Coryell County, Texas
Community Wildfire Protection Plan

A collaborative approach to wildland fire protection and mitigation in Coryell County.

October 2023

This document was prepared by the American Conservation Foundation and Texas A&M Forest Service in accordance with Title I of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 and was completed on October 26, 2023.

Roger Miller
County Judge
Coryell County, TX

A. G. Davis
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TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

October 30, 2023

Judge Roger Miller
Coryell County Judge
Coryell County Main Street Annex
800 East Main Street Suite A
Gatesville, Texas 76528

Re: Coryell County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Dear Judge Miller:

The purpose of this letter is to confirm that the Coryell County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) has met all the requirements as a completed and approved CWPP in accordance with Title I of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 and with the Texas A&M Forest Service CWPP Review Standards and Criteria Guide, effective October 26, 2023.

If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Bruce Woods, Department Head for Mitigation and Prevention at 979-458-7362 or at bwoods@tfs.tamu.edu .

Al Davis
Director
Texas A&M Forest Service

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Introduction

Wildfires are a common occurrence in Coryell County. This creates the need for a county wide Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to ensure its residents are prepared and protected during wildfire events. The Coryell County CWPP is a collaborative effort among stakeholders including the American Conservation Foundation (ACF) and Texas Forest Service. ACF contracted Natural Resources Solutions (NRS) as consultants to complete the CWPP.

Statement of Intent

The intent of the Coryell County Community Wildfire Protection Plan is to reduce the risk of wildfire and property loss caused by wildfire, while establishing a more fire resilient environment and promoting ecosystem health. The plan is also intended to protect human life by creating a comprehensive plan to mitigate, prepare, respond, and recover in the event of a wildfire.

Goals

The goals of the CWPP are to:

- Provide safety for residents and emergency personnel.
- Limit property loss resulting from wildfire events.
- Maintain and enhance the health of the ecosystem.
- Educate the citizens of Coryell County about wildfire prevention.
- Identify resource needs of the local fire departments.

Objectives

The objectives of the CWPP are to:

- Complete wildfire risk assessments throughout the County.
- Identify areas to improve community preparedness.
- Promote wildfire awareness programs.
- Identify priorities for fuel reduction projects.

Working Group

In an effort to create a CWPP that best fits the needs of Coryell County, a group of individuals representing multiple agencies have collaborated during the development process. The individuals listed below represent the core working group:

- Kiley Moran – Texas A&M Forest Service, Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator

- Alex Bregenzer – Texas A&M Forest Service, CWPP Program Coordinator
- Gary Young – Copperas Cove Fire Department, Fire Chief
- Billy Vaden – Gatesville Fire Department, Fire Chief
- Josh Gillis - Fort Cavazos Fire & Emergency Services, Deputy Fire Chief
- Lillian Reed – Natural Resources Solutions, Policy Analyst
- Casey Childers – Natural Resources Solutions, Land Management Specialist, CFM
- Hannah Jordan - Natural Resources Solutions, Project Manager

Planning Process

Multiple working group meetings and public meetings were held throughout the development of the CWPP to ensure a collaborative effort. Methods such as creating and distributing flyers, creating a website and Facebook page, running ads in the local newspapers, and completing interviews with the local papers to run stories were used to engage the public and encourage attendance at the public meetings. Table 1 outlines these meetings.

Table 1. Schedule of working group and public meetings

Meeting Date	**Attendees**	**Topics Covered**	**Action Items**
August 9, 2023	Working Group	Introduction of CWPPs, CWPP development, timeline, additional stakeholders for the working group, CWDG program	Begin thinking of needs for projects, gather fire response capabilities, begin public outreach
August 23, 2023	Public	Introduction of CWPPs, importance of a CWPP, CWPP development, CWDG program	Continue outreach efforts for the next public meeting
August 29, 3023	TAMFS & NRS	Training on TxWRAP Community Assessor application to complete risk assessments	Create plan to complete risk assessments
August 31, 2023	Working Group	Risk assessments, involvement from local fire departments, fire department needs, public engagement	Engage with local fire departments for needs, begin risk assessments
September 6, 2023	Volunteer Fire Departments of Coryell County	Response areas, existing equipment, tank & hydrant locations, Wildland Urban Interface, future approved developments	Send NRS hydrant/tank locations and equipment needs

Meeting Date	Attendees	Topics Covered	Action Items
September 8, 2023	Fort Cavazos Representatives	Review of fire related documents provided to ACF to assist with development of the CWPP	Send working group documents provided by Fort Cavazos
September 20, 2023	Public	Organizational structure, funding structure, timeline, stakeholder engagement, coordination with Fort Cavazos, prisons in Gatesville, risk assessments, potential projects	Continue outreach efforts for the next public meeting
September 27, 2023	Working Group	Timeline, recap of second public meeting, risk assessment progress and results, Fort Cavazos involvement and review of provided documents, potential projects	Identify priority projects based on risk assessment results
October 11, 2023	Public	Timeline, purpose of a CWPP, risk assessment findings, mitigation strategies for extreme-risk neighborhood, potential projects, completion of CWPP, CWDG application process	Notify public once the CWPP has been completed
October 13, 2023	Working Group	Recap of risk assessment results, additional projects for mitigation, review of CWPP draft, signing ceremony date, CWDG application process	Submit CWPP draft to Texas A&M Forest Service for review, keep Working Group up to date on progress, signing ceremony

Fort Cavazos Involvement

In the development of Coryell County's CWPP, Fort Cavazos plays a vital role in bolstering our collective efforts to safeguard the County from wildfire risks. While this CWPP prioritizes specific mitigation measures for communities in the County, it is important to note that there will not be any mitigation projects outlined for Fort Cavazos. The Installation has a Programmatic Prescribed Fire Plan in place which outlines projects for the military base independently. Instead, Fort Cavazos contributes to the overall strategy by serving as a key stakeholder in the contribution of resources

(such as the Programmatic Prescribed Fire Plan and Wildfire Risk Assessments), communication, and emergency response. By including Fort Cavazos in the development of Coryell County's CWPP, it ensures a unified and collaborative approach to wildfire protection while respecting the unique relationship between the County and the Installation.

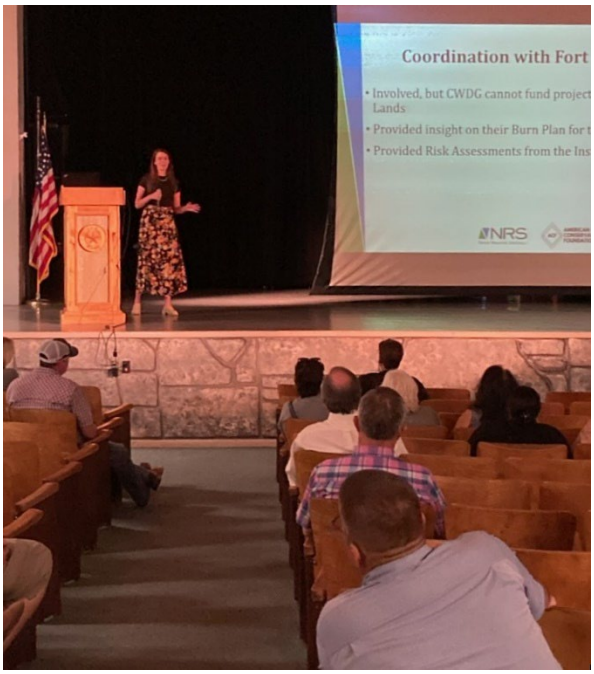

Image 1. Second public meeting held on September 20, 2023

Community Background

Location

Coryell County, Texas
31° 23' 29.4" N, 97° 47' 56.9" W

Coryell County is located in Central Texas, approximately 210 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico with a population of 85,057 residents. Coryell County is bordered by Hamilton, Bosque, McLennan, Bell, and Lampasas counties and encompasses 1,056 square miles. The County Seat, Gatesville, was established in 1849 and is located approximately 88 miles north of Austin and 110 miles southwest of Dallas. The two largest cities in the County are Gatesville and Copperas Cove, with populations of 16,854 and 37,041, respectively. Evant and Oglesby are smaller towns within Coryell County. Evant is located on the western corner of the County with a population of 456 and Oglesby is located on the eastern corner of the County with a population of 441. There are various unincorporated towns located throughout the County including the towns of Pancake, Purmela, Flat, Jonesboro, Turnersville, Pidcoke, Coryell City, and Levita.

Fort Cavazos, one of the largest United States military installations in the world, is partially located in Coryell County. The installation occupies approximately 22% of the land within the County. Fort Cavazos training operations have ignited wildfires that crossed the boundary of the Army installation and impacted Coryell County residents and their property. For example, in March 2022, the Crittenberg Complex Fire burned over 33,000 acres on and off the installation. Citizens of Flat, Fort Gates, and Gatesville were advised to be ready for evacuation, but only Flat residents were evacuated. Fort Cavazos requested assistance from the Texas A&M Forest Service and local fire departments. It is common for local civilian fire response personnel and military fire response personnel to coordinate efforts to respond to a wildfire event.

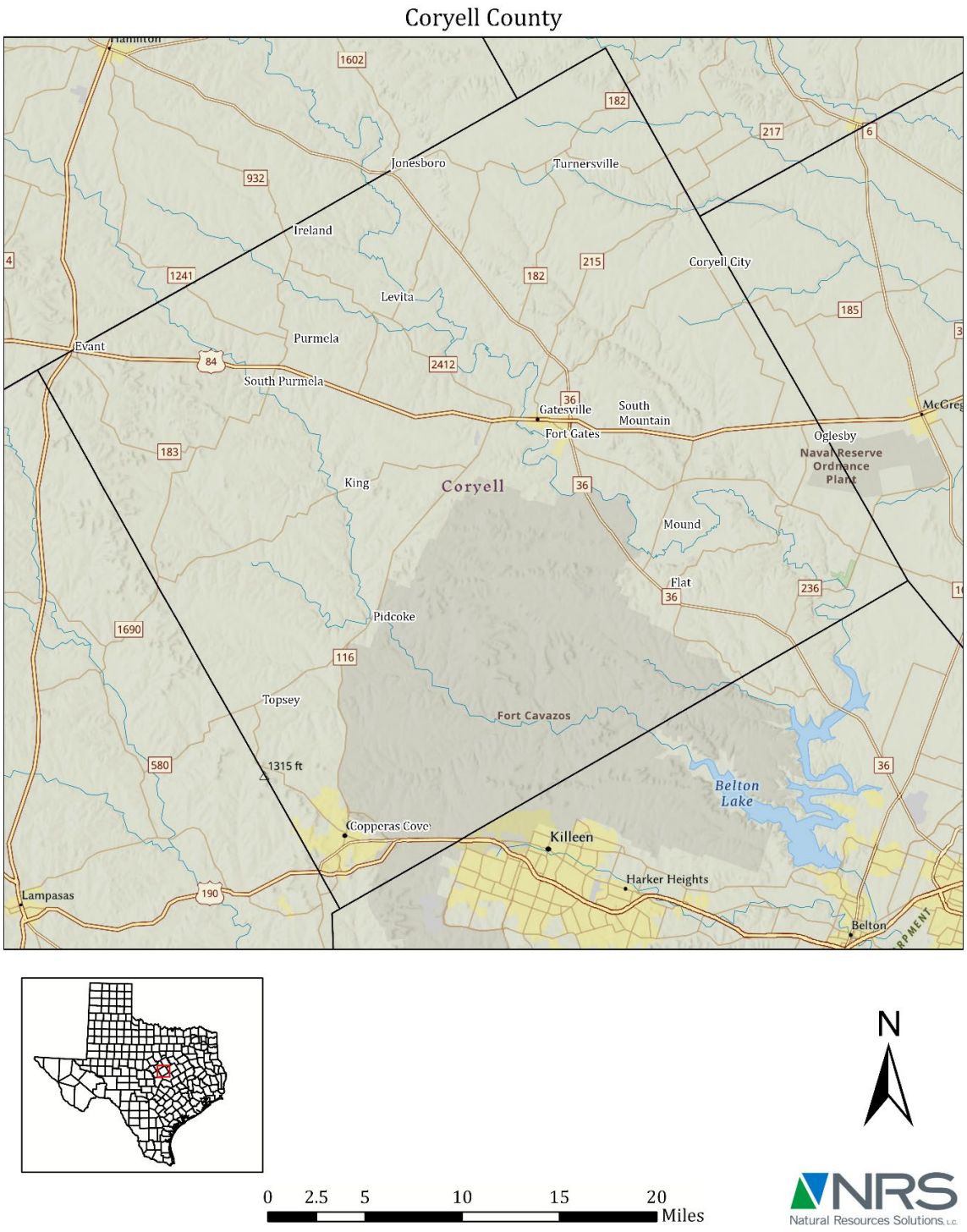

Figure 1. Map of Coryell County

General Landscape

The elevation in Coryell County ranges from 600 to 1,493 feet above sea level. There are two primary rivers that run through the County; the Leon River which drains the northern and eastern portions of the County, and Cowhouse Creek which drains the western and southern portions of the County. Coryell County is completely encompassed within the Cross Timbers Ecoregion of Texas. The Cross Timbers of Central Texas includes areas with a high density of trees and irregular plains and prairies. Coryell County sits on the Trinity Aquifer, which of the known meters and wells, about 5% of the County's population sources their water from. The other sources for water include Lake Belton, Lake Proctor, and Stillhouse Hollow. Soils vary widely in the County, but most are alkaline with limestone underneath. The fauna includes deer, armadillos, skunks, coyotes, bobcats, opossums, ring-tailed cats, badgers, foxes, raccoons, and squirrels, as well as assorted birds, fish, and reptiles.[1] Two Endangered birds can be found in Coryell County: The Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) and the Golden Cheeked Warbler (*Setophaga chrysoparia*).

Climate

The climate of Coryell County is temperate, with an average minimum temperature of 33° F in January, and an average maximum of 97° F in July. The average annual rainfall is 34 inches. Like the rest of Texas, drought exists as a major climatic issue for Coryell County. The County experiences several months of drought varying between extreme and exceptional during a typical year.

Vegetation

Indigenous trees of the County include red cedar, live oak, Spanish oak, burr oak, shin oak, cedar elm, hackberry, pecan, redbud, Mexican plum, buckeye, ash, and Eve's necklace. Native grasses include bluestems, gramas, and buffalo grass. Figure 2 shows the vegetation types present in Coryell County. Approximately 25% of the County is considered prime farmland. One of the most prolific and invasive tree species to inhabit Central Texas is the Ashe Juniper, commonly referred to as "cedar." The tree species is especially problematic due to it being highly susceptible to fire. Junipers contain volatile oils and saps, as well as frequently having dry or dead bark and foliage. The combination of these elements essentially creates a tinder box, highly prone to catch fire. Figure 3 shows a map of vegetation in Coryell County.

[1] https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/coryell-county

Class	Description	Acres	Percent
Open Water	All areas of open water, generally with < 25% cover of vegetation or soil	810	0.1 %
Developed Open Space	Impervious surfaces account for < 20% of total cover (i.e. golf courses, parks, etc...)	9,443	1.4 %
Developed Low Intensity	Impervious surfaces account for 20-49% of total cover	18,361	2.7 %
Developed Medium Intensity	Impervious surfaces account for 50-79% of total cover	1,822	0.3 %
Developed High Intensity	Impervious surfaces account for 80-100%of total cover	1,365	0.2 %
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	Vegetation generally accounts for <15% of total cover	1,190	0.2 %
Cultivated Crops	Areas used for the production of annual crops, includes land being actively tilled	26,302	3.9 %
Pasture/Hay	Areas of grasses and/or legumes planted for livestock grazing or hay production	8,498	1.3 %
Grassland/Herbaceous	Areas dominated (> 80%) by grammanoid or herbaceous vegetation, can be grazed	301,772	44.6 %
Marsh	Low wet areas dominated (>80%) by herbaceous vegetation	3	0.0 %
Shrub/Scrub	Areas dominated by shrubs/trees < 5 meters tall, shrub canopy > than 20% of total vegetation	112,822	16.7 %
Floodplain Forest	> 20% tree cover, the soil is periodically covered or saturated with water	8,776	1.3 %
Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, >75% of tree species shed leaves in response to seasonal change	31,211	4.6 %
Live Oak Forest	> 20% tree cover, live oak species represent >75% of the total tree cover	8,261	1.2 %
Live Oak/Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, neither live oak or deciduous species represent >75% of the total tree cover	0	0.0 %
Juniper or Juniper/Live Oak Forest	> 20% tree cover, juniper or juniper/live oak species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	38,693	5.7 %
Juniper/Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, neither juniper or deciduous species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	106,934	15.8 %
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	0	0.0 %
Eastern Redcedar/Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, neither eastern redcedar or deciduous species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	0	0.0 %
Pine Forest	> 20% tree cover, pine species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	0	0.0 %
Pine Regeneration	Areas of pine forest in an early successional or transitional stage	0	0.0 %
Pine/Deciduous Forest	> 20% tree cover, neither pine or deciduous species represent > 75% of the total tree cover	0	0.0 %
Pine/Deciduous Regeneration	Areas of pine or pine/deciduous forest in an early successional or transitional stage	0	0.0 %
Total		**676,263**	**100.0 %**

Figure 2. Vegetation types and amounts present in Coryell County.

