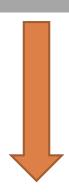
### FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES & CWPP'S





### National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy

2



- □ Resilient Landscapes
- □ Fire Adapted Communities
- □ Safe & Effective Wildfire Response

# What Does it Mean to Be Fire Adapted? From Your View

Acknowledges and understands its wildfire risk

Recognizes that it is in or near a fire prone ecosystem

Has leaders and citizens with the knowledge, skills, willingness, and realistic expectations to properly prepare for and deal with wildland fire

Communicates clearly with citizens about wildfire risks and specific methods for preparedness

Has adequate local fire suppression training, equipment, and capacity to meet realistic community protection needs

Creates and uses a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Reduces levels of flammable vegetation on lands near and inside the community

Know your role
Know your region
Protect what matters

www.fireadapated.com

# What Does it Mean to Be Fire Adapted? From a Citizen's View

Build homes with fire-resistant materials. Landscape gardens using native plants

Support land management practices in parks, forests and natural areas that reduce wildfire spread to your community

Encourage the development and implementation of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Work with neighbors to get recognized through the Firewise Communities/USA® Recognition Program

Encourage your local fire department to participate in the Ready, Set, Go! Program. Prepare an emergency planning kit and safety plan

Meet with your local forester to better understand your region's unique fire risks

Locate your community's resident safety zone

Talk to your insurance agent about your wildfire coverage and how to reduce risk

Promote the adoption of building codes and local regulations that address structural and site vulnerabilities to wildfire.

Identify shared responsibilities with other community members and explore local tools and solutions

Know your role
Know your region
Protect what matters

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# Community Wildfire Protection Plan Key Elements

- Collaboration Is Paramount
- Risk Assessments are the foundation
- Can be stand alone or a Annex into Hazard Mitigation Action Plan
- Justification for fuels reduction projects & adoption of Codes
- TDEM/FEMA Grants
   (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program)
- Minimal Cost to Complete
- Plan is dynamic and meant to serve as a guide toward mitigation work

