Assistance Program**

The TIFMAS grant assistance program provides grants to qualified fire departments to assist in the purchase of training, equipment and apparatus.

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### **Helping Hands Program**

The Helping Hands Program provides liability relief to industry, businesses, cities and others to donate surplus fire and emergency equipment. Texas A&M Forest Service then distributes it to departments around the state.

### **Department of Defense Firefighter Property Program (FPP)**

In partnership with the Department of Defense, Texas A&M Forest Service administers the Firefighter Property Program (FPP), which provides excess military property to emergency service providers.

### **Fire Quench Program**

Fire Quench is a Class A Foam distributed to Texas A&M Forest Service offices throughout the state and made available for sale to local fire departments. Fire Quench is sold in 55-gallon drums and 5-gallon pails.

<http://texasfd.com>

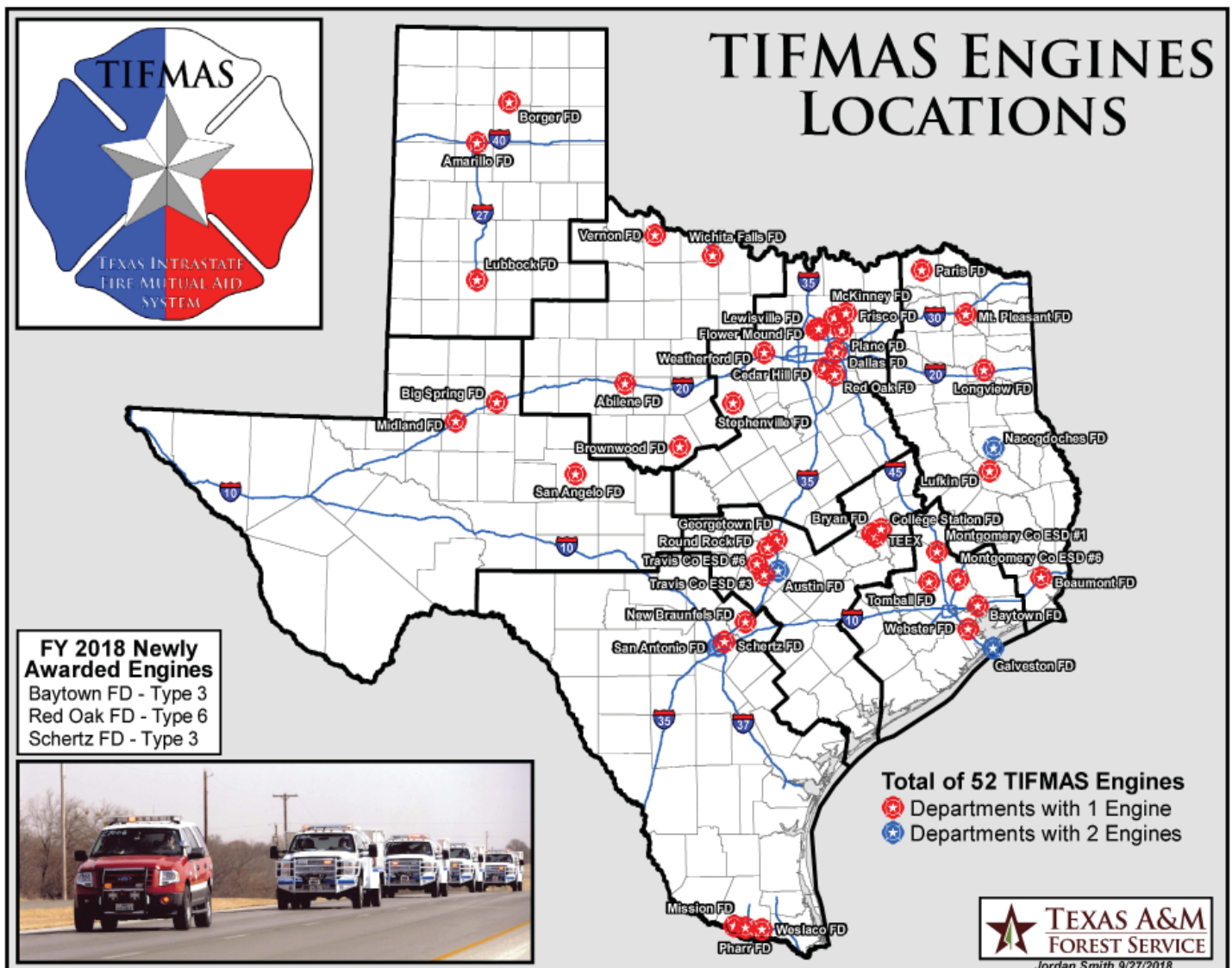


## Training

In calendar year 2018, the Bryan Fire Department logged the following continuing education and specialized training hours:

- Fire training (including street drills) – 15,822 hours
- EMS training – 9,399 hours
- Hazardous materials training – 874 hours
- Rescue – 2,332 hours

The Bryan Fire Department is highly motivated to invest in wildland training and equipment so firefighters can respond to wildland incidents in the safest and most efficient manner. The NWCG typically sets standards for wildland firefighting, but Texas fire departments must meet certain criteria to participate in the Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System (TIFMAS).



## Training Recommendations

### All Hazard Qualification

Recognized National Standard to meet this qualification - NFPA 1001 Standards for Firefighter

Recognized Certifications include but are not limited to:

1. TCFP Basic Firefighter
2. SFFMA – Accredited NFPA Fire Fighter I/II or accredited Advanced Firefighter.

### Basic Wildland Qualification

Approved Basic Wildland Training to meet the TIFMAS Wildland qualification:

1. NWCG S130/S190, L180, I100
2. TFS contracted Fire in the Field (FIF) 100 (I-100, S-190, S-130 & L-180) with Skills day.
3. SFFMA Curriculum with Wildland Certification completed on or after June 2008 with TFS/NWCG or TIFMAS basic wildland course certificate

Recognized Certifications include but are not limited to:

1. NWCG S130/S190/L180 Course certification
2. TIFMAS S130/S190/L180 Course certification
3. SFFMA Wildland Certification completed as of June 2008 with TFS/NWCG or TIFMAS basic wildland course certificate
4. TCFP Basic Wildland certification