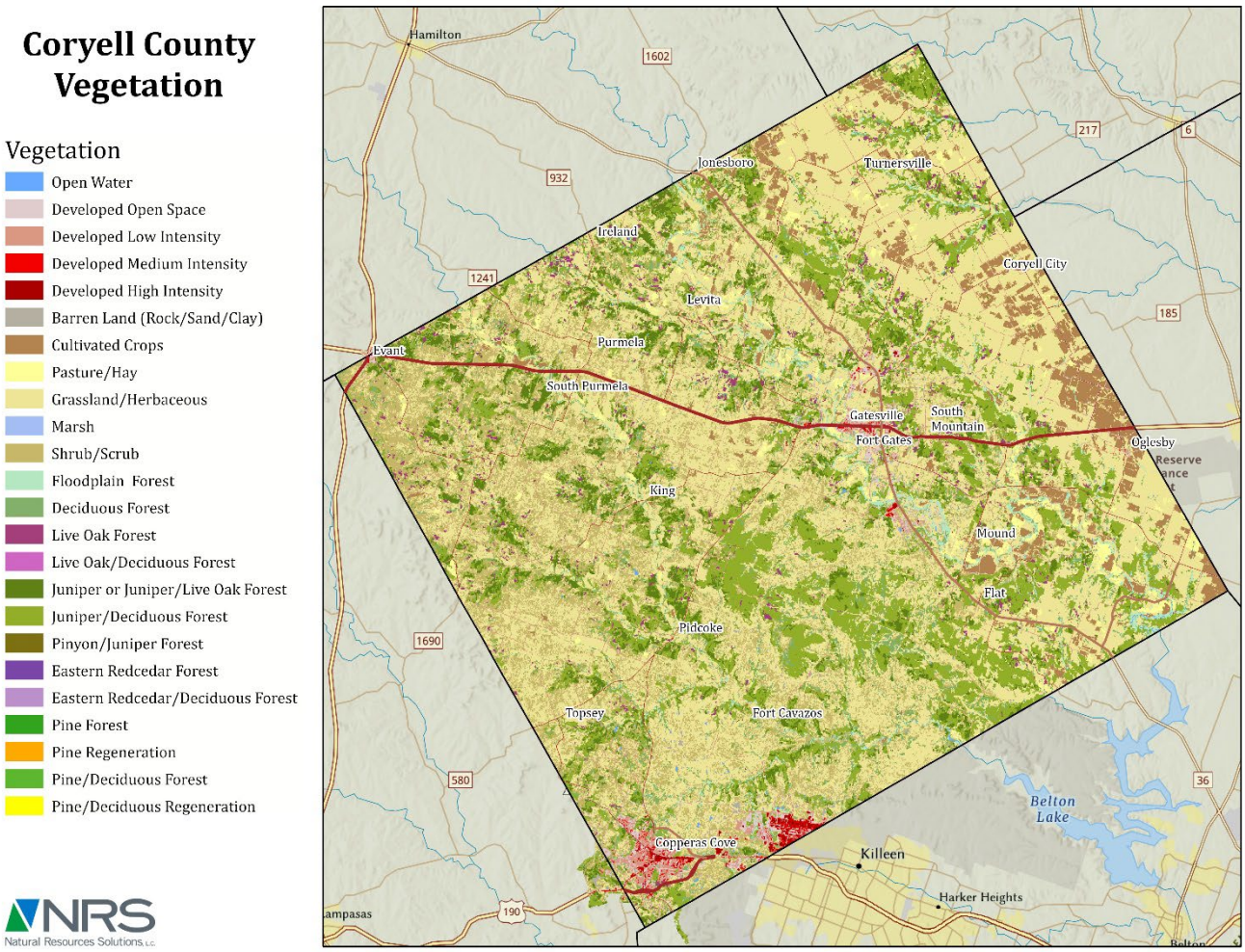

Figure 3. Map of vegetation in Coryell County.

Surface Fuels

Vegetative fuels are categorized into one of four fuel types based on the primary fuel that carries the fire: 1) grass, 2) shrub/brush, 3) timber litter, and 4) slash. These fuels contain the parameters needed to compute surface fire behavior characteristics such as rate of spread, flame length, fire line intensity, and other fire behavior metrics. Figures 4-6 show types, amounts, and locations of surface fuels present within Coryell County.

Model	Surface Fuels Category	FBPS Fuel Model Set	Acres	Percent
GR1	Short, Sparse Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	39,566	5.8 %
GR2	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	180,398	26.6 %
GR3	Low Load, Very Coarse, Humid Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	0	0.0 %
GR4	Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass (Dynamic)	2005	865	0.1 %
GS1	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub (Dynamic)	2005	0	0.0 %
GS2	Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub (Dynamic)	2005	294,034	43.3 %
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	27,409	4.0 %
FM9 HWD	Hardwood litter (fluffy) - Low Load for Texas	2005	76,619	11.3 %
FM9	Long-needle (pine litter) or hardwood litter	2005	0	0.0 %
FM9 PPL	Long-needle (pine litter, plantations) - High Load for Texas	2005	0	0.0 %
NB91	Urban/Developed	2005	31,365	4.6 %
NB93	Agricultural	2005	25,865	3.8 %
NB98	Open Water	2005	1,586	0.2 %
NB99	Bare Ground	2005	1,427	0.2 %
	Total		**679,134**	**100.0 %**

Figure 4. Surface fuel type and amounts present within Coryell County

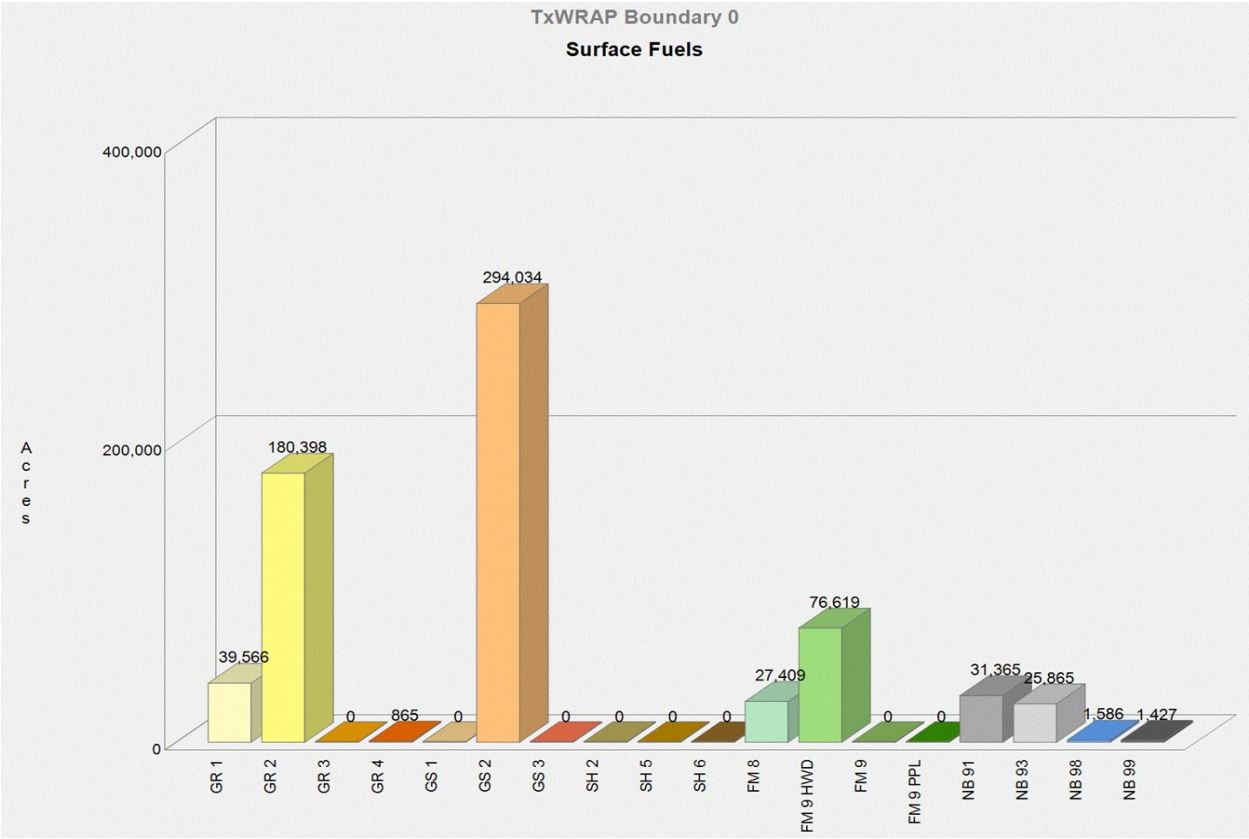

Figure 5. Bar graph of fuels present within Coryell County

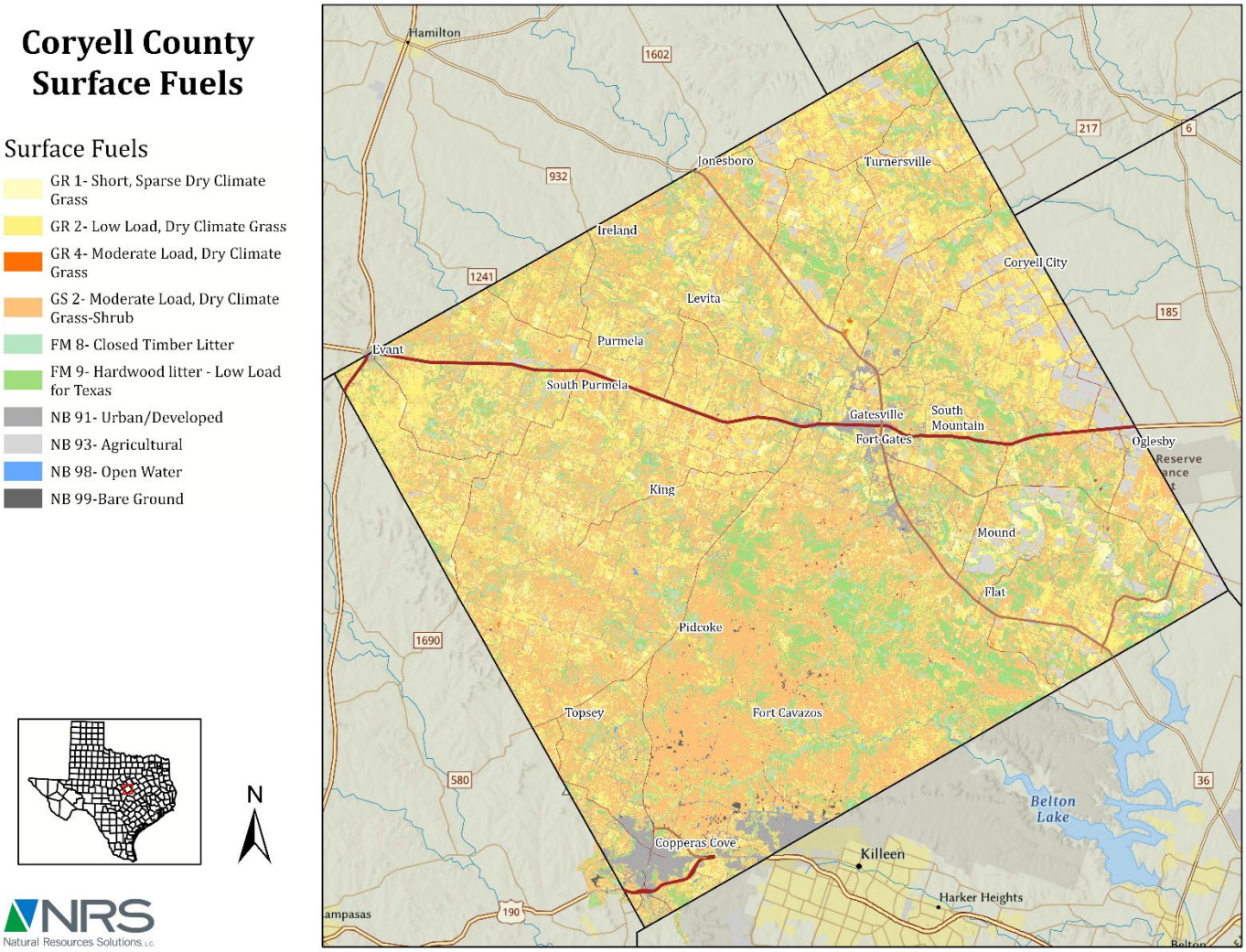

Figure 6. Map of surface fuels in Coryell County

Land Use

Coryell County is currently in the process of developing a Land Use Plan (Plan). Land use refers to how an area is utilized for various functions. A Plan is a helpful tool that aids in informed decision making, sustainable development, and effective management of land and resources in both urban and rural areas. The Plan ensures land is used in ways that benefit communities, the environment, and the economy. Various factors influence how the land is divided up such as:

- Demographics: as population increases in Coryell County, the need for developable land will also increase for housing, schools, and other essential uses.
- Economy: income levels and industry sectors often shape land use as to how it needs to be developed whether for commercial, residential, or agricultural purposes.
- Environment: natural features such as topography, bodies of water, plant and animal species, and soil type guide decisions on where and how development can occur while protecting those areas.
- Infrastructure: the availability and capacity of infrastructure such as roads, utilities, and public transportation influence land use planning by ensuring the land can support current and future needs.
- Transportation: transportation corridors such as highways and arterials affect the locations of residential, commercial, and industrial areas
- Zoning and Regulations: local ordinances and land-use regulations set the legal framework for development. They determine what types of activities are allowed in specific zones.

Figures 7-9 show land cover and use throughout the County, land use in Copperas Cove, and land use in Gatesville.

