

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

CITY OF WICHITA FALLS
WICHITA FALLS FIRE DEPARTMENT
1005 BLUFF ST, WICHITA FALLS, TX 76301



RESPONSE – EDUCATION – MITIGATION

SUMMARY

Recognizing the dangers and potential hazards that wildfires present to the Wichita Falls community, while acknowledging their role in shaping Texas ecosystems, the City of Wichita Falls, the Wichita Falls Fire Department, and the Office of Emergency Management, in collaboration with the Texas A&M Forest Service, have developed this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). This plan is designed to address the unique wildfire threats facing Wichita Falls, reduce risks in vulnerable areas, and strengthen the city's ability to respond to and recover from wildfire incidents.

Texas faces an escalating wildfire risk due to factors such as population growth, shifting weather patterns, and changes in land use. Currently, over 86% of all wildfires ignite within two miles of a community, and this risk will continue to rise as more homes are built in the wildland-urban interface. The number of 100-degree days has doubled in the last 20 years and is projected to double again before 2036. Wildfires remain one of the top climate disaster events leading to significant economic loss. Wichita Falls continues to see an increase in both wildfire ignitions and the number of acres consumed during wildfires within the incorporated city limits.

Unchecked wildfires can evolve into their own weather phenomena, intensifying winds and generating extreme heat, which only exacerbate the fire's spread and potential for destruction. This makes early mitigation efforts critical to prevent wildfires from escalating into uncontrollable events.



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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Wichita Falls, located in North Texas, is home to over 100,000 residents. Positioned approximately 100 miles northwest of Fort Worth, the city is a hub of industry, commerce, and military activity, with Sheppard Air Force Base just to the north. The combination of suburban development and surrounding open grasslands has made the city increasingly vulnerable to wildfires, particularly in areas where urban structures meet wildland spaces, commonly referred to as the wildland-urban interface (WUI). This interface has become a focal point for wildfire prevention efforts.

The geography of Wichita Falls, characterized by expansive grasslands, brush, and the occasional rolling hill, creates a natural fire risk. Dry conditions during much of the year, combined with strong winds common to the region, can quickly escalate a small fire into a rapidly spreading wildfire. While wildfires are part of the natural ecosystem in Texas, aiding in the regeneration of native vegetation, the city's expanding footprint places more homes and businesses in the path of these fires. As a result, the threat posed by wildfires has steadily increased over the past decade.

In recent history, Wichita Falls has experienced several significant wildfires. In 2011, a major wildfire impacted the northern part of the city, destroying numerous residences and outbuildings. This event marked a turning point for local leaders, who recognized the urgent need for stronger wildfire preparedness, mitigation strategies, and response. More recently, in 2023, fires burned approximately 300 and 500 acres within city limits, leading to the evacuation of several neighborhoods and apartment complexes. These fires also resulted in the destruction of structures, further highlighting the City's vulnerability to wildland fires, even within urbanized areas.

The wildfire risk in Wichita Falls is particularly high on the outskirts of the city, where residential developments border open fields and grasslands. These areas, often lacking natural or constructed firebreaks, are at greater risk of fire spreading from wildland areas into residential neighborhoods. While the central areas of the city may face a somewhat lower risk, the possibility of fires being driven by strong winds into more urbanized sections remains a concern. Additionally, vacant lots within the city, especially those overgrown with dry vegetation, present an ongoing hazard.

Mitigating wildfire risks in Wichita Falls requires a comprehensive approach, addressing both the densely populated areas and the less-developed, fire-prone edges of the city. Proactive measures, such as creating defensible space around homes, reducing fuel loads, and improving access for emergency vehicles are critical to minimizing fire impact. Ensuring that new developments in high-risk areas adhere to fire-safe building codes and incorporating public education about wildfire prevention will further protect residents and properties.

The City of Wichita Falls, in collaboration with the Wichita Falls Fire Department, the Office of Emergency Management, and regional stakeholders, is committed to reducing wildfire hazards. This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is a vital part of the City's efforts to enhance public safety and resilience in the face of increasing wildfire threats. Through coordinated planning, risk assessment, and public outreach, Wichita Falls aims to protect its citizens and infrastructure from the growing dangers posed by wildfire.

1.1 Collaboration

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was developed through a collaborative effort involving multiple key stakeholders, each dedicated to safeguarding the Wichita Falls community from the risks of wildfires. No single entity or individual bears full responsibility for the completion of this plan or the wildfire mitigation programs associated with it. Rather, it represents the collective commitment of local government agencies, emergency responders, regional fire departments, and community members.

A true community-wide initiative has driven the development of this CWPP, ensuring that diverse perspectives and expertise were considered. From city officials to public safety professionals and local stakeholders, each group has played a vital role in shaping the contents of this document, ensuring it addresses the unique challenges posed by wildfires in Wichita Falls.

The Wichita Falls Fire Department (WFFD) plays a crucial role in supporting regional and military fire management efforts. As part of the Bird Strike Initiative, WFFD assists the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Sheppard Air Force Base Fire and Emergency Services with prescribed burns around Sheppard Air Force Base's flight line to reduce the risk of bird strikes. Additionally, the department supports prescribed burns at Wichita Falls Municipal Airport and Kickapoo Airport as part of broader efforts to mitigate wildlife hazards in critical airspace.

WFFD provides mutual aid and NWCG-certified wildfire training to the Greater Wichita Falls area. The department has assisted with prescribed burns in the Caddo-LBJ National Grasslands, Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, and Fort Sill Army Base. Additionally, WFFD has hosted full-scale TIFMAS deployment fire exercises to enhance regional collaboration and readiness.

WFFD is also a key contributor to the annual Red River Valley Wildfire Academy, offering instructors, students, and logistical support, further cementing its role as a leader in wildfire training and preparedness.

The following groups and individuals have made significant contributions to the creation and implementation of this CWPP, and they have mutually agreed upon its contents:

	<p>Tim Short Mayor of Wichita Falls 1300 7th St. Room 105, Wichita Falls, TX 76301</p>
	<p>James McKechnie Interim City Manager 1300 7th St, Wichita Falls, TX 76301</p>
	<p>Donald Hughes Fire Chief – Wichita Falls Fire Department 1005 Bluff St, Wichita Falls, TX 76301</p>
	<p>Cody Melton Deputy Fire Chief – Wichita Falls Fire Department 1005 Bluff St, Wichita Falls, TX 76301</p>
	<p>Jared Burchett Assistant Fire Marshal – Wichita Falls Fire Department 1005 Bluff St, Wichita Falls, TX 76301</p>
	<p>John Henderson Wichita Falls Emergency Management Coordinator – Wichita Falls Fire Department 1005 Bluff St, Wichita Falls, TX 76301</p>
	<p>Dwayne Birkenfeld Emergency Management Coordinator – Wichita County 110 Jefferson St, Wichita Falls, TX 76306</p>
	<p>Brett Wall Station Chief – Sheppard Airforce Base Fire & Emergency Services 1024 K Ave, Sheppard AFB, TX 76311</p>
	<p>Matthew Childs District Chief – Texas Division of Emergency Management 108 E. Williams, Burkburnett, TX 76354</p>
	<p>Yvonne Jimison Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator – Texas A&M Forest Service 1900 S. FM 369, Burkburnett, TX 76354</p>

These organizations and individuals have demonstrated their dedication to reducing wildfire risk and enhancing the safety and resilience of the Wichita Falls community through active collaboration and resource sharing.

1.2 Statement of Intent

The purpose of this plan is to prepare all stakeholders for the likelihood of wildland-urban interface (WUI) fires and wildfires both within the city and on the outskirts of Wichita Falls. It aims to educate the public on the dangers, impacts, and necessary preparations to protect lives and property from wildfires across these areas. The plan also outlines strategies to mitigate risks, reduce hazards, and limit the potential for major wildfire impacts, particularly in high-risk areas throughout the city and its surrounding edges. By focusing on proactive prevention and preparedness, this plan seeks to minimize the wildfire threat and enhance the community's resilience.

1.3 Historical Fire Occurrence

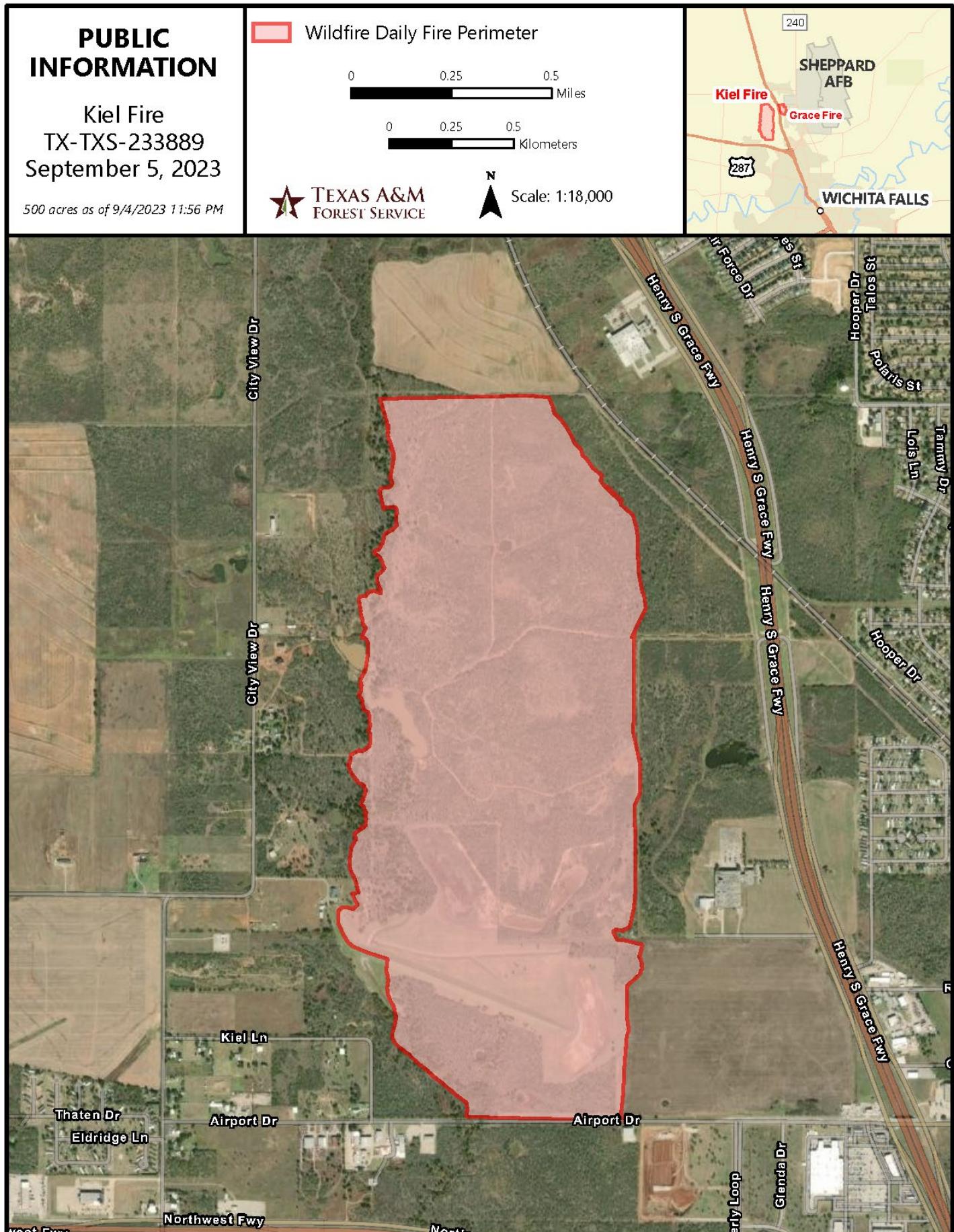
Fires are a natural occurrence in the Wichita Falls region and have played a significant role in shaping the local ecosystem. While wildfires occur naturally, human activity and growth in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) have increased the frequency of non-natural fire starts. Regardless of the source of ignition, wildfires present a persistent threat to the community, and any fire has the potential to impact both the outskirts and the heart of Wichita Falls.

Wichita Falls has a history of wildfires that have significantly impacted the community, especially over the last two decades. Of particular note are the fires of 2011, when a major wildfire struck the northern part of the city, destroying numerous residences and outbuildings. This fire emphasized the growing risks posed by wildfires in areas where residential neighborhoods meet wildland spaces. More recently, in 2023, wildfires within city limits burned 300 and 500 acres, prompting neighborhood and apartment complex evacuations and resulting in the destruction of several outbuildings.

In addition to these high-profile events, there has been a noticeable increase in call volume for grass fires and a rise in the number of acres burned within city limits in recent years. These trends reflect a growing intensity and frequency of fire incidents, further underscoring the need for enhanced preparedness and mitigation strategies. The increasing number of grass fire incidents and the expanding area affected by these fires highlight the evolving fire risk in Wichita Falls.

These events have heightened awareness of the wildfire risk and highlighted the need for stronger preparedness and mitigation efforts. The wildfires of 2011 and 2023, along with the increasing frequency of grass fires, have significantly changed how the community views wildfire threats. The damage they caused and the response required from local, state, and regional agencies have reinforced the importance of proactive wildfire mitigation, both within the city limits and in surrounding areas. These events have shaped public and government perceptions and continue to inform the strategies included in this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

The following sections provide detailed maps and charts illustrating the history of wildfires in and around Wichita Falls, emphasizing the areas of highest risk and the impact that past fires have had on the community.



PUBLIC INFORMATION

Grasshopper Fire
TX-TXS-232681
July 30, 2023

396 acres as of 7/29/2023 8:48 PM



0 0.25 0.5 Miles



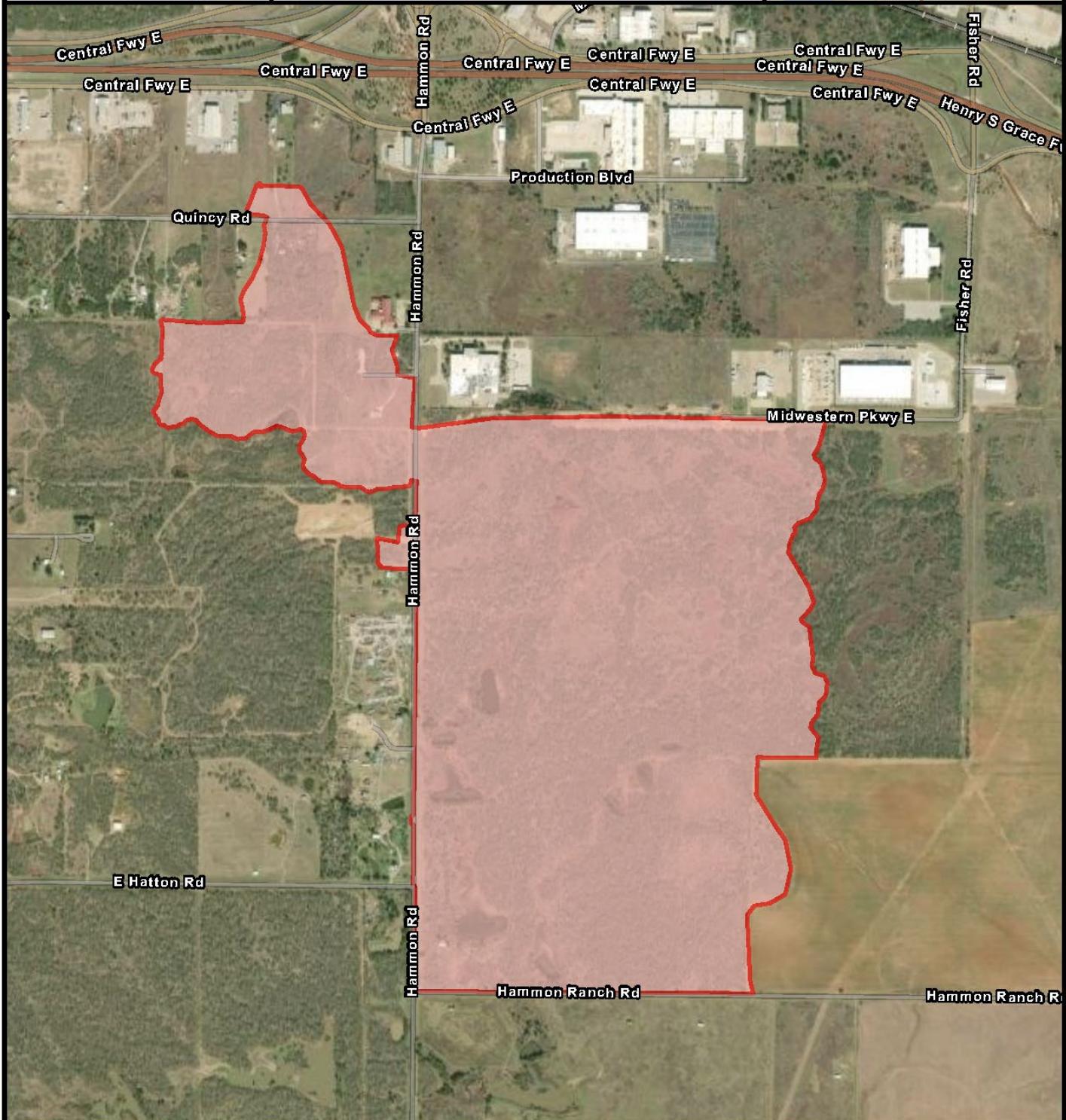
0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers



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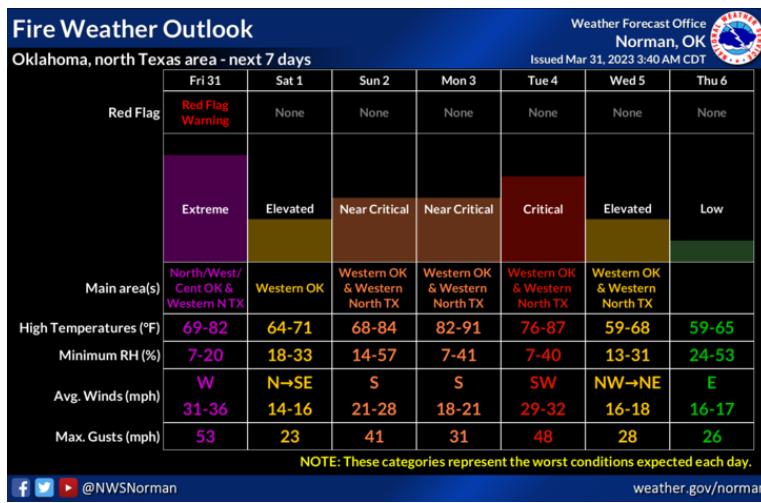
A map of Wichita Falls, Texas, showing the city's layout. Key roads labeled include Kell Blvd, Central Fwy E, and Northwest Pkwy. A small inset map in the bottom right corner shows the location of Wichita Falls within the state of Texas.