### Engine Operator - (ENOP) Qualification (Optional not required for ENGB in TIFMAS)

Pre-requisites:

1. All Hazards-structural qualification
2. Basic Wildland qualification

And complete:

- TIFMAS Engine Operator (ENOP) task book
- PMS-419 Wildland Engine Operator (At the discretion of TFS, an evaluated equivalency may be substituted).
- S-211 and S131

### Wildland Firefighter I (FFI)/ICT 5 Qualification

Pre-requisites:

1. Basic Wildland Qualification

And complete

- Crosswalk G 131 for FFI/ICT5 or NWCG S131
- NWCG Task Book PMS 311-14

Other recommended NWCG training:

1. S211 Portable Pumps and Water Use
2. S212 Wildland Fire Chain Saws





### **Engine Boss (ENGB) Qualification**

Pre-requisites:

1. Basic Wildland qualification
2. FFI-ICT5 qualification
3. Meet NFPA 1021 Fire Officer I standards (required if using the G231 curriculum)
  - TCFP Fire Officer I certificate
  - Fire Officer I certificate with Pro Board or IFSAC certification
4. Current position of Driver/Operator or higher at home jurisdiction (required if using the G231 curriculum)

And complete:

- Crosswalk G231 course for Engine Boss or NWCG S230, S290.
- IS 700a, IS 800b, IS 200.
- NWCG Task Books PMS 311-13.

Other recommended NWCG training:

1. S219 Ignition Operations
2. S231 Engine Boss (Single Resource)
3. S270 Basic Air Operations
4. L280 Followership to Leadership

### **Strike Team Leader (STEN) Qualification**

Pre-requisites:

1. Basic Wildland
2. FFI-ICT5 qualification
3. Engine Boss qualification
4. Meet NFPA 1021 Fire Officer II standards (required if using the G330 curriculum)
  - TCFP Fire Officer II certificate
  - Fire Officer II with Pro Board or IFSAC certification is recognized
5. Current position of Company Officer or higher at home jurisdiction (required if using the G330 curriculum)

And complete:

- Crosswalk G330 course for Strike Team Leader or NWCG S330 Strike Team Leader
- S215 Fire Operations in the Urban Wildland Interface
- NWCG Task Book 311-10

Other recommended NWCG training:

1. L380 Fireline Leadership

### **Basic Faller (FAL3)**

Faller 3 information and evaluation forms are available on TIFMAS Website

Pre-requisites:

1. Basic Wildland

And complete:

- NWCG S212
- NWCG Position Task Book as a Basic Faller (FAL3)

Other recommended NWCG training:

1. Firing Operations (S-219)
2. Firefighter Type I (S-131)
3. Portable Pumps and Water Use (S-211)

The NWCG requires firefighters to complete classes alongside position-specific task books. The task books outline specific required assignments. The trainee is evaluated by a qualified trainer on wildland incidents. Once the trainee completes the tasks and gains experience on wildland incidents, the task book is completed and the individual is qualified to respond in that capacity. NWCG task books can be found at: <http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/taskbook/taskbook.htm>

The following is a list of recommended training for the Bryan Fire Department:

**S-130/190 (includes L-180 and I-100)** – Basic Firefighter/Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior

**S-131** – Firefighter Type 1

**S-133** – Look Up, Look Down, Look Around

**L-280** – Followership to Leadership

**S-215** – Fire Operations in the Wildland Urban Interface

**S-290** – Intermediate Wildland Fire Behavior

**S-200** – Initial Attack Commander (ICT4)

**S-234** – Ignitions Operations

**S-230** – Crew Boss (Single Resource)w

**S-330** – Task Force/Strike Team Leader

**O-305** – All-Hazard Incident Management Team Training

Texas wildfire academy class schedules can be found at <http://ticc.tamu.edu/Training/TrainingMain.htm>

**Texas**  
**Interagency Coordination Center**

Home | Fire Reporting | Fire Departments | **Training** | Predictive Services | Incident Response | Other Links

Texas Wildfire Academies | National Wildfire Academies | Training Calendar | National Training Links

### Training

State and Federal land management agencies provide National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) certified wildfire and emergency management training to fire departments and agencies across the state. These are delivered through local classes and regional academies to promote firefighter and fire department development and safety.

Home | About | Cooperating Agencies | Contact Us | Search  
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## NWCG Engine Types

Using the Fire Equipment Working Team and National Fire Protection Association, the NWCG categorizes information on fire engines into logical groups and provides common options often requested by fire managers. The Incident Command System uses this engine type system based on the equipment.

Components	STRUCTURE ENGINES		WILDLAND ENGINES				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pump Rating							
minimum flow (gpm)	1000+	250+	150	50	50	30	10
at rated pressure (psi)	150	150	250	100	100	100	100
Tank Capacity Range (gal)	400+	400+	500+	750+	400–750	150–400	50–200
Hose (feet)							
2-1/2 inch	1200	1000	~	~	~	~	~
1-1/2 inch	400	500	500	300	300	300	~
1 inch	~	~	500	300	300	300	200
Ladders (ft)	48	48	~	~	~	~	~
Master Stream (GPM)	500	~	~	~	~	~	~
Personnel (minimum)	4	3	2	2	2	2	2

Wildland engine types are described below.

**Type 3** — An engine that features a high-volume and high-pressure pump. The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) is generally greater than 20,000 pounds.

**Type 4** — A heavy engine with large water capacity. Chassis GVWR is in excess of 26,000 pounds.

**Type 5** — Normally an initial attack engine on a medium duty chassis. GVWR of the chassis is in the 16,000 to 26,000 pound range.

**Type 6** — Normally an initial attack engine on a medium duty chassis. GVWR of the chassis is in the 9,000 to 16,000 pound range.

**Type 7** — A light duty vehicle usually on a 6,500 to 10,000 pound GVWR chassis. The vehicle has a small pump and is a multipurpose unit used for patrol, mop up or initial attack.