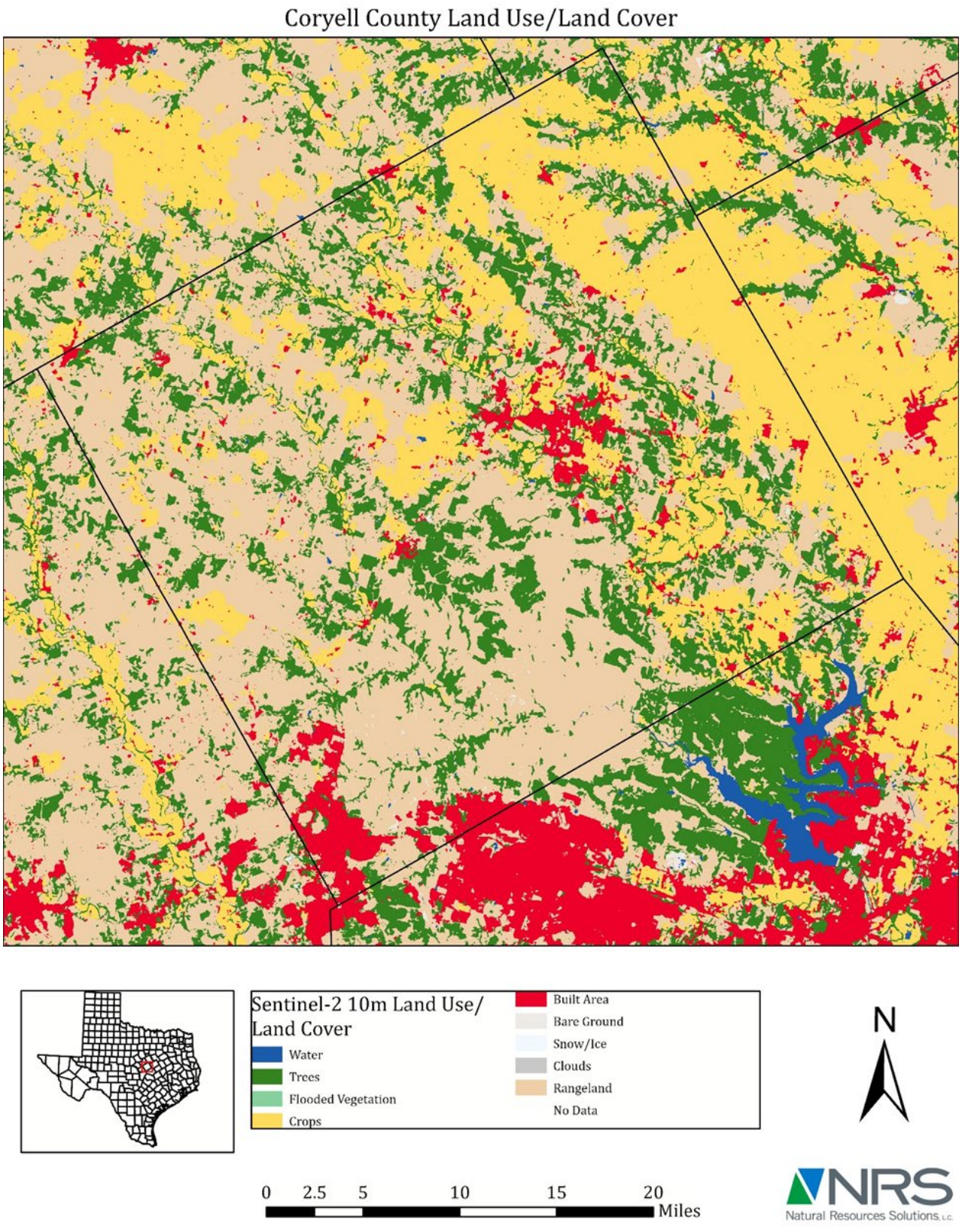

Figure 7. Map of land use and land cover throughout Coryell County

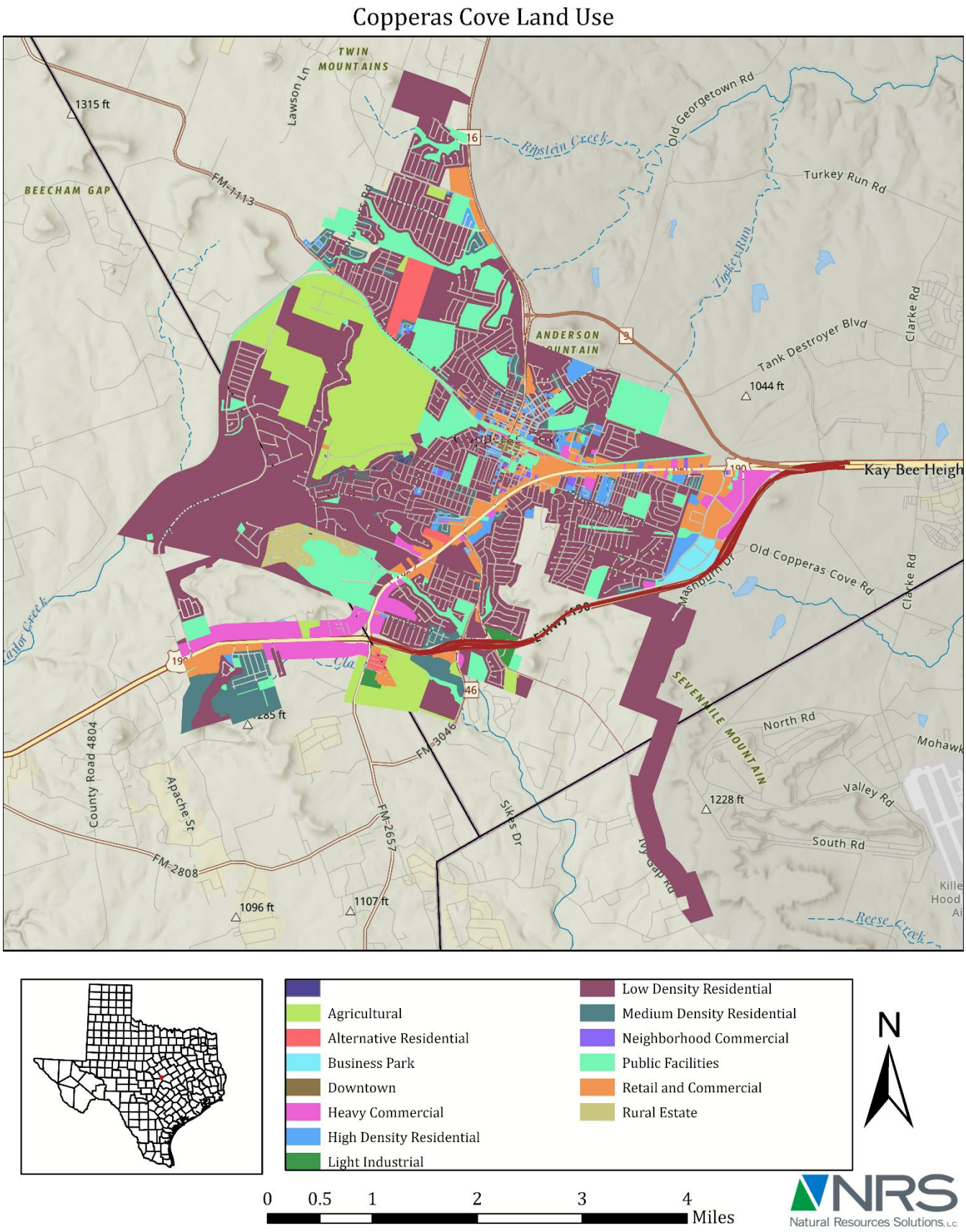

Figure 8. Copperas Cove land use map.

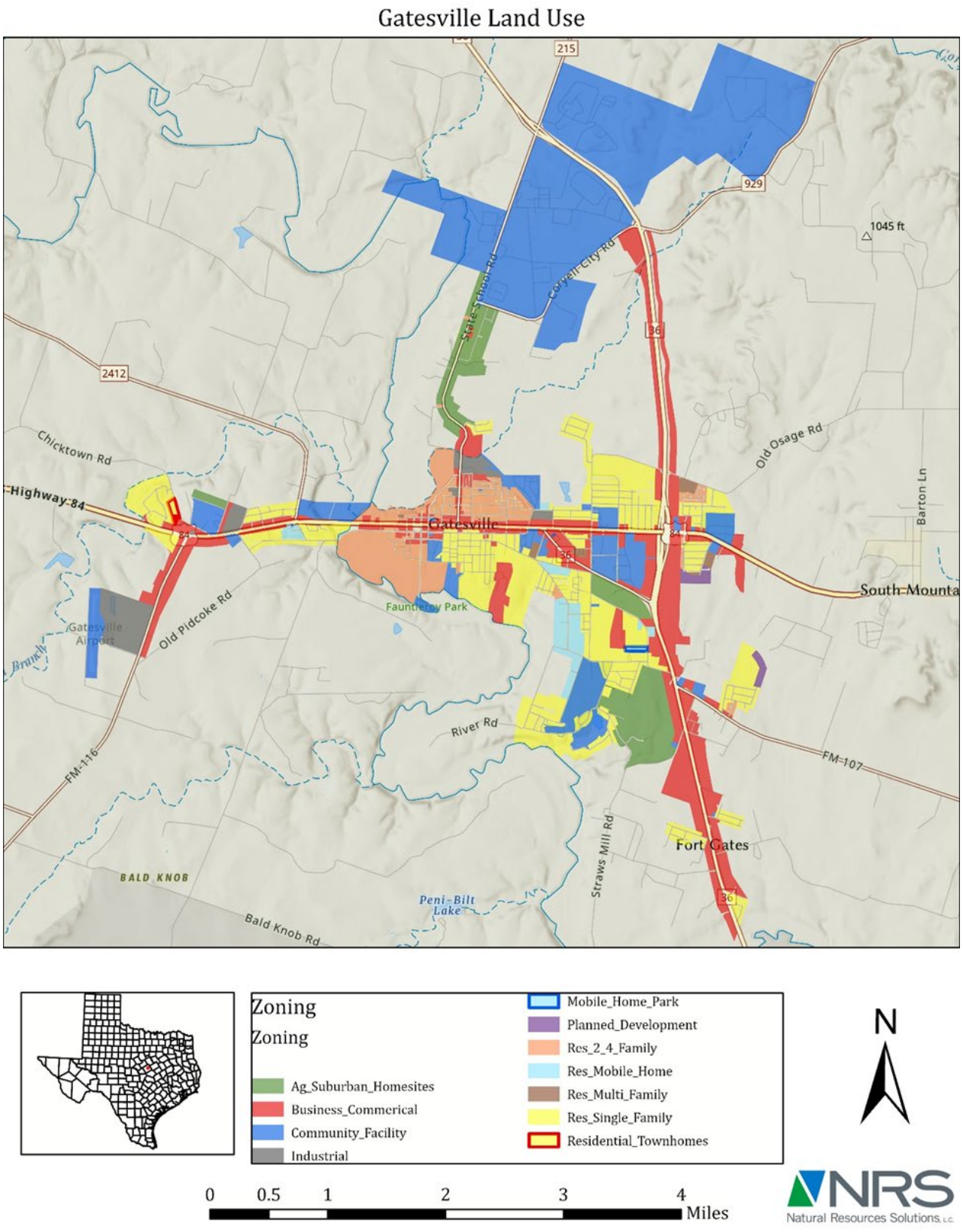

Figure 9. Gatesville land use map.

Fire Response Capabilities

Coryell County is serviced by eight volunteer fire departments and one full time fire department. Figure 10 depicts the locations of the fire stations and their response areas. Fire response capabilities are a collaborative effort among the fire stations to enhance the ability to respond to larger incidents effectively. The Texas Forest Service is also an available resource to provide supplemental equipment and resources to support the local fire stations.

There are currently 210 active firefighters in the County, however sufficient and consistent volunteer involvement is an issue for some departments. Equipment and training needs are also persistent issues. There are ongoing efforts to acquire funding in order to meet the needs of the fire stations to ensure they are equipped to respond to wildfire incidents. Table 2 shows each fire department's complete inventory of apparatuses.

Table 2. Fire response capabilities.

City	Station	Personnel		Apparatus
		Paid	Volunteer	
Copperas Cove	Station 1 415 S Main St Copperas Cove, TX	48	0	Battalion 1: Command Vehicle Brush 1: Brush/Wildland Truck Engine 1: Pumper Ladder 1: 103' Aerial Medic 1: Ambulance
	Station 2 2401 FM 1113 Copperas Cove, TX			Brush 2: Brush/Wildland Truck Engine 2: Pumper Engine 22 (reserve): Pumper Medic 2: Ambulance Medic 22 (reserve): Ambulance
	Station 3 1050 W Business 190 Copperas Cove, TX			Brush 3: Brush/Wildland Truck Engine 3: Pumper Medic 3: Ambulance
Coryell City	301 CR 255 Gatesville, TX	0	14	Brush 41: Small Brush Truck Brush 42: Large Brush Truck Brush 45: Small Brush Truck Command 1: Command Truck Engine 43: Structure Pumper Rescue 40: Rescue Truck Tender 46: Tender
Evant	600 State Hwy 84 E Evant, TX	0	11	Brush 82: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 83: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 88: AMI 5 Ton Command 80: Command Truck Rescue 85: Rescue Truck

Evant (con.)				Tender 84: Mack Truck Trailer 87: 14' Trailer 89: 12' UTV 86: Polaris Ranger
Flat	130 E FM 931 Gatesville, TX	0	22	Brush 14: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 15: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 16: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 18: Brush/Wildland Truck Engine 17: Pumper Rescue 11: Rescue Truck
Gatesville	109 S 23rd St Gatesville, TX	0	34	Boat 1: 18' Flat Bottom Boat 2: 16' Zodiac Brush 3: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 4: Brush Wildland Truck Brush 5: Brush/Wildland Truck Cat D5: Dozer Command 1: Command Truck Command 2: Command Truck Command 3: Command Truck Command Center: Mobile Command Engine 2: Structure Pumper Engine 3: Structure Pumper Kawasaki Mule: Scout Vehicle Kubota 95: Skid Steer Ladder 1: 100' Aerial Maintenance: Tool/Tire Truck Reefer: Reefer Trailer Rescue 1: Heavy Rescue Truck Tender 1: 3500 G Tanker Tender 2: 3500 G Tanker
Jonesboro	105 CR 193 Jonesboro, TX	0	18	Brush 24: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 25: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 26: Brush/Wildland Truck Rescue 21: Rescue Truck Rescue 22: Rescue Truck Tender 23: 3000 G Tanker
Levita	4310 CR 107 Gatesville, TX	0	18	Brush 91: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 92: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 93: Brush/Wildland Truck Engine 95: Pumper Rescue 9: Rescue Truck Tender 9: Tanker

Oglesby	100 Main St Oglesby, TX	0	18	Brush 61: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 62: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 63: Brush/Wildland Truck Engine 64: Pumper Rescue 6: Medical/Command Truck Tender 65: 3000 G Tanker
Turnersville	8200 FM 182 Gatesville, TX	0	27	Brush 71: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 72: Brush/Wildland Truck Brush 73: Brush/Wildland Truck Engine 74: 3500 G Tender/Pumper Engine 75: 1000 G Tender/Pumper Engine 77: Pumper Rescue 76: Rescue/Medical Utility 77: Utility Utility 78: Utility Utility 79: Utility

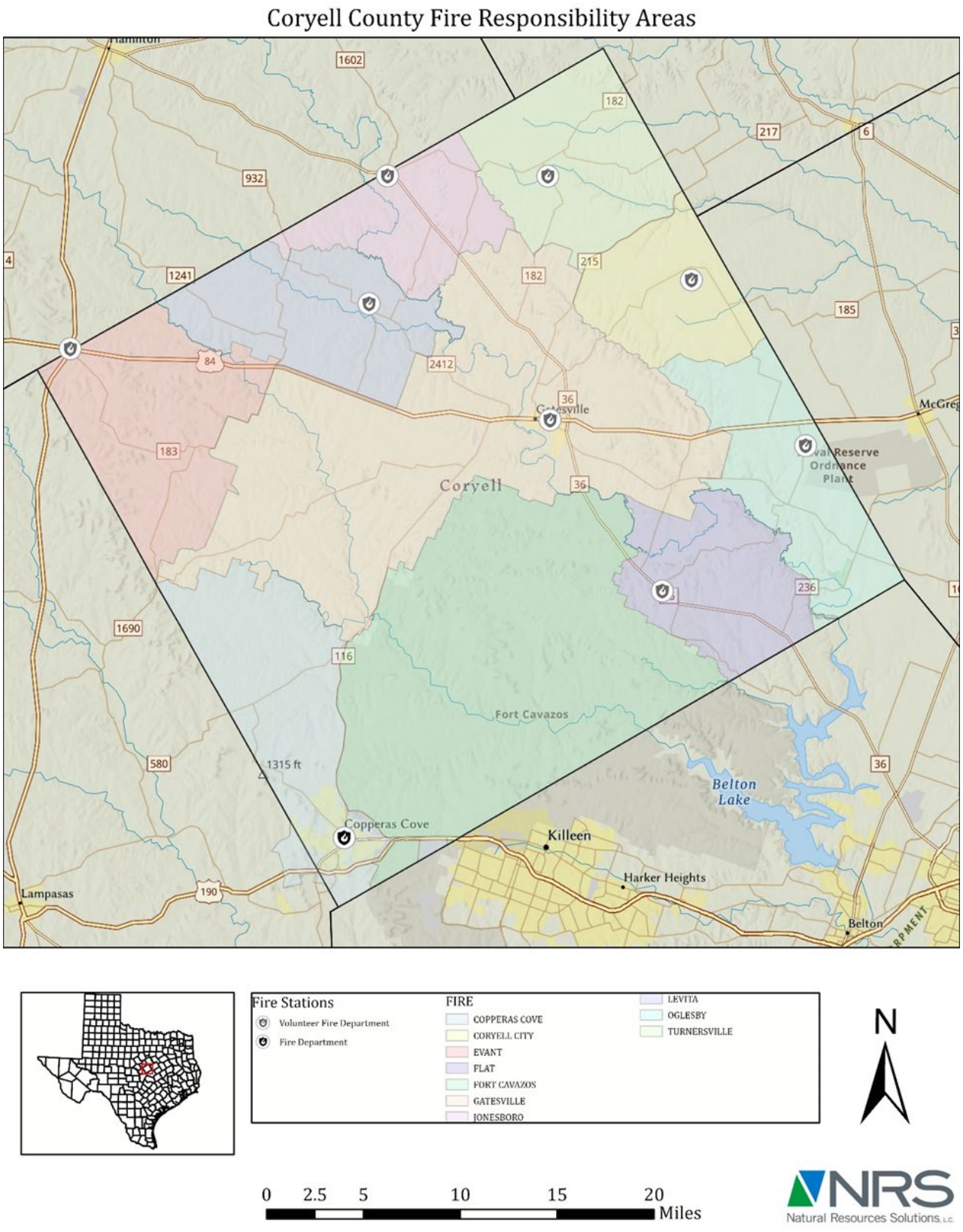

Figure 10. Fire station locations and response areas.

Critical Infrastructure

Various emergency facilities such as shelters, law enforcement, hospitals, and fire stations are located throughout the County. Shelters in the County serve a critical purpose in providing safety and support to the community in the event of an emergency. They ensure a safe environment for residents who have been evacuated or displaced due to imminent danger. See Figure 11 for shelter locations, and Appendix B for shelter addresses.

Schools

There are approximately 21 schools in Coryell County managed by five school districts: Copperas Cove ISD, Evant ISD, Gatesville ISD, Jonesboro ISD, and Oglesby ISD. Jonesboro ISD does not have a school located within the County. Their schools are located in the bordering Hamilton County. Figure 12 shows school and district locations, and the table in Appendix C has school addresses, grades, and enrollment.

Utilities and Transportation

The two main roadways that run through Coryell County are State Highway 36 running northwest to southeast, and U.S. Route 84 running east to west. Additionally, Interstate 14/U.S. Highway 190 crosses through the southern tip of the County. A network of pipelines transporting various materials including crude oil, highly volatile liquids, and natural gas also transects the County.

The presence of utilities can both aid and increase the chances of wildfire. Access roads can be used as fire breaks, but transformers and power lines could be a point of ignition if sparks are created. There are various electric companies in Coryell County including TXU Energy, Oncor, and Reliant. Figure 13 is a map of railroads, pipelines, and transportation routes in the County.

Correctional Facilities

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice has five prisons and one jail located in Coryell County. They are centralized to the City of Gatesville and make up about 57% of the city's population. Approximately 8,000 inmates populate the six prisons. Each facility has its own evacuation plan in the event of an emergency.