1.4 Existing Situation/Current Risk

Each season and year present unique wildfire threats and severity due to the Texas Panhandle's fluctuating weather patterns. Wichita Falls, in particular, experiences varied wildfire risks throughout the year, influenced by different environmental conditions.

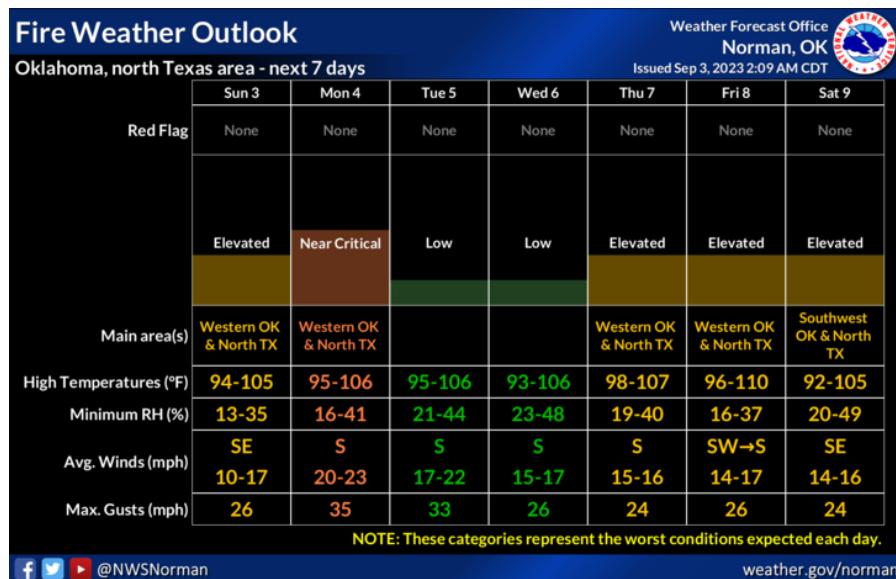
Spring: During the spring, Wichita Falls faces wildfire threats due to red flag conditions and frontal approaches. Red flag warnings are issued when conditions are favorable for rapid wildfire spread, including high winds and low humidity. The arrival of frontal systems can exacerbate these conditions, increasing the risk of wildfire incidents.



TUESDAY DRYLINE MADNESS



Late Summer: The late summer months pose significant risks due to extreme heating of fuels and persistent drought conditions. As vegetation becomes highly flammable under intense heat and prolonged dryness, the potential for large, destructive fires increases. The combination of dry vegetation and high temperatures creates an environment conducive to rapid fire spread.



Winter: Interestingly, winter also presents a fire season in Wichita Falls. Freezing temperatures can lead to dead vegetation, which remains highly flammable. Even though the winter season may bring colder temperatures, the accumulation of dry, dead plant material from previous seasons can still pose a significant fire risk.

Additionally, there has been an observed increase in ignitable materials within the **Home Ignition Zone** over recent years, particularly in the urban interface areas of Wichita Falls. The presence of these materials, such as dry

vegetation and combustible materials, further heightens the fire risk. The Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ), in particular, faces challenges due to the absence of many zoning and restriction tools available within the city limits, making it more difficult to manage and mitigate wildfire threats effectively.

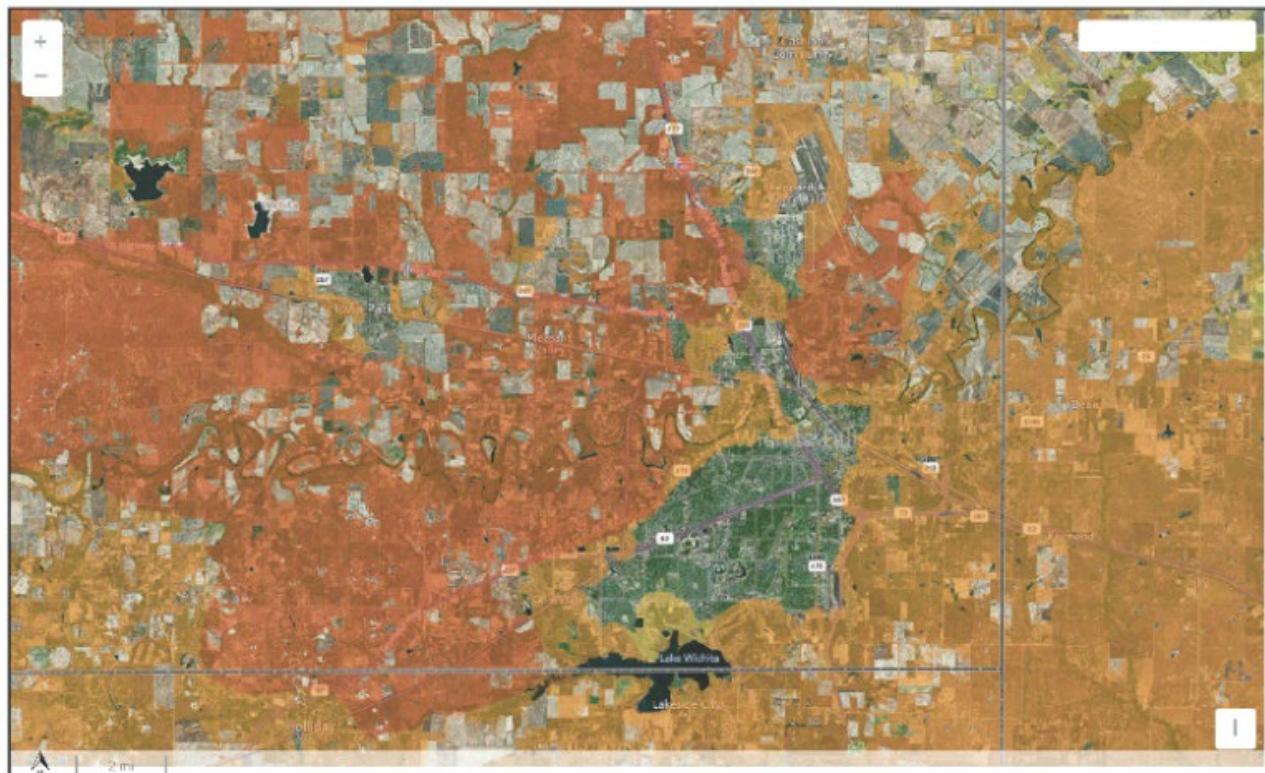
The presence of crops adjacent to residential areas also poses a fire hazard. These crops can fluctuate in condition, ranging from green and actively growing to dry and highly flammable. When crops are in a dry state, their height and substantial accumulation of combustible vegetation provide ample fuel for wildfires, heightening the risk of fires spreading quickly into nearby residential zones.

A significant concern within the incorporated city limits is the lack of enforcement regarding property maintenance. Many property owners do not adequately maintain their lots, fields, and land, leading to overgrown vegetation and accumulated debris. Under ideal wildfire conditions, such as high winds and dry weather, these neglected areas can contribute to the rapid spread of fires, potentially leading to large-scale wildfires within the City.

Furthermore, during wildfire conditions, the Wichita Falls Fire Department faces limitations in terms of available apparatus and personnel to effectively control a large wildfire outbreak within the City. The department heavily relies on mutual aid and state resources to manage significant wildfire events, which underscores the need for enhanced local resources and preparedness measures.

The evolving conditions and increased risks throughout the year highlight the importance of ongoing vigilance, improved planning, and enhanced mitigation strategies in Wichita Falls. Addressing these current risks, including ensuring property maintenance, managing adjacent crops, and bolstering local firefighting resources, is essential for safeguarding the community from the ever-present threat of wildfires and ensuring the safety of residents and their properties.

Wildfire Threat



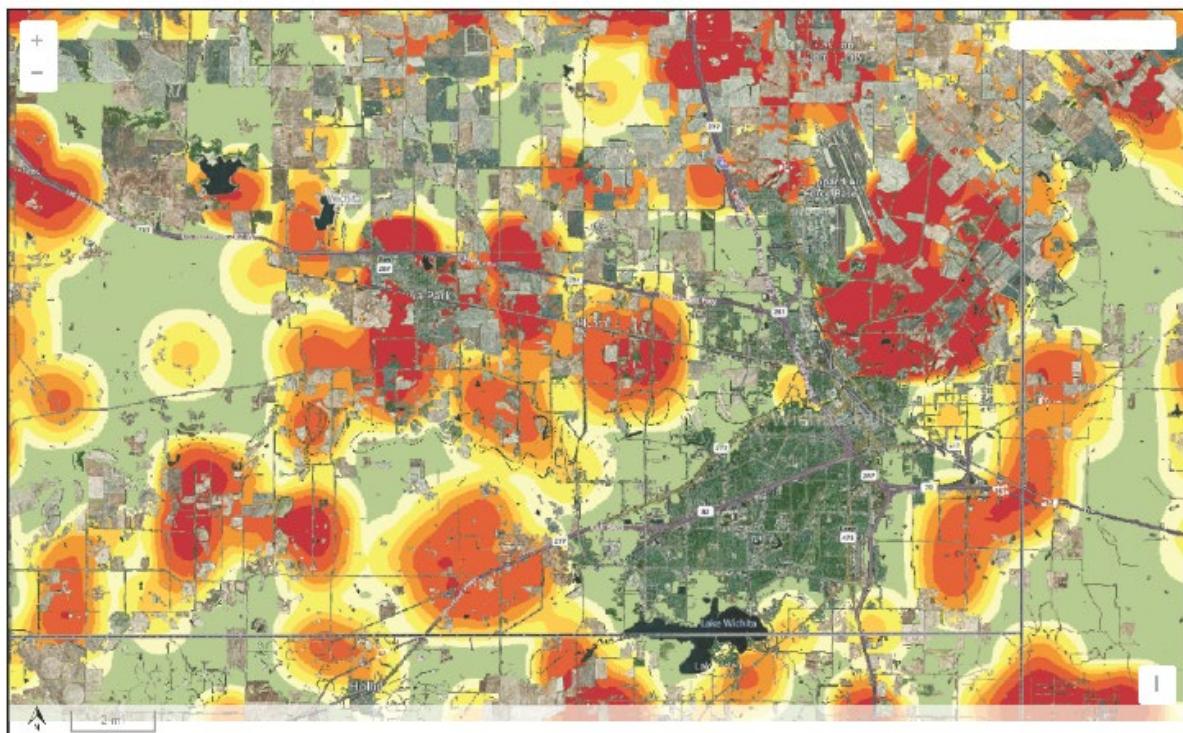
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Texas Wildfire Risk Explorer
<https://wrap.texaswildfirerisk.com>

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Ignition Density



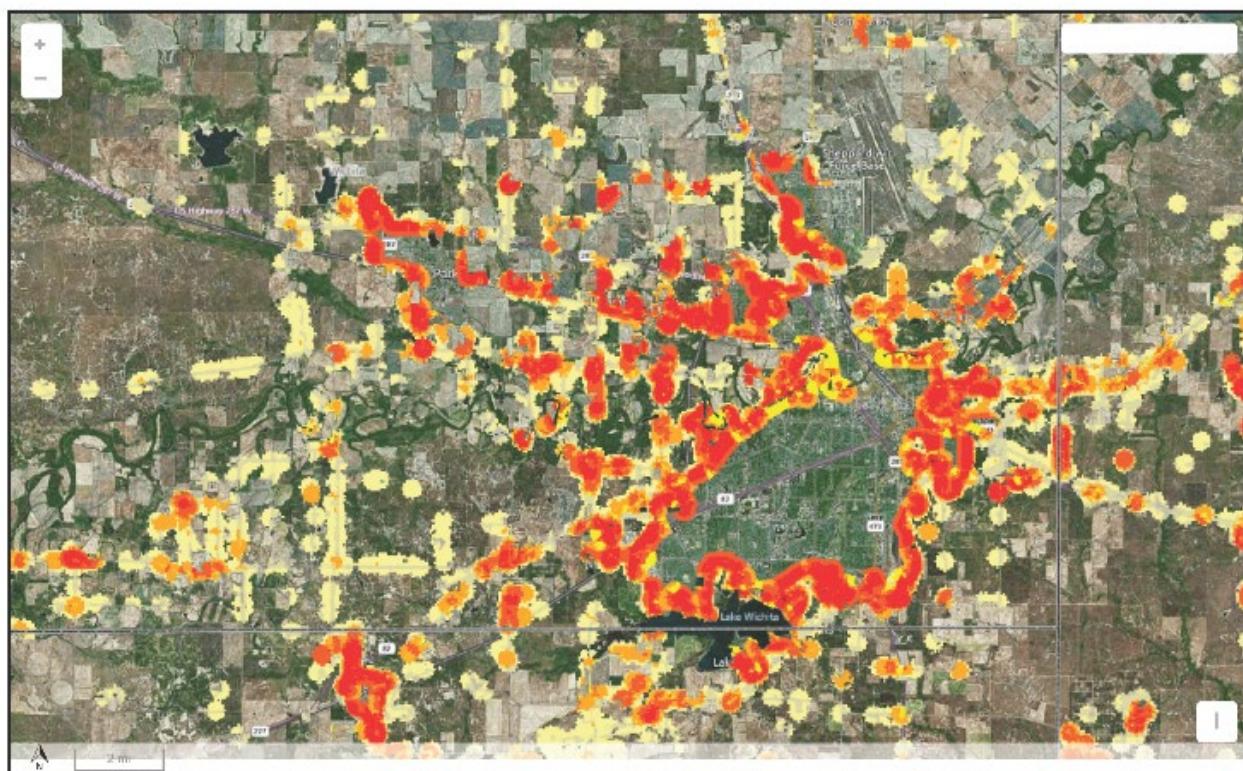
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WUI Response



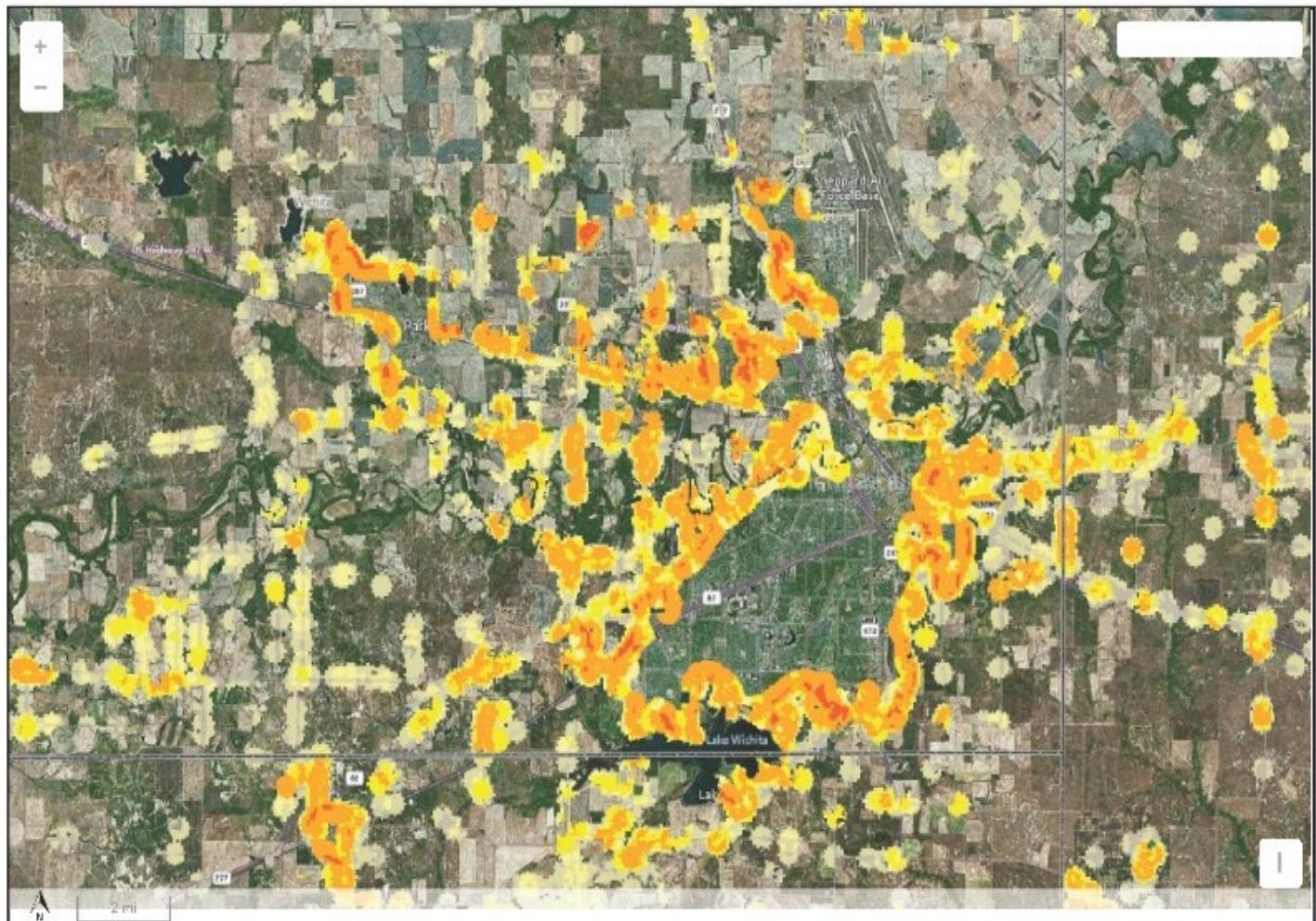
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Values at Risk