Source: U.S. Forest Service Wildland Fire Engine Guide



Type 3 engine



Type 6 engine

## Recommended Protective Equipment

- Nomex coveralls
- Nomex pants (should be made of flame-resistant Aramid cloth)
- Nomex shirt (should be made of flame-resistant Aramid cloth)
- Nomex jacket (should be made of flame-resistant Aramid cloth)
- Wildland gloves
- Wildland hardhat
- Eye protection
- Ear/neck/face protectors
- Fire shelter
- Wildland fire pack
- Chainsaw chaps



## Wildland Firefighting Tools

### Pulaski Tool



This ax-and-hoe combination tool is designed for fire-line digging and chopping. Cutting edges: 3-3/8" (hoe); 4-1/2" (ax); handle 36" long. Forest Service Spec 5100-355. (NFES #0146)

### Collapsible Firefighting Rake



Collapsible metal rake is designed for fire-line construction. Features stainless steel tines that extend to 16" in width. Features a foam-grip handle. Lengths: 59-1/2" (extended) and 49-2/5" (collapsed). Weight: 3.3 lbs. REC Drawing No. 90-5700C. (NFES #0659)

### McLeod Tool



Fire-line digging tool is a rake-and-hoe combination. Handle is 48" long. Forest Service Spec 5100-353. (NFES #0296)

### • Drip Torch



### Swatter



Source: U.S. General Services Administration

## Suppressing Wildfire in Texas

### Engines

Smaller than a typical municipal fire engine, wildland fire engines are specially-designed to handle remote, off-road areas and difficult terrain. The trucks carry 50 to 800 gallons of water as well as a complement of hand tools and hoses. Generally, they're staffed by a crew of two to five wildland firefighters.

### Heavy Equipment

Bulldozers fitted with safety cages are critical tools for containing wildfires. Large, commercial bulldozers often are used on the open plains in South and West Texas, while smaller tractor-plow units are more common in forested areas in Central and East Texas. Both dozers and tractor plows are used to put a control line — often called a fire line or fire break — around the flames. Doing so removes all the vegetation, or fuel, that would spread the fire.

### Water Tenders

Because wildland firefighters don't have access to fire hydrants, they must bring the water they need with them.

Tenders are capable of ferrying large quantities of water — up to 5,000 gallons — to fire engines working on the fireline, allowing crews to fight the fire without stopping. When empty, these water-shuttling trucks can return to a nearby city or town where hydrants are available or they can draft from a lake, pond or stream in the area.

### Hand Crews

A hand crew consists of highly-skilled wildland firefighters who use hand tools and chainsaws to clear the vegetation in front of an advancing fire. These crews are used in areas where heavy equipment can't go, such as remote areas with rugged terrain. Generally, there are about 20 people on the crew, though that number can vary slightly.

### Aircraft

Firefighting aircraft are a valuable tool for wildland firefighters. The specially-equipped helicopters and airplanes can be used to drop water or fire retardant, but they don't always extinguish the fire. Helicopters often drop water, which can help put out a blaze. Air tankers, however, often drop retardant, a move that slows down the spread of flames and cools off the surrounding area, allowing ground crews to get closer and make more progress in containing the fire.



## Mitigation Funding Sources

### FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. The HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

<http://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program>

### Texas A&M Forest Service – Integrated Hazardous Fuels Program (Mitigation and Prevention Department)

One of the tools in hazard reduction efforts is the removal of heavy vegetation growth under controlled conditions to reduce the fuels available for future wildfires. Vegetation is generally removed using mechanical methods – such as mulching or chipping – or prescribed (controlled) fires under manageable conditions. The local TFS office can provide assistance in determining the best treatment methods for the area.

<http://texasforestservicetamu.edu/main/article.aspx?id=8510>

### Texas A&M Forest Service Capacity Building

Texas A&M Forest Service provides eligible fire departments with programs designed to enhance their ability to protect the public and fire service personnel from fire and related hazards. Ten highly successful programs are currently administered to help fire departments discover and achieve their potential. Citizens are better served by well-trained and equipped fire department personnel.

<http://texasfd.com>

### Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System

Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System is maintained by Texas A&M Forest Service. The program includes training, qualification and mobilization systems to make statewide use of local resources. The program was first used during Hurricane Ike, and has since been used in numerous responses around Texas and the United States.

TIFMAS, a product of Senate Bill 11 enacted in 2007, does not require departments to send resources to incidents. It is a voluntary process.



# Appendix

This section can be used for supplemental materials and resources that will be useful to emergency responders and members of the working group.

* CWPP Leader's Guide .....	152
* Maps .....	153-157
* Incident Command System forms .....	158-161
* Glossary .....	162
* Contact .....	163

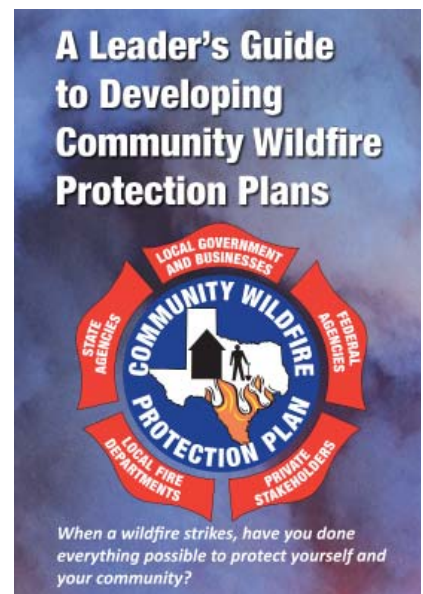
# Community Wildfire Protection Plan Leader's Guide

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

PHASE 1: PLAN	PHASE 2: ASSESS	PHASE 3: FINALIZE
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Engage local Texas A&amp;M Forest Service. Contact local Wildland Urban Interface Specialist at <a href="http://www.texasfirewise.com">www.texasfirewise.com</a></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Contact fire association/local law enforcement and fire services.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Contact state and federal partners.</p> <p><i>If the above are supportive, then continue with:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Adopt Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Discuss adopting CWPP into annex of emergency management plan and mitigation action plan.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Declare proclamation. Present proclamation to city council.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Identify priority areas with fire service and federal agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This can be accomplished with a one-on-one meeting or a group meeting.</li> <li>• Develop a base map of Communities At Risk (CARs).</li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Assemble fire department response area maps.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Assemble checklist of topics to cover during assessments.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Interview fire department to identify needs, concerns and update contact information.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct assessments in cooperation with fire department.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Identify safety issues.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Identify recommendations/projects.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Compile assessment results.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Finalize CAR map.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prioritize recommendations/projects.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Develop local CWPP draft.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deliver draft CWPP to fire department for edits.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Assemble draft city CWPP using information gathered from risk assessments and fire department CWPPs.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Research and identify potential funding sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reconvene core group for second meeting.</li> <li>▶ Present findings from assessments.</li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prioritize projects within city plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuels reduction</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Structural ignitability</li> </ul> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Finalize city CWPP with edits from core group.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Present for public opinion.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deliver draft to core group participants.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Present final copy to city council.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Plan signing/recognition ceremony.</p>