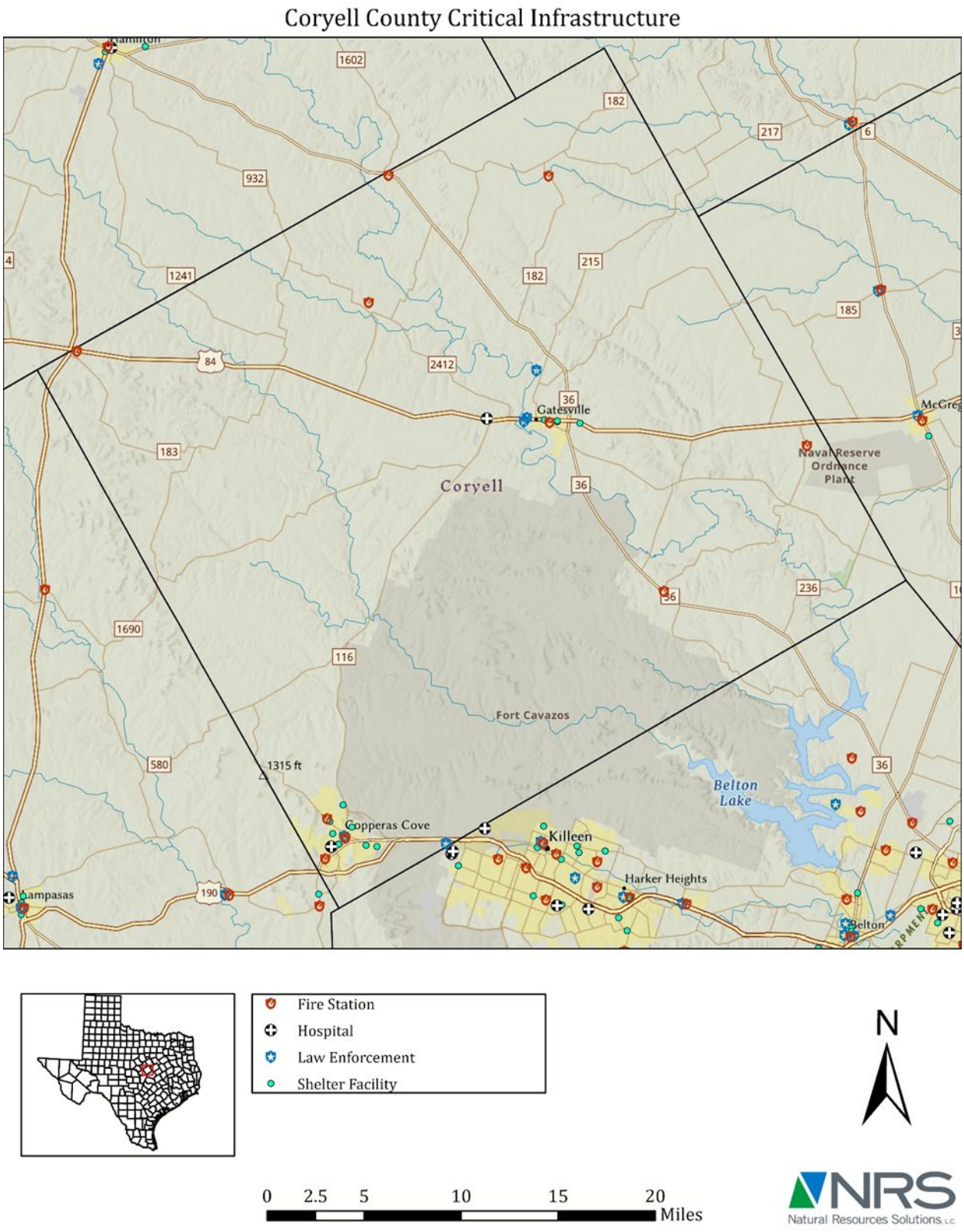

Figure 11. Map of critical infrastructure locations throughout the County.

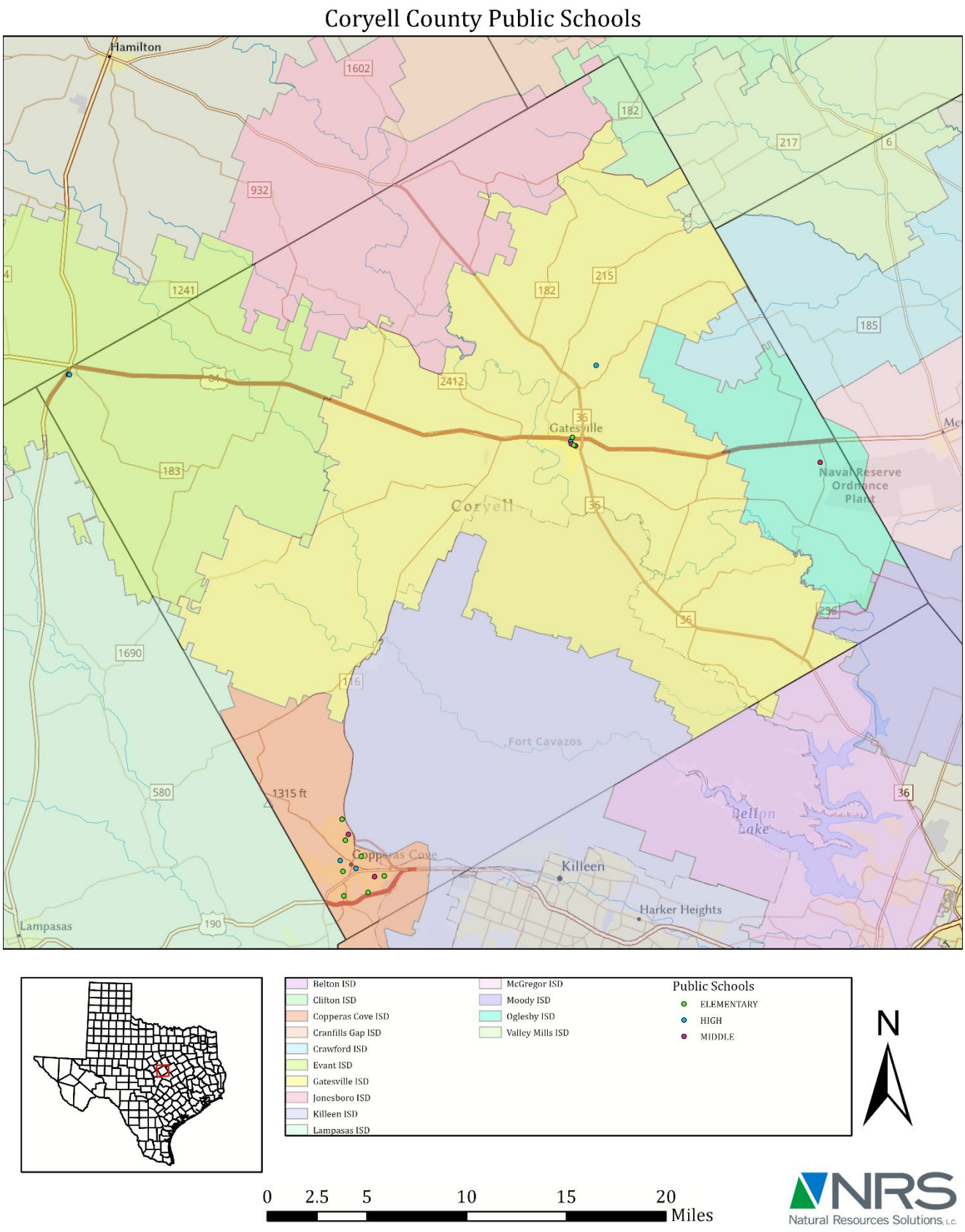

Figure 12. Map of schools and school districts.

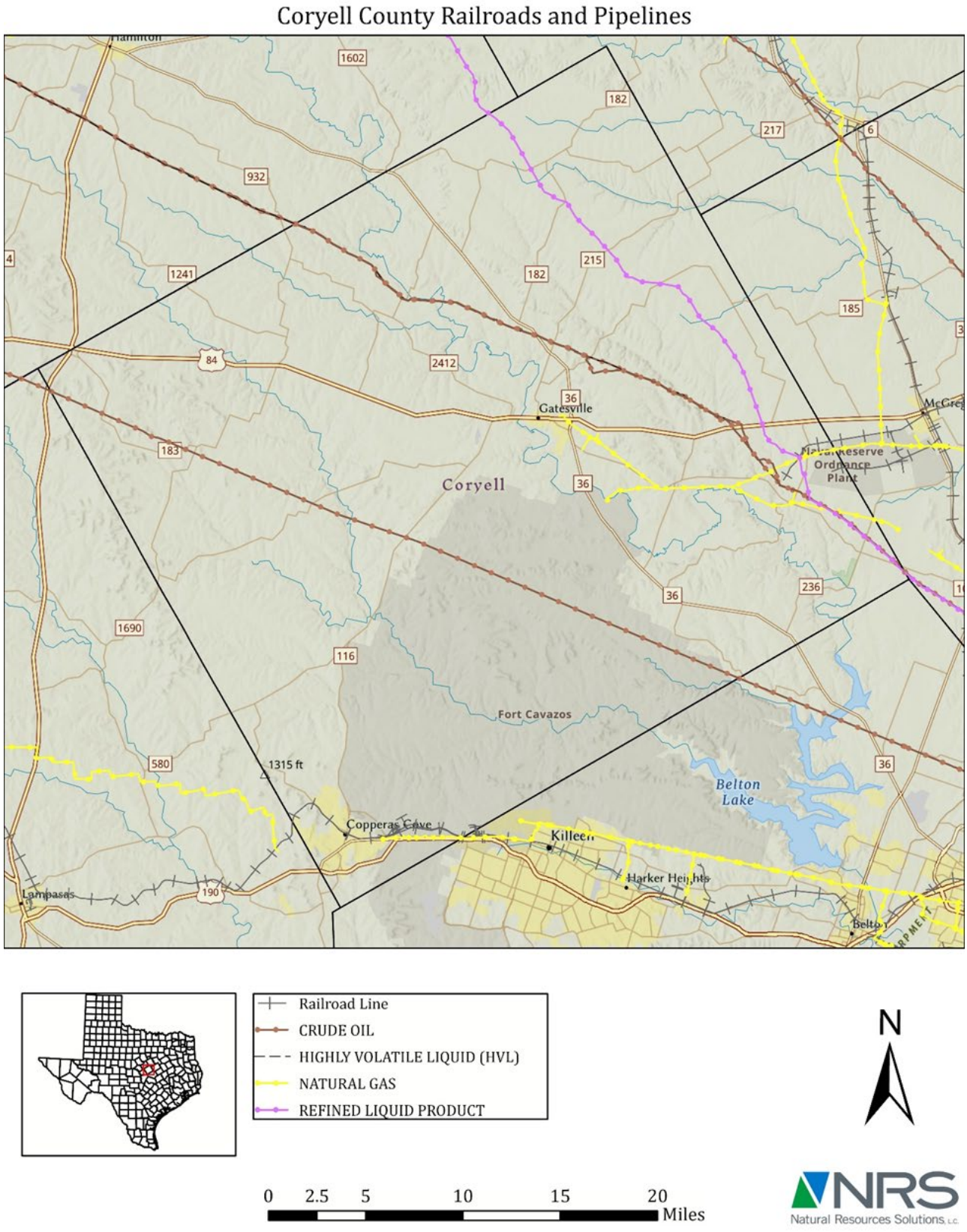

Figure 13. Map of pipelines and railroads.

Fire Environment

Wildland Urban Interface

Approximately 85% of wildfires in Texas occur within two miles of populated areas, threatening property, and life. The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area refers to the zone where human development and natural landscapes, particularly wildland or vegetated areas, intersect or overlap.

Housing Density	WUI Population	Percent of WUI Population	WUI Acres	Percent of WUI Acres
LT 1hs/40ac	2,178	4.1 %	82,528	61.0 %
1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	2,002	3.7 %	20,641	15.3 %
1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	2,310	4.3 %	11,786	8.7 %
1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	2,959	5.5 %	7,230	5.3 %
1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	3,848	7.2 %	5,440	4.0 %
1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	24,401	45.4 %	6,748	5.0 %
GT 3hs/1ac	16,016	29.8 %	944	0.7 %
Total	**53,714**	**100.0 %**	135,317	100.0 %

Figure 14. WUI populations and percentages.

The WUI area is where wildfires are the most dangerous to people and property. According to the 2010 U.S. Census Coryell County's population was approximately 75,388 people, and it is estimated that 53,714 people, or 74.1% of the population live within the WUI. Figures 14 and 15 show population and housing density within WUI areas, as well as where WUI areas are located throughout the County. Population is determined by housing density, and housing density is determined by the number of houses per acre.

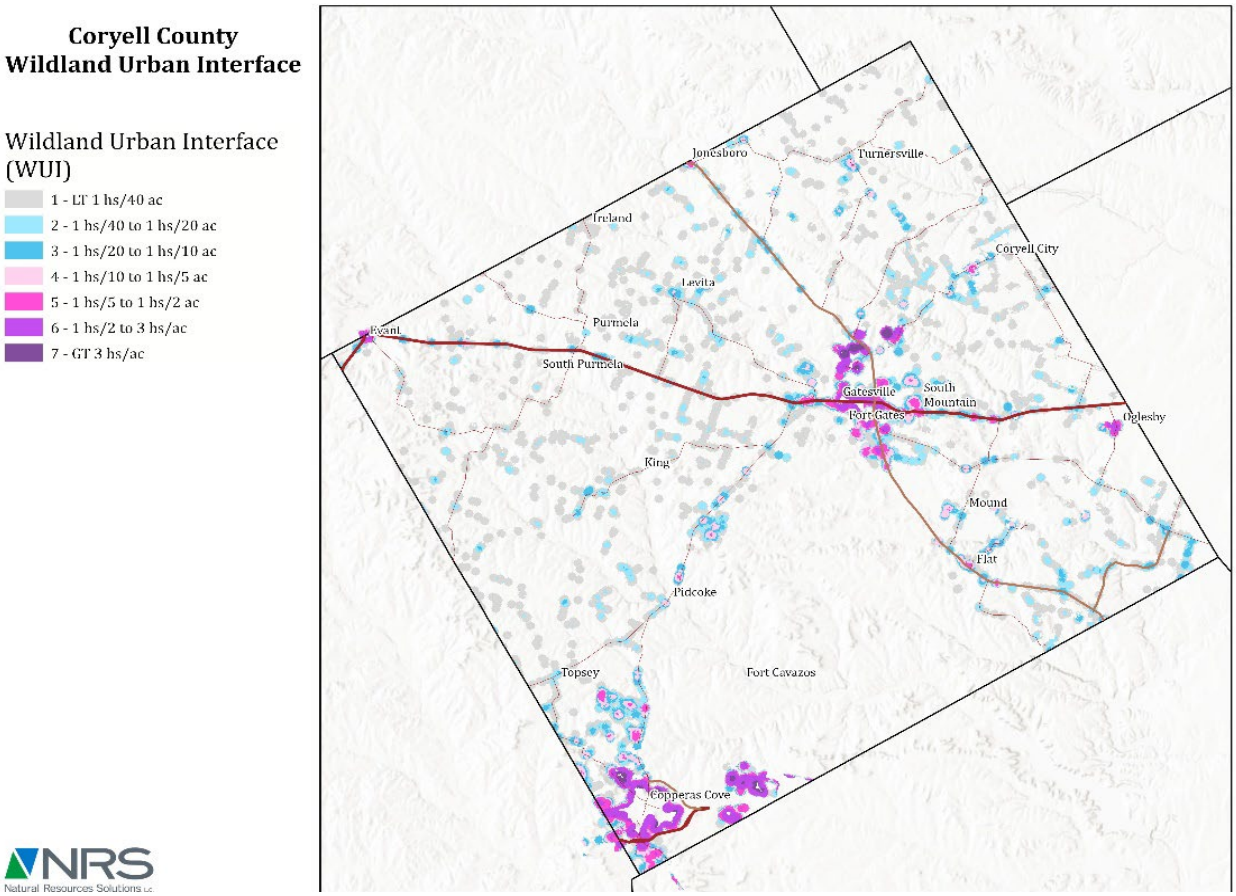

Figure 15. WUI locations in Coryell County.

Fire Occurrence

The Texas Forest Service has categorized Wildfire Ignitions to show the location of wildfires in the County from 2005-2021 as seen in Figure 16. Figure 17 identifies the approximate locations and causes of wildfire ignitions; however, it should be noted that this figure does not display the size of the wildfires. Each ignition type is color coded depending on the cause, and ignitions beginning on private county land and Fort Cavazos have been documented separately. These occurrences can be used to determine specific mitigation responses aimed at decreasing the frequency of these occurrences.

Wildfire Ignitions in Coryell County (2005-2021)			
Cause	**Location**	**# of Incidents**	**Acres Burned**
Campfire	County-wide	18	53
	Fort Cavazos	0	0
Children	County-wide	21	34
	Fort Cavazos	0	0
Debris Burning	County-wide	1,085	8,967
	Fort Cavazos	6	162
Equipment Use	County-wide	287	3,304
	Fort Cavazos	5	772
Incendiary	County-wide	42	731
	Fort Cavazos	2	3,000
Lightning	County-wide	47	1,989
	Fort Cavazos	1	0
Miscellaneous	County-wide	512	8,142
	Fort Cavazos	28	23,477
Power Lines	County-wide	56	297
	Fort Cavazos	1	1
Smoking	County-wide	55	454
	Fort Cavazos	0	0
Structure	County-wide	2	2
	Fort Cavazos	0	0
Unknown	County-wide	125	3,476
	Fort Cavazos	7	1,022
County-wide Total		2,250	27,449
Fort Cavazos Total		50	28,434
GRAND TOTAL		**2,300**	**55,883**

Figure 16. Wildfire ignition causes in Coryell County from 2005-2021.