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1.5 Goals and Objectives

The primary goal of this plan is to reduce the risk and impact of large-scale wildfires, including plume-dominated and mega fires, within the Wichita Falls area, while protecting our wildland-urban interface (WUI). To achieve this, we have established specific goals and objectives focused on enhancing wildfire emergency response capabilities, ensuring the safety of residents and first responders, limiting property loss, protecting community infrastructure, sustaining a healthy ecosystem, and supporting local economies. Our efforts include educating the public on wildfire prevention and mitigation efforts, including creating defensible space, managing current mitigation projects, continually identifying future mitigation opportunities, and strengthening our response capabilities. Together, these initiatives will build a more resilient, prepared, and informed community that is better protected against future wildfire threats.

RESPONSE GOALS

The Wichita Falls Fire Department will improve coordination and response tactics among responding agencies within 2 years to enhance communication and effectiveness during wildfire incidents, creating a safer environment for community residents by the end of 2026.

- **Objective 1.1:** By March 2025, establish a joint wildfire response protocol with surrounding volunteer fire departments to improve coordination and resource sharing during wildfire incidents to include WUI Response Boxes.
- **Objective 1.2:** Conduct at least two interagency training and communication drills biannually to ensure all agencies involved in wildfire response are familiar with established protocols and communication systems.
- **Objective 1.3:** Secure funding by October 2026 to add one new brush engine and two UTV firefighting vehicles, enhancing the department's ability to reach difficult terrain during wildfires and provided additional fire resources.
- **Objective 1.4:** Collaborate with the Wichita County Fire Department to re-establish the Wichita Falls Area Wildfire Strike Team and develop agency qualifications and standards for participation.
- **Objective 1.5:** Ensure that 100% of all WFFD operational personnel are certified to at least the NWCG Firefighter Type 2 level, with an emphasis on wildland firefighting tactics then begin incorporating enhanced NWCG training.
- **Objective 1.6:** By October 2026, secure funding to purchase digital VHF radios for all WFFD apparatus, enabling communication across radio frequencies with outside agencies and bridging the 800 MHz and digital VHF systems used by neighboring and wildfire agencies.
- **Objective 1.7:** By October 2026, secure funding to equip WFFD with fireline mapping and data collection tools for use during wildfire response, mitigation efforts, and training exercises. These tools will enhance situational awareness, improve operational efficiency, and aid in post-incident analysis.

EDUCATION GOALS

The Wichita Falls Fire Department will enhance public education on wildfire preparedness and prevention within 18 months, focusing on reducing structural ignition potential to increase community safety and awareness by mid-2025.

- **Objective 2.1:** Launch a citywide wildfire safety campaign by May 2025, with safety tips featured on local TV, radio outlets, and social media, aiming to reach at least 75% of high-risk neighborhoods with printed materials by September 2025.
- **Objective 2.2:** Organize public wildfire preparedness meetings biannually, starting in January 2025, aiming to educate at least 500 residents on defensible space and fire prevention techniques by December 2025.
- **Objective 2.3:** By June 2025, increase social media engagement on wildfire awareness by 50% through targeted campaigns on City and fire department platforms, including interactive content and video tutorials.

- **Objective 2.4:** By December 2025, attend at least four community events (one per quarter) to set up informational booths focused on wildfire mitigation. These booths will provide educational materials and resources to residents about defensible space, fire prevention techniques, and the importance of community wildfire preparedness.

MITIGATION (FUELS REDUCTION) GOALS

The Wichita Falls Fire Department will prioritize fuels reduction efforts in high-risk areas as part of the CWPP within the next 5 years to reduce wildfire risk by the end of 2029.

- **Objective 3.1:** Create a full-time Wildland Fire Response Coordinator within WFFD by October 2025 to oversee and manage all wildfire mitigation projects, response, and operational readiness activities.
- **Objective 3.2:** Apply for grant funding to establish an additional Wildland Fire Mitigation Coordinator position within WFFD. This role will focus on developing and implementing proactive wildfire risk reduction educational programs and strategies within the community.
- **Objective 3.3:** Conduct at least 7 prioritized fuels reduction projects in high-risk areas identified in the Community Wildfire Risk Assessment by December 2025, reducing the likelihood of wildfire spread into urban and residential zones with the goal of completing all 37 zones within a 5-year span.
- **Objective 3.4:** By December 2026, reduce fuel loads on at least 14 mitigation projects through prescribed burns, mechanical thinning, or chemical treatments in high-risk areas, with progress reviews every 6 months to adjust strategies as needed.

1.6 Planning Process

The success of any wildfire mitigation program depends on thorough forethought and planning. This document has been developed through a collaborative process that has taken several years, ensuring that it addresses the evolving needs of the Wichita Falls community.

To ensure that this document remains a proactive tool for hazard reduction, the following activities have either been completed or are in progress, with many scheduled for further development in the coming months and years:

- Recognize the need for a **Comprehensive Wildfire Mitigation Plan**.
- Determine the **Scope** of the plan, including its focus areas and objectives.
- Identify **Stakeholders** to involve key community members, government officials, and experts.
- Create a **Collaborative Planning Committee** to guide the plan's development and ensure broad input.
- Determine the **Intent, Goals, and Objectives** of the plan to set clear priorities.
- Analyze the **Current Situation and Risks** by assessing the community's vulnerability to wildfires.
- Create a **Detailed Community Profile** that highlights demographic, environmental, and geographic factors influencing wildfire risk.
- Complete a **Community Risk Assessment** to evaluate fire risks within Wichita Falls and surrounding areas.
- Analyze **Expected Fire Behavior** based on historical fire patterns, weather conditions, and fuel loads.
- Determine **Assets at Risk**, including homes, businesses, infrastructure, and critical services.
- Develop **Fuels Reduction Programs** targeting areas of high risk to reduce potential wildfire fuels.
- Establish a **Structural Ignitability Reduction Campaign** to minimize the risk of fires spreading to homes and buildings.
- Develop a **Public Education Program** aimed at informing the community about wildfire preparedness and risk reduction.
- Analyze the City's **EOC/EMC Emergency Plans**, including emergency facilities and capabilities, to ensure they are prepared for wildfire incidents.

- Research and analyze **Restrictive Covenants and Ordinances** to identify opportunities for improved regulations and enforcement.
- Examine **Utility Infrastructure** to address potential vulnerabilities that could contribute to wildfire risk.
- Complete the Document to ensure it provides actionable and practical strategies.
- Establish **Review and Update Procedures** and a time frame for revisiting and revising the plan to maintain its relevance.

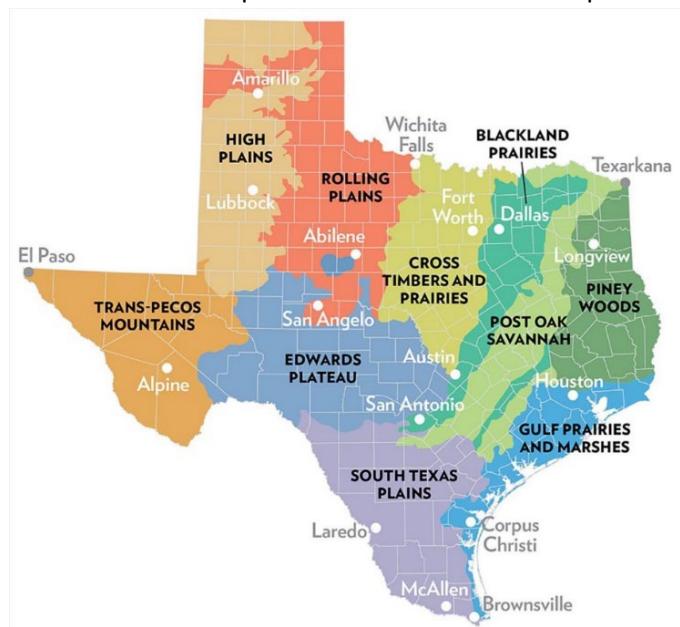
SECTION 2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

This section will detail the community that comprises the City of Wichita Falls and its Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ). The following sections, along with the data and maps provided, will supply vital information about the formal characteristics and unique elements of the city and its ETJ. This overview is intended to establish a foundation and provide context for the more detailed plans and strategies to follow.

2.1 Community Location

The City of Wichita Falls is located in North Texas at the intersection of U.S. Highways 287, 82, and 277, and is approximately 15 miles south of the Red River, which marks the Texas-Oklahoma border. Wichita Falls is roughly 120 miles northwest of the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex and 140 miles southwest of Oklahoma City, making it a key regional hub for commerce, transportation, and services.

The City is situated in the Rolling Plains region, characterized by gently rolling terrain and a mix of grasslands and wooded areas. This landscape, while scenic, also presents significant wildfire risks, especially during periods of drought and high winds. Wichita Falls is home to Lake Wichita and lies close to other natural attractions like Lake Arrowhead and Lake Kickapoo, which provide recreational opportunities and draw visitors throughout the year. These lakes also play a role in local fire management, offering water resources during wildfire response efforts. As the largest City in the region, Wichita Falls serves as a focal point for neighboring communities, with its unique location contributing to both its economic importance and its wildfire risk profile.



2.2 Community Size

The City of Wichita Falls encompasses approximately 75 square miles of incorporated city limits, with an additional ETJ that extends 5 miles beyond the city boundaries. Numerous smaller residential communities and rural areas surround Wichita Falls, many of which fall within the city's wildfire planning and response zone.

Within the city limits, Wichita Falls has a significant number of both developed and undeveloped lots. The City has identified areas with large undeveloped commercial and agricultural properties, as well as vacant lots in residential neighborhoods. These undeveloped areas pose a unique challenge in terms of fire mitigation, as overgrown vegetation and lack of maintenance can significantly increase the wildfire risk.

Wichita Falls has an active code enforcement program that addresses substandard structures, health hazards, and fire safety concerns. In recent years, the City has demolished several substandard buildings that were previously targets for arson or unsafe occupancy, both of which can contribute to fire outbreaks. However, the maintenance of newly vacant lots is crucial to prevent these areas from becoming overgrown and posing new fire risks. Additionally, unoccupied and deteriorating structures continue to attract malicious actors, leading to fires that threaten surrounding properties.

The City's ongoing efforts to improve code enforcement and maintain undeveloped lots are key to reducing wildfire risks, particularly in high-risk areas within the urban interface.



2.3 Structures

Wichita Falls consists of a diverse range of structures that reflect the City's long history and gradual development. Like many cities, the early growth of Wichita Falls was influenced by the oil boom, leading to rapid expansion and construction of a variety of building types. Over time, modern zoning regulations and building codes have significantly improved the safety and quality of structures throughout Wichita Falls.

Wood and metal construction make up the majority of buildings in Wichita Falls, particularly in older neighborhoods. Structures built before the widespread adoption of zoning and building standards in the mid-20th century often present safety challenges due to outdated construction practices. However, the enforcement and adoption of modern building and fire codes have greatly enhanced structural safety in more recent developments.

Within the city limits, Wichita Falls has an estimated 42,640 site-built homes, reflecting a mix of older homes and newer construction. An additional estimated 3,000 site-built homes are located within the ETJ and surrounding rural communities. In both the city and ETJ, there are also a significant number of manufactured homes, contributing to the diverse housing stock.

Wichita Falls' economic diversity, particularly its historical ties to the oil and gas industries, has led to the construction of numerous outbuildings, both for residential and commercial purposes. There are approximately 5,000 outbuildings located within the city limits, and an additional 1,800 within the ETJ.

Commercial structures in Wichita Falls are primarily comprised of steel, masonry, and metal buildings. Within the city limits, there are approximately 2,500 commercial structures, with a broad mix consisting of traditional steel or masonry construction and metal buildings. The ETJ contains additional commercial buildings, split between traditional construction and metal buildings.

The varied construction styles, particularly in older areas of the city, emphasize the need for ongoing fire safety and structural inspections, ensuring that both older and newer structures are adequately protected against wildfire risks.

2.4 Population

According to the 2020 United States Census, the population of Wichita Falls is approximately 102,316, with the surrounding Wichita County having a population of about 130,000. Wichita Falls is a major regional hub in North Texas, and the City's population fluctuates throughout the year due to various factors.

Approximately 90% of the population within the city limits consists of full-time residents, while the remaining 10% comprises part-time residents, including military personnel stationed at nearby Sheppard Air Force Base, students, and seasonal workers. In the ETJ and surrounding rural areas, the population consists of 95% full-time residents and 5% part-time residents.

Wichita Falls' local economy is heavily influenced by Sheppard Air Force Base, manufacturing, healthcare, and educational institutions, which draw a larger weekday population. The base, in particular, operates 24/7 and brings thousands of military personnel and trainees to the area, increasing the overall active population. Additionally, Midwestern State University and various healthcare providers contribute to a more dynamic population that sees increases during the school year and during medical conferences or large-scale events.

The oil and gas industry also plays a role in Wichita Falls' economic activity, as workers travel to and from nearby fields and industrial sites. Though the city's reliance on the energy sector is not as pronounced as in other parts of Texas, fluctuations in commodity prices can still impact job availability and local economic stability.

Recent estimates from utility usage and local assessments place the City's population closer to 105,000 during peak periods. The broader economic trends within Texas, such as shifts in the job market and housing availability, have resulted in a relatively stable population, although the rise of transient workers seeking employment in regional industries has been noted. As a regional center for employment, education, and military activity, Wichita Falls continues to experience a diverse and changing population base, further increasing the need for effective fire safety and emergency planning for both full-time and transient residents.



2.5 Community Legal Structure

The City of Wichita Falls is a home rule municipality organized under the laws of the State of Texas. Operating under a Charter adopted by its citizens, the City's powers are outlined within the framework provided by state law.

Wichita Falls is governed by a City Council composed of a Mayor and six Council members. The Mayor is elected by the public, and Council members are elected from single-member districts with one at-large Council member. The Council appoints and employs a City Manager, who is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the City's operations and implementing Council policy decisions.

In addition to the City government, various other governmental entities have jurisdiction within Wichita Falls, its ETJ, and the surrounding areas, which are relevant to the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). These include:

Organization	Contact	Title	Business Phone
Sheppard Air Force Base	Colonel Paul Filcek	Commander	940-676-2511
Wichita County	Jim Johnson	County Judge	940-766-8101
United Regional Health Care System	Phyllis Cowling	President and CEO	940-764-7000
Kell West Regional Hospital	Dr. Jerry Myers	CEO	940-692-5888
North Texas State Hospital	Ronna Akins	Director	940-692-1220
Midwestern State University	Dr. Stacy Haynie	President	940-397-8939
Vernon College	Dr. Dusty Johnston	President	940-552-6291 ext. 2200
Wichita Falls ISD	Dr. Donny Lee	Superintendent	940-235-1001
Burkburnett ISD	Dr. Brad Owen	Superintendent	940-569-3326
City View ISD	Jesse Thomas	Superintendent	940-855-4042

2.6 Utilities

ELECTRICAL

Oncor Electric Delivery provides electrical service to Wichita Falls. Power is generated at various facilities across Texas, with transmission occurring via above-ground lines. These lines are further distributed to the region through local substations and distribution networks.

Oncor operates a local maintenance facility in Wichita Falls, which allows for quick response to emergency situations and regular maintenance and inspections of the infrastructure. This facility plays a crucial role in ensuring reliability and safety within the area.