**NOTES**

Source: Texas A&M Forest Service

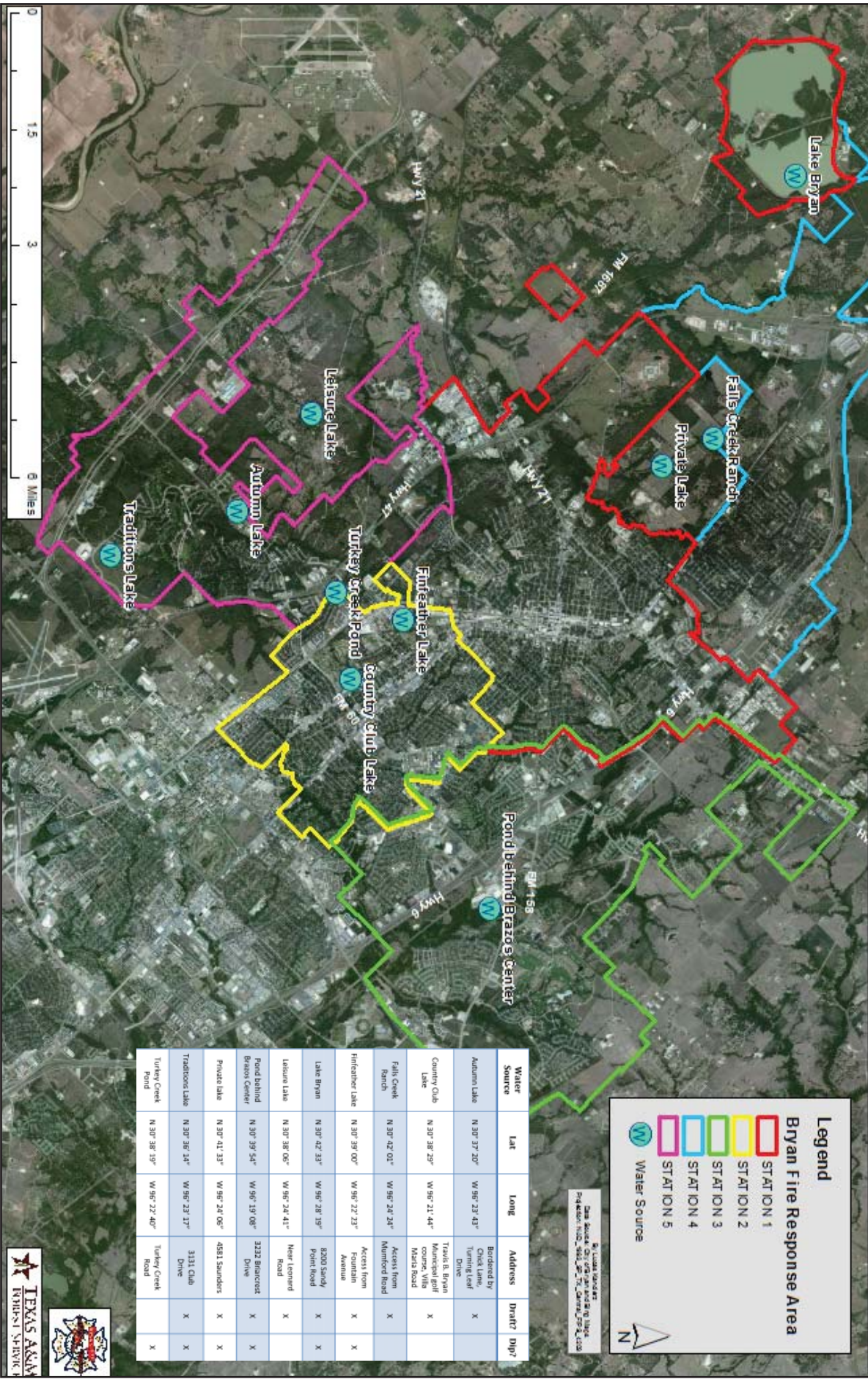


Download A Leader's Guide to Developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans at

[tfsweb.tamu.edu/wui](http://tfsweb.tamu.edu/wui)