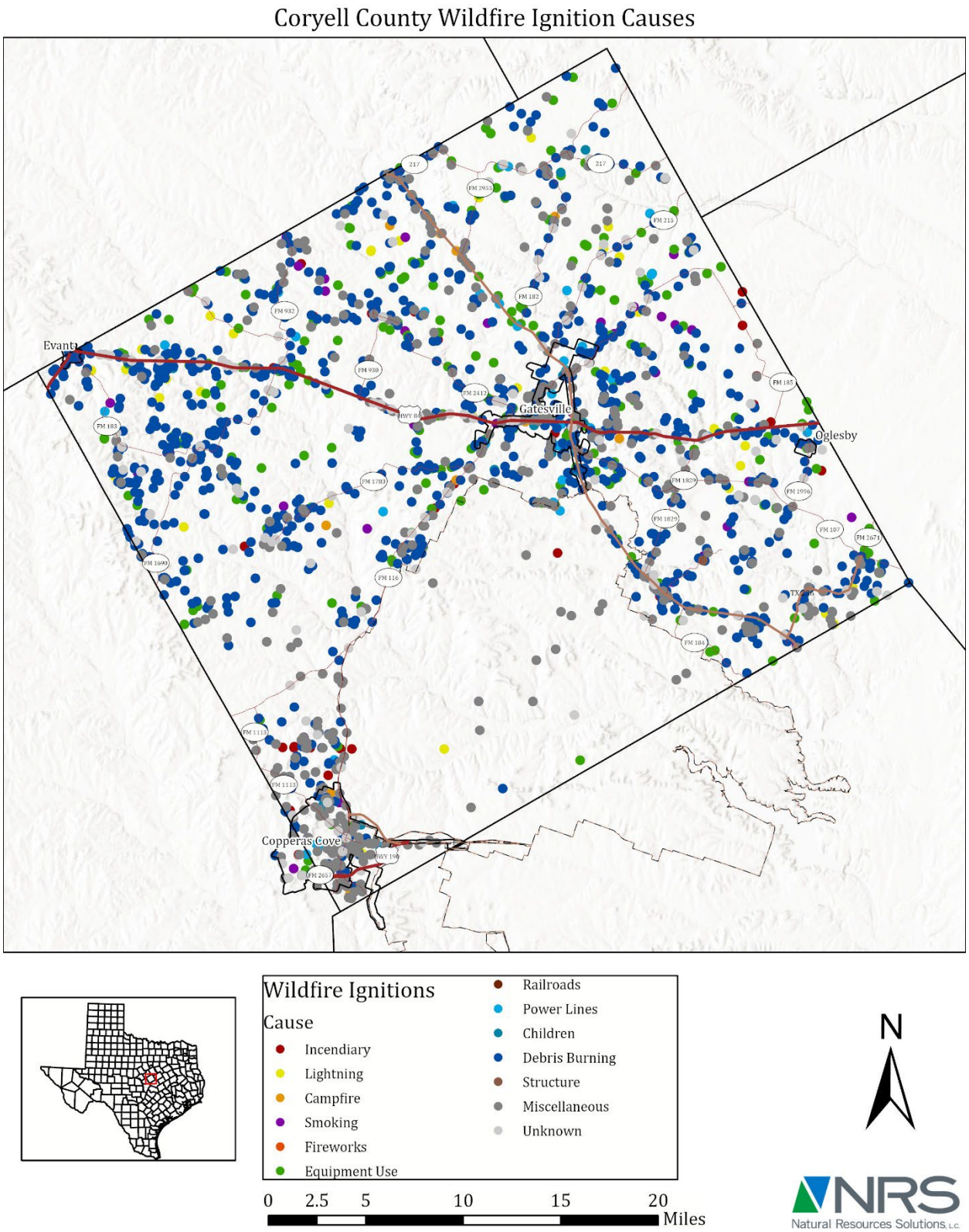

Figure 17. Wildfire ignition causes from 2005-2021.

Fire Behavior

Fire behavior is determined by three elements: weather, topography, and fuels.

- Weather influences fire behavior through elements such as moisture and humidity, wind speed, precipitation, and temperature.
- Topography datasets required to compute fire behavior characteristics are elevation, slope and aspect. The elevation ranges throughout the County, as mentioned in the Location section of the Community Background chapter.
- Fuels refer to the predominant vegetative fuels present in Coryell County that can partially determine how wildfires behave. these fuels include:
    - GS2 – moderate load, dry climate grass-shrub
        - The primary carrier in GS2 are grass and shrubs. The spread rate is high, and the flame length is moderate.
    - GR2 – low load, dry climate grass
        - The primary carrier in GR2 is grass and trace amounts of fine dead fuel. The spread rate and flame length are low.
    - FM9 – hardwood litter
        - Fall fires are predictable, but high winds can cause higher rates of spread than predicted because of spotting caused by rolling and blowing leaves. Concentrations of dead/woody materials contribute to possible torching of trees, spotting, and crowning.

Weather, topography, and fuels influence the characteristics of wildfires: rate of spread, flame length, and intensity.

- The rate of spread is the typical or representative rate a potential fire spreads 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). See Table 3 for Coryell County's rate of spread.
- 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 (ft). See Table 4 for Coryell County's flame length.

Table 3. Coryell County rate of spread

	Rate of Spread (ch/hr)	Acres	Percent
	Non-Burnable	59,846	8.8 %
	0 - 5	46,063	6.8 %
	5 - 10	293	0.0 %
	10 – 15	39,840	5.9 %
	15 - 20	1,586	0.2 %
	20 - 30	21,022	3.1 %
	30 - 50	12,534	1.9 %
	50 - 150	494,215	73.1 %
	150 +	863	0.1 %
	Total	**676,262**	**100.0 %**

- Intensity is measured by the Fire Intensity Scale (FIS) which specifically identifies areas where significant fuel hazards and associated dangerous fire behavior potential exist based on a weighted average of four percentile weather categories. Similar to the Richter scale for earthquakes, FIS provides a standard scale to measure potential wildfire intensity. FIS consists of 5 classes where the order of magnitude between classes is ten-fold. The minimum class, Class 1, represents very low wildfire intensities and the maximum class, Class 5, represents very high wildfire intensities. Reference Table 5 for Coryell County's FIS, and refer to the descriptions below:
    - Class 1, Very Low: Very small, discontinuous flames, usually <1 foot in length; very low rate of spread; no spotting. Fires are typically easy to suppress by firefighters with basic training and non-specialized equipment.
    - Class 2, Low: Small flames, usually <2 feet long; small amount of very short-range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress by trained firefighters with protective equipment and specialized tools.
    - Class 3, Moderate: Flames up to 8 feet in length; short-range spotting is possible. Trained firefighters will find these fires difficult to suppress without support from aircraft or engines, but dozer and plows are generally effective. Increasing potential for harm or damage to life and property.
    - Class 4, High: Large Flames, up to 30 feet in length; short-range spotting common; medium range spotting possible. Direct attack by trained firefighters, engines, and dozers is generally ineffective, indirect attack may be effective. Significant potential for harm or damage to life and property.
    - Class 5, Very High: Very large flames up to 150 feet in length; profuse short-range spotting, frequent long-range spotting; strong fire-induced winds. Indirect attack marginally effective at the head of the fire. Great potential for harm or damage to life and property.

Table 4. Coryell County flame length

	Flame Length (ft)	Acres	Percent
	Non-Burnable	59,846	8.8 %
	0 - 2	85,566	12.7 %
	2 - 4	21,350	3.2 %
	4 - 8	379,094	56.1 %
	8 - 12	1	0.0 %
	12 - 20	863	0.1 %
	20 - 30	0	0.0 %
	30 +	129,543	19.2 %
	Total	**676,263**	**100.0 %**

Table 5. Coryell County Fire Intensity Scale

	Class	Acres	Percent
	Non-Burnable	59,846	8.8 %
	1 (Very Low)	8,713	1.3 %
	1.5	23,496	3.5 %
	2 (Low)	53,356	7.9 %
	2.5	141	0.0 %
	3 (Moderate)	50,780	7.5 %
	3.5	349,524	51.7 %
	4 (High)	863	0.1 %
	4.5	129,440	19.1 %
	5 (Very High)	103	0.0 %
	Total	**676,262**	**100.0 %**

Risk Assessments

Risk assessments were conducted countywide over a three-week period through a combination of desktop review and ground truthing to identify and assess neighborhoods and homes based off a range of elements to determine their wildfire risk potential. Assessments are crucial for developing an understanding of the risk or potential losses of life, property, and natural resources during a wildland fire.

Specifically, the risk assessment:

- Assesses risks, hazards, fire protection capabilities, structural vulnerability, and values to be protected.
- Identifies at-risk Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas.
- Identifies and prioritizes areas in which to conduct fuels reduction treatment.

Risk Assessment criteria includes:

- Housing density
- Means of access (road width, ingress and egress, fire service access)
- Vegetation (defensible space, landscaping)
- Topography
- Building materials (roofs, siding)
- Utilities (above or below ground)

Neighborhoods for risk assessments were determined by using the WUI map as seen in Figure 15. neighborhoods in the WUI with a higher population density were prioritized over neighborhoods with a lower population density. Please see Table 6 for specific details on each risk assessment. Figure 18. shows a map of the risk assessments that were completed around the County. To view the boundaries of each risk assessment please visit:
https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/7659f3a9c49f4a0b802535e88d674e10

Table 6. Risk assessments.

ID	Servicing FD	Community Name	Number of Homes	Acres	Residential Type	One Way In/Out	Road Width	Total Hazard Score
8721	Gatesville VFD	Hines Ranch	218	1185	Mobile	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	97
8762	Flat VFD	Mound	100	185	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	90
8709	Gatesville VFD	A Arocha 5	30	6	Mobile	Yes	< 20 ft	88
8676	Gatesville VFD	Guggolz	70	21	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	85
8677	Gatesville VFD	ABC	62	13	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	85

ID	Servicing FD	Community Name	Number of Homes	Acres	Residential Type	One Way In/Out	Road Width	Total Hazard Score
8717	Gatesville VFD	Northern	158	103	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	84
8679	Gatesville VFD	Grandview	23	8	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	81
8686	Gatesville VFD	Original Town	148	58	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	81
8689	Gatesville VFD	New Addn	53	15	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	81
8690	Gatesville VFD	Oak Ridge	68	23	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	81
8691	Gatesville VFD	McDonald	6	1	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	81
8692	Gatesville VFD	Boone	21	12	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	81
8722	Gatesville VFD	Pidcoke	42	44	Fixed	No	> 24 ft	79
8754	Gatesville VFD	Westview 3	41	27	Fixed	Yes	< 20 ft	78
8761	Flat VFD	Flat	140	122	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	78
8723	Gatesville VFD	Pidcoke 2	10	10	Fixed	No	> 24 ft	77
8680	Gatesville VFD	Flowers	60	38	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	76
8685	Gatesville VFD	Westview 2	38	28	Fixed	No	> 24 ft	76
8719	Gatesville VFD	J B Smith	77	54	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	74
8740	Jonesboro VFD	Jonesboro	145	323	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	74
8687	Gatesville VFD	Fennimore	61	19	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	72
8688	Gatesville VFD	Wells	258	56	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	72
8739	Evant VFD	Evant	335	257	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	72
8675	Gatesville VFD	Eastwood Park	317	97	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	69
8766	Flat VFD	The Grove	35	138	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	68
8767	Coryell City VFD	Coryell City	60	91	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	68
8681	Gatesville VFD	Lutterloh	67	20	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	67
8716	Gatesville VFD	Sun Valley	43	39	Fixed	Yes	< 20 ft	67

ID	Servicing FD	Community Name	Number of Homes	Acres	Residential Type	One Way In/Out	Road Width	Total Hazard Score
8743	Copperas Cove FD	Long Mountain	1969	797	Fixed	No	> 24 ft	66
8760	Copperas Cove FD	Bluestem2	151	329	Mobile	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	64
8768	Turnersville VFD	Turnersville	80	552	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	64
8772	Copperas Cove FD	Bradford Oaks	38	137	Mobile	Yes	< 20 ft	63
8748	Copperas Cove FD	Willow Springs	215	405	Mobile	No	< 20 ft	62
8757	Gatesville VFD	Forest Hills Estates	63	68	Fixed	Yes	< 20 ft	62
8708	Gatesville VFD	River Oaks	112	87	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	61
8727	Copperas Cove FD	Stone Oaks	80	92	Mobile	No	24 ft < 20 ft	61
8742	Copperas Cove FD	Ramblewood Estates	680	243	Fixed	No	> 24 ft	61
8737	Copperas Cove FD	Mountaintop	815	381	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	60
8705	Gatesville VFD	A Arocha 2	42	10	Mobile	Yes	< 20 ft	59
8674	Gatesville VFD	Eastview	110	37	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	58
8695	Gatesville VFD	Southeast	18	4	RV	Yes	< 20 ft	56
8714	Gatesville VFD	Lam	15	8	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	56
8730	Copperas Cove FD	Cedar Grove	240	133	Mobile	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	56
8684	Gatesville VFD	Westview	39	12	Fixed	No	> 24 ft	54
8693	Gatesville VFD	Elms	67	29	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	54
8694	Gatesville VFD	Southern	39	51	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	53
8777	Copperas Cove	Oak Hills	40	164	Fixed	Yes	< 20 ft	53
8696	Gatesville VFD	Southern 2	12	2	Mobile	Yes	< 20 ft	52
8702	Gatesville VFD	Pollard	128	71	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	52
8711	Gatesville VFD	River Oaks 2	59	35	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	52

ID	Servicing FD	Community Name	Number of Homes	Acres	Residential Type	One Way In/Out	Road Width	Total Hazard Score
8715	Gatesville VFD	Original Town 2	28	10	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	52
8752	Copperas Cove FD	Rolling Hills	54	21	Mobile	Yes	< 20 ft	52
8731	Copperas Cove FD	Highland Heights	1015	337	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	50
8736	Copperas Cove FD	The Reserve at Skyline	175	139	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	50
8758	Gatesville VFD	Indian Acres 2	62	136	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	50
8682	Gatesville VFD	Gandy	33	9	Fixed	No	> 24 ft	49
8765	Levita VFD	Levita	65	621	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	48
8751	Copperas Cove FD	Hughes Gardens	410	133	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	47
8710	Gatesville VFD	J D Mills	66	76	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	46
8725	Copperas Cove FD	Bluestem	400	1005	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	46
8735	Copperas Cove FD	Skyline Valley	155	160	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	45
8771	Copperas Cove FD	Ogletree Gap	54	72	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	45
8726	Copperas Cove FD	Whispering Oaks	152	270	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	44
8744	Copperas Cove FD	Colonial Park	400	147	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	44
8747	Oglesby VFD	Oglesby	330	240	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	44
8707	Gatesville VFD	A Arocha 4	28	14	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	42
8706	Gatesville VFD	A Arocha 3	30	16	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	41
8713	Gatesville VFD	Shady Oaks	40	35	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	41
8738	Copperas Cove FD	Hughes Mountain	215	171	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	40
8683	Gatesville VFD	Western Oaks	51	16	Fixed	No	> 24 ft	39
8697	Gatesville VFD	Sunshine Estates	38	17	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	39
8703	Gatesville VFD	Fairway	23	14	Fixed	Yes	< 20 ft	39

ID	Servicing FD	Community Name	Number of Homes	Acres	Residential Type	One Way In/Out	Road Width	Total Hazard Score
8733	Copperas Cove	Mesquite West	132	35	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	39
8746	Copperas Cove FD	South Meadows	144	36	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	39
8745	Copperas Cove FD	Turkey Creek Estates	175	80	Fixed	No	> 24 ft	37
8750	Copperas Cove FD	Tonkawa Village	460	195	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	37
8712	Gatesville VFD	Gateway	56	20	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	36
8749	Copperas Cove FD	Big Valley	125	183	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	35
8701	Gatesville VFD	Rocky Vista	79	64	Fixed	Yes	24 ft < 20 ft	33
8729	Copperas Cove FD	House Creek	2204	872	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	33
8732	Copperas Cove FD	Heartwood Park	373	113	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	33
8718	Gatesville VFD	Creek Cliff	57	53	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	32
8724	Copperas Cove FD	Reata Ranch	190	218	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	32
8753	Turnersville VFD	Shults	2	20	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	32
8798	Copperas Cove FD	Fieldstone Estates	15	11	Fixed	Yes	< 20 ft	32
8734	Copperas Cove FD	Skyline Flats	300	123	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	30
8673	Gatesville VFD	Stoneridge Estates	16	24	Fixed	Yes	> 24 ft	27
8704	Gatesville VFD	Valley View	113	67	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	27
8699	Gatesville VFD	A Arocha	9	20	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	25
8700	Gatesville VFD	Lakewood Greens	21	11	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	25
8671	Gatesville VFD	Canyon Crossing	32	15	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	23
8698	Gatesville VFD	River Place West	81	43	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	23
8720	Gatesville VFD	Indian Acres	71	99	Fixed	No	< 20 ft	22
8672	Gatesville VFD	Stoneridge Valley	100	25	Fixed	No	24 ft < 20 ft	18

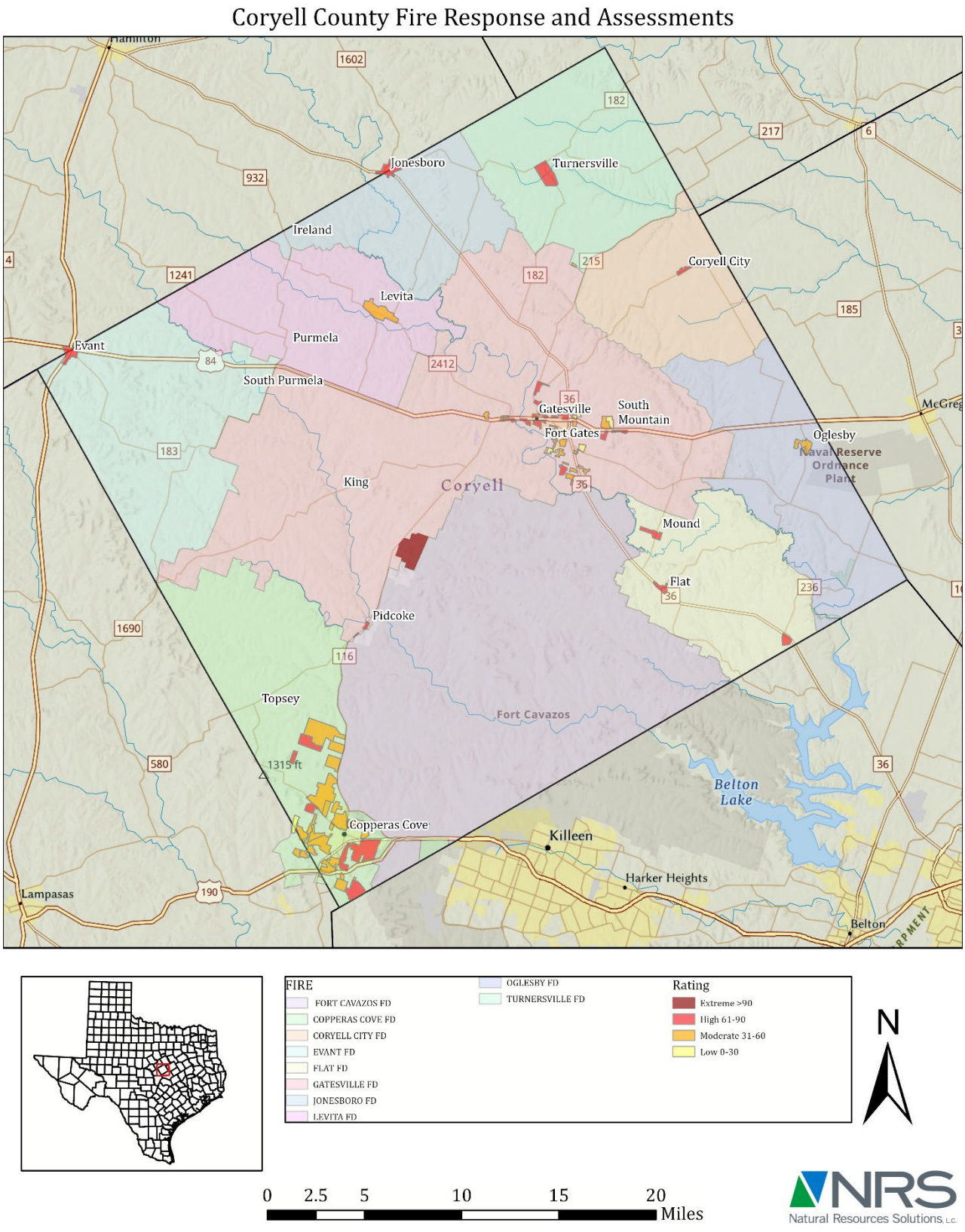

Figure 18. Map of risk assessments completed around Coryell County.