The electrical infrastructure includes both primary and secondary distribution lines. The primary network is well-maintained, but there are numerous secondary lines serving various residential and industrial areas. Some of these secondary lines, especially in more rural or industrial zones, may not receive regular maintenance or inspections, which can pose risks.

Concerns:

- **Slack between Phases:** During high wind events, slack between electrical phases can cause them to come into contact, potentially leading to sparks and ignitions that could start wildfires.
- **Electrical Malfunctions and Mis-Installations:** Malfunctions or improper installations of electrical equipment can create ignition hazards. This risk is heightened in areas with older infrastructure or in regions where secondary distribution networks are less frequently inspected.

Ensuring regular maintenance and thorough inspections of both primary and secondary electrical distribution systems is essential to mitigate these risks and prevent potential fire hazards associated with electrical issues.

WATER

The City of Wichita Falls provides water to utility customers within the city limits, its ETJ, and surrounding communities. The city sources its water primarily from Lake Kickapoo, Lake Arrowhead, and Lake Kemp, as well as from groundwater wells.

Water is treated at the City's Water Treatment Plant before being distributed throughout the city via an extensive network of water mains and storage tanks. The distribution system includes a range of main sizes from large diameter lines to smaller lines, ensuring adequate water delivery across different areas of the city.

Wichita Falls maintains multiple elevated storage tanks and ground tanks to ensure a reliable water supply. The elevated tanks play a crucial role in maintaining adequate pressure throughout the distribution system. Regular maintenance and inspections are conducted to ensure the system's functionality and to address any issues promptly.

Fire Hydrants

The Wichita Falls Fire Department oversees an extensive hydrant system within the city. The system ensures that 95% of the city limits are within 1,000 feet of a fire hydrant. Hydrants are inspected annually, with repairs and maintenance managed by the Utilities Department.

The City's hydrant system is generally well-maintained, though the distribution network is aging. Regular maintenance helps to minimize system failures and maintain sufficient pressure and supply capacity.

Concerns:

- **Lack of Hydrants in the ETJ:** There are no hydrants available in the ETJ, which can adversely affect firefighting capabilities and response times in these regions.
- **Aging Infrastructure:** Although maintenance is generally robust, the aging infrastructure poses a risk of potential failures, particularly with water mains breaking during the summer months. This can significantly impact the effectiveness of firefighting efforts and response times in critical situations.

Overall, Wichita Falls is committed to ensuring a reliable water supply and maintaining an effective hydrant system to support fire suppression and safeguard the community.

NATURAL GAS

Atmos Energy supplies natural gas to residents of Wichita Falls, with underground distribution systems. Atmos Energy manages maintenance and emergency response locally from Wichita Falls, ensuring prompt and effective service when needed.

AIRSPACE

Wichita Falls is situated near Sheppard Air Force Base, which is actively involved in various training exercises. This proximity necessitates careful airspace management to accommodate military training routes and operations, potentially impacting emergency response and firefighting efforts. Coordination between military, commercial, and emergency operations is crucial to prevent conflicts and ensure effective emergency response during wildfires or other incidents.

OTHER

Wichita Falls is situated in a region with significant oil and gas production activity, which shapes its industrial landscape. The city is connected by a network of pipelines essential for transporting oil, natural gas, and other petrochemical products. Major pipelines in the area include oil lines that transport crude oil to refineries and distribution points across various regions, as well as natural gas pipelines extending to key markets.

In addition to the primary pipelines, the region is served by several local collection and production lines that transport oil and gas from surrounding fields to processing and distribution centers. These lines include both underground and above-ground infrastructure, with polyethylene collection pipes being commonly used.

The active oil and gas fields around Wichita Falls are supported by numerous trucks and drilling rigs, with the level of activity varying according to market conditions. The region also houses multiple storage facilities, such as large tank farms that store substantial quantities of refined products and natural gas. These facilities play a crucial role in managing the flow and storage of petrochemical products, ensuring a stable supply for local and broader markets.

In conjunction with these industrial concerns, agricultural issues in Wichita Falls also impact fire management. Crops adjacent to residential areas pose fire hazards due to their varying conditions, ranging from green and growing to dry and highly flammable. Proper management and timely harvesting are essential to minimizing these risks. The use of pesticides and other chemicals in agriculture adds another layer of concern, as these substances can become hazardous if released during a wildfire. Large agricultural fields require effective firebreaks and controlled burns to mitigate wildfire risks, while livestock and wildlife protection strategies are necessary for safeguarding valuable agricultural assets. Additionally, agricultural activities contribute to dust and particulate matter, which can affect air quality and health, particularly when combined with wildfire smoke.

2.7 Emergency Response Capabilities

Department		Address	Contact Name	Contact Number
Wichita Falls Fire Department		1005 Bluff St. Wichita Falls, TX 76301	Chief Donald Hughes	940-761-7901
			Response Time Average: 3.6 minutes	
QTY	Type	Description		
8	Structural	Type I Engine		
2	Ladder	Structural Ladder		
1	Rescue	Heavy Rescue		
2	Squad	Structural Squad / Type VI Engine		
2	Type VI	Type VI Engine		
2	Type V	Type V Engine		

Department		Address	Contact Name	Contact Number
Sheppard Air Force Base Fire Department		1024 Ave K Sheppard AFB, TX 76311	Chief Dave Mounsey	940-676-2310
			Response Time Average: 3.39 minutes	
QTY	Type	Description		
1	Structural	Type I Engine		
1	Ladder	Structural Ladder		
1	Rescue	Medium Rescue		
1	Tender	Type 1 Tender		
2	ARFF	P23, P19		
1	UTV			

2.8 Schools

The Wichita Falls Independent School District (WFISD) operates several educational facilities within the city limits, including multiple high schools, middle schools, intermediate schools, and elementary schools. Most schools are located in urbanized areas, which helps reduce their exposure to wildfire risks. However, some schools are situated near the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) and have had to evacuate in response to past fires. While the likelihood of evacuation due to wildfire is generally low, the district maintains evacuation plans and conducts drills to ensure preparedness in case of an emergency.

Burkburnett Independent School District (BISD) also operates within the Wichita Falls area, managing one school that is located in urbanized zones. Similar to WFISD, the schools within BISD are not situated in the wildland-urban interface, reducing their immediate wildfire risk. Nevertheless, the district has established emergency plans and conducts drills to handle potential evacuation scenarios.

City View Independent School District includes schools that are also located within Wichita Falls. The district's schools are primarily in urban areas, with minimal risk from wildfires. Evacuation plans and safety drills are part of the district's routine to prepare for any potential emergencies.

2.9 Emergency Medical Facilities

United Regional Health Care System: United Regional Health Care System is the primary hospital providing comprehensive emergency and medical services in Wichita Falls. It offers a wide range of specialized care, including emergency services, trauma care, and critical care. The facility is well-equipped to handle a variety of medical emergencies and plays a central role in the city's emergency response system.

Kell West Regional Hospital: Kell West Regional Hospital, another key medical facility in Wichita Falls, offers emergency care and a range of specialized medical services. It supports the community with its advanced medical equipment and experienced staff, contributing to the overall emergency medical capabilities of the area.

Both hospitals are integral to Wichita Falls' emergency response and healthcare system, providing crucial support during medical emergencies, including those related to wildfires or other large-scale incidents.

2.10 Regulative Issues

Outdoor burning and prescribed fire are generally restricted in the State of Texas and within Home-Rule municipalities. Currently, Wichita Falls does not have an ordinance specifically for prescribed burns within city limits but is actively working on adopting one. In the interim, the city maintains an existing ordinance allowing for burning on 50 acres or more with the issuance of a burn permit.

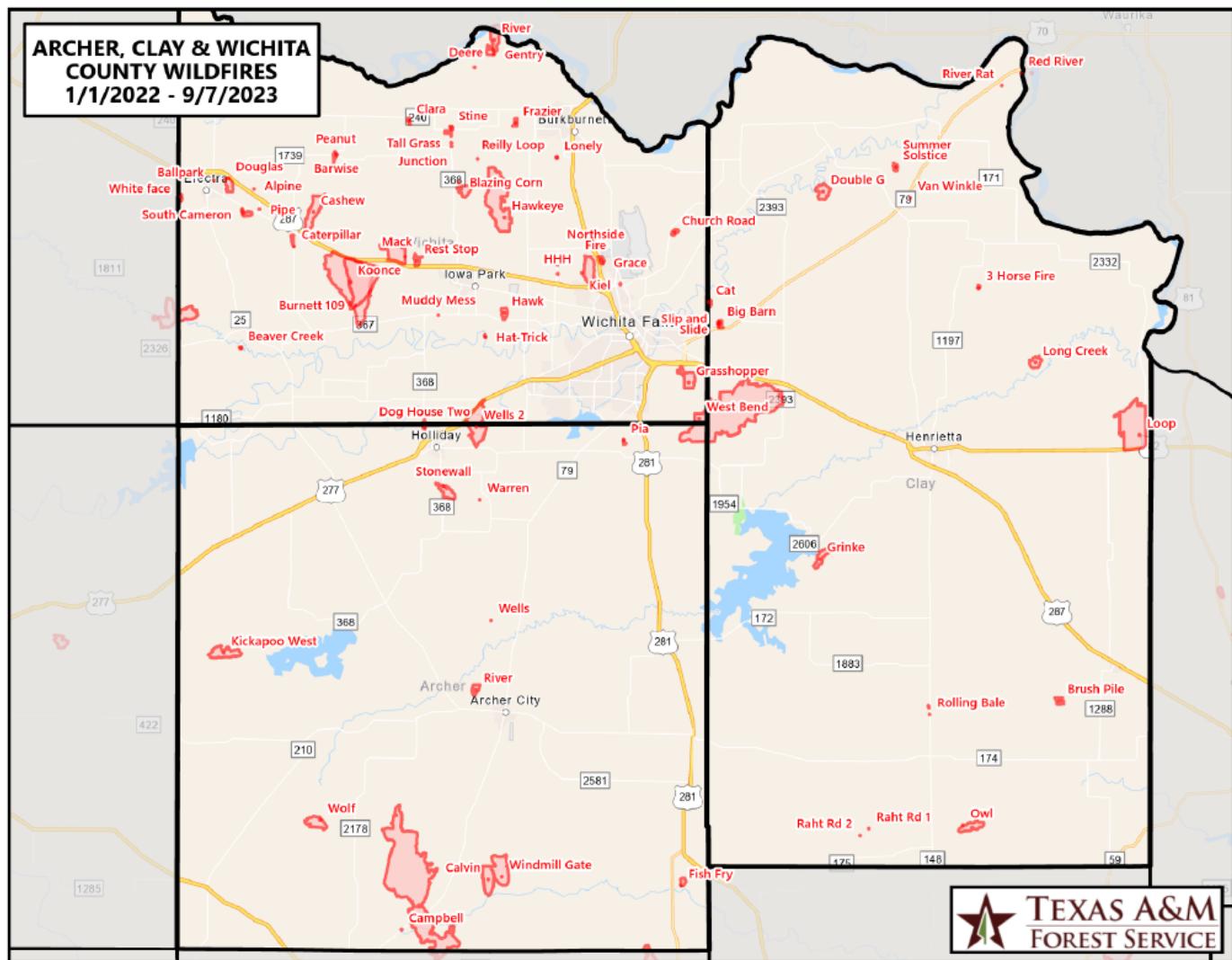
In addition to local regulations, Wichita Falls is a member of the Ready, Set, Go! program, which is designed to help communities prepare for and respond to wildfires. This membership underscores the City's commitment to wildfire preparedness and community education.

The City has adopted the 2015 International Fire Code, which provides comprehensive fire safety standards and regulations. This adoption aligns with the City's commitment to maintaining a safe and fire-resilient community.

SECTION 3.0 COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

The City of Wichita Falls and its ETJ are situated in a region with a diverse range of topography, fuel loads, and potential ignition sources. The City's surrounding areas, particularly the agricultural fields, oil and gas operations, and undeveloped lands, create a "Ring of Fire" effect. This phenomenon describes the increased wildfire risk posed by the continuous ring of highly flammable vegetation, crops, and industrial facilities encircling the urban area.

Given this context, planning for wildfire mitigation becomes crucial as the topography and fuel loads vary around the City. Wichita Falls generally faces a moderate to high risk of wildfire threats, with certain areas experiencing extreme risk and others at high risk. The Wildfire Risk Assessment, which supports this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), is formally conducted every three years. However, the Wichita Falls wildfire mitigation program involves ongoing risk assessments performed several times a year to ensure that the most current information is utilized. The most recent Wildfire Risk Assessment was using the Texas Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (WRAP) [<https://wrap.texaswildfirerisk.com/>].



3.1 Access

The City of Wichita Falls is located at the junction of several major highways, including U.S. Highway 287, U.S. Highway 82, and Interstate 44. These routes provide access in all cardinal directions. U.S. Highway 287 and Interstate 44 offer four-lane, divided travel, making them essential routes for evacuation, emergency response, and general access to the City. Farm-to-Market Roads (FM 369 and FM 171) further connect rural areas around the city to the urban center.

While the majority of Wichita Falls enjoys relatively flat terrain that facilitates easy access for wildfire response and evacuation, certain areas on the northern and western edges of the city present challenges due to rugged landscapes, including bluffs and ravines, which can impede rapid wildfire response and complicate mitigation efforts. Similarly, areas to the east and south, particularly near the Wichita River and Lake Wichita, feature hills and dense brush that further complicate emergency response efforts.

Some neighborhoods and communities on the outskirts, particularly in the ETJ, face limited routes of entrance and egress. This is especially concerning in areas where single-lane or undeveloped roads are the only access points, complicating evacuation and emergency response. The lack of hydrants in the ETJ further hinders wildfire response in these locations.

While the area contains numerous private roads—many maintained by ranchers and oil field personnel—there is a lack of formal maps and designations for these roads, which can slow down response times during emergencies. Collaborating with local landowners and industries to map and formalize these roads would enhance access and improve wildfire response efficiency in high-risk areas.

3.2 Topography

Wichita Falls is located on the Red River Plains, part of the larger Great Plains geographical province. The City itself lies on relatively flat terrain, which characterizes much of the surrounding area. This flat topography makes many areas within Wichita Falls more accessible for wildfire response and evacuation.

However, the landscape around Wichita Falls is not uniformly flat. To the north, near the Red River, and to the west, there are more rugged areas featuring undulating terrain with ravines and breaks. These features, particularly in the northern regions, create challenges for emergency response and wildfire mitigation. Access to these areas is often limited, and the rugged terrain can slow down response times, complicating efforts to control fires in these high-risk zones.

The areas to the east and south of Wichita Falls, including regions near the Wichita River and Lake Wichita, also present some topographical challenges with hills, dense vegetation, and occasional elevation changes. While not as extreme as the northern or western regions, these areas can still impede access and present difficulties for wildfire response teams.

Despite these challenges, much of the land surrounding Wichita Falls consists of flat ranchland and farmland, especially as you move farther east or south. These areas present fewer issues in terms of terrain, although access points in more rural areas may still be a concern.

The combination of rugged and flat terrains around Wichita Falls results in varied wildfire risk levels. Areas with steep, rugged landscapes are harder to access, but they are generally less populated. On the other hand, areas with flatter land and developed residential communities, particularly to the south and west, pose a greater risk due to their accessibility and population density. These regions, when combined with the prevailing southwesterly winds, present some of the most significant wildfire hazards in the planning area.

3.3 Fuels

The vegetation in and around Wichita Falls consists of various plant species that contribute to the wildfire fuel load across different types of terrain. In the **bottomland areas**, particularly near the Wichita River and other low-lying regions, common vegetation includes cottonwood, willow, hackberry, and a variety of grasses such as bermudagrass and switchgrass. These areas can become dense with vegetation during periods of heavy rainfall, which increases the available fuel for wildfires.

In the **open plains and grasslands** that dominate much of the landscape around Wichita Falls, typical vegetation includes grasses like little bluestem, buffalo grass, side oats grama, and silver bluestem. These grasses dry out quickly during the hot summer months, making them highly combustible and prone to rapid fire spread when conditions are dry and windy.

The **brush and shrublands** in the area are characterized by species such as mesquite, prickly pear cactus, yucca, and juniper. These plants, especially mesquite and juniper, can act as ladder fuels, allowing fires to climb and intensify. This increases the difficulty of controlling wildfires in these regions.

In addition to native species, **invasive plants** like salt cedar (tamarisk), kochia, and Johnson grass have become prevalent in the area. These invasive species grow densely, dry out easily, and contribute significantly to the overall fuel load, further heightening the risk of fast-moving wildfires.

The **extremely hot summer temperatures** in Wichita Falls also play a crucial role in fire progression. The intense heat pre-heats vegetation, making it more susceptible to ignition and causing fires to spread more rapidly. Combined with strong winds, this pre-heated fuel can lead to more intense and unpredictable wildfire behavior.

As with other parts of Texas, **weather conditions**—especially wind—play a crucial role in fire behavior. The flat terrain and prevailing winds in Wichita Falls can cause fires to spread quickly across grasslands and brush areas. Spring rains often lead to increased vegetation growth, which creates more fuel for wildfires later in the year. Thus, managing fuel loads through mitigation efforts such as the creation of buffer zones is critical to reducing wildfire risks, particularly during periods of severe fire weather.