# Bryan Fire Department Potential Water Sources



**Legend**

**Bryan Fire Response Area**

- STATION 1
- STATION 2
- STATION 3
- STATION 4
- STATION 5
- W Water Source

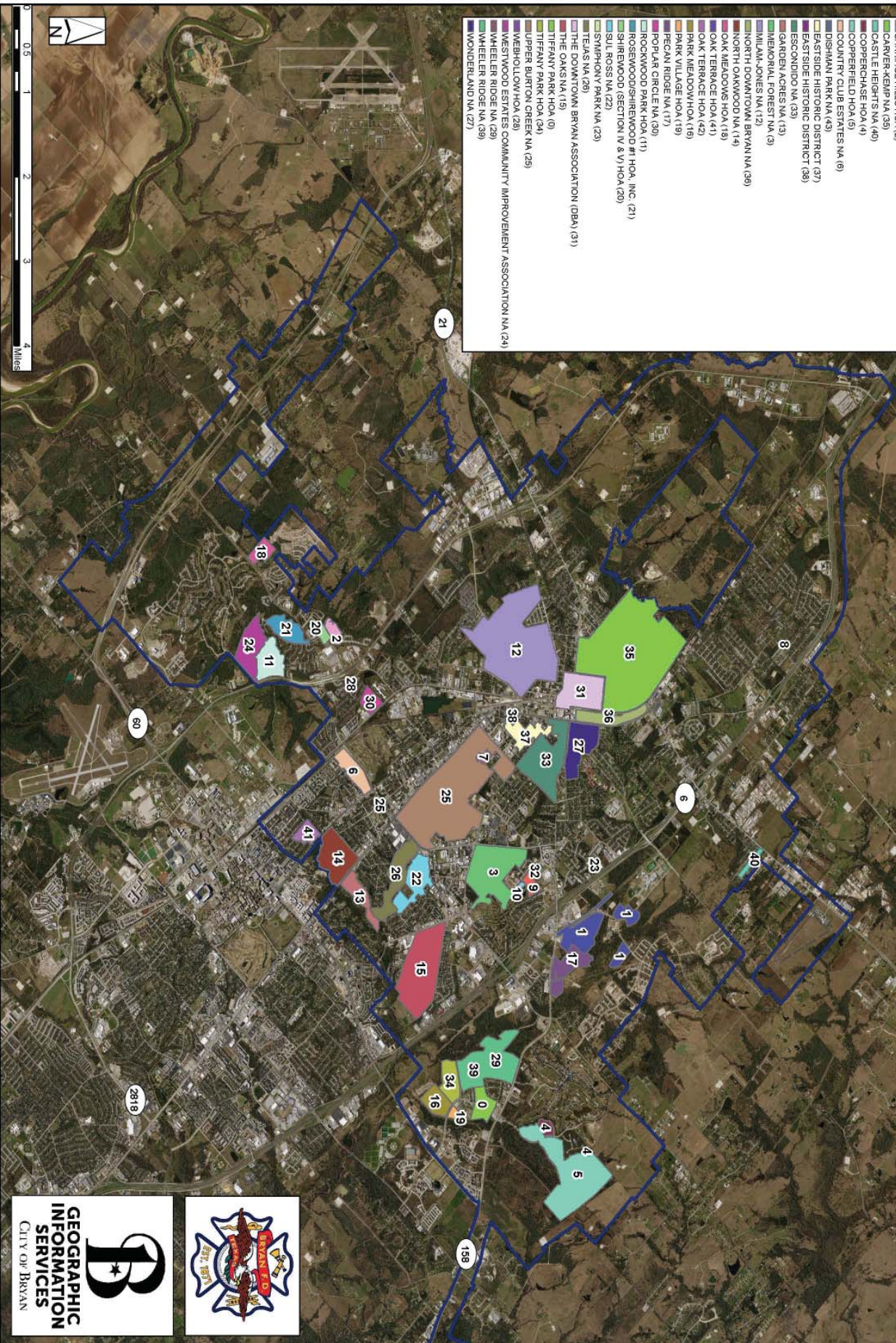
Water Source	Lat	Long	Address	Driv?/ Dip?
Autumn Lake	N 30° 37' 20"	W 95° 23' 43"	Barred by Chick Lane, Turning Leaf Drive	X
Country Club Lake	N 30° 38' 29"	W 95° 21' 44"	Travis B. Bryan Municipal golf course, Villa Maria Road	X
Falls Creek Ranch	N 30° 42' 01"	W 95° 24' 24"	Access from Munford Road	X
Finfeather Lake	N 30° 39' 00"	W 95° 22' 23"	Access from Fountain Avenue	X X
Lake Bryan	N 30° 42' 33"	W 95° 28' 19"	8200 Sandy Point Road	X X
Leisure Lake	N 30° 38' 06"	W 95° 24' 41"	Near Leonard Road	X
Pond behind Braxton Center	N 30° 39' 54"	W 95° 19' 06"	3232 Braxton Drive	X X
Private lake	N 30° 41' 33"	W 95° 24' 06"	4581 Saunders	X X
Traditions Lake	N 30° 36' 34"	W 95° 23' 17"	3131 Club Drive	X X
Turkey Creek Pond	N 30° 38' 19"	W 95° 23' 40"	Turkey Creek Road	X