Risk Assessment Results

Upon completion of the risk assessments, it was determined that:

(1) Communities including an estimated **(218)** Homes are at Extreme Risk to Wildfire
(36) Communities including an estimated **(5856)** Homes are at High Risk to Wildfire
(48) Communities including an estimated **(9460)** Homes are at Moderate Risk to Wildfire
(9) Communities including an estimated **(743)** Homes are at Low Risk to Wildfire
(23) Communities have been identified as One Way In/Out Communities

Table 7 shows the number of risk level categories each fire department must respond to:

Table 7. Number of risk level categories per fire department response zone.

Fire Department	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Extreme Risk
Copperas Cove FD	1	22	8	0
Coryell City VFD	0	0	1	0
Evant VFD	0	0	1	0
Flat VFD	0	0	3	0
Gatesville VFD	8	23	21	1
Jonesboro VFD	0	0	1	0
Levita VFD	0	1	0	0
Oglesby VFD	0	1	0	0
Turnersville VFD	0	1	1	0

Based on these findings, specific mitigation strategies can be outlined and prioritized in order to reduce wildfire risk. Mitigation strategies that apply to all neighborhoods in extreme risk and high-risk are as follows:

Surrounding Environment

- 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.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within five feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within ten feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch regularly.
- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- 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.
- 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.
- Use drapes and shutters that are fire resistant to help reduce the likelihood of fire spread.

Additional neighborhood specific mitigation strategies include:

Hines Ranch

Total Hazard Rating: 97 - Extreme
Location: Sierra Vista Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues.

Home Construction
- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Mound

Total Hazard Rating: 90 - High
Location: FM 1829 and CR 318, Mound, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues.

Home Construction
- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- 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.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

A Arocha 5

Total Hazard Rating: 88 - High
Location: Straws Mill Rd. and Liberty St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction
- Use fire-resistant roofing material such as metal, tile, or Class A shingles.
- Inspect for gaps in roofing that can expose roof decking or supports.
- Place angle flashing over openings between the roof decking and fascia board.
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.

Guggolz

Total Hazard Rating: 85 - High
Location: Oak Dr. and N 25th St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.

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

Home Construction

- Remove debris from roofs
- 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.
- 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.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

ABC

Total Hazard Rating: 85 - High
Location: Saunders St. and Waco St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction

- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- 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.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Northern

Total Hazard Rating: 84 - High
Location: State School Rd. and Carroll Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues.

Home Construction

- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.

Grandview

Total Hazard Rating: 81 - High
Location: St Louis St. and N 20th St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction

- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.

- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- 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.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Original Town

Total Hazard Rating: 81 - High
Location: E Leon St. and S 3rd St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Consider mulching operations to break fuels into smaller pieces.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

New Addn

Total Hazard Rating: 81 - High
Location: Spindletop St. and S 19th St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction
- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Oak Ridge

Total Hazard Rating: 81 - High
Location: Grandview Dr. and Hillcrest Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction
- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

McDonald

Total Hazard Rating: 81 - High
Location: Bridge St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.

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

Home Construction

- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Boone

Total Hazard Rating: 81 - High
Location: Golf Course Rd. and Bridge St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction

- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- 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.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Pidcoke

Total Hazard Rating: 79 - High
Location: FM 116 and CR 142., Pidcoke, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater.

Home Construction
- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Westview 3

Total Hazard Rating: 78 - High
Location: Scenic Dr. and Highland Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Consider mulching operations to break fuels into smaller pieces.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater.

Home Construction
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.

- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.

Flat

Total Hazard Rating: 78 - High
Location: State Hwy 36 and FM 931, Flat, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues.

Home Construction
- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Pidcoke 2

Total Hazard Rating: 77 - High
Location: FM 116, Pidcoke, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.

- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.

Flowers

Total Hazard Rating: 76 - High
Location: St Louis St. and N 16th St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Westview 2

Total Hazard Rating: 76 - High
Location: US Hwy 84 and Thelma Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction
- Remove debris from roofs
- 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.

- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

JB Smith

Total Hazard Rating: 74 - High
Location: US Hwy 84 and Mountain Rd., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.

Jonesboro

Total Hazard Rating: 74 - High
Location: State Hwy 36 and CR 317, Jonesboro, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues.

Home Construction
- 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.

- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Fennimore

Total Hazard Rating: 72 - High
Location: Fennimore St. and Pleasant St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Wells

Total Hazard Rating: 72 - High
Location: Pidcoke St. and S 14th St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction

- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Evant

Total Hazard Rating: 72 - High
Location: US Hwy 84 and US Hwy 281, Evant, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues.

Home Construction
- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Eastwood Park

Total Hazard Rating: 69 - High
Location: Jackson Dr. and N 28th St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction

- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.

The Grove

Total Hazard Rating: 68 - High
Location: State Hwy 36 and The Grove Rd., The Grove, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- 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.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Coryell City

Total Hazard Rating: 68 - High
Location: FM 929 and CR 252, Coryell City, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten from structures and other trees.

Home Construction

- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Lutterloh

Total Hazard Rating: 67 - High
Location: Waco St. and N 11th St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction

- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Sun Valley

Total Hazard Rating: 67 - High
Location: State School Rd. and Sun Valley Ave., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction

- Remove debris from roofs.
- 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.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Long Mountain

Total Hazard Rating: 66 - High
Location: Robertson Ave. and Bowen Ave., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater.

Home Construction

- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Bluestem2

Total Hazard Rating: 64 - High
Location: Twin Mountain Rd. and Kubitz Rd., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.

Turnersville

Total Hazard Rating: 64 - High
Location: CR 182 and FM 217, Turnersville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Consider creating a fire prevention plan to educate residents about local wildfire ignition issues

Home Construction
- 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.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Bradford Oaks

Total Hazard Rating: 63 - High
Location: Bradford Dr. and Carmen St., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater.

Home Construction

- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.

Willow Springs

Total Hazard Rating: 62 - High
Location: Willow Loop and Poplar Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater.

Home Construction

- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.

Forest Hills Estates

Total Hazard Rating: 62 - High
Location: Rolling Hills Rd. and Barbara St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater.

Home Construction

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

River Oaks

Total Hazard Rating: 61 - High
Location: River Oaks Dr. and Liberty St., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- 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.
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- 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.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Stone Oaks

Total Hazard Rating: 61 - High
Location: Harrell Dr. and Julia Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.

Home Construction

- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Ramblewood Estates

Total Hazard Rating: 61 - High
Location: Phyllis Dr. and Little St., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of ten feet from structures and other trees.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater.

Home Construction
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation.
- Use metal framing or aluminum coverings for wood or vinyl.
- Use a fiberglass or metal screen.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures.
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines.

Based on these findings, specific mitigation strategies can be outlined and prioritized in order to reduce wildfire risk. Mitigation strategies that apply to all neighborhoods in moderate risk and low risk are as follows:

Surrounding Environment
- Prune trees 6-10 feet from the ground.
- Mow your lawn regularly.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.
- Create a 'fire-free' area within five feet of your home, using non-flammable landscaping materials.
- Remove dead vegetation from under the deck and within ten feet of the house.
- Water plants, trees, and mulch regularly.

- Consider xeriscaping if you are affected by water restrictions.
- 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 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.

Additional neighborhood specific mitigation strategies for moderate risk and low risk neighborhoods include:

Mountaintop

Total Hazard Rating: 60 - Moderate
Location: Veterans Ave. and Post Oak Ave., Copperas Cove, TX

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.
- 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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction

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

A Arocha 2

Total Hazard Rating: 59 - Moderate
Location: Lovejoy and FM 107, Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction

- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.

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

Eastview

Total Hazard Rating: 58 - Moderate
Location: S 34th St. and Empress Dr., Gatesville, TX

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

Home Construction
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Southeast

Total Hazard Rating: 56 - Moderate
Location: Old Waco Rd., Gatesville, TX

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

Home Construction
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Lam

Total Hazard Rating: 56 - Moderate
Location: Robert H Evetts Ln. and Buddy Dr., Gatesville, TX

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

Cedar Grove

Total Hazard Rating: 56 - Moderate
Location: Cedar Grove Dr. and Karen Sue Circle, Copperas Cove, TX

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

Home Construction
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Westview

Total Hazard Rating: 54- Moderate
Location: US Hwy 84 and Ave B, Gatesville, TX

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

Home Construction

- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Elms

Total Hazard Rating: 54 - Moderate
Location: Elm Ln. and Shady Ln., Gatesville, TX

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

Home Construction

- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Southern

Total Hazard Rating: 53 - Moderate
Location: S Lovers Ln. and Logan Ln., Gatesville, TX

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.
- 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

- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Oak Hills

Total Hazard Rating: 53 - Moderate
Location: Oak Hill Dr. and Deer Flat Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

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.
- 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.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Southern 2

Total Hazard Rating: 52 - Moderate
Location: Surrey Ln., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Pollard

Total Hazard Rating: 52 - Moderate
Location: Straws Mill Rd. and Ash Dr., Gatesville, TX

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

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

River Oaks 2

Total Hazard Rating: 52 - Moderate

Location: Hamilton Dr. and Clayton Dr., Gatesville, TX

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

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

Original Town 2

Total Hazard Rating: 52 - Moderate
Location: N Lutterloh Ave. and Waco St., Gatesville, TX

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.
- 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
- 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.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Rolling Hills

Total Hazard Rating: 52 - Moderate
Location: FM 2657 and Carroll Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Select heat and fire-resistant siding such as metal, brick, block, stone, cement board or fire-retardant treated lumber.
- Spread gravel or other non-combustible material under the deck.
- Screen in the bottom of the deck with metal 1/8-inch screening.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Highland Heights

Total Hazard Rating: 50 - Moderate
Location: W Ave B and Hill St., Copperas Cove, TX

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
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

The Reserve at Skyline

Total Hazard Rating: 50 - Moderate
Location: Skyline Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Indian Acres 2

Total Hazard Rating: 50 - Moderate
Location: Apache Rd. and Navajo Trl., Gatesville, TX

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.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction
- 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.
- Install double-paned or tempered-glass windows.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Gandy

Total Hazard Rating: 49 - Moderate
Location: Ave E and Baldridge Dr., Gatesville, TX

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

Home Construction
- 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

Levita

Total Hazard Rating: 48 - Moderate
Location: FM 930 and FM 2412, Levita, TX

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

Home Construction
- 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.
- 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.
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Hughes Gardens

Total Hazard Rating: 47 - Moderate
Location: Dennis St. and Hughes Ave., Copperas Cove, TX

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.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction

- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- 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

J D Mills

Total Hazard Rating: 46 - Moderate
Location: River Oaks Dr. and Virginia Dr., Gatesville, TX

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.
- 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

- 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.

Bluestem

Total Hazard Rating: 46- Moderate
Location: Cactus Ln. and Greystone Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

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

Home Construction

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

Skyline Valley

Total Hazard Rating: 45 - Moderate
Location: Big Divide Rd. and Colorado Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

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.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction

- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Ogletree Gap

Total Hazard Rating: 45 - Moderate
Location: Freedom Ln. and Winchester Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

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.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction

- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Whispering Oaks

Total Hazard Rating: 44 - Moderate
Location: Whispering Oaks Dr. and Lonesome Oak Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

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

Home Construction

- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Colonial Park

Total Hazard Rating: 44 - Moderate
Location: N Main St. and Cassavaugh St., Copperas Cove, TX

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

Home Construction

- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Oglesby

Total Hazard Rating: 44 - Moderate
Location: FM 1996 and Boone Ave., Oglesby, TX

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.
- 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

- 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

A Arocha 4

Total Hazard Rating: 42 - Moderate
Location: Straws Mill Rd. and Gates Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- 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

- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

A Arocha 3

Total Hazard Rating: 41 - Moderate
Location: Bluebonnet St. and Pate Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

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

Shady Oaks

Total Hazard Rating: 41 - Moderate
Location: Old Fort Gates Rd. and Sims Cir., Gatesville, TX

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.

Home Construction
- Remove debris from roofs
- Prune trees with branches overhanging roofs
- Install metal gutters and gutter guards to keep debris from accumulating.
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.

Hughes Mountain

Total Hazard Rating: 40 - Moderate
Location: Freedom Ln. and Buckboard Trl., Copperas Cove, TX

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.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.

Western Oaks

Total Hazard Rating: 39 - Moderate
Location: Ave A and Baldridge Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction

- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Sunshine Estates

Total Hazard Rating: 39 - Moderate
Location: Golf Course Rd. and Surrey Ln., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Fairway

Total Hazard Rating: 39 - Moderate
Location: Surrey Ln., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Mesquite West

Total Hazard Rating: 39 - Moderate
Location: Myra Lous Ave. and McFarland Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

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

Home Construction

- 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

South Meadows

Total Hazard Rating: 39 - Moderate
Location: Patterson St. and Atkinson Ave., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction

- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Turkey Creek Estates

Total Hazard Rating: 37 - Moderate
Location: Morning Dove Trl. and Eagle Trl., Copperas Cove, TX

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.

Home Construction

- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Tonkawa Village

Total Hazard Rating: 37 - Moderate
Location: Indian Camp Trl. and Cline Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment

- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction

- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Gateway

Total Hazard Rating: 36 - Moderate
Location: Gateway Cir., Gatesville, TX

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.

Home Construction
- 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.

Big Valley

Total Hazard Rating: 35 - Moderate
Location: Arrowhead Dr. and Brinegar Rd., Copperas Cove, TX

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.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction
- 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

Rocky Vista

Total Hazard Rating: 33 - Moderate
Location: Straws Mill Dr. and Pamela Dr., Gatesville, TX

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.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

House Creek

Total Hazard Rating: 33 - Moderate
Location: Lindsey Dr. and Robertson Rd., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Heartwood Park

Total Hazard Rating: 33 - Moderate
Location: Lubbock Dr. and Neff Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.
- Expand defensible space out to 200 feet or greater

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Creek Cliff

Total Hazard Rating: 32 - Moderate
Location: Creek Cliff Dr. and Dodds Creek Dr., Gatesville, TX

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.

Home Construction
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.

Reata Ranch

Total Hazard Rating: 32 - Moderate
Location: Thomas St. and Coleton Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

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.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Shults

Total Hazard Rating: 32 - Moderate
Location: CR 239, Gatesville, TX

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.

Home Construction
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.

Fieldstone Estates

Total Hazard Rating: 32 - Moderate
Location: FM 116 and Fieldstone Dr., Copperas Cove, TX

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.
- Create a spacing of 30 feet between tree crowns.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation
- Keep propane tanks away from your home and other structures
- Keep vegetation pruned around overhead powerlines

Skyline Flats

Total Hazard Rating: 30 - Low
Location: Settlement Rd. and Big Divide Rd., Copperas Cove, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
- Work with neighbors to reduce fuels and create defensible space.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Stoneridge Estates

Total Hazard Rating: 27 - Low
Location: Churchill Dr. and Riata Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.

Home Construction
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.

Valley View

Total Hazard Rating: 27 - Low
Location: Valley View Dr. and Bluestem Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.

Home Construction
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.

A Arocha

Total Hazard Rating: 25 - Low
Location: River Rd., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Lakewood Greens

Total Hazard Rating: 25 - Low
Location: Wood Creek Dr. and Lakewood Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Canyon Crossing

Total Hazard Rating: 23 - Low
Location: Cayon Crossing Dr. and Fieldstone Dr., Gatesville, TX

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.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.

Home Construction
- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

River Place West

Total Hazard Rating: 23 - Low
Location: River Place West and River Ridge Dr., Gatesville, TX

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.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.

Home Construction

- 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.
- Separate wooden fences from the house with a stone or metal barrier.
- Use a non-combustible material for skirting around the foundation

Indian Acres

Total Hazard Rating: 22 - Low
Location: Comanche Dr. and Sioux Dr., Gatesville, TX

Surrounding Environment
- Remove fuels by using livestock grazing.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.