3.4 Construction

1. Location Considerations:

- **City Limits:** Within the Wichita Falls, development is managed through zoning ordinances, building codes, and fire codes. Effective enforcement of these regulations helps mitigate hazards, including those associated with wildfires. The adoption of wildland-urban interface (WUI) codes should be considered to further enhance fire resilience.
- **Unincorporated Areas:** Construction materials in unincorporated areas are generally similar to those within the city, but the lack of zoning, building codes, and fire codes increases the hazard. Poor maintenance, substandard materials, and accumulation of ignitable materials contribute to a higher risk of fire.

2. Residential Construction:

- **City Limits:** Most residential structures are built with a mix of fire retardant and flammable materials. Wood beams, wood or vinyl siding, and brick veneer are common. Recent trends show fire retardant asphalt roofing is prevalent, but shake shingle roofs are still found on higher-end homes. Approximately 15% of homes are vulnerable to ignition from firebrands or direct flame contact. This vulnerability increases to 75% for homes located in the WUI.

- **Unincorporated Areas:** A high percentage of residential structures in these areas are vulnerable to ignition from firebrands or direct flame contact. This heightened vulnerability is due to the lack of regulatory oversight and maintenance.

3. Commercial Construction:

- **City Limits:** Nearly all commercial buildings are constructed with fire retardant materials. 95% are masonry structures or metal buildings, which offer greater protection against fires.
- **Unincorporated Areas:** Commercial structures generally use comparable materials, but the lack of regulations means these buildings are at a higher risk due to poor maintenance and accumulation of flammable materials.

4. Mitigation Focus:

- Efforts to mitigate fire risks are crucial, especially in areas within Wichita Falls that have large pockets of vegetation, which can facilitate fire growth. Additionally, special attention is needed for areas along the City's perimeter that are transitioning into the wildland-urban interface (WUI). Mitigation work should also address other areas that are prone to fire hazards due to dense vegetation, poor maintenance, or construction materials susceptible to ignition.

3.5 Water Sources

City of Wichita Falls:

- **Water Sources:** Wichita Falls sources its water from Lake Kickapoo, Lake Arrowhead, and Lake Kemp. These sources feed into the municipal water system, providing a stable and redundant supply to ensure water availability even if one source encounters issues.
- **Hydrant Coverage:** The City provides comprehensive hydrant coverage throughout its incorporated areas. The municipal water system is well-maintained and regularly inspected, ensuring high reliability and effectiveness in emergency situations.
- **Storage and Redundancy:** Wichita Falls also maintains elevated storage tanks with significant capacity, enhancing the safety and reliability of the water supply in case of disruptions to the primary sources.

Unincorporated Areas and WUI:

- **Private Hydrants:** Private service hydrants cover some developed unincorporated areas within the WUI. However, these hydrants are not routinely maintained and are often connected to inadequate mains. The reliability of these systems is not as high as that of municipally maintained hydrants.

Water Supply Limitations:

- Outside the city limits and private hydrant areas, fire suppression typically relies on water from tenders. Although there are ponds, creeks, rivers, and swimming pools available, the use of these sources can be challenging. Access to and utilization of these sources require additional logistical considerations and can affect response times and lead-time. The presence of these water sources does provide some opportunities for fire suppression, but they are not as immediately reliable or consistent as the municipal water system.

3.6 Expected Fire Behavior

Three main attributes influence fire behavior in Wichita Falls: 1) Fuels, 2) Topography, and 3) Weather. Although other factors such as fuel moisture, relative humidity, and dew point also play roles, these three primary factors have the most significant impact.

1. Fuels (Fuel Loading/Continuity):

- Wichita Falls has experienced variations in fuel loading due to changes in precipitation patterns. High rainfall periods can lead to increased fuel accumulation, while drier periods reduce fuel availability. Despite normal precipitation levels, heavy fuel loads can still pose substantial risks, as demonstrated during recent wildfire events.
- The region is prone to short, flashy fuels that are predominantly wind-driven and can be unpredictable. This characteristic adds to the extreme danger of firefighting, as these fuels facilitate rapid fire spread and quick ignition.

2. Topography (Terrain):

- **Northern and Southern Areas:** Wichita Falls is characterized by relatively flat terrain with some rolling hills and open spaces. In these areas, the flat landscape means that wind and fuel load are the primary drivers of fire behavior. Fires generally spread in the direction of the wind, as the terrain does not significantly impede or redirect fire movement.
- **Eastern Wichita Falls:** This region is characterized by a higher density of trees and vegetation and extends close to the Cross Timbers region. The proximity to the Cross Timbers adds to the complexity of fire behavior, as the mix of forested areas and dense vegetation can contribute to more intense and challenging fire conditions. The increased tree cover and transition into the Cross Timbers can influence fire spread and intensity, making wind and fuel load the primary factors driving fire behavior.
- **Western Wichita Falls:** This area features more pronounced breaks and ravines, which can impact fire behavior by creating natural barriers and areas where fires may spread more slowly or change direction. These terrain features can present challenges for firefighting efforts but also provide some predictability in fire behavior, as fires tend to follow the path of least resistance influenced by the prevailing wind direction.

3. Weather (Wind):

- Wind is the most critical factor affecting fire behavior in Wichita Falls. It determines both the direction and intensity of fires and is the most challenging to predict. Wind forecasts are often general and unreliable beyond short time frames. Effective pre-planning and fuels reduction are essential for managing the unpredictability of wind.

Fuels Modification and Defensible Areas:

- Modifying fuels in Wichita Falls is crucial for creating defensible spaces. When fires encounter these modified areas, their advancement slows, giving responders additional time to control the wildfire before it reaches populated areas. The prevailing southwestern winds often drive fires towards the Urban Interface, making fuels reduction buffer zones vital for effective fire planning and defense.

3.7 Community Hazard Rating

The hazard ratings within Wichita Falls are influenced by location, terrain, and fuel conditions in the surrounding areas.

The South and Southwest Urban Interfaces are categorized as *extreme risk* due to the generally flat terrain and heavy fuel loads, which contribute to rapid fire spread and intense fire behavior.

As the City of Wichita Falls expands to the west, the Western Urban Interface faces significant risk. This area features breaks and ravines that impact fire behavior, but the risk remains high due to challenging topography and the potential for intense fires driven by wind and fuel loads.

The Eastern Urban Interface is rated as High Hazard, characterized by dense tree cover and proximity to the Cross Timbers region. The increased vegetation and transition into the Cross Timbers add to the complexity of fire behavior and response challenges.

The North Urban Interface also has a high hazard rating and suffered the greatest loss of homes in the last major fire. The area's flat terrain is primarily covered with crops and vegetation that lack fire breaks or barriers, allowing fires to spread rapidly into residential neighborhoods without containment.

3.8 Assets at Risk

Natural Resources

In Wichita Falls, there are no identified threatened or endangered species within the planning area. The general composition of the area does not contain any unique or special vegetation that would significantly impact wildfire risk.

Commercial and Industrial Resources

Wichita Falls has a variety of commercial and industrial resources that are at risk from wildfire. Significant facilities include:

Agricultural Facilities

The northern part of Wichita Falls includes extensive agricultural operations. The lack of fire breaks around these areas increases the risk of wildfires spreading into residential neighborhoods, particularly during high fire danger periods.

Commercial and Industrial Resources

Wichita Falls features several significant commercial and industrial assets that are at risk from wildfires:

- **Midwestern Parkway East Industrial Complex and US 287:** This industrial area, located along Midwestern Parkway East and US 287 area, includes various manufacturing and distribution facilities. This area is an important economic hub for the city. Due to its location and the nature of its operations, the area is at risk from wildfires, particularly during periods of high fire danger. The facilities here would benefit from adjacent fuels reduction efforts to mitigate the risk.

- **East Scott and Highway 79 Industrial Facilities:** This area hosts multiple industrial operations, including manufacturing and storage facilities. The proximity to major transportation routes like Highway 79 adds complexity to the wildfire risk, as fires can potentially spread from surrounding areas into these industrial sites. Ensuring adequate fire protection measures and reducing fuels around these facilities are crucial for minimizing potential impacts.

Community Values and Cultural Assets

Wichita Falls' historically significant assets and community values are predominantly located within the central and urban areas of the city. The risk to these cultural assets from wildfires is lower due to their location away from the more wildfire-prone areas on the city's periphery.

Estimated Values at Risk

The following are estimated values of the total property within the Urban Interface:

- **Commercial:** \$3,900,000,000.00
- **Residential:** \$1,000,000,000.00
- **Natural:** \$75,000,000.00

While property tax values provide a fixed estimate for actual loss value for commercial and residential properties, the value of natural assets is more subjective and variable, influenced by factors such as commodity prices and real estate values. The natural value at risk is thus an estimate used for planning purposes.

SECTION 4.0 PRIORITIZED FUEL REDUCTION

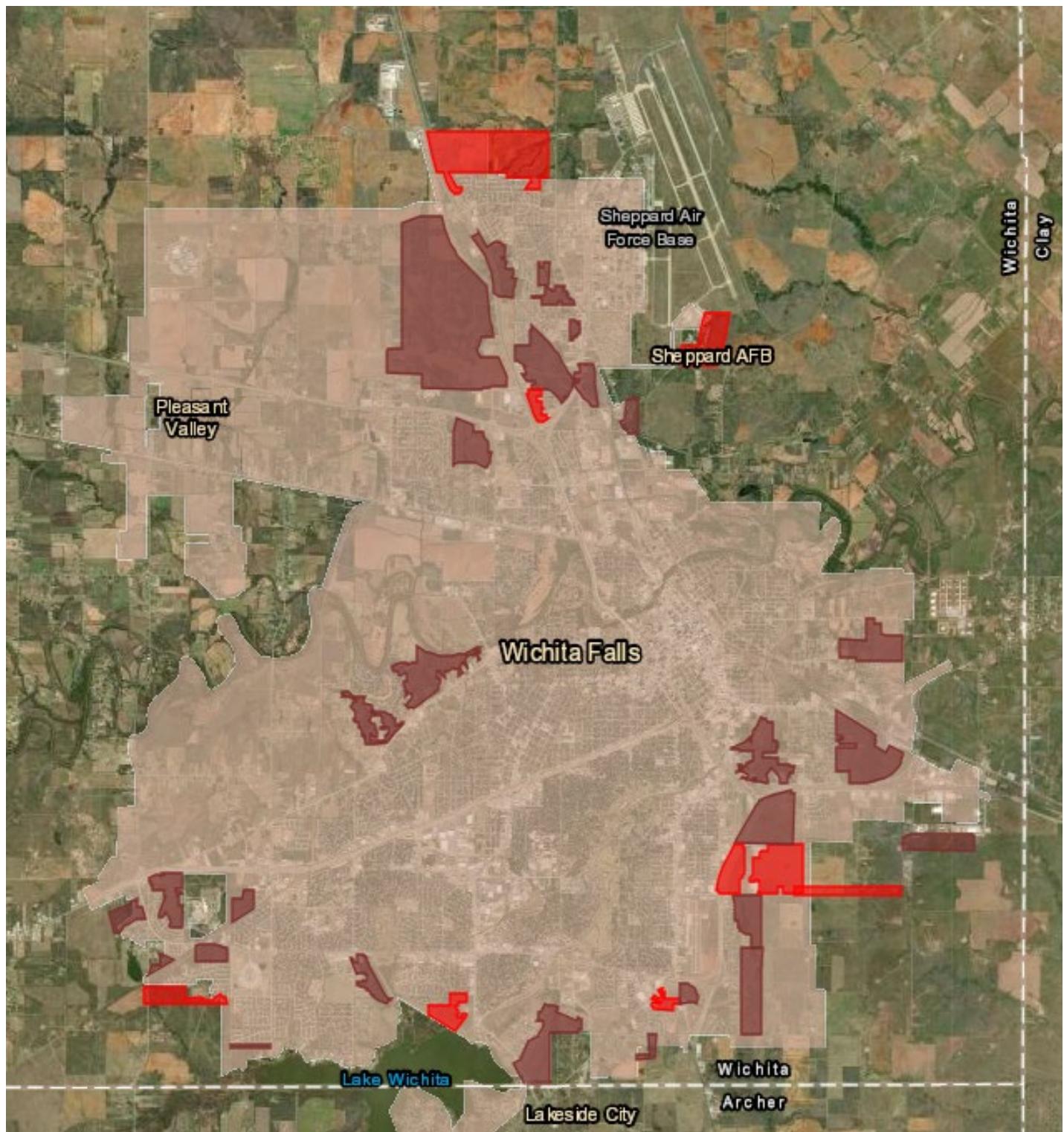
The previous sections have outlined the basic profile of the community, plan areas, hazards, and general fire potential. The following sections will address the actions to be taken to reduce these hazards, educate the public, and ensure that the community has efficient and adequate emergency response capabilities.

4.1 Hazardous Fuels Reduction Projects

In response to wildfire threats, Wichita Falls has developed a comprehensive wildfire mitigation strategy. Following the 2011 Northside Fire, the city established a wildfire strike team of specially trained firefighters focused on wildfire response and mitigation. This team has been instrumental in conducting fuels mitigation through prescribed burns throughout the city and wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas. Currently, we manage three active mitigation projects with plans to expand to over 30 areas around Wichita Falls that require mitigation work. These projects involve a combination of chemical, mechanical, and prescribed fire treatments.

During high fire days, our focus shifts to responding to fires and assisting our mutual aid partners. While we are actively engaged in these critical response efforts, we also collaborate on prescribed burning projects during other times and continue our participation in the Wichita Falls Area Wildfire Team to enhance regional wildfire management efforts. Potential project areas are assessed several times a year, including before the growth season, during growth, and prior to seasonal winter curing of fuels. Priority is given to areas more susceptible to predominant winds—generally from the south during summer droughts and from the southwest to north during winter curing—as well as structural exposure and the density of surrounding buildings.

The Community Wildfire Risk Assessment document supports these assessments and is renewed every three years. The mitigation projects are designed to address high-risk areas and prevent the spread of wildfires into urban and residential zones. Work on these sites is ongoing throughout the year and is managed by the full-time wildfire coordinator, supported by City of Wichita Falls firefighters and our partners.



MITIGATION PROJECT SITES – OVERVIEW MAP

WFFD MITIGATION PROJECTS

WFFD BOX #	NAME	ESTIMATED EFFECTED HOME	ACRES	HAZARD RATING	SCORE
74	79 West Project	100	247	Extreme	109
108	Allendale Project	250	100	Extreme	109
157	Arbor House Unit**	100	25	High	77
154	Blair House Project**	200	197	Extreme	109
106	Bluebonnet Park Project	250	13	Extreme	109
109	Bonney Homes Project	200	100	Extreme	109
78 / 168	Brewster Project	100 – Nursing Home*	194	High	81
108	Brook Hollow Project	300 – Apartment Complex*	55	Extreme	109
160	Canyon Trails Project**	200	92	Extreme	97
73	Castaway Cove Project**	75 – Motel*	154	Extreme	103
107	China Berry Project	75	40	Extreme	104
154	Deli Planet Project	75 – Mixed Commercial	13	Extreme	105
154	Evergreen Project	200	30	High	86
126	Fairfax – Trigg Project	20	38	Extreme	95
126 / 130	Grace Project**	100	106	Extreme	95
900	Greenbriar Village **	200 – Apartment Complex*	200	Extreme	94
70	Harding Project	50	149	Extreme	109
168 / 802	Hatton Project**	5	85	High	90
132	Hawk Ridge Unit**	50 – Motel*	115	Extreme	109
106	Hill Project	75	44	Extreme	100
83	Kickapoo Airport Unit	15	28	Extreme	104
161 / 172	Kiel Project**	15	1,160	Extreme	102
156	Lake Wichita Overflow**	200 – State Hospital*	198	Extreme	97
77 / 168	Leopard Hill Project	100 – Educational*	196	Extreme	99
158	Likins Project**	75 – Apartment Complex*	58	Extreme	109
169	Loch Lomond Project**	200	155	Extreme	109
122	Locke / Airport Dr **	20	60	Extreme	100
100	Midwestern Farm Project	50	65	High	81
76	Midwestern East Project**	3	100	Extreme	109
900	Miller Unit	2	142	High	75
126	Puckett / Fairfax Project**	50 – Apartment Complex*	20	Extreme	109
108 / 703	RR Walking Trial Project	5	15	Extreme	100
78	Station 3 Project	1	83	High	67
137	Tanglewood Project**	200	180	Extreme	106
130 / 1001	Tinker Trail Project**	150	455	High	90
106 / 703	Trophy Park Project**	500	80	High	89
157 / 802	Western Hills Project	120 – Assisted Living*	20	Extreme	104
WILDFIRE RISK LEGEND		** - WFFD Fire History			
91+ Extreme		* - High Value Targets			
61-90 High					
31-60 Moderate					
0-30 Low					

Fuels Reduction / Mitigation Projects by Priority

TIER 1 (Highest Priority)	TIER 2 (Medium Priority)	TIER 3 (Lowest Priority)
Blair House	Arbor House	79 West
Brook Hollow	Bluebonnet Park	Allendale
Canyon Trails	Bonny Homes	Brewster
Castaway Cove	Evergreen	China Berry
Deli-Planet	Fairfax - Trigg	Harding
Grace	Greenbriar Village	Hill
Kiel	Hatton	Kickapoo Airport
Likins	Hawk Ridge	Leopard Hill
Loch Lomond	Locke / Airport	Midwestern Farm
Lake Wichita Overflow	Midwestern East	Miller
Tanglewood	Puckett / Fairfax	RR Walking Trail
Tinker Trail	Western Hills	Station 3
Trophy Park		

4.2 Treatment of Structural Ignitability

The City of Wichita Falls is committed to enhancing wildfire prevention and community resilience. While not currently designated as a Firewise Community, Wichita Falls actively participates in the International Association of Fire Chiefs - Ready, Set, Go! program and plans to pursue Firewise Community designation in select neighborhoods. This initiative will focus on addressing common hazards impacting structural ignitability within the urban interface.