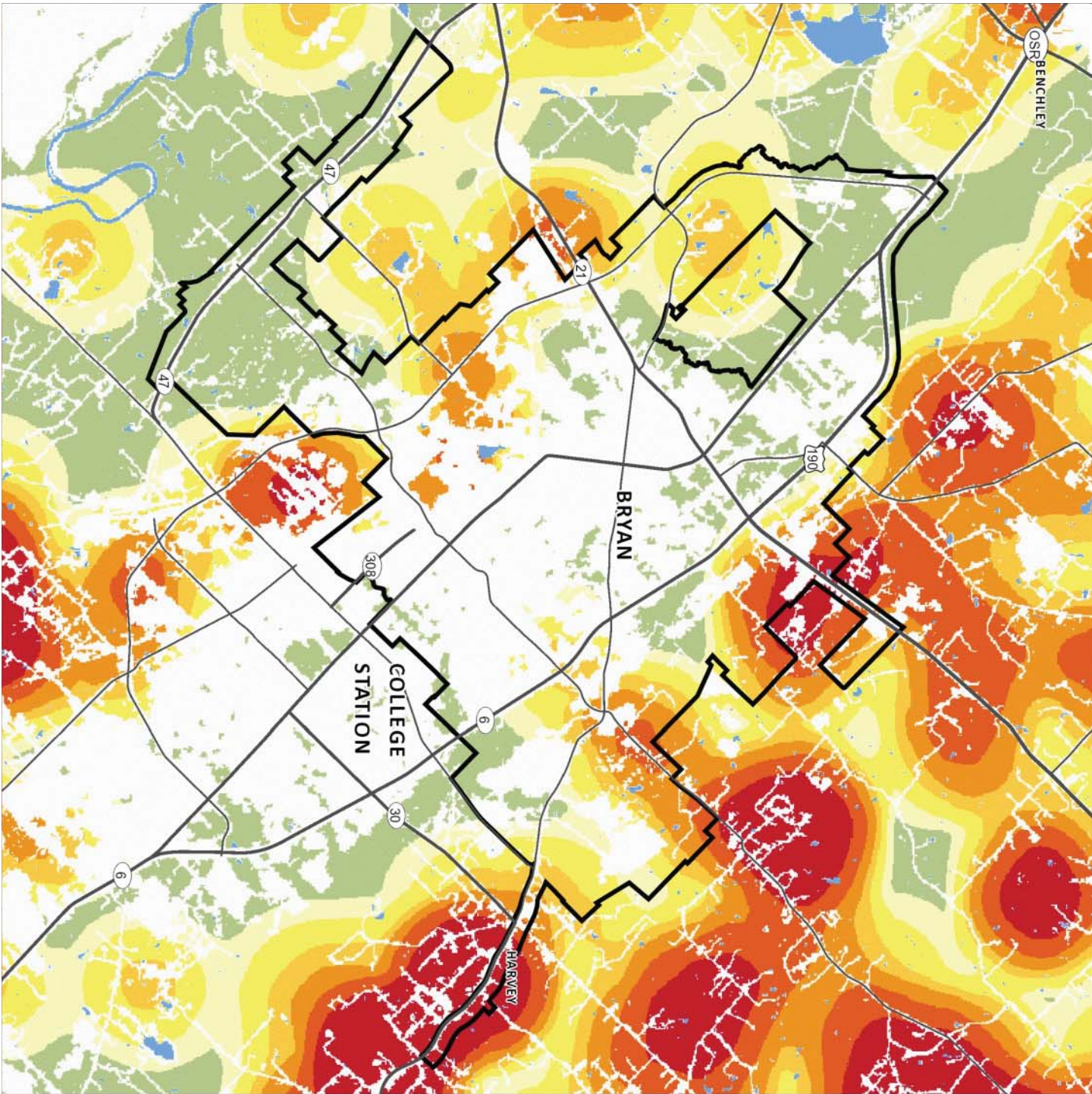


# City of Bryan, TX Homeowners' Association

Produced By: City of Bryan Geographic Information Services (COBGIS)  
 801 East 29th Street, Bryan, Texas 77803  
 979.209.5470 www.bryantx.gov/gis  
 10/9/2016 - 10:05:17 AM

- HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION
- AUSTIN'S COLONY HOA (1)
- BRAR MEADOWS OWNERS ASSOCIATION (32)
- BRARCREST NORTH WEST HOA (9)
- BRARCREST WEST HOA (10)
- BROOK HOLLOW HOA (7)
- CALEE COURT NA (8)
- CARRAGE HILLS HOA (2)
- CARVER-KEMP NA (39)
- CASTLE HEIGHTS NA (40)
- COOPERCHASE HOA (4)
- COOPERFIELD HOA (5)
- COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES NA (6)
- DISHMAN PARK NA (43)
- EASTSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT (37)
- EASTSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT (38)
- ESCONDIDO NA (33)
- GARDEN ACRES NA (13)
- MEMORIAL FOREST NA (3)
- WILLIAM-JONES NA (12)
- NORTH DOWNTOWN BRYAN NA (29)
- NORTH OAKWOOD NA (14)
- OAK MEADOWS HOA (18)
- OAK TERRACE HOA (41)
- OAK TERRACE HOA (42)
- PARK MEADOW HOA (16)
- PARK VILLAGE HOA (19)
- PECAN RIDGE NA (17)
- POPULAR CIRCLE NA (30)
- ROCKWOOD PARK HOA (11)
- ROSEWOOD/SHEWOOD #1 HOA, INC. (21)
- SHIREWOOD (SECTION IV & V) HOA (20)
- SUL ROSS NA (22)
- SYMPHONY PARK NA (23)
- TELAS NA (28)
- THE DOWNTOWN BRYAN ASSOCIATION (DBA) (31)
- THE OAKS NA (15)
- TIFFANY PARK HOA (0)
- TIFFANY PARK HOA (34)
- UPPER BURTON CREEK NA (25)
- WEBBLOW HOA (28)
- WESTWOOD ESTATES COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION NA (24)
- WHEELER RIDGE NA (29)
- WHEELER RIDGE NA (39)
- WONDERLAND NA (27)