Home Construction
- 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

Stoneridge Valley

Total Hazard Rating: 18 - Low
Location: Stoneridge Dr. and Greenlawn Dr., Gatesville, TX

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.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.

Home Construction
- Make sure there are no crevices or holes in the siding that could catch embers.

Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation strategies, individually or combined, reduce future losses and impacts from wildfires. Strategies are general, such as capacity building, and specific based on risk assessment results, such as ensuring defensible space around a home or neighborhood. Funding sources for mitigation projects as well as funding sources for recovery projects can be found in Appendix D.

Public Education

Public education plays a vital role in reducing the frequency of wildfire by raising awareness of wildfire risks, promoting preparedness, and encouraging responsible behavior. Public education materials can be tailored to cater to the entire County or be specific to a certain area or issue. Texas A&M Forest Service has a large selection of public education materials on "Ready, Set, Go!," a program that aids in teaching communities how to protect their homes, stay up to date on current fire dangers, and evacuation protocols if a wildfire is present. Some of these materials that would be appropriate for Coryell County include: the Firewise USA Program, fuels management protocols, and basic fire behavior information. Additional resources and methods that could be used for public education include:

- School programs
- Fire Prevention Week (usually held in October)
- Public service announcements and other materials
- Copperas Cove Fire Department webpage and social media sites
- Texas A&M Forest Service – Local WUI Coordinator

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Wildfires can spread rapidly due to hazardous fuels such as dead, dry, and overgrown vegetation. Reducing hazardous fuels can reduce the rate of spread and intensity of a wildfire by creating fire breaks, as well as creating a safer environment for firefighters to extinguish the fire. With less fuel to burn, wildfires spread slowly and with less intensity making it easier for firefighters to control. Hazardous fuels reduction projects can be completed through multiple methods such:

- Prescribed burns
- Herbicide applications
- Hand clearing with chainsaws and handsaws
- Mechanical clearing with mulchers and chippers

Many of the communities assessed would benefit from hazardous fuels reduction projects. Priority for implementation of a hazardous fuels reduction project should be determined based on the wildfire risk assessment result, WUI status, and existing fuels. Methods will be determined based on fuel types.

Incorporating Prescribed Fire

The U.S. Forest Service promotes the use of prescribed fire. Prescribed fire is a planned fire used to meet management objectives such as reducing fuel loads. Prescribed fires can also restore ecosystems. After many years of fire exclusion, trees can become stressed by overcrowding, fire dependent species disappear, and flammable fuels build up and can become hazardous. Reintroduction of fire can:

- Reduce hazardous fuels and protect human communities from extreme fires
- Remove unwanted species that threaten native species
- Minimize the spread of pests and disease
- Provide forage for game
- Improve habitat for threatened and endangered species
- Recycle nutrients back into the soil
- Promote the growth of trees, wildflowers, and other plants

Regularly performing prescribed burns can lead to fewer extreme wildfires. Specialists write burn plans for prescribed fires that identify the best conditions under which trees and other plants will burn to achieve the best results in a safe manner. Burn plans consider temperature, humidity, wind, moisture of vegetation, and conditions for the dispersal of smoke. Prescribed fire specialists compare conditions on the ground to those outlined in burn plans before deciding whether to burn on a given day.

The general steps for performing prescribed fires are below:

Step 1 - Writing a Prescribed Burn Plan

Prescribed Burn Plans are documents utilized by individuals conducting a prescribed burn to outline the proposed plan of action. These documents usually take the form of a fillable template, are composed prior to the operation taking place, and are used as a reference by the “burn boss” during the burning period. There are many different burn plan versions in use, but it is generally recognized that the minimum burn plan has the following elements: Ownership and burn boss info, objectives and goals, site information, resources required for the burn, site description, weather and conditions required, safety and contingency plan, notification plan, Go/No-go checklist.

Step 2 - Go/No-Go Checklist for the Day of the Prescribed Burn

A Go/No-Go Checklist is a list of actions that the prescribed burn manager takes and checks off as a record to show that the treatment was implemented within the planned prescription and in a safe manner.

Step 3 - Texas Prescribed Burn Reporting System

The Texas Prescribed Burn Reporting System is a voluntary survey for landowners and prescribed burn managers to report each of their prescribed burns after the treatments are completed. This information will assist Texas A&M Forest Service and our partners better understanding the scale of prescribed fire efforts in Texas and help us promote safe and effective prescribed fire in the future.

Prescribed fires can be conducted on private lands by a Certified Insured Prescribed Burn Managers (CIPBM). Texas Department of Agriculture is the regulatory agency for CIPBM certification. In order to become a CIPBM a training program must be completed as well as pass an exam. Additional requirements for certification include: three years of prescribed burning experience in this region, thirty days of prescribed burning in any region, five days of prescribed burning as the responsible individual, and qualifying insurance policy (TDA Prescribed Burn Program). The field day of this course requires students to demonstrate an ability to safely participate in a prescribed burn.

Defensible Space

By combining public education and hazardous fuels reduction methods, homeowners can be taught one of the most important wildfire prevention strategies: creating defensible space around the home. Defensible space is achieved by creating a buffer between the home and surrounding vegetation or other ignitable fuels. The minimum recommended defensible space zone is 30 feet; however, the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) extends 200 feet from the home. Different methods of creating defensible space around the home include:

- Tree and undergrowth trimming
- Frequent roof and gutter cleaning
- Keep vegetation in yard well-watered and trimmed
- Remove or thinning excess vegetation
- Store firewood and propane tanks at least 30 feet from structures
- Use walkways and paths to create firebreaks
- Keep a water hose connected to an outside water source
- Make driveway at least 12 feet wide for emergency vehicles

The U.S. Forest Service suggests removing or thinning vegetation to help keep wildfire at bay by creating fuel buffers that are less vulnerable to high-risk, extreme fire behavior close to towns and homes. This can be accomplished by trimming trees and undergrowth, by allowing natural occurring fire to safely burn fuels, and by intentionally burning under controlled conditions to reduce fuels.

Homeowners can also create defensible space around their homes by ensuring they clean roofs and gutters of leaves and needles, remove leaf piles, dry grass, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, propane tanks, wood piles, and other flammable items from within 100 feet of any structures. All flammables, including mulch and flammable vegetation, should be removed from within 10 feet of the house. Trees should be at least 10 feet from the structure and overhanging limbs trimmed to 10 feet from the ground. This defensible space helps stop or slow down the fire and provides a safer space for the firefighters to work if the structure is “savable.”

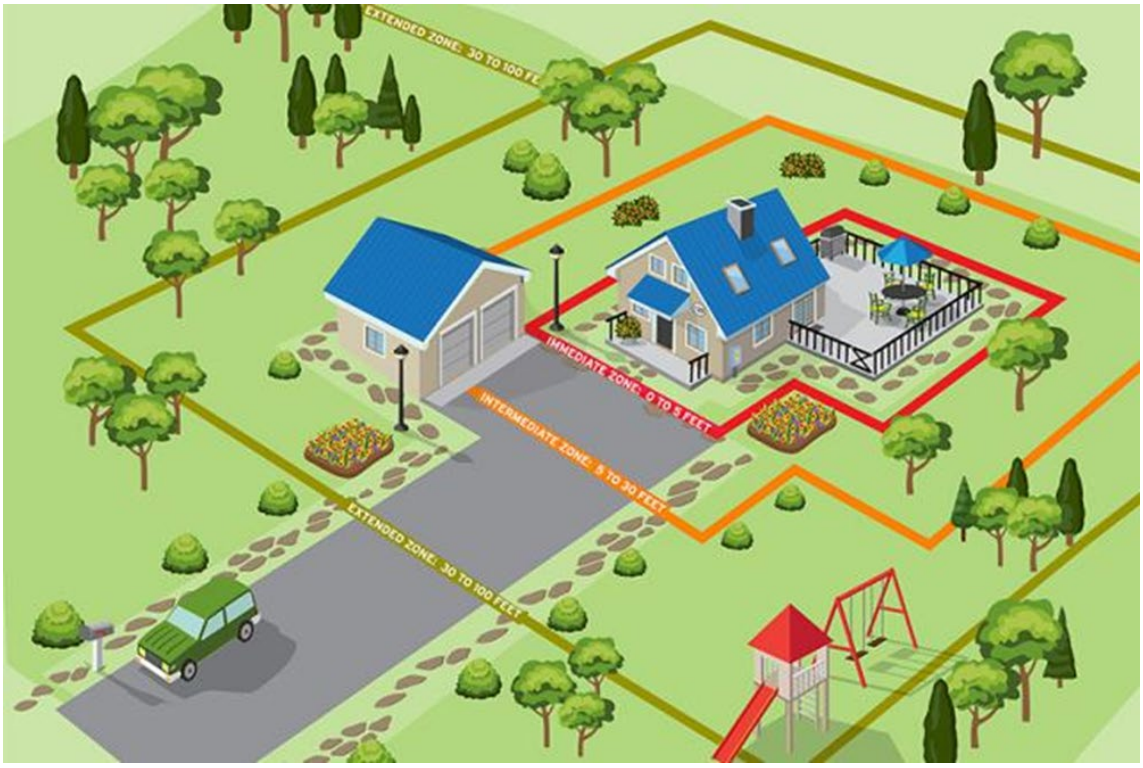

Image 2. Defensible space around the home. Courtesy of the National Fire Protection Association – provided by U.S. Forest Service.

Increasing Local Capacity

Coryell County firefighters, regardless of volunteer or fulltime status, must have proper equipment and training to respond to wildfires in an efficient manner. Various assistance programs exist to provide funding for priority needs such as:

- Rural Volunteer Fire Department Assistance Program
    - Provides funding to rural VFDs for the acquisition of firefighting vehicles, fire and rescue equipment, protective clothing, dry-hydrants, computer systems and firefighter training.
- FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Program
    - For critically needed resources to equip and train emergency personnel to recognize standards, enhance operations efficiencies, foster interoperability, and support community resilience.
- Texas Rural/Frontier EMS Funding
    - Can assist agencies and departments with initial EMS, refresher, continuing education, and/or instructor training.

Emergency Communications Improvement and Evacuation Planning

An additional mitigation project that would increase response capacity is improving emergency communications such as firefighting and command communications, alerting the public of fire ignition, risk, and evacuation information, assistance communications, and communications with Fort Cavazos. An Emergency Wildfire Communications Plan could provide the following:

1. Communication among firefighters, commands, and other emergency personnel and officials using radios, towers, cell/satellite phones, etc. for information about local fire locations, conditions, homes, and neighborhoods with fire damage, etc.
2. Communication to the public about:
    a. Immediate wildfire danger in the area
    b. Clear instruction on when to evacuate, what they can and cannot take with them, what roads, or routes to use, where to evacuate to (shelters, etc.), where pets and livestock can be taken, if public transportation will be available to citizens without private transportation, etc.
3. Communication to the public not directly in the path of a wildfire about:
    a. Areas that have been evacuated
    b. How to contact or locate neighbors or family that have evacuated to a shelter
    c. Road closures
    d. Facilities that have been evacuated or closed such as hospitals, schools, prisons, etc.

Water Sources

The installation of additional water sources for fire suppression such as dry hydrants and storage tanks around the County, specifically in rural areas, is a crucial strategy for mitigating wildfires. A shortage of water capacity for fire suppression has been identified. This shortage will continue to grow due to population growth in the County and the approval of various future housing developments that will increase water usage and further impact availability. ACF and NRS have been working closely with the local fire departments of Coryell County to identify and map the locations of existing water hydrant and storage locations in order to determine where additional water sources may be needed. Building water capacity by installing dry hydrants and tanks in these locations will improve fire response, fire suppression, the ability for aerial support, and a sustained water supply throughout the County.

Zoning and Regulations

Coryell County does not currently have any wildfire related regulations or zoning ordinances in place. As previously mentioned in the Community Background Chapter, Coryell County is in the process of developing a Land Use Plan. The development of this Plan will create regulations and zoning ordinances that will contribute to the prevention and mitigation of wildfires. Specifically, the

International Code Council *2021 International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*[2] should be implemented in the cities at a minimum to enhance the safety of the communities.

[2] https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IWUIC2021P1

Action Plan

The following projects have been identified to implement the mitigation strategies specific to Coryell County.

Programmatic Prescribed Burning or Thinning

Priority: High
Responsible parties: County representatives, landowners, local fire departments, Texas Forest Service
Completion date: May 2025

- Local fire departments have identified areas of concern or frequent fire occurrence. Programmatic prescribed burning or thinning may be applied to these locations. See Figure 19.
- These areas have been identified based on vegetation density, proximity to communities, and wildfire potential.
- Potential burning and thinning projects have been identified for all precincts in the County and will be continually updated. However, before any burning or thinning can occur environmental assessments must be conducted. This will then determine the final burning and thinning projects.

There is alignment between the potential burning and thinning projects and the extreme and high-risk communities established from the Risk Assessments. These areas have priority over the unincorporated areas of the county where there is less wildfire risk.

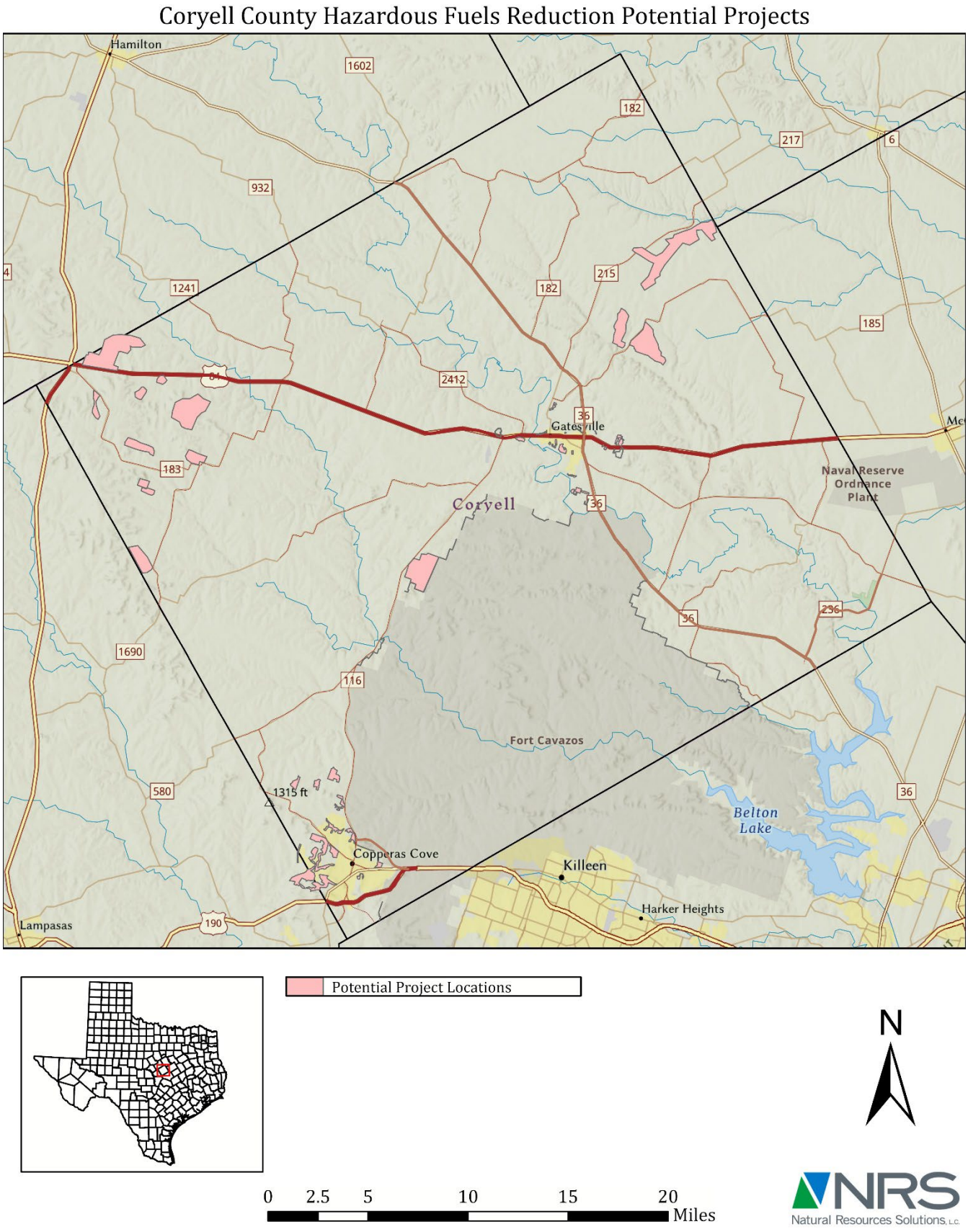

Figure 19. Potential Areas in Coryell County for Hazardous Fuels Reduction Projects.

Clearing/Thinning Along County Jurisdiction-Fort Cavazos Boundary

Priority: High
Responsible parties: Landowners who share a border with the Installation, fire departments, Fort Cavazos (coordination efforts) and Texas Forest Service
Completion date: Ongoing as needed. Scheduling dependent on weather conditions

- Implement prescribed burning around the boundary of Fort Cavazos on the County side to create fire breaks and prevent fires from spreading off the installation.
- The Copperas Cove fire department, Gatesville volunteer fire department, and Flat volunteer fire department should coordinate with landowners who share a border with Fort Cavazos as well as officials from Fort Cavazos to identify locations where prescribed burns are needed.
- The fire departments should coordinate with the Texas Forest Service to develop a burn schedule during the appropriate season.
- This should be an ongoing effort as needed to continuously create fire breaks.