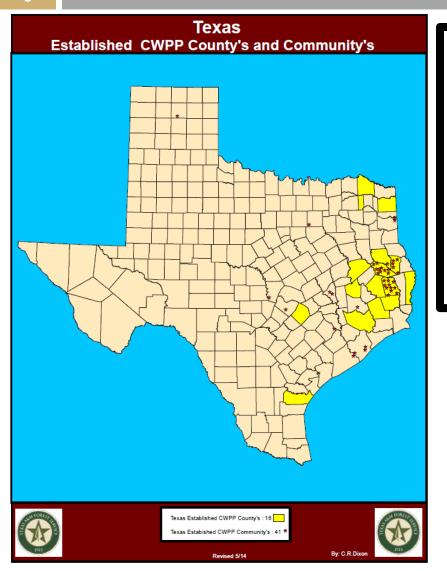


No county or city is too big or too small to have a CWPP

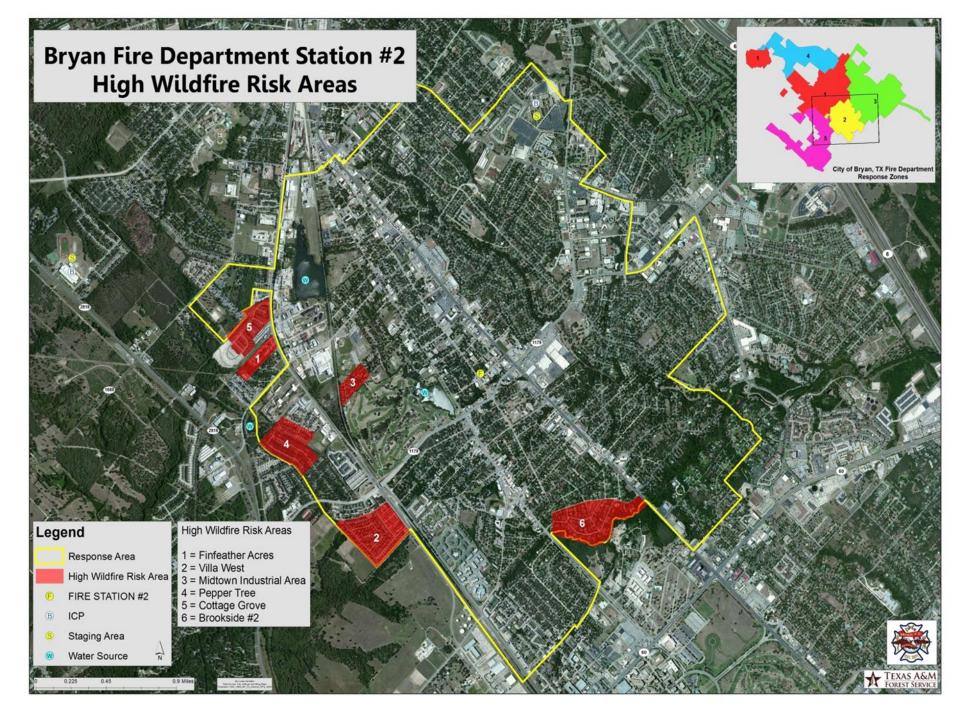


### Texas CWPP's

6



- 17 County-wide CWPP's
- 42 Community CWPP's
- City of Austin
- Harris County



### 2. Villa West

High Risk 73 points

Forestwood Drive and Yegua Street N 30° 37' 44" W 96° 21' 58"

Villa West is bordered by approximately 600 acres of wildland fuels to the

southwest, south and southeast of the neighborhood. The primary fuels are short and tall grasses, juniper, oak and yaupon.

118 homes

value

· 31 acres

Due to the proximity of the fuels, the houses bordering this area are vulnerable to any fires that may ignite. Within the neighborhood itself, combustible privacy fences and decks are attached to the majority of homes and could carry a fire from structure to structure.

### Mitigation Strategies: **Fuels Reduction**

- Project goal: Reduce ladder fuels and fuel loading that border the neighborhood to give firefighters a safer area to work and modify the expected fire behavior.
- Effective treatment methods: Hand clearing and grazing due to fuel types (grass, juniper and oak).

### Public Education

- Project goal: Target specific hazards in the area and raise public awareness.
- Public education opportunities: Building materials and defensible space.







### Fuels Reduction: Denton County CWPP





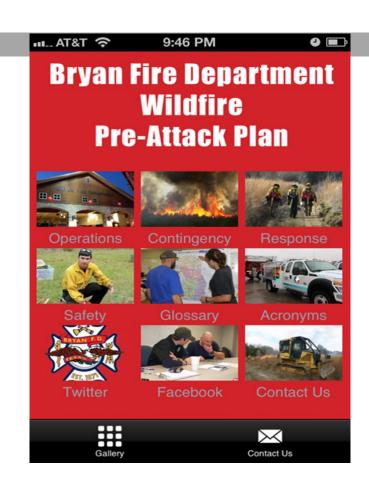






### Wildfire Pre-Attack Plan

- By-Produce of the CWPP Process
- Command & TacticalConsiderations
- Response Zone Details



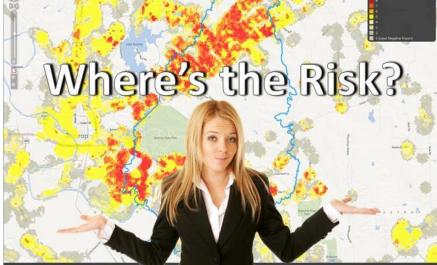
Addresses contingency & safety issues

## Moving Forward



### Remember the WUI Environments





- Built
- Natural
- Social
- Response





### Prior to TIFMAS Assignments

- Be familiar of hazards found in both the built & natural environment within your Region using TxWRAP
- Know where Firewise Communities and CWPP are located within your Region
- Work with established COG Committees regarding wildfire/WUI issues (CAPCOG & NCTCOG) to encourage sharing of plans, mitigation efforts, etc.
- Encourage working together on Hazardous Fuels Reduction projects
- Don't under-estimate the social environment impacting response considerations