Key Hazards Identified:

- **Inadequate defensible space** around outbuildings and storage sheds within the home ignition zone.
- **Wooden fences** with accumulated debris and high wildland fuel loading within the home ignition zone.
- **Flammable yard debris** within the home ignition zone with high wildland fuel loading.

Planned Actions and Recommendations:

1. Create and Maintain Defensible Space

- Establish a **fire-free zone** within 5 feet of structures, using non-flammable landscaping materials like gravel.
- **Trim Trees and Shrubs:** Maintain at least 10 feet of clearance between canopies and structures. Prune branches within 6-10 feet of the ground to limit fire spread.
- **Ensure Tree Spacing:** Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees to reduce crown fire potential.

2. Utilize Fire-Resistant Building Materials

- **Class A Roofing and Fire-Resistant Siding:** Encourage materials like metal or tile roofing and cement board or stucco siding to protect homes.
- **Metal Gutters and Guards:** Metal gutters and guards prevent debris buildup, reducing ignition risk.
- **Install Fire-Resistant Vents:** Use 1/8-inch metal screens on vents to prevent ember entry while maintaining airflow.

3. Promote Yard Maintenance and Landscaping Best Practices

- **Regular Lawn Care and Pruning:** Mow lawns and prune vegetation, especially around power lines, to reduce ignitable materials.
- **Remove Dead Vegetation and Debris:** Clear out dry leaves and other flammable materials within 10 feet of structures.
- **Fuel Breaks and Non-Flammable Landscaping:** Use gravel walkways and driveways as fuel breaks, and consider xeriscaping in areas with water restrictions.
- **Use Fire-Resistant Landscaping:** Choose plants that are less likely to ignite, such as deciduous trees and succulents. These plants typically have higher moisture content and lower resin levels. For more information and additional plant recommendations specific to Texas, refer to the Texas A&M Forest Service's [Firewise Landscaping Guide](#).

4. Encourage Community Mitigation Efforts

- **Neighborhood Collaboration:** Advocate for neighbors to maintain defensible spaces and reduce overlapping home ignition zones.
- **Promote Non-Combustible Alternatives for Fences and Decks:** Encourage replacing wooden fences with steel or stone alternatives to minimize fire risks.
- **Double-Paned Windows and Fire-Resistant Eaves:** Use double-paned or tempered glass windows, and box-in eaves with non-combustible materials like metal or cement board.

5. Support Educational Outreach and Resource Access

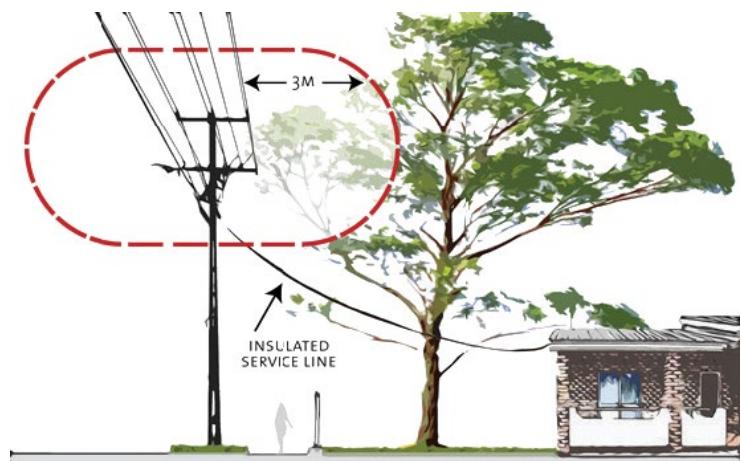
- **Workshops and Social Media Outreach:** Partner with the Public Information Officer to educate residents on defensible space and fire-resistant construction via social media and community workshops.
- **Pursue Grants for Fuel Reduction and Mitigation:** Apply for funding through programs like the Community Wildfire Defense Grant to support thinning, pruning, and community education initiatives.

Future Considerations:

- **Adopt Wildland Urban Interface Codes:** Explore building and fire code enhancements to reduce structural ignitability in new WUI developments.
- **Implement Paved or Gravel Alleys and Fuel Breaks:** Encourage the use of paved or gravel alleys and additional fuel breaks to mitigate fire spread risks.

Tree Trimming for Power Line Safety

Texas utilities are required to follow state regulations regarding vegetation management around power lines. These regulations, enforced by the **Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT)**, mandate that electric utilities maintain clearance between trees and power lines to prevent hazards such as power outages and fires. Additionally, utilities adhere to the **National Electric Safety Code (NESC)**, which specifies minimum distances between vegetation and high-voltage lines to ensure safety.



In accordance with these requirements, utility companies in Wichita Falls contract certified professionals to perform "line clearance" on rights-of-way to keep trees safely distanced from power lines. These workers are trained to prune trees using specialized equipment, such as aerial lifts or "bucket trucks," or, when necessary, by climbing trees with proper safety gear. The objective is to remove sufficient branching to prevent limbs from contacting electrical wires until the next scheduled maintenance cycle.

Smaller trees, particularly those growing directly beneath the lines, may be removed to avoid future complications, while dead or hazardous trees that pose immediate threats are often prioritized for removal. Maintaining safe clearance not only ensures compliance with state regulations but also reduces the risk of wildfires sparked by power line contact with trees—an essential measure in a wildfire-prone area like Wichita Falls.

The rights-of-way for power lines are established through legal easements, allowing utility companies to enter private property to maintain clearances and ensure system reliability. Tree trimming operations generally follow industry best practices, such as those outlined by the International Society of Arboriculture, and are overseen by utility arborists.

Upon completing trimming work, contractors are responsible for clearing debris from the site. Brush is typically chipped, and logs are either hauled off or left for property owners, depending on their preferences. This vegetation management is conducted on a four- to five-year cycle to ensure ongoing safety and compliance.

In addition to meeting these regulatory requirements, Wichita Falls could benefit from adopting a more proactive, formal tree-trimming program specifically designed to address the unique wildfire risks posed by its local environment. Such a program would further enhance public safety and the resilience of the city's electrical infrastructure.

Code Enforcement

Wichita Falls has established a framework of ordinances that address vegetation management, waste disposal, and property maintenance to enhance public safety and mitigate potential fire hazards. These regulations provide a basis for code enforcement efforts aimed at maintaining community standards and reducing risks.

Vegetation Management and Fire Hazard Control

The City of Wichita Falls enforces several ordinances that require property owners to manage vegetation and maintain their properties, thereby minimizing fire risks:

Waste Material Management: The International Fire Code, adopted by Wichita Falls, prohibits the accumulation of waste materials—such as wood, straw, weeds, and other combustible items—on properties. According to Section 304.1.1, these materials must not remain on roofs, yards, or vacant lots, as they pose significant fire hazards.

Vegetation Clearance Requirements: Property owners are required to cut down and remove any vegetation capable of igniting and endangering property. As stated in Section 304.1.2 of the International Fire Code, this includes grasses, weeds, and other growth that could serve as fuel for wildfires. The city enforces compliance through inspections and, if necessary, can issue notices for property owners to take corrective action.

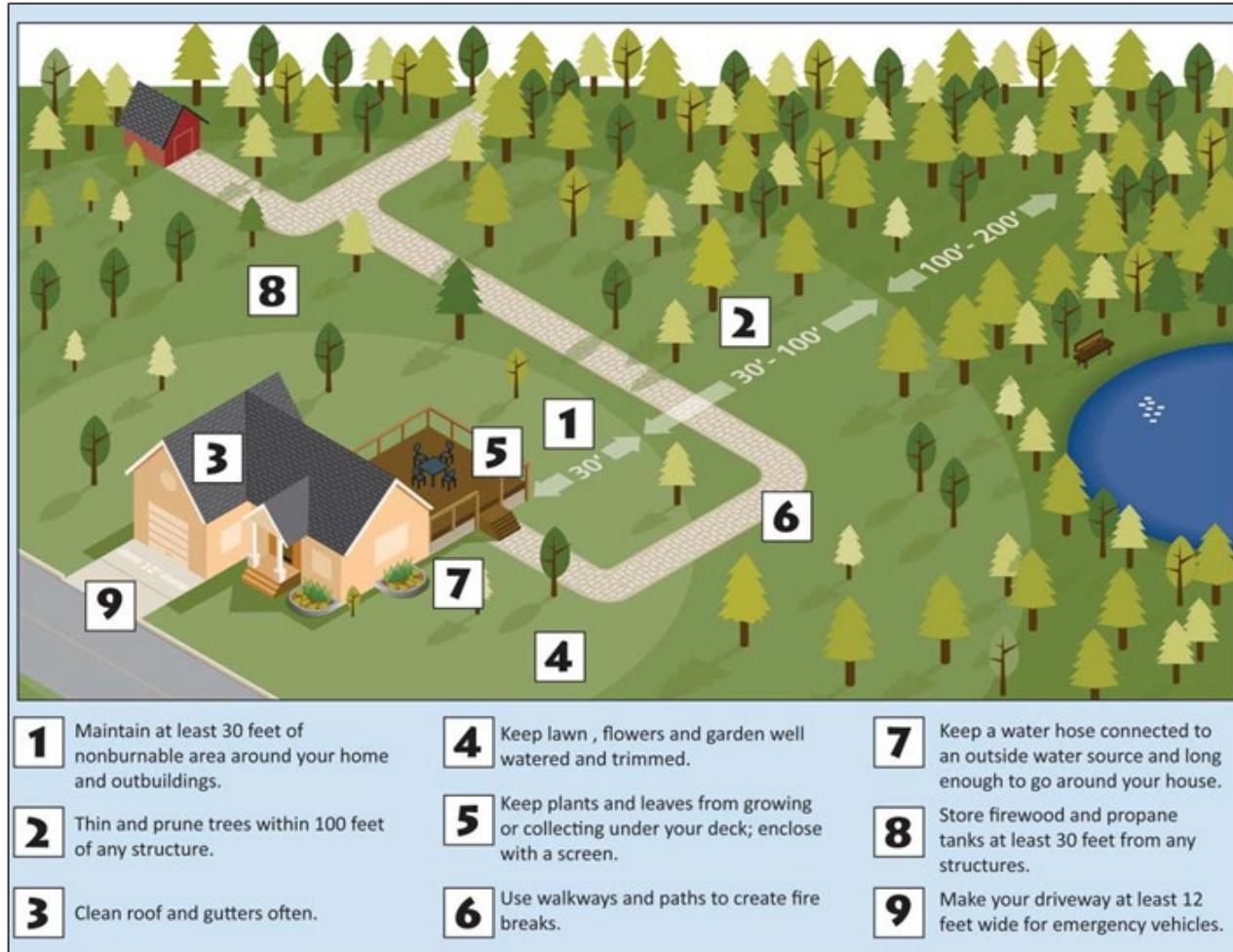
High Weeds and Grass Ordinance: Local ordinances stipulate that grass and weeds must be maintained at a height of no more than 12 inches. This regulation helps to prevent fire hazards and maintain community aesthetics. If property owners do not comply, the city may take action by mowing the property and billing the owner (Chapter 46, Article IV, Sec. 46-121).

Open Storage of Combustible Materials: The City of Wichita Falls also regulates the storage of items not designed for outdoor use. Under Chapter 46, items that are susceptible to weather damage and could ignite must be stored indoors or removed from properties, contributing to fire safety efforts.

Defensible Space

The survival of a home during a wildfire heavily depends on the area immediately surrounding it. A minimum defensible space zone of 30 feet is recommended. The Home Ignition Zone (HIZ) extends up to 200 feet from the

home, where the amount and arrangement of fuel play a crucial role in assessing risk. The findings from this assessment should guide defensible space mitigation efforts. Proper vegetation placement, lawn maintenance, and the use of fire-resistant materials, such as rocks, are essential during a wildfire. While reinforcing the home—known as home hardening—to enhance fire resistance is important for all homeowners, it becomes especially critical for those who are unable to manage the entire HIZ. The primary focus of mitigation projects related to defensible space is public education.



Creating Defensible Space



0 - 5 feet

5 - 30 feet

30 - 100 feet



4.3 Public Outreach and Education

Public outreach and education are fundamental components of fire prevention and mitigation. It is essential to focus on educating the community about wildfire threats and dangers.

Wichita Falls is currently planning to launch yearly educational campaigns and public service announcements about wildfire safety. Although these initiatives are in the planning stages, the City's social media platforms will be utilized to distribute wildfire safety messages and increase community awareness.

The Texas A&M Forest Service Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator will also assist with attending events and distributing literature to enhance community awareness.

Targeted public education efforts will include distributing materials at high-traffic locations, such as local grocery stores and large retail centers. Adopting a consistent messaging approach, such as using a mascot like "Smokey Bear," can help reinforce fire prevention and wildfire safety messages.

Additionally, wildfire education will be integrated into existing juvenile fire education programs through the Fire Marshal's Office, with a focus on continuation and expansion.

Plans for the City to adopt Firewise practices in new developments, particularly in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas, that would enhance overall community resilience and preparedness.

4.4 Emergency Facilities/Equipment Enhancements

Since the major wildfires of 2011, Wichita Falls has renewed its focus on improving emergency response capabilities and coordination. The city has been enhancing its response capabilities through regional collaboration and has received a Type 6 apparatus from TIFMAS to support regional wildfire efforts. Despite these improvements, there are still critical needs for additional resources.

The city currently lacks firefighting UTVs and needs updated brush apparatus with full NUS stocking, acquire 4x4 incident command vehicles, and obtain a water tender equipped with a drop tank to enhance its response capabilities. These additions are essential for improving our readiness and efficiency in wildfire management.

Fixed emergency facilities are deemed adequate for the planning area, and initial response resources are well-distributed for quick initial response and size-up. However, ongoing efforts are needed to address the lack of fully functional and ready water supply, including access to a drop tank to support the continuous movement of water during wildfire incidents.

Additionally, Wichita Falls plans to create a Wildfire Coordinator position to oversee and manage wildfire prevention, response, and mitigation activities. This position will be crucial in strengthening our overall wildfire management strategy and ensuring effective coordination and response efforts.

Incorporating progressive hose packs, issuing wildland PPE to every member, and requiring all operations personnel to be trained to at least the NWCG Firefighter Type 2 level are steps that have already been implemented to enhance our operational readiness. The city continues to seek opportunities for regional collaboration and coordination to further improve response efforts and pre-planning activities.

4.5 Emergency Response Plan – Evacuation Plan – Wildfire Response Plan

The City of Wichita Falls, in alignment with State of Texas requirements, has developed and maintains a comprehensive emergency plan. This plan, managed by the Wichita Falls Office of Emergency Management, details the City's response to various hazards and specifies evacuation routes. Relevant sections of the plan are referenced and included in the appendices of this document.

4.6 Evaluation of Restrictive Covenants and Ordinance

City of Wichita Falls

The City of Wichita Falls adheres to a robust framework of fire and safety codes to address and mitigate fire hazards. The City has adopted the 2015 International Fire Code along with other correlating International Codes, requiring properties within Wichita Falls to comply with numerous safety and construction requirements. These codes are instrumental in reducing fire risks and enhancing overall safety.

In addition to the fire and building codes, Wichita Falls enforces various health and safety ordinances and nuisance regulations. These measures are crucial in managing and reducing fire hazards throughout the city. The City actively enforces these codes within its fiscal capacity, and public cooperation is vital in further reducing potential risks.

Exploration into adopting additional urban interface codes should be considered to strengthen wildfire risk reduction strategies. Such codes could provide further protection in areas where urban and wildland environments intersect.