City of Bryan

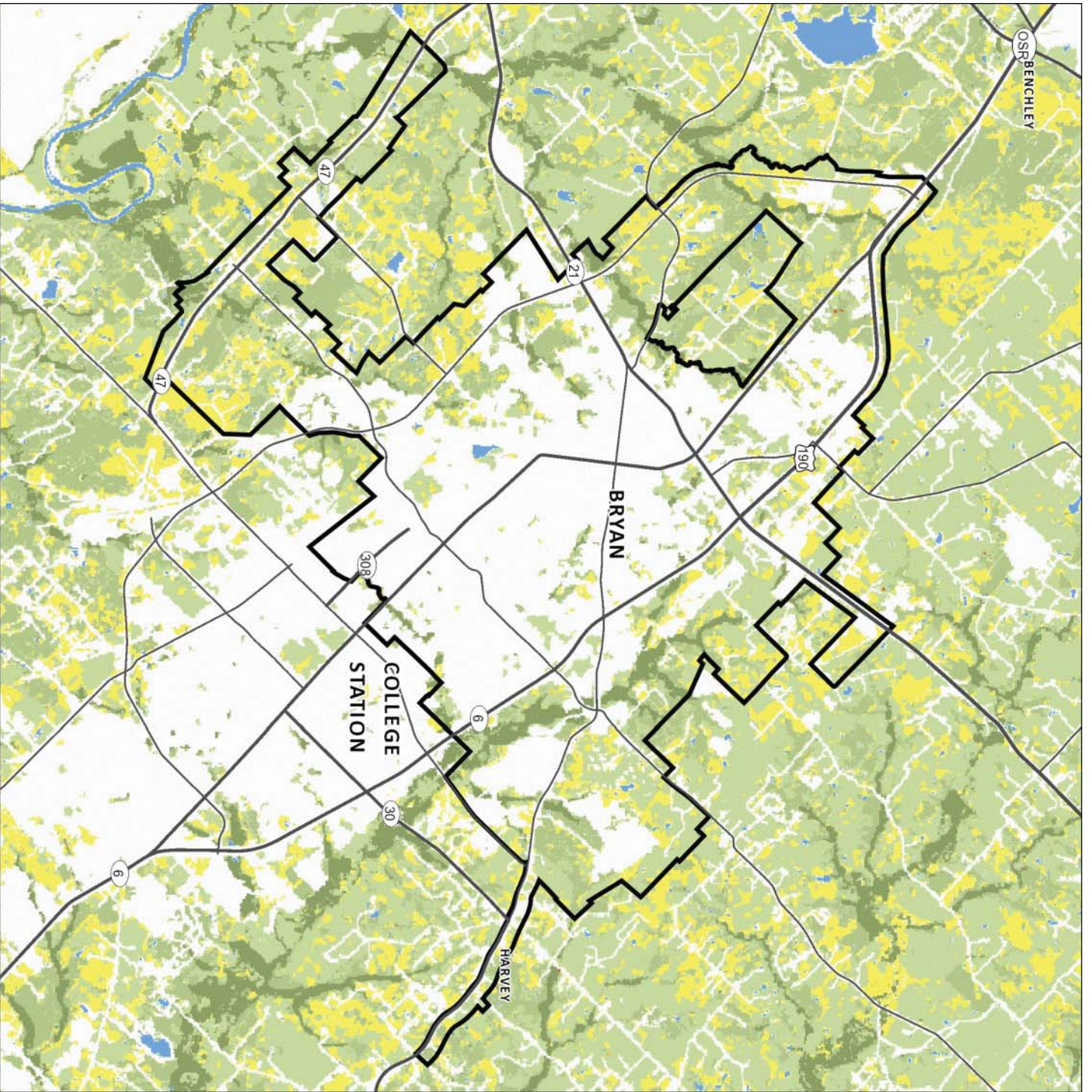
**Wildfire Ignition Density**

- Non-Burnable
- 1 (Low)
- 2
- 3 (Moderate)
- 4
- 5 (High)
- 6
- 7 (Very High)




  
 TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

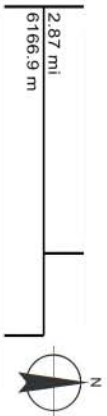
Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment  
<http://www.texaswildfirerisk.com>



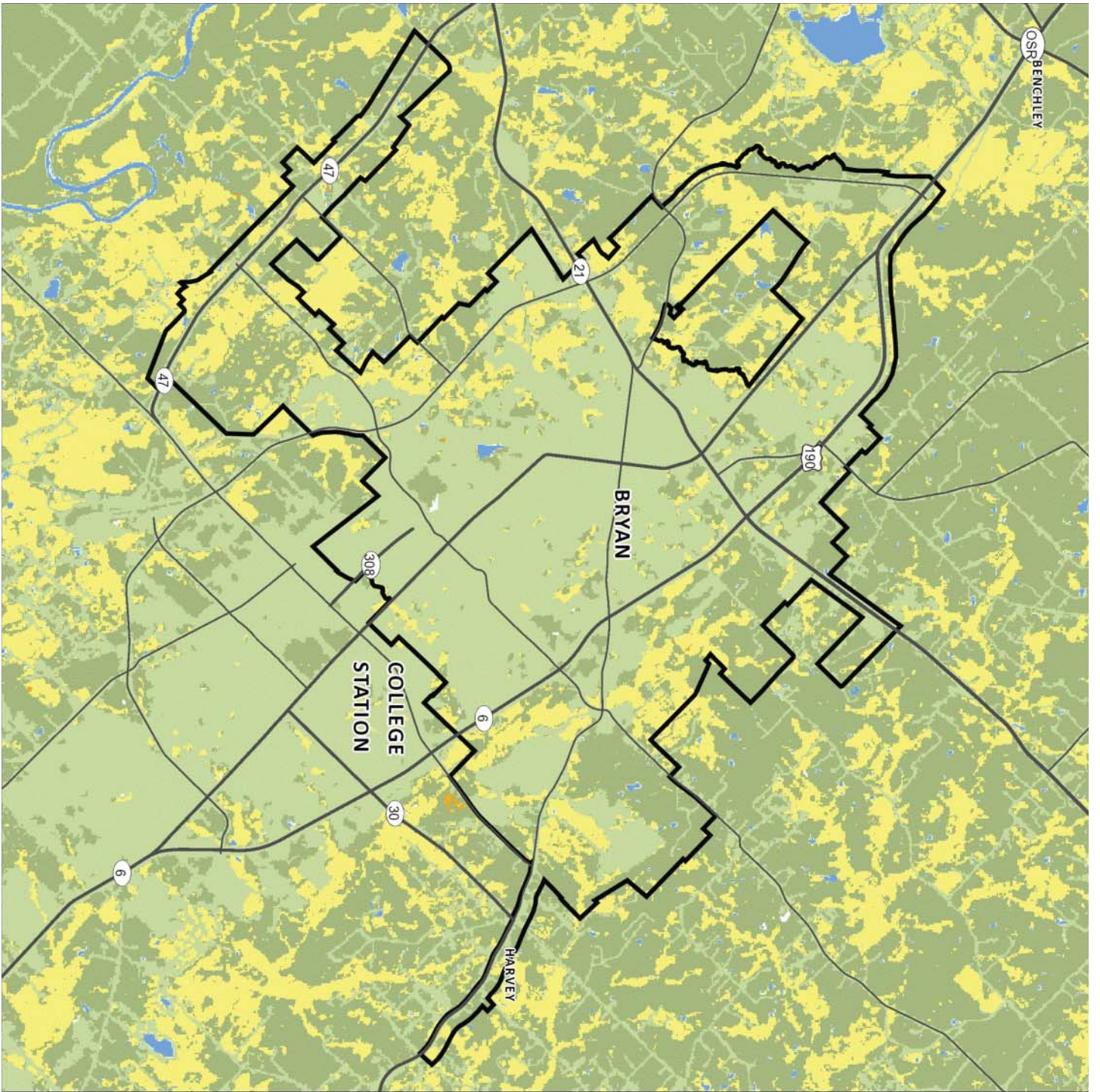
City of Bryan

**Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale**

- Non-Burnable
- 1 (Very Low)
- 1.5
- 2 (Low)
- 2.5
- 3 (Moderate)
- 3.5
- 4 (High)
- 4.5
- 5 (Very High)