Fuels Reduction Projects

Priority: Medium
Responsible parties: County Representatives, Local fire departments and residents
Completion date: Ongoing, identified through outreach programs

- Fuels reduction projects are needed throughout the County and will be identified through educational outreach programs. Through a collective effort of private and public partnerships, County wide interest in a mass fuel reduction program will be created. The exact scopes of these projects will be identified through this program and appropriate methods will be carried out.
- The program should be developed as a collaborative effort between County representatives and local fire departments. Once outreach has been initiated and projects have been identified, different methods of cleanup should be organized and scheduled such as volunteer cleanups, prescribed burns, etc.

Prescribed Burning in Western Portion of County

Priority: Medium
Responsible parties: Fire departments, landowners, Texas Forest Service
Completion date: Ongoing as needed. Scheduling dependent on weather conditions

- Schedule and carry out prescribed burning in the open grass areas of the western portion of the County to reduce the risk and spread of potential wildfires.
- The Gatesville and Evant fire departments should coordinate with landowners to identify locations where prescribed burns are needed.
- The fire departments should coordinate with the Texas Forest Service to develop a burn schedule during the appropriate season.
- This should be an ongoing effort as needed to continuously create fire breaks.

Wildfire Prevention/Education/Public Outreach

Priority: Medium
Responsible parties: County representatives, residents, Texas Forest Service
Completion date: May 2024

The leading cause for wildfire ignitions in Coryell County is debris burning, accounting for 48% of all wildfire occurrences between 2005 and 2021. One of the main resources to mitigate against these occurrences is public education and outreach programs which can help raise awareness of the main causes of wildfires, what the risks are (can be specific to a community or county-wide), and what actions residents can take to reduce their wildfire risk.

- Potential projects can include property inspections and/or assessments, adoption of fire codes or similar codes, FireWise USA, Ready! Set! Go! or similar programs, and school programs during Fire Prevention Week.
- This will benefit the County by educating new and existing homeowners on establishing Defensible Space and fire breaks around their homes or property.
- Based on the Risk Assessments, TxWRAP generated specific mitigation strategies for each rated community for their home and surrounding environment that was included in Coryell County's CWPP. The education and public outreach campaigns will be tailored just as these assessment findings are to best inform the residents of their risk, how to lessen the impacts of wildfire, and recovery methods.

Ready, Set, Go! (RSG) Educational Program

Priority: Medium
Responsible Parties: Fire departments, Texas Forest Service
Completion Date: Ongoing effort

- This effort would start with educating firefighters and qualified community volunteers to deliver community education information under this program to teach individuals who live in high-risk wildfire areas and the wildland-urban interface (WUI).

    - The RSG program relies on fire departments to engage residents, however most volunteer fire departments (which is all but one of the fire departments within Coryell County) are staff poor. To increase the ability of fire departments to carry out this program and boost overall support, qualified volunteers would be sought to help implement this program.
    - Many of the residents in the County are retired. Some are retired firefighters, many are retired armed forces members, and some have no prior service-related education. Providing an education to the non-fire service volunteers would be an inexpensive way to add more people to the program and therefore deliver more educational messages.
- Once firefighters and other volunteers are trained, education and outreach activities would be targeted towards the community identified as extreme risk, then the communities identified as high risk, followed by the communities identified as moderate risk.
- Education and outreach activities would be ongoing, and additional firefighters and volunteers would be trained to deliver this program as needed.

<u>Firewise USA Program</u>

Priority: Medium
Responsible Parties: Coryell County residents, local fire departments, and County representatives
Completion Date: Ongoing effort, minimum three years

- This program provides a collaborative framework to help residents in an area become organized, find direction, and take action to increase the ignition resistance of their homes and community and to reduce wildfire risks at the local level.
    - Firewise USA requires the interest of residents in order to collaborate among themselves as well as community leaders, planners, developers, firefighters to develop strategies to address the problems identified in the risk assessments.
    - This program will help establish priorities for each community and develop a plan to execute measures on how best to address those problems.
- This would be a multi-year project that would take a minimum of three years to complete.

<u>Hines Ranch Firewise USA Community</u>

Priority: High
Responsible parties: County representatives, landowners within the community, Texas Forest Service
Completion date: May 2024

- The Hines Ranch community, as defined in the CWPP risk assessments, should become a Firewise community due to the extreme risk it's facing against wildfires.
- County officials should initiate this program by helping to identify a committee of volunteers who live within the community to partner with local Texas Forest Service representatives to oversee this process.
- Risk assessments will be completed on individual houses to determine what actions should be taken to create defensible space around the homes.
- Using these risk assessments, the committee will create a three-year action plan that identifies actions to reduce risks to homes.

Backyard Burning Educational Program for Landowners

Priority: Low
Responsible parties: County representatives and Texas Forest Service
Completion date: June 2024

- Develop a campaign to educate landowners on backyard burning best practices and safety through billboards, mailing flyers, public notices in papers, notices on city websites and social media, etc.
- This should be completed County wide.

Water Sources/Hydrant Locations

Priority: Medium
Responsible parties: County representatives, fire departments, landowners, County water purveyors
Completion date: By May 2025

The County fire departments have voiced their concerns regarding the lack of water source/hydrant availability. With their guidance, the locations of existing water sources and hydrants have been mapped and locations where water sources are needed have been identified. See Figure 20. The majority of the water sources/hydrants are located in and around Gatesville and Copperas Cove with very few in the rural, unincorporated areas. Establishing new water sources would be completed as follows:

- Continue to collaborate with local water purveyors in the County to establish the location of current water sources and potential areas to install new sources.
- Develop an outreach program to educate citizens about the importance and benefits of suitable alternative water sources for use during fire response on or near their property. Once the outreach program has been implemented, identify volunteers to have these water sources installed on their property.

- The outreach program will identify where the additional water sources are needed the most throughout the County and explain how installing these can benefit the landowner other than during a fire response.
- Installation of dry hydrants and cisterns, locating the best areas for stock tanks throughout the County, and collaborating with landowners on placement of stock tanks on their property.

Powerline Audit

Priority: Low
Responsible parties: County representatives, powerline companies
Completion date: Ongoing, initiate by October 2024

- Coordinate with power companies to develop a schedule to regularly inspect powerlines to ensure they are not damaged and are functioning properly.
    - Inspection of hazards (damaged equipment, overgrown vegetation near powerlines, or compromised insulators)
    - Clear overgrown vegetation
    - Upgrade and repair equipment as necessary
- Develop maps of powerlines and create a tracking system to ensure inspections are up to date.

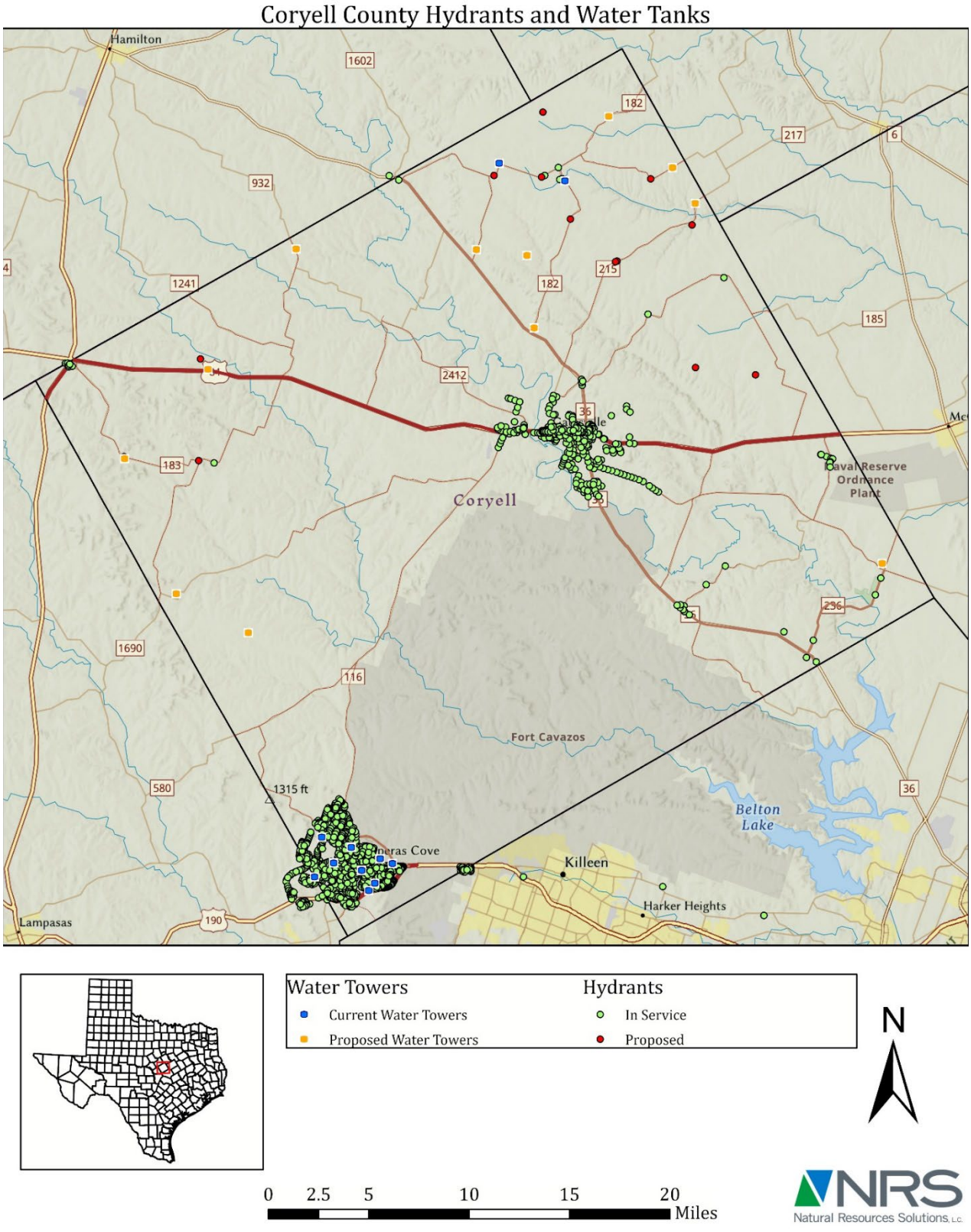

Figure 20. Existing and proposed water source locations in Coryell County

Maintenance Strategy

Coryell County CWPP is a living document and will be updated at a minimum every five years in order to keep it relevant and effective. The County anticipates hiring an Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) within the Coryell County Office of Emergency Management to track implementation and review the CWPP annually. The EMC will present this status report to the Coryell County Commissioners Court at a regularly scheduled meeting.

The EMC will also assess any changes in the County to include, but not limited to changes in risk, population density, water quantity, and land use and utilize any information gathered to describe the impacts to the community. The EMC will capture on-the-ground actions resulting in risk reduction. All accomplishments and actions will be tracked and documented in the Accomplishments appendix accordingly.

Glossary

Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) — Are collaborative, community-driven frameworks that outline local priorities for wildfire risk mitigation.

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

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

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

Fire Frequency (fire return interval) — How often fire burns a given area; often expressed in terms of fire return intervals (e.g., fire returns to a site every five to 15 years).

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

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

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)

Hazardous fuel — The combustible material in trees and other vegetation and organic debris that increases the potential for uncharacteristically intense wildland fire.

Home hardening — Retrofitting process that reduces a home's risk to wildfire. This involves using noncombustible 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.

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

Prescribed fire — A managed fire ignited to meet specific fuel reduction or other resource objectives. Prescribed fires are generally conducted in accordance with written prescribed fire plans.

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

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.

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

Thinning — A mechanical treatment used to modify the fuel structure and reduce vegetation or natural fuel for wildfire.

Volunteer Fire Department — A fire department of which some or all members are unpaid.

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

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

Appendix A

Coryell County CWPP Proclamation

FILED
AT_____O'CLOCK___M

SEP 12 2023

Jennifer Deerton
COUNTY CLERK, CORYELL CO., TEXAS

CORYELL COUNTY PROCLAMATION CC2023 - 06

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Commissioners Court of Coryell County urges all citizens of this county and this community to participate in the development of a countywide Community Wildfire Protection Plan in accordance with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto caused the Seal of Coryell County to be affixed this 26th day of September 2023.

KYLE MATTHEWS, PRECINCT 1

SCOTT WEDDLE, PRECINCT 2

RYAN BASHAM, PRECINCT 3

KEITH TAYLOR, PRECINCT 4

ROGER MILLER, COUNTY JUDGE

ATTEST:

COUNTY CLERK

Appendix B

Potential Coryell County Emergency Shelter Locations and Addresses*

Building	Address
Copperas Cove Civic Center	1206 W Ave B, Copperas Cove, TX 76522
Copperas Cove High School	400 S 25th Street, Copperas Cove, TX 76522
Copperas Cove Junior High School	702 Sunny Avenue, Copperas Cove, TX 76522
Coryell County Activities Complex	301 Complex Circle, Gatesville, TX 76528
First Baptist Church	912 E Main Street, Gatesville, TX 76528
Gatesville High School	205 S Lovers Lane, Gatesville, TX 76528
Gatesville Junior High School	307 S Lovers Lane, Gatesville, TX 76528
Halstead Elementary School	910 N Main Street, Copperas Cove, TX 76522
Holy Catholic Family Church	1001 Georgetown Road, Copperas Cove, TX 76522
Mae Stevens Elementary School	302 Manning Drive, Copperas Cove, TX 76522
Martin Walker Elementary School	100 FM 3046, Copperas Cove, TX 76522
SC Lee Junior High School	1205 Courtney Lane, Copperas Cove, TX 76522

*The facilities included have been designated as a Shelter by either the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or the American Red Cross (ARC).

THIS DATA SHOULD NOT BE USED TO DETERMINE THE OPERATIONAL STATUS OF A FACILITY DURING AN ACTIVE EMERGENCY.

Appendix C

Coryell County School Information

School	Address	Enrollment	Grades
Oglesby School	125 College Ave., Oglesby, TX 76561	185	PK-12
Gatesville High School	205 S Lovers Lane, Gatesville, TX 76528	848	9-12
Fairview/Miss Jewell Elementary	710 S 5th Street, Copperas Cove, TX 76522	510	K-5
Gatesville Elementary	2537 E Main Street, Gatesville, TX 76528	630	1-3
Martin Walker Elementary	100 FM 3046, Copperas Cove, TX 76522	482	K-5
Hettie Halstead Elementary	910 N Main Street, Copperas Cove, TX 76522	352	K-5
C R Clements/ Hollie Parsons Elementary	1115 Northern Dancer Dr., Copperas Cove, TX 76522	814	K-5
Gatesville Junior High	307 S Lovers Lane, Gatesville, TX 76528	421	7-8
House Creek Elementary	351 Lutheran Church Rd., Copperas Cove, TX 76522	677	K-5
Cove Charter Academy	2205 FM 3406, Copperas Cove, TX 76522	236	PK-12
Mae Stevens Early Learning Academy	302 Manning Dr., Copperas Cove, TX 76522	592	PK
Evant Elementary	339 N Memory Lane, Evant, TX 78625	116	PK-5
Copperas Cove Junior High	702 Sunny Ave., Copperas Cove, TX 76522	870	6-8
S C Lee Junior High	1205 Courtney Lane, Copperas Cove, TX 76522	907	6-8
Crossroads High	306 E Ave. E, Copperas Cove, TX 76522	61	10-12
Gatesville Intermediate	311 Hornet Way, Gatesville, TX 76528	617	4-6
Gatesville Primary	308 Hornet Way, Gatesville, TX 76528	260	PK-K
J L Williams/ Lovett Ledger Elementary	909 Courtney Ln., Copperas Cove, TX 76522	780	K-5
Evant High	339 N Memory Ln., Evant, TX 76525	149	6-12
Copperas Cove High	400 S 25th St., Copperas Cove, TX 76522	2,208	9-12
Leon Valley Alternative	3201 FM 929, Gatesville, TX 76528	24	9-12

Appendix D

Mitigation Funding Sources

Agency	Program/Grant	Website	Notes
Federal			
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Fire Management Assistance Grants	https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public/fire-management-assistance	Available to states, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities	https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities	Supports states, local communities, tribes and territories that are undertaking hazard mitigation projects and reducing the risks they face from disasters. Replaced the Pre-Disaster Mitigation program due to the amendments created by the Disaster Relief and Recovery Act of 2018.
U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service	Environmental Quality Incentives Program	https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/eqip-environmental-quality-incentives	Provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers and non-industrial forest managers to address natural resource concerns and deliver environmental benefits.
State			
Texas A&M Forest Service	Texas A&M Forest Service Mitigation and Prevention Prescribed Fire Grant Programs	https://texaswildfirerisk.com/grants#:~:text=Texas%20A%26M%20Forest%20Service%20Mitigation,protect%20communities%20across%20the%20state	Various grant opportunities for private landowners to help implement prescribed burning to reduce hazardous fuel loads.

Recovery Funding Sources*

Agency	Program/Grant	Website	Notes
Federal			
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Emergency Response for Drinking Water and Wastewater Utilities - Build Wildfire Resilience	https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-09/addressing-contamination-of-drinking-water-distribution-systems-from-volatile-organic-compounds-after-wildfires_508.pdf	Different funding resources for addressing the contamination of drinking water after wildfires.
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation	Funding is available to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments for rebuilding within the community that reduces future disaster losses.
State			
Texas A&M Forest Service	Texas A&M Forest Service Mitigation and Prevention Prescribed Fire Grant Programs	https://texaswildfirerisk.com/grants#:~:text=Texas%20A%26M%20Forest%20Service%20Mitigation,protect%20communities%20across%20the%20state.	Various grant opportunities for private landowners to help implement prescribed burning to reduce hazardous fuel loads.

*Some Federal funding sources may not become available until or unless a Presidential Disaster Declaration has been issued.

Appendix E

Accomplishments

Completed mitigation efforts will be recorded here in detail as needed.