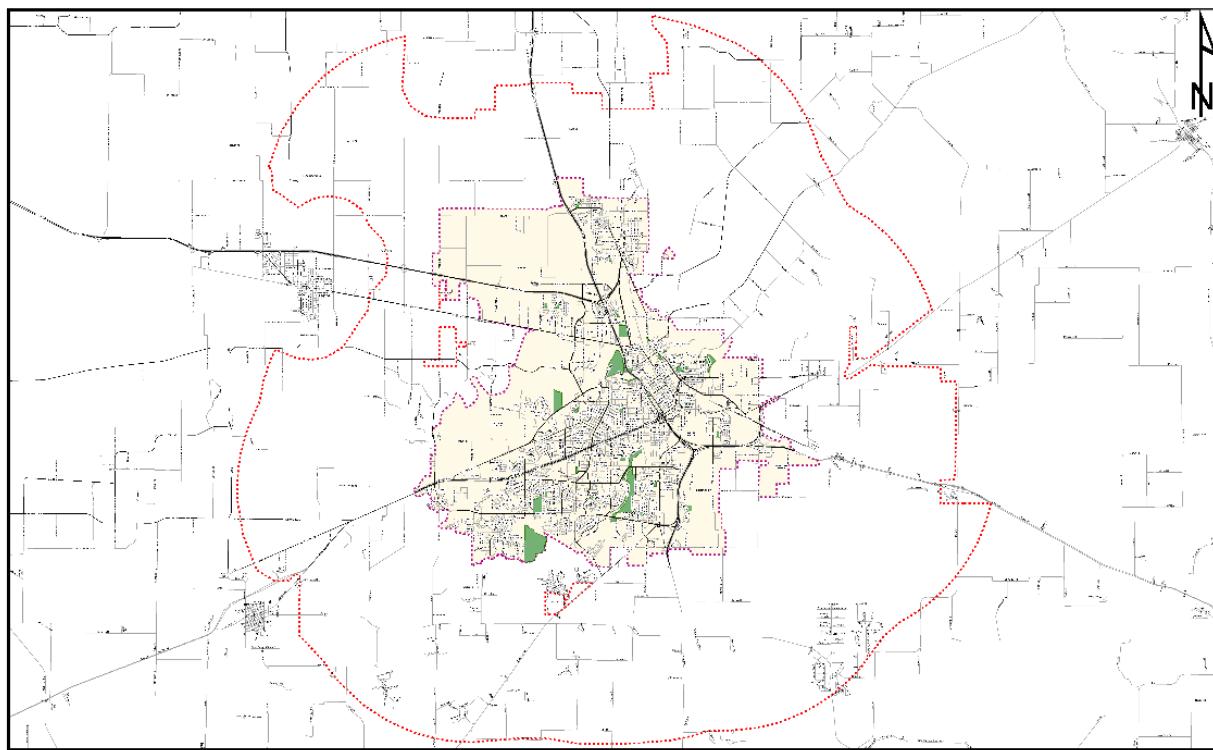
Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ)

Wichita Falls, by state law, has the authority to regulate certain areas within its ETJ, which extends up to five miles outside the city limits. While the city cannot regulate the entire ETJ, it is in Wichita Falls' best interest to implement regulatory measures within a reasonable distance to safeguard against wildfire threats to the wildland-urban interface (WUI). Strengthening requirements in these key areas could significantly reduce fire hazards and protect both the WUI and nearby urban regions from potential wildfire spread.

Unincorporated Areas

In the unincorporated areas surrounding Wichita Falls, restrictive ordinances are not currently in place. While there is no existing political will or public support for adopting such ordinances in these areas, continued efforts to develop and promote fire safety measures are essential. The enforcement of state-mandated health and safety laws by local authorities, including potential expansion of these requirements, should remain a focus to mitigate wildfire risks.

Wichita Falls City Limits and Streets Map



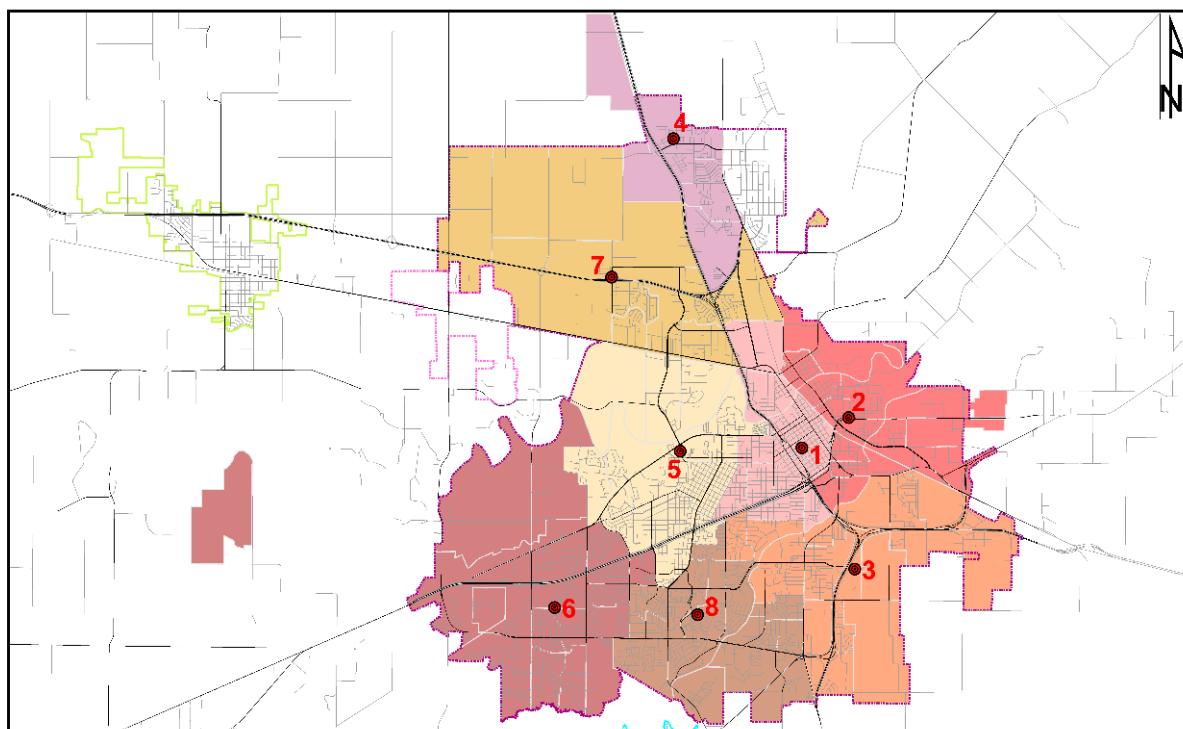
CITY OF WICHITA FALLS, PLANNING DIVISION
MAP PRODUCED BY: Cedric Hu
DATE PRODUCED: 11 November 2022

Disclaimer:
This City of Wichita Falls map is intended to only the accuracy of the information contained in the following map at the time of publication. The City of Wichita Falls assumes no liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information provided regardless of how caused. This document is for information purposes only and may not have been prepared for or in accordance with legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.

Legend

Streets	Park	Wichita Falls ETJ
		WF City Limits

City of Wichita Falls Fire Stations Map



CITY OF WICHITA FALLS, PLANNING DIVISION
MAP PRODUCED BY: Cedric Hu
DATE PRODUCED: 15 September 2021

Disclaimer:
This City of Wichita Falls map is intended to only the accuracy of the information contained in the following map at the time of publication. The City of Wichita Falls assumes no liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information provided regardless of how caused. This document is for information purposes only and may not have been prepared for or in accordance with legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.

Legend

Streets	City Limits	Pleasant Valley	Fire Stations
		Iowa Park	
		Wichita Falls	
		Lakeside City	

4.7 Enhancement of Utilities and Infrastructure

The public infrastructure in Wichita Falls is generally in good condition, with ongoing maintenance and upgrades ensuring a reliable water supply in areas served by the public system. However, overhead power lines present potential hazards, particularly during extreme heat or high winds. Extreme heat can cause power lines to sag more than usual, and windy conditions can exacerbate the risk by causing these sagging lines to come into contact with each other or with other objects, creating sparks and potential ignition points.

Oncor Electric Delivery, the primary electric utility provider for Wichita Falls, typically maintains overhead electrical lines effectively to minimize ignition hazards. Despite this, significant issues arise with private electrical infrastructure, particularly within the oil and gas sector.

The private infrastructure in these sectors often lacks regular or scheduled inspections and preventative maintenance. As these systems are privately owned and operated, there is no formal requirement for upkeep or inspections. This can result in major electrical failures and loose lines, which contribute to a significant number of accidental wildfires.

To address these risks, it is essential to explore options for improving maintenance and inspection of private electrical supply sources. Increased cooperation among private supply owners and property owners could lead to more rigorous inspections and maintenance, substantially reducing the risk of accidental ignitions in the area.

4.8 Plan Evaluation and Upgrade

An effective Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) evolves with the community and the area it serves. The plan must accurately reflect current conditions, situations, and developments to remain relevant. To ensure its continued effectiveness, the plan will be reviewed and updated as necessary.

The CWPP shall undergo biennial reviews conducted by the designated collaborators to incorporate new information and adapt to changing conditions.

4.9 Memorandums of Understanding

The development and maintenance of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and Mutual Aid agreements are essential for providing critical authority, delegating liability, and accessing additional resources as needed.

Wichita Falls participates in a variety of Mutual Aid Agreements with regional response agencies. Coordination through the NORTEX Regional Planning Commission enhances the City's response capabilities during major incidents requiring mutual aid.

An MOU exists between the City of Wichita Falls and Sheppard Fire and Emergency Services. This automatic aid agreement allows for the seamless deployment of resources between the two organizations during fire responses, ensuring timely and effective assistance as needed.

Additionally, members of the Wichita Falls Fire Department have MOUs with the Texas Incident Management Team, which provides access to specialized incident management resources and expertise during large-scale emergencies.

With Wichita Falls' inclusion in Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System (TIFMAS), the city has access to an extended network of mutual aid resources. Wichita Falls and neighboring counties have also developed MOUs to formalize response protocols for areas that directly impact the City's safety.

SECTION 5.0 DECLARATION OF AGREEMENT AND CONCURRENCE

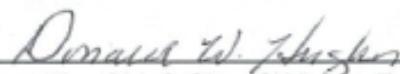
This document was prepared by the City of Wichita Falls, the Wichita Falls Fire Department, and the Texas A&M Forest Service, in accordance with Title I of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 and was completed on December 17, 2024.

Signature 
Tim Short, Mayor, City of Wichita Falls

12/17/24
Date

Signature 
James McKechnie, Interim City Manager, City of Wichita Falls

12/17/24
Date

Signature 
Donald Hughes, Fire Chief, City of Wichita Falls

12/17/2024
Date

Signature 
John Henderson, Emergency Management Coordinator, City of Wichita Falls

12/17/2024
Date

Signature 
A.G. Davis, Agency Director, Texas A&M Forest Service

1/09/2025
Date

Signature 
Wes Moorehead, Deputy Director, Texas A&M Forest Service

01/09/2025
Date

Signature 
Jared Karns, Fire Chief, Texas A&M Forest Service

01-09-2025
Date

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

1/6/2025
Date

SECTION 6.0 APPENDIX

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

See attached Wildfire Risk Assessments of Projects and Units.

79 West Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 74

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 53' 29"
Longitude	-98° 27' 14"
Number of Homes	100+
Size	247.18 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed, Mobile
Assessed By:	Jared Burchett
Assessment Date:	10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Allendale Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 108

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 52' 2"
Longitude	-98° 35' 56"
Number of Homes	250
Size	98.78 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Assessed By:	Jared Burchett
Assessment Date:	10-06-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Arbor House Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 157

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

77 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 50' 58"
Longitude	-98° 29' 49"
Number of Homes	100
Size	24.59 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed, Commercial, Nursing home

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Blair House Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 154

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

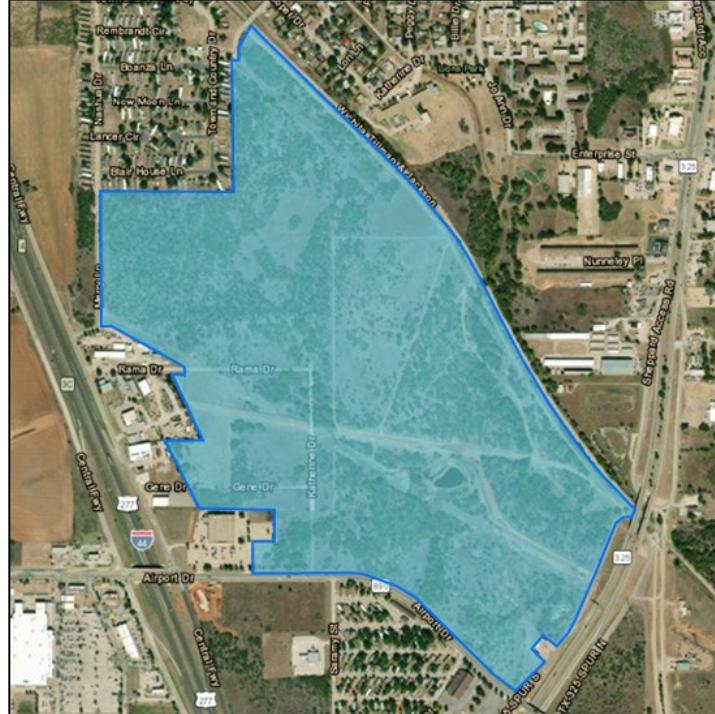
Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 57' 23"
Longitude	-98° 31' 18"
Number of Homes	200
Size	197.53 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Mobile

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-05-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Bluebonnet Park Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 106

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

91 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude 33° 50' 31"

Longitude -98° 34' 56"

Number of Homes 250

Size 12.70 acres

Road Width Class < 20 ft

One Way In/Out No

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett Jared
Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Bonny Homes Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 109

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

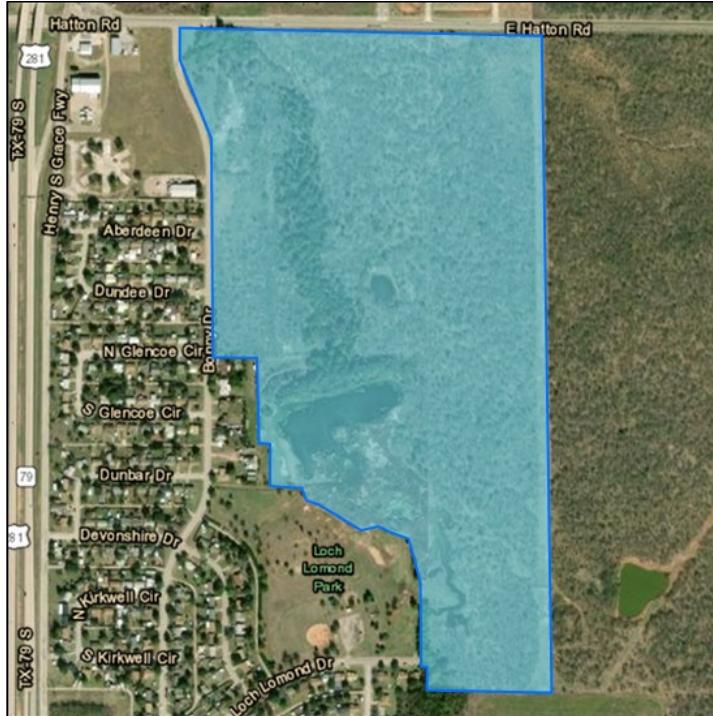
Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 51' 50"
Longitude	-98° 28' 45"
Number of Homes	200
Size	99.19 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Brewster Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 78 / 168

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

81 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

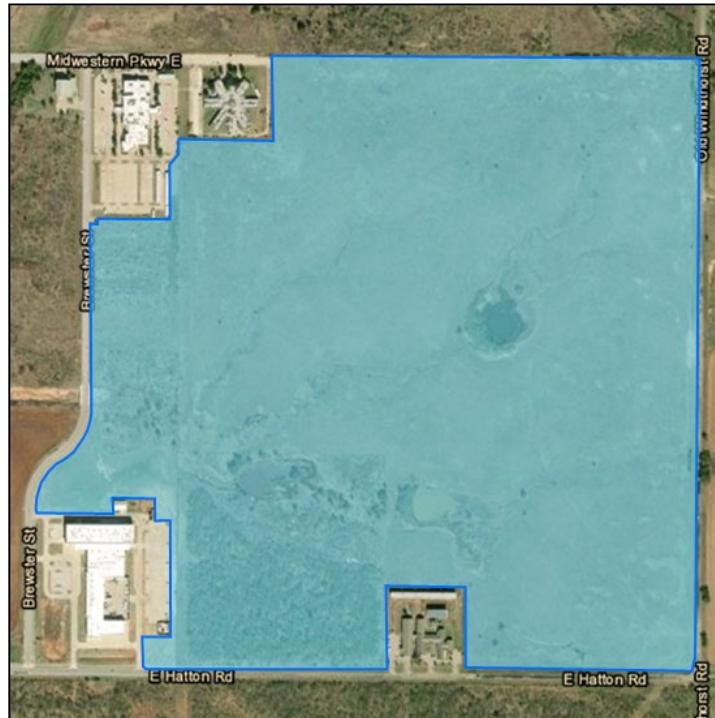
Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 52' 19"
Longitude	-98° 28' 23"
Number of Homes	100
Size	193.52 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Nursing Home, Women's Shelter
Commercial	Medical Facility, WFISD Educational Facility,

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Brook Hollow Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 108

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 51' 50"
Longitude	-98° 36' 28"
Number of Homes	300
Size	54.29 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed, Mobile, Large Apartment Facility

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Canyon Trails Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 160

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

97 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 53' 49"
Longitude	-98° 33' 26"
Number of Homes	200
Size	92.04 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Castaway Cove Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 73

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

103 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

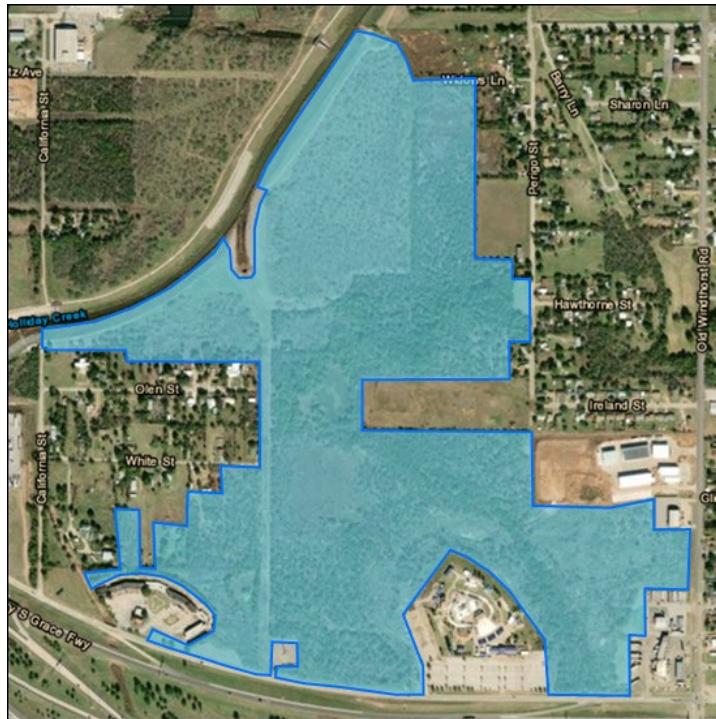
Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 53' 27"
Longitude	-98° 28' 28"
Number of Homes	75+
Size	153.81 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed, Mobile, Motel
Commercial Type	Water Park, Fuel Station, City Transportation Facility

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



Mitigation Strategies

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

China Berry Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 107

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

104 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 51' 57"
Longitude	-98° 35' 2"
Number of Homes	75+
Size	40.45 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes



Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-06-2024

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Deli-Planet Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 154

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

105 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 57' 45"
Longitude	-98° 30' 55"
Number of Homes	0
Size	13.10 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed, Apartment Complex
Commercial Type	13+ Mixed Commercial
Assessed By:	Jared Burchett
Assessment Date:	10-05-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Evergreen Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 154

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

86 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 56' 59"
Longitude	-98° 31' 23"
Number of Homes	200
Size	30.37 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Mobile
Commercial Type	2 Mixed Commercial
Assessed By:	Jared Burchett
Assessment Date:	10-06-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Fairfax / Trigg Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 126

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

95 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 58' 5"
Longitude	-98° 31' 9"
Number of Homes	20+
Size	38.19 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed, Mobile, Apartments
Commercial Type	Mixed
Assessed By:	Jared Burchett
Assessment Date:	10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Grace Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 126 / 130

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

95 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 58' 22"
Longitude	-98° 31' 47"
Number of Homes	100+
Size	105.99 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-04-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Greenbriar Village Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 900

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

94 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 56' 52"
Longitude	-98° 30' 8"
Number of Homes	0
Size	41.17 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Apartment Complex

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Harding Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 70

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

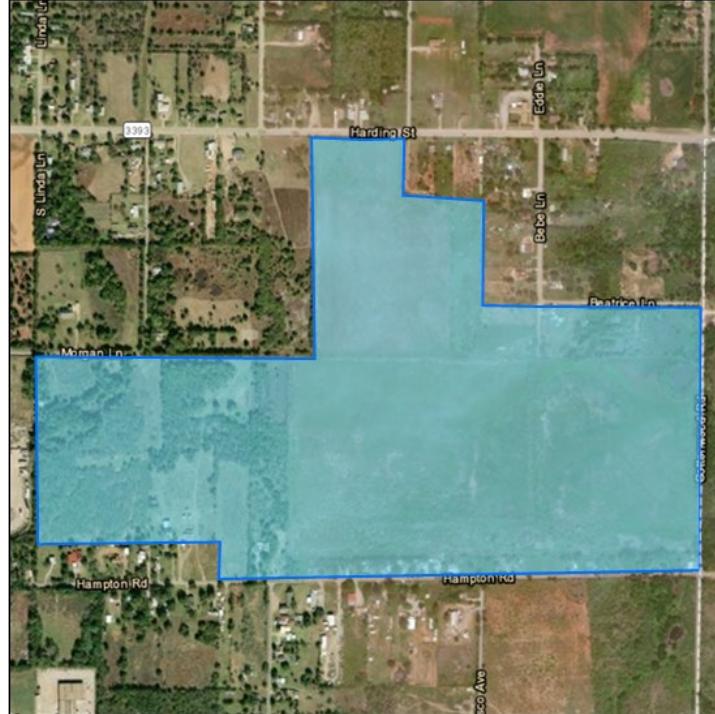
Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 54' 34"
Longitude	-98° 27' 6"
Number of Homes	50
Size	148.09 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed, RV

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-06-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Hatton Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 168 / 802

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

90 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

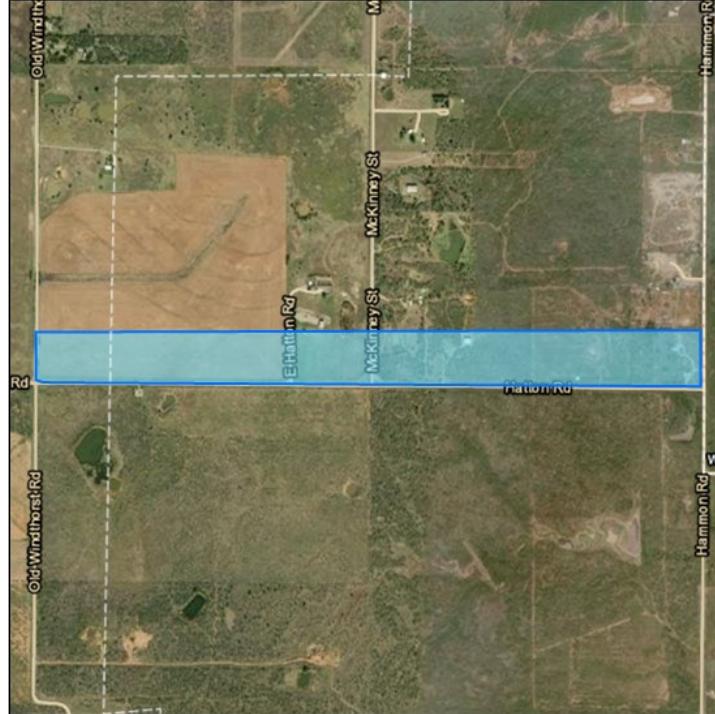
Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 52' 6"
Longitude	-98° 27' 25"
Number of Homes	5
Size	84.17 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed, Mobile, RV

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Hawk Ridge Unit

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 132

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 56' 35"
Longitude	-98° 32' 8"
Number of Homes	50
Size	115.50 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-06-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Hill Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 106

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

100 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude 33° 51' 28"

Longitude -98° 35' 23"

Number of Homes 75

Size 43.85 acres

Road Width Class < 20 ft

One Way In/Out No

Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Kickapoo Airport Unit

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 83

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

104 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 51' 3"
Longitude	-98° 29' 26"
Number of Homes	15
Size	27.70 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Kiel Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 161 / 172

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

102 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

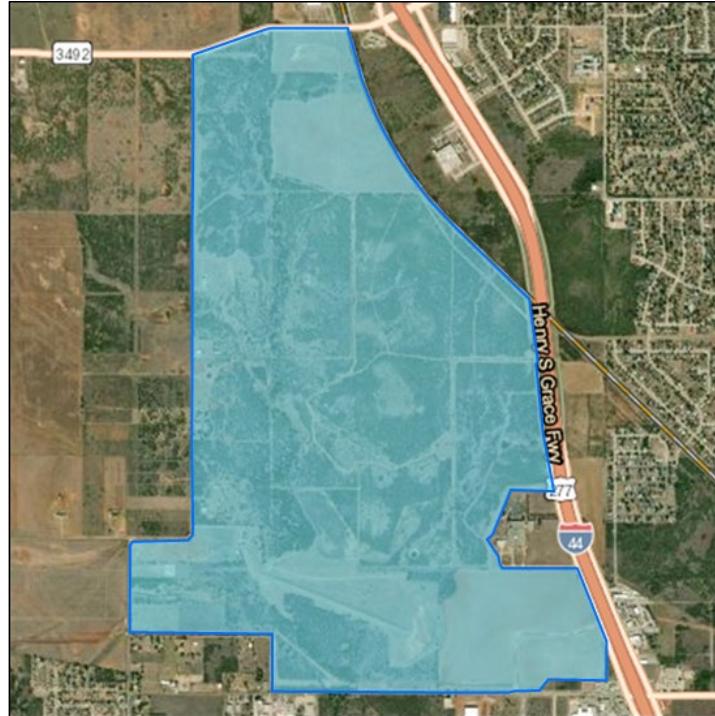
Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 57' 54"
Longitude	-98° 32' 29"
Number of Homes	15
Size	1,156.99 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed
Commercial Type	Large factory, communications infrastructure

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-05-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Lake Wichita Overflow Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 156

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

97 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 50' 31"
Longitude	-98° 31' 13"
Number of Homes	200
Size	197.70 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed, State Hospital

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Leopard Hill Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 77 / 168

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

99 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 52' 47"
Longitude	-98° 28' 23"
Number of Homes	0
Size	196.35 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Commercial Type	WFISD Highschool, Medical Facility, Fire Station

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Likins Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 158

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 51' 12"
Longitude	-98° 33' 24"
Number of Homes	75+
Size	58.46 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Apartment Complex
Commercial Type	Mixed
Assessed By:	Jared Burchett
Assessment Date:	10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Lock Lomond Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 169

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

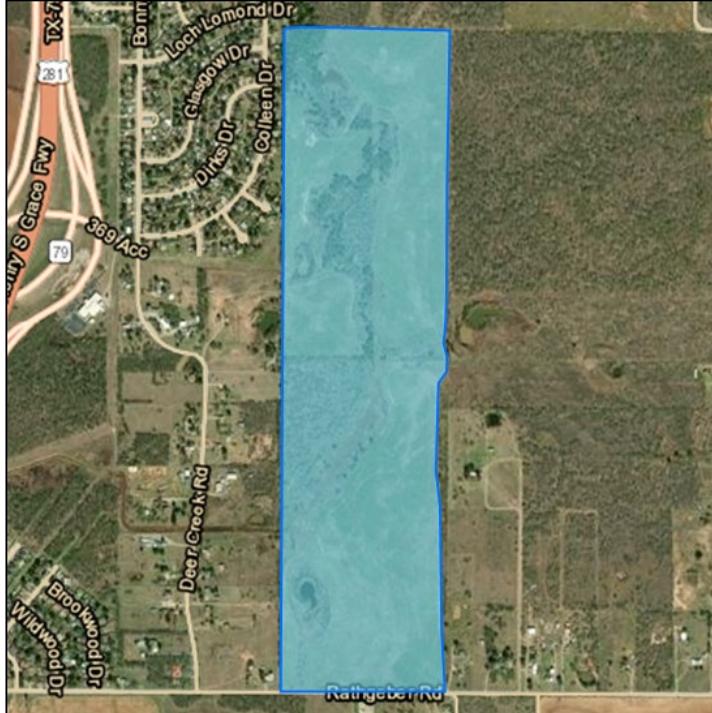
Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 51' 5"
Longitude	-98° 28' 38"
Number of Homes	200
Size	156.08 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No



Residential Type Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Locke / Airport Dr Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 122

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

100 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 57' 12"
Longitude	-98° 30' 41"
Number of Homes	20
Size	61.43 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Mobile
Commercial Type	Mixed
Assessed By:	Jared Burchett
Assessment Date:	10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Midwestern Farm Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 100

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

81 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 50' 52"
Longitude	-98° 32' 24"
Number of Homes	50
Size	65.50 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Midwestern East Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 76

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 52' 35"
Longitude	-98° 26' 17"
Number of Homes	0
Size	96.98 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Commercial Type	Large Industrial

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Miller Unit

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 900

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

75 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Significant Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 57' 37"
Longitude	-98° 29' 11"
Number of Homes	2
Size	141.47 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Commercial Type	Airport and Military Operations
Assessed By:	Jared Burchett
Assessment Date:	10-06-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Puckett / Fairfax Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 126

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

109 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 58' 18"
Longitude	-98° 31' 13"
Number of Homes	50
Size	21.65 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed, Apartment Complex



Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Rail Road Walking Trail

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 108 / 703

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

100 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 51' 21"
Longitude	-98° 36' 0"
Number of Homes	0
Size	15.48 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	N/A

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Station 3 Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 78

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

67 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Moderate Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 52' 17"
Longitude	-98° 28' 52"
Number of Homes	0
Size	82.98 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Commercial Type	Medical, Educational, Fire Station

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Tanglewood Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 137

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

106 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

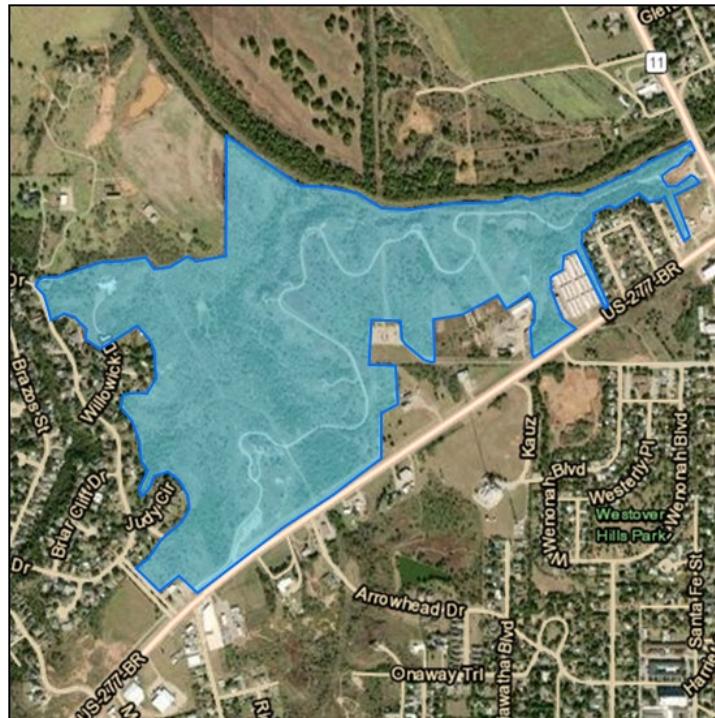
Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 54' 17"
Longitude	-98° 32' 40"
Number of Homes	200
Size	181.08 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed
Commercial Type	Mixed
Assessed By:	Jared Burchett
Assessment Date:	10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Tinker Trail Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 130 / 1001

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

90 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept



Community Information

Latitude	33° 59' 30"
Longitude	-98° 31' 53"
Number of Homes	150
Size	457.87 acres
Road Width Class	24 ft < 20 ft
One Way In/Out	No
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-04-2024

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Trophy Park Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD Box 106 / 703

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

89 - High

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Significant Hazard

Fire Protection District

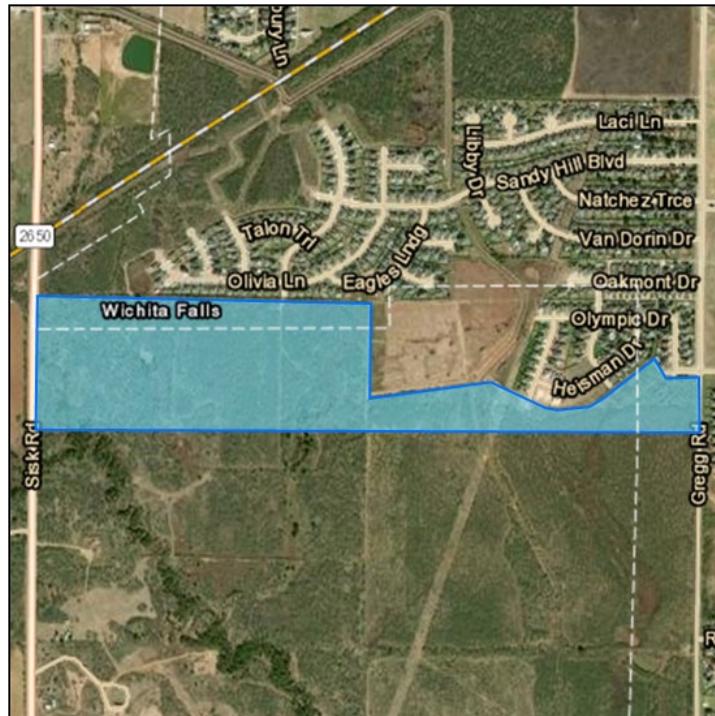
Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 51' 2"
Longitude	-98° 35' 50"
Number of Homes	500
Size	80.23 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Fixed

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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

Western Hills Project

Wichita Falls, Wichita County, Texas
WFFD 157 / 802

Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

Total Assessed Rating

104 - Extreme

Surrounding Environment Rating

Severe Hazard

Home Construction Rating

Severe Hazard

Fire Protection District

Wichita Falls Fire Dept

Community Information

Latitude	33° 50' 30"
Longitude	-98° 29' 54"
Number of Homes	120
Size	19.64 acres
Road Width Class	< 20 ft
One Way In/Out	Yes
Residential Type	Elderly Apartment Complex

Assessed By: Jared Burchett

Assessment Date: 10-07-2024



MITIGATION STRATEGIES

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