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



City of Bryan

**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)



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

# Incident Command System Forms

## Incident Status Summary (ICS-209)

1: Today's Date	2: Today's Time	3: Initial   Update   Final	4: Incident Number	5: Incident Name		
6: Incident Kind (WF – Full Suppression) (WF – Point or Zone Protection) (WF – Monitor/Confine/Contain)		7: Start Date Time	8: Cause	9: Incident Commander	10: Incident Command Organization	11: State-Unit
12: County	13: Latitude and Longitude Lat: Long: Ownership at origin:		14: Short Location Description (in reference to nearest town – i.e. 8 miles south of Show Low, AZ):			
15: Size/Area Involved (i.e. Acres)	16: % Contained or MMA	17: Expected Containment Date:	18: Line to Build (indicate chains, feet, meters, or miles)	19: Estimated Costs to Date:	20: Declared Controlled Date: Time:	
21: Injuries this Reporting Period:	22: Injuries to Date:	23: Fatalities	24: Structure Information			
			Type of Structure	# Threatened	# Damaged	# Destroyed
25: Threat to Human Life/Safety: Evacuation(s) in progress ---- _____ No evacuation(s) imminent -- _____ Potential future threat ----- _____ No likely threat ----- _____			Residence			
			Commercial Property			
			Outbuilding/Other			
26: Projected incident movement / spread in 12, 24, 48 and 72 hour time frames: 12 hours: 24 hours: 48 hours: 72 hours:						
27: Values at Risk: include communities, critical infrastructure, natural, and cultural resources in 12, 24, 48, and 72 hour time frames: 12 hours: 24 hours: 48 hours: 72 hours:						
28: Critical Resource Needs (amount, type, kind, and number of operational periods in priority order in 12, 24, 48 and 72 hour time frames): <b>ex. 3 CRW1 (4); 1 HEL1 (5);</b> 12 hours: 24 hours: 48 hours: 72 hours:						
29: Major problems and concerns (control problems, social/political/economic concerns or impacts, etc.) Relate critical resources needs identified above to the Incident Action Plan.						
30: Current Weather for Current Operational Period Peak Gusts (mph): Max Temperature: Wind Direction: Min Relative Humidity:			31: Fuels/Materials Involved: (Insert primary Fire Behavior Fuel Model – i.e. 1 Short Grass (1 Foot))			
32: Today's observed fire behavior (leave blank for non-fire events):						
33: Significant events today (closures, evacuations, significant progress made, etc.):						

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<b>INCIDENT OBJECTIVES</b>	1. INCIDENT NAME	2. DATE PREPARED	3. TIME PREPARED
4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD (DATE/TIME)			
5. GENERAL CONTROL OBJECTIVES FOR THE INCIDENT (INCLUDE ALTERNATIVES)			
6. WEATHER FORECAST FOR OPERATIONAL PERIOD			
7. GENERAL SAFETY MESSAGE			
8. ATTACHMENTS (✓ IF ATTACHED)			
<input type="checkbox"/> ORGANIZATION LIST (ICS 203)	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206)	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> ASSIGNMENT LIST (ICS 204)	<input type="checkbox"/> INCIDENT MAP	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS PLAN (ICS 205)	<input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC PLAN	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	
9. PREPARED BY (PLANNING SECTION CHIEF)	10. APPROVED BY (INCIDENT COMMANDER)		







# Glossary

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**Community Emergency Operations Center (CEOC)** - A multi-jurisdictional facility that offices Brazos County, City of Bryan, City of College Station and Texas A&M University emergency management personnel.

**Defensible space** — The area immediately encircling a home and its attachments.

**Extended attack** — Suppression activity for a wildfire that has not been contained or controlled by initial attack or contingency forces and for which more firefighting resources are arriving, en route or being ordered by the initial attack incident commander. *(National Wildfire Coordinating Group definition)*

**Fuel loading** — The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area. This may be available fuel (consumable fuel) or total fuel and is usually dry weight. *(National Wildfire Coordinating Group definition)*

**Healthy Forests Restoration Act** — Signed into law in 2003, this act authorizes Community Wildfire Protection Plans as a tool to reduce hazardous fuels and maintain healthy forests.

**Home hardening** — Retrofitting process that reduces a home's risk to wildfire. This involves using non-combustible building materials and keeping the area around your home free of debris.

**Home Ignition Zone (HIZ)** — An area of up to 200 feet immediately surrounding a home.

**Incident Action Plan (IAP)** — Contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy, specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. When written, the plan may have a number of attachments, including incident objectives, organization assignment list, division assignment, incident radio communication plan, medical plan, traffic plan, safety plan and incident map. *(National Wildfire Coordinating Group definition)*

**Incident Command System (ICS)** - A standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. *(National Wildfire Coordinating Group definition)*

**Initial attack** — Fire that is generally contained by the attack units first dispatched, without a significant augmentation of reinforcements, and full control is expected within the first burning period. *(National Wildfire Coordinating Group definition)*

**Mitigation Action Plan** — A document that outlines a procedure for mitigating adverse environmental impacts.

**Mobile Command Post (MCP)** — Often used as an Incident Command Post, Bryan Fire Department's Mobile Command Post is housed at Station One, 300 West William J. Bryan Parkway. It has seven work stations and a conference room. It has wireless capabilities, Brazos Valley Wide Area Communications System (BVWACS) radio access and VHF radio access. Satellite connectivity also is available.

**Pre-Attack Plan** — A resource for first responders that includes information specific to the community where an incident is taking place. Pre-Attack Plans may include possible Incident Command Post locations, shelter locations, radio frequencies, maps, high-risk areas and contingency plans.

**Structural ignitability** — A home's design, construction materials and immediate surroundings are factors that contribute to how easily a home will ignite when wildfire threatens.

**Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)** — Areas where human habitation and development meet or are intermixed with wildland fuels (vegetation).

## Contact List

District Coordinator, Texas Department of Public Safety,  
Division of Emergency Management  
979-412-0003

### Texas A&M Forest Service contacts:

Regional Fire Coordinator  
200 Technology Way, Suite 1162  
College Station, TX 77845-3424  
979-458-6507

Assistant Chief Regional Fire Coordinator  
700 South Reynolds Street  
La Grange, Texas 78945  
979-968-5555

LaGrange Dispatch  
979-968-5